Etymological Dictionary of Gurage (Ethiopic)

Vol. III

Etymological Section

by

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אוניברסיטת
תל-אביב

To Charlotte

My frequent trips to Ethiopia caused at times considerable hardship to my family. Without the wholehearted cooperation, patience, sacrifice, and devotion of my wife this dictionary would have never been written. It is to her that I dedicate this volume.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION ix

OUTLINE OF GURAGE PHONOLOGY

1. Vowels xv
2. Stress xxv
3. Consonants xxvi
4. Labials xxix
5. Velars xxxvi
6. Rounded phonemes and labialization xl
7. Dentals and sibilants xliii
8. Liquids xlvi
9. Prepalatals and palatalization lvii
10. Laryngeals *h* ʾ lxiv
11. Glottal stop ʾ lxv
12. Voicing lxvii
13. Devoicing in West Gurage lxvii
14. Glottalized and glottal stop lxxi
15. Glottalized and non-glottalized lxxiii
16. Gemination lxxiii
17. Assimilation lxxv
18. Dissimilation lxxix
19. Haplology lxxxi
20. Metathesis lxxxi
21. Pseudo-corrections lxxxii
22. 'Related to' lxxxiii
23. Loanwords in Gurage lxxxiv

BIBLIOGRAPHY xciii

ABBREVIATIONS OF PERIODICALS, LANGUAGES AND GRAMMATICAL TERMS ciii

MAPS

1. The languages of Ethiopia cv
2. Gurage and the neighboring languages cvi

ETYMOLOGICAL SECTION 1

ADDITIONS 725

INDICES

Index of Semitic roots 737
Index of Arabic loanwords 757
Index of Ethiopian roots 762

CORRECTIONS 855

INTRODUCTION

This volume is the etymological section of the Etymological Dictionary of Gurage of which the first volume comprises individual dictionaries of twelve Gurage dialects, and the second volume is an English-Gurage Index. The twelve dialects are: Čaha, Eža, Ennemor, Endegeň and Gyeto belonging to West Gurage; Selṭi, Wolane and Zway belonging to East Gurage; Soddo representing North Gurage; Muher, Masqan and Gogot whose position remains to be determined. It is quite possible that future investigation may reveal the existence of other distinct dialects. For the present, however, it must be recognized that the various other names mentioned in the available literature on Gurage are in fact variants or sub-dialects of one or another of the twelve dialects mentioned above. Such is the case of Ulbarag (or Urbarag), Ennäqor, and Azärnät-Mugo, all variants of Selti; of Gura, a variant of Čaha; of Ennär, a variant of Endegeň, and perhaps of other dialects of which I personally have no information.

In the introduction of Volume I will be found information on the region of Gurage, on the Gurage dialects, on the linguistic situation of Gurage, and on the method I have used in my investigation of the various dialects. For the benefit of the reader, however, I will repeat here the brief geographic description of the region.

The region of Gurage is situated southwest of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. It is bordered on the north by the river Awash, on the east by Lake Zway, and on the south and west by the river Omo. Its neighbors to the south and west are the Hadiyya, the Kambata, the Alaba; to the northwest the Qabenna; to the north and east the Galla (Oromo), with an enclave of Maräqo between Lake Zway and East Gurage. From the administrative point of view, Gurage belongs at present to the province of Shoa.

THE DICTIONARY

Terminology. The term "Ethiopic" refers to the Semitic-Ethiopian languages. Outside of Gurage, treated in this dictionary, Semitic-Ethiopian includes Geez, Tigre, Tigrinya, Amharic, Argobba, Harari and Gafat.

The term "*Sidamo" refers to the group of languages (or dialects?) previously called "Eastern Sidama" or "Burǧi-Sidamo" and at present called "Highland East Cushitic". The languages belonging to this group are: Hadiyya, Ṭembaro, Qabenna, Sidamo, Alaba, Darasa, and perhaps also Burǧi.

The term "Cushitic" refers to the non-Semitic languages of Ethiopia. It also includes the languages of the Omotic group. I have avoided the term "Omotic" since we do not have yet sufficient information on the various non-Semitic languages of Ethiopia to ascertain whether a non-Semitic language belongs to the Cushitic group or to the Omotic group.

The phrase "also in Cushitic" expresses my uncertainty concerning the root within Semitic-Ethiopian and

Cushitic. It may be that the root is common to Cushitic and Ethiopic, or that it is borrowed by Semitic from Cushitic, or that it is borrowed by Cushitic from Semitic. For more details, see 23.14.

Translation. The translation in the Etymological Section does not always have the same wording as in the individual dictionaries. The reader is therefore advised to refer to the individual dictionaries of Volume I for the precise or literal meaning.

An Ethiopian lexeme cited in the comparisons without translation has the meaning of the preceding lexeme.

As I have explained in the section on symbols (see below), the symbol * before translation items indicates that these meanings do not occur in all the dialects; but where they do occur, they belong to the same root.

Comparative material. As the title indicates, this volume is comparative and etymological. For Semitic-Ethiopic I attempt to be as complete as possible and name all the Ethiopian languages that are relevant to the Gurage item under discussion. For the Semitic languages other than Semitic-Ethiopic, only one or two languages are listed. This is done for the sake of convenience, so as not to encumber the dictionary, and is not intended to indicate a linguistic priority within Semitic. The mention of one or another Semitic language will be sufficient to guide the Semitist in following up the other Semitic cognates, which he will easily find in the various comparative dictionaries of Semitic.

For the Cushitic comparisons the situation is as follows. Because *Sidamo is the most important source of loanwords, I quote in most cases more than one *Sidamo dialect; otherwise, I quote indiscriminately from one or another of the other Cushitic languages. For the Cushitic languages in which I have made no personal investigation, and am therefore in no position to ascertain the correct pronunciation, I have adopted the transcription of my sources.

The comparisons and etymologies refer only to the main entry; the forms deviating from the main entry are explained in the appropriate place. Example: *aməl* (W.Z), *ambəl* (So), *ambər* (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms), *ambi* (M.Go) 'cabbage' (p.48). The comparisons and etymologies refer only to *aməl*. The lexemes *ambəl*, *ambər*, and *ambi* are analyzed under the appropriate entry.

For comparisons that are more or less obvious I give no bibliographical reference. Whenever I come to the same conclusion as one of my predecessors, but independently of him, I have indicated this fact by the statement "so also". Whenever I simply record the opinion of an author, it often is implied that I have no personal opinion on the subject.

The internal etymology of a lexeme given in this volume supersedes that given in Volume I. Indeed, the overview prepared for this volume enabled me to correct earlier interpretation.

I must comment on the words "possibly, perhaps, probably" that I use whenever I have some doubts about the origin of a root. I have used these expressions in my previous etymological studies. In reviewing my *Hebrew cognates in Amharic* one reviewer approved my way of indicating doubt by stating "L'auteur a prudemment multiplié les formules dubitatives sur la dérivation d'un bon nombre de mots". By contrast, it is rather surprising to read in another reviewer, in connection with my *Ethiopic and South Arabic contributions to the Hebrew lexicon* that "all too often the identification is qualified by 'probably' or 'perhaps' ". Does the reviewer suggest that one should *not* express doubt, wherever doubt there is, and thus mislead the non-specialist and even the specialist? Is it not preferable to express doubt where it exists, so as to leave the door open for future investigation?

Entries. The arrangement of the dictionary is as follows: vowels (*ä a e ə i o u*) *b* (b^w) *č č̣ d f* (f^w) *g* (g^w) *g' ǧ h k* (k^w) *k' x* (x^w) *x' l m* (m^w) *n ň p* (p^w) *p q* (q^w) *q' r s ṣ š t ṭ w y z ž*.

The verb is cited in the perfect, sg. 3rd masc. with the ending *–ä*, regardless of whether some dialects have the ending *–äm* (as is the case of Čaha, Eža and Muher) or whether they end in *–o* (as in Gogot, Soddo). The ending *–ä* does not apply to the verbs of the class *sämma*.

A verb is entered usually in a dialect in which the 2nd radical is not geminated, as in *bäkätä* (p.136), but occasionally also in a dialect in which the 2nd radical is geminated, as in *bälläṭä* (p.143).

Within the entry the arrangement is: verb in the basic stem, followed by the derived stems and the nominal derived patterns. Example: *dämädä, tädämädä, tädamädä, addemädä, dəməd, dəmud, dəm^{w}d, dumdiyä* (p.208). The derived nominal forms have, as a rule, their own entry, as, for example, in the case of *dəməd, dəm^{w}d* (*dəmud*), *dumdiyä*.

Verbs and nouns that have different vocalic structures are, as a rule, cross-referenced. Thus, for the entry *dägäsä, deggäsä, diggäsä* 'give a feast' (p.203) the verbs *deggäsä, diggäsä* have their own entry and the reader is referred to *dägäsä*; or for *dol, dūl* 'bell attached to the neck of a small child' (p.205), *dūl* has its own entry. At times it has seemed superfluous to have two different entries, as e.g., *bulä* and *buli* (p.139).

The impersonal verb is entered in the perfect, 3rd masc. sg. followed by a dash (–) to indicate the object suffix pronouns used with the verb; e.g., *rabä–* 'be hungry' (p.250).

The verb that occurs only in the derived stem is listed under the root, with the morpheme of the derived stem in parenthesis; e.g., (*a*)*ṭebbälä* 'crouch down' (p.609), (*tä*)*gobälä* 'sit down' (p.256).

A verb that occurs only with the morpheme *ən–, əm–, an–, tän–* is listed under the root preceded by *, followed by the actual occurrence of the verb; e.g., **gəbäggäbä, əngəbäggäbä* 'thunder' (p.256), **kəbalälä, ankəbalälä* 'roll' (p.334).

As a rule a verb is listed under the original form of the root; e.g., the root for 'cry', that is expressed in the various dialects by *bäk'ä, bekkä, bäššä, bäčī* is listed under *bäk'ä* (p.136), since this is the form of the original root (*bky*), whereas the other forms are secondary developments; or the root for 'say', that is expressed by *balä, barä, beǭ* is listed under *balä*, since this form represents the original root *bhl*, becoming *balä*. Such, however, is not always the case. For instance, the Ethiopic (and Semitic) root for 'eat' is *bl‹*, and the form *bän›a* of Ennemor and Gyeto comes the closest to the root as far as the last radical is concerned, but, while the consonant *n* of *bän›a* is justified on the basis of the phonetic system of Ennemor and Gyeto, it is phonetically different from *l* of the original *bl‹*. The root for 'eat' is therefore appropriately entered under *bäla*. The situation is the same with the entry of the verb for 'enter, come in' the root of which is *gb›*. Again, the last glottal stop of the form of Ed. *gäppa›a* comes the closest to the root. Phonetically, however, *p* is different from *b*. The verb is therefore properly entered under *gäba*; and *gäppa›a* will have its own entry with a reference to *gäba*. It goes without saying that an original root *gädädä*, becoming *gätädä* in some dialects, will be entered under *gädädä* (p.262), and *gätädä* will have its own entry.

The situation is similar in the noun. The nouns *g^{w}äfra, g^{w}äfəyä* can be explained as phonetic developments of *g^{w}äfla*; the main entry is, therefore, under *g^{w}äfla* (p.266) with *g^{w}äfra, g^{w}äfəyä* having their own entries.

There are a few lexical items in this volume that are not listed in Volume I. These additions are taken from my unpublished material on the grammatical descriptions of the various Gurage dialects.

Idiomatic expressions are not cited; they are listed in the individual dictionaries of Volume I.

Beginning p.325 homonyms are separated by Roman numerals; e.g., *hənṭ* I 'lot', *hənṭ* II 'tree, wood' (p.327).

Transcription of Semitic. The conventional Semitic system of transcription is used here.
The length of the vowel is marked by ̄; thus *ā*, *ī*, and so on.
For the Hebrew vowels note: qåmaṣ is transcribed *å*; ṣere by *e*; sęgōl by *ę*; shva by *ĕ*.
The Hebrew spirantized consonants are marked by – under the consonant: *b̲ d̲ g̲ k̲ p̲ t̲*.
The symbols *d̲ t̲ ṯ̲* are also used for the Arabic interdentals.

The spirantized *k* and *q* of Tigrinya are transcribed *ḵ* and *q̱*. Note that Tigrinya *ḵ* corresponds in pronunciation more or less to Gurage *x*.

For the Gurage vowels and consonants, see 1.1; 3.3; 3.4

Symbols. A dash (–) placed after the verb indicates an impersonal verb, that is, a verb used with the object suffix pronouns; e.g., *(a)raʾadä–* 'tremble". The dash indicates that the verb is used with object suffix pronouns for the expression of the subject.

x as in 'Gur. x Z." means 'Gurage except Zway".

* before English lexemes indicates that the meanings after the symbol * do not occur in all the dialects; but where they do occur, they belong to the same root; e.g., *äšäššä* 'rub, massage, *stroke, caress' (p.101), *ašära* 'peel of coffee beans, *coffee grounds' (p.101).

* before a Gurage lexeme is used for a basic form that varies with each dialect. It is used to avoid unnecessary repetition, and refers the reader to the starred form where he will find the appropriate form for each dialect. Example: *fäqäq *balä* (En.Gt.Ms.S.W) 'move aside' (p.239). While the form *fäqäq* is used for all the dialects named in parenthesis, *balä* varies according to the dialect. Indeed, the original form *balä* (from *bhl*) occurs in Wolane, *bālä* in Selṭi, and *barä* in En.Gt. and Masqan; similarly, *dəyä *adägä* (Č.M.Ms.Go) 'rain' (p.225), where *dəyä* is used in all the dialects mentioned in parenthesis, but for **adägä* the forms are: *adägä* (Č), but *addägä* (M.Ms.Go). See also *gem *walä, gem *addärä* (p.276), and others.

The symbol * before a Gurage lexeme may also indicate a lexeme that does not exist by itself; e.g., **aš* in *ašqar* (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'something' (p.99) does not exist by itself.

The symbol * before a verb may also indicate that the verb occurs only with the morphemes *ən–, əm–, an–, tän–*, e.g., **gəbäggäbä, əngəbäggäbä* 'thunder' (p.256), **kəbalälä, ankəbalälä* 'roll' (p.334).

Sources for the Semitic-Ethiopian languages. The sources are listed in chronological order (see Bibliography).

Geez: Ludolf, H. 1661; Dillmann, C.F.A. 1865; Maggiora, Gabriele da 1953; Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955.

Tigrinya: Coulbeaux, P. S. and J. Schreiber 1915; Bassano, Francesco 1918; Yohannəs Gäbrä Egziʾabəḥer 1956.

Tigre: Littmann, Enno, and Maria Höfner 1962; Leslau, manuscript.

Amharic: d'Abbadie, A. 1881; Guidi, I. 1901; Armbruster, C. H. 1920; Baeteman, J. 1929; Gallina, Francesco, and E. Cerulli, 1940; Yohannəs Gäbrä Egziʾabəḥer 1956. Of particular importance are the Amharic-Amharic dictionaries by Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970, and Täsämma Habtä Mikaʾel 1951 (1958) since they contain many roots and supplementary meanings not found in the other dictionaries.

Harari: Cerulli, E. 1936; Leslau, W. 1937, 1963.

Gafat: Leslau, W. 1945, 1956a.

Argobba: Leslau, W. in RSE 26 (1973-77), 1978, pp. 21-43.

Gurage: See Introduction to Volume I.

Sources for the non-Semitic languages of Ethiopia. Bilen: Reinisch, L. 1887; Awiya: Conti Rossini, C. *Giornale della Società Asiatica Italiana* 18 (1905), 140-185; Leslau, W. manuscript; Khamir: Reinisch, L. 1884; Qemant: Conti Rossini, C. 1912.

Beğa: Reinisch, L. 1895.

Saho: Reinisch, L. 1890; Afar: Colizza, G. *Lingua ʿAfar* 1887.

Somali: Reinisch, L. 1902.

Kafa: Cerulli, E. 1951; Moča: Leslau, W. 1959a; Šinaša: Grottanelli, V. L., *RSE* 1 (1941) 254-265.

Ğanğero: Cerulli, E. 1938b, pp. 65-87.

Ometo: Moreno, M. M. 1938, pp. 136-164; Wolamo: Cerulli, E. 1929, pp. 24-36; Badditu: Cerulli, E. 1929, pp. 59-64; Basketo: Cerulli, E. 1938b, pp. 112-117; Zayse: Cerulli, E. 1938b, pp. 197-208.

Gimira: Conti Rossini, C. 1925, pp. 617-630.

Galləňňa (Oromo): Foot, E. C., *A Galla-English, English-Galla dictionary*, 1913; Viterbo, E., *Vocabolario della lingua oromonica (lingua galla)*, 1938; P. Gaetano da Thiene, *Dizionario della lingua galla*, 1939; Haberland, E. 1963 is an extremely valuable source for Oromo culture as well as for various Galla culture-bound expressions; Gragg, Gene, dictionary in manuscript. I myself had occasion to investigate Galləňňa of the region of Arusi.

*Sidamo (Highland East Cushitic). For Kambata: Cerulli, E. 1925, pp. 655-663; Leslau, W. manuscript; Hadiyya: Cerulli, E. 1925, pp. 627-643; Plazikowsky-Brauner, H. 1964; Leslau, W. manuscript; Sidamo: Cerulli, E. 1938a, pp. 184-225; Moreno, M. M. 1940, pp. 204-244; Leslau, W. manuscript; Ṭembaro, Alaba, Qabenna: Leslau, W. manuscript; Burği: Hudson, G. manuscript.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to Gene Gragg for his kind permission to use his Galləňňa (Oromo) dictionary in manuscript, and to Grover Hudson for his permission to use his Burği dictionary in manuscript.

The Cushitic dictionaries of L. Reinisch are extremely valuable not only because of the Cushitic material that they have brought to light, but also because of the comparisons with Semitic Ethiopic and Semitic in general. Unfortunately it is unclear whether the Semitic roots quoted in connection with Cushitic are considered by Reinisch to be common to both language groups or to be borrowings.

Etymological dictionaries of Semitic Ethiopic. For GEEZ: Ludolf, H. 1661, 1699. Comparisons with Arabic and Hebrew are suggested by J. M. Wansleben, col. 475-512.

Dillmann, C.F.A. 1865. The comparisons are made with Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Syriac, and occasionally with Amharic.

TIGRE: Reinisch, L. 1887. The author gives Tigre equivalents for most of the Bilen entries.

Littmann, Enno, and Maria Höfner, 1962. The comparisons are made with Geez, Tigrinya, and Amharic. Arabic loanwords are likewise indicated.

AMHARIC: Ludolf, H. 1698. Occasionally comparisons with Geez are made; the Arabic loanwords are likewise indicated.

Praetorius, F. 1879. While this work is not a dictionary it contains many etymologies.

Armbruster, C. H. 1920. *Amharic-English vocabulary*, vol. II H-S (in Ethiopic script).

Leslau, W., *Hebrew cognates in Amharic*, 1969.

Appleyard, L. 1977. The study is arranged according to semantic fields. The great majority of the comparisons is taken, sometimes verbatim, from W. Leslau, *Etymological dictionary of Harari*, without however indicating the source.

ARGOBBA: W. Leslau, "Argobba vocabulary" *RSE* 26 (1973-7), 1978, pp. 28-43.

HARARI: Cerulli, E. 1936, pp. 229-281; "Ancient Harari", pp. 406-437; Leslau, W. 1937, 1963.

GAFAT: Leslau, W. 1945, pp. 140-181; 1956, pp. 170-251.

The most important sources for the etymologies and comparisons of Semitic Ethiopic and Cushitic are those of A. Dillmann, F. Praetorius, L. Reinisch, Marcel Cohen, E. Cerulli, and E. Littmann – M. Höfner. The comparisons and etymologies suggested by these authors are extremely valuable; and if I occasionally disagree with them, it is because of our increased knowledge in this field. For that matter, I occasionally disagree with suggestions that I myself have made in earlier studies.

CORRECTIONS. The reader is advised to transfer all the corrections to the appropriate entries.

OUTLINE OF GURAGE PHONOLOGY

The outline deals with the vocalic and consonantal system as well as with the various phonetic features of the Gurage dialects. Since there are no detailed grammatical descriptions of the individual dialects, morpho-phonemic features are rarely taken into consideration. The main purpose of the outline is to throw light on the comparisons suggested in dictionary.

The division into sections such as 1.12 instead of 1.1.2, or 8.25 instead of 8.2.5 was done for technical reasons.

Terminology. West Gurage includes Čaha, Eža, Ennemor, Endegeň, and Gyeto; East Gurage includes Selṭi, Wolane, Zway. The dialects of Soddo, Muher, Masqan, and Gogot are always mentioned with their individual names.[1]

1. VOWELS

1.1. The vowels that occur in all the dialects are:

	Front	Center	Back
High	*i*		*u*
		ə	
Mid	*e*		*o*
		ä	
Low		*a*	

The additional vowels are: short vowels *ạ̈* (open *ä*), *ǫ* (open *o*), also occuring in the clusters *eä*, *eạ̈*, *ea*, *o͡a*, *a͡o*; long vowels *ā ǟ ạ̈̄ ē ə̄ ī ō ū*. All the vowels can be nasalized.

[1] For a general description of the Čaha phonology, see Leslau 1950a:12-15; for a brief description of the phonetic system of Soddo, see Leslau 1968a:6-8. Hetzron 1977:34-52 gives a summary description of the phonological system of Gunnän-Gurage (that is, all the dialects except East Gurage) on the basis of a limited number of texts.

The additional vowels are distributed as follows:

Čaha has *ạ̈ ǫ* and occassionally *ạ̈̄ ō*. For nasalization, see 1.3.

Eža has occassionally *ạ̈ ǫ ō*. For nasalization, see 1.3.

Ennemor has long vowels (1.2) and nasalized vowels (1.3); *ạ̈* only in *mạ̈›ärä*.

Endegeň has long vowels (1.2) and nasalized vowels (1.3).

Gyeto has *ạ̈*, long vowels (1.2) and nasalized vowels (1.3).

Muher has *ạ̈ e͡ạ̈ ǫ ǫ͡a* (rarely *a͡ǫ*); *ạ̈̄* only in *ạ̈̄lla, ạ̈̄zä*.

Gogot has *eä, ea*.

Selṭi has long vowels (1.2).

Zway has long vowels (1.2).

The whole set of vowels in the various dialects is given below; the vowels in parentheses are rare.
Čaha: *ä ạ̈ (ạ̈̄) a (ã) e ə (ə̃) i o ǫ (ō) u*.
Eža: *ä (ạ̈) a (ã) e ə (ə̃) i o (ǫ ō) u*.
Ennemor: *ä (ạ̈) a e ə i o u*; long vowels: *ạ̈̄ (ạ̈̄) ā ē ə̄ ī ō ū*.
Endegeň: *ä a e ə i o u*; long vowels: *ạ̈̄ ā ē ə̄ ī ō ū*.
Gyeto: *ä ạ̈ a e ə i o u*; long vowels: *ạ̈̄ ā ē ə̄ ī ō ū*.
Muher: *ä ạ̈ (ạ̈̄) a (ã) e ə (ə̃) i o u*; *e͡ạ̈ ǫ͡a (a͡ǫ)*.
Gogot: *ä a e ə i o u, eä ea*.
Masqan: *ä a (ã) e ə (ə̃) i o u*.
Soddo: *ä a e ə i o u*.
Selṭi: *ä a e ə i o u*; long vowels: *ā ē ə̄ ī ō ū*.
Wolane: *ä a e ə i o u*.
Zway: *ä a e ə i o u*; long vowels: *ā ē ə̄ ī ō ū*.

For the nasalized vowels see 1.3.

A word can begin and end with any vowel. There are isolated examples of final *ə*.

1.11. Endegeň, Wolane and occasionally Zway have most normally a final vowel *ä* in the noun as against *a* of the other dialects. Examples: Ed. *angaččä* 'cat', *q'iččä* 'accuracy', *mēnä* 'action'; W. *alfatä* 'mourning', *alägä* 'stranger', *badä* 'outsider', *barä* 'ox', and others.

1.12. Vowel *ạ̈*

This vowel occurs in Čaha and Muher, occasionally in the other dialects. It is a variant of *ä e ə i* either within the same dialect or by comparing various dialects. Examples: Č. *ärạ̈* and *äre* 'cows'; Č. *etäniyä* and *eteniyä* 'in which direction?'; Č. *särạ̈fər* 'kind of breeches', E. *särefər*; Č.M. *dạ̈yä* 'palm', E. *dəyä*, W. *diyä*; M. *səyạ̈* 'lean meat given to the circumcized', Č.Gt. *seyä*, E.En.Ed. *siyä*.

The vowel *ạ̈* can also result from the contraction *Vy* or *VyV*. Examples: Č. *ozạ̈* 'evil eye', En.Gt. *ozay*; Č. *sənạ̈* 'wheat', Gt. *sənay*; Č. *zạ̈, zeyä, zạ̈yä* 'virgin'; M. *wädạ̈* 'young man in his prime', Č.En.Gt. *wädäya*; M. *wärạ̈* 'kind of bamboo', Ms. *wäre*, So. *wäriyä*, Go. *wäräyä*; M. *g^w^ạ̈* 'main house', Č.En.Gt. *g^w^äyä*.

The vowel *ạ̈* of Čaha and Muher results from the combination of *a-e*; thus, Č. *yagdatạ̈* 'section of the house near the partition', from *yä-agdata-e*; Č. *yofänčạ̈* 'section of the house from the entrance to the fireplace', from *yä-wäfänča-e*; M. *yäčbạ̈* 'section of the house from the central pillar to the fireplace', from *yä-äčba-e*. See also Č. *yağätạ̈*.

The vowel *ạ̈* of Muher occurs in the cluster *eạ̈* coming from final *-älä, -alä*.[2] Examples: *mäggeạ̈* 'suppurate' (from *mäggälä*), *mässeạ̈* 'resemble' (from *mässälä*), *weạ̈* 'spend the day' (Ms.Go. *walä*), *beạ̈* 'say' (from *balä*). For more details, see 8.63.

The combination *-älä* can also be reduced to *ạ̈* in certain situations; thus, *säqqạ̈ččəm* 'she suspended' from **säqqäläččəm; ansäqạ̈* 'he did not suspend' from **ansäqälä*.

There are a few examples with minimal pairs *ä:ạ̈*.

Muher *wärä* 'month': *wärạ̈* 'kind of bamboo'; *wäg* 'old man from whom one seeks advice in case of misfortune': *wạ̈g* 'song in praise of a hero'.

Čaha *bätärä* 'be first': *bạ̈tärä* 'distinguish, separate'; *wärät* 'special share of a slaughtered cow': *wärạ̈t* 'sleep'.

1.13. Vowel *ǫ*

This vowel occurs mostly in Muher, less in Čaha and rarely in Eža. It results from the reduction of *aw, wa, VwV*. Examples: M. *ǫṭṭet*, Č. *ǫṭät* 'one who leads the singing' (En.Ed.Gt. *awṭayt*); M. *ǫta* 'hunting' (S. *wäččä*); Č. *ǫndä*, M. *ǫrrädä* 'lower' (from *awärrädä*);[3] Č. *ǫṭa*, M. *ǫṭṭa* 'bring out' (from *awäṭṭa*); M. *yǫsəṭ* 'lower', adj. (from *yäwäsəṭ*); M. *ǫdä* 'tell' (So.W. *ewädä*).

The vowel *ǫ* of Muher is also a variant of *ǫ͡a* in *čǫrä* and *čǫ͡ärä* 'carry'; a variant of *a͡ǫ* in *ǫnna* and *a͡ǫnna* 'place' (v). For *ǫ͡a, a͡ǫ*, see below.

Minimal pair of *o:ǫ* in Čaha: *odä* 'tell', as against *ǫdä-* 'be necessary'.

1.14. Cluster *ǫ͡a, a͡ǫ*

This cluster occurs only in Muher, mainly in the verbal class *qomä*. The cluster *ǫ͡a* corresponds to the vowel *ō* of the dialects in which vocalic length exists. In Muher itself the verbs of the class *qomä* that begin with a velar or labial have initial *C^w^ä*. Examples: *q^w^ämä* 'stand', *g^w^ädä* 'spill', *m^w^ätä* 'die', *f^w^äxä* 'rub'. All the other verbs of this class have the pattern *Cǫ͡aCä*; thus, *ṭǫ͡amä* 'fast' (En.Ed.Gt. *ṭōmä*); *čǫ͡atä* 'work' (En. *čōdä*, Gt. *čōtä*); *žǫ͡ärä* 'go around' (En.Ed.Gt. *žōrä*); *čǫ͡ärä* 'carry, load' (En.Ed.S. *ṭōrä*).

In view of the form of M. *tǫ^w^asä* 'be dirty' (En.Gt. *tä-tōsä*) and of the verbs of the other dialects such as *zäw(w)ärä* (So.S.W) 'go around', *ṭäw(w)ärä* (S.W.So) 'carry', *räwwäṭä* (S) 'run' one wonders whether M. *Cǫ͡aCä* does not go back to *Cäw(w)äCä* with *äwä> äwa* (4.51) > *owa, ǫwa*, as in *tǫ^w^asä*.

1.15. Vowel *e*

The vowel *e* of the various dialects can result from the contraction of *ay*. Thus, *en* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go) 'eye', Gt. *ayn; čet* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go) 'sun', Gt. *čayt; age* (Gt) 'big clod of earth', En.Gt. *agay; eb* (Č.E) 'milk', S.W. *ayb*. See also *ebar, enät*.

The vowel *e* can also result from the reduction of final *-äl, -al, -är*. Examples: *qəṭe* (M.Z) 'leaf', Ms.Go.So. *qəṭäl; šäbe* (Ms) 'bridegroom's wedding', Go.So. *šäbäl; qe* (M.Go) 'word', M.Go.So.Ms. *qal; qəme* (M) 'louse', Ms.Go.So. *qəmal; gäbe* (M) 'stranger', Č.E. *gäbär; ğäf^w^e* (M) 'space between houses', Č.Ms. *ğäf^w^är*. For more details, see 8.63; 8.68.

The vowel *e* can also be reduced from final *-VyV, Vy* coming from a root with final liquid; thus *buqe* (E.M) 'shoot of plant', Č.Gt. *buqäyä* (root *bql*); *xäde* (Č) 'roof thatcher', E. *xäday* (root *xdn*); *žəme* (M.Go) 'the red core of the trunk of the *äsät*', W. *žəmay* (from *žəmar*).

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[2] For the cluster *eä* in Gogot, see 1.42.

[3] For the alternance between the various consonants, see the various sections of the outline and the list of the consonants (3.5).

1.16. Vowel *i*

The vowel *i* can result from the reduction of final *-əl, -ər* (coming from *-əl*), and *-ən.* Examples: *bäqi* (M) 'hundred', So.Z. *bäqəl,* Č.E.Gt. *bäqər; ambi* (M.Go) 'cabbage', So. *ambəl,* Č.E.En.Gt. *ambər; ahi* (Go), *axi* (M) 'it is equal', from *(y)axəl; qəsi* (Č), *qəssi* (E) 'small', M.Ms. *qəssən.* See also *məgi, gʷi, äxi, bəqi.*

In the verb morphology *ə* (final vowel of a conjunction) +*yə* (prefix of the imperfect) becomes *i*; thus Č. *tiqäms* 'while he tastes' from *tə-yəqäms.*

The syllable *yə* becomes *i* in Go. *iğ* 'child' from M. *yəğğ* (from *ləğğ*).

Note that there is alternance between *ə* and *i* in the various dialects. Thus, E. *abətta,* M.Ms.Go. *abitta* 'vine used for binding wooden planks'; So. *əčč̣or* and *iččor* 'name of the seventh month'; S. *ṭəbbuqqo,* W. *ṭibbi›o* 'shirt'; Č.E.Gt. *təbre,* Ed. *tibre* 'animosity between two people'.

1.17. Vowel *o*

The vowel *o* can result from reduction of final *-äb, -äm, -äm*ʷ*ä, wV, Vw, VwV.*

From *-äb: wozgo* (Ed) 'plaited door of bamboo', Č. *wäzgäb; wonzo* (Ed) 'spinal bone', Gt. *wänzäb̲.* See also *xoxo.*

From *-äm, -äm*ʷ*ä: mäsxäro* (Č.E.En.Ms) 'name of the first month', G.Tna. *mäskäräm; foṭo ussä* (Ed) 'inferior quality of bread', Č. *fäṭäm*ʷ*ä.*

From various combinations of vowels preceding or following *w*; thus, *oro* (Ms) 'python', S.W. *wäro; ogät* and *wägät* (Č.Go) 'public discussion'; *ṭäwna* (Gt) 'strength', Č.En. *ṭona; tozäggäbä* (E) 'regret', from **täwzäggäbä; boxe* (Č.E) 'well', from *bä-wäxe; od* (Č.E.M) 'threshing field', En.Ed.Gt. *awd; əčč̣or* (So.W) 'name of the seventh month', Go. *əčč̣uwär.* For more details, see 4.12; 4.32; 4.51.

For the rounded *C*ʷ*ä* becoming *Co*, see 6.41. For *ä* becoming *o* after labials, see 4.6.

1.18. Vowel *u*

The vowel *u* can result from the reduction of *əb, əbə* (passing through **əb̲, *əb̲ə > əw, əwə*), *əm, əmə, əm*ʷ*, wə.* Examples: *ṭu* (Č) 'breast, Ms. *ṭəb,* E.Ed. *ṭəw; sur* (Č.M) 'broken', Go.So. *səbur,* Č.E.En. *səwər; zəsu* (En.Gt) 'wet, humid', Č. *zəsəm*ʷ, Ed. *zəssəw; un* (W) 'stone', Ms. *əmən; ururo* (W) 'cock', Ms. *wərwəro; ute* (S) 'thread', Ed.So.S. *wəte.* For more details, see 4.12; 4.32; 4.51.

For the rounded *C*ʷ*ə* becoming *Cu,* see 6.42. For *ə* becoming *u* after labials, see 4.6.

1.2. LONG VOWELS

The long vowels are phonemic in En.Ed.Gt.S. and Zway. The attested long vowels are:
Ennemor: *ǟ ā ē ə̄ ī ō ū; q̄̈* in *mq̄̈ barä.*
Endegeň: *ǟ ā ē ə̄ ī ō ū.*
Gyeto: *ǟ ā ē ə̄ ī ō ū.*
Selṭi: *ā ē ī ō ū.*
Zway: *ā ē ə̄ ī ō ū.*

Minimal pairs

Examples of minimal pairs of short and long vowels:

ä–ǟ: *käs* (En) 'abdomen': *kǟs* 'debt'; *gäyä* (En) 'granary made of bamboo': *gǟyä* 'market'; *wärä* (En.Gt) 'cave': *wǟrä* 'leave'; *č̣əyä* (Gt) 'melted butter that runs down the face from a woman's hair': *č̣əyǟ* 'stink'.

a–ā: *ãfʷ* (Ed) 'mouth': *ã̄fʷ* 'bird'; *ağä* (Ed) 'thing': *āğä-* 'alone'; *ṭäma-* (Gt) 'be thirsty': *ṭämā* 'take a small quantity of semi-liquids'; *nafa* (Z) 'body': *nāfa* 'paralysis'; *arat* (S) 'four': *arāt* 'passer-by'; *yəma›a* (En) 'he comes': *yəma›ā* 'they (fem.) come'.

i–ī: *fič̣ barä* (En) 'die suddenly': *fīč̣ barä* 'sip'; *ina* (En) 'we': *īna* 'our'.

e–ē: *(a)serä* (Ed) 'plot' (v.): *a-sērä* 'enact a law'.

ə–ə̄: *sər* (Z) 'root': *sə̄r* 'grass'; *sər i›ifti* (Ed) 'first of all': *sə̄r* 'broken'; *č̣əm-ən abäň* (Z) 'collect': *č̣ə̄m* 'expensive'.

o–ō: *mo›* (En) 'good': *mō›* 'warm'; *morä* (Ed) 'edge': *mōrä* 'animal fat'; *goro* (S) 'season of agricultural activities': *gōro* 'hunger'.

u–ū: *qura* (En.Gt) 'penis': *qūra* 'depression in a valley'; *tul* (Z) 'kind of worm': *tūl-ən sāno* 'pile up', lit. 'make a pile'.

1.21. The other dialects have occasionally the following long vowels.

Čaha has *ō q̄̈.* The vowel *ō* appears in *yō* 'yes' which could be explained by stress. The vowel *q̄̈* against *q̈* appears in the minimal pairs: *bq̄̈ barä* 'bleat' against *bq̈* 'no'; *mq̄̈ barä* 'bleat' against *mq̈* 'side'. The long vowel *q̄̈* in these two examples could have an onomatopoetic connotation.

Eža has *ō* in *ō* 'yes'.

Muher has *q̄̈* in *q̄̈zä* 'hold' and *q̄̈lla* 'covet'. In both occurrences the other dialects have *ē*; thus Ed.S. *ēnzä,* S. *ēlä.*

Soddo has *ī* 'yes'.[4]

1.22. Phonetic origin of long vowels

Outside of their phonemic value the long vowels may result from various phonetic developments. They may arise from disappearance of intervocalic, prevocalic or postvocalic consonants. These consonants are: the ancient laryngeals, the velar *ḫ,* the labials *b, m, w,* and the liquids *l, r.* The long vowels can also result from contraction of short vowels.[5]

1.23. The disappearance of an original *ḥ, ḫ;* and occasionally of ʿ as a 2nd radical brought about the vowel *ā* in medial position. Thus, Gt.S.Z. *fāqä,* En.Ed. *fā›ä* 'scrape' (root *fḥq*); En.Ed.Gt.S.Z. *mārä* 'forgive' (root *mḥr*); Gt.S.Z. *wāṭä,* En.Ed. *wā›ä* 'swallow' (root *wḫṭ*); En.Ed.Gt. *dārä* 'bless' (root *dḫr*); S.Z. *ṭānä,* Ed. *č̣ānä,* Gt. *č̣ārä,* En. *č̣ǟrä* 'load' (root *ṣʿn*).

The disappearance of an original *ḥ, ḫ* and occasionally of ʿ as 3rd radical brought about the vowel *ā* in final position. Examples: En.Gt. *fätā,* Ed. *fättā* 'untie' (root *ftḥ*); En. *xänā,* Ed. *hännā* 'invite' (root *klḥ*); Gt. *ṭänā* 'call' (root *ṣrḫ*); Ed. *qännā* 'be jealous' (root *qnʿ*).[6]

1.24. The loss of a non-initial *b* may result in various long vowels.

The sequence *-äbä* (passing through **äb̲ä> *äwä*) became *ǟ* in Endegeň. Examples: *sännǟ* 'spin' (root *snb*); *sättǟ* 'curse' (root *sdb*); *sǟt* 'debt' (En. *säb̲ät*); *gäkkǟd* 'chest' (Č. *gäkäbät*). For more examples, see 4.12.

The sequence *əb, əbV* results in *ū, ə̄, ī.* Examples: En.Ed.Gt. *sūr,* Z. *sə̄r* 'broken' (< *səbər, səbur*); Ed. *də̄r* 'forest' (Č. *dəbər*); Ed. *nə̄räd* 'life' (for *nəbräd*); En. *yə̄̃r* 'he says' (for *yəbər*); En.Gt. *sīsa* 'piece of split bamboo' (Č. *səbisa*).

The sequence *bä, bo* results in *ō*: Ed. *gunōd* 'knee' (Go. *gulbät*); Ed. *gənōd* 'name of the ninth month' (Amh. *gənbot*).

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[4] Goldenberg 1968:68, 69 states that when stress falls on *a* it is often combined with duration and adds (p. 69) "length as a principle is non-distinctive in Kəstanəňňa (that is, Soddo)".

[5] See also Hetzron 1970:559ff.

[6] For more details, see Leslau 1959c:257-70; 1971a:218-224.

1.25. The loss of *m* results in various long vowels. The sequence *-ämä* (passing through **äm̲ä, *äb̲ä, *äwä*) became *ä̃* in Endegeň. Thus, *akkä̃* 'draw blood by cupping' (Č. *agämä*); *qännä̃* 'abuse' (Č. *qänämä*). For other examples, see 4.32.

The sequence *-äm^{w}ä* is reduced to nasalized *õ* in En. *gõğä* 'gut, sinew' (Č. *gäm^{w}äğä*); En.Ed. *qõčä* 'branches that fall off a tree' (Č. *qäm^{w}äčä*).

The sequence *əmV* is reduced to *ū* in S. *ūn* 'stone' (Ms. *əmən*);[7] Ed. *nūd* 'dear' (E. *nəm^{w}d* < *nəmud*); En. *sũt* 'eight' (E. *səmut*); Ed. *sūnä* 'eighty' (Z. *səmənа*).

1.26. The sequence *äwä* results in *ō*, in En.Gt. *bōxe* 'well' (for *bäwäxe*); En. *bōgärēt* 'well' (from *bäwägärēt*).

1.27. The loss of liquids *l, r* can result in a long vowel.

The loss of *l* in the sequence *älä* and the contraction of *ä-ä* into *ā* occurred in Gt. *gāb̲a*, S. *gāba* 'trodden straw' (Go. *gäläba*); S. *sāsa* 'thirty' (root *sls*). The long *ī* of En.Ed. *qīm* 'gleanings' results from the loss of *r* of the root *qrm*.

1.28. Contraction of consonants resulted in a long vowel in Gt.En. *fäzä* 'be better' (Č.En.Ed. *fäzäzä*).

1.29. Contraction of short vowels results in a long vowel. Examples: En. *ärṭ* 'of the lot' from *ä-ärṭ*; Ed. *ässä›äm* 'of the brother' from *ä-ässä›äm*.

In the occurrences cited below the vowel *ä* of the pronoun of possession took the quality of the vowel of the noun due to vowel harmony (1.8), and due to contraction the vowel became long. Thus, En. *ā›əm̲əyä* 'bony' from *a-a›əm̲əyä* (for *ä-a›əm̲-əyä*); En. *ē›äğ* 'branch' from *e-e›ä-äğ* (for *ä-e›ä-äğ*), lit. 'the hand of the tree'; En. *ō›ur* 'of the fence' from *o-o›ur* (for *ä-o›ur*); Ed. *ū›ur* 'of the fence' from *u-u›ur* (for *ä-u›ur*); En. *ənqurəyä* 'laying hen' from *ə-ənqurəyä* (for *ä-ənqurəyä*).

1.3. NASALIZATION

Nasalization is phonemic in Ennemor, Endegeň and Gyeto, and is particularly widespread in Ennemor. It also occurs occasionally in the other dialects.

Examples for minimal pairs in Ennemor: *a›ärä* 'make a fence': *ã›ärä* 'perfume' (v.); *žära* 'one who does not belong to a despised social class': *žãra* 'light-brown (cow)'; *af^w barä* 'forgive': *ãf^w* 'mouth'; *əf barä* 'blow': *ãf barä* 'blow the nose'; *čərä* 'worm': *čãrä* 'divorced'. In the verb morphology: *ya›ase* 'he will go out' (from *wa›a*) as against *ya›ãse* 'he will come' (from *ma›a*); *yädärə›-k^{w}e* 'it will dry' (from *drq*) as against *yädärə›-k^{w}e* 'he will frighten' (from *dnq, ṭnq*). For this last example, see 1.35.

Endegeň *säw* 'man': *sãw* 'beeswax'; *fäfä* 'rub': *fãfä* 'kind of grass'.

Gyeto *ənkə* 'just so, gratis': *ãnk* 'yes'; *əf barä* 'blow': *ãf barä* 'blow the nose'; *g^{w}ərm̲ät* 'name of the ninth month': *g^{w}ərm̲ãt* 'knee'.

All the short and long vowels (with few exceptions) can be nasalized in these three dialects. Čaha, Eža, Muher and Masqan have nasal *ã* and *ã* mostly before or after *f* (1.34), occasionally before another consonant.

1.31. The consonants that trigger nasalization of a vowel are: *m, m^w, w, b, f, n,* and possibly the velars *g, g^w*.[8] These consonants may trigger nasalization only if they are not geminated. While *m, n,* and *b* bring about nasalization only when they are in non-initial position, the consonants *w, f,* and *g* can also be in initial position.

[7] The Semitic root is *›bn*.

[8] Hetzron-Habte 1966:18-23 as well as Hetzron 1977:44-5 do not attribute the nasalization-triggering qualification to all the consonants mentioned here.

In the position in which *m, n,* and *b* trigger nasalization, *m* becomes *m̲, w* or is absorbed in the nasalized vowel; *n* becomes *r* or is absorbed in the nasalized vowel; and *b* becomes *b̲, m̲* or *w*. In the process of nasalization the consonants *m̲, b̲, w* and *r* are also nasalized. Note that the nasalization marker for the consonants is not indicated in the dictionaries:

The nasalized vowel can be before or after the consonant that triggers nasalization. There can be more than one nasalized vowel in the word.

I would like to point out that the notation for the nasalization may be at times defective in the various dictionaries. Likewise the transcription of a form such as *ãng^{w}äräg^{w}əyä* instead of *ãg^{w}äräg^{w}əyä* can be questioned. Besides, the feature of nasalization would have to be taken up once more combining lexical items with morphology.

For original *m, b* and *n* I will bring examples only from Ennemor.

Examples for *m* becoming *m̲* with nasalization of the vowel in intervocalic position: *äm̲ãr* 'why?', *dam̲ãra* 'cloud', *am̲ãd* 'ashes', *am̲ãdār* 'frost', *qəm̲ãčä* 'be timid', *qəm̲ãṭärä* 'amputate', *qãm̲ä* 'put flour into the mouth'. In the verb morphology: *yəm̲ãsər*, imperfect of *mäsärä* 'be like'; *yəm̲ã›ač*, imperfect of *ma›ačä* be angry'; *am̲ã›a* 'bring', from *ma›a* 'come'.

In postvocalic and prevocalic position: *xərãm̲* 'year', *a›ãm̲* 'bone', *yəsãm̲›a* 'he hears'; *atm̲ãṭä* 'make evaluate'.

For *m* > *m̲*, see also 4.31.

Examples for *m* > *w*: *qõwarä* 'strong' (Č. *q^{w}ämarä*); *ãwãd* 'gourd' (Č. *q^{w}ämät*); *gõwä* 'fog' (Amh. *gum*); *wãzgäb* 'plaited door' (from *mäzgäb*). In the verb morphology: *äwõdä* 'one who died' (from *mōdä*).[9]

Examples for *m^w* becoming *w* with nasalization of the vowel: *äwãšən›a* 'of the millet' (from *m^{w}ašən›a*);[10] *ãwãri* 'separately' (from *m^{w}ar*); *šãwä* 'roasted barley for the preparation of beer' (Č.E. *šäm^{w}ä*). In the verb morphology: *yəwãk'* 'he buries' (from *m^{w}äk'ä*); *yəwãň* 'he is jealous' (from *m^{w}aňä*).

Examples for *m, m^w* absorbed in the nasalized vowel: *xũ* 'thousand' (Č. *x^{w}əm*); *šũ* 'name' (Č.E. *šəm*); *sũt* 'eight' (root *smn*); *ãst* 'five' (Č.E. *aməst*); *ãyã* 'living being' (Gt. *ayām*); *gõğä* 'skin of body' (Č. *gäm^{w}äğä*).

For *m, m^w* > *w*, see also 4.31; 6.32. For *m̲* < *b*, see 4.15.

1.32. The labial *b* in intervocalic position becomes *b̲, m̲* and *w* (4.11; 4.15) and brings about nasalization of the vowel.

Examples for *b* > *b̲, m̲*: *dəb̲ãšä* and *dəm̲ãšä* 'pound the root of the *äsät*'; *kəb̲ãsäsä* and *kəm̲ãsäsä* 'disentangle fiber'; *gəb̲ãzäzä* and *gãm̲žãžä barä* 'be feeble (eyesight)'; *ab̲ãg'ēr* 'wild pig' (Č.E. *abäg'ar*); *am̲ã* 'give' (Č.E. *abä*); *šãm̲ä* 'drag (Č.E.M. *šabä*); *yəm̲ãr* 'he says' (for *yəbər*).

The labial *b* becomes *w* and triggers nasalization in *šũwäd* 'grey hair' (Č. *šəbät*); *ğõwä* 'tail' (Ga. *dubo*).

With *b* absorbed in the nasalization: *yãr* 'he says' (from *barä*).

1.33. Examples for *w* without its going back to *m* or of unknown origin: *əwãyä* 'sun', *wĩsä* 'small ax', *nəwãšä* 'be used to', *(a)wãšä* 'complain'.

1.34. The labial *f* triggers nasalization not only in Ennemor, Endegeň and Gyeto, but also in Čaha, Eźa, Muher,

[9] There are a few nouns in Ennemor where the nasalization is not to be explained by the initial *w* as suggested by Hetzron-Habte 1966:29, but rather by the original *n*. This is the case of *wärãfäša* 'basket for winnowing' (root *nfs*), *wäfit* 'sieve', in my notation *wẽft* (from *näfa I*); *wãnãf^{w}ä* 'bellows', in my notation *wärãf^{w}ä* (from *näfa II*). In *wãfčä* 'grinding stone' (from *fäčä*), and *wãfteyä* 'spindle' (from *fätälä)* the nasalization is probably to be explained by the labial *f* rather than by *w*.

[10] Čaha has also *m^{w}ãšəna* 'millet' with nasalized *a*.

and Masqan. Examples: *ãfʷ* (Č.E.Ms.Go), *ãfʷ* (En.Ed.Gt) 'bird'; *ãf* (Č.E) *ãfʷ* (En.Ed.Gt) 'mouth'; *ãfraxʷä* (Č.E.M), *ãfʷraxä* (En.Gt) 'pregnant (cattle)'; *ãfʷat* (Č.E.En.Ms.Go) 'odor'; *ə̃fʷəyä* (Č.Gt.M), *ə̃fuyä* (En.Ms), *ə̃fuňňa* (Go) 'contents of both hands with palms up'; *fʷīšä* (E) 'shoot of eucalyptus'; *zãfʷa* (Č.E.Ms), *zãfʷa* (En.Gt), *zãfä* (Ed), *zõffa* (M) 'afterbirth of cattle'; *wãfčä* (En) 'lower grindstone'.

1.35. A non-geminated *n* likewise triggers nasalization. This is also the case of *r* in a non-initial position when it goes back to *n*. Examples taken from Ennemor are: *dərãzäzä* 'fall asleep (foot) and become numb' with nasalized *ã* because its root is *dnzz*, but *bəräkägä* 'bolt' and *gəräbätä* 'reverse', without nasalization since their roots are *brgg, glbṭ*. In the verb morphology, *yəqãrä* (with nasalization), imperfect of *qänä* 'be kind' (from the root *qn*<), but *yəxärä* (without nasalization), imperfect of *xänä* 'call' and *yəṭärä* (without nasalization), imperfect of *ṭänä* 'call' because their respective roots are *klḥ, ṣrḥ*.

Examples of *r* in non-initial position going back to *n: ẽr* 'eye', *fʷãr* 'waterfall', *qərãč* 'flea', *fã›ãrä* 'be ready (food)', *zərãk'ä* 'speak', *čərãkärä* 'drive a peg into the ground'.

When an initial *n* of a verb occurs in a non-initial position and is not geminated it becomes *r* (8.33) and it brings about nasalization of the vowel regardless of the origin of the *n*, that is to say, whether it goes back to an original *n, l,* or *r* (8.2). Thus, from an original *n: näfäsä* 'blow', imperfect *yərãfs; ne›ä* 'sleep', *arẽ›ä* 'put to sleep'. With *n* going back to *r: näkä›ä* 'kick' (root *rgṭ*), imperfect *yərãgṭ; näkäbä* 'find' (root *rkb*), *arãkäḇä* 'inquire as to the whereabouts of lost cattle'. With *n* going back to *l: nämädä* 'love' (root *lmd*), imperfect *yərãd; nä›ä* 'be superior' (root *lhq*), *tärã̃›ä* 'grow up'.[11]

There is also nasalization in verbs that occur only with a prefixed morpheme and that would have had an initial *n* had the basic stem existed. The initial **n* becomes *r* in intervocalic position (8.33) and triggers nasalization. This is the case of *tärãwä›ã* 'run' (root *roṭä*) from a non-existing Ennemor **näwä›ä* except in *nã̃wə›* 'fast', lit. 'run!' (cp. also Ed. *näwwä›ä*); *arã̃›ä* 'be far' (root *rḥq*) from **naqä* for *raqä; arã›ã̃dä* 'tremble' from **nä‹ädä* going back to *r‹d*.

The liquid *n* can also be absorbed in the nasalized vowel. Thus, *ə̃fačä* 'nasal mucus' (root *nfṭ*), *k'ẽ›a* 'fiber' (from *qanča*), *ĩ›ĩ* 'behind' (from *anq'ä*), *wẽft* 'filter for beer' (root *näfa*); *ãst* (En.Gt) 'female', but Go.So.W. *ənəst*; *sũt* 'eight' (Č.Ed. *sunt*).

The *n* is absorbed in the nasalized vowel also in Č.E. *ãxʷärä-n*, En. *ãxã̃rä-n*, Gt. *ãxʷã̃rä-n* 'immature' for *an-xʷärä-n* 'it is not to him'; Č. *ãfuna,* E.M.Ms.Go. *ãfunna* 'nose', from the root *›nf*.

1.36. The velar *g, gʷ* is probably responsible for the nasalization in En. *gə̃yä* 'dog', *gə̃yã̃* be inhospitable', *gʷã̃wä* 'splinters' unless there is a triggering consonant absorbed in the nasalized vowel.

1.37. Nasalization also occurs before the consonant, as in *ṭänãm̃a* 'darkness', *›ãm̃e* 'potter', *ə̃m̃a* 'but', *čãm̃a* 'skin peeled off the blister', *arãm̃* 'cow', *ã̃m̃ä̃ňä* 'female goat or sheep'.

1.38. There can be more than one nasalized vowel in the noun. Examples: *am̃ãrã* 'bird of prey', *ə̃m̃ə̃r* 'stone', *ẽm̃ə̃ra* 'last year', *äm̃ã̃rãksəyä* 'one who quarrels'.

1.39. There are occurrences with nasalization that, for the time being, are without explanation. There are indeed cases in which the liquid *r* goes back to *l* and yet there is nasalization in the root. This is the case of *amrãrẽd* 'sliding' (from *a-mlalla*), *ṭərã̃r* 'shade' (from *ṭəlal*), *sã›ã̃rä* 'suspend' (root *sql*), *gã̃rä* 'be red-hot' (from

[11] The form *tärã̃›ä* is in contradiction with the form *tärã›ä* given by Hetzron-Habte 1966:20, n. 10. Incidentally, this is an interesting case in point concerning the difficulty in hearing nasalization correctly. The form *tärã›ä* given as an exception by Hetzron-Habte was also in my Ennemor dictionary that was unpublished at the time when Hetzron-Habte wrote their article. I had occasion to reexamine the pronunciation and could ascertain the form *tärã̃›ä* 'grow up' as well as *yərã̃›* 'especially', imperfect of *nã›ä*.

galä), and others. There is, of course, always the possibility that my notation of the nasalization or the non-nasalization may not be exact. This is probably the case of *am̃änägä* 'slip out of hand' where one would expect *am̃ã̃nägä*, or of *bäm̃äqäqät* 'in a mortar' instead of *bäm̃ã̃qäqät,* and others. As I have said at the beginning of this section, nasalization is one of the features that would require further investigation.

1.4. SEQUENCE OF VOWELS

In the sequence of two vowels the following developments may occur:

1.41. Elision of one of the vowels. Thus in Eža: *ä-ə>ə* (*yəsat* from *yä-əsat* 'of the fire'); *ä-ä>ä* (*yäsät* from *yä-äsät* 'of the banana-like plant'); *ä-a>a* (*yasər* from *yä-asər* 'of the afternoon prayer'); *ä-e>e* (*yeb* from *yä-eb* 'of the milk').

Elision of the 1st vowel also occurs in So. *bututtam,* S. *bututtām* 'ragged' from *bututto-am.*

1.42. The clusters *eä* and *o͡a* remain in Muher, and the clusters *eä, ea* in Gogot. Examples: M. *mäggeä* 'suppurate', *ṭo͡amä* 'fast'; Go. *däbbeä* 'add', *bea* 'say'. For more details, see 8.63.

1.43. *a-e>ä* in Čaha, and *e* in Eža. Thus, 'section of the house near the partition' is expressed in Čaha by *yagdatä* (from *yä-agdata-e*), in Eža by *yagdadde* (from *yä-agdadda-e*). For more examples, see 1.12.

1.44. *a-i>ay* in En.Ed.Gt. *äqaṭay* 'section of the house near the partition' (from *ä-qaṭa-i, ä---i* being directional morphemes).

1.45. Two short vowels can contract into a long vowel: En. *ãrṭ* 'of the lot' (from *ä-ärṭ*); *ẽ›äğ* 'branch' (from *e-e›ä-äğ*). For more examples, see 1.29.

1.46. The two vowels can be disjoined by the glottal stop in En.Ed. and Gyeto. Examples: Gt. *a›ayn,* Ed. *ä›ẽn,* En. *e›ẽr* 'of the eye'; Ed. *a›awar* 'of the dry season'. For the glottal stop, see 11.4.

1.47. The two vowels can be disjoined by the semi-vowel *w* in case the 1st vowel is the rounded vowel *o* as in M.W. *butəttowam,* Go. *bututtowam* 'one who wears ragged clothes' from *butətto-am.*

1.5. VOCALIC INITIAL

A vocalic initial can go back to the Semitic and Ethiopic laryngeals ›, ‹, *h, ḥ* and the velar *ḫ*, to the velar *k*, to the glottalized *q, č, ṭ,* to ›, ‹, *ḥ* in Arabic loanwords and to a vocalic initial or *h* in Cushitic loanwords.

1.51. Initial laryngeals and *ḫ* became *zero.* Examples for original ›: *əmm* (Ms.Go), *äm* (En.Ed) 'mother', Ar. *›umm,* G.Te. *›əm*; *äkəl* (So), *əkəl* (S), *äxər* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'cereal', Ar. *›akala* 'eat', G.Te. *›əkəl* 'food'; *əzən* (W.Z), *əzn* (S), *ənzən* (M.Ms) 'ear', Ar. *›uḏn*, G.Te. *›əzən.*

Examples for ‹: *aṭəm* (Č.E.M.Ms) 'bone', Heb. *‹eṣem*, G.Te. *‹aṣəm; of* (So), *õf* (M), *ãfʷ* (Č.E.Ms.Go) 'bird', Heb. *‹ōp*, G.Te. *‹of; äčä* (Č.Gt), *ənčə* (S.W) 'tree', Heb. *‹eṣ*, G. *‹əḏ.*

Examples for *h: alä* (S.W.Z), *annä* (En) 'there is', G. *hallä; iddänä* (So) 'hunt', Tna. *hadänä; ələll* (En.Ed. M.Go) 'shout of joy', Heb. *hillel* 'praise', Ar. *hallala* 'shout with joy'.

For vocalic initial as variant of *h* in Selṭi and Endegeň, see 10.2; 10.3.

Examples for *ḥ: aräsä* (S.W.Z), *arräsä* (Ms.Go.So) 'plough', Ar. *ḥaraṯa*, G.Tna. *ḥaräsä; akäkä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *akkäkä* (E) 'scratch when it itches', Ar. *ḥakka,* G. *ḥakäkä.*

Examples for *ḫ: amənst* (Č.E), *ammənst* (M.Ms.Go.So.S) 'five', Ar. *ḫams,* G. *ḫams; alläqä* (Ms.So), *anäqä* (Č.Gt) 'be finished', Ar. *ḫalaqa,* G. *ḫalqä.*

1.52. The velar *k* can become *zero* in Selṭi. Thus, *adänä* 'thatch the house' (root *kdn*); *abädä* 'be heavy' (root

kbd); *atärä* 'prevent' (root *ktr*). For more examples, see 5.24. Note that for all these examples there is also a variant with *h*.

1.53. There are a few examples in Ennemor and occasionally in Endegeň and Gyeto (rarely in another dialect) in which the initial ˀ going back to *q, q', č̣, ṭ* (14) is not audible. For some words there is also a variant with initial ˀ, for others the form with ˀ is not attested. Examples: En. *amʷa* 'guarantee', Ed. *ˀammä*, Č. *q'ama*; Č.M. *esara*, Ed. *esarä* 'whiskers', M. *q'əsara*; Ed. *äwäd*, En. *äwäd* 'gourd', Č.E.M. *qʷämät*; En. *eňa*, Ed. *äňňä* and *ˀäňňä* 'other' from *qärrä* 'be absent'; Ed. *ēnzä* 'kind of grass used for covering the house', En. *ˀēza*, Č.E.Gt. *č̣äza*. The glottalized *ṭ* became perhaps also *zero* in Go. *angaggo* 'kind of tree' in comparison with Ga. *ṭängaggo*, and in Ed. *up* 'division of a tribe' going back to *ṭəb*.

1.54. Examples for ˀ ˁ and *ḥ* in Arabic loanwords: *axera* (Č.E.M.Ms), *axēra* (En.Gt) 'future life', from Ar. *ˀāḫira*; *alama* (So) 'purpose' from Ar. *ˁalāma; alim* (Go) 'intelligent' from Ar. *ˁālim; əmar* (Č.E.M.Ms) 'donkey' from Ar. *ḥimār; amd* (Č.E.En) 'thanks' from Ar. *ḥamd*.

1.55. Examples for a vocalic initial corresponding to a vocalic initial in Cushitic loanwords: *abəlle* (Ms.Go. So.W) 'outdoors' from Had. *abūlla; äčba* (Č.E.M), *äčban* (M.Go) 'central pillar of the house' from Kam.Ṭem. *utubu; afūra* (Z) 'breath' from Ga. *afūra*.

Examples for a vocalic initial representing *h* in Cushitic loanwords: *äbabut* (Go.So), *əmbabt* (W) 'roundworm' from Kam. *hobäbuta; obbati* (Z) 'afterbirth of woman' from Sid. *hobbate; äfraxʷä* (Č.E.M), *äfʷraxä* (En.Gt) 'pregnant (cattle)' from Had. *hafʷrakko*. See also *äǧiyät*.

1.6. PROTHETIC VOWEL *ä, ə*

1.61. A prothetic vowel *ä* occurs in Gurage in many roots with initial *r*. Since in West Gurage the initial *r* has become *n* (see 8.43) there are no examples with prothetic *ä*. The only verb with prothetic *ä* is E. *äräggʼä*, Č.En.Gt. *äräkʼä*. There are, however, several nouns with the prothetic *ä*. In East Gurage only a few nouns have a prothetic *ə*.

Verbs: So. *äräbba* 'multiply'; M.Go.So. *ärabä-* 'be hungry'; M. *äräč̣č̣ä* 'spray water'; M.Go.So. *äräddä* 'help'; M.So. *äräggä* 'coagulate'; Go.So. *äroššä* 'be accustomed'. See also *äräkkäsä, ärässa, äroṭä*, and others.

Nouns: M. *äribä* 'hip'; M.Ms.Go.So. *ärob*, Č.En.Gt. *äro* 'Wednesday'; Č.Gt. *ärč*, E. *äräǧǧ* 'boy'; Č.E.Ms. *äram*, Gt. *äram̲* 'cow'. See also *äruq, äras-, äressa, äräz*.

Nouns in East Gurage with a prothetic vowel *ə*: Z. *əruq* 'deep'; Z. *ərōb* 'Wednesday'.

1.62. In nouns or composite verbs with initial cluster, the first consonant being *r*, the prothetic vowel is *ə*, but also *ä*. The vowel serves to disjoin the initial cluster.

Nouns: M.Ms.S.Z. *ərgəč̣č̣a*, W. *ərgəč̣č̣ä* 'a kick', but Go.So. *ärgəč̣č̣a*; So. *ərgum* 'cursed'; Č.E.En.Ed.Gt. *ərkus*, but M.Go.So. *ärkus* 'impure'. See also *ərṭəbān, ərgafoččе, ərkab*.

Composite verbs: So. *ərgəb abälä* 'wink the eyes', So. *ərgəff balä* 'shed (tears)'.

1.63. The prothetic vowel *ä, ə(i)* also occurs before *s, š*.

Before *s*: W. *əsok*, M. *əsox*, Z. *əsūx*, So. *äsok*, S. *isōk* 'thorn'; W. *əsən*, S. *isn* 'tooth'; Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms. *äsər*, Ed. *ässər* 'root'; Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W.Z. *əset*, S. *əsēt*, Ed. *əsīd*, En. *äsīd* 'young grain'.

Before *š*: Gt.S. *əšēt*, Ms. *əšet*, En. *əšēd* 'spider'; S. *əšet*, So. *äšit* 'young grain'.

1.64. The prothetic vowel *ä, ə* also occurs occasionally before other consonants. Thus, Ms.Go. *äṭe* 'sheep' (see *ṭay*); So. *älam* 'cow' (see *lam*); So. *äfat*, Go. *äfʷat* 'milk'; Z. *əfʷačč̣o* 'tail, hair of tail', but S. *fäčč̣o*; Ms.Go.So. *əmməst* 'how much?' in relation to Ed. S.W.Z. *məst*; Č.E.M.Ms.Go. *əttəff *balä* 'spit' from *täffa*.[12]

[12] On the prothetic vowel in Amharic, see Praetorius 1879:96-97; Cohen 1936:61-62; 1939:66-68.

1.65. An original vowel *ə* is lost in So. *räft* 'rest, recreation' for *əräft*.[13]

1.7. INITIAL VOWEL *ä, ə*

1.71. Initial *ə* of Amharic is represented by *ä* or *ə* in the various dialects outside of East Gurage. Examples: Amh. *əbäṭ* 'furuncle': *äbäṭ* (Č.E.M.Ms), *äḇäṭ* (Gt), *äḇäˀ* (En), *äwäˀ* (Ed), but *əbbač̣ä* (Go); Amh. *əbab* 'serpent': *äbab* (So), *äwäw* (Ed), but *əbab* (M.Go); Amh. *ənč̣ät* 'wood': *äč̣ä* (Č.Gt), *äč̣č̣ä* (E.M.Ms.Go); Amh. *əddəl* 'luck': *äddəl* (So), but *əddəl* (Ms.Go.So.W); Amh. *əhəl* 'cereal': *ähəl* (So), *ähər* (Ed.Ms), *äxər* (Č.E.En.Gt), *äxi* (M), *ähi* (Go), but *əhəl* (W.Z). See also *äda, əsat, ägər, äǧ*.

Without Amharic correspondence: M. *äbbʷər* 'bad', So. *äbbur*, but Go. *əbbur*.

1.72. The initial vowel is *ə, i* before an original or inserted *n* or *m*. Examples: Amh. *əbab* 'serpent': *əmbab* (W), *əmbāb* (Z), *imbab* (S); Amh. *əgər* 'foot': *əngər* (S.W.Z); Amh. *əǧǧ* 'hand': *ənǧ* (W), *ənǧe* (S), *ənǧi* (Z); Amh. *əkäk* 'scab': *ənkʼakʼä* (Č.E.En.Gt), *ənkakä* (Ed). See also *ənč̣e, əmba, ənqəft, əmbossa, ənzərt*.

1.8. VOWEL HARMONY

Vowel harmony occurs within one dialect or by comparing various dialects.

Thus, *o-o*<*ä-o*, as in *molokse* (S.W) 'monk', but Ed. *mälākʷse*>**mälokse* (see 6.43) >*molokse; angodo* (Ed) 'cattle pen outside the house', but Č.E.En. *angädo; tombonä* (Ed), *tombōnno* (S) 'big intestine', but Č.En.Gt. *tämbʷänä*>**tämbonä* (6.43) >*tombonä*.

The sequence *u-u* may come from *ə-u*: *kusuw* (En) 'soft', but E. *kəsuw; gumbul* (W) 'clitoris', but Go.So. *gəmmul; tukkur* (Ms) 'boiled in water', but En.Gt. *təkurä*.

The sequence *ə-ə* may come from *ə-u*, as in *əbbət* (Ms) 'pile', but Go.S. *əbbut; wədəˀ* (En.Ed) 'fallen thing' from *wədu*ˀ (passive participle); *bəsəl* (Ms.Go) 'ripe' from **bəsul, busəl* (Z).

The vowel *ä* of the pronoun of possession as in *äˀäč* 'of the boy' or of the preposition *bä* 'in', *tä* 'from' may have the same quality in En.Ed.Gt. as that of the noun to which it is attached. Thus, *äˀa*>*aˀa, äˀe*>*eˀe, äˀə*>*əˀə, äˀi*>*iˀi, äˀo*>*oˀo*, and *äˀu*>*uˀu*. Examples: *aˀab* (En), *aˀaw* (Ed) 'of the father'; *aˀawar* (Ed) 'of the dry season'; *eˀēr* (En) 'of the eye'; *ãˀəm̲ār* (Gt) 'of the donkey'; *bəˀõmər* (En) 'with stones'; *iˀisāt* (Gt) 'of the fire'; *oˀoǧä* (En.Gt) 'of the lie'; *uˀusa* (En) 'of the bread'.

The vowel harmony is optional since one also finds *äˀagay* 'of the clod of earth', *äˀiwara* 'of the dung', *äˀēn* 'of the eye', *äˀəxa* 'of the water', and so on.

2. STRESS

Phonemic stress was recorded in Ennemor, Endegeň and Gyeto. In the verbs the stress is on the last syllable, in the nouns on the penult syllable.

Ennemor, *neˀä́* 'shave': *néˀä* 'white'; *epä́* 'do': *épä* 'kind of toga'; *wiˀä́* 'be hot': *wíˀä* 'hot'; *wäká* 'pierce': *wäka* 'beam'; *ōfärä́* 'be hot': *ōfärä* 'hot'. In the verb morphology: *tāˀäbä́* 'he washed himself': *tāˀäbä* 'if he washed'.

Endegeň, *eppä́* 'make': *éppä* 'kind of toga'; *ēnzä́* 'seize': *ēnzä* 'grass to cover the houses'; *dekká* 'be long': *dékkä* 'long'.

Gyeto, *wäká* 'pierce': *wäka* 'beam'; *gäzá* 'administer': *gäza* 'address to a local king'.

[13] For this phenomenon in Amharic, see Cohen 1936:62.

3. CONSONANTS

3.1. The following consonant phonemes occur in all the dialects.

	Labials	Dentals	Prepalatals	Velars	Laryngeals
Stops					
Simple	*b*	*d t*		*g k*	
Glottalized		*ṭ*		*q*	
Spirants	*f*				*h*
Sibilants					
Simple		*z s*	*ž š*		
Glottalized		*(ṣ)*			
Affricates					
Simple			*ǧ č*		
Glottalized			*č̣*		
Nasals	*m*	*n*	*ň*		
Liquids		*(l), r*			
Semi-vowels	*w*		*y*		

The sibilant glottalized *ṣ* occurs only in learned words. For the liquid *l*, see 8.21ff. For the allophones, see 3.4.

3.2. The additional phonemes that occur only in some of the dialects are: labials, rounded b^w f^w m^w; velars: spirant *x*, rounded g^w k^w x^w q^w, palatals *g′ k′ x′ q′*; laryngeal ˀ.

The rounded labials b^w f^w m^w occur in all the dialects except in East Gurage where there are occasional occurrences of rounded labials. Soddo has f^w m^w and very few cases of b^w. For the rounded labials, see 6; 6.1; 6.32; 6.4; 6.5.

The velar spirant *x* (more or less corresponding in pronunciation to the velar spirant of Tigrinya transcribed as *ḫ*) occurs in West Gurage and in Muher, Masqan and Gogot. Only isolated examples exist in Soddo and in East Gurage (see 5; 5.3–5.33).

The labiovelars g^w k^w x^w q^w occur in all the dialects except in East Gurage. However, Wolane has numerous examples of g^w and q^w, mostly in initial position, while Selṭi and Zway have isolated examples of the labiovelars (see 5; 6.2; 6.31; 6.4; 6.5).

The prepalatal velars *g′ k′ x′ q′* occur in West Gurage and in Muher, less in Masqan and Gogot. The number of occurrences of *g′ k′ q′* in So.W. and Selṭi is small; these consonants occur mostly in initial position (see 9.2; 9.3).

For the glottal stop ˀ, see 11; 14.

3.3. Following is a complete list of all the consonant phonemes that occur in all the dialects.

	Labials	Dentals	Prepalatals	Velars	Laryngeals
Stops					
Simple	*b*	*d t*		*g k*	ˀ
Glottalized		*ṭ*		*q*	
Rounded	b^w			g^w k^w	
Rounded glottalized				q^w	
Palatals				*g′ k′*	
Palatals glottalized				*q′*	

	(Labials)	(Dentals)	(Prepalatals)	(Velars)	(Laryngeals)
Spirants					
Simple	*f*		*ž š*	*x*	*h*
Rounded	f^w			x^w	
Palatals				*x′*	
Sibilants					
Simple		*z s*			
Glottalized		*ṣ*			
Affricates					
Simple			*ǧ č*		
Glottalized			*č̣*		
Nasals					
Simple	*m*	*n*	*ň*		
Rounded	m^w				
Liquids		*l r*			
Semi-vowels	*w*		*y*		

3.4. The allophones are: labials, voiceless stop *p* (4.21; 4.22; 13.1), with a glottalized variant *p̣* (4.21; 4.22); rounded stop p^w (6.5; 13); spirant *b̲* (4.11);[13a] labio-nasal *m̲* (4.31); stop-attack ^{p}m (4.3); nasal: stop-attack ^{t}n (8.1); liquid: stop-attack ^{t}l (8.1).

For an inventory of all the consonants (phonemes and allophones), see Introduction to Volume I.

3.5. In this section the consonants are arranged in alphabetical order. Each consonant is followed by the numbers of the sections in which the consonant is treated.

Symbols. *x-y* indicates that *x* and *y* are in minimal pairs; *x:y* indicates that *x* is in variation with *y*; *x>y* means *x* becomes *y*; *x<y* means *x* comes from *y*.

ˀ11.1-11.9; ˀ<*w* 11.8; ˀ<*y* 11.8; ˀ: *q, q^w, q′* 1.53; 14.1; ˀ:*ṭ* 1.53; 14.2; ˀ:*č̣* 1.53; 14.3; ˀ dissimilatory in a geminated consonant 18.5; ˀ disjoining sequence of vowels 1.4.

b 4.1; 13.1; *b–b^w* 6.1; *bb>p, pp* 13.1; *b>b^w* 6.5; *b>b̲* 1.32; 4.11; *b>m̲* 1.32; 4.15; *b>w* 1.32; 4.11; 6.5; *b>y* 4.11; *b, Vb, VbV>vowel* 1.16; 1.18; 1.24; 4.12; *b>zero* 4.13; *b<w* 21.1; *b:m* 4.14; *b:f* 4.16; inserted *b* 4.17; *b* triggers nasalization 1.32.

b^w 6; *b^w–b* 6.1; *b^w>w* 6.32; *bb^w>p^w, pp* 11.3; *b^w<b* 6.5.

č 9.3; *č–t* 9.1; *č>k, k′* by hypercorrection 21.3; *č<t* 9.3–9.33; 9.35; *č<ǧǧ* 13.6; *č<k, ky* 5.25; 9.33; *č:č̣* 15.3; *č:š* 9.41.

č̣ 9.3; *č̣–ṭ* 9.1; *č̣>q, q′* by hypercorrection 21.3; *č̣>ǧ* through dissimilation 18.1; *č̣>zero* 1.53; *č̣<q, qy* 5.41; 9.33; *č̣<ṣ* 9.33; *č̣<ṭ* 9.3–9.32; 9.35; *č̣:*ˀ 1.53; 14.3; *č̣:č* 15.3.

d 7.1; 13.2; *d–ǧ* 9.1; *dd>t, tt* 13.2; *d>ǧ* 9.3; 9.31; 9.33; 9.35; *d>ž* 7.12; *d>ṭ* through assimilation 17.4; 17.5; *d<t* 7.14; *d<ṭ* through assimilation or dissimilation 7.13; 7.14; 18.1; *d<ḍ, ṣ, ṭ* through assimilation or dissimilation 7.13; *d:z* 7.11.

f 4.4; *f–f^w* 6.1; *f>f^w* 6.5; *f:b* 4.16; *f* triggers nasalization 1.34.

[13a] It should be kept in mind that there is occasionally inconsistency concerning the transcription of spirantized *b* or *m*.

f^w 6; *f*^{w}–*f* 6.1; *f*^{w}<*f* 6.5.

g 5.1; 13.3; *g*–*g*^{w} 6.2; *g*–*g'* 9.2; *g*>*g*^{w} 6.5; *g*>*g'* 9.31; 9.35; *g, gy*>*ǧ* 9.33; *gg*>*k, kk* 13.3; *g*>*q* through assimilation 17.4; *g* triggers nasalization 1.35.

g^w 6; 13.5; *g*^{w}–*g* 6.2; *g*^{w}>*w* 6.31; *g*^{w}>*f* 6.31; *gg*^{w}>*k*^{w}, *kk*^{w}, *kk* 13.5; *g*^{w}<*g* 6.5; *g*^{w} triggers nasalization 1.35.

g' 9; *g'*–*g* 9.2; *gg'*>*k'*, *k* 13.3; *g'*<*g* 9.31; 9.35.

ǧ 9.3; 13.6; *ǧ*–*d* 9.1; *ǧǧ*>*č, čč* 13.6; *ǧ*<*g* 9.33; *ǧ*<*d* 9.3; 9.31; 9.33; 9.35; *ǧ*<*ç̌* through dissimilation 18.1; *ǧ:ž* 9.42.

h 10.1; 10.2; 10.3; *h*>*w* 10.4; *h*>*k* by hypercorrection 21.3; *h*<*k* 5.23.

k 5.2; *k*–*k*^{w} 6.2; *k*–*k'* 9.1; *k*>*k*^{w} 6.5; *k*>*k'* 9.3; 9.31; 9.33; 9.35; *k(y)*>*k'* 5.25; *k*>*x* 5.22; *k*>*h* 5.23; *k*>*zero* 1.51; 5.24; *k(y)*>*š* 5.25; 9.33; *k(y)*>*č* 5.25; 9.33; *k*<*gg* 13.3; *kk*<*g*^{w} 13.5; *k*<*h* by hypercorrection 21.3; *k*<*č* by hypercorrection 21.3; *k:q* 15.1.

k^w 6; *k*^{w}–*k* 6.2; *k*^{w}>*x*^{w} 5.22; *k*^{w}>*w* 6.31; *k*^{w}>*f* 6.31; *k*^{w}<*k* 6.5; *k*^{w}, *kk*^{w}<*gg*^{w} 13.5.

k' 9; *k'*–*k* 9.1; *k'*>*x'* 5.22; *k'*<*k, ky* 5.25; 9.3; 9.31; 9.33; 9.35; *k'*<*gg'* 13.4; *k'*<*č* by hypercorrection 21.3; *k':q'* 15.1.

x (velar spirant) 5.3; 5.31; *x*–*x*^{w} 6.2; *x*–*x'* 9.2; *x*>*x*^{w} 6.5; *x*>*x'* 9.31; 9.35; *x*>*h*>*zero* 5.33; *x*<*k* 5.22.

x^w 6; *x*^{w}–*x* 6.2; *x*^{w}>*w* 6.31; *x*^{w}<*x* 6.5.

x' 9; *x'*–*x* 9.2; *x'*<*x* 9.31; 9.35; *x'*<*k'* 5.22.

l 8; 8.21; 8.22; 8.27; 8.28; 16.5; *ᵗl* 8.1; *l*>*n* 8.23; 8.24; 8.29; *l, ly*>*ň* 8.61; *l*>*r* 8.25ff; *l*>*y* 8.61; *l*>*zero* 8.62; *l*<*r* 8.46; 8.47; *l*<*r* by hypercorrection 21.4; *Vl, VlV*>*vowel* 1.12; 1.15; 1.16; 1.27; 8.63; *l:n* 8.5; *l:r* 8.5; *l* labialized 8.7; assimilation of *l* 17.7; *l* dissimilatory in geminated consonants 18.5; inserted *l* 8.83.

m 4.3; *m*–*m*^{w} 6.1; *m*>*m*^{w} 6.5; *m*>*m̲* 1.31; 4.31; *m*>*b̲* 4.35; *m*>*w* 1.31; 4.31; *m, Vm, VmV*>*vowel* 1.16; 1.18; 1.25; 4.32; *m*>*zero* 4.33; *m*<*w* by hypercorrection 21.2; *m̲*<*b* 4.15; *m:b* 4.34; assimilation of *m* 17.2; *m* triggers nasalization 1.31; initial *ə* before *m* 1.72; *ᵖm* 4.3.

m^w 6; *m*^{w}–*m* 6.1; *m*^{w}>*w* 1.31; 6.32; *m*^{w}<*m* 6.5; *m*^{w} triggers nasalization 1.31.

n 8.3; 8.31; 8.32; 8.34; 8.35; *ᵗn* 8.1; *n*–*ň* 9.1; *n*>*ň* 8.69; *n*>*r* 8.33; 8.35; *n*>*y* 8.69; *Vn*>*vowel* 1.16; *n*<*l* 8.23; 8.24; 8.29; *n*<*r* 8.42–8.45; *n*<*y* 9.5; *n:ň* 9.43; *n:l* 8.5; *n:r* 8.5; inserted *n* 8.81; 8.82; *n* triggers nasalization 1.35; assimilation of *n* 17.2; 17.7; *n* dissimilatory in geminated consonants 18.5; initial *ə* before *n* 1.72.

ň 9.3; *ň*–*n* 9.1; *ň*<*l, ly* 8.61; *ň*<*n* 8.69; *ň*<*r, ry* 8.66; *ň*<*y* 9.5; *ň:n* 9.43.

p, ṗ 4.2; *p*>*p*^{w} 6.5; *p*<*bb* 13.1; *p*^{w}<*bb*^{w} 13.1; *p*^{w}<*p* 6.5.

q 5.4; *q*–*q*^{w} 6.2; *q*–*q'* 9.2; *q*>*q*^{w} 6.5; *q*>*q'* 9.31; 9.33; 9.35; *q, qy*>*ç̌* 5.41; 9.33; *q*<*g* through assimilation 17.4; *q*>*zero* 1.53; 5.42; *q*<*ç̌* by hypercorrection 21.3; *q:ʾ* 1.53; 14.1; *q:k* 15.1; *q:ṭ* 7.31.

q^w 6; *q*^{w}–*q* 6.2; *q*^{w}>*w* 6.31; *q*^{w}<*q* 6.5; *q*^{w}*:ʾ* 14.1.

q' 9; *q'*–*q* 9.2; *q'*>*ç̌* 5.41; *q'*>*zero* 1.53; *q'*<*q* 9.31; 9.33; 9.35; *q'*<*ç̌* by hypercorrection 21.3; *q':ʾ* 1.53; 14.1; *q':k'* 15.1.

r 8; 8.41; 8.44; 8.45; *r*>*l, ll* 8.46; 8.47; *r*>*l* by hypercorrection 21.4; *r*>*n* 8.42–8.45; *r, ry*>*ň* 8.66; *r, ry*>*y* 8.65; *r*>*zero* 8.67; *Vr, VrV*>*vowel* 1.16; 1.27; 8.68; *r*<*l* 8.25ff; *r*<*n* 8.33; 8.35; *r:l* 8.5; *r:n* 8.5; *r* labialized 8.7; inserted *r* 8.84; *r* triggers nasalization 1.35; assimilation of *r* 17.7; *r* dissimilatory in geminated consonants 18.5; prothetic *ä, ə* before *r* 1.61; 1.62; original *ə* lost before *r* 1.65.

s 7.5; *s*–*š* 9.1; *s*>*š* 9.3–9.33; 9.35; *s*<*zz* 13.7; prothetic *ä, ə* before *s* 1.63.

š 9.3; *š*–*s* 9.1; *š*<*s* 9.3–9.33; 9.35; *š*<*žž* 13.8; *š*<*k, ky* 5.25; 9.33; *š:č* 9.41; prothetic *ä, ə* before *š* 1.63.

ṣ 7.6; *ṣ*>*ç̌* 9.33.

t 7.2; *t*–*č* 9.1; *t*>*č* 9.3–9.33; 9.35; *t*>*d* 7.14; *t*<*dd* 13.2; *t*<*ṭ* by dissimilation 18.4; *t:ṭ* 15.2.

ṭ 7.3; *ṭ*–*ç̌* 9.1; *ṭ*>*ç̌* 9.3–9.32; 9.35; *ṭ*>*d* through assimilation or dissimilation 7.13; 17.4; 18.1; *ṭ*>*t* by dissimilation 18.4; *ṭ*>*zero* 1.53; *ṭ*<*d* through assimilation 17.4; *ṭ:t* 15.2; *ṭ:q* 7.31; *ṭ:ʾ* 1.53; 14.2.

w 4.5; *w*>*b* by hypercorrection 21.2; *w*>*m* by hypercorrection 21.2; *w*>*q*^{w} by hypercorrection 21.3; *w*>*x*^{w} by hypercorrection 21.3; *w*>*ʾ* 11.8; *wV, Vw, VwV*>*vowel* 1.16; 1.18; 1.26; 4.51; *w*<*b* 4.11; 6.5; *w*<*m* 4.31; *w*< labiolovelars *g*^{w}, *k*^{w}, *x*^{w}, *q*^{w} 6.31; *w*< rounded labials *b*^{w}, *m*^{w} 6.32; *w*<*h* 10.4; on-glide *w* 4.52; *w* triggers nasalization 1.33; *w* disjoining sequence of vowels 1.4.

y>*n* 9.5; *y*>*ň* 9.5; *y*>*ʾ* 11.8; *Vy, yV*>*vowel* 1.15; 9.7; *y*<*l* 8.61; *y*<*n* 8.69; *y*<*r, ry* 8.65; *y*<*b* 4.11; on-glide *y* 9.6.

z 7.4; 13.7; *z*–*ž* 9.1; *zz*>*s, ss* 13.7; *z*>*ž* 9.3–9.33; 9.35; *z(y)*>*ž* 9.33; *z:d* 7.11.

ž 9.3; *ž*–*z* 9.1; *žž*>*š, šš* 13.8; *ž*<*d* 7.12; *ž*<*z, zy* 9.3–9.33; 9.35; *ž:ǧ* 9.42.

4. LABIALS

The labial phonemes are: *b m f w*; allophones: *b̲ m̲ ᵖm p ṗ*.

The labials have a series of rounded phonemes: *b*^{w} *m*^{w} *f*^{w}; allophone *p*^{w}. The rounded labials occur in all the dialects except in East Gurage (6; 6.1). Soddo has *f*^{w} *m*^{w}, and a few occurrences of *b*^{w}.

4.1. LABIAL *b*

The labial *b* corresponds to *b* of Semitic and Ethiopic: So. *bälla* 'eat', G.Te. *bälʿa*, Tna. *bälʿe*, Amh. Arg. *bälla*, Gaf. *bällä*, Har. *bäḷaʾa*; Ar. *baliʿa*.

For minimal pairs *b*:*b*^{w}, see 6.1. For rounding of *b* into *b*^{w}, see 6.5. For originally geminated *b* becoming *p* in West Gurage outside of Ežа, see 13.1; for Selṭi, see 4.22; for *b*<*w* by hypercorrection, see 21.1. For possible examples of minimal pairs *b*:*b̲*, see 4.11.

4.11. Spirantization of *b*

A non-geminated *b* in non-initial position can be spirantized into *b̲*, become *w* (possibly passing through *b̲*), *y*, or become *zero*.[14]

b>*b̲*. In intervocalic position, and occasionally in post-vocalic and pre-vocalic position *b* is spirantized into *b̲* mostly in Ennemor and Gyeto, rarely in the other dialects. Examples: *aʾäb̲ä* (En) 'wash', *ab̲äsūd* (En.Gt) 'kind of spice', *ab̲ar* (En.Gt.So) 'dry season', *ab̲ärūs* (En.Gt) 'household'.

In post-vocalic and prevocalic position: *ab̲* (En.Gt) 'father'; *ab̲ta* (En) 'vine used for binding the wooden planks'; *ärb̲āt* (Gt), *ärb̲ād* (En) 'evening meal'.

If my recording is exact there is a minimal pair in Ennemor of *b*, *b̲* in *äṭäbiyä* 'one who quarrels': *äṭäb̲iyä* 'dirty'; or En. *qaba* 'tweezers.: *qab̲a* 'unsuspected difficulties'.

b>*w*. A non-geminated *b* in intervocalic position can become *w* (probably passing through *b̲*) in Muher and West Gurage, but mostly in Endegeň. Examples: Ed. *gəwäkkäwä* 'roar' (Č. *əngəbäkäbä*); Č.Ed. *äwawt*,

[14] For spirantization of *b* in Amharic and in Ethiopic in general, see Praetorius 1879:56; Cohen 1931:384-6; 1939:25; Ullendorff 1955:91ff. For *b*-*w* in Amharic, cp. *märwəṭ* and *märbuṭ* 'gun with large bore' cited in Armbruster 1920:125.

E.M. *əwawət* 'roundworm' (Go.So. *äbabut*); En.Ed.Gt. *awä*, Č. *äwa*, E. *əwa* 'dew' (G. *həbo*); Gt. *asäwä*, M. *assäwä* 'salt' (S. *asäbo*). See also *äwaw, aʾäwä, däräwä, angəwä, təwä, mawär,* and others.

If a word with initial *b* is preceded by a morpheme with a vocalic ending the labial *b* can become *w*. Examples: Ed. *awäʿna* 'feed' (from *bäʿna* 'eat'); Ed. *awäqqa* 'finish' (from *a-bäqqa*); Ed. *awässärä* 'cook' (from *a-bässärä*); Č. *yäwənyä xäma*, En. *yäwənnəyät xäma* 'right away' (for *yä-bunnəyät*).

The labial *b* can also become *w* in the position *VbC, CbV* and in final *CVb* position.

Examples for *VbC*: Ed. *awnä* 'father-in-law' (Č. *abna*); Gt. *äb̲awt* 'roundword' (So. *äbabut*); Ed. *šäwrä* 'fig tree' (Č. *šäbra*); M. *əndəwləl* 'round' (for *əndəbləl*).

Examples for *CbV*: Ed. *arwəʾat* 'four' (Č. *arbät*); Ed. *ärwad* 'evening meal' (Č. *ärbat*); Go. *arwaňňä* 'hare' (Ed. *arbäňňä*); En.Gt. *tä-dwaňä*, Č. *tädwanä*, E. *tädwannä* 'be confused' (M. *tädbaňňä*).

With the verbal morpheme *at-*: Ed. *atwattā* 'ask for advice' (for *atbattā*); Ed. *atwakkärä* 'confuse' (from Ed. *bäkkärä*); Ed. *atwaqqärä* 'endeavor to do something' (Č. *atbaqärä*).

Examples for final *(C)Vb*: Č.E. *aw* 'father' (Č. also *ab*); Č.E. *nəzəw* 'flexible' (< **nəzəb, ləzəb*); E. *kəsuw*, En. *kusuw* 'flexible' (< **kəsəb*); Ed. *ṭəw* 'clan' (Č. *ṭəb*). See also *nəw, arəw, qənəw*.

For $b^w > w$, see 6.32.

While only a non-geminated *b* can become *w*, the labial *w* (coming from *b*) can be geminated. This is the case in the geminating dialects of West Gurage, that is, Eža and Endegeň. Thus, E. *səwwä*, Č.M.Ms.Go. *səwä* 'animal fat' (from *säbba* 'be fat'); E. *šəwwät*, Č.Gt.M. *šəwät* 'grey hair' (from *šəbät*); E. *təwwä* 'solid' (from *täbba*); Ed. *wäwwärä* 'chalk, lime' (Č.E. *wäbarä*).

b*>*y. The labial *b* becomes occasionally *y* probably passing through *b̲, w*. Examples: En.Ed.Gt. *aṭeyä* 'finger' (Gt. *aṭayb̲ä*); Č. *əngäya*, E. *əngəya* 'kind of berry' (Gt. *əng'äba*); C.E.Gt.M. *agəya* 'parasol made of bamboo leaves' (M.Go. *əng'äba*).

4.12. Reduction of *b* to vowel

In the sequence *VbV* the labial *b* can disappear in Endegeň and occasionally in Ennemor. The sequence *VbV* then becomes **VV* and the coming together of the two short vowels results in a long vowel. Thus *äbä*> **ää*>*ā̈* and *əbə*> **əə*>*ə̄*.

Examples for *äbä* becoming *ā̈*: Ed. *annā̈* 'to milk' (Č. *anäbä*); Ed. *sättā̈* 'curse' (Č. *sätäbä*); Ed. *näkkā̈* 'find' (Gt. *näkäb̲ä*); Ed. *sännā̈* 'spin' (Č. *sänäbä*).

Nouns: Ed. *sā̈t* 'debt' (En. *säb̲ät*); Ed. *gā̈r* 'one who is not a member of the family' (Č. *gäbär*): Ed. *gäkkā̈d* 'chest of animal' (Č. *gäkäbät*); Ed. *anā̈d* 'tongue' (Č. *anäbät*). See also *zā̈n, dā̈t, gā̈yä*.

Examples for *əbə* becoming *ə̄*: Ed. *də̄r* 'forest' (Č. *dəbər*): Ed. *gə̄r* 'baggage' (Č. *gəbər*); En. *yə̄r* 'he says' (for *yəbər*).

The labial *b* passing through *b̲, w* can disappear leaving most often trace in the rounded vowel *o, u*.

äb, äbä, ob*>*o. Examples: Ed. *wozgo* 'plaited door of bamboo' (Č. *wäzgäb*); Ed. *wonzo* 'spinal bone' (Gt. *wänzäb̲, wā̈zab̲*); Č.En.Gt. *äro* 'Wednesday' (M.Ms. *ärob*); En. *xoxo* 'star' (Go. *kʷäkʷäb*); Č.E. *wəgʿo*, En. *wīgo* 'violent rain with wind' (Go. *wägʿäbä*).

əb*>*u, ū, also *ə̄*. Examples: Č.En.Ed.Gt. *ṭu* 'breast' (from *ṭəw*<*ṭəb*); En.Gt. *nəzu* 'flexible' (from **nəzəw* < **nəzəb*); En.Ed. *tuʾä* 'solid' (Gt. *təwʾä*, from *täbba*); Č.M. *sur*, En.Ed.Gt. *sūr*, Z. *sə̄r* 'broken' (from *səwər*< *səbər*); Č.En.Gt. *əndunər* 'round thing that cannot move' (< **ənduləl, *əndəwləl*<*əndəbləl*, root *dbll*); En. *səsu* 'collected' (<*səbsəb*),

4.13. Loss of *b*

The medial *Vb* is lost in W. *(tä)gʷälä* 'sit down' (W. *tägobälä*< **tägʷäbälä*); Č. *aso*, E.Ms.Go. *asso* 'salt' (S.W. *asäbo*); Ed. *sīssä*, En.Gt. *sīsa* 'piece of split bamboo' (Č. *səbisa*).

The disappearance of *b* in the examples that follow could be explained by total assimilation. Since the examples occur in non-geminating dialects the gemination serving to indicate assimilation is sporadic. Examples: En. *gʷäsa*, Ed. *gosä* 'stepmother' (Č. *gʷäbsa*); Ed. *tärannäʾä* and *täbrannäʾä* 'cheer up'; En.Gt. *gət*, Ed. *gətt*, S.W. *gutt* 'middle' (Č. *gəbt*); En. *səsu* 'collected' (from *səbsəb*). See also *gʷägʷät, kasasa*.

In the verb morphology there is quite a number of examples with loss of *b* in Ennemor. Examples for the jussive: *ätär*, jussive of *bätärä* 'precede'; *äta*, jussive of *bäta* 'take'; *äṭəṭ*, jussive of *ṭäbäṭä* 'seize'; *äkär*, jussive of *bäkärä* 'lack'; *äxʿ*, jussive of *bäkʿä* 'weep, cry'.

4.14. Alternance *b:m*

There are occurrences in which *b* alternates with *m*. It is quite possible that the labial *m* is spirantized. Examples: Č.E. *qaribo* 'kind of beer', M.Ms.Go. *qarimo*; Ed. *wäčabä* 'wooden plate', S. *wäčäma*, W. *wačämä*; Č.E. *šabä* 'drag', Ed. *šämä*; Č.E.M. *mabär* 'monthly gathering in honor of a saint', M.Go.So. *mamär*; M.Go. *eban* 'without', Go. *eman*; Go. *äsbaňňä* 'bribe', So. *asmaňňä*. See also 4.15.[15]

4.15. The labial *b*>*m̲*

The labial *b* can become a spirantized *m̲* in Ennemor and Gyeto, occasionally in the other dialects. Note that the vowel *ä* that follows or precedes the spirantized *m̲* can be nasalized. Examples: E.M. *kässäbä* 'be soft', En.Gt. *käsäm̲ä*; Č.W. *kəbäsäsä* 'disentangle fiber', En. *kəb̲ä̃säsä* and *kəm̲ä̃säsä*; Č. *dəbäšä* 'pound the root of the *äsät*', En. *dəm̲ä̃šä*; Č. *abä* 'give', Ed.Gt. *am̲ä*, En. *am̲ä̃*. See also *nəm̲, xoxä̃m̲, ayəm̲, gām̲a, arkʿām̲*.

4.16. Alternance *b:f*

In a few examples *b* alternates with *f*. While the original form is that with *b*, the original form with *f* is also possible on the basis of comparative material. Examples: E.M.Ms. *gəbətt* 'middle', So. *gəfətt*; Ms.Go. *əmar ašballälä* 'load an empty sack on the back of the donkey', M. *umar šəfallälä*, Č. *əmar anšəfanärä*; Č.En.Gt. *bəṭərq*balä* 'feel excitement', M. *fəṭərq beä*; Č. *anqəbäqäbä* and *anqəfäqäfä* 'cut down branches'.

4.17. Inserted *b*

There are a few examples of inserted *b* after *m*. Thus, Go. *tambuyä* 'orphan', M.Go. *tamuyä*; So. *ambəl* 'cabbage', Č.E.En. *ambər*, W.Z. *aməl*; W. *qämbis* 'shirt', Č.E. *qambis*, Č.E.En. *qämis*; Ed. *əmburūrä* 'mark left by the stroke of a whip', S. *umbəroro*, from Kam. *hamrūra*; W. *gumbul* 'clitoris' in relation to Go.So. *gəmmul* could also be interpreted as dissimilation of gemination (see 18.5). See also *sämbʷät*.[16]

There seem to be occurrences of inserted *b* without the labial *m* in the root. This is the case of En.Gt. *gʿäbšä* 'kind of plant the leaves of which are used like hops in making beer' in relation to Amh.W. *gešo*; and of S. *ənšərbäňňe* 'lizard', Ms. *ənšərbəňňä* undoubtedly to be identified with Č. *ənšərənet*.

M. Grammont, *Traité de phonétique* (1933).235 quotes examples of *mr* becoming *mbr* as in French *chambre* from **chamre*; Greek *mesēmbrínos* for **mesēmrinos*. He calls this phenomenon "différentiation consonantique".

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[15] For Amharic, see Praetorius 1879:57-8; Cohen 1931:387-9.

[16] This phenomenon is probably the same as the one described in Leslau 1952a:66 as voiced stop-released m^b in Gyeto and Endegeň. Thus, Gt. am^b*äd* 'ashes' for *amäd*, *säm*^{b} 'beeswax' for *säm*, am^b*änägä* 'escape' for *amällägä*; Ed. *gum*^{b}*ä* 'fog' for *gumä*. This sound would require more investigation.

4.2. LABIALS *p, p̣*

4.21. The labial *p* occurs in West Gurage outside of Eža, and in Selṭi; the labial *p̣* occurs in Selṭi, and in Muher only in *p̣agum* 'name of the supplementary month' borrowed from Amharic.

The sound *p̣* is an allophone of *b*, more precisely of a geminated *b*. Indeed, an originally geminated *b* is realized as *p̣* in Č.En.Gt., and as *p* or *pp* in Endegeň. For more details, see 13.1.

4.22. The labials in Selṭi

The situation in Selṭi is as follows. The sound *p̣* alternates with *p*, and both *p̣* and *p* are variants of *b*. In some examples the geminated *p* (or *p̣*) exists beside a geminated *b* either in Selṭi itself or in another dialect. Thus, S. *säbbāra* and *säpp̣āra* 'kind of *äsät*', W. also *säbbara*; S. *gärēbbo* and *gärēp̣p̣o* 'kind of tree', W. *gäribbo*, but with simple *b* in Č. *gʷäräba*, Go. *gärebä*; S. *abbet* and *ap̣p̣et, hap̣p̣et* 'there', W. *abbi*; S. *dāpporo* 'stage of growth of the *äsät*', Ed. *dapporä* from **dabborä* (cp. E. *dabbʷärä*); S. *tä-č̣ēp̣p̣e* 'be careful', also in Č.En.Gt. *täčepä*, Ed. *täčeppā̃* from **čebbäbä* (cp. E.M. *täčäbbäbä*). As for S. *būp̣p̣a* 'egg' it is borrowed from Cushitic: Ga. *bup̣p̣ā*, Qab. *bup̣p̣a*.[17]

Non-geminated *p̣* corresponds to *b* of the other dialects. Thus, S. *arp̣anno* 'hare', W. *arbäňňo*, Ed. *arbäňňä*; S. *harp̣a* 'forty', *arba* of the other dialects; S. *harpe* 'Wednesday', W. *arbəya*.

Contrarily to the situation of West Gurage where *p* regularly developed from a geminated *b* (13.1), the consonants *p, p̣* of Selṭi seem to be sporadic. Indeed, there are numerous examples in Selṭi with intervocalic geminated *b* without its becoming *p*. Thus, *čabbe* 'dish consisting of flour of roasted barley', *č̣ēbbärä* 'remove the upper part of the base of the *äsät*', *dəbbe* 'kind of drum', *gäbbāt* 'evening', *ǧibbä* 'mat made of grass and fiber', and others.

The glottalized *p̣* occurs in Endegeň in *ṭop̣ barä* 'jump up suddenly', probably for *ṭop* by assimilation of glottalization.

4.3. LABIAL *m*

The labial *m* corresponds to *m* of Semitic and Ethiopic. Example: S. *mäsälä* 'be like', G.Tna. *mäsälä*, Te. *mäsla*, Amh.Gaf. *mässälä*, Arg. *mässäla*, Har. *mäsäla*; Ar. *maṯala*.

There is an allophone *ᵖm* in Endegeň. This sound is formed by beginning the lip closure before the voicing and the nasalization so that *m* is preceded by an unreleased *p*; thus *säᵖma*. The sound occurs only in Endegeň in Cushitic loanwords as well as in Semitic roots. The corresponding structure is *mˀ* in Ennemor and Gyeto (*sämˀa*), a geminated *m* in the geminating dialects (E.M. *sämma*), and a simple *m* in the non-geminating dialects (Č. *säma*). This sound also occurs in the various 'Sidamo' dialects (Leslau 1952:66) and the Endegeň *ᵖm* is influenced by 'Sidamo'.

Examples: *aᵖma* 'caluminate' (En.Gt. *amˀa*, E.M.Go. *amma*); *näᵖma* 'flourish' (En.Gt. *nämˀa*, E. *nämma*, Č. *näma*); *gʼiᵖmä* 'headrest of wood (En.Gt. *gʼimˀä*, Č.E.Ms. *gʼimmä*); *huᵖmä* 'elbow' (En.Gt. *xəmˀa*, Ms. *humma*).

For minimal pairs *m:mʷ*, see 6.1. For rounded *mʷ* in the impersonal, see 6.5. For assimilation of *m*, see 17.2.

4.31. Spirantization of *m*

m > *m̲*. The labial *m* is spirantized into *m̲* in En.Ed.Gt. in intervocalic and postvocalic position. The spirantization can be accompanied by nasalization of the vowel that precedes or follows the labial (1.31).

[17] For geminated *p̣* beside geminated *b* in the East Gurage dialect of Azärnät-Mugo, see Drewes 1960:5-10, and Leslau 1961:20.

Intervocalic: *č̣äqäm̲ä* (En.Gt) 'peck'; *gām̲ä* (Gt), *gã̄m̲ä* (En) 'nibble'; *am̲ära* (Gt), *am̲ãrã* (En) 'bird of prey'; *äm̲ər* (Gt), *äm̲ər* (En) 'why?'; *am̲ãd* (En.Gt) 'ashes'.

Postvocalic: *aˀəm̲* (En) 'bone'; *äram̲* (Gt), *arãm̲* (En) 'cow'; *ãm̲re* (En.Gt) 'name of the eleventh month'; *am̲ˀəst* (Gt) 'five'.

m > *w*. The labial *m* can become *w* (passing through *m̲*) mostly in Endegeň, and occasionally in Ennemor and Gyeto, in intervocalic and postvocalic position.[18]

Intervocalic: Ed. *awãd* 'ashes' (G. *ḥamäd*); Ed. *ˀəwān* 'louse' (M.Go.So. *qəmal*); Ed. *žəwān* 'red core of the trunk' (Č. *žəmar*); Ed. *gäwərä*, En. *gowaňä*, Gt. *gʷäwaňä* 'hippopotamus' (M. *gʷämarre*); Ed. *qəwãč̣č̣ä* 'be bashful' (Č. *qəmäč̣ä*); Ed. *a-wenägä* 'escape' (Č. *amänägä*).

Postvocalic only in Endegeň: *sãw* 'beeswax' (E. *säm*); *nəw* 'attractiveness' (Č. *nəm*); *aˀəw* 'bone' (Č. *aṯəm*); *gätäw* 'kind of tree' (S.W. *gätäm*); *nəppaw* 'skillful' (for *ləbbam*); *anaw* 'cow' (Č. *äram*).

For a case of pseudo-correction of *w* becoming *m*, see 21.2.

ämä > *äwä*. Final *-ämä* of the verbs becomes *-äwä* only in Endegeň. Examples: *nekkäwä* 'ride' (Č. *näkʼämä*); *akkäwä* 'cup to draw blood' (Č.Gt. *agämä*); *hannäwä* 'spend the rainy season' (Go.So. *kärrämä*). See also *č̣äqqäwä, zəwässäwä, gəwäkkäwä*.

mä- ~ *wä-*. The morpheme *mä-* that is used in the formation of the verbal nouns in the various Ethiopian languages became *wä-* in all the Gurage dialects: Č. *wägdəd*, M. *wäsbər*, So. *wäsfər*, W. *wädbäl*, and so on; only Ennemor has *äkufʷčt* (from *käfätä* 'open'). The Ethiopian *mä-* could have either become *wä-* in Gurage originally in verbs that have a labial in the root and then became extended to all the verbs regardless of the nature of the consonants or it could simply be explained by the tendency of Gurage to change *m* into *w*.

The situation is different in the instrumental formed with the prefix *mä-* and the suffix *-(i)ya* as, for instance, in Amharic *mäsbäriya* (from *sbr*). Beside the form *mäsbäriya*, with the prefix *mä-* there is in Amharic a certain number of instrumentals with the prefix *wä-* (see Praetorius 1879:58). In the majority of cases this seems to occur in verbs that have a labial in the root as in *wäfč̣e* 'grinding stone', *wämbär* 'seat', *wänfit* 'sieve', and others (Cohen 1931: 389-91). This seems to be likewise the case of the instrumental in Gurage. There is a considerable number of instrumentals with the prefix *wä-* where there is a labial in the root. Thus, *wäfč̣ä* (Č.Gt.Go.So), *wäfč̣e* (S.W), *wäfəč̣č̣ä* (E.M.Ms) 'grinding stone'; *wäfte* (Ms.So), *wäfəttä* (M), *wãfteya* (En), *wäfəttəya* (E) 'spindle' (from *ftl*); *wägäbbäča* (E), *wägäpäča* (Č) 'horse-racing field'; *wagəmṭ* (Ed.So), *wagämīt* (Z), *waggämt* (S), *waggəmt* (Ms.W) 'cup for drawing blood' (from *agämä*), and others. In the verbs where there is no labial in the root the prefix is *mä-*, as in *manšäšä* (W) 'broom' (from *ansäsä*); *mäskäk* (Č.E.M) 'peg' (from *skk*); *manqʷärqʷäräya* (Go) 'jar used for washing hands', and others. However, for either situation there are exceptions, as in *wanṭiyä* (Č.E.En.M) 'filter' (from *nṭr*), but also *manṭret* (Č.E); *wädrägya* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'hammer' (from *drg*) with the prefix *wä-* but without labial in the root, and *mändäfyä* (W) 'carding bow' with the prefix *mä-* and yet there is a labial in the root.

The occurrence and the development of the prefix *mä-* is one of the situations where it is hazardous to make a general statement that would cover all the dialects. Each dialect would have to be reexamined and special consideration should be given to a possible interference of Amharic.

For *mʷ* > *w*, see 6.32.

4.32. Reduction of *m* to vowel

ämʷä, -äm > *o, ō*. The syllable *-ämʷä, -äm* is reduced to *o, ō* in *mäsxäro* (Č.E.En.Ms), *mäsäro* (S), *mosoro* (Ed) 'name of the first month' from G.Tna.Amh. *mäskäräm*; *foṭō ussä* (Ed) 'inferior quality of bread' (Č. *fäṭämʷä*); *gõgä* (En) 'gut, sinew' (Č. *gämʷäǧä*); *qõč̣ä* (En.Gt) 'branches that fall off a tree' (Č. *qämʷäč̣ä*).

[18] For Amharic, see Praetorius 1879:58; Cohen 1931:389-91.

ämä>ā. Final *-ämä* is reduced to *ā* passing through **-äm̲ä>äwä>ā.* It can also be interpreted as loss of *m* through spirantization (as was the case in *-äbä*, see 4.12) and the coming together of **ä-ä* resulted in *ā*. Examples: Ed. *akkā* 'draw blood by cupping' (Č. *agämä*); Ed. *ṭəwäṭṭā* 'twist around' (Č. *ṭəmäṭämä*); Ed. *nekkā* 'ride' (Č. *näk'ämä*); Ed. *qännā* 'abuse' (Č. *qärämä*). For that matter, all the verbs that end in *-äwä* (4.31) can have the ending *-ā*. Note that all the examples come from Endegeň.

ma>ā. Example: *axā* (En), *ahā* (Ed) 'you' (pl. fem.), but Č.E.Gt.M. *axma,* Ms.Go. *ahma.*

əm, əmə, əm^w>u, ū. The syllables *-əm, -əmə, -əm^w* become *u, ū* in Ennemor, Endegeň, Gyeto, and occasionally in other dialects. The rounded vowel *u, ū* is a trace of the reduced labial. Examples: *šū* (En.Ed.Gt) 'name' (Č.E.M. *šəm*); *xū* (En.Gt) 'thousand' (W. *kəm*); *zəsu* (En.Gt) 'wet' (Č. *zəsəm*); *ququ* (En.Ed) 'toasted' (< **q^wəmq^wəm*); *axu* (Č.E) 'you' (<*axum*); *nūd* (En.Ed.Gt) 'dear' (E. *nəm^wd*< **nəmud*); *un* (W), *ūn* (S) 'stone' (<*əmən*); *sūt* (En) 'eight' (E. *səmut*); *sūnä* (Ed) 'eighty' (Z. *səmənə*).

4.33. Loss of *m*

The labial *m* is reduced to *zero* in various vocalic environments as in *āst* (Ed) 'five' (Č.E. *aməst*). In *wakkat* (Ed), *wak'ät* (En) 'cup for drawing blood' (Ms.W. *waggəmt*) the *m* is probably assimilated to the final *t* (17.7).

4.34. Alternance *m:b*

The labial *m* alternates occasionally with *b*. Examples: *dabäna* (M.Ms.Go.So), *däbäna* (S), *dabänä* (W) 'cloud', but So. *dämmäna*, Amh. *dammäna*; *mäskärob* (Go.So.W), *mäsxärob* (M) 'name of the first month', but Z.Amh. *mäskäräm*; *bušəq barä* (En), *bəšəq barä* (Gt) 'smile in a shy way', but Go.Ms.So.S.W. *mušəq(q) *balä*; *gərgəb* (So) 'feeding trough', but S. *girgim*, Amh. *gərgəm*; *a-brarräqä-* (M) 'crave for', probably to be connected with Amh. *ammärarräqä.*[19]

4.35. The labial *m>b̲*

The labial *m* may become *b̲* in intervocalic position in Ennemor, Endegeň and Gyeto. Examples: *akäb̲ä* (En) 'draw blood by cupping' (Č.Gt. *agämä*); *g'ätäb̲ä* (En) 'sell on credit' (Č. *g'ätämä*); *qərätäb̲ä* (En) 'step on a member of the body' (Č. *qərätämä*); *zəb̲äsäb̲ä* (En.Gt) 'be wet' (E.M. *zəmäzzämä*); *xänäb̲ä* (En) 'spend the rainy season' (Č. *xänämä*); *nəb̲* (Gt) 'charm' (Č. *nəm*).

4.4. LABIAL *f*

The labial *f* corresponds to *f* of Semitic and Ethiopic: S. *fätälä* 'spin', G.Tna. *fätälä,* Te. *fätla*, Amh. Gaf. *fättälä*, Arg. *fättäla,* Har. *fätäla*; Ar. *fatala.*

For the rounded *f^w*, see 6.1; 6.5. For the alternance *b:f*, see 4.16.

4.5. LABIAL *w*

The labial *w* corresponds to *w* of Semitic and Ethiopic: Gur. *wärädä* 'go down', G.Tna. *wärädä,* Te. *wärda*, Amh. *wärrädä,* Arg. *wärräda,* Har. *wäräda*; Ar. *warada.*

For *w* coming from *b*, see 4.11. For *w* coming from *m*, see 4.31. For *w* coming from *h*, see 10.4. For *w* coming from the rounded consonants, see 6.3. For *w* becoming *b*, see 21.1.

[19] For Amharic, see Praetorius 1879:58; Cohen 1931:387-9. Růžička 1909:91 explains the passage of *m* to *b* as dissimilation due to an existing *n* in the root. Cohen ib. is rightly opposed to this interpretation since *m>b* also occurs in roots where there is no *n*.

4.51. Reduction of *wV, Vw, VwV* to vowel

The labial *w* followed by *ä, ə,* or preceded by *ä, a, ə* is reduced to a vowel.

wä>o, u. Examples: S.W. *wäro* 'python' > Ms. *oro*; W. *wägärṭännä* 'kind of cereal' > S. *ogorṭännä*; Č.Gt. Ms.Go. *wägät* and *ogät* 'public discussion'; Ed. *wäbä*, Ms. *oba* 'fever'; S. *wäččä* and *očča* 'loan of a cow'; S. *wälla* and *olla* 'neighbor'; Č.E.Gt.M. *wäre* 'news' > So. *uru*; W. *wärabä* 'hyena' > Z. *urāba.*

Note that *wä* alternates with *wo*; thus Č.E.En. *wäto* 'name of the seventh month', En.Ed.Gt. *woto*; S. *wäro* and *woro* 'python'; Go. *wägešša* 'local physician', So. *wogešša* (see 4.6).

a-wä>a, ǫ. The combination of the morpheme *a* of the *a*-stem with the initial *wä* of the verb (that is, *awä-*) results in *a, ǫ* in Č.M.W. and becomes *wa* in Eža. Thus, **awärädä* 'lower' becomes Č. *andä, ǫndä,* M. *ǫrrädä* (and *awärrädä*), W. *arädä* (and *awärädä*), E. *wannädä; *awäṭa* 'bring out' becomes Č. *aṭa, ǫṭa,* M. *aṭṭa, ǫṭṭa,* W. *aṭä* (and *awäṭä*), E. *waṭṭa*; **awähäbä* 'sell' > W. *ahäbä*; **awäläkä* 'speak' > W. *aläkä.*

ä-wä>o, ō. The combination of *ä* of the preposition *yä, tä*, and so on, with the initial *wä* of the noun results in *o*; thus, Č.E. *boxe,* En.Gt. *bōxe* 'well' <*bä-wäxe*; Č.E. *bogäret,* En. *bōgäret* 'well' <*bä-wägäret*; Č.E. *toret* 'from the sleep' <*tä-wäret*; Č.E. *yorčä* 'of the front leg' <*yä-wärčä.* Note that *yäwä-* can also remain; thus E. *yäwämb, yäwännät, yäwäšär.*

ä-wä>äwa. The initial *wä-* of the noun becomes *wa-* in Muher whenever a preposition ending in *-ä* is prefixed to it. Examples: *wägät* 'discussion of public affairs', but *yäwagät*; *wäfänčä* 'doorway', but *yäwafänčä; wänet* 'sleep', but *b^wanet*<*bäwanet* 'from the sleep'. However, I also recorded examples where the combination *yäwä-* remains; thus *yäwäxətta* from *wäxətta* 'main root of the *äsät*', *yäwännät* from *wännät* 'forked digging pick'.

ä-wə>o. Examples: Č. *yok'äränä* 'of the one who participates in the monthly gathering' <*yä-wək'äränä*; Č. *yosa* 'of the bread made of *äsät*' <*yä-wəsa.*

äw>o. Examples: **täwzäggäbä* 'regret' > E.M. *tozäggäbä*; **täwyannä* 'be confused' > E. *toyannä*; Gt. *ṭäwna* 'strength' > Č.En. *ṭona.*

wə>u. Examples: Ms. *wərwəro* 'cock', W. *ururo*; Č.En.Gt. *wəsa* 'bread made of *äsät*', En.Gt. *usa*; S.Ms. *wədo* 'bad', S. also *udo*; S.W. *wədmä* 'plain', Ed. *udumä.* See also W. *uǧǧo*, S. *ute*, W. *urərrəd.*

aw>o. Examples: En.Ed.Gt. *awd* 'threshing field', Č.E.M. *od*; Gt.Ms.Go. *awre* 'wild animal', M. *or*; Gt. *awzat* 'flour boiled in water', Č.E.M. *ozat*; En.Gt. *awža* 'careless, indifferent', E.M. *ožža.*

əwä, uwä>o. Examples: En. *anačəwäd* 'paternal aunt', Ed. *anaččod*; Go. *əččuwär* 'name of the seventh month', So.W. *əččor.*

4.52. On-glide *w*

The labial *w* can serve as on-glide in initial position before *o, u.* Examples: So. *wof* and *of* 'bird' (also Amh. *wof*); So. *wənqit* 'riddle' (S.W. *unqit*); Go. *wərg* 'first shot of hunter that wounds an animal' (Ed. *urāg*).

In medial position *w* is a transitional consonant between two vowels. Examples: Ms. *duwa*, S. *duwä* 'Muslim prayer' from **dua*, Ar. *du'ā'*, Ms. *yäwänqa tägäddärä*, W. *yäwonqä əňňe* 'lie on one's back', from *yä-anq'ä, anqä.*

4.6. LABIALS AND VOWELS

In the environment of the labials *b, m, w, f* the vowel *ä* may be rounded to *o*, and *ə* to *u*.

Examples with *ä>o*: S. *abole* 'sharpen' (M.Ms. *abälla*); Ed. *boloso* 'spotted cow' (M. *bäläs*); W. *boläččo* 'bridegroom's wedding' (Har. *bäläčču*); W. *boččäqä* 'snatch away' (Amh. *bäččäqä, boččäqä*); W.Z. *molu* 'baldness' (Har. *mälu*); Ed. *mosolo* 'of the same age' (Č.E. *mäsäro*); Go.So. *molla* 'be full' (Ms. *mälla*, Amh. *mälla,*

molla); En.Ed.Gt. *woto* 'name of the seventh month' (Č.E.En. *wäto*); S. *woro* and *wäro* 'python'; E. *awot* 'big sister' (Č.Gt. *awät*).

Examples with *ə>u*: S. *žubo* 'affair' (W. *žəbo*); W. *ubbut* 'pile' (Ms. *əbbət*, Go.So. *əbbut*); Ms. *busəl* and *bəsəl* 'ripe'; S. *umbä*, W. *umbi* 'foam' (Č.E. *əmba*); Z. *umun* 'stone' (Ms. *əmən*); M. *muǧaǧǧa* and *məǧaǧǧa* 'fireplace'; S. *wuǧǧo* 'act of collecting butter in a group of families' (Č.E. *wəǧo*); Ed. *ūwä* and *ə̄wä* 'pestle'; Z. *wuddella* 'strap around the tail of a horse' (M.Ms. *wəddella*); in En. *ufurəyä* 'inferior quality of bread' in relation to Č. *əfuriyä* the initial vowel *u* can be interpreted either as due to the labial *f* or to vowel harmony.[20]

For the rounded consonants and the vowels, see 6.4.

5. VELARS

The velars are: stops *g, k,* spirant *x*, glottalized *q*, palatalized *g', k', x', q'*, labiovelars g^w, k^w, x^w, q^w.

The velars *g k q* occur in all the dialects. The velar *x* is found in West Gurage and in M.Ms. and Gogot; only isolated occurrences exist in Soddo and East Gurage.

The labiovelars g^w k^w x^w q^w occur in all the dialects except in East Gurage. However, Wolane has numerous examples of g^w and q^w, mostly in initial position, while Selṭi and Zway have isolated examples of the labiovelars. For the labiovelars, see 6.2.

The palatalized *g' k' x' q'* occur in West Gurage and in Muher, less in Masqan and Gogot. The number of *g' k' q'* in So.W. and Selṭi is small, and these consonants occur mostly in initial position. Besides, they are followed by the vowels *i, e, ə, ä* that are likely to have triggered the palatalization of the preceding velar.

For the velars *g k x q* becoming palatalized when followed by the vowel *e, i,* and particularly in type B, see 9.31.

For minimal pairs of velars: labiovelars, see 6.2. For minimal pairs of velars: palatalized, see 9.1.

5.1. VELAR *g*

The velar *g* corresponds to *g* of Ethiopic, *ǧ* of Arabic and *g* of the other Semitic languages. Example: Go.So. *gäbbärä* 'tame, subjugate', G. *ʾagäbbärä* 'force', Tna. *ʾagbärä* 'make work', Te. *gäbbära* 'enslave, subdue', Har. *agäbära* 'tame', Amh. *agäbbärä* 'force'; Ar. *ǧabara* 'force', Heb. *gāḇar* 'prevail'.

In Arabic loanwords *g* corresponds to Arabic *ǧ, ġ,* as in Gur. *ləgʷam* 'bridle', Ar. *luǧām*; Gur. *magrib* 'evening prayer', Ar. *maġrib*.

For originally geminated *g* becoming *k* in West Gurage, see 13.3. For *g'*, see 9.

5.2. VELAR *k*

The velar *k* corresponds to *k* of Ethiopic and Semitic: Gur. *kulalit* 'kidney', G.Tna. *kʷəlit*, Te. *kəlkəlʾot*, Amh. *kʷəlalit*, Arg. *kullay*, Gaf. *kullalit*, Har. *kulāy*; Ar. *kulya*, Heb. *kilyā*.

In Arabic loanwords Gurage *k* corresponds to *k* and *ḫ*. Examples for *k*: So. *bäräka* 'third steeping of coffee', Ar. *baraka* 'blessing'; Go.So. *hakim* 'physician', Ar. *ḥakīm*. Examples for *ḫ*: W. *kaddämä* 'render service', Ar. *ḫadama*; W. *käfif* 'light', Ar. *ḫafīf*.

For *k* alternating with *q*, see 15.1. For minimal pairs of *k:kʷ*, see 6.2. For minimal pairs of *k:k'*, see 9.1. For *k* coming from *h* by hypercorrection, see 21.3. For *k, k'* coming from *č* by hypercorrection, see 21.3.

5.21. Spirantization of *k*

A non-geminated velar *k* can become spirantized into *x* and *h*, or become *zero*.

[20] See also Polotsky 1938:150.

5.22. *k>x*

The velar *k, kʷ* is spirantized into *x, xʷ* in initial, medial and final position. It should be pointed out that at times it is difficult to make a distinction between *x* and *h*.[21]

In initial position spirantization into *x* occurs only in West Gurage, in Muher, and in Masqan; only one example is attested for Wolane. Not every initial *k* is spirantized into *x*. There are as many nouns and verbs with initial *k* as there are with *x*.

Verbs: En.Gt. *xo›ä*, Č.E. *xʷä* 'spill' (G. *kä‹awä*); Č.E.En.Gt. *xarä*, M. *xeḏ* 'know' (root *khl*); E.M. *xäbbäbä* 'surround' (root *kbb*). See also *xänä, xänämä, xʷärrä*, and others.

Nouns: Č.E.M. *xʷäxʷäb*, En. *xoxo* 'star' (*kʷäkʷäb*); Č.M. *xumma*, E. *xʷəmma*, En.Gt. *xum›a* 'heel' (*kumma*); Č. *xənä*, E. *xənnä*, Ed. *xəᵗnä* 'cubit' (*kərrä*).

Medial position. In medial position non-geminated *k* is spirantized into *x* most normally in intervocalic position, occasionally when preceded or followed by *r*, rarely before or after another consonant. The spirantization of *k* into *x* in medial position occurs in West Gurage (only occassionally in Endegeň) and Muher, rarely in Go.Ms.So. and Zway. No occurrences are attested in Selṭi, Wolane.

Verbs: M. *laxä*, Č.E. *naxä*, Gt. *nāxä* 'send' (*lakä*); M. *barräxä* 'bless' (*barräkä*); Č.En.Gt.Z. *bätäxä*, E.M.Ms. *bättäxä* 'dig out' (*bättäkä*); Č.En.Gt. *fänäxä*, E. *fännäxä*, M. *färräxä* 'be patient' (*färäkä*). See also *marräxä, səxäsäxä*, and others.

In the verb morphology, a non-geminated *k* becomes *x* in West Gurage; thus Č. *säkärä* 'be drunk', imperfect *yəsäxər*.

Nouns: Č.E.En.Gt. *äxər*, M. *äxi* 'cereal' (*äkəl*); M. *ataxəlt* 'eucalyptus' (*atakəlt*); Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Go.M. *bäxər* 'first-born' (*bäkər*); M. *mäläxät* 'trumpet' (*mäläkät*). See also *säxana, təxan*, and others.

Before and after *r*: Č.E.En.Gt. *märxät* 'sign, feature' (for *tä-mäläkkätä*); M. *borxätta* 'crack in the ground' (from Had. *borkotta*). See also *burxəma, šäxra*, and others.

Before or after another consonant: M. *məxnəyat* (*am-məkaňňä*); Gt. *oxta* 'main root of the *äsät*' (*äkutta*); Č.E.En.Ms.Gt. *mäsxäro*, M. *mäsxärob* 'name of the first month' (*mäskäräm*).

The palatalized *k'* is likewise spirantized into *x'*, as in Č.E.En. *bix'ä* 'mourning' (from *bäk'ä*).

Final position. In final position *x* occurs after a vowel: Č.E.En.Gt.M. *sox*, Ms. *əsox*, Z. *əsūx* 'thorn' (*äsok*).

5.23. *k>h*

The velar *k* is spirantized into *h* in initial, medial and final position.

In initial position spirantization occurs in East Gurage, in Endegeň, Masqan, Muher, Gogot, and rarely in the other dialects. In terms of frequency the order is: Endegeň, Zway, Masqan, Wolane, Selṭi, Muher, Gogot, Soddo (3 or 4 examples), Ennemor (3), Gyeto (1), Eža (1).

Verbs: Ed.Gt.Ms. *harä* 'know' (*khl*); So.W. *honä*, S. *hōnä*, Z. *hānä*, Ms. *hänä*, Ed. *hā̄nä*, Go. *hʷänä* 'be, become' (*konä*); Go. *hänna*, Ed. *häᵗna* 'prohibit' (*källa*). See also *hedä, hättärä, härämä, hädänä, häbädä*, and others.

Nouns: M. *hiba*, W. *həyyəbä* 'stage of growth of the *äsät*' (*kəyyəba*); Ed. *huʾyä*, Ms. *hʷet*, Go. *hʷett* 'two' (*kʷett*); Ed. *həwäd*, Z. *hubut* 'dry dung' (*kubäta*); W. *häbd*, M.Ms. *häbəd* 'liver' (*käbd*). See also *hullu* 'all', *hoho* 'star', *humma* 'heel', *hənnä* 'arm', *huräd* 'kind of tree', and others.

A non-geminated velar *k* is spirantized into *h* in medial position in East Gurage, Endegeň, Masqan, Gogot,

[21] Spirantization of *k>ḵ (x)* occurs in Tigrinya; spirantization of *k>h* occurs in Amharic (see Cohen 1939:37-9; Ullendorff 1955:49ff).

Soddo, rarely in Muher. There are no occurrences of $k > h$ in Č.E.En. and Gyeto.

Verbs: Ms.W. *lahä*, Go. *laha*, S.Z. *lāhä* 'send' (*lakä*); Ms.Go. *fʷähä*, Ed. *fōhä* 'rub against something to remove dirt' (*fʷäkkä*); Z. *bätähä*, Go. *bättähä*, Ed. *betähä* 'dig out' (*bätäkä*); M.Ms.Go. *färrähä* 'be patient' (*färäkä*); Ed.S.W. *mähärä*, Z. *mähara* 'advise' (*mäkärä*). See also *marrähä* 'take prisoner of war', *rähäbä* 'find', *wähäbä* 'buy', *tä-hettälä* 'follow'.

Nouns: Go. *ähi*, So. *ähəl*, W.Z. *əhəl*, Ed.Ms. *ähər* 'cereal' (*äkəl*); Ms.W. *atahəlt* 'eucalyptus' (*atakəlt*); Ed.Ms.Go.So.S.Z. *bähər* 'first-born' (*bäkər*); Z. *mähan* 'barren' (*mäkan*). See also *sahana* 'lower part of the leg', *šähla* 'clay', *təhan* 'bedbug', *wähät* 'side of the face', *bäräha* 'third steeping of coffee', and others.

Final position: Go. *əsoh*, Ed. *sūh* 'thorn' (*äsok*).

Note that while in Soddo (and possibly in other dialects) there is conservatism in the vocabulary concerning spirantization of *k*, there is consistency within the nominal and verbal suffixes in the process of spirantization. Indeed, the velar is a stop after a consonant, it is spirantized into *h* after a vowel. Thus, *färäz-kʷan* 'his horse', but *bora-hʷan* 'his ox'; *säbbär-kä* 'you broke', but *sämma-ha* 'you heard'.

5.24. *k* > *zero*

In Selṭi and also in Ulbarag or Urbarag (a variant of Selṭi) the velar *k* can become *zero* (passing through *h*) in initial position. For most of the examples there are variants with or without *h*. Thus, *hadänä* and *adänä* 'thatch the house' (*kädänä*), *habädä* and *abädä* 'be heavy' (*käbädä*), *hatärä* and *atärä* 'prevent' (*kätärä*), *harämä* and *arämä* 'spend the rainy season' (*kärrämä*), *hōläṭä* and *ōläṭä* 'be acid' (*koläṭä*), *ull-əm* 'all' (*kull-əm*), and others.

Isolated examples of *k* > *zero* in Wolane and Zway; W. *ummä* 'heel' (*kumma*), Z. *ənnommu* 'they' (*kənnäm*).

Occasionally *k* becomes *zero* in medial position also in the other dialects. Thus, Ed. *täsär* beside *täzkär* 'death commemoration'; Ed. *(t)attärä* 'put on a dress', Č. *täxätärä* (root *kdn*); S. *mäsäro*, Ed. *mosoro* 'name of the first month' from *mäskäräm* > *mäsxärob* > **mäsxäro* > *mäsäro*, but it could be borrowed from Had. *mosoro*.

5.25. Palatalization of *k*

The velar *k* can be palatalized into *k'*, *č* and *š*. For *k* > *k'*, see 9.3; 9.33. For *k* > *k'* in connection with type B, in the imperative 2nd sg. fem., or in the impersonal, see 9.31; 9.33.

In the verbal class *Cky*, *k* can become palatalized into *k'*, *č*, *š*: Č.En.Gt. *bäk'ä*, S.W. *bäče*, Z. *bäčī*, So. *bäššä* 'cry' (root *bky*); Č.En.Gt. *säk'ä*, S. *säče*, So. *šäššä*, W. *šäše* 'run away' (root *sky*); S.W. *näče* 'touch' (root *nky*).

In other situations: Č.E.Gt.So. *wärčä*, M.Ms. *wärəččä* 'front part of leg', also Amh. *wärč* from **wärkče*; Č.E.En.M. *čəff* 'interjection used to chase away a cat', Amh. *kəff*.

5.3. VELAR *x*

The velar spirant *x* occurs in West Gurage, in M.Ms. and in Gogot. Only isolated examples exist in Soddo and in East Gurage. Note that it is at times difficult to distinguish between *x* and *h*, but there is no doubt that the above mentioned dialects have the sound *x*.

For *x* coming from *k* in initial, medial and final position, see 5.22. For *x*:*x'*, see 9.2. For *x*:*xʷ*, see 6.2.

5.31. The velar *x* corresponds to *h* in Cushitic and Arabic loanwords. Examples for Cushitic loanwords; Č.E.M. *xäbər*, En.Gt. *xäḫər* 'uncultivated pasture land' (Qab. *haburrá, aburrá*); En. *xəčä barä-*, Gt. *x'ičä barä-* 'be disgusted with food' (Kam. *hičči-ye*); En.Gt. *xombʷä* 'grey goat or sheep' (Ga.Kam. *homba*); Gt. *baxa*, En. *bāxa* 'panic' (Ga. *baha*).

Examples for Arabic loanwords: M. *žəxur* 'time around noon' (Ar. *ṭuhr*); Gt. *xaḫa*, Č.En.E.Gt. *xawa* 'empty' (Ar. *hawāʾ*).

The velar *x* corresponds to *ḥ* either in Arabic loanwords or to *ḥ* of Tigre and Tigrinya. Examples: Č.E.En. Ed.Gt.M. *xämbär* 'black and white animal' (Te. *ḥambälay*); Ms. *uxu barä* Z. *uxxä bālä* 'cough' (Te. *ʾəḥuʿ bela*); Č.E.En. *qäläx* 'ironpiece serving to press down embers in the pipe' (Te. *qälḥi* 'empty cartridge'); E. *xəywät* 'life' (from Amh. *həywät*, G.Tna. *ḥəywät*).

Arabic loanwords: Č.Gt.M. *saxən* 'plate' (Ar. *ṣaḥn*); Gt. *xar* 'silk' (Ar. *ḥarīr*).

The velar *x* corresponds to *ḫ* in Arabic loanwords: Č.En. *xädämä* 'render service' (Ar. *ḫadama*); W. *xäläqä*, Ms. *xälläqä* 'create' (Ar. *ḫalaqa*); Č.E. *xamis* 'Thursday' (Ar. *ḫamīs*). See also *axera* 'future life', *šex* 'sheik'.

The velar *x* corresponds to G. *ḫ* in Ed. *xäbs* 'beeswax' (G. *ḫəbəst* 'bread').

5.32. Special cases

There are examples with *x* for which the correspondence is problematic. Only a few examples will be given here.

Č.E.En. *əxa*, Ed. *əxä*, Gt. *ixa* 'water', also Amh. *wəha*, Gaf. *äga*, from Cushitic: Bil. *aqu*, Qua. *axu*, Kam.Had. *woʾa*. Would the root go back to **əkʷa*?

Č.E.En.Gt. *wäxe* 'good' is undoubtedly a phonetic variant of *wäge*.

Ed. *loxloxad* 'kind of bush' for which cp.Har. *loqloqa* with *q*:*k* (15.1) > *x*.

5.33. Passage of *x* to *h* becoming *zero*

There are examples of *x* becoming *h* and in some occurrences becoming *zero*. Examples for *x* > *h*: E. *hetta* 'so then' (Č. *xeta*, E. *xetta*); Ed. *härt* 'liver' (En.Gt. *xärt*); Ed. *hämbär* 'black and white animal' (Č.E.En. *xämbär*); Ed. *həčč barä-* 'be disgusted with food' (En. *xəčä barä-*); Ed. *a-heččä* and *axeččä* 'encourage'.

Examples of *x* becoming *zero*: S. *sän* 'plate' (Č.Gt.M. *saxən*); Ed. *sädād* 'chance, luck' (against Č.E.En. *sädaxäd*).

5.4. VELAR *q*

The velar glottalized *q* corresponds to *q* of Ethiopic and Semitic: Gur. **qäbärä* 'bury', G.Tna. *qäbärä*, Te. *qäbra*, Amh.Arg. *qäbbärä*, Arg. *qäbbära*, Har. *qäbära*; Heb. *qāḇar*.

In Arabic loanwords *q* corresponds to Ar. *q* and *ġ*. Example for *q*: Gur. *qälb* 'intelligence' (Ar. *qalb* 'heart'). Examples for *ġ*: Gur. *baläqä* 'be old' (Ar. *bālaġa* 'become adult'); Go. *qäyyärä* 'change' (Ar. *ġayyara*).

For minimal pairs *q*:*q'*, see 9.2. For minimal pairs *q*:*qʷ*, see 6.2. For *q* becoming *q'*, see 9.33; 9.35; in connection with type B or in the impersonal, see 9.31; 9.32. For *q* alternating with *k*, see 15.1. For *q* alternating with *ṭ*, see 7.31. For *q*, *q'*, *qʷ* becoming ʾ, see 14.1. For *q*, *q'* going back to *č̣* by hypercorrection, see 21.3.

5.41. Palatalization of *q*, *q'* to *č̣*

There are a few examples in which *q*, *q'* becomes *č̣*. Examples: Č.Gt. *aq'ä* 'crunch', but.So. *ačč̣ä*; Ms. *anq'ä* 'back of body', but S. *anč̣ä*; M.Ms.Go. *aläqət* 'leech', but S. *alč̣ət*, W. *alč̣it*; M. *bʷäqla*, S.W. *boqlo* 'mule', but Go.So. *bəč̣əl*; Č.E.M.Ms. *q'äṭä* 'be weak', but W. *č̣eṭä*, S. *č̣ēṭä*, Z. *č̣īṭä*; Amh. *qirqos* 'name of a saint', but M. *č̣ärqʷäs* 'period of the year (in which the saint is celebrated)'.[22]

5.42. Velar *q* > *zero*

The velar *q* can become *zero* in medial position. Examples: S.W. *ṭit*, Z. *ṭīt* 'few, little' goes back to *təqit* > **ṭəʾit* > *ṭit*; perhaps also in Ed. *č̣ūlo*, W. *č̣əlo* 'baby', from So. *č̣äqla* > **č̣äʾla* > *č̣äla*, *č̣ulo*.

For *q* becoming *zero* in initial position, see 1.53.

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[22] For *q* becoming *č̣* in Amharic, see Cohen 1939:36.

6. ROUNDED PHONEMES AND LABIALIZATION

The velars and the labials have a series of rounded phonemes. The rounded velars (or labiovelars) are g^w k^w x^w q^w. The rounded labials are b^w m^w f^w.[23] The rounded consonants exist in all the dialects except in East Gurage. However, Wolane has numerous examples for g^w and q^w, mostly in initial position, while Selṭi and Zway have isolated examples of the rounded phonemes. Note that within West Gurage, Endegeň has often unrounded consonants as against rounded consonants of the other dialects.

The rounded velars (or labiovelars) also exist in Geez, Tigrinya, Amharic, Argobba and Gafat. As for the rounded labials I wonder whether they did not exist in Amharic in the so-called 1st order. Indeed, their existence would explain *mokkärä* 'try' (from **m^{w}äkkärä*) as against *mäkkärä* 'advise'; *mokkätä* 'castrate' (from **m^{w}äkkätä*) as against *mäkkätä* 'parry a blow'; *bogäbbogä* 'shine, shimmer' (from **b^{w}ägäbb^{w}ägä*) as against *bägäbbägä* 'consume'; *abonnänä* 'hit with a stick' (from **ab^{w}ännänä*) as against *abännänä* 'make rise (dust)'; *fonnänä* 'cut the nose or the lips' (from **f^{w}ännänä*) as against *fännänä* 'run on a steep place'.[24]

6.1. ROUNDED LABIALS b^w m^w f^w (p^w)

Minimal pairs

b–b^w: *bärräsä* (So.M) 'destroy': *b^{w}ärräsä-* 'long for'; *bər* (Č.En.Gt) 'silver': *b^{w}ər* 'main'; *bära* (Č.Gt.Ms) 'leaf of the *äsät* that is not torn': *b^{w}ära* 'cow that has a white spot on the forehead'; *bänna* (M) 'eat': *b^{w}änna* 'go down to a lower place'; *bəṭər* (Č) 'kind of bush': *b^{w}əṭər* 'eighth of a loaf of bread'.

m–m^w: *mar* (Č.Gt) 'beeswax': *m^{w}ar* 'share'; *märä* (Č.En.Gt) 'thin skin of an animal': *m^{w}ärä* 'boundary'; *mena* (Č) 'action, matter': *m^{w}ena* 'maternal uncle'; *märä* (So.Go) 'chisel': *m^{w}ärä* 'edge'; *əmər* (Č) 'stone': *əm^{w}ər* 'strength'.

f–f^w: *fäňä* (En) 'be afraid': *f^{w}äňä* 'heal'; *fačä* (Gt) 'mow grass': *a-f^{w}ačä* 'scratch the ground'; *ãf* (Č) 'mouth': *ãf^w* 'bird'; *fäkärä* (Č) 'multiply': *f^{w}äkärä* 'boast'.

6.2. LABIOVELARS g^w k^w x^w q^w

Minimal pairs

g–g^w: *gäddälä* (So) 'kill': *g^{w}äddälä* 'decrease'; *gägära* (M) 'ascent': *g^{w}äg^{w}ära* 'big frog'; *gaz* (Č.E.Ms.So) 'raid': *g^{w}az* 'caravan'; *gädda* (M.Ms.Go) 'pour': *g^{w}ädda* 'harm'; *gəbər* (Č.E) 'utensil': *g^{w}əbər* 'hunchbacked'; *gär* (Č.E.M) 'mild': *g^{w}är* 'harvest'; *gəzäggäzä* (M.Ms.Go) 'cut a living being': *g^{w}əzägg^{w}äzä* 'spread grass'.

k–k^w: *täkäsä* (Č.En.Gt) 'set on fire': *täkk^{w}äsä* 'shoot'; *kəräkkämä* (So) 'level the ground by cutting off the uneven places': *k^{w}əräkk^{w}ämä* 'give a blow with the knuckles'; *(a)kärrärä* (So) 'twist thread': *(a)k^{w}ärrärä* 'snore'; *kəsäkkäsä* (Go) 'break a stone or a clod of earth': *k^{w}əsäkk^{w}äsä* 'be rough (surface)'; *käšä barä-* (Č.En.Gt) 'have dysentery': *(a)k^{w}äšä* 'remove the layers of the trunk of *äsät*'; *kiya* (Go) 'she': *k^{w}iya* 'twenty'.

x–x^w: *xəm* (Č.E.M) 'that': *x^{w}əm* 'thousand'.

q–q^w: *qäňä* (Gt) 'vanish': *q^{w}äňä* 'roast'; *qär* (M.Go) 'horn': *q^{w}är* 'navel'; *qäṭṭärä* (So) 'hire': *q^{w}äṭṭärä* 'count'; *qänärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'be light': *q^{w}änärä* 'finish the top of the roof'; *qəyä* (Č.En.Gt) 'stone delimiting the boundary': *q^{w}əyä* 'ball'; *qanqä* (Ed) 'language': *q^{w}anq^{w}ä* 'hut, booth'.

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[23] The rounded p^w is an allophone.

[24] This is not to be confused with Amh. *molla* 'be full' with *o* (beside *mälla*), the vowel *o* being conditioned by the labial *m*.

6.3. ROUNDED PHONEMES AND *w*

The rounded phonemes can become *w*.

6.31. Labiovelars

g^w > w: Č.E. *gudella*, En.Gt.S. *gud(d)ēlla* 'strap around the tail of the horse' from **g^{w}ədella* became *wəddella* (M.Ms.Go.So), *wuddella* (Z), *wuddēlla* (S), *woddellä* (Ed); Č.E.M.Ms.Go. *g^{w}ärärä* 'throat, uvula' became *wərawər* (Č.E.En.Gt), *wəräwwər* (Ed).

k^w > w: W. *sakum* 'form of address to a friend' from **sak^{w}əm* became *sawme* (So); Č.En.Gt. *k^{w}äsk^{w}äsiyä* 'kind of bush' is to be identified with *wašwašinyät* (Č); Ed. *nokšašä* 'the young of a goat' possibly from **näk^{w}šašä* became *näwšašä* (Č.E.En.Gt). The copula of the 1st person 'I am' in Soddo is *nä^{w}h* from *näh^w*, *näk^w*, and *näw*.

x^w > w: En.Gt. *səx^{w}äňä*, M. *səx^{w}äňňä* 'be sharp' became *səwäňä* (En.Gt), *səwäňňä* (Ed).

q^w > w: Č.E.Gt. *qənčuwät* 'woman who has the power of stopping rain' perhaps from *q^{w}ənčuwät* became *wīnčuwät* (Gt), *wīnčuwäd* (En).

Occurrences of labiovelars *k^w*, *g^w* becoming *f* are probably: So. *f^{w}älä, folä* 'after' from **k^{w}älä* (cp.Amh. *h^{w}ala*, G. *käwäla*) > **wälä* > *f^{w}älä*; and M.Go.So. *fenna* 'width of finger added to the span' from Ga. *ganna* 'palm of hand', Z. *gäna*, from an original *g^w* becoming *f*.

Needless to say, there are doubtful cases concerning the origin of the root. Thus, Č.E.En.Gt. *x^{w}əčx^{w}əč* **balä* 'be about to cry' compared with Amh. *wəčəčč alä* 'whine', Tna. *wəčəč bälä* 'make noise'. If Gurage *x^{w}čx^{w}č* is the original root, *x^w* became *w* in Amh. and Tigrinya; if Amh.–Tna. *wčwč* is the original root, there is the case of pseudo-correction (21.3) of *w* > *x^w*.

6.32. Rounded labials

Initial *b^w* became *w* in Č. *wäz* 'slave' as against En. *b^{w}äz*; Č.Gt. *wəyä*, E. *wəyyä* 'go down to a lower place' as against Ms. *b^{w}əyä*.

The rounded *b^w* became *w* in medial position in Č. *däwä* 'relatives' as against E.En.Gt. *däb^{w}ä*, and in M. *əmb^{w}äwä* and *əmb^{w}äb^{w}ä* 'blister'.

If a word with an initial *b^w* is preceded by a morpheme with a vocalic ending, *b^w* can become *w* in West Gurage, and in Muher. Thus, **a-b^{w}äka* 'make dough' becomes *awäka* (Č.Gt), *awäkka* (E.M); *yä-b^{w}änet* 'of the husband's sister' becomes *yäwänet* (Č), *yäwännet* (E.M), *äwenät* (En); **yä-b^{w}əṭər* 'of the eighth of a loaf of bread' becomes *yäwəṭər* (Č), *äwəṭər* (Gt), *äwuṭarä* (En); **yä-b^{w}əya-* 'of the *b^{w}əya-* liquid' becomes *yäwəya* (Č.E), *yäwya* (M).

For *b* > *w*, see 4.11.

Initial *m^w* has become *w* in Č. *wämaka*, E. *wämmakka* 'proverb' as against En.Gt. *m^{w}am^{w}aka*; and probably also in M. *wətətənnəyä*, Č. *wətətənyät* 'upper part of the rolled-up leaf of the *äsät*' as against Gt. *mutətənyät* from **m^{w}ətətənyät*.

Intervocalic *m^w* can become *w* and the preceding vowel is often nasalized.[25] This seems to occur mainly in En.Ed. and Gyeto. Examples: Č.E.M. *šäm^{w}ä* 'roasted barley used for the preparation of beer', but En.Gt. *šãwä*, Ed. *šõwä*; Č.Gt. *əm^{w}ä* 'pestle', but Ed. *ũwä, əwä*; Č.E. *gäm^{w}äğä* 'gut, sinew', but Gt. *gäwäğä*; Č. *ğäkäm^{w}yä* 'kind of bread with a thick crust', but En. *ğäkowiyä*; Gt. *ğäkãwəyä*; Č. *fäṭäm^{w}ä wəsa* 'inferior quality of bread', but Gt. *fäṭãwä wəsa*, En. *foṭowä ›usa*.

Within the same dialect when initial *m^w* occurs in intervocalic position through prefixation of an ele-

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[25] It is possible that the preceding vowel is always nasalized in En. Ed. Gt., but I did not mark it.

ment with vocalic ending: *m^w^ar* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'individual part' becomes En. *ãwãri, ãwãrm^w^ar*, Gt. *äwarm^w^ar* 'apart, separately'.

For *m>w*, see 4.31.

6.4. ROUNDED PHONEMES AND VOWELS

The rounded consonants followed by *ä* can become unrounded followed by the labial *o, ō*: *C^w^ä>Co*. A closer examination of all the examples in the various dialects may also bring about the conclusion that an unrounded consonant followed by the rounded vowel *o* can result in a rounded consonant followed by *ä*: *Co>C^w^ä*.[26]

6.41. The feature of *C^w^ä* becoming *Co* can occur either in the same dialect or in one dialect as compared with another dialect.

g^w^ä>go: Č.E.Ed. *g^w^äǧä* 'well, pit', Ed. Gt. *goǧä*; Č.Gt. *g^w^änčä* 'hyena', Ed.Gt. *gōnčä*.

k^w^ä>ko: Č.En.Gt. *k^w^äfita* 'plaited turban worn by Muslims', E.M.Ms.Go. *kofita*.

x^w^ä>xo: Č.E.M. *x^w^äx^w^äb* 'star', Gt. *xoxãm̲*; Č. *x^w^ärinä* 'dress made of hare's skin', Gt. *xorinä*.

q^w^ä>qo: Č. *q^w^ämärä* 'be strong', En.Gt. *qomärä*; M. *q^w^äbbo* 'oil-seed bearing tree', En. *qobbo›ä*.

b^w^ä>bo: Ms.So. *b^w^ärräsä-* 'long for', Ms.Go.So. *borräsä-*; E.En.Gt. *däb^w^ä* 'relative', E.M.Ms. S. *däbo*.

f^w^ä>fo: Ed. *(a)f^w^äňňä* and *(a)foňňä* 'bear fruit'; Č.En. *f^w^ägägä anṭä* 'cut off something very close', Gt. *fogägä anṭä*.

m^w^ä>mo: Č.En.M. *m^w^äräša* 'brother-in-law', Č.E.En.Gt. *moräša*; Č.En.Gt. *m^w^änä* 'bladder', Ed. *monä*.

Needless to say, in the dialects that do not have rounded consonants *C^w^ä* is normally represented as *Co*. Thus, Č.En.Gt. *k^w^ätte* 'trace, track', but S.W. *kotte*; Č.En.Gt. *k^w^äfita* 'plaited turban worn by Muslims', but W. *kofitä*.

6.42. The rounded consonants followed by *ə* can become unrounded followed by the labial vowel *u*: *C^w^ə>Cu*.

g^w^ə>gu: E. *g^w^əbba* 'layer of the stem of the *äsät*', M.Ms.Go. *gubba*; M. *ən-g^w^ədägg^w^ädä* 'jump back and forth to do various jobs', So.S. *guddəgudd *balä*.

k^w^ə>ku: Gt. *guk^w^ər* and *gukur* 'straightforward'; E. *k^w^əčk^w^əččä* 'kind of dish', Gt.M. *kučkučä*.

x^w^ə>xu: Č.E.M. *x^w^əm* 'thousand', Gt. *xũm̲*; E. *x^w^əmma* 'heel', Č.M. *xumma*.

q^w^ə>qu: Č.E.Gt. *q^w^ərər* 'light', En.Ed.Gt. *qurər*; Č.Gt. *əq^w^əb* 'cooperative banking', En. *əqub*.

b^w^ə>bu: Č. *b^w^əlluko* and *bulluko* 'thick toga serving as a blanket'; Č.En.Gt. *b^w^əko* 'dough', E.Ms.Go.So. *buko*.

f^w^ə>fu: En. *f^w^ənqəq* 'arrogant', Ed.Gt. *funqəq*; Č. *f^w^əgəg* 'full (moon)', En.E. *fugəg*.

m^w^ə>mu: Č.E.Gt. *m^w^əst* 'ill-mannered', En.M.Ms.S.W. *must*; Č.E.En.Gt. *m^w^əṭa* 'plant that begins to grow', M.Go.S. *muṭa*.

6.43. Likewise a vowel *ä* before the rounded consonant can become *o* and a vowel *ə* before the rounded consonant can become *u*. The rounded consonant can lose its labial element. Examples: Gt. *ärãq^w^e* and *ärōqe* 'far'; Č.E. *aräq^w^ä* 'grass worm', Ed. *aroqe*; Ed.Ms. *mäläk^w^se* 'monk', S.W. *molokse*; Č.E.En.Gt. *agəmb^w^ä*

[26] For this feature in Amharic, see Cohen 1939:42ff; for the other Ethiopian languages, see Ullendorff 1955:76ff.

'kind of bush', S. *agumbo*, Ed. *agombä*; M. *fəq^w^äňňä* 'whistle', En.Gt. *fuqäňä*; E. *nəg^w^əs* 'king', Ed. *nugs*, En. *nug^w^s*.

For the labials and vowels, see 4.6.

6.5. LABIALIZATION

While the rounded consonants are phonemes in Gurage and in Ethiopic in general they are also of secondary origin. They arise from a labial or velar followed by a rounded vowel, as in Gt. *čəmbura*, M.Ms. *šəmbura* 'chickpea', but Č.E. *čəmb^w^əra*; Ms.Go.Amh. *nəgus* 'king', but E. *nəg^w^əs*, Č.Gt.M. *nəg^w^s*; M.Ms.Go. *qurb* 'near', but Č.E.M. *q^w^ərb*.

In the impersonal of the type 'one says' a labializable consonant is labialized. The labializable consonants are the labials *b>b^w^, w, f>f^w^, m>m^w^, p>p^w^*, and the velars *g>g^w^, k>k^w^, x>x^w^*, and *q>q^w^*. Labialization affects the consonant that is closest to the end. Labialization in the impersonal occurs in West Gurage, in Muher and Gogot.[27]

A few examples from Čaha: *šäg^w^ärim* (from *šägärä-m* 'change'), *məsäk^w^ärim* (from *məsäkärä-m* 'bear witness'), *q^w^äṭärim* (from *qäṭärä-m* 'kill'), *x^w^arim* (from *xarä-m* 'know'), *b^w^änem* (from *bäna-m* 'eat'), *m^w^änəm* (from *mäna-m* 'fill'), *čäf^w^ärim* (from *čäfärä-m* 'put into the mouth'), *säp^w^ärim* (from *säpärä-m* 'break').

Some of the impersonal forms that are found in the vocabularies are: M. *yəb^w^abb^w^ä* 'that with which one eats' (from *bänna*); Ms.Go. *itäf^w^äbb^w^ä* 'that with which one flattens' (from *täfa*); Č. *yəčäf^w^ərp^w^ä*, Gt. *yəčäf^w^ərk^w^ä* 'that with which one takes a mouthful' (from *čäfärä*); M.Ms. *yanq^w^änəqəbb^w^ä*, Gt. *yənq^w^änəqk^w^ä*, En. *yənq^w^änəkk^w^ä* 'that with which one shakes' (from *nəqänäqä*); En. *äčäk^w^ärī*, Gt. *äčäk^w^äri*, Ed. *äčäkk^w^äri*, Go. *yäčäkk^w^i* 'that which one boiled' (from *čäkärä*); Go. *yib^w^e* 'that which one eats' (from *bäla*); Go. *yarfarräf^w^i nä›äba* 'well prepared cheese', lit. 'cheese (*nä›äba*) that one prepared for the *arfarräf^w^at*-dish' (from *a-rfarräfä*).

Labialization also occurs in other situations. Thus, in the infinitive of Ennemor *äkuf^w^čt* (from *käfätä* 'open'), *ädərk^w^t* (from *dänägä* 'hit'); and in the 3rd person, pl. masc. as in *k^w^äf^w^äčəm^w^* 'they opened', *yək^w^äf^w^əčuwa* 'they will open'.

7. DENTALS AND SIBILANTS

The dentals are: *d t ṭ* (glottalized); the sibilants are: *z, s, ṣ*.

For the palatalization of the dentals and sibilants into *ǧ, č, č̣, ž, š*, see 9.

[27] On the labialization in the impersonal, see Cohen 1931:173-5; Polotsky 1938:144ff; Leslau 1950b:235; 1967a:1150-62; Hetzron and Habte Mariam 1966:23-25; Hetzron 1971a:192-207; 1977:45-7; Johnson 1975:1-13. Hetzron 1971:193 and 1977:45 excludes Soddo and Gogot concerning the labialization in the impersonal. It is not clear from his statement whether he excludes Soddo concerning the impersonal altogether. The fact is that Soddo has the impersonal, but without internal labialization. As for Gogot, it has internal labialization and palatalization, the conditions not being the same as in the other dialects. Indeed, labialization and palatalization seem to occur only in the final radical. The examples that I have in my still unpublished notes are for the perfect: *säddäb^w^im, zärräf^w^im, särrä›wim* (root *srq*), *marräh^w^im* (root *mrk*), *därräg^w^im, läggäm^w^im;* with palatalization: *šäkkäčim* (root *škt*), *färräǧim* (root *frd*), *märräč̣im* (root *mrṭ*), *ṭäbbäšim* (root *ṭbs*); without labialization or palatalization: *qäbbärim, käffälim, gäffärim, käddänim*. For the imperfect the conditions are the same. For the impersonal forms in Gogot recorded in the dictionary, see 6.5.

7.1. DENTAL *d*

The dental *d* corresponds to *d* of Semitic and Ethiopic: Gur. *däbälä* 'unite', G. *(tä)dabälä* 'be united', Te. *däbbäla* 'stick together', Amh. *däbbälä* 'unite', Gaf. *däbbälä* 'repeat', Har. *däbäla* 'put together'; Ar. *dabala* 'unite'.

In Arabic loanwords Gurage *d* corresponds to Arabic *d, ḍ*. Examples: Gur. *adäb* 'good behavior', Ar. *›adab*; Gur. *qäbd, qabd* 'object taken as a guarantee', Ar. *qabḍ*; W. *udu›ä* 'purification before praying', Ar. *wuḍū›*.

For *d* palatalized into *ǧ*, see 9.3. For originally geminated *d* becoming *t* in West Gurage (outside of Eža), see 13.2. For *d* becoming *ṭ* or coming from *ṭ* through assimilation or dissimilation, see 17.4; 18.1.

7.11. Alternance *d:z*

There are a few examples in which *d* alternates with *z* either in comparison with the other Ethiopian languages or with Cushitic. In some cases it is difficult to know whether the original radical is *d* or *z*. Examples: Har. *därma* 'young man', E.En.M. *zärma*; Sid. *adde* 'cow before she bears young', En.Ed.Gt. *azay*; Kam. *aqōndara* 'kind of tree', Ms. *aqʷänzäre*, S. *aqōnzāro*; Č.E.M.Ms. *dəgg *balä* 'be slow, do slowly', Te. *dəg* 'slowness', Amh. *zəgg alä* 'be quiet'; Har. *däbäy* 'calf of a certain size', S.W. *zäbay*; S. *dähano* 'elephant', So. *zähon*. It is possible that in some cases the form with *z* is taken from a *Sidamo dialect that has *z* against *d* of another dialect.

7.12. Palatalization of *d* to *ž*

In a few occurrences *d* is palatalized into *ž*; thus, Ga. *dubbi* 'affair', S. *žubo*, W. *žəbo*; W. *mudamudo* 'groin', En.Gt. *məžamža*, also in Kam.Qab. *moǧoǧǧita*.

7.13. *d* resulting from assimilation or dissimilation

Concerning the dental *d* in En. *dä›ärä* 'put aside, hide', *dä›ä* 'laugh', *dämädä* 'join', and *adädä* 'reap cereals', Hetzron and Habte-Mariam 1966:19 and Hetzron 1977:37 state that Ennemor *d* represents Geez *ḍ*. It so happens that Gurage *d* also corresponds to Geez *ṣ* in *dəgär* 'hair' (G. *ṣägʷər*), *däd* 'juniper' (G. *ṣəḥəd*), to Gafat and Tigrinya *ṣ* in *dägg* 'calf of a certain size' (Gaf. *ṣägʷä*), *andəq* 'joint of finger' (Tna. *‹aṣqi*, Gaf. *aṣqä*), *därraqqa* 'moon' (Gaf. *ṣäräqa*), and to Geez *ṭ* in *dä›änä* 'be dark' (G. *ṭäqärä*). If one followed the suggestion made by Hetzron-Habte Mariam one would have to state that Gurage *d* also corresponds to *ṣ, ṭ* of Geez and not limit the correspondence to *ḍ*. However, all the occurrences where glottalized *ḍ, ṣ* or *ṭ* of North Ethiopic (corresponding in South Ethiopic to *ṭ, č̣* and also *ṣ* in Gafat) is represented as *d* in Gurage are easily explainable by assimilation or dissimilation (for which see 17.4; 18.1) and not by direct correspondence.[28]

7.14. Final *d* in Ennemor and Endegeň

Ennemor and Endegeň have the tendency of voicing a voiceless *t* into *d*.[29] This happens with the last consonant of the noun following a vowel regardless of whether the final consonant is a radical of the root or a suffixed morpheme. The voicing occurs occasionally in intervocalic position. Likewise the voiceless *t* as the last radical of the verb becomes voiced *d*. Note that the voicing of *t* in the above mentioned conditions is not consistent. Indeed, *t* can remain in verbs as well as in nouns when preceded by a vowel. In nouns in which the final *t* is preceded by a consonant the voiceless *t* remains.

Examples for nouns ending in *Vd* whose *d* (coming from *t*) is a radical of the root: En.Ed. *äsäd* 'banana-

[28] See also Goldenberg 1977:464-6.

[29] Devoicing of final *t* into *d* also occurs in Argobba (see Annales d'Ethiopie 3, 1959, p. 252).

like plant'; En.Ed. *əsäd* 'fire'; En.Ed. *adōd* 'mother'; Ed. *əsīd*, En. *äsīd* 'young grain'; En. *gʷädräd*, Ed. *godrod* 'mound around the fireplace'; En.Ed. *bīd* 'house'.

Nouns with a suffixed morpheme *-d*: Ed. *awrannīd* 'sliding'; Ed. *äǧiyäd*, En. *äǧəyäd* 'handle'; En.Ed. *färad* 'fear'. See also *gäppa›ad, nəḇräd*. It occurs regularly with the abstract morpheme *-näd*: Ed. *zīgnäd*, En. *zīgənäd* 'poverty'; Ed. *äččənäd*, En. *äčənäd* 'childhood'; En. *dabunäd*, Ed. *dobnäd* 'relationship'.

In intervocalic position: En.Ed. *məšädä* 'evening'.

The voiceless *t* remains in: Ed. *agnōt*, En. *agʷnōt* 'happy occasion'; En. *däḇät*, Ed. *dāt* 'juniper'; En.Ed. *arat* 'traveler'. See also *amamōt, bən›ät*.

The voiceless *t* remains in nouns following a consonant: En. *məšt*, Ed. *mišt* 'wife'; En. *xärt*, Ed. *härt* 'liver'; En.Ed. *samt* 'week'.

While normally in the verb the final *t* becomes *d*, there are also examples with final *t*.

Examples with *d*: En.Ed. *käfädä* 'open'; En.Ed. *mōdä* 'die'; En. *gʼekʼädä*, Ed. *gekkädä* 'accompany'; En.Ed. *(tä)č̣awädä* 'play'. See also *šämädä, betädä, šädä*.

Examples with *t*: En. *(tä)gäntä*, Ed. *täganätä* 'lose strength'; En.Ed. *mäsätä* 'be ill-mannered'; Ed. *bähätä*, En. *bäkätä* 'die (cattle) without being slaughtered'; En. *šäpätä* 'choose', but Ed. *šäppädä*.

A devoiced *t* also occurs in Č. *(tä)č̣ǫdä*, Gt. *täč̣ōdä*, E. *täč̣wadä* 'converse' as against Ms.Go.So. *täč̣awwätä*.

7.2. DENTAL *t*

The dental *t* corresponds to *t* of Semitic and Ethiopic: Gur. *täfa* 'spit', G.Te. *täf›a*, Tna. *täf›e*, Amh. *täffa*, Gaf. *täffä*, Har. *tuf bäya*, Arg. *əntəff ala*; Ar. *taffa*.

In Arabic loanwords Gurage *t* corresponds to *t, ṯ*. Examples: Gur. *tarik* 'story', Ar. *ta›rīḫ*; Gur. *tuma* 'garlic', Ar. *ṯūm*.

For *t* palatalized into *č*, see 9.3. For alternance *t:ṯ*, see 15.2.

7.3. DENTAL GLOTTALIZED *ṭ*

The dental *ṭ* corresponds to:

1) Ar. *ṯ*, G.Te.Tna. *ṣ* (also Gaf. *ṣ*), South Ethiopic *ṭ*: Gur. *ṭäma-* 'be thirsty', Ar. *ṭami›a*, G.Te. *ṣäm›a*, Tna. *ṣäm›e*, Gaf. *ṣämmä*, Amh.Arg. *ṭämma-*.

2) Ar. *ḍ*, G. *ḍ*, Te.Tna. *ṣ*, Gaf. *ṣ*, South Ethiopic *ṭ, č̣*: Gur. *ṭämädä* 'yoke', Ar. *ḍamada*, G. *ḍämädä*, Te. *ṣämda*, Tna. *ṣämädä*, Amh. *ṭämmädä*, Arg. *ṭämmäda*; Gur. *ṭäbäṭä* 'seize, hold', Ar. *ḍabaṭa*, G. *ḍäbäṭä*, Te. *ṣäbṭa*, Tna. *ṣäbbäṭä*, Gaf. *ṣäbbäṭä*, Amh. *č̣äbbäṭä*, Arg. *č̣ebbäṭa*.

3) Ar. *ṣ*, G.Te.Tna. *ṣ*, South Ethiopic *ṭ*: Gur. *ṭäfa* 'slap', Ar. *ṣafa‹a*, G.Te. *ṣäf‹a*, Tna. *ṣäf‹e*, Amh. *ṭäffa*, Har. *ṭəfit* 'slap' (n.), Arg. *ṭəffi*.

4) Ar. *ṭ*, G.Te.Tna. *ṭ*, South Ethiopic *ṭ*: Gur. *ṭäbäqä* 'stick together', Ar. *ṭabiqa*, G.Tna. *ṭäbäqä*, Amh. *ṭäbbäqä*, Har. *ṭäbäqa*, Arg. *(əṭ)ṭabbäqa*.

In Arabic loanwords Gurage *ṭ* corresponds to *ṭ*. Example: S.W. *afṭər* 'first meal in the evening during the Ramadan-period', Ar. *›iftār*.

For *ṭ* palatalized into *č̣*, see 9.3. For *ṭ* alternating with *›*, see 14.2. For alternance *t:ṭ*, see 15.2.

7.31. Alternance *ṭ:q*

There are a few examples in which original *ṭ* alternates with *q*.

Examples where assimilation of *ṭ-q* to *q-q* is involved: Ed. *qaqäsä* 'beckon, nod' as against Č.En.Gt. *ṭäqäsä*; S. *qāqa* 'woven cloth before being made into a garment' as against Tna.Amh. *ṭaqa*.

Examples where no assimilation is involved: W. *(a)qnabä*, Z. *aqnābä* 'listen attentively' as against W.

(a)ṭnabä; Z. *aṭnābä*; Č.Gt. *däfäqä* 'hit and smash with the fist' as against Č.En.Gt. *däfäṭä*; Ed. *qəriňňä* 'civet cat' as against Amh. *ṭərəň*; Č.E.En. *qarba* 'outside beam of the partition wall' from Had.Kam. *ṭarba*.

7.4. SIBILANT *z*

The sibilant *z* corresponds to:

1) Ar. *ḏ*, Heb. *z*, Ethiopic *z*: Gur. *zäkkärä* 'commemorate', Ar. *ḏakara* 'remember', Heb. *zåḵar*, G.Tna. *zäkkärä*, Te. *zäkra*, Amh. *(tä)zäkkärä*.

2) Ar. Heb. *z*, Ethiopic *z*: Gur. *zämän* 'time', Ar. *zamān*, Heb. *zĕmån*, G.Amh. *zämän*, Te. *zäbän*, Har. *zämän*.

In Arabic loanwords Gurage *z* corresponds to Arabic *z, ḏ, ṭ*. Examples: Gur. *zäyärä* 'visit', Ar. *zayyara*; Gur. *käzäbä* 'lie', Ar. *kaḏaba*; Gur. *zəhur* 'midday', Ar. *ẓuhr*.

For palatalization of *z* into *ž*, see 9.3. For originally geminated *z* becoming *s* in West Gurage (except in Eža), see 13.7. For alternance *z:d*, see 7.11.

7.5. SIBILANT *s*

The sibilant *s* corresponds to:

1) Ar. *ṯ*, Heb. *š*, G. *ś*, other Ethiopian languages *s*: Gur. *sost* 'three', Ar. *ṯalaṯ*, Heb. *šåloš*, G. *śäläs*, Te. *säläs*, Tna. *säläste*, Amh.Arg. *sost*, Gaf. *sostä*.

2) Ar. *ṯ*, Heb. *š*, Ethiopic *s*: Gur. *səmmənt* 'eight', Ar. *ṯamān*, Heb. *šĕmonę*, G. *sämani*, Te. *säman*, Amh.Arg. *səmmənt*, Gaf. *səmməntä*, Har. *sūt*.

3) Ar. *s*, Heb. *š*, Ethiopic *s*: Gur. *säma* 'hear', Ar. *sami‹a*, Heb. *šåma‹*, G.Te. *säm‹a*, Tna. *säm‹e*, Har. *säma›a*, Amh.Arg. *sämma*, Gaf. *sämmä*.

4) Ar. *š*, G. *ś*, other Ethiopian languages *s*: Gur. *säbba* 'be fat', Ar. *šabḥ* 'large', G. *śäbḥa* 'be fat', Tna. *säbḥe*, Har. *säbaḥa*, Amh. *säbba*.

5) Heb. *š*, Ethiopic *s*: Gur. *säbärä* 'break', Heb. *šåḇar*, G.Tna. *säbärä*, Te. *säbra*, Amh. *säbbärä*, Arg. *säbbära*, Har. *säbära*.

In Arabic loanwords Gurage *s* corresponds to Ar. *s, ṣ*. Examples: Gur. *sälam* 'peace', Ar. *salām*; Gur. *asər* 'afternoon prayer', Ar. *ʿaṣr*; Gur. *qämis* 'shirt', Ar. *qamīṣ*.

For *s* palatalized into *š*, see 9.3.

7.6. GLOTTALIZED *ṣ*

The sibilant glottalized *ṣ* occurs in learned words borrowed from Geez through Amharic. While some Gurage dialects have *ṣ* others have *ṭ*. Examples: So. *ṣafä*, Č.E.M. *ṭafä* 'write', G. *śäḥafä*, Amh. *ṣafä, ṭafä*; Z. *ṣälläyä*, So. *ṭälläyä* 'pray', G.Tna. *ṣälläyä*, Amh. *ṣälläyä, ṭälläyä*; So. *ṣoṭa* 'sex', G.Amh. *ṣoṭa*.

8. LIQUIDS

The liquids are: *l, n, r*.

The liquid *l* corresponds to *l* of Ethiopic and Semitic: Gur. *lakä* 'send', G.Tna. *lä›akä*, Te. *lä›aka*, Amh.Gaf. *lakä*, Arg. *lahaka*, Har. *lä›axa*; Ar. *la›aka*.

The liquid *n* corresponds to *n* of Ethiopic and Semitic: Gur. *näfa* 'blow up', G. *näfḫa*, Tna. *näfḥe*, Te. *näfḥa*, Arg. *näffaha*, Har. *näfaḥa*, Amh. *näffa*; Heb. *nåpaḥ*.

The liquid *r* corresponds to *r* of Ethiopic and Semitic: Gur. *raqä* 'be far', G. *rəḥəqä*, Tna. *räḥaqä*, Te. *räḥqa*, Arg. *rähaqa*, Har. *raḥaqa*, Amh.Gaf. *raqä*; Heb. *råḥoq* 'far'.

8.1. STOP-ATTACK ^{t}n, ^{t}l

As is the case of the stop-attack labial (4.3) the stop-attacks ^{t}n and ^{t}l occur in Endegeň in loanwords as well as in Semitic roots. For Ennemor and Gyeto I recorded these sounds only in $ə^{t}nə$ 'all' (but also *ən›e*) and $e^{t}la$ 'covet' (but also En. *el›a, e^{t}la›*). It also occurs in Ulbarag of the East Gurage group in *fo^{t}la* 'hump of the animal', *gulgu^{t}la* 'clod of earth', *e^{t}la* 'covet'.

The corresponding structure of Ed. ^{t}n, ^{t}l is *n›, l›* in Ennemor and Gyeto (Ed. *sä^{t}na, e^{t}la*, En. *sän›a, el›a*), a geminated *n, l* in the geminating dialects (E.M. *sänna*), and a non-geminated *n, l* in the non-geminating dialects (Č. *säna*). This sound also occurs in the various *Sidamo dialects and its existence in Endegeň is due to a Cushitic influence.

Examples for ^{t}n: *bä^{t}na* 'eat', *hä^{t}na* 'forbid', *me^{t}na* 'be full', *sä^{t}na* 'arrive'; *hə^{t}nä* 'forearm', *mašə^{t}nä* 'kind of millet', *qä^{t}nä* 'the appropriate time', *mā^{t}nim* 'anybody'.

Examples for ^{t}l: *e^{t}la* 'covet', *do^{t}lēbä* 'kind of bird', *mä^{t}lānča* 'mare'.

8.2. ALTERNANCE OF LIQUIDS IN WEST GURAGE

The original distribution of the liquids is kept in Soddo and East Gurage. The changes occur in West Gurage, occasionally in Muher, Masqan, and rarely in Gogot.

The alternance of *l:r:n* discussed here is based on the vocabulary only. It is quite possible that the morphology of the various dialects would manifest changes that are not mentioned here.

8.21. LIQUID *l*

There are few verbs in West Gurage that have a simple or geminated *l*. The nouns with *l* are more numerous. Some of them are loanwords from Amharic or Cushitic while others are Gurage roots. The *l* is either simple or geminated and occurs in initial and medial position (8.22).

An original liquid *l* has become *n* in initial position as well as in medial position when originally geminated (8.23). It has become *r* in intervocalic or postvocalic position when originally non-geminated (8.25).

8.22. The liquid *l* remains *l*

The liquid *l* can remain in West Gurage in initial and medial position, geminated or non-geminated. *Nearly* all the verbs and nouns that have retained *l* are loanwords either from Amharic or from Cushitic.[30]

Initial position

Verbs: *ləbəč̣ *balä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *ləbəč̣č̣ männä* (E) 'be lukewarm' (probably from Cushitic); *läggämä* (Ed) 'work slackly' (from Amharic); *läg^{w}ämä* (En), *loggämä* (Gt) 'put a bridle on' (Amh. *lägg^{w}ämä*); *läqäqä* (Ed) 'take apart' (Amh. *läqqäqä*).

Nouns. Amharic loanwords: *lul* (Č.E.En.Gt), *ləl* (Ed) 'pearl'; *lämd* (Č.E.Ed) 'warrior's garment made of leather'; *leṭa* (E), *lēṭä* (Ed), *liṭa* (Č), *līṭa* (En.Gt) 'bare-backed'; *ləkäňä* (En) 'right'.

Cushitic loanwords: *leğisa* (En), *lēğisä* (Ed) 'young bull'; *lāfa* (En.Gt), *lāfä* (Ed) 'lazy'; *liggä* (Ed) 'barren (cattle)'.

[30] I underlined the word 'nearly' since in many cases it is difficult to know whether these words are actually loanwords from Amharic or Cushitic. It is only due to the relative frequency of *l* in these dialects that one suspects an Amharic origin in words such as *qälädä* 'joke', *mäla* 'chance', *bučəlla* 'puppy', and others. See also 23.12; 23.22.

Medial position

Verbs. Amharic loanwords: *čālä* (En) 'be able'; *ababbälä* (Ed) 'entice'; *(a)släčä* (Gt), *asläččä* (Ed) 'vex'; *qälädä* (En), *qälläda* (E.M) 'joke'; *zäläqä* (En.Gt), *zälläqä* (Ed), 'penetrate', but Č. *zänäqä*, E. *zännäqä*.

Cushitic loanword: *ella* (Č.E), *eᵗla* (Ed.Gt), *el›a* (En) 'covet'.

Nouns. Amharic loanwords: *čəlot* (Ed) 'tribunal'; *agälgəl* (Č.Ed.Gt) 'basket'; *bəlčä* (Ed) 'superiority'; *däwäl* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'bell'; *mälla, mela* (Č), *mäla* (E), *mala* (En), *malä* (Ed) 'chance'. See also *bullukko, bučəlla.*

Cushitic loanwords: *abäštäl* (Ed) 'disease'; *bilbilänčä* (Ed) 'butterfly'; *allaggä* (Ed) 'stranger'. See also *sadulla, wäläba.*

Others: *xəmbəl* (E) 'cooked food taken out from a pot', but also *xəmbər* (Č.En.Gt); *alallämʷat* (E.M), *arallämʷat* (E) 'mark left by the stroke of a whip'.

8.23. The liquid *l*>*n*

An original liquid *l* has become *n* in initial position, in medial position when originally geminated, and occasionally in pre-consonant position.

Initial position. Examples: *naba* (Č.E), *naḇa* (En.Gt) 'waist' (*laba*); *näma* (Č), *nämma* (E), *näᵖma* (Ed), *näm›a* (En.Gt) 'flourish' (*lämma*); *nämädä* (Č.E.Gt), *nämmädä* (E.Ed) 'love' (*lämmädä*).

There are occasional occurrences in which Endegeň maintains *l* in Amharic loanwords as against *n* of the other dialects. Examples: *läqäqä* (Ed) 'take apart', but Č.En.Gt. *näqäqä* (*läqqäqä*); *ləbāb* (Ed) 'headstall', but Č.E. *nəbab*, Gt. *nəḇab*, En. *nəḇāḇ*.

Medial position. The liquid *l* when originally geminated becomes *n* in medial position. Note that the *n* is geminated in Eža which is a geminating dialect and occasionally in Endegeň.

Nouns: *qəmčəna* (Č.En.Gt), *qəmčənna* (E) 'gnat' (M.Ms.Go. *qəmčəlla*); *bunnarä, bunnəyäd* (Ed), *bunār* (En.Gt), *bunyät* (Č.Gt), *bunnəyät* (E) 'pigeon' (Ms.Go.So.W. *bullal*); *agänäd* (En) 'kind of basket' (S. *agälläd*); *mʷašən›a* (En), *mašən›a* (Gt), *mʷäšəna* (Č), *mašəᵗnä* (Ed) 'kind of millet' (Amh.M.Ms. *mašəlla*).

Verbs: *sänna* (E), *säna* (Č), *säᵗna* (Ed), *sän›a* (En.Gt) 'arrive' (M.Go. *sälla*); *annä* (Ed), *anä* (En) 'there is' (Amh. *allä*); *annäbä* (E), *annäwä* (Ed), *anäbä* (Č), *anäḇä* (En.Gt) 'to milk' (Amh. *alläbä*); *bännätä* (E), *bänṭä* (Č.E.En) 'be superior' (Amh. *bälläṭä*); *tä-mannädä* (E), *tämandä* (Č.E.Gt), *täm̲andä* (En), *manädä* (Ed) 'travel' (M.Ms. *mʷallädä*).[31]

In pre-consonant position: *gängär* (Ed.En) 'the young of an animal' (see *gəlgəl*).

8.24. The liquid *n* coming from an originally geminated *l* also occurs occasionally in M.Ms. and Gogot.

Nouns: *bʷänet* (Č), *bʷenät* (En.Gt), *bonät* (Ed), also E.M.Go. *bʷännet*, Ms. *bonnet* 'sister-in-law' (So. *bollit*); *wänäxʷä* (Č), *wänäxä* (En.Gt), *wänähä* (Ed), also E.M. *wännäxʷä*, Ms.Go. *wännäḥʷä* 'neighborhood' (W. *wäläho*); *ənnəm̲* (En), also Č.E.M.Ms.Go. *ənnəm* 'all' (*kull*); *dän* (Č.Gt), also E.M.Ms.Go. *dänn* 'abdomen' (S.W.Z. *däl*).

Verbs: *bäna* (Č), *bäᵗna* (Ed), *bän›a* (En.Gt), also E.M.Ms.Go. *bänna* 'eat' (*bälla*); *anäqä* (Č.Gt), *anä›ä* (En), *annä›ä* (Ed), also E.M. *annäqä* 'be finished' (*alläqä*); *mäna* (Č), also E.M. *männa* 'be full' (*mälla*); *annäfä* (M), *t-ēnäfä* (Ed) 'pass (*alläfä*). See also *(ta)fänna, ennä.*

8.25. The liquid *l*>*r*

The liquid *l* becomes *r* in non-initial position when originally not geminated.

Nouns in intervocalic position: *qäri* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'little' (*qälälä*); *ənqura* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'egg' (*ənqulä*); *gamera* (Č.E), *gamēra* (En.Gt) 'camel' (*gəmäl*).

[31] In verbs with 2nd radical *n* the pattern is *CänCä* or *CänäCä.*

Pre-consonant: *darga* (E), *darka* (Č.E.En.Gt), *darkä* (Ed) 'dewlap' (*dalagga*); *arbabʷäčat* (Č), *arbabʷäčäd* (En) 'very thin bread' (M.W. *albabbäčat*).

Post-consonant: *amre* (Č.E), *ãmre* (En.Gt) 'name of the eleventh month' (*amle*); *qäsra* (Č.E.Gt), *›äsəra* (En) 'layer of the stem of the *äsät*' (*qäsla*).

Post-vocalic: *bar* (Č.E), *bār* (En.Ed.Gt) 'holiday' (*bal*); *ähər* (Ed.Ms), *äxər* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'barley' (*äkəl*). See also *bäqər, ambər, yahər.*

Verbs in intervocalic position: *qäbbärä* (E), *qäpärä* (Č.En.Gt), *qäppärä* (Ed) 'decrease' (*qäbälä*); *näqärä* (Č.Gt), *näqqärä* (E), *nä›ärä* (En.Ed) 'pull out' (*näqälä*). See also *qəraqärä.*

Post-consonant: *(a)qräqärä* (En.Gt), *aqräqqärä* (Ed) 'shake, move' (W. *aqlaqälä*); *a-mrana, amnana* (Č), *amranna* (E), *aḇranā, am̲nanā* (En. Gt), *awrannā* (Ed) 'be slippery' (*a-mlalla*); *a-čranämä* (Č), *ačranäm̲ä* (En.Gt), *ačrannämä* (E) 'be dark' (**ačlallämä*). Note that the examples with a post-consonant *r* (coming from *l*) have in fact a vowel that became elided; thus *aqräqärä*, from **aqəräqärä.*

8.26. The liquid *r* coming from *l* also occurs occasionally in Masqan and Muher.

Nouns: *ənṭäräfʷat* (E), *ənṭäräfʷät* (Č.Gt.M), *ənṭäräfʷäd* (En) 'hawk' (Go. *ənṭəlfit*); *buqʷrä* (E), *bəqʷra* (Č.M) 'mule' (*bʷäqlo*); *ambər* (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms) 'cabbage' (*aməl*). See also *bərä, qʷärä, äram, xari.*

Verbs: *qäṭṭärä* (E.Ms) 'kill' (*qäṭälä*); *tä-qʼäbbärä* (E.Ms) 'accept' (*tä-qibbälä*); *däbbärä* (E.Ms) 'add'. See also *säqqärä, mässärä.*

8.27. Endegeň often maintains *l* against *r* of the other dialects of West Gurage. Examples: *gʼämmälä* (Ed) 'sew leather on the cover of the basket', but Č. *gämärä; (a)lmamäṭä* (Ed) 'collect food in the mouth and make the sound of chewing', but En. *armamäṭä; tä-lbabäṭä* (Ed) 'be flexible', but Č.En.Gt. *tärbabäṭä.* See also *akambālo, dəlädəg, šəmäl.*

8.28. It also happens that some dialects of the West Gurage group other than Endegeň have maintained *l* (mostly in Amharic loanwords) while others have *r*. Examples: *ablašä* (Č.En.Gt), *ablaššä* (E.Ed) 'spoil', but also Č. *abrašä*, E. *abraššä; atäla* (Č.En.Gt), *atälä* (Ed) 'lees of beer', but also Č.Gt. *atära; dəbaqulla* (E), *ṭabaqula* (Gt) 'pumpkin', but also Č. *dəbaqʷra*, En.Gt. *ṭabaqura.* See also *däkala, bočolla.*

8.29. There are a few examples where original *l* has become *n* in Endegeň as against *r* of the other dialects of the West Gurage group. Examples: *sä›änä* (Ed) 'hang up', but Č.Gt. *säqärä*, E. (also Ms) *säqqärä; gānä* (Ed) 'be red-hot', but Č.E. *garä*, En. *gãrä* (*gālä*); *gunōd* (Ed) 'knee', but Č.E. *gʷərbät*, Gt. *gʷərm̲ãt* (*gulbät*); *›əwān* (Ed) 'louse', but Č.E. *qəmar* (*qəmal*).

For Endegeň *n* as against *r* of the other dialects, see also 8.34.

8.3. LIQUID *n*

An original liquid *n* remains *n* in initial position, in intervocalic position when originally geminated, in pre-consonant position, and in loanwords when not geminated. It has become *r* in intervocalic position when not geminated and in final postvocalic position.

8.31. Liquid *n* remains *n*

Initial position. Examples: *näbbärä* (E), *näpärä* (Č.En.Gt), *näppärä* (Ed) 'be, reside' (Amh. *näbbärä*); *nəb* (Č.E), *nəḇ* (En.Gt), *nəm̲* (En), *nəw* (Ed) 'bee' (Amh. *nəb*). See also *nädädä, nädäfä, näčä,* and others.

Medial intervocalic position when originally geminated. Examples: *anäsä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *annäsä* (E) 'be little' (Amh. *annäsä*); *anäqä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *annäqä* (E) 'strangle' (Amh. *annäqä*); *ãfuna* (Č.En.Gt), *ãfunä* (Ed), *ãfunna* (E) 'nose' (M. *afunna*); *äčənäd* (En), *äččənäd* (Ed) 'childhood' (Amh. suffix *-ənnät*).

Medial, pre-consonant position. Examples: *andər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'small drum'; *angəwa* (Č.E.Gt), *angəwä*

(Ed), *anguwä* (En) 'whey'; *ç̌anqʷa* (Č.E), *ç̌ānqʷa* (E.Gt), *ç̌ānqä* (Ed) 'not yet ripe'. See also *danga, gʷinç̌ä, gundo,* and others.

8.32. A non-geminated *n* in intervocalic position remains *n* in Amharic and Cushitic loanwords. Examples: *fənäda* (Č), *fənädda* (M), *fənäddā* (Ed), *fənädā* (En.Gt) 'burst' (Amh. *fänädda*); *dina* (Č.E), *dīna* (En.Gt), *dīnä* (Ed) 'enemy' (Amh. *dina*); *ayana* (En), *ayāna* (Gt), *ayānä* (Ed), *eyana* (Č.E) 'luck' (Kam.Had. *ayana*); *ona* (En), *onä* (Ed), *o̤na* (Č.E), *wäna* (Č.En.Gt) 'empty' (Amh. *wäna*, Ga. *ona*).

For Endegeň *n* remaining *n* instead of *r* of the other dialects, see 8.34.

8.33. Liquid *n*>*r*

A non-geminated liquid *n* becomes *r* in non-initial position.

Intervocalic position. Examples: *(tä)räsa* (Č.Gt), *tärãsa* (En),[32] *tärässa* (E) 'get up' (Amh. *tä-nässa*); *amärä* (Č.En.Gt), *ammärä* (E.Ed) 'believe' (Amh. *ammänä*); *a-däfärä* (Č.En.Gt), *adäffärä* (E) 'cover with ashes' (*däfänä*); *q'ära* (E), *q'ärä* (Č) 'bladder' (*q'äna*); *arat* (Č.E) 'top of head' (*anat*); *ärē›ä* (En) 'leftovers from the evening meal', from *ä-ne›ä* 'that which spent the night'.

There are verbs and nouns in which the liquid *r* is in post-consonant position, but morphophonemically there is a vowel *ə* between the consonant and the liquid. The original liquid *n* is thus in intervocalic position. Examples: *aməstra* (Č.E.) 'fifth day ago', but En. *am›əstəra*, Ed. *ã̄wəstərä*, M. *aməstəna*; *emra* (Č.E.) 'last year', but Gt. *aymərа*, En. *ẽm̲ã̄ra* (Amh. *amna*); *(ta)frätärä* (Č.Gt.), *täfrãtärä* (En) 'jump around' (root *fnṭr*), from **täfərãtärä*; *a-bräkäsä* (Č), *abräkkäsä* (E), *am̲rãkäzä* (En) 'use as a pretext', from **a-bəräkäsä* (root *bnks*).

For *n* remaining in Amharic and Cushitic loanwords in intervocalic position, see 8.32.

Final, postvocalic position. Examples: *ənzər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'ear' (*əzən*); *gunär* (Č), *gunnär* (E), *gun›är* (En.Gt), *guᵗnor* (Ed) 'head' (M. *gunnän*); *mər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'what?' (*mən*). See also *gʷəbər, qäç̌ər.*

The liquid *n* is maintained in the loanword *saxən* (Č.Gt), *sahən* (E), *sāhən* (En.Ed).

8.34. In Endegeň a non-geminated *n* is normally maintained in an intervocalic or postvocalic position.

Intervocalic position. Verbs: *dä›änä* (Ed) 'preserve, store', but Č.En.Gt. *ṭäqärä*; *fä›änä* 'be ready (food)', but En. *fã›ãrä*, Č.Gt. *fäṭärä*; *ç̌ānä* (Ed) 'load', but Č.E. *ç̌arä*, Gt. *ç̌ārä*. See also *zənekkä, dənäkkärä.*

Nouns. Intervocalic position: *ewinä* (Ed) 'last year', but Č.E. *emra; sahanä* (Ed) 'lower part of leg', but Č.Gt. *sanxara; hānä* (Ed) 'peel', but Č.E. *xara.* See also *dänä.*

Post-vocalic position: *zãn* (Ed) 'time', but Č.E. *zäbär*, Gt. *zäm̲är; tuhān* (Ed) 'bedbug', but Č.E. *təxar*, Gt. *təxār; fān* (Ed) 'waterfall', but Č.E. *fʷar*, En. *fʷãr.*

For Endegeň *n* as against *r* of the other dialects, see also 8.29.

8.35. As it is well known Eža is the only dialect of the West Gurage group that has preserved gemination more consistently than the other dialects of that group, and yet there are examples in which gemination exists in M.Ms.Go.So.S. and Wolane and there is no gemination in Eža. Consequently the non-West Gurage group has an original geminated *n* whereas Eža as well as the other dialects of the West Gurage group have *r* that goes back to a non-geminated *n*. Examples: *gʷärdänna* (M.Ms.Go.So), *gʷärdännä* (W), *gʷärtännä* (S) 'planks for building a wooden wall', but Č.E.En.Gt. *gʷärdära; männaga* (Ms), *bä-männag* (Go.So) 'the next day', but Č.E. *bämärägä,* En. *bäm̲ãräga*, Gt. *äm̲ãräga bäyä.* In the example of Č.En.Gt. *dandana* 'gum of the mouth' (also M.Ms. *dandära*, Go. *dändära*) it would seem that the 2nd *n* of Č.En.Gt. *dandana* goes back to a geminated *n* whereas *r* of E. *dandära* goes back to a non-geminated *n.*

[32] Note that in Ennemor *r* is often nasalized in these conditions.

8.4. LIQUID *r*

An original non-geminated *r* remains *r* in non-initial position. It has become *n* in initial position and in medial and final position when originally geminated.

8.41. Liquid *r* remains *r*

An original non-geminated *r* remains *r* in non-initial position.

Medial position, intervocalic: *däfärä* (Č.En.Gt), *däffärä* (E.Ed) 'dare' (root *dfr*); *addärä* (E.M.), *adärä* (Č), *atärä* (Č.Gt) 'spend the night' (*adärä*); *›ärād* (En.Ed) 'guarding of a house at night' (from *qerä*); *bora* (Č.E), *bawəra* (En) 'ox' (Amh. *bäre*).

Pre-consonant, post-consonant position: *bärčä* (Č.E.En.Gt), *bãrčä* (Ed) 'misfortune, bad luck'; *boträka* (Č.En.Gt), *boträkka* (E) 'crack in the ground after the rainy season'.

Final position: *ägər* (Č.E.En.Ed) 'foot'; *ədār* (Ed), *idār* (En.Gt), *yədar* (Č.E) 'name of the third month'.

8.42. There are examples in Endegeň where *r* has become *n* in these positions. Thus, *fənättā* (Ed) 'spray water', but Č. *fräta* (for *fərätа*), Gt. *frätā*, En. *frãtā*, E. *frätta; (a)na›adä-* (Ed) 'tremble', but Gt. *ara›adä-*, En. *arã›ãdä-; zänəwä* (Ed) 'young man in his prime', but Č.E.En.M. *zärma; bonä* (Ed) 'cow with white spots on the fore-head', but Č.E.Gt. *bʷärä*, En. *bʷãra; dänān* (Ed) 'space in the house from the partition to the back', but Č.E. *därar*, Gt. *därār; äwān* (Ed) 'donkey', but Č.E. *əmar.* See also *gəwän.*

8.43. Liquid *r*>*n*

The liquid *r* has become *n* in initial position, and in non-initial position when originally geminated.

Initial position: *noṭä* (Č.E), *näwwä›ä* (Ed) 'run' (*roṭä*); *nā›ä* (Ed) 'be far' (*raqä*); *nägäfä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *näggäfä* (E) 'fall down (fruit), root *rgf; nesa* (Č), *nēsa* (Gt), *nessa* (E), *nīsa* (En), *nīssä* (Ed) 'corpse' (*resa*); *näz* (E) 'the young of a goat' (*räzz*).

Medial position. The liquid *n* is geminated in Eža, occasionally in Endegeň, and is simple in the other West Gurage dialects.

Verbs: *ṭänäqä* (Č.Gt), *ṭännäqä* (E), *dänä›ä* (En), *dännä›ä* (Ed) 'be dry' (root *drq*); *bännädä* (E), *bändä* (Č) 'be cold' (root *brd*). See also *anämä, xänämä.*

Nouns: *bəna* (Č.Gt), *bənna* (E) 'clear weather after rain' (Ms.Go. *bərra*); *ənaç̌iyä* (Č.En), *ənäç̌iyä* (Gt), *ənnaç̌iyä* (E) 'used mat' (*ərraç̌ä*). See also *ṭänaqa* 'moon', *bänä* 'thigh', *hənnä* 'arm'.

Final position: *qänn* (E), *qän* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'horn' (*qär*<*qänn*<*qärn*).

8.44. In loanwords *r* either remains *r* or becomes *n*. In initial position *r* is always maintained: *räkäsä* (En), *räkkäsä* (Ed) 'be cheap' (Ar. *raḫuṣa*); *rux* (Č.E), *rūx* (Gt) 'spirit' (Ar. *rūḥ*); *ruz* (Č.E.Ed), *rūz* (En.Gt) 'rice' (*ruz*).

Non-initial position: *qäna* (Č), *qänna* (E), *qänā* (En.Gt) 'read the Koran', but Ed. *qärrā* (Ar. *qara›a*); probably also *wännäsä* (E) 'inherit', but En.Ed.Gt. *wäräsä* (from Amh. *wärräsä*).

The following Endegeň items with intervocalic *r* are perhaps Amharic loanwords: *gərrəfat* 'kind of disease', *gärrā* 'tame'; with single *r* following the pattern of the Endegeň perfect in type A in: *färädä* 'judge', *qäräṭä* 'levy dues', *ṭäräbä* 'chip stones'. It is also possible that these verbs are not loanwords but Endegeň keeps the *r.*

8.45. There are inconsistencies concerning *n* and *r*. Indeed, some dialects have *r* while others have *n.*

Examples: Č. *märaga* 'clavicle' (going back to Amh. *bərakʷa*), but E. *männagga*, En.Gt. *äb̲anaka* seem to go back to a geminated *r.*

En. *ç̌arara* 'torch', Gt. *ç̌arära* represent a non-geminated *r* (cp. Tna.Amh. *ç̌əraro*), but Č. *ç̌ənarä*, E. *ç̌ənnarä* seem to go back to an original geminated *r.*

Ed. *gäwərä* 'hippopotamus' represents a non-geminated *r* as against Č. *gʷämana* going back to a geminated *r* (cp. Amh.Tna. *gumarre*).

8.46. There are a few examples of an original *r* that has become simple or geminated *l*. Thus, Č. *ṭänqʷara*, En.Gt. *ṭanqʷara* 'deaf', but E. *ṭänqʷalla*; Amh. *surre* 'kind of breeches', but Č.E.Gt. *sulle*, En. *sule›ä*; Ed. *godarre* 'kind of potato', but Č.E.Gt. *gʷädalle*.

8.47. The initial *r* of some loanwords has become *l* by hyper-correction (21.4) in Č.E.M. *lux*, En.Gt. *lūx* 'spirit' as against Č.E. *rux*, Gt. *rūx* (Ar. *rūḥ*); E. *mähalläb* and *mäharräb* 'handkerchief' (Amh. *mäharräb*); Č. *fällämä* 'sign' (Amh. *färrämä*).

8.5. SPORADIC ALTERNANCE OF LIQUIDS

There are occasional occurrences of liquids in the various dialects that cannot be explained by the regular alternance due to gemination or non-gemination or due to their initial or non-initial position. The alternance of the liquids in the following occurrences is to be explained by the tendency of the Gurage dialects as well as of Ethiopic in general to alternate the liquids *l, n,* or *r*.

l:n: M.Go. *gəlmʷät*, Ms. *gulmät* 'name of the ninth month' to be identified with So.W. *gənbot*; M. *läxläč beä-* and *näxläč beä-* 'be disgusted with food'; Ed. Ms. *mäläkʷse* 'monk' (also Amh. *molokse*) as against M.Go. *mänäkʷse*. The likely origin of the root for 'the forked digging pick' is E.M.Ms.Go. *wännät* the *n* of which alternates with *l* of So. *wällät*.

n:r: M.Go. *dənäzzäzä* and *dəräzzäzä* 'be blunt'; M.Ms. *därr *balä* 'become flexible from being wet' and M. *däll beä*. The origin of Ms. *menna*, Č.E. *mena* 'action, affair' is *mänä* 'be done', the *n* of which alternates with *r* of M. *merra*.

l:r: M. *čalfa* and *čarfa* 'branch'; M. *alläbä* and *arräbä* 'milk' (v.); M.Ms.Go. *bʷäläṭa* 'firewood' from Kam. *boroṭa* as represented in Č.En. *boräṭa*; S. *billäččа* 'butterfly', but So. *bərraččа*; W.Z. *sənäṭärä* 'split wood into splinters', but Ms. *(a)snaṭṭälä*. See also 21.4.

8.6. PALATALIZATION AND LOSS OF LIQUIDS

The liquids *l, n, r* are palatalized into *y, ň* in initial, medial and final position.

Since the liquids alternate (8.2) it is at times difficult to decide whether the palatalization of a liquid in a given dialect refers to the liquid that actually occurs in this dialect or whether it refers to the original liquid. Thus it can be asked whether in Eža *xäday* 'roof thatcher' the *y* results from *r* of Eža *xädärä* or from *n* of the original root *kdn*. It is for this reason that occasionally the three liquids will be lumped together.

In the verb morphology the transformations of the liquids are complex and cannot be treated here. Besides, they have no bearing on the root structure and the correspondences between the various Gurage dialects and the other Ethiopian languages. A few examples taken from the imperfect, 2nd fem. sg. ending in *-i*, a vowel that triggers palatalization, will suffice to give an indication of these changes. Thus, for instance, the verbs with final *r* such as Č. *gäfärä*, Ed. *bätärä* have the forms *təgäfi, təbädi* (for *təgäfri, təbädri*); or a Gogot verb such as *däbbeä* 'add' (from the root *dbl*) has the form *tədebin*; or a Gogot verb such as *bänna* 'eat' (root *bl‹*) has the form *təbeyän*; or the Soddo verb *käffälä* 'pay' and Selṭi *käfälä* have a palatalized *l* in So. *tikeflʸin* and S. *təkäflʸeš*.

8.61. Palatalization of *l*

The liquid *l* can be palatalized into *y* and *ň* in initial and non-initial position.

Palatalization of *l* into *y*

Initial position. Initial *l* is palatalized into *y* in M. *yəǧǧ* 'boy' for *ləǧǧ, liǧǧ*. It is also represented as *iǧ* (Go) with *yə* becoming *i* (1.16).

Medial position. Examples: M. *qəyaqqeä* 'mix', Ms. *qəlaqqälä*; M. *(an)qəyäqqeä* 'move, shake', Ms.Go.So. *anqəlaqqälä*; M. *giyangi, gege* 'the young of an animal', Go.So. *gəlgəl*. From a verb with *r* going back to *l*: Ed. *äziyäd* 'bundle' from Ed. *assärä* going back to **azzälä* (cp. Ms. *ezzälä*).

Final position. In final position *-(ə)la* may become *-(ə)ya, -(ə)yä*. Examples: M. *gʷäfla* and *gʷäfəya* 'stuffed skin of a dead calf'; M. *qässəya* 'layer of the stem of the *äsät*', Ms.Go.So. *qäsla*; M. *šəya*, W. *šəyä*, So. *šiya* 'flower of *äsät*', Ms.Go. *šəla*; M. *šäxəya* 'clay', So. *šäkla*; M. *čəyä* 'worm', So. *čəlä*, Go. *čəlä*; M. *šäbəya* 'fig tree', Č.E. *šäbra*, Ms.Go.So. *sobla*.

Final *-li* is palatalized in: M. *gäyä*, E. *gəyä* 'piece of a broken pot for carrying fire from a neighbor', S.W. *gäli*; E.En.Ed.Gt. *ṭay* 'sheep', G. *ṭäli*, Tna. *ṭel*.

The liquid *l* preceded or followed by a palatalizing vowel is palatalized in various nominal patterns derived from the verb. Note that in some examples the original *l* is realized as *n* or *r*. Examples: Z. *šībay* 'song in honor of heroes' from *šībälä*; M. *mʷəy* 'full' from *männa* 'be full' going back to *mälla*; Gt. *qəṭəyä* 'joint of foot' from *qaṭärä*, root *qṭl*; Č.E.En.Ed.Gt. *gədiyä* 'sleep' (n.) from **gäddärä*, root *gdl*; Č. *dəbiya*, E. *dəbbiya*, Gt. *dəḇäya* 'addition' from **däbbärä*, root *dbl*. See also *qurquya, buqäya, kəfäya*.

For the reduction of final *-ya* to a vowel, see 9.7.

Palatalization of *l* into *ň*

Initial *l* that has become *n* in Endegeň (8.23) is palatalized into *ň* in *ňe›ä* 'shave' (En. with *n* in *ne›ä*) going back to *lačča; ňīwä* 'thief' going back to *leba*.

In the class *Cly*, *l* remains in some dialects, it becomes *ň* (probably passing through *n*) and is represented as *n* in Čaha and Eža. Examples: S.W. *qole*, So. *qollä* 'roast grain', En.Gt. *qʷäňä*, Ed.Go.M.Ms. *qʷäňňä*, Č. *qʷänä*, E. *qʷännä*.

8.62. Loss of medial *l*

Medial *l* is occasionally lost through palatalization or through weakening of *l*. Examples: S. *wēǧ*, W. *weǧ* 'boy' (from *wld*); Č.E. *gef*, Gt. *gēf* 'tall' (from *gälläfä* 'be tall'); Č.E. *beṭ*, Gt. *bēṭ* 'clever' (root *blṭ*); M. *beččä* and *bäləččä* 'obsidian'; Go. *efä*, M. *äfä* 'pass' from *alläfä*; Č.E. *eb* 'milk' from **alib*; Č.E.M.Ms.So. *gaba* 'trodden straw', Go. *gäläba*; Č.E.Gt.Ms.Go. *sasa*, S.Z. *sāsa* 'thirty', So. *salasa*; W. *əkkače* 'splinters of wood that fall while wood is being chopped', Go. *əkkalaččä*.

8.63. Reduction of *l* to a vowel

Final *-VlV, Vl* can become reduced to a vowel.

Final *-älä* of the verbs becomes *-eä* in Muher, *-eä* in Gogot. Examples: M. *däbbeä*, Go. *däbbeä* 'add, repeat' (root *dbl*); M. *bässeä* 'be ripe' (root *bsl*). See also *mässeä* 'resemble', *qäṭṭeä* 'kill'.

Note that there are also occurrences with preservation of the final *l*, particularly in a root *Cll*. Thus, M. *qällälä* and *qälleä* 'be light'; *šəfallälä* and *šəfalleä* 'wrap up'; *ankəballälä* and *ankəballeä* 'roll'.

Final *-alä* becomes *-eä* in Muher, *-eä* in Gogot. Examples: M. *weä* 'spend the day' (from *walä*); M. *(tä)seä*, Go. *täseä* 'ask' (from *tä-salä*); M. *seä*, Go. *seä* 'be beautiful' (root *shl*).

Original *balä* 'say' and *kalä* 'know' (see *xarä*) become *-eä* in Muher, *-ea* in Gogot. Thus, M. *beä, keä*, Go. *bea, kea*.

Final *-äl* becomes *-e*: M.Z. *qəṭe* 'leaf', Ms.Go.So. *qəṭäl*; Ms. *šäbe* 'bridegroom's wedding', Go.So. *šäbäl*; M. *sənse* 'instrument made of ribs of the cow to level the floor', W. *sänsäl*; M. *ğe* 'jar for milk or water', E. *ğär*<*ğäl*.

Final *-əl* becomes *-i*: M. *bäqi* 'hundred', So.Z. *bäqəl*; M. *məgi* 'pus', Č.E.En.Gt. *məgər*<*məgəl*; M.Go. *ambi* 'cabbage', Č.E.En. *ambər*<*ambəl*; M. *g*^{w}*i* 'clod of earth', Č.E.En.Gt. *g*^{w}*ər*<*g*^{w}*əl*. See also *axi, äxi, bəqi*.

Final *-al* becomes *-e*: M.Go. *qe* 'word, thing', M.Ms.Go.So. *qal*; M. *qəme* 'louse', Ms.Go.So. *qəmal*; M. *mage* 'feeding trough', Ms.Go.So. *magal*.

Final *-əl, -ul* becomes *-u*: M. *bəsu* 'ripe'<*bəsəl*, Z. *busul*.

8.64. Palatalization of *r*

The liquid *r* can become palatalized into *y, ň* in non-initial position.

8.65. Palatalization of *r* into *y*

Palatalization into *y* occurs in the verb and in the noun. West Gurage and Masqan have the verbs *qəyä* 'wait, expect' (Č.Ms. *qəyä*, E. *qəyyä*, Gt. *qəyǟ*), *səyä* 'buy' (Č.Ms. *səyä*, E. *səyyä*, Gt. *səyǟ*, En.Ed. *siyǟ*), and *gəyä* 'be inhospitable in offering food or lodging' (Č.Ed.Ms. *gəyä*, E. *gəyyä*, Gt. *gəyǟ*) that go back to *Crḥ* if one is to judge from W. *qerä*, S. *qērä*, Har. *qēräḥa*, and Go.M. *sərä*, Arg. *šerräha*. There is no corresponding verb for *gəyä*. The palatalization of *r* into *y* can be explained by the possibility of *Crḥ* becoming *Cry* the final *y* triggering the palatalization.

There is a series of abbreviated quadriradical verbs of the original type **CrCy* in which the liquid *r* is palatalized into *y*. The verbs are: Ed.M. *(tä)wraňňä-* 'be confused in making a decision', Č. *täwranä-* and *täwyanä*, E. *täwrannä-* and *täwyannä-*; En.Gt. *ašräňňä*, Ed. *ašräňňä*, Č. *ašränä* and *ašyänä*, E. *ašränna* and *atšəyännä*; En.Gt. *(a)f*^{w}*raňä* 'soften the teats of a cow', Ed. *afraňňä*, Č. *af*^{w}*yanä*.

Palatalization into *y* also occurs in the nouns derived from verbs. Examples: Č.E.En.Gt.M. *wanṭiyä* 'bamboo filter' (from *a-näṭärä*); Ed. *ğəg*^{w}*ayä* 'need, trouble' (from *a-ğägärä* 'annoy, trouble'); E. *ãfärfəya* 'young shoot' (from *a-fräffärä*).

In primary nouns: W. *žəmay* 'red core of the trunk of the *äsät*', Č.Ms. *žəmar*; Č. *ang*^{w}*äya*, E. *ang*^{w}*əya* 'not yet ripe', Ms. *ang*^{w}*ar*.

8.66. Palatalization of *r* into *ň*

In the verbs of the class *Cry, r* remains in some dialects, it becomes *ň* in West Gurage (outside of Č.E) and occasionally in Muher, Masqan and Gogot, and *n* in Čaha, Eža. Examples: So. *kirrä*, M. *x*^{w}*ärrä* 'dig' (root *kry*), but En.Gt. *xäňä*, Ms. *xäňňä*, Č. *xänä*, E. *xännä*; S.W. *qäre*, M. *qärrä*, Go. *qerrä* 'be absent' (root *qry*), but Ms. *qäňňä*, Gt. *qäňä*, En.Ed. *ʾeňňä*, Č. *qänä*, E. *qännä*; S.W. *färe*, Z. *färī* 'fear', but En. *fäňä*, Ed. *f*^{w}*äňňä*; Ms.Go.So. *(a)färra*, S. *afäre*, W. *afere* 'bear fruit', but En.Gt. *af*^{w}*äňä*, Ed.M. *af*^{w}*äňňä*, Č. *af*^{w}*änä*, E. *af*^{w}*ännä*. See also *barrä*.

The liquid *r* has likewise become palatalized into *ň* (and *n* in Čaha, Eža) in the noun. Thus, M. *g*^{w}*ämarre* 'hippopotamus', but Gt. *g*^{w}*äwaňä*, En. *gowaňä*, Č. *g*^{w}*ämanä*, E. *g*^{w}*əmannä*; M. *bärrä* 'thigh', but En.Gt. *bäňä*, Ed.Ms. *bäňňä*, Č. *bänä*, E. *bännä*. See also *bäňä* 'moon'.

8.67. Loss of *r*

There are occurrences in which *r* is lost in medial position through palatalization. Thus, Č.E. *qem*, Ms. *qema*, En.Ed. *qim* 'gleanings', but W. *qärma*, Z. *qärimä*; M. *anxex*^{w} 'I don't know', but Č.E. *anxarx*^{w}, from

xarä; Č.En.Gt. *č̣əyä*, Ed. *č̣iyä* 'melted butter that runs down from the face of a woman's hair', but M.Ms.Go. *č̣ərəyä*.

8.68. Reduction of final Vr, VrV

Final *-är, *äri* has become *-e* in Muher. Examples: M. *gäbe* 'stranger', Č.E. *gäbär*; M. *ğäf*^{w}*e* 'space between houses', Č.E.Ms. *ğäf*^{w}*är*; M. *f*^{w}*e* 'on, above', Č.E.Gt.Ms. *f*^{w}*är*; M. *ğe* 'jar for milk', E. *ğär*; Č.E. *aṭwe* 'one who works well' for **aṭawäri*, from *aṭawärä*.

Final *-ar* has become *-ą̈* in M. *ang*^{w}*ą̈* 'not yet ripe', Ms. *ang*^{w}*ar*, Ed. *anga›ar*.

Final *-ər* has become *-i* in M. *ši* 'argument', but Č.E. *šər*.

Final *-Vr* is reduced to *-u, -o*: M.So. *bəṭu*, Go. *buṭo* 'eighth of a loaf of bread', Č.E.Gt. *b*^{w}*əṭər*, En.Gt. *buṭarä*, S. *buṭṭāro*.

Final *-ärä* has become *-eą̈* in Muher: *(at)takkeą̈* 'pour out water or grain at once', Č. *attakärä; zäggeą̈* 'jump', E. *zäggärä*.

8.69. Palatalization of *n*

The liquid *n* can be palatalized into *ň, y* in initial and final position.
Initial position: Go. *ňi›ä*, Ed. *ňä›ä* 'sleep' going back to *nəyä*.

Final position. In the verbs of the original class *Cny* the liquid *n* has become palatalized into *ň* in the various dialects; in Čaha and Eža the *n* is kept. Examples: W. *tä-meňňe*, En.Gt. *tämēňä*, Go. *tämeňňä* 'wish' (from *t-mny*), but Č. *tämena*, E. *tämänna*;[32a] W. *m*^{w}*aňňe*, En.Gt. *m*^{w}*aňä*, M. *m*^{w}*aňňä* 'be jealous, but Č. *m*^{w}*anä*, E. *m*^{w}*annä*; En.Gt. *gədäňä*, Ed.M. *gədäňňä* 'be furious', but Č. *gədänä*, E. *gədännä*. See also *fəq*^{w}*äňňä*.

The final *n* is palatalized into *ň, y* in various nouns. Examples: Go. *ɔ̃fuňňa*, So. *əmfuňňä*, S. *umfäňňe* 'contents of both hands with palms up' (from *ḥfn*), but En.Ms. *ɔ̃fuyä*, Č.Gt.M. *ɔ̃f*^{w}*əyä*; Ms. *əmən* 'stone', but M.Go. *əmmaňňä*, So. *əmmayyä*; Ed. *əmmäň*, En. *əmmaňňä*, Gt. *əmmaňňa* 'testimony' (also Amh. *əmmaň*, from **əmmanī*); E. *xäday* 'roof thatcher' from *xäddärä* going back to *kdn*.

Final *-ən* becomes *-i* in Č. *qəsi*, E. *qəssi* 'small', M.Ms.So. *qəssən*.
For *n, ň* coming from *y*, see 9.5.

8.7. LABIAL QUALITY OF LIQUIDS

There are a few occurrences which would indicate that the liquids *l, r* are susceptible to labialization.[33] Thus, M. *bə›uwä* 'mule', Ms. *b*^{w}*äqla*; Gt. *č̣əpəwä*, Ed. *č̣ippuwä* 'chipped-off part of the base of the *äsät*' from *č̣äpärä*; M.Go. *təkku* 'boiled in water' from *täkkeą̈, čäkkeą̈* (root *tkl*); perhaps also M. *təkk*^{w}*a, təkk*^{w}*ä*, E. *čəkko* 'peg', from *tkl, čkl*.

[32a] Also in Ms. *tämenna*, So. *täminna*, as if the root were *mnʔ* (= laryngeal).

[33] Polotsky 1939:66-8 likewise speaks about the liquid being "susceptible de labialization". It would seem to me, however, that in the form *yiboāy* 'one eats', *oā* is to be explained by the rounding of *b* rather than to be ascribed to *l*. I did not undertake a systematic study of the labialization in Muher, but the forms that I collected such as *yab*^{w}*ayt* 'one feeds her', *yab*^{w}*ayämat* 'one feeds them' (from *bänna* 'eat', root *bl*ʿ), *yəb*^{w}*əyat* 'one calls her' (from *beą̈*, root *bhl*) would indicate that the rounding refers to the labial *b*.

8.8. INSERTION OF A NON-ETYMOLOGICAL LIQUID *n, r, l*

There are many examples with an inserted non-etymological liquid *n, r, l*. It is mostly the nasal *n* that is inserted in the root. Indeed, there are about 120 examples with a non-etymological inserted *n*. The insertion of *n* can be interpreted as a process of nasalization. Out of the 120 examples about 40 occur in roots with a velar *g, k, q*, and the remaining 80 examples are distributed between the labials (*b, f*), the dentals (*d, t, ṭ*), the sibilants (*z, s*) and the palatalized (*ǧ, č, ç, ž, š*). An ancient laryngeal is involved in 35 examples only,[34] the laryngeals being mostly *ḥ* and ˂, but also ˃ and *ḫ*. The majority of examples in which an ancient laryngeal is involved occurs in East Gurage, that is, Selṭi, Wolane and Zway.

Only a selection of examples will be given here.

8.81. Insertion of *n*

Before velars: Z. *çang* 'fog', Amh. *çəgag*; S.W.Z. *əngər* 'foot' < *ägər*; E.Gt.M. *mängʷärär* 'the area of the house where *äsät* is planted', En.Ed. *mägōrär*; Ms.Go.So.W. *gulungul*, Z. *gulungula* 'clod of earth', S. *gulgullä*; Č.E.En.Gt. *grangər* 'the young of an animal', see *gəlgəl*; En.Gt. *dängäňä* 'rich' from *däng-äňňä* < **däg*, G. *ṣägga* 'favor'; Č.E.Gt. *atankərt* 'eucalyptus, garden', Go.So. *atakəlt*; Č.E. *mänkina* 'car', E.M. *mäkina*; M. *sanxäna* 'shin of leg', So. *säxana; īnkälä* (Z) 'plane wood', Go.Ms. *ekkälä*. See also *ankäkä, ənqəft, anqäfä, çänqəla, dunqūt, donqa, wanq'äba, manqʷəret*, and others.

Before labials: W. *əmbab*, Z. *əmbāb* 'serpent', M. *əbab*; Z. *ambäbä* 'bloom', Ms.Go. *ebbäbä*; Z. *(tä)dumbālälä* 'be round', So. *əndəbällälä*; W. *ṭəmbalälä* 'roll up', M.Ms.Go. *ṭəballälä*. See also *amfäsä, çūnfärä, qūnfärä*.

Before dentals: S.W. *əndät* 'mother', Č.E. *adot*; S.W.Z. *andärä* 'spend the night', E.M. *addärä*; Č. *xendä*, En.Gt. *xēndä* 'tread', G. *kedä*; M.Go. *zəndərä* 'this year', Č.E. *zädrä*. See also *anṭärä, ənṭ, nunṭ*.

Before sibilants: M.Ms.Go. *ənzən* 'ear', W.Z. *əzən*; W. *enzä*, Ed.S. *ēnzä* 'grasp', Go. *ezä*; Č.E. *genzo* 'big ax', Ms. *gezo*. See also *manziya, ansäsä*.

Before palatals: W. *əňğ*, S. *ənğe* 'hand', Č.E. *äğ*; W. *ranği*, S. *rānği* 'thief', Har. *rōğa* 'steal'; Č.E.En. *wägänğa* 'bamboo spatula' < **wägäğa* < M.Ms. *wälgäğa*; W. *sonče* 'smell', Č. *šäta*; Ed. *bosorānčä* 'woman who remains unmarried', S. *bosärčət*; Č. *gʷänčä* 'hyena', E.Ms. *gʷäčä*; En.Gt. *wēnçä bārä* 'sing a war song', Ed. *wēçä bārä*; Č. *sonçä* 'part of the tapeworm that emerges after medication', E.M.Ms. *soçä*; So. *ənçä*, S.W. *ənçe* 'tree', Č.Gt. *äçä*. See also *çunçe, mançafʷärä, ōnše, wanžänä, gänžämʷä, anže*.

8.82. Prefix *ən-*

There are several nouns with a non-etymological prefix *ən-*, mostly before velars but also before other consonants.

Before velars: Ed. *ənqulä*, Č.E.En.Gt. *ənqura* 'egg', Amh. *qula* 'testicles'; W. *ənqolo*, S. *unqolo* 'roasted grain', from *qollä* 'roast'; Go.So. *ənqəb ariyä* 'sediments after butter has been melted', from *qəb* 'butter'; S.W.Z. *ənqurarit* 'frog', also Amh. *ənqurarit*, Te. *ˀənqorəˁ*, as against Tna. *qʷərˁa*; Go.So. *ənqərša*, W. *ənqəršä* 'ankle', Tna.Te. *qarso*; Č.Gt. *ənqurquna* 'excrement of a sheep or goat', Go.So. *qʷäräqʷäryä*. See also *ənkurkunyä, ənkurkumit, ənkurkurit, ənkʷäkʷä*.

Before other consonants: Go. *ənṭəlfit*, Ms. *ənṭäläfʷät* 'kind of hawk', So.W. *ṭəlfit*; Gt. *əntäsäs*, En. *əntäsas* 'name of the fourth month', Ed.Go. *täsas*; W. *ənšärärit* 'spider', also Arg. *ənšərarit*, Amh.Te. *šärärit*; Z. *ənsəlsəlät* 'chain', Ed.Gt.Ms. *sänsälät*; Č. *ənbərbäya*, En.Gt. *ənbərbaňä* 'butterfly', Amh. *birrabirro*; Z. *ənčačut* 'chick', Č. *çuçu*.

[34] Hetzron 1969:69-78 attributes the insertion of *n* to the laryngeals *ḥ* and ˂, but see Leslau 1970b:160-9.

It is interesting to note that *ən-* is prefixed to the names of the months as in Gt. *əntäsäs* (see above), and Č.E.Ms. *əntägʷägʷät*, S. *əntäggat* 'name of the ninth month'.

8.83. Insertion of non-etymological *r*

There are verbs and nouns augmented by a non-etymological *r*. However the possibility of *r* representing a dissimilatory consonant (18.5) should not be excluded.

Verbs: Go. *qərätta* 'break into half', Go.So. *qätta*; So. *ṭorša balä* 'burst', M. *ṭašš beä*; E. *(an)çərabbäbä* 'have the eyes half-closed', E.Ms. *(a)çäbbäbä*; Ms. *krätta* 'break into half', Ms. also *kätta*; Ed. *(a)graččä* 'rope an animal to milk it', E.M.Ms. *gağğä*; Ed. *(a)fraççä* 'scratch the ground', E. *fʷaççä*; S. *burž bälä-* 'feel lonely', Č. *bazäzä-*; E. *dəmbʷərq männä* 'emit a sound when thrown into the water', Č. *dəmbʷəq barä*.

Nouns: W. *gərmət* and *gəmət* 'stubble that remains in the ground'; Č.E. *ənqərça* 'kick' (n.) from Č.Gt. *näqätä* 'kick' (v.); Z. *burqitu* 'spring of water', S.W. *buqo*; M.Ms. *ənqərfit* 'obstacle', Z. *ənqəft*; En.Gt. *ärṭ* 'lot', Č.E.M. *äṭ*; Č.En. *tərqəmt* 'name of the second month', Ed.Ms. *ṭəqəmt*; Č. *ənq'ärq'əna* 'the central rolled-up leaf of the *äsät*', Č.En.Gt. *ənq'äq'əna*.

8.84. Insertion of non-etymological *l*

There are a few items augmented with a non-etymological *l*. They are: W. *çəläqämä*, Ms.Go. *çəläqqʷämä* 'peck', Č. *çäqämä*; M. *mušləq beä* 'smile', Go.S. *mušəq balä*; W. *səlämätä*, S. *silämätä* 'drown', Ed.Ms. *sämmätä*; perhaps also S. *əmbilablat* 'roundworm' in relation to W. *əmbabt*.

9. PREPALATALS AND PALATALIZATION

The prepalatals are: dentals and sibilants *ǧ č ç ž š ň*; velars *g' k' x' q'*; and *y*.

The prepalatal dentals and sibilants occur in all the dialects. The prepalatal velars (*g' k' x' q'*) occur in West Gurage and Muher, less in Masqan and Gogot. The number of occurrences of *g' k' q'* in So.W. and Selṭi is small, and these occur mostly in initial position. Besides, they are followed by the vowels *i, e, ə, ä* that are likely to have brought about the palatalization of the preceding velar.

The prepalatal velars do not occur in the other Ethiopian languages.

For the palatalization of liquids, see 8.6.

9.1 MINIMAL PAIRS OF DENTALS: PREPALATALS

d:ǧ in *bado* (So) 'spite': *baǧo* 'cow with bent horns'; *däba* (Z) 'bent': *ǧäba* 'big'; *dəlb* (W) 'bread kept in the ground for several years': *ǧəlb* 'kind of wild animal'; *däpärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'add, join': *ǧäpärä* 'accomplish, finish'; *ada* (Gt) 'name of a spirit': *aǧa* 'oneself'.

t:č in *tərätärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'unroll thread used for weaving': *čəräčärä* 'practice small trade'; *täňä* (Gt) 'swear': *čäňä* 'come'; *tēhälä* (S) 'be ready (food)': *čēhälä* 'drive a peg into the ground'; *täf barä* (Gt) 'come in suddenly': *čäf barä* 'do something slowly'.

ṭ:ç in *buṭo* (S.W) 'orphan': *buço* 'club'; *ṭəff barä* (Ed) 'fall down and make noise': *çəff barä* 'be near to overflowing'; *ṭəra* (En) 'name of a spirit': *çəra* 'liquid mud'; *ṭämmäqä* (So) 'brew beer': *çämmäqä* 'wring wet clothes'; *ṭənn beä* (M) 'fall asleep': *çənn beä* 'hesitate'.

s:š in *əset* (Ms) 'young grain': *əšet* 'spider'; *əsat* (Ms) 'fire': *əšat* 'beehive'; *sägärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'amble': *šägärä* 'change'; *sum* (S.W) 'name': *šum* 'chief'; *sən* (En.Ed.Gt) 'until': *šən* 'tooth'.

z:ž in *zänärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'jump': *žänärä* 'block the view with a curtain'.

n:ň in *qunnä* (Ed) 'basket used as a measure': *quňňä* 'jar of clay'; *säni* (Z) 'name of the tenth month': *säňi* 'seed'; *anä* (En) 'without': *aňä* 'hill'; *çən* (Gt) 'but': *çəň* 'woman in childbed'.

9.2. MINIMAL PAIRS OF VELARS: PREPALATALS

g:g' in *gära* (Č.E) 'buttocks': *g'ära* 'leaf of the *äsät* that is not torn'; *gäddärä* (E), *gättärä* (Ed), *gätärä* (Č), *gäddeq̈* (M) 'put to sleep': *g'äddärä* (E), *g'ättärä* (Ed), *g'ätärä* (Č), *g'äddeq̈* (M) 'be lenient toward someone'; *mäggärä* (E), *mäggeq̈* (M) 'suppurate': *mägg'ärä* (E), *mägg'eq̈* (M) 'kindle'.

k:k' in *käff männä* (E), *käff beq̈* (M) 'be high': *k'äf männä* (E), *k'äf beq̈* (M) 'be hoarse'; *kəfäkkäfä* (E), *kəḫäkäfä* (En) 'thatch the roof with the tip of grass pointing up': *k'əfäkk'äfä* (E), *k'əḫäk'äfä* (En) 'sprinkle'; *käšš beq̈* (M) 'have dysentery': *k'äšš beq̈* 'rustle'; *wäka* (Č) 'beam': *wäk'a* 'loan of a cow'; *näkäḫä* (En) 'meet': *näk'äḫä* 'ride'.

x:x' in *(tä)xätärä* (Č) 'put on a dress': *(tä)x'ätärä* 'follow'; *mäxäna* (Č), *mäxänna* (E) 'six-month period of growing': *mäx'äna* (Č), *mäx'änna* (E) 'bull in his prime'.

q:q' in *qäbbärä* (E), *qäpärä* (Č) 'plant': *q'äbbärä* (E), *q'äpärä* (Č) 'help'; *(tä)qäbbärä* (Ms) 'be buried': *(tä)q'äbbärä* 'accept'; *qäṭärä* (Č), *qäṭṭärä* (E), *qäṭṭeq̈* (M) 'kill': *q'äṭärä* (Č), *q'äṭṭärä* (E), *q'äṭṭeq̈* (M) 'join by attaching'; *bäqärä* (Č), *bäqqärä* (E), *bäqqälä* (Ms), *bäqqeq̈* (M) 'germinate': *bäq'ärä* (Č), *bäqq'ärä* (E), *bäqq'älä* (Ms), *bäqq'eq̈* (M) 'brew beer'; *qaṭṭa* (M) 'feign hitting': *q'aṭṭa* 'measure'; *qäṭärä* (En) 'be lean': *q'äṭärä* 'join by attaching'.

9.3. PALATALIZATION

The prepalatals are phonemes (see the minimal pairs in 9.1; 9.2). They are also, however, phonetically conditioned. On the whole the palatalization process is complex in Gurage as well as in South Ethiopic in general. For that matter, even within each individual South Ethiopian language it is difficult to establish a single principle that could explain all the cases of palatalization except to state that South Ethiopic has a tendency of palatalization. As a rule, a palatalized consonant is brought about by the presence of the front vowels *-e, -i* and of the semi-vowel *y*, but there are also cases where other vowels trigger palatalization. In the present section only general situations will be investigated.

The palatalizable consonants in all the Gurage dialects are the dentals *d, t, ṭ,* and the sibilants *z, s.* The velars *g, k, x,* and *q* are palatalizable in West Gurage, to a lesser degree in Muher and Masqan. As for the liquids they are palatalizable in medial and final position; for isolated examples of initial position, see 8.61; 8.69.

The palatalized consonants originate from the following non-palatals: *ǧ<d* (rarely from *g*); *č<t, k; ḉ<ṭ* (Ethiopic), *ṣ* (South Ethiopic), *q; ž<z; š<s̍, k; ň<n; g'<g; k'<k; x'<x; q'<q; y<l, n, r.* For examples, see 9.31 and following.

ǧ. For geminated *ǧ* becoming *č* in West Gurage (except in Eža), see 13.6. For the free variant *ǧ:ž*, see 9.42.

č. For *č* alternating with *ḉ*, see 15.3. For *č* coming from an originally geminated *ǧ* in West Gurage (except in Eža), see 13.6. For *č* becoming *k, k'* by pseudo-correction, see 21.3. For the alternance *č:š*, see 9.41.

ḉ. For *ḉ* alternating with *č*, see 15.3. For *ḉ* alternating with ʾ, see 14.3. For *ḉ* becoming *zero* in initial position, see 1.53. For *ḉ* becoming *q, q'* by pseudo-correction, see 21.3.

ž. For an originally geminated *ž* becoming *š* in West Gurage (except in Eža), see 13.8. For the free variant *ž:ǧ*, see 9.42.

š. For *š* coming from an originally geminated *ž*, see 13.8. For the alternance *š:č*, see 9.41.

ň. For *ň* coming from *r* in the *Cry* verbs, see 8.66. For initial *ň* going back to *n*, see 8.69. For initial *ň* going back to *l*, see 8.61. For *ň* coming from *y*, see 9.5.

g'. For an originally geminated *g'* becoming *k'* in West Gurage (except in Eža), see 13.4.

k'. For *k'* coming from an originally geminated *g'* in West Gurage (except in Eža), see 13.4. For *k'* spirantized into *x'*, see 5.22. For *k'* corresponding to *č* by pseudo-correction, see 21.3.

x'. For *x'* representing spirantized *k'*, see 5.22.

q'. For *q'* alternating with ʾ, see 14.1. For *q'* corresponding to *ḉ* by pseudo-correction, see 21.3.

y. For *y* coming from *l, n, r,* see 8.61; 8.65; 8.69. For *y* coming from *b*, see 4.11. For *y* becoming *ň*, see 9.5.

9.31. A few situations will illustrate the palatalization of the various consonants.[35]

Imperfect, 2nd fem. sg. in Čaha ending in *-i: təzärfi.* With the palatalizable consonants (dentals, liquids, velars) the forms are: *tərämǧ* (*nämädä* 'love'), *təkäfč* (*käfätä* 'open'), *təṭäbḉ* (*ṭäbäṭä* 'seize'), *taḉänž* (*a-ḉänäzä* 'crouch down'), *təqämš* (*qämäsä* 'taste'), *tədärg'* (*dänägä* 'hit'), *təsäk'ək'* (*säkäkä* 'drive a peg into the ground'), *təfärx'* (*fänäxä* 'be patient'), *təṭärq'* (*ṭänäqä* 'draw water from a container'), *təkädň̈ət* (Muher, from *käddänä* 'thatch a house').

Type B. Palatalization plays a role in type B. In this type the vowel after the 1st radical of the triradicals is *ä* in Eža[36] and Muher, *i* in Soddo and Zway, *e* in Čaha, Ennemor, Endegeň, Gyeto, Masqan, Gogot, Selṭi and Wolane. If the 1st radical is palatalizable, that is, a dental, sibilant and velar (but not a liquid) the vowel of type B triggers palatalization. Thus, *d>ǧ, t>č, ṭ>ḉ, z>ž, s>š, g>g', k>k', x>x',* and *q>q'*. The vowel following the palatalized consonant is *ä* instead of *e, i.*[37]

Dentals and sibilants are palatalized in West Gurage, Muher, Masqan and Gogot only.[38] Examples: *ǧäpärä* 'accomplish',[39] *čäfärä* 'take a mouthful', *ḉänäfä* 'cut off with a sharp knife', *žäbbärä* 'return', *šäpätä* 'prefer'.

A velar as 1st radical is palatalized in West Gurage, Muher and Masqan, but not in Gogot.[40] Examples: *g'äbärä* 'pay taxes', *k'äfärä* 'place the fireplace stones side by side after use', *x'ämärä* 'adorn', *q'äsätä* 'moan'.

A velar as 1st and 2nd radical is palatalized in Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms., but not in Ed.[41] and Gogot. Examples: *g'ägg'ärä* 'straighten out' (but Ed. *gekkärä*), *g'ägg'ätä* 'accompany' (but Ed. *gekkädä*, Go. *geggätä*), *k'äk'ärä* 'hold in the armpit' (but Ed. *kekkärä*, Go. *kekkälä*).

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[35] The palatalization of dentals, sibilants and velars in Ennemor in forms such as the imperative, 2nd fem., the infinitive, and of the dentals in the perfect, 3rd pl. masc. is discussed by Habte Mariam 1974:251-65. For the palatalization in the pseudo-gerundive, see Leslau 1969:27-42. For the palatalization of the dentals and sibilants in the impersonal of Čaha concomitant with labialization, see Polotsky 1951:39-40; Leslau 1967a:1156-9; Hetzron-Habte Mariam 1966:23ff for Ennemor; Hetzron 1971a:192-207, passim for West Gurage, Masqan and Muher. For Gogot, see n. 27 and 9.32.

[36] Occasional doublets are found in Eža: *bässärä* and *bessärä* 'look at', *fännäqä* and *fennäqä* 'spit out milk'.

[37] For *ä* instead of *e* after the prepalatals in Amharic, see Cohen 1936:46. For the external and internal proof of an ancient non-palatal, see Polotsky 151ff; Leslau, *Word* 13 (1957).482.

[38] Gogot has also the vowel *e* after the prepalatals; thus, *ḉelläfä, šellämä, šellätä, (ad)ǧebbäbä.*

[39] The dialects are indicated in the dictionary.

[40] Contrarily to the statement made by Hetzron 1972a:25; 1977:48 "the general rule is: if the first radical of the verb is palatalizable (i.e., is other than labial or liquid), it is palatalized". According to the context the statement also applies to Gogot unless it excludes the velars in the palatalizable consonants.

[41] In general Endegeň has quite often a non-palatalized velar against a palatalized of the other West Gurage dialects. Thus, Ed. *mekkä* 'bury', but Č. En. Gt. *mʷäkk'ä;* Ed. *sekkä* 'flee' as against E. *säkk'ä;* nouns: Ed. *dīngafä* 'hay left after the cows have eaten', but En. *ding'äfa*; Ed. *dēngənäd* 'childhood', but E. *deng'ənnät*, and others.

A velar as a 2nd radical is palatalized in Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go., but not in Endegeň. Examples: *mägg'ärä* 'burn', also Go. *mägg'ärä*, but Ed. *mekkärä; nägg'ärä* 'win a lawsuit' (but Ed. *nekkärä*); *lägg'ämä, nägg'ämä* 'ride' (but Ed. *nekkäwä*).

9.32. **Impersonal.** In the impersonal of the type 'one says' the labializable consonants (labials and velars) are labialized (see 6.5) and the palatalizable dentals or sibilants are palatalized. The velars and the liquids are not palatalized.[42] A few examples from Čaha: *ag^{w}äğim* (from *agädä-m* 'bind'), *käf^{w}äčim* (from *käfätä-m* 'open'), *g^{w}ačim* (from *gaṭä-m* 'nibble'), *täg'ag'äžim* (from *täg'ag'äzä-m* 'be haughty'), *näk^{w}äšim* (from *näkäsä-m* 'bite').

A few examples taken from the dictionaries: *änäkkoği* (Ed) 'that one touched' (from *näkkädä*), *äčōği* (En) 'that which one ploughed' (from *čōdä*), *äčōči* (Gt) 'that which one ploughed' (from *čōtä*), *yarči* (Č.E), *yārči* (Gt) 'that which one slaughters' (from *anṭä, arräṭä*), *yənäšäbb^{w}ä* (M.Ms.Go) 'that with which one lifts' (from *näsa*), *yəqärššəbb^{w}ä* (M) 'that with which one starts' (from *qänäsä, qärräsä*).

9.33. **Verbs *CCy*, *CCv*.** In the verbs with a 2nd radical palatalizable and a 3rd radical *y, w* the 2nd radical becomes palatalized and *y, w* is absorbed in the palatalization. Examples:

ğ<d, g: äğğä (E.M.Ms.Go) 'sweep' (G. *ʾadäwä*); *wağğä* (So) 'buy' (Tna. *tä-wagäyä* 'agree on a price'; this is the only example).

č<t, k: säče (S.W), *säčī* (Z) 'drink' (G. *sätäyä*); *bäče* (S.W), *bäčī* (Z) 'cry' (G. *bäkäyä*); *säče* (S) 'flee' (G. *säkäyä*).[43]

č̣<ṣ, q: laččä (M.Go.So) 'shave' (G.Tna. *läṣäyä*); *ačä* (Č.Gt), *ačča* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'close' (G. *ʿaṣäwä*); *rečča* (Go), *ričča* (So), *äräčča* (M) 'spray water' (G. *räqäyä*); *ačča* (So) 'crunch' (G. *ḥaqäyä*).[44]

š<s, k: a-räšä (Č.En.Gt), *arässä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go) 'build, weave' (G. *räsäyä* 'place'); *f^{w}ässä* (E.Ed.M.Ms), *foše* (W), *fossä* (Go) 'fart' (Tna. *fäsäwä*); *šässä* (So), *šäše* (W) 'run away' (G. *säkäyä*); *bässä* (So) 'cry' (G. *bäkäyä*).[45]

ž<z: ažä (Č), *ažžä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *anže* (S.W) 'see' (root *ḥzy*).

k'<k: bäk'ä (Č.En.Gt), *bäkk'ä* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'cry' (G. *bäkäyä*); *säk'ä* (Č.En), *säkk'ä* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'flee' (root *sky*).

q'<q: aq'ä (Č.Gt), *aqq'ä* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'crunch' (G. *ḥaqäyä*).

9.34. Composite verbs

Some composite verbs[46] have a final consonant palatalized and yet the preceding vowel is not always a vowel that is likely to trigger palatalization. Examples: *watwačč barä* (Gt) 'have compassion' (Č.E.M. *watwat *balä*); *bəl(l)əč *balä* (En.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z) 'flash, scintillate' (G. *tä-balässä*); *läbäč(č), ləbəč *balä* (Č.En. Ed.Gt.S.W) 'be lukewarm' (M. *läbbäṭä*); *mulgəč* (*mulguč*) **balä* (Go.So.S.W) 'slip out of hands' (S.W.

[42] See n. 35.

[43] The prepalatal *č* coming from *k* probably also in Č. E. Gt. Go. So. *wärčä* 'front leg of cattle' (also Amh. *wärč*), if it is to be derived from *wärk-e* (see dictionary); and Č. E. Gt. Ms. *čəff* 'interjection used to chase away a cat', Amh. *kəff*.

[44] The prepalatal glottalized *č̣* coming from *ṭ* probably in So. *q^{w}äčča-* 'be angry' to be connected with G. *(ta)q^{w}äṭṭəʿa*, Amh. *täq^{w}äṭṭa* 'be angry', from *q^{w}ṭ̣ʿ* related to **q^{w}ṭy*.

[45] The prepalatal *š* coming from *k* also in Ed. *šēdä* 'tread' from *kedä*.

[46] A composite verb is a verb consisting of a fixed stem followed by the verb 'say'.

a-mlägäṭä); *gäšš balä* (S) 'travel fast' (Č.En.Gt. *gəsägäsä*); *quč(č) *balä* (Go.So) 'shrink' (Č.En.Gt. *quṭ *balä*); *gəž(ž) *balä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'be motionless' (En.Gt. *g'əz barä*).

9.35. Nominal patterns

Instrumental or place names ending in *-e, -ya.*

ğ<d: mədağğa (S), *midağğa* (So), *məğağğa* (E.M) 'fireplace' (from *nädädä*).

č<t: mäfča (Go) 'key' (from *fäta* 'untie, loosen'); *wägäbbäča* (E), *wägäpäča* (Č) 'horse racing field' (from *g'äbbätä*).

č̣<ṭ: mädamäča (Ms.Go), *mädāmäčä* (Ed) 'carding instrument' (from *damäṭä*); *moqäča* (So) 'big mortar' (from *wäqäṭä*).

š<s: maräša (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.So.Z) 'plough' (from *arässä*); *manqäša* (M.So), *manqäšä* (W) 'tweezers' (from *näqäsä*).

ž<z: mäyaža (Ms.Go) 'collateral' (from *ezä*).

Non-productive active participle: *qätali.*

Examples: *čäwač* (Č.E.M), *čawač* (Gt) 'farmer' (from *čotä*); *faṭač* (En) 'one who is partial' (from *feṭäṭä*); *wäqač* (So), *wäqači* (Z) 'blacksmith' (from *wäqäṭä*); *zamağ* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *zammāğ* (Ed) 'runaway horse' (from *zämädä*); *araš* (Go.So.W.Z), *arāši* (S) 'farmer' (from *arässä*); *fäsaš* (So) 'liquid' (from *fäsäsä*); *tä-gekkaž* (Ed) 'proud' (from *tä-gekkäzä*); *fäṭṭaň* (S.W) 'rapid' (from *fäṭänä*).

Non-productive passive participle having the form *qətul, qutul, qutəl, qətəl* without necessarily having the meaning of a passive participle. The *ə* of *qətul, qətəl* probably brought about palatalization.

Examples: *huğər* (Ed), *x^{w}əğər* (Č.E.En.), *xuğər* (En.Gt) 'clothes, covered' (M. *xäddänä*); *dənğər* (En.Ed.Gt) 'fat' (from *dənäddänä*); *bučər* (Č.En.Gt), *buččār* (E) 'other' (Č.Gt. *betärä* 'distinguish'); *nəč̣ər* (Č.E.En.Gt. M.Ms), *nəčur, nučər* (Ed) 'melted' (Č.En.Gt. *näṭärä*); *sənč̣ər* (Go.So.W) 'splinter' (from *sənäṭṭärä*); *bušər* (Ed) 'fertile' (from *bässärä*); *gūšər* (Ed) 'stout' (from *gəwässärä*).

Adjectival pattern *qät(t)il*

Examples: *ağis* (W), *ağğis* (So), *hağis* (S) 'new' (So. *iddäsä* 'renew'); *qäč̣ən* (Ms.Z), *qäččān* (So), *qäčin* (Ms.W), *qäč̣īn* (S) 'thin, slender' (from *qäṭänä*); *ač̣ər* (Č.E.Gt), *aččār* (M.Ms.Go), *anč̣ər* (S.W.Z) 'short' (from *aṭärä*).

Nominal patterns ending in *-e>ä, ạ̈*

č<t: əffačä (E.M.Go.So) 'scab' (from *affätä*); *šəp^{w}ačä* (Č.En.Gt) 'preference' (from *šäpätä*).

č̣<ṭ: q'im^{w}äč̣ä (En) 'reconciliation' (from *a-q'amäṭä*); *əbbač̣ä* (Go) 'inflation' (from *abäṭä*); *ṭəb^{w}ač̣ä* (Č.En), *ṭəbb^{w}ač̣ä* (E) 'handful with hands closed' (from *č̣äbbäṭä*).

š<s: qənašä (Ed) 'insulting through songs' (from *q'anäsä*); *dəbašä* (En.Gt), *dibašä* (Ed) 'abundance' (from *däbäsä*).

ž<z: (yäsənn) gəžgäžä (Ms) 'toothache' (from *gəzägäzä*).

g'<g: ədag'ä (Č), *əddag'ä* (E.M), *ətag'ä* (Gt) 'extra amount given by seller to buyer for making the purchase' (from *adägä*); *dənag'ä* (Č.En.Gt), *dənnag'ä* (E) 'a blow' (from *dänägä*).

k'<k: ənk'ak'ä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'scab' (from *akäkä, ankäkä*).

x'<x: fənax'ä (En.Gt), *fənax'ạ̈* (Č), *fənnax'ä* (E) 'patience' (from *fänäxä*).

q'<q: daq'ä (E), *dāq'ä* (Gt), *daq'ạ̈* (Č) 'laughter' (from *daqä*); *wəṭaq'ä* (Č), *wəṭṭaq'ä* (E) 'act of falling down' (from *wäṭäqä*).

With original final *-ya: mərčə* (So) 'choice' (from *märäṭä*); *bəlčə* (M.Go.So), *bəlčä* (Ed) 'superiority' (from *bäläṭä*); *nūčə* (En) 'running' (from *noṭä* 'run'); *qəmša* (M) 'a taste of something' (from *qämäsä*).

Various patterns without a definite form:

ǧ<d: əngəǧgəǧä (So) 'malaria' (from *əngədäggädä*); *gʷäǧä* (Č.E.En.Ed.M) 'well, pit' (from *gädädä*); *gaǧä* (Č.E.M.Ms), *gäǧä* (En.Gt) 'hunger' (from *gadä-*); *aǧəg* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'loan' (from *t-addägä*); *oǧä* (Č.E.En. M.Ms.Go) 'news' (from *ewädä*).

č<t: fučfučä (Č.Gt.M) 'bread crumbs' (from *fətäfätä*); *gəčmʷa* (Č) 'action of eating bread without stew' (from *g'ätämä*); *fəčä* (Č.En.Gt), *fəččä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *fəče* (W) 'Easter' (from *fäta*).

č<ṭ: äčər (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'fence' (from *aṭärä*); *nīčə* (En), *nīčä* (Ed.Gt) 'bark of tree' (M. *ləṭä*); *q'ičə* (E.En. Gt.Ms), *q'ičä* (Ed), *q'əčə* (Č.M) 'accuracy' (Ed. *q'iṭṭa*); *aračo* (Č.E.M) 'intransigeant' (from *arräṭä* 'decide').

9.36. Primary nouns

There is a series of primary nouns, that is, nouns that are not derived from a verb and that have a final palatalized consonant. In some nouns it may be an ancient *e, i, ä, ə* that triggered palatalization. Examples: *äǧ* (Č.E.En.Ed), *ənǧe* (S), *ənǧi* (Z) 'hand' (perhaps from *əd* with an ancient dual marker *-e*); *qäräčit* (Ms.Go.W) 'small sac'; *arče* (W), *arəč* (Z) 'flour'; *wokče* (W) 'time'; *gʷäčä* (E.Ms), *gäčä* (M.Go.So) 'hyena'; *sočä* (E.M.Ms) 'tapeworm'; *äčä* (Č.Gt), *ənče* (S.W) 'tree, wood'; *čärät* (Go) 'story'; *čägän* (Č.E.M.Go.So) 'shelter'. See also *wäǧä, məšər, čəlfit, korbeša, äšba,* and others.

9.4. ALTERNANCE OF PREPALATALS

9.41. Alternance of *č:š*

There are a few occurrences in which *č* and *š* alternate.

Examples with original *š* alternating with *č: šəmbura* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'chickpea', *čəmbʷəra* (Č.E), *čəmbura* (Gt). In *šərsər bālä* (S), *šərəššər efä* (Go) 'take a walk' as against *čərčər *balä* (Ms.Go) the form *čərčər* is perhaps borrowed from Kam. *čərčər*, but it could also be the other way around.

In the following items only the form with *č* occurs in Gurage, but Amharic and Cushitic have *š*: Go. *čəft šäkkätä* 'be in the last stage of churning', Amh. *šəffəta* 'clumps of butter coming out of the hole of the pot'; S. *čulull bālä* 'swing', Amh. *šəllašəlla* 'swing' (n.); Č.En.Gt. *gʷäčä* 'appointment', from Sid. *gēšša* 'time'; S. *dānče* 'kind of tree', from Sid. *dānše*.

With original *č* alternating with *š*: W. *tačənä*, S. *tāčēnä* 'yesterday', Z. *tāšna*.

Without correspondence in the other Ethiopian languages and the original form could be either with *č* or *š*: S. *šəbbinna* 'vein of the leaf of the *äsät*', Gt. *šəmpəna*, M. *čəmbilla*, W. *čəmbillä*; Č.E.En.Gt. *wərš* 'interjection used to chase away a calf', Ed. *wərč*, but the original form is probably *wərš*.

9.42. Free variant *ž:ǧ*

In many examples *ž* is in free variation with *ǧ* either in the same dialect or in comparison with another dialect. Examples: E. *ǧäbbäbä* and *žäbbäbä* 'dam water'; Gt. *gənǧəna* and *gənžəna* 'wrestling'; Ms. *anǧabbäbä* and *anžabbäbä* 'float on the water'; Z. *qūǧi* 'defecate', Č. *qʷäžä*; Ms.So. *goǧǧo* 'hut', So.W. *gonžo*; So. *dərənǧä* 'gum of mouth', Go. *drənžä*; Z. *inǧāt* 'bee', S.W. *inžat*; So. *g'inǧä* 'back of body', E.M.Ms. *g'ənžä*. See also *ǧəraf, žärrärä,* and others.

With *ž:ǧ* in free variation in Amharic or Cushitic: Ms.So. *gʷəmäžžä* 'crave meat', Amh. *gʷämäǧǧä*; En.Gt. *məžamža* 'groin', Kam.Qab. *moǧoǧǧi-ta.*[47]

[47] For this feature in Amharic, see Cohen 1939:33.

9.43. Alternance of *ň:n*

A final *ň* in the verb coming from the palatalization of a liquid or the morpheme *-äňä, -täňä* suffixed to the noun is represented as *n* in Čaha and Eža.

Verbs: Ms. *qäňňä*, Gt. *qäňä* 'be absent' (root *qry*), but Č. *qänä*, E. *qännä*; En.Gt. *täňä*, Ed.Ms. *täňňä* 'swear' (root *try*), but Č. *tänä*, E. *tännä*; En.Gt. *qʷäňä*, Ed.Go.M. *qʷäňňä* 'roast grain or coffee' (root *qlw, qly*), but Č. *qʷänä*, E. *qʷännä*; M. *fəqʷäňňä* 'whistle', but Č. *fəqʷänä*, E. *fəqʷännä*; Ed.M. *gədäňňä* 'be furious', but Č. *gədänä*, E. *gədännä*. See also *səxʷäňä, (tä)wraňňä, (a)šraňňä*, and others.

Morpheme *-äň(ň)ä, -täň(ň)ä* suffixed to the noun: Ms. *emäňňä* 'traveler' (from *ema* 'road'), but Č. *emänä*, E. *emännä*; Gt. *aməstäňä* 'fifth' (from *aməst* 'five'), but E. *aməstännä*; En.Gt. *anqʷetäňä* 'acid, sour', but Č. *anqʷetänä*, E. *anqʷettännä*. See also 8.66; 8.69; 9.5.

PREPALATAL *y*

9.5. *y>ň, n*

In the verbs that end in *y(y)*, the final *y* has become *ň* in En.Gt., *ňň* in M.Ms.Go., *n* in Čaha, and *nn* in Eža (for *ň:n*, see 9.4). Examples: Ed. *läyyä*, So. *liyyä* 'distinguish', but M.Go. *läňňä*, Ms. *laňňä*; W. *(a)foye*, S. *afōye* 'take a rest', but En.Gt. *afʷäňä*, M.Ms. *afʷäňňä*, Č. *afʷänä*, E. *afʷännä*; Ed.Ms. *(tä)krayyä* 'rent', but En.Gt. *täkraňä*, M.Go. *täkraňňä*, Č. *täkranä*, E. *täkrannä*; So. *foyyä* 'heal', but En.Gt. *fʷäňä*, M. *fʷäňňä*, Č. *fʷänä*, E. *fʷännä*; So. *(a)wäyyä* 'shout', but Go. *wäňňä*, Č. *onä*, E. *onnä.*[48]

For the following verbs there is no dialect in which the last consonant is *y*, but they go back to a verb ending in *y* if one is to judge from the endings *-ň(ň), -n(n)* in some dialects. They are: M. *səxʷäňňä* 'be sharp', Č. *səxʷänä* from an original **səxʷäyä*, denominative of an existing *soxiyä* 'sharp'; M. *(aty)aňňä* 'consider', Č. *atyanä*, E. *atyannä* from a non-existing verb **ay(y)ä* going back to G. *ḥaläyä*.

There are nouns in which *ň(ň)* goes back to *y(y)*. They are: M. *fäňňäq*, En. *fäňä*ᵓ 'goat' going back to E. *fəyäq*; Ed. *aňňu* 'milk' (n.) undoubtedly goes back to **ay(y)u<ayəb*. It is problematic whether Z. *gəňi* 'dog' goes back to Č.Ed.Ms. *gəyä* or the other way around.

9.6. ON-GLIDE *y*

The prepalatal *y* can be an on-glide before the vowels *ä, e, ə, i*. Thus, Č. *yäčba* and *äčba* 'central pillar of the house'; S. *yäša* and *iša* 'evening prayer'; Č. *yärbat* and *ärbat* 'evening meal'; Ed. *yeᵓä* 'tree', En. *eᵓä*; So. *yəlla* 'covet', Č.E.Ms. *ella*; Č.E.M. *yəra* 'wet', Ms. *ira*; So. *yiga* 'water', E.M. *əga*; Č.E.M. *yədar* 'name of the third month', Ms. W. *ədar*; Č. *yəfa*, E. *yəffa* 'lid', M. *əffa*, Go. *iffa*; Č.E. *yəna* 'we', En.Gt. *ina*. See also *yift, yimər, yädiyä, yəšba, yero*.

The only case before the vowel *o* seems to be Č.E.M. *yofo* 'uncircumcized', Go. *ofo*.

9.7. REDUCTION OF *-Vy, -yV* TO A VOWEL

The final *-Vy* or *-yV* resulting from a last radical liquid can be reduced to a vowel regardless of whether the palatalized consonant is *l, r* or *n*. Thus, Č.Gt. *buqäya* 'shoot of plant' (from *bql*), E.M. *buqe*; Č. *dəbiya* 'addition' (root *dbl*), M. *dəbä*; E.En.Ed. *ṭay* 'sheep' (from *ṭäli*), M.Ms. *ṭe*; E. *xäday* 'roof thatcher' (from *xdr, xdn*), Č. *xäde*; W. *žəmay* 'the red core of the trunk of the *äsät*' (from *žəmar*), M.Go. *žəme*. See also *angʷä, aṭwe, qʷäräqʷä*.

[48] For *y* becoming *ǧ* in Gafat, see Leslau 1956a:9.

10. LARYNGEALS *h*, ›

10.1. LARYNGEAL *h*

The laryngeal *h* exists mostly in East Gurage, in Endegeň, Masqan, Gogot, and Soddo, to a lesser degree in Č.E.En.Gt. and Muher.

Very frequently *h* goes back to *k* (see 5.23). In other situations it corresponds to *h, ḥ* and *ḫ* of the other Ethiopian languages or to *h* of Cushitic.

Correspondence with *h*: Gur. *haymanot* 'belief', G. *haymanot*; Z. *hibbō* 'riddle' from Ga. *hibbo*; S. *hēbä*, W. *hebä* 'kind of tree' from Had. *hēbba*.

Correspondence with *ḥ*; M. *hägg* 'law', G. *ḥägg*; S. *haǧis* 'new', root *ḥds*; Ed.W. *həq(q) *balä* 'have the hiccups', Tna. *ḥəq bälä*; Ms.So.S. *bahər* 'sea', G. *baḥər*.

In Arabic loanwords: Go.So.W.Z. *hakim* 'physician', Ar. *ḥakīm*; W. *hadra* 'gathering at which prayers are performed', Ar. *ḥaḍra*.

Correspondence with *ḫ*: W. *hədar* 'name of the third month', G. *ḫədar*; Ms.Go.So. *haṭiat*, Ed. *haṭāt* 'sin', G. *ḫaṭi›at*; So. *hayl* 'power', G. *ḫayl*; So. *bələh* 'clever', root *blḫ*.

For *h* becoming *k* by hypercorrection, see 21.3.

10.2. INITIAL *h* IN SELṬI

In Selṭi there are many words having variants with initial *h* and without *h* regardless of the origin of *h*. Examples: *habädä* and *abädä* 'be heavy' (root *kbd*); *hadänä* and *adänä* 'thatch a house' (root *kdn*); *harat* and *arat* 'four' (*›arba‹*); *hamäd* and *amäd* 'ashes' (*ḥmd*); *hadd* and *add* 'one' (*›ḥd*); *hēlä* and *ēlä* 'covet' (Had. *hele›ā-kko*); *humbä* and *umbä* 'foam' (Kam. *humbi*); *hōläṭä* and *ōläṭä* 'be sour' (Har. *xōläṭa*, Qab. *holaččo›*, *kolaččo›*); *haläqä* and *aläqä* 'create' (Ar. *ḫalaqa*), and others.

10.3. INITIAL *h* IN ENDEGEŇ

Within the West Gurage group Endegeň is the only dialect that maintains the initial *h* going back either to Semitic › ‹ *h ḥ ḫ* or to Cushitic *h* while the other dialects of the West Gurage group have a vocalic initial.

The laryngeal *h* corresponds to › ‹ in *himbä* 'tear', G. *›anbə‹; handəq* and *andəq* 'joint of finger or of bamboo', Tna. *‹aṣqi* (the other dialects have *aṭq, anṭəq*); *hēss barä* 'be mad, be crazy', Tna. *‹as‹as bälä* 'get angry'; *haṭaṭ* 'kind of bush', Tna. *‹aṭ‹aṭ; haṭṭiššu barä-* 'sneeze', G. *‹aṭäsä*.

Endegeň *h* corresponds to Ethiopic *h, ḥ, ḫ*: *hambuq barä* and *ambuq barä* 'take a mouthful of liquid', Tna. *hambäq ›abälä; hamle* and *amle* 'name of the eleventh month', G. *ḥamle; hi›inä* and *i›inä* 'ache, pain', abstract noun with *-nä* from *e›ä*, root *ḥqy; hamsä* and *amsä* 'fifty', G. *ḫams*.

Correspondence with Cushitic *h*: *hanqʷäfä* and *anqʷäfä* 'local spoon', from Had. *hōnqófa; hambä* and *ambä* 'marrow', from Al. *hambu-ta; hommāntiččä* and *ummāntiččä* 'kind of bird', from Had. *humāntiččo*.

Note that for the majority of the words with initial *h* Endegeň has a variant with vocalic initial.

10.4. *h* > *w*

Initial *h* can become *w*, particularly in Cushitic loanwords. Examples: S. *hōfa* 'dry leaf of the *äsät*', W. *wofä*; Had. *hoččā-kko* 'hunt', S. *wäččä* 'hunting'; Sid. *hāro* 'new', Z. *wērä*, M.Go. *wäriyä*; Ed. *hur›et* 'two', En.Ed. *wər›et*; Ṭem. *hogāṭu* 'hunting', En.Gt. *wägāṭ*; Dar. *huǧe* 'work', Z. *wäǧǧä*; Ms.W. *haǧa* 'matter', Gt.M. *waǧa*; Kam. *hīrāga* 'telling the history of someone by praising him', So. *wərag* 'praise'; Kam. *hasaččа* 'day when the *äsät* is scraped and processed', Č.En.Gt. *wəsača*, E.M.Ms. *wəsaččа*.

11. GLOTTAL STOP ›

The glottal stop occurs in initial, medial and final position. In initial position it alternates with *q ṭ č̣* in En.Ed., and in a few occurrences it alternates with *q* in M.Go. and Soddo.

In medial and final position the glottal stop likewise alternates with the glottalized *q* in M.Go.So., and Wolane; with isolated examples in Ms. and Gyeto. It alternates with *q ṭ č̣* in Ennemor and Endegeň (see 14).

For the glottal stop corresponding to laryngeals, see 11.1. For Zway, see 11.2.

11.1. GLOTTAL STOP AND THE LARYNGEALS

The glottal stop also corresponds to the Semitic and Ethiopian laryngeals › ‹ *ḥ* and the velar *ḫ*. In this case it is found only in Ennemor, Endegeň, and Gyeto.

The › as first radical of the root never appears in initial position when it corresponds to the laryngeals (11.3).

The › as 2nd or 3rd radical of the root represents an original 2nd or 3rd radical › or ‹, occasionally *ḥ* in the verb and in the noun of En.Ed. and Gyeto.

› as 2nd radical representing an original ›.
Verbs: En.Ed.Gt. *ba›asä* 'become worse' (G. *bə›əsä*); En.Ed. *sa›arä* 'beg' (G. *sä›alä*).
Nouns: En.Ed.Gt. *fu›ur* 'mouse' (Ar. *fa›r*); En.Ed. *wər›et* 'two' (G. *kəl›et*).

› as 2nd radical representing an original ‹.
Verbs: Ed. *sa›amä*, Gt. *sa›aṃä*, En. *sã›ãṃä* 'kiss' (G. *sä‹amä*); En.Ed.Gt. *wa›arä* 'spend the day' (G. *wä‹alä*); Gt. *a-ra›adä-*, En. *a-rã›ãdä-* 'tremble (G. *rə‹ədä*); En.Gt. *xo›ä* 'spill' (G. *kä‹awä*). See also *ma›ačä, xa›aḫä, ša›arä*.
Nouns: En.Ed. *ma›ar* 'beeswax' (G. *mä‹ar*); En.Ed. *sa›ar*, Gt. *sä›är* 'grass' (G. *śa‹ər*); Ed. *ba›al* 'holiday' (G. *bä‹al*).

› as 3rd radical representing an original ›.
Verbs: En.Gt. *xän›a* 'prohibit', G. *käl›a*; En.Gt. *zän›a* 'seed' (G. *zär›a*); En.Gt. *mēn›a* 'be full' (G. *mäl›a*); En. *gäzza›a* 'possess, own' (Te. *gäz›a*); Ed. *nässa›a* 'lift' (G. *näś›a*); Ed. *wäkka›a* 'pierce' (G. *wäg›a*). See also *gäppa›a, ›äppa›a, an›a*.

› as 3rd radical representing an original ‹.
Verbs: En.Gt. *bän›a* 'eat' (G. *bäl‹a*); En.Gt. *näm›a* 'flourish' (G. *lämmə‹e*); En.Gt. *säm›a* 'hear' (G. *säm‹a*); Ed. *näkka›a* 'coagulate' (G. *räg‹a*); Ed. *täppa›a* 'be solid' (G. *täb‹a*). See also *däffa›a, gäffa›a, hätta›a*.[49]
Nouns: En. *arḫ›at*, Gt. *arḫ›ät*, Ed. *arwə›at* 'four' (G. *›arba‹*); En. *saḫ›at*, Gt. *säḫ›at*, Ed. *säw›at* 'seven' (G. *säbu‹*); En.Ed.Gt. *gär›ä* 'notched waterpot' (G. *gälə‹*).

› as 3rd radical representing an original *ḥ*.
Verb: Ed. *gätta›a* 'pour' (G. *qädḥa*). Noun: Ed. *sə̃w›ä*, En.Gt. *səw›ä* 'animal fat' (G. *śäbḥa* 'be fat').

Without satisfactory correspondence: En.Gt. *dän›a* 'be coupled' (M. *därra*); En.Gt. *fän›a* 'have intercourse' (M. *fʷärra*); En.Gt. *sän›a* 'arrive' (M. *sälla*); En.Gt. *xän›a* 'insert' (Go. *känna*); Gt. *ǧäm›a* 'be blunt'.

11.2. GLOTTAL STOP IN LOANWORDS

The glottal stop appears in Arabic loanwords for › or ‹. Thus W. *udu›ä* 'ritual washing', from Ar. *wuḍū›*; En. *ǧən›ēz* 'corpse', from Ar. *ǧinā›iz*; En.Gt. *du›a*, Ed. *du›ä* 'prayer', from Ar. *du‹ā›*; Ed.Gt. *ǧim›at*, En. *ǧim›āt* 'Friday', from Ar. *ǧum‹a*.

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[49] Note that in the verbs with 3rd radical › (representing either › or ‹) there is a difference in treatment between Ennemor-Gyeto and Endegeň. The triradical verbs with *n* or *m* as 2nd radical of Ennemor and Gyeto

The glottal stop occurs mainly in Endegeň in Cushitic loanwords that have an ›. Examples: Ed. *qaššawe›* 'game with pebbles', Had. *qaššawä›e*; Ed. *qōnde›ä* 'black pepper', Had. *qōnde›e*; Ed. *lomme›* 'goiter', Had. *lomme›e*; Ed. *da›ä*, En. *da›a* 'flour boiled in water', Kam.Ga. *da›a*; En.Gt. *kōbe›ä*, Ed. *kobe›ä* 'sandal', Had. *kobe›e*.

The glottal stop also occurs in Zway in Cushitic loanwords: *dā›ima* 'baby', *da›wite* 'mirror', *ka›ima* 'young man', and a few others.

11.3. POSITION OF THE GLOTTAL STOP

As it was stated above (11) the glottal stop corresponding to a glottalized *q*, *q'*, *ṭ*, *č* appears in initial, medial and final position.

Initial position: En. *›ə̄m̲ār*, Ed. *›əwan* 'louse' (*qəmal*); En. *›im̲a*, Ed. *›ĩwä* 'cream' (*q'əma*); En. *›of*^{w}*ä*, Ed. *›offä* 'be satiated' (*ṭäf*^{w}*ä*); En. *›ē̄zä*, Ed. *›ēnzä* 'kind of grass used for covering houses' (*čäza*).

Medial position: M.Go.So. *da›ä*, En.Ed. *dā›ä* 'laugh' (*daqä*); En. *i›ina*, Ed. *i›inä*, M. *ä›ənna* 'ache' (*aq'ä*); En.Ed. *fe›ä* 'sharpen' (*fäṭa*); En.Ed. *e›ä* 'close' (*ačä*).

In final position the glottal stop occurs only as representative of *q*. Examples: Go.W. *bəra›*, Ed. *bura›* 'lightning' (*bəraq*); En.Ed. *märä›* 'soup' (*märäq*).

For more details, see 14.

As it was stated above (11.1) the glottal stop corresponding to a laryngeal appears only in non-initial position. The imperfect of Ennemor and Endegeň can serve as a good illustration of this feature.[50] Indeed, while the Ennemor verbs such as *anäsä, adädä* do not have an initial glottal stop, their imperfect is *ya›anəs, ya›adəd* with the glottal stop reappearing in medial position.[51] The forms of that kind that appear in the vocabularies are En.Gt. *ya›axər* 'it is equal' from **›kl*, En. *ya›ans* 'less' from *anäsä*, Ed. *ta›akkädä* 'be imprisoned' from *akkädä* (root *‹qd*), En. *mä›ätäd* 'sickle' from *adädä* (G. *‹aḏädä*).

11.4. Another illustration of this feature is the frequent occurrence of the glottal stop between the *ä* of the pronoun of possession or of the prepositions such as *bä, tä* (ending in *ä*) and the noun whose vocalic initial goes back to an original ›, ‹, *h*, or *ḥ*. It is only in the combination of the vowel *ä* of the prefixed element with the initial vowel of the noun that the glottal stop appears as an indication of an original laryngeal.

Examples with › going back to an original ›: En.Ed.Gt. *a›ab* 'of the father', En.Ed.Gt. *ə›ənzər* 'of the ear', En.Gt. *bə›ə̄m̲ər* 'with stones'.[52]

With › going back to an original *h*: Ed. *ä›aňňu* 'of the milk', En.Gt. *ə›ənk'ak'əyä* 'of the scab', En. *ə›ə̄m̲ār* 'of the donkey'.

With › going back to *ḥ*: Ed.Gt. *ä›ädār* 'of spending the night'.

With › going back to an original ‹ there is either the glottal stop between the vowels or contraction occurs resulting in a long vowel. Examples for › between the vowels: En.Gt. *a›andəryä* 'one who plays the drum'; Ed. *a›awar* 'of the dry season'; Gt. *a›ayn*, Ed. *ä›ēn*, En. *e›ē̄r* 'of the eye'. With contraction resulting in a long vowel: En. *ā̄rṭ* 'of the lot' for *ä›ärṭ*.

are biradicals in Endegeň; thus, En. Gt. *xän›a* 'prohibit', but Ed. *hä*^{t}*na;* En. Gt. *säm›a* 'hear', but Ed. *sä*^{p}*ma*. The verbs that do not have a 2nd radical *n* or *m* are triradicals in Endegeň, but biradicals in Ennemor and Gyeto; thus Ed. *gäppa›a* enter', but En. Gt. *gäpa*.

[50] Probably also in Gyeto, but I did not record the verb morphology of Gyeto.

[51] For more details, see Leslau 1959c:257-70; 1971a:218-24.

[52] For *ä›ab, bä›ə̄m̲ər* becoming *a›ab, bə›ə̄m̲ər* due to vowel harmony (see 1.8).

11.5. The glottal stop also occurs in combination of the pronoun of possession with the initial vowel of a Cushitic root: En. *o›ozay* 'of the evil eye'; En. *ə›əxa*, Gt. *i›ixa*, Ed. *ä›əxä* 'of water'; En. *u›usa*, Ed. *ä›ussä* 'of the bread of *äsät*'; En. *a›afīnğä*, Ed. *a›afrīnğä* 'of pepper'.

11.6. The glottal stop › in the combination *V›V* represents a disjunction of a long vowel that occurs in Cushitic or in a Gurage dialect.

The long vowel in final position in Cushitic occurs in: Ed. *goronte›ä* 'male goat or sheep', from Ga. *gorämtī*; Gt. *bušo›ä*, En. *bušo›o*, Ed. *būšō* 'boiled grain', from Sid. *būšō*; En. *äg*^{w}*äde›ä* 'part of the tapeworm that emerges after medication', from Qab.Al. *ogōdē-ta*.

The long vowel is in medial position in Gurage or in Cushitic: En.Ed.Gt. *ba›ay* 'no!', S. *bāy*; Ed. *əmfu›ad* 'armful', En. *ə̄f*^{w}*ād*; En.Ed.Gt. *ga›adər* 'cattle pen', from Had. *gādəra*; En. *no›ora* and *nōra* 'many'.

Without corresponding long vowel, but possibly going back to a long vowel: En.Ed.Gt. *so›ost* 'three', M. *sǫst*, from *sls* with loss of *l* causing the length of the vowel disjoined by the glottal stop; En.Gt. *no›ozäňä*, Ed. *no›ozäňňä* 'ugly', Č. *nozänä*, from an original **nōzänä, *nōzäňa*; En.Gt. *məsa›ara* 'night', Č.E.M. *məsarä* from **məsārä*; En.Gt. *nəp*^{w}*a›ar* 'festival in honor of Boža', Č. *nəp*^{w}*ar*, from **nəp*^{w}*ār*, and others.

11.7. The glottal stop serves for the disjunction of a geminated consonant. This feature can be interpreted as dissimilation of gemination. Examples: En. *əmmäxä* and *əm›äxä* 'in vain'; En.Gt. *ənnə* and *ən›ə* 'all'; En.Gt. *gum›a* 'club', Č.E.M. *gumma*; En.Gt. *gun›är* 'head', E. *gunnär*; En.Gt. *xum›a* 'heel', Č.M. *xumma*; En.Gt. *g'im›ä* 'headrest of wood', Č.E.M. *g'immä*; En. *boqolo›ä* 'maize', Amh. *boqqollo*; En. *sure›ä* 'kind of breeches', Amh. *surre*. See also *gāme›a, kōkke›ä*.

For dissimilation of gemination through a liquid, see 18.5.

11.8. The glottal stop of En.Ed. and Gyeto replaces *w* or *y* of other dialects.

Examples for *w*: En. *e›ädä*, Gt. *e›edä* 'tell', So.W. *ewädä*; En.Gt. *bäsu›ä* 'dish made of flour and roasted barley', E.M.Ms. *bässuwä*; En.Ed.Gt. *čä›ä* 'leave, go away', Amh. *täwä*.

Examples for *y*: En. *we›a* 'go down to a lower place', Č.Gt. *wəyä*; En.Ed. *mi›id* 'kind of necklace', Č.Gt.M. *məyät*; En. *qare›a* 'kind of red pepper', Ms.Go.So. *qarəya*; En. *mägre›ä* 'razor', Gt. *mägreyä*; Ed.En. *are›* 'cows', E. *äray*.

11.9. The glottal stop appears in onomatopoetic expressions: Ed. *ṭomb*^{w}*a› barä* 'burst', Č.E.Gt. *ṭämb*^{w}*a balä*; En.Ed.Gt. *ṭap*^{w}*a› barä* 'burst'; En.Ed.Gt. *ṭaša› barä* 'make a bursting sound', S. *ṭoša bālä*; En.Gt. *b*^{w}*a› barä* 'explode', Č.E. *b*^{w}*a barä*; En.Gt. *bubu› ənēt* (*ənēd*) 'spring gushing from the earth'.

For › resulting from dissimilation of two homorganic sounds, see 18.1.

GENERAL PHONETIC FEATURES

12. VOICING

For voicing of final *t* into *d* in Ennemor and Endegeň, see 7.14.

For voicing due to assimilation or dissimilation, see 17.2; 17.4; 17.5; 18.4.

13. DEVOICING IN WEST GURAGE

The voiced *b, d, g, g', g*^{w}*, ğ, z, ž* if originally geminated remain voiced in Eža, but have normally become devoiced in the other dialects of the West Gurage group. Thus, *bb>p, dd>t, gg>k, gg'>k'* (but *k* in Ed.), *gg*^{w}*>k*^{w},[53] *ğğ>č, zz>s*, and *žž>š*. The voiceless is simple in Č.En.Gt., and geminated in Endegeň.

[53] Endegeň has sometimes *kk* instead of *kk*^{w}.

Note that Čaha has for various reasons mentioned below maintained the voiced consonant, but in a non-geminated form.

It should also be mentioned that Muher, with few exceptions, has the same structure as Eža, that is, a geminated voiced.

13.1. Labial *b*

Originally geminated *b*, *b*^{w} has remained *b* in Eža, but has become voiceless *p*, *p*^{w} in Č.En.Ed. and Gyeto in the verb and in the noun. This situation occurs in non-initial position. The voiceless *p* is simple in Č.En. and Gt., and geminated in Endegeň.

Verbs: E. *däbbärä* 'add', Č.En.Gt. *däpärä*, Ed. *däppärä*; E. *g'äbbätä* 'race, gallop', Č.En.Gt. *g'äpätä*; E. *qäbbärä* 'decrease', Č.En.Gt. *qäpärä*, Ed. *qäppärä*; E. *šäbbätä* 'choose, prefer', Č.En.Gt. *šäpätä*, Ed. *šäppädä*; E. *gäbba* 'enter', Č.En.Gt. *gäpa*, Ed. *gäppa›a*. See also *ṭäbba, ebbä*.

The geminated *b* has also become voiceless geminated *p* in S. *(tä)č̣ēppe* 'be careful', as in Č.En.Gt. *täč̣epä*, Ed. *täč̣eppā* going back to E. *täč̣äbbäbä*.

Nouns: E. *kabb*^{w}*at* 'mattress made of unsplit rope and fiber', Č.En.Gt. *kap*^{w}*at*, Ed. *kappad*; E. *ǧibbä* 'mat made of fiber', Č. *ǧipä*, En.Gt. *ǧīpä*, Ed. *ǧippä*; E. *dəbbe* 'stick used for hitting a ball', Č. *dəpeya*, En. *dəpe›ä*, Gt. *dəpay*. See also *säbbara, g*^{w}*äbbe, əmb*^{w}*äbb*^{w}*ä*.

In final post-vocalic position: E. *ǧabb amännä* 'knock with the foot', En. *ǧap epä*, Gt. *ǧap aypä*; E. *tobb* 'interjection used to chase away a horse', Č.Ed. *top*, En. *ṭop*; E. *žäbb* 'lion', Č.En.Gt. *žäp*; perhaps also Ed. *up* 'division of tribe' going back to **ṭəbb* 'tribe', but the normal expression for 'tribe' is *ṭəb*, with simple *b*.

There are examples of *b* being devoiced into *p* in Č.En.Gt., but not in Endegeň. They are: E. *(tä)kbabbäsä* 'be dirty', Č. *täkbapäsä*, En.Gt. *täkḇapäsä*, but Ed. *täkbabäsä*; E. *anžabbäbä* 'soar', Č. *anžapäbä*, Gt. *anžapäḇä*, but Ed. *tänžabbäbä*. These verbs also exist in Amharic and could be explained as being Amharic loanwords, but Č.En. and Gt. have changed the original *bb* into *p*.

The original *b* also remains *b* in verbs such as Č.En.Gt. *(tä)č̣abäqä* 'be squeezed', Č.En.Ed.Gt. *ṭäbäqä* 'be tight', Č.En.Ed.Gt. *ṭäbäsä* 'roast', and Č.En.Ed.Gt. *ṭäbäṭä* 'seize, hold'. While *ṭäbäqä* and *ṭäbäsä* also exist in Amharic (*ṭäbbäqä, ṭäbbäsä*) and they could be considered Amharic loanwords, this is not the case of *(tä)č̣abbäqä* for which the corresponding Amharic form is *ṭäbbäqä* and of *ṭäbäṭä* for which the corresponding Amharic form is *č̣äbbäṭä*. The retention of the voiced *b* against the expected *p* in these verbs can be explained by the tendency of avoiding a succession of three voiceless sounds **č̣pq, *ṭpq, *ṭps,* and **ṭpṭ*. Note that in all these verbs *b* is simple.

The intervocalic *b* is maintained in Amharic loanwords: Č.En.Gt. *(a)näbäbä, (a)räbäbä* 'read'; Č.En.Gt. *g'äbärä*, Ed. *gebbärä* 'pay taxes'; Ed. *gubbo* 'bribe'.

There are doublets in Amharic loanwords: En. *dābo›ä, dapa,* Ed. *dābbo, dappä* 'bread' (Amh. *dabbo*).

13.2. Dental *d*

Originally geminated *d* has remained *d* in Eža, but has become *t* in Č.En.Ed. and Gyeto. The voiceless *t* is simple in Č.En. and Gt., and is geminated in Endegeň.

Verbs: E. *gäddärä* 'put to sleep', Č.En.Gt. *gätärä*, Ed. *gättärä*; E. *säddäbä* 'insult', Č. *sätäbä*, En.Gt. *sätäḇä*, Ed. *sättā*; E. *bäddärä* 'advance', Č.En.Gt. *bätärä*, Ed. *bettärä*. See also *g'äddärä, bädda*.

Nouns: E. *agdadda* 'partition in the house', Č.Gt. *agdata*, Ed. *agdattä*; E. *dadda* 'chest', Č.En.Gt. *data*, Ed. *dattä*; E. *daddu* 'parasol', Č. *datu*, En.Gt. *dāto*. As for Ed. *dāto*, with a single *t* instead of the expected geminated *t*, it probably goes back to Had. *dāto›o*. Likewise the voiceless *t* in Ms.W. *dato*, S. *dāto* is undoubtedly to be explained by its being borrowed from Qab. *dātu-ta* and does not go back to a geminated *d* of E. *daddu*.

The verbs of the class *Cdd* or *CCdd* have retained the *d* in Čaha (instead of the expected *t*) in order to

avoid the succession *t-d*, that is, voiceless-voiced. Thus, E. *säddädä* 'send away', En.Gt. *sätädä*, Ed. *sättädä*, but Č. *sädädä*; E. *gäddädä* 'tear', En.Gt. *gätädä*, Ed. *gättädä*, but Č. *gädädä*; M. *gəräddädä* 'cut the layers of the trunk of the *äsät*', En.Gt. *gərätädä*, Ed. *grättädä*, but Č. *gərädädä*. See also *näddädä*.

The same phenomenon occurs in Č.Gt. *m*^{w}*ädädä* 'name an elder to judge one's case' instead of the expected **m*^{w}*ätädä* corresponding to E. *m*^{w}*äddädä*.

In other verbs the retention of *d* in Čaha cannot be explained for phonetic reasons. It may simply be the tendency of Čaha to retain the voiced *d*. Thus, E. *xäddärä* 'thatch a house', En.Gt. *xätärä*, Ed. *hättärä*, but Č. *xädärä*; E. *näddärä* 'bore a hole', En.Gt. *nätärä*, Ed. *nättärä*, but Č. *nädärä*; En.Gt. *(a)fätärä* 'do something and ascribe it erroneously to someone else', Ed. *afättärä*, but Č. *afädärä*.[54] Or could the final voiced *r* explain the retention of the voiced *d*?

The voiced *d* has also remained in Č.En.Gt. *gädäfä* 'break the fast'.

Čaha has doublets in Č. *adärä* and *atärä* 'spend the night', Č. *adägä* and *atägä* 'throw away'.

Various dialects have maintained *d* in verbs and nouns that are probably loanwords from Amharic or Cushitic.

Verbs: Č.En.Gt. *(tä)ṭadäfä* 'hurry' (Amh. *täṭaddäfä*); Č.En. *näda* 'help' (Amh. *rädda*); Č.En.Ed.Gt. *nädäfä* 'sting' (Amh. *näddäfä*); Č.En.Gt. *g*^{w}*äda*, Ed. *g*^{w}*äddä›a* 'injure'[55] (Amh. *g*^{w}*ädda*).

Nouns: Č.E.En.Ed.Gt. *əddər* 'cooperative of men for burial' (Amh. *əddər*); Ed. *guddä* 'strong oath that should not be broken' (Had. *gudda*).

13.3. Velar *g*

The voiced geminated *g* has remained *g* in Eža, but has become *k* in Č.En.Ed. and Gyeto. The voiceless *k* is simple in Č.En. and Gyeto, and is geminated in Endegeň.

Verbs: E. *ǧäggämä* 'hit with the first or elbow', Č. *ǧäkämä*, Gt. *ǧäkäm̲ä*, En. *ǧäkäḇä*, Ed. *ǧäkkā*; E. *mäggärä* 'suppurate', Č.En.Gt. *mäkärä*, Ed. *mäkkärä*; E. *zäggärä* 'jump', Č.En.Gt. *zäkärä*, Ed. *zäkkärä*; E. *nägga* 'coagulate', Č.En. *näka*, Gt. *näkā*, Ed. *näkkä›a*; E. *ḏəräggärä* 'throw away something carelessly', Č.Gt. *dəräkärä*, En. *dərā̈kärä*, Ed. *dənäkkärä*. See also *žäggäbä, aggärä, wägga*.

Nouns: E. *dägg* 'calf of a certain size', Č.En.Gt. *däk*, Ed. *däkk*; E. *gäggäbät* 'chest of animal', Č.Gt. *gäkäbät*, En. *gäkäḇäd*, Ed. *gäkkäḏ*; E. *wägga* 'beam which radiates obliquely from the central pillar to the rafter', Č.En.Gt. *wäka*.

Special mention should be made of the noun for 'dewlap'. The original Gurage form is preserved in M. *dalə̄gga* (against Amh. *dalga*). Since in West Gurage *l* has become *r* (8.25) the syllabic structure changed due to *r* and *dalə̄gga* became **darə̄gga > darga* (without vowel between *r* and *g*). The form *darga* is kept in Eža, but in Č.En.Ed.Gt. the original geminated *g* has become *k* and the forms are: Č.En.Gt. *darka*, Ed. *darkä*.

The voiced *g* remains occasionally in Čaha and the retention of the voiced is undoubtedly due to the presence of another voiced in the root. In the other dialects of the West Gurage group it has become *k*. Examples: E. *zäggädä* 'remember', En.Gt. *zäkädä*, Ed. *zäkkädä*, but Č. *zägädä*; E. *aggädä* 'bind', En.Gt. *akädä*, Ed. *akkädä*, but Č. *agädä*; E. *näggädä* 'touch', En.Gt. *näkädä*, Ed. *näkkädä*, but Č. *nägädä*; E. *bəräggägä* 'bolt', En.Gt. *bəräkägä*, Ed. *bräkkägä*, but Č. *bərägägä*. See also *dəgäddägä, məräggädä*.

The voiced *g* is also retained in the other dialects in E. *fäggägä* 'die (cattle) without being slaughtered', Č.En.Gt. *fägägä*, Ed. *(tä)fägägä*; E. *gəzäggäzä* 'cut a living being with a blunt knife enough to cause pain', Č.En.Ed.Gt. *gəzägäzä*.

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[54] Eža is not recorded, but the form would be *afäddärä*.

[55] The geminated *d* of Endegeň is probably not to be explained by the presence of the voiced *g* as stated in Leslau 1976:144.

The voiced *g* has remained in Ennemor but not in Čaha, Gyeto in the verbs: Č.Gt. *šəgakärä* 'replace', but En. *šəgagärä*; Č. *gəmäkämä* 'break the edge of a utensil', Gt. *gəm̲äkäm̲ä*, but En. *gəm̲ägäm̲ä*.

In the following noun Eža has also *k* instead of the expected *gg* if one has to judge from Ms. and Gogot: *däggäla* (Ms.Go) 'tall and thickly grown grass', but E. *däkkalla*, Č. *däkala, däkara*, En.Gt. *dakara*.

En. *akəya* 'allright', Ed. *akkiyä* with *k(k)* as against a non-geminated *g* of Č.E.M. *ägi* is probably to be explained by its being borrowed from Had.Kam. *äkku yeˀ* 'agree'.

The voiced *g* is maintained in the various dialects of the West Gurage group in Amharic and Cushitic loanwords: E. *aggäzä* 'help', Č. *agäzä*; E. *näggäsä* 'reign', Č.En.Ed.Gt. *nägäsä*; E. *säggädä* 'worship', Č.En.Ed.Gt. *sägädä*; E.Ed. *säggärä* 'amble', Č.En.Gt. *sägärä*; En. *läg*ʷ*ämä* 'put a bridle on', Ed.*(a)läggämä*; Ed. *läggämä* 'work slackly'; E.Ed. *gəsäggäsä* 'travel fast', Č.En.Gt. *gəsägäsä*; Ed. *mäggawīd* 'name of the sixth month' (Amh. *mäggabit*); Ed. *mäggärägä* 'curtain'; En. *ēggädä* 'afterwards', Ed. *ēggäd* from Had. *egäd-ukko* 'to place behind'; Č.Gt. *agämä* 'cup to draw blood' (with *g*), but En. *akäb̲ä*, Ed. *akkäwä* (with *k*).

13.4. Palatal velar *g′*

The voiced geminated *g′* has remained *g′* in Eža, but has become *k′* in Č.En.Gt., and *k* in Endegeň.

Verbs: E. *g′ägg′ätä* 'accompany', Č. *g′äk′ätä*, En. *g′ek′ädä*, Gt. *g′äk′ädä*, Ed. *gekkädä*; E. *g′ägg′ärä* 'straighten out', Č.Gt. *g′äk′ärä*, En. *g′ek′ärä*, Ed. *gekkärä*; E. *mägg′ärä* 'burn, light the fire', Č.E.Gt. *mäk′ärä*, Ed. *mekkärä*; E. *nägg′ämä* 'ride', Č. *näk′ämä*, Gt. *näk′äm̲ä*, En. *näk′äb̲ä*, Ed. *nekkäwä*. See also *nägg′ärä, m*ʷ*ägg′ä, zənägg′ä*.

Nouns: E. *wəgg′är* 'evening gathering', Č.En.Gt. *wək′är*, Ed. *wikkär*; E. *mug′igg′ä* 'grass growing in the *äsät*-plantation in the rainy season', Č.En.Gt. *muk′ik′a*, Ed. *mikikä*.

13.5. Labiovelar *g*ʷ

The voiced geminated *g*ʷ has remained *g*ʷ in Eža, but has become *k*ʷ in Č.En.Gt., and *kk, kk*ʷ in Endegeň.

Verbs: E. *ǧägg*ʷ*ärä* 'become flexible having been put on fire', Č.En.Gt. *ǧäk*ʷ*ärä*, Ed. *ǧäkkärä*; E. *g*ʷ*ərägg*ʷ*ärä* 'burrow', Č.En.Gt. *g*ʷ*əräk*ʷ*ärä*, Ed. *g*ʷ*əräkk*ʷ*ärä*.

Nouns: M. *gogg*ʷ*ä* 'main root of the *äsät*', Eža has *g*ʷ*äk*ʷ*ä* (against the expected *g*ʷ*äggʷä* as in Muher), but Č.En.Gt. have the expected form *g*ʷ*äk*ʷ*ä*, Ed. *gokkä*.

For E. *g*ʷ*äräggʷärä* 'expression of thanks to God at the occasion of eating something for the first time in the year' Čaha has the expected form *g*ʷ*äräk*ʷ*ärä* (with *k*ʷ) but En.Ed.Gt. have *g*ʷ*äräg*ʷ*ärä* (with *g*ʷ).

The voiced *g*ʷ is kept in E.Ed. *g*ʷ*əzäggʷäzä* 'spread grass one layer on top of another', Č.En.Gt. *g*ʷ*əzäg*ʷ*äzä* by assimilation to the voiced *g*.

13.6. Palatal velar *ǧ*

The voiced geminated *ǧ* has remained *ǧ* in Eža, but has become *č* in Č.En.Gt., and *čč* in Endegeň.

Verbs: E. *gaǧǧä* 'rope an animal to kill it', Č.En.Gt. *gačä*, Ed. *gaččä*; E. *aǧǧä* 'sweep', Ed. *aččä*.

Nouns: E. *məǧaǧǧa* 'fireplace', Č. *məǧača*, En.Gt. *mədača*, Ed. *midaččа*; E. *m*ʷ*aǧǧa* 'broom', Č.En.Gt. *m*ʷ*ača*.

Čaha has kept the voiced *ǧ* in *fäǧä* 'ask the parents for the hand of their daughter' against E. *fäǧǧä*, En.Gt. *fäčä*, Ed. *feččä*, with *č(č)*.

13.7. Sibilant *z*

The geminated voiced *z* remains *z* in Eža, but has become voiceless *s* in Č.En.Gt., and *ss* in Endegeň.

Verbs: E. *azzärä* 'carry a child on the back', Č. *azärä* and *asärä*, En.Gt. *asärä*, Ed. *assärä*; E. *bäzza* 'abound', Č. *bäsa*; E. *zazza* 'act mad', Č.En.Gt. *zasa*, Ed. *zassaˀa*; Ms. *(a)wäzza-* 'perspire', Ed. *awässaˀa-*; E. *zəmäzzämä* 'be wet', Č. *zəmäsämä*, En.Gt. *zəb̲äsäb̲ä*; E. *zərazzärä* 'scatter', Č.En.Gt. *zərasärä*.

Nouns: E. *zəzzər* 'span', Č.En.Gt. *zəsər*, Ed. *zəssər*. In final position: Ms. *räzz* 'the young of a goat', E. *näz* (probably wrongly recorded for *näzz*), Č. *näs*.

The voiced *z* has remained *z* in the 1.2.2 verbs: E. *fäzzäzä* 'be better', Č.En.Gt.Ed. *fäzäzä*; E. *bazzäzä-* 'be in low spirits', Č. *bazäzä-*.

The voiced *z* has remained *z* in Amharic and Arabic loanwords: E. *(tä)razzäzä* 'make the last will', Č.Gt. *tärazäzä*, En. *tärãzäzä*, Ed. *tänazzäzä* (Amh. *tänazzäzä*); E. *näzzäbä* 'be flexible', Č. *näzäbä*, En.Gt. *näzäb̲ä* (Amh. *läzzäbä*); E. *azzärä* 'be sad', Č.En.Gt. *azänä*, Ed. *azzänä* (Amh. *azzänä*); E. *käzzäbä* 'lie', En.Gt. *käzäb̲ä*, Ed. *käzäbä* (Ar. *kad̲aba*).

13.8. Palatal sibilant *ž*

The voiced geminated *ž* has remained in Eža, but has become voiceless *š* in Č.En.Gt., *šš* in Endegeň.

Verbs: E. *žäžžä* 'be cold', Č.En.Gt. *žäšä*, Ed. *žäššä, žeššä*; E. *bəräžžä*, Ed. also *bräžžä*, but Č.En.Gt. *bräšä*; E. *gažžä* 'raid', Č.En.Gt. *gašä*, Ed. *gaššä*; E. *ažžä* 'see', En.Gt. *ašä*, Č. *aša, ažä*, Ed. *aššä*.

Noun: E. *ožža* 'careless', Č. *oša*.

The voiced geminated *ž* is kept in Č.En.Gt. in a non-geminated form in E. *q*ʷ*äžžä* 'have dysentery', Č. *q*ʷ*äžä*; E. *b*ʷ*äžžä* 'deity', Č.En.Gt. *b*ʷ*äžä*.

13.9. Special cases of final voiceless

There are a few nouns with final voiceless that require special consideration. They are: En.Ed. *gus* 'old'; Č. *azgart*, En.Gt. *azgat* 'cloth belt'; Č.Gt. *ärč*, En.Ed. *äč* 'boy, child'; En.Gt. *xärt* 'liver'.

En.Ed. *gus* 'old' goes back to Č.E.Gt. *gurz* assimilated to *guzz* becoming *gus* (13.7).

En.Gt. *azgat* 'cloth belt' goes back to E. *azgard*> **azgadd* by assimilation >*azgat* (13.2). As for Č. *azgart* it can likewise go back to a form **azgarədd* (cp.M.Ms.Go. *azgaləd*, perhaps for *azgaləddˀ*) > **azgarət* (13.2), *azgart*. It can perhaps go back to **azgatt* (see above) >*azgart* with dissimilation of gemination.

Č.Gt. *ärč* 'boy, child' < **ärəč* goes back to E. *ärəǧǧ* with *ǧǧ* becoming *č* (13.6). As for Ed. *äč* it results from *ärč* with assimilation of *r* to *č* without manifesting a geminated *č*.

The development of En.Gt. *xärt* is probably as follows: S. *käbd*> E. *xäbəd* (for *k:x*, see 5.22) > **xäpəd* (with *x-b* assimilated to *x-p*, that is, voiceless-voiced > voiceless-voiceless) > Č. *xäpt* (with *pd* assimilated to *pt*) > **xätt* (with *p* assimilated to *t*) > En.Gt. *xärt* (with dissimilation of gemination, see 18.5).

For devoicing due to assimilation and dissimilation, see 17.4; 18.4.

14. GLOTTALIZED AND GLOTTAL STOP

The glottalized *q, q′, ṭ, č* are in alternance with the glottal stop ˀ.

14.1. Alternance *q, q′, q*ʷ : ˀ

The alternance *q, q′, q*ʷ : ˀ occurs in En.Ed.M.Go. and Soddo in initial, medial and final positions; in Wolane only in medial position. There are isolated examples in Ms.Gt. and Selṭi. This alternance occurs only when the glottalized is not geminated.[56]

[56] The alternance *q*:ˀ is attested in Amharic (see Praetorius 1879:71; Cohen 1939:40) and sporadically in Harari (Cerulli 1936:67; Leslau 1959b:4; Ullendorff 1955:48, 154ff). This phenomenon is widespread in Sidamo (Cerulli 1938a:50). For the influence of Sidamo on Semitic-Ethiopic, see Cohen 1931:108; Leslau 1959b:4-5.

The alternance *q, q':ˀ* in initial position occurs mostly in En. and Endegeň. There are isolated examples in M.Go. and Soddo.

Examples for *q:ˀ* in En. *ˀə̃m̲ār*, Ed. *ˀəwān* 'louse' (*qəmal*); En.Ed. *ˀəraˀärä* 'mix' (*qəlaqälä*); En. *ˀäpā*, Ed. *ˀappaˀa* 'smear' (see *qäba* II); En. *ˀäpärä*, Ed. *ˀäppärä* 'plant' (*qäbbärä* II); Go. *ˀawa* 'coffee' (*qawa*); Go. *ˀaˀat* 'section of the house to the right of the fireplace' (*qaqat*); M.Go. *ˀəb*, En. *ˀəb̲* 'butter' (*qəb*); So. *ˀirrä* 'be absent' (*qärrä*); So. *ˀiṭä* 'become weak' (*qiṭä*). See also *ˀätärä, ˀəyä, ˀərb,* and others.

Alternance *q':ˀ* is attested only in En. and Endegeň. Examples: En. *ˀisara* 'the fleshy part of the *ˀäsät* mixed with the root' (*q'əsara*); En. *ˀim̲a*, Ed. *ˀīwä* 'cream' (*q'əma*); En.Ed. *ˀemmä* 'defeat' (*q'ämä*); En. *ˀepärä*, Ed. *ˀeppärä* 'help' (*q'äbbärä*). See also *ˀammä, ˀin.*

Alternance *q:ˀ* in medial intervocalic position occurs in En.Ed.Go.M.So. and Wolane.

Verbs: M.Go.So. *daˀä*, En.Ed. *dāˀä* 'laugh' (*daqä*); Go.So. *därräˀä*, W. *däräˀä*, En. *dännäˀä*, Ed. *dännäˀä* 'be dry' (*däräqä*); Go.W. *faˀä*, En.Ed. *fāˀä* 'scrape' (*faqä*); M.So. *laˀä*, Go. *laˀa*, W. *leˀä*, En.Ed. *nāˀa* 'be superior' (*laqä*); M. *mʷaˀa*, Go. *mʷäˀä*, En. *mʷāˀä*, Ed. *mōˀä*, W. *moˀe* 'be warm' (*mʷaqä, moqä*). See also *näfäˀä, raˀä, särräˀä, wäddäˀä.*

Nouns: Go. *aˀar*, En.M. *aˀär*, Ed. *aˀər* 'big stomach of ruminants' (*aqär*); Go. *baˀella*, W. *bäˀellä*, Ms. *baˀilla* 'bean' (*baqela*); Go. *bʷäˀla*, W. *boˀlo*, M. *buˀurä* 'mule' (*bʷäqlo*); M. *dəbaˀulla*, S. *däbaˀulla* 'pumpkin' (*däbaqula*); M.Go. *nəˀəz*, En.Ed. *nəˀəs* 'moth that eats grain' (*nəqəz*), and others.

With prefixes: Go. *aˀomä* 'erect' (*qomä*); En. *əˀərəb* 'of nearness' (*qərəb*); En. *äˀärādəyä* 'guardian' (*qerä*).

q':ˀ in: En. *iˀina*, Ed. *iˀinä*, M. *äˀənna* 'ache, pain' (*aq'ä*); En.Ed. *əmbeˀä*, M. *əmbaˀä* 'spittle' (*əmbaq'ä*).

Occasionally *qʷ* alternates with *ˀ*: M.Go. *qoˀässa* 'dry leaf of the *äsät*' (*qʷäqʷässa*); M. *šänqʷäˀä* and *šänqʷäqʷä* 'belt inside the trousers'; Go. *fəˀäňňä* 'whistle' (*fəqʷäňňä*).[57]

Alternance *q:ˀ* in final, postvocalic position: Go.W. *bəraˀ*, Ed. *buraˀ* 'lightning' (*bəraq*); Ed. *dənuˀ* 'deaf' (*donqä*); W. *feˀ, feq* 'goat'; Ed. *mənəˀ* 'saliva' (*məraq*); En.Ed. *märäˀ* 'soup' (*märäq*); Go. *ṭämäˀ* 'contents of the stomach' (*ṭämäq*); M. *ambəˀ* 'cold combined with coughing' (*ambəq*).

14.2. Alternance *ṭ:ˀ*

The alternance *ṭ:ˀ* occurs only in Ennemor and Endegeň in initial and medial position.

Initial position: En. *ˀäffa* 'slap' (*ṭäfa*); En. *ˀäffa*, Ed. *ˀäffaˀa* 'be extinguished' (*ṭäfa*); En. *ˀofʷä*, Ed. *ˀoffä* 'be satiated' (*ṭäfʷä*); En.Ed. *ˀə̃fər* 'fingernail' (*ṭəfər*); En. *ˀäpa*, Ed. *ˀäppā* 'skin an animal' (*ṭäba*); En. *ˀäpa*, Ed. *ˀäppä* 'uncultivated field' (*ṭäbba*). See also *ˀepäpä, ˀäwā̃žä.*

Medial position: En.Ed. *feˀä* 'sharpen' (*fäṭa*); En. *fäˀäm̲ä*, Ed. *fäˀämä* 'block up a hole' (*fäṭämä*); En. *fā̃ˀä̃rä*, Ed. *fäˀänä* '(food) be ready' (*fäṭänä*); En.Ed. *käˀär* 'leaf' (*qəṭäl*); En.Ed. *maˀa* 'come' (*mäṭa*); En. *noˀu* 'fast', Ed. *näwwäˀä* 'run' (*roṭä*). See also *(a)mä̃ˀä-čə, näkäˀä, waˀa, wāˀä, žīˀä̃, žäˀärä.*

The only recorded example of Wolane for *ṭ:ˀ* is *maˀlayt* 'bamboo filter' for *maṭlayt.*

14.3. Alternance *č̣:ˀ*

The alternance *č̣:ˀ* occurs only in Ennemor and Endegeň in initial and medial position. Note that South Ethiopic *č̣* goes back to North Ethiopic *ṭ* and *ṣ>ṭ, č̣.*

Initial position: Ed. *ˀeˀä* 'spread out a mat' (*č̣äč̣č̣ä*); En. *ˀē̃zä*, Ed. *ˀēnzä* 'kind of grass used for covering houses' (*č̣äza*); En.Ed. *ˀeňňä* 'give birth to a child' (*č̣äňňä*); En. *ˀosa*, Ed. *ˀosä* 'contribution made by a community to a governor' (*č̣äsa*); Ed. *ˀuzä* 'medicament' (*č̣əza*).

[57] Muher *ṭiˀwät* 'fiber of the äsät when it remains a few days on the ground', as against Č.E.En. *ṭiqʷät* is to be interpreted as *q* alternating with *ˀ* and not as *qʷ* alternating with *ˀ*.

Medial position: En.Ed. *eˀä* 'close' (*ač̣ä*); En. *eˀä*, Ed. *yeˀä* 'tree' (*äč̣ä*); Ed. *ə̃feˀä* 'nasal mucus' (*ə̃fač̣ä*); En.Ed. *feˀä* 'grind flour' (Amh. *fäč̣č̣ä*); En. *k'ē̃ˀä*, Ed. *keˀä* 'fiber of *äsät*' (*qanč̣a*); En.Ed. *meˀä* 'wash clothes' (*meč̣ä*); En. *neˀä*, Ed. *ňeˀä* 'shave' (Amh. *lač̣č̣ä*); En. *neˀä* 'white' (*näč̣ä*).

15. GLOTTALIZED AND NON-GLOTTALIZED

There are several examples of alternance between *q:k, ṭ:t,* and *č̣:č* regardless of whether the original consonant is the glottalized (*q ṭ č̣*) or the non-glottalized (*k t č*). While in some examples the alternance glottalized: non-glottalized could be explained by assimilation as in *aṭebät: atebät* 'finger' (*ṭ-t>t-t*) or *äräqət: äräqəṭ* 'leech' (*q-t>q-ṭ*), this is not the case in the majority of the examples. For a possible Cushitic influence, see Leslau 1952:67-68.

15.1. *k:q, k':q'*

Original *k(k')* in alternance with *q(q')*: Z. *käbäbä* 'surround', W. *qebäbä*, S. *qēbäbä*; Ed. *kəmäṭäṭä* 'be sour', Gt. *qʷəmā̃ṭäṭä*; Č.Gt. *korbeša* 'the young of a goat', Ed. *qorbeššä*; W. *səkäsäkä* 'squeeze things together', Go.So. *səqässäqä*; Č. *äkäsä* 'be delayed', So. *iqqäsä*; E.M.Ms.Go. *käbba* 'bend', En. *qäpā*, Z. *qäbä.*

Original *q(q')* in alternance with *k(k')*: Ms.Go.So. *qəṭäl* 'leaf', Ed.En. *käˀär*; E. *qure*, So. *qurä* 'crow', Č.E.En.Gt. *kʷərä*, M.Ms.Go. *kurä*; Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go. *qanč̣a* 'fiber of the *äsät*', Ed. *keˀä*, En. *k'ē̃ˀä*; En.Gt.M.Go. *qʷäṭä* 'loft', Č.E.M.Ms. *kʷätä*; M.Ms.So. *wäqqa*, W.Z. *wäqä* 'thresh', E.M.Ms. *wäkka*; Č.S.W. *wäqt* 'time', W. *wäkt*; W. *(a)foqäqä*, So. *afoqqäqä* 'crawl on the behind', Ed. *fokok barä, foqoq barä*, S. *fukək bālä*, M. *afokkäkä*; M.Go.So. *qänä*, En. *qā̃rä* 'day', M.Ms. *känä*, Č.E.Gt. *kärä*; Ms. *(a)qʷlammäṭä*, Go. *aqlämäṭä* 'chew', Č. *axramäṭä.*

Of doubtful origin: En. *wanq'ä* 'monkey', Č.En.Gt. *wänk'ä.*

15.2. *t:ṭ*

Original *t* in alternance with *ṭ*: Č. *tata*, En.Gt. *tatā*, E.M. *tatta* 'twist two or more threads', Go.So. *ṭaṭṭa*; Ed.Ms.Go.S.Z. *šäffätä*, So. *šiffätä* 'become a rebel', Č.En.Gt. *šäfäṭä*; M.Ms.Go. *aläqət*, E. *äräqət* 'leech', Č.En.Gt. *äräqəṭ*; M.Ms.Go.So. *dəst*, Z. *dəsti* 'kind of pot', Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M. *dəsṭ.*

Original *ṭ* in alternance with *t*: Č.Gt. *ṭäfa*, So. *ṭäffa* 'slap', E.M.Ms.Go. *täffa*; M.Ms.Go. *(tä)srabbäṭä*, So. *täsräbbäṭä* 'start to eat after taking an anthelmintic', E. *täsrabbätä*, S. *täsrābbätä*; Ms.Go. *aṭebät*, So. *aṭabät* 'finger', M. *atebät, aṭebät*, Č.E. *atebät.*

15.3. *č:č̣*

With original *č̣* in alternance with *č*: En.Gt.M.Go. *č̣äfa* 'marshland', Č.E. *čäfa, č̣äfa*; Č.Gt. *č̣əra* 'liquid mud', Č.En.Gt. *čära*; Ms. *murč̣o* 'toga', Go.S. *murčo*; Ms. *č̣uləlle barä*, M. *č̣uləlləyä därrägä* 'swing' (v.), S. *čulull bālä*, W. *čululle wəräwärä.*

With *č̣* in alternance with *č* of unknown origin: Č.M.Ms. *č̣əyä*, E. *č̣əyyä* 'hump of a cow', En.Gt. *čəyä*, Ed. *čiyä*; Č.En.Gt. *(a)xˈač̣ä*, E. *axˈač̣č̣ä* 'encourage', Ed. *axeččä*; M. *wəsač̣ä* 'snare for fowl', Z. *awsač*, So. *awsäčä.*

16. GEMINATION

16.1. There are geminating and non-geminating dialects in Gurage. The geminating dialects are: Eža, Muher, Masqan, Gogot, and Soddo. Among the non-geminating dialects a distinction must be made between East Gurage, that is, Selṭi, Wolane and Zway, and West Gurage (with the exception of Eža). A clear difference between these two groups is evident in the perfect of type A in the triradical verbs. As is well known, type A has the 2nd radical non-geminated in North Ethiopic, that is, Geez, Tigre and Tigrinya, whereas in South

Ethiopic the 2nd radical is geminated in Amharic, Argobba, Gafat and in the above mentioned dialects of Gurage, that is, Eža, Muher, Masqan, Gogot and Soddo. Harari and East Gurage have a non-geminated 2nd radical. As for West Gurage except Eža, that is, Čaha, Ennemor, Endegeň and Gyeto, the 2nd radical is likewise simple, but there are indications from diachronic point of view that the 2nd radical was geminated. Indeed, whenever the original 2nd radical is a geminated voiced *b d g g' ǧ z ž* it appears as voiceless non-geminated *p t k k' č s š* (see 13), and geminated *l n r* appears as *n*. Thus, the devoicing as well as *n* instead of *l n r* (8.2) is an indication of an original geminated 2nd radical. Endegeň has also the 2nd radical simple, but gemination occurs in verbs that end in *r*, in verbs ending in *-äwä*, in *1ä2a›ä*, *1ä2ä›ä* verbs and in verbs whose 2nd radical is a voiceless derived from an original voiced. An originally voiceless geminated appears as non-geminated: *näkäsä* 'bite'.[58]

Devoicing of an original voiced also appears in the noun.

16.2. Gemination is sometimes hardly audible and there are undoubtedly more cases of gemination, and particularly of final gemination[59], than those recorded in the various dialects. Eža *näz* 'the young of a goat' as recorded in the Eža dictionary is a case in point. There seems to be no doubt that in view of M. *räzz* and of Č. *näs* (that is, devoiced *z*, see 13.7) the exact form of Eža should be *näzz*. Likewise, in the composite verbs there is inconsistency in final gemination; thus M. *bərr beä* 'fly' (with final gemination), but *bərbər beä* 'shimmer' (without gemination). On the basis of the majority of the examples the final consonant of the composite verbs is undoubtedly geminated.

A few more examples of final gemination in Eža: *ärəǧǧ* 'child, boy', *ansäxətt* 'kind of grass', *ərəss* 'small', *gəbətt* 'middle', *dädd* 'juniper tree'; in Muher: *gəbətt* 'middle', *därəss* 'song', *ənəss* 'small', *sammətt* 'week', *gəzz* 'cattle'.

16.3. In the dialects in which gemination is a regular feature gemination is phonemic. All the consonants can be geminated except › and *h*.

Examples of minimal pairs in Eža: *abar* 'dry season': *abbar* 'young man in his prime'; *gəyä* 'broken neck of a pot': *gəyyä* 'dog'; *dada* 'honorific title': *dadda* 'chest'; *kaba* 'light' (adj.): *kabba* 'cloak'; *dəyä* 'palm': *dəyyä* 'outside'; *čən* 'but': *čənn* 'woman in childbed'; *gat* 'pain in the side': *gatt* 'dawn'.

16.4. Gemination can result from total assimilation: Ed. *wäččä* 'front leg of cattle' < *wärčä*; Ed.Go. *təkkiyä* 'kind of jar' < *tənkiyä*; Ms.Go. *kaššiyä* 'roasted cabbage' < *k^waštiyä*.

Gemination through assimilation also occurs in non-geminating dialects as is the case of S. *wässe* 'awl' from *wäsfe*; S. *duddubo* 'cloth mended with one patch over another' from *dubdubo*.

Assimilation and resulting gemination in the geminating and in the non-geminating dialects also occur in morpheme-boundaries: Č. *fəqunnät* 'fatness' from *fəqurnät*; Č.En. *bučənnät* 'difference' from *bučərnät*; Ed. *qurənnät* 'humility' from *qurərnät*; Č.E.Gt. *f^wänniyä* 'upwards' from *f^wärniyä*; Č.Gt. *kännät* 'skill' from *kän(ä)nät'*; Z. *hassənan* 'something' from *had sənan*; Z. *angällädär* 'upward slope' from *angät lädär*.

Morphophonemic gemination in a form such as the jussive of type A in Eža in verbs with final *r* (for which see Leslau 1967:66-82) will not be discussed here.

For dissimilation of gemination through *r* or ›, see 18.5.

16.5. While gemination, as a rule, does not occur in West Gurage (except in Eža) it is of interest to investigate a non-geminating dialect such as Ennemor. One will notice that in fact gemination occurs in various circumstances.

Gemination occurs in Amharic loanwords, in the nouns: *kabba* 'cloak', *čamma* 'shoe', *sukkār* 'sugar', *ṭälla*

[58] See Leslau 1976:142.

[59] This is also true of Amharic where final gemination in forms such as *säbbäräčč, betočč, zäṭäňň* is not recorded in Armbruster, *Amharic grammar* (1908) nor in M. Cohen, *Traité de langue amharique* (1936).

'beer', *əǧǧəge* 'sleeve', *bullukko* 'toga serving as a blanket', *səddəst* 'six' (while not taken from Amharic it could be influenced by the Amharic pronunciation), and others. Verbs: *qäṭṭärä* 'employ' (against *qäṭärä* 'be lean'), *šällämä* 'decorate'.

Gemination occurs in interjections and onomatopoetic expressions: *affu aššu* 'interjection expressing joy over the misfortune of another', *axx'a* 'interjection used to express joy', *ass* 'interjection used to chase away a sheep', *ašš* 'interjection used to chase away a donkey', *əxx barä* 'throw out the spittle', *əšš* 'hush!', *ətəff barä* 'spit'.

Composite verbs are geminated: *gəžž barä* 'be motionless', *kuff barä* 'be crowded (plants)', *bənn aypä* 'make raise dust', *dəmm barä* 'make noise by walking', *gäff barä* 'lie down to relax', *täff barä* 'appear unexpectedly'. Note that the gemination is not marked consistently in the dictionary.

Gemination appears in isolated verbs and nouns. The verbs are all biradicals: *›äffa* 'be extinguished', *›äffa* 'slap', *›emmä* 'vanquish', *›äňňä* 'be missing', *›eňňä* 'give birth to', *eppä* 'refuse' (but *epä* 'make'). Nouns: *qobbo›ä* 'oilseed bearing tree', *əmmät* 'only', *əmmäxä* (and *əm›äxä*) 'gratis', *ämmiyä* 'big', *eggädä* 'later on', *ənnə* 'all', *attə säb* 'someone'; in final position: *nəpp* 'half of a slaughtered animal'.

As for intervocalic *l* it is, as a rule, geminated: *allaša›ayd wärä* 'go naked', *fulləm barä* 'be broken', *gudella* 'strap around the tail of the horse'. Simple *l* appears mostly in Amharic loanwords: *məlāč* 'razor', *qäläm* 'color', *säqala* 'small house near a big house', *mala* 'chance', *aläm* 'world'; *čälä* 'be able', *alu balä* 'deny'.

The detailed examination of gemination in a non-geminating dialect such as Ennemor is of general interest for the other non-geminating dialects. While it is true that some dialects are in principle non-geminating the fact remains that, for various reasons, there are occurrences of gemination in these dialects. This is indeed also the case of Selṭi, a non-geminating dialect, whose type B is *betänä* (with non-gemination of the 2nd radical) and yet there are verbs with 2nd radical geminated as in *čēbbärä* 'remove the upper part of the base of the *ässät*', *šettärä* 'be sickly', *sēlläqä* 'grind finely'.

A similar case occurs in Čaha whose 2nd radical of the verb is not geminated, but there is gemination in *ella* 'covet', *(at)ənnä* 'put to sleep', *tobbätä* 'become Muslim'.

16.6. In Eža the nominal and verbal pattern *Cəyyä, Cəyya* loses its gemination when the pronoun of possession or the prefix *a-* of the *a*-stem is prefixed to the noun or verb. Thus, *dəyyä* 'outdoors', but *yädəyä wanna* 'the whole day'; *səyya* 'joke' (n.), but *yäsəyam* 'jokingly'; *b^wəyya* 'liquid squeezed out of the dough', but *yäwəya ǧärä* 'small jar in which the *b^wəyya-* liquid is collected'; *təyyä* 'be noticed', but *atəyä* 'enable to see things by bringing light'.

17. ASSIMILATION

There is partial and total assimilation, contiguous (or in contact) and non-contiguous (or distant), progressive and more often regressive, and reciprocal assimilation.

Assimilation occurs mostly in the West Gurage group, less frequently in the other dialects. Within the West Gurage group assimilation occurs most often in Ennemor and Endegeň.

In the geminating dialects (16) the assimilatory consonant is normally geminated; in the non-geminating dialects (16) the assimilatory consonant is, with few exceptions, simple.

The consonants that are most susceptible to assimilation in Gurage are the liquids, the labials and the dentals. It is not surprising that the liquids (*l, n, r*) and the labials are easily assimilated since they are not as stable as the other consonants as can be easily seen in the sections dealing with the liquids and labials. Likewise the fact that a non-palatalized becomes palatalized through assimilation can be explained by the frequent occurrence of palatalization in Gurage in many instances where palatalization occurs without the presence of a vowel that is likely to trigger palatalization (9.34). In the partial assimilation voicing and unvoicing plays a considerable role. Finally the glottalized consonants in the environment of non-glottalized consonants can be either assimilatory or assimilated elements.

17.1. PARTIAL ASSIMILATION

17.2. CONTIGUOUS, REGRESSIVE

Assimilation of the dental *n*.

The dental *n* is assimilated and becomes labial *m* when in contact with the labials *b, f*. In this combination *nb*>*mb*, and *nf*>*mf*.

nb*>*mb: Amh. *ənba* 'tear' > Č.E.M.Ms. *əmba*; G.Tna. *ʾanbäṭa* 'locust' > So. *ambäṭa*, Go. *ambäṭṭa*; Go.So. *anbässa* 'lion' > Ms.So. *ambässa*; Ms.Go. *abäba* 'flower' > **anbäba*[60] > Z. *ambäba*; Amh. *gənb* 'stone wall' > Č.E.So. *gəmb*; Z. *gənäbälä* 'be black', **gänbäl* 'black' > Z. *gämbälä*, Č.E.Gt. *gämbänä*.

nf*>*mf: Č.En.Ed.Gt. *afäsä* 'scoop up a large quantity of grain' > **anfäsä*> S.Z. *amfäsä*; Č. *ənfaçä* 'nasal mucus' > Č.E. *əmfaçä; *ənfas* > Č.E.M. *əmfas*.

Assimilation of the labial *m*

The labial *m* is assimilated and becomes dental *n* when in contact with the dentals *d, t, ṭ*, the sibilant *z*, the palatals *š, č*, and the velar *q*. Thus, *md*>*nd, mt*>*nt, mṭ*>*nṭ, mz*>*nz, mš*>*nš, mč*>*nč, mq*>*nq*.

md*>*nd: Č.E.Ed. *lämd* 'warrior's garment' > S. *länd*, So. *lända*; En.M. *dumd* 'joined' > Č.Gt. *dund*; E.En. S.W. *ṭəmd* 'pair of oxen' > Č.Ed.So. *ṭənd*; En. *sumd* 'pile' > Ed. *sund*; E. *nəm*^{w}*d* 'expensive' > Č. *nund*.

mt*>*nt: Amh. *mäqlämt* 'kind of knife' > Ed. *mäq*^{w}*lant*; W. *g*^{w}*ärämti* 'female sheep' > Ed. *goronteʾä*; Č.E.En.M. *xumtət* 'stiff, horny' > Ed. *huntut*; Č.E.M.Ms.Go. *q*^{w}*ämät* 'gourd' > **qomt* > Gt. *qōnt*.

mṭ*>*nṭ: En.Ed. *amṭ* 'kind of grass' > Č.E. *onṭ*; Gt. *amṭarəyä* 'dough that has a sour taste' > Č. *onṭarəyä*; En.Ed.Gt. *samṭ* 'branch without leaves' > Č.E. *sonṭ*; M.Go. *šəmṭəṭṭ aṭṭärä* 'make a tight fence' > En.Ed. *šənṭət*; S. *ṭumṭ, ṭunṭ* 'fist'.[61]

mč*>*nč: Č.E.En. *qumčər* 'short in size' > En.Ed. *qunčər*; En.Gt. *lumčä* 'kind of bush' > Č. *nunčä*.

mz*>*nz: En.Ed.Gt. *gamziyä* 'three fireplace stones on which the cooking pot rests' > Ms. *g*^{w}*anzəyä*, Č.E. *g*^{w}*änziyä*.

mš*>*nš: Z. *qolomšoši* 'basket used for grain' > W. *q*^{w}*älänše*.

mq*>*nq: **attəmqar* 'nobody' (with negative verb) > E. *attənqar*; Ed. *šəmqäq*, Č. *šämqäq* 'knot made in a belt', > Č.E. *šənqəq*, Č. *šänqäq*.

Assimilation of voice

Voiced–voiceless* > *voiceless–voiceless: **wağt* 'sister' (from *waği* 'brother'+*t*) > W. *wašt*; Č.E.M. *täzxar* 'death commemoration' > M. *täsxar*.

17.3. CONTIGUOUS, PROGRESSIVE

Assimilation of voice

Voiceless–voiced*> *voicelsss–voiceless: Č. *məsgen* 'magician'> M. *məsken*.

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[60] For inserted *n*, see 8.81.

[61] For Amharic *md*>*nd, mt*>*nt, mṭ*>*nṭ*, cp. *ṭənd* 'pair of oxen' for *ṭəmd, aṭənt* 'bone' for *aṭəmt, anṭa* 'bring!' for *amṭa*.

17.4. NON-CONTIGUOUS, REGRESSIVE

Assimilation of voice

Voiced–voiceless* > *voiceless–voiceless: Ms.Go.S.W. *däss *balä* 'be glad' > So.S. *täss balä*.

Voiced–voiceless* > *voiced–voiced: Ed.Ms.Go. *gutəčča* 'earring' > M. *gudəčča*, E. *gudiččа*.

Voiceless–voiced* > *voiced–voiced: **(tä)gällälä* 'render service' > W. *dəgälälä*; **timbäräkä* 'kneel down' > So. *dimbäräkä; *timbäläqä* 'vomit' > S. *dimbäläqä*.

An expected voiceless *t, k, s* (13.2; 13.3; 13.7) remains voiced *d, g, z* when followed by a voiced. Thus, Č. *sädädä* 'send away' as against En.Gt. *sätädä*; Č. *nädädä* 'burn' as against En.Gt. *nätädä*; Č. *zägädä* 'remember' as against En.Gt. *zäkädä*; Č. *nägädä* 'touch' as against En.Gt. *näkädä*; Č.En.Ed.Gt. *fäzäzä* 'be better' instead of the expected **fäsäzä*.

Assimilation of palatalization

A non-prepalatal followed by a prepalatal in a non-contiguous position becomes prepalatal. Examples: En.Gt. *gutəča* 'earring' > Č. *gučəča*; En. *futfuča* 'bread crumbs' > Č.Gt. *fučfučä*; S. *liṭaččе* 'bark of tree' > W. *ləččaçe*; W. *qəṭqäçe* 'rheumatism' > So.Ms. *qəçqäçä*; En.Ed.Gt. *dənğər* 'fat' > M.Ms. *ğänğən*; S. *mədağğa* 'fireplace' > E.M. *məğağğa; *mansäšä* 'broom' > W. *manšäšä; *säššä* 'run away' > So. *šäššä*, W. *šäše; *gəzgäžä*> Ms. (*yäsən*) *gəžgäžä* 'toothache'.

Assimilation of glottalization

Glottal > non-glottal. In the non-contiguous combination of a glottal voiceless followed by a non-glottal voiced the non-glottal is assimilatory.

ṭ–g*>*d–g: Z. *ṭəgär* 'hair' > Č.E.En.Ed. *dəgär*; W. *ṭəgay*, S. *ṭəge* 'honeyed water' > Č.Gt.M. *däg'ä*; So. *ṭägg* 'calf of a certain size' > E.M.Ms.Go. *dägg*; So. *ṭoggälä* 'wither' > Ms.Go. *doggälä*.

q–d*>*g–d: So. *qädda* 'draw water from the river' > E.M.Ms.Go. *gädda*; G. *ʿaqädä* 'tie' > Č.S.W.Z. *agädä*.

ṭ–d*>*d–d: Č.En.S.W. *ṭämädä* 'yoke' > E.Ed.M.Ms.Go. *dämädä*; So. *ṭädä* 'juniper' > E.M.Ms.Go. *däd, dädd*; So.W.Z. *məṭad* 'griddle' > Č.E.M.Ms. *mədad*; G. *ʿaḍädä* 'pick cereals' > **aṭädä* > E.Ms.M.Go. *addädä*. See also *daqä* 'laugh' (18.1).

Non-glottal > glottal. In the non-contiguous combination of a non-glottal voiced followed by a glottal voiceless the glottal is assimilatory.

d–q*>*ṭ–q: S.W.Z. *wädäqä* 'fall'> Č.Gt. *wäṭäqä*, E.M. *wäṭṭäqä*; Ed.S. *däqäqä* 'be ground finely' > Č.En.Gt. *ṭäqäqä*; S.W.Z. *däräqä* 'be dry' > M.Ms. *ṭärräqä*; So. *dabaqulla* 'pumpkin' > Gt. *ṭabaqula*, En.Gt. *ṭabaqura*; Ms.Go. *dənäq*^{w}*ärä* 'be deaf' > M.Go.So. *ṭənäqq*^{w}*ärä*.

g–ṭ*>*q–ṭ: S.W.Z. *rägäṭä* 'kick' > Go. *räqqäṭä*, M. *äräqqäṭä*.

17.5. NON-CONTIGUOUS, PROGRESSIVE

Assimilation of voicing

Voiceless–voiced* > *voiceless–voiceless: Č. *ṭäpäbä* 'be narrow' > En.Ed. *ʾepäpä*; E.M.Ms. *nəqəz* 'moth that eats grain' > Č. *nəqəs*, En.Gt. *nəʾəs*.

Voiced–voiceless* > *voiced–voiced: Č.Gt. *(a)gäsa* 'belch' > En. *agäza*; Amh. *färäs* 'horse' > Gur. *färäz*.

Assimilation of voicing and glottalization

q–d*>*q–ṭ: M.Ms. *qädan sänbät* 'Saturday' > **qätan* > E. *qäṭan sänbät*.

17.6. TOTAL ASSIMILATION

Total assimilation occurs only when the two consonants are in contact. It is mostly regressive. The assimilatory consonant most normally remains simple in the non-geminating dialects (for which see 16), but can also become geminated, particularly in Endegeň. In the geminating dialects (see 16) the assimilatory consonant becomes normally geminated. The consonants that are frequently assimilated are the liquids *r, n, l,* but also other consonants.

17.7. TOTAL ASSIMILATION, REGRESSIVE

Final position: So. *kärs* 'abdomen' > En.Ed. *käs*; W. *därs* 'song' > En.Ed. *däs*; Č.E.En.Gt. *furṭ* 'blind' > Ed. *fuṭ*; Ed. *gurč̣ barä* 'swallow' > Č.E. *guč̣č̣ barä*; Č. *ənč̣ərq* 'milk of cow before she bears' > Č.E.Gt. *ənč̣əq*; So. *sammənt* 'week' > M. *sammətt*, Ms.Go.So. *sammət*; Go. *gʷädin* 'side of body' > **gʷädn* > Go.So. *gʷän*, S. *gon*; Č.Gt. *gəbt* 'middle' > En.Gt. *gət*, Ed. *gətt*, S.W. *gutt*.

The form So. *ṭäbṭät* 'early morning' coming from *ṭäbṭäbt* can be considered either a case of assimilation of *-bt* becoming *-t* or of dissimilation that brings about the loss of *b* due to another *b* in the root.

rn>*nn* in morpheme boundaries: Gt. *qurərnät* 'humility' > Ed. *qurənnät*; Gt. *fuqurnät* 'fatness' > Č. *fəqunnät*, M. *fə›unnät*; En.Gt. *bučərnät* 'difference' > Č.E. *bučənnät; *fʷärniyä* 'upward' > Č.E.Gt. *fʷänniyä*.

r assimilated to various consonants: Č.E.Gt. *wärčä* 'front leg of cattle' > Ed. *wäččä*; Č.E.Ms. *qärč̣at* 'basket made of bamboo' > En.Ed. *qäč̣āt*; Č.E.En.Gt. *gurda* 'strong oath that should not be broken' > M.Ms.Go. *gudda*; Č.E.M.Go. *bärzaz* 'dream' > Ed. *bäzāz*; Č. *ğibarğibar* 'drum and drumming sound' > E. *ğibağğibar*, En. *ğiḫağiḫār*; Go. *əmburqəyä* 'saliva' > Č.E.Gt.M.Ms. *əmbaqʼä*.

n assimilated to various consonants: E.M.Ms. *kənčəf* 'chin' > Ed. *kučəf*; Č.En.Gt. *känfär* 'lip' > Ed. *käfär*; Č.E.M. *wänfit* 'sieve' > Z. *wäfit*; Č.E.M. *mängäs* 'name of the 6th month' > **mäggäs* > En.Gt. *mäkäs*; Č.E.En. *tənkiyä* 'kind of jar' > Ed.Go. *təkkiyä; *yen ləbas* 'eyelid' > Ms. *yel ləbas*; Č.E.En. *manṭa* 'liquid of the intestine' > Ed. *maṭä*; Č. *manzäseya* 'sieve' > En.Gt. *mazäseya*; E.En.M. *mänzet* 'bride's wedding' > **mäzzet* > Č. *mäsät*; So. *gʼinžä* 'back of body' > **gʼižžä* > Č.En.Ed.Gt. *gʼišä*.

l assimilated to various consonants: M.Ms. *mälke *balä* 'look at' > Ed. *mäkke›ä barä*, En.Gt. *mäke›ä barä*; M.Ms.Go. *fəlṭät* 'headache' > **fäṭät* > En.Ed. *fä›äd*;[62] M.Ms.Go. *wälgäğa* 'bamboo spatula' > **wägäğa* > Č.E. En.Gt. *wägänğa*.[63]

Labials and dentals assimilated: E.M.Go. *əmbuq *balä* 'take a mouthful of liquid' > So. *əbbuq balä; *yäwarädnəyä* > M. *yäwarännəyä* 'downwards'; **angät lädär* 'upward slope' > Z. *angällädär; *at-š(ə)qar* 'something' > Č.E.Gt. *ašqar; *atğäpärä* 'give money to someone to buy something' > **atčäpärä* > En.Gt. *ačäpärä*; E. *atšaqətyä* 'kind of *äsät*' > En.Gt. *ašaqəṭ*; Gt. *amṭarəyä* 'dough that has a sour taste' > M. *oṭarəyä; *at-š-e* 'somewhere' > **atče* > E. *ačče*.

s as assimilatory consonant in: **had sənan* > Z. *hassənan* 'something'; **kit sänbät* > So. *kissänbät* 'fortnight' (lit. 'two weeks'); Č. *käbsasa* 'fiber of the *äsät*' > En.Gt. *kasasa*, Ed. *kasasä*.

1.1.2 verbs and nouns

Verbs and nouns of the 1.1.2 type often go back to a 1.2.1.2 root with assimilation of the 2nd consonant to the 3rd consonant.

Verbs: W. *deddäqä*, So. *diddäqä* 'dig with the forked digging stick' goes back to *dqdq*; E.M. *(a)gʷäggʷärä* 'roar', a reduplicated root of Go.So. *(a)gʷarra*; Go.W. *kekkälä* 'hold in the armpit', Ed. *kʼilkʼil* 'armpit';

[62] For *ṭ:›*, see 14.2; for *d*< *t*, see 7.14.

[63] For inserted *n*, see 8.81.

Č.En.Ed. *qʷäqʷärä*, E.M. *qʷäqqʷärä* 'wring wet clothes', Amh. *qʷäräqqʷärä*; Č.En.Ed. *qʷäqʷäsä*, E.M. *qʷäqqʷäsä* 'be roasted', root *qʷsqʷs*; En.Gt. *kʼäkʼäfä barä* 'spray water', Č. *kʼəfäkʼäfä*.

Nouns: E.Ed.M. *mämmär*, Č.En.Gt. *mämär* 'neck', Z. *marmara*; Ed. *sässär* 'instrument made of the ribs of the cow and serving to level the floor', Č.E.En. *särsär*; Ed. *fəffər* 'kind of worm', Č.E.En. *fərfər*; Č.E.En. *gagära* 'one who is easily frightened', En.Gt. *gargara*; S. *duddubo* 'cloth mended with one patch over another', Ed.Go.So. *dubdubo*; M. *dəddab* 'hide of goat or sheep placed under the saddle', E.Ms.Go. *dəbdab*; E.M. *zəzzəmʷ* 'wet', Ms.Go. *zəmzəm*; M. *wäsässäbat* 'comb' < **mäsäbsäbat*, cp.S. *mäsäbsäba*; Gt. *mäqäqät* 'big mortar', Č.E.M. *mäqäṭqäṭ*.

17.8. TOTAL ASSIMILATION, PROGRESSIVE

The few examples of progressive total assimilation are: Z. *wäsfi* 'awl' > S. *wässe; *əndäz* 'just so' > So. *ənnäz*; Ed. *kaštiyä* 'roasted cabbage' > Ms.So. *kaššiyä*.

17.9. RECIPROCAL ASSIMILATION

The few examples of reciprocal assimilation are: Č. *xäpt* 'liver' as against S. *käbd*> **käbt* (by dissimilation) > **käpt* (by assimilation), *xäpt*; Č.E.En. *məšqər* 'tick' as against E. *məžgər*> *məžqər* (by dissimilation) > *məšqər* (by assimilation). More complicated are the forms S. *aššaqṭ*, Ms. *aššagt*, So. *aššagd* 'kind of *äsät*' since the origin of the root is unknown. Note that these examples can be interpreted differently.

18. DISSIMILATION

Dissimilation can be contiguous and non-contiguous, progressive and regressive. Most often it is non-contiguous, regressive. The consonants involved in the dissimilation process are homorganic consonants and glottalized voiceless in the environment of other glottalized. The dissimilation results in deglottalization and in voicing of one of the consonants.

18.1. REGRESSIVE, NON-CONTIGUOUS

The dissimilating consonant is the glottalized voiceless *q* preceded by another glottalized that becomes deglottalized and voiced.

***ṭ–q*>*d–q*:** M.Go. *ṭärraqqa* 'moon' > So. *därraqqa*; M.Ms.Go. *aṭq* 'joint of bamboo' > En.Ed.Gt. *andəq*; Amh. *saqä* 'laugh' > Gaf. *ṣaqä*> **ṭaqä*> Č.E.M.Ms. *daqä*; Ms. *ṭəlbuq barä* 'plunge' > Go. *dəlbuq barä*.

The same development occurs when the dissimilating *q* becomes › (see 14.1).

***ṭ–q*>*d–›*:** M.Go. *ṭärraqqa* 'moon' > En. *dana›a*, Ed. *danna›ä*; S.W.Z. *ṭäläqä* 'draw water from a container' > Ed. *dänä›ä*; Č.Gt. *ṭäqʷärä* 'be black' > En.Ed. *do›orä;* M.Ms. *ṭäqqänä* 'put aside' > Ed. *dä›änä*, En. *dä›ärä*; Č.E.M.So. *ṭäbäq* 'contents of the stomach of the animal' > En. *däḫä›*, Ed. *däwä›*.

***č̣–q*>*ğ–›*:** A special development occurs in the sequence *č̣–q* that became *ğ–›*. The development seems to be as follows. The sequence *č̣–q* became **č–q* (that is, dissimilation of glottalization) > **ğ–q* (that is, dissimilation of voice) >*ğ–›* (that is, alternation of *q:›* for which see 14.1). This process of dissimilation occurs only in Ennemor and Endegeň. Examples: Č.E.Gt. *č̣əqa* 'amount of dough prepared for a loaf of bread' > En. *ğa›a*, Ed. *ğa›ä*; Č.E.Gt. *č̣əqara* 'mud' > Ed. *ğa›arä*; Č.Gt. *č̣äqʷrärä* 'early morning' > Ed. *ğaw›rärä*; Č.E.Gt. *anč̣əq* 'milk of cow before she calves' > Ed. *ānğe›ä*.

Similarly *q–č̣*> **k(kʼ)–č̣*> *kʼ–›* (for *č̣:›*, see 14.3) >*gʼ–›*, in Č.Gt. *anqač̣a* 'liquid remaining after butter has been made from milk' > En. *angʼe›a*.

A voiceless non-glottalized followed by a voiceless glottalized becomes voiced in Č.Gt. *šäṭärä* 'split wood in half' > **žäṭärä*> En.Ed. *žä›ärä*.

18.2. REGRESSIVE DISSIMILATION OF TWO HOMORGANIC SOUNDS

f–f > b̲(w)–f: E.So. *kəfäkkäfä* 'thatch the roof with the tip of grass pointing up' > En.Gt. *kəb̲äkäfä*, Ed. *kəwäkkäfä*; Č. *k'əfäk'äfä* 'spray water' > En.Gt. *k'əb̲äk'äfä*; Č.En.Ed. *dəfädäfä* 'press down slightly with the hand' > En. *dəb̲ädäfä*. See also *(a)qwäqqäfä*.

q–q > b̲(w)–q: Č. *č̣əqäč̣äqä* 'annoy by talking' > Gt. *č̣əb̲äč̣äqä*, Ed. *č̣əwäč̣č̣äqä*; En.Gt.W. *ṭəqäṭäqä* 'squeeze things together' > En. *ṭəb̲äṭäqä*, Ed. *ṭəwäṭṭäqä*.

g–g > b̲(w)–g: Amh. *dägäddägä* 'level off the floor of the house' > En. *dəb̲ätägä*; Č.En.Gt. *(a)zgäzägä* 'throw in a spiral motion' > En.Gt. *(a)zb̲äsägä äräk'ä*.

x–x > b̲–x: Č.En. *səxäsäxä* 'shell corn by grinding slightly with a pestle' > En.Gt. *səb̲äsäxä*.

m–m > w–m: Č.E. *məsmar* 'nail' > Go.So. *wəsmar*.

b–b > ›–b: Č.E.M. *žəbang'əba* 'instrument used to pound the root of the *äsät*' > En. *ža›ang'əb̲a*, Ed. *zä›angəwä*.

ǧ–ǧ > d–ǧ: Go.So.W. *ǧənǧəbəl* 'ginger' > En.Gt. *danǧəb̲ər*.

18.3. PROGRESSIVE, CONTIGUOUS

Dissimilation of voice

Voiced–voiced > voiced–voiceless: Č.E.Gt. *dəm^{w}d* 'meeting place of two rivers' > En. *dəm^{w}t*; Č. *gunǧərəyä* 'kind of knife' > Gt. *gunčərəyä*.

18.4. PROGRESSIVE, NON-CONTIGUOUS

Dissimilation of voice

Voiced–voiced > voiced–voiceless: Č. *(tä)g'ag'äzä* 'be proud' > E. *täg'agg'äsä*.

Voiceless–voiceless > voiceless–voiced: E.M.Ms. *näqq'äsä* 'limp' > E. *näqq'äzä*; E. *(a)č̣eqä* 'make sure' > **ač̣ekä* > Č.En. *ač̣egä*.

In verbs with medial *b* for which one would expect *p* in West Gurage (13.1), the voiced *b* is retained when preceded by a voiceless emphatic: Thus, Č.En.Ed.Gt. *täbäqä* 'be tight' instead of the expected **ṭäpäqä*; Č.En. Ed.Gt. *ṭäbäsä* 'roast' instead of the expected *ṭäpäsä*. Since the last radical in the above mentioned examples is also voiceless, the dissimilation can be considered either progressive or regressive.

Dissimilation of glottalization

q–ṭ > q–t: Gt. *mäqäqäṭ* 'big mortar' > En. *mäqäqät*; perhaps also S. *qäṭälä* 'kill' > S.W. *qätälä* depending on the original root of the verb.

Dissimilation of homorganic sounds

b–b > b–›: Č.E.Gt. *zämbaba* 'palm' > En. *zamba›a*.

18.5. DISSIMILATION OF GEMINATION

A geminated consonant can be dissimilated 1) through a liquid *n, l,* mostly through *r* in any of the dialects;[64] 2) through › in En.Ed. and Gyeto.

[64] On dissimilation of gemination, see Brockelmann 1908:243-7; A. Spitaler "Zur Frage der Geminantendissimilation im Semitischen", *Indogermanische Forschungen* 61 (1954).257-66.

Dissimilation through liquids: Ms.Go. *mäddäd* 'sickle' > Č.E. *märdäd*, Gt. *märtäd* coming from **mättäd*; E.Ed. *gədd* 'misery' > Č.En. *gərd*; E. *k^{w}ädda*, Ed. *koddä* 'water bottle' > Č. *k^{w}ärda*, En.Gt. *korda*; W. *iddä* 'carding bow' >En. *irda*; Č.En.Gt. *šəšəra* 'liquid that exudes from the *äsät*' > Č. *šəršəra*;[64a] Ms.So. *goǧǧo* 'hut' > So.W. *gonžo*; probably also Ms.Go.So. *wälladda* 'raw meat cut into pieces' > En. *wälando*, Gt. *wälanda*; Č.E.En.Gt. *sədsa* 'sixty' > G.Te.Tna. *səssa* > Ms.Go.So. *səlsa*.

Dissimilation through › only in En.Ed. and Gyeto: Č.E.M. *gumma* 'club' > En.Gt. *gum›a*; E. *gunnär* 'head' > En.Gt. *gun›är*; Č.M. *xumma* 'heel' > En.Gt. *xum›a*. For more examples, see 11.7.

19. HAPLOLOGY

Haplology, that is, omission of one of two identical syllables occurs occasionally in the various dialects. Examples: Č.E. *wäsäbat*, Gt. *wäsäb̲āt* 'comb' as against S. *mäsäb̲säba*; Ms.Go.So. *žagba* 'instrument used to pound the root of the *äsät*' as against Č.E.M. *žəbang'əba*, S. *žāngəba*; Ed. *mässē* 'sieve' as against Ed. *mäzässē*, Č. *manzäseya* from the root *(an)zärzärä* 'sift'; M. *gämbəyä* 'flute' as against Ms. *gämbabiya*; S. *əntaggät* 'name of the ninth month' as against Č.E.Ms. *əntäg^{w}äg^{w}ät*; W. *ambullot* 'hurricane' as against M.Ms. *əmbulbulit*; Č. *ənšənet* 'lizard' for Č. *ənšərənet*.

20. METATHESIS

Metathesis can be contiguous, that is, the consonants that undergo metathesis are in contact without any vowel between them, or non-contiguous, that is, the consonants are separated by a vowel. In the non-contiguous situation the consonants that are subject to metathesis can follow one another or be removed from one another and separated by another syllable or consonant. Note that in the non-contiguous metathesis in the verbs it is possible that the metathesis could have originated from forms in which the consonants were in contact. Thus, for instance, *käbäzä* 'lie' (v.) from an original *käzäbä* could have arisen from a form such as *yəkäzb* (the consonants *z* and *b* being in contact) becoming *yəkäbz*, hence *käbäzä*.

There are not enough examples of metathesis in the same dialect and, for that matter, not enough examples by comparing various dialects to warrant a definite statement on the phonetic conditions in which metathesis occurs. Besides, in some cases it is even difficult to establish the original form of the root. The existing examples would indicate that the consonants that undergo metathesis are velars, labials, dentals, liquids and sibilants.

20.1. CONTIGUOUS METATHESIS

Velar as first consonant: Č.E.Gt. *əgzär* 'God', Ms.Go.So. *əzger*; E. *wəzgəbbär* 'repentance', En. *wəzbəkär* from *wəzbəggär*. Of unknown origin, but probably with the velar as 1st consonant: En. *əndäx'räča*, Č.Gt. *əndäxrečä* 'kidney', Ms. *əndärhečča*, Ed. *ənterä›eččä*; Ms.Go. *azgaləd* and *azlagəd* 'cloth belt'.

Labial as first consonant: S. *iblīs* 'evil spirit', W. *ilbis*; So. *ṭäbṭät* and *ṭäṭbät* 'early morning'; En. *sab̲›at* 'seven', S. *sa›abt*; Z. *awsač*, So. *awsäčä* 'trap', S. *aswaččat*.

Liquid as first consonant: Ed. *ṭulbuq barä* and *ṭubuluq barä* 'plunge into water'; M.Ms.Go.So. *bərč̣əqqo* 'drinking glass', So.S. *bəč̣rəqqo*; Č.E.En.Gt. *arwa* 'soul', W. *awrä*.

Dental as first consonant: Č.E.Gt.M. *g^{w}ädrät* 'mound around the fireplace', M.Ms. *g^{w}ärdät*, Go. *gärdät*; Č.E.M.Ms. *aṭmet* 'solidified juice of the white part of *äsät*', En. *am̲ī›īd*.

Sibilant as first consonant: So. *həzb*, *kəzb*, and *kəbz* 'people'.

[64a] If it were not for the existence of Had. *šəššəra* from which probably Č.En.Gt. *šəšəra* is borrowed one could also consider the possibility of the original form being *šəršəra* becoming *šəšəra* (from *šəššəra*) by assimilation of *rs* > *š*(*š*) for which see 17.7.

20.2. NON-CONTIGUOUS METATHESIS

The consonants that undergo metathesis can either follow one another being separated by a vowel or be distant from one another.

Consonants separated by a vowel

Velar as first consonant: Ms.Go.W. *kəlkəl* 'armpit', Z. *ləklək*; Ms.Go.So. *käsäl* 'charcoal', Z. *sähäl.*

Labial as first consonant: Č.E.En.Gt. *käbäro* 'drum', Ms.Go.S.W. *käräbo;*[65] Č.E.M.Ms. *wäfänča* 'doorway', Ed. *wänäfč-ar* 'section of the house from the entrance to the central pillar'.

Liquid as first consonant: W. *gälämä* 'sew leather on the cover of the basket', Ed. *g'ämmälä*; M.So. *ṭəwällägä* 'wither' > **ṭollägä* > So. *ṭoggälä*; Z. *gäräzä* 'circumcise', Amh. *gärräzä* and *gäzzärä*, Heb. *grz, gzr.*

Dental as first consonant: So. *bättər* 'stick', S.W.Z. *bärt.*

Sibilant as first consonant: Ed. *käzäbä* and *käbäzä* 'lie' (v.); Ed. *qaššawe›* 'game consisting of hitting a piece of wood with a stick', S. *qawše*; Č.E.M.Ms. *fišara* 'sediment of water', Go. *fərša*, W. *fərše.*

Consonants distant from one another

Liquid as first consonant: Ms.Go. *borkätta* 'crack in the ground after the rainy season', Č.En.Gt. *boträka*, also in Kam. *borkotta* and *boträka*; M. *səläṭṭänä* 'have an education', W. *sənäṭälä.*

21. PSEUDO-CORRECTIONS

There are a few occurrences of pseudo-corrections in the various dialects.[66]

21.1. Since *b* can become *w* (4.11) there are examples of *w* becoming *b* through pseudo-correction or false reconstruction. Thus, M.So. *abol*, Z. *abūl* 'first steeping of coffee' from Ar. *›awwal* 'first'; also Amh. *abol* and Sid. *abōle*. It is difficult to know whether Amharic and Gurage *abol* comes from Sidamo or the other way around.

E.M. *kaba*, Č.En.Gt. *kaḫa* 'light, useless' from Ar. *ḫawā›* 'empty', the correct form occurring in Ms. *hawa*, Č.E.En.Gt.M. *xawa.*

M.Ms. *nəbe* 'wooden part of the plough' represents *näwe.*

Č.En.Gt. *buräma* 'scrapings from the trunk of the *äsät*' undoubtedly from **wuräma* going back to W. *gurämmä* < *g*^{w}*ərämmä.*

Z. *hubuṭät* 'Tuesday' goes back to W. *hiwṭät.*

Lexemes that are perhaps examples of pseudo-correction are: Č.E.En.Gt. *b*^{w}*ər* 'main' instead of *wər*; and Č. *bänä*, E. *bännä* 'moon' if it is to be compared with S.W. *wäri.*

21.2. The labial *m* can become *w* (4.31). An example of *w* becoming *m* by pseudo-correction is M.Go. *tamuyä*, So. *tam*^{w}*yä* 'orphan' to be identified with Č.En.Gt. *tawəyä.*

21.3. In the domain of the velars there are likewise cases of pseudo-correction. Since *k* can become *h* (5.23), *k, k'* can become palatalized into *č* (9.3), *q, q'* can be palatalized into *č̣* (5.41), and the labiovelars *q*^{w}, *x*^{w} can become *w* (6.3), there are examples of *h* becoming *k*, *č* becoming *k*, *č̣* becoming *q, q'*, and *w* becoming *q*^{w}, *x*^{w}.

Examples for *h* > *k*: So. *kəzb* 'people' < *kəbz* by metathesis (see 20) represents *həzb*; W. *kabot* 'paternal uncle', but W. *habot*, S. *hābot* is probably the correct form going back to S. *ābot*; Č.E.En.Ed. *kabt* 'wealth, cattle' is undoubtedly for *habt*; So. (also Amh) *kəbrä sämay* 'azure' from *ḥəbrä sämay* > *həbrä sämay*, lit. 'color of the sky'; perhaps also So. *wälläko*, Č. *wänäx*^{w}*ä*, E.M. *wännäx*^{w}*ä* 'neighbor', the correct form being *wäläho* if one is to judge on the basis of Had.Dar. *olla›a.*

[65] Also Gaf. Arg. *käräbo*, Har. *käräbu.*

[66] On pseudo-corrections in Semitic, see J. Blau, *On Pseudo-corrections in some Semitic languages* (Jerusalem, 1970).

Examples for *č* > *k, k'*: S. *sūnke*, Z. *sūnkunä* 'good smell', the correct from being W. *sunčənä*; Č.Gt. *wäk'a*, E.M.Ms.Go. *wäkk'a* 'loan of a cow' going back to S.W. *wäččä* from Qab. *wočča-ta.*

Examples for *č̣* > *q, q'*: Č. *wanq'äba*, E.M. *waq'äma* 'wooden plate for measuring coffee', but Ed. *wāč̣abä*, W. *wač̣ämä*, from Kam.Had. *wāč̣aba*; Č.E.Gt. *q'äf *balä* 'be near to overflowing', but Ed. *č̣əff barä*, Amh. *č̣äfäff alä*; Č.E. *mäq'* 'interjection used to chase away a horse', but Ed.Gt.M. *mäč̣č̣*, Tna.Amh. *mäč̣č̣*; M. *fänqäṭ sənn* 'teeth with space between them', but Amh.Te.Tna. *fənč̣ət.*

A doubtful example concerning the origin of the radical is W. *zaqotäňňe*, Z. *zāqūtäňä* 'shepherd' with *q*, but S. *zāč̣e*, W. *zač̣e* (with *č̣*) 'guard cattle'. Since, however, the root goes back to Kam. *ze›o* 'guard' (with ›) it is likely that the original consonant is *q* in alternance with ›.

Examples for *w* > *q*^{w}, *x*^{w}: E.M. *q*^{w}*it* 'summit, top', but Č. *wit*, Gt. *wīt*, from Ga. *wittu*; W. *qunčuf* (for *q*^{w}*ənčuf*) 'sling', but Č.S. *wänč̣əf*; Č.En. *(a)x*^{w}*änäqä* 'be loose, take off clothes' to be identified with S. *wäläqä.*

21.4. The original *l* can become *r* in West Gurage (8.25). Occurrences of pseudo-correction of *r* becoming *l* are: Č. *fällämä* 'sign' from the original *färrämä*; Č.E.M. *lux*, En.Gt. *lūx* 'spirit' from Ar. *rūḥ*; E. *mähalläb* 'handkerchief' representing *mäharräb.*

22. 'RELATED TO'

The statement 'related to' is occasionally used in comparing various roots. This statement implies an etymological correspondence between two roots even though there is no regular correspondence between all the radicals of the root.

This principle applies to roots in which the consonants are alike but contain a certain laryngeal in one language and another laryngeal in another language. It can also be applied to roots of the 1.2.2 type in one language but of the 1.2.*w/y* type in another language; or to the 1.2.2 type in one language and a root with a laryngeal in another language. The principle of 'related to' can also be applied to a triradical having a last radical laryngeal in one language but a last radical *w/y* in another language; or to quadriradicals with last radical *w/y* or a laryngeal in one language and to triradicals in another language. Occasionally the different radical is the glottalized *ṭ* in one language and the glottalized *ṣ* in another language, this difference not being conditioned by phonetic reasons.

This problem was discussed by Noeldeke 1910: 179-199 for a particular class, namely for the verbs showing a different initial *n, w* or a glottal stop.

Verbs having different laryngeals: Č.Gt.S. *fäqa* 'split wood with an ax', G. *fäqḥa, fäq‹a* 'split', Tna. *fäq‹e, fänqäḥa* (with augmented *n*); Č.E.M. *dasä* 'demolish', Tna. *dähasä*, Ar. *da‹asa*, Ar. of Daṯina *daḥasa*; Go.So. *(a)g*^{w}*arra* 'roar' from *g*^{w}*rʔ*, Heb. *gå‹ar*, Ar. *ǧa›ara* (note the position of the laryngeal in the various languages).

Verbs of the 1.2.2 (or 1.2.3.3) type in one language and verbs with last radical *w/y* or a laryngeal in another language: W. *fetätä* 'be wide', Heb. *pty* (hif‹il) 'make spacious'; Ed. *dəmm barä* 'be quiet, be silent', Amh. *(tä)dämmämä* 'be motionless', Heb. *dmm* 'be motionless', *dmy* 'be silent'; Č. *fäka*, E.M.Ms. *fäkka* 'go away, leave' (root *fkʔ*), Te. *fäkka* (root *fkk*) 'wander'; Č. *äšäšä*, Ms. *äšeššä* 'rub, massage', a reduplicative stem of **ašä* from *ḥsy*, but Ar. *ḥassasa* 'stroke, caress', G. *ḥasäyä*, Tna. *ḥasäsä, ḥasäyä*; So. *q*^{w}*əmäṭṭäṭä* 'pinch' (*q*^{w}*mṭṭ*), Ed.Ms.Go. *q*^{w}*əmäč̣č̣ä* (root *q*^{w}*mṭy*); So. *dəfällälä* 'be blunt' (from *dfll*), but W. *dufäle* (from *dfly*).

Verbs with last radical *w/y* in one language related to verbs with 2nd or 3rd radical laryngeal in another language: Č.Gt. *fäčä* 'grind flour', Amh. *fäč̣č̣ä*, from *fṣy*, but G. *fäṣḥa* 'break to pieces', Tna. *fäṣṣəḥe*; So. *aǧǧä*, S.W. *aǧe* 'pierce' from a root with last radical *y*, but Ar. *waǧa›a* 'hit', G. *wäg›a, wäg‹a* 'pierce'; S.W.

färe, Z. *färī* 'fear' from *fry*, but G.Te. *färha*, Tna. *färhe*; Go. *(a)snaǧǧä*, So. *assənaǧǧä* 'prepare' from *sndy*, but Tna. *sändäḥe* and *(ʾa)sänadäwä*, Amh. *(as)sänadda* from a root with last laryngeal; Č. *näqʷä* 'shout' from *nqw*, G. *näqäwä*, but Heb. *nåhaq* 'cry out', *nåʿaq* 'groan'; Z. *näkā* 'touch' (from *nkʔ*), S.W. *näče* (from *nky*), G. *näkäyä* 'hurt', Tna. *näḵʾe* 'touch'; Č. *fäṭa*, En.Gt. *fäṭā* 'cut down' from *fṭʔ*, but E.M. *fäčča* from *fty*.

Quadriradical verbs with the last radical *w/y* or laryngeal in one language related to triradical verbs of another language: Ed. *fəkäňňä* 'multiply' from *fkny*, but S.W.Z. *fäkänä*; Č. *(a)zagägä* 'delay' from *zgg*, but Amh. *zägäyyä* from *zgyy*; Č.Gt. *fäntä* 'divide into halves' of a triradical root as against G.Tna. *fäntäwä* 'separate', Amh. *fänättäwä*, S. *finäče* from *fntw/y*; M. *(an)gʷəlačča* 'nibble flesh from the bone', Č.En.Gt. *angʷəračä* (from *gʷlṭy*, *gʷrṭy*), but Amh. probably *gärräṭä* 'scrape'; Č. *fəräqa*, Gt. *fəräqā* 'split' (from *frqʔ*), Gt. *fräq'ä* (from *frqy*), but Ar. *faraqa* 'split', Tna. *fänäqä*.

Verbs with a glottalized dental *ṭ* in one language, but with a glottalized dental-sibilant *ṣ* in another language: So. *(a)ṭwayyä* 'twist', G.Tna. *ṭäwäyä*, but Te. *ṣäwṣa* 'twist'; M.Ms.Go. *bälläṭä* 'be superior, clever' from an original *ṣ* as represented in Tna. *bäläṣä* 'exceed', related to post-Biblical Heb. *bålaṭ* 'be prominent'.

23. LOANWORDS IN GURAGE

The loanwords that occur in Gurage are: (1) Cushitic loanwords; (2) Amharic loanwords; (3) Arabic loanwords.

23.1. CUSHITIC LOANWORDS

There are about 1300 Cushitic loanwords out of about 6350 roots in Gurage. The Gurage roots can occur in Gurage only or have cognates in South Ethiopic and North Ethiopic. For the roots that occur only in Gurage, the sources of the Cushitic loanwords are Galləňňa and *Sidamo.[67] Likewise for the roots also occurring in South Ethiopic, the languages of Galləňňa, and *Sidamo and occasionally the Agau group are to be considered. The source of the Cushitic loanwords for North Ethiopic is mostly the Agau group. For other Cushitic languages, see 23.16.

The majority of the loanwords are found in the nouns; the number of the verbs borrowed from Cushitic is relatively small.

23.11. Cushitic loanwords occur in various semantic fields. The lexemes cited below come from Endegeň, and are found either in Endegeň alone or also in the other Gurage dialects and the various Semitic-Ethiopic languages. Only a small selection is given here.[68]

Agriculture, vegetables, plants: *gite* 'pea', *dabaqulä* 'pumpkin', *afrīnǧä* 'pepper'; kinds of cabbage: *nočča*, *wägiyä*; kinds of trees and bushes: *awäǧǧä*, *kārro*, *wanč*, *agāǧ*, *čəre*; kinds of cereal: *duʾiyä*, *timbirä*; kinds of the false banana (*ənsät*): *qənnəwar*, *qʷäšqʷäšiyä*, *astarä*, *badadēd*, *zōbər*.

Animal world: *busuwä* 'wild animal', *wälängäyä* 'fox', *žähonä* 'elephant', *gōnčä* 'hyena', *angačča* 'cat', *zāng'ärä* 'baboon', *bilbilānčä* 'butterfly', *sigre* 'guinea-fowl', *əngʷäroʾä* 'chicken', *äwawt* 'roundworm', *ogode* 'tapeworm'; kinds of birds: *dubišä*, *gōllunsä*, *gəlōmāl*.

Body, parts of the body, bodily functions and conditions: *qəňňəwār* 'brain', *ṭabanä* 'forehead', *huᵖmä* 'heel', *mämmär* 'nape of the neck', *g'išä* 'back of body', *monä* 'bladder', *hunt* 'navel'; *afāfeʾ* 'yawn', *fič eppä* 'die suddenly', *ǧäňňä* 'be lame', *səwäädä* 'urinate'.

[67] The term *Sidamo refers to the group also called "Eastern Sidamo", that is, Kambata, Hadiyya, Sidamo, Alaba, Qabenna, Ṭembaro, and Darasa.

[68] The classification of the various semantic fields is taken from C. D. Buck, *A dictionary of selected synonyms in the principal Indo-European languages.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949.

Mankind: sex, age, family relations: *čūlo* 'baby', *lamčä* 'twin', *adōd* 'mother', *aǧǧēd* 'old lady', *afto* 'virgin', *mädär* 'great-grandfather', *dēngä* 'boys', *bonät* 'wife's sister-in-law', *quṭuso* 'last-born in the family', *sībo* 'man who marries at a mature age', *ṭəw* 'tribe', *gosä* 'kinship'.

Clothing, personal adornment: *guftä* 'headband worn by Muslim women', *q'äṭṭä* 'dress made of leather', *šaššärä* 'kind of finger ring'; kinds of hairdo: *kutiyä*, *sādullä*.

Dwelling, house and its various parts, furniture: *harar* 'medium-sized house', *goyä* 'main house', *zägär* 'small house for keeping utensils', *bafä* 'booth', *firkatä* 'back door', *mäṭqän* 'side doorframe', *gubän* 'upper and lower doorframe', *qaṭä* 'partition of the house', *qoṭ* 'shelf', *täwər* 'half-door made of bamboo', *bärčummä* 'stool', *kappad* 'mattress made of layers of unsplit rope and fiber'.

Food and drinks: *q'essä* 'cheese', *dungä* 'raw red meat', *ussä* 'bread made from *ənsät*', *qonād* 'native beer', *šāᵖmetä* 'slightly fermented beer', *čämbo* 'second steeping of coffee'.

Tools, implements: *mīqä* 'scraper used for rubbing teeth', *guzzār* 'stick for hitting a ball', *šättä* 'kind of knife', *anqʷäfä* 'spoon', *qabä* 'tweezers attached to the smoking pipe', *äwäd* 'gourd', *gāyyä* 'smoking pipe', *wänäd* 'forked digging pick'; kinds of jars: *quňňä*, *təkkiyä*, *ənǧappä*; kinds of baskets: *sanaňňä*, *qunnä*, *lēmāt*.

Physical world: *ūwäyä* 'sun', *dannaʾä* 'moon', *gišašä* 'meadow, plain', *qoto* 'mountain, hill', *gah* 'cliff', *čäfä* 'marshland', *boto* 'small river', *əhä* 'water', *ṭäwä* 'mud', *fān* 'waterfall'.

Religion, superstitions, beliefs: *waʾ* 'name of a deity', *habusä* 'evil spirit', *awädgär* 'spirit that possesses a person', *uzay* 'evil eye', *hessä* 'superstition', *geňňä* 'do something by magic so as to harm a person'.

Sense perception: *bušä* 'red', *gämbänä* 'black', *gämbäz* 'ugly', *ṭiyyä* 'of good quality and strong', *q'eqqä* 'be sharp'.

Spatial relations: *gädä* 'down', *fʷännä* 'opposite side', *diyä* 'outside', *nīčä* 'lean', *kokä* 'empty', *bäǧä* 'bent sidewise'.

Social relations and social activities: *sōld* 'one who does not belong to a despised social class', *dām* 'master of the Fuga', *wäläbä* 'freeborn', *bešä* 'friend', *masiččä* 'adversary', *dīnä* 'outsider', *wänähä* 'neighbor', *g'äz* 'one's turn to help or be helped in cooperative work'.

Time: *mosoro* 'first month', *woto* 'seventh month', *wəṭät* 'Monday', *ēggäd* 'afterwards'.

Vocal utterance: *ewädä* 'tell', *mīq* 'riddle', *unqīt* 'riddle', *moqä* 'confidential discussion', *fuss barä* 'make a sound when carrying a heavy object'; various interjections such as *äššam* 'welcome!', *hēččo* 'interjection expressing awe and respect', *əskəč* 'interjection used to express cold by contact with water'.

There are Cushitic loanwords in the field of motions, physical acts, emotion, commerce, quantity, warfare, and so on.

A Gurage lexeme can be culture-bound as is the case of expressions dealing with agriculture, vegetables, plants, animals, clothing, dwelling, food and drinks, tools and implements, and so on. Other lexemes dealing with the parts of the body, emotions, movements, the mind, sense perceptions, spatial relations and partially also with relationship and the physical world are not-culturebound.

23.12. There are limited phonetic criteria for the determination of Cushitic loanwords. The liquid *l* remaining in West Gurage (outside of Eža) in initial and medial position instead of its becoming *n* (8.21) indicates a Cushitic loanword. Thus, *ləbəč* **balä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'be lukewarm', *leǧisa* (En) 'young bull', *lāfa* (En.Gt) 'lazy', *abäštal* (W) 'disease', *allaggä* (Ed) 'stranger' (see 8.22).

Likewise medial geminated *g* that has remained *gg* in En. *ēggädä*, Ed. *ēggäd* 'afterwards' instead of the expected *k* (13.3) is an indication that the lexeme is a Cushitic loanword.

23.13. The criterion for deciding whether a not-culturebound expression is a Cushitic loanword can be based in the main on lexical principles. The application of lexical principles for culture-bound expressions is more complicated simply due to the fact that we have to know the origin of the culture-bound item. In many instances, the culture-bound items seem to be of African origin. More specifically, Sidamo and Oromo (Galla) are the sources of the material culture of Gurage and South Ethiopia whereas the region of Agau is the possible source of North Ethiopian material culture. Needless to say, this is not always the case and each culture-bound item has to be examined individually.

A not-culturebound lexeme that is found only in a single Gurage dialect and also in Cushitic is to be considered a Cushitic loanword. The single dialects that have a considerable number of loanwords not found in another Gurage dialect are Endegeň (81 loadwords), Soddo (74), Zway (89), and Selṭi (80).

A few examples from Endegeň: *däfā* 'flat grave stone', *fāgä* 'planks for building a wooden wall', *farä* 'sin', *guzzār* 'stick used for hitting a ball'.

Soddo: *awkäre* 'foolish', *čiča* 'rod, stick', *gubaye* 'piece of iron used for branding cattle', *gonfo* 'hat made of straw', *gärba* 'hole'.

Zway: *obolu* 'big boat', *obbāti* 'afterbirth of woman', *afūra* 'breath', *ilmō* 'young of horse', *alläyya* 'cliff', *ura* 'chisel', *urruma* 'forest', *bifa* 'aspect, appearance'.

Selṭi: *əlilōla* 'shepherd', *bällä* 'abundant', *būppa* 'egg', *bəre* 'scar', *bāsa* 'tweezers', *dūrä* 'whiskers', *fərīro* 'dry dung of a sheep or goat'.

The same lexical principle can also be applied to culture-bound expressions occuring in one dialect only. Indeed, it is not very likely that a term for a tree or bush (e.g., Ed. *qəṭäčä, awäǧǧä*) or a food item (e.g., Ed. *loxloxad*) or a term for the section of the house (e.g., Ed. *gulantay*) is limited to, say, an Endegeň speaking region or a Selṭi speaking region. In this case it is safe to state that the term for the tree or for the food item or for the section of the house is borrowed from the neighboring Cushitic language.

The situation is the same for lexemes that are found in one Gurage group only, such as West Gurage or East Gurage or in Gurage as a whole with or without South Ethiopic cognates.

Examples from West Gurage of culture-bound and not-culturebound expressions without cognates in South Ethiopic:[69] *abädgär* 'evil spirit that possesses a person', *amṭ* 'kind of bitter grass', *ozä* 'evil eye', *ə̃wayä* 'sun', *danärä* 'tanned hide on which to lie', *xəčä barä* 'be disgusted with food', *qənčuwät* 'woman that has the power of stopping rain', *qəyä* 'stone delimiting the boundary', *ṭäqäša* 'low round seat', *zagʷirä* 'beam which radiates obliquely from the central pillar to the roof'.

Examples from East Gurage of culture-bound and not-culturebound expressions without cognates in South Ethiopic: *ugur* 'scab', *ənčaqo* 'hen', *aydare* 'beer', *čənqəllat* 'brain', *ǧere* 'boil in water', *lema* 'kind of bamboo', *qärši* 'locally made spoon', *šumānä* 'urinate'.

Examples from Gurage as a whole without cognates in South Ethiopic:[70] *äbabut* 'roundworm', *ənqəbannəyä* 'brain', *astara* 'kind of *äsät'*, *bedär* 'side doorframe', *bolet* 'wife's sister-in-law', *bəsawa* 'wild animal', *däbäqula* 'pumpkin', *kumma* 'heel', *kutiyä* 'kind of hairdo', *mäso* 'adversary', *qʷäto* 'mountain, hill', *gaya* 'village', *q'äsa* 'cheese', *wəṭät* 'Monday'.

With South Ethiopic cognates: *asäbo* 'salt', *ewädä* 'tell', *bäqəl* 'hundred', *čäfa* 'marshland', *dina* 'outsider', *därma* 'young of a domestic animal', *goga* 'skin of body', *gama* 'mane of horse', *gurda* 'strong oath', *gəyya* 'smoking pipe', *mäza* 'wound', *qʷäṭä* 'shelf'.

[69] The dialects are listed in the dictionary.

[70] Some lexemes are not represented in all the Gurage dialects, but they are represented in the various groups of Gurage.

23.14. More complicated is the situation of Gurage lexemes having South Ethiopic and North Ethiopic cognates but not Semitic cognates. Examples: *ənqʷit* 'riddle', *gulbät* 'knee', *gʷämarre* 'hippopotamus', *leba* 'thief', *lemat* 'wicker basket', *mašəlla* 'millet', *qulqʷal* 'euphorbia', *säxana* 'lower part of the leg', *ši* 'thousand', *šəmbura* 'chick pea', *zega* 'poor', *žəgra* 'guinea fowl'.

In this case the Gurage and the South Ethiopic and North Ethiopic root can also be considered a Cushitic loanword. There are occurrences, however, where the Cushitic lexeme can be a Semitic-Ethiopic loanword. Whenever an uncertainty of that kind occurs I use in the dictionary the expression "also in", an expression that does not state clearly whether Gurage is taken from Cushitic or the other way around or, at times, whether the Cushitic root is common with Semitic-Ethiopic. Having analyzed in the present section the ensemble of the situation I am inclined at present to be more specific concerning the relationship between the Gurage (and Semitic-Ethiopic in general) and the Cushitic roots. Thus, the names of the months *mäskäräm, ṭəqəmt, täsas, ṭər, mäggabit, maziya, gənbot, sänəyä, nase* are of Semitic-Ethiopic origin. Are likewise of Semitic-Ethiopic origin the terms for the parts of the body such as *šənṭ* 'waist, hip', *sambʷä* 'lung', *kərrä* 'arm', *gʷärärä* 'throat', *gʷädin* 'rib'; the names of vegetables and cereals such as *aməl* 'cabbage', *ṭafī* 'millet'; the names of animals such as *gəlgəl* 'the young of an animal', *bəl* 'moth', *ənqurarit* 'frog'; the items of clothing such as *dəritto* 'cloth mended with one patch over another', *kʷäbe* 'sandal', *ṭəbṭab* 'strap inside the trousers'; food items such as *qiṭṭa* 'bread made of barley', *ənǧära* 'bread', *bərz* 'honeyed water'; nouns in the field of mankind such as *mize* 'best man', *mälta* 'twin', *gäräd* 'girl', *čəfra* 'group of people'; names of tools such as *käbäro* 'drum', *ǧəraf* 'whip', *gänžämʷä* 'big ax', *dildil* 'bridge', *əzab* 'rein', *əmbilt* 'flute', *akafa* 'shovel'.

In many occurrences the uncertainty concerning the relationship between the various roots is still valid. Indeed, how is one to decide in the field of the parts of the body and bodily activities whether the lexemes *fänqät sən* 'teeth with space between them', *anat* 'top of head', *gäla* 'body', *gʷinčä* 'check', *fandiyya* 'excrements of donkey or horse' are Cushitic or Semitic-Ethiopic in origin. The same complication arises for the kinds of dishes used by the Gurage such as *lunquṭo, fənṭafənṭo, dəllək, loxloxad, qənčä* and others. True, the Gurage have a great variety of dishes and are proud of the way they prepare these dishes, but we know little about the dishes of the Sidamo to judge whether these nouns designating the various dishes are Gurage or Cushitic in origin. The same hesitation applies to the diseases such as *lämṭ* 'leprosy', *šəfto* 'chicken pox', *fänṭaṭa* 'smallpox', *qəṭəňä* 'syphilis', and others.

The Gurage roots that have Semitic-Ethiopic as well as general Semitic cognates and also occur in Cushitic can be either considered Semitic-Ethiopic loanwords in Cushitic or roots common to Cushitic and Semitic (see 23.18.19).

23.15. There are some biradical roots in Cushitic that go back to a triradical root of Semitic or of Cushitic. These roots are either common with Semitic or are borrowed from Semitic. In turn the biradical Cushitic root is borrowed by Gurage, particularly by Zway (and also by Harari). This is the case of Z. *čāya* 'shade, shadow of a person', Har. *čāya,* from Ga. *čāya* going back to Semitic *ṭll, čll;* Z. *fətīt* 'rope', Har. *fatīt,* from Ga. *fati-ta,* from the Semitic root *ftl* 'twist'; Z. *gāla* 'camel' from Ga. Sid. *gāla* going back to Ethiopic and Semitic *gml;* Z. *gəm* 'embers' from Ga. *gīmī* 'very hot fire', also Č.E.M.Go. *gamä* 'the fire gives much heat', Amh. *gamä* 'be hot', Semitic: Ar. *ǧaḥima* 'burn', Te. *gäḥama*; Z. *qāqa* 'euphorbia' from Ga. *qaqa*, Kam. *qāqi-čču,* to be identified with Ethiopic *qulqʷal* (see *qulqʷal*) borrowed from Cushitic: Al. *qalqāla,* Bil. *qʷəlanqʷäla;* Č.E. *qem,* Ms. *qema,* En.Ed. *qēm* 'gleanings' can either go back directly to *qrm* (see *qerrämä* 'glean') with loss of *r* through palatalization or can be borrowed from Had. *qīm* which is to be derived from the Semitic root *qrm.*

Mention should be made of the names of the months: Z. *zäkkatit* 'name of the 6th month', and S. *mäsäro,* Ed. *mosoro* 'name of the 1st month'. Zway *zäkkätit* comes from Kam.Ṭem. *zakkatīta* which goes back to Amh. *yäkkatit.* Selṭi *mäsäro,* Ed. *mosoro* could have developed from *mäskäräm* > *mäsxärob* > **mäsxäräw* >

mäsxäro > mäsoro, mosoro borrowed by Had. *mosoro.* However, Had. *mosoro* could have developed from *mäskäräm* and S.Ed. *mäsoro, mosoro* would have been borrowed from Hadiyya.

23.16. There are occasional loanwords that are neither from the Agau group nor from Galləňňa or the *Sidamo group. Instead, they come from languages that are not immediate neighbors of Gurage or of the other South Ethiopian languages. This can be explained by the possibility of lexemes being borrowed from languages that are not necessarily neighboring the borrowing language, or by our inadequate knowledge of the vocabulary of the various Cushitic languages. Indeed, if the loanwords come from Wolamo, Ğanğero and other Cushitic languages it is possible that they are also found in Galləňňa or in some *Sidamo dialect even though they are not recorded in the existing dictionaries. It is then from Galləňňa or Sidamo that Gurage may have borrowed these roots. This is the case of *(a)waläkä* (S.W.Z) 'speak' from Wol. *wolakko; zongäya* (S.W) 'bracelet' from Wol. *sogayō; ungä* (S.W.), *ūngä* (Z) 'road' from Haruro, Wol. *ogē,* Bad. *ogge,* Ğan. *wugnā; äkutta* (Go. So), *ottä* (Ed), *ota* (En) 'main root of the äsät' from Wol. *uttā,* Mo. *ūṭo; dām* (En.Ed.Gt.) 'master of the Fuga' from Ğan. *dām; gäwo* (S), *go* (W), perhaps from Mo. *gō* 'field', Za. *goyā; *mäka-* (Gur) 'be in need' perhaps from Ğan. *mak-t* 'be hungry'; *q^wärä* (Č.E.M.Ms), *qor* (So) 'navel' from Za. *qurē; b^wäžä* (Č.En.Gt.M) 'deity, lightning' from Za. *bazō* 'God-sky'.

23.17. There are loanwords whose form is slightly different in the borrowing language and in the source language, but these differences can easily be explained through the phonetic system of these languages.

Thus, with or without *n* in the root (8.81): *f^wänčära* (Gt) 'diagonal', Kam. *fočora; fenṭa* (Č) 'light-colored (man)', Kam. *fēṭa.*

With *č:›* (14.3): *qunčä* (En) 'worm that lives in the beeswax', Had. *quno›o*; *bä›ed* (En) 'obsidian', Kam. Had. *bačəta.*

With *q:›* (14.1): *qo›a* 'white part of the bread', Kam. *qoqa; mi›essä* (W) 'kind of tree', Kam.Ga. *miqessa.*

With *č:š* (9.41): *dānče* (S) 'kind of tree', Had.Kam. *dānše; čefat* (Č.Gt) 'round base made of the leaves of *äsät* and used for carrying loads on the shoulder' from Qab.Kam. *šafita.*

With *ž:ǧ* (9.42): *məžamža* (En.Gt) 'groin' from Kam.Qab. *moǧoǧǧi-ta; məläžžä* (Ms.Go.So) 'feel disgust' from Had. *maläǧakko.*

With alternance of liquids (8.2ff, 8.5): *ṭārä* (En.Gt) 'plaster' from Kam. *ṭalläle›*; *anäqnaqqa* (So) 'deep mud' from Had. *haläqlaqqa; bēnnä* (Ed) 'pole to which the cows are attached in the pen' from Kam. *bella; näfa* (So) 'without any reason' from Ga. *lafa.*

With *z:d* (7.11): *zul* (W), *zūl* (S) 'wind with cold' from Dar. *didallo; zäbo* (Č. E) 'kind of grass' from Had. *däbo.*

23.18. As it was said above (23.14), the Gurage roots that have Semitic-Ethiopic as well as general Semitic cognates and also occur in Cushitic can be either considered Semitic-Ethiopic loanwords in Cushitic or be common to Cushitic and Semitic.

For the Semitic-Ethiopic loanwords in Cushitic I use in the dictionary the expression "passed into Cushitic". These loanwords are taken either from Gurage or from the various Ethiopian languages and are found in the Agau group, in Galləňňa and in the various dialects of *Sidamo. For the loanwords in Agau, North Ethiopic is the likely source of the borrowings while South Ethiopic is undoubtedly the source of the loanwords in Galləňňa and in *Sidamo. Special attention is paid to *Sidamo and Galləňňa since geographically these languages are of importance for the analysis of the Gurage vocabulary. It is particularly for *Sidamo that my recording of the loanwords is intended to be as complete as possible in the dictionary.

The form of the Cushitic lexeme most often combined with the Semitic origin of a Semitic-Ethiopic root can serve as criterion for establishing a loanword in Cushitic in the verb as well as in the noun. Thus, for instance, quadriradical verbs and nouns in Cushitic are likely to be borrowed from Semitic-Ethiopic since

Cushitic, as a rule, has no quadriradical structure contrarily to Semitic-Ethiopic. This is the case of *bərägägä* 'bolt'[71] (also in Te.Tna.Amh.Har), Qab. *bärgaggo›*; *(a)bsabäsä* 'grope', Qab. *absäbäššo›*; *qəṭäqäṭä* 'pound, hammer' (also Semitic, G.Te.Tna.Amh.Har), Kam. Al. *qaṭaqačča*; *gərädäfä* 'grind coarsely' (also Tna.Amh), Qab. *gärdaffo›*; *qəmäṭälä* 'amputate' (also Amh.Tna), Kam. *qonṭolu* 'amputated', Qab. *qomṭallu*; *fəläfälä* 'shell' (also Ar.G.Te.Tna.Amh.Har), Qab. *fälfällo›*, Ga. *falfalla.*

Abbreviated quadriradicals: *bərätta* 'be strong' (also Te.Tna.Amh.Arg), Bil. *bärta*; *fənäda* 'explode' (also Te.Amh), Qab. *finädda›-yo›*, and others.

Nouns: *dəbdab* 'hide of goat or sheep placed under the saddle' (Amh. *mädbäbiya*), Ga. *dibdabba*; *gədgədda* 'wooden wall' (also G.Tna.Amh.Har), Kam. *gidgidda*, Ga. *girgidda*; *qärṭämma* 'chaff, husk', Qab.Ga. *qärṭamma*; *šämqäq* 'knot made in a belt' (also Te.Tna.Amh), Qab. *šanqaquta.*

Likewise the triradical shape of some Cushitic roots similar to that of Semitic-Ethiopic clearly indicates a Semitic-Ethiopic origin, and particularly if the Semitic-Ethiopic root also occurs in the other Semitic languages. Thus, *käbäbä* 'surround' (also Ar.G.Te.Tna.Amh), Qab. *kabbabbo›*; *mäsäkä* 'lead a horse' (also Heb.G), Had. *masakkä-kko*; *qälläbä* 'support by providing food' (also Tna.Amh.Arg), Qab. *qallabbo*; *säläbä* 'castrate a man' (also Ar.G.Te.Tna.Amh), Al. *sallabbo*; *šärräfä* 'break off a piece' (also Ar.Te.Tna.Amh), Al. *šaraffo*; *ṭälälä* 'be filtered' (also Ar.Heb.G.Te.Tna.Amh.Har), Qab. *ṭälallo›*, and others.

South Ethiopic biradical verbs either of Semitic origin or of a root represented in South Ethiopic and North Ethiopic likewise passed into Cushitic. Note that the borrowing language is not necessarily a Gurage dialect. Examples: *fäqa* 'split wood with an ax' (also Ar.Heb.G.Te.Tna.Amh), Kam. *fīqqo*; *qäda* 'draw water from the river' (also Ar.G.Te.Tna.Amh.Har), Bil. *qada*; *läkka* 'measure' (also G.Tna.Amh.Arg), Sid. *likki*; *dahä* 'crawl on hands and knees' (also G.Te.Tna.Amh), Ga. *daka* 'walk'; *faqä* 'scrape, rub' (also G.Te.Tna.Amh.Gaf. Har), Qab. *faqú* 'scraps of meal'; *(a)läffa* 'soften the hide' (also Tna.Amh.Har), Kam.Qab. *lāfa* 'soft'; *reččä* 'spray water' (also G.Amh.Arg), Kam. *raččo›o*, and others.[72]

The Semitic-Ethiopic prefixed morpheme *an–* is proof of an Ethiopic loanword in Cushitic. This is the case of Qab. *angulāllo›*, Ga. *angulālu* 'winnow grain in a basket', Amh.Gur. *ang^wallälä*; Qab. *anžannarro›* 'float' occurring only in Č.En.Gt. *anžanärä*, E.Ed. *anžannärä* (of the root *zll* occurring in Tna.Amh.Arg.Har).

Cushitic also borrowed Semitic-Ethiopic nouns, and the criteria for establishing whether these nouns are loanwords are the same as those applied for the verbs. Thus, *kanfa* 'wing' (also Sem.G.Te.Tna.Amh.Arg), Qab. *kānf^wa*, Bil. *kanfa*; *kərr* 'thread' (also Ar.Tna.Amh.Har), Dar. *kərrè*; *wänaf^wä* 'bellow' (from Sem. *nfḥ* 'blow', also Tna.Amh.Arg), Qab.Al. *wonāfu-ta*, Aw. *wonafi*; *mäǧä* 'upper grindstone' (G.Te.Tna.Amh), Ga. *maǧa*, Qab.Al. *maǧǧa*; *atäla* 'lees of beer' (Ar.Te.Tna.Amh.Har), Ga. *atalā*, Kam.Qab. *atala*; *käsäl* 'charcoal' (also Tna.Amh.Har), Kam. *kašala*; *səfäf* 'processed beeswax' (also Te.Tna.Amh), Ga. *säfäfi*; *čärq* 'rag' (G.Te. Tna.Amh.Har), Kam. *čarqá*, and others.

There are occasionally indications from which language or dialect Cushitic borrowed the lexeme. Thus, *digilallo›* 'render service' comes from Gurage since this verb exists only in Gurage; Qab. *gaffarro›* 'abandon, release' occurs only in Gurage, Gafat and Harari; Qab. *g^wännärro›* 'cut the leaves of the *äsät*' (with the consonant structure *g^wnr*) occurs only in Č.E.En.Ed.Gt. as against *gīr* of Go.So.S. and Wolane; Ga. *čamä* 'taste' (with *č*) occurs in M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z. as against *ṭamä* (with *ṭ*) of the other Gurage dialects and the various Semitic-Ethiopic languages (unless *ṭ* developed internally into *č* in Galləňňa); Bil. *mäbräd* 'file' from Te.Tna. *mäbräd*, but Qem. *mōräd* from Amh. *moräd*, and Kam. *mōrädi* either from Amh. *moräd* or from Ed.Go.So. W.Z.; Kam. *maqurēda* 'spatula' from En.Ed. *mäq^wərēd* with final *d* as against *maq^wret* of the other dialects;

[71] See n. 69.

[72] These biradicals go back to triradicals.

Qab. *midāčata*, Al. *midāččа-ta* 'fireplace' as in En.Ed.Gt. *mədač(č)a* with *č*, against *mədağğa*, *mədəğğa* (with *ğ*) of the other dialects.

23.19. Some roots that occur in Semitic-Ethiopic, in Semitic in general, and in Cushitic are to be considered Semito-Cushitic, that is, roots that are common to Semitic and Cushitic.

Onomatopoetic expressions belong probably to this class. This is the case of *uxu barä* 'cough', *ə̃f barä* 'blow the nose', *buf barä* 'rise (dust)', *čuču barä* 'twitter' (and *čəwačwəyä* 'chick'), *gugu barä* 'thunder', *täfa* 'spit' (the sound of spitting being *təff*); perhaps also *quq* 'partridge' and *bolbol balä* 'flicker'.

There are other roots that are probably common to Semitic-Ethiopic (and Semitic in general) and Cushitic simply because they are not likely to be borrowings or because the notions expressed by these roots are likely to be common even though this cannot always be proven by linguistic criteria. This is the case of the nouns: *ab* 'father', *ənqulä* 'egg', *fre* 'fruit' (and *a-fräfärä* 'bring forth young shoots'), *hulule* 'flute', *kurure* 'ball made of wood' (and *tä-kʷräkkʷärä* 'be lumpy'), *nägʷädgʷad* 'thunder', *qäṭäṭo* 'thin kind of wood used for firewood' (from a Semito-Cushitic root *qṭṭ* 'cut'), *səm* 'name'.

Verbs: *ebbä* 'refuse' (also Cohen 1947: no. 6), *äšäšä* 'rub', *baʾasä* 'become worse', *däqäqä* 'be ground finely', *(a)fʷačča* 'whistle'.

Cohen 1947 considers the following roots to be Hamito-Semitic: *arrärä* 'be charred' (no. 117), *qənṭər* 'clitoris' (no. 245), *qamä* 'put flour into the mouth' (no. 246), *bʷər* 'pit, well' (no. 384), *bora* 'ox' (no. 386).

There are other Semito-Cushitic roots recorded in the dictionary.

23.2. AMHARIC LOANWORDS

The phonetic and morphological system of Amharic is quite close to that of Gurage and, as a result, it is difficult to state with some certainty that a given Gurage lexeme is borrowed from Amharic. There are, however, differences in the morphology of the two languages and it is on the basis of these differences that one can set forth criteria concerning the Amharic loanwords in Gurage.

There are Amharic loanwords in all the Gurage dialects, but the greatest number of loanwords is found in Soddo, a dialect whose vocabulary is closer to the Amharic vocabulary than that of the other dialects.

23.21. Morphological criteria. The Amharic form *säbari* of the active participle is not productive in Gurage. It is, therefore, safe to assume that Gurage lexemes having the form of the Amharic active participle are borrowed from Amharic. This is the case of So. *ṭäqami* 'useful', *täšännafi* 'inferior', *sälabi* 'cheater', *halafi* 'responsible', *akbari* 'respectful', M. *akkababi* 'vicinity', Go. *awaqi* 'clever', Go.So.Z. *azmari* 'minstrel', So.En. *tälalafi* 'contagious'.

With palatalization of the last radical: En. *täwallağ* 'native', So. *tannaš* 'name of a cut of meat', So. *fäsaš* 'liquid', M. *wäči* 'expenses', Go. *lämmaň* 'beggar', Go.So. *wäraš* 'heir', Ms.Go.So.W. *čäkkaň* 'cruel', So. *ammalağ* 'mediator', and others.

Gurage lexemes with various nominal and verbal morphemes of Amharic: Č.E.En.Gt. *fəč* 'explanation', So. *dərša* 'share', Go. *käffəta* 'height', En. *ərdāta* 'help', En. *ṭisäňä* 'tenant farmer', So. *ərgum* 'cursed', So. *təgu* 'diligent', So. *sämayawi* 'heavenly', So. *mässariya* 'arms', En. *mäğämmäräya* 'first', En.Gt. *mäčaňa* 'straps used for loading animals', So. *awwəraräd* 'pattern of melody', M. *alagbab* 'improperly'.

Of special interest is En.Gt. *əsräňä*, Ed.Go. *əsräňňä* 'prisoner', naturalized in Č. *əsränä*, E. *əsrännä*, from *assärä* 'imprison', a root that does not exist in Gurage.

23.22. There are also phonetic criteria that allow us to determine an Amharic loanword in Gurage. We know that in West Gurage (outside of Eža) an original *l* in initial position as well as in medial position when originally geminated has become *n*, while a medial non-geminated *l* has become *r* (8.21; 8.25). There are, however,

lexemes that keep the original *l* and the retention of the liquid *l* indicates an Amharic loanword. This is the case of initial *l* in: *läggämä* (Ed) 'work slackly'; *läg*ʷ*ämä* (En), *loggämä* (Gt) 'put a bridle on'; *läqäqä* (Ed) 'take apart'; *lul* (Č.E.En.Ed) 'pearl'. Medial position: *čalä* (En) 'be able'; *(a)slätä* (Gt), *asläččä* (Ed) 'vex'; *čəlot* (Ed) 'tribunal'; *agälgəl* (Č.Ed.Gt) 'basket'. For more details, see 8.22.

Likewise the fact that originally geminated voiced *b*, *d*, *g*, *z* have remained in West Gurage in some lexemes without becoming voiceless *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, as expected (13) is an indication that these lexemes are Amharic loanwords. Examples: *ṭäbäsä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'toast', *ṭäbäqä* (Č.En) 'be tight', *(a)näbäbä* (Gur) 'read' (13.1); *tä-ṭadäfä* (Č.En.Gt) 'hurry', *näda* (Č.En.) 'help', *nädäfä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'sting', *əddər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'cooperative of men for burial' (13.2); *agäzä* (Č) 'help', *näggäsä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'reign', *gəsägäsä* (Č.En.Gt) 'travel fast' (13.3); *tä-razäzä* (Č.Gt) 'make the last will', *näzäbä* (Č) 'be flexible', *azänä* (Č.En.Gt) 'be sad' (13.7).

23.23. Gurage lexemes referring to Amhara material culture are likewise Amharic loanwords. Examples: *məsläne* (M) 'deputy', *dəgəs*, *dəggəs* (Gur) 'feast', *gəbbi* (Ms.Go.So.S.Z) 'compound', *addaraš* (M.So.W) 'main house', *əlfəň* (M.S.W) 'house for guests', *alga* (Gur) 'bed', *mäbrat* (Č.E.Gt.M) 'lamp', *sanqa* (Č.E.M.Ms) 'wooden door', *mästawät* (E.Gt.Go) 'mirror', *əğğäṭäbbab* (W) 'shirt', *čamma* (Gur) 'shoe'.

Gurage lexemes that do not refer to material life are also loanwords. Examples: *qäläm* (Gur) 'color', *amäl*, *amär* (Gur) 'habit, conduct', *aqəm* (En.Ed.M) 'power', *mälk*, *märk* (Gur) 'aspect, form', *adäga* (Č.En.Ed) 'accident', *mäkära* (Gur) 'misfortune', *gältu*, *gärtu* (Gur) 'ignorant', *agul*, *agur* (Gur) 'mean'.

23.24. Some Arabic loanwords undoubtedly came into Gurage through Amharic and could therefore be considered Amharic loanwords. This may be the case of *däräğa* (So) 'rank', *adäb* (En.Ed.Gt.M) 'good behavior', *har* (Gur) 'silk', *hakim* (Gur) 'physician', *babur bet* (Go) 'mill', *fʷäkärä* (Gur) 'boast', *qärši* (Č.E.Gt.M) 'silver, money, thaler', and others.

Arabic loanwords with retention of the initial *r* instead of the expected *n* in West Gurage (8.44) likewise came into Gurage through Amharic. Examples: *räkkäsä* (Ed) 'be cheap'; *rux* (Č.E), *rūx* (Gt) 'spirit'; *ruz* (Č.E. Ed), *rūz* (En.Ed) 'rice'.

23.25. There still remain many unanswered questions concerning the determination of Amharic loanwords. It is indeed difficult to decide whether lexemes such as *fäqädä* (Gur) 'allow', *addäfä* (Ms.Go) 'be dirty', *əda* (Z) 'debt', *ədme* (Z) 'age', *dəngəl* (M) 'virgin', and many others, are Amharic loanwords or not.

23.3 ARABIC LOANWORDS

There are about 190 Arabic loanwords in Gurage. Some Arabic loanwords came into Gurage through the intermediary of Amharic, others through Sidamo, still others came directly into Gurage. Considering the close relationship between East Gurage and Harari it is also possible that some Arabic loanwords have come into East Gurage through the intermediary of Harari. The dominant factor involved in the Arabic loanwords is the religion of Islam which is the religion of the Selṭi, Wolane, Ulbarag, Gogot and Masqan. Besides, the contact with the Arabs in the various language communities brought about the introduction of the Arabic loanwords in Gurage.[73]

In the present state of our knowledge it is difficult to establish with certainty from which Arabic dialect the loanwords have come into Gurage. Indeed, the number of Arabic loanwords in Gurage is relatively small and no definite answer can be given on the basis of the small number of loanwords. Also, our knowledge of the spoken Arabic dialects neighboring Ethiopia, such as Sudanese and the various dialects of southern Arabia is insufficient to give us a definite answer to the question. Finally, there is the fact that Gurage is linguistically at

[73] See J. S. Trimingham, *Islam in Ethiopia* (1952), pp. 185-7.

the crossroads of various speech communities and the origin of these loanwords is not necessarily to be sought in Gurage, but in the languages through which these loanwords came in Gurage, that is, Amharic, Harari and Sidamo, and for neither of these languages can we establish with certainty from which Arabic dialect the loanwords have come into them.

For the list of Arabic loanwords, see the Index of Arabic loanwords. For the phonetic treatment of the loanwords as well as for the various semantic fields in which the loanwords occur, see Leslau 1956c.

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ABBREVIATIONS OF PERIODICALS, LANGUAGES AND GRAMMATICAL TERMS

PERIODICALS

AION	Annali dell' Istituto Orientale di Napoli
BA	Beiträge zur Assyriologie und vergleichenden semitischen Sprachwissenschaft
BES	Bulletin of the Ethnological Society, University College of Addis Ababa
BO	Bibliotheca Orientalis
BSL	Bulletin de la Société de linguistique de Paris
BSOAS	Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African studies
GLECS	Comptes rendus du Groupe linguistique d'études chamito-sémitiques
GSAI	Giornale della Società asiatica italiana
HUCA	Hebrew Union College Annual
JA	Journal Asiatique
JAOS	Journal of the American Oriental Society
JES	Journal of Ethiopian studies
JNES	Journal of Near Eastern studies
JSS	Journal of Semitic studies
JTS	Journal of Theological studies
MUSJ	Mélanges de l'Université Saint Joseph
OLZ	Orientalistische Literaturzeitung
OS	Orientalia Suecana
REJ	Revue des études juives
RO	Rocznik Orientalistyczny
RSE	Rassegna di studi etiopici
RSO	Rivista degli studi orientali
VT	Vetus Testamentum
WZKM	Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes
ZA	Zeitschrift für Assyriologie
ZäS	Zeitschrift für die ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde
ZAW	Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft
ZDMG	Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft
ZS	Zeitschrift für Semitistik und verwandte Gebiete

LANGUAGES

Af.	Afar
Ag.	Agau
Akk.	Akkadian
Al.	Alaba
A-M	Azärnät-Mugo
Amh.	Amharic
Ar.	Arabic
Aram.	Aramaic
Arg.	Argobba
Arg.	Argobba
Aw.	Awiya (Awngi)
Ba, Bad.	Badditu
Bas	Basketo
Be.	Beğa
Bil.	Bilen
Bu, Bur.	Burği
Č.	Čaha
Da, Dar.	Darasa
Dem.	Dembya
E.	Eža
Ed.	Endegeň
En.	Ennemor
G.	Geez
Ga.	Gallinya (Galləňňa)
Gaf.	Gafat
Gim.	Gimira
Go.	Gogot
Gt.	Gyeto
Gur.	Gurage
Ğan.	Ğanğero
Had.	Hadiyya
Har.	Harari
Heb.	Hebrew
Ka.	Kafa
Kam.	Kambata
Kham.	Khamir
M.	Muher
Mh.	Mehri
Mo.	Moča
Ms.	Masqan
Om.	Ometo
Qab.	Qabenna
Qem.	Qemant
Qua.	Qwara
S.	Selṭi
Sa.	Saho
SAr.	Epigraphic South Arabic
SArg.	South Argobba
Sem.	Semitic
Sid.	Sidamo
So.	Soddo
Som.	Somali
Soq.	Soqoṭri
Syr.	Syriac
Šḫ.	Šḫauri
Šin.	Šinaša
Te.	Tigre (Təgre)
Ṭem.	Ṭəmbaro
Tna.	Tigrinya (Təgrəňňa)
Ug.	Ugaritic
W.	Wolane
Wol.	Wolamo
Z.	Zway
Za.	Zayse

GRAMMATICAL TERMINOLOGY

ʔ	laryngeal
add.	additions
C.	consonant
cp.	compare
fem.	feminine
lit.	literally
masc.	masculine
n.	noun
no.	number
pl.	plural
sg.	singular
v.	verb
V.	vowel

Etymological Section

VOWELS

ä (En.Ed.Gt) 'of, for, to'

ä+perfect (En) 'who' (relative)

see *yä*

ā (En) 'that'

Amh. *ya* 'that', Har. *yaʾ*; see also *yā* (S) 'here, take!'. For a possible reduction of *yā* to *ā* in Ennemor, cp. *yä* 'of' becoming *ä* in Ennemor

a *balä (Č.E.M.So), *ā barä* (Ed.Gt), *ã̄ barä* (En) 'open one's mouth'

lit. 'say a'; Amh. *a alä*, Te. *hah bela* 'be open'

e (Č) 'where?'

ay, in *täʾay* (Ed) 'whence?', lit. 'from (*tä*) where (*ay*)?'

Semitic: Heb. *ʾe*, *ʾayye*, Ug. *ʾy*, Akk. *ayya-ka(m)*; for Ethiopic, see *ete*, below

****e***, in *eš* (E) 'no!'

from *e-š* (enclitic); Sem. *ʾay*, *ʾi*, *e*: Heb. *ʾī*, Akk. *ay*, *e*; Ethiopic: G.Te. *ʾi*, Tna. *ʾay*, Amh. *yälläm* 'there is not' against *allä* 'there is'

-e (Č), *yä--e* (Č), *ä--i* (En), *ä--i* (Ed.Gt) 'toward, in the direction of, the place of'

imperfect+ *e* (Č) 'in order that'

while it is true that one would expect the element *-e*, *-i* (as well as *-ät*,*-än*, see below) to be of nominal origin (Polotsky 1938: 158, n.1) there is little likelihood of its being the case in the above mentioned dialects

ə̃̄ (En.Ed.Gt), *ī* (So) 'yes'

see *yi*

ī (So) 'yes'

see *ə̃̄*, *yi*

ī (S) 'that'

in *baʾī wäqt* (S) 'then', lit. 'at (*bä*) that (*ī*) time (*wäqt*)'; *läʾī* (S) 'therefore', lit. 'for (*lä*) that (*ī*)'

see *yī*

-i (Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z) 'the'

in Cushitic: Sa. Af. *-ī* is a demonstrative

-i, in *ä--i* (En.Ed.Gt) 'toward, in the direction of, the place of'

see *-e*

o (Č) 'oh!'

G. *ʾo*, Amh. *-o*

ō (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Z) 'yes'

G. Te. *ʾuhu*, *ʾoho* 'yes'; see also *yō*

-u (Č.E.Ms.Z) 'he is'

u *balä (Go.So.W), *ū *balä* (Ms.S.Z), *ūʾū barä*, *huʾū barä* (Ed), *wu barä* (Ms), *awuwu barä* (En) 'shout, shout for help, scream, make noise, roar, bark'

ūt (S.W), *ūta* (Z), *wutta* (Ms), *ūʾūtä* (Ed) 'shouting for help, shout, noise arising mainly from shouting'

Semitic: Ar. *ʾawā* 'shout, howl', Syr. *ʿĕwå*; Ethiopic: G. *ʿawyäwä*, *wäw(w)əʿa*, Tna. *ʿaway bälä*, *ʿaw bälä*, *waʿ bälä*, Te. *wäwʿa*, *wäʿa*, Gaf. *yäyä*, Har. *aw bāya*, Amh. *u-u alä*; also in Cushitic: Ṭem. *oʾe*, Kam. *ʾoʾo*, Bil. *wāʿy*. See also *(a)wäyyä*, *wəxwəx barä*, *um bālä*

VOWELS

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in Cushitic: Sa. Af. *-ī* is a demonstrative

-i, in *ä—i* (En.Ed.Gt) 'toward, in the direction of, the place of'

see *-e*

o (Č) 'oh!'

ä›ä (W), **ã›ã̃** (M) 'no!'

Tna. *yaya* 'no!'; also in Cushitic: Beğa *a›a*

ä›a barä- (Gt) 'feel like vomiting'

onomatopoetic

e›ä (En.Ed) 'close' (v.)

represents *äčä* (see below) with *č:›* (14.3)

e›ä (En) 'tree'

represents *äčä* (see below) with *č:›* (14.3)

e›ä (En) 'crunch'
e›ä- (En.Ed) 'be sick, feel pain'
atē›ä (Ed), *ate›ä* (En) 'hurt, nurse'

represents *aq'ä* with *q':›* (14.1); *e›ä-* (impersonal) means literally 'it crunches (me)', hence 'be sick, feel pain'. For *atē›ä* 'nurse' from *e›ä-* 'be sick', cp. Amh. *ammämä-* 'be sick', *astammämä* 'nurse', that is, 'take care of a sick person'. See also *i›ina*

ã›ã̃ (M) 'no!'

see *ä›ä*

ĩ›ĩ (En.Ed) 'behind, backwards'
tĩ› (En) 'afterwards, later on'
tä---ĩ›ĩ (Ed), *tä---ĩ›i* (En) 'behind, after'
ĩ›ĩniyä (En) 'backwards'

represents *anq'ä* (see below) with *ĩ* for nasalized *an-* (1.32) and *›:q* (14.1)

ū›ū barä (Ed) 'shout, shout for help, scream, bellow'

see *u *balä*

a›äḇä (En) 'wash'

represents *aṭäbä* (see below) with *ṭ:›* (14.2)

i›ibara fäčä (En), *i›ibara fäčä* (Gt) 'kind of bird'

lit. 'that finishes (eats up) the dung' even though morphologically *i›ibara* stands for *ä›ibara* and means 'that of the dung'; see *ibara, fäčä,* and *yəbara fäğğä*

a›abariyä (En.Gt) 'cattle that became lean in the dry season, coffee nipped by frost and picked during the dry season'
a›abariyä waga (En.Gt) 'cattle that becomes lean in the dry season'

for *ä›abariyä,* from *abar* 'dry season' with the adjectival morphemes *ä–(ə)yä*; see *waga*

ä›äčäğ (Gt) 'branch'

lit. 'the hand (*äğ*) of the tree (*ä›äčä*)'; see *äčä*

a›id (W) 'money given to the woman's first husband by the man whom she marries if she is not formally divorced'

represents *aqid* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1)

e›äd (En.Ed) 'place'
wā e›äd (En) 'here', lit. 'that (*wā*) place (*e›äd*)'
wačč›ädi (Ed) 'here'
hə'nə ädi (Ed) 'everywhere', lit. 'every (*hə'nə*) place'

see *e›ät;* for *t:d,* see 7.14

e›ädä, e›edä (En.Gt), *o›odä* (Gt) 'tell, inform'

see *ewädä*

o›odä (Gt), see *e›ädä*

ä›ädār (Ed) 'overnight stay, overnight, the spending of the night'

lit. 'that of (*ä*) spending the night (*ädār*)'; see *addärä*

ä›ã̃fʷ ba›ašä (Ed) 'disease caused by the urine of the bird'

lit. 'disease (*ba›ašä*) from (*ä*) the bird (*ã̃fʷ*)'

ä›ã̃fʷ nəgus (Ed) 'kind of bird'

lit. 'king (*nəgus*) of (*ä*) the birds (*ã̃fʷ*)'

ẽ›ẽfä (En), *e›ẽffä* (Ed) 'embrace, hug, brood'

represents *anqäfä* with *ẽ* for nasalized *an* (1.32) and *›:q* (14.1)

ə›ã̃fʷäčari (En) 'section of the house from the entrance to the central pillar'

for *ä›ã̃fʷäčari,* from *ã̃fʷäča* (see below) with *ä-* and the suffix *ar-i* (directional)

ə›ã̃fʷäčay (En.Gt), same meaning as above

for *ä›ã̃fʷäča-i* from *ã̃fʷäča* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---i* (directional); for *a-i >y,* see 1.44

a›ã̃fʷäxä (En), *ä›ã̃fʷäxä* (Gt) 'right now, immediately'

from *ä-ã̃fʷ-(ä)xä,* lit. 'like' (*ä---xä*) a bird (*ã̃fʷ*)'

i›ifti (Ed) 'before, ahead, forward, in front of'

from *ä---ift-i;* see *ift*

a›agdatay (Gt) 'section of the house near the partition'

for *ä›agdata-i,* from *agdata* (see below) and the directional morphemes *ä–i*; for *a-i >y,* see 1.44

a›agare› (En), *ä›agare›* (Ed), *a›agäray* (Gt) 'herd, cattle guarded in turn'

for *ä-aga (agä)- are› (äray),* lit. 'the cattle (*are›, äray*) of (*ä*) the turn (*aga, agä*)'

ä›ägri (En) 'foot of bed, grassy place for cattle behind the plantation'

from *äga̱r* 'foot' (see below) and the directional morphemes *ä---i*

a›ağa- (En) 'apart'

see *ağa*

ē›äğ (En) 'branch'

for *ä-e›ä-äğ,* lit. 'the hand' (*äğ*) of (*ä*) the tree (*e›ä*)'

ä›äğäwäka (Gt) 'special locality used as a meeting place of the Gurages'

for *ä-äğäwäka,* lit. 'that (the place of) the public matters' (see *ğokka*)

a›axər (Ed) 'equal, accurate'

imperfect of *›kl* (see below), lit. 'it is equal'

a›əm (M) 'means, power, strength'

represents *aqəm* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1)

a›ə̃m̱ (En) 'bone'

represents *aṭəm* (see below) with *ṭ:›* (14.2)

e›ẽm̱ä (Ed), *ē›ẽm̱ä* (En) 'taste good, have flavor, be sweet'
atē›ẽm̱ä (Ed) 'find out the taste of food or drink'

represents *ṭamä* (see below) with *ṭ:›* (14.2)

ẽ›ẽm̱ä (En) 'entice, coax'

represents *äṭämä* (see below) with *ṭ:›* (14.2)

a›ambərwäd (En) 'woman who sells cabbage'

for *ä-›amḇərwäd,* from *ambər* 'cabbage' (see below) with the morphemes *ä---wäd* (feminine marker for profession)

a›ambərəyä (Gt), *a›ambərəyät* (En) 'woman who sells cabbage'

for *ä›ambərəyä(t),* from *ambər* 'cabbage' with the morphemes *ä---yä, yät* (marker for profession)

i›imbiyä (En.Gt) 'one who cries easily'

for *ä-əmba (imba)-əyä,* from *əmba* 'tear' with the adjectival morphemes *ä---(ə)yä*

a›ã̃m̱ã̃dāriyä (En), *a›am̱ã̃dariyä* (Gt) 'coffee beans caused to fall by frost, coffee of inferior quality'

for *ä-am̱ã̃dar-iyä,* from *am̱ã̃dar* 'frost' with the adjectival morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

a›amäl, a›amäl›ar (Ed) 'just a bit'

for *ä-amäl-›ar*

a›amär (En.Gt) 'just a bit'

for *ä-amär;* represents *amäl* with *l:r* (8.25)

ə›əm̱ã̃r qəṭär (Gt), *ə›ə̃m̱ār kä›är* (En) 'kind of grass'

lit. 'the leaf (*qəṭär, kä›är*) of (*ä>ə*) the donkey (*əmār*)'

ə›əm̱ã̃r sox (Gt), *ə›ə̃m̱ār sox* (Ed) 'kind of grass'

lit. 'the thorn (*sox*) of (*ä>ə*) the donkey (*əmār*)'

ə›əmmātiyä (Gt) 'an only child'

from *əmmāt* (see below) with the morphemes *ä(>ə)---(i)yä*

ā›ə̃m̱əyä (En) 'bony, strong'

for *ä-a›ə̃m̱-əyä,* from *a›ə̃m̱* 'bone' and the adjectival morphemes *ä---(ə)yä*

ä›ənna (M), see *i›ina*

a›an (Ed) 'handle of an ax'

coming from *aṭan* (for *ṭ:›,* see 14.2) < **aṭar* (for *n:r,* see 8.33) < *ənṭar* (with nasalized *ṭ*); see *ənṭar*

***a›änä**, in *atā›änä* (Ed) 'perfume' (v.)

represents *aṭänä* (see below), with *ṭ:›* (see 14.2)

i›ina (En), *i›inä* (Ed), *ä›ənna* (M) 'ache, pain'

from *aq'ä* (see below) with the abstract ending *-ən(n)a;* see also *e›ä-,* above

a›andəryä (En.Gt) 'one who plays the drum'

for *ä-andəryä,* from *andər* 'drum' (see below) with the morphemes *ä---yä*

ə›ənk'ak'əyä (En.Ed) 'one who has a scab'

for *ä›ənk'ak'əyä,* from *ənk'ak'ä* 'scab' (see below) with the adjectival morphemes *ä---(ə)yä*

i›inām (Ed) 'sick, ill'

from *i›ina* (see above) with the adjectival morpheme *-ām*

a›ans (Ed) 'less'

lit. 'it is less', imperfect of *anäsä* (see below)

ĩ›ĩniyä (En) 'backwards'

from *ĩʾĩ* (see above) with the directional morpheme *-niyä*

aʾär (En,M), *aʾar* (Go), *aʾər* (Ed) 'big stomach of ruminants'

represents *aqär* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

aʾärä (En.Ed), *eʾärä* (Ed) 'be short'
eʾir (En), *iʾir* (Ed) 'short'

represents *aṭärä* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2)

aʾärä (En), *oʾorä* (Ed) 'make a fence'
uʾur (Ed), *oʾur* (En) 'fence'

represents *aṭärä* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2)

ãʾãrä (En) 'perfume' (v.)

represents *aṭänä* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2) and *n:r* (8.33)

aʾar (En) 'thing'

represents *qal* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1), *l:r* (8.25); see also *ʾar*. The form *aʾar* (with initial *a*) is found in special combinations as in *ənsi aʾar* (see *anäsä*), *qäri aʾar*

ãʾãr (En) 'stick, rod'

for **aṭar* (for *ṭ:ʾ*, see 14.2) from *ənṭar* (see below) with nasalized *ṭ* (8.81)

aʾər (Ed) 'big stomach of ruminants'

see *aʾär*

eʾärä (Ed) 'be short'

see *aʾärä*, above

oʾorä (Ed) 'make a fence'

see *aʾärä*, above

äʾärādəyä (En) 'night watchman, guard'

from *ʾärãd* (see below) with the morphemes *ä--əyä*

aʾərām (Ed) 'one who has a big stomach'

from *aʾər* (see above) with the suffix *-ām*

äʾäräṭ gaʾat (Ed) 'fourth day of the *mäsqäl*-feast'

lit. 'the day of slaughtering (the cow)'; see *arräṭä*, *gaʾat*

äʾäray ifte (Gt) 'section of the house in the front of the cowshed'

lit. 'the front (*ifte*) of (*ä*) the cows (*äray*)'

ãʾärəyä (En) 'one who has a big stomach'

for *ä(>a)-aʾarəyä*, from *aʾär* (see above) with the morphemes *ä--(ə)yä*; for *a-a>ã*, see 1.29

əʾəsãdi (En.Ed) 'section of the house near the fireplace'

for *ä-əsãd-i*, from *əsãd* 'fire' with the directional morphemes *ä--i*

əʾəsãte (Gt) 'section of the house near the fireplace'

for *ä-əsat-e*, from *əsat* 'fire' (see below) with the directional morphemes *ä--e*

iʾisãt ärḇãt (Gt) 'butterfly'

for *ä-isãt ärḇãt*, lit. 'supper (*ärḇãt*) of the fire (*iʾisãt*)'

eʾät (Gt), *eʾäd* (En.Ed), *et* (W), *ẽt* (S) 'place'
eʾät eʾät eppä (Gt), *eʾäd eʾäd epä, eppä* (En.Ed) 'put in order', lit. 'make (put in) place'
ha eʾäd (Ed) 'toward here' (see *ha*)

Har. *attãy* 'place', South-Arg. *atta*; perhaps also Ga. *edde*

ũʾũtä (Ed) 'noise'

from *ũʾũ barä* (see above) with the abstract morpheme *-tä*

aʾateḇätiyä (Gt) 'finger ring'

for *äʾateḇätiyä*, from *ateḇät* 'finger' (see below) with the morphemes *ä--(ə)yä*

äʾätäxä (En) 'of what kind?'

lit. 'like what?', from *ät* 'which?' with the morphemes *ä--xä* 'like'

aʾitay (S) 'those'

see *attay*

aʾäwä (Ed) 'wash'

represents *aṭäbä* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2) and *-äbä* >**äḇä* >*äwä* (4.11)

aʾõw (Ed) 'bone'

represents *aṭəm* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2) and *m>w* (4.31)

aʾõwām (Ed) 'strong, powerful, vigorous'

from *aʾõw* (see above) with the suffix *-ām*

aʾayəm̲ čəza (Gt), *aʾayəm̲ uza* (En) 'kind of grass'

lit. 'medicament (*čəza, uza*) of (*ä>a*) milk (*ayəm̲*)'

ab (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *aḇ* (En.Gt), *aḇi* (So), *ãbu* (Z), *abot* (S), *abbä, aḇot* (W), *aw* (Č.E.Ed) 'father, owner'

aw ũngoroʾ (Ed) 'cock', lit. 'male chicken' (see *ũngoroʾ*)
aba (Č.Gt), *ãba* (En.Ed), *abba* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *abbä* (W), *ãbbo* (S), *abbəbba, abbəbbo, abbəbbəyye* (So) 'father!'
abbäddi (W) 'father!', lit. 'my father'
abba (E.Ed.M.Go), *abi* (Č), *abbi* (E), *ãbi* (En.Gt) 'form of address to an elder brother or to an elderly male person'
aḇaʾaga (En.Gt), *aḇaga* (Gt) 'herd, cattle tended in turn, domestic animals', lit. 'owner of turn' (see *aga*)
abot wold, abotold (So), *abot wäld, abʷät wäld* (Go), *abot wäld* (Ms), *abot wold* (S.W) 'relatives on the father's side'

Semitic: Ar. *ʾab* 'father'; Ethiopic: G.Te.Tna. *ʾab*, Amh. *abbat*, Gaf. *abʷä*, Arg. *aw*, Har. *ãw*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *abba*. See also *abba, abač, habot*

abä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *aḇä* (Gt) 'give, allow, permit'

see *wabä*

abbä (Ed) 'Sunday'

also in Qab. Al. Kam. *abbá-ta* 'Sunday', lit. 'the big one' from *abbéʾ* 'exceed, be abundant'; Tna. *ʿabbay* 'Sunday', lit. 'the big one', Te. *sämbät ʿabbay*; from Semitic: Heb. *ʿby* 'be thick'; Ethiopic: G. *ʿabyä* 'be big', Tna. *ʿabäyä*, Te. *ʿaba*, Amh. *t-abbäyä* 'be proud'

aba, abba, aḇi, ãbu; see *ab*

abba (So), *abbo* (Go) 'leopard, tiger'

a taboo expression meaning originally 'o father!'; see *ab*

abba čäggʷarre (Ms.So) 'caterpillar'

see *čäggʷarre*

abba čäggarre (So) 'hyena'

see *čäggarre*

abba gorba (So) 'animal disease'

see *gorba*

abba sanga (E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *aba sanga* (Č) 'a fatal disease of animals and people'

Amh. *abba sänga* 'a sudden disease'

abba sänga (So) 'distinguished person, nobleman'

Amh. *abba sänga* 'chef d'un petit district qui, chaque année, devait payer comme impôt un gros boeuf gras' (Baeteman 1929: 216); see *sänga*, below

abbi (W), *babbi* (W), *abbet, aṗṗet, haṗṗet* (S), *babbet* (W) 'there, in that direction'

Semitic: Heb. *po(h)* 'here', Soq. *bo*, Mh. *bû*. See also *ibbi* for the differentiation of far and near

aḇʷä (Go), *awä* (En.Ed.Gt.M), *äwa* (Č), *əwa* (E) 'dew'

G. *həbo*, Tna. *hubo*

abʷe (En), *ebe* (Č.E) 'form of address used by friends'

see *ebäbiyä*

eb (Č.E) 'milk' (n.)

from **alib>eb* by palatalization of *l*, from *aläbä* 'milk' (v.); for *eb* from *alib*, see 8.62

eb afʷänä (Č), *eb afʷännä* (E.M) 'bush with a white sap'

lit. 'it produced (*afʷänä*) milk (*eb*)'; see *(a)fʷänä*

ebbä (E.M.Ms), *eppä* (En), *epä* (Č), *aypä* (Gt), *ebbäʷh* **balä* (Go.Ms), *ambe* (S.W), *ambeʾu* **balä* (S.W) 'refuse, disobey'

Semitic: Ar. *ʾabã* (*ʾby*) 'refuse', SAr. *ʾby*; Ethiopic; G.Tna. *ʾabäyä*, Te. *ʾaba*; G. *ʾəmbi* 'no!', Tna. *ʾəmbi*, *ʾənbi*, Amh. *əmbi*; also in Cushitic: Qua. Bil. *embiy*, Qem. *enbīy*. On Heb. *ʾăḇå* (*ʾby*) 'want, desire' as well as on this root meaning 'want, desire' in some Arabic dialects, see D. Cohen 1970:3

(t)ebbä- (E) 'succeed'

see *epä*

eba (Ms) 'kind of tree'
perhaps Tna. *ʾabe* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 228)

ebe (Č.E), see *abʷe*

əbba čorä (Ms), *əbba ṭorä* (Go), *əbbä ṭäwwärä* (So), 'carry, carry a child on the back'

Amh. *əmbubu alä* 'carry a child on the back', Te. *hanbəʾa*; Te. *ʿaba* 'load' is considered by Littmann-Höfner 1962: 469 a loanword from Ar. *ʿibʾ*, pl. *aʿbãʾ*

ibbi (W), *ibbə-š, hibbə-š, hiṗṗə-š* (S), *bibbi, bibbet* (W) 'here, in this direction'

see *abbi*, above. Note the differentiation of *abbi* (with *a*) for 'far' against *ibbi* (with *i*) for 'near'

oba (Ms) 'malaria'

represents *wäba,* with *wä-* becoming *o* (4.51)

obb balä (W) 'attempt, try, try out, test'

represents *wäb(b) *balä,* with *wä* > *o* (4.51)

äḇä› (En) 'inflation, furuncle'

from *abäṭä* 'swell' (see below) with *ṭ:›* (14.2)

abe›a (So), *yämʷäyät abə›ä* (Go) 'head of the *mʷäyät*-association'

perhaps in connection with *ab* 'father, owner'

äbä›äbä› (Ed) 'form of greeting used by the Fuga'

Amh. *abbabba, abbabbaye* 'papa!', from *ab* 'father'

aḇa›aga (En.Gt), *aḇaga* (Gt) 'domestic animals, cattle guarded in turn'

lit. 'the owner (*aḇa*) of the turn (*aga*)'; see *ab*

abä›aṭ (M) 'master of the house, husband'

represents *abäqaṭ* with *q:›* (14.1)

äḇä›iyä (En) 'one who has a furuncle'

for *ä-äḇä›-iyä,* from *äḇä›* 'furuncle' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *ä--(i)yä*

äbab (So), see *əbab*

abbəbba, abbəbbo (So) 'father!'

Amh. *abbabba,* from *ab* 'father' (see above)

ebbäbä (Ms.Go), *ibbäbä* (So), *ambäbä* (Z) 'bloom, blossom, flower' (v.)
abäba (Ms.Go), *abäbo* (So), *ambäba* (Z) 'flower' (n.)

Semitic: Heb. *›eḇ* 'shoot, bud', Akk. *inbu*; Ethiopic: Tna. *ʿəmbaba* 'flower' (n.), *ḥanbäbä* 'flower' (v.), Te. *ʿəmboba,* Amh. Arg. Gaf. *abäba;* also in Cushitic: Qem. *abäb,* Sa.Af. *ambab,* Ga. *habābō.* Brockelmann 1950:31 wrongly considers Semitic-Ethiopic a Cushitic loanword

əbab (M.Go), *äbab* (So), *əmbab* (W), *əmbāb* (Z), *imbab* (S), *äwāw* (Ed) 'serpent, snake'

Semitic: Ar. *ḥubāb;* Ethiopic: Amh. *əbab,* Arg. *həwaw,* Gaf. *əḇaḇʷä,* Har. *ḥubāb;* perhaps to be derived from Te. *ḥabba* 'wind, curve'

ibbäbä (So), see *ebbäbä*

ababälä (W), *ababbälä* (Ed.M.Go), *ibābälä* (S) 'entice, coax'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥāḇal* 'act corruptly against', Ar. *ḫabala,* Akk. *ḫabālu*; Ethiopic: G. *ḥabälä, ḥabläyä* 'act corruptly or viciously', Tna. *ḥabälä* 'cheat', Amh. *abbälä* 'coax, entice', Har. *ḥibābäla*

(t)äbabbärä (Ms), *təbabbärä* (So) 'be united, be joined'

reduplicative *tä-* stem of *abbärä* (see below)

äbabut (Go.So), *əbabut* (Ms), *əmbabt* (W), *əmbābut* (Z), *äḇawt* (Gt), *äwawt* (Č.Ed), *əwawət* (E.M.) 'roundworm'

from Cushitic: Kam. *hobābúta* 'worm living in the dung of cattle', Moča *huḇātto*

ababayyu (Z) 'great-grandfather, great-grandchild'

from *ab-ab* 'father's father' extended to the great-grandfather. For 'grandfather' cp. Amh. *abbabba,* lit. 'father's father', but cp. also Ga. *abbābayyū* 'ancestor'. In Gallinya, too, the grandfather and grandchild have the same term (see Haberland 1963:111).

abbəbbəyye (So) 'father!'

see *ab, abbəbba*

ebäbiyä (E) 'friend (boy), companion'
abʷe (En), *ebe* (Č.E) 'form of address to a friend (boy)'

also in Cushitic: Had. *abayyuwa.* There is perhaps a connection between this root and Č. *ebäy* 'male relatives of the clan'

əbabəžžä (W), *ibābəžža* (S) 'small stomach of ruminants'

abač (W), *abāč* (S), *obač* (Z) 'male, son, boy, *courageous, brave, hero'

Har. *abōč* 'male, husband, courageous, brave'; undoubtedly related to the Semitic root *›b* 'father > male' (see *ab,* above). For the ending *-ač, -āč,* see also Har. *indōč* 'woman'

äḇäčä (En) 'the youngest child in the family, the last-born'

see *yämärčä,* with *m* > **m̲* > *ḇ,* and *rč* > *č* (17.7)

əbbačä (Go) 'inflation, furuncle'

from *abäṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ*

abädä (S) 'be heavy'

from *käbbädä, häbädä* (see below) with loss of *h* (10.2)

aḇād (En.Gt) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person'

undoubtedly from Ar. *ʿabd* 'slave, servant'; cp. Ga. *garbiččа* 'spirit', lit. 'slave' (Haberland 1963:512)

abbäddi (W) 'father!'

undoubtedly 'my father' (from *ab,* above), but *-ddi* is the possessive suffix pronoun in Soddo and not in Wolane

ibād (S), *ibad* (W) 'prayer'

from Ar. *ʿibād*

abädgär (Č.E), *aḇädgär* (En.Gt), *awädgär* (Ed) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person'

from Al. *abädgar*

ebädämmʷä (Go) 'kind of grass'

abädän (S) 'always'

from Ar. *›abada(n)* 'always'; also in Har. *abadan* meaning mostly 'never', Te. *›abädä*

ebʷedärä (Ms) 'mat made of fiber and rope and used to eat upon'

see *yəbʷedärä*

abdoyye (So) 'form of address to a friend (girl)'

from Had. *abdoyye*

aḇaga (Gt) 'domestic animals, cattle'

lit. 'the owner (*aḇ*) of the turn (*aga*)', that is, the cattle guarded in turn; see also *aḇa›aga*

abägʷäda (Č.E.M), *aḇägʷäda* (En), *abägʷädä* (Ed), *abogäda* (Gt), *abägodä* (S), *abogodo* (W) 'friend (boy), companion'
abägʷädənät (Č), *abogädnät* (Gt), *abägʷädənnät* (E.M), *aḇägʷädənäd* (En), *abägʷädnäd* (Ed) 'friendship'

also in Cushitic: Had. Qab. *abogoda* 'friend'; probably to be connected with Amh. *gʷad* 'company, group', *abägʷäda* would then mean 'of the same group' corresponding to Amh. *balägʷadd*

abbagada (M), *abagada* (C) 'military rank'

from Cushitic: Ga. *abba gadā* 'ceremonial chief of the Gada system' (for which see Haberland 1963: 187); is undoubtedly to be identified with Gurage *abägaz* (see below)

abägʷädən(n)ät (Č.E.M), *abogädnät* (Gt), *aḇägʷädənäd* (En), *abägʷädnäd* (Ed) 'friendship'

from *abägʷäda* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät, -näd*

abbagurä (W) 'kind of tree'

from Cushitic: Ga. *abbā gurrā* 'hare', lit. 'father of ears', Kam. *abbāgure.* Strelcyn 1973: no. 192 records *gura* 'hare' as name of tree

abägaz (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), *aḇägaz* (En.Gt.So), *abägāz* (Ed.S) 'military rank'

lit. 'father of the military expedition'; Amh. *abägaz,* Tna. *›abägaz.* See *ab, gaz,* and *abbagada.*

abgaz ebo (M) 'shouts of joy when the ark (*tabot*) is taken out of the church'

abägʼar (Č.E), *aḇäg̃ʼär* (En), *aṃäg̃ʼar, aṃäg̃ʼära* (Gt), *awäg̃ʼär* (Ed) 'wild pig'

abäğä (Č.E.En.M), *aḇäğa* (Gt) 'kind of tree'

perhaps Amh. *amäğa,* with change of labials (4.34)

abʷäğäde, abuğäde (Go), *abuğädi* (M) 'kind of cotton, kind of toga, *linen'

from Ar. *abūgidi* 'cloth bearing the imprint of a goat or kid' (suggested by R. B. Serjeant), Sudanese-Arabic *abu dagīg* 'kind of white cloth' (with metathesis); also in Te. Tna. *›abuğädid,* Amh. *abuğädid, abuğädi,* Ga. *abuğadi*

ebbäʷh *balä (Go.Ms) 'refuse, disobey'

see *ebbä*

äbähräč (Ed) 'first-born'

from *ä-bähər-äč* (see *bälːər, äč*)

abährar (Ms), *abährār* (S) 'minstrel'

lit. 'the owner (*ab*) of the *kərar*-musical instrument'; *k* of *kərar* became *h* in postvocalic position (see 5.23)

äbixʼəxa (En) 'food brought to the house of mourning'

lit. 'the water (*əxa*) of mourning (*ä-bixʼä*)'

äbälo (So), see *ebälo*

abal (So) 'member (of an organization)'
abalənnät (So) 'membership'

G.Tna. *›abal* 'member of body', Amh. *abal* 'member of an organization'

abəlle (Ms.Go.So.S.W), *ablela* (M) 'outdoors, outside of the house, *open space, plain'

from Cushitic: Had. *abūlla* 'field', Qab. Ṭem. Al. *abilli;* Had. also *ablela*

abol (M.So), *abūl* (Z) 'first steeping of coffee'

Amh. *abol,* from Ar. *ʾawwāl* 'first' (see *awwäl,* below) with *w* becoming *b*. For the name of six steepings of coffee in Tigre, see Littmann-Höfner 1962:155 under *räʾasä*. For *w*>*b,* see 21.1

ebälä (W), *ēbälä* (S) 'plane wood'

from Cushitic: Kam. *hēballo*

ebälo (Ms.Go.S.W), *ebalä* (Ed), *äbälo* (So), *äbäləyä* (M), *əbälāt* (Z), *ebäryä* (Č), *ebärəyä* (E.En.Gt), *ebäre* (E) 'so-and-so'

Har. *ḥēbäl;* from Cushitic: Ga. *abalū,* Som. *habel,* Sid. **ebälo*

obolu (Z) 'big boat'

from Cushitic: Ga. *ōbōlo, hōbōlo,* Baiso *obole,* Sid. *howolo.* The derivation of Ga. *ōbōlo* from Ar. *ǧalba* as suggested by Haberland 1963:696 is unlikely. Besides, I do not find Amh. *yabala, ǧabala* as recorded by Haberland *ib.*

ablela (M) 'plain, grazing field, meadow'

see *abəlle,* above

əbälēn gəzz (S) 'food'

lit. 'thing (*gəzz*) that one eats (*əbälēn*)'; see *bäla*

abalənnät (So) 'membership'

from *abal* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät*

iblīs (S), *ilbis* (W) 'evil spirit'

from Ar. *ʾiblīs* of Greek origin (Jeffery 1938:47); also in Te. *ʾabliš,* Tna. *ʾablis,* Ga. *ilbisa*

əbälāt (Z) 'so-and-so'

from *ebälo* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

oblət (Z) 'food'

noun derived from *bäla* 'eat' (see below)

ebäləyä (M) 'so-and-so'

from *ebälo* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä*

abna (Č), *aḇna* (En), *abənna* (E), *aṃna* (Gt), *awnä* (Ed) 'wife's father-in-law'

seems to contain the element *ab* 'father' (see above)

eban (M.Go), *ebar* (Č.E), *ayḇar* (Gt), *ayḇar, aywar* (Ed), *eman* (Go) 'without'

to be explained by the negative *e, ay,* and *ban,* an abbreviated form of *banä* 'he was' used as an auxiliary (see *banä,* below). For the abbreviated form *ban* from *banä,* cp. Amh. *näbbär* for *näbbärä.* Cohen 1931:208 explains it the same way, but his transcription of the various elements differs from mine. Rundgren, *OS* 3 (1954). 27-30 analyzes *eban* into *e* (negative) + *ba* (=*bo* 'there is' in Geez) +*n* (demonstrative negative), but the Gurage dialects (unlike Tigrinya cited by Rundgren) do not have a negative suffix *-n.* See also *alman.*

äḇanaka (En.Gt) 'clavicle'

represents *bärranga* (see below) with *r:n* (8.45) and *gg* >**gg* >*k* (13.3)

abankasa (Č.E), *abänkəssa* (M), *aḇänkasa* (Gt) 'pretext'

see *(a)bnäkkäsä*

äḇänätəyä (Gt) 'bald'

from *bänät* (see below) with the adjectival morphemes *ä--(ə)yä*

əbbuq balä (So) 'take a mouthful of liquid'

əbbuqat (So) 'mouthful of liquid'

from *ambuq *balä* (see below) >*əbbuq* (17.7)

abaqālo (S) 'shoot of plant or tree'

see *bäqälä,* below

əbbuqat (So) 'mouthful of liquid'

from *əbbuq* (see above) with the suffix *-at*

abäqaṭ (Č.E.M), *abäqāṭ* (Ed), *aḇäqāṭ* (En.Gt), *abäʾat* (M) 'master of the house, husband, *well-to-do and known man'

abäqaṭ məs (Č.E.M), *aḇäqāṭ məs* (En), *aḇäqāṭ məs* (Gt) 'a well-to-do man'

composed of *ab, abä* 'father, owner' and *qaṭ;* see *məs*

äbbʷər (M), *äbbur* (So), *əbbur* (Go) 'bad, evil, wicked'

əbbur walä (Go) 'mistreat, ill-treat, offend' (see *walä*)

Tna. *ʾabär* 'vice, defect'

abbärä (So), *at(ə)babbärä* (Ms) 'join, unite'

täbabbärä (Ms), *təbabbärä* (So) 'be joined, be united'

bäbra (So) 'together' (from *bä-äbra*)

həbrät (So) 'cooperation'

wättəbabär (So) 'cooperation'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥāḇar* 'be united, join with'; Ethiopic: G. *ḥabärä,* Tna. *ḥabärä,* Te. *ḥabra,* Amh. *abbärä.* See also *mabär*

abar (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), *aḇar* (En.Gt.So), *abār* (S.Z), *awar* (Ed) 'dry season'

yabariyä (E), *yabariyä (yabarəyä) waga* (Č.M), *aʾaḇariyä* (Gt), *aʾaḇariyä waga* (En.Gt) 'cattle that became lean in the dry season'

yabariyä (Č.E), *yabarəyä* (M), *aʾaḇariyä* (En) 'coffee nipped by frost and picked during the dry season'

yabariyä (Č.Ed) 'loan of coffee made in the rainy season and given back in the dry season'

G. *ʿabrä* 'be dry (land)', Te. *ʿabra* 'become waste', *ʿabar* 'dryness', Tna. *ʿabärä* 'become meager, become dry', Har. *abār* 'famine'; also in Cushitic: Som. *abār* 'dry season, famine', Bil. *abär* 'dryness', Ga. *abar* 'famine'; with metathesis perhaps also Heb. *ʿărāḇā* 'desert'. See also *abarəyät.*

abbar (E), see *abər*

abār-ən sāno (Z) 'curse, insult' (v.)

Har. *ḥabār* 'curse' (n.); from Cushitic: Som. *habār* 'curse', Ga. Sa. Af. *abār*

abər (Č.E), *aḇər* (En.Gt), *abbar, abbarəyä* (E), *awər* (Ed) 'young person or animal in his prime'

Semitic: Heb. *ʾabbīr* 'strong', Akk. *abāru* 'be strong', Ug. *ʾibr* 'young steer'; also in Cushitic: Sa. *abīr* 'giant'

abro (W) 'kind of tree'

perhaps Amh. *abʷar* 'kind of sycamore'; from Ga. *habru, abru, harbū* 'sycamore'

ebäre (E), *ebäro* (C) 'so-and-so'

represents *ebälo* (see above) with *l:r* (see 8.25)

ebar (Č.E) 'without'

represents *eban* (see above) with *n:r* (see 8.33)

əber (W), *əbēr* (S) 'grandfather, grandmother'

see *ībīri,* below

əbbur (Go), see *äbbʷər*

ibara (En.Ms), *iḇara* (Gt), *yəbara* (Č.E.M.Go.So) 'fresh dung of cow'

perhaps from Cushitic: Bil. *äg*ʷ*ära* 'dung of cow' with *g*ʷ>*w* (6.3)>*b* (21.1). See also *yəbara fäǧǧä*

ibīrī (Z) 'be old (person, object)'

ibīrəna (Z) 'old age'

əber (W), *əbēr* (S) 'grandfather, grandmother'

Semitic: Soq. *ʿabreh* 'old age'; Ethiopic: G. *ʾəber, ʿəber* 'old lady, grandmother', Te. *ʿabbära* 'become old', Gaf. *barä;* also in Cushitic: Ga. *bēra* 'old woman', Sa. *bara* 'old man', Had. *ebēra* 'old'. Praetorius, *ZDMG* 47, 312 considers it a Cushitic loanword. The connection with Tna. *ʿabär* 'lack, defect' suggested by Littmann-Höfner 1962:366 is doubtful. There is no connection between G. *ʾəber* and Semitic *ʾarmala* 'widow' as suggested by Brockelmann 1908:227.

abarafe (W), *abaräfəyä* (Go) 'kind of cabbage'

from *aba rafe (räfe)* for which cp. Ga. *rāfū* 'cabbage'

ibīrəna (Z) 'old age'

from *ibīrī* (see above) with the abstract morpheme *-na*

aḇranēd (En) 'action of sliding, slippery ground'

from *(a)mlalla* 'be slippery'; *aḇranēd* (with suffix *-ēd* against *-ēt* of *amrarēt*) <**aṃranēd* <**aṃrarēd* (8.33) <*amlalēd* (8.25) <*amlalēt* (7.14)

ibriq (Ms) 'kettle'

from Ar. *ʾibrīq* of Pehlevi origin (Jeffery 1938:46); also in Te. *ʾabriq*

aḇraqʷäčad (En) 'spoiled child'

from *bəläqqäṭä* (see below) with *l:r* (8.25), palatalization of *ṭ* and suffix *-(a)d*

abraqʷäčat (Č), *aḇräqʷäčat* (Gt), *abraqqʷäčat* (E) 'spoiled child'

from *bəläqqäṭä* (see below) with *l:r* (8.25), palatalization of *ṭ* and suffix *-(a)t*

abärus (Č.E.M.Ms), *aḇärūs* (En.Gt), *abäros* (Go.So.W), *abärōs* (S), *aborōs* (Ed) 'household, family, servants and slaves of the family'

also in Cushitic: Kam. *aborōs,* Qab. *abarōsi,* Had. *abärōsa;* from *abä-rus* 'owner of slaves' (see *rōs* 'slave')

abärat (Go) 'hole in a wall for letting light through'

probably a verbal form from *(a)bärra* 'shine', illuminate' (see *a-bärra,* below); *abärat* would mean 'it lets light through'

abbarəyä (E) 'young man or animal in his prime'

represents *abbar* (see *abər,* above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä*

ebär(ə)yä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'so-and-so'

represents *ebälo* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25) and the suffix *-(ə)yä*

aḇarəyäd (En) 'kind of bush'

represents *abarəyät* (see below) with *-äd:-ät* (7.14)

abarəyät (Č.E), ***aḇarəyät*** (Gt), ***aḇarəyäd*** (En), ***awariyad*** (Ed) 'kind of bush'

undoubtedly a bush growing in the dry season, derived from *abar* 'dry season' (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yät, -(ə)yäd*

abäsud (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), ***aḇäsūd*** (En.Gt), ***abässūd*** (S), ***awässūd*** (Ed) 'kind of spice'

from Ar. *ḥabba ṣawdāʾ* 'black grain' > *abbasuda, abäsud;* also in Amh. *abäsuda*

äbäsärəyä (Ed), ***äḇäsärəyä*** (En.Gt) 'ox or cow fattened to be eaten'

from *bäsär* 'meat' (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(ə)yä*

abäš ge (M) 'the lowest lowland'

perhaps 'the region (*ge*) of the *abäš*-spice' (see *abäšä,* below), or the name of a region

abäšä (So) 'kind of spice, kind of stew'

Amh. *abəš* 'fenugreek', Arg. *abəš* 'mash'. For the relation between 'spice' and 'dish (stew) in which the spice is used', cp. Amh. *azzo* 'kind of fragrant plant' and Te. Tna. *ʾazzo* 'sauce made of different herbs'. For Amh. *abəš,* see Lemordant 1960:7

ibbəš (S) 'here'

from *ibbi* (see above) with the enclitic *-š*

abäšaburre (W) 'kind of tree'

perhaps 'the *aburre* of *abäš*' (as in *abäš ge* 'lowland') or to be analyzed as *abä-šaburre*

abšər (S.W) 'courage!'

from Ar. *baššara* 'bring good news'; also in Amh. *abäššärä,* Te. *ʾabäššära* 'bring good news', *ʾabšər* 'courage!'. The Ethiopian root is with *s:* G. Tna. *ʾabsärä* 'bring good news', Heb. *biśśer.* For the foreign origin of Ar. *baššara* 'announce good news', see Jeffery 1938:79.

abäštälä (S), ***abäštäl*** (Ed) 'disease, *leprosy'

abäštalam (So), *abäštälām* (Ed), *abäštälam* (S.W) 'leper, *sickly'

abet (So), ***abēt*** (Z) 'yes, Sir!, here I am!'

abet beḡ (M) 'plead'

Te. *ʾabet,* Amh. *abet;* from *ab-bet* 'father of the house' with loss of gemination (so also Praetorius 1879:20); Cohen 1936:335 derives it from *balä bet* 'master of the house'

abbet (S) 'there, in that direction'

represents *abbi* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

abətta, abitta (E.M.Ms.Go), see *abta*

abot (S), ***aḇot*** (W) 'father'

abot (wäld) wold, abotwold (Ms.S.So.W) 'relatives on the father's side, ancestry' (see *wäld*)

see *ab*

ābot (S) 'paternal uncle'

see *habot*

abta (Č), ***aḇta*** (En), ***abətta*** (E), ***abitta*** (M.Ms.Go), ***ayəbta*** (Gt) 'vine used for binding the wooden planks in building a house'

Amh. *abətta* (for which see Strelcyn 1973:no. 4)

ebbätä (Ms.Go.W), ***ibbätä*** (So) 'pile up, heap up'

əbbət (Ms), *əbbut* (Go.So), *əbbʷət* (So), *ubbut* (W) 'pile, heap' (n.)

from **hebbätä* and to be compared with Amh. *(ak)kabbätä* 'pile up, gather' with *k:h* (5.23)

ibbätä (So), see *ebbätä*

obbāti (Z) 'afterbirth of women'

from Cushitic: Sid. *hobbate,* Ga. *obbāti*

abtadot (Č) 'parents'

from *ab-t-adot* 'father and mother'

abotold, abot wold (So), *abot wäld, abʷät wäld* (Go), *abot wäld* (Ms), *abotwold* (S.W) 'relatives on the father's side'

from *abot wäld (wold)*

abotoldənnät (So)'ancestry'

from *abotold* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät*

abäṭä (S.W.Z) 'swell'

äbäṭ (Č.E.M.Ms), *äḇäṭ* (Gt), *əbbaçä* (Go), *äḇäʾ* (En), *äwäʾ* (Ed) 'inflation, furuncle, boil'

äḇäʾiyä (En), *äwäʾām* (Ed) 'one who has a furuncle'

Semitic: Ar. *ḥabiṭa* 'have a swollen stomach'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ḥabäṭä* 'be swollen', Te. *ḥabṭa,* Amh. *abbäṭä,* Arg. *abbäṭa,* Har. *ḥabäṭa*

äḇawt (Gt) 'roundworm'

represents *äbabut* (see above) > *äḇäwt,* with *b* > *w* (4.11)

abbayyc (So) 'address to the paternal aunt'

Har. *abbāy* 'elder sister, mother', in address *abbāyā;* also in Ga. *abuya* 'paternal aunt (in address)'

abiyä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), ***aḇiyä*** (En.Gt) 'form of greeting used by the Fuga, *master of the Fuga'

also Kam. *abbiyyä;* to be identified with Amh. *abbiyye* 'big brother!, male!'; from the Semitic root *ʾb* 'father'

aḇiyä (En.Gt) 'cock'

undoubtedly in connection with the Semitic and Ethiopic root *ʾb* (*ʾab*) 'father, male'

abbiʷu (S) 'so then!'

ebäya (Č), ***ebəyä, ebəya*** (E) 'male relatives of the clan, male relatives on the father's side, *father's brother, father's brother's son, brother's son'

also in Cushitic: Kam. *abayya,* Sa. *abō* 'uncle', Af. *abū*

ebəyä, ebəya (E), see *ebäya*

əbəyä (Z) 'excrement of a cow'

undoubtedly to be connected with Amh. *əbät*

abzaňňočč (So) 'most'

Amh. *abzaňňočč,* from *bäzza* 'be numerous' (see below)

äč (En.Ed) 'child, boy, son'

äčo (En) 'boy!'

äč < *ärč* < *ärəǧ* (with unvoicing of *ǧ*) < **rəǧ* (with prothetic *ä*) < *ləǧ* (with alternance *l:r,* see 8.25) < *wld*; see *wälläda.* For final devoicing, see 13.9

ačča (Ed) 'sweep'

represents *aǧǧä* (see below) with *ǧǧ:čč* (13.6)

ačä (En.Gt), *ačäm* (Č), *aččäm* (E.M) 'really!, perfectly!, it is really so, is it so?'

ačä followed by an ajective expresses the superlative, as in *ačä nuʾ* (En) 'the biggest', *ačä wäxe* (En) 'the best one'

from Cushitic: Kam. *ačče* 'if this is so'

ača (Č.En.Gt), *aččа* (E.M), *aččä* (Ed) 'companion (boy, girl) of the same age'

Amh. *aččа* 'equal, peer'

ačče (E) 'somewhere'

from *at-če* < *at-še;* see *at, atše,* and 17.7

ači (Z) 'you' (sg. fem.)

from **ati* with palatalized *-ti* into *-či;* cp. G. *ʾanti,* Te. *ʾənti,* Amh. Gaf. *anči,* Arg. *anč.* The other Ethiopian languages have a 'support' followed by possessive suffix pronouns. For the Gurage dialects, see *ax', aš.*

əččа (So) 'come on!'

also in Kam. *ačče*

očča (Ms.Go), *očča* (W), *wäččä* (S) 'hunting'

ǫta wäṭṭa (M) 'hunt', lit. 'go out for hunting' (see *wäṭṭa*)

from Cushitic: Had. *hočča-kko* 'hunt', Al. *hoččeʾ*

očča (M) 'raw meat taken in large quantities from a slaughtered cow'

from Cushitic: Kam. *očči* 'amount of meat shared by various people'

očča (So), *očča* (S) 'loan of a cow or sheep or goat'

represents *wäččä* (see below) with *wä* > *o* (4.51)

äčba (Č.E.Ms), *äčəḇa* (Gt), *äčban* (M.Go), *yäčba* (Č), *čəban* (So), *utuba* (Z) 'central pillar of the house'

yäčbä (Č.M), *yäčbe* (E), *äčḇay* (Gt), *yäčbanät* (M.Go) 'section of the house from the central pillar to the fireplace'

from Cushitic: Kam. Tem. *utubu,* Had. *utúba,* Ga. *utubā*

äčban (M.Go) 'central pillar of the house'

represents *äčba* (see above) with the suffix *-n*

äčḇay (Gt) 'section of the house from the central pillar to the fireplace'

from *äčba* (see above) with the directional morpheme *-i* (for *a-i* > *ay,* see 1.44)

ačač xäma yixär (Č), *aččač xäma yəxär* (E) 'he behaves in a peculiar way'

ačač from *at-š-at-š, tš* becoming *č*; see *atšatš*

äčōči afär (Gt) 'ploughed field'

lit. 'a field (*afär*) that one ploughed (*äčōči*)'; see *čotä*

ačäggari (So) 'hard (work)'

active participle of *ačäggärä*; see *čäggärä*

äčōgi afär (En) 'ploughed field'

lit. 'a field (*afär*) that one ploughed (*äčōgi*)'; see *čōdä*

äčäkʷärī bäsär (En), *äčäkʷäri bäsär* (Gt), *äčäkkʷäri bäsär* (Ed) 'boiled meat'

lit. 'meat (*bäsär*) that one boiled (*äčäkʷäri*)'; see *čäkärä*

ečäʷx (Č), *ēčäʷx* (En.Gt), *eččäʷx* (E.M) 'interjection expressing awe and respect'

from *ečä-xʷ, eččä-ʷx*; see *hēččo*

ačäm (Č), *aččäm* (E.M) 'really!, perfectly!, is it so?'

from *ač(č)ä-m*; see *ačä*

uččumma (Z) 'piece of wood used for taking fire from the fireplace'

from Cushitic: Kam. *učuma*

əččəmmən (So) 'where is he?'

əččəmməna (So) 'where is she?'

composed of *əčč-əmm-ən, -əna* (copula of the 3rd masc. sg. *-ən* 'he is', *-ənna* 'she is'). As for *əččə* it is perhaps a palatalized form of *yitti* (see below).

äčənäd (En), *äččənäd* (Ed) 'childhood, boyhood, *bravery, courage'

from *äč, äčč* 'child, boy' (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd*

äčunani (Ed) 'divorced woman as yet not married'

derived from *čonna* 'sit, sit down' and seems to mean 'one who sits, remains (alone)'; see *tonna*

aččiňňəyä wännät (Go) 'digging pick with one iron-piece'

yačənyä äčä (Č) *yačənnəyä äčča* (E) 'wooden pick for making holes'

see *wännät, äčä*; as for *aččiňňəyä, yačən(n)əyä* it seems to come from *čäňä, čänä* for which I have no explanation

äčä (Č.Gt), *äččä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *ənče* (S.W), *ənčä* (So), *ənt, hənt* (S), *ənṭet* (Z), *eˀä* (En), *yeˀä* (Ed) 'tree, wood, firewood'

yäčä atebä (Č), *yäččä atebä, yäččäğ* (E), *yäččä atebät* (M), *äˀäčä aṭayḇä, äˀäčäğ* (Gt), *ēˀä aṭeyä, ēˀäğ* (En), *äyeˀä qän* (Ed), *yənče əng* (W) 'branch', lit. 'finger (*atebä, atebät, aṭayḇä, aṭeyä*), hand (*äğ, əng*), horn (*qän*) of tree (*äčä, eˀä, yeˀä, ənče*)'

Semitic: Heb. *ʿeṣ* 'tree, wood', Akk. *iṣu*, SAr. *ʿṣ*; Ethiopic: G. *ʿəḏ*, Tna. *ʿənṣäyti, ʿəčäyti*, Te. *ʿəččät*, Amh. *ənčät*, Arg. *ənčed*, Gaf. *ənča*, Har. *inči*. See also *yəbaräčča*.

äče (M) 'meat given to the neighbors when one slaughters a cow or a goat'

ačä (Č.Gt), *ačča* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *eˀä* (En.Ed), *onte* (W), *ōnte* (S) 'close, close the door, bar the door'

G. *ʿaṣäwä* 'close', Tna. *ʿaṣäwä, ḥaṣäwä*, Te. *ʿaṣa* 'fence in', Gaf. *ačča* 'close'

ačča (So) 'crunch grain'

from *aq'ä* (see below) with palatalization of *q'* to *č*. The form with *č* also occurs in Cushitic: Had. *īčä-kko* 'chew', Ṭem. *iččе*. For *q'>č*, see 9.33

-əč (So), in *bəl-ač* 'just eat!'

ačačat (Ms.W) 'kind of *äsät'*

ačačwät (E) 'liquid with which a milk pot has been rinsed'

from *(a)ṭaṭa* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ* to *č* (9.3)

āčidä gaˀat (Ed) 'fourth day of the *mäsqäl*-feast'

lit. 'the day (*gaˀat*) on which one slaughters (*āčidä*)'; *āčidä* from *anṭä*

ačäfäd (En.Ed) 'something'

for *äfäd*; see *mərˀafäd* 'what?'

ečäňňo (Ms.Go) 'sterile, barren'

lit. 'one did not give birth to a child'; see *čäňňä*

aččəňňuwät (M) 'midwife'

lit. 'one who helped in the delivery of a child'; see *čäňňä*

äčər (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'fence'

from *aṭärä* 'fence in'

ačər (Č.E.Gt), *ačča* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'short, dwarf'

baččəräw (So) 'in short'

from *aṭärä* 'be short'

əččor (So.W), *iččor* (So) 'seventh month'

see *əččuwär*

əččuwär (Go), *əččor* (So.W), *iččor* (So) 'seventh month'

from Cushitic: Qab. *iččōrá*, Ga. *hičur*

äda (M.Ms.Go.So) 'debt'

see *əda*

äde (Ed) 'kind of flower'

see *ade*

äde (S), *ade* (W) 'kind of grass'

äde (Ms) 'lunch, midday meal'

see *ädiya*

ädi, in *həˈnə ädi* (Ed) 'everywhere'

see *həˈnə, eˀäd*

ädi (So) 'I'

no other Ethiopian language has this form for the pronoun of the 1st sg., unless it comes from *äti* for the *-ti* of which cp. perhaps Gaf. *anä-t, anä-tti* (Leslau 1956:53, 54). Or would it be the 'support' *dä* of the 2nd person (*dähä*) having undergone some changes? Praetorius 1879:511 analyzes *adi* (but the form is actually *ädi*) as coming from *ad* derived from *käbd, hod* 'stomach'>'person' and *-i* coming from *-əyä*, the suffix pronoun of the 1st singular. Note, however, that *hod* or *käbd* does not exist in any Gurage dialect. Reinisch 1909:108 analyzes *ädi* (he records *adi, ədi*) as coming from *ˀan-a-di, di* being "eine verschliffene Form des Verbum substantivum *twn*." Cohen 1931:141 connects *ädi* with Gunza *adā*. Rundgren 1955:28 derives *adi* (as given by Praetorius) from **ˀən-tä-yä>*əndəyä >ˀəndī>ˀəddī>adi*. Hetzron 1972:31 connects it, with reservations, with *äd* for *əd* 'hand', but 'hand' in Soddo is expressed by *äğ*.

add (S.W), *ad* (Z) 'one, about, approximately'

addi...addi, addi...gänä (W) 'the one...the other'

see *hadd, adde-*

(täˀ)adä (Ed), *šər teˀädä* (En) 'have a legal argument'

probably from Cushitic: Ṭem. *ōda* 'legal argument', Kam. Al. *ōdá-ta*. See also *manad*.

ada (En.Gt), *addä* (Ed), *oda* (Ms.Go.S) 'kind of tree'

from Cushitic: Ga. *odā* 'sycamore'

ada (En.Gt) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person'

Amh. *ado käbir* 'name of a spirit'; also Ga. *adi*. For *addo käbəre*, see Rodinson 1967:62 n. 5

adda (So) 'form of address to a paternal aunt'

see *adāda, addayye*

ade (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *äde* (Ed), *adeyä* (Go.So), *ädeyä* (En), *adäyä* (M) 'kind of flower, *kind of bush whose leaves are eaten'

Amh. *adäy*, Har. *ḥade;* for 'bush' cp. Ga. *haddā*

ade (W) 'kind of grass'

see *äde*

adde- (Z) 'alone'

from *ad-e;* see *hadd* 'one'

adde (Go.W), *ādde* (S) 'mother'

see *adi*

adde (So) 'form of address to a grandfather or to any old person'

adi (Č.E), *ādi* (En.Gt), *ado* (Č.E.M), *ādo* (En.Gt), *adde* (Go.W), *ādde* (S) 'mother!, mistress!, lady!, *form of address to an elderly woman'

also in Cushitic: Kam. *ā́dda* 'mother!', Bil. *adē*, Ga. *ādī* 'elder sister, aunt' (form of address), *hada* 'mother'; see *adot, adāda*

ado (Č.E.M), *ādo* (En.Gt) 'mother!, mistress!'

see *adi*

ēdä (Ed) 'tell, inform, give news'

see *ewädä*

əda (Z), *əde* (S), *äda* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'debt'

Semitic: SAr. *ʿdw* 'pay' (Müller 1972:78), Ar. *ˀadāˀ* (with *ˀ*) 'repayment of a debt' (Dillmann 1865:1011, also D. Cohen 1970:8); Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ʿəda* 'debt', Te. *ʿəday*, Amh. Arg. *əda;* passed into Cushitic: Qem. *adū*, Kham. *edū*, Ṭem. *əda* (see also Cerulli 1951:404, under *erat*).

īd (S.W) 'Muslim festival'

from Ar. *ʿīd;* also in Har. *īd*

īdä (Z) 'tell'

see *ewädä*

iddä (W), *yədda* (E.M), *irda* (En), *yərda* (Č.Gt) 'carding bow'

from Cushitic: Qab. *iddá*, Ga. *hiddā*

idda (S), *iddä* (W) 'period of three months during which a divorced woman cannot marry'

from Ar. *ʿidda*

īdu (Z) 'year'

see *aydo*, below, and p. 725

od (Č.E.M) 'threshing field'

represents *awd* (see below) with *aw>o* (4.51)

odä (Č.E.Go.So), *ǫdä* (M) 'tell, inform, give news'

see *ewädä*

ǫdä (Č) 'be necessary'

see *wadä-*

oda (Ms.Go.S) 'kind of tree'

see *ada*

ode (S.W) 'cross, go across'

b-ädwä (So) 'on the other side'

bäza ädəwä (Go), *xi ädwät* (M) 'beyond, yonder'

Semitic: Ar. *ʿadā* (*ʿdy*) 'pass', Heb. *ʿāḏā(h)* 'stride'; Ethiopic G. *ʿadäwä* 'cross', Te. *ʿada*, Tna. *(tä)ʿadda*. Gaf. *addä*, Har. *ada*; G. *məʿdaw* 'ford', Amh. *mado* 'beyond, across', Te. *maʿdo*, formed with the prefix *m-*

ǫdo (M) 'kind of cereal'

see *awädawä*

udo (S) 'bad'

represents *wədo* (see below) with *wə>u* (4.51)

uduʾä (W) 'purification before praying'

from Ar. *wuḏūʾ* 'ritual ablution before prayer'

adäb (En.Ed.Gt.M.S.W) 'good behavior, good manners, *patience'

adäb eppä (Ed), *adäb amännä* (E) 'be quiet, be silent, *acquire good behavior'

adäbäňä (En) 'one of good behavior'

from Ar. *ʾadab*; also in Te. Tna. *ʾadäb* 'habit, character', Amh. *adäb* 'prescription'; in Kam. Had. *adäb* 'habit'

iddäbä (So) 'be difficult'

edäbä (W), *ēdäbä* (S), *īdäbä* (Z), *atiddäbä* (So) 'trouble, bother, distress, upset, annoy, embarrass' *īdäb* (Z), *əddub*, *waddəb* (So) 'trouble, need, difficulty, *problem'

from Ar. *ʿaḏḏaba* 'torment' (rather than from Ar. *ʿaḏaba* 'cut, hurt' as suggested by Littmann-Höfner 1962:489 for Te. *ʿaddäba*); also in Te. *ʿaddäba* 'trouble, torment', Amh. *addäbä* 'punish'; Bil. Sa. Af. Ga. *adab* 'punish'

adbabe (Č) 'tribunal, court'

see *adbabay*

adbabay (E), *adḇaḇay* (En), *addäbabay* (Ed), *adbabe* (Č) 'tribunal, court'

Tna. *ʾaddäbabay*, Amh. *addäbabay* 'place where the court is held' from the original meaning of 'public square' since the court is held in the public square. The noun is derived from *däbbälä* 'add, gather' rather than from *däbäyä* 'surprise' as suggested by Praetorius 1879:154.

ädäbəll (So) 'he is not' (quality)

aldäbäl (So.W) 'except, with the exception of'

Gaf. *tädäbəllam* composed of *dbl* with the negative morpheme *tä---m* (see Leslau 1956:77). It goes back to the root *dbl* (see *däbälä*) 'unite, join' and the negative copula means 'it does not add'>'it is not, he is not'. The form *adäbəl(l)* is probably also the origin of Amh. *aydolläm* (from *ay-dollä-m*), from the root *dbl* with *b>w>*zero. Cohen 1924: 137 likewise connects Amh. *aydolläm* with Gurage *ädäbəll*, but considers Amh. *aydolläm* as basis for both roots deriving it from G. Te. Tna. *dlw* 'be equal, be convenient' and in order to explain the existence of *o* of *aydolläm* and *b* of Gurage *ädäbəll* he suggests a root **dbl* (with the meaning of 'throw, place'), **dwl* beside *dlw*. Getatchew 1970:75-6 analyzes *aydälläm* as coming from **aydo* and *yälläwəm* (or *yälläm*), **aydo* going back to G. *ʾaydəʿo* from the verb *ʾaydəʿa* 'inform'; *aydälläm* would then mean 'he has no information, he does not know, no'. Praetorius 1879:508 suggests that *aydolläm* became *adäbəl(l)*, *ədäbəl(l)* in Soddo with *w>b*, but it is rather the other way around, namely, the *b* of *ädäbəll* became *ḇ>w>*zero in Amh. *aydälläm*, *aydolläm*. For another explanation of *ädäbəll* (given wrongly as *ədäbəl*, *adäbəl*, *däbəl*) and *aydolläm*, see Rundgren 1955:274-5. The geminated *ll* of So. *ädäbəll* is probably due to analogy with *allä* 'there is', *yälläm* 'there is not'. Note

that S. *bäldäle* 'with the exception of, except, outside of' that is to be analyzed as *bä-al-däle* comes the closest to Amh. *aydälläm* and can likewise be explained in the same way as *ädäbəll*.

adabənna (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *adabna* (Č) 'a short period after the *mäsqäl*-feast'

adäbäňä (En) 'one of good behavior'

from *adäb* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä*

ädəbər awṭiyye (W) 'kind of tree'

lit. 'the *awṭiyye* (see *awṭiyä*) of the forest (*ä-dəbər*)'

ädəḇər wädärä (Gt) 'vine used for binding wooden planks in building a house'

lit. 'the rope (*wädärä*) of the forest (*ä-dəḇər*)'

adäbära (Č.E.M) 'arrow'

adbar (E) 'anything (tree, river, animal) that is considered holy, divine protector'

Amh. *adbar*, and p. 725

adädä (Č), *addädä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'pick peas or lentils when ripe, reap cereals, mow grass, harvest grain'

mäddäd (Ms.Go), *märdäd* (Č.E), *märtäd* (Gt), *mäʾätäd* (En), *moʾottäd* (Ed) 'sickle'

Semitic: Ar. *ʿaḏada* 'cut a tree, mow', Akk. *eṣēdu* (for Ar. *ḥaṣada* 'reap', see Jeffery 1938:109). Ethiopic: G. *ʿaḏädä*, Tna. *ʿaṣädä*, Te. *ʿaṣda*, Amh. *aččädä*, Arg. *haččäda*, Gaf. *aṣṣädä*. The sequence *ḏ–d* of proto-Ethiopic *ʿḏd* became *d–d* by assimilation as against R. Hetzron and Habte Mariam Marcos *JES* 4, no. 1, p. 19 who explain it by the phoneme *ḏ* of Geez represented as *d* in Gurage. The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. *haṭṭiǧǧo*, Qab. *haṭṭiǧǧoʾ*. For 'sickle', see G. *maʿḏäd*, Tna. *maʿṣäd*, Te. *mäʿaṣäd*, Amh. *mačəd*, Gaf. *mačədä*.

adädä (En) 'do something in abundance'

*ədədd *balä*, see below

from Cushitic: Kam. *haddədd iyye*, Had. *hədəddukko*. Note that Tna. *hadädä* means 'gallop'; also Bil. *haded*.

addad (W), *addäd* (S) 'some, several, certain, each'

from *ad(d)-ad(d)*; see *hadd* 'one'

adāda (Z) 'maternal aunt, paternal aunt'

adada, *adda* (So), *adado* (W) 'form of address to a paternal aunt'

from Cushitic: Sid. *adāda*, Kam. Al. *adata*, Ga. *adādā*; is also to be identified with *adí* (see above). See also *addayye*

adōd (En.Ed) 'mother'

adōdi (Ed) 'mother!'

represents *adot* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

ədəd(d)*balä 'run' (Č.En.Gt.Ms.Go) 'run fast'

see *adädä*

ədod (W) 'guardian spirit'

represents *idōt* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

addädden- (Z) 'apart'

from *add-add-en*; see *addad*

adōdən (En.Ed) 'kind' (adj.)

for *adōd-ən*, lit. 'it is (*ən*) a mother (*adōd*)'

äddäfa (En) 'let it be!'

jussive of *(tä)däfa* 'be turned over on its side'; see *däfa*

addäfä (Ms.Go) 'be dirty'

ədəf (Ms.Go) 'dirt'

adäf (En.Ed.Gt.Ms.Go.So) 'menses'

Amh. *addäfä* 'be dirty', *adäf* 'menses' (euphemism), Arg. *haddäfa;* G. *ʾadäf* 'dirt' is probably an Amharism

addaf (W) 'mouthful'

from *add-af* 'one mouth'; see also *attaf*

adägä (Č.S.W.Z), *addägä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *atägä* (Č. En.Gt), *attägä* (Ed) 'throw away, throw down, fell, make fall, abandon, give up, leave'

atyädägä (Č), *atyäddägä* (E), *atedägä* (W), *atēdägä* (S), *atäddägä* (M), *ateddägä* (Ms.Go), *atiddägä* (So), *atētägä* (En.Gt), *atēttägä* (Ed) 'rescue by chasing the assailant away'

yädgan addägä (M.Go.So), *ädgan addägä* (So), *ədgan addägä* (Ms), *yädgar addägä* (E), *yädingar adägä* (Č), *ädingār at(t)ägä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'miscarry', lit. 'throw a throwing'

ədag'ä (Č), *əddag'ä* (E.M), *ətag'ä* (Gt), *ətayg'ä* (En), *ətagä* (Ed) 'extra amount given by seller to buyer for making the purchase, extra amount of butter measured with a string and given by seller to buyer'

Semitic: SAr. *ḫdg* 'leave', Ar. *ḫadaǧa* 'miscarry'; Ethiopic: G. *ḫadägä* 'abandon', Tna. *ḥadägä*, Te. *ḥadga*, Gaf. *addägä* 'throw'. Dästa Täklä Wäld

1970:905 records Amh. *addägä* 'let go'. Guidi 1901:688 and Baeteman 1929:934 derive Amh. *dug* 'representative of a chief during his absence' from G. *ḥadägä, dug* being for **ədug,* passive participle; cp. also Te. *ḥədug* 'inspector'; passed into Wol. *hudugā.* See also *ädgʷən.*

(t)addägä (M.Ms.Go.So) 'borrow money'

ataddägä (M.Ms.Go.So) 'lend money'

ağəg (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *ädgut* (M.Ms.Go.So), *ädgʷət* (M) 'loan'

Gaf. *(at)iddägä* 'lend', *adgʷä* 'loan'; also in Cushitic: Had. *hağigaʾā-kko* 'borrow', Bil. *addag-d*

adäga (Č.E.En.Gt.M.So), *adägä* (Ed) 'accident, danger'

Tna. *ḥadäga,* Amh. *adäga*

adaga (Č.E.So), *adāga* (En.Gt), *adägä* (Ed) 'one who acts in a rash way, fool'

from Cushitic: Qab. *(h)adāga* 'stupid'

ədəg (Gt) 'a freeman who comes to Gyeto from another ethnic group'

ädgan addägä (So), *ədgan addägä* (Ms) 'miscarry'

lit. 'throw a throwing'; see *adägä*

ädgʷən (E) 'form of greeting used by a freeman to a Fuga'

lit. 'throw it (the animal) down' (this is used because the Fuga is always in search of an animal); see *adägä*

ädgut (M.Ms.Go.So), *ädgʷət* (M) 'loan of money'

see *(t)addägä*. For *ädgʷət : ädgut,* see 6.5

adugəz (W) 'something'

from *ad(u) gəz* 'one thing'; see *add, gəz*

ədag'ä (Č), *əddag'ä* (E.M) 'extra amount given by seller to buyer, extra amount of butter measured with a string and given by seller to buyer'

represents a nominal form *qətale* from *adägä* with palatalized *g* into *g'*; it comes from the expression *aṭebä ädəg* 'throw a finger'

adahi (M) 'a certain quantity'

from *ad-ahi,* for *ad-yahi* 'it is about equal'; see *ahi, adaxi*

addahəl (W) 'a certain quantity'

from *add-ahəl,* for *add yahəl* 'it is about equal'; see *add, ahəl*

adahiyät (M) 'to a certain size, to a certain age'

from *ad-(y)ahi-ʸät*; see *adahi,* above and *adaxiyät*; *-ät* is a directional morpheme

adaxi (M) 'a certain quantity'

lit. 'it is about equal'; see *add, axi*

adaxre (Č.E) 'to a certain point, to a certain size, at a certain stage, to a certain age'

from *ad-axər-e*; *axər* for *yaxər* is the imperfect of *ʾkl* 'be equal, be equivalent' (see below) with *k>x* (5.22) and *l:r* (8.25); *-e* is a directional particle

adaxiyät (M) 'to a certain size, to a certain age'

see *adahiyät*

əddəl (Ms.Go.So.W), *äddəl* (So) 'chance, luck, good fortune'

Te. *ʿəddəl* 'share', Tna. *ʿəddəl* 'good fortune, luck', Amh. *əddəl*; from the root *ʿdl* 'allot'; perhaps also Ar. *ʿadala* 'make equal, equalize'

ädäm̱ äsər (En), *ädäm ässər* (Ed) 'vein'

lit. 'the root (*äsər, ässər*) of the blood (*ä-däm̱*)'

ädme (Č.E.M.Go.So) 'age'

see *ədme*

adämō (Z) 'hunting'

from Cushitic: Ga. *adam* 'hunt', *adamō* 'hunting', Dar. *adame* 'hunt'; related to Amh. *addänä* 'hunt'

addəm (W.Z) 'anything, any, anyone, whoever'; (with a negative verb) 'nothing'

from *add-əm* (enclitic)

adəm in *badəm* (Z) 'together'

lit. 'with one'; from *bä-ad-əm*. See p. 725

adma (M.Go.So) 'plot' (n.)

Amh. *adma* 'plot' (n.), *addämä* 'plot' (v.)

ədme (En.Ed.Gt.Ms.W), *ədmi* (Z), *ädme* (Č.E.M.Go.So) 'age'

G. *ʿədme* 'time, period', Tna. *ʿədmä* 'age', Amh. *ədme.* Dillmann 1865:1010 connects G. *ʿədme* with Aram. *ʿiddān,* Ar. *ʿiddān*

udumä (Ed) 'uncultivated land'

represents *wədmä* (see below) with *wə>u* (4.51)

ädämärṭ (Gt), *ädäm̱ärṭ* (En) 'kind of necklace, *kind of *ässät'*

adän (S.W) 'cat'

Har. *adän*; from Cushitic: Kam. Al. *adan-čuta,* Ṭem. *adän-ču*

adän (So) 'hunting'

see *iddänä*

adänä (S) 'thatch a roof'

represents *hadänä* (see below), *kädänä,* with *k:h:*zero (5.21)

iddänä (So) 'hunt'

adän (So) 'hunting'

yədre wärä (Č), *yəddəre fäkka* (E) 'hunt', lit. 'go hunting'

Tna. *hadänä* 'hunt', Te *hadna,* Amh. *addänä,* Arg. *hadäno* 'hunting'. See also *adämō.*

ädingār at(t)ägä (En.Ed.Gt) 'miscarry'

lit. 'throw a throwing' (see *adägä*); *ädingār* from *adägä* with nasalized *g* (expressed by inserted *n*) and abstract suffix *-ār*. For inserted *n,* see 8.81

adängʷarre (M), *adangura* (Z) 'bean'

Tna. *ʾadangʷəra,* Te. *ʾadungʷəra,* Amh. *adängʷarre,* Gaf. *adängʷarä,* SArg. *odongure*; from Cushitic: Bil. Kham. *adogur,* Sa. *adagrā,* Ga. *adunguri, atongorra,* probably also Bil. *adängʷal,* Ga. *dāngulle* (passed into Har. *dāngulle* 'pea'); perhaps connected with Ar. *duğr,* Soq. *digir* (Leslau 1938:122)

ädänyä (Gt) 'one who has a big stomach'

from *dän* 'stomach' (see below) with the morphemes *ä—(ə)yä*

addunya (M) 'wealth'

see *dunya*

addeňňä (S) 'together'

from *add* 'one' (see above) and the suffix *-eňňä*

adduňňa (Ms.Go) 'wealth'

see *dunya*

ädar (Č.E.M.Go), *ädār* (En.Ed.Gt) 'action of spending the night, overnight, overnight's stay'

see *addärä*

ädar (Go.So) 'the third month'

see *ədar*

ädarä (M) 'lunch'

see *yädarä*

ädər wädärä (Ed) 'vine used for binding wooden planks in building a house'

lit. 'rope (*wädärä*) of the forest (*ädər*)'

äddər (Ms.So), see *əddər*

adärä (Ed) 'kind of tree'

Amh. *adär* (for which see Strelcyn 1973:no. 6)

addärä (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *adärä* (Č), *atärä* (Č.Gt), *andärä* (S.W.Z) 'spend the night'

atiddärä (So), *atäddärä* (M) 'make spend the night, make overdue by a day, leave food for the next day, leave overnight'

atäddärä (M), *atyäddärä* (E), *atyätärä* (Č), *atētärä* (Gt) 'support one's family'

attədaddärä (So) 'manage'

astädaddärä (So) 'administer'

ädar (Č.E.M.Go), *ädār* (En.Gt), *äʾädār* (Ed), *yädar* (E) 'action of spending the night, overnight, overnight's stay'

ädar (So) 'livelihood'

tədar (So) 'livelihood; established household'

yaddärä (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *yadärä* (Č), *yandärä* (W), *ātärä* (Gt) 'leftovers from the evening meal'

yadäräsər xärä (Č), *yaddäräsər xärä* (E), *yaddäräsər xʷänä* (M), *ātärä äsər xärä* (Gt) 'be stubborn'

yandar fəqər (Z) 'evening gathering'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥeḏer* 'room', SAr. *ḥdr*; Ethiopic: G. *ḥadärä* 'dwell', Tna. *ḥadärä* 'spend the night', Te. *ḥadra,* Har. *ḥadära,* Amh. Gaf. *addärä,* Arg. *addära.* See also *adər bay*

adära (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go), *adärä* (Ed) 'deposit' (n.)

adära-nəh (Z) 'please!' (sg. masc.)

adära bəyät (Č.M), *adära bəyyät* (E), *adära bəyʾäd* (En), *adärä biʾäd* (Ed), *adära biʾät, adära bəyʾät* (Gt) 'one who breaks a promise', lit. 'the eater of the promise' (see *bäla*)

Tna. *ḥadära, ḥədri* 'deposit', Amh. *adära* 'deposit, please!' (for 'deposit', see Käsate Bərhan, 1951: 1002), Gaf. *adärä-ha* 'please!'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *adara* 'please!'. On *adära,* see L. Ricci, *AION* 35 (1975) 533-535.

For the expression *adära bəyät* 'one who breaks a promise', cp. Amh. *adära bälla* 'not be reliable'

addarä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'Friday'

probably lit. 'he made blessed', from *ad-darä,* that is, *at*-stem of *darä* 'bless'

adər bay (So) 'hard-working man'

from Amh. *adər bay* 'opportunist', lit. 'saying (intending) I will be in the employment of someone'; see *addärä*

adurru (Z) 'cat'

Har. *adurru,* SArg. *adure*; from Cushitic: Ga. *adurē,* Sid. *adúrre.* This root is not to be connected with Sid. *adän* as suggested by Cerulli 1936:230.

ədar (Ms.W), *ədār* (Ed.Z), *ädar* (Go.So), *idār* (En.Gt.S), *yədar* (Č.E.M) 'the third month'

G. *ḫədar,* Tna. *ḥədar,* Amh. *hədar*; also in Cushitic: Qab. Ṭem. *hidāra,* Had. *idāra.* In view of G. *ḫədar* the connection with Heb. *ʾăḏār* suggested by D. Cohen 1970:10 is unlikely.

əddər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Go), *äddər* (Ms.So) 'cooperative of men for mourning or of women for making butter, *burial society'

Amh. *əddər* 'gathering, cooperative work'; also in Cushitic: Had. Kam. *əddəra*

idār (En.Gt.S) 'the third month'

see *ədar*

adäräg^{w}ä (Č.En.Gt), *adärägo* (E) 'one who has bad habits'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *hadarago* 'someone who is not trustworthy'

adrus (Ms.Go.S.W) 'incense'

Amh. *adrus* 'perfume' used in the argot of *zar* (Leslau, *Africa* 19, 1949, p. 211); also in Had. *adurūsa*

addaraš (M.So.W) 'main house, big house, *market hall'

Tna. Te. *ʾaddaraš,* Amh. *addaraš*; to be derived from Amh. *därräsä* 'arrive', *addaraš* 'that which makes arrive, reach' (active participle of *addarräsä*), that is, 'that which brings people together'. In this case Tna. and Te. *ʾaddaraš* would be taken from Amharic.

ädarəyä (Go) 'lunch'

from **ädar* with the suffix *-(ə)yä*; see *yädarä*

addis (Go) 'new', see *iddäsä*

eddäsä (Go) 'provide for someone (particularly for one's aged parents)'

eddesso (Ms.Go) 'kind of *äsät*'

iddäsä (So) 'renew, repair'

addis (Go), *ağis* (W), *ağğis* (So), *haǧis* (S) 'new'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥåḏåš* 'new', Ar. *ḥaduṯa* 'be new'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ḥaddäsä* 'renew', Te. *ḥaddäsa,* Amh. Gaf. *addäsä* 'be new', Arg. *haǧəš* 'new', Har. *ḥaǧīs*

ädäsiyä (En) 'minstrel, one who leads the singing'

from *däs* 'song' (see below) with the adjectival morphemes *ä-(ə)yä*

addet (W) 'together'

from *add* 'one' and *-et*

adot (Č.E.M), *adōt* (Gt), *adōd* (En.Ed), *əndät* (S.W) 'mother'

adi (Č.E), *ādi* (En.Gt), *ado* (Č.E.M), *ādo* (Gt), *adde* (Go.W), *ādde* (S), *adōdi* (Ed), *da* (Č.E.En), *dā* (Ed. Gt.S) 'mother!'

adotäna (E) 'address to the mother-in-law', lit. 'my mother'

adotu (Č.E), *adotu* (Gt), *adōdən* (En.Ed) 'kind' (ajd.), lit. 'he is (like) a mother'

Har. *idōč, indōč,* Tna. *ʾadde* 'mother'; from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *adda* 'mother!', Be. *enda,* Mo. *ʾinde,* Ga. *hādā* (see also Cerulli 1936:233; 1938:113). The connection of this root with Ug., Punic, Palmyrean *ʾad-t* 'lady' explained as the original form of *ʾad-ōn* 'master' (D. Cohen 1970:8) is enigmatic.

idōt (S), *ədod* (W) 'guardian spirit'

from Cushitic: Had. *idōta*

adotu (Č.E), *adōtu* (Gt) 'kind' (adj.)

lit. 'he is (like) a mother'; see *adot, -u*

adotäna (E) 'address to the mother-in-law'

lit. 'my mother'; see *adot*

ädəwä, in *bäza ädəwä* (Go) 'beyond, yonder'

bädwä (So) 'on the other side, beyond'

see *ode* 'cross'

adäwa (S) 'pottery'

adäwāno (S) 'potter'

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *odā-ta* 'objects' (perhaps originally made of clay), Ga. *ado* 'potter'

odawä (E) 'kind of cereal'

see *awädawä*

adäwd, in *yadäwd amära* (Ms) 'kind of bird'

see *amära*

adäwāno (S) 'potter'

from *adäwa* 'pottery' (see above) with the suffix *-āno*

ädwät, in *xi ädwät* (M) 'beyond, yonder'

see *ode* 'cross'

ädeyä (En). see *adeyä*

ädiya (Č.Gt), *yädiya* (Č.E), *äde* (Ms) 'lunch, midday meal'

äddiyä (M.Ms.Go.So) 'river'

yäddiyä am^{w}ärä (Go) 'kind of bird', lit. 'bird of the river' (see *am^{w}ärä*)

perhaps Gaf. *əday* 'plain' For the connection between 'river' and 'plain', see So. *wänz* 'depression (caused by water or erosion)' and Amh. Z. *wänz* 'river'

adeyä (Go.So), *adäyä* (M) *ädeyä* (En) 'kind of flower'

see *ade*

addoyye (So) 'form of address which older women of the same age use when speaking to one another'

see *adda, adāda*

äfä (M) 'viper'

see *äfäyä*

äfä (M) 'go'

see *efä* 'pass'

äffä (M) 'cover'

see *efä* 'cover'

af (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *ãf* (Č.E), *ãf^{w}* (En.Ed.Gt) 'mouth language'

afaf (Ms.Go.So.S.Z) 'brink of precipice'

afäňňä, afätäňňä (So) 'one who talks much'

Semitic: Heb. *pę* 'mouth', Ar. *fū*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. *ʾaf,* Amh. Arg. Har. *af*; common to Cushitic: Som. Sa. *af,* Kam. Qab. Al. *afū* (see Cohen 1947: no. 380 bis). See also *attaf.*

af barä (Gt), *af^{w} barä* (En) 'forgive'

from Ar. *ʿafā* 'forgive'

ãf^{w} (En.Ed.Gt) 'mouth, language'

see *af*

ãf^{w} (Č.E.Ms.Go), *ãf^{w}* (En.Ed.Gt) 'bird'

see *of*

affu aššu (E.En), *aššu affu* (Č.Ed.Gt.M.W) 'interjection expressing joy over the misfortune of another'

also in Cushitic: Ga. *huffē* 'interjection used when one obtained something good', Kam. Had. *uffe.* See also *haffu, uff*

efä (Č.Gt), *efe* (W), *effä* (E.En.Ed.Ms), *ēffe* (S), *äffä* (M) 'cover with a lid, stop up the opening or the hole of a container'

yəfa, yif^{w}ät (Č), *yəffa, yəff^{w}ät* (E), *yiffa* (So.Ms), *ifä, əf^{w}ät* (Gt), *iffä* (Ed.S.W), *əffa, yiff^{w}ät* (M), *iffa* (Go.Ms), *əff^{w}ät* (E.Ms.Go), *ãf^{w}äd* (En), *iffōd* (Ed) 'lid, cover, *kind of basket, kind of plate made of grass, bone of knee'

iffä, iffōt, in *äzogīrä iffä* (Ed), *yōgga iffōt* (S) 'beam placed at right angles against the oblique beam of the roof', lit. 'the cover of the oblique beam' (see *zogīrä, wägga*)

Har. *uffa* 'cover for holes, lid made of basket work', Amh. *əffəya* 'cover', perhaps also Te. *ʾəfa* 'small plate made of palm-wattle'; probably from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *iffi-ššo* 'cover' (v.), Ga. *ufa* 'cover' (n.). The root is perhaps to be compared with Semitic: Heb. *ḥåpå(h)* 'hide', Ar. *ḫafā* (*ḫfy*), Akk. *apū* 'cover'. While the root would be common to Semitic and Cushitic, the Gurage roots are most probably borrowed from Cushitic.

For the meaning of 'basket' and 'bone of knee', see *yəfa*

See also *iffä* (Ed) 'act of collecting butter'

efä (Go), *äfä* (M) 'pass, go, go away, take a walk'

represents *alläfä* (see below) with loss of *l* (8.62)

əf *balä (Č.En.Gt), *ãf-əm bālä, əfum bālä* (Z), *əff *balä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *uff *balä* (Ed.S.W) 'blow, blow on the fire by mouth, fan the fire by mouth'

*əfəf *balä* (Č.En.Gt.W), *əfəff barä* (E), *əffəff beä* (M), *ufuff bālä* (S) 'blow continuously'

əf, in *ęb (ayəm̱) əf barä-wä* (Č.Gt), *eb əff amännä* (E), *ayb uff balä-bi* (W) 'eat bread and sip milk at the same time'

Tna. *ʾuf bälä* 'blow', Te. *ʾəf bela,* Amh. *əff alä,* Har. *uf bāya;* Te. also *fuf bela,* Tna. *fuf bälä*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *uffaʾeʾ,* Qab. *uffiyoʾ,* Som. *afuf*

ə̃f barä (En.Gt), *ə̃f-əm bālä* (Z), *ə̃ff barä* (Ed), *ənf barä* (Č) 'blow the nose'

Amh. *ənf alä, annäfä*; in connection with Semitic *ʾnf* 'nose' (Ar. *ʾanf*, G. Te. *ʾanf*); also in Cushitic: Kam. Tem. *imfi-yeʾ* 'blow the nose', Had. *imfā-kko*

ifä (En.Gt), *iffä* (Ed), *yəfe* (Gt) 'kind of tree'

ifä (Gt), *iffä* (Ed.S.W), *iffa* (Ms.Go) 'lid, cover, kind of plate made of grass, kind of basket'

see *efä* 'cover', and *iffä*, below

iffä (Ed) 'act of collecting butter or milk from a group of families and distributing the whole amount to a different family each day'

to be identified with *iffä* 'cover' (see above) since the cover is normally used as a measure for distributing the butter

of (So), *õf* (M), *ũf* (Z), *ūf* (S), *ãfʷ* (Č.E.Ms.Go), *ã̃fʷ* (En.Ed.Gt), *ũfʷ* (W), *wof* (So) bird'

yãfʷ xäma, häma (Č.E.Ms.Go), *yõf xäma* (M), *aʾã̃fʷäxä* (En.Gt) 'immediately, right away', lit. 'like a bird'

Semitic: Heb. *ʿōp*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ʿof*, Te. *ʿuf*, Har. *ūf*, Amh. Arg. *wof*, Gaf. *yəfʷä*

ofo (Go), *õfo* (En), *yofo* (Č.E.M) 'uncircumcised'

Amh. *afot* (from *afo-t*) 'sheath, foreskin', *afot-am* 'uncircumcised'

uf, in *uʾuf ã̃wã̃d* (En) 'small smoking pipe'

would it be 'the smoking pipe (*ã̃wã̃d*) for (*ä*>*u* before *u*) blowing (*uf, əf*)'?

uff, in *aššu uff* (S) 'interjection expressing joy over the misfortune of another'

see *affu*

uff *balä (Ed.S.W) 'blow, blow on the fire by mouth, fan the fire by mouth'

see *əf *balä*

ũfʷ (W), *ũf* (Z), *ūf* (S) 'bird'

see *of*

ə̃feʾä (Ed) 'nasal mucus'

represents *ə̃fačä* (see below) with *č:ʾ* (14.3)

afə̃ʾə̃r (En) soon, fast, immediately'

lit. 'hasten!, make fast!', from *fätänä*, with *t:ʾ* (14.2) and *n:r* (8.33)

əffačä (E.M.Go.So) 'scab'

yəffačəyä (M) 'one who has a scab'

noun formed from *affätä* (see below) with palatalization of *t* (9.35)

ə̃fʷäča (En.Gt), *ə̃fʷäččä* (Ed) 'side doorframe, doorway, entrance, gate, members of the family descendent from the same great-grandfather'

see *wäfänča*; 'members of the family . . .' is a transferred meaning of 'gate, house'

əfʷaččo (Z) 'hair of tail, fly whisk'

see *fäččo*

äfčäk balä (So) 'move fast from place to place'

äfčäk bea-m tänässa (Go) 'rise suddenly, get up suddenly' (see *nässa*)

identified with *fätäk balä*, with palatalized *t*

ə̃fačä (En.Ed.Gt) 'nasal mucus'

for *ənfačä* from *(tä)näffäṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *t* (9.3)

ə̃fʷäd (En) 'armful'

for *ənfʷäd*, from *anqäfä* (see below) with *q*>ʾ> zero (1.53) and with the suffix *-äd*

ə̃fʷäd (En), *iffōd* (Ed) 'lid made of the leaves of the *äsät*'

from *efä* 'cover' (see above) with the suffix *-äd, -ōd*

ifad (En), *iffad* (Ed) 'circular dining table made of bamboo'

represents *ifat* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

iffōd (Ed), see *ə̃fʷäd*

afaf (Ms.Go.So.S.Z) 'brink of precipice'

bä---afaf (Z) 'all along'

from *af-af*; see *af*

əfəf, əfəff, əffəff, ufuff *balä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.S.W) 'blow continuously'

see *əf *balä*

ofūfe (S) 'kind of hairdo'

from Cushitic: Kam. *huffe-ʾu* 'comb' (v.), Had. *hufā* 'comb' (n.), *hufuffe* 'give the last touch to the hair'

ufuff *balä (Ed.S) 'blow continuously'

see *əfəf *balä, əf *balä*

afäfeʾ atēppä-,hafäfeʾ eppä (Ed) 'yawn'

from Cushitic: Kam. *hafäffaʾo*, Had. *haffäfeʾä-kko*, Ga. *häfäfe*

(at)əfäffätä (M.Ms.Go) 'make itch'

reduplicative stem of *affätä* (see below)

äfuga ašaqəṭ (En) 'kind of *äsät*'

lit. 'the *ašaqəṭ* of the Fuga'

äfugä gariyä (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*'

lit. 'the *gariyä* of the Fuga'

äfuga warä (En.Gt) 'oil-seed bearing tree'

lit. 'the *warä* of the Fuga'

afäğar (Gt), *afēğar* (En), *afeğğär* (Ed) 'early morning'

see *(a)feğärä*

əfum bālä (Z), see *əf *balä*

äfuna-n (Ed) 'he is about to die'

lit. 'he is (*n*) of (*ä*) the soul (*funä*)'

ãfuna (Č.En.Gt), *ãfunä* (Ed), *afunna* (So), *ãfunna* (E. M.Ms.Go) 'nose'

Semitic: Ar. *ʾanf*, Heb. *ʾap*; Ethiopic: G. *ʾanf*, Te. *ʾanəf*, Tna. *ʾanfi*, Gaf. *ãfʷä*, Har. *ũf*. It is not the expression for 'nose', that is, Har. *ũf* that I connect with Heb. *pę* 'mouth', that is, Har. *af*, G. *ʾaf*, and so on (contrarily to the statement made by Getatchew 1970:73). For Amh. *afənča* 'nose', see under *(tä)näffäṭä*

effänä (Go) 'block the mouth of someone'

Tna. *ʿafänä*, Amh. *affänä*

afändər (En.Ed.Gt) 'jar used for washing hands'

see *wafändər*

afinğä (Č.E.M), *afīnğä* (En.Gt) 'pepper'

represents *afrinğä* (see below)>*afinğä* (17.7)

afinṭaṭu (Z) 'grasshopper'

see *fenṭa*

afäňňä (So) 'one who talks much'

from *af* 'mouth' (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*

ə̃fuňňa, əmfuňňa (Go), *əmfuňňä* (So), *umfäňňe* (S), *umfuňňet* (W), *ə̃fuyä* (En.Ms), *ə̃fʷəyä* (Č.Gt.M), *əmfʷəyä* (E.M), *ə̃fʷəyä* (E), *əmfuyā* (Ms), *umfeʾä* (Ed) 'contents of both hands with palms up'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥopęn* 'the hollow of the hand', Ar. *ḥafna* 'handful'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ḥəfən*, Tna. *ḥəfni*, Amh. Arg. *əffəňň*

äfäňādiyä (En) 'one who is easily frightened'

from **fäňād* (see *fäňä* 'fear') with the morphemes *ä--(ʾ)yä*

äfʷäqʷä (Gt) 'leftovers in the dish (given to children or servants)'

see *faqä* 'scrape'

äfʷärä (Gt) 'heat at the hottest time of the day'

see *ōfärä*

äfur (Go.So), *ufr* (S), *ufur* (W.Z) 'mouse, rat'

see *fuʾur*

afär (Gur.) 'earth, soil, ground, *country'

yafär (M) 'ball game played at Christmas'

Semitic: Heb. *ʿåpår* (on its relation to Heb. *ʾepęr*, see Buhl 1921:60, 607); Ethiopic: Har. Amh. Arg. *afär*, Gaf. *afärä*; G. *ʾafär* is considered by D. Dillmann 1865:808 an Amharic loanword

afär, in *mərafär* (Ed) 'what?'

to be identified with *afäd* in *mərʾafäd* 'what?' with *d:r*. See p. 731

affar, in *in affar* (So) 'bashful, shy, timid, ashamed'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥåper* 'be timid, shy', Ar. *ḫafira;* Ethiopic: G. *ḫafärä*, Tna. *ḥafärä*, Te. *ḥafra*, Amh. *affärä*, Arg. *affära*

afūra (Z) 'breath'

from Cushitic: Ga. *afūra*, Dar. *afūrà*

afre *balä (Ms.S.W) 'be happy, joyful, pleased, satisfied, glad, rejoice, like'

afrān (S) 'joy, happiness'

from Ar. *fariḥa* 'rejoice'; also in Te. *färḥa*, Sa. *ferih*, Bil. *farh*

əfʷär (M), see *ōfärä́*

ōfärä́ (En) 'be hot'

äfʷärä, ōfärä (Gt), *ōfä́rä* (En), *ufʷär* (En), *əfʷär* (M) 'heat at the hottest time of the day, the hottest time of the day'

see *wəfän*; for *n:r*, see 8.33

ufʷär (En), see *ōfärä́*

ufr (S), *ufur* (W.Z) 'mouse, rat'

see *fuʾur*

ãfärfəya (E) 'young shoot of a plant or tree'

from *(a)fräfärä* (see below) with palatalization of the final *r* (8.65)

afrah (Ed) 'pregnant'

see *ãfraxʷä*; for *x*<*k*>*h*, see 5.23

ãfraxʷä (Č.E.M), *ãfʷraxä* (En.Gt), *afrah* (Ed) 'pregnant (cattle)'

from Cushitic: Had. *hafʷrakko* 'advanced stage of pregnancy'; for *k*>*x*, see 5.22

afrān (S) 'joy, happiness'

from *afre *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-ān*

afrĩnğä (Ed.S), *afinğä* (Č.E.M), *afīnğä* (En.Gt) 'pepper'

Amh. *afrənğ* 'red pepper'; from Cushitic: Qab. *afrinğä, afinğä,* Al. *arfinğä* (with metathesis)

əfuriyä (Gt), *ufurəyä* (En), *uffuriyä* (Ed) 'inferior quality of bread, *thin and flat kind of bread'

also in Cushitic: Had. Kam. *hafura*; perhaps also Amh. *affärä* 'not develop (grain)'

afäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *affäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *amfäsä* (S.Z), *ãfäsä* (W) 'scoop up a large quantity of grain or flour or earth with both hands'

Semitic: Ar. *ḥafaša* 'gather, collect'; Ethiopic: G. *ḥafäšä* 'gather', Tna. *ḥafäsä,* Te. *ḥafsa* 'scrape corn together', Har. *ḥafäsa* 'take something with one or two hands or with an instrument', Amh. *affäsä,* Arg. *haffäsa*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. Al. *hamfaššo*

afäsa (So) 'salty earth (color of ashes) eaten by cattle'

from Cushitic: Kam. *afäsa* 'salty earth mixed with any kind of food given to milking cows'

äfat (So), *äfʷat* (Go) 'milk'

represents *fʷat* with euphonic *ä* (1.64)

affätä (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'scratch when it itches'

atyäffätä (E), *atiffätä* (So), *atəfäffätä, atəfaffätä* (M.Ms.Go) 'make itch'

əffačä (E.M.Go.So) 'scab'

yəffačəyä (M) 'one who has a scab'

G. Tna. *ḥanfaṭä* (with *ṭ*) 'scratch when it itches', Te. *ḥanfäčä*; for *ṭ:t*, see 15.2

ãfʷat (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *ãffat* (Ed), *anfat* (So) 'breath, odor'

Amh. *əfoyta*

afto (Ed.Ms.Go.S.W) 'young girl reaching the age of marriage, virgin'

Har. *ḥaftu* 'a girl who passed the marriageable age and whom no man wants to marry'; from Cushitic: Ga. *haftu* 'old maid' (lit. 'one who remained behind'), Qab. Al. *haftú-ta.* See also *hafto*

əfʷät (Gt), *əffʷät* (E.Ms.Go) 'lid, cover'

noun with the suffix *-t* from *efä* 'cover' (see above)

əft (M), *əfit* (Z) 'face'

see *ift*

ifat (Gt), *ifad* (En), *iffad* (Ed) 'circular dining table'

iffōt, in *yōgga iffōt* (S) 'beam placed at right angles against the oblique beam of the roof'

lit. 'the cover (*iffōt*) of the beam (*yōgga,* from *yäwägga*)'

ift (En.Ed.Gt.Ms.Go.So), *əft* (M), *əfit* (Z), *uft* (S.W), *yift, yəft* (Č.E.En.M.Go.So) 'face'

yəft (Č.E.M), *ift* (En.Gt), *iʾift kärä* (Gt), *iʾift qãrä* (En), *yiftäňňä* (Ms) 'first day of the *mäsqäl*-feast' (see *kärä, qãrä*)

uftä, in *uftä därrä* (S) 'upwards' (see *därrä*)

uftä kolo, uftä tät (S) 'downwards' (see *kolo, tät*)

yəfte (Č), *yifte* (E.M), *yəft* (So), *yift* (Go.So), *yəftät* (M), *bä---ift* (Go), *tä---ift* (So), *bä---ifti* (En. Ed), *iʾifte* (Gt), *iʾifti* (En.Ed), *bifte* (Ms) 'before, in front of, forward, ahead, at first'

yäzifte (Č.E), *yäziftät* (M) 'formerly'

yifte (E), *yəfte gi* (M) 'a moment ago, a while ago' (see *gi*)

yift (yəft) wärär (Č.E.M), *iʾift wärär* (En.Ed.Gt) 'at the initial stage' (see *wärär*)

iftift (Gt), *iftiʾift* (En.Ed.Gt), *uftəluft* (S.W), *ift lift* (Go), *ifti (iftə) lift* (Ms.Go.So), *yəftəft* (Č.E.M), *yiftə lift* (So) 'face to face, opposite'

tiftəyy, tiftəmməy (So) 'in the future'

Semitic: Akk. *pūtu* 'forehead', Heb. *peʾā(h)* 'side, rim', Ar. *fiʾa*; Ethiopic: Tna. *fit* 'in front', Amh. *fit* 'face', Har. *fīt,* Arg. *fid*; for G. *lä-fe* 'in the direction of', see Praetorius 1879:143

ift lift (Go), *ifti lift, iftə lift* (Ms.Go.So), *uftəluft* (S. W) 'face to face, opposite'

see *ift*

uft (S.W), see *ift*

iftiʾift (En.Ed.Gt) 'face to face, opposite'

see *ift*

iftift (Gt) 'face to face, opposite'

see *ift*

uftəluft (S.W) 'opposite'

see *uft*

afätäňňä (So) 'one who talks much'

from *af* 'mouth' (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)täňňä*

afṭən (M) 'fast, quickly'

lit. 'be fast!, make fast!'; see *fäṭänä*

afṭər (Gt) 'soon, fast, immediately'

lit. 'hasten!, make fast!', from *fäṭänä* (see below) with *n:r* (8.33); see also *afṭərəm*

afṭər (S.W) 'first meal in the evening during the Ramadan-period'

afṭər afäṭṭärä (Ed) 'break the fast' (see *a-fäṭṭärä*)

from Ar. *ʾiftār*; also in Har. *afṭir,* Ga. *afṭirä*

afṭərəm (Č), *afəṭṭərəm* (E) 'soon, fast, immediately, right away'

from *afṭər,* above, with the enclitic *-m*

afṭäṭänat (Go.So), *afṭaṭṭänat* (W) 'dough mixed with the scraped part of the root of *ənsät* that is prepared in the open, *fiber of *ənsät* that remains in the field for a few days'

from the root *fṭn* 'be fast' (see *fäṭänä*) and seems to mean 'dough that is used before complete maturation or fermentation'

afʷäṭṭärat (E), *afʷṭarät* (Č) 'something that is done quickly'

from *fäṭänä* (see below) with *n:r* (8.33) and with the suffix *-at, -ät*

äfʷṭatärād (En) 'something that is done quickly'

from the reduplicative stem of *fäṭänä* (see below) with *n:r* (8.33) and with the suffix *-ād* (7.14)

äfäʸä (M), *äfä* (M), *umfäňňe* (W), *imfeňňa* (S), *ūmfiňňi* (Z) 'viper'

Amh. *əffuňňət,* Har. *ḥiffiň*; undoubtedly connected with G. Te. *ʾafʿot,* Tna. *ʾafʿut,* Amh. *amfut,* Heb. *ʾepʿe(h),* Ar. *ʾafʿa* even though the final *-ň(ň)* of the various Ethiopian languages remains to be explained

afəya (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms), *afiya* (S), *afəyä* (W), *afya* (M) 'health'

afyāmʷä (En.Gt) 'healthy'

from Ar. *ʿāfiya*; also in Har. *āfiya,* Te. *ʿafyät,* Arg. *afiya,* Qab. *āfiyā-ta,* Sa. *ʿafiyat*

əfuyä (En.Ms), *əfʷəyä* (Č.E.Gt.M) 'contents of both hands with palms up'

see *əfuňňa, əmfʷəyä*

əffuyyo balä (So) 'sigh'

Amh. *əffoyy alä* 'sigh in relief'

afyāmʷä (En.Gt) 'healthy'

from *afəya* (see above) with the suffix *-āmʷä*

äga (Č.E.En.Gt), **ägä* (Ed) 'time, period of time'

hammäga (Ed), *xəmäga* (En) 'immediately, right away, at that time' (see *ham, xəm*)

mərägä, mərägäd (Ed) 'when?'

Tna. *ʾaga* 'time'; see also *ga*

äga (Ms.Go), *əga* (E.M) 'water'

yäga amʷärä (Go) 'kind of bird', lit. 'bird (*amʷärä*) of (*yä*) the water (*äga*)'

see *əxa*

äga (Č.Gt), *äge* (Ms), *hägä* (Ed) 'so then!'

perhaps to be compared with G. *ga* in *ʾənga* 'then, so then'

ägi (Č.E.M), *ägiya* (Č.Gt), *akəya* (En), *akkiyä* (Ed) 'all right!'

ägix, ägih (E), *ägix* (M) 'so then'

*ägi *balä* (Č.E.M), *ägiya barä* (Gt), *akəya barä* (En), *akkiyä barä* (Ed) 'agree, consent, obey'

also in Cushitic: Kam. Had. Ṭem. *äkku yeʾ* 'agree'

aga (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *agä* (Ed), *ägät* (Go.So) 'turn' (n.)

agaga (Č.E.En.M.Ms), *aga baʾaga* (Gt), *agä bäʾagä* (Ed) 'each in turn'

aḇaʾaga (En.Gt), *aḇaga* (Gt), *aʾagareʾ* (En), *aʾag(a) ärayʾ* (Gt), *aʾag(ä) areʾ* (Ed) 'cattle tended in turn, herd'

agäňňä (Ed) 'shepherd whose turn has come to guard his own cattle and the cattle of others'

from Cushitic: Had. *aga*

age (Gt) 'big cloud of earth'

see *agay*

agʷe (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'avaricious, greedy, stingy, miserly'

see *gəyä*

ago (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'shield'

ēgga-ha (S) 'please!' (sg. masc.)

əga (E.M) 'water'

see *äga, əxa*

ägaˀonaččə bəyˀo (Ed) 'a form of greeting used by a freeman when addressing the Fuga's wife'

lit. 'let him pierce (the animal) for you and you eat it'; see *wäkkaˀa, bäˈna*

ägʷädä (Gt), see *ogode*

ägād, in *mərägād* (Ed) 'when?'

agädä (Č.S.W.Z), ***aggädä*** (E.M.Ms.Go.So), ***akädä*** (En. Gt), ***akkädä*** (Ed) 'bind, tie, *gird the trousers, put on trousers'

with *zänga* 'thing, matter' (En.Gt) 'brew trouble'

aggädä (Go), *atyägädä* (Č), *ategädä* (W), *atēgädä* (S), *atyäggädä* (E), *atäggädä* (M), *ateˀekädä* (En. Gt), *atˀekkädä* (Ed) 'imprison'

tagädä (Č.W), *tāgädä* (S), *taggädä* (E.M.Ms), *taˀakädä* (En.Gt), *taˀakkädä* (Ed) 'gird oneself, be tied'

ägdäňňä (So), *ägʷdäňňä* (M), *ugdäňä* (Z), *ugdäňňä* (Ms.Go.S), *ugdäňňe* (W) 'prisoner, captive'

ägdätäňňä (So) 'cunning, crafty, mischievous'

agaǧotäňňä (Go) 'one who brews trouble'

Har. *agäda*. In view of *akädä, akkädä* (En.Ed.Gt) the Gurage root is *ˀgd* (with *gg* becoming *k, kk*, see 13.3) meaning 'tie' as in Aram. *ˀăgaḏ*, Heb. *ˀăgaḏ* (as suggested by Littmann, *ZS* 1, 1922, p. 47) and 'prohibit, forbid' in G. *ˀagädä*, Amh. *aggädä*, but the Gurage root is more likely to be identified with Semitic and Ethiopic *ʿqd* 'tie, bind' (so also Cerulli 1936:231): Heb. *ʿăqaḏ*, Ar. *ʿaqada*, G. *ʿaqädä*, Te. *ʿaqda*, Gaf. *aqqädä*, with *q-d* becoming *g-d* by assimilation. It is then internally that the Gurage root *agädä* (*aggädä*) became *akädä, akkädä* in En.Ed.Gt. See also Polotsky 1938:149, n.5.

agäda, agädä, agada (Gur) 'cane of edible plants that have knots, cane of maize, millet, sugar cane'

Amh. Arg. *agäda*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Had. *agada*, Ga. *agadā*

agad (En.Ed) 'direction'

to be identified with *agad* 'shoulder, shoulder blade' (see below). For the parts of the body indicating direction, cp. *meṭṭäq* (Ms) 'waist, direction', *meyä* (Č) 'rib, direction'. See E. Dhorme, *L'emploi métaphorique des noms de parties du corps en hébreu et en akkadien* (Paris, 1923)

agad (En.Ed) 'arm above the elbow, shoulder, shoulder blade, spatula made from the shoulder blades of the animals and used for mixing vegetables or cheese or butter'

represents *agat* with *t:d* (7.14). See *agad*, above

agade (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.W), *agāde* (S) 'kind of *äsät*'

Strelcyn 1973: no. 90 has *agadiyä* used as cure for gonorrhea

agodɛ (Ms) 'kind of grass'

ēggäd (Ed), *ēggädä* (En) 'afterwards, later on, after'

bä---ēggäd (Ed) 'after'

bäxa täg'ädiyä (En) 'afterwards, later on'

from Cushitic: Had. *egäd-ukko* 'to place behind', Kam. *egäǧǧo*, rather than to compare it with *gäde* 'under' (see below) as I suggested in *JNES* 15 (1956). 244

ogode (Ed), ***ägʷädä*** (Gt), ***ogode*** (S), ***ägʷäde*ˀ*ä*** (En) 'big tapeworm, *the part of the tapeworm that emerges after medication'

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *ogōdē-ta*

ägʷädɛˀä (En) 'the part of the tapeworm that emerges after medication'

see *ogode*

agdadda (E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *agdāda* (S), *agdata* (Č.Gt), *agdattä* (Ed) 'partition of the house'

yagdadde (E), *yagdaddat* (M.Go), *yagdatä* (Č), *aˀagdatay* (Gt) 'section of the house near the partition'

ägädlo (W) 'kind of *äsät*'

agdami (So) 'bench'

Amh. *agdami wämbär* 'bench' from *agdami* 'horizontal, standing at right angles', from *gäddämä* 'lie down (horizontally)'

ägdäňňä (So), *ägʷdäňňä* (M), *ugdäňä* (Z), *ugdäňňä* (Ms.Go.S), *ugdäňňe* (W) 'prisoner, captive'

from *agädä* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*

agdata (Č.Gt), *agdattä* (Ed) 'partition of the house'

represents *agdadda* with *d:t* (13.2)

ägdätäňňä (So) 'mischievous, cunning'

from *(zänga) agädä* 'brew trouble' with the suffix *-täňňä*

agäga (En.Gt), *agägä* (Ed) 'liquid squeezed out of the dough made from the *äsät*, food made of the liquid of the *wəsa*-bread'

agaga (Č.E.En.M.Ms) 'each in turn'

from *aga-aga*; see *aga* 'turn'

əgəga yəbiyu (M) 'it is tasteless'

lit. 'it says (*yəbiyu*) water, water (*əgəga*)'; *əgəga*, from *əga-əga*; see *balä*

agʷägʷər (Č.E) 'kind of *äsät*'

agʷaǧ (Č.E.En.M), *agʷäǧ* (Gt), *agäǧ* (Ed) 'kind of tree, *kind of bush'

from Cushitic: Kam. *ogeǧǧa*

ägʷǧäd, ogʷǧäd (En), *ogǧod* (Ed) 'pot of clay for cooking whey'

represents *ägʷǧät* with *t:d* (7.14)

ōgäǧäǧät (S) 'kind of *äsät*'

ägʷǧät (Gt), *ägʷǧäd*, *ogʷǧäd* (En), *ogǧod* (Ed) 'pot of clay for cooking whey'

agaǧotäňňä (Go) 'one who brews trouble'

from (*zänga*) *agädä* 'brew trouble' with palatalization of *d* and with the suffix *-täňňä*

ägih (E) 'so then!'

from *ägi-h* (enclitic); see *ägi*

ägäkkər-kä äč (Ed) 'male servant, male slave'

lit. 'boy (servant) who renders service'; see *gekkärä, äč*

ägix (E.M) 'so then!'

from *ägi-x* (enclitic); see *ägi*

ägäle (So), *akäle* (M) 'so-and-so'

G. Te. Tna. *ˀəgäle*, Amh. *əgäle, əkäle*

agäl (S.W) 'kind of cereal'

agul (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *agur* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'difficult (road), mean (person), *useless'

Tna. *ˀagʷagʷəl* 'useless', Amh. *agʷagʷəl* 'undecided, indifferent', Har. *agāgul xāna* 'not be done properly, not be done on time'; Amh. *agul* 'mean, useless'; also in Ga. *agāgula*

agälläd (S), *agänäd* (Ed) 'kind of basket'

also in Cushitic: Kam. *agēläda*

agälgəl (Č.Ed.Gt.M.Go.So.S.W), *agəlgəl* (Ms), *agälgili* (Z) 'kind of basket'

Tna. *ˀagälgəl*, Amh. *agälgəl*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *agalgila*, Had. *agalgəl*

agälgəlot (So) 'function, service'

from *(a)glägälä* (see below) with the suffix *-ot*

agälgay (So) 'servant'

Amh. *agälgay*, active participle of *(a)glägälä*

agämä (Č.Gt.S.W.Z), *aggämä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *akäḇä* (En), *akkäwä, akkǟ* (Ed) 'cup to draw blood'

wagəmt (Ed.So), *wagämīt* (Z), *waggəmt* (Ms.W), *waggämt* (S), *waggämit* (Go), *wagg'ämət* (E.M), *wak'ämt* (Č.Gt), *wak'ät* (En), *wakkat* (Ed) 'cup for drawing blood'

from Ar. *ḥağama*; also in Har. *ḥagäma*, Amh. *aggämä*, Arg. *haggäma*, Tna. *ḥagʷämä*, Te. *ḥagma*

agam (Ms.Go.So.W), *agām* (S) 'kind of tree'

Te. Tna. *ʿagam*, Amh. *agam*, Har. *agām* (see Strelcyn 1973: no. 8); also in Ga. *agamsa*

ägumˀiyä (En.Gt) 'one who likes to fight'

from *gumˀa* (see below) with the adjectival morphemes *ä---(ə)yä*

agəmbʷä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *agumbo* (S), *agombä* (Ed) 'kind of bush, kind of tree, *tree that does not grow straight'

agombä qän (Ed) 'horn that is not straight' (see *qän*)

see also *agombä*, below

agombä (Ed) 'kind of worm'

to be identified with Ed. *agombä* 'tree that does not grow straight' (see *agəmbʷä*, above) referring to the shape of the worm

agämzäzä (Ed) 'kind of bird'

agänä täkkärä (Ed) 'build the house and cultivate the soil around it for the first time'

see *taggärä*; as for *agäna* it seems to be a noun formed from *t-aggärä*

egänä (W), *ēgänä* (S) 'replace, change'

Har. *ḥēgäna*; from Had. *hēgäna-kko*

uguna (Z) 'strength, power, means'

perhaps from Ga. *angō* (with metathesis)

ägunʾär (En), *ägunʾäre* (Gt) 'head of bed'

from *gunʾär* (see *gunnän*) with the morphemes *ä---e* (directional)

ägōnčä awre (Gt) 'name of a spirit'

lit. 'the spirit (*awre*) of the hyena (*ä-gōnčä*)'

agänäd (Ed) 'kind of basket'

see *agälläd*; for *n:l*, see 8.23

agʷenäd (En) 'avarice'

from *agʷe* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd*

ägändiyä (En.Gt) 'kind of *äsät*'

lit. 'that of the village', from *gända* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

aganənt (Go) 'evil spirit'

G. *ʾaganənt*, pl. of *ganen*; also in Tna. Amh. *ganen*; see *ǧin*, below

äguˈnori (Ed) 'head of bed'

from *guˈnor* 'head' with the directional morphemes *ä---i*

agʷenät (Č.Gt), *agʷennät* (E.M) 'avarice'

from *agʷe* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-n(n)ät*

agnut (Č.E.M), *agnot* (Ms.W), *agnōt* (Ed.Gt.S) *agʷnōt* (En) 'happy occasion (especially in connection with marriage or circumcision)'

agnut followed by 'see' means 'be lucky', lit. 'see the happy occasion'

from Cushitic: Kam. *agannōta*, Had. *agännōta*

ägənžəna täṭabäṭä (Gt) 'wrestle'

see *gənžəna, ṭäbäṭä*

agäňňä (Ed) 'shepherd whose turn has come to guard his own cattle and the cattle of others'

from *aga* 'turn' (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*

ägäppä (Ed) 'contagious'

from *ä-agäppä* 'that which transmits'; see *gäba*. For *b:p*, see 13.1

ägäpādiyä (En), see *ägäpātiyä*

ägapana (En.Gt) 'help, aid, together, in common'

see *(ä)gapana*

ägäpātiyä (Gt), *ägäpādiyä* (En) 'time of the afternoon, work done in the afternoon, meal eaten when the cattle have come back from the field'

from *gäpat* 'afternoon' (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

ägər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *əngər* (S.W.Z) 'foot, leg'

ägre (Č.E.Gt), *ägri* (Ed), *yägre* (E.Ms), *ägrät* (M), *äʾägri* (En), *yägərge* (Ms) 'foot of bed, grassy place for cattle behind the plantation or house', lit. 'the place at the foot of the behind (of plantation)'

bä---ägre (Č.E.Gt), *ägri* (Ed) 'under, beneath, below'

ägräňä (En.Gt), *ägräňňä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *əngəräňä* (Z), *əngəräňňä* (S), *əngəräňňe* (W) 'pedestrian'

ägrämma (Č.En.Gt), *ägrämma* (E.M), *ägrämmä* (Ed), *yägrämma* (M) 'lowland, *westward'

G. Te. *ʾəgər* 'foot', Tna. *ʾəgri*, Amh. *əgər*, Har. *igir, ingir*, Gaf. *əgʷrä*, Arg. *ingir*. The comparison with Heb. *rĕgĕl*, Ar. *riǧl* in Gesenius-Buhl 1921:744 and Koehler-Baumgartner 1951:872 on the authority of Brockelmann 1908:227, 231 and Růžička 1909: 55 (so also Littmann-Höfner 1962:286) is doubtful. For its doubtful connection with *ʾiǧr, ʾeǧer* of the Arabic dialects of Daṯina and Syria, see Noeldeke *ZA* 20, p. 414 and Leslau 1958:49. For Syrian-Arabic *ʾeǧer*, Barthélemy 1935:3 suggests a derivation from *leǧr* (by metathesis of *reǧl*), *l* being taken for the article so that the form *ʾeǧer* resulted from it. See also p. 726

ägre (Č.E.Gt), *ägri* (Ed) 'foot of bed, grassy place for cattle behind the house or plantation'

from *ägər* 'foot' (see above) with the directional morpheme *-e, -i*

agär (So) 'land, country'

Semitic: SAr. *hgr* 'city'; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. *hagär* 'land, country', Amh. *agär*

aggärä (E), *akärä* (Č.En.Gt), *akkärä* (Ed) 'raise cattle, breed cattle'

muǧale aggärä- (M), *fərfər aggärä-* (E), *akärä-* (Č),

muǧaleʾä akärä- (En.Gt) 'be infected by the eggs of the tick', lit. 'breed the eggs of the tick' (see *muǧale, fərfər*)

ugurä (Ed) 'breeding'

agʷärä (En), *ägʷärä, ägʷär* (Gt) 'bent, crooked, not straight'

agʷärä qän (Ed), *agʷärä arām̱* (En) 'cow with bent horns' (see *qän, arām̱*)

perhaps from Kam. Had. *goggara* 'bent, crooked' with *go>gʷä>*wä>vowel. See also *gurər*

agur (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'difficult (road), non-practicable (road), mean (person)'

represents *agul* with *l:r* (8.25)

agre (S), *agri* (Z) 'shield'

Amh. *agər, agre*, Har. *agri*, from Cushitic: Had. *agira*

əgur (Z), see *ugur*

iggärä (So) 'bind the planks for building a house'

see also *magär*, below

ogär (Ed) 'row, line'

from Cushitic: Had. *ogora*

ugur (W), *əgur* (Z), *ugr* (S) 'scab'

from Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *hangārú*, Sa. *agarā*. For Har. *wēr* connected by Cerulli 1936:276 with *ugur* (under *wiʾēr*), see *wiʾir*, below

ugurä (Ed) 'breeding'

see *aggärä*

ägoreʾä (En) 'the part of the throat above the Adam's apple'

probably for *ägoreʾä* 'that of the throat' and to be identified with G. *gʷərʿe* 'throat', Te. *gərəʿ*

ägrəʾed ambər (Ed), *ägrəʾēd ambrəyäd* (En) 'kind of grass'

lit. 'the cabbage (*ambər, ambrəyäd*) for the girls (*ä-grəʾed*)'

ägərd barä (En) 'force someone to do something'

see *gərd*

ägərf čəza (Gt), *ägərf uza* (En) 'kind of grass used as a medicine for the *gərf*-disease'

lit. 'medicament (*čəza, uzä*) for *(ä)gərf*-disease'

ägərrəfat ʾuzä (Ed) 'kind of grass used as a medicine for the *gərrəfat*-disease'

lit. 'medicament (*ʾuzä*) for *(ä)gərrəfat*-disease'

ägʷärägʷəyä (Č), *ə̄(n)gʷärägʷəyä* (En) 'fox, jackal'

see *gʷärä, gʷəyä, yägʷärägʷəyä*

ägräma (Č.En.Gt), *ägrämma* (E.M), *ägrämmä* (Ed) 'lowland'

from *ägər* 'foot' (see above) with the suffix *-(m)ma, -mmä*

agärämərä (S) 'kind of *äsät*'

see *agärämrat*

agrämrämat (W) 'kind of *äsät*'

see *agärämrat*

agärämrat (Ms.Go), *agrämrämat* (W), *agärämərä* (S), *hagärämrat* (Go) 'kind of *äsät*'

is composed of *agär, hagär* 'city, region' and *ämrat, ämərä, ämrämat*

ägräňä (En.Gt), *ägräňňä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'pedestrian'

from *ägər* 'foot' (see above) with the suffix *-äň(ň)ä*

ägurər (En.Gt) 'slice taken from a piece of meat to make it equal to a smaller piece'

see *gurər*

ägəräsūr (Ed) 'limping'

lit. 'broken (*sūr*) of leg (*ägər-ä*)'

ägrät (M) 'foot of bed, grassy place for cattle behind the plantation'

bägrät (M) 'west'

from *ägər* 'foot' (see above) with the directional morpheme *-ät*

ogōrīt (S) 'lizard'

see *angrəyä*

ogorṭännä (S) 'kind of cereal'

represents *wägärṭännä* with *wä>o* (4.51)

ägʷrəyä (Gt) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*'

ägrayd ambər (Gt) 'kind of grass'

lit. 'cabbage (*ambər*) for the girls (*ä-grayd*)'; see *gäräd*

agäsäs (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'beast of burden, greedy for food, big eater, voracious'

Tna. ʾ*agäsäs*, Amh. *agäsäs*

ägoste (Ms), *ägoste, äg*ʷ*äste* (Go), *egoste, yägoste* (So) 'friend (girl), form of address to a friend (girl)'

see *yägoste*

ogeššа (Go), *ugēššä* (S) 'local physician'

represents *wägešša* (see below) with *wä-*>*o, u* (4.51)

agušt (So) 'boys'

see *goš*

ägät (Go.So) 'turn' (n.)

see *aga*

äg*ʷ*ät (Gt), see *ogät*

agat (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *agad* (En.Ed) 'arm above the elbow, shoulder, shoulder blade, spatula made from the shoulder blades of the animal and used for mixing vegetables or cheese or butter'

Gaf. *agat* 'arm'; from Cushitic: Ṭem. *angäta*, Had. *ang*ʷ*oda* 'upper part of arm', Sa. Af. *agada* 'arm', Dar. *agōdà* 'shoulder'

ogät (Č.Gt.Ms.Go.W), *ōgät* (S), *og*ʷ*ät* (En), *äg*ʷ*ät* (Gt) 'assembly, gathering, tribunal, court, discussion on public affairs'

see *wəgu*; for *wə* >vowel, see 4.51

uggat (W), *uggāt* (S) 'whey'

see *anguba*

ugāṭ (Ed) 'hunting'

represents *wägaṭ* (see below) with *wä*>*u* (4.51)

ägəyä awre (Gt) 'name of a spirit'

lit. 'the spirit (*awre*) of the dog (*ä-gəyä*)'

ägiya (Č.Gt) 'all right'

ägiya barä (Gt) 'consent, agree'

see *ägi*

agay (En.Gt), *age* (Gt), *hagay* (Ed) 'big clod of earth'

perhaps in connection with Kam. *hogáʾo* 'plough' (v.), Ṭem. *hogaʾe*

ag*ʷ*äye (S), *ag*ʷ*eya* (En), *agoyä* (Ed), *agoye* (W) 'avaricious, greedy, stingy, miserly, one who does not invite people to eat'

see *gəyä*

agəya (Č.E.Gt.M), *agiya* (En.Ms) parasol made of bamboo leaves (used by women and shepherds)'

is perhaps to be identified with *əng'äba* (see below) with *-äba* >**äwa*>*əya* (4.11)

agōyto (S) 'avaricious, greedy, stingy, miserly'

from *gəyä* (see below) with the suffix *-to*

agäz (Č) 'military rank signifying that the person killed at least a hundred enemies'

agäzä (Č.S.W), *aggäzä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'aid, help, assist'

*äg*ʷ*ža* (Č.Gt.M), *ugužä* (Ed), *yäg*ʷ*ža* (E.M) 'aid, help' (n.)

ägze, in *arəḇ ägze* (En.Gt), *arəb agzi* (Č) 'ally' (see *arəb*)

aggaž, in *arbaggaž* (E) 'ally' (see *arb*)

wättägagäz (So) 'cooperation'

Tna. *ḥagäzä*, Te. *ḥagza*, Amh. *aggäzä*, Arg. *haggäza*

ag*ʷ*äza (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms) 'hide of sheep used to sit on'

Tna. ʾ*ag*ʷ*äza*, Amh. *ag*ʷ*äza*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Had. *agoza*

əgzəʾēr (Ed) 'God, Lord'

see *əgzär*

agazän (Ms) 'kind of antelope'

Tna. ʾ*agazen*, ʿ*agazen*, ʾ*agaǧän*, ʿ*agaǧän*, Te. ʾ*agazen*, Amh. *agazän*

əgzär (Č.E.Gt.M), *əgzer* (En), *əzger* (Ms.Go.So), *əgzəʾēr*, *əzgəʾer* (Ed) 'God, Lord'

G. ʾ*əgziʾabəḥer* 'God', lit. 'the master of the universe', Tna. ʾ*əgziʾabəḥer*, ʾ*əzgiḥer*, Te. ʾ*əgzaher*, Amh. *əgziʾabəher*, *əgzer*

agäzwät (Č.E.M), *angäzwät* (Gt) 'slightly melted butter used as a medicine for cows and children, *jar used for melted butter'

äg*ʷ*ža (Č.Gt.M), *ugužä* (Ed) 'help, aid, help given to a person (esp. in fighting)'

see *agäzä*

aggaž, in *arb aggaž* (E) 'ally'

lit. 'one who helps (*aggaž*) in war (*arb*)'; see *agäzä*

ugužä (Ed), see *äg*ʷ*žä*

äg'ädiyä, in *bäxa täg'ädiyä* (En) 'afterwards, later on'

see *ēggädä*

äǧ (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *əng* (W), *ənǧe* (S), *əñǧi* (Z) 'hand, arm, *handle'

äǧ (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *əǧǧeta* (Go), *äǧǧäta* (So), *äǧät* (M), *äǧiyät* (Č.E.Gt), *äǧəyäd* (En), *äǧiyäd* (Ed), *əng* (W), *ənǧe* (S) 'handle'

äǧät (M) 'branch'

äǧä wäxe (En.Gt), *äǧä muʾ* (Ed), *äǧä gukkər* (Ed), *äǧwärq* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *äǧäwärq* (En.Ed.Gt) 'blacksmith, ironsmith', lit. 'good of hand' (see *wäxe, muʾ*), 'straight of hand' (see *gukkər*), 'of golden hand' (see *wärq*)

äǧäswər (E.M), *äǧäsəwər* (En.Gt), *äǧäsūr* (Č), *äǧäsūr* (En.Ed) 'lazy', lit. 'of broken hand' (see *səwər, sur*)

äǧäṭäbbab (M), *äǧǧäṭäbbab* (Ms.Go.So), *əǧǧäṭäbbab* (W), *əngäṭäbbāb* (S) 'shirt'

äǧama (Č), *äǧāma* (En.Gt), *äǧāmä* (Ed), *äǧamma* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'skillful, blacksmith, ironsmith, *tanner'

yäǧäwäǧǧä (E.M), *äǧäb*ʷ*äčä* (En.Gt), *äǧäwäčä, yäǧäwäčä* (Č), *äǧwodāy* (Ed) 'visiting of relatives on a holiday, gifts brought at the occasion of a holiday'

Semitic: Heb. *yaḏ*, Ar. *yad*; Ethiopic: G. Te. ʾ*əd*, Tna. ʾ*id*, Amh. *əǧ*, Har. *iǧi*, Arg. *ənǧ*. See also *əǧǧəge*

aǧǧä (So), *aǧe* (S.W), *aǧī* (Z) 'pierce'

aǧǧä- (So), *aǧe-* (S), *aǧī-* (Z), *t-aǧe* (W) 'feel stinging pain in the side or in the heart'

täǧäǧǧä (So) 'fight with piercing instruments, fight with horns, clash (cattle)'

tiǧaǧe (W), *tiǧāǧe* (S), *tūǧāǧe* (Z) 'fight with one another'

äǧina (So), *iǧnä* (S), *əǧənä* (W.Z) 'stinging pain in the side or in the heart or in the head'

Semitic: Ar. *waǧaʾa* 'hit', Soq. ʾ*ege*; Ethiopic: Har. *ḥaǧa*; in the other Ethiopian languages the root is *wgʕ* (= laryngeal): G. *wägʾa, wägʿa* 'pierce, crush', Tna. *wägʾe*, Te. *wägʾa*, Amh. Arg. *wägga*

aǧǧä (E.M.Ms.Go), *aččä* (Ed) 'sweep'

*m*ʷ*aǧǧa* (E.M.Ms.Go), *m*ʷ*ača* (Č.En.Gt) 'broom'

G. ʾ*adäwä* 'sweep' (Polotsky, *JAOS* 69, p. 39), Har. *adu* 'manure'

aǧa (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *aǧä* (Ed) 'thing, affair, matter, business'

represents *haǧa* (see below) with *h:zero* (10.3)

aǧa (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'oneself'

aǧa- (Gt), *āǧä-* (Ed), *aʾaǧa-* (En), *āǧāǧ-* (Ed) 'alone, apart'

*aǧām*ʷ*ä* (En) 'strong, powerful, vigorous'

aǧi (E.Gt) 'form of address to an old woman'

see *aǧiyät*

****aǧǧi, *iǧǧi*** (Z), see *baǧǧi*

iǧ (Go) 'child, boy, son'

from *yəǧ* (1.16) from the root *wld*

oǧä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'news, rumor, lie'

from *ewädä* (see below) with palatalization of *d*

uǧǧo (W) 'act of collecting butter or milk from a group of families and distributing the whole amount to a different family each day'

represents *wəǧo* (see below) with *wə*>*u* (4.51)

äǧäb*ʷ*äčä (En.Gt) 'visiting of relatives on a holiday, gifts brought at the occasion of a holiday'

formed from *äǧ bäta* 'visit the relatives', lit. 'seize the hand'; see *yäǧäwäǧǧä*

aǧǧēd (Ed) 'respectable old lady, kind of *äsät*'

represents *aǧiyät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14). The meaning of 'kind of *äsät*' refers undoubtedly to an old *äsät*

äǧaddägan (M) 'half-broken and bent leaf of the *äsät*'

transferred meaning of Amh. *əǧǧädägan* 'bent piece of wood to strike the strings of the carding bow', from *əǧǧ* 'hand', *dägan* 'carding bow'

aǧəg (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'loan'

see *(t)addägä*

əǧǧəge (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.W) 'sleeve'

Tna. ʾ*əǧǧeggä*, Amh. *əǧǧəge*, from *əǧǧ* 'hand' and *ge* 'place'

äǧägädar (So) 'dry branches on which meat is hung'

Hailu Fulass suggests the possibility of its being corrupt from *äǧä gəddər* 'big-armed'

ąǧäggər (M) 'easy'

lit. 'it is not difficult'; see *(a)ǧägärä*

āǧāǧ- (Ed) 'apart'

from *aǧa-aǧa*; see *aǧa*, above

(t)äǧäǧǧä (So) 'fight with piercing instruments, fight with horns, clash (cattle)'

tiǧaǧe (W), *tiǧāǧe* (S), *tūǧāǧe* (Z) 'fight with one another'

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *aǧǧä* 'pierce' (see above)

äǧoka (Č) 'special locality used as a meeting place for the Gurages, assembly, intertribal council'

see *ǧokka*

äǧama (Č), *äǧāma* (En.Gt), *äǧāmä* (Ed), *äǧamma* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'skillful, blacksmith, ironsmith, *tanner'

from *äǧ* 'hand' (see above) with the suffix *-a(m)ma, -āmä* to express the meaning of 'handy, skillful'. The meaning of 'blacksmith' is a euphemism.

aǧām^{w}ä (En) 'strong, powerful, vigorous'

from *aǧa* 'oneself' (see above) with the suffix *-ām^{w}ä*

oǧama (Č), *oǧāmä* (Gt), *oǧāma* (En), *oǧamma* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'liar, one who reports rumors'

from *oǧä* (see above) with the suffix *-ama*

äǧämuʾ, äǧä muʾ (Ed) 'blacksmith, local physician'

lit. 'good (*muʾ*) of hand (*äǧ-ä*)'

äǧina (So), *əǧənä* (W.Z), *iǧnä* (S) 'stinging pain'

noun formed from *aǧǧä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-na, -nä*

äǧäq^{w}äṭṭärä, äǧäq^{w}aṭṭärä (E) 'one who is not of a good or respected family'

lit. 'one whose hand is knotted'; see *äǧ, q^{w}aṭṭärä*

aǧis (W), *aǧǧis* (So) 'new'

see *iddäsä*

äǧäsur (Č), *äǧäsūr* (En.Ed) 'lazy'

lit. 'broken (*sur*) of hand (*äǧ-ä*)'; see also *äǧäswər*

äǧäswər (E.En.M), *äǧäsəwər* (Gt) 'lazy'

lit. 'broken (*swər, səwər*) of hand (*äǧ-ä*)'; see also *äǧäsur*

äǧät (M), *äǧǧätä* (So), *əǧǧeta* (Go) 'handle, *branch'

Amh. *əǧǧäta*, Tna. *ʾəǧǧäta* (from Amharic); see *äǧ* 'hand'

äǧätäbbab (M), *äǧǧäṭäbbab* (Ms.Go.So), *əǧǧäṭäbbab* (W) 'shirt'

Tna. *ʾəǧǧäṭäbbab*, Amh. *əǧǧäṭäbbab*, from *əǧǧ* 'hand', *ṭäbbab* 'tight'

äǧäwäčä (Č) 'visiting of relatives on a holiday, gifts brought at the occasion of a holiday'

from *äǧ bäta* 'visit relatives on a holiday', lit. 'take the hand'; see also *yäǧäwäǧǧä*

äǧwodāy (Ed), same meaning as above

from *äǧ bädda* 'visit the relatives', lit. 'take the hand'

äǧäwäka (En.Gt) 'special locality used as a meeting place for the Gurages'

see *ǧokka*

äǧwärq (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *äǧäwärq* (En.Ed) 'blacksmith, ironsmith'

lit. 'of golden (*wärq*) hand (*äǧ*)'

äǧəyäd (En), *äǧiyäd* (Ed) 'handle'

from *äǧ* 'hand' (see above) with the suffix *-(y)äd* for *-ät* (7.14); see *äǧiyät*

aǧəyäd (En) 'respectable old lady'

represents *aǧiyät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

äǧiyät (Č.E.Gt) 'handle'

from *äǧ* 'hand' (see above) with the suffix *-(y)ät*

aǧiyät (Č.E.Gt.M), *aǧəyäd* (En), *aǧǧəd* (Ed) 'respectable old lady'

aǧi (Gt) 'form of address to an old woman'

from Cushitic: Kam. *haǧǧe* 'be old'

ähä (So), *ähäk* (Go.So), *ähäs* (W) 'so then'

represents *aka* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23)

ähi (Go) 'cereal, barley'

represents *äkəl* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23) and *əl>i* (8.63)

ähu (Go), see *ahu*

ahä (Ed.Ms), *aha* (Go) 'you' (sg. masc.)

from **akä>axä* (see below)>*ahä* (5.23)

ahā (Ed) 'you' (pl. fem.)

represents *ahma* (see *axəm^w*, below) with *-ma>*m̲a>*wa>ā* (4.32); see also *axā*

ahi, in *mənahi* (Go) 'how much?' (see below)
adahi (M) 'a certain quantity' (see above)

for *yahi*, imperfect of *ʾkl* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23) and *əl>i* (8.63)

ahu (So.W.Z), *ähu* (Go) 'now, right away'
ähu ähu (Go) 'right away'
ahu ahumma (So) 'now and then'

represents *akku* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23). See also *ahum*.

ahu (Ms), *ahū* (Ed) 'you' (pl. masc.)

represents **ahəm^w* (see *axəm^w*) with *-əm^w>*əm̲^{w}>*əw>u* (4.51)

əhä (Ed) 'water'

represents *əxa* (see below) with *x:h* (5.32)

ihä (S), *ihe* (W) 'I'

the *h* is enigmatic. Would it be influenced by the 3rd person *uhä?* Hetzron 1972:33 explains it as a dissimilatory glide phoneme. See also Leslau 1956: 53.

uhä (S.W) 'he'

see *k^{w}a*. The initial *u* of *uhä* is perhaps due to a transfer of the labialization of *k^w*

uhuʾ barä (Ed) 'cough'

represents *uxu barä* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33)

ahäbä (W) 'sell'

from **awähäbä* (see *wähäbä*) with *awä>a* (4.51)

ohbabit (Z) 'stool of clay for the master of the house'

ähäk (Go.So) 'so then!'

from *ähä-k* (enclitic); Tna *ʾəhiḵä, ʾəhəʾ*

ähəl (So), *əhəl* (W.Z) 'cereal, barley'

represents *äkəl* (see below) with *k:h* (5.32)

ahəl, in *haddahəl* (S), *addahəl* (W) 'a certain quantity'

lit. 'it is about equal'; from *add, hadd*, and *yahəl*, imperfect of *ʾkl* (see below)

əhəl (W.Z), see *ähəl*

ahlan, in *mən ahlan* (W) 'how much?'

yä+perfect+*ahlan* (W) 'as much as, as long as, as soon as'

lit. 'what is it equal?'; for *mən*, see below; *ahlan*, for *yahlan*, imperfect of *ʾkl* (see below)

ahə^{w}m (Go) 'you' (pl. masc.)

represents *axəm^w* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33)

ahmi (Z), see *ahum*

ahum (Go.So.W), *ahmi* (Z) 'again, *right now, immediately'

ahum ahu (W) 'from time to time'

from *ahu-m*; see *akku*, and for *k:h*, see 5.23

ōhən (Ed), see *ōhun*

ohon (Z) 'all right'

ohon-əm bālä (Z) 'agree, consent'

Amh. *yähun* 'allright', lit. 'may it be!, let it be!'

ōhun (En), *ōhən* (Ed) 'I don't know'

represents *ōxun* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33)

uhun (S.W) 'they' (masc. fem.)

with an initial *u* as in the sg. *uhä* and a plural element *n* as in the other dialects (see *kənnäm*)

ähuňňa (M) 'now'

represents *äxuňňa* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33)

ahoňň (So) 'today'

see *äk^{w}a*. Praetorius 1879:508 compares it with Amh. *ahun* 'now'. The derivation of *ahoňň* from **ahōnī* "das nach einem **yōmī* umgebildet worden wäre" suggested by Rundgren 1955:289 is unlikely

ähər (Ed.Ms) 'cereal, barley'

ähriyä (Ed) 'kind of bird'

represents *äkəl* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23) and *l:r* (8.25)

ahera (Go.W), *ahērä* (Ed) 'future life, paradise'

represents *axera* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33)

ahər, in *attahər* (Ms) 'a certain quantity'

from *att* 'one', and *ahər* for *ahəl* with *l:r* (8.25)

ahīrä (Ed) 'kind of cereal'

ahrami (Go) 'New Year'

for *akrami*, from *kärrämä* 'spend the rainy season, spend a certain time'. For the meaning 'year' see *xərəm*. For *k:h*, see 5.23

ähriyä (Ed) 'kind of bird'

lit. 'that of barley', that is, 'that eats barley'; from *ähər* (see above) with the suffix *-iyä*; see also *yäx(ə)-riyä*

ähäs (W) 'so then'

from *ähä-s* (enclitic)

ähəttä (Go) 'spittle resulting from coughing'

see *āk barä*; *-tta* is a nominal suffix; for *k:h*, see 5.23

ähutta (Ms.Go) 'main root of the *äsät*'

represents *äkutta* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23)

ahat (S) 'thanks'

G. *(ʾa)ʾkʷätä* 'praise, thank'; passed into Amh. *akkʷätä*. See also *axäda.*

əhat (Z) 'bread made from wheat'

Har. *uxāt* 'flat bread', Te. *ʾukät* 'meal, food'. While the derivation from *ʾkl* 'eat' (with loss of *l*) suggested by Leslau 1963:24 following Littmann, *ZS* 1, 46 and Cerulli 1936:232 is possible for Harari and Zway it is unlikely for Te. *ʾukät*

ohät (Z) 'head'

ahəya (Gt) 'interjection expressing joy'

represents *axxʼa* (see below) with *xʼa>ḫəya*

äkʷa, in *bäkʷam* (So) 'right away, there and then'

see *akku*

äkʷa (Gt), *äkkʷa* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *okʷa* (En), *akkä* (Ed), *ahoňň* (So) 'today'

the expressions for 'evening' *məšät, məsara, gäbbat, massakkä* preceded by **äkʷa* mean 'tonight'

related to *äxʷa* 'now' (see below); see also Leslau 1956:174 and *ahuň*

āk barä (Ed), *ax barä* (Č.En), *axx barä* (E.Gt), *əxx *balä* (Č.E.En.M) 'throw out the spittle, *clear the throat and spit out'

ākətä (Ed), *ähətta* (Go), *axičä* (Č.Gt), *äxiččа* (M), *əxxiččä* (E), *axʼičä* (En) 'thick spittle (resulting from coughing)'

Amh. *akk alä* 'throw out the spittle', Tna. *ʿak̲ bälä*, Te. *hak bela* 'clear one's throat'; Amh. *akəta* 'saliva', Har. *axti* 'thick spittle by clearing the throat', Tna. *ʿak̲əta*. See also p. 726

akkä (Ed), see *äkʷa*

akkā (Ed) 'cup to draw blood'

represents *agämä* (see above) with *gg>kk* (13.3) and *-ämä>*äm̲ä>*äwä>ā* (4.32)

aka, akaxʷ (En), *ähä* (So), *ähäk* (Go.So), *ähäs* (W) 'so then'

Amh. *əkko*, Te. *ʾakke* 'certainly', Tna. *ʾəkko*

akko (So) 'grandmother, form of address to the grandmother'

also in Sid. *ako*, Ga. *akkō*; see *akakayyu*

akku (S), *ahu* (So,W.Z), *ähu* (Go), *äxʷa* (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *äxuňňä* (M) 'now'

äxʷam äxʷam, äxʷam täxʷam (E), *uk tuʾuk* (En), *uk waʾaka* (En), *zäxʷä* (Č), *zə äxʷa* (E.Gt), *zəmäxʷa* (Č.E.Gt), *ähu ähu* (Go), *ahum* (So), *akkäkkum* (S), *zi äxuňňa, zəxäxuňňa* (M) 'right now'

äxʷäxʷä (Č.E) 'nowadays'

akkum (S), *ahum* (Go.So.W), *ahmi* (Z), *äxuňňam* (M) 'again, *immediately'

Amh. *ahun* 'now', Gaf. *ahuň*, Arg. *ahaň*, Har. *axxaʾ*. Cerruli 1936:232 connects Har. *axxaʾ* with a Cushitic element *ak, hak*. In view of the form *ahu, ähu* (S.W.Z.Go) without *n* it would be difficult to derive Amh. *ahun* from **hakun, bäkun* 'im Zustand' as suggested by Praetorius 1879:262.

ek (Go), *ēk* (Ms), *ǫk* (Č), *ənk* (Č.E.M), *ə̃nk* (Gt) 'yes'

composed of *e, ē, ǫ* and the enclitic *-k* (see *ī, ō*); G. Te. *ʾoho, ʾuhu* 'yes'; perhaps also Amh. *əkko* 'indeed, certainly', Tna. *ʾəkko, ʾakko*, Te. *ʾakke*

əkka (Č.E.Ms), *əkki* (M), *ukku* (Z), *əkkəttu* (Ms), *zəkka* (Č.E), *zəkki* (M), *zənka, xənka* (Gt), *zəkkəm* (E), *xəkka* (Č.E) 'thus, so, like this, such'

əkkəm əkkəm (E.M), *kəmənkəm* (Č), *hamhammənä* (Ed), *ənkə ənkə, ənkənkə* (Gt) 'such and such'

Har. *ukku* 'thus'; also Ga. *akka* 'thus'; cp. the Semitic element *k* 'like'; see also *əkkəm, ənka*

əkkə, əkki, in *zakkət* (M) 'there'

zəkkət (M) 'here'

täzakki (Go) 'toward there'

bäzənka (Go) 'toward there'

zakkət, from *za* 'that'+*əkkə+t* (enclitic); *zəkkət*, from *zə* 'this'+*əkkə+t* (enclitic); *täzakki*, from *tä* 'to'+*za* 'that'+*əkki*

ǫk (Č) 'yes'

see *ek*

okʷa (En) 'today'

see *äkʷa*

ukku (Z) 'thus, so, like this'

ukkumäni (Z) 'just so, for nothing, in vain'

see *əkka*

ukʷ (En) 'here!'

also in Ga. *akka* 'behold'

uk tuʾuk, uk waʾaka (En) 'right now'

see *akku*

äkkeǭ (M) 'plane wood, carve out'

represents *ekkälä* with *-älä>eǭ* (8.63)

akäb̲ä (En) 'cup to draw blood'

represents *agämä* (see above) with *gg>k* (13.3) and *m>*m̲>b̲* (4.35)

akäbe (En.Ed), *akäbǭ* (M) 'paternal uncle'

see *akäbəya*

akbe (Č), *akbi* (E) 'one who works slackly on purpose'

see *(a)käbba*

akkababi (M) 'vicinity'

from Amh. *akkababi* 'surrounding area, vicinity' from *käbbäbä* 'surround'

akbari (So) 'respectful'

see *käbbärä*

akäbəya (Č.E), *akäb̲äya* (Gt), *akäbe* (En.Ed), *akäbǭ* (M) 'paternal uncle, title indicating relationship between men of the same clan, *male relatives on the father's side'

akbay (En) 'one who works slackly on purpose'

see *(a)käbba*

əkkače (W) 'small piece of cut grass remaining on the ground after mowing, splinters of wood that fall while wood is being chopped'

undoubtedly to be identified with Go. *əkkalaččä* (with loss of *l*) derived from *ekkälä* 'plane wood'

akädä (En.Gt), *akkädä* (Ed) 'bind, tie'

represents *agädä* (see above) with *gg>k, kk* (13.3)

akafa (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *akafä* (W), *akāfa* (S), *akāfä* (Ed), *ankafa* (Č), *ankāfa* (En.Gt), *ankāfä* (Ed) 'shovel'

Har. *ḥēkäfa* 'dig with a hoe', *ḥakāfa* 'shovel', Amh. *akafa* 'spade'; perhaps also Tna. *ḥakäf bälä* 'make the sound of scratching'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *akāfa* 'shovel', Som. Af. *akāfa*

akfəlät (M) 'the fasting period from Thursday to Easter Sunday'

see *(a)käffälä*

akäkä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *akkäkä* (E), *ankäkä* (S.W.Z) 'scratch when it itches'

atyäkäkä (Č), *atyäkkäkä* (E), *atēkäkä* (Ed.Gt), *atekʼäkʼä* (En), *atenkäkä* (W), *atēnkäkä* (S) 'make itch'

ənkʼakʼä (Č.E.En.Gt), *ənkakä* (Ed) 'scab'

yənkʼakʼəyä (Č.E), *aʾənkʼakʼəyä* (En.Gt), *ənkakāmä* (Ed) 'one who has a scab'

Semitic: Ar. *ḥakka* 'scratch', Akk. *ekēku*; Ethiopic: G. *ḥakäkä*, Tna. *ḥakäkä, ḥankʷäkʷä*, Te. *ḥakka, ḥankäka*, Har. *ḥakäka*, Arg. *hakkäka*, Amh. *akkäkä*; Gaf. *ənkʷakʷä* 'scab'; passed into Cushitic: Sa. Af. *hakʷak*, Bil. *hankʷak*, Had. *hokokā-kko*

akako (So) 'grandfather, form of address to a grandfather'

see *akakayyu, akko*

akakäbəya (E) 'great-great-grandchild'

perhaps wrongly recorded instead of *akakkäbəya* if one is to judge from *ankakkäbəya* (E), below

akkäkkum (S) 'right now'

reduplicated *akku* (see above) followed by the enclitic *-m*

akakayyu (Z), *akako* (So), *akkäya* (Z), *akko* (So) 'grandfather, grandmother, *grandchild, form of address to the grandmother'

from Cushitic: Sid. *akāko*, Dar. *ákkaʾo*, Ga. *akākāyyu*. On this root in Cushitic see Cerulli 1938: 186-7. The same term for 'grandfather' and 'grandchild' is likewise used in Oromo culture.

akaxʷ (En) 'so then'

from *aka* (see above) followed by the enclitic *x*

äkəl (So), *əkl, əkəl* (S), *ähəl* (So), *əhəl* (W.Z), *äxər* (Č.E.En.Gt), *ähər* (Ed.Ms), *äxi* (M), *ähi* (Go) 'cereal, barley'

ähriyä (Ed) 'kind of bird'

Semitic *ʾkl* 'eat': Heb. *ʾäḵal*, Ar. *ʾakala*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ʾəkəl* 'food', Tna. *ʾəḵli* 'cereals', Amh. Arg. *əhəl*, Har. *əxi*

äkkul (So) 'half, some, certain, several, half'

Amh. *əkkul* 'half', Gaf. *əkulä*; see *ʾkl*

akäle (M) 'so-and-so'

see *ägäle*

akkälä, attəkakkälä (So) 'level off'

reduplicative *at*-stem from *ʾkl*

ekkälä (Go.Ms), *ikkälä* (So), *īnkälä* (Z), *äkärä* (Č), *äkkärä* (E), *ekkärä* (Ed), *ekʼärä* (En.Gt), *äkkeǭ* (M) 'plane wood, smooth with an ax, carve out'

əkkalaččä (Go), *əkkače* (W) 'splinters of wood that fall while wood is being chopped, *small pieces of cut grass remaining in the ground after mowing'

makkäl (So) 'small ax'

Har. *ḥēkäla* 'cut and chip stones', Te. *ḥakəl* 'handle of an ax', Tna. *ḥakli*, Gaf. *makkäya* 'ax'; also in Cushitic: Ag. *akelu-ġʷa* 'plane wood', *məkay* 'ax', Bil. *hakəl*, Sa. *hakli*

əkəl, əkl (S), see *äkəl*

ikkälä (So), see *ekkälä*

okkol-ən hän (Z) 'be lame'

Har. *ḥokkola* 'lame', *ḥənkil bāya* 'limp', Tna. *ḥankʷälä* 'have deformed legs'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *okkol* 'limp, be lame', Dar. *hókkole*

əkkalaččä (Go) 'splinters of wood that fall while wood is being chopped'

from *ekkälä* (see above) with the suffix *-aččä*

akalat (W), *akälat* (Go) 'body'

G. Tna. Te. *›akal* 'body', Arg. *akalat*, Amh. *akal*, *akalat* (Geez plural)

akkäm (S.W.Ms.Go) 'rein, bridle, bit (of bridle)'

Har. *ḥakäma* 'bit (of bridle)'; also Cushitic: Had. *hakamma*, Som. *ḥakama*; probably from Ar. *ḥakama*

akim (Č.E.M.Ms.W), *akīm* (En.Ed.Gt) 'physician'

from Ar. *ḥakīm*; also Amh. *hakim*, Har. *ḥakīm*; see *hakim*

akkum (S) 'again'

from *akku* (see above) +*m* (enclitic)

əkkəm (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *ukkumäni*, *yəkkum-ni* (Z), *ənkə* (Gt), *ankum* (W), *hānkum* (S) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing, without any reason'

əkkəm efä (Go) 'be naked', lit. 'walk just so' (see *efä*)

perhaps to be identified with *əkka* 'thus, so' (see above), the basic meaning of *əkkəm* (that is, *əkkə+m*) being 'just so'. See also *əkkəm*, below.

əkkəm (Go), *əkk'əm* (Ms), *zəkk'əm* (E), *zəkk'əm qe* (M), *zək'əm qar* (Č) 'small, little, a little bit'

to be identified with *əkkəm* 'just so' (see above), that is, 'without any importance,>small, little'

əkkəməkkəm, əkkəm əkkəm (E.M) 'such and such'

from *əkkə+m əkkə+m*; see *əkka*

akämbalo (Ms.Go.W.Z), *akämbālo* (S), *akambālo* (Ed), *akamballo* (M), *akämbāro* (Gt), *akambaro* (Č.E), *akambāro* (En) 'lid of griddle'

Amh. *akämbalo*, Har. *ankäbal* (and *axnabal* in Paulitschke; see Leslau 1937:558); from Cushitic: Ga. *ankabala*, *ankäläba* (*BES* 5, 1956, p. 34), Qab. *akämbālú-ta*, Had. *akämbalo›o*

akambaro (Č.E), *akambāro* (En), *akämbāro* (Gt) 'lid of griddle'

represents *akämbalo* with *l:r* (8.25)

ukkumäni (Z) 'just so, in vain, for nothing'

from *ukku* (see above) with the suffix *-m-äni*

äkänfäriyä (En) 'one who has big lips'

from *känfär* (see above) with the morphemes *ä—yä*

äkärä (Č), *äkkärä* (E), *ekkärä* (Ed) 'plane wood, carve out'

represents *ekkälä* with *l:r* (8.25)

akärä, in *ta›akärä* (En.Gt), *ta›akkärä* (Ed) 'leave (especially a person who is disliked)'

ata›akärä (En.Gt), *ata›akkärä* (Ed), *attakärä* (Č), *attakkärä* (E), *attakkeä* (M) 'pour out water, throw away, chase away, send away a servant or a wife'

****akkärä***, in *tä›akkärä* (Ed), see *(tä)›akkärä*

akera (So) 'future life, paradise'

to be identified with *axera* (see below) with *k* representing Ar. *ḫ* in loanwords (*Word* 13, 1957, p. 117)

ekkärä (Ed), see *äkärä*

akkərär›ä (Ed), *okʷərär›ä* (En) 'this morning'

from *ak-kərär›ä<qərär›ä*; see *äkʷa, qərärä, ›ərär›ä*

äkäsä (Č), *äkkäsä* (E.M), *ekʷäsä* (En), *ekkäsä* (Ed.Ms.Go), *okkäsä* (Ed), *ek'äsä* (En.Gt), *iqqäsä* (So) 'be delayed, be late, last long, wait'

from Cushitic: Sid. *kēššī*

äkäsi (En) 'inside'

from *käs* (see below) with the directional morphemes *ä---i*

äkussa (So), *kusa* (S), *kusä* (W) 'the dough mixed with the scraped part of the root of the *äsät* when it remains a certain time on the ground, *dough of the

wēsse-plant, dough preserved for a long time'

ekkäsä (Ed.Ms.Go), *ekʷäsä* (En), see *äkäsä*

ekäsä (W), *ēkäsä* (S), *īkäsä* (Z) 'remember'

atekäsä (W), *atēkäsä* (S), *atīkäsä* (Z) 'remind'

əkkəss (So) 'interjection expressing sensation of cold by contact with water'

see *əskəč(č)*

īkäsä (Z), see *ekäsä*

okkäsä (Ed), see *äkäsä*

äkäsiyä (En) 'one who has a big belly, big eater, voracious'

from *käs* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

äkutta (Go.So), *ähutta* (Ms.Go), *wäxta* (Č.Gt), *wäxətta* (E.M), *oxta* (Gt), *äwətta* (Go.So), *wäta* (En), *ottä* (Ed), *ota* (En) 'main root of the *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Wol. *uttā*, Čara *ūtā*, Mo. *ūṭo*, becoming *wäta* (En), *äwətta* (Go.So), becoming *h, k* in *ähutta* (Ms.Go), *äkutta* (Go.So). See 21.5

ākətä (Ed) 'thick spittle'

from *āk barä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-tä* (for *-ta*)

əkkət, in *zakkət* (M) 'there', *zəkkət* (M) 'here'

see *əkkə*

əkkəttu (Ms) 'thus, so'

from *əkka, ənka* 'thus' and *-ttu*

akwä (M) 'one who works slackly'

from **akbä>*akb̲ä>akwä* (4.11); see *(a)käbba*

akkäwä (Ed) 'cup to draw blood'

represents *agämä* (see above) with *gg>kk* (13.3) and *-mä>*m̲ä>*b̲ä>wä* (4.31)

akkäya (Z) 'grandmother, grandchild'

see *akakayyu*

akəya (En), *akkiyä* (Ed) 'all right'

akəya barä (En), *akkiyä barä* (Ed) 'consent, agree'

represents *ägi* (see above) with *g>k, kk* (13.3)

əkʷəyyä (Go.So), *əxʷəyä* (Č.E.Gt.M), *uxʷəyä* (En) 'kind of worm'

from Cushitic: Had. *okayya*

(at)ek'äk'ä (En) 'make itch'

see *akäkä*

əkk'əm (Ms.Go), *zək'əm qar* (Č), *zəkk'əm qar* (E), *zəkk'əm qe* (M) 'small, little, a bit, a little bit, few'

see *əkkəm*

ek'ärä (En.Gt) 'plane wood, carve out'

represents *ekkälä* with *l:r* (8.25)

ek'äsä (En.Gt) 'be delayed, be late, last long, wait'

see *äkäsä*

äxä (En), *äxadä* (Ed) 'therefore'

lit. 'for (*ä*) that (*xä, xadä*)'

äxʷa (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'now'

äxʷäxʷa (Č.E) 'nowadays'

zə äxʷa (E.Gt), *zi äxʷa* (Ms), *zäxʷa* (Č), *zəmäxʷa* (Č.E.Gt) 'right now, immediately'

äxʷa äxʷa (Gt) 'from time to time'

see *äkʷa, äxʷam*

äxi (M) 'cereal, barley'

represents *äkəl* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and *əl>i* (8.63)

ax barä (Č.En), *axx barä* (E.Gt) 'clear the throat and spit out'

see *āk barä*; for *k:x*, see 5.22

axä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *ahä* (Ed.Ms), *aha* (Go) 'you' (sg. masc.)

from a 'support' *a* (possibly from *an-*, see *atä*) with the possessive suffix pronoun *-xä, -hä, -ha* (coming from *-ka*). The 'support' is *›an* (*an*) in G. Tna. *›ən* in Tigre, *an* in Amharic followed by *-tä, an* in Arg. with the possessive pronoun *-k*. The 'support' is *dä* in Soddo, *nəss-* in Tna. For Har. *axāx* one would be inclined to explain *ax* as a 'support' followed by *-āx* which is enigmatic since the possessive suffix is *xa*. Note that in several Ethiopian languages, including Gurage, the form of the independent personal pronoun is that of the possessive suffix pronoun.

axā (En) 'you' (pl. fem.)

from **axma* (see *axəmʷ*) with *-ma>*m̲a>*b̲a>*wa>ā* (4.32)

axi (M) 'approximately'

zaxiwät (M) 'a tiny thing' (see below)

adaxi, attaxi (M) 'a certain quantity'

attaxiyät (M) 'at a certain stage, up to a certain point, to a certain age, to a certain size'

for *yaxi,* imperfect of *›kl* (see below) with *k:x* (5.32), and *əl>i* (8.63)

axu (Č.E) 'you' (pl. masc.)

for *axəm*^{w} (see below) with *-əm*^{w}*>u* (4.32)

əx*^{w} *beq̣̄ (M) 'sigh'

see *ux barä*

əxx *balä (Č.E.En.M) 'throw out the spittle, clear the throat and spit out'

see *āk barä*; for *k:x,* see 5.22

əxa (Č.E.En), *əxä* (Ed), *ixa* (Gt), *əhä* (Ed), *əga* (E.M), *äga* (Ms.Go), *yiga* (So) 'water'

əxəxa yəbər (Č.E), *əxəxa yə̃r* (En), *ixixa yəb̲ər* (Gt), *əgəga yəbiyu* (M) 'it is tasteless', lit. 'it says water water' (see **balä*)

yəxakäya (Č) 'bush that grows near a river'

Amh. *wəha,* Arg. *äh*^{w}*a,* Gaf. *ägä*; from Cushitic: Bil. *aqu,* Qua. *axu,* Kam. Had. *wo›a,* Qab. Al. *wā*; see also Cerulli 1938:223

ux barä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *əx*^{w} *beq̣̄* (M), *uxx*^{w}*e barä* (Ed), *ənx barä* (Č) 'sigh'

G. *›ah* 'interjection expressing pain', Te. *›ah bela* 'sigh'

uxx*^{w}*e barä (Ed), see *ux barä*

uxu barä (Ms), *uxxä bālä* (Z), *uhu›barä* (Ed) 'cough'

onomatopoetic: Ar. *›aḥḥa* 'cough'; Ethiopic: Te. *›əḥu‹ bela, huh bela* 'cough', Amh. *uhu* 'sound expressing coughing', Har. *oḥo› bāya*; also in Ga. *akkē,* Sa. *oho‹*

axəb̲a (Gt) 'you' (pl. masc.)

represents *axəm*^{w} (see below) with *m>*m̲>b̲* (4.35). The final *-a* is enigmatic

axičä (Č.Gt), *äxiččа* (M), *əxxiččä* (E) 'thick spittle (resulting from coughing)'

from *āk barä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and the nominal suffix *-č(č)ä, -ččа*

äxadä (Ed) 'therefore'

from *ä-xa-dä,* lit. 'for (*ä*) that (*xa-dä*)'

äxäda (Č.E.En.Gt) 'gratitude, thanks, praise'

represents *ahat* (see above) with the original *k* of G. *›k*^{w}*t* becoming *x* and voicing of *t* even though this is not a normal feature in Čaha, Eža, and Gyeto

äx*^{w}*äx*^{w}*a (Č.E) 'nowadays'

from *äx*^{w}*(a) äx*^{w}*a*

əxəxa yəbər (Č.E), *əxəxa yə̃r* (En), *ixixa yəb̲ər* (Gt) 'it is tasteless'

lit. 'it says (*yəbər*) water, water (*əxəxa*)'; *əxəxa* from *əxa əxa*; see *barä*

äx*^{w}*am, in *äx*^{w}*am äx*^{w}*am* (Č.Ms), *äx*^{w}*am täx*^{w}*am* (Č.E) 'right now, immediately, *from time to time, now and then, every so often'

from *äx*^{w}*a+m*

***axəm*^{w}** (M), *ahə*^{w}*m* (Go), *axəb̲a, axwa, axuwa* (Gt), *axəwa* (En), *axu* (Č.E), *ahu* (Ms), *ahū* (Ed) 'you' (pl. masc.)

axma (Č.E.Gt.M), *ahma* (Ms.Go), *axā* (En), *ahā* (Ed) 'you' (pl. fem.)

as is the case with *axä* 'you' (see above) one would be inclined to explain the plural by a 'support' *a* followed by the possessive suffix pronouns. Note that the form of the independent personal pronouns is the same as that of the possessive suffix pronouns

ōxun, ōhun (En), *ōhən* (Ed) 'I don't know'

undoubtedly derived from *xarä* 'know' (see below) with *n:r* (8.42) going back to *l*, but the form is not clear

äxuňňa, ähuňňa (M) 'now'

zi äxuňňa, zəxäxuňňa (M) 'right now'

represents *akku* (see above) with *k:x:h* (5.23) and with the suffix *-ňňa.* See also *äxuňňam*

äxuňňam (M) 'again, immediately, right away'

from *äxuňňa+m* (enclitic)

äxər (Č.E.En.Gt) 'cereal, barley'

yäx(ə)riyä (Č.E) 'kind of bird'

represents *äkəl* (see above) with *k:x* (5.23) and *l:r* (8.25)

ãx*^{w}*ärä-n (Č.E), *ãx*^{w}*ärä-n* (Gt), *ãxärä-n* (En) 'immature'

lit. 'it is not (possible) for him, he is not able' from *xärä* 'be' with the negative *ã* (from *an-, al-*)

axera (Č.E.M.Ms.W), *axēra* (En.Gt.S), *axērä* (Ed), *ahera* (Go.W), *ahērä* (Ed), *akera* (So) 'future life, paradise'

from Ar. *›āḫira*; also in Te. (*mə‹əl*) *›akera* 'day of judgment', Ga. *ehēra* 'ghost of a dead person'

axər (Č) 'equal'

xaxər qar (E) 'that much, so much'

yä---axər (Č) 'according to'

za›axər qar (Gt) 'a bit, a little bit'

za›axərwät (Gt), *zaxərwät* (Č.E) 'a tiny thing'

for *yaxər,* imperfect of *›kl* (see below) with *k:x* (5.22), and *r:l* (8.25). See also *attaxər, adaxre, məraxər*

äxärädiyä (En) 'one who digs under a house and breaks into it'

from **xärād* 'the digging' with the morphemes *ä---(ə)yä*; see *käre*

oxta (Gt) 'main root of the *äsät*'

represents *äkutta* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22)

əxatəyä (E) 'kind of *äsät*'

connected with *əxa* 'water' with the morphemes *ä---(ə)yä*

äxawä mäkäza (Gt) 'the second shot of hunters which wounds an animal'

from *kabä* (see below) with *k:x* (5.22) and *b>*b̲>w* (4.11)

axəwa (En), *axwa, axuwa* (Gt) 'you' (pl. masc.)

represents *axəm* (see above) with *m>*m̲>*b̲>w* (4.31). For the final *-a,* see *axəba*

əx*^{w}*əyä (Č.E.Gt.M), *ux*^{w}*əyä* (En) 'kind of black worm'

represents *ək*^{w}*əyyä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22); see also *əx*^{w}*əyä,* below

əx*^{w}*əyä (Gt), *ux*^{w}*əyä* (En) 'pitch black'

to be identified with *əx*^{w}*əyä* 'kind of worm' (see above) because of the dark color

ax' (Č.E.M.Go), *ax'a* (Č.Gt) 'you' (sg. fem.)

from a 'support' *a* (see *axä*) with the suffix pronoun of the 2nd person, feminine; see also *aš*

axx'a (Č.E.En.Gt), *ahəya, ayya* (Gt) 'interjection expressing joy and relief'

ax'iq̣̄ä (En) 'thick spittle (resulting from coughing)'

from *āk barä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and the nominal suffix *-q̣̄ä* for *-čä* (15.3)

q̣̄illa (M) 'covet, desire'

see *elä*

al- (S.W), *an-* (Ed), negative element with the verb

see *alä* 'without' and also *ã* in *ãx*^{w}*ärä-n*

alä (S.W.Z), *anä* (En), *annä* (Ed) 'there is, exist'

with object suffix pronouns it means 'have'

G. *hallo* 'there is' (from *halläwä*), Te. *ḥalla,* Tna. *›allo,* Amh. *allä,* Arg. *halla,* Har. *ḥal,* Č. **anä* in *banä, tanä* (see *banä,* below). For a bibliography on the various etymologies, see Cohen 1924:94. For the verb 'there is' in the other Ethiopian languages, see Leslau 1956:79-80. For the negative, see *elä*

alä (Ed.Ms.So.W), *yalä* (Go.Ms.So), *yālä* (S), *balä* (Z), *anä* (En) 'without'

Amh. Arg. Gaf. *alä* 'without' in connection with the Semitic negative: Heb. *›al,* SAr. *›l,* G. *›al-bo* 'there is not' (lit. 'there is not in it'), Te. Tna. *›alä-bu,* Amh. Gaf. Har. Gur. used as negative with the verb (see *al-* above and Leslau 1956:149). The suggestion made by Praetorius 1879:98 to derive Amh. *alä* 'without' from **balä* (with omission of *b*) and to connect it with G. *›ən-bälä,* Heb. *bil-ti* is doubtful. For a bibliography on the subject, see D. Cohen 1970:19. See also *alu *balä,* below.

allä, in *lä---alläzärkä* (S) 'beyond'

from *allä-azär-kä*; see *allē-t, azär*

alla (S.W) 'God'

see *allah*

allē-t (S) 'in that direction'

əllē-t, əllə-š (S) 'in this direction'

to be identified with the demonstrative element **›l* (Heb. *›el(eḥ),* Aram. *›el,* Ar. *›ūlā(y),* G. *›əllu*) with the enclitic elements *-t, -š.* Note *allē-t* (with *a* for 'far') against *əllē-t* (with *ə* for 'near'). See also *allä, əllə-ko*

alu *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.S.W), *aru barä* (Č) 'deny'

Amh. *alu alä,* Tna. *›alu bälä,* Te. *›alu bela*; in connection with the negative *alä* 'without' (see above)

alu, in *alu näfis* (Z) 'pregnant'

Arg. *aliha* 'pregnant', but perhaps meaning originally 'he (?) has a soul' (from *alä* 'there is'). Or is there any connection with Kam. Qab. *ali* 'body'?

elä (W), *ēlä* (S), *eʿla* (Ed.Gt), *ella* (Č.E.Ms.Go), *ḗlla* (M), *illa, yella* (So), *el›a, eʿl›a* (En), *hēlä* (S) 'covet, desire'

from Cushitic: Had. *hele›ā-kko,* Qab. *hele›a-ččo, hela-ččo*

elä (W), *ēlä* (S), *īlo* (Z), *yellä* (So), *enä* (Č), *enä-ta* (Gt), *ennä* (E.Ms.Go), *enä-da* (En), *enä-dä* (Ed), *yännä* (Go), *yennä* (M) 'there is not, no'

formed from the negative *i* (G. *›i-*) of *alä* 'there is' becoming *elä, yellä,* and so on; cp. Amh. *yälläm* (negative of *allä*), Arg. *ellaw,* Har. *ēl-um.* See also *elä-ko,* below.

elä-ko (W) 'very, thoroughly'

from *elä* 'there is not' (see above) and *-ko* 'like', lit. '(something of which) there is not like it >very, thoroughly'

əllē-t, əllə-š (S) 'in this direction'

see *allē-t*

əllə-ko (S) 'therefore'

lit. 'like (*ko*) this (*əllə*)'; for the demonstrative *əllə,* see *allē-t,* above

illa (So) 'covet, desire'

see *elä*

īlo (Z) 'there is not'

see *elä*

olla (S) 'neighbor, neighborhood'

represents *wäläho* (see below) with *wä>o* (4.51)

ulle (Z) 'gourd, bowl made from a gourd'

see *wəlle*; for *wə>u,* see 4.51

(at)ällä›ä- (M) 'vomit'

represents *(at)elläqä-* with *q:›* (14.1)

allä›ä (Go.So) 'be finished, be ended'

represents *alläqä* with *q:›* (14.1)

el›a, eʿl›a (En) 'covet, desire'

see *elä*

alä›ət (M.Go.So) 'leech'

represents *aläqət* with *q:›* (14.1)

aläbä (S.W.Z), *alläbä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *anäbä* (Č), *anäḇä* (En.Gt), *annäbä* (E), *annäwä, annā* (Ed), *arräbä* (M) 'milk' (v.)

ayəb (Z), *ayb* (S.W), *eb* (Č.E), *ayəm̱* (En.Gt), *aňňu* (Ed) 'milk' (n.)

eb afʷänä (Č), *eb afʷännä* (E.M), *ayəm̱ afʷäňä* (En. Gt) 'bush with white sap', lit. it produced milk' (see *a-fʷänä, a-fʷäňä*)

Semitic: Ar. *ḥalaba* 'milk' (v.), Heb. *ḥâlâḇ* 'milk' (n.); Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ḥaläbä* 'milk' (v.), Te. *ḥalba,* Arg. *halläba,* Amh. *alläbä,* Har. *ḥaläba*; G. Te. Tna. *ḥalib* 'milk' (n.), Arg. *hayu,* Har. *ḥay,* Amh. Arg. *ayb* 'cheese'

alaba (Ms) 'slave'

name of a Sidamo ethnic group. For the term of 'slave' going back to an ethnic group, cp. *barya, wolamo, bʷäz*

albo (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *arbo* (Č.E) 'anklet'

Te. Tna. *›albo,* Amh. *albo*; also in Cushitic: Kham. *alib,* Ga. *ālbō*

albabbäčat (M.W), *albäbbäčat* (Go.So), *albabbʷäčat* (Ms), *albabbučat* (S), *arbabʷäčat* (Č) *arbabʷäčāt* (Gt), *arbabbʷäčat* (E), *arbabʷäčād* (En) 'very thin bread made of the best quality of *äsät,* *weak person'

from *(tä)lbabätä* (see below) with palatalization of *t* and with the suffix *-at.* The meaning of 'thin person' is transferred from that of 'very thin bread'

aläbəl (Ms), *aläbil* (S) 'death commemoration'

from Ar. *›al-›abil* used in the dialects more than it is in classical Arabic where the meaning of 'mourn the dead' is expressed by *›abbana.* The Ar. root *›bl* is the same as Heb. *›eḇęl* 'mourning' (so also Landberg 1920:6). The Arabic loanword also occurs in Had. *haläbəla* and probably also in Te. *həbal* 'funeral songs'. The root is therefore limited to Semitic and Cushitic contrarily to Leslau 1958:8 under *›bl*

ilbis (W) 'evil spirit'

metathesis of *iblis* (see above); also in Ga. *ilbīsa* (Haberland 1963:515)

aläč (Go) 'kind of bird'

Te. *›alləṣ* 'hawk'; perhaps also Sid. *allattē* (with *t:ṭ<ṣ*)

alče (W) 'dribble'

see *hālče*

alčət (S), *alčit* (W) 'leech'

represents *aläqət* (see below) with *q:č* (5.11)

aldäbäl (So.W) 'except, with the exception of, outside of'

lit. 'it is not'; see *ädäbəll*

alläfä (So), *aläfä* (Z), *annäfä* (M), *t-ēnäfä* (Ed) 'leave, go away, pass'

tätilläfä (So) 'penetrate, pass'

attəlalläfä (So) 'transmit, report'

tälalafi (So), *tīlalāfi* (S) 'contagious'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥâlap* 'pass', Ar. *ḫalafa* 'follow'; Ethiopic: G. *ḫaläfā* 'pass', Tna. *ḫalläfä,* Te. *ḥalfa,* Amh. Gaf. *alläfä,* Har. *ḥuluf bāya,* Arg. *halläfa.* See also *alläfä* (below) and *efä*

alläfä (M.So) 'be better, be beautiful, be pretty'

alläfä- (M) 'recover from illness, get well, feel better, heal'

from the preceding root *alläfä* 'pass >surpass, exceed'; cp. Tna. *ḫalläfä* 'surpass, exceed', *ḫəlfät* 'superiority', Te. *ḥalfa* 'surpass', Amh. *maläfiya* 'good, excellent', Tna. *maḫläfiya*

əlf (W) 'thousand'

Semitic: Ar. *›alf* 'thousand', Heb. *›ęlęp̱*, Ethiopic: G. Te. *›əlf* 'ten thousand', Tna. *›əlfi*, Amh. *əlf,* Har. *alfi* 'thousand'

əlfəň (M.S.W), *əlfəňň* (Ms.So) 'medium-sized house, house for guests'

Amh. *əlfəňň*; in view of the older form *ḥəlfəň* (Dillmann 1865:1273) it is perhaps to be connected with *ḥlf, ḫlf* 'pass, traverse'

alfata (Ms), *alfatä* (W), *alfāte* (S) 'mourning, lamentation'

alfatäňňä (Ms), *alfatäňňe* (W), *alfātäňčo* (S) 'mourner'

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *alfātē-ta*

alfatäňňä (Ms), *alfatäňňe* (W) 'mourner'

from *alfata* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä, -äňňe*

alfātäňčo (S) 'mourner'

from *alfata* (see above) with the suffix *-äňčo*

aläga (Ms.Go.S), *alägä* (W.Z), *allägga* (So), *allaggä* (Ed) 'one who is not a member of the family, stranger'

Har. *aläga*; from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *allagga,* Ga. *alagā*

alga (En.Gt.M.Go.So.S.W), *algä* (Ed), *arga* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'bed'

Amh. Arg. *alga*; also in Ga. *alga*

alagbab (M) 'improperly'

from Amh. *alagbab,* from *(tä)gäbba* 'be proper'

allah (Ms), *alla* (S.W) 'God'

from Ar. *›allah*

aläkä (W) 'speak, talk'

atwəlaläkä- (W) 'rave', lit. 'make talk'

from *awäläkä* with *awä >a* (4.51); see *a-wäläkä*

eläko (W) 'very, thoroughly'

see *elä-ko*

əlləko (S) 'therefore'

see *əllə-ko*

aläle (Ms.Go) 'donkey who is used for sexual intercourse, of dissolute life'

G. *haläle* 'animal in heat', Tna. *halali, hələla* 'donkey that brays when in heat, restless (person), fidgety', Te. *halla* 'cover (animal)', Amh. *allälä* 'be in heat', *aläle* 'of dissolute life'; also in Ga. *alalī*

alilä (W) 'kind of tree'

perhaps Amh. *əlol* for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 75

elälä (W), *īlälä* (Z) 'gather, collect, put together'

see *hēlälä*

əlləll (En.Ed.M.Go.So), *ərərr* (E), *yərər* (Č), *nərər* (Gt) 'shout of joy'

Semitic: Heb. *hillel* 'praise', Ar. *hallala* 'shout with joy'; Ethiopic: Tna. Te. *›əlləll,* Amh. *əlləll*; also with *‹* in Tna. *‹allälä,* Te. *‹alläla.* For the root in Hamito-Semitic, see Cohen 1947: no. 91

əlul (W), see *ilol*

īlälä (Z), see *elälä*

ilol (Ms), *ilōl* (S), *əlul* (W) 'kind of tree'

from Cushitic: Had. *olōla,* Kam. *olōlu-ta*

alaläggäsu- (So) 'uncircumcised'

lit. 'one did not circumcise'; see *(a)liggäsä*

əlilōla (S) 'shepherd'

from Cushitic: Sid. *allālānčo,* Had. *allārāno,* from Qab. Al. *allāli* 'guard cattle'

alallämʷat (E.M), *aralläm^w at* (E), *arämräm^w at* (Go), *arm^w am^w at* (Gt), *arm^w am^w ad* (En), *arärämʷat* (Č), *arärämʷat* (Ms), *arannämʷat* (E) 'mark left by the stroke of a whip or a thin branch'

in all the dialects *-at* is a suffix. If one takes into consideration the well established alternance *l:r:n*, the root has the following forms: *allm* (Č.E.M.Ms), *almlm* (Go), *almm* (En.Gt)

älclät (Ed) 'goal in a ball game'

perhaps to be connected with *ero* (see below) with alternance *l:r*. The liquid *l* is repeated in Endegeň

alaltu (Ms) 'kind of bush'

from Ga. *alaltū* 'kind of tree'

alalläzim (So) 'or else, otherwise'

Amh. *aläzziya*, lit. 'without this' from *alä* 'without' and the demonstrative *ziya* 'that'. The Soddo form comes close to Amh. *aläbäläzzəya* for the correctness of which Cohen 1939:322 expresses doubts, but the form *yaläbäläzziya* is recorded in Käsate Berhan 1951:1055.

älam (So) 'cow'

represents *lam* (see below) with a prothetic *ä*

aläm (Gur) 'world'

alämawi (So) 'worldly'

Semitic: Heb. *ʿōlām*, Ar. *ʿālam*; Ethiopic. G. Te. Tna. *ʿaläm*, Amh. *aläm*

alama (So) 'aim, purpose'

from Ar. *ʿalāma*; also in Te. Tna. *ʿəlama* 'target', Amh. *alama*

alim (Go) 'intelligent, wise'

from Ar. *ʿālim*; also Te. *ʿaləm*, Har. *ālim*

əlləm bea-m ṭäffa (Go) 'be extinguished completely'

Amh. *əlləmm alä* 'disappear suddenly', Tna. *hələm bälä*; see also *illəm barä*, below

illəm barä (E) 'refuse'

probably to be connected with *əlləm bea-m ṭäffa* 'be extinguished completely' (see above), the basic meaning of *illəm*, *əlləm* being 'disappear, not be, not exist', that is, a negative situation of quality, hence 'refuse'

ilmō (Z) 'the young of a horse or mule'

from Cushitic: Ga. *ilmō*

ulləm-ka (S) 'all, whole'

represents *kull-əm* (see below) with *k:h:zero* (5.24)

älämčiyä (En.Gt), *älamčiyä* (Ed) 'twin (individually)'

from *lämča*, below, with the morphemes *ä---(ə)yä*

alman (So) 'without'

perhaps to be connected with Go. *eman* 'without', *alman* having the negative element *al-* (see above) while *eman* has the negative element *e-*, both words to be perhaps identified with *eban* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m*. Hailu Fulass suggests to derive *alman* from *al-*, the negative morpheme, and *man* from *ma* 'who?' (and also *man* in the other languages), the original meaning being 'without whom' > 'without'

allämät (M.Ms), *alämät* (So), *alemät* (Go) 'tongue'

if the original form is *arämät* (see below) note the alternance of liquids *r:l*

alämawi (So) 'earthly, worldly'

from *aläm* (see above) with the suffix *-awi*

alänga (Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.Z), *alanga* (En), *alangä* (Ed), *alängä* (W), *aranga* (Č.E) 'short whip of leather'

Te. Tna. *ḥalängi*, Amh. Arg. *alänga*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *alangā*, Ṭem. Al. *alanga*, Kam. *halánga*

illēnsa (Z) 'hare'

from Cushitic: Ga. *hillēssa*, Dar. *hillēnsà*

aläqä (S) 'create'

alāqi (S) 'creator'

represents *xäläqä* (see below) with *x:*h:zero* (5.33)

alläqä (Ms.So), *allä›ä* (Go.So), *anäqä* (Č.Gt), *annäqä* (E.M), *anä›ä* (En), *annä›ä* (Ed) 'be finished, be ended'

əllaqi (So) 'worn-out'

yannäqäwä (M), *yarqəwä* (Č.E), *yārq̣əwä* (Gt), *yarə›əwäda* (En), *ārə›wädä* (Ed) 'end' (n.)

Semitic: Ar. *ḫalaqa* 'be worn-out', Soq. *ʿeylaq* 'finish', Akk. *ḫalāqu* 'be lost'; Ethiopic: G. *ḫalqä* 'be finished, be ended', Tna. *ḥaläqä*, Te. *ḥalqa* 'die without being slaughtered', Amh. *alläqä* 'be finished', Arg. *alläqa*

aläqa (M) 'chief'

Tna. *ḥaläqä* 'be chief', Te. *ḥalqa*; Amh. *aläqa* 'chief', Tna. *ḥaläqa*, Te. *ḥaləq*. Praetorius 1879:94 connects it with *lhq* (see *laqä*) with metathesis, but the

forms with *ḥ* in Tna. Te. *ḥlq* seem to contradict this derivation unless one considers *ḥlq* (metathesis of *lḥq*) "related" to *lhq*

eläqä (W), *ēläqä* (S), *īläqä* (Z) 'count' (v.)

əlq (S.W), *ələq* (Z) 'number'

Semitic: Ar. *ḫalaqa* 'measure', Heb. *ḥālaq* 'divide'; Ethiopic: G. *ḫʷäläqʷä* 'count, enumerate', Har. *ḥēläqa*. Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:932 records Amh. *əlqo* 'number', undoubtedly a Geez loanword

(at)elläqä- (Ms.), *atällä›ä-* (M), *enäqä* (Č.Gt), *anäqä* (Č), *ännäqä* (E), *enä›ä* (En), *ennä›ä* (Ed) 'vomit'

ənqʷäčä (Č), *ənnəqʷäččä* (E) 'vomit' (n.)

Tna. *ḥaläq bälä* 'vomit'

əlq (S.W), *ələq* (Z) 'number'

see *eläqä*

īläqä (Z), see *eläqä*

alqaqəmma (M) 'grass that begins to grow after a drought'

probably from *lqm* 'pick up' (see *läqämä*) and means 'that which is picked up in small quantities'

alqirä (So) 'but, outside of, except'

lit. 'it did not remain, it was not absent'; see *qirrä*

aläqət (M.Ms.So), *alčət* (S), *alčit* (W), *alä›ət* (Go.So), *aräqət* (E), *aräqəṭ* (Č.En.Gt) 'leech'

Semitic: Ar. *ʿalaqa*, Heb. *ʿălūqā(h)*; Ethiopic: G. *ʿaläqt*, Tna. *ʿaläqti*, Te. *ʿaläq*, Amh. *aləqt*, Arg. *haləqit*, Har. *ēqti*

alqäṭuy (W) 'rude, ill-mannered, badly educated'

lit. 'one whom one did not punish'; see *qäṭa*, *anqäčat*

allāso (S) 'calf bigger than *imbōssa*'

əlləš (S) 'in this direction'

from *əllə-š*; see *əllē-t*

allaša›ad wärä (Ed), *allaša›ayd wärä* (En) 'be naked'

see *allašed*

allašed wärä (Č.E), *allašed fäkka* (M), *allašayd wärä* (Gt), *allaša›ad wärä* (Ed), *allaša›ayd wärä* (En) 'be naked, be nude'

allašed-kä yəhid (W) 'may he die before his time!', lit. 'may he go naked!' (see *hedä*)

lit. 'walk *allašed*'; Hadiyya has *šayda* 'clothes' and *allašed* would then mean 'without clothes', but one would expect *alä* (and not *alla*)

allašayd wärä (Gt) 'be naked'

see *allašed*

allēt (S) 'in that direction'

əllēt (S) 'in this direction'

from *allē-t* (see above)

ōläṭä (S) 'be acid, be sour'

represents *holäṭä* (see below) with *h>zero* (10.2)

alläyya (Z) 'precipice, cliff, abyss'

from Cushitic: Ga. *hallāya*

alläzärkä, in *lä---alläzärkä* (S) 'beyond, yonder'

from the demonstrative *allä* (see *allə-t*)+*azär* 'direction'+*kä* (suffix)

äm (En.Ed) 'mother, female'

see *əmm*, below

-äm(m)ʷä, a suffix expressing time, as in *yärbatämʷä* (Č) 'time of evening meal' (from *yärbat*), *zäftämʷä* (Č.En.Gt) 'time around midnight' (from *zäft* 'calm')

amä (Ed.Gt), *amä̃* (En) 'give, allow, permit'

represents *wabä* (becoming *abä*) with *b>m* (4.15)

ama (Č), *amma* (E.M.Go.So), *emma* (Ms), *emä* (W), *ēmä* (S), *īmä* (Z), *aᵖma* (Ed), *am›a* (En.Gt) 'slander, calumniate, backbite'

ämʷat (Č) 'slander' (n.)

G. Tna. *ḥamäyä*, Te. *ḥama*, Arg. *hamma*, Amh. *amma*, Har. *ḥēma*, *ḥēma›a*. The root passed into Cushitic (Had. *hamā-kko*, Kam. *häᵖme›*, Som. *ham*, Ga. *hammu*) and is not to be considered a common root with Ethiopic as suggested by Cerulli 1936:418

amʷa (En) 'guarantee'

represents *qʿama* (see below) with *qʿ>›>zero* (1.53)

ema (Č.E.Ms) 'road, way'

emänä (Č), *emännä* (E), *emäňňä* (Ms) 'traveler'

yemarat (E) 'traveler', from *yä-ema-arat*

Arg. *hema*

emma (Ms), *emä* (W), *ēmä* (S), see *ama*

əm (En) 'this, these'

see also *əmäda*, *əmäxä*, *əmməxämmäxä*, *əmwa›aka*

əmm (Ms.Go), *äm* (En.Ed), *əmmit* (So), *ämiyät* (Gt), *ämiyäd* (En) 'female, mother'

yäbet əm (Č), *yäbet əmm* (E.M), *äb̲ēt əm̲* (Gt) 'mistress of the house, wife' (see *bet*)

um, in *yūm ge* (S), *yumi ge* (W) 'relatives on the mother's side'

əmmamma, əmmammo (So) 'mother!'

əmmahoy (So) 'madame!'

əmäňä (Gt), *əmmäňňä* (M), *ämäňňä* (Ed), *ãm̲äňä* (En), *əmänä* (Č), *əmmännä* (E), *əmmetäňňä* (M), *əmmetänä* (Č), *əmmetännä* (E) 'female goat, woman or domestic animal that has born young many times, *old goat or sheep'

əmm^{w}äbeččä (M), *əmmäwečä* (Č), *əmmäweččä* (E.M), *əmäwiča* (Gt), *əmäwičä* (En), *əmmēt* (Ed.S), *əmēnčä* (Ed) 'lady, *respectable old lady'

Semitic: Heb. *ʾem* 'mother', Ar. *ʾumm*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ʾəm,* Arg. *əm,* Gaf. *əm^{w}it,* Tna. *ʾəmbet* 'mistress of the house' (from *ʾəm bet*), Amh. *əmmo, əmmamma* 'mother!', *əmmäbet* (abbreviated into *əmmet*) 'mistress of the house'

əmm *balä (Go.So) 'be quiet, be silent, *not answer'

Semitic: Heb. *håmå(h)* 'murmur', Ar. *hamhama*; Ethiopic: Tna. *ʾəmm bälä, ʾəməmm bälä* 'murmur', Amh. *həmhəmm alä*

əm^{w}ä (Č.Gt), *əmm^{w}ä* (E.M.Go), *um^{w}ä* (En), *umm^{w}ä* (Ms), *ummo* (S), *ũm̲ä, ũwä, ə̃wä* (Ed) 'wooden bar for closing the house from the inside, pestle'

ə̃m̲a (En) 'but'

Te. *ʾəmma* considered by Littmann-Höfner 1962: 353 as taken from Ar. *ʾammā*

əmmu əmmu g^{w}äčä (Ms) 'kind of bird'

one recognizes *g^{w}äčä* 'hyena' (see below)

īmä (Z), see *ama*

um bälä (Z) 'shout, scream, make noise'

either to be analyzed as *u-m bālä* (that is, *u* followed by *-m*) and to be identified with *u *balä* (see above) or to be connected with Amh. *əmm alä* 'shout', Te. *ʾamm bela* 'roar', *hamma* 'growl', Tna. *hamämä, hamhamä, həmm bälä* 'roar, make noise'

um, umi, in *yūm gē* (S), *yumi ge* (W) 'relatives on the mother's side'

see *əmm, ge*

um^{w}ä (En), *umm^{w}ä* (Ms), *ũm̲ä* (Ed), *ummo* (S), see *əm^{w}ä*

ummä (W) 'heel'

represents *kumma* (see below) with *k>h>zero* (5.24)

umi (S.W) 'maternal uncle'

Arg. *amme* 'paternal uncle', probably from Ar. *ʿamm*

äm̲ã>a, in *bä---äm̲ã>a* (En) 'because of, owing to'

lit. 'by (the thing) that it came'; see *ma>a*

am>a (En.Gt) 'slander, backbite'

see *ama,* above

am̲ī>īd (En) 'solidified juice of the white part of the *äsät* prepared for porridge'

represents a metathesis of *aṭmeṭ* (see below) with *ṭ:>* (14.2); as for the final *d* it can either go back to *aṭmet* (as represented in Amh. *aṭmit* with the normal alternance *t:d*) or it can go back to a Proto-Ethiopic *aṭmeṭ>aṭmet>aṭmed*; for *d:t,* see 7.14

əm>äxä (En) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing'

see *əmmäxä*

am>əst (En), *am̲>əst* (Gt) 'five'

am>əstä (En), *am̲>əstä* (Gt) 'fifth day from today'

see *aməst*; note the suffix *-ä* (of *am>əstä*) for the expression of the number of days ahead

am>əstäňä (En), *am̲>əstäňä* (Gt) 'fifth'

from *am>əst* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä*

am>əstəra (En), *am̲>əstəra* (Gt) 'fifth day ago'

from *am>əst* (see above) with the suffix *-ra* (coming from *-na,* see below) for the past

ambä (W) 'leftovers in the dish'

Har. *ḥamba*; from Cushitic: Ga. *hambā,* Sid. *hāmba,* Som. *hambo*

ambä (Ed), *amb^{w}ä* (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *ambo* (So. S), *hambä* (Ed) 'marrow'

Har. *ḥabu*; from Cushitic: Al. *hambu-ta*

ambe (Gt), *yambe* (E) 'cut of meat'

perhaps also Č.E. *əmba* 'lean meat' (see below)

ambe (Č) 'malignant neck tumor'

ambe (S.W) 'refuse'

see *ambe^{y}u*

ambi (M.Go) 'cabbage'

yägred ambi (M) 'kind of grass', lit. 'cabbage for girls' (see *gärädd*)

represents *ambər* (see below) with *ər* (*<əl*)*>i* (8.63)

ambo (So.S) 'marrow'

see *ambä*

əmb (S.W) 'tear (from the eye)'

see *əmba*

əmbä barä (Č) 'low'

see *əmb^{w}a*

əmba (Č.E), *əmbä* (Z), *əmb^{w}a* (Ms), *imba* (En.Gt), *umbä* (S), *umbi* (W) 'foam, lather of soap'

see *əmb^{w}äba, humbä*

əmba (Č.E.M.Ms), *əmbä* (So), *əmb* (S.W), *əmbə* (Z), *imba* (En.Gt), *imbä* (Ed.Go), *himbä* (Ed) 'tear (from the eye)'

i>imbiyä (En.Gt), *himbāmä* (Ed) 'one who cries easily'

Semitic: Heb. *nåb̲aʿ* 'flow', Akk. *nambā>u* (from *nabā>u*) 'spring'; Ethiopic: G. *(>a)nbəʿa* 'shed tears', Te. *näbʿa,* Tna. *näbʿe*; G. *>anbəʿ* 'tear', Te. *>ənbəʿ*, Tna. *nəbʿat,* Amh. *ənba,* Arg. *əmba,* Gaf. *əmb^{w}ä,* Har. *əbi>*

əmba (Č.E) 'lean meat'

see *ambe,* above

əmba (E) 'kind of *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Kam. *hambo*

əmb^{w}a *balä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), *əmb^{w}ä *balä* (En.Ed. Gt), *əmbä̰ barä* (Č), *əmbe^{y}ä̰ beä̰* (M), *əmb^{w}äya barä* (E), *həmb^{w}ä barä* (Ed) 'low, moo'

Semitic: Ar. *ʾabbaba, habba, habbaba* 'bawl'; Ethiopic: Te. *ʾəmba bela* 'low', Tna. *ʾəmbaḥ bälä,* Amh. *əmb^{w}a alä,* Har. *ḥumbō bāya*; also in Cushitic: Sa. *hemb ḍaḥ.* See also *baʾ barä*

əmb^{w}e (Ms) 'torrent, water that accumulates in a deep place after rain'

see *əmb^{w}äya*

imba (En.Gt) 'foam, lather of soap'

see *əmba*

imba (En.Gt), *imbä* (Ed.Go) 'tear (from the eye)'

see *əmba*

umbä (S), *umbi* (W) 'foam, lather of soap'

see *əmba*

ambəʾ (M) 'cold combined with coughing'

represents *ambəq* (see below) with *q:>* (14.1)

əmbaʾä (M), *əmbeʾä* (En.Ed) 'spittle, saliva'

represents *əmbaqʿä* (see below) with *qʿ:>* (14.1)

amb^{w}aʾačä (En), see **b^{w}ačä*

əmb^{w}aʾad (En) 'nakedness, naked'

from Cushitic: Had. *umbaʾada*

ambäbä (Z) 'bloom, flower' (v.)

ambäba (Z) 'flower' (n.)

represents *abbäbä* (see above) with augmented *n*, and *nb>mb* (17.2)

əmb^{w}äb^{w}ä, əmb^{w}äwä (M), *əmb^{w}äbb^{w}ä* (E.Ms.Go), *əmb^{w}äbbo* (W), *əmbobbo* (So), *umbobbo, humbobbo* (S), *əmb^{w}äp^{w}ä* (Č), *əmb^{w}äpä* (Gt), *əmb^{w}äppä* (Ed) 'blister'

from Cushitic' Qab. Ṭem. *əmb^{w}ōbbú-ta* 'blister', Had. *əmb^{w}oppā-kko* 'have blisters'

əmb^{w}äba, əmb^{w}äwa (Č.E), *əmb^{w}äb^{w}ä, əmb^{w}äwä* (M), *əmb^{w}äwä* (E), *əmbäwa* (Gt), *əmbowa* (En), *humbä* (Ed) 'dribble (of man or animal)'

to be identified with *əmba, humbä* 'foam, lather of soap'

əmbab (W), *əmbāb* (Z), *imbab* (S) 'serpent, snake'

represents *əbab* with augmented *n, nb>mb* (17.2)

əmbabba (E.M), *əmbapa* (Č) 'pop (barley) when roasted'

see **babba*

əmbabba (E), *əmbapa* (Č), *amḭbapā* (En.Gt) 'stammer'

see **babba*. See p. 728

əmbobbo (So), see *əmb^{w}äb^{w}ä*

imbab (Š), see *əmbab*

umbobbo (S), see *əmb^{w}äb^{w}ä*

əmbabulläyä (M) 'kind of bush'

əmbabt (W), *əmbābut* (Z) 'roundworm'

represents *äbabut* (see above) with augmented *n*, and *nb>mb* (17.2). See also *əmbilablat*

amb^{w}ačä, amb^{w}ačča, amb^{w}ače, ambačča, see **b^{w}ačä*

əmm^{w}äbəččä (M) 'lady, wife, mistress (of the house)'

for *əmmäbet* (*əmmä bet*) 'mistress of the house' with palatalization of *t*; see *əmm, bet*

əmb^{w}äd, in *bäʾəmb^{w}äd (bəʾəmb^{w}äd) wärä* (En.Ed) 'start to walk, take a step, crawl on hands and knees'

see *əmb^{w}at*; for *t:d*, see 7.14

ambəl (So) 'cabbage'

represents *aməl* (see below) with augmented *b* (4.17)

ambul (S.W) 'goat bigger than *korbēššä*'

from Cushitic: Had. *ambula*, Qab. Al. *hambulá*

əmb^{w}əläbbeä (M) 'blaze'

see **bəläbbälä*; for *-älä>eä* see 8.63

əmbəläbbälä, əmb^{w}əläbbälä, see *bolbol*

əmbilablat (S) 'roundworm'

perhaps to be identified with *əmbabt* (see above) augmented by *l* (8.84)

əmbulbulit (M.Ms), *əmbulbit, əmbulbəläyät* (Go), *ambullōt* (S), *ambullot* (W), *əmbillut* (Z), *əmb^{w}ərbit* (Č.E), *əmburbīt* (Gt), *əmburb^{w}īt* (En), *əmbroppīd* (Ed) 'hurricane, whirlwind, strong wind'

Tna. *habobla* 'hurricane', Te. *habobäla* 'turn violent (storm)', Har. *ḥablul* 'hurricane' (Paulitschke in Leslau 1938:465), Amh. *ambälay*; also in Cushitic: Had. *hambuʼlama*, Sid. *hombobolatte*, Dar. *hobombalte*, Sa. Af. *habūbale*, Ga. *(h)ambollē, obomboleti*

əmbulbəläyät (Go) 'whirlwind, hurricane'

see *əmbulbulit*

əmbulbit (Go) 'whirlwind, hurricane'

see *əmbulbulit*

əmbulbuyyät (So) 'round, circular, spherical'

from a root *(əm)blbl* and perhaps to be compared with Amh. *(a)molämmolä* 'make round' with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14)

ambəlaččä (So) 'be slippery'

see **bəlaččä*

əmbəlalläqä, in *säme əmbəlalläqä* (Ms) 'it lightens'

see *(tä)blalläqä*

əmbəls (W) 'act of asking a magician'

imbilsa (S), *əmbəlsam* (W) 'magician, sorcerer, witch doctor'

perhaps to be identified with *iblis* 'evil spirit' (see above) with augmented *n*, *nb>mb* (17.2)

ambullot (W), *ambullōt* (S), *əmbillut* (Z) 'hurricane, whirlwind'

reduced from *əmbulbulit* by haplology

əmbillut (Z), see *əmbulbulit*

əmbilt (S) 'flute'

Tna. *ʾəmbəlta*, Te. *ʾəmbəlta, ʾənbilta, ʾənbilho*, Amh. *əmbilta*; also in Cushitic: Be. *ambilhoi*

ambapā (En.Gt), see **babba*

əmb^{w}äp^{w}ä (Č), *əmb^{w}äpä* (Gt), *əmb^{w}äppä* (Ed) 'blister'

represents *əmb^{w}äbb^{w}ä* with *b^w:p^w* (13.1)

əmbapa (Č), *ambapā* (En.Gt) 'stammer by saying a-a'

see **babba*; for *b:p*, see

əmbapa (Č) 'pop (barley) when roasted'

see **babba*; for *b:p*, see 13.1

ambəq (Č.E.M.Ms), *ambəʾ* (M) 'cold combined with coughing'

ambəq^{w}ä (Č), *əmbaq^{w}ä* (M), *ambəquwä* (En.Gt), *yambəq^{w}ä* (E), *yambəqəwä* (M) 'kind of mushroom', lit. 'of cold and coughing' (because it grows, according to the belief, where people urinate and this causes coughing)

ambəq^{w}ä (Č), *ambəquwä* (En.Gt), *əmbaq^{w}ä* (M) 'kind of mushroom'

see *ambəq*

ambuq *balä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *əmbuq *balä* (E.M.Go. So.W), *əmbuqq barä* (Ms), *hambuq barä* (Ed), *hambuqq bālä* (S), *əbbuq balä* (So) 'take a mouthful of liquid'

ambuq^{w}ät (Gt), *əmbəq^{w}ät* (Č), *əmbuqq^{w}at* (E), *əmbuqqat* (Ms.Go.So), *əmb^{w}əqqat* (W), *əmbəqquyät* (M), *ambuqäd* (En), *əbbuqqat* (So), *hambuqqāt* (S), *hambuq^{w}äd* (Ed) 'mouthful of liquid'

Tna. *hambäq ʾabälä* 'drink slowly'; also in Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *hambuqúta* 'mouthful', Had. *hambúqa*, Ga. *habbuqa*

əmbuq *balä (E.M.Go.So.W), *əmbuqq barä* (Ms), see *ambuq *balä*

ambuqäd (En) 'mouthful of liquid'

from *ambuq *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-äd*; see also *ambuq^{w}ät*; for *t:d*, see 7.14

ambuq^{w}ät (Gt), *əmbəq^{w}ät* (Č), *əmbuqq^{w}at* (E), *əmbuqqat* (Ms.Go.So), *əmb^{w}əqqat* (W) 'mouthful of liquid'

from *ambuq *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-ät, -at*; see also *ambuqäd*

ambəquwä (En.Gt), see *ambəq^{w}ä*

əmbəqquyät (M) 'mouthful of liquid'

from *ambuq *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-(y)ät*

əmbaqʼä (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms) 'spittle, saliva'

represents *əmburqəyä*, with *rq>q, qʼ* (17.7)

ambar (Ms.W) 'bracelet, armband'

Tna. Amh. Arg. *ambar*; also in Cushitic: Sa. Af. *ambar*, Som. *hambor*

ambarre (W), *ambare* (M) 'kind of bush, *game in which the bush is involved'

ambər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms) 'cabbage'

yägred ambər (Č.E), *ägrəʾed ambər* (En), *yägred ambrəyät* (Č) 'kind of grass', lit. 'the cabbage for the girls' (see *gäräd*)

yambərwät (Č), *aʾambərwäd, aʾambərəyät* (En) 'woman who sells cabbage'

yambərəyä (E) 'kind of snake'

for **amər* with augmented *b* (4.17), from *aməl* with *l:r* (8.25)

əmbor (W) 'kind of cereal'

from Cushitic: Ga. *amborī*

əmburʾəyä (Go) 'spittle, saliva'

represents *əmburqəyä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

əmb^{w}ərbit (Č.E), *əmb^{w}ərb^{w}it* (M), *əmburbīt* (Gt) *əmburb^{w}īt* (En) 'hurricane, whirlwind'

represents *əmbulbit* with *l:r* (8.25)

əmbərbiṭ (Z) 'navel'

G. *ḥənbərt*, Te. *ḥəmbər, ḥənbər*, Tna. *ḥəmbərti*, Amh. Arg. *əmbərt*, Har. *ḥambūrṭi* (with *ṭ* as in Zway); perhaps related to Gaf. *gumbərä*, Amh. of Gondar *gumbəra*; from Cushitic: Qua. *gumbera*; see also Cerulli 1936:254

əmb^{w}äräbb^{w}əyä (E) 'kind of fruit'

represents *əmb^{w}äräp^{w}ärä* (for **əmb^{w}äräbb^{w}ärä*) with *r* palatalized to *y* (8.65)

əmbərbəya (E) 'butterfly'

see *ənbərbəya*

əmb^{w}äräčäd (En) 'kind of bird'

see *əmb^{w}äräčät*; for *d:t*, see 7.14

əmb^{w}äräčät (Gt), *əmb^{w}äräčäd* (En) 'kind of bird'

ambirräkä, see **birräkä*

əmbranäqä (Č), *əmbrannäqä* (E) 'flash (lightning), scintillate'

see *(tä)blalläqä*; for *r:l*, see 8.25; for *n:l*, see 8.23

əmbroppīd (Ed) 'hurricane, whirlwind'

<**əmburbid* <**əmburbit* (7.14) <*əmbulbit* (8.25); see *əmbulbulit*

əmb^{w}äräp^{w}ärä (En), *əmb^{w}äräpp^{w}ärä* (Ed), *əmb^{w}äräbb^{w}əyä* (E), *əmb^{w}äräp^{w}əyä* (Č.Gt) 'kind of fruit'

əmb^{w}äräp^{w}əyä (Č.Gt) 'kind of fruit'

represents *əmb^{w}äräbb^{w}əyä* with *b^w:p^w* (13.1)

əmburqəyä, əmburʾəyä (Go), *əmbaqʼä* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *əmbeʾä* (En.Ed), *həmbeʾä* (Ed) 'spittle, saliva'

the basic form is probably *əmburqəyä* < **əmmurqəyä* and is to be compared with Amh. *məraq* 'spittle, saliva'. It could also be borrowed from Kam. *hambuqu-ta* 'saliva due to coughing', Had. *hambuqat*, and in this case the *r* of *əmburqəyä, əmburʾəyä* is secondary (8.83)

umbəroro (S), *əmburūrä* (Ed), *humbəroro* (S), *həmburūrä* (Ed) 'mark left by the stroke of a whip or a thin branch'

from Cushitic: Kam. *hamrūra*, the *b* of Gurage being secondary (4.17)

əmbrarräʾä, in *säme əmbrarräʾä* (Go) 'lighten'

see *(tä)blalläqä*; for *r:l*, see 8.25; for *ʾ:q*, see 14.1

əmbərarräqä (M.So) 'flash (lightning), scintillate'

see *(tä)blalläqä*; for *r:l*, see 8.25

ambraṭa (Č), *ambrata* (En.Ed.Gt), *ambratta* (M.Go), *əmbraṭṭa* (E) 'be clear and shiny, glitter, shine'

represents *(a)braṭa* with the prefix *am, əm* for *an, ən, nb* becoming *mb* (17.2)

ambrəyäd, in *ägrə›ēd ambrəyäd* (En) 'kind of grass'

lit. 'the cabbage for the girls'; see *gäräd* and *ambrəyät,* below; for *d:t,* see 7.14

ambrəyät, in *yägred ambrəyät* (Č) 'kind of grass'

lit. 'the cabbage for (of) the girls'; *ambrəyät* from *ambər* (see above) with the suffix *-yät* (Č), *-yäd* (En); see *gäräd*

ambirazäzä (Z), *ambirāzäzä* (S), see **birazäzä*

ambässa (Ms.So), *ambassä* (Ed) 'lion'

represents *anbässa,* with *nb>mb* (17.2)

əmbossa (So), *əmbossä* (W), *imbōssa* (S) 'young calf'

Amh. *əmbossa*; see *mʷäsa,* below

əmbasäsä, əmbāsäsä, see **basäsä*

ambʷaša (Č.En.Gt.M), *ambʷašša* (E) 'kind of grass'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *amboša* 'best kind of *boša*-grass' (*am* meaning 'mother')

əmbošo (W), *umbōšo* (S) 'kind of tree'

Amh. *əmbuš, əmbiš* (Lemordant 1960:69); from Cushitic: Had. *hambuša*

əmbošilla (So), *təmbošilla* (W) 'vein of the leaf of the *äsät*'

ambat (W) 'middle of the *wesse*-plantation'

əmbʷat, umbāt, in *bəmbʷat* + 'go' (Č.E.M.Ms), *būmbāt hēdä* (S), *bə›əmbʷat wärä* (Gt) 'start to walk, take a step, crawl on hands and knees'

one is tempted to derive it from *ambʷačä* (see **bʷačä*), but in view of Har. *ḥumbō bāya* 'crawl', Arg. *(b)əmbʷahu heda* (with augmented *m* if one compares it with Ar. *ḥabā* 'crawl') the noun *əmbʷat* would be from *ḥby* augmented by *m* as **ḥmb(y)* in Har. Arg. and Gurage

ambʷattärä (E.M.Ms.Go), see *(a)bātärä*

ambäṭa (So), *ambäṭṭa* (Go), *ambaṭṭä* (Ed) 'locust'

G. Tna. *ʾanbäṭa,* Te. *ʿambäṭa,* Amh. Arg. Gaf. *anbäṭa*; also in Cushitic: Ag. *anbiti,* Bil. *anbaṭa,* Kham. *abṭa*

əmbʷäwa (Č.E), *əmbʷäwä* (E.M), *əmbäwa* (Gt), *əmbowa* (En) 'dribble' (n.)

represents *əmbʷäba* (see above) with *b>*b>w* (4.11)

əmbʷäwä (M) 'blister'

represents *əmbʷäbʷä* with *bʷä.>wä* (4.11)

ambeʸu (S.W) 'no!'

*ambeʸu *balä* (S.W) 'refuse, disobey'

represents *ebbä* (see above) with augmented *n, nb* becoming *mb* (17.1); see *ambe*

əmbʷäya barä (E) 'low (calf), moo'

see *əmbʷa *balä*

əmbʷäya (Č.En.Gt.Go), *əmbʷäyä* (Ed), *əmbʷäyä* (M), *əmbʷəya* (E), *əmbʷe* (Ms) 'water that accumulates in a deep place after rain, flood of water after rain, torrent'

is perhaps to be derived from the root *nbʿ* 'flow': Heb. *nåḇaʿ* 'flow', Akk. *nambā›u* 'spring', Amh. *näbba* 'flow'. It is the same root from which *əmba* 'tear' is derived. See also *hambʷäya*

əmbeʸä beä (M), *əmbʷäya barä* (E) 'low, moo'

see *əmbʷa *balä*

amač (Go.So.S.W), *amačči* (Z) 'parents-in-law, brother-in-law, male relatives in relation to the wife, wife's relatives in relation to the husband'

see *amat, amakʿä*

amməččo (W), *ammiččo* (S) 'main root of the *äsät*'

Amh. *amənččo*; from Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. Al. *haᵖmičču,* Had. *haᵖmiččo*

amäčwäd (En) 'husband's mother-in-law'

represents *amačwät* with *t:d* (7.14)

amačwät (Č), *amačwät* (Gt), *amäčwäd* (En) 'husband's mother-in-law'

is a feminine form of *amač, amat*

ämäčä (En.Gt) 'the youngest child in the family, the last-born in the family'

represents *ämänčä* with absorbed *n* (1.32)

əmʷčäčä (Č), *əmʷčäččä* (E) 'grumble, complain from dissatisfaction'

one is tempted to derive it from **čäč(č)ä* and to compare it with Amh. *(tän)čačča* 'make noise',

Tna. *čəčč bälä,* Te. *čəwčəw bela* 'twitter', but the form *əmʷčäč(č)ä* instead of *əmčäč(č)ä* is strange. Besides, there is no phonetic reason for the prefixed morpheme *əm-* instead of *ən-*

ämõdä (Ed) 'dead'

lit. 'one who died', for *ä-mõdä*

ämūd mišt (Ed) 'widow'

lit. 'wife (*mišt*) of the dead (*ä-mūd*)'; see *mõdä*

amäd (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *amäd* (En.Gt), *hamäd* (S), *awäd* (Ed) 'ashes'

G. Te. Tna. *ḥamäd,* Arg. *hamäd,* Har. *ḥamäd,* Amh. *amäd*; perhaps also Ar. *ḥamada* 'be extinguished' (so also Dillmann 1865:79)

amädo (Go), *amäde* (Ms) 'kind of bird'

from Cushitic: Kam. *hamada*

amād (Ed.Gt), *hamād* (Ed) 'abundant, much, many'

amad (M) 'time of abundance'

Amh. *amäd* 'great number'

amd (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms.W) 'thanks, praise'

represents *hamd* (see below) with *h:zero* (1.51)

emädä (En.Gt), *emmädä* (Ed) 'be slow'

əmäda (En) 'this thing'

from *əm* 'this, these' (see above) with the suffix *-da*

ämdačay (Gt), *ämidaččay* (Ed), *ämõdačay* (En) 'section of the house near the fireplace'

from *mədača* (see below) with the directional morphemes *ä---i* (for the final *-ai>ay,* see 1.14)

amädar (Č.E.Ms), *amädār* (En.Gt), *awädār* (Ed) 'cold, frost, cold weather'

yamädariyä (Č), *yamädaryä* (E), *a›ämädäriyä* (En), *a›amädariyä* (Gt) 'coffee beans caused to fall by frost, coffee of inferior quality'

-ar, -ār seems to be a suffix if we compare this root with G. *ḥamäda* 'hoarfrost', Te. *ḥamda,* Amh. *amäday,* Har. *ḥamadāy,* Gaf. *əmädağ*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *hamaday.* Tigrinya *ḥəmmäday* 'dusty atmospheric condition unfavorable to crops' in Leslau 1963:84 belongs to the root *ḥamäd* 'ashes' and is not to be connected with this root

umfe›ä (Ed) 'contents of both hands with palms up'

to be identified with *õfuňňä* (see above) > *əmfʷəyä* (see below) > *umfe›ä* (11.8)

əmfu›ad (Ed) 'armful'

comes the closest to *õfʷäd* representing *ənqäfat* (see *anqäfä*) with *q>*›>zero* (1.53), and the ending *-äd* of En. *õfʷäd* dissolved by *-u›ad* in Ed. *əmfu›ad,* unless › of *əmfu›ad* goes back to *q* of *anqäfä* and Ed. *əmfu›ad* is then a metathesis of *əm›ufad< *ənqufad*

əmfačä (Č.E) 'nasal mucus'

for *ənfačä* from *(tä)naffäṭä* with palatalized *ṭ* (9.3)

əmfugg bälä-b- (W) 'remember'

əmfuňňa (Go), *əmfuňňä* (So), *umfäňňe* (S) 'contents of both hands with palms up'

see *õfuňňa*

imfeňňa (S), see *umfäňňe*

umfäňňe (W), *ūmfiňňi* (Z), *imfeňňa* (S) 'viper'

Amh. *əffuňňət*; see *äfäyä,* above

umfäňňe (S), see *əmfuňňa*

umfuňňet (W) 'contents of both hands with palms up'

represents *əmfuňňa* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

amfäsä (S.W.Z) 'scoop up a large quantity of grain or flour with both hands'

represents *afäsä* with augmented *n, nf>mf* (17.2)

əmfas (Č.E.M) 'air, wind'

for *ənfas* with *nf>mf* (17.2); see *nəfas*

əmfʷəyä (M), *əmfʷəyä, õfʷəyä* (E), *əmfuyä* (Ms) 'contents of both hands with palms up'

see *õfuňňa* with *ňň>y* (8.69)

ämuga gʿäta (Gt) 'kind of spirit that possesses a person'

lit. 'the master (*gʿäta*) of (*ä*) Muga (place name)'

ämägärawayä (Gt) 'spider'

see *mägärawa›ayä*

amägʿar, amägʿära (Gt) 'wild pig'

represents *abägʿar* (see above) with *b:m* (4.15)

amäğe (S.W) 'kind of tree'

Amh. *amənğğa, amäğğa* (Strelcyn 1973: no. 19)

əmmähä (Ed) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing'

represents *əmäxä* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33)

əmmahoy (So) 'madame!'

Amh. *əmmahoy* 'mother!', form of address to a nun; see *əmm*

əmak^wäd (En) 'maternal aunt, female relatives on mother's or father's side'

represents *əmak^wät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

am̲ãkäsa (Gt) 'pretext'

from *(a)bnäkkäsä* (see below) with alternance *b:m̲* (4.15)

əmmäk^wašä (E), ***əmäx^wašät*** (Č) 'kind of tree'

əmak^wät (Gt), ***əmak^wäd*** (En) 'maternal aunt'

would the first element be *əm* 'mother'?

amak'ä (Č), ***amak'*** (Go), ***am̲ãk'ä*** (En.Gt), ***amakk'ä*** (E.M.Ms), ***awēkä*** (Ed) 'husband's father-in-law, parents-in-law, the wife's male family as related to her husband, son-in-law, husband's brother-in-law'

see *amač*

əmmäxä, əm›äxä (En), ***əmmähä, əmmäxä, həmmäxä*** (Ed) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing, *likewise'

lit. 'like (*xä*) this (*əm*)'

əmäxa (En) 'that thing'

from *əm* 'this' and an element *(ä)xa*

əmməxämmäxä (En) 'such and such'

from *əm(m)-xä-(ə)mmä-xä*, lit. 'like this, like this'

əmäxənowa (En) 'those'

from *əm* 'this, these', and *xənowa* 'they'

əmäx^wašät (Č) 'kind of tree'

see *əmmäk^wašä*; for *k:x*, see 5.22

amäl (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), ***amär*** (Č.E.En.Gt) 'habit, conduct, behavior, *character'

amäläňňä (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *amäläňňe* (W), *amäräňä* (En.Gt), *amärām^wä* (En.Gt), *amäränä* (Č), *amäränna* (E), *amärätäňä* (En), *amärätänä* (Č) 'one who has bad habits'

Te. Tna. *›amäl* 'habit', Amh. Har. *amäl*. See also *amäl*, below

amäl (Go) 'small, little'

yamäl (M), *lamäl* (W), *a›amäl*, *a›amäl›ar* (Ed), *yamär* (Č.E), *a›amär* (En.Gt) 'just a bit'

Amh. *lamäl* 'just a bit', Te. *nə›amälu*, lit. '(just) for the habit, for make believe > insignificant > little'. See *amäl*, above

aməl (W.Z), ***aml*** (S), ***ambəl*** (So), ***ambər*** (Č.E.En.Gt. Ms), ***ambi*** (M.Go) 'cabbage'

yambər ãf^w (Ms), *yambi ãf^w* (Go) 'kind of bird', lit. 'bird of cabbage' (see *ãf^w*)

yambərwät (Č.E), *yambiwät* (M), *a›ambərwäd*, *a›ambərəyät* (En), *a›ambərəyä* (Gt) 'woman who sells cabbage'

yambərəyä (E), *yambiwät* (M) 'kind of snake'

from the Ethiopic root *ḥml* 'be green': G. *ḥaml* 'vegetables', Te. *ḥamle*, Tna. *ḥamli*, Arg. *haməl*, Gaf. *amlä*, Har. *ḥūl*, probably also ancient Amh. *ḥaml* 'garden' (Littmann, *RSO* 20, 483); also in Cushitic: Ag. *amli*, Sid. **hamila*, Qua. *ambir*. G. Tna. *ḥamälä* 'gather vegetables' is a denominative of *ḥaml(i)* 'vegetables' and is not to be compared with Ar. *ḥamala* 'carry' as suggested by Littmann-Höfner 1962:59

amole (Go.So.W.Z), ***amole asso*** (Ms), ***amōle*** (S), ***amōle bä›äd*** (Ed) 'bar of salt'

Tna. *›amole*, Amh. Arg. *amole*, Har. *amōle*; from Cushitic: Ga. *amōlē*, Sid. *amōle*, Kam. *amōli-ta*. See also *asso*, *bä›äd*

amle (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), ***amli*** (Z), ***amre*** (Č.E), ***ãm̲re*** (En.Gt) 'eleventh month'

G. Te. *ḥamle*, Tna. *ḥamlä*, Amh. *amle*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *hamilā*, Had. *hamile›e*

ammalağ (M.So.W) 'mediator, go-between, intermediary'

from Amh. *ammalağ*, active participle of *(am)mallädä* 'intercede', Tna. *(›am)malädä*

amlakənnät (So) 'deity'

Amh. *amlakənnät*, from *amlak* 'God', G. Tna. Te. *›amlak*

amlalit (M.Ms.Go) 'action of sliding, slippery ground'

from *(a)mlalla* (see below) with the suffix *-t*

amäläňňä (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S), ***amäläňňe*** (W) 'one who has bad habits'

Amh. *amäläňňa* 'one who has bad habits', from *amäl* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä, -äňňe*. For the specialized meaning 'one who has bad habits', cp. Amh. *amäl* 'good or bad habit'. Besides, for the special meaning of the suffix *-ňňä*, cp. Amh. *nägär* 'word, matter', but *nägäräňňa* 'one who has a sharp tongue'

(at)ammämä (Go), ***atāmämä*** (En), ***astammämä*** (M) 'nurse' (v.)

Amh. *astammämä* 'nurse', originally 'take care of someone who is sick' from *ammämä-* 'be sick'

amama (Č.E.M), ***āmama*** (En.Gt) 'dance performed by men at weddings or holidays'

from Cushitic: Kam. *amamota*. See also *amamot*.

amam^we *balä (Č.M), ***am^wam^wi männä*** (E), ***əmum^w barä*** (Ms), ***əmumm bea*** (Go) 'become nearly ripe (e.g. coffee), begin to reach maturity (child), *become nearly ripe to burst (boil)'

amameyä äb̲arä (gus) gurz (En.Gt), *amam^we yäbarä gurz* (Č), *am^wam^wi yämännä gurz* (E) 'very old man', lit. 'an old man who is overripe' (see *gurz, gus*)

Te. *hamhama* 'ripen'; also in Cushitic: Had. *hamamā-kko*, Kam. *hamāmme›*

əmām (Z) 'row, line'

Amh. *əmam* 'row'

əmmama, əmmammo (So) 'mother!'

Amh. *əmmamma* 'mother!'; see *əmm*

əmum^w barä (Ms), ***əmumm bea*** (Go), see ***amam^we***

imām (S) 'religious leader'

from Ar. *›imām*; also Har. *imām*

imama (Ms) 'turban worn by Muslims'

from Ar. *‹imāma* (for which see Dozy 1845:305-311); also Har. *imāmat*, Tna. Te. *‹əmamät*

amamat (M) 'the week before Lent'

G. *ḥəmamat* 'passion' (from the root *ḥmm* 'suffer'), Tna. *ḥəmamat* 'the week before Lent', Amh. *həmamat, mamat* (popular expression)

amamot (W), ***amamōt*** (Ed), ***amamut*** (Z), ***amāmōt*** (S) 'bridegroom's wedding, *wedding party'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *hamāmota* 'men who escort the bride to the bridegroom, wedding guest', Qab. *hamāmōtta*, Ga. *(h)amamōta*. See also *amama*

imamät (W) 'days of wedding'

amameyä barä (En.Gt) 'be very blunt'

perhaps in connection with *am^wam^we barä* 'become nearly ripe, become nearly ripe to burst' (see above) > 'used up, worn out > be blunt'

amameyä äb̲arä (gus) gurz (En.Gt) 'very old man'

lit. 'an old man (*gurz, gus*) who is overripe'; see *amam^we *balä*

amänä (S.W), ***ammänä*** (M.Ms.Go.So), ***amärä*** (Č.En. Gt), ***ammärä*** (E.Ed) 'believe, trust, confess, admit'

tämammänä (M) 'rely'

əmnät (En.Ed.Gt) *əm^wnät* (M), *əm^wrät* (Č.E) 'confidence, reliance, *belief'

emanot (Č.E), *haymanot* (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.W. Z), *haymanōt* (En.Gt) 'belief, faith'

əm^wnätäňňä (M), *əmnätännä* (E), *əm^wrätänä* (Č) 'loyal'

əmmäň (Ed), *əmmaňňa* (Gt), *əmmaňňä* (En) 'testimony, eye-witness'

amäňňat (W), *amäňňät* (S) 'respect' (n.)

amin (Č) 'amen!'

Semitic: Heb. *(hę)›ęmīn* 'believe', Ar. *(›a)›mana*; Ethiopic: G. *›amnä*, Te. *›amna*, Tna. *›amänä*, Amh. *ammänä* 'believe, testify'

amnä (Z), ***emna*** (M.Ms), ***eməna*** (Go), ***aymənä*** (W), ***ayminä*** (S), ***yəməna*** (So), ***ewinä*** (Ed), ***emra*** (Č.E), ***ẽm̲ə̃ra*** (En), ***ayməra*** (Gt) 'last year'

Amh. Arg. *amna*, Gaf. *yaymən*, Tna. *‹ami*; composed of **am* 'year' (see *amät*, below) and the morpheme *-na* (see below) for the expression of time in the past

am̲na (Gt) 'wife's father-in-law'

represents *abna* (see above) with alternance *b:m̲* (4.15)

emänä (Č), ***emännä*** (E) 'traveler'

from *ema* 'road' (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*

eman (Go) 'without'

represents *eban* (see above) with alternance *b:m* (4.14); see also *alman*

emna (M.Ms), ***eməna*** (Go), see ***amnä***

əmänä (Č), ***əmmännä*** (E) 'woman or domestic animal that has born young many times'

from *əm(m)* 'mother' (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*

əmən (Ms), ***umun*** (Z), ***əmər*** (Č.E), ***ə̃mə̃r*** (En), ***əm̲ə̃r*** (Gt), ***əmmaňňä*** (M.Go), ***əmmayyä*** (So), ***un*** (W), ***ūn*** (S) 'stone, *terrace'

Semitic: Heb. *›ęb̲ęn*, Akk. *abnu*, Soq. *›oben*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *›əban*, Tna. *›əmni*, Har. *ūn*, Amh. in *əbnä bärädo* 'marble'. See also *əmərəyä*

əmun (M), ***əm^wər*** (Č.E), ***əmur*** (En.Gt) 'strength'

perhaps Gaf. *əmmuna* 'big', Tna. *ʾamäna, yämäna* too much, very'

omano (So) 'wise man'

umun (Z), see *əmən*

əmēnčä (Ed) 'lady'

undoubtedly from *əm* 'mother'

ämänčä (Gt) 'the youngest child in the family, the last-born'

see *yämärčä*; for *n:r*, see 8.43

amänkäsa (Gt) 'pretext'

from *(a)bnäkkäsä* (see below) with alternance *b:m* (4.14)

emanot (Č.E) 'belief, faith'

see *amänä*

əmnät (En.Ed.Gt), *əmʷnät* (M) 'confidence, reliance'

see *amänä*

ummäntiččä, hommäntiččä (Ed) 'kind of bird'

from Cushitic: Had. *humäntiččo*

əmnätännä (E) 'loyal'

from *əmnät* (see above) with the suffix *-ännä*

əmʷnätäňňä (M) 'loyal'

from *əmʷnät* (see *əmnät*) with the suffix *-äňňä*

ämäňňä (Ed), *äm̲äňä* (En), *əmäňä* (Gt), *əmmäňňä* (M) 'woman or domestic animal that has born young many times, *old goat or sheep'

äm̲äňä barä-čə (En), *əmäňä xärä-čə* (Gt), *ämäňňä hänä* (Ed) 'be old (woman, cattle)'

from *əmm* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*

amäňi bälä- (Z) 'be bashful, be shy, be timid, be ashamed'

amäňita (Z) 'shame'

amäňitäm (Z) 'bashful, timid, shy, ashamed'

am̲ʷäňä (En) 'guarantor'

from *amʷa* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä*

emäňňä (Ms) 'traveler'

from *ema* 'road' (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*

əmäňä (Gt), *əmmäňňä* (M), see *ämäňňä*

əmmäň (Ed), *əmmaňňa* (Gt), *əmmaňňä* (En) 'testimony, eye-witness'

Amh. *əmmaň*; from *amänä* 'believe' (see above); passed into Ga. *imaň*

əmmaň, in *yägayya əmmaň* (Go) 'clay bowl of the pipe'

perhaps lit. 'the stone (that is, clay, see *əmmaňňä*, below) of the pipe (*yä-gayya*)'

əmmaňňä (M.Go) 'stone'

represents *əmən* (see above) with the palatalization of *n* (8.69)

amäňňat (W), *amäňňät* (S) 'respect' (n.)

see *amänä*

amäňňat bädda (E.M), *amäňňat bäta* (Č) 'be covered (cattle), be coupled, conceive (cattle)'

lit. 'the desire took' (see *tä-mēňä*)

amäňita (Z) 'shame'

from *amäňi bälä-* (see above) with the suffix *-ta*

amäňitäm (Z) 'bashful, shy, timid'

from *amäňita* (see above) with the suffix *-äm*

ämar (So) 'donkey'

see *əmar*

äm̲ʷare (Gt) 'apart'

see *mʷar*

äm̲ər (Gt), *äm̲ə̃r* (En), *ämər* (Ed) 'why?'

lit. 'for (*ä*) what (*mər*)?'

amär (Č.E.En.Gt) 'habit, conduct, behavior'

represents *amäl* with *l:r* (8.25)

amärä (Č.En.Gt), *ammärä* (E.Ed) 'believe, trust, confess, admit'

represents *amänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33)

amära (Č.E.Ms.S), *amärä* (W), *am̲ära* (Gt), *am̲ä̃rä* (En), *amʷära* (M.Go), *amara* (Z), *amora* (So), *awänä* (Ed) 'bird of prey'

Tna. *ʾamora*, Amh. Arg. *amora*, Har. *amära*; also in Cushitic: Had. *ammara*

amara (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *amärä* (Ed) 'Amhara'

Amh. *amhara, amara*

amorä (W), *amōrä* (S) 'kind of tree'

amora (So), see *amära*

amurä, amurä may (So) 'a certain day'

yamuri (So) 'one day'

G. *ʾamir* 'sun, day'; see also *imir*

amre (Č.E), *ä̃m̲re* (En.Gt) 'eleventh month'

represents *amle* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

emra (Č.E), *ẽm̲ə̃ra* (En) 'last year'

yemra qäbbʷärä (E), *yemra qäpʷärä* (Č) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*', lit. 'the *qäbbʷärä*-stage of last year'

represents *amna* with *n:r* (8.33)

əmar (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *əm̲ä̃r* (Gt), *ə̃m̲ār* (En), *ämar* (So), *umar* (W.Z), *umär* (S), *äwän* (Ed) 'donkey'

yəmar gaṭ (Č.E.M) 'disease that causes swelling of the feet'; see *gaṭ*

yəmar qəṭär (Č.E), *əʾəm̲ä̃r qəṭär* (Gt), *əʾə̃m̲ār käʾär* (En) 'kind of grass', lit. 'the leaf for the donkey' (see *qəṭär, käʾär*)

yəmar sox (Č.E.M), *əʾəm̲ä̃r sox* (Gt), *əʾə̃m̲ār sox* (En) 'kind of grass', lit. 'the thorn for the donkey' (see *sox*)

from Ar. *ḥimār* 'donkey'

əmər (Č.E), *ə̃m̲ə̃r* (En), *əm̲ə̃r* (Gt) 'stone'

represents *əmən* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33)

əmʷər (Č.E), *əmur* (En.Gt) 'strength'

see *əmun*; for *n:r*, see 8.33

imär (Ed) 'kind of bird'

imir (Go), *imər, yimər* (So) 'sun, disk of sun'

G. *ʾamir* 'sun, day', Gaf. *aymərä* 'sun', probably from the G. root *ʾamärä* 'indicate, show', *ʾəmmur* 'clear'. There is no connection between So. *yimər* and Amh. *ğämbär* 'disk of the sun' as suggested by Praetorius 1879:510. Cohen 1931:226 translates *imər* as 'moon' and suggests, with reservations, Ar. *qamr* 'moon'. Personally I did not record the meaning of 'moon' for *imər*. On a possible relationship between *imir* and So. W. *ayr* 'sun', see Leslau 1956:186 under *aymərä*.

umar (W.Z), *umär* (S) 'donkey'

see *əmar*

umur (Ms.W), *umr* (S) 'age'

from Ar. *ʿumr*; also Te. *ʿəmər* 'time'

am̲rəʾet (Gt), *am̲rəʾə̃d* (En) 'kind of a female spirit'

am̲ä̃rä̃d (En) 'kind of *äsät*'

see *am̲ärat*; for *t:d*, see 7.14. See also *am̲ä̃rä̃diyä*

am̲ä̃rä̃diyä (En) 'kind of *äsät*'

represents *am̲ä̃rä̃d* (see above) with the suffix *-iyä*

äm̲ä̃rä̃gəyä (En), *äm̲ä̃rägəyä* (Gt) 'every day'

represents *männaga* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(ə)yä*; see 8.35

äm̲ä̃räksə̃yä (En) 'one who quarrels'

from *märaks* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(ə)yä*

ämärām färäz (Ed) 'kind of insect'

lit. 'the horse (*färäz*) of (*ä*) Mary (*märām*)'

amärāmʷä (En.Gt) 'one who has bad habits'

from *amär* (see above) with the suffix *-āmʷä*

äm̲ʷarm̲ʷar (Gt) 'separate, separately'

from *ä-mʷar-mʷar*; see *mʷar*

amäränä (Č), *amärännä* (E) 'one who has bad habits'

from *amär* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*. See also *amäläňňä*

amäräňä (En.Gt) 'one who has bad habits'

from *amär* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä*. See also *amäläňňä*

ämärär(ä) adōd (Ed) 'woman who preserves butter by periodically adding spices to it'

lit. 'the mother (*adōd*) of (*ä*) the *märärä*', below.

umarera (So) 'the leather piece that joins the yoke with the *lubayä*'

from Cushitic: Kam. *humarāra*

am̲rä̃rē̃d (En) 'sliding, slippery ground'

formed from *(a)mlalla* (see below) with the suffix *-ēd*; for *l:r*, see 8.25. See also *amraret*

amraret (Č), *am̲rarēt* (Gt), *amrarit* (E) 'sliding, slipping, slippery ground'

formed from *(a)mlalla* (see below) with the suffix *-et, -ēt, -it*; for *l:r*, see 8.25. See also *amrä̃rē̃d*

äm̲ärarwäd (En) 'woman who preserves butter by periodically adding spices to it, woman who goes early morning to worship pagan gods'

from *märara* (see below) with morphemes *ä---wäd* (*-wäd* is a feminine marker, mostly of profession)

aṃärat (Gt), *amäratəyä, yamäratəyä* (Č), *yamʷäratəyä* (M), *yamäratyä* (E), *aṃärräd* (En), *aṃärrädiyä* (En) 'kind of *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Kam. *amärat*

amret (Č.E) 'sliding, slippery ground'

from the basic stem of *(a)mlalla* (see below) with the suffix *-et*; for *l:r*, see 8.25

əmʷrät (Č.E) 'confidence, reliance'

from *amänä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*; for *n:r*, see 8.33

amärätänä (Č) 'one who has bad habits'

from *amär* (see above) with the suffix *-tänä*; see also *amälänna*

əmʷrätänä (Č) 'loyal'

from *əmʷrät* (see above) with the suffix *-änä*

amärätänä (En) 'one who has bad habits'

from *amär* (see above) with the suffix *-tänä*. See also *amälänna*

amäratəyä (Č) 'kind of *äsät*'

from *amärat* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä*

əmərəyä (Č.E), *əṃärriyä* (En), *əṃriyä* (Gt) 'kind of *äsät*'

from *əmər* 'stone' (see above), lit. 'like a stone'

amus (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *amūs* (Z) 'Thursday'

G. *ḫamus*, Te. Tna. *ḥamus*, Amh. *amus*, from the root meaning 'five' (see *aməst*). Har. *xamīs* is taken from Arabic

amsä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'fifth year from today'

from *aməst* (see below); note the ending *-ä* expressing days or years in the future

amsa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.Z), *amsä* (Ed.W) 'fifty'

G. *hamsa*, Tna. *ḥamsa*, Te. *ḥəmsa*, Amh. *amsa*, Arg. *ḫamsa*, Gaf. *amsä*. Harari expresses 'fifty' either by *ḫammist assir* (lit. 'five tens') or by the Arabic loanword *xamsīn*. See *aməst*

emäsi zänga (Go) 'nonsensical story'

lit. 'a thing (*zänga*) which does not look like (anything)'; *emäsi* is a negative imperfect of *msl* (see *mäsälä*) with *-əl>i* (8.63)

aməsčänä (Č), *aməsčännä* (E) 'one fifth'

from *aməst* (see below) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*; note the palatalization of *t* into *č*

äṃəsṃəs (Gt), *äṃəsäṃəs* (En), *ämusämus* (Ed) 'two men alone, man to man'

from *ä-məs-məs*; see *məs* 'man'

aməst (Č.E), *amməst* (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *am›əst* (En), *aṃ›əst* (Gt), *ä̃wəst, ä̃st* (Ed) 'five'

aməstä (Č.E.M), *am›əstä* (En), *aṃ›əstä* (Gt), *ä̃wəstä* (Ed) 'fifth day from today'

aməstəna (M), *aməstra* (Č.E), *am›əstəra* (En), *aṃ›əstəra* (Gt), *ä̃wəstərä* (Ed) 'fifth day ago'

amsä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'fifth year from today'

amus (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *amūs* (Z) 'Thursday'

amsäya (Č.Gt), *amsəya* (E), *amsä dərä* (En), *ä̃wəst durä* (Ed) 'fifth year ago, five years ago'

amsa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.Z), *amsä* (Ed.W), *hamsä* (Ed) 'fifty'

aməstännä (E), *aməstänna* (Gt), *am›əstänä* (En), *aməsčänä* (Č), *aməsčännä* (E), *ä̃wəstänna* (Ed), *ammənstänna* (M.Ms.Go.S) 'fifth, one-fifth'

Semitic: Ar. *ḫams* 'five', Heb. *ḥåmeš*; Ethiopic: G. *ḫams*, Te. *ḥəməs*, Tna. *ḥammušte*, Har. *ḥammisti*, Gaf. *ammənstä*, Amh. Arg. *amməst*

əmməst (Ms.Go.So) 'how much?, how many?'

see *məst*

aməstänä (Č), *aməstännä* (E) 'fifth'

from *aməst* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-än(n)nä*

aməstəna (M) 'fifth day ago'

from *aməst* (see above) with the suffix *-na* for the expression of the past

ammənstänna (M.Ms.Go.S), *ammənstänne* (W) 'fifth'

from *aməst* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-änna, -änne*

aməstra (Č.E) 'fifth day ago'

from *aməst* (see above) with the suffix *-ra* (for *-na*; see 8.33) for the expression of the past

amsäya (Č.Gt), *amsəya* (E) 'fifth year ago, five years ago'

from *ams* (see *aməst*) with the suffix *-äya, -əya*

ämʷat (Č) 'slander' (n.)

formed from *ama* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

amät (M.Go.So) 'year'

Semitic: Ar. *ʿām*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. *ʿamät*, Amh. Har. *amät*, Arg. *amäd*. As for *ʿām*, it occurs in G. *ʿam*, Te. *tə-ʿam* 'last year' (d'Abbadie), and see *amna*, above

amʷäta (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go) 'bile'

see *amot*

amat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *amāt* (S), *aṃāt* (En.Gt), *amaččі* (Z), *awāt* (Ed), *awāč, awanč* (Ed), *amač* (Go.So.S.W) 'parents-in-law,wife's male relatives in relation to her husband, father-in-law, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, son-in-law' (see individual dictionaries)

Semitic: Heb. Ar. *ḥam* 'father-in-law'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ḥam*, Tna. *ḥamu*, Arg. *hamač*, Har. *ḥamāči*, Amh. *amat*, Gaf. *amʷä*

ammʷat (Go) 'the area in the back of the house where *äsät* is planted'

amot (Ed), *amota* (Ms.So), *amūt* (Z), *amʷäta* (Č.E. En.Gt.M.Go) 'bile'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥemå(h)* 'poison, anger', Ar. *ḥuma*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. *ḥamot*, Amh. *amot*, Gaf. *amotä*; passed into Cushitic: Ag. *amot*

əmmat (Č.E), *əmmāt* (En.Ed.Gt) 'an only one, a single one, only, alone'

yəmmat (Č), *ə›əmmāt* (En) 'alone'

əmmat əmmat (Č.E), *əmmāt əmmāt* (En) 'separately, one by one, individually'

əmmate (Č), *əmmāte* (Gt), *əmmāti* (En), *əmmatme* (E), *əmmātme* (En.Ed), *əmmātṃe* (Gt) 'together'

əmmatəm (Č) 'same'

bəmmat (Č), *bəmmāt* (Gt), *bə›əmmāt* (En), *bä›əmmāt* (Ed) 'together'

əmmatəm gəz(ə)yä (Č.E.), *təmmāte* (Gt), *təmmatəm* (Č.E), *tə›əmmāt* (En) 'at once'

yəmmatiyä (Č.E), *əmmātiyä* (En.Ed), *ə›əmmātiyä* (Gt) 'an only child'

əmmātiyä (En), *əmmātiyä (märäšä) maräša* (En.Ed. Gt), *əmmātiyä wänäd* (En) 'plough with one ironpiece' (see *maräša, wänäd*)

one recognizes the element *at* 'one' (see below); as for *əmm* it is perhaps to be identified with *əm* 'this' (above) even though it occurs only in Ennemor. In this case *əmmat* would mean literally 'this one'. The derivation of *əmm-* from **həmm-, *kəmm* < **kə/a-ma* 'like' (*əmmat*<*kəm-at* 'wie eines') suggested by Rundgren 1955:73 is unlikely.

əmmēt (Ed.S) 'lady, respectable old lady'

Amh. *əmmet, əmmete*, from *əmmäbet* 'mother (lady) of the house'

əmmit (So) 'mother'

from *əmm* 'mother' with the feminine marker *t*

əmmatəm (Č) 'same'

from *əmmat* (see above) followed by the enclitic *-m*

əmmatme (Č.E), *əmmātme* (En.Ed), *əmmātṃe* (Gt) 'together'

from *əmmat+m* (enclitic, as *əmmatəm*, above)+*e*. The identification of *-me* of *əmmatme* with *me* 'side' suggested by Hetzron 1977:55 is doubtful.

əmmetänä (Č), *əmmetännä* (E), *əmmetänna* (M) 'woman or domestic animal that has borne young many times'

from *əmm* 'mother' (>'woman, female') with the suffix *-tän(n)ä, -tänna*

əmmetänna (M), see *əmmetänä*

əmmātiyä (En.Ed) 'an only child, plough with one ironpiece'

əmmātiyä (märäšä) maräša or *wänäd* (En.Ed.Gt) 'plough with one ironpiece' (see *maräša, wänäd*)

from *əmmat* (see above) with the suffix *-(i)yä*

ämaṭ (Č) 'disease connected with urine'

amṭ (En.Ed.Gt), *onṭ* (Č.E), *hamṭ* (Ed) 'kind of bitter grass'

from Cushitic: Ga. *amaṭe* 'kind of grass', Kam. *honṭa*

əmmaṭälla (Ms), *əmmaṭälle* (Go) 'kind of grass'

from Cushitic: Kam. *əmmäṭällita*

amṭarəyä (Gt), *amṭariya* (En), *onṭarəyä* (Č), *onṭaryä* (E), *oṭarəyä* (M), *awṭaräna* (Go) 'dough that has a sour taste and is prepared only to be sold'

ammäṭaṭ (So) 'derivation'

Amh. *ammäṭaṭ* 'derivation' from *ammäṭaṭṭa*, reduplicative **at*-stem of *mäṭṭa* 'come'

əmwa›aka (En) 'immediately, right away'

from *əm* 'this' (see above) and *wa›aka* (see below)

əmmäwečä (Č), *əmmäweččä* (E.M), *əmäwičä* (En), *əmäwiča* (Gt) 'lady, mistress of the house'

to be identified with Amh. *əmmäbet* 'mistress of the house' (from *əmm -bet*) with $b > *\underline{b} > w$ (4.11), and palatalization of *t* to *č*

əmmewät (Č.E), *amāyyēd* (Ed) 'maternal aunt, paternal aunt'

also in Cushitic: Had. Al. *amayya* 'maternal aunt'. Gurage seems to be a feminine form (with the marker *-wät, -ēd*) of *ämayyä* (see below)

ämayyä (So), *äm^{w}ayyä* (Go) 'maternal uncle'

see *əmmewät*

ämmiyä (En), see *əmməyä*

əmmayyä (So) 'stone'

comes the closest to M. Go. *əmmaňňä* (see above) with *ňň > yy* (8.69); see *əmən*

əmməyä (M), *əmmiyä* (Č.E), *ämmiyä* (En) 'big, large'

əmmiyä qar (Č.E), *əmməyä›e* (M), *ämmiyä›a›ar* (En) 'abundant, much, many'

perhaps to be derived from *əmm* 'mother' (see above) and meaning 'like mother' or '(as important) as mother'

əmməyye (W) 'thin straight stick used for games'

əmməyä›e (M) 'abundant, much, many'

from *əmməyä-›e*

ämmiyä›a›ar (En) 'abundant, much, many'

from *ämmiyä-›ar*

ämiyäd (En) 'female'

from *äm* (see above) with the femine marker *-(y)äd* for *-ät*. See *ämiyät*, below

ämiyät (Gt) 'female'

from *äm* (see above) with the feminine marker *-(y)ät*. See also *ämiyäd*, above

ämžamža (Gt) 'groin'

see *məžamža*

an sänbät (S.W), *anä sänbät* (Z) 'Saturday'

perhaps borrowed from Cushitic: Had. *an* 'father', Kam. *anna*, and *an(anä) sänbät* would then mean 'the main *sänbät*' (see *sänbät*)

anä (En), *annä* (Ed) 'there is, exist, be present'

represents *alä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23)

anä (En) 'without'

represents *alä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23)

anä (M.Go) 'I'

Semitic: Ar. *›anā*, Heb. *›ănī*; Ethiopic: G. *›anä*, Te. *›ana*, Tna. *›ane*, Amh. *əne*, Har. *ān*, Arg. *ay*. For more details, see Leslau 1956:53. For this pronoun in Semitic, see D. Cohen 1970:25 under *›n›*. For the pronoun of the 1st person in the other Gurage dialects, see *əyä, ihä*

anä, in *atyanä* (Č), *atyannä* (E), *atyaňňä* (M) 'consider'

G. *ḫaläyä* 'think', Tna. *ḥaläyä*, with *ḫ:zero, l:n* (8.23), and *y:n, ň* (9.5); Te. *ḥalläna* 'think', Tna. *ḥallänä* is a denominative of **ḥəlina* 'thought' (from *ḥly*)

annä (W), *anne* (S) 'that, those'

annäy (W) 'this one'

annäččä (W) 'those ones'

anne (S.W), *hanne, hannəš* (S) 'there'

yannä wägäne (S) 'that one over there' (see *wägän*)

ənnä (W), *ənne* (S) 'this, these'

ənne (S), *hinne, hinnəš* (S) 'there'

hinnet (S) 'toward here'

ənnä-ko (W) 'such, thus, so'

ənačču (Z), *ənnäččä* (W) 'these ones'

yanačču (Z) 'those'

annəmni (Z) 'whatever, whoever'

demonstrative element *an, ən*; Semitic: Akk. *annū* 'this'; Ethiopic: Tna. *›ənni-ha* 'that', Gaf. *əňňə* 'this', Amh. *ənnəňňih, əňňəh* (Cohen 1939:127); also in Cushitic: Qem. *an, anni* 'this', Bil. *en, in*

annā̄ (Ed) 'milk' (v.)

represents *alläbä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23) and *-äbä > *äb̲ä > äwä > ā̄* (4.12)

ana (Č), *anna* (E), *a'na* (Ed) 'defecate, rust'

represents *arra* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

ana, ǫna (Č), *ǫnna, a͡ǫnna* (M) 'place, deposit' (v.)

from **a-wäna > ana, ǫna* (4.51); see *tonna*

en (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *ēn* (Ed), *in* (So.W), *īn* (S.Z) 'eye'

see *ayn*

enä (Č), *enä-tä* (Gt), *ennä* (E.Ms.Go), *enä-da, en-da* (En), *enä-dä, en-dä* (Ed) 'there is not'

see *anä, elä*

ēnä (Z) 'lunch, midday meal'

-(ə)n, see *-n*

ōn (Z) 'brother'

note that the structure is the same as that of *ōt* 'sister'. In Geleba 'brother' is expressed by *ána*.

ənnä (W), *ənne* (S) 'this, these'

ənne (S) 'here'

ənnä-ko (W) 'such, thus, so'

see *annä*. For *ə* (of *ənnä*) for 'near' as against *a* (of *annä*) for 'far', cp. Amh. *yə(h)* 'this': *ya* 'that'

(at)ənnä (Č.E) 'put to sleep, put to bed'

at-stem of *nəyä* (see below)

-ənna (So) 'and'

Amh. *-(ə)nna*

ənnə+perfect (Go.So) 'while'

Tna. *›ənna*+perfect

ənnə (Č.En), *ə'nə* (En.Ed.Gt) 'every, everything, all'

ənnəm (Č.E.En.M.Ms.Go) 'all, whole, every'

represents *kull* (see below) with *k > h > zero* (5.24), and *l:n* (8.23)

in (So.W), *īn* (S.Z) 'eye'

see *ayn*

ina (En.Gt), *inä* (Ed), *inna* (Ms), *yəna* (Č.E), *əňa* (S), *əňňa* (M.Go.So.Z), *iňňä* (W) 'we'

Semitic: Heb. *›ănū*, Ar. *naḥnu*; Ethiopic: G. *nəḥnä*, Te. *ḥəna*, Arg. *ənna*, Gaf. *ənni*, Amh. *əňňa*, Har. *əňňa, əňňäč*. The Geez form *nəḥna* became *ḥəna* (Te) by haplology, and *əna, ina* in South Ethiopic. For the 1st person pl. see also Hetzron 1972:33.

ino (Go), *yino* (M.So) 'there is, be present'

Gaf. *yən-it*. For more details, see Leslau 1956: 79-80.

onä (Č), *onnä* (E) 'shout, shout for help, scream, make noise'

represents *(a)wäyyä* (see below) with *y > ň, n* (9.5)

onä (Č), *onnä, onnätännä* (E) 'the young male goat or sheep'

in Cushitic: Beǧa *ano, ana* 'sheep'

ōnnä barä, ōnnə bārä (Ed) 'agree, consent'

probably to be identified with Č. E. *ō* 'yes' (see above) with augmented *n*; cp. also Amh. *awon*

ǫna (Č), *ǫnna, a͡ǫnna* (M) 'place, deposit' (v.)

ǫna-, ana- (Č) 'purge'

see *ana, tonna*

ona (En.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *onä* (Ed), *ǫna* (Č.E.M), *wäna* (Č.En.Gt) 'empty (house), abandoned (house)'

Tna.Te. *‹ona*, Har. *ona*, Amh. *wäna, wona*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *onā*, Sid. *ona*

un (W), *ūn* (S) 'stone'

represents *əmən* (see above) $> *\underline{əm}ən > *\underline{əb}ən > *əwən > un$ (4.32)

änō›i dobä (Ed) 'distant relative'

lit. 'relatives (*dobä*) of (*ä*) distance (*nō›i*)'; see *nä›ä, rāqä*

anä›ä (En), *annä›ä* (Ed) 'be finished, be ended'

represents *alläqä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *q:›* (14.1)

annä›ä (M.Go) 'strangle'

represents *an(n)äqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1)

an›a (En.Gt) 'defecate, rust'

represents *arra* with *r:n* (8.43); › goes back to an ancient laryngeal

enä›ä (En), *ennä›ä* (Ed) 'vomit'

represents *(at)elläqä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *q:›* (14.1)

(t)ennä›ä, tennä›ä wärä (Ed) 'cross over something, step over something'

represents *anṭä, arräṭä* 'cut', *atyenṭä* (Gt) 'cross over something' with *ṭ:›* (14.2)

ennä›e odä (Go) 'lie' (v.)

lit. 'say (*odä*) something (*›e*) that does not exist (*ennä*)'

ən›ə (En.Gt) 'all, whole, every'

see *ənnə*

ənna›angära (En) 'deity of the tribe Entezära'

ənä›äz (Ed) 'heavy'

lit. 'it is heavy', imperfect of *na›azä*

anäbä (Č), *annäbä* (E), *anäḇä* (En.Gt) 'milk' (v.)

represents *aläbä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23)

ənnəba (Ms.Go), *hinnəbä* (S) 'kind of *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Had. *hənniba*

anäḇäd (En) 'tongue'

represents *anäbät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

(yat)ənbəlātī- (Z) 'rave, talk nonsense'

hambəltän (Z) 'raving'

from Cushitic: Had. *hambəlaččukko* 'talk nonsense', Kam. *hambəlaččə*›

ənbərbaňä (En.Gt) 'butterfly'

represents *ənbərbäya* (see below) with *y*>*ň* (9.5)

ənbərbäya (Č), *əmbərbəya* (E), *ənbərbaňä* (En.Gt) 'butterfly'

Tna. *bərabərit*, Amh. *birrabirro*, Har. *baror* (in Mondon-Vidailhet), from *brbr*: Har. *birbir bāya* 'flutter' (see *bərbər *balä*)

anbässa (Go.So), *ambässa* (Ms.So), *ambassä* (Ed) 'lion'

G. Tna. ›*anbässa*, Amh. *anbäsa, anbässa*; Ar. ‹*anbas* is considered a Geez loanword by the Arab lexicographers (see Hommel 1879:293)

anäbät (Č), *anäḇät* (Gt), *annäbät* (E) 'tongue'

to judge from Cushitic (see *arämät*) the original root seems to be *arräbät*; for *r:n*, see 8.34

annäččä (W) 'those ones'

ənačču (Z), *ənnäččä* (W) 'these'

represents *annä, ənnä* (see above) with the plural marker *-äččä, -ačču*; cp. Har. *-āč*, Gaf. *-ač*, Amh. *-oč*. For more details see Leslau 1956:42

ənčəčəḇəyä (Gt), *ənčəčəwəyä* (En), *ənčəččəwä* (M), *ənčəčwät* (Č), *ənčəččəwät* (E) 'kind of non-edible mushroom'

represents the root *(ən)čəčəb* with the suffix *-əyä, -ät*

ənčəččəwä (M) 'kind of non-edible mushroom'

represents *ənčəčəḇəyä*, above, with *ḇ*>*w* (4.11)

ənčəčwät (Č), *ənčəččəwät* (E) 'kind of non-edible mushroom'

represents *ənčəčəḇəyä* (see above) with *ḇ*>*w* and with the suffix *-t*

ənčəčwät (Gt) 'plant that does not grow properly'

perhaps Amh. *ənčəč* 'grain that does not mature' (with alternance of *č:č*, see 15.3); also in Cushitic: Kam. *hinčiččut*, Had. *hinčiččo*

ənčəčəwəyä (En) 'kind of non-edible mushroom'

represents *ənčəčəḇəyä* (see above) with *ḇ*>*w* (4.11)

anaččod (Ed) 'paternal aunt, term indicating relationship between women of the same clan'

represents *anat* (see below) with palatalization of *t* and the suffix *-wäd*>*od*; see *anačəwäd, anačwät*

anačəwäd (En), same meaning as above

anačwät (Č.Gt), *anaččəwät* (E), *annačəwät* (M), same meaning as above

represents *anat* (see below) with palatalization of *t* and with the suffix *-wät*

ančä (Go) 'fortune (good or bad)'

to be connected with *äṭ* 'lot' (see below) with inserted *n* and with palatalization of *ṭ*. For the inserted *n*, cp. also *ənt, hənt*; for the palatalization of *ṭ*, cp. Tna. ‹*əṣa*, ‹*əčä*

ančä (S) 'back of body'

anči (Z) 'backwards'

lä---anči (Z) 'after'

represents *anq'ä* (see below) with *q':č* (5.41)

anče- (S.W) 'be sick, feel pain'

represents *aq'ä-* (see below) with inserted *n* and with palatalization of *q'* to *č* (5.41)

ənnäče (S) 'used mat'

represents *arräčat* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

ənč (Č.En.Gt.Ms), *ənčəm* (Č.E.En.M.Ms), *unč-* (Ed) 'nakedness, naked, *only'

would it be connected with *čə* 'only'?

ənčä (So), *ənče* (S.W), *inče* (S) 'tree, wood'

represents *äčä* (see above) with inserted *n* (8.81)

unč- (Ed), see *ənč*

ənča›o (W) 'hen, chicken'

represents *ənčaqo* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1)

ančabbäbä (Ed) 'have the eyes half-closed, blink against the sun'

see *(a)čäbbäbä*

ənčočəqqä (W) 'kind of tree'

from Cushitic: Kam. *ənčočəqqa*; see also *ənčočəqqa*, below

ənčočəqqa (Ms), *ənčäčəqqä* (Go) 'kind of grass'

is perhaps to be identified with *ənčočəqqa*, above, the original meaning 'bush' rather than 'tree' and it could apply to 'grass'

ančačat (S), *ančaččat* (W) 'liquid with which a milk pot has been rinsed'

from *(a)ṭaṭa* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ* and with the suffix *-t*

ənčačut (Z) 'chick'

represents *čəwačwəyä* (see below) with a prefix *ən-* and a suffix *-t*

ančačwät (Č), *ančaččəwät* (E.M), *ančačəwäd* (En) 'liquid with which a milk pot has been rinsed'

from *(a)ṭaṭa* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ* and with the suffix *-wät*

ančulle (W) 'kind of bush'

see *hančulle*

ančallälä (Ms), *ančälälä* (S) 'float'

see *čäläll bälä*

ənčəm (Č.E.En.M.Ms) 'naked, nakedness, nude, only'

for *ənč-əm*

inčənä (S) 'ache, pain'

noun formed from *anče-* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nä*

inčinām (S) 'sick, ill'

from *inčənä* (see above) with the suffix *-ām*

ančanärä (Č.Gt), *ančannärä* (E) 'flow in a continuous thin stream'

see **čanärä*

ančapäbä (Č), *ančapäḇä* (En.Gt) 'have the eyes half-closed, blink against the sun'

see *(a)čäbbäbä*; for *b:p*, see 13.1

ənčaqo (W), *inčäqo* (S), *ənča›o* (W), *əntäq* (Z) 'hen, chicken'

from Cushitic: Had. *handäqo*, Ga. *hindäqo*, Qab. *(h)anṭabäqu-ta*. For Har. *atäwäq*, see Leslau 1963: 36.

ənčəq (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *ənčəqʷ* (M), *ənčuq* (So) 'milk of cow before she calves, *first drop of milk when milking a cow'

represents *ənčərq* (see below) with *rq*>*q* (17.7)

ančər (S.W.Z) 'short, *dwarf'

from *anṭärä* 'be short' with palatalized *ṭ*

ančərabbäbä (E) 'have the eyes half-closed, blink against the sun'

see **čərabbäbä*

ənčäräbiyä (Gt), *ənčäräḇeyä* (En) 'bastard'

ənčəräčärä, ənčəräččärä, see *čərčər *balä*

ənčərčər (M) 'small stream that dries up during the dry season'

see *čərčər*

ənčərčəryä (Gt), *ənčərčəryät* (Č.E), *ənčərčəryäd* (En) 'small stream that dries up during the dry season'

see *čərčər*

ančranäqä (Č), *ančrannäqä* (E) 'milk a cow shortly after she has been milked'

see *(a)čranäqä*

ančərapäbä (Č), *ančərapäḇä* (En) 'have the eyes half-closed, blink against the sun'

see **čərapäbä*

ənčərq (Č), *ənčərqʷä* (Go), *ənčərquyä* (Č.E.En.Gt), *ənčərqʷəyä* (M), *ančərarräqʷät* (Ms), *ənčəq* (Č.E. Gt.M.Ms), *ənčuq* (So), *ənčəqʷ* (M), *ānğe›ä* (Ed), *ānğä* (En) 'milk of cow before she calves, small quantity of milk after the cow has already recently been milked, *first drops of milk when milking a cow'

from **črq* with the prefix *ən-*; see *(a)čranäqä*

ənčərquyä (Č.E.En.Gt), *ənčərqʷəyä* (M), same meaning as above

represents *ənčərq* (see above) with the suffix *-əyä*

ančorärä (W), *ančōrärä* (S), *ančorrärä* (Ms.Go) 'pour out to the last drop'

see **čorärä*

ančərarräqä (M.Ms.Go) 'milk a cow shortly after she has been milked'

reduplicative stem of *črq*; see *(a)čranäqä*

anč̣ərarräqʷät (Ms) 'small quantity of milk after the cow has already been milked'

from *anč̣ərarräqä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

anč̣ərärräsä (So) 'pour out to the last drop'

anč̣ərärräsä-m säčč̣ä (Go.So) 'drink to the last drop' (see *säčč̣ä*)

see **č̣ərärräsä*

anč̣ät (Č.E), *anč̣ot* (M.Ms.Go.So.W) 'kind of grass used for making mats, *mat made of grass and of fiber'

from Cushitic: Kam. *hanč̣ät*

ənačiyä (Č.En), *ənäčiyä* (Gt), *ənačiya* (Ed), *ənnačiyä* (E) 'used mat'

represents *arräč̣at* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

anäd (Ed) 'tongue'

represents *anäb̲äd* (see above) with *-äb̲ä>äwä>ǟ* (4.12); see *anäbät*

and (Č.E.En) 'thanks, praise'

represents *hamd* (see below) with *h>zero* (1.51) and *md>nd* (17.2)

and (Z) 'one'

Amh. *and,* for *ad* (with nasalized *d*); see *had*

andä, ǫndä (Č) 'bring down, lower, lead the singing'

for **awärädä, awändä>andä, ǫndä* (see *wärädä*)

andä, in *ta›andä* (En), *tä›andä* (Gt) 'the hen sits on the eggs and hatches them'

enädä, endä (Ed), *enäda, enda* (En) 'there is not'

for *enä-dä, enä-da*

(t)endä, (t)ennädä, see *tendä*

ənēd (En.Ed) 'spring (of water)'

represents *ənet* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

ənīd (En.Ed) 'kind of bamboo'

represents *ənnet* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

əndä (So) 'say!'

əndä-hä (So), *əndə-hä* (Go) 'please!' (masc. sg.)

-hä is the suffix pronoun of the 2nd person, sg. masculine; see *ənde,* below

ənde (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *əndəyä* (Č), *ənṭe* (M) 'so then!, please!'

Amh. *əndiya* 'so then, just so', from *əndä-ya* 'like this, is it so?', Te. ›*ənde* 'well then!', Tna. perhaps *-ndo.* See *əndä,* above

ǫndä (Č) 'bring down, lower, lead the singing'

see *andä,* above

indi›id (Ed) 'headrest of wood'

əndəbul (Go) 'round thing that cannot move, born without members'

see **dəballälä*

əndəballeä (M) 'be round, be spherical, be circular'

see **dəballälä*; for *-älä>eä*, see 8.63

əndəbällälä (So) 'be round, be spherical, be circular'

əndəbʷləl (Ms), *əndəbʷlləll* (Go) 'round thing that cannot move, born without limbs,*person that cannot move because of being affected by a disease'

see **dəballälä*

əndəbanärä (Č), *əndəbannärä* (E), *əndəb̲anärä* (En.Gt) 'be round, be circular, roll (intr.), not be able to move because of being affected by a disease'

əndəbunnər (E) 'round thing that cannot move'

represents *əndəballälä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25)

əndač (W), *indäč* (S) 'women'

ənd-, ind- with the plural marker *-ač*; see *adot*

əndiččo (Go.W) 'blackish (goat), black-bluish (cow)'

the suffix *-ččo* seems to indicate a Sidamo origin

əndod (Ms.Go.W) 'kind of tree'

Har. *indōd* 'kind of tree used for washing clothes', Amh. *əndod*; from Cushitic: Ga. *indode,* Som. *indōd* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 80)

andəfunna (M) 'kind of grass'

from Cushitic: Kam. *odofanna,* Had. *odofonna*

əndäfäräz (W) 'kind of cereal'

lit. 'like (*əndä*) a horse (*färäz*)'; *əndä* is Amharic

əndäfətt (So) 'accidentally, by accident, unexpectedly, suddenly'

seems to be composed of *əndä* 'like' (Amh.) and *fətt*

ändəfyä (Gt) 'animal affected by the *nədəf*-disease'

from *nədəf* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(ə)yä*

əndägäna (M.So) 'again'

from Amh. *əndägäna* 'again' (from *əndä* 'like' and *gäna* 'still, yet'), Tna. ›*əndägäna*

andahulla (Ms), *andähulla* (Go) 'kind of grass'

Amh. *əndahulla, əndähohla, əndähʷahulla* 'kind of plant' (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 79)

əndäxrečä (Č.Gt), *əndäxrečča* (E.M), *əndäxʼräčä* (En), *əndärhečča* (Ms), *ənterä›ečča* (Ed) 'kidney'

Rundgren 1955:281 analyzes *əndäxrečä* as coming from the interjection *əndä* 'like' and *xrečä* that he identifies with G. *kʷəlit,* Amh. *kʷəlalit.* The reason for the interjection *əndä* is not easily understandable. Besides, in view of Ms. *əndärhečča* and Ed. *ənterä›ečča* it is difficult to know whether the original root is that of Č.E.En.Gt.M. (that is, *xrč, xʼrč*) or that of Ms.Ed. (that is, *rxč, r›č*)

əndäxʼräčä (En) 'kidney'

see *əndäxrečä*

andolle (Go) 'kind of bird'

from Cushitic: Kam. *andolle,* Had. *andoʼle*

əndäl (Z) 'toward here'

yandäl (Z) 'toward there'

bä---andäläni (Z) 'beyond, yonder'

bä+perfect+*əndäläni* (Z) 'since, as'

note *ə* in *əndäl* for 'near' ('toward here') as against *a* in *yandäl* for 'far' ('toward there'); see *annä.* The initials *ən-* (of *əndäl*) and *an-* (of *andäl*) are perhaps demonstratives. Since *əndäl* occurs only in Zway it may be of Ga. origin.

əndunər (Č.En.Gt) 'round thing that cannot move, a person that cannot move because of being affected by a disease'

for *ənduləl* (with *l:n,* see 8.23; *l:r,* see 8.25) from *əndubləl,* with *b>*b̲>zero* (4.13); see **dəballälä*

andəq (En.Ed.Gt) 'joint of bamboo, joint of finger'

represents *aṭq* (see below) with *ṭ-q>d-q* (by dissimilation, see 18.1) and nasalization of *d* (8.81)

andiqʼ barä, andəqʼo barä (Č.E) 'jump with joy'

Tna. *ḥəndiq̲ bälä,* also in Cushitic: Kam. *hindiq-iye,* Had. *hindiq-ukko*

andärä (S.W.Z) 'spend the night'

represents *addärä* (see above) with nasalization of *d*

andärre (S), *andäri* (Z) 'pigeon, dove'

Har *adäri*; from Cushitic: Ga. *adäri,* Had. *andärä›e,* Kam. *hondarit*

andər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'small drum'

yägʷärärä andər (M) 'Adam's apple' (lit. 'the drum of the throat'; see *gʷärärä*)

a›andəryä (Gt), *a›andərəyä* (En) 'one who plays the drum'

undoubtedly to be identified with *andər* 'flute' (see below), the root referring to a musical instrument

andər (Go.So), *andur* (W) 'flute'

G. *ʿənzira* 'musical instrument', *ʿəndər* 'flute', Te. *ʿəndər,* Tna. *ʿəndur,* Amh. *əndər.* Brockelmann 1950:21 considers it a Cushitic loanword: Bil. *andir.* See also *andər,* above

andurre (S) 'ball made of wood'

əndärä (En) 'a good quality mat'

probably from Cushitic: Had. *endebēra,* Kam. *əndäbēru,* with *b>*b>zero* (4.13)

andrafa (En.Gt) 'rough piece of land'

would it be a transferred meaning of Ga. *andrafa* 'breast bone'?

əndärhečča (Ms) 'kidney'

a metathesis form in relation to *əndäxrečä* (see above)

əndəraq (Z) 'nakedness'

probably to be identified with G. *ʿəraq* 'naked', Amh. *əraq,* but the initial *ənd-* is difficult to analyze

ənädot (W), *inädōt* (S), *əndotəyyä* (M.So), *əndotiyyä* (Go) 'maternal aunt'

would there be any connection with *əndät* 'mother'?

əndät (S.W) 'mother'

see *adot*

əndotəyyä (M.So), *əndotiyyä* (Go) 'maternal aunt'

see *ənädot,* above. Hailu Fulass draws my attention to the fact that there seems to be a morpheme *-yyä* (with geminated *y*) for generational stages older than ego as in *ätabuyyä, ämayyä, metəyyä* whereas the morpheme is *-yä* (with non-geminated *y*) for generational stages younger than ego as in *mäččəbayä, mädäläbayä, mäkkäbkäbayä*

əndəwädärä (Ms) 'serpent, snake'

yəndəwädärä g'immä (Ms) 'caterpillar', lit. 'the headrest of the snake' (see *g'immä*)

perhaps lit. 'like a rope', from *əndə* (to be compared with Amh. *əndä* 'like') and *wädärä* 'rope' (see below)

əndəwləl (M) 'round thing that cannot move, one who did not bear a child'

for *əndəbləl'* >**əndəḇləl* > *əndəwləl*; see **dəballälä*

andawəra (En) 'fingernail that does not grow smoothly but has rough spots'

əndəyä (Č) 'so then'

see *ənde*

annäfä (M), *t-ēnäfä* (Ed) 'leave, go away, pass'

represents *alläfä* (see above) with *l:n* (see 8.23)

enäf^{w}ä (M) 'kind of tree'

ənf barä (Č) 'blow the nose'

see *ə̃f barä*

onof^{w}čari (Ed) 'section of the house from the entrance to the central pillar'

from *wäfänča* (see below) with the suffix *-ar*. The initial *o* of *onof^{w}čari* is contracted from *wä-* of *wäfänča*. As for the consonant structure **wnfč* it is a metathesis of *wfnč* of *wäfänča*

ənfaçä (Č) 'nasal mucus'

from *(tä)nafäçä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ*

anf^{w}aqqä>ä (Go) 'crawl on the behind'

see *(a)foqäqä*; for *q:>*, see 14.1

anfar (S.W) 'kind of tree'

Amh. *anfar, amfar* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 21)

inäf^{w}ärä xärä (Gt) 'be lopsided, be upside down'

represents *q'inäf^{w}änä* (see below) with *q'* >>>*zero* (1.53) and *n:r* (8.33)

onäfošä (Ed) 'basket for winnowing'

from **wänäfosä* (with *wä-*>*o*), instrumental of *näfäsä* (see below)

anfat (So) 'breath'

see *ãf^{w}at*, above

anigo (S.W) 'kind of tree'

ang^{w}ä (M) 'not yet ripe (coffee, fruit)'

represents *ang^{w}ar* (see below) with *-ar*>*ä* (8.68)

enägä (Ed) 'feed well a sick person or a convalescent person or a pregnant woman, provide for someone (particularly for one's aged parents)'

ongo (W) 'hut, booth'

represents *wäng^{w}ä* (see below) with *wä*>*o* (4.51)

ungä (S.W), *ūngä* (Z) 'road, way'

ungātäňä (Z), *ungätäňňe* (W), *ungāwäro* (S) 'traveler'

Har. *ūga*; from Cushtiic: Haruro, Wol. *ogē*, Bad. *ogge*, Ǧan. *wugnā* (see Cerulli 1936:231)

ang^{w}a>anärä (En) 'winnow grain in a basket in a circular motion'

see **g^{w}alälä*, with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25)

anga>ar (Ed) 'not yet ripe (coffee, fruit)'

see *ang^{w}ar*, below

ang^{w}ä>äya (En) 'not yet ripe (coffee, fruit)'

represents *ang^{w}ar* (see below) with *ar*>*äya* (8.65)

anguba (M.Ms.Go.So), *angəwa* (Č.E.Gt), *angəwä* (Ed), *anguwa* (En), *uggat* (W), *uggāt* (S) 'whey'

it seems probable that the form *anguba* is the original form of the root; the labial *b* became *w* (in *angəwa, anguwa*) passing through *ḇ* (in *anguḇa*) and became *zero* in *uggat* as well as in Amh. *agg^{w}at*. Tigrinya has *>angat* (Reinisch) and *ḥanga*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Al. *uggāti*, Sid. *ung^{w}āte*, Qab. *hoggāti*

əngəbäggäbä (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'thunder, blaze' (v.)

see **gəbäggäbä*

əngəbgəbät (So), *əngəbgabät* (Go), *əngəbgabit* (Ms) 'thunder' (n.)

see **gəbäggäbä*

əngəbäkäbä (Č), *əngəḇäkäḇä* (En.Gt) 'thunder, roar (thunder)'

represents *əngəbäggäbä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3); see **gəbäggäbä*

angäbso (S.W), *angäbsu* (Z) 'chest of animal'

angäčä (Č.En.M.Go), *angäče* (W), *angäččä* (E), *angäčče* (Ms.S) 'broken neck of a jar used for shaping pots or for sharpening knives, part of yoke around the neck, *harness'

Al. *angäčče* 'yoke'; see *angät*, below

angača (Č.En.Gt), *angačča* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *angaččä* (Ed) 'cat'

yangačča ənṭar (Ms) 'kind of tree', lit. 'the stick for the cat' (see *ənṭar*)

angačat (Gt), *angačwät* (Č.Gt), *angaččəwät* (E.M), *angačad* (En), *angaččad* (Ed) 'spotted cow (black and white), *greyish (cattle), cattle that has the color of a cat'

from Cushitic: Ga. *agača*; Aw. *anguča*, Mo. *agāǧǧe*

əng^{w}äča (Č.Gt), *əng^{w}äčä* (En), *əng^{w}äčča* (E.M.Ms.Go), *əng^{w}äččä* (W), *əngočča* (Ed) 'a little piece of raw dough (given to the young girl who helped to prepare the dough), payment in kind for a rendered service'

Amh. *əng^{w}äča, əngoča*; from Cushitic: Ga. *angučo* 'crumbles left on the table'

angäčäčəllä (So) 'yoke, harness'

from *angäčä* (see above) with the reduplication of *č* and the suffix *-əllä*; see also *angäččəl*

angačad (En), *angaččad* (Ed) 'greyish (cattle), cattle that has the color of a cat'

from *angača*, with the suffix *-d* for *-t* (7.14)

angäččəl (Ms) 'yoke, harness'

from *angäčä* (see above) with the suffix *-əl*; see also *angäčäčəlla*

angačat (Gt) 'spotted cow (black and white)'

from *angača* 'cat' (see above) with the suffix *-t* and would mean 'that which has the color of a cat'. See also *angačwät*, below

angačwät (Č.Gt), *angaččəwät* (E.M) 'spotted cow (black and white)'

from *angača* 'cat' (see above) with the suffix *-wät* and would mean 'that which has the color of a cat'. See also *angačat*, above

əngəçça (So) 'kind of grass'

Amh. *əngəçça, gəçça* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 81). For *ən-*, see 8.82

angäd (En.Ed) 'neck'

represents *angät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

angädo (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *angodo* (Ed) 'cattle pen outside the house'

Har. *agädu*; in Gur. *angädo, angodo* the *g* is nasalized

əng^{w}äd (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'other, another'

ang^{w}addeä- (M) 'fall asleep, doze'

see **g^{w}addälä*; for *-älä*>*eä*, see 8.63

əngūdädä (Z) 'be bent, be inclined, bend down, bow down'

see **gūdädä*

angədäggädä- (Ms.Go), *əngədäggädä-* (So) 'shiver, shudder, tremble, shake'

see **gədäggädä*

əng^{w}ədägg^{w}ädä (M), *əng^{w}ədagg^{w}ädä* (So) 'jump back and forth (woman) to do various jobs, take care of household chores'

see *gudgud balä*

ang^{w}addälä- (Ms.Go) 'fall asleep, doze'

see **g^{w}addälä*

angädēn (Ed) 'meat of the neck'

from *angäd* 'neck' (see above) with the suffix *-ēn*

ang^{w}addärä- (E) 'fall asleep, doze'

represents *ang^{w}addälä-* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25); see **g^{w}addälä*

ənguday (W), *ungudāy* (S) 'mushroom'

Amh. *ənguday*, Har. *ungudāy*; from Cushitic: Ga. *hangudāya*

angäfa (S), *angäfä* (W), *angaffa* (M) 'first-born, eldest son, *adult, mature'

from Cushitic: Ga. Da. *angafa*, Qab. *hangäfa*

angəfäggäfä- (Ms) 'be disgusted with food, eat too much food'

see **gəfäggäfä*

angəfällälä (Go) 'boil (liquid, porridge) and form a foam'

see **gəfällälä*. See also *əngəflələyät*

əngəflələyät (Go) 'kind of mushroom'

is perhaps to be derived from *angəfällälä*, above

angagga (M) 'clash (cattle, objects), collide'

see **gagga*

angaggo (Go) 'kind of tree'

probably from Ga. *ṭängaggo* with *ṭ:ˀ:zero* (1.53)

əngəǧgəǧä (So), *əngəǧgaǧat* (So) 'malaria, shivering, act of trembling or shaking'

see **gədäggädä*

əngugguǧǧənnəyät (M) 'small jobs'

see *əngʷədäggʷädä*, above

angulla (M.Ms.Go.So) 'nasal mucus'

Amh. *nägʷäl, nəgul* 'nasal mucus', *angʷälam* 'one who has nasal mucus', and perhaps also Tna.ˁ*angʷärä* 'have nasal mucus' (with alternance of *l:r*)

angʷalleä (M), see *angʷalälä*

for *-äla>eä*, see 8.63

(bä)əngulbišät gäbä (Z) 'kneel'

undoubtedly to be identified with *gulbät* 'knee' (see below), but the form is difficult to explain; for *ən-*, see 8.82

angʷəlaččä (M) 'nibble flesh from the bone'

see **gʷəlaččä*

angolädä- (W), *angōlädä-* (S) 'fall asleep, doze'

see **golädä*

angällädär (Z) 'upward slope, ascent'

for *angät lädär* (with assimilation of *tl>ll*), lit. 'up the chest'; see *angät, där*. See also *angälläwəsṭ*

angʷalälä (W), *angʷallälä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *angālälä* (S.Z) 'winnow grain in a basket in a circular motion, separate grain from chaff in a sieve in a circular motion'

see **gʷalälä*

angʷallätä- (So) 'fall asleep, doze'

see **gʷallätä*

angälläwəsṭ (Z) 'descent, downward slope, downwards'

for *angät läwəsṭ* (with assimilation of *tl>ll*), lit. 'down the chest'; see *angät, wəsṭ*. See also *angällädär*

ənnäwgən (W) 'therefore, or else'

from *ənnä* 'this' and *gən* 'but'

angannärä tägättärä (Ed) 'lie on one's back'

see **galälä* (for *l:n*, see 8.23, *l:r*, see 8.25), *gäddärä* (for *d:t*, see 7.14)

angʷanärä (Č.Gt), *angʷannärä* (E), *angʷannärä* (Ed) 'winnow grain in a basket in a circular motion, separate grain from chaff in a sieve in a circular motion'

represents *angʷalälä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25); see **gʷallälä*

angär (Č.E.M) 'penis of adult'

angäro (Z), *angoro* (W), *angōro* (S) 'throat'

angoro gəz (W) 'uvula', lit. 'the thing of the throat' (see *gəz*)

angorram (Z) 'big eater, voracious'

Semitic: Ar. *ḥanǧara, ḥanǧūr* 'throat'; Ethiopic: Har. *ḥangūr* 'throat, food', related to *gʷärärä* (see below)

angʷar (Ms), *angaˀar* (Ed), *angʷäya* (Č), *angʷəya* (E), *əngʷäya* (Gt), *angʷäˀäya* (En), *angʷä* (M) 'not yet ripe (coffee, fruit)'

angəre (Go), *angrä* (M) 'lizard'

see *angrəyä*

əngʷära (Č.E.En.M.Ms), *əngʷärä* (Ed), *əngʷära* (Gt.Go.So) 'milk of a goat or sheep or donkey, *milk given by the cow after she has calved'

Amh. *əngär, əngər* 'milk given by the cow after she has calved'; see also *əněrra*

əngər (S.W.Z) 'foot, leg'

represents *ägər* (see above) with nasalization of *g*

əngʷäroˀä (En), *ũngoroˀ* (Ed) 'hen, chicken'

ə̃ngoroˀotāmʷä (Ed) 'early morning' (see below)

from Cushitic: Kham. *giruwā*. Reinisch 1884:48 as well as Cerulli 1938:166 compare the root with Amh. *doro*, Cushitic **doro* (see *ǧärä*, below), but these are undoubtedly two different roots. The prefix *ən-, ũn-* in *əngʷäroˀä, ũngoroˀ* is a prothetic nasalized vowel *ə*, the original form being *ə̃gʷäroˀä, ũgoroˀ* (and this is the way it should probably be transcribed). For a prothetic nasalized vowel, see *angurč balä* (So) 'swallow' to be identified with *gurč*. See also 8.82

ə̃ngoroˀotāmʷä (Ed) 'early morning'

lit. 'the time of (*-amʷä*) the crowing of the hen'; see *əngʷäroˀä*

əngorəbä (W) 'mark left by the stroke of a whip or a thin branch'

əngʷärəbänna (E.M), *əngʷärəḇena* (Č), *əngʷärəḇēna* (Gt), *ə̃ngʷärəḇēna* (En) 'locust'

angʷəraččä (Č.En.Gt), *angʷəraččä* (E) 'nibble flesh from the bone'

see **gʷəla�čä*; for *l:r*, see 8.25

angurč balä (So) 'swallow, make the sound of swallowing'

see *gurč balä*; also in Qab. *ungurči-yoˀ* 'swallow'

əngərge (W) 'foot of bed'

from *əngər-ge*, lit. 'the place (*ge*) of the foot (*əngər*)'

angəraggärä (So) 'grumble'

see **gəraggärä*

ə̃ngʷärägʷəyä (En), *əngʷärägʷəyä* (Gt.M) 'jackal, fox'

see *ägʷärägʷəyä*

angəräkärä (Gt), *angərakärä* (En), *angrakkärä* (Ed) 'glitter (e.g. mirror in the sun and cause to close the eyes)'

see **gəräkärä*

angorram (Z) 'big eater, voracious'

from *angäro* (see above) with the suffix *-am*

əngrammʷä (Go), *əngərano* (Ms) 'jar used for beer'

from Cushitic: Kam. *wongəru, wongərənna*

əngərano (Ms) 'jar used for beer'

see *əngrammʷä*

əngurrän tägäddeä (Go) 'lie on one's back'

see *yəngurrər, (tä)gäddeä*

əngərännä (S), *əngərännä* (Z), *əngərännə* (W) 'pedestrian'

from *əngər* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*

angurärämä (Z) 'grumble'

see *(a)gʷərämärrämä*

əngurättämä (Go) 'eat bread and sip a little milk at the same time'

see **gurättämä*

angrəyä (Go), *angərayä* (So), *angəre* (Go), *angrä* (M), *ogōrīt* (S) 'lizard'

Amh. *agara*; the *g* is nasalized in the various Gurage dialects

angəšäggäšä- (M) 'shudder with disgust'

see **gəšäggäšä*

angät (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *angäd* (En.Ed) 'neck'

angädēn (Ed) 'meat of neck'

yangät har, yangät qälläbät (So) 'kind of necklace' (see *har, qälläbät*)

yangätəyä (Č.E), *yangätyä* (M), *angätəyä* (Gt) 'cut of meat (it comes from the neck) given to the circumcised)'

angätägdan, see below

angätəyä(Gt), *angäcä* (Č.En.Go.M), *angäččä* (E), *angäčče* (Ms.S) 'part of the yoke around the neck of each ox, *broken neck of a jar used for shaping pots of clay or for sharpening knives'

angäčäčəllä (So), *angäččəl* (Ms) 'yoke, harness'

angällädär (Z) 'upward slope, uphill, ascent'

angälläwəsṭ (Z) 'descent, downward slope, downwards'

Tna. ˀ*angät* 'neck' (used in the expression for bets), Te. ˀ*angät*, Amh. Har. Gaf. *angät*, Arg. *angäd*; related to G. ˁ*anäqä* 'put something around the neck', Ar. ˁ*unq* (so also Praetorius 1879:52). Cerulli 1936:234 connects it with Ethiopic *ḫnq* 'strangle'. There also seems to be a root *ḫngṭ* (with *ṭ*) in Tigrinya if one is to judge from the denominative *(tä)ḫangäṭä* 'to strap around the neck and shoulders'. See also Brockelmann 1928:541

angätägdan (So) 'feast that is prepared in the girl's house for the newlyweds when they are invited to the girl's parents'

angätägdan täqʼäbbärä (Ms), *angätägdan täˀebbeä* (Go) 'the bridegroom's or the bride's parents or elder relatives invited the newlyweds the first time after the wedding', lit. 'receive the *angätägdan*' (see *tä-qʼäbbärä*)

from *angät ägdan* (from *agädä*), lit. 'the attaching (*ägdän*) on the neck (*angät*)'

ungätänä (Z), *ungätännə* (W) 'traveler'

from *ungä* 'road' (see above) with the suffix *-tänä, -tännə*

angatärä- (Gt), *angattärä-* (Ed), *angʷatärä-* (Č.En) 'fall asleep, doze'

see **gʷaddälä-*; for *d:t*, see 13.2 ; for *l:r*, see 8.25

angätəyä (Gt) 'part of the yoke around the neck of each ox, broken neck of a jar used for shaping pots

of clay or for sharpening knives, cut of meat given to the circumcised'

from *angät* 'neck' (see above) with the suffix *-yä*

ungōṭo (S), *əngoṭo* (W) 'kind of tree'

from Cushitic: Ga. *əngoṭo*

angaṭṭätä (So) 'stretch upward'

see **gaṭṭätä*

āngewä (Ed) 'kind of tree'

from Cushitic: Kam. *agawwa*; in Ed. the *g* is nasalized

angəwa (Č.E.Gt), *angəwä* (Ed), *anguwa* (En) 'whey'

represents *anguba* (see above) with *b* > **b̲* > *w* (4.11)

ungāwäro (S) 'traveler'

undoubtedly from *ungä* 'road', *wärä* 'go' and would mean 'one goes on the road'. Note, however, that while *wärä* exists in various Gurage dialects it does not occur in Selṭi

ang^{w}äya (Č), *ang^{w}əya* (E), *əng^{w}äya* (Gt) 'not yet ripe (coffee, fruit)'

represents *ang^{w}ar* (see above) with *-ar* > *äya* (8.65)

əngäya (Č), *əngəya* (E) 'kind of berry, bush that produces berries'

represents *əng'äba* (see below) with *b* > *y* (4.11)

anguz (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So) 'scar'

Amh. *anguz, ang^{w}əz*

angəzägäzä (Č), *angəzagäzä* (Gt), *angəzaggäzä* (E.M) 'stagger under a heavy load, *shake something that is heavy'

see *(a)gzagäzä*

angäzwät (Gt) 'jar used for making butter'

represents *agäzwät* (see above) with nasalization of *g*

ang'eɔa (En), *ang'eɔä* (Ed) 'liquid remaining after butter has been made from milk'

represents *anqača* (see below) with *q*---*č* > *g'*---> ; for the development of the sequence, see 18.1

əng'äba (Gt), *əng'äb̲a* (En), *hīnguwä* (Ed), *əngäya* (Č), *əngəya* (E) 'kind of berry, *bush that produces berries'

Amh. *əngəbo, əngəmo, ənžəbo* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 84); Amharic has also *əngəwa*

əng'äba (M.Go), *angäba* (So) 'parasol used by women or shepherds and made from bamboo leaves

from Cushitic: Kam. *angaba.* See also *agəya*

əng'ärra (M.Ms.Go) 'kind of berry, bush that produces berries'

Amh. *əngorre, əngorri* (Strelcyn 1973: no. 85)

ānğä (En) 'milk of cow before she bears'

see *ānğeɔä*

əng̃ (W), *əngе* (S), *əngi* (Z) 'hand, arm, handle'

represents *əg̃, äg̃* with inserted *n* (8.81)

əngi (So) 'I don't know'

Amh. *əngə* 'I don't know' from the negative *ən* and the root *yd*ᶜ 'know' (Heb. *yāḏaᶜ*) represented in G. *ɔəndaᶜi*, Tna. *ᶜəndəᶜi.* D'Abbadie 1881:535 also cites an Amharic *əndaɔ*. For the negative *ɔən, ən* of Ethiopic, see Leslau, in *AION* 19 (1969). 137-145

ānğeɔä (Ed), *ānğä* (En) 'milk of cow before she bears'

represents *ənč̣əq* (see above) with *č̣*---*q* > *ğ*---> ; for the development of the sequence, see 18.1

əngäɔedinä (Ed) 'kind of tree'

angäba (So) 'parasol used by women and shepherds and made of bamboo leaves'

see *əng'äba*

əngabba (M), *əngapa* (Č.En.Gt), *əngappä* (Ed) 'jar used for milk and water'

from Cushitic: Had. *əngäppa*

angabbäbä (Ms) 'float on the water'

see **žabbäbä*; for *ǧ:ž*, see 9.42

angaǧǧa (S) 'kind of bush'

angalä nekkā̃, hangalä nekkā̃ (Ed) 'sit behind another on a mule'

from Cushitic: Kam. *hangala,* Qab. *hanžällo*; see *ezzälä* and *nekkā̃*

angäppā̃ (Ed) 'make lean upon'

see *(tä)ǧäppā̃*

əngapa (Č.En.Gt), *əngappä* (Ed) 'jar used for milk and water'

represents *əngabba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1)

əngära (Č.E.Gt.M), *əngera* (Ms), *əngēra* (S), *ängära* (Go), *əngā̃rɔa* (En), *əngērɔä, əngā̃rɔä* (Ed) 'bread made of millet, *bread made of corn'

Te. Tna. *ɔəngera* 'bread', Amh. *əngära.* It is tempting to connect it with Arg. So. *ganǧir* 'bread', perhaps from the root *gaggärä* (Amh.) 'bake bread': *ganǧir* < *gaǧir* < *gagir* (with palatalization and nasalization of *g*); also in Cushitic: Kam *əngēra,* Had. *əngera*

əngerrä (W), *əngēra* (S) 'milk given by the cow after she has calved'

to be identified with *əng^{w}ärä* (above) with *g* palatalized into *ǧ*

əngā̃rɔä, əngērɔä (Ed), *əngā̃rɔa* (En) 'bread made from corn or millet'

see *əngära*

inǧät (Z) 'bee'

represents *inžat* (see below) with the phonetic variant *ǧ:ž* (9.42)

əngäṭäbbäb (S) 'shirt'

from *əng̃* 'hand', *ṭäbbäb* 'tight'; see *äg̃äṭäbbab*

ank (Č.E), *ã̃nk* (En), *anka* (Č.E.Gt.M) 'precipice, abyss, cliff'

ank aggädä (E) 'invent a false reason, invent false things against someone'

see *ankana, aggädä*

enke (W), *ēnkä* (S), *īnkä* (Z) 'chew, *crunch'

Semitic *ḥkk, ḥnk*: Heb. *ḥeḵ* 'palate', Ar. *ḥanak,* Ancient Aram. *ḥnk.* In Ethiopic the root is *ḥyk, ḥnk*: G. *ḥekä* 'chew', Tna. *ḥeḵä,* Har. *ḥēka,* Amh. *aňňäkä,* Gaf. *haňňähä,* Arg. *haňňäha.* It is also possible that the root of Amh. Gaf. Arg. *(h)ňk, (h)ňh* is *ḥyk,* with *y* becoming *ň.* For *y* becoming *ň* in Gurage, see 9.5

ənnäko (W) 'such, thus, so'

from *ənnä-ko* 'like (*ko*) this (*ənnä*)'

ənk (Č.E.M), *ə̃nk* (Gt) 'yes'

represents *ek* (see above) with nasalization of *k*

ənka, ənkɔ, in *zənka, xənka* (Gt) 'thus, so'

ənkənkə, ənkə ənkə (Gt) 'such and such'

represents *əkka* (see above) with nasalization of *k*; see also *zə, xə* for *zənka, xənka*

ənka, in *bäzənka* (Gt) 'here'

from *bä-zə-ənka*; as for *ənka* it represents *əkkə, əkki* (see above) with nasalization of *k*

ənk^{w}a, see *ənk^{w}an*

ənke (Go.So), *ənkäň* (Z) 'no!'

*ənke *balä* (Go.So), *ənkäň bālä* (Z) 'refuse, disobey'

Tna. *ɔəngi* 'if not', Amh. *ənga alä* 'be undecided', Gaf. *ənga balä* 'disobey'; also in Cushitic: Ag. *ənga nəǧ^{w}a* 'refuse', Awiya *enga noǧ*

ənkə (Gt) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing'

represents *əkkəm* (see above) with nasalization of *k*, but perhaps rather G. *ɔənkä* 'so then'

īnkä (Z), see *enke*

ənkəbäkkäbä (Go) 'be spherical'

ənkəbkəb (Go) 'round, circular, spherical, ball, piled up'

see **kəbäkkäbä*

ankäbkäbäya (Go) 'great-great-grandchild'

see *ankakabäya*; one recognizes the element *ankak* (see below)

ankəballeä̯ (M) 'roll' (tr.)

see **kəbalälä*; for *-älä* > *eä̯*, see 8.63

ankəbalälä (W), *ankəballälä* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'roll' (tr.)

see **kəbalälä*

ankəbanärä (Č), *ankəb̲anärä* (En.Gt), *ankəbannärä* (E) 'roll' (tr.)

represents *ankəbalälä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25); see **kəbalälä*

ənkučkučyä (M) 'minor jobs of housework'

see *kučkuč *balä*

ankafa (Č), *ankāfa* (En.Gt), *ankāfä* (Ed) 'shovel'

represents *akafa* (see above) with nasalization of *k*

änäkkoǧī q'essä (Ed) 'well prepared cheese'

lit. 'the cheese that one touched'; see *läggädä, q'essä.* For *l:n*, see 8.23; for *ǧ:k*, see 13.3

ankäkä (S.W.Z) 'scratch when it itches'

atenkäkä (W), *atēnkäkä* (S) 'make itch'

ənkakä (Ed) 'scab'

represents *akäkä* (see above) with nasalization of *k*

ankak (Č.E.En.Gt) 'great-grandfather, great-great-grandfather, *great-great-grandmother'

it is the element of *ankakabäyä, ankäbkäbäya*

ankaka (Č), *ankakā* (En.Gt), *ankakka* (E.M.Ms), *ankakkā* (Ed) 'cackle'

see **kaka*

ənkʷäkʷä (Go), *ənkokko* (So.W), *unkokko* (S), *ənxʷäxʷä* (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *ənxʷäxʷəyyä* (M), *xoxowä* (En.Gt), *yənzər xʷäxʷä* (Č), *yənzən xʷäxʷäb* (M), *kūk, kūkkä* (Ed) 'earwax'

Amh. *kuk* 'earwax', Tna. *kʷärkʷə‹e, kʷäkkʷə‹e* 'clean the ears, take out the earwax'; also in Cushitic: Ṭem. Al. *kaka* 'earwax', Sa. *kako*

ənkakä (Ed) 'scab'

see *ankäkä*

ənkokko (So), *unkokko* (S), see *ənkʷäkʷä*

ankäkkäbe (Ms), *ankakkäbe* (Ed) 'great-great-grandchild'

see *ankakäbäya*

ankakäbäya (Č), *ankakäḇäya* (Gt), *ankakäbeyä* (En), *ankakkäbəya* (E), *ankakkabäyä* (M), *ankäkkäbaye* (W), *ankäkkäbe* (Ms), *ankakkäbe* (Ed), *ankäbkäbäya* (Go), *makäkkäbāye* (S), *mankäbkäbayä, mankäbkäbəya* (So) 'great-great-grandchild, great-great-grandfather, great-great-grandmother'

from Cushitic: Qab. *ankakkabēčču.* See also *akakäbəya*

ənkakāmä (Ed) 'one who has the scab'

from *ənkakä* (see above) with the suffix *-āmä*

ankeʷx (Go) 'I don't know'

from *xarä* 'know' (root *khl,* see below) with the negative *an-*

ankalla (Ms) 'small hut made especially for gatherings or weddings'

ankola (Go), see *ankula*

ankulä (S) 'bowl made from a gourd'

Te. *ḥənkəl, ḥonkol,* Tna. *ḥankola,* Amh. *ankola*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *ankōla*

ankula (Ms), *ankullä* (W), *ankola* (Go) 'kind of tree'

īnkälä (Z) 'plane wood, carve out'

represents *ekkälä* (see above) with nasalization of *k*

ankəlawwäsä, tänkəlawwäsä (So) 'move'

see **kəlawwäsä*

ankum (W) 'in vain, gratis, just so'

represents *əkkəm* (see above) with nasalization of *k*

ankʷänä, in *tä---ankʷänä* (Go) 'except, with the exception of, outside of'

from *kʷänä, konä* 'be' (see below) with the negative *an*

ankana (Gt) 'reason that is not true'

ankana agädä (Č), *ankanna aggädä* (E), *ankana akädä* (En.Gt), *ankanä ēdä* (Ed) 'invent a false reason, invent false things against someone'

see *ank*

ənkʷan, ənkʷa (Č.E.M.So.S.W), *ənkʷān* (En) 'at least, *fortunately'

bə+imperfect+*ənkʷan* (M.So.S), *mənəm ənkʷa* (So) 'even if'

sənkʷan (M) 'even if'

Amh. *ənkʷa, ənkʷan,* Arg. Gaf. *ənkʷan,* Tna. *ʾənkʷa, ʾəkkʷa.* Rundgren 1955:36, 236 analyzes it as *ən* (negative), *kʷa(n)* from *konä* 'be'

ənkʷänärä (Č.En.Gt), *ənkʷännärä* (E) 'snore'

see **kʷärrära*; for *r:n,* see 8.43

ənkäň (Z) 'no!'

ənkäň-ən bālä (Z) 'refuse, disobey'

from *ənke* (see above) with the suffix *-äň*

ankər (Č) 'honey mead'

ankər wəyä (Č) 'the best of honey' (see *wəyä*)

ankura, in *arätt ankura* (So) 'horse whose lower part of leg is white'

see *arätt* 'four'

ənkuro (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go.So), *ənkʷəro* (E) 'flour of maize mixed with water and roasted on a griddle for the preparation of beer, *barley roasted and ground'

Te. *ḥənkəro* 'baked dough cut to small pieces, mash for beer', Tna. *ḥənkəro, ḥənkuro* 'mash for beer', Amh. *ənkuro* 'flour of barley or sorghum', Har. *ḥankūr* 'barley (roasted or not roasted) given to mules or horses'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *unkurō* 'mash stage of beer'. See *(a)näkkärä*

ənkuro (Go) 'lumpy (flour)'

Tna. *ʿənkʷaro*; see *(tä)kʷräkkʷärä*

ənkorräfä (Ms), *ənkoräfä* (W), *ankʷarräfä* (M) 'snore'

see *(a)kūräfä*

ənkurkumit (Z) 'knuckles'

noun formed from *kʷəräkʷämä* (see below) with the prefix *ən-* (8.82)

ənkurkunyä, ənkurkunyät (Č), *ənkurkunnəyä, ənkurkʷənnəyät* (E) 'lumpy (flour)'

from *(tä)kʷräkkʷärä* (see below) with the prefix *ən-* and the suffix *-yä, -yät*; for *r:n,* see 8.43

ənkʷ(ə)räkʷärä (Č.En.Gt), *ənkʷ(ə)räkkʷärä* (E.M.Ms. Go.So), *ənkəräkärä* (W) 'be lumpy (flour)'

ənkurkur (En.Gt.So), *ənkurkuryät* (Ms) 'lumpy (flour)'

see *(tä)kʷräkkʷärä*

ənkurkurit (Z) 'earwax'

see *kʷəräkkʷärä*

ənkurkuryät (Ms) 'lumpy (flour)'

see *ənkʷ(ə)räkʷärä, (tä)kʷräkkʷärä*

ənkʷärrärä (Go.So) 'snore'

see **kʷärrärä*

ənkrätätä (Č.En.Gt), *ənkərättätä* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'be bent, be inclined (tall person, tree), *be about to set (sun)'

see **kərätätä*

ənkərattätä (M.So) 'be idle, roam about aimlessly, loaf'

see **kərattätä*

ankassa (Go) 'lame'

G. Tna. *ḥankäsä* 'be lame', Te. *ḥankäša,* Amh. *anäkkäsä,* Arg. *anäkkäsa,* Har. *ḥankāssa* 'lame'; passed into Cushitic: Bil. Sa. Af. *hankas,* Kham. *hakes.* The connection between Ethiopic *ḥnks* and Heb. *ʿęḵęs* 'anklet, bangle' as suggested by Rundgren, *Oriens* 13-14, p. 369 is not justified neither on semantic nor on phonetic grounds.

ankase (Č) 'a curved-handled staff carried especially by men of distinction as a support while walking or standing'

ankasse (So) 'short spear'

Tna. *ḥankaššo* 'short spear', Amh. *ankase* 'kind of stick' (for which see Baeteman 1929:597)

ənkəsassa (M), *ənkʷəsassa* (So) 'move slightly around when waking up or while sleeping'

see **kəsassa*

ənkašä (En.Ed.Gt) 'leftovers in the dish'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *ənkāššä*

ankʷšašä (Č.Gt) 'caress a child, stroke a cow while removing ticks or while milking'

see *kəšaššä*

ənkuto (So) 'roasted grain'

Tna. *hankʷätä* 'roast grain', *hənkʷəto* 'roasted grain', Amh. *anäkkʷätä* 'roast peas or grain', *ənkuto* 'roasted grain'

unkutmä (S), *unkutəmmä* (W) 'bamboo spatula used for stirring porridge'

from Cushitic: Kam. *quṭumu,* Had. *quṭumoʾo.* Note the alternance *q:k* (15.1)

ankutän (W) 'thus, so'

ənkʼakʼä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'scab'

from *ankäkä* (see above)

anäxʷ (Č), *anäxʷä* (Gt), *annäxʷ* (E) 'I don't know'

undoubtedly a shortened form of *xarä* 'know' (see below) with the negative prefix *an-*. See also *anxarxʷ*

ənx barä (Č) 'sigh'

represents *ux barä* (see above) with nasalization of *x* (8.81)

anxexʷ (M) 'I don't know'

from *xarä* 'know' (see below) with the negative prefix *an-*. See also *anxarxʷ*

ənxʷäxʷä (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'earwax'

represents *ənkʷäkʷä* (see above) with *k:x (5.22)*

ənxʷäxʷəyyä (M) 'earwax'

from *ənxʷäxʷä* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yyä*

anxarxʷ (Č.E), *anxarxʷa* (En.Gt) 'I don't know'

from *xarä* 'know' (see below) with the negative prefix *an-*

anämä (Č), *annämä* (E) 'weed' (v.)

represents *arrämä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

annəm-ni (Z) 'whatever, whoever'

from *annä* 'that' (see above) with the suffix *-m-ni*

annəm gən (W) 'immediately'

see *annä, gən*

ənnam (M.Go) 'cow'

yənnam yift (Go) 'feeding trough', lit. 'the front of the cow' (see *yift*)

undoubtedly to be identified with *lam* (with *l:n*, see below) with a prefixed morpheme *ən-* (8.82)

ənnəm (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *ənnəm̲* (En) 'all, whole, every, everything'

ənnəme (Č), *ənnəmmʷe* (Ms), *ənnəmmät* (M) 'everywhere'

from *ənnə-m* (see *ənnə*, above); *ənnəme, ənnəmmʷe, ənnəmmätt* is from *ənnəm* with the directional morpheme *-e, -ät*

ənnommu (Z) 'they'

goes back to *hənnäm, hənnämʷ* (with *h>zero*); see *kənnäm*, below

onəm (Go) 'sure, for sure, sure thing, surely, certainly'

represents *wänä* (see below), *wä-* becoming *o*; *-(ə)m* is a suffix; for *wä>o*, see 4.51

ənnəmmät (M) 'everywhere'

from *ənnəm* (see above) with the directional morpheme *-ät*

anän (En) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person'

ananä (Č), *annannä* (E), *annaňňä* (Ms), *aňaňä* (En.Gt), *aňä* (En.Gt), *aňňä* (Ed), *ˀaňä, ˀaňaňä* (En) 'hill, ascent, upward slope, uphill, mountain, *hilly'

also in Had. *hanāne* 'hill'; perhaps also connected with *ˀanˀa* (see below)

inān (Ed) 'kind of bird'

əninas (Č.E), *ənənās* (En), *ininās* (Gt), *əninnas* (M.Ms), *innənnās* (Ed) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person'

also in Had. *inninäsa*

änänäṭä (Č) 'cut to pieces'

reduplicative stem of *arräṭä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

annaňňä (Ms) 'mountain, ascent, upward slope, uphill'

see *ananä*

inäňňe (W) 'inner part of the trunk of the *äsät*'

änäqä (Č), *ännäqä* (E) 'vomit'

see *enäqä*

anäqä (Č.Gt), *annäqä* (E.M) 'be finished, be ended, come to an end'

represents *alläqä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23)

anäqä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *annäqä* (E.M.Ms.So), *annäˀä* (M.Go) 'strangle, choke'

anäqʷä (Č.En.Gt), *annäqʷä* (E) 'distress, difficulty, trouble'

Semitic: Ar. *ḫanaqa* 'strangle', Heb. *ḥǎnaq*; Ethiopic: G. *ḫanäqä*, Tna. *ḥanäq̱ä*, Te. *ḥanqa*, Arg. *hannäqa*, Har. *ḥanäqa*, Amh. *annäqä*

anq (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'justice, right, truth'

represents *haq* (see below) with *h>zero* (1.5 I) and with nasalization of *q*

anqʷä (E.M.Ms.Go), *anqo* (So), *ənqaqot, ənqaˀot* (W), *ənqāqu* (Z) 'egg'

yanqʷəyä (E), *yanqʷä (kuttära) kuttäna* (E.M) 'a laying hen'

G. *ˀanqoqḥo*, Te. *ˀənqoqḥo*, Tna. *ˀəq̱ʷaq̱ʷəḥo, ˀənqʷaq̱ʷəḥo, ˀənqulaliḥ*, Amh. Arg. *ənqulal*, Gaf. *anqʷä*, Har. *aquḥ*; probably also Soq. *qehelihon*, Šḫ. *qahalit*, Mh. *kali*; common with Cushitic: Ga. *(ḥ)anqāqu*, Sa. *unqāqoho, ənqʷalaləḥ*, Had. *qunqa*, Som. *ugah*. See Cerulli 1936:235, Cohen 1947: no. 195. See also *ənqulä*

anqa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.Z), *anqä* (Ed), *hanqa* (S) 'inside of mouth'

also in Cushitic: Kam. *aqa*, Had. *aqo*; the *q* in Gurage is nasalized (8.81)

anqa fuga (Ms.Go) 'kind of bush'

Te. *ˀanqa* 'kind of tree', Amh. *anqa*; see *fuga*

anqʷe *balä (Č.Gt.M), *anqʷe männä* (E), *anqʷeyä barä* (En) 'be sour, be acid'

anqʷetäňä (En.Gt), *anqʷetäňňä* (M), *anqʷetänä* (Č), *anqʷettännä* (E) 'sour, acid, one who has a sharp tongue, one whose speech makes someone angry, one who gets angry'

anqo (So) 'egg'

see *anqʷä*

enäqä (Č.Gt), *änäqä* (Č), *ännäqä* (E) 'vomit'

represents *(at)elläqä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23)

ənqaˀot (W) 'egg'

represents *ənqaqot* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

ənqʷäˀwä (M) 'kind of bush serving as a medicine for the tapeworm'

represents *ənquqä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

ənqəb ariyä, ənqəbariyä (Go.So) 'sediment after butter has been melted'

ənqəb to be connected with *qəb* 'butter' (see below) with the prefix *ən-*; for *ariyä*, see below; also Amh. *yäqəbe ar*. For the prefix *ən-*, see 8.82

ənqəbo (So), *ənqəbʷä* (Go), *ənqəwä* (Č.E.M), *ənquwä* (Ms), *ənqəwa* (En.Gt), *ə̃qəwa* (En) 'kind of edible mushroom'

unqube (S) 'kind of jar'

Amh. *ənqəb* 'container of grass'; from Cushitic: Ga. *inqibi*

ənqəbannəyä (Ms), *ənqəbənnəyät* (Go), *ənqəbunyät* (So), *ənqʼəbənyä* (Č), *ənqʼəbənnəyä* (E), *ənqʼəḇəňä* (Gt), *ənqʼəbəlləyä* (M), *ənqərbəňňä* (S), *ənqʼənār* (En.Gt), *qəňňəwār* (Ed) 'brain'

from Cushitic: Qab. *ənqʼəbənnārä, (ḥ)inqinnaro*, Al. *qinyara*, with palatalization of the final *r*

ənqəbənnəyät (Go), *ənqəbunyät* (So) 'brain'

represents *ənqəbannəyä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

ənqəbäqäbä (Č), *ənqəbäqqäbä* (E) 'cut down branches'

see *(a)qḇaqäḇä*

ənqəḇäqäfä (En.Gt) 'sift grain or flour'

from **qəfäqäfä* with *f-f* becoming *ḇ-f* (18.2)

ənqəbarrärä (So) 'be spoiled, be wasted'

see **qəbarrärä*

ənqəbariyä (Go) 'sediment after butter has been melted'

see *ənqəb, ariyä*

ənqʷäčä (Č), *ənnəqʷäččä* (E) 'vomit' (n.)

noun formed from *enäqä* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(č)čä*

ənqačče (Ms.Go.W), *ənqäčče, hənqäčče* (S) 'flour boiled in water, kind of porridge'

anqača (Č.Gt), *anqaččа* (E.M), *ang'eˀa* (En), *ang'eˀä* (Ed) 'liquid remaining after butter has been made from milk'

ənqʷäčä (Č.E.En.Gt), *ənqäčä* (M), *ənqäča* (Ms.Go) 'kind of bush'

ənqʷčäčä (En), *ənqʷčače* (W), *ənqʷčäččä* (Ed), *ənqučačččä* (M.Ms.Go), *ə̃qʷčäčä* (Gt) 'grumble, complain from dissatisfaction'

see **qʷəčäčä*

anqʷäčäd (En), see *anqäčat*, below

anqäčat (M), *anqʷäčat* (Č.E.Ms), *anqäččat* (Go), *anqʷäčāt* (Gt), *anqʷäčäd* (En), *anqeččowad* (En), *alqäṭuy* (W) 'ill-mannered, rude, badly educated'

lit. 'one whom one did not punish'; see *qäṭṭa* II

anqeččowad (E), same meaning as above

anqōd (En) 'bladder'

anqäfä (S.W.Z), *änqäfä* (E), *enqäfä* (Ms.Go), *ä̃nqäfä* (M), *inqäfä* (So), *enqʼäfä* (Gt), *änqʼäfä* (Č), *ẽˀẽfä* (En), *eˀẽffä* (Ed) 'embrace, hug, hold a child in one's lap, brood (hen)'

ənqäfat (Č.E.M), *ənqəfat* (Go.So), *ənqəfʷat* (Gt), *ənqäffat* (Ms), *ənqäffet* (W), *ənqäffe* (S), *ənqäfi* (Z), *umfuˀad* (Ed), *ẽfʷäd* (En) 'armful'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥåḇaq* 'embrace', Modern Syriac *ḥĕfaq*, Akk. *epēqu*. In Ethiopic there is metathesis in relation to the other Semitic languages and in Gurage the *q* is nasalized: G. *ḥaqäfä*, Tna. *ḥaq̱ʷäfä*, Te. *ḥaqfa*, Arg. *haqqäfa*, Har. *ḥafäqa* (undoubtedly metathesis in relation to Ethiopic *ḥqf* since metathesis is frequent in Harari), Amh. *aqqäfä*. Hetzron *BSOAS* 33 (1970).612 suggests the possibility of Heb. *ʿqf* 'surround'. In this case Ethiopic *ḥqf* would be 'related to' Heb. *ʿqf* since the consonant structure is not the same (*ḥ* in Ethiopic, *ʿ* in Hebrew) whereas the correspondence Ethiopic *ḥqf*: Akk. *epēqu*, Modern Syriac *ḥfq* is normal except for the metathesis. The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. *hanqáffo*, Sid. *hanqáfi*, Sa. *haqaf*

anqäfʷä (Č.E.Gt.M.Go), *anqʷəfʷä* (Ms), *anqäfo* (So), *anqʷäfä* (Ed), *anqʷäfʷä* (En), *hanqʷäfä* (Ed) 'locally made spoon'

yanqäfʷ(ə)yä (Č.E), *ānqʷäfʷəyä* (En) 'one who makes local spoons'

anqäfʷəyä (Č.E.M), *anqʷäfʷəyä* (En), *yanqäfʷyä* (Č.E) 'kind of *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Had. *hōnqófa*. See also *yəčäfərəbbʷä*

anqäfʷä, yənäšäbbʷä anqäfʷä, yəčäkkəməbbʷä anqäfʷä

enqäfä (Ms.Go), see *anqäfä*

inqäfä (So), see *anqäfä*

anqəfäqäfä (Č), *anqəfäqqäfä* (E.M.Go) 'sift flour'

see **qəfäqäfä* III

anqəfäqäfä (Č), *anqəfäqqäfä* (E) 'bear young many times'

see **qəfäqäfä* II

ənqäfat (Č.E.M), *ənqəfat* (Go.So), *ənqəfʷat* (Gt), *ənqäffat* (Ms), *ənqäffet* (W) 'armful'

formed from *anqäfä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

ənqəft (Z), *ənqərfit* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ənqurfit* (Č), *ənqurfīt* (En.Gt), *ənqurfīd* (Ed) 'obstacle, stumbling block'

from the root *ʿqf* augmented by *n* in all the Ethiopian languages except in Geez: G. *(ˀa)ʿqäfä* 'make stumble', *ʿəqfät* 'obstacle', Tna. *ʿənqəfat*, Te. *ʿanqäfa* 'make stumble', *ʿanqäf* 'stumbling', Amh. Arg. *ənqəfat* 'obstacle', Gaf. *ənqəfatä*. Har. *ḥənqəfti* (with *ḥ* against ʿ of the other languages)

anqäfʷəyä (Č.E.M), *anqʷäfʷəyä* (En) 'kind of *äsät*'

from *anqäfʷä* 'spoon' (see above), this kind of *äsät* probably having the shape of a spoon

ānqʷäfʷəyä (En) 'one who makes local spoons'

from *anqäfʷä* 'spoon' (see above) with the morphemes *ä (ä-a>ā)* and *-əyä*, marker of profession

ənqolo (W), *unqolo* (S), *unqūl* (Z) 'roasted grain'

noun formed from *qollä* 'roast' (see below) with the prefix *ən-* (8.82)

ənqulä (Ed), *ənqura* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'egg'

ənqulu (Z), *ūnqulābčä* (S) 'testicles'

ənqulalčä (Ms), *qura* (En.Gt), *qurˀä* (Ed) 'penis'

Semitic: Ar. (Magrib) *qəlwä* 'testicles'; Ethiopic: Amh. *qula* 'testicles', Har. *kūr*; the Gurage dialects have the prefix *ən-*; also in Cushitic: Kafa *qura*, Bil. *qulā*, Be. *galo* (Cerulli 1936:258; Cohen 1947: no. 243). See also *anqʷä, manqulal*

unqūl (Z), *unqolo* (S), see *ənqolo*

ūnqulābčä (S) 'testicles'

to be identified with *ənqulä*, above. One wonders about the morphological relation between S. *ūnqulābčä* and Ms. *ənqulalčä*

anqʷällälä- (M), *anqollälä-* (So), *anqolälä-* (W) 'feel dizzy'

see **qʷällälä*

ənqulalčä (Ms) 'penis'

see *ənqulä* and *ūnqulābčä*

anqəlalläṭä (M) 'accumulate (liquid, grain), store, save money'

see *(a)qlalläṭä* II

anqəlaqälä (W), *anqəlaqqälä* (Ms.Go.So) 'move, shake' (tr.)

ənqəlaqqälä (So) 'be restless'

see *(a)qläqälä*

anäqnaqqa (So) 'deep mud'

from Cushitic: Had. *haläqlaqqa* with alternance of *l:n*

anqʷänärä- (Č.En.Gt), *anqʷännärä-* (E) 'feel dizzy'

represents *anqʷällälä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25); see **qʷälälä*

ənqunet wəyä (Č) 'dive'

see *yənqulləyä gäffa*; for *l:n*, see 8.23

ānqunyäd xänˀa (En) 'immerse' (see *xänˀä*)

ānqunyäd weˀä (En) 'dive' (see *weˀä*)

see *yənqulləyä*; for *l:n*, see 8.23

ənqunəyät xäna (Č), *ənqunnəyät xänna* (E), *ānqunyät xänˀa* (Gt) 'immerse' (see *xänˀa, xäna*)

ənqunəyät wəyä (Č), *ənqunnəyät wəyyä* (E), *ənqunyät woᵗˀəyä* (Ed), *ānqunyät wəyä* (Gt) 'dive' (see *wəyä*)

see *yənqulləyä*; for *l:n*, see 8.23

ənqāqu (Z) 'egg'

represents *anqʷä* (see above) with reduplication of *q*; cp. G. *ˀanqoqḥo*, Te. *ˀənqoqḥo*, Tna. *ˀənqʷaqʷəḥo*

ənqoqä (Ed), *ənqʷäqʷä* (Ms), *ənqʷäˀwä* (M) 'kind of tree, *kind of bush'

Tna. *ˀənqaqʿo, ˀənqaqʷəʿo*, Amh. *ənqoqqo* (Strelcyn 1973: no. 89)

ənqēqillä (S) 'central rolled-up part of the middle leaf of the *äsät*'

see *ənqˈäqˈəlla*

anqoqärrat (So) 'the best quality of the *äsät* before being prepared for making dough'

ənqaqot (W) 'egg'

see *ənqaqu, anqʷä*

ənqura (Č.E.En.Gt) 'egg'

yənquryä kutara (Č), *ānqura kutara* (Gt), *ānqurəyä kutara* (En) 'a laying hen'

see *ənqulä*; for *l:r*, see 8.25

ənqərbəňňä (S) 'brain'

see *ənqəbannəyä*, above, with *-annəyä* palatalized into *-əňňä*

ənqərčä (Č.E) 'kick' (n.)

from **nqṭ*, with inserted *r*; see *rägäṭä*, below

ānqračənyä tägätärä (En.Gt) 'lie on one's back'

ānqračənyä yār (En.Gt) 'he is proud', lit. 'he walks in a back position' (see *wärä*)

represents *yänqaṭinna* (see below) with augmented *r*

ənqurfīd (Ed) 'obstacle, stumbling block'

for *ənqərfit* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

ənqərfit (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ənqurfit* (Č), *ənqurfīt* (En. Gt), *ənqurfīd* (Ed) 'obstacle, stumbling block'

represents *ənqəft*, with augmented *r* (8.83)

anqʷäränäsä (Č), *anqʷärännäsä* (E) 'pour out to the last drop'

ənqʷäränäsä (Gt) 'be poured out to the last drop'

anqʷäränäsä säčä (Č), *anqʷärännäsä säčča* (E) 'drink to the last drop' (see *säčä*)

reduplicative stem of *(a)qʷänäsä* (see below) from an original *qʷrs*; for *r:n*, see 8.43

anqranätä (Č), *anqrannätä* (E) 'accumulate (liquid, grain), store, save money'

see *(a)qlalläṭa*; for *l:r*, see 8.25; for *l:n*, see 8.23

ənqurquna (Č.Gt), *ənqurqunna* (E), *ənqərqinna* (Ms) 'excrement of a sheep or goat'

represents *qʷäräqʷäryä* (see below) with the prefix *ən-* (8.82); for *r:n*, see 8.43

anqräqärä (Č.En), *anqəräqqärä* (E) 'shake, move' (tr.)

see *(a)qläqälä*; for *l:r*, see 8.25

anqəräqärä (Z), *anqʷəräqärä* (S.W), *anqʷəräqqʷärä* (M.Ms) 'pour out in a thin stream'

see *(a)qʷəräqʷärä*

ənqurqur qar (Gt) 'round, circular, spherical'

Amh. *ənqur* 'ball of wood or hide'. Outside of the prefix *ən-*, Amh. has 1.2 stem whereas Gt. has a 1.2.1.2 stem

ənqʷərär (Gt) 'the first milk of the cow after calving'

anqʷərärräsä (M.Go), *anqurärräsä* (So) 'pour out to the last drop'

anqʷərärräsä-m säčča (M.Go), *anqurärräsä-m säčča* (So) 'drink to the last drop' (see *säčča*)

reduplicative stem of *(a)qʷänäsä* (see below); for *n:r*, see 8.33

ənqurarit (S.W.Z) 'frog'

Semitic: Ar. *qurra* (Praetorius 1879:IX); Ethiopic: G. *qʷänänäʿat* (for other forms see Dillmann 1865: 429), Te. *ˀənqorəʿ*, Tna. *qʷərʿa, qʷərʿob, ˀənqʷərʿob* (with final *b* used with the names of animals), Amh. *ənqurarit*, Har. *anqurāraḥti*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *qərarit*, Mo. *inˈgraričče*

anqʷərässäsä (M) 'pour out to the last drop, drink to the last drop' (delete)

represents *qʷrs* with reduplication of the last radical; see *(a)qʷänäsä*

ənqərša (Go.So), *ənqəršä* (W) 'ankle'

Tna. Te. *qarso* 'ankle'

ənqərt (Ms.Go.So), *manqurt* (Go.Z), *manqur* (So) 'goiter, Adam's apple'

Tna. *ʿənqərti*, Amh. Arg. *ənqərt*, Har. *ənqərti*

ənqəraṭṭər tägättärä (Ed) 'lie on one's back'

represents *yänqaṭinna* (see below) with inserted *r*; see *(tä)gättärä*

ānqurəyä kutara (En) 'a laying hen'

from *ənqura* 'egg' (see above) with the morphemes *ä (ä-ə>ə) —(ə)yä*; see *kutara*

anqesa (Č), *anqessa* (E), *anqaysa* (Gt) 'jaw'

ənqus(s) *balä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'be silent, be quiet, *stop doing something'

from *qus barä* (see below) with the prefix *ən-*

anqəsaqqäsä (So) 'move' (tr.)

see **qəsaqqäsä*

anqat (E.M.Go.So.W) 'ball made of wood, *ball game'

anqit (Č.E), *anqʹit* (En.Gt), *aqʹid* (M) 'woman who remarries without being formally divorced from her first husband'

əɲqʷit (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *unqit* (S.W), *unqīt* (Ed), *wənqit* (So) 'riddle'

from Cushitic: Qab. *unqʷīta*, Al. *yūnqiti*; probably also Amh. *ənqoqəllləh, ənqoqəllləš*, lit. 'a riddle (*ənqoq-*) for you' (*-llləh*, masc., *-llləš*, feminine), *ənqoq* having a reduplicated *q* of *əɲqʷ-it*; Tna. *ḥənqəḥənqəllitäy*. See also *näqʷä*, below

unqit (S.W), *unqīt* (Ed), see *əɲqʷit*

anqʷetänä (Č), *anqʷettännä* (E) 'acid, sour, one who has a sharp tongue, one whose speech makes someone angry'

formed from *anqʷe barä* (see above) with the suffix *-tän(n)ä*

anqʷetäňä (En.Gt), *anqʷetäňňä* (M), same meaning as above

formed from *anqʷe barä* (see above) with the suffix *-täň(ň)ä*

əɲqäṭ (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So) 'grain of barley or wheat when pounded to pieces in a mortar, dish made from barley or wheat'

Amh. *ənqäṭ*

əɲqəwä (Č.E.M), *əɲqəwa* (En.Gt), *əɲquwä* (Ms) 'kind of edible mushroom'

əɲqəwä barä (Č) 'be delicious' (that is, have the taste of a mushroom)

represents *əɲqəbo* (see above) with *b* >**b* > *w* (4.11)

anqʷeyä barä (En) 'be sour, be acid'

see *anqʷe barä*

anqəyäqqeǟ (M) 'move, shake'

see *(a)qläqälä*; for *-älä* > *eǟ*, see 8.63

anqaysa (Gt) 'jaw'

see *anqesa*

anqʹä (Ms), *ančä* (S) 'back of body'

anqʹä (Č.Gt.M.Go), *bä(tä,yä)---anqʹä* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *lä---anči* (Z), *tä---ī>ī* (Ed) 'after, *afterwards, later on'

ānqʹe (Gt), *banqʹä, yanqʹä* (Go), *banqʹe* (E.Ms), *yanqʹe, yanqʹä* (Č.M.Ms), *lä---anči* (Z), *ī>ı* (En), *ī>ī* (Ed), *tī>inīnä* (Ed), *tanqʹät* (Go) 'behind, backwards, *afterwards, later on'

ānqʹe (Gt), *tanqʹä* (Ms), *tanqʹät* (M.Go), *yanqʹäniyä* (Č), *anči* (Z), *ī>īniyä* (En), *ī>ī* (Ed) 'backwards'

tī> (En) 'afterwards, later on'

bäxanqʹä, täxanqʹä (Č.E.M) 'afterwards, later on'

tä---bäxanqʹä (Č.E) 'since' (prep.)

yäzanqʹä, bäzanqʹä (Č.M) 'from now on, after that'

äzanqʹä (Gt) 'in the future'

yanqʹät (M) 'at last, finally'

yanqʹäm (M) 'then'

Semitic: Ar. *ḥaqw* 'waist'; Ethiopic: G. *ḥaqʷe* 'loins, hip', Te. *ḥəqʷe*, Tna. *ḥaqqät*, Har. *ḥači* 'back of body' coming to mean 'back, behind, after' in the various Gurage dialects as well as in Te. *ḥaqo* 'after, behind' (Leslau, *JNES* 25, 1956, p. 241-2). Littmann, *ZS* 1 (1922). 66 compares Har. *ḥači* 'back' with Te. *ʿeṣ* 'back'. See also *(yä)wänqa*

əɲqʹəbəlläyä (M) 'brain'

see *əɲqəbannəya* with alternance *n:l* (8.5)

əɲqʹəbənyä (Č), *əɲqʹəbənnəyä* (E) 'brain'

see *əɲqəbannəyä*

əɲqʹəḇəňä (Gt) 'brain'

see *əɲqəbannəyä*

änqʹäfä (Č), *enqʹäfä* (Gt) 'embrace, hug, brood, hold a child in one's lap'

see *anqäfä*

anqʹannärä (E) 'cause to be light'

see *qälälä*

əɲqʹənār (En.Gt) 'brain'

from Cushitic: Qab. *əɲqʹəbənnārä* with loss of *b*; see *əɲqəbannəyä*, above

əɲqʹäqʹəlla (M), *əɲqʹäqʹilla* (Ms), *əɲqēqillä* (S), *əɲqʹäqʹəɲa* (Č.En.Gt), *əɲqʹäqʹinä* (Ed), *əɲqʹärqʹəɲa* (Č), *əɲqʹärqʹənna* (E) 'the central rolled-up part of the leaf of the *äsät*'

is it in connection with Had. *hənqaqqəl* 'liquid that flows out when the *äsät* is cut'?

əɲqʹäqʹəɲa (Č.En.Gt), *əɲqʹäqʹinä* (Ed), same meaning as above

represents *əɲqʹäqʹəlla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23)

əɲqʹärqʹəɲa (Č), *əɲqʹärqʹənna* (E), same meaning as above

represents *əɲqʹäqʹəlla* (see above) with insertion of *r*; for *n:l*, see 8.23

əɲqʹässätä (E) 'groan, moan'

see *qesätä* II

anqʹət (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *anqʹit* (En.Gt) 'kind of hawk'

G. *ʾanqet, ʾanqe*, Amh. *ančət*

anqʹit (En.Gt) 'woman who remarries without being formally divorced from her first husband'

see *anqit*

anärä (Č.En.Gt), *annärä* (E.Ed) 'be charred, dry up'

represents *arrärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

aʹnaro (Ed) 'I don't know'

undoubtedly to be derived from *xarä* 'know'. The form *aʹnaro* could be explained as coming from *anxaro*, with *x* > *zero* as is the case in *anäxʷ* from *anxäxʷ, anxärxʷ*

ēnnā̄r gā̄yä (Ed) 'Saturday'

lit. 'the market (*gā̄yä*) of *ä(ä-e* > *ē*) Ennär (place)', that is, the day on which the market is held in Ennär. For the days of the week originating from the market, see Leslau, *JSS* 6 (1961). 67

enur (M), *inur* (W) 'blind'

see *en* 'eye', *ur* 'blind' and *(t)awwärä*

änäss (Ed) 'other, another, various, different'

änässaʾar (Ed) 'other, another, various, different' (see *ʾar*)

anäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *annäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'be small, be little, be less'

atinnäsä (So) 'belittle, give little'

atnanäsä (W), *atnānäsä* (S), *atnannäsä* (M), *atranäsä* (Č.En.Gt), *atrannäsä* (E.Ed) 'feel repugnance, feel disgust, deprecate the quality of food'

əns (En), *ons* (Ed), *ənəss* (M.Ms.Go), *ə̄s* (En), *ənsəyä* (En), *onsiyä* (Ed), *ənəssəyä* (M), *ərs* (Č.Gt), *ərəss* (E), *ərsiyä* (Č.Gt), *ərəssəyä* (E) 'small, junior, few, little, *young'

ənsi aʾar, ənsəyä aʾar (En), *onsiyäʾar* (Ed), *ənəssəyäʾe* (M), *ərsiyä qar* (Č.Gt), *ərəssəyä qar* (E) 'a bit, a little bit' (see *ʾar, ʾe, qar*)

yanäsä (W), *yannäsä* (Go), *yans* (M.Ms), *yaʾans* (En), *aʾans* (Ed), *yars* (Č.E), *yaʾars* (Gt) 'less, *smaller'

biyans biyans (Go.So), *tiyans tiyans* (M.W), *biʾans biʾans* (Ed), *biyaʾans biyaʾans* (En), *biyars biyars* (Č.E), *biyaʾars biyaʾars* (Gt) 'at least'

manäs, maläs (So) 'a little bit, a bit, few, little, a short time, junior'

Semitic: Soq. *ʾenes* 'be small', Akk. *enēšu* 'grow weak', Heb. *ʾnš* 'be sickly, decrease'; Ethiopic: Amh. *annäsä*, Arg. *hannäsa*, Har. *anäsa*; with metathesis in G. *nəʾəsä*, Tna. *näʾasä*, Te. *näʾaša*

ans (Ed) 'bed whose legs are stuck in the ground'

represents *ars* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

ənse (W) 'dish made of *bullä*-juice'

perhaps also Go. *ənsəyan* (see below)

anseǟ- (M) 'be displeased'

lit. '(he) is not pleased'; see *seǟ*

ənseʾed (Ed), *ə̄seʾed* (En) 'wooden disk on which dough is cut'

änässaʾar (Ed) 'other, another, various, different'

see *änäss, ʾar*

ansəʾässäʾä- (M.Go) 'sob'

see **səʾässäʾä-*

ansab (Ms), *ansabb* (Go), *ansabi* (So), *ansabbʷä* (M) 'paternal uncle'

perhaps lit. 'little father' from *anäsä, ab*; for a similar expression, cp. Ga. *aba tina* 'uncle', lit. 'little father'

ənnəsäb (Č) 'everybody'

from *ənnə(m) säb*

ənsəbänärä (Č), *ənsəḇänärä* (En.Gt), *ənsəbännärä* (E) 'wrinkle, shrink, be curled up, be coiled up, not be able to do things because of being hurt'

see *səbärrärä*; for *r:n*, see 8.43

ansəḇäsäxä- (En.Gt) 'pant'

represents perhaps **səkässäkä* (see below) with *k-k* > **x-x* > *ḇ-x* (18.2)

insaččä (Ed) 'day on which the *äsät* is scraped and processed'

see *wəsača*

ansəkässäkä- (So) 'pant'

see **səkässäkä*

ansəxäsäxä- (Č), *ansəxässäxä-* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'pant'

represents **səkäsäkä* (see below) with *k:x* (5.22)

ansäxət (M), *ansäxətt* (E) 'kind of grass'

ənsəlsəlät (Z) 'chain'

represents *sänsälät* (see below) with the prefix *ən-*; note also the alternance *l:n*

ansär (Z) 'lees of beer, scum of beer'

would it be connected with *asäl* (see below) with insertion of *n* and alternance *l:r*?

ansarä- (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *anseq̣-* (M) 'be displeased, dislike'

lit. 'it does not please (him)'; from *sarä, seq̣*

ənsərəsärä (Č.En.W), *ənsərässärä*(E.M) 'boil (water) and make noise by boiling'

afär ənsərässärä (Go) 'be very hot at midday when the sun is the hottest'

see **sərəsärä* III

ənsaryä (So), *ənsariyä* (Go) 'jar used for keeping butter'

Amh. *ənsəra* 'jar used for water'; also in Kam. *ənsaro*

ansərəzzärä (M), see *anzərəzzärä*

ansäsä (S.W.Z) 'sweep'

represents *asäsä* (see below) with inserted *n* (8.81)

ansäsä (S.W) 'sip milk with bread'

represents *asäsä* (see below) with inserted *n* (8.81)

ənsəsa (So) 'animal, beast'

G. Tna. *ʾənsəsa*, Te. *ʾənsus*, Amh. *ənsəsa*. Dillmann 1865:386 derives it from *ansosäwä* 'walk slowly'

ansäsibat (Č.E), *ansäsib̲ät* (Gt), *ansäsəb̲iyäd* (En), *ansəwässäwat* (M), *asäsəb̲iyäd* (En), *asäsyəb̲ät* (Gt) 'whirlpool'

to judge from M. *ansəwässäwat* the root seems to be *sbsb* 'gather' (becoming *swsw* in Muher) with the prefix *an-* and the suffix *-t*; it became *ssb* in the other dialects. The whirlpool is the place where the waters come together. For loss of *b*, see 4.13

ansäsəb̲iyäd (En) 'whirlpool'

from **ansäbsəb̲iyäd*; see *ansäsibat*

ənəst (Go.So.W), *ənnəst* (S.Z), *anst* (Gt), *ansət* (M. Ms), *ast* (Ed), *ãst* (En.Gt), *arəst* (Č.E.Gt) *arsət* (E) 'female'

Semitic: Ar. *ʾunṯā*, Heb. *ʾiššā(h)*; Ethiopic: G. *ʾanəst*, Tna. *ʾanəstäyti*, Te. *ʾəssit*, pl. *ʾanəs*, Amh. *anəst, ənəst*, Har. *ənəsti*, Gaf. *ansətä*, Arg. *ənəšča*. See also *əšta*

ansawa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *ansawä* (Ed), *ansäwa* (S), *ansäwä* (W) 'highland'

ansäwto (S) 'highlander'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *hansawwa*, Qab. *ansāwa*

ansəwässäwat (M) 'whirlpool'

see *ansäsibat*; from *sbsb* with *b>w* (4.11)

ansäwto (S) 'highlander'

from *ansäwa* (see above) with the suffix *-to*

ansay (Gt) 'coward in the battlefield'

represents *ase*, below, with inserted *n* (8.81)

ənsəyä (En), *ənəssəyä* (M), *onsiyä* (Ed) 'small, little, few'

ənsəyä aʾar (En), *ənəssəyäʾe* (M), *onsiyäʾar* (Ed) 'a bit, a little bit' (see *ʾar, ʾe*)

from *anäsä* (see above) with the suffix *-əyä*

ənsəyan (Go) 'dish made of bread, cabbage and barley'

perhaps to be identified with *ənse*

anše (W), *anšī* (Z), *ōnše* (S) 'rub, massage'

from **aše, *ašī*, with inserted *n*; see *äšäšä*, below

ənšəb̲a (Gt) 'bribe, tip, gratuity'

represents *əšba* (see below) with inserted *n* (8.81)

anšəbālälä, in *umār anšəbālälä* (S) 'load the empty sack or skin on the back of the donkey'

see *(a)šballälä, umār*

anšəfanärä (C) 'cover an opening'

represents *šäfänä* (see below) with reduplication of the last radical liquid and with the prefix *an-*; for *n:r*, see 8.33

anšəfanärä, in *əmar-äta anšəfanärä* (Č), *əmarota anšəfannärä* (E) 'load the empty sack or skin on the back of the donkey, start for the market'

see *šəfallälä* and *əmar*; for *l:n*, see 8.23; for *l:r*, see 8.25

ənšəlalit (M), *ənšərənet, ənšərənəyät* (Č), *ənšərənnät, ənšərənnəyät* (E), *ənšənet* (Č), *wəšəňä* (En), *ũšəňä* (En), *ušəňňä* (Ed) 'lizard'

Amh. *ənšəlalit* (from *tän-šallälä* 'crawl'); probably also Te. *šəlləḥetät*. See also *ənšərbəňňä*

ənšənet (Č) 'lizard'

from Č. *ənšərənet* with loss of *rə* by haplology (19); see also *ənšəlalit*

ənšəqōrä (S) 'boiled in water (grain, peas)'

from Cushitic: Kam. *ašqūra*

anšir barä- (Gt) 'feel repugnance, be disgusted'

lit. 'not like', from *an* (negative) and *šir* from *sarä* 'like'

anšōre (En) 'kind of bird'

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *anšōre*

ənšərbäňňe (S), *ənšərbəňňä* (Ms), *ənšərbəňňe* (W) 'lizard'

comes close to *ənšərənet* (see below) with the insertion of a labial after *r*; for the palatalization of *n*, cp. Ed. *ušəňňa*; see *ənšəlalit*. For *b*, see 4.17

ənšərənet (Č), *ənšərənnät* (E) 'lizard'

represents *ənšəlalit* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25) and *l:n* (8.23); see *ənšərənəyät*, below

ənšərənəyät (Č), *ənšərənnəyät* (E) 'lizard'

see *ənšərənet*, above

ənšərər (Č.E), *yãfʷ ənšəršər* (E) 'the young of a bird right after birth'

ə̃ʷəršər (En) 'the young of an animal'

ənšärärit (W) 'spider'

comes the closest to Č. *šäränit*; see *šäret*, below

ənšərəššärä (So) 'take a walk'

see *(tä)šrəšärä*

ənšəršər, in *yãfʷ ənšəršər* (E) 'the young of a bird right after birth'

see *ənšərər, ãfʷ*

ənšərattätä (So) 'slide, slip'

see **šərattätä*

ənšaše (W), *ūnšaše* (S) 'rub, massage, make the dough for the bread of the *äsät*'

reduplicative stem of *anše*; see *anše, äšäšä*

ənšošəlla (M.So) 'red fruit similar to potatoes, *the Saturday in which the wedding takes place (so called because *ənšošəlla*-fruit is used)

Amh. *ənsosəlla* (Strelcyn 1973: no. 92); also in Qem. *ensosəlla*. For the ceremony of *ənšošəlla* in Soddo culture see Leslau 1968a:137

ənšətta (Ms.Go.So) 'women'

see *əšta, ənšəttatä*

ənšəttatä (Go), *ənšittatä* (So) 'women'

from *ənšətta* (see above) with reduplication of the last radical

anšəwaye (S) 'kind of bush'

anat (M) 'uvula'

anat (Ed.W), *anāt* (S), *annat* (Ms), *anačwät* (C.Gt), *annačəwät* (M), *anaččəwät* (E), *anačəwäd* (En), *anaččod* (Ed) 'paternal aunt, term indicating relationship between women of the same clan'

Arg. Har. *anna* 'paternal aunt'; also in Cushitic: Sa. Af. *annā* 'aunt' rather than Had. Kam. *annā* 'father' suggested by Cerulli 1936:334

anat (M.Ms.Go.So), *arat* (Č.E) 'top of head'

Tna. *ḥanat*, Te. *ʿanat*, Har. *ḥanāt*, Amh. *anat*; also in Cushitic: Ag. *anati*

anta (Ms), *antä* (S.W) 'sediment after butter has been melted'

from Cushitic: Sid. *hānta*, Qab. *(h)antá-ta*

enät (Č.E.M) 'kind' (n.)

see *aynät*

enätä (Gt) 'there is not'

from *enä-tä*; see *enä, elä*

ənet (Č), *ənēt* (Gt), *ənnet* (E.M.Ms.Go), *ənnayt* (So), *ənēd* (En.Ed) 'spring (of water)'

Semitic: Ar. *ʿayn* 'spring'; Ethiopic: Tna. *ʿayni*, Amh. *ayn*

ənnet (Č.E), *ənēt* (Gt), *ənīd* (En.Ed) 'kind of bamboo'

əntäʾat (En), *əntäʾät* (Gt), *ətaʾat* (Ed) 'split in wood caused by cold or wind, crack in the ground after the rainy season'

əntəbättäbä (So) 'stammer'

see *təbätäbä*

əntägʷägʷät (Č.E.Ms), *əntaggät* (S) 'name of ninth month'

for the prefix *ən-*, see 8.82

əntaggät (S) 'name of ninth month'

the original form is probably *əntägʷägʷät* (see above)

əntämäräga (Č.E), *əntämärräga* (Gt) 'every day'

from *əntä, märäga*; represents *männaga* (see below) with *n:r* (8.45)

onnätännä (E) 'the young (male) of a goat or sheep'

represents *onä* (see above) with the suffix *-tännä*

unätännä (E) 'truthful'

from **unät* 'truth' (Amh. *əwnät, unät*) with the suffix *-ännä*; see *wänä*

anatäňňä (Ed) 'orphan'

unätäňňä (M.Ms.So) 'truthful'

from **unät* 'truth' (Amh. *əwnät, unät*) with the suffix *-äňňä*; see *wänä*

əntäq (Z) 'hen, chicken'

see *ənčaqo*, above

antärä (Z) 'pea'

represents *atär* (see below) with inserted *n* (8.81)

ənterəeččä (Ed) 'kidney'

see *əndäxrečä*

antrošt (Č.En.Gt), *antrošät* (E) 'Mother's day'

for *antrošt*, see Leslau 1950a:65-66

əntäsäs (Gt), *əntäsas* (En) 'name of the fourth month'

see *täsas*; for the prefix *ən*, see 8.82

anaṭi (So) 'carpenter'

Amh. *anaṭi*, from the root *ḥnṣ* 'build': G. Tna. *ḥanäṣä*

anṭä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *annäṭä* (E) 'cut, reap cereals, harvest, decide, *slaughter'

tanṭä (Č), *tänṭä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'cut oneself'

atēnṭä (Ed), *atyenṭä* (En.Gt) 'take a short cut'

tennäəä (Ed) 'cross over something'

represents *arräṭä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43). For the meaning of 'slaughter' see *arrädä*

ənṭ (S.W) 'lot'

represents *äṭ* (see below) with inserted *n* (8.81)

ənṭ (S) 'tree, wood'

for **əṭ* with inserted *n* (8.81); see *äčä*

ənṭe (M) 'so then'

see *ənde*

onṭ (Č.E) 'kind of bitter grass'

represents *amṭ* (see above) with *mṭ>nṭ* (17.2)

onṭe (W), *ōnṭe* (S) 'close, bar the door'

for **oṭe* with inserted *n* (8.81); see *ačä*

anṭəbarräqä (M) 'blink against the sun, have the eyes half-closed'

see **ṭəbarräqä*

ənṭabit (W), *ənṭābit* (S.Z) 'finger'

for **əṭabit* with inserted *n* (8.81); see *aṭabät*

anṭəbäṭṭäbä (Ms.Go), *ənṭəbäṭṭäbä* (M.So) 'drip, trickle in drops'

see *ṭəbäṭäbä*

anṭaččəwad (Ed) 'liquid with which a milk pot has been rinsed'

formed from *(a)ṭaṭa* (see below) with insertion of *n*, palatalization of the final *ṭ* and with the suffix *-d*

anṭəf (Č.E) 'sieve'

see *nätäfä*

anṭəft (M.Ms.Go) 'sieve'

see *nätäfä*

ənṭəl (Go) 'glottis'

Amh. *ənṭəl*

ənṭəlfit (Go), *ənṭäläfʷät* (Ms), *ənṭäräfʷät* (Č.Gt.M), *əntäräfʷat* (E), *ənṭäräfʷäd* (En), *ənṭoroffoəod* (Ed) 'kind of hawk'

to be connected with *ṭəlfit* 'kind of hawk' (see below) with the prefixed morpheme *ən-* (8.81)

anṭalälä, in *gar anṭalälä* (W) 'mix cow dung with water and rub it on the floor of the house to guard against fleas'

see **ṭalälä*

anṭəlätälä (S.W), *anṭəlätätälä* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'suspend, hang up in the air'

see *(a)ṭläṭṭälä*

anṭəq (Č.E.Gt.M) 'joint of bamboo, joint of finger'

represents *aṭq* (see below) with inserted *n* (8.81)

anṭärä (S.W.Z) 'be short'

represents *aṭärä* (see below) with inserted *n* (8.81)

anṭara (Č.E.M), *anṭār* (En.Gt) 'kind of antelope'

enṭärä (W), *ēnṭärä* (S), *īnṭärä* (Z) 'make a fence'

represents *aṭärä* (see below) with inserted *n* (8.81)

ənṭar (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *ənṭār* (Gt), *ãəār* (En), *aəan* (Ed) 'stick, rod, *handle of an ax'

Semitic: Akk. *ḫuṭārtu* 'stick', Heb. *ḥoṭer*; some Gurage dialects have an inserted *n* (8.81)

īnṭärä (Z), see *enṭärä*

ənṭoroffoəod (Ed) 'kind of hawk'

represents *ənṭəlfit* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25) and *t:d* (7.14). Endegeň has a secondary *ə* (11.6)

ənṭäräfʷäd (En) 'kind of hawk'

represents *ənṭəlfit* (see above) with *t:r* (8.25), and *t:d* (7.14)

ənṭäräfʷät (Č.Gt.M), *ənṭäräfʷat* (E) 'kind of hawk'

represents *ənṭəlfit* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

ənṭərät (W.Z), *inṭərät* (S) 'fence'

formed from *enṭärä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

anṭəräṭärä (Č.En.Gt), *anṭərätṭärä* (E) 'suspend, hang up in the air'

see *(a)ṭläṭṭälä*; for *l:r*, see 8.25

ənṭar(ə)yä (M.Go.So) 'fence'

formed from *enṭärä* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä*

onṭarəyä (Č), *onṭaryä* (E) 'dough that has a sour taste and is prepared to be sold'

represents *amṭarəyä* (see above) with *mṭ>nṭ* (17.2)

anṭiššu barä- (Ed), *ənṭəšš *balä-* (M.Go.S), *ənṭəšše barä-* (Ms), *ənṭiššo balä-* (W) 'sneeze'

represents *əṭṭəšš amännä* (see below) with augmented *n* (8.81)

ənṭet (Z) 'tree'

for **əṭet* with inserted *n* (8.81); see *äčä*

anṭäṭa (S), *anṭaṭä* (W) 'rinse an object or cloth'

see *(a)ṭaṭa*

ənṭaṭa (Č), *ənṭaṭā* (En.Gt), *ənṭaṭä* (W), *ənṭaṭṭa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *tänṭaṭṭā* (Ed) 'talk loud and much, pop (barley) when being roasted'

see **ṭaṭa*

ənṭoṭo (En), *ənṭoṭṭo* (M.Ms.Go) 'Addis Ababa'

from the name of the mountain Enṭoṭṭo at the north of Addis Ababa

anṭäzo (W) 'kind of tree'

from Cushitic: Kam. *hanṭizu*

annäwä (Ed) 'milk' (v.)

represents *alābä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23) and *-bä>*bä>wä* (4.12)

anaw (Ed) 'cow'

represents *anam* (see above) with *m:w* (4.31); see *lam*

enwa (Č.E.M), *enwä* (Ms), *ēnawä* (Ed), *aynawa* (Gt), *ērãwä* (En) 'dry leaf of the trunk of the *äsät* on the ground or on the plant'

ənawä (En) 'near'

represents *əənawä* (see below) with *ə>zero*

ənnəwä-xʷä (En) 'whole'

from *ənnəm* (see above) with *m>*m̲>w* (4.31) followed by the suffix pronoun of the 3rd masc. sg.

enäwər (Ms), *enäwwər* (Go), *inäwər* (So) 'blind'

from *en-äwər*; see *(t)awwärä*

annäy (W) 'that one, that one here'

ənnäy (W) 'this one'

the more correct recording would perhaps have been *anne*; see *annä, ənnä*

ənnayt (So), *ənayt* (Gt) 'spring (of water)'

see *ənet*

anz (W), *anzä* (Z) 'quarter of a loaf of bread'

enzä (W), *ēnzä* (Ed.S), *īnzä* (Z) 'grasp, seize, take, hold, take possession of'

represents *ezä* (see below) with inserted *n* (8.81)

ḗnzä (Ed) 'kind of grass used for covering the house'

represents *čäza* (see below) with *č:ə:zero* (1.53) and with insertion of *n*. See also *əēnzä*

ənnäz (So) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing'

perhaps for *əndäz* 'like this, just so'>*ənnäz* by assimilation; cp. Amh. *əndä* 'like'

ənzə ṭəlal (So) 'side of face'

for *ənzən ṭəlal*, lit. 'shade of ear' (see *ṭəlal*)

īnzä (Z), see *enzä*

anzaba (So) 'dew'

ənzab (Č.E.M) 'rein, *decoration on the forehead of the mule made of pieces of leather sewn together, incision on pottery'

represents *əzab* (see below) with inserted *n* (8.81)

anzäd (En.Ed) 'intestine, bowels'

see *anzät*; for *t:d*, see 7.14

anzälä (Z) 'carry a child on the back'

for **azäla* with inserted *n* (8.81); see *ezzälä*

anzälla (Go) 'kind of *äsät*'

see *anzäna*, below

anzalälä (W), ***anzālälä*** (Z) 'soar without flapping the wings'

see *(a)zalälä*

anzəlālāṭä- (Z) 'slide, slip'

a reduplicative stem from *zlṭ* with the prefix *an-*; see *(a)zlāṭä-*

anzänna (Ms.S), ***anzänä*** (Ed), ***anzälla*** (Go) 'kind of *äsät*'

ənzən (M.Ms.Go.So) 'ear, leaf, *handle'

yənzənyä (M) 'earring'

represents *əzən* (see below) with inserted *n* (8.81)

annäzär (S), ***annazär*** (W) 'beyond, yonder'

from *annä* 'that', *azär* 'direction'

ənzər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'ear, leaf, *main root of the *äsät*'

represents *əzən* (see below) with inserted *n* and *r:n* (8.43)

ənzräbbäbä (E) 'be bent (e.g. a person when descending a precipice)'

see *(tä)zräbbäbä*

ənzräpäbä (Č) 'be bent (e.g. a person when descending a precipice)'

see *(tä)zräbbäbä*; for *b:p*, see 13.1

anzūrärä (Z) 'suspend, hang up in the air'

see **zūrärä*

anzräsärä (Č) 'the container has a hole and leaks grain or flour'

see *(a)zräzärä*; for *z:s*, see 13.7

ənzərt (Ed.Ms.Go.S.W), ***inzərt*** (Z) 'spindle'

Amh. *ənzərt*, Har. *ḥindirti* (with *d:z*); also in Cushitic: Ga. *inzirti*, Kam. Al. *inzirta*. The derivation from the root *zorä* 'turn' suggested by Praetorius 1879:156 is doubtful

anz(ə)räzzärä (E.M.Go), ***ansəräzzärä*** (M) 'the container has a hole and leaks grain or flour'

see *(a)zräzärä*

anzät (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), ***anzäd*** (En.Ed), ***anžät*** (So) 'intestine, bowels'

Amh. *anžät*, Arg. *anžäd*, Gaf. *anzätä*. Reinisch 1887:36 and Guidi 1901:468 compare this root with G. *ḥəms* 'uterus', Heb. *ḥomęš*

anzat (W) 'cattle that conceived'

anzəwanärä (Č), ***anzəwannärä*** (E) 'meander'

see **zəwarrärä*; for *n:r*, see 8.33

anzəwarrärä (M) 'meander'

see **zəwarrära* and *anzəwawər*

anzəwawər (M) 'river that meanders'

see *anzəwarrärä*, and perhaps also *anzəwawər*, below

anzəwawər (Č.E.Gt) 'piece of land lying between the curving branches of a river, plain between two rivers, *grassy place near a river where cattle graze'

represents *azwawər* (see below) with inserted *n*, but perhaps also *anzəwawər*, above

ənzəz (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), ***ənzizza*** (M.Ms.Go.So), ***zizo*** (W), ***zīzo*** (S) 'May bug'

Amh. *ənzəz*, Tna. *ḥənžiž*

(at)inzaze (W), ***atīnzāzä*** (Z) 'start a fire, put the light on'

reduplicative *at*-stem of *enzä* (see above)

anž (Č.E.Ed), ***ānž*** (En.Ms), ***aňž*** (Ed.Gt), ***āž*** (Č.En.Gt) 'heifer, calf'

perhaps from Ar. *ʿanz* 'goat' unless it is common with Arabic *ʿanz*, Heb. *ʿez*

anžä (Gt) 'kind of creeping plant'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *hanǧa*

ānžä näfäqä (Gt) 'be in the first stage of pregnancy'

anže (S.W) 'see'

atenže (W) 'be sufficiently bright for one to see and recognize things'

for **aže* with inserted *n* (8.81); see *ažä*

anžabbäbä (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'soar without flapping the wings, overhang (clouds)'

see **žabbäbä*

anžalleǭ (M) 'float'

represents *anžallälä* (see below) with *-älä>eǭ* (8.63)

anžallälä (Go.Ms) 'float'

see *(a)zalälä*

anžanärä (Č.En.Gt), ***anžannärä*** (E.Ed) 'float'

passed into Cushitic: Qab. *anžannarroʾ*; see *(a)zalälä*. For *l:n*, see 8.23; for *l:r*, see 8.25

anžapäbä (Č), ***anžapäḃä*** (Gt) 'soar without flapping the wings, overhang (clouds)'

see **žabbäbä*; for *b:p*, see 13.1

unžər (Ed) 'bundle'

noun formed from *anzälä* (see above) with palatalization of *z* to *ž* and with alternance *l:r* (8.25)

anžät (So) 'intestine, bowels'

see *anzät*

inžat (S.W), ***inǧāt*** (Z) 'bee'

Har. *niǧāt*; most probably of Cushitic origin, but it is doubtful whether it comes from Wol. *mattō*, Zala *maša* as suggested by Cerulli 1936:265. It comes closer to Kam. *zīššu*, Qab. *ziza*

anžəwallälä (Ms) 'meander'

see **žəwallälä*

äňňä, ʾäňňä, äňňäʾar (Ed), ***eňa, eňaʾar*** (En) 'other, another, different, various'

from Kam. *annanna* 'different' unless the original form is Ed. *ʾäňňä* with ʾ going back to *ʾäňňä* 'be absent' (see *qärrä*) and *äňňä, ʾäňňä* would mean 'that is left'

(at)äňňä (M) 'put to sleep'

see *əňe*

aňä (En.Gt), ***aňňä*** (Ed) 'hill, ascent, mountain, upward slope, uphill'

see *ananä*

(aty)aňňä (M) 'think, be pensive'

see *anä*

aňe (S), ***aňňe*** (W) 'do, make, work, *build, have intercourse (euphemism)'

Har. *āňa* 'make'

āňi, in *bāňi* (Z) 'where?'

see *ayne*

aňňu (Ed) 'milk' (n.)

from *annā* 'milk' (see above) with palatalization of *n*, or from **alib>ayəb>*ay>aňňu* (9.5)

eňa, eňaʾar (En) 'other, another'

see *äňňä, eňä*

əňňä (So), see *əňe*

əňa (S), ***əňňa*** (M.Go.So.Z), ***iňňä*** (W) 'we'

the vowel *i* of *in(n)a, inä* (see *ina*, above) caused the palatalization of *n* in *əň(ň)a, iňňä* as is the case in Amharic and Harari

əňe (S), ***əňňe*** (W), ***əňňä*** (So), ***iňī*** (Z) 'be asleep, have intercourse (euphemism)'

aňī (Z) 'put to sleep'

atäňňä (M), *atiňňä* (So), *atīňe* (S), *atəňňe* (W) 'put to sleep'

see *nəyä*; note also Amh. *aňňä* 'put to sleep' (d'Abbadie 1881:541) and ancient Amh. *əň(ň)allähu* 'I sleep' (Getatchew 1970:71)

əňňe (W) 'handle of an ax'

iňňä (W), see *əňa*

iňī (Z), see *əňe*

ǫňňä (M) 'shout, shout for help, make noise, scream'

to be identified with *(a)wäyyä* (see below) with *wä>o* and *yy>ňň* (9.5); note a similar development in Go. *wäňňä* that keeps the initial *wä-*, and *ňň* likewise coming from *yy*

äňäˀä (Ed) 'leftovers from the evening meal'

lit. 'that which (*ä*) spent the night (*ňäˀä*)'

eňaˀar (En) 'other, another'

lit. 'another thing', from *eňa, ˀar*

aňňoh (Ms) 'I don't know'

is in connection with the other expressions for 'I don't know' (see *xarä*). It comes the closest to E. *annäxʷ* with palatalized *ň* (for which I see no explanation) and *-äxʷ>oh* (for *x:h*, see 5.33)

aňaňä (En.Gt) 'mountain, ascent, upward slope, uphill, hilly'

see *ananä*

aňž (Ed.Gt) 'heifer, calf'

see *anž*

epä (Č), **eppä** (En) 'refuse, disobey'

represents *ebbä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1)

epä (Č.En), **eppä́** (Ed), **aypä** (Gt) 'do, make, act, work'

tēpä (En), *tepä* (Gt), *tēppä* (Ed) 'be done, be accomplished successfully'

tepä- (Č), *tēpä-* (En), *tēppä-* (Ed), *tebbä-, täbebbä-* (E) 'succeed'

the original root is *eb(b)ä*, with *b*; Har. *ḥabi* 'work', G. *(tä)ḥabäyä* 'take care of someone'; also in Cushitic: Bil. *hab* 'do', Af. *ab*. Cohen 1931:182 suggests a Cushitic origin for Gur. *ebbä, eppä*

épä (En), **éppä** (Ed) 'toga, clothes, dress, toga serving as a blanket'

up (Ed) 'division of tribe'

represents *ṭəb* (see below) with *ṭ:ᵊ:zero* (1.53)and devoiced *b* (13.1)

äpäd (En) 'compound of several houses belonging to the same family'

represents *qäpät* (see below) with *q:ᵊ:zero* (1.53) and *t:d* (7.14)

appet (S) 'there, in that direction'

is a variant of *abbet*; see *abbi*

aq (M.W), **aqq** (Ms.Go.So) 'truth, justice, right'

aqəm (W), *aqqəm* (Ms) 'sure, for sure, surely, certainly'

see *haq*

aqqǟ (Ed) 'count' (v.)

from *aqqäwä* (see below) with *-äwä>ǟ* (4.51)

əqʷəb (Č.Gt), *əqqʷəb* (E), *əqub* (En), *əqqub* (Ed.M. Ms.So), *uqqub* (S.W), *äqqub* (Go) 'cooperative banking in which each member gets his share by drawing lots'

əqqubätäňňä (So) 'member of *əqqub*'

Amh. *əqqub*, lit. 'that which is kept, guarded' from G. *ʿaqäbä* 'keep, guard'; also SAr *ʿqb* 'guard'

aqəḇay (En) 'one who works slackly'

see *(a)käbba* with alternance *k:q* (15.1)

aqäč (Ed) 'butcher'

see *aqʼač*

ə̃qʷčäčä (Gt) 'complain from dissatisfaction, grumble'

see *ənqʷčäčä*

aqīd (Ed.S), *aqid, aˀid* (W) 'money given by the bridegroom to the bride before the wedding, *money given to the woman's first husband by the man she marries if she was not formally divorced'

from Ar. *ʿaqd* 'contract', *ʿaqīd* 'contracting party'; also in Te. *ˀakäta* 'conclude a contract' (against Littmann-Höfner 1962:377 who connect, with reservations, Te. *ˀakäta* with Amh. *akkätä* 'Gepäck bereit machen') and also Te. *ʿaqda* 'celebrate the wedding according to Muslim rites' even though it may be tempting to connect it with G. *ʿaqädä* 'tie, make a knot' as suggested by Littmann-Höfner 1962:469

äqulbätaläm (Ed) 'necklace'

represents *qurbätaläm* (see below) with *r:l* (8.46)

äqūm gəḇər (Gt) 'useless'

see *yäqum gəbər*

aqəm (W), **aqqəm** (Ms) 'sure, for sure, surely, certainly'

from *aq(q)-əm*; see *aq, haq*

aqəm (En.Ed.M.Ms.Go.W), *aˀəm* (M)'power, strength, means'

aqmä bis (Go) 'tired' (see *bis*)

aqəmä addam (So) 'adulthood' (lit. 'strength of Adam')

G. *ʿaqqämä* 'define, delimit', *ʿaqəm* 'measure, quantity', Te. *ʿaqqäma* 'be able', *ʿaqəm* 'ability, strength', Tna. *ʿaqmi*, Amh. *aqəm*. For *aqəmä addam* (So) 'adulthood', cp. Amh. *aqmä addam*

äqämbʷäniyä (Gt), *äqʷämbʷäniyä* (En) 'effeminate'

from *qämbʷänä* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

aqämbiyä (Č.E.Gt), **aqambiyä** (En.Ed), **aqambəyä** (M) 'kind of bitter grass'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *haqamba* 'creeping plant around a tree'

aqmäčä (Gt) 'kind of small bush (difficult to pull out)'

lit. 'it put to shame', namely, the one who tries to pull it out; see *qəmäčä*

aqmačä (En) 'kind of *äsät*'

äqʷamaṭəyä (Gt), **äqumāṭiyä** (En) 'leper'

from *qʷämaṭa* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

aqənna (So) 'shell used for head decoration'

äqäniyä (En.Gt) 'cow with big horns'

from *qän* 'horn' (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

aqʷänzäre (Ms), *aqʷänzäro* (Go), *aqōnzāro* (S), *aqonzäro* (W) 'kind of tree'

from Cushitic: Kam. *aqōndara*, with alternance *d:z* (7.11)

aqqäňňä (Go) 'truthful'

from *aq* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*

äqǟra barä (En) 'be kind, be generous'

represents *qäna* (see below) with *n:r* (8.33)

aqär (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *aˀär* (En), *aˀar* (Go), *aˀər* (Ed) 'big stomach of ruminants'

yaqär(ə)yä (Č.E.M), *āqärəyä* (Gt), *āˀärəyä* (En), *aˀərām* (Ed) 'one who has a big stomach'

Har. *anqär*, Arg. *anqära*

eqqärä (Ed), *eqʼärä* (En.Gt) 'crunch, chew'

perhaps to be identified with the root *ḥqy* (see *aqʼä*, below) with *r<*ň, n<y* (9.5)

aqärabi zämäd (Ms) 'close relatives'

see *qärräbä, zämäd*

aqrabbiya (So) 'neighborhood, about, approximately'

Amh. *aqrabbiya*, from *qäräbä* 'be near' (see below)

äqärätəyä (Gt) 'night watchman, guard'

from *qärät* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---əyä*

iqqäsä (So) 'be delayed, be late, last long, wait'

atiqqäsä (So) 'delay'

represents *äkäsä* (see above) with alternance *k:q* (15.1)

aqqätäňňä (So.M.Ms) 'right, true, truthful'

from *aq* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä*

aqʷätiyä (Gt) 'young female goat'

äqoṭəray (Ed) 'deep spot of the river where offerings to the gods are made'

from *qoṭəra* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---i* (final *-ai* becoming *ay*)

äqaṭay (En.Ed.Gt) 'section of the house near the partition'

from *qaṭa* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---i* (directional), the final *-ai* becoming *ay* (1.44)

aqqäwä, aqqǟ (Ed) 'count' (v.)

uqquwä, əqquwä (Ed) 'counting, number'

probably a development of meaning of the Ethiopic root *ʿqb* 'guard, keep, watch>*keep track of>count': G. *ʿaqäbä*, Tna. *ʿaqqäbä*, Te. *ʿaqba*, Amh. *aqqäbä*. The ending *-äwä* of *aqqäwä* derives from *-*äḇä< äbä* (4.11)

ə̃qəwa (En) 'kind of edible mushroom'

represents *ənqəbo* (see above) with *b >*ḇ >w* (4.11)

äqäway (Ed) 'coffee plantation near the house'

from *qäwa* 'coffee' (see below) with the morphemes *ä---i* (directional), the final *y* of *äqäway* resulting from *-a-i>ay* (1.44)

äqäwiyä (En) 'one who grows coffee'

from *qäwa* 'coffee' (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

əqqəya (E) 'ache, pain' (n.)

derived from *aqʼä* (see below)

aqʼä (Č.Gt), **aqqʼä** (E.M.Ms.Go), **aččä** (So), **eˀä** (En) 'crunch, grain'

aqʼä- (Č.Gt), *aqqʼä-* (E.M.Ms.Go), *eˀä-* (En.Ed), *anče-* (S.W) 'feel pain, be sick, be ill, it hurts'

ateˀä (Ed) 'nurse' (v.)

əqʼna, əqʼəna (Č.Gt), *əqʼənna* (E), *äqʼənna* (M), *äqqʼənna* (Ms), *əqqəya* (E), *inčənä* (S), *iˀina* (En),

iʾinä, hiʾinä (Ed), *äʾənna* (M) 'ache, pain, pain in the side or in the heart or in the head, stinging pain'

iʾinām, hiʾināmä (Ed), *inčinām, hinčənām* (S) 'sick, ill'

G. *ḥaqäyä* 'gnash the teeth, grind with the teeth', Tna. *ḥaqäyä*, Gaf. *ačča* (so also Polotsky, *JAOS* 69, 1949, p. 41); also in Cushitic: Kam. *ančē-kko* 'chew', Dar. *īnče*. The Gurage verbs used impersonally mean 'feel pain', lit. 'it crunches one'

aq'ač (Č.E.M), *aq'āč* (En.Gt), *ayq'āč* (En), *aqāč* (Ed) 'butcher'

from *(a)q'eṭä* 'trade' (v.); for 'butcher' connected with the idea of selling meat, cp. Amh. *səga šač* 'butcher', lit. 'one who sells meat', Har. *sēm* 'the owner of a butcher shop' from *(a)sēma* 'sell'

aq'id (M) 'woman who remarries without being formally divorced from her first husband'

see *anqit*

äq'ənna (M), *äqq'ənna* (Ms), see *əq'na*

əq'na, əq'ənna (Č.Gt), *əq'ənna* (E), *äq'ənna* (M), *äqq'ənna* (Ms) 'ache, pain, stinging pain'

from *aq'ä-* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ə(n)na*

eq'ärä (En.Gt) 'chew'

see *eqqärä*

äq'äsəwä (En.Gt) 'kind of *äsät*'

see *q'äsuwä*

ärä (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'boy!'

vocative of *ärč* (see below); cp. also *gärä* 'girl!' from *gäräd*

ärą (Č) 'cows'

see *äre*

äre (Č.E.Ms), *ärą* (Č), *əri, ire* (S), *äray* (E.Gt), *areʾ* (En.Ed), *ərəččä* (W), *irəččä* (S) 'cows'

yäre yəfte (Č.E), *āreʾifti* (En.Ed), *äʾäray ifte* (Gt) 'section of the house in front of the cowshed' (see *yəfte*)

yoğäre (Č.E) 'cattle tended in turn' (from *yä-wäğä-äre*)

ärą wäğä (Č) 'cattle' (see *wäğä*)

aʾagareʾ (En), *äʾagareʾ* (Ed), *aʾagäray* (Gt) 'herd, cattle guarded in turn' (see *aga*)

from Cushitic: Dar. *horè* 'cattle, domestic animals', perhaps also Soq. *ʾerehon* 'sheep, goat'

äro (Č.En.Gt) 'Wednesday'

represents *ärob* (see below) with *b* > **b̲* > **w* > *zero* (4.12)

ar-ən hān (Z) 'be in a rage'

ari (Z) 'rage'

from the root 'be hot, be burning' (see *arrärä*). For 'be angry' coming from 'be hot', cp. Heb. *ḥårå(h)* 'be hot, be burning', *ḥårå(h) lō* 'he became angry'

arr (M) 'interjection used to chase away an ox'

urr (W) 'interjection used to incite sheep to go to their assigned places'

Amh. *ərr* 'interjection used to chase away a goat', Te. *ʾarro* 'shout of the shepherds when they separate the flocks', Tna. *ʿarr* 'interjection used in driving sheep'

arä (Č.E.M.Go.So) 'excrement of a man or a dog'

see *arra*

arä baʾarä (En.Ed), *äräm baräm* (Č.E), *äräm taʾäräm* (En.Gt), *äräm kärä* (Č.E.Gt), *äräm qärä* (En), *y-äräm näg'ä* (M) 'the same day'

probably from Ga. *ara* 'today'; see *kärä, qärä, nägä*

arra (M.Go.So), *ana* (Č), *anna* (E), *aʿna* (Ed), *anʾa* (En.Gt) 'defecate'

arä (Č.E.M.Go.So), *arʾä* (Ed.Gt) 'excrement of a man or a dog'

arəyä (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *ariyä* (So), *ənqəb ariyä* (Go. So), *ariʾä* (En), *äʾəw arʾä* (Ed), *yäqəb arä* (So) 'sediment after butter has been melted' (see *ənqəb, qəb, ʾəw*)

Semitic: Heb. *ḥăråʾīm* 'dung', Ar. *ḥariʾä* 'defecate'; Ethiopic: Tna. *ḥarʾe* 'defecate', Te. *ḥarʿa*, Amh. *arra*, Arg. *har* 'excrement'. For the root in Hamito-Semitic, see Cohen 1947: no. 154

arī (Z) 'show, guide, lead'

see *əri*

aru barä (Č) 'deny'

see *alu barä*; for *l:r*, see **8.25**

ẽr (En) 'eye'

see *ayn*; for *n:r*, see 8.33

ere (W), *ērä* (S), *atīrī* (Z) 'reconcile'

erat (W), *ērāt* (S), *otērāt* (Z) 'reconciliation'

G. *ʿarräyä* 'make even, reconcile, pacify', Tna. *ʿaräyä*, Te. *ʿara*; also in Cushitic: Sid. *arār-si*, Dar. *arār-sa*, Som. *ār* 'peace, pacification'. See also *arar balä*, below. For G. *ʿarräyä*, see Praetorius *BA* 1, p. 31. Lindberg 1897:87 compares G. *ʿarräyä* with Ar. *ʿāyara* 'make even'

(at)ēre (S), *atere* (W) 'show'

tərе (S) 'appear'

see *ərī*

ero (Č.M), *ēro* (En.Gt), *yero* (E) 'goal in a ball game, *goal (in general)'

see *älelāt*. See p. 727

ero (E) 'ransom paid by the slave'

ero täq'äbbärä (E), *ero täq'äpärä* (Č), *ero täʾepärä* (Ed), *ēro täʾepärä* (En) 'receive something stolen by another'

ərr amännä (E) 'make noise'

Semitic: Ar. *ʾarra* 'shout', Ethiopic: Te. *hərr bela* 'sound aloud', Tna. *ʾərər* 'interjection used to call a cat'

ərre (Ms.Go.W), *irre* (So) 'arm above the elbow, *forearm'

from Cushitic: Ga. *īrre*

əri (S) 'cows'

see *äre*

ərī (Z) 'see, look'

arī (Z), *atēre* (S), *atere* (W) 'show, guide, lead'

tərе (S) 'appear'

Semitic: Ar. *rəʾā (rʾy)* 'see', Heb. *råʾå(h)*; Ethiopic: G. *rəʾəyä*, Tna. *räʾayä*, Te. *räʾa*, Har. *riʾa*, Amharic only in learned words such as *raʾəy* 'vision', *araya* 'model'

ərro (W) 'the evening before the wedding'

īrä (Ed), *īra* (Ms.Go), *īra* (En.Gt), *yəra* (Č.E.M.Ms. Go) 'wet, humid, fresh, raw'

īrä (Ed) 'inside part of the wall'

īre (En.Ed) 'section of the house near the wall' (from *irä* + directional *i*)

yīr gār (Z) 'back part of the house in which various objects are kept' (see *gār*)

from Cushitic: Had. *hīro* 'back part of the house near the partition'

ire (S) 'cows'

see *äre*

irre (So) 'forearm'

see *ərre*

(at)īrī (Z) 'reconcile'

see *ere*

irro (So) 'boy of whom one finds that he ate the sediments of butter (insult), uttered in a loud sustained voice it expresses disapproval of someone else's deed'

Amh. *əri* 'shout of disapproval'

or (M) 'wild animal, beast'

represents *awre* (see below) with *aw* > *o* (4.12)

oro (Ms) 'kind of python'

represents *wäro* (see below) with *wä* > *o* (4.12)

ur (W) 'main, male (animal)'

represents *wər* (see below) with *wə* > *u* (4.12)

ur (W) 'beam for the roof'

ūr (S), *ur* in *enur* (M), *inur* (W) 'blind'

see *en*, and *(t)awwärä*

urr (W) 'interjection used to incite sheep to go to their assigned place'

see *arr*

ura (Z) 'chisel'

from Cushitic: Ga. *hūra* 'awl'

uru (So) 'news, rumor, gossip, lie'

represents *wäre* (see below) with *wä* > *u* (4.12)

äraʾä (So), *arāʾä* (En) 'be far, be at a distance'

äruʾ (Go), *ärõʾi* (En) 'far'

represents *raqä* (see below) with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

ärēʾä (En) 'leftovers from the evening meal'

lit. 'that which (*ä*) spent the night (*reʾä*)'; see *neʾa*; for *n:r*, see 8.33

ärēʾä äsər xärä (En) 'be stubborn, be obstinate'

lit. 'be (*xärä*) a root (*äsər*) that spent the night (*äreʾä*)'; see *neʾä* and 8.33

(at)arrä›ä (Go) 'reconcile'

represents *(at)arräqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1)

arä›e (M) 'liquor'

represents *aräqe* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1)

are› (En.Ed) 'cows'

āre› ifti (En.Ed) 'section of the house in front of the cowshed' (*āre›* from *ä-are›*)

see *äre, ift*

ar›ä (En.Ed.Gt) 'excrement of a man or a dog'

ari›ä (En), *ä›əw ar›ä* (Ed) 'sediment after butter has been melted' (see *›əw*)

ə›ənzər ar›ä (Ed) 'earwax' (see *ənzər*)

see *arra*

āre›wädä (Ed) 'end' (n.)

lit. 'that by which it ends'; see *alläqä, allä›ä*; for *l:r*, see 8.25

ärä›wät (M) 'far'

from *ära›ä* (see above) with the suffix *-wät*; see also *äräqʷät*

äräbba (So) 'multiply (cattle, people)'

äräbba- (So) 'be relieved from pain, recover from illness'

represents *räbba* (see *räbä*, below) with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

ärab (Ed) 'black cow'

from Cushitic: Sa. *orbā, wärbā* 'cow with black spots'. Bil. *arābā* 'black color'

ärab (M) 'fourth year from now'

see *arbät* 'four'

ärabä- (M.Go.So) 'be hungry, starve'

ärab (Go.So) 'hunger, famine'

represents *rabä-* (see below) with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

äribä (M), *neba* (Č.E), *nebä* (En.Gt), *nēwä* (Ed) 'abdomen below the navel, hip'

Amh. *reb* 'behind, buttocks'

ärob (M.Ms.Go.So), *ərōb* (Z), *arbe* (Ed) 'Wednesday'

see *arbät* 'four'

arba (Z) 'elephant'

from Cushitic: Ga. *arba*

arbe (Ed) 'Wednesday'

see *ärob*

arbo (Č.E) 'anklet'

represents *albo* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

ərōb (Z) 'Wednesday'

see *ärob*

irbe (Z), *yärbe, yerbe* (So) 'hide of goat or sheep placed under the saddle or used to sit on'

from Cushitic: Ga. *arbe* 'piece of cloth'

urāba (Z) 'hyena'

represents *wäraba* (see below) with *wä>u* (4.12)

arb›a (En.Gt) 'forty'

see *arbät*

arb›at (En), *arb›ät* (Gt) 'four'

see *arbät*

arb›atäňä (En), *arb›ätäňä* (Gt) 'fourth, one-fourth, quarter'

from *arb›at* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä*

arbabʷäčat (Č), *arbabʷäčāt* (Gt), *arbabbʷäčat* (E), *arbabʷäčād* (En) 'very thin bread made of the best quality of *äsät*, *weak person'

represents *albabʷäčat* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25); the meaning 'weak person' is transferred from that of 'thin bread'

arbäčänä (Č), *arbäččännä* (E) 'one-fourth'

from *arbät* 'four' (see below) with palatalization of *t* and with the suffix *ä(n)nä*

arbäčäňňä (M) 'one-fourth'

from *arbät* 'four' (see below) with palatalization of *t* and with the suffix *-äňňä*

ärbād (En) 'evening meal, dinner'

represents *ärbat* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

ärbādämʷä (En) 'time of evening meal'

from *ärbād* (see above) and *-ämʷä*, expression of time (see above)

arbadiyä (Č.Gt), *arbadəyä* (E), *arbadiyä* (En), *yarbadəyä* (E) 'straight and smooth hair'

arbaggaž (E) 'ally'

see *arb,agäzä*

arbäňňä (Ed), *arbäňňo* (W), *arbaňňä* (Ms.So), *arpanno* (S), *arwaňňä* (Go) 'hare'

Semitic: Ar. *›arnab*, Heb. *›arnębęṯ*; Ethiopic: Har. *ḥarbaňňo*. The Harari and Gurage nouns are perhaps borrowed from Arabic, with metathesis

ärabät (M) 'four days'

äräbättä (M.Ms.Go.So) 'fourth day from today'

see *arbät*

ärbat (Č.M.Ms.Go.So), *ärbāt* (Gt), *urbat* (W), *urbāt* (S), *ərbat* (Z), *yärbat* (Č.E), *ärbād* (En), *ärwad* (Ed) 'evening meal eaten around nine o'clock, dinner'

ärbatämmʷä (M), *ärbātämʷä* (Gt), *yärbatämʷä* (Č), *yärbatämmʷä* (E), *ärbādämʷä* (En), *ärwadomä* (Ed), *ärbātäňä* (Gt) 'time of evening meal'

Te. *ḥərab* 'meal', Arg. *hərbad*, Har. *ḥirāb* 'second meal in the Ramadan period taken any time before dawn', *ḥirāt* 'evening meal', Amh. *ərat* 'evening meal' and *t-arräbä* 'dine' (from the root **ḥrb*); also in Cushitic: Ga. *irata, irbāta*, Qab. *horbāti*, Had. *hurbāta*

arbät (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *arb›at* (En), *arb›ät* (Gt), *arwə›at* (Ed), *arat* (S.W), *arätt* (So), *arət* (Z) 'four'

arba (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *arbä* (W), *arb›a* (En.Gt), *arᵗwä›* (Ed), *harpa* (S) 'forty, memorial service on the fortieth day after the decease of a person'

arbätäňňä (M.Ms.Go), *arbätänä* (Č), *arbättännä* (E), *arb›atäňä* (En), *arb›ätäňä* (Gt), *arwə›atäňňä* (Ed), *arätännä* (So), *aratäňňe* (W), *arəttäňä* (Z), *arattəläňňä* (S) 'fourth'

aratäňňe (W), *haratäňňä* (S), *arbäčänä* (Č), *arbäččännä* (E), *arbäčäňňä* (M), *arb›atäňä* (En), *arb›ätäňä* (Gt), *arwə›attiyä* (Ed), *rub* (Ms.So.Z), *rūb* (S), *ärub* (M.Go.So) 'quarter, one-fourth'

arätəyyoš (So) 'four parts'

ärob (M.Ms.Go.So), *ərōb* (Z), *arbe* (Ed), *arbəyä* (W), *harpe* (S), *äräw* (E), *äro* (Č.En.Gt) 'Wednesday'

nab (Č.E), *nab›ə* (En) 'four years'

rabe (Ms), *ärab* (M), *nabä* (Č.E), *nab›ä* (En.Gt), *naw›ä* (Ed) 'fourth year from today'

rabäyä (Ms), *rābo* (S), *ärabäyä* (M), *ärabəya* (So), *nabäya* (Č), *nabəya* (E), *nab›äya* (En.Gt), *nab›ä dərä* (En), *na›o durä* (Ed) 'fourth year ago'

ärabät (M), *nabät* (Č.E), *nab›ät* (En.Gt) 'four days'

rabt (W), *ra›abt* (S), *äräbättä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *näbatä* (Č), *näbattä* (E), *näb›atä* (En.Gt), *näw›attä* (Ed) 'fourth day from today'

ra›abtəna (S), *äräbättəna* (M.Go.So), *äräbättəya* (Ms), *näbätra* (Č), *näbättəra* (E), *näb›ätəra* (En), *näb›ätra* (Gt), *näw›attərä* (Ed) 'fourth day ago'

nab›äňä (En), *nabänä* (Č), *nabännä* (E), *na›oňňä* (Ed) 'stage of growth of the *äsät* in the fourth year'

Semitic root *rb‹*: Ar. Heb. *›arba‹* 'four'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *›arba‹*, Tna. *arba‹te*, Gaf. *arbattä*, Arg. *arbit*, Amh. *aratt*, Har. *ḥarat*

For 'forty', cp. G. Te. *›arbə‹a*, Tna. *›arba‹a*, Amh. *arba*

For 'Wednesday', cp. G. Tna. *räbu‹*, Te. *›arärbə‹a*, Amh. *rob*, Gaf. *ribʷä*, Har. *arba›a* (from Arabic)

For 'one fourth', cp. G. Te. *rabə‹*, Tna. *rob‹i*, Amh. *rub*

For 'fourth day from today', cp. Ancient Amh. *rab›ət* (Getatchew 1970:67)

For 'fourth day ago', see Ancient Amh. *rab‹ətəna* (Getatchew 1970:68)

ərbat (Z), see *ärbat*

urbat (W), *urbāt* (S), see *ärbat*

ärbatämmʷä (M), *ärbātämʷä* (Gt) 'time of evening meal'

from *ärbat* (see above) with *-äm(m)ʷä*, expression of time

äräbättəna (M.Go.So) 'fourth day ago'

from *äräbät* (see *arbät* 'four') with the suffix *-na* (see below) for the expression of the past

arbätänä (Č), **arbättännä** (E) 'fourth'

from *arbät* 'four' (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-än(n)ä*

ärbātäňä (Gt) 'time of supper, time of evening meal'

from *ärbat* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä*

arbätäňňä (M.Ms.Go) 'fourth'

from *arbät* 'four' (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*

äräbättəya (Ms) 'fourth day ago'

from **äräbät* (see *arbät* 'four') with the suffix *-əya*

ärabäyä (M), *ärabəya* (So) 'fourth day ago'

from **ärab* (see *arbät* 'four') with the suffix *-əya* (in Muher *-äyä*)

arbəyä (W) 'Wednesday'

see *arbät* 'four'

ärč (Č.Gt) 'child, boy, son'

ärč<ärəǧ (with unvoicing of ǧ)<*rəǧ (with a prothetic ä)<ləǧ (with alternance l:r, see 8.25)<*lədi (with palatalization of -di)<wld; see wällädä

ərəččä (W), *irəččä* (S) 'cows'

from *äre* (see above) with the plural marker *-ččä*

ärčənät (Gt) 'childhood, boyhood'

from *ärč* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*

äräččä (M) 'spray water, sprinkle water'

represents *räččä (see *rečča*) with a prothetic *ä*

araço (Č.E.M.So) 'intransigeant, decisive, *cow that does not give milk for a long time'

from *arräṭä* 'decide' with palatalization of *ṭ*

arəč (Z), *arče* (W) 'flour'

represents *arṭ* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ*

ərrače (W), *arräčat* (M.Ms.Go), *ərračəyä* (M), *ənačiyä* (Č.En), *ənäčiyä* (Gt), *ənačiya* (Ed), *ənnačiyä* (E), *ənnäče* (S), *yənačiyä* (Č) 'used mat'

perhaps Tna. *ʿarṭäṭä* 'become old' referring to a person but could be extended to an object. For the extended meaning, cp. Amh. *aroge* 'old (thing)', but *arogit* 'old woman'

arräčat (M.Ms.Go) 'used mat'

from *ərrače*

ərračəyä (M) 'used mat'

see *ərrače*

ärädda (M.Go.So) 'help, aid, assist'

represents *rädda*, with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

arädä (W), *ǫrrädä* (M) 'bring down, lower'

from **awärädä* (see *wärädä* 'go down')>*arädä*, *ǫrädä* (4.51)

arrädä (Ms.Go.So), *arräṭä* (M), *anṭä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *annäṭä* (E) 'slaughter'

tarrädä (So) 'commit suicide'

araǧ (Go) 'butcher'

Semitic: Ar. *ḥarada* 'pierce', Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ḥarädä*, Te. *ḥarda*, Amh. *arrädä*, Arg. *arräda*; passed into Cushitic: Be. *harid*, Qua. *ard*. For other meanings of *anṭä*, *annäṭä*, see above; for *arräṭä*, see below

arädda (Ms.Go) 'fertile earth'

from Cushitic: Kam. *aradda*

arädda (Z) 'close relatives'

an extension of meaning of Ga. *eradda* 'patrimony, hereditary estate'; also used in Amh. *arädda*

arad (Gt) 'the part of the *äsät* that has flowers'

arēda (Z) 'chin, beard, whiskers'

Ethiopic: Amh. *riz* 'beard, moustache', Arg. *ariz*, Gaf. *əriz*; from Cushitic: Ga. *arēda* (Z. *arēda* comes from Ga. *arēda*), Kam. Sid. *ärēda*; for *d:z*, see 7.11

arde (Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'young man in his prime'

from Cushitic: Had. *hardeʾe*, Qab. *hardi*

(at)erädä- (W) 'miscarry'

lit. 'make go down' (see *wärädä*); cp. also Amh. *aswärrädä* 'miscarry'

irda (En) 'carding bow'

represents *iddä* (see above) with *dd>rd* (18.5)

ōräd (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*'

represents *orät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

ǫrrädä (M), see *arädä*

orda (W) 'peg to which cattle is attached, piece of wood serving to close the door vertically'

undoubtedly from Ga. *ordā* 'the wooden part of the plough' even though the meaning is not exactly the same. It is the basic meaning of 'peg, pieces of wood' that explains the borrowing

ärədfiyä (En) 'animal affected by the *nədəf*-disease'

from *nədəf* (see *nädäfä*) with the morphemes *ä--(ə)yä*; for *r:n*, see 8.43

ərdata (So), *ərdāta* (En) 'help, aid' (n.)

noun formed from *rädda* (see below) with the abstract suffix *-ta*

arräfä (Go.So) 'take a rest'

əräft (Go), *ərfit*, *räft* (So) 'rest, recreation'

G. *(ʾa)ʿräfä* 'take a rest', Te. *ʿaräfa*, Tna. *ʿaräfä*, Amh. *arräfä*, Arg. *harräfa*. The suggestion made by Praetorius *BA* 1, p. 23 to consider G. *ʾaʿräfä* a denominative from Ar. *ġurfa* 'room on the upper floor (where one takes a rest)' is unlikely. For Ar. *ʾaʿrāf* 'walls which separate Paradise from Hell', see Jeffery 1938:65

äräfa (M.Go.So), *äräfəffa* (M.Ms), *äräfəffä* (W), *äräfraffa* (So), *äräfəffa* (Go) 'foam, lather of soap, dribble of animal'

G. *ḥaräfa*, Te. Tna. *ʿafra* (with metathesis), Amh. *aräfa*, *aräfat*, Arg. *haräfat*, *aräfa*, Har. *ḥaräfa*, *ḥorofa*

aräfa (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *aräfä* (Ed) 'hay left after the cows have eaten, *dirt, weed, afterbirth of woman'

perhaps from Cushitic: Had. *qarafa* 'wheat or barley left on the ground after it has been mowed' with *q>ʾ>zero* (1.53)

aräfa (En.Ed.Ms.Go.S), *aräfä* (W) 'Muslim festival'

from Ar. *yawmu-l-ʿarafa* 'the ninth day of *ḏū-l-ḥiǧǧa*'; also in Amh. Har. *aräfa*

aräfa (Gt) 'kind of small bush'

perhaps also Cushitic: Kam. *harufa* 'kind of grass'

ərəf (Z), see *urf*

urf (S.W), *ərəf* (Z) 'forked digging pick, handle of the forked digging pick, *wooden handle of the plough'

G. *ʿərf* 'plough', Amh. *ərf* 'handle of plough', Tna. *ʿərfi*; probably from Cushitic: Bil. *erbāna* (pl. *erfān*), Som. *irfi*. See also Cohen: 1947: no. 110.

äräffädä (So) 'it is late in the morning'

represents *räffädä* (see below) with a prothetic *ä*

arfaǧǧa (Go.So), *arfaǧǧä* (W) 'morning'

noun formed from *(ä)räffädä* with palatalization of *d*

äräfraffa (So), *äräfəffa* (M.Ms), *äräfəffä* (W), *äräfəffa* (Go) 'dribble of an animal'

reduplicated root of *aräfa* (see above)

arfarräfʷat (Ms.Go), *arfarräfat* (W), *arfärräfat* (So), *arfaräft* (S) 'dish consisting of cheese and butter'

see *(a)rfarräfä*

əräft (Go), *ərfit* (So) 'rest, recreation'

see *arräfä*

arfiṭo (Č.E.M.Ms.W), *arfīṭo* (En.Gt), *arfīṭä* (Ed) 'violent rain with wind'

from Cushitic: Had. *arfīṭa*

äräggä (M.So) 'coagulate, be calm'

ärgʷä (M.Go), *ärgo* (So) 'coagulated milk'

represents *rägga* (see below) with a prothetic *ä*

äreggä (Go) 'throw'

see *äräggʾä*

ärgʷä (M.Go), *ärgo* (So) 'coagulated milk'

see *äräggä*

arägä (Go) 'serpent, snake'

is a secondary meaning of *arägä* (Amh.) 'creeping plant' (cp. also Amh. *arägä əbab* 'snake that has a stripe on the back'), G. Tna. *ḥarägä* 'vine, branch', *ḥarägä* 'creep, crawl'

arägä (S.Z) 'have intercourse'

asarrägä (M.So) 'conclude the blessing'

the original meaning is 'ascend, go up'. Semitic: Ar. *ʿaraǧa*; Ethiopic: G. *ʿargä*, Te. *ʿarga*, Tna. *ʿarägä*, Amh. *arrägä*. The meaning 'have intercourse' is a euphemism for 'go up, ascend'. For the meaning of *asarrägä* 'conclude the blessing', cp. also Amh. *asarrägä* 'conclude the blessing', lit. 'make go up (the blessing)'

arga (Č.E.En.Gt) 'bed'

represents *alga* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

ərgʷä (Go) 'kind of dish'

represents *rəgʷä*, with a prothetic *ə* (1.62)

urāg (Ed) 'first shot of hunters that kills an animal'

from Cushitic: Kam. *urāgä*, Had. *urāgo*

ərgəb abälä (So) 'wink the eyes'

Amh. *(ayn) rəggəbb alä*, *argäbäggäbä* 'close and open the eyes, wink the eyes'. The basic meaning of 'flutter, wave' of the root is also found in Tna. *(tä)rgäbgäbä* 'have pulsation, the heart beats'. It is doubtful that the Amh. verb is a denominative from *rəgəb* 'pigeon' as suggested by Armbruster 1920:329

äräggäčča (Go.So), *äräggäčče* (W) 'pole to which the cows are attached'

represents *räqqäčča* (see below) with a prothetic *ä* and a variant *q:g*

ərgəčča (M.Ms.S.Z), *ərgəččä* (W), *ärgəčča* (Go.So) 'kick' (n.)

from *räggäṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ* and with a prothetic *ə* (1.62)

äräggäfä (M.Go) 'fall down (fruit, leaves), fall off'

represents *rägäfä* (see below) with a prothetic *ä*; see also *ərgəff*

ərgafe (W), *ərəggāfe* (S) 'bread crumbs'

from *rägäfä* (see below) with a prothetic *ə* (1.62)

ərgəff balä (So) 'shed (tears)'

a composite verb of *äräggäfä*

ərgafočče (W) 'bread crumbs'

from *äräggäfä* (see above) with the suffix *-čče*

ərgəffon (W) 'kind of dish'

from *äräggäfä* (see above) with the suffix *-on*

ərgum (So) 'cursed'

Amh. *ərgum*, passive participle of *räggämä* (see below)

äräggäṭä (So) 'kick, stamp on inanimate things, trample on something, tread'

represents *rägäṭä* (see below) with a prothetic *ä*

ərgəṭ (Gur), *ärgəṭ* (So) 'sure, for sure, sure thing, surely, certainly

see *(ar)rəgaggäṭä*

arägäžä (Ed) 'kind of cabbage'

äräggʼä (E.M.Ms.Go), *äreggä* (Go), *äräkʼä* (Č.En.Gt) 'throw'

perhaps from **lägg'ä, l* becoming *r* and preceded by a prothetic *ä*. In Gurage the root would be *lgy*, a root related to *lgʔ* (= laryngeal): Amh. *lägga* 'hit and throw a ball'

ärəğ (Ms), *ärəğğ* (E) 'child, boy, son'

for **rəğ* with prothetic *ä* to be identified with *ləğ* (Amh. *ləğ*; for *l:r*, see 8.25), from the root *wld* (see *wällädä*)

arägä (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *harägä* (W) 'second steeping of coffee, *third steeping of coffee'

from Ar. *raǧāʾ* 'hope'; also in Amh. *ərägä, rägä*, Qab. Al. *arägä* 'third steeping of coffee'. For other expressions dealing with steeping of coffee and coming from Arabic, see *abol, bäräka*. See p. 727

araǧ (Go) 'butcher'

active participle of *arädä*; see *arrädä* 'slaughter'

äräḥaččä (Ms) 'pen for cows or sheep or goats inside the house'

see *äräḥäňňä*

äräḥäňňä (M), *äräḥaňňä* (Go.So), *ərahaňňe* (W), *äräḥaččä* (Ms) 'pen for cows or sheep or goats inside the house'

from Cushitic: Kam. *äräḥa* with the suffixes *-äňňä, -äččä*

äräkkäbä (M) 'find, meet, earn'

represents *räk(k)äbä* (see below) with a prothetic *ä*

ərkab (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), *ərkāb* (S.Ed), *ärkab* (So), *arkab̲* (Gt), *arkʼām̲* (En) 'stirrup'

from Ar. *rikāb*; also in Te. *rəkab*, Tna. *rəḳab*, Amh. Arg. *ərkab*; in Cushitic: Qab. Tem. *ərkāba*, Kam. *əlkāba*

äräkʷäǧi qʼäsa (Gt), *äräk̃ʷäǧi qʼäsa* (En) 'well prepared cheese'

lit. 'cheese (*qʼäsä*) that one has touched (*äräkʷäǧi*)', from *läggädä* (see below) with *l:r* (8.25) and *g:k* (13.3)

äräkkäsä (M.So) 'be impure, be defiled, be profane'

ärkus (M.Go.So), *ərkus* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'impure, defiled, unclean, profane'

represents *räk(k)äsä* 'be impure' (see below) with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

äräkkäsä (So) 'be cheap'

ärkus (So), *urkus* (Z) 'cheap'

represents *räk(k)äsä* 'be cheap' (see below) with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

arkisä (W) 'strap around the belly of a horse'

from Cushitic: Ga. *arkisa*

urkus (Z) 'cheap'

see *äräkkäsä* 'be cheap'

äräkʼä (Č.Gt), *äräkʼä, eräkʼä* (En) 'throw'

represents *äräggʼä* (see above) with *gʼ:kʼ* (13.4)

arkʼām̲ (En) 'stirrup'

represents *ərkab* (see above) with *b* > **b̲* > *m̲* (4.15)

äräxʷyä (Č.E), *äräxʷiyä* (En.Gt) 'the white part of the bread which is considered the best part'

arallämʷat (E) 'mark left by the stroke of a whip or a thin branch'

see *alallämʷat*; for *l:r*, see 8.25

äram (Č.E.Ms), *äram̲* (Gt), *arām̲* (En) 'cow'

represents *lam* (see below) with *l:r* (8.25) and with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

äräm baräm (Č.E), *äräm taʾäräm* (En.Gt), *äräm baʾäräm* (En), *äräm kärä* (Č.E.Gt), *äräm qā̃rä* (En), *y-äräm nägʼä* (M) 'the same day, on the same day'

from *ärä-m* (see above); see *kärä, qā̃rä, nägʼä*

arrämä (M), *errämä* (Ms.Go), *erämä* (W), *irämä* (Z), *irrämä* (So), *anämä* (Č), *annämä* (E) 'weed' (v.)

äräma (Č.E.M.So), *arämä* (W), *äräme* (S) 'weed' (n.)

Te. *ʾarräma, harräma* 'weed' (v.), Amh. *arrämä*, Arg. *harräma*, Har. *ḥaram* 'weed' (n.), Tna. *ʾarrämä* 'correct' (a transferred meaning as is also the case of Amh. *arrämä* and Te. *ʾarräma*); also in Cushitic: Bil. *äräm*, Qem. *äräma*, Ga. *aram*. It is difficult to know whether the Ethiopic root is borrowed from Cushitic as suggested by Cerulli 1937:255. Reinisch 1887:51 compares the root with G. *ḫarämä* 'prohibit'; perhaps also Ar. *ḫarama* 'cut in order to separate one thing from another', *ʾiḫtarama* 'annihilate'

errämä (Ms.Go), *erämä* (W), see *arrämä*

irämä (Z), *irrämä* (So), see *arrämä*

irma (So) 'belt of skin for women'

from Cushitic: Had. *irmu-ččo*

urruma (Z) 'forest'

from Cushitic: Ga. *hurruma*

ərəmmačä (So) 'spittle, saliva'

is perhaps a metathesis of *məraq* 'spittle' (see below) with palatalization of *q* to *č̣* and with a prothetic *ə* (1.62)

armadda (E) 'stammer'

represents *(a)rbadda* (see below) with alternance of labials

armʷamʷat (Gt), *armʷamʷad* (En) 'mark left by the stroke of a whip or a thin branch'

see *alallämʷat*; for *l:r*, see 8.25

arämäne (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms.Go.So), *arämäňňä* (M) 'pagan'

from *ʾrm* 'Aramean': G. Tna. *ʾarämi*, Te. *ʾaräm*, Amh. *arämäne*

arämäňňä (M) 'pagan'

see *arämäne*, above

arämräm̲ʷat (Go) 'mark left by the stroke of a whip or a thin branch'

see *alallämʷat*; for *l:r*, see 8.25

arämät (S.W.Z), *allämät* (M.Ms), *alämät* (So), *alemät* (Go), *anäb̲ät* (Č), *anäb̲ät* (Gt), *annäb̲ät* (E), *anäb̲äd* (En), *anäd̲* (Ed) 'tongue'

Har. *arrāt*, SArg. *arada*, Amh. *andäbät* (for *annäbät* as in Eža); from Cushitic: Sid. *arrab̲o*, Kam. *arrabi-ta*, Som. *arrab*, Ga. *arraba* (see Cohen 1931: 381; Cerulli 1936:236)

iräni, in *bä—iräni* (Z) 'after'

äräňä (Gt) 'afterwards, later on'

is to be analyzed as *irä-ni, ärä-ňä* and to be compared with the Semitic root *ʾḫr*: Heb. *ʾaḥar* 'behind', Soq. *ḥer-hen*; Ethiopic: Te. *ḥar* 'behind', Har. *äḥär-be* 'behind, in the back'; G. *ʾaḫḫarä* 'delay, keep back' is not frequently attested; as for Te. *ʾakər* 'end' it is borrowed from Ar. *ʾāḫir*. See also *rer*

aranga (Č.E) 'short whip of leather used for the horse'

represents *alänga* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

arängʷade (Go.So) 'green, *green peas'

Amh. *arängʷade* 'green', Tna. *ʾarängʷadi* 'umbrella of green color worn by nobles'

arannämʷat (E) 'mark left by the stroke of a whip or a thin branch'

see *alallämʷat*; for *l:r*, see 8.25; for *l:n*, see 8.23

arənnät (So.S) 'freedom'

Amh. *arənnät* 'freedom', *ara* 'free', Te. Tna. *ḥara* 'free, freedom', G. *ḥarawi* 'free'. Dillmann 1865: 85 and Littmann-Höfner 1962:65 derive G. *ḥarawi* 'free' from G. *ḥara* 'army'. I wonder whether the Ethiopic root for 'free, freedom' is not borrowed from Ar. *ḥurr* 'free' and is not to be connected with G. *ḥara* 'army'

ərnat (W) 'part of the plough'

äränäṭä (Č.Gt), *äränäṭä* (E), *ərənäṭä* (E) 'cut to pieces, take a short cut'

reduplicative stem from *arräṭä* (see below); for *r:n*, see 8.43

äräňä (Gt) 'afterwards, later on'

see *iräni*

ərrəňňä (Go.M) 'ram, *small male sheep'

arpanno (S) 'hare'

represents *arbäňňä* (see above) with *b:p* (4.2)

ärq (M.So), *ərq* (Ed.Go) 'reconciliation'

see *(at)arräqä*

äraqä (M.So), *aräqä* (Č.E), *arāqä* (Gt) 'be far, be at a distance'

äruq (So), *äruqe* (Ms), *äräqʷe* (Č.E), *ärāqʷe, ärōqe* (Gt), *äräqʷät* (M) 'far, distant'

represents *raqä*, with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

aräq (S.W.Z) 'arm above the elbow, front leg of cattle'

Har. *ḥaräq*; from Cushitic: Ga. *harka, arka,* Be. *harka.* For the other Cushitic languages, see Dolgopolsky 1973:158

aräqä (Č.E), *arāqä* (Gt) 'be far, be at a distance'

see *äraqä*

(at)arräqä (M.So), *astäräqä* (Ed), *atarräʾä* (Go) 'reconcile'

tarräʾä (Go) 'be reconciled'

ärq (M.So), *ərq* (Ed.Go) 'reconciliation'

G. *ʿaräqä* 'reconcile', Tna. *ʿaräqä,* Te. (*ʾattä*) *ʿaräqa,* Amh. *arräqä* 'straighten out a crooked object, reconcile'; also in Cushitic: Kham. *areq,* Bil. *arak*

aräqe (Gur. x So.Z), *arä›e* (M) 'liquor'

from Ar. *ʿaraq*; also in Amh. Har. *aräqe,* Te. Tna. *ʿaräqi*

aräqʷä (M), *aräqʷät* (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'spotted cow (black and white)'

from Cushitic: Kam. *haraqe*; see also *aräqʷä,* below

aräqʷä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *aroqe* (Ed) 'grass worm'

is perhaps to be identified with *aräqʷä* 'spotted cow' (see above) because of the color

aroqe (Ed), see *aräqʷä*

eräqä (W) 'wash the corpse'

erqa (Gt), *ẽrqa* (En) 'depression in a valley'

Ga. *erka* means 'hillock, knoll' and it is possible that *erqa, ẽrqa* (En.Gt) means 'the top of the depression' and would then be borrowed from Ga. *ərka*

əruq (Z) 'deep (water)'

see *raqä,* below

ərq (Ed.Go), see *ärq*

oroqu (Z) 'thatch of the roof'

ärqäčča (Go), *äräqqäčča, äräqqʷäčča* (M.So) 'pole to which the cows are attached in the pen'

represents *räqqäčča* (see below) with a prothetic *ä*

ärqəčča (M) 'kick' (n.)

from *äräqqäṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ*

äräqʷät (M) 'far'

from *äraqä, raqä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

äräqʷät (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'spotted cow (black and white)'

see *äräqʷä*

äräqət (E) 'leech'

represents *aläqət* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

arqūt (Z) 'yoke, harness'

Har. *ḥarqōt*; from Cushitic: Ga. *harqōt,* Kam. *harqōta*

araqutəyä (En) 'kind of *äsät*'

äräqqäṭä (M) 'kick, stamp on inanimate things, trample on something, wear (shoes), desert (husband or wife)'

ärqəčča (M) 'kick' (n.)

represents *räqäṭä* (see below) with prothetic *ä* and with *g---ṭ>q---ṭ* by assimilation (17.4)

äräqəṭ (Č.En.Gt) 'leech'

represents *aläqət* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25) and alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2)

arqʿaqəmʷät (Č) 'one who collects'

see *arqʿaqʿimʷät*

arqʿaqʿimʷät (E), *arqʿaqəmʷät* (Č) 'one who collects'

from a reduplicative stem of *lqm* (see *läqämä*); for *l:r,* see 8.25

ärärä barä (Č) 'sing a lullaby'

Tna. *ʾəruru bälä*; in connection with *šururu barä* (see below)

ärarra (So) 'cry continuously'

represents *rarra,* with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

ärērä (Ed) 'liquid remaining after butter has been made from milk'

Amh. *arera*; from Cushitic: Ṭem. Sid. *arēra,* Ga. *arēra* 'kind of cheese or milk for sick people'

arär (En) 'kind of red cloth'

arrärä (M.Go.So), *anärä* (Č.En.Gt), *annärä* (E.Ed) 'be charred, dry up'

ār-ən hān (Z) 'be in a rage'

ari (Z) 'rage'

Semitic *ḥrr, ḥry* 'be hot, be aglow': Heb. *ḥårå(h),* Ar. *ḥarra*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ḥarärä,* Te. *ḥarra,* Har. *ḥarära,* Amh. *arrärä* 'be charred'; passed into Cushitic: Ṭem. *harūrreʾ,* Sid. *āri,* Ga. *aru* 'be charred', *ār* 'be angered'

arar balä (So) 'separate two persons or animals that are fighting'

from Ga. *arar* 'reconcile'; undoubtedly to be identified with the Ethiopic root *ʿry* 'reconcile' for which see *ere*

errärä (Go) 'invade'

probably related to Amh. *wärrärä* 'invade'

ərərr (E) 'shout of joy'

represents *əlall* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

irār (S) 'porcupine'

see *həräyä*

orar (Go) 'evening'

see *yorar,* and *arot*

uror (Ed) 'kind of tree'

ururo (W) 'cock'

represents *wərwəro* with *wə* becoming *u* (4.51)

urərrəd (W) 'bet' (n.)

represents *wərərrəd* with *wə>u*; see *(tä)wrarrädä*

ararämʷat (Č), *arärämʷat* (Ms) 'mark left by the stroke of a whip or a thin branch'

represents *alälläämʷat* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

aruressä (W), *arūrēšša* (S) 'kind of tree'

from Cushitic: Ga. *arōressa* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 228)

arūrēšša (S) 'kind of tree'

see *aruressä,* above

ärärräṭä (M.Ms.Go.So) 'cut to pieces, take a short cut'

reduplicative stem of *arräṭä* (see below)

ärässa (So) 'forget'

represents *räs(s)a* (see below) with a prothetic *ä*

äras- (So) 'self'

äʾärās (Gt) 'only, alone'

from *ras* 'head' with a prothetic *ä* (see below) coming to mean 'self, oneself' when used with suffixed pronouns

ärāse wänät (Gt) 'forked digging pick made of wood and used in the month of *nase* when the earth is soft'

lit. 'the pick (*wänät*) of the *nāse*-month'; for *n:r,* see 8.33

äressa (M.Go), *ärisa* (So) 'corpse'

represents *resa* (see below) with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

arässä (S.W.Z), *arräsä* (Ms.Go.So) 'plough, cultivate'

ərsät (S.W.Z), *ärša* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'ploughed field'

araš (Go.So.W.Z), *arāši* (S) 'farmer, ploughman'

maräša (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *māräša* (S), *mārāšä* (Ed) 'plough, blade of the plough'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥåraš* 'plough', Ar. *ḥaraṯa*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ḥarässä,* Te. *ḥarsa,* Har. *ḥaräsa,* Amh. Gaf. *arräsä,* Arg. *harräsa*

arās (S), *aras* (W.Z) 'woman in childbed'

Semitic: Ar. *ḥarūs*; Ethiopic: G. *ḥaras,* Te. Tna. *ḥaras,* Har. *ḥarās,* Arg. *haras,* Amh. Gaf. *aras*

aruso (W) 'fine salt'

is perhaps a compound where one recognizes *aso* 'salt' (see below)

ars (Ms.S.W.Z), *ans* (Ed) 'bed whose legs are stuck in the ground'

from Cushitic: Had. Ometo *arsa,* Wol. *arsā*

əras (W), *ərās* (S) 'male (animal)'

would it be an extension of meaning of *ras* 'head' (with a prothetic *ə*) > main > male'?

ərs (Č.Gt), *ərəss* (E) 'small, little, a little, few'

from *anäsä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33)

ərs bärasknnäm (So) '(they) one another'

Amh. *ərs,* from *ras* 'head' (see below)

īrusa (En) 'insufficiently cooked dough of *usa*-bread'

see *īra, usa*

ərsas (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W.Z), *ərsās* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *ärsas* (So) 'lead' (n.)

from Ar. *raṣāṣ*; also in Amh. *ərsas*, Te. *rəsas, rəšaš*, Tna. *rəsas, ərsas, rəšaš, əršaš*

arəst (Č.E.Gt), *arsət* (E) 'female'

represents *anəst* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33)

ərsät (S.W.Z) 'ploughed field'

see *arəsä*

ərsəwät (Č) 'little' (fem.)

from *ərs* (see above) with the feminine marker *-wät*

ərsəyä (Č), *ərsiyä* (Gt), *ərəssəyä* (E) 'small, little, a little, few'

ərsiyä qar (Č.Gt), *ərəssəyä qar* (E) 'a bit, a little bit'

from *ərs* (see above) with the suffix *-əyä*; see *qar*

äroššä (Go.So) 'be accustomed, be used to'

represents *roššä*, with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

ärša (M.Ms.Go.So) 'ploughed field'

see *arəsä*

araš (Go.So.W.Z), *arāši* (S) 'farmer, ploughman'

see *arəsä*

araši (M), *arəši* (So) 'man who has the power of casting the evil eye, *wicked'

see *(at)rašša*

ərša (Č.En.Gt), *ərəššä* (E) 'way of building'

see *(a)räšä*

ärätta (M.So) 'win a lawsuit'

represents *rätta*, with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

arätt ankura (So) 'horse whose lower part of leg is white'

lit. 'four (*arätt*) *ankura*'

arat (S.W), *arätt* (So), *arət* (Z) 'four'

from *arbät* (see above) with *b* >**b̲* >**w* >*zero* (4.13)

arat (Gur. x Z), *arāt* (S) 'group of persons going to market or coming from market, passer-by, *traveler'

yemarat (E) 'traveler' (from *yä-ema-arat*)

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *arāta* even though it is tempting to connect it with *wärä* 'go'

arat (Č.E) 'top of head'

represents *anat* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33)

aret (M.Ms.Go), *arīt* (Z) 'sun, disk of sun'

represents *ayr* (see below) with the suffix *-t*. Cohen 1931:226 seems to have wrongly rendered M. *aret* and So. *yimər* as 'moon'

arīt (Z), see *aret*

arot (W), *arōt* (S), *arūt* (Z) 'night'

Har. *artu, ōrti*, and perhaps also M. *yorar*, Go. *orar*; from Cushitic: Qab. *aworruta*, Sid. *hawarro*, Af. *harrā* (so also Cerulli 1936:236). The comparison of the Gurage root with Semitic *ʿrb, ġrb* (Heb. *ʿęręḇ* 'evening') with disappearance of *b* as suggested by Praetorius 1879:57 and Cohen 1931: 386 is possible. It is not to be compared with *ärbat* 'evening meal' as suggested by Rundgren 1955:135 since the root of *ärbat* is *ḥrb* (see above)

arūt (Z), see *arot*

erat (W), *ērāt* (S) 'reconciliation'

from *ere* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

orät (Č.E), *ōrät* (S), *ōräd* (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Kam. *ōräta*

arattəläňňä (S) 'fourth'

from *arat* 'four' (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-läňňä*

urutamma (So) 'liar'

from *uru* 'rumor, lie' (see above) with the suffix *-t-amma*

urätänä (Č) 'truthful'

from **urät* 'truth' (for *unät*) with the suffix *-änä*; see *wänä*

arätäňňä (So), *aratäňňe* (W), *arəttäňä* (Z) 'fourth'

from *arat* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*

arätəyyoš (So) 'four parts'

from *arät, arat* (see above) with the suffix *-əyyoš*

ärät asäwä (Gt), *ärät bäʾäd* (En.Ed) 'bar of salt'

lit. 'cut salt' from the root *arräṭä* (see below); see *asäwä, bäʾäd*

äräṭo (En.Ed.Gt) 'intransigeant, decisive'

see *arräṭä*

äroṭä (Ms.Go), *äroṭä* (M) 'run'

äroṭ (Ms), *äruṭ* (Go) 'fast, soon, right away'

äroṭ barä (Ms) 'be fast, be quick, *be rapid'

represents *roṭä*, with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

ärṭ (En.Gt) 'lot'

represents *äṭ* (see below) with an inserted *r* (8.83)

arräṭä (M.Ms.Go.So), *anṭä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *annäṭä* (E) 'cut, harvest, reap cereals, *slaughter'

ärärräṭä (M.Ms.Go.So), *äränäṭä* (Č.Gt), *ärännäṭä* (E), *əränäṭä* (Ed), *änänäṭä* (Č) 'cut to pieces, *take a short cut'

atēnṭä (Ed), *atyenṭä* (En.Gt) 'take a short cut'

äräṭo (En.Ed.Gt), *aračo* (Č.E.M.So) 'intransigeant, decisive'

ärät asäwä (Gt), *ärät bäʾäd* (En.Ed) 'bar of salt'

yarči kärä (Č.E), *yārči kärä* (Gt), *yāči-da qärä* (En), *āči-dä gaʾat, äʾäräṭ gaʾat* (Ed) 'fourth day of the *mäsqäl*-feast', lit. 'the day on which one slaughters' (see *kärä, qärä, gaʾat*)

yarčəbbʷä sända (E.M), *yarčəpʷä sända* (Č), *yārč-kʷä sända* (Gt), *yāčkʷä-da šäta* (En) 'knife used for cutting meat or for killing an animal', lit. 'knife with which one slaughters' (see *sända, šäta*)

Gaf. *arräṭä*. In view of Akk. *ḫarāṣu* 'cut off, decide', G. *ḫaräṣä* 'incise' there is no need to consider this root a hybrid between **ḫrd* 'slaughter' and *qʷrṭ* 'cut' as suggested by Polotsky, *JAOS* 69 (1949).41. As for the meaning of M. *arräṭä* 'slaughter' it can either be semantically connected with the meaning of 'cut' or it represents a root related to *arrädä*

arṭ (Go.So), *arəč* (Z), *arče* (W) 'flour'

SAr. *ḫrṣ* 'flour'; Ethiopic: G. *ḫariḏ* 'flour' (in connection with *ḫaräḏä, ḫaräḏä, ḫaräṣä* 'grind'), Te. Tna. *ḥariṣ*, Arg. *harṭ*; passed into Cushitic: Sa. Af. *harid*. See p. 727

äräṭṭäbä (M) 'be profitable'

represents *räṭäbä* (see below) with a prothetic *ä*

ərṭəban (Go.W), *ərṭəbān* (S) 'help given through money or cattle'

from *räṭäbä* (see below) with the suffix *-an*

ärṭänäṭä šəwät (Gt) 'very old cow'

from *ä-arṭänäṭä* 'that which (who) is very old'; see *(a)rṭärräṭä*. For *n:r*, see 8.43; see *šəwät*

äräw (E) 'Wednesday'

from **äräb, äräḇ* (4.11); see *ärob*

arəw (En.Ed) 'battle, war'

from **arəḇ, arəb* (4.11); see *arb*

arwa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *arwä* (S), *awrä* (W) 'soul, *food'

arwätäňä (En) 'strong, powerful'

**xʷet arwa* (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S.W) 'pregnant', lit. 'two souls'

yarwate (Č) 'by himself, on his part'

from Cushitic: Qab. *arwā-ta* 'soul'. The meaning of 'pregnant' expressed by 'two souls' is also found in Cushitic: Al. *läm foläta* 'pregnant', lit. 'two souls'

ērāwä (En) 'dry leaf of the *äsät* on the ground or on the plant'

see *enwa*, above; for *n:r*, see 8.33

arᵗwäʾ (Ed) 'forty, death commemoration on the fourtieth day of the decease of a person'

from **arbäʾ* >**arḇäʾ* >*arᵗwäʾ*; see *arba, arbät*

arwəʾat (Ed) 'four'

from **arbəʾat* (4.11); see *arba, arbät*

arwəʾatäňňä (Ed) 'fourth'

from *arwəʾat* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*

arwəʾattiyä (Ed) 'one-fourth, quarter'

from *arwəʾat* (see above) with the suffix *-(i)yä*

ärwad (Ed) 'evening meal, dinner'

represents *ärbat* (see above) with *b* >**b̲* >*w* (4.11) and *t:d* (7.14)

ärwadomä (Ed) 'time of evening meal'

from *ärwad* (see above) with the suffix *-omä (-ämʷä)*, expression of time

arwaňňä (Go) 'hare'

represents *arbaňňä* (see above) with *b* >**b̲* >*w* (4.11)

ärwäššä (M) 'be accustomed, be used to'

represents *roššä* (**rəwäššä*) with a prothetic *ä*

urawša (Z) 'pasture, plain, field, meadow'

arwätäňä (En) 'strong, powerful, vigorous'

from *arwa* (see above) with the suffix *-täňä*

äräwwäṭä (So) 'run'

represents *roṭä* (**räwwäṭä*) with a prothetic *ä*

äray (E.Gt) 'cows'

see *äre*

araya (So) 'example'

Amh. *araya*, from G. *ˀarˀaya*

arˀyä (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *ariyä* (So), *ənqəb ariyä* (Go. So) 'sediment after butter has been melted'

from *arra* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä*

iräyä (S) 'domestic pig'

G. *ḥarawya*, Te. *ḥaräwya*, Amh. *əriya*, Har. *ḥariyya*; also Cushitic: Ga. *eriya*, Af. *hereya*, Sa. *hara*

äräz (M.Go.So) 'the young (female) of a goat or sheep'

represents *räzz*, with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

ärazä (M.Go) 'be heavy'

represents *razä*, with a prothetic *ä* (1.61)

(t)äräzä (Z) 'be naked'

Har. *aräza* 'be naked due to poverty', G. *ˁaräzä* 'put on a dress', but also 'strip', Amh. *tarräzä* 'be naked'; a denominative with privative meaning from *əraz* 'toga' (see below)

arza (En), *arzä* (Ed) 'dish prepared from raw meat'

from Cushitic: Had. *arza*

eräz (Č.E.M) 'light' (adj.)

lit. 'it is not heavy'; see *razä*

ərraz (W.Z), *irāz* (S) 'toga'

G. *ˁaraz* 'cloth', Amh. *ariz, əriz* 'hide of animal serving to cover nakedness', Har. *irāz, ərāz* 'cloth, garment'. See also *(t)äräzä*

ərz (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.S) 'charm, amulet, *kind of necklace with charm placed inside it'

represents *hərz* (see below) with *h:zero* (1.51)

irāz (En.Gt) 'kind of spirit that possesses a person'

irāz (S), see *əraz*

orozu (Z) 'long whip of fiber'

äräzzäzä (M.So), *näzäzä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *näzzäzä* (E) 'dream' (v.)

ärzaz (So) 'dream' (n.)

is perhaps to be identified with *bəräzäzä* 'dream' (see below). If so, it could have arisen from the imperfect *yəbäräzəz* > **yəḇäräzər* > **yəräzəz* and it is from a form such as *yəräzəz* that the perfect *räzzäzä* was reconstructed. The vowel *ä* of M.So. *äräzzäzä* is prothetic

äräžənna (M) 'heaviness'

from *ärazä* 'be heavy' (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)nna*

äss (E), see *ass*

ass (En.Ed.Gt.S), *äss* (E), *əss* (M) 'interjection used to chase away a sheep'

Te. Tna. *ˁass* 'call for goats and sheep'; also Ar. *ˀas, ˀis*

asa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *asä* (Ed.W) 'fish'

G. Te. Tna. *ˁasa*, Amh. *asa*; also in Cushitic: Šinaša *aso*, Qem. *azā, asā*, Bil. *ˁaza*

ase (Č.E), *asǫ̈* (Č), *asay* (E.En.Gt), *ansay* (Gt) 'coward, fearful'

aso (Č), *asso* (E.Ms.Go) 'salt'

from *asäbo* (see below) >**asäḇo* > *asäwä* > *aso* (4.13)

aso gomarre (M) 'kind of berry'

is there any connection with *aso* 'salt'?

es *balä (E.M), *ēs barä* (En.Gt), *ess barä* (Č) 'be mad, be crazy, be very worried and excitable, be in a hurry to do something'

uss (S.W) 'mad, crazy'

see *(t)esäsä*

ə̃s (En) 'small, junior, few'

for *əns* (1.32); see *anäsä*, above

əss (M) 'interjection used to chase away a sheep'

see *ass*

əssä, in *əssä dōro* (S) 'mat used to eat upon'

see *dōrä*; see also *issadōrä*

uss (S.W) 'mad, crazy'

see *es *balä*

usa (En.Gt), *ussä* (Ed) 'bread made from *äsät*, stage of dough after the *yəra (irä) wəsa*'

represents *wəsa* (see below) with *wə>u* (4.51)

asseä (Go), *asseǫ̈* (M) 'mount (male on female), cover (cattle), have intercourse'

represents *asälä* (see below) with *-älä>eä* (8.63)

ə̃seˀed (En) 'wooden disk on which wood is cut'

see *ənseˀed*

ässäˀäm (Ed) 'brother'

see *äsäm* 8.25

əsäˀär-kä säw (Ed) 'beggar'

lit. 'man (*säw*) who asks (*əsäˀär-kä*)'; see *(tä)salä*; for *l:r*, see 8.25

äsũˀũr bīd (En) 'ceiling, roof'

see *sä̃ˀä̃rä, bīd*

asäbä (Č.En.Gt), *assäbä* (E.Ed.M), *esäbä* (W), *ēsäbä* (S), *essäbä* (Ms.Go), *issäbä* (So) 'think, be pensive'

asäbä (S) 'calculate'

assab (So) 'thought, opinion'

assab-ən sāno (Z) 'think, be pensive'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥāšaḇ* 'think'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ḥasäbä*, Te. *ḥasba*, Amh. *assäbä*, Gaf. *issäbä*, Arg. *hassäba*, Har. *ḥēsäba*; passed into Cushitic: Sid. *assabi*, Qab. *issābboˀ*, Bil. *hasab*. As for S. *assäbä* 'calculate' it is borrowed from Amh. *assäbä* 'calculate', denominative of *isab* 'count' (n.), from Ar. *ḥisāb*

asäbo (S.W), *assäbo* (So), *asobu* (Z), *asäwä* (Gt), *assäwä* (M), *aso* (Č), *asso* (E.Ms.Go) 'salt'

Amh. *ašäbo* 'fine salt, kind of spice', Har. *ässu* 'pepper prepared with other spices'; from Cushitic: Had. *asaboˀo*, Som. *osbo*, Af. *asbo*, Ga. *aššabō*

esäbä (W), *ēsäbä* (S), *essäbä* (Ms.Go) 'think, be pensive'

see *asäbä*

əsb (W) 'bribe, tip, gratuity'

see *əšba*

issäbä (So), see *asäbä*

äsbaňňä (Go) 'bribe, tip, gratuity'

from **äsba* (see *əšba*, below) with the suffix *-äňňä*

asäbärit (Ms.Go), *asäbärīt* (S) 'jar (or basket) used for butter'

əsečče (W), *isēčče* (S), *išīč* (Z) 'butter'

Har. *išīš*, Te. *ḥesas*; Cerulli 1936:237 considers this root a loanword from Cushitic: Wol. *wayssā*, Bad. *ayse*

əssičče addägä (Ms), *əssiččä addägä* (Go) 'make a bet by crossing one another's fingers'

lit. 'throw (*addägä*) *əssičče*'

ə̃sča (En) 'women'

see *išča, əšta*

isēčče (S), see *əsečče*

usača (En) 'day when the *äsät* is scraped and processed'

represents *wəsača* (see below) with *wə>u* (4.51)

isčä (S), *əščačo* (W) 'calves'

əščačo formed from *isčä* with reduplication of the last radical

asčōd, in *äˀəxä asčōd, äbihä asčōd* (Ed) 'food brought to the house of lamentation'

lit. 'drink (*asčōd*) of (*ä*) water (*əxä*) or mourning (*bihä*)'; see *säčä*

äsäd (En.Ed) 'banana-like fruit'

represents *äsät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

äsīd (En), *əsīd* (Ed) 'young grain'

represents *əset* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

əsād (En.Ed) 'fire'

represents *əsat* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

əsīd (Ed), see *äsīd*

issadōrä (Ed) 'mat of fiber and rope and used to eat upon, mat used to flatten the dough'

see also *əssä dōro*

asäfit (Go) 'kind of mushroom'

issägä (So) 'insert, introduce, put in, have intercourse' (euphemism)

äsähä (Ed) 'go away!'

from *säk'ä* (see below) ; for *k:h*, see 5.23

əsoh (Go) 'thorn'

represents **sok* (see *sox*) with prothetic *ə* and with *k>x>h* (5.23)

äsok (So), *isōk* (S), *əsok* (W) 'thorn'

represents **sok* (see *sox*) with a prothetic vowel

äsuku gəḇər (En), *äsuku färäz* (En.Gt) 'useless'

lit. 'a thing (*gəḇər*) or a horse (*färäz*) of standing (*äsuku*)', that is, it does not do anything else; from *(tä)šäkäḇä*; and see also *äsukəw*

əsok (W), see *äsok*

isōk (S), see *äsok*

əskə(č)č (Gur. x Z) 'interjection used to express a feeling of cold by contact with water'

see *(a)skäčä*, and *əkkəs*

isōkiččo (S) 'kind of tree'

askakä (Z) 'cackle'

see **kakä*

askʷal, in *yanqʷä askʷal* (Go) 'yolk'

lit. 'the yolk (*askʷal*) of the egg (*yanqʷä*, from *yä-anqʷä*)'; Amh. *askʷal*

əskəsa (Č.E), *əskəssa* (M.Go), *əskəska* (En.Ed.Gt) 'dance performed by boys and girls'

Amh. *əkəss, əskəsta*, Tna. *ʾəskəskəs bälä* 'perform the *əskəs*-dance'

əskəska (En.Ed.Gt) 'dance performed by boys and girls'

see *əskəsa*

askut (Ms) 'kind of grass'

äsukəw färäz (Gt) 'useless'

see *äsuku*

äskʼ (M) 'interjection used to chase away a calf'

from *säkʼä* 'flee, run away' (see below)

äsäxä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'go away!'

from *säkʼä* 'flee, run away' (see below)

əsox (Ms), *əsūx* (Z) 'thorn'

represents *sox* (see below) with a prothetic *ə* (1.63)

esäxʼarəb (Č.M), *esäxʼarb* (E) 'military rank'

lit. 'he does not flee (*esäxʼ*) the battle (*arəb, arb*)'

äsäl (M.Ms.Go), *asär* (Č.E.Gt) 'beer before being filtered, *dirty water, turbid water'

see also *ansär*

asälä (S.W), *assälä* (Ms.So), *asseä* (Go), *asseą̈* (M), *asärä* (Č.En.Gt), *azärä* (Č), *azzärä* (E) 'climb a tree or a mountain, mount (male on female), *have intercourse (euphemism)'

yazrəbʷäččä (E), *yazərpʷäčä* (Č), *yäsəbbʷäččä* (M) 'ladder'

Har. *asäla* 'climb'; is the root of *mäsäläl* 'ladder', Tna. *mäsaləl*

əslam (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W.Z), *əslām* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *äslam* (So) 'Muslim'

from Ar. *ʾislām*; also Amh. Arg. *əslam*, Te. Tna. *ʾəslam*

äsäm (En), *ässäʾäm* (Ed) 'brother'

composed of *äs(s)* and *äm*; *äs* is borrowed from Cushitic: Had. *wäso* 'son, boy', Kam. *osō*; for *äm* 'mother', see below. The composition means 'mother's child'; cp. Amh. *wändəmm* (for *wäld-əmm*) 'brother', lit. 'mother's child', Te. *wäd ʾəmm*, Af. *inā bäḷā*

asama (M.Ms.Go.So) 'domestic pig'

Amh. Arg. *asama*, Tna. *ḥasäma*, Te. *ḥasama*

ēsuma (Z) 'maternal uncle, relatives on the mother's side'

from Cushitic: Ga. *ēssuma*, Kam. Ṭem. *išima*, Had. *ēšimma*

äsämbät(ə)yä (En.Gt) 'items of food and drink each prepared by different people and brought on Sunday to church where it is shared by the faithful'

from *sämbät* (see below) with the morphemes *ä–(ə)yä*

asman, asmaňňä (So) 'bribe, recompense given to children when they render a service'

comes the closest to *äsbaňňä* (with alternance of labials) and to be identified with *əšba* (see below)

asmaňňä (So), see *asman*

asmara (So) 'season for agricultural activities, harvest'

see *azmara*, below. For So. *asmara* (with *s*), cp. Ga. *asmara*

essänä (Go.W), *issänä* (So) 'be covered (cattle), be

coupled, conceive (woman, cattle), *be in the first stage of pregnancy'

əsən (W), *isn* (S) 'tooth'

represents *s n* with a prothetic vowel *ə* (1.63)

issänä (So), see *essänä*

isn (S), see *əsən*

äsīnäčä (Gt) 'cup stand'

lit. 'wood (*äčä*) for the cup (*ä-sīn*)'

äsnäčuwä (Gt) 'wooden scraper used for rubbing teeth'

lit. 'wood (*äčuwä*, see *äčä*) for the teeth (*ä-sən*)'

äsnäčiyä (En.Gt), same meaning as above

äsarä aʾaxər (En.Gt), *äsarä ʾarkar* (Ed) 'plenty, as much as it pleases'

lit. 'the equivalent (*axər*) of that it pleased (*ä-sarä*)'

äsər (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *ässər* (Ed) 'root, secondary root of the *äsät*, bottom of a thing'

represents *sər* (see below) with a prothetic vowel *ä*

ässərä (Ed), *ʾisara* (En) 'the fleshy part of the *äsät* mixed with the root'

represents *qʼəsara* (see below) with *q>ʾ>zero* (1.53)

asär (Č.E.Gt) 'beer before being filtered, *dirty water, turbid water'

represents *äsäl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

asärä (Č.En.Gt) 'climb a tree or a mountain, mount (male on female)'

attessärä, in *waga attessärä-wä* (Ed) 'set a much higher price than the value of the object', lit. 'make the price climb upon it' (see *waga*)

represents *asälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

asärä (Č.En.Gt), *assärä* (Ed) 'carry a child on the back, *carry loads on the back or on the head or the shoulders'

represents *ezzälä* (see below) with *z:s* (13.7) *l:r* (8.25)

asər (Č.E.En.Gt), *assər* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z) 'ten'

asränä (Č), *asränna* (E), *asräňä* (En.Gt), *asräňňä* (Go.So), *assəräňä* (Z), *assəräňňä* (Ed.M.Ms.), *assəräňňe* (W), *assərätäňňä* (S) 'tenth'

asrat (Č.E.M.Go.So), *asrāt* (En.Ed.Gt) 'tithe'

Semitic: Ar. *ʿašar*, Heb. *ʿęśęr*; Ethiopic: G. *ʿaśʼər*, Te. *ʿassər*, Tna. *ʿassärte*, Gaf. *asrä*, Amh. Arg. *assər*, Har. *assir*

asər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms.W), *asr* (S), *assər* (M) 'time of the day about four o'clock in the afternoon, *afternoon prayer'

it so happens that 'four o'clock' is expressed in Ethiopic by 'ten' and one would be inclined to identify *asər* 'time of the day about four o'clock in the afternoon' with *asər* 'ten'. However, since the form for 'four o'clock in the afternoon, afternoon prayer' in Ed. Ms. S. W. is *asər* whereas 'ten' in these languages is *assər*, these forms are not to be identified. Instead, *asər, asr* of this entry is taken from Ar. *ʿaṣr* 'afternoon prayer' as is the case of Har. *asri* 'time of the prayer at four o'clock in the afternoon'

asre (S) 'name of the fifth month'

esara (Č.M), *esarä* (E) 'whiskers, hair of cheek, trees planted in a row in front of the wall'

represents *qʼəsara* (see below) with *qʼ>ʾ>zero* (1.53)

əsər bet (M) 'prison'

Amh. *əsər bet*, from the Semitic and Ethiopic root *ʾsr* 'tie, imprison'

asränä (Č), *asränna* (E) 'tenth'

from *asər* 'ten' (see above) with the suffix *-än(n)ä*

əsränä (Č), *əsränna* (E) 'prisoner, captive'

from *əsər (bet)* 'prison' with the suffix *-än(n)ä*; see *əsräňä*

asrančod (Ed) 'kind of tree'

asräňä (En.Gt), *asräňňä* (Go.So), *assəräňä* (Z), *assəräňňä* (Ed.M.Ms), *assəräňňe* (W) 'tenth'

from *asər* 'ten' (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-äň(ň)ä*

əsräňä (En.Gt), *əsräňňä* (Ed.Go), *əsränä* (Č), *əsränna* (E) 'prisoner, captive'

Amh. Har. *əsräňňa*, Arg. *həsräňňa*. Since the root for 'take prisoner', namely *assärä* (Semitic and Ethiopic *ʾsr*) does not exist in Gurage and in Harari, the noun for 'prisoner' is undoubtedly an Amharic loanword

asrat (Č.E.M.Go.So), *asrāt* (En.Ed.Gt) 'tithe'

Amh. *asrat*; from *asər* 'ten'; Ar. *ʿušr* 'tithe', Heb. *mă^caśer*; Tna. *ʿaššärä* 'collect tithe' is taken from Arabic

assərätäňňä (S) 'tenth'

from *assər* 'ten' (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-täňňä*

äsəssa (W) 'kind of tree'

asäsä (Z), *ansäsä* (S.W) 'sip milk with bread'

asäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *assäsä* (E.Ms), *ansäsä* (S.W.Z) 'sweep'

mānsis (S), *mənšäšä* (Z), *manšäša* (W) 'broom'

Tna. *ḥassäsä* 'rub, wipe off, sweep', Te. *ḥassa*, Amh. *assäsä*

(t)esäsä (W), *tēsäsä* (S), *tessäsä* (Ms.Go), *es *balä* (E.M), *ēs barä* (En.Gt), *ess barä* (Č), *hēss barä* (Ed) 'be mad, be crazy, be very worried and excited, be in a hurry to do something'

wəss (Ms), *uss* (S.W) 'mad, crazy'

Tna. *ʿasʿas bälä* 'get annoyed, get angry'

asäsəḫiyäd (En) 'whirlpool'

see *ansäsibat*

asäsyəbät (Gt) 'whirlpool'

see *ansäsibat*

asasiyod (Ed) 'hurricane, whirlwind'

äsät (Č.Gt), *ässät* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *äsäd* (En.Ed) 'banana-like plant'

Amh. *ənsät* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 90, and Leslau, *Africa* 39.281-290)

äsat (So) 'fire'

see *əsat*

äset (Gt), *äsit* (So) 'young grain'

see *əset*

ast (S.W) 'kind of tree'

Amh. *asta* (Strelcyn 1973: no. 27)

ast (Ed), *ãst* (En.Gt) 'female'

represents *ənəst* (see above) with *n* absorbed in the nasalized vowel (1.32)

ãst (Ed) 'five'

represents *aməst* (see above) with *m* absorbed in the nasalized vowel (1.31)

asta (Z) 'fireplace'

əsat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *äsat* (So), *əsāt*, *isāt* (Gt), *əsād* (En.Ed) 'fire, *third day of the *mäsqäl*-feast'

yəsate (Č.E), *yəsatät* (M), *ʾəʾəsāte* (Gt), *ʾəʾəsādi* (En. Ed) 'section of the house near the fireplace'

Semitic: Heb. *ʾeš*, Akk. *išātu*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ʾəsat*, Amh. *əsat*, Gaf. *əsatä*, Arg. *əsad*

əset (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W.Z), *əsēt* (S), *äset* (Gt), *äsit* (So), *əšet* (E), *äšit* (So), *əsīd* (Ed), *äsīd* (En) 'young grain'

G. *śäwit*, Tna. *šäwwit*, *säwwit*, Te. *šäwit*, Amh. Gaf. *əšät*, Arg. *əšed*, Har. *ašīta*, *asīta*; Ga. has the Har. form *ašēta*

astädadari (So) 'manager'

from Amh. *astädadari*, *astä*-stem from *addärä* 'spend the night, stay'

astara (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *astarä* (Ed), *astāra* (S), *ästara* (En) 'kind of *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *astara*

astərä (M) 'game played by girls during the month of January (they go around asking for money and food which they eat together)'

astäway (So) 'wise'

from Amh. *astäway*, active participle of *astäwalä* 'pay attention'

astäyayät (So) 'opinion'

from Amh. *astäyayät*, reduplicative *astä*-stem of *ayyä* 'see'

äsäw ēn (Ed) 'kind of disease caused by the evil eye'

lit. 'the (evil) eye (*ēn*) of a person (*ä-säw*)'

asäwä (Gt), *assäwä* (M) 'salt'

represents *asäbo* (see above) with *b* > **ḫ* > *w* (4.11)

asawä aňňe (W), *asāwa bālä* (S) 'converse, chat'

asawätäňňe (W), *asāwätäňňä* (S) 'one who converses'

Har. *ḥāsāwa* 'conversation', Gaf. *əsawwä*, *(tä)sawwä* 'play, converse' belong here rather than to be interpreted as coming from *(ə)sawwä* from a root *ṣwy* as suggested in Leslau 1956:233; from Cushitic: Ga. *hasaw*, Som. *hāsāwu*, Kam. Ṭem. *hasawweʾ*

aswaččat (S) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl'

represents a metathesis in relation to *(a)wsaččä* 'set a trap'

asāwätäňňä (S), *asawätäňňe* (W) 'one who converses'

from *asawä* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä*

asay (E.En.Gt) 'coward, fearful'

see *ase*

asiyya (Z) 'lizard'

Har. *ašḥiy(y)a*

äṣawat (So) 'plants'

from Amh. *əṣäwat* 'flora', from G. *ʿəḏäwat*, pl. of *ʿəḏ* 'tree'

äš, äša, äšo, see *aššu*

äša (Gt) 'interjection used to stop a donkey'

äššu (M.Ms.Go.So), see *aššu*

****aš***, in *ašqar* (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *ašqe* (M) 'something'

ašqar qäri qar (Č) 'a bit, a little bit'

aššät (M) 'somewhere'

ašqe tašqe (M) 'pieces (of meat) of little value'

from *at-š* 'one indeed' (Rundgren 1955:75); see *qar, qe*

aš (Ms.Go.S), *aši* (W), *aša* (En), *ašä* (Ed) 'you' (fem. sg.)

represents the 'support' *a-* (see *axä*) with the possessive suffix pronouns; see *ax'*

aššu (Č.E.En.Ed.S), *aš* (Gt), *əšš* (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *äš* (Gt), *äša* (Č.E.M), *əša, äšo, əšu* (Go), *wäšš* (S), *wəšš* (Go.Ms) 'interjection used to chase away a child, a cow, a donkey, sheep, chicken or birds' (for details, see dictionaries)

Har. *əš, iš* 'interjection used to chase away a hen', Amh. *əšš*. See also *ašt*

ašä (Č.En.Gt), *aššä* (Ed) 'see, look'

atyäšä (Č), *atēšä* (Gt), *atēššä* (Ed) 'guide, lead'

represents *ažä* (see below) with *ž:š* (13.8)

ašä (Ed), *aša* (En) 'you' (fem. sg.)

see *aš*

****ašä***, in *atyäšä-* (Č) 'need, yearn, long for, be desirous for food'

on the basis of *atyäšä-* the root is *ašä*, related to G. *ḫaśäśä* 'search, look for'. It is also possible that the root is *šä* 'look for, search' (see below), but in this case *atyäšä-* would have to go back to *ašä*, that is, the *a*-stem of *šä* and not directly to *šä*

aše (S) 'do, act, make'

Har. *äša* 'make, act'; probably borrowed from Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *asséʾ*, Qab. *assi-yoʾ*, Sa. *is, iš* (so also Cerulli 1936:237) rather than to be compared with Semitic: Heb. *ʿåśå(h)* 'make' as suggested by Littmann, *ZDMG* 75, p. 24 and accepted by Leslau 1937:554. Even if the root were common to Semitic and Cushitic (as suggested by Cohen 1947: no. 49) Har. *äša* and S. *aše* is probably borrowed from Cushitic

aši (W) 'you' (fem. sg.)

see *aš*

aššu (Č.En), *äššu* (M.Ms.Go.So), *aššu affu* (Č.E.En.Ed. Gt.M.W), *aššu uff* (S), *affu aššu* (E.En), *haššu, haššu haffu* (Ed) 'interjection expressing joy over the misfortunes of another, *bravo!'

Semitic: Akk. *ḫašāšu* 'rejoice'; Ethiopic: G. *(tä)ḥaśäyä*, Tna. *ʾəssäy* 'bravo!', Amh. *əssäy, aššo*; also in Cushitic: Had. *haššu*, Kam. *aššu*

eš (E) 'no!'

from *e-š*

ẽšä (Ed) 'women'

see *əšta*

əššī, əša, əšu, əšš, see *aššu*

əš (Č), *əšš* (E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go.So.S.W) 'hush!'

əššä (W) 'interjection one uses to keep the donkey quiet while loading'

onomatopoetic: Tna. *ʾəš bälä* 'be quiet', Amh. *əšš* 'silence!', Te. *həss;* G. *ḫaśʿa* 'be quiet'; also in Cushitic: Ga. Som. *us*

əšä (W), *išä* (S) 'she'

represents *kiya, k'a* (see below) becoming *əšä, išä* by palatalization with a prothetic vowel

əše (Č.En.Gt), *əšše* (E) 'isn't it?'

the final *-e* of *əše* is perhaps to be identified with *e* of *eš* (from *e-š*) 'not'

əššī, əššiʾe (M) 'other, another, different, various' (see *ʾe*)

əššiyät (M) 'somewhere else'

išä (S) 'she'

see *əšä*

iša (Ms.S) 'evening prayer'

see *iša*ˀ

oša (Č) 'careless, indifferent, bad housewife'

represents *awža* (see below) with *aw*>*o* and *ž*:*š* (13.8)

oša (Č.En.Gt), *ošša* (E.M), *ošä* (Ed) 'group of people connected by the same idea or by blood, *group of people giving help to someone'

from Cushitic: Had. *hošša*, Kam. *hošša-ta*

əššiˀe (M) 'other, another, different, various'

from *əššiˀe*, lit. 'another thing'

išaˀ (W), *iša* (Ms.S), *yäša* (S) 'evening prayer'

from Ar. *ʿišāˀ*

äšba (Ms), *əšba* (Č), *əšbä* (S), *äšəḇa* (Gt), *əššəba* (E.M), *ənšəḇa* (Gt), *yəšba* (Č), *yəššəba* (E), *äšuwa* (En.Gt), *əsb* (W), *äsbaňňä* (Go), *asman*, *asmaňňä* (So) 'bribe, tip, gratuity, *recompense given to children when they render a service'

G. *ʿasəb* 'price, salary, reward', Tna. *ʿasbi*, Amh. *asəb*; passed into Cushitic: Sa. *ʿasbe*

ašobrāru (Z) 'spider'

äšäččä gōnčä (Ed) 'brave, courageous'

lit. 'the hyena (*gōnčä*) of the open field (*ä-šäččä*)'

išič (Z) 'butter'

see *əsəčče*

išča (Gt) 'women'

see *əsča*, *əšta*

əščačo (W) 'calves'

pl. of *əščа* (see *isčä*) with reduplication of the last radical

əšēd (En) 'spider'

represent **šēd* (see *šet*) with a prothetic *ə* (1.62)

äšiday (Ed) 'her'

from *šida* (see below) with the morphemes *ä*---*i* (-*ai* becoming -*ay*; see 1.44)

aššagd (So) 'kind of *äsät*'

represents *ašaqəṭ* (see below) with *q*-*ṭ*>*g*-*d* (17.9)

aššagt (Ms) 'kind of *äsät*'

represents *ašaqəṭ* (see below) with *q*-*ṭ*>*g*-*t* (17.9)

əšəkk epä (En) 'incite a dog against someone'

aškär (S.W.Z), *aškər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So) 'servant'

Amh. Arg. *aškär* 'servant', Tna. *ḥaškär* 'servant, soldier', Te. *ʿaškär*, *ʿaskär*. This root with the meaning of 'soldier' is undoubtedly borrowed from Ar. *ʿaskar* 'soldier'. For a possible connection between the Ethiopian root in the meaning of 'servant' and Heb. *śkr* 'hire', Ar. *šakar* 'reward', see Cohen 1939:30

äšäxərwäd (En) 'potter (woman)'

from *šäxra* 'clay' (see below) with the morphemes *ä*---*wäd* (feminine)

äšäxriyä (En) 'potter (man)'

from *šäxra* 'clay' (see below) with the morphemes *ä*---*(ə)yä* (masculine)

äšām (Gt), *äšāṃ* (En), *äšam* (Č), *äššam* (Ed.M.Ms.Go), *äššam* (E), *aššam* (So) 'form of greeting to welcome someone returning from a trip or of encouragement to someone who is working, welcome home!'

from Cushitic: Kam. Sid. *aššam*, Ga. *aššām*, *ašāmi*

ašämbäräro (Go) 'kind of tree'

äšumaǧiyä (En) 'grain or bread piled up to be sold later'

from *(a)šämädä*, with palatalization of *d* and with the morphemes *ä*---*(i)yä*

ašmur (So) 'veiled insult'

Amh. *ašmur*

ašän kətab (W) 'kind of necklace'

Amh. *ašän kətab* 'charm, talisman'; from *ašän* 'kind of ant' (the talisman having pieces with small writing) and *kətab* from Ar. *kitāb* 'book'

ašäna, ***ašəna*** (Go), see *ašna*

aššan (W) 'kind of tree'

from Cushitic: Kam. *aššanna*

ašən (Z), *ašna* (S) 'leather sandal'

Semitic: Heb. *sĕˀōn* 'shoe', Akk. *šēnu*; Ethiopic: G. *śaˀəňi*, Te. *ˀasˀən*, Tna. *saˀni*, Har. *ašīn*; passed into Cushitic: Had. *ašəna* 'sandal'

ašna (S), see *ašən*

ašna (Ms), *ašəna*, *ašäna* (Go), *ašəna* (W) 'beam placed at right angles against the oblique beam of the roof, *vertical planks used for the partition'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *ašəna*

ašnago (W) 'kind of *äsät*'

ūšəňä (En), *ušəňňä* (Ed) 'lizard'

to be identified with *ənšəlalit* (see above) with *l*:*n(ň)* without reduplication of *l* and without suffix -*t*

ašqe (M) 'something'

ašqe tašqe (M) 'pieces (of meat) without value'

from *aš*-*qe*

ašqar (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'something'

ašqar qäri qar (Č) 'a little bit, few'

from *aš*, *qar*; see *qäri*

ašaqəṭ (En.Gt), *aššaqṭ* (S), *aššagt* (Ms), *aššagd* (So), *atšaqətyä* (E) 'kind of *äsät*'

äfuga ašaqəṭ (En) 'kind of *äsät*', lit. the '*ašaqəṭ* of the Fuga' (see *fuga*)

äšəra fərəyä (En), *äšəra fre* (Ed), *äšəra qʼinqʼä* (Gt) 'kind of *äsät*'

lit. 'the fruit (*fərəyä*, *fre*, *qʼinqʼä*) of the *šəra*'

äšəra wärq (Gt) 'kind of *äsät*'

lit. 'gold (*wärq*) of the *šəra*'

ašära (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S), *ašärä* (Ed.W), *ašara* (So) 'peel of coffee beans, *coffee grounds'

Semitic: Ar. *ḥašr*, *ḥušur* 'husk'; Ethiopic: G. *ḥaśär*, Te. *ḥašär*, Tna. *ḥasär*, Amh. *asär* 'dregs, husk', Har. *ḥašär*; passed into Cushitic;: Kam. Qab. Dar. *ašara*

ašaro (Go.So.Z) 'roasted barley for the preparation of beer'

Amh. *ašaro*, Tna. *ḥašoro*, *ḥənšəro*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *ašāru-ta*, Sid. *ašāro*

ašər geta (Ms), *ašər gʼeta* (Go), *ašīr gēta* (S) 'Muslim religious teacher and authority'

Har. *ašīr* 'explanation and translation of Muslim religious texts', from Ar. *ʿašr* 'the verses of the Koran' extended to the interpretation of the Koran; *ašər (ašir) geta* would then mean 'the one who knows (or the master *geta*) of the interpretation of the Koran (*ašər*)'

ašūra (S.W), *ašūra māwlid* (S) 'Muslim festival'

from Ar. *ʿašūra* 'the first day of the month Muharram'; also in Har. *ašūra*

əšəršər (En) 'young of an animal'

see *ənšəršər*

äšäšä (Č), *äšäššä* (E.M.Go.So), *äšeššä* (Ms.Go), *ūšäšä* (En.Ed), *əšäšä* (Gt), *šeššä* (Ms), *anšī* (Z), *anše* (W), *ōnše* (S), *ənšaše* (W), *ūnšaše* (S) 'rub, massage, make dough for the bread of the *äsät*, *stroke, caress, peel off by rubbing, powder by rubbing'

ašašat (Č), *ašašāt* (Gt), *ašaššat* (E.M), *ašašād* (En) 'thin and flat kind of bread'

a reduplicative stem of **ašä* from the root *ḥsy* related to *ḥss* in Semitic: Ar. *ḥassasa* 'caress, stroke'; Ethiopic: G. *ḥasäyä* 'rub', Tna. *ḥasäsä*, *ḥasäyä*, *ḥasḥasä* 'wipe, rub', Te. *ḥasa*, *ḥaša*, *ḥasḥasa*, Arg. *haššа*, Amh. *aššä* 'rub', *assäsä* 'rub off', Har. *ḥāsäsa* 'caress, stroke', *ḥaša* 'rub something between two objects'; perhaps common with Cushitic: Bil. *hashas*, Sa. *haš*, *hasas yä*

ašašād (En) 'thin and flat kind of bread'

from *äšäšä* (see above) with the suffix -*d*; see also *ašašat*, below; for final -*d*, see 7.14

ašašat (Č), *ašašāt* (Gt), *ašaššat* (E.M) 'thin and flat kind of bread'

from *äšäšä* (see above) with the suffix -*t*; see also *ašašad*

äšit (So) 'young grain'

see *əšet*, *əšet*

aššät (M) 'somewhere'

from **aš* and the directional -*ät*

ašt (S.W), *äšt* (Ms.Go) 'interjection used to chase away a calf or a cow'

to be identified with *aššə* (see above) with the suffix -*t*

əšat (Ms) 'beehive'

see *šəwat*

əšet (Ms), *əšēt* (Gt.S) 'spider'

represents *šet*, with a prothetic *ə* (1.62)

əšet (E) 'young grain'

see *äšit, əset*

əšta (Č.E.Gt), *əšətta* (M), *ənšətta* (Ms.Go.So), *ənšət-tatä* (Go.So), *ə̄sča* (En), *išča* (Gt), *ē̃šä* (Ed) 'women'

Semitic: Ar. *ʾuṉtā* 'woman', Heb. *ʾiššå*; Ethiopic: G. *ʾanəst*, Te. *ʾəssit* (for *ʿənsit*, pl. *ʾanəs*), Tna. *ʾanəstäyti*, Amh. *ənəst, anəst*. See also *ənəst*, above

ō̃št (S) 'two'

to be identified with *kʷett* 'two' (see below) with palatalization of *k*>*š* (9.33). See p. 728.

ušt (Ed) 'waist'

ō̃štəläňňä (S) 'second, second steeping of coffee'

from *ō̃št* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-läňňä*

ō̃štəm (S) 'both'

from *ō̃št* (see above) and the enclitic *-m*

ašṭaṭərrä (W) 'kind of tree'

ašawa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.So.S.W), *ašawä* (Ed), *ašäwa* (Ms. Go) 'sand'

Tna. *ḥašäwa*, Amh. Arg. *ašäwa*; also in Cushitic: Be. *hāš*

ə̄šuwa (En.Gt) 'bribe, tip, gratuity'

represents *əšba* (see above) with *b*>**ḇ*>*w* (4.11)

əššiyät (M) 'somewhere else'

from *əšši* 'another' (see above) with the directional morpheme *-ät*

-ät, yä---ät (M), *tä---ät* (W) 'into, to, the place of'

e.g. *əššiyät* (M) 'somewhere else', lit. 'toward (*-ät*) another (place)'; *yäčbanät* (M.Go) 'section of the house from the central pillar to the fireplace' (from *yä-äčban-ät*)

ät, in *bäʾät agad* (En) 'in which direction?'

see *et* 'which?', *agad*. See also *ätäda, äʾätäxä, ätäxä*

ṇta (M) 'rude, ill-mannered, badly educated'

see *ayäta*

äti (En.Ed) 'where?'

see *ete*

at (Č.En), *ā̃t* (Gt), *att* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'one'

attə (En.Ed) 'again, also, too'

attə (M), *attä* (Ms) 'either, either of'

attə-we (M) 'every'

attu-we (M), *attu-dä* (Ed) 'the one'

attu (M) 'perhaps, possibly, probably'

atte (Ms) 'somewhere'

atti---zani (So) 'the one . . . the other'

atänä (Č), *atäňä* (En) 'first'

attəläňňä (So) 'first'

see *hadd, attəm, attat(t)*

atä (S.W.Z) 'you' (sg. masc.)

Semitic: Ar. *ʾanta*, Heb. *ʾattå* (from *an-tå*); Ethiopic: G. *ʾantä*, Te. *ʾənta*, Tna. *ʾantä* 'o you!', Amh. *antä* 'you', Gaf. *ant, antä*; formed with a 'support' *an-, a-* (in S.W.Z, possibly from an original *an-*) with the suffix *-ta, -tä*. For the other persons, see *axä, ahä, dähä*

et (W), *ē̃t* (S) 'place'

see *eʿät*

et (M), *että* (Go), *etti* (Ms), *että-we* (M), *etäta* (Č), *ettota* (E), *ätädä* (En), *etädä* (Ed), *ayte* (Z), *aytay* (S), *aytäta* (Gt), *yitta* (So) 'which?'

ät, in *bäʾät agad* (En) 'in which place?'

ätäxä (En), *etähä, aytähä* (Ed) 'how?', what!'

Semitic: Ar. *ʾayy* 'which?'; Ethiopic: G. *ʾay*, Te. *ʾayi*, Tna. *ʾayyänay*, Har. *āy*. This element is augmented by *-t* in Gurage. See also *ayku*

ete (Č), *että* (M), *ette* (E.Ms.Go), *äti* (En.Ed), *ayte* (Gt), *ayti* (Ed), *yitti* (So) 'where?'

tete (Č), *tette* (E), *täte* (Gt), *täʾäti* (En.Ed), *bettä* (M), *bette* (Ms.Go), *bitti* (So) 'whence?', lit. 'from where?'

ätənyä (En), *eteniyä, etäniyä* (Č), *etennəyä* (E), *ettännəyä* (M), *aytenyä* (Gt), *tettät* (Go) 'in which direction?, toward where?'

Semitic: Heb. *ʾayye* 'where?'; augmented by *-t* in G. *ʾayte*, Te. *ʾəttäya, ʾatäy*, Tna. *ʾayti*, Amh. *yät*, Arg. *yed*. See also *e*

ə̄t (Z), *ätit* (So) 'sister'

Semitic: Heb. *ʾåḥōṯ*, Ar. *ʾuḫt*; Ethiopic: G. *ʾəḫət*, Te. *ḥət*, Tna. *ḥawti*, Amh. *ət, əhət*, Arg. *əhəd*, Har. *əḥit* 'younger sister'. See also *ätäm, ətiyye, ə̄n*, and possibly *ätabuyyä*

it (Z) 'she'

comes the closest to G. *yəʾəti* 'she' with *yə*>*i*; see *kiya*

ite (Ms.Go.So), *ītē* (Ed), *yite* (M), *ətēd* (En), *ĩtēd* (Ed), *itəkko* (S), *ətet* (Č.E), *ətēt* (Gt), *itot* (Ms), *yətet* (Č.E.M) 'king's wife, lady, *respectable old lady'

Te. *ʾətəye* 'princess, noble-woman', Tna. *ʾətiyä*, Amh. *əte, yətot* 'respectable old lady', *ətege* 'sovereign's consort' (from *ʾəte-ge*; Baeteman 1929:659 derives *ətege* from *ʾəgzəʾtä-ge* 'the mistress of the land'); also in Cushitic: Had. *ĩte*; Bil. *itiyē* is probably a Tigre loanword. See also *itet*

ito (W), *īto* (S) 'cloth belt, girdle'

from Cushitic: Al. *ĩtu-ta*, Sid. *hīto*

ottä (Ed), *ota* (En) 'main root of the *äsät*, lower part of the trunk of the *äsät*'

represents *äkutta* (see above)>*ähutta*>*äwətta*>*otta*

ṇta wäṭṭa (M) 'hunt'

lit. 'go out hunting'; see *očča, wäṭṭa*

ūt (S.W), *ūta* (Z) 'shout, shouting for help, noise arising mainly from shouting'

from *u *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-t, -ta*

ūtta (Z) 'the daughter of the mistress of the house'

ute, in *maryamute* (Go) 'kind of bird'

lit. 'the thread of Mary'; see *ute*, below

ute (S) 'thread, warp'

from **wəte*, with *wə*>*u* (4.51); see *wəteyä*

attəʾe (Go) 'something'

from *at(t)-ʾe*, lit. 'one thing, a thing'

ataʾaxər (En.Gt), *attaʾaxər* (Ed) 'a certain quantity'

ataʾaxre (Gt), *ataʾax(ə)ri* (En) 'to a certain age, at a certain size or stage, up to a certain point'

from *at-axər*, lit. 'it equals one'; *ataʾaxre* is composed of *at-axər-e* (directional)

ätäʾäm (Ed) 'sister'

see *ätämʷ*

ateʾenäwačä (En) 'close relatives'

a noun derived from *atqäräbä* (see *qäräbä*) with *q*:>(14.1), *n*:*r* (8.43) and *b*>**ḇ*>*w* (4.11) with the suffix *-(a)čä*. See also *atqʿänäwačä*

āteʾennäwād dōbä (Ed) 'close relatives'

see *ateʾenäwačä*, above; in *āteʾennäwād* the suffix is *-ād* (for *-āt*); see *dōbä*

attaʾar (Ed) 'nothing at all' (with a negative verb)

from *att-ʾar*, lit. 'one thing'

attaʾarkar (Ed) 'a certain quantity'

see *att, aʾar*

ətaʾat (Ed) 'crack in the ground after the rainy season, split in the wood caused by cold or wind'

see *əntäʾat*, and p. 728

ätabo (Go) 'paternal uncle'

see *ätabuyyä*

atebä (Č.E) 'finger'

represents *aṭebät* (see below) with alternance *t*:*ṭ* (15.2)

utb (S) 'navel'

Tna. *ʾətəbti* 'navel, umbilical cord', Te. *ʾətəb*, Amh. *ətəbt*; probably from Cushitic: Bil. *atebā*, Sa. Af. *handub*. See also Cohen 1947: no. 321

atebät (Č.E.M) 'finger'

represents *aṭebät* (see below) with alternance *t*:*ṭ* (15.2)

ätabuyyä (Go), *ätabuyyä* (So), *ätabo* (Go), *ätawəyyä* (M) 'paternal aunt'

seems to be composed of *ät* 'sister' (see *ə̄t*) and *ab* 'father' and would mean literally 'father's sister'

attəččе (Ed) 'somewhere'

composed perhaps of *at(t)* 'one' and *-əččе, -ačče* (see above), *ačče* going back to *atše* 'somewhere' (from *at-š-e*) becoming **atče*>*ačče*

ätäda (En), *etädä* (Ed) 'which?'

from *ät(et)* 'which?' (see *et*) followed by *-äda, -ädä* (suffix pronoun of 3rd masc. sg.)

attudä (Ed) 'the one'

from *att* (see above) and *-dä*; see *ätäda*

ətēd (En), *ĩtēd* (Ed) 'lady, king's wife'

for **ətēt, ĩtēt* (7.14); see *ite*

attaf (M), *atãf* (Č), *attãf* (E), *atãfʷ* (En), *ātãfʷ* (Gt), *attãfʷ* (Ed), *addaf* (W) 'mouthful'

from *at* (*ad*) 'one' and *af* 'mouth'

əttəff *balä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ətəff barä* (En), *ətuff barä* (Ed), *itəff barä* (Gt) 'spit'

ət̄təff (Č.M.Ms.Go), *yəttəff* (E), *ətuff* (Ed), *itf* (En), *itəff* (Gt) 'may it not happen to you!'

itf təräf (En), *itəff təräf* (Gt), *əttəff təräf* (Č.E.M) 'remain saved!'

see *täfa* 'spit'

itäfʷäbbʷä (Ms.Go) 'mat used to flatten the dough'

lit. 'that with which one flattens'; see *täfa* I

itäfʷäkʷä (En.Gt), same meaning as above

atfännarb (M) 'military rank'

lit. 'don't fear (*atfänna*) the battle (*arb*)!'; see *färe, arb*

atfəre (En), *atfre* (Ed) 'courage!'

lit. 'don't fear!'; see *färe*

atägä (Č.En.Gt), *attägä* (Ed) 'throw away, fell, abandon, give up, leave'

atēt̄ägä (En.Gt), *atēttägä* (Ed) 'rescue by chasing away the assailant'

əttagä (Ed) 'extra amount given by seller to buyer'

represents *adägä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2)

attəgänna (Ms) 'courage!'

lit. 'don't fear!'; see *g'änna*

attəgoy, attə goy (So) 'together, once'

from *at(t) goy*, lit. 'one time'

ətag'ä (Gt) 'extra amount given by seller to buyer for making the purchase'

from *atägä, adägä*

etähä (Ed) 'how?, what!'

from *et(ä) -hä*, lit. 'like (*-hä*) which (*et*)?'

atahəlt (Ms.W) 'eucalyptus, garden'

represents *atakəlt* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23)

atähari (S.Ms), *atahari* (Ed) 'naughty (child)'

active participle of *(a)täkkärä* (see below) with *k>h* (5.23)

attahər (Ms) 'a certain quantity'

from *at-ahər*, lit. 'it equals one'; see *ʾkl*

itəkko (S) 'lady'

from *ite* (see above) with the suffix *-kko*

atakəlt (Go.So.W), *atākəlt* (Ed.S), *ataxəlt* (M), *atahəlt* (Ms.W), *atankərt* (Č.E.Gt), *atākərt* (En) 'eucalyptus, *garden, vegetables'

Tna. *ʾatak̲əlti* 'garden', Amh. *atakəlt* 'garden, vegetables', an internal plural of *täkl*, from *tkl* 'plant' (see *täkkälä*); passed into Cushitic: Qab. Tem. *atākəlta*, Kam. *akakəlta*, Ga. *atakili*

atäkänä (Ed), *atäkkäno* (S) 'kind of dish made of *awəʾīd*-juice, cheese and butter'

from Cushitic: Kam. *atakānawa*

atkari (Go.So), *atäkar* (So) 'naughty (child)'

see *(a)täkkärä*

atäkərt (En) 'eucalyptus'

represent *atakəlt* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

attəkta (Go) 'courage!'

lit. 'don't fear!'; see *käta*

ätäxä (En) 'how?, what!'

lit. 'like (*xä*) which (*ät*)?'

attaxi (M) 'a certain quantity'

from *at(t) axi*, lit. 'it equals one'

ataxəlt (M) 'eucalyptus'

represents *atakəlt* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22)

ataxari (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *atäxari* (Ms), *atäxar* (So) 'naughty (child)'

see *(a)täkkärä*; for *k:x*, see 5.22

ataxər (Č), *attaxər* (E) 'a certain quantity'

ataxre (Č) 'at a certain stage, to a certain point, to a certain size or age, at some distance'

ataxər äga, ataxräga (Č) 'a certain time, some time'

from *at-axər*, lit. 'it equals one, approximately one'; *ataxre* is composed of *at-axər-e* (directional); see *äga*

attaxiyät (M) 'at a certain stage, up to a certain point, to a certain age, to a certain size'

from *at(t)-axi-(y)ät* (directional)

ettəx'ta (M), *etäx'ta* (Č) 'which?' (fem.)

from *et* 'which?' (see above) with the suffix pronoun of the 3rd fem. sg.

atäla (Č.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.Z), *atälä* (Ed.W), *atära* (E.Gt) 'lees of beer, scum of beer, coffee grounds'

Semitic: Ar. *ḥuṯāla* 'dregs, lees'; Ethiopic: Tna. *ḥatäla*, Te. *ʾatäl, ḥatäla, ḥaläta* (with metathesis), Amh. Har. *atäla*; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *atalā*, Kam. Qab. *atala*

attəlännä (So) 'first'

from *at(t)* 'one' with the ordinal suffix *-läňňä*

attəlaq (So) 'don't grow!' (curse)

see *laqä*

ätämʷ (Č.Gt), *ätäm* (En), *ättämʷ* (E.M), *ättäm* (Go. Ms), *ätäʾäm* (Ed) 'sister'

one recognizes the element *ät* 'sister' (see *ə̄t*); as for *-äm, -ämʷ* it is probably due to analogy with *äsäm* 'brother'. For an analogical formation of 'brother, sister', cp. Z. *ə̄n* 'brother', *ə̄t* 'sister' (whatever the origin of *ə̄n* may be)

atämä (Č.En.Gt.S.W.Z), *attämä* (E.Ed.M.Go.So), *ettämä* (Ms) 'seal' (v.)

Semitic: Ar. *ḫatama*, Heb. *ḥåṯam*; Ethiopic: G. *ḫatämä*, Tna. *ḥatämä*, Te. *ḥatma*, Amh. *attämä*, Arg. *hattäma*

atamo (E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *atāmo* (S) 'small drum'

Amh. *atamo*; also in Cushitic: Qem. *atamō*, Qab. Al. *atāmbú-ta*

attəm (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'any, anything, anyone, whoever, *again, too, also'; with a negative verb 'nothing, none, nobody'

attəmä- (Ms) 'either'

attəm- (E), *attəmä-* (En) 'neither' (with a negative verb)

attəme (E) 'anywhere'

from *att* and the enclitic *-m*; *attəme* from *att-m-e* (directional). See also *battəm, battəməy, attəmmät*

atum (S.W), *atummu* (Z) 'you' (pl. com.)

Semitic: Ar. *ʾantum*, Heb. *ʾattem* (from *ʾantem*); Ethiopic: G. *ʾantəmu*, Te. *ʾəntum*, Tna. *ʾantum* 'o you!', Gaf. *ənnantum* (from *ənnä-antum*). See *atä* and Leslau 1956:54

ettämä (Ms), see *atämä*

attəmmät (M) 'nowhere' (with negative verb)

from *attəm-ät* (directional)

atänä (Č) 'first'

from *at* 'one' (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-änä*

atən, in *we atən* (En) 'perhaps'

from *at-(ə)n*. See also *atənš*

atankərt (Č.E.Gt) 'eucalyptus'

represents *atakərt* (see above) with nasalization of *k*

attənqar (E) 'nothing' (with negative verb)

from *attəmqar*, *mq>nq* (17.2); see *attəm, qar*

atənš, we atənš (En) 'perhaps'

from *at-(ə)n-š*. See also *atən*

ätənəyä (En), *eteniyä, etäniyä* (Č), *etennəyä* (E), *ettännəyä* (M) 'toward where?, *in which direction?'

from *äti* 'where?' (see *ete*) with the directional morpheme *-nəyä*

atäňä (En) 'first'

from *at* 'one' (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-(ä)ňä*

atqambʷəyä (M), *atqambʷəyät* (Č.E), *atqrāpʷād* (En) 'a game in which a boy riding on another bounces the ball with a stick and catches it; if he fails to catch it he dismounts and serves as a horse'

formed from *atqənäbba* (see *qənäbba*, below) with the suffix *-əyä, -əyät, -ād*; note *nb>mb* (17.2)

attəqar (Č.E.Gt) 'nothing' (with a negative verb)

from *att-qar*, lit. 'one thing'

atqrāpʷād (En), see *atqambʷəyä*

from *at-qənäbba* with *n:r* (8.33), *b:p* (13.1)

atqʷašad (En) 'roasted peas or beans eaten with bread'

from *at-qʷaššä* (see below) with the suffix *-d* (7.14)

atqʷaššat (Go) 'roasted peas or beans eaten with bread'

from *at-qʷaššä* (see below) with the suffix *-t*; see also *atqʷašad*

attəqay (So) 'something'

from *att-qay*, lit. 'one thing, a thing'

atq'änäwačä (Č.Gt), *atq'ännäwaččä* (E) 'close relatives'

derived from *at-qäräbä* (see *qäräbä*) with *n:r* (8.43), *b>*b̲>w* (4.11), and with the suffix *-ač(č)ä*. See also *ateʾenäwačä*

atq'ärräwä (M) 'close relatives'

derived from *at-q'äräbä* (see *qäräbä*) with *b>*b̲>w* (4.11)

atär (S), *atärä* (Č.E.En.M.Ms.Go.So), *antärä* (Z) 'bean, pea'

Tna. *ʿatär* 'chickpea', Te. *ʿatär* 'pea', Amh. Arg. Har. *atär*, Gaf. *atärä*; perhaps from Arabic (Aden) *ʿatär*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *ātara*, Kam. Ṭem. *atara*. See Conti Rossini 1912:174, under *azar*

atärä (Č.Gt) 'spend the night'

atyätärä (Č), ***atētärä*** (Gt) 'support one's family'

ātärä (Gt) 'leftovers from the evening meal', lit. 'that which spent the night'

ātärä äsər xärä (Gt) 'be stubborn', lit. 'be (*xärä*) a root (*äsər*) that spent the night (*ātärä*)'

represents *addärä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2)

(t)attärä (Ed) 'dress, wear clothes'

represents *kädänä* (see below) with *k>*h>zero* (5.24), *d:t* (13.2), and *n:r* (8.33)

atärä (S.W) 'prohibit, prevent, forbid, prevent cattle from entering a field by fencing it in'

utr (W) 'fenced-in meadow, field in which cattle is not allowed to graze'

represents *kätärä* (see below) with *k>h>zero* (5.24); see also *hätärä*

atära (E.Gt) 'lees of beer, scum of beer'

represents *atäla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

utro (S.W) 'liquid remaining after butter has been made from milk'

from *wətro* with *wə>u*; see *(a)wetärä*

atraša (Gt), *atrašä* (En), *atrašiyä* (Č) 'side doorframe, *outer beams of the door'

atrašiyä (Č), see *atraša*

otērāt (Z) 'reconciliation'

from *atīrī* 'reconcile' (see *ere*) with the suffix *-t*

atsəräf (Č.E.Gt) 'courage!'

lit. 'don't fear!'; see *sänäfä*. For *n:r*, see 8.33

atuš, we atuš (Č.Gt), *attuš, we attuš* (E), *atš* (En) 'perhaps, probably, possibly'

from *at, att* and *-š* (enclitic)

atš (En) 'perhaps'

from *at* 'one' and *-š* (enclitic); see *atuš*

atše (Č.E.En.Gt) 'somewhere'

from *at* 'one', *-š* (enclitic), *-e* (directional); see also *ačče*

etäššä (Ed) 'which?' (fem.)

from *et* 'which' and *-ššä* (femine marker). For the masculine see *etädä*

atšaqətyä (E) 'kind of *äsät*'

see *ašaqəṭ*; for *t:ṭ*, see 15.2

atšatš xäma yəxär (Č.E), *atšatšä-xä yixär* (En), *atšatšä-xä yixär* (Gt) 'he behaves in a peculiar way'

lit. 'he is (*yəxär*) like (*xäma, -xä*) *atšatš*', from *atš* (that is, *at* 'one'+enclitic *š*) repeated. See also *ačač*

ätit (So) 'sister'

see *ət*

(b)attät (Go) 'together'

from *bä* 'with'+*at* 'one'+*ät* (directional)

atäta...atäta (Č.Gt), *attota...attota* (E) 'the one...the other'

from *at* 'one' with the suffix pronoun of the 3rd person sg. masc.

atat (Č.En), *atāt* (Gt), *attatt* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'some, several, certain'

aʾatat (En), *aʾatāt* (Gt), *aʾattat* (Ed) 'each'

from *at-at* (see *at* 'one'). The forms *aʾatat, aʾatāt, aʾattat* come from *ä* ('of')+*atat* (some), *ä-a* becoming *a-a* by vocalic assimilation and disjoined by a glottal stop (11.4)

atete (So) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person'

Amh. *atäte, atete*; from Ga. *atēte* 'female spirit' (see Haberland 1963:548-9; Fisseha H. Maskal, in *BES* 9, 1959, 45-51; for supplementary bibliography, see Rodinson 1967:71, n. 2). Cerulli 1922: 127 derives Ga. *atēte* from Amh. *atet* 'wealth, fortune'

(t)ettät (Go) 'toward where?'

from *tä+ette* 'where? (see *ete*)+*ät* (directional)

etäta (Č), *ettota* (E) 'which?'

from *et* 'which?' followed by *-äta, -ota* (suffix pronoun of the 3rd masc. sg.)

ətet (Č.E), *ətēt* (Gt), *itot* (Ms) 'king's wife, tribal queen, respectable old lady'

from *ite* (see above) followed by *t*

ətəti (Č.E.Gt.M), *ətətti* (En), *ətətt* (Ed.Ms.Go.So) 'interjection used to express feeling of cold'

Amh. *ətətt alä* 'shiver from cold'

itot (Go), *itot, yitot* (So) 'nun'

Amh. *yətot*, Te. Tna. *ʾitay*. There is probably a connection between this root and *ətet* 'respectable old lady' (see above)

ittet (W) 'here'

təttet (W) 'toward here'

the final *-et* (for *-ät*) is the directional element; as for initial *itt-* it is to be identified with S. *attay* 'that, that one here' (see below)

itot (Ms) 'tribal queen, wife of a king'

see *ətet*

itot (Go.So) 'nun' (delete)

see *itet*

ititin hänä (Z) 'coagulate'

from Cushitic: Ga. *ititā* 'curdled milk', Dar. *iti-te* 'coagulate'

utətəyye (W) 'upper part of the rolled-up leaf of the *äsät*'

comes close to So. *wətəttəyä*, with *wə>u*; see *mutətənyät*

attaṭanq (M) 'courage!'

lit. 'don't fear!'; see *ṭänäqä*

attuwe...attuwe (M) 'the one...the other'

from *att* 'one' and *-we*, definite article

ettäwe (M) 'which?'

from *että* 'which?' (see *et*) and *-we*, definite article

atwaʾad (En) 'contribution'

noun formed from *atwaʾa* 'contribute' (see *waʾa*) with the suffix *-d*; see also *atwačat*, below

atwačat (Č.Gt), *atwaččat* (E.M) 'contribution'

noun formed from *atwaṭa* 'contribute' (see *wäṭa*) with palatalization of *ṭ* and with the suffix *-t*; see also *atwaʾad*, above

atawari (Č.E.En.Gt), *atawwari* (M) 'spy' (n.)

see *tawärä*, below

ätawəyyä (M) 'paternal aunt'

represents *ätabuyyä* (see above) with *b>*b̲>w* (5.21)

attay, aʾitay, haʾittay (S) 'that, that one, that one here, those'

ittay (S) 'this, this one, these'

from the demonstrative *t*, cp. Tna. *ʾətu, ʾətuy* 'that (see also Rundgren 1955:189). The element *-t* is also used as a reinforcement of other demonstratives (see Brockelmann 1908:320; Leslau 1956:54)

ətiyye (So) 'form of address to the sister-in-law'

undoubtedly to be identified with *ət* 'sister'

ittay (S) 'this, this one'

see *attay*; note *a* of *attay* for 'far' against *i* of *ittay* for 'near'

ətayg'ä (En) 'extra amount given by seller to buyer for making the purchase, extra amount of butter measured with a string and given by seller to buyer'

from *adägä* (see above); for *d:t*, see 13.2

äṭ (Č.E.M), *äṭa* (Ms.Go.So), *əṭa* (Z), *əṭä* (Ed), *ärṭ* (En. Gt), *äṭwät* (M), *ənṭ* (S.W), *hənṭ* (S), *anča* (Go) 'lot, fortune'

äṭwät (M.Ms.Go), *əṭot* (W), *äṭot* (So), *aṭōt* (S) 'good fortune, luck, lucky power'

Semitic: Ar. *ḥaṭṭ* 'fortune, luck, good fortune', Heb. *ḥeṣ* 'arrow', Ugar. *ḥṣ* 'lucky'; Ethiopic: G. *ʿəḏa* 'lot', Te. *ʿəṣ*, Tna. *ʿəṣa, ʿəča*, Amh. Arg. *əṭa*, Har. *ḥəṭa, ḥiṭa*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *iṭa*, Sid. *hiṭa*. On a possible relation between the root 'arrow' (Heb. *ḥeṣ*, Ar. *ḥaṭwa*) and that for 'fortune', see Hommel 1879:65, and Noeldeke 1910:147-8

äṭe (Ms.Go) 'sheep'

represents *ṭay* (see below) with prothetic *ä* (1.64)

aṭa, ọṭa (Č), *aṭṭa, ọṭṭa* (M), *aṭä* (W) 'bring out, expel' *aṭa-* (Č) 'purge'

from *awäṭa>aṭa*; see *wäṭa*

aṭe (Ed) 'finger'

comes the closest to En. Ed. Gt. *aṭeyä* (see *aṭebät*)

aṭe (Gur) 'sovereign'

G. *ḥaḏe*, Tna. *ḥaṣäy*, Amh. *aṣe, aṭe*. Dillmann 1865:141 connects it with Ar. *ḥaṭiya* 'be superior, be esteemed'. See also Praetorius 1879:196 n. 2

əṭä (Ed), *əṭa* (Z) 'lot'

see *äṭ*

ǫṭ abäňňä (M) 'the rain stopped'

ǫṭ beǫ̈ (M) 'not be cooked (cabbage or potatoes because the fire went out)', originally 'stop, not be finished'

ǫṭa (Č), *ǫṭta* (M), see *aṭa*

ōṭa- (En), *ōṭä-* (Ed), *äwäṭa* (Gt) 'alone'

yoṭa- (Č) 'apart'

ōṭ ōṭa-xʷa, ōṭa-m-nax (En) 'separately, individually'

the form *äwäṭa* comes probably the closest to the root

aṭäbä (Č.S.W), *aṭäb̲ä* (Gt), *aṭṭäbä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *aˀäb̲ä* (En), *aˀäwä* (Ed) 'wash someone or an object'

taṭäbä (Č), *taṭṭäbä* (E.Ms.Go.So), *tāṭäb̲ä* (Gt) 'wash oneself'

G. *ḥaḏäbä,* Tna. *ḥaṣäbä,* Te. *ḥaṣba,* Gaf. *aṣṣäbä,* Arg. *haṭṭäba,* Amh. *aṭṭäbä,* Har. *ḥaṭäba.* Dillmann 1865:624 compares the Geez root with Ar. *ḫaḏaba* 'dye, color'

aṭaboč̣ä (Ed.Gt), *aṭab̲ʷäč̣ä* (En), *aṭṭāboč̣a* (A-M) 'beam for the roof'

from Cushitic: Had. *aṭaboč̣a*

aṭäbbʷat (E.Ms), *aṭṭäbʷat* (M), *aṭobbat* (Go), *aṭobēt* (S), *aṭobet* (W) 'mother who suckles the baby'

noun formed from *aṭäbbʷä* 'suckle' (see *ṭäbbʷä*) with the suffix *-t*

aṭabät (So), see *aṭebät*

atebät (M.Ms.Go), *aṭabät* (So), *aṭayb̲ä* (Gt), *ateyä* (En.Ed.Gt), *aṭe* (Ed), *atebät* (Č.E.M), *atebä* (Č.E), *ənṭabit* (W), *ənṭābit* (S.Z) 'finger'

yatebätiyä (Č), *yatebätyä* (E), *yatebätəyä* (M), *aˀateb̲ätiyä* (Gt) 'finger ring'

Semitic *ṣbᶜ*: Heb. *ˀeṣbaᶜ*, Ar. *ˀiṣbaᶜ*; Ethiopic: G. *ˀaṣbaᶜt,* Tna. *ˀaṣabəᶜ,* Te. *č̣əbᶜit,* Har. *aṭābiňňa,* Amh. *ṭat,* Arg. *ṭad,* Gaf. *ṣaṭä* 'hand'. In Amh. Arg. Gaf. the *b* of the root *ṣbᶜ* became *zero*

aṭobbat (Go), *aṭobēt* (S), *aṭobet* (W), see *aṭäbbʷat*

aṭb̲eṭ (Gt) 'solidified juice of the white part of the *äsät* prepared for porridge'

represents *aṭmeṭ* (see below) with *m* > **m̲* > *b̲* (4.35)

ätäb̲iyä (En) 'dirty'

from *ṭäb̲ä* (see below) with the morphemes *ä--yä*

ätäbiyä (En) 'one who quarrels'

from **ṭäb* (see *ṭäbäňňä*) with the morphemes *ä--(i)yä*

aṭäbbuyä (M) 'young of a goat or sheep bigger than *gege*'

from the root 'suck' (see *ṭäbbʷä,* below); cp. also Amh. *ṭäbbot* 'lamb'

aṭb̲äya (M) 'parish, church supported by a group of families'

Amh. *aṭbiya*

aṭačad (En), see *aṭačat*

aṭačat, aṭačwät (Gt), *aṭačad* (Ed) 'liquid with which a milk pot has been rinsed'

from *(a)ṭaṭa* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ* and with the suffix *-t*

aṭačč̣oyād (Ed), same meaning as above

aṭäfä (C.En), *aṭṭäfä* (Go.So) 'fold'

äṭəf (So) 'folded, double'

Semitic: Ar. *ᶜaṭṭafa* 'fold', Heb. *ᶜåṭap̲* 'envelop oneself with, cover with'; Ethiopic comes closer to Akk. *eṣēpu* (with *ṣ*) 'to double': G. Tna. *ᶜaṣäfä* 'wrap oneself, fold', Te. *ᶜaṣfa,* Amh. *aṭṭäfä* 'bend, fold', Arg. *haṭṭäfa*

aṭole balä (S) 'separate the grain from chaff'

Amh. *(a)ṭolä,* Tna. *č̣äläwä*

äṭämä, eṭämä (Č), *äṭäm̲ä, eṭäm̲ä* (Gt), *äṭṭämä* (E), *ẽˀẽmä* (En) 'entice, coax'

aṭama (Z) 'mound around the fireplace'

aṭəm (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *aṭm, aṭəm* (S), *aṭəm̲* (Gt), *aˀə̃m̲* (En), *aˀə̃w* (Ed) 'bone'

āˀə̃m̲əyä (En), *aˀə̃wām* (Ed) 'bony'

aṭmäqʷəsər (Č) 'lean, meager, skinny'

aṭmäsur (Č), *aṭmäswər* (E), *aṭm̲äsūr* (Gt) 'weak'

aṭmač̣ər (E), see below

Semitic: Heb. *ᶜeṣem* 'bone'; Ethiopic: G. *ᶜaṣəm,* Te. *ᶜaṣəm, ᶜač̣əm,* Tna. *ᶜaṣmi,* Gaf. *aṣmʷä,* Arg. *haṭəm,* Amh. *aṭənt,* Har. *āṭ*

eṭäm̲ä (Gt), see *äṭämä*

aṭmač̣ər (E) 'one who is not of a good or respected family'

for *aṭmä ač̣ər,* lit. 'short (*ač̣ər*) of bone (*aṭm-ä*)'

äṭim̲äňňä šäräd (Ed) 'food eaten after taking an anthelmintic'

lit. 'food (*šäräd*) of one (who takes) an anthelmintic (*äṭim̲äňňä*)', from *ṭimä* (see below) with the morphemes *ä--äňňä*

aṭomoqu (Z) 'thick beer'

see *ṭämäqä* 'brew beer'

aṭmäqʷsər (Č) 'lean, meager, skinny'

lit. 'small (*qəsər*) of bone (*aṭm-ä*)'

aṭmäsur (Č), *aṭmäswər* (E) 'weak'

lit. 'broken (*sur, səwər*) of bone (*aṭm-ä*)'

aṭmeṭ (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *aṭmiṭ* (So), *aṭb̲eṭ* (Gt), *am̲ĩˀĩd* (En), *awəˀĩd* (Ed) 'solidified juice of the white part of the *äsät* prepared for porridge'

Amh. *aṭmit* 'kind of dish'. For the final *d* in En. Ed., see *am̲ĩˀĩd*

äṭona, äṭuna, äṭūnä, see *ṭon*

aṭänä (Č.W), *aṭṭänä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ĩṭänä* (Z), *aṭänä, aṭärä* (Gt), *ãˀäräˀ* (En), *atāˀänä* (Ed), *ataṭṭänä* (M) 'perfume' (v.)

əṭan (Č.E.Ms.W.Z), *əṭān* (Ed.S), *äṭan* (M.Go.So), *iṭān* (En.Gt) 'incense'

G. Tna. *ᶜaṭänä* 'fumigate', Te. *ᶜaṭna,* Amh. *aṭṭänä,* Har. *aṭäna.* For a detailed description of fumigation, see Coulbeaux-Schreiber 1915:170, under *məᶜṭan.* For 'incense', cp. G. Tna. Te. *ᶜəṭan,* Amh. *əṭan, ṭan*; related to Semitic (Ar. Syr.) *ᶜiṭr* 'perfume'. Arabic *ᶜiṭr* was taken over by Amh. *əṭər,* Te. *ᶜəṭər*

ĩṭänä (Z), see *aṭänä*

äṭonadiyä (En) 'sick, ill'

from *ṭonad* (see below) with the morphemes *ä--iyä*

aṭäpʷād (En), *aṭoppād* (Ed), *aṭäpʷat* (Č), *aṭäpʷāt* (Gt) 'mother who suckles her baby'

from *aṭäpʷä* 'suckle' (see *ṭäpʷä*) with the suffix *-d* (for *-t*)

aṭq (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *anṭəq* (Č.E.Gt.M), *andəq* (En. Ed.Gt), *handəq* (Ed) 'joint of bamboo, joint of finger'

Tna. *ᶜaṣqi* 'knot in wood', Amh. *aṭəq* 'joint, articulation', Gaf. *aṣqä* 'finger'

aṭärä (Č.Gt), *aṭṭärä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *aˀärä* (En.Ed), *eˀärä* (Ed), *anṭärä* (S.W.Z) 'be short, shrink'

ač̣ər (Č.E.Gt), *ač̣č̣ər* (M.Ms.Go.So), *eˀir* (En), *iˀir* (Ed), *anč̣ər* (S.W.Z) 'short, *midget, dwarf'

bač̣č̣əräw (So) 'in short'

Semitic: Ar. *ḫṣr,* in *ˀiḫtaṣara* 'shorten'; Ethiopic: G. *ḫaṣärä* 'be short', Te. *ḫač̣ra,* Tna. *ḫaṣärä,* Arg. *haṭṭära,* Har. *ḥaṭära,* Amh. *aṭṭärä*; related to *qṣr:* Ar. *qaṣura* 'be short', Heb. *qåṣår* 'be short'

aṭärä (Č.Gt), *aṭṭärä* (E.M), *eṭṭärä* (Ms.Go), *iṭṭärä* (So), *enṭärä* (W), *ēnṭärä* (S), *aˀärä* (En), *oˀorä* (Ed) 'make a fence'

äč̣ər (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *ənṭərät* (W.Z), *inṭərät* (S), *ənṭar(ə)yä* (M.Go.So), *uˀur* (Ed), *oˀur* (En) 'fence'

ōˀur käs (En), *ūˀur kässər* (Ed) 'compound, enclosure'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥåṣer* 'yard, enclosure', Ar. *ḥaṭira, ḥiṣār* 'enclosure'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ḥaṣärä* 'make a fence', Te. *ḥaṣṣära,* Arg. *haṭṭära,* Har. *ḥēṭära.* For 'fence', see Amh. *aṭər,* Arg. *hanṭəro,* Te. *ḥəṣur*

aṭärä (Gt) 'perfume' (v.)

represents *aṭänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33)

eṭṭärä (Ms.Go) 'make a fence'

see *aṭärä*

iṭṭärä (So) 'make a fence'

see *aṭärä*

aṭərquyä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'bread made from liquid squeezed out of dough (it becomes thin and crusty after a few days), *thin person'

yaṭərquyä gənzər (Č.E) 'thin person' (see *gənzər*)

from the root 'be dry' (see *ṭärräqä, däräqä*), the dryness causing the bread to be thin and crusty

aṭūrat (Z) 'kind of jar'

probably from *ṭorä* 'carry' (see below)

oṭōrat (Z) 'bundle'

see *ṭäwärä* 'carry'

oṭarəyä (M) 'dough that has a sour taste and is prepared to be sold'

represents *amṭarəyä* with *mṭ* > *ṭ* by assimilation

äṭiššä barä- (Č), *əṭṭəšš amännä-* (E), *aṭəšä barä-* (Gt), *äṭšä barä-* (En), *anṭiššu barä-* (Ed), *anṭəšš *balä-* (M.Go.S), *ənṭəšše barä-* (Ms), *ənṭiššo balä-* (W), *haṭṭiššu barä-* (Ed), *haṭṭišo bālä-* (Z), *at-näṭṭäsä-* (M), *at-näṭṭäsä-, at-neṭṭäsä-* (Go), *at-niṭṭäsä-* (So),

at-räṭṭäsä- (E), *at-räṭäsä-* (Č), *at-rãṭäsä-* (En), *at-reṭäsä-* (Gt) 'sneeze'

Semitic: Ar. *ʿaṭasa,* Heb. *ʿâṭaš*; Ethiopic: G. *ʿaṭäsä,* Te. *ḥaṭṭäša, ḥanṭäša,* Tna. *haṭäsä, hanṭäsä, ʾənṭəšo bälä,* Gaf. *iṭṭäsä,* Amh. *anäṭṭäsä,* Arg. *anäṭṭäsa,* Har. *ḥaṭṭiš bāya*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *hanṭiššaʾe,* Qab. *hinṭiššiyo,* Ga. *haṭṭissō* 'sneezing'

äṭot (So), *aṭōt* (S), *əṭot* (W) 'good fortune, luck, lucky power'

represents *äṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

əṭot (W), see *äṭot*

oṭet (Č) 'grass that begins to grow after a drought, grass that sprouts after mowing'

undoubtedly from the root *wäṭa* 'go out' (see below), that is, 'grass that goes out, that appears'

oṭṭet (E), *ǫṭṭet* (M), *oṭäṭ* (Č) 'one who leads the singing'

represents *awṭayt* (see below) with *aw* > *o* (4.51)

aṭaṭ (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *haṭāṭ* (Ed) 'kind of bush, *kind of tree'

aṭaṭ səbər (Č.Ms.Go), *aṭaṭ səb̲ər* (En.Gt), *aṭaṭäsbər* (E.M.), *haṭaṭ sər* (Ed) 'kind of poisonous snake', lit. 'that breaks the *aṭaṭ*' (see *säbärä*)

Tna. *ʿaṭʿat,* Amh. *aṭaṭ* (for which see Lemordant 1960:7; Strelcyn 1973: no. 34)

eṭäṭä (En.Ed.Gt) 'tie a leaf on the opening of the container to cover it'

also in Had. *heč̣ač̣-ukko*

aṭaṭäsbər (E.M) 'kind of poisonous snake'

lit. 'that breaks the *aṭaṭ*'; see *aṭaṭ, säbärä*

äṭäwa (En) 'in company'

see *(ä)ṭäwa*

aṭwe (Č.E) 'one who does things well, one who works well'

from *(a)ṭawärä,* with palatalization of *r* (8.68)

äṭäwna (Gt), see *ṭon*

ätäwnaṭiyä (Gt) 'sick, ill'

from *ṭäwnat* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

äṭwät (M.Ms.Go) 'lot, luck, fortune, good fortune, lucky power'

represents *äṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-wät*

äṭay (So) 'sheep'

represents *ṭay* (see below) with prothetic *ä* (1.64)

aṭeyä (En.Ed.Gt) 'finger'

from **aṭebä* > **aṭeb̲ä* > *aṭeyä* (4.11); see *aṭebät*

oṭəyyä (M) 'kind of bush'

aṭayb̲ä (Gt) 'finger'

represents *aṭebät* (see above) without the suffix *-t*

aṭiyat (M) 'sin' (n.)

see *haṭiat*

äṭayəwä (E) 'hide (of sheep or goat) used as a cloth'

lit. 'that of (which comes from) a sheep', specifically 'hide of sheep' from *ṭay* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---əwä*

äwa (Č) 'dew'

see *awä*

aw (Č.E.Ed) 'father, owner'

represents *ab* (see above) with *b* > **b̲* > *w* (4.11)

aw (W) 'yes'

see *āwo*

awä (En.Ed.Gt.M), *äwa* (Č), *əwa* (E) 'dew'

represents *abʷä* (see above) with *bʷ* > *w* (6.32)

awi (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'wild animal, beast'

awi (Gt), *awito* (Č.E) 'person who is alert like a wild animal'

Te. *ʾaw*

awo (Č.E.Gt.M) 'form of address to an elder sister or to an elderly woman'

see *awät*

āwo (S), *aw* (W) 'yes'

G. Tna. *ʾəwä* 'yes', Te. *ʾewä,* Amh. *awo, awon* 'yes', *aw* 'certainly'. While phonetically it is possible to derive Amh. *awo* 'yes' from G. *ʾaman* 'true' (with weakening of *m*) as suggested by Praetorius 1879:27 there is no need for this derivation since *awo, aw* has the nature of an interjection expressing approval; cp. *ō* (above) and the other Ethiopian languages cited above

ewä (Č.M.Ms.Go), *ewwä* (E), *aywä* (Ed.Gt), *ayəwä* (En) 'salty earth (color of ashes) eaten by cattle'

perhaps from Cushitic: Had. *qáwuwa* > **ʾawuwa* > *awuwa* > *ewä*; or is it in connection with Ga. *ha* 'clay'? (for which see L. Tutchek, Dictionary of the Galla language, p. 22)

ə̃wä, ũwä (Ed) 'wooden bar for closing the house from the inside, pestle'

represents *əmʷä* (see above) with *m* absorbed in the nasalization of the vowel (13.1)

əwa (E) 'dew'

see *awä*

äwäʾ (Ed) 'furuncle, boil'

äwäʾām (Ed) 'one who has a furuncle'

represents **äbäṭ* (see *abäṭä*) with *b* > **b̲* > *w* (4.11) and *ṭ:* > *ʾ* (14.2)

äwaʾ (En.Ed) 'sick person possessed by the Waq-spirit'

from *ä-waʾ* 'that of *Waʾ*' for Waq (see *waʾ*)

awaʾi (Go) 'clever, wise, intelligent'

represents *awaqi* (see below) with *q:* > *ʾ* (14.1)

awəʾīd (Ed) 'solidified juice of the white part of the *äsät* prepared for porridge'

comes the closest to *am̲īʾīd* (see above) with *m̲* > *w*

äwäʾām (Ed) 'one who has a furuncle'

from *äwäʾ* (see above) with the suffix *-ām*

äwaʾaniyä (Gt) 'daily'

from *waʾana* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

äwäččä baʾašä (En.Ed) 'kind of fatal disease'

lit. 'disease (*baʾašä*) of the front leg (*ä-wäččä*)'

awäč (Ed) 'son-in-law, husband's father-in-law, wife's father and her male relatives in relation to her husband'

represents *amat* (see above) with *m* > **m̲* > *w* (4.11) and palatalization of *t*

awäčwäya (En) 'she married'

lit. 'one married her'; see *bädda*

awäčeya (Č.Gt), *awäččəyowa* (Ed) 'she married'

lit. 'one married her'; see *bädda*

awč̣i (So) 'one who leads the singing'

see *awṭayt*

awč̣ač̣iňňä (M) 'investigation sponsored by a community for apprehending a wrongdoer'

Amh. *awč̣ač̣əňňa* (the equivalent of *afärsäta*), from a reduplicative *a*-stem of *wäṭa* 'go out' (see below). For a description of *afärsäta,* see Sahle Sellassie, *The Afersata.* An Ethiopian novel (Heinemann, London, 1968)

äwãd (Ed), *ãwãd* (En) 'gourd, bowl made from a gourd, smoking pipe'

represents *qʷämät* (see below) with *qʷ* > *ʾ* > *zero* (1.53), *m* > **m̲* > *w* (4.11), and *t:d* (7.14)

äwõdä (En.Ed) 'dead'

lit. 'who died', from **ämōdä* (see *motä*) with *m* > **m̲* > *w* (4.11)

awäd (En.Ed) 'big sister, elder sister, *mother!, form of address to an elder sister'

represents *awät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

awäd (Ed) 'ashes'

represents *amäd* (see above) with *m* > **m* > *w* (4.11)

awädo (Ed) 'kind of cereal'

represents *awädawä* (see below) with *-(a)wä* > *o*

awd (En.Ed.Gt.Ms.So.S.W.Z), *od* (Č.E.M) 'threshing field'

awd adərq (Ms) 'kind of bush', lit. 'dry the threshing field!' (see *däräqä*)

G. *ʿawd* 'threshing field', Tna. *ʿawdi,* Har. *ūd*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *uda,* Kam. Qab. *ōdú.* The origin of *awd* (*ʿawd*) is probably the Semitic and Ethiopic root *ʿwd* 'go around' referring to the cattle that goes around the threshing field while threshing

awdä (Z) 'place'

perhaps from Cushitic: Had. *ōdo* 'section in the market, stall of merchandise', Kam. *ōdu*

ewädä (So.W), *ēwädä* (S), *ewwädä* (Ms), *wodä* (So), *odä* (Č.E.Go.So), *ǫdä* (M), *ēdä* (Ed), *īdä* (Z), *eʾädä, eʾedä* (En), *eʾedä, o:odä* (Gt) 'tell, give news, inform'

oğä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *äwğä* (So) 'news, rumor, lie'

oğama (Č), *oğāma* (En), *oğāmä* (Gt), *oğamma* (E.M.Ms), *äwğamma* (So) 'liar, one who reports rumors'

awağ (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *awāğ* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'proclamation'

Har. *ēda* 'tell, inform', Gaf. *äwädä* 'speak', Arg. *aweda* 'tell'; Amh. *awağ* 'proclamation' and G. *ʿawadi* 'herald' are active participles of this root (*JSS* 11, 1966, p. 226). Tna. *ʾawwäğä* 'announce' and Te*ʾawwäğa* are denominatives of Amh. *awağ* 'proclamation'. A Semitic origin of this root is suggested by Cohen 1931:184 who compares the root with Ar. *ʿāda* 'turn', *ʿāwada* 'reply' (a derived meaning). Rundgren 1959:250-2 connects it with G. *ʿodä* 'turn, go around' ('umhergehen > Botschaft bringen > sprechen'). Incidentally Har. *ēdäma* cited by Rundgren 1959:251 is to be interpreted as coming from *ēdä-ma* and is, therefore, not a "Kreuzung" between *ēdä* and *ēmäda* as suggested there. I agree with Cerulli 1936:406 who considers Har. *ēda* (and the Gurage verbs) a Cushitic loanword: Ga. *odu* 'tidings', Dar. *odo* 'news', Wol. *iwet* 'speak'

awädgär (Ed) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person'

represents *abädgär* (see above) with *b* > **b̲* > *w* (4.11)

awdäm (Ms), *awdəmma* (Go) 'kind of grass'

perhaps Amh. *awdəmma* 'threshing field', the Gurage root would then indicate the kind of grass that grows on the threshing field. For this development of meaning, cp. *čäfa* 'marshland, grass growing in the marshland'

awdanäʾo (W) 'kind of bush'

awäd̃ār (Ed) 'cold, cold weather, frost'

represents *amädar* (see above) with *m* > **m̲* > *w* (4.31)

awädawä (Č.E.En.Gt), *awädo* (Ed), *ǫdo* (M), *odawä* (E) 'kind of cereal'

äwõdiyä (En) 'animal that died without being slaughtered'

for **ämōdiyä*, with *m* > **m̲* > *w* (4.31), from **mōd* (see *motä*) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

awgäräd (S) 'woman possessed by a spirit'

Amh. *awgäräd*; perhaps composed of *aw-gäräd*

awäg̃ʿēr (Ed) 'wild pig'

represents *abäg'ar* (see above) with *b* > **b̲* > *w* (4.11)

äwğä (So) 'news, rumor, lie'

see *ewädä*

awäğğä (Ed) 'kind of bush'

from Cushitic: Kam. *awuğğa*

awağ (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *awāğ* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'proclamation'

from Amh. *awağ*; see *ewädä*

awğe (S.W), *awği* (Z) 'today'

Har. *ḥōği*, Tna. *ḥəzi*, *ḥəği*; probably to be identified with G. *yəʾəze* 'now', Te. *ʾaze*, these roots containing a demonstrative *ze*, *zi* palatalized into *ž*, *ǧ* in Gurage, Harari and Tigrinya. The connection between the Gur. and Har. root with Cushitic: Ğan. *hašau*, Wol. *haččā* suggested by Cerulli 1938:76 is doubtful

äwğamma (So), *äwğāmä* (Gt) 'liar, one who reports rumors'

from *äwğä* (see above) with the suffix *-amma*

awğäňňä (Go) 'bad housewife, talkative housewife'

from **awğä* (variant of *awžä*, see *awža*) with the suffix *-äňňä*

awäğeyya (E) 'she married'

lit. 'one married her'; see *bädda*

awēkä (Ed) 'parents-in-law, the husband's relatives in relation to his wife, wife's male relatives in relation to her husband'

represents *amak'ä* (see above) with *m* > **m̲* > *w* (4.31)

awkäre (So) 'foolish, imbecile'

from Cushitic: Had. *awkareʾ* 'scared for an unfounded reason'

äwaxt (En.Gt) 'roundworm'

äwaxt-ša barä- (En.Gt) 'feel like vomiting'

it is tempting to identify it with *äbabut*, *äwawət* 'roundworm', but *x* in relation to *b* is difficult to explain unless *x* represents an original labiovelar x^w becoming *w* (6.32) > *b* (21.1). See also *äwawət-š barä* 'feel like vomiting'

awwäl (S) 'first'

awwäl (Ed.M.Ms.W), *awäl* (En), *awwäl qawa*, *awwäl bunna* (Go), *awwäl qāwa* (Gt.S), *abol* (M.So), *abūl* (Z) 'first steeping of coffee'

from Ar. *ʾawwal* 'first'; also in Har. *awwäl* 'first', Amh. *abol* 'first steeping of coffee', Tna. *ʾawwäl bun*, Kam. Al. *awwalá*, Sid. *obole*

awlä (So) 'the spending of the day working for someone'

see *walä*

awle (Ed) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person'

see *awliya*

awlo nəfas (So) 'hurricane, whirlwind'

G. *ʿawlo*, Te. *ʾawlay* 'wind', Amh. *awlo nəfas*; also in Cushitic: Beğa *ʾaûlāy*, Kham. *aûlā*

ewälä (W), *ēwälä* (S) 'help, aid' (v.)

Har. *ewäla* 'guard, protect'; perhaps from Ar. (Daṯina) *ʿawwala* 'care for'

awliya (E.M), *awläya* (Č), *awle* (Ed) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person'

from Ar. *ʾawliyāʾ*, pl. of *waliy* 'saint'; also in Amh. *awliya* 'spirit', Tna. *ʾawliya*, Har. *awliyaʾ* 'saint, holy', Ga. *awliya* 'spirit', Had. *awleʾa*. For a bibliography on *awliya*, see Rodinson 1967:62, n. 5

äwān (Ed) 'donkey'

represents *əmar* (see above) with *m* > **m̲* > *w* (4.31), *r:n* (8.43)

äwən (Ed) 'stone'

represents *əmən* (see above) with *m* > **m̲* > *w* (4.31)

äwən (Ed) 'why?'

from *ä-wən* < *ä-mən* 'for what?', with *m* > **m̲* > *w* (4.31)

awänä (Ed) 'bird of prey'

represents *amora* (see below) with *m* > *w* (4.31), and *r:n* (8.43)

awnä (Ed) 'wife's father-in-law'

represents *abna* (see above) with *b* > *w* (4.11)

awnä (Ed) 'kind of tree'

ewänä (C) 'kind of *äsät*'

see *aywänä*

ewinä (Ed) 'last year'

represents *amnä* (see above) with *m* > *w* (4.31)

awanč (Ed) 'the husband's relatives in relation to his wife, the wife's relatives in relation to her husband, the wife's father-in-law'

represents *amat* (see above) with *m* > *w* (4.31), inserted *n* (8.81), and palatalized *t*

awänäd, awänädiyä (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*'

awänädiyä (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*'

see *awänäd*

äwnägä (Ed) 'the next day, on the morrow'

see *(ä)wnägä*

äwnärä-xä (En.Gt) 'immediately, right away'

lit. 'like a pigeon' for *äbnärä-xä*, with *b:w* (4.11), from *bunār* 'pigeon' (see below) and *ä---xä* 'like'

äwenät waga (En) 'money given by the husband's sister to the bride upon entering the house'

lit. 'the money (*waga*) of the sister-in-law (*äwenät*)', *äwenät* < *äbʷenät* (6.32)

äwänwənna (M) 'liquid nasal mucus'

see *wänwäna*

awnayä (So) 'one who has no home and stays in someone else's house'

äwänayt waga (Gt), see *äwenät waga*

äwaňädi (En), *äwaňňodi* (Ed) 'section of the house from the central pillar to the fireplace'

from *waňäd* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---i* (directional)

äwaňäte (Gt), same meaning as above

from *waňät* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---e* (directional)

awaqi, awaʾi (Go) 'clever, wise, intelligent'

from Amh. *awaqi*, active participle of *awwäqä* 'know'

äwāqãfʷ (Gt) 'kind of bird'

from *ä-wāq-ãfʷ*, lit. 'bird (*ãfʷ*) of Wāq (*ä-wāq*)'

ãwãri (En) 'apart'

ãwãrmʷar (En), *äwarmʷar* (Gt) 'separate, separately'

represents *mʷar* (see below) with *mʷ* > *w* (6.32)

äwər, in *enäwər* (Ms), *enäwwər* (Go), *inäwər* (So) 'blind'

see *(t)awwärä*

äwrä (En.Gt) 'sure, for sure, sure thing, certainly'

from *ä-wrä*; represents *wänä* (see below) with *n:r* (8.33)

(t)awwärä (M.Go), *in awwärä* (So) 'be blind'

ūr (S), *enur* (M), *inur* (W), *enäwər* (Ms), *enäwwər* (Go), *inäwər* (So) 'blind'

Semitic: Heb. *ʿiwwer* 'blind'; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. *ʿəwər*, Amh. Arg. *əwwər*, Gaf. *əwwərä* 'blind'. The verbs are: G. *ʿorä* 'be blind', Te. *ʿora*, Tna. *ʿawärä*, Amh. *(t)awwärä*. See *en, in*

awar (Ed) 'dry season'

represents *abar* (see above) with *b* > *w* (4.11)

awwara (Go.So), *awwāra* (S), *awwärä* (Ed) 'dust in the air or on the road'

Arg. *awwara*, Amh. *awwara*, *abʷara*, Tna. *ʾabora*; also in Ga. *awāra*

awər (Ed) 'young person or animal in his prime'

represents *abər* (see above) with *b* > *w* (4.11)

awrä (W) 'soul'

methathesis of *arwa* (see above)

awre (Gt.Ms.Go.So.W), *or* (M) 'wild animal, beast'

Semitic: Heb. *ʾarye* 'lion', Syr. *ʾaryå*; Ethiopic: G. *ʾarwe* 'wild animal', Tna. *ʾarawit*, Te. *ʾarwe* 'serpent', Amh. Arg. Gaf. *awre* 'wild animal'. For a bibliography on this root, see D. Cohen 1970:32, under *ʾarw/y*. See also *awre*, below

awre (En.Gt), *awreyä* (En) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person'

combined with various animals it also means 'name of a spirit'; thus, *ägōnčä awre* (Gt), lit. 'the spirit of the hyena' (see *gʷänčä*); *ägəyä awre* (Gt), lit. 'the spirit of the dog' (see *gəyä*); *äkʷtara awre* (Gt), lit. 'the spirit of the hen' (see *kutara*)

undoubtedly to be identified with *awre* 'wild animal, beast' (see above)

awro (S.W), *awrawro* (W) 'kind of tree'

iwarä (Ed) 'fresh dung of cow'

represents *ibara* (see above) with *b* > *w* (4.11)

əwärʾokkädä täwər (Ed) 'bamboo plate from which one eats'

see *bäla* 'eat', *täwər* 'plate'

äwarmʷar (Gt), *ä̃wärmʷar* (En) 'separately, individually'

from **ämʷamʷar* (see *mʷar*) with *mʷ* > *w* (6.32)

awrannīd (Ed) 'sliding, slippery ground'

from *(a)mlalla* (see below) with *m* > *w* (4.31), *l:r* (8.25), *l:n* (8.23) and with the suffix *-d*

awwərar (So) 'speech'

from *(a)wärrärä*

awwərarād (So) 'pattern of melody'

from Amh. *awwärarād*; see *wärädä*

awrarmäňňä (So) 'one who talks much'

from *awwərar* (see above) with the suffix *-mäňňä*

awraris (So) 'rhinoceros'

G. *ʾarwe ḥariś*, Amh. *awraris*, Te. Tna. *ḥariš*; Ar. *ḥarīs* is considered a Geez loanword (Noeldeke 1910:57)

awrawro (W) 'kind of tree'

represents a reduplicated root *awre* (see above)

awreyä (En) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person'

see *awre*

awriyad (Ed) 'kind of bush'

represents *abarəyät* (see above) with *b* > *w* (4.11)

awsač (Z), *awsäčä* (So) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl'

see *(a)wsäččä*

awässūd (Ed) 'kind of spice'

represents *abäsud* (see above) with *b* > *w* (4.11)

awsənyät (Gt) 'kind of berry'

awässärä (Ed) 'bake, cook'

from *abässärä* (see *bäsärä*) with *b* > *w* (4.11)

awsar (Ms) 'kind of grass'

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *awsara*

awsərä (En.Gt) 'fried, roasted'

from *bäsärä* (see below) with *b* > *w* (4.11)

ä̃wəst (Ed) 'five'

ä̃wəstä (Ed) 'fifth day from today'

represents *aməst* (see above) with *m* > *w* (4.31)

ä̃wəstäňňä (Ed) 'fifth'

from *ä̃wəst* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*

ä̃wəstərä (Ed) 'fifth day ago'

from *ä̃wəst* (see above) with the suffix *-rä* for the expression of the past; see *-ra, -na*

äwäšənʾa (agäda) agada (En.Gt) 'cane of millet'

from **ämʷašənʾa* with *mʷ* > *w* (6.32); see *mʷašənʾa*, *agäda, agada*

äwət (So) 'gnat'

äwətta (Go.So) 'main root of the *äsät*, lower part of the trunk of the *äsät*'

represents *äkutta* (see above) > *äxutta* > *ähutta* > *äwətta* (10.4)

äwõtä (Gt) 'dead'

from **ämōtä*, lit. 'he who died' with *m* > *w* (4.31); see *motä*

awät (Č.Gt), *awot* (E), *awäd* (En) 'big sister, elder sister'

awo (Č.E.Gt.M) 'form of address to an elder sister or to an elderly woman'

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *ayyäta*

awät (Ed) 'daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law'

represents *amat* (see above) with *m* > *w* (4.31)

awettu (So) 'fool, stupid'

awito (Č.E) 'person who is alert like a wild animal, lucky'

from *awi* (see above) with the suffix *-to*

awot (E), see *awät*

awetäro (W), *awētäro* (S) 'milk diluted with water'

see *(a)wetärä*

äwätiyä (Gt) 'animal that died without being slaughtered'

for **ämʷätiyä*, with *mʷ* > *w* (6.32) from *mʷät* 'death' (see *mʷätä*) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

äwäṭa (Gt) 'alone'

see *ōṭa*. See also p. 728

äwəṭər gət (Gt), *äwuṭarä gət* (En) 'sixteenth of a loaf of bread'

from **äbʷəṭər gət* (with *bʷ* > *w*), lit. 'half of *bʷəṭər*' (see below); for *bʷ* > *w*, see 6.32

awṭaräňňä (Go) 'dough that has a sour taste and is prepared only to be sold'

represents *amṭarəyä* (see above) with *m* > *w* (4.31), and *y* > *ň* (9.5)

awṭiyä (Ms) 'kind of cabbage'

ädəbər awṭiyye (W) 'kind of tree', lit. 'the *awṭiyye* of the forest' (see *dəbər*)

Amh. *awṭ* 'edible weed'

awṭayt (En.Ed.Gt), *ọṭṭet* (M), *oṭṭet* (E), *oṭät* (Č), *awči* (So) 'one who leads the singing'

Te. *waṭay* 'singer', Tna. Amh. *waṭa*, Tna. *waṭäyä* 'sing'. Brockelmann 1950:9 considers it a Cushitic loanword: Bil. Af. *waṭā*. Or would it be from the root *wäṭ(ṭ)a* 'go out', *awäṭṭa* 'make go out', that is, the song or voice? Soddo *awči* 'one who leads the song' certainly has the form of an active participle of *awäṭṭa*

äwäw (Ed) 'serpent, snake'

represents *äbab* (see *əbab*) with *b* > *w* (4.11)

awuwu barä (En) 'shout, shout for help, scream'

see *u *balä*

äwawt (Č.Ed), *əwawət* (E.M) 'roundworm'

äwawət-š barä- (Č), *əwawət barä-* (E), *äwawt täžwappärä* 'feel like vomiting' (see *žəwappärä*)

represents *äbabut* (see above) with *b* > *w* (4.11). See also *awiyä*, and *äwaxt*

awawit (W) 'small rainy season'

əwawət (E.M), see *äwawt*

awiyä (Ed) 'tapeworm'

comes close to *äwawt* (see above)

əwayä (Gt), *ə̃wä̃yä* (En), *ũwä̃yä* (Ed) 'sun, light of sun'

from Cushitic: Wol. Za. *awā* 'sun'

awyat (So) 'shout, shouting for help, noise'

from *(a)wäyyä* (see below) with a suffix *-t*

äwä̃zäbiyä (Gt), *äwä̃zäb̲iyä* (En) 'cow owned by two people'

from *wä̃zäb* (see below) with the morphemes *ä---yä*

awzat (Gt), *ozat* (Č.E.M) 'flour boiled in water, kind of porridge'

from Cushitic: Tem. *hōzu*

äwä̃zäwiyä (Ed) 'cow owned by two people'

from **wäzäw* (< *wäzäb*, for *b* > *w*, see 4.11) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

awža (En.Gt), *awžä* (Ed), *awəžža* (Ms.Go), *ožža* (E.M), *oša* (Č), *awğäňňä* (Go) 'careless, indifferent, bad housewife, *lazy, silly'

äyä (Z) 'I'

see *əya*

****ay***, in *tä›ay* (Ed) 'whence?'

from *tä-ay*, lit. 'from where?'; see *e*

āy (Z) 'mother'

ayyo (So) 'mother!'

ayya (So) 'form of address to grandmother'

Har. *āy* 'mother'; from Cushitic: Ga. *ayyō*, Wol. *ayē*, Om. *aya*

ayä (Ed) 'kind of bird of prey'

Te. *‹aya* 'falcon'; also in Bil: *‹ayā* compared by Reinisch 1887:68 with Heb. *‹ayyā* 'black kite'

ayya (So) 'form of address to grandmother'

see *āy*

ayya (Gt) 'interjection expressing joy'

undoubtedly to be identified with *axx'a* (see above) with *xx'* palatalized into *y*

ãyã (En) 'living being'

represents *ayam* (see below) with *-am* absorbed in the nasalized *ã* (1.31)

ayo (Č.En.Gt), *ayyo* (E.M), *ayyu* (Ms.Go) 'intelligent, wise'

see *hayyo*

ayyo (So) 'mother!'

see *āy*

əya (Č.En.Gt), *əyä* (Ed), *əyya* (E.Ms), *iyä* (S), *äyä* (Z) 'I'

Arg. *ay;* represents *anä* (see above) with *n>ň>y*; see Leslau 1956:53

əyyō barä (Č) 'cry out with pain'

lit. 'say (*barä*) *əyyō*'; onomatopoetic

iy (So) 'yes'

see *ī*

iyä (S) 'I'

see *əya*

ōy (En), *oy* (M) 'yes, Sir!, here I am!'

see *yō*

ayb (S.W), *ayəb* (Z) 'milk'

Amh. *ayb* 'cheese', from **alib* with *li>y*; see *alābä*

ayḫar (En.Gt) 'without'

see *ebar*

ayəbta (Gt) 'vine used for binding wooden planks in building a house'

see *abta*

ayčeňňo (W), *ayčeňu* (S) 'sterile'

lit. 'one did not give birth to a child'; see *čäňňä*

ayčorä (W) 'kind of *äsät*'

ayäd (En), *ayäd* (Ed) 'sun, disk of sun'

represents *eyat* (see below) with *t:d* (4.17)

aydo (S.W), *īdu* (Z) 'year'

aydare (W), *aydāre* (S), *aydär* (Z) 'native beer without the *gešo*-plant'

from Cushitic: Had. *aydāra*

aygonno (W) 'kind of cereal'

aygotiyä (So) 'kind of *äsät*'

eyağägər (Č), *eyağäggər* (E), *ayağägər* (Gt), *ayāğägər* (Ed), *ayağägər-kä* (En) 'easy'

lit. 'it does not upset, distress'; see *(a)ğägärä*

äyäk (E) 'is it so?, how come?'

from *äy-(ä)k*, enclitic: cp. Amh. *ay* 'exclamation of surprise'

ayku (Z) 'how?'

Har. *āyku(t)* 'how?', from *ay-ku*, lit. 'like what?'; for *ay*, cp. Ar. *›ayy* 'which?., G. *›ay*. For the other Ethiopian languages, see *et*, above. For *-ku*, see *ko*, below. See also *ayte*

aykubur (Z) 'weaving loom'

aykubräňä (Z) 'weaver'

aykoläňay (Z) 'such and such'

undoubtedly in connection with *ayku* (see above) with a suffix

äyam (Č), *äyam*, *ayam* (E), *ayām* (En.Ed.Gt) 'big trouble'

äyam qəyam (Č.E.M), *ayām qəyām* (En.Ed.Gt) 'big trouble'

also in Sid. *ayama* 'devil'; from Ar. *›ayyām* 'days'. The unfavorable meaning of *äyam, ayam* can be explained either as an abbreviation of *äyam qəyam* 'big trouble', originally 'the day of final judgment' (from Ar. *yawm ul-qiyāmati*), or simply by a specialized meaning of *äyam, ayam* 'days' coming to mean 'good days' or 'bad days'. See W. Marcais et Abderrahman Guîga, *Textes arabes de Takroûna. II.* Glossaire, p. 4430ff., on the various meanings of the days. See *äyam*, below

äyam (Č.E), *ayām* (Gt), *ãyã* (En) 'living, alive, *living being'

probably from Ar. *›ayyām*, pl. of *yawm*, with a specialized meaning 'days of existence, days of living, when one is alive'. On the basis of E. *ãyã* one would be tempted to connect it with the root *ḥyw* 'be alive' (G. *ḥaywä*, Te. *ḥaya*, Tna. *ḥayäwä*), but the final *ã* of *ãyã* is a nasalization of the final *-am* of *ayam*

ayäm̲ä (En) 'be soft (hide)'

ayam (W.Z), *ayām* (S) 'day'

from Ar. *›ayyām*, pl. of *yawm* 'day'; also in Har. *ayām*

ayəm̲ (En.Gt) 'milk' (n.)

a›ayəm̲ čəza (Gt), *a›ayəm̲ uza* (En) 'kind of grass', lit. 'remedy (*čəza, uza*) for (*or* 'of') the milk (*a›ayəm̲*, for *ä-ayəm*)'

represents *ayəb* (see above) with alternance *b:m̲* (4.15)

aymənä (W), *ayminä* (S) 'last year'

see *amna*

ayməra (Gt) 'last year'

represents *amna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.23)

ayana (En), *ayāna* (Gt), *ayānä* (Ed), *ayyana* (Go.So.Z), *ayyan* (M.Ms.W), *ayyān* (S), *eyana* (Č.E) 'good fortune, luck, fortune, guardian spirit'

ayānāmä (Ed), *ayanāmʷä* (Gt), *eyanamʷä* (Č), *eyanammʷä* (E), *ayantāmʷä* (En.Gt), *ayyantu* (M.Go.W), *ayyānto* (S) 'lucky'

Har. *ayyāna* 'best time of life'; from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *ayyāna*, Som. *ayān, ayyānā*. On the various meanings of *ayyāna*, see Haberland 1963:584-5

ayn (Gt), *en* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *ēn* (Ed), *in* (So.W), *īn* (S.Z), *ẽr* (En) 'eye'

Semitic: Ar. *‹ayn*, Heb. *‹ayin*; Ethiopic: G. *‹ayn*, Tna. *‹ayni*, Te. *‹in*, Amh. Arg. *ayn*, Gaf. *inä*, Har. *īn*

****aynä***, in *aynä yahəläl* (Z) 'how much?, how many?'

aynätah (Z) 'how much?, how many?'

lit. 'what is it equal?'; see *ayne, aynäko*

ayne (S.W) 'where?'

bāňi (Z) 'where?'

bayne (W), *bāyne* (S), *tayne* (W), *tāyne* (S) 'whence?', lit. 'from where?' (see *bä, tä*)

aynäko (S) 'how?'

Semitic: Ar. *›ayna*, Heb. *›ayin, ān*; is perhaps composed of the interrogative element *ay* and *-n*. For *ay*, see *et, ayku*. See also **aynä*, above

eyana (Č.E), see *ayana*

aynä›äz-kä (Ed) 'light' (adj.)

lit. 'it is not heavy'; see *na›azä*

aynäd (Ed) 'kind' (n.)

represents *aynät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

aynäko (S) 'how?'

from *aynä-ko*, lit. 'like what (which)?'; for *aynä*, see **aynä*, above; for *-ko*, see *-ko*, below

ayānāmä (Ed), *ayanāmʷä* (Gt), *eyanamʷä* (Č), *eyanammʷä* (E) 'lucky'

from *ayana* (see above) with the suffix *-āmä, -āmʷä*

ayyantu (M.Go.W), *ayyānto* (S) 'lucky'

from *ayana* (see above) with the suffix *-tu, -to*

aynät (En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *enät* (Č.E.M), *aynäd* (Ed) 'kind' (n.)

from Ar. *‹īna(t)*; also in Tna. *‹aynät* 'quality, kind', Amh. *aynät*, Har. *aynä*

aynätah (Z) 'how much?'

from **aynä* (see above) with the suffix *-t-ah*

ayantāmʷä (En.Gt) 'lucky'

from *ayana* (see above) with the suffix *-tāmʷä*

aynawa (Gt) 'dry leaf of the *äsät* on the ground or on the plant'

see *enwa*

aypä (Gt) 'refuse, disobey'

represents *ebbä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1)

aypä (Gt) 'do, make, act'

see *epä*

ayq'äč (En) 'butcher'

active participle form of *(a)q'eṭä*; see also *aq'ač*

ayyär (So) 'air'

of Greek origin, in G. Te. Tna. *ʾayär*, Amh. *ayyär*

ayr (W), *ayr, ayər* (S), *arīt* (Z), *aret* (M.Ms.Go) 'sun, disk of sun'

G. *ʾer* in a Sawasew (H. Brauner-Plazikowski, *Ein äthiopisch-amharisches Glossar*, p. 10), Har. *īr*. It is difficult to know whether this root is borrowed from Cushitic (Sa.Af. *ayro*, Qab. *arru*, Ṭem. *arrič̌ču*) as suggested by Cerulli 1936:190 or whether it represents the Ethiopic root *ʾmr* (G. *ʾamir* 'day, sun', Gaf. *aymərä*; see *imir*, above) with weakened *m*. Possibly the Ethiopic root *ʾmr* was taken over as *ir* into Cushitic and then borrowed under this form by the various Ethiopic languages. For Harari *īr*, see Cohen 1947: no. 414

ayro (S) 'kind of *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Had. *ēro*, Kam. *ēra*

ayrä›äz-ka (En), *ayrä›äz-ka* (Gt) 'light' (adj.)

lit. 'it is not heavy', negative imperfect of *razä*

aysäx'ar (Gt) 'military rank'

lit. 'he does not flee (*aysäx'*) the battle (*ar*, abbreviated from *arəb*)'; see *säk'ä*

aysäx'arəb̲ (En.Gt) 'military rank'

lit. 'he does not flee (*aysäx'*) the battle (*arəb̲*)'; see *säk'ä*

aysara (En.Gt), *aysarä* (Ed) 'whiskers, hair of cheek'

represents *q'əsara* (see below) with *q'>›>zero* (1.53). See also *aysarä*, below

aysarä (Ed) 'thin stick of bamboo used to stretch cloth and measure it during weaving'

would it be a figurative meaning of *aysarä* 'whiskers' (above), the stick of bamboo being identified with whiskers because of its thinness?

aysärqo (S), *aysorqä* (Ed) 'granary mostly of bamboo and kept inside the house'

perhaps from the root *säräqä* 'steal' (see below), the noun meaning 'it (the grain) should not be stolen'

ayš (En.Gt) 'interjection used to chase away a child or a cow'

see *äšš*

āyšo (Z) 'lady'

taken from the Muslim Oromo and to be identified with *ʿayša*, the name of Mohammed's wife; the proper name took the general meaning of 'lady'

ayät (Gt), *eyat* (Č.E), *ayäd* (En), *ayäd̄* (Ed) 'sun, disk of sun'

perhaps to be identified with *aret* 'sun' (see above) *>ayet, ayät*, by palatalization of *r* (8.65)

ayäta (En.Gt), *ayettä, ayättä* (Ed), *ayatä* (W), *ayätä* (S), *eyata* (Č.E), *ḗta* (M) 'rude, ill-mannered, badly educated'

eyattəš männä (E) 'be rude'

ayət (So) 'fertile place under water, the water that renders the place fertile'

ayt (Gt), *ayte* (Z), *aytay* (S) 'which?'

ayt›agad (Ed) 'in which direction?'

aytähä (Ed) 'how?, what?'

aytay (S) 'which?'

aytäta (Gt) 'which?'

aytenyä (Gt) 'in which direction?'

see *et*

ayti (Ed), *ayte* (Gt) 'where?'

lāyēt, tāyēt (S) 'whence?'

tä›ayti (Ed), *ta›ayte* (Gt) 'whence?', lit. 'from where?' (see *tä*)

aytenyä (Gt) 'in which direction?'

see *ete*

eyat (Č.E), see *ayät*

eyata (Č.E), see *ayäta*

****iyetti***, in *hadä iyetti* (Z) 'widow'

from Cushitic: Dar. *hīyyättä* 'poor' (fem.), Ga. *hiyätti* 'poor, widow', *hada hiyēsa* 'the poor mother'

oyat (Č.M), *oyyat* (E) 'shout, shouting for help, noise'

from *(a)wäyyä* with the suffix *-t*

oyt (W) 'two'

represents *hoyt* (see below) with *h:zero* (1.51)

ayt›agad (Ed) 'in which direction?'

from *ayt* (see above) and *agad* 'direction'

eyatčäggər (Go) 'easy'

lit. 'it does not cause trouble', imperfect of *atčäggärä*; see *čäggärä*

aytähä (Ed) 'how?, what!'

from *aytä-hä*, lit. 'like (*hä*) which (*aytä*)?'

aytenyä (Gt) 'in which direction?'

from *ayte* 'which?' (see *ayt*) with the directional *-nyä*

eyatəš männä (E) 'be rude'

for *eyat-əš*; see *eyata*, above

aytäta (Gt) 'which?'

from *ayt* (see above) with the suffix pronoun of the 3rd masc. sg.

aytay (S) 'which?'

see *ayt*; *-ay* is perhaps a suffix

ayäw (Gt), *ayyuwä* (M) 'intelligent, wise'

see *hayyo*

aywä (Ed.Gt), *ayəwä* (En) 'salty earth (color of ashes) eaten by cattle'

see *ewä, aywäňä*

aywonot (Ed) 'dish prepared with cabbage and cheese'

aywäňä (En), *aywäňňä* (Ed.So), *aywäňňe* (S.W), *ewänä* (Č) 'kind of *äsät*'

in view of the initial *ewä-, aywä-* followed by the suffix *-nä, -ňňä* it is possible that there is a connection between the root *aywäň(ň)ä, ewänä* and *aywä, ewä* 'salty earth (color of ashes) eaten by cattle'. The name of this kind of *äsät* is perhaps due to the color of the plant

aywar (Ed) 'without'

represents *eban* (see above) with *b>w* (4.11) and *n:r* (8.33)

ayzoh (Ed.Ms.Z), *ayzuh* (W), *ayzoxä* (En), *ezuxä* (Č), *ayzowaxä* (E) 'courage!'

Amh. *ayzoh*, Tna. *ʾäǧǧoḳa*. The derivation from G. *ḥawäzä* 'be agreeable' suggested by Praetorius 1879:248 who translates Amh. *ayzoh* 'indem du Gefallen findest' is doubtful. Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:628 derives Amh. *ayzoh* from *yazä* 'seize' and translates it 'it will not seize you, it will not touch you' coming to mean 'courage!'

ayzoxä (En) 'courage!'

see *ayzoh*

ayzowaxä (E) 'courage!'

see *ayzoh*

äz *ṭänā, or *xänā* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'bring a guarantor (when selling cattle or land)'

lit. 'call an *äz*'; see *ṭänā, xänā*

äzz beḳ (M) 'be pitch-dark'

ozozz beḳ (M) 'be dusk'

see *žəyä*

ḗzä (M), see *ezä*

azi (So) 'that one, that one here'

azittəhom (So) 'it is like this' (see *-hom*)

contains the Semitic and Ethiopic demonstrative element *z*; Heb. *zę*, G. *zə*, Tna. *ʾəzu*, Amh. *-zih*, Har. *zi*

azo (W) 'kind of tree'

Amh. *azzo aräg* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 40)

azzo (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z) 'crocodile'

Amh. Arg. *azzo*, Har. *ḥās*; also in Cushitic: Qem. *azo*, Aw. *azza*. Cerulli 1951:408, under *ayō*, considers it a Cushitic loanword

ezä (Go), *ḗzä* (M), *izzä, yizzä* (So), *enzä* (W), *ēnzä* (Ed.S), *īnzä* (Z) 'grasp, seize, take, hold, take possession of'

enze-tan (W) 'she conceived'

atḗzä (M) 'give a guarantee'

tezäzä (Go), *tätizizä* (So) 'be glued, adhere, stick together'

atezäzä (Go), *atizizä* (So), *atēnzä* (S), *atinzaze* (W), *atīnzāzä* (Z) 'attach, join, start a fire, put the light on, *cause people to fight'

ežät (Go), *maža* (So), *mäyaža* (Go) 'pledge' (n.)

Semitic: Ar. *ʾaḫaḏa* 'hold, take possession of', Heb. *ʾāḥaz*; Ethiopic: G. *ʾaḫazä*, Tna. *ḥazä*, Amh. Gaf. *yazä*, Arg. *wähaza*

izzä (So), see *ezä*

ozą (Č), *oze* (E), *ozay* (En.Gt), *uzay* (Ed) 'evil eye, a person who has the power of casting the evil eye'

from Cushitic: Kam. *uda-ta,* with alternance *d:z* frequently occurring in the various Sidamo dialects

ǫzza- (M) 'perspire, sweat'

represents *(a)wäzza-* (see below) with *wä>ǫ* (4.12)

uza (En) 'medicament, remedy'

represents *čəza* (see below) with *č:>:zero* (1.53)

azzeą (M) 'carry a child on the back'

represents *ezzälä* (see below) with *-älä>eą* (8.63)

äzb (So) 'people'

represents *həzb* (see below) with *h>zero* (1.51)

****azzäbä,*** in *tazzäbä* (M) 'think badly of someone'

Amh. *tazzäbä,* G. *täḥazzäbä* 'have an opinion', Te. *täḥazzäba* 'doubt, cast suspicion on'

azab (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), *azāb* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'hell'

from Ar. *ʿaḏāb* 'punishment'; also in Har. *azāb*

azābä barä- (Ed), *azabä barä-* (Gt) 'groan, moan, sigh, *rave, talk nonsense'

əzab (M.W), *əzāb* (Ed), *izab* (Ms), *izāḇ* (En), *izāb* (Gt. S), *zāb* (Gt), *zab* (Go.So.Z), *ənzab* (Č.E.M) 'rein'

Tna. *ḥəzab,* Amh. *əzab, zab,* Arg. *zab*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *zabá,* Qab. Al. *izābá*

izab (Ms), *izāb* (Gt.S), *izāḇ* (En), see *əzab*

azäbäňňä (So) 'bridegroom's wedding'

see *azämäňňä, ažämäňňä* with alternance *b:m* (4.14)

äzāf (En.Ed) 'lunch, midday meal'

ozgo (Ed) 'plaited door of bamboo'

represents *wäzgäb* (see below) with *wä>o,* and *-äb>*äḇ>*äw>o* (4.12)

əzgaʾēr (Ed) 'God, Lord'

represents *əgzaʾer,* with metathesis; see *əgzär*

azgad (Gt) 'cloth belt'

represents *azgaləd* (see below), **azgald* becoming *azgad* (by assimilation)

azgag (Go), *azgāg* (S) 'section of a village'

azguguniyä(t), in *bäʾazguguniyä(t) qänäfä* (En.Gt) 'hit with a stick throwing it in a spiral motion'

from a root *zgg* with the suffix *-niyä(t),* to be identified with *zgzg*; see *a-zgäzägä*

azgaləd (M.Ms.Go), *azlagəd* (Ms.Go), *azgart* (Č), *azgard* (E), *azgat* (En.Gt), *azgattä* (Ed), *azgad* (Gt) 'cloth belt'

yäsäme azgaləd (Ms), *yämaryam azgaləd* (Go) 'rainbow', lit. 'the belt (*azgaləd*) of the sky (*yä-säme*) or of Mary (*yä-maryam*)'

see *(tä)zgalläda*

azgur (Ms.Go) 'kind of clay container'

əzger (Ms.Go.So) 'God, Lord'

represents a metathesis of *əgzer*; see *əgzär*

azgard (E) 'cloth belt'

represent *azgaləd* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

azgart (Č) 'cloth belt'

represents *azgaləd* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25) and *rd>rt* (unvoicing of final *d*); see 13.9

azgat (En.Gt), *azgattä* (Ed) 'cloth belt'

from *azgart* (see above) with *rt>t, tt* by assimilation

azehullu (Z) 'sickness'

azehullām (Z) 'sick, ill'

ezuxä (Č) 'courage!'

see *ayzoh*

ezzälä (Ms), *anzälä* (Z), *azärä* (Č), *azzärä* (E), *azzeą* (M), *asärä* (Č.En.Gt), *assärä* (Ed) 'carry a child on the back, *carry loads on the back or on the head or shoulders'

äziyäd (Ed) 'bundle'

unžər (Ed) 'bundle'

G. *ḥazälä* 'carry on the back', Tna. *ḥazälä, ḥanzälä,* Te. *ḥazla,* Arg. *hazzäla,* Amh. *azzälä,* Har. *ḥazäla*

ezzälä (Ms) 'ride on a horse or a mule with another person behind him'

tinzazälä (W), *tīnzāzälä* (S), *anğalä nekkā̄, hanğalä nekkā̄* (Ed) 'sit behind another on a mule'

also in Cushitic: Qab. *hanzāllo,* Kam. *hanğala*

azlaʾil (S.W) 'evil spirit'

see *azraʾil*

azlagəd (Ms.Go) 'cloth belt'

yämaryam azlagəd (Ms) 'rainbow', lit. 'Mary's belt'

represents a metathesis of *azgaləd*

azlal (M), *azrar* (Č.E.En), *azər* (E) 'character, *behavior and physical appearance of one's parents'

azmač (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'honorific title'

Tna. Amh. *azmač,* Te. *ʾazmati*; from *zämmätä* 'make a military expedition'

azämäňňä (So) 'bridegroom's wedding'

see *ažämäňňä* and *azäbäňňä,* with alternance *b:m*

azmara (Ms.Go), *azmära* (S), *azmärä* (W), *azməra* (Z), *azmarä* (Ed), *asmara* (So) 'harvest, *season of agricultural activities, the six-month period of growing and harvesting beginning with September'

Amh. *azmära, azmara* 'agricultural activities (seeding, harvesting)', Tna. *ʾazmära* 'beginning of the rainy season, harvest'. For So. *asmara* (with *s*), cp. Ga. *asmara*

azmari (Go.So.Z), *azmāri* (Ed) 'minstrel'

Amh. Arg. *azmari,* Gaf. *azmariyä*; see *zämmärä*

azänä (Č.En.Gt.S.W.Z), *azzänä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *azärä* (Č), *azzärä* (E) 'be sad, be sorrowful, feel sorrow'

azänä- (Z) 'be lenient, sympathize with someone'

attəzazzänä (So) 'console mourners, sympathize with someone'

azän (Č) 'grief, sorrow'

azäntäňňä (So.S) 'sorrowful'

Semitic: Ar. *ḥazina* 'be sad'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ḥazänä,* Te. *ḥazna,* Amh. *azzänä,* Arg. *hazzäna,* Har. *ḥuzni* 'sadness'

əzən (W.Z), *əzn, izn* (S), *ənzən* (M.Ms.Go.So), *ənzər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'ear, leaf'

yənzənyä (M) 'earring'

Semitic: Ar. *ʾuḏn,* Heb. *ʾozęn*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ʾəzən,* Tna. *ʾəzni,* Gaf. *əznä,* Har. *uzun,* SArg. *izin*

äzongämaţä (W) 'kind of tree'

äzängəri (En.Ed), *äzängəre* (Gt) 'section of the house near the wall'

from *zängər* 'wall' (see *zängən*) with the morphemes *ä--i, ä--e* (directional)

azōnnar (Ed) 'the young of a bird'

from *zännärä* 'start to fly'

azunat (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'action of guarding a house at night by going around it'

from *zorä* 'go around' (see below) with the suffix *-t*; for *n:r,* see 8.43

azunat (Č.E) 'disease that makes one dizzy'

from *azorä* 'make turn' (see *zorä*) with the suffix *-t*; for *n:r,* see 8.43

azäntäňňä (So.S) 'sorrowful'

from *azän* 'sorrow' (see *azänä*) with the suffix *-täňňä*

əzäq (W.Z), *izäq* (S) 'calf bigger than *əmbossä*'

äzarä badadēt (Gt), *äzarä badadēd* (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*'

see *yäzalä*; for *l:r,* see 8.25

azär (Č.M.Ms.Go.So) 'side, direction'

zazär (Ms), *tä--zazär* (Go), *annäzär* (S), *annazär* (W), *hannäzär* (S), *lä--alläzärkä* (S) 'beyond, yonder' (see *zə, annä, hanne, allä*)

bä+perfect+*ziyazär* (Go.So) 'as, since, after'

azärä (Č), *azzärä* (E) 'be sad, be sorrowful, feel sorrow'

represents *azänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33)

azärä (Č), *azzärä* (E) 'carry a child on the back'

represents *ezzälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

azärä (Č), *azzärä* (E) 'climb a tree or a mountain, mount (male on female)

see *asälä*; for *l:r,* see 8.25. Note that Č. *azärä* is a variant of the original form *asärä* (see above), the voiced *z* of Č.E. *az(z)ärä* being conditioned by the voiced *r* of the root

azər (E) 'behavior and physical appearance of one's parents'

see *azlal*; for *l:r,* see 8.25

azre (Č.E) 'dry leaf of the *äsät* when it is on the plant'

perhaps loanword from Sid. *darō* 'leaf' with alternance *d:z* frequently occurring in the various Sidamo dialects

azrael (Ms) 'evil spirit'

see *azraʾil,* below

azraʾil (En), *azraʾel* (Gt), *azrayəl* (Č.W), *azrael* (Ms), *azlaʾil* (S.W), *zərayil* (So), *zəlel* (Go), *zəlāʾel* (Ed), *zəlāyəl* (S) 'evil spirit, death, agony'

magical name used in G. *ʾäzrəyal,* from Heb. *ʿęzriʾel* 'God, my help'. For a bibliography on the subject, see Strelcyn 1955:455

äzäräbiyä (Gt) 'kind of snake'

to be analyzed as *ä-zäräb-iyä* and perhaps to be compared with *däräbä* 'python' (see below) with alternance *d:z* (7.11)

azraqin (Č.E) 'evil spirit'

seems to have the initial elements of *azraʾil* (see above)

azrar (Č.E.En) 'character, behavior and physical appearance of one's parents'

represents *azlal* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

äzuriyä (Gt) 'cattle or people that roam about'

from **zur* (see *zorä* 'go around') with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä*

azrayəl (Č.W) 'evil spirit'

see *azraʾil*

ozat (Č.E.M) 'flour boiled in water, kind of porridge'

represents *awzat* (see above) with *aw>o* (4.51)

uzat (En) 'perspiration'

from *(a)wäza* with *wə>u* (4.51)

azwäwər (S) 'whirlpool'

from the root *zorä* 'turn'. See also *zäwarīt*

azwawər (En.Gt), *anzəwawər* (Č.E.Gt) 'piece of land lying between the curving branches of a river, grassy place near a river where cattle graze'

probably derived from *zorä* 'go around, turn around' (see below). The root *zorä* would explain the meaning of the curving branches of a river and only by extension of meaning does *azwawər, anzəwawər* come to mean 'grassy place near a river where cattle graze'

azay (En.Ed.Gt) 'cow before she bears young'

from Cushitic: Sid. *adde* 'heifer', Had. *addi-ččo,* with alternance *d:z* (7.11)

ozay (En.Gt), *uzay* (Ed) 'evil eye, a person who has the power of casting the evil eye'

ūzay aṭe (Ed), *oʾozay aṭeyä* (En) 'index finger' (see *aṭe, aṭeyä*)

see *ozä*

uzay (Ed), see *ozay*

äziyäd (Ed) 'bundle'

from *ezzälä* (see above) with palatalization of *l* and with the suffix *-d*

azäz (Č.E.En.Gt.M.So) 'beginning of group mourning early in the day'

azäzä (Č), *azzäzä* (E.M), *ezäzä* (En.Ed.Gt.W), *ēzäzä* (S), *ezzäzä* (Ms.Go), *īzäzä* (Z), *izzäzä* (So) 'order, command'

tazäzä (Č), *tazzäzä* (E.M), *tezäzä* (En.Gt.W), *tezzäzä* (Ms.Go), *tēzäzä* (S), *tīzäzä* (Z), *tizzäzä* (So), *täʾezäzä* (Ed) 'obey'

təzaz (So) 'command' (n.)

G. Tna. *ʾazzäzä,* Te. *ʾazzäza,* Amh. *azzäzä*, Arg. *ezzäza,* Gaf. *izzäzä*; passed into Cushitic: Kham. *azes,* Dar. *azaz,* Kam. *azzaǧǧo,* Qab. *ažžažžoʾ*

aziz, in *šešt aziz* (W), *šēšt aziz* (S) 'third steeping of coffee'

For *šešt, šēšt* 'three', see *sost,* below. As for *aziz, azīz,* it gives the impression of being an Arabic loanword. One would be inclined to think of Ar. *ʿazīz* 'strong' but this quality would not apply to the third steeping of coffee, nor does the meaning of Ar. *ʿazīz* 'honored, respected' apply to the third steeping of coffee. Or would Ar. *ʾazīz* 'humming, simmering' referring to boiling explain the Gurage *aziz*?

ezäzä (En.Ed.Gt.W), *ēzäzä* (S), *ezzäzä* (Ms.Go) 'order, command'

see *azäzä*

(t)ezäzä (Go), *tätizizä* (So) 'be glued, stick together, adhere, *fight with one another'

atezäzä (Go), *atizizä* (So) 'attach one thing to another, start a fire'

reduplicative *tä-* and *at*-stem of *ezä* (see above). These meanings also occur in the reduplicative stem of Amh. *yazä*

īzäzä (Z), *izzäzä* (So), see *azäzä*

ǫzzäzä- (M) 'not find any friend, be isolated'

ozazza- (E), *ǫzazza-* (M) 'perspire, sweat'

reduplicative stem of *(a)wäzza* (see below)

ozozz beǫ (M) 'be dusk'

reduplicative stem of *äzz bea* (see above)

(att)əzazzänä (So) 'sympathize with someone, console mourners'

a reduplicative *at*-stem of *azzänä* 'be sad' (see above)

äž (En.Ed.Ms.Go.So) 'behold!, take!, here!'

imperative of *ažä* 'see' (see below)

äž (Č.En.Gt) 'heifer, calf'

see *anž*

ažä (Č), *ažžä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ašä* (Č.En.Gt), *aššä* (Ed), *anže* (S.W) 'see'

atäžžä (M), *atenže* (W) 'be sufficiently bright for one to see and recognize things'

atyäžžä (E), *atežžä* (Ms.Go), *atižžä* (So), *atyäšä* (Č), *atēšä* (Gt), *atēššä* (Ed) 'guide, lead'

Semitic: Heb. *ḥåzå (ḥzy)* 'see' (Praetorius 1879: 510), Ug. *ḥdy* 'see, look'; Ethiopic: Har. *ḥēǧa,* Arg. *hanǧa,* Gaf. *aǧǧä,* Amh. *ayyä*

ožža (E.M) 'careless, indifferent, bad housewife'

represents *awža* (see above) with *aw>o* (4.51)

ažäḇäňä (En.Gt) 'bridegroom's wedding'

represents *ažämäňňä* (see below) with *m>*m̲>b̲*

ažämänä (Č), *ažämännä* (E) 'bridegroom's wedding and wedding party'

see *ažämäňňä*

ažämäňňä (M.Ms.Go), *ažämänä* (Č), *ažämännä* (E), *azämäňňä, azäbäňňä* (So), *ažäḇäňä* (En.Gt), *ažäwäňňä* (Ed) 'bridegroom's wedding and wedding party, *wedding guest'

is perhaps borrowed from Cushitic: Qab. *azān-ču* 'bridegroom', Kam. *ezē-čču*

ažänärä (Gt) 'a game in which a boy riding on another bounces the ball with a stick and catches it'

ažännər (S) 'ball made of cloth or fiber'

while *ažänärä* is translated as a noun it is possible that it is a verb meaning 'a boy rides on another, bounces the ball with a stick and catches it', from *zällälä* jump'(see below); *ažänärä* means literally 'make jump, bounce' (for *l:n,* see 8.23; for *l:r* see 8.25). The noun *ažännər* is derived from the verb

ežät (Go) 'pledge'

formed from *ezä* 'hold' with palatalization of *z* and with the suffix *-t*

ažäwäňňä(Ed) 'bridegroom's wedding'

represents *ažämäňňä* (see above) with *m>w* (4.31)

ažažät (En) 'one who acts mad'

see *zazza*

ʾ

ʾe (M.Go) 'thing'

represents *qe* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

ʾaʾa (Ed) 'interjection expressing pain'

Amh. *(ʾ)a(ʾ)a*

ʾeʾä (Ed) 'spread out a mat or a hide on the floor for sleeping or sitting'

represents *čäččä* (see below) with *č:ʾ* (14.3)

ʾoʾorä (En.Ed) 'wring wet clothes, squeeze water out of dough or of clothes'

represents **qoqorä* with *q:ʾ* (14.1); see *qʷäqʷärä*

ʾaʾat (Go), see *qaqat*

ʾəb (M.Go), *ʾəḇ* (En) 'butter'

represents *qəb* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

(tä)ʾäbbeǫ (M), *täʾebbeä* (Go) 'accept, receive'

aʾäbbeǫ (M) 'hand out'

represents *(tä)qibbälä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1), and *-älä>eǫ* (8.63)

(tä)ʾibbälä (So), *täʾebälä* (W) 'accept, receive'

represents *(tä)qibbälä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

ʾäffa (En) 'slap' (v.)

ʾifä (En) 'slap' (n.)

represents *ṭäfa* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2)

ʾäffa (En) 'be extinguished, be spoiled, be wasted'

represents *ṭäfa* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2)

ʾofʷä (En), *ʾoffä* (Ed) 'be satiated, be arrogant, be proud'

ʾufʷʾä (En) 'satiation'

represents *ṭäfʷä* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2)

ʾäffaʾa (Ed) 'be extinguished, be spoiled, be wasted'

represents *ṭäffaʾa with ṭ:ʾ (14.2); see *ṭäfa*

ʾəfäʾad (En) 'panic' (n.)

from *ʾäffaʾa* (see above) with the suffix *-d*; see also *ṭäfa*

ʾäffoʾot (Ed) 'bad qualities'

from *ʾäffaʾa* (see above) with the suffix *-t*; see also *ṭäfa*

ʾifad (En) 'corruption'

from *ʾäffa* 'be spoiled' (see above) with suffix *-d;* see also *ṭäfa*

ʾəfər (En.Ed) 'fingernail, claw'

represents *ṭəfər* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2)

***ʾkl** 'be equal'

yaʾaxər (En.Gt), *yaxər* (Č.Ms), *yaxi* (M), *aʾaxər* (Ed), *yahər* (Ms) 'it is equal, about, approximately'

axər (Č) 'equal'

yä---yaxər, yä---axər (Č), *yä---yahəl* (So) 'like, as, according to'

mən yahəl (So), *mən yahlan* (S), *mən ahlan* (W), *aynä yahəläl* (Z), *mən yahər, mənahər* (Ms), *mən axi* (M), *mən yahi* (Go), *məraxər* (Č.E.Gt), *mərʾaxər* (En.Ed.Gt) 'how much?, how many?'

mʷanim yaxər (Č.E) 'however much'

ataxər (Č), *attaxər* (E), *attahər* (Ms), *ataʾaxər* (En. Gt), *attaʾaxər* (Ed), *attaʾarkar* (Ed), *attaxi* (M), *addahəl* (W), *haddahəl* (S), *adaxi, adahi* (M) 'a certain quantity'

ataxre (Č), *ataʾaxər* (En), *ataʾaxre* (Gt), *adaxre* (Č.E), *attaxiyät, adaxiyät, adahiyät* (M) 'to a certain point, at a certain stage, to a certain size, to a certain age'

xaxər qar (Č.E), *xaʾaxər qar* (Gt), *xaxiʾe, xiyaxiʾe, yaxiʾe, hahiʾe* (M) 'that much, so much'

äkkul (So) 'half, some, certain, several'

attəkakkälä (So) 'level off'

təkəkkəl (Go.So) 'straightforward, accurate, exact'

G. *ʾakkälä* 'be equal, be sufficient', Tna. *ʾaḵälä,* Te. *ʾakla,* Amh. *akkälä* 'suffice, be enough'

For 'about', cp. Amh. *yahəl*

For 'how many?', cp. Te. *ʾakəl ʾayi,* Amh. *mən yahəl,* Arg. *mən yähal,* Gaf. *mən äkkäwm.* Dillmann 1865:782 considers the root to be related to Heb. *kwl,* (hifʿil) *heḵīl* 'contain'; cp. also Aram. *ʾakkel* 'measure'

(tä)ʾakkärä (Ed) 'build a house and cultivate the field around it for the first time'

see *täkkärä*

***ʾäli,** in *bäʾäli qäli* (M) 'little by little'

represents *qäli* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

(tä)ʾallälä (Go) 'be humble, be respectful'

represents *täqallälä* with *q:ʾ* (14.1); see *qälälä*

ʾäṃe (En) 'potter'

represents *ṭäme* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2)

ʾammä (Ed) 'guarantor'

represents *qʿama* (see below) with *q':ʾ* (14;1)

ʾemmä (En.Ed) 'defeat, vanquish, be victorious'

ʾemmä- (En.Ed) 'feel pain, be sick, be ill, *be tired, be pregnant'

täʾemmä (En.Ed.Go) 'lose in battle, be defeated, *be about to die'

ʾemad (En), *ʾemmad* (Ed) 'sickness'

represents *qʿämä* (see below) with *q':ʾ*(14.1)

ʾiṃa (En) 'cream'

represents *qʿəma* (see below) with *q':ʾ* (14.1)

(a)ʾomä (M.Go) 'set aside'

represents *aqomä* with *q:ʾ* (14.1); see *qomä*

ʾemad (En), *ʾemmad* (Ed) 'sickness'

noun formed from *ʾemmä* (see above) with the suffix *-d*

(a)ʾmammäṭä (Go) 'prepare well'

represents *(a)qʿmammäṭa* with *q':ʾ* (14.1)

ʾammäňňä (Ed) 'guarantor'

from *ʾammä* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*

ʾəṃār (En) 'louse'

represents *qəmār* with *q:ʾ* (14.1); see *qämälä*

***ʾänä,** in *bäʾänä asrä* (Go) 'sell on credit'

represents *qänä* (see below) with *q:ʾ*(14.1); see *sərä*

(a)ʾänna (Go) 'straighten out'

represents *aqänna* (see *qänna*) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

ʾäʿna (Ed) 'ascend, go up, climb a tree or a mountain'

see *ʾänʾa,* below

(tä)ʾennǟ (Ed) 'approach, be near, be close'

from **täʾennäbä* > **täʾennäwä* > *täʾennǟ* (4.12); goes back to *qäräbä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1), and *r:n* (8.43)

ʾin (En.Ed) 'buttocks, bottom of a thing'

represents *qʿin* (see below) with *q':ʾ* (14.1)

ʾuna, in *yäʾuna* (Go) 'only'

quna ʾuna (Go) 'some, certain, several'

bäʾuna (M) 'together'

represents *quna* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

ʾänʾa (En), *ʾäʿna* (Ed), *käna* (Č.Gt) 'ascend, go up, climb a tree or a mountain, *go east, mount (male on female)'

perhaps to be identified with Amh. *qänna* 'be straight', *qäna alä* 'look upwards' (hence > 'ascend'), Tna. *qänʿe* 'be straight'. For *q:ʾ*, see 14.1; for *q:k,* see 15.1. See also *qänna* III, below

ʾanäʾən (Ed) 'leopard, tiger'

(tä)ʾenäḇä (En) 'approach, be near, be close'

ateʾenäḇä (En) 'bring near, present'

täʾinanäḇä (En) 'be close to one another'

represents *(tä)qäräbä* (see *qäräbä*) with *q:ʾ* (14.1), *r:n* (8.43)

ʾindiʾid (Ed) 'headrest of wood'

ʾinäfʷänä xäärä (En), *ʾinäfʷännä xäänä* (Ed) 'be upside down, be lopsided'

represents *qʿinäfʷänä* (see below) with *q':ʾ* (14.1)

(tä)ʾinanäḇä (En) 'be close to one another'

reduplicative stem of *(tä)ʾenäbä,* above

ʾonnəs (M) 'New Year'

from the name of the saint Yohannes

(tä)ʾennäwä (Ed) 'approach, be near, be close'

atʾennäwä (Ed) 'bring near, present, offer'

ʾənawä (En.Ed) 'near, close, vicinity, nearness'

from *(tä)ʾennäbä* > **täʾennäḇä* > *täʾennäwä*; from *qäräbä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1), *r:n* (8.43)

ʾēnzä (Ed) 'kind of grass used for covering houses'

represents *ḉäza* (see below) with *ḉ:ʾ* (14.3) and inserted *n* (8.81). See also *ēnzä*

ʾäňňä (Ed) 'other, another, different, various'

see *äňňä*

ʾäňňä (En.Ed) 'be missing, be lost, disappear, vanish'

represents *qärrä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1) and *r* palatalized into *ň* (8.66)

ʾaňä (En) 'upward slope, uphill, ascent'

see *ananä,* above

ʾeňňä (En.Ed) 'give birth to a child, bear young'

represents *ḉäňňä* (see below) with *ḉ:ʾ* (14.3). See *ʾuň,* below

ʾuň (En.Ed) 'woman in childbed'

see *ḉəň, ʾeňňä*

ʾaňaňä (En) 'hilly'

see *ananä*

ʾäpa (En), *ʾäppä* (Ed) 'uncultivated land, field, open space, meadow'

represents *ṭäbba* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2) and *b:p* (13.1)

ʾäpā (En), *ʾäppā* (Ed) 'skin an animal'

represents *ṭäba* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2) and *b:p* (13.1)

ʾäpā (En) 'anoint, smear'

represents *qäba* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1) and *b:p* (13.1)

ʾäppaʾa (Ed) 'anoint, smear'

represents *qbʾ* (see *qäba*) with *q:ʾ* (14.1) and *b:p* (13.1)

ʾepäpä (En.Ed) 'be narrow'

täʾepäpä (En.Ed) 'be crammed, be squeezed together (people in a room), be pressed (people in a room)'

ʾupapä (Ed), *upʷapʷä* (En) 'narrow'

represents *ṭäbäbä* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2), *b:p* (13.1)

ʾäpärä (En), *ʾäppärä* (Ed) 'plant' (v.)

represents *qäbärä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1), *b:p* (13.1)

ʾepärä (En), *ʾeppärä* (Ed) 'aid, help, assist'

represents *qʿäbbärä* (see below) with *q':ʾ* (14.1), *b:p* (13.1)

(tä)ʾepärä (En), *täʾeppärä* (Ed) 'accept, receive'

atʾeppärä (Ed), *ạ̈ʾäpärä* (En) 'hand out'

represents *(tä)qibbälä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1), *b:p* (13.1), and *l:r* (8.25)

(at)ˀipapärä (En) 'exchange words, make reach'

reduplicative *at*-stem of *(tä)ˀepärä* (see above)

ˀar (En.Ed) 'thing'

represents *qal* (see above) with *q:ˀ* (14.1), *l:r* (8.25). See also *aˀar*

ˀirrä (So) 'be absent, remain behind, stay away, disappear, vanish'

aˀerrä (Go) 'hold back'

represents *qärrä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

ˀərǟˀrä (Ed) 'early morning'

represents *qərärä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1). See also *ˀərǟrˀä*

ˀəraˀärä (En.Ed) 'mix, intermingle, stir food, knead dough'

ˀuraˀorād (En) 'mixed'

represents *qəlaqqälä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1), *l:r* (8.25)

ˀarabi, in *aˀarabi däbo* (W) 'close relatives'

from *qäräbä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

ˀərb (Go) 'near, close'

əˀərəb gäpä-na (En) 'he married the widow of his relative'

bäˀurb (Go) 'recently'

yäˀu:rb (M) 'close'

from the root *qäräbä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

ˀärād (En.Ed) 'guarding of a house at night by going around it'

derived from *qerä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* and with the suffix *-d*. See also *ä-ärādəyä* (above) and *ˀärādäňňä*

ˀärādäňňä (Ed) 'night watchman, guard'

from *ˀärād* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*

(tä)ˀuraffädä (Go) 'wrinkle, be wrinkled, shrink'

Amh. *qʷäräffädä* 'shrink from drying out'; for *qʷ:ˀ*, see 14.1

(tä)ˀuraňňä (Go) 'tie together creditor with debtor'

represents *(tä)qʷraňňä* (see below) with *qʷ:ˀ* (14.1)

ˀərǟrˀä (En) 'early morning'

represents *qərärä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

ˀərəw (Ed) 'near, close'

represents **qərəb* (see *qäräbä*) with *q:ˀ* (14.1) and *b>w* (4.11)

ˀosä (Ed), ***ˀosa*** (En) 'contribution made by the community to a governor or judge with the approval of the *balabbat*'

represents *č̣äsa* (see below) with *č̣:ˀ* (14.3)

ˀosa (En), ***ˀosä*** (Ed) 'wing'

represents *qʷärsa* (see below) >**qorsa*, with *q:ˀ* (14.1) and loss of *r*, possibly by assimilation

ˀäsəra (En) 'layer of the stem of the *äsät*'

represents *qäsla* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1), *l:r* (8.25)

ˀisara (En) 'the fleshy part of the *äsät* mixed with the root'

represents *qʹəsara* (see below) with *qʹ:ˀ* (14.1)

(te)ˀäšä (En), *täˀeššä* (Ed) 'be convalescent by eating special food'

q̣ˀäšä (En), *atteˀäšä* (En), *atteˀeššä* (Ed) 'feed well a sick person or a convalescent person or a pregnant woman'

represents *(tä)ṭeššä* (see below) with *ṭ:ˀ* (14.2). See also *ˀəšär, ˀəšəwär*

ˀəšär (Ed), see *ˀəšəwär*

ˀəšəwär (En), *ˀəšär* (Ed) 'food given to a convalescent or to a woman after childbirth'

represents *č̣əšwär* (see below) with *č̣:ˀ* (14.3). See *(te)ˀäšä*

ˀätärä, ˀetärä (En), *ˀättärä* (Ed) 'kill'

represents *qätälä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1), *l:r* (8.25)

ˀiṭä (So) 'become weak, be exhausted'

represents *qiṭä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

(tä)ˀeṭṭälä (Go) 'sit behind another on a mule, ride on a horse or a mule with another person behind him'

represents *(tä)qeṭṭälä* (see *qäṭälä*) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

ˀawa (Go) 'coffee drink'

täˀawä (Go) 'drink coffee'

represents *qawa* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

ˀəw (Ed) 'butter'

represents *qəb* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1), *b>w* (4.11)

ˀīwä (Ed) 'cream'

represents *qʹəma* (see below) with *q :ˀ* (14.1), *m>w* (4.31)

ˀəwān (Ed) 'louse'

represents *qəmal* (see *qämmälä*) with *q:ˀ* (14.1), *m>w* (4.31), *l:n* (8.23)

ˀäwäžä (Ed) 'kind of oats'

represents *ṭämäžä* (see below) with *ṭ:ˀ* (14.2), *m>w* (4.31)

ˀəyǟ (En), *ˀiyǟ* (Ed) 'wait, expect, guard, watch'

represents *qəyǟ* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

ˀē̄za (En) 'kind of grass used for covering houses'

represents *č̣äza* (see below) with *č̣:ˀ* (14.3)

ˀuzä (Ed) 'medicament'

represents *č̣əza* (see below) with *č̣:ˀ* (14.3)

B

bä (Gur.) 'with, in, at, by, out, out of, from, more than'

Semitic: Heb. *bĕ*, Ar. *bi*; Ethiopic *bä*, Te. *ˀəb*. For the meaning of 'out, from', cp. SAr. *b*

bạ̈ (Č) 'no!'

bạ̈ barä (Č) 'disobey, refuse'

see *bay*

bạ̈̄ barä (Č) 'bleat'

see *baˀ *balä*

bʷa *balä (Č.M), *b a balä* (S) 'low, moo'

see *baˀ *balä*

bʷa (männä) barä (Č.E), *bʷaˀ barä* (En.Gt) 'burst, burst and make the sound of bursting, explode, be frightened'

the suddenness of movement is also expressed in Amh. *bʷa alä* 'appear suddenly (e.g. light), arrive suddenly'

be, in *änägä be* (Ed) 'the next day, on the morrow'

see *nägä, bäyä*

be (Č) 'from where?'

from *bä* 'from' and *-e* 'where?'

beạ̈ (M), *bea* (Go) 'say'

represents *balä* (see below) with *-alä>eạ̈, eä* (8.63)

bə+imperfect (Z) 'when'

*bə+*imperfect+*m* (Č.E.Ms.W) 'even though, although'

*bə+*imperfect+*ənkʷan* (M.So.S) 'even though, although'

South Ethiopic *bə*; see Leslau 1956:156

bī bōgän (Z) 'in this direction'

bī from *bä* 'in' with the demonstrative element *i* 'this (see also *baˀī*); *bōgän* from *bä-wägän* (see below)

bǟˀ barä (Ed.Gt), *bạ̈̄ˀ barä* (En), see *baˀ *balä*

baˀ *balä (Ms.Go), *bǟˀ barä* (Ed.Gt), *bạ̈̄ˀbarä* (En), *bạ̈̄ barä* (Č), *bʷa beạ̈* (M), *bʷā bālä* (S) 'bleat (sheep, goat), low, moo'

Semitic: Ar. *baʿbaʿa, baḫbaḫa* 'murmur, grumble (camel)'; Ethiopic: Tna. *bäʿaʿ bälä, baʿ bälä* 'bleat', Amh. *bäˀa alä, ba alä, baba alä*, Te. *bəˀəya* 'bellowing'; onomatopoetic. See also *əmbʷa balä, bubuˀ, buˀ alä*

bʷaˀ barä (En.Gt) 'burst and make the sound of bursting, explode'

see *bʷa barä*

baˀī wäqt (S) 'then'

lit. 'at that time', from *bä* 'in, at' and the demonstrative *i* (see **ī*). For *wäqt*, see below

beˀä barä (Ed) 'disentangle fiber, unravel'

from Cushitic: Had. *beṭa-kko*, Kam. *biče*. For the alternance *ˀ:ṭ:č̣*, see 14.3

bəˀī (M) 'germinated grain'

represents *bəqi* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

boˀä (En.Gt) 'chalk, lime'

represents *boqä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

boˀä (Ed) 'young plant of bamboo'

represents *boqä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1)

boʾa (Go) 'cow that has a white spot on the forehead'

represents *boqa* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

buʾ barä (Ed) 'make a noise when falling or with the foot'

Amh. *bu alä* 'make noise (thunder), bark', Tna. *buh bälä, buʿ bälä* 'roar (animal)'. See also *baʾ *balä, bubuʾ*

buʾä (Ed) 'flesh of back above the hip'

represents *buqä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

buʾä, in *ṭem buʾä* (W) 'black cow that has white spots on the forehead'

represents *boqa* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1); see *ṭem*, below

buʾä wärädä-b- (W) 'have stomach ache'

Amh. *buʾa, buqa* 'hernia' ; from Ga. *bua*

buʾe (M) 'shoot of plant or tree'

represents *buqe* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

buʾo (W) 'spring (of water)'

represents *buqo* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

bʷäʾaʾe (Go) 'uvula'

represents *bʷäqaqit* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

boʾoʾa (M) 'crack in the ground after the rainy season'

represents *bʷäqäqa* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

bäʾäd (En.Ed) 'salt'

bäʾed (Ed) 'obsidian, black stone that is glossy in appearance and used for smoothing rawhide'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *bačəta* with devoiced *t* (7.14) and *č:ʾ* (14.3); see also *beččä*

biʾäd (Ed) 'eater of (usually of things that one should not eat)'

from *bäla* 'eat' with palatalization of *l* and a suffix *-d*; see *bəyʾät, bəyät*

bäʾäk bäʾäk barä (En.Gt) 'smell bad (mainly goats, sheep)'

see *bäkbäk barä* and *bäʾäk*, below

bäʾäk bäʾäk (En.Gt) 'form of greeting used by the Fuga'

is undoubtedly to be identified with *bäʾäk bäʾäk barä* 'smell bad'. In this case my recording as form of greeting used by the Fuga seems to be wrong. One would expect it to be the greeting that the master uses when addressing the Fuga, the bad smell possibly coming from the fact that the Fuga is in contact with animals either as a hunter or when preparing hides.

bʷäʾla (Go) 'mule'

represents *bʷäqla* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

baʾal (Ed), *bal* (M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *bāl* (Ed.S), *bar* (Č.E), *bār* (En.Gt) 'holiday'

G. Te.Tna. *bäʿal*, Amh. Arg. *bal*; passed into Cushitic: Sa. *bal*

baʾella (Go), *baʾellä* (W), *baʾilla* (Ms) 'bean'

represents *baqela* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

bəʾəl (Go) 'germinated grain'

represents *bəqəl* (see *bäqälä*) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

boʾlo (W) 'mule'

represents *bʷäqlo* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

bäʾaläge (Ed) 'rude, ill-mannered, badly educated'

see *ballägä*

bäʾəmmat (Ed), *bəʾəmmat* (En) 'together'

from *bä* 'with' and *əmmat* (see above)

biʾans biʾans (Ed) 'at least'

Amh. *biyans*, lit. 'even if (*bə*) it is little (*yans*)'; see *anäsä*

bäʾär (En.Ed) 'hundred'

represents *bäqəl* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1) and *l:r* (8.25)

bəʾər (En.Ed) 'germinated grain'

represents *bəqəl* (see *bäqälä*) with *q:ʾ* (14.1) and *l:r* (8.25)

bəʾurä, buʾurä (M) 'mule'

represents *bʷäqla* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1), and *l:r* (8.25)

buʾur (En.Ed.Gt) 'beer before being filtered, *dirty water, turbid water'

also in Ga. *borae* 'turbid water after cattle passed through'

buʾurä (M), see *bəʾurä*

baʾasä (En.Ed.Gt), *basä* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *bāsä* (S) 'become worse, be bad'

baʾašä (En.Ed.Gt), *bašä* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go) 'sickness, disease'

bašäňňä (Ms.Go), *bäššətäňňä* (Go) 'sick, ill'

buše (Č.E.M.Ms), *bušeʾ* (En.Gt), *bəšiʾ* (Ed) 'bad, evil'

bušenät (Č) 'severity'

Semitic: Heb. *bāʾaš* 'smell bad', Ar. *baʾisa, baʾusa* 'be miserable, be wretched', Syr. *beʾš*; Ethiopic: G. *bəʾəsä* 'be bad', Tna. *bäʾasä*, Te. *bəʾəsa* 'be angry', Amh. *basä* 'get worse', *bäššəta* 'disease'; passed into Cushitic: Sid. *buši* 'be bad', *buša* 'bad' contrarily to Cerulli 1938:196 who considers the Gurage root a Cushitic loanword. The possibility of this root being common to Semitic and Cushitic should not be excluded.

baʾašä (En.Ed.Gt) 'sickness, disease'

see *baʾasä*

baʾate (Gt) 'together'

from *bä* 'with', *at* 'one' and *-e*

bəʾuwä (M) 'mule'

represents *bʷäqla* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1) and *la, lä* becoming *wä* (8.7)

baʾay (En.Ed.Gt) 'no!'

baʾay barä (En.Ed.Gt) 'refuse'

see *bay*

buʾayya (Go) 'shoot of plant or tree'

represents *buqayya* (see *bäqälä*) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

bʷäbbo, bäbbo (E) 'form of address to an elder brother'

Amh. *abbabba* 'daddy!' extended to the elder brother from the Semitic root *ʾab* 'father' (see *ab*)

****babba, əmbabba*** (E), *əmbapa* (Č), *ambapā* (En.Gt) 'stammer'

Ar. *babba-tu* 'stammering of the baby'; onomatopoetic. See p. 728

****babba, əmbabba*** (E.M), *əmbapa* (Č) 'pop (barley) when roasted'

**əmbabba *däräqä* (Č.E.M.Ms) 'become completely dry from the heat of the sun or fire'

ambabba (E.M), *ambapa* (Č) 'roast barley or wheat that pops when being roasted'

onomatopoetic: Te. *bubu bela* 'bark', Tna. *bub bälä* 'make noise'; see also *əmbʷa *balä* 'low, moo'

bʷabbʷa (M) 'warm milk mixed with melted butter'

babbi (W) 'there, in that direction'

bibbi (W) 'here'

from *bä* 'in' and *abbi, ibbi* (*a:i* for far:near); see *abbi* and *babbet*

(tä)bebbä- (E) 'succeed'

is a reduplicative stem of *(t)ebbä*; see *(t)ebbä, epä*

bibbi (W) 'here'

see *babbi*

bubuʾ ənēt (Gt), *bubuʾ ənēd* (En) 'spring gushing from the earth in the rainy season'

Tna. *bubb bälä* 'make noise (running water, angry animal)', *buḥbuḥ bälä* 'make a rumbling noise (running water)', Te. *bubb bela* 'bark', Amh. *bu alä, bubb alä, baba alä, (tän)bʷabbʷa* 'make noise'; onomatopoetic. See also *baʾ barä*; for *ənēt, ənēd*, see above

bōbiččo (S) 'center leaf of the *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Kam. *bōbiččo*

babuna (Ms) 'bald'

a reduced reduplication of *buna*; see *bʷäna* 'baldness', below

bäbra (So) 'together'

from *bä* 'with' *äbra*; see *abbärä*

(at)babbärä (Ms) 'join, unite'

for *atəbabbärä*, a reduplicative stem of *abbärä* (see above)

babur bet (Go) 'mill'

Te. Tna. Amh. *babur* 'train, engine', Har. *bābur*, Tna. Amh. *babur* 'engine', and also 'flour ground in the mill', from Italian *vapore* or French *vapeur* through Ar. *bābūr*. For *bet* 'house', see below

babbet (W) 'there, in that direction'

bibbet (W) 'here'

from *bä* 'in', *abbe* (far); *ibbe* (near) and the demonstrative enclitic *-t*; see also *babbi, bibbi*, above

bibäza (M) 'at the most'

Amh. *bibäza*, lit. 'if (*bə*) it is numerous (*yəbäza*)'; see *bäzza*

bäče (S.W), *bäčī* (Z), cry, weep, mourn, lament'

biče (S), *bəče, biče* (W), *bəči* (Z) 'mourning, lamentation'

represents *bäk'ä* (see above) with palatalization *k'* (< *ky*) to *č* (9.33)

****bʷačä, ambʷačä*** (Č.Gt), *ambʷaččä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *ambʷače* (W), *ambaččä* (So), *ambʷa›ačä* (En) 'take a step, stride, take a walk, crawl on hands and knees'

bučbuč beä (M) 'crawl on hands and knees'

Gaf. *bʷäraččä* (with augmented *r*); also in Cushitic: Kam. Al. *bäǧǧo*, Qab. *bäǧǧo›*; see also *əmbʷat*

bəčča (W), *biččo, lä-biččo* (S) 'alone'

see *bīt*

bəče, bəči (W.Z), see *bäče*

biče (S.W), see *bäče*

biččo (S), see *bəčča*

bučč (W) 'interjection one uses to call or to chase away a dog'

see *bučo, bučbuč*

bučo (S.W) 'dog'

yäbčo aṭəm (S) 'ankle', lit. 'the bone of the dog' (see *aṭəm*)

yäbčo galle (W) 'kind of tree', lit. 'the *galle* of the dog'

Har. *buči* 'dog', Amh. *bučč* 'interjection one uses to call a dog'; from Cushitic: Ga. *buči* 'dog', Kam. *buččo* 'interjection one uses to call a dog', Qab. *bučbučča* 'puppy'. The connection between *bučo* and Amh. *wəššä*, Sid. **woši* suggested by Cerulli 1936:239 is doubtful. See also *bučč, bučbuč, bučbuča, butəččä*, and *bučəlla*

bučbuč (Č.E.Gt.M), *buččəbu(č)č* (Ed.Go.So) 'interjection one uses to call or to chase away a dog'

see *bučč, bučo*, and *bučbuča*

bučbuč beä (M) 'crawl on hands and knees (baby)'

represents a reduplicative root of **bʷačä* (see above)

bučbuča (Č.En.Gt), *bučbučča, bučbuččä* (E), *bučbučä* (M) 'puppy, *young of an animal, baby'

from Cushitic: Qab. *bučbučča* 'puppy'; see also *bučo, bučbuč*. For M. *bučbučä* 'baby' one could also consider the possibility of deriving it from *bučbuč beä* 'crawl on hands and knees'

bočolla (Gt), *bočol›a* (En), *bočära* (Č.Gt), *boččära* (M), *bʷäčära* (E) 'bundle of tobbacco or maize'

from Cushitic: Kam. *boččolla*, Ga. *bočolla*

bučəlla (Č.En.Gt), *buččəlla* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'puppy'

Amh. *buččəlla*; from Cushitic: Ga. *bučulā*, Al. *buččilla*, Dar. *bučulla*; to be identified with *bučo* 'dog' (see above) with augmented *-l* to express the diminutive. For the expression of the diminutive in Semitic by augmented *l*, see C. Brockelmann, *ZS* 6 (1928). 127-8

bočol›a (En) 'bundle of tobacco or maize'

see *bočolla*

bəčano (W) 'mourner'

from *bəče* 'mourning' (see *bäče*) with the suffix *-ano*

bičānčo (S) 'mourner'

from *biče* 'mourning' (see *bäče*) with the suffix *-ān-čo* (Cushitic)

bučənnäd (En) 'difference'

for *bučərnäd*, from *bučər* (see below) with the abstract suffix *-näd*; for *rn* > *nn*, see 17.7

bučənnät (Č.En) 'difference'

for *bučərnät*, from *bučər* (see below) with the abstract suffix *-nät*; for *rn* > *nn*, see 17.7

bʷäčära (E), *bočära* (Č.Gt), *boččära* (M) 'bundle of tobacco or maize'

represents *bočolla* (see above) with *l*:*r* (8.25)

bučər (Č.En.Gt), *buččər* (E) 'other, different, various'

from *betärä* (see below) with palatalization of *t*

bučərnät (En.Gt), *buččərənnät* (E) 'difference'

from *bučər* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ə(n)nät*

bičītäňä (Z) 'mourner'

from *biči* (see *bäče*) with the suffix *-täňä*

bäč̣ aň(ň)e, abälä (Ms.So.S.W), *bäčč̣ abäňňä* (Go), *bač̣ e(p)pä, aypä, abäňňä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M), *bač̣č̣ amännä* (E) 'ignore, not see the importance of a thing'

from Cushitic: Kam. *bačča›e›*, Had. *bač̣ a›akko*

bäčča (E.M), *bäčä, bečä* (Č), *bečča* (Ms.Go), *bičča* (So) 'dilute whey or milk with water'

bičä (Č.En.Ed.Gt) *bičča* (E) 'milk diluted with water'

see *bičəwä, bəččät, bučabʷäčat*, and *beta*

bač̣, bačč̣ (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), see *bäč̣*

bečä (Č), *bečča* (Ms.Go), see *bäčča*

bečča (M) 'obsidian, dark stone that is glassy in appearance, object that is hard to pierce'

to be identified with *bäləčča* (see below) with loss of *-älə* through palatalization; could also be identified with Kam. Had. *bačəta* (see *bä›ed*, above)

bēčče (S) 'remove cotton seeds'

G. *bäyyäṣä* 'separate', Amh. *(a)bačča* 'separate, divide', also Cushitic: Had. *bače* 'remove cotton seeds'; see also *wäčäčča*, below

bičča (So) 'dilute whey or milk with water'

bičä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *bičča* (E) 'milk diluted with water'

see *bäčča*, above

bučo (S.W) 'club'

from Cushitic: Sid. Had. *biččo*, Kam. *biṭo*, Ga. *biṭṭo*; see also *biṭ*, below

(a)bče-t (W), *abčēt* (S) 'she miscarried'

bučabʷäčād (En), *bʷäčäbʷäčād* (Ed) 'cheese and whey mixed together'

reduplicated *bčbč* with the suffix *-d*; see *bäčča, bučabʷäčat, butabʷäčat*, and *beta*

bučabʷäčat (Č), *bučabbäčat* (W), *bʷəčabbʷäčat* (E), *bəčabbʷəčat* (M), *bučabʷäčāt* (Gt), *bočäbbočāt* (S), 'cheese and whey mixed together'

also in Qab. *buččäbuččāt*; a reduplicated root *bčbč* with the suffix *-t*. The root *bčbč* also occurs in Te. *bäčbäča* 'stir up', Amh. *(an)bočäbboča*; see *bäčča, beta, butabʷäčāt*, and *bətäbätä*

bəčaččäqä (So) 'tear to pieces'

reduplicative stem of *bčq*; see *biččäqä*

bəčəl (Go.So) 'mule'

for *bəqəl* with alternance *q*:*č* (5.41); see *bʷäqla*

bəčəq bälä (S) 'spit'

Semitic: Ar. *baṣaqa* 'spit'; Ethiopic: Te. *bärčäqa* 'spit out, squirt between the lips', *bərčəq* 'saliva', Tna. *bərčəq bälä* 'spit out', *bäčäq bälä* 'drip, drain off', Amh. *bärčäqq alä* 'cause to gush out'; also in Cushitic: Al. *bučuqq iye›* 'spit', Bil. *bačaq*. See also *məččərq abäňňä*

biččäqä (So), *boččäqä* (W) 'tear, snatch away, extract seeds from cotton'

bəčaččäqä (So) 'tear to pieces'

Amh. *bäččäqä, boččäqä* 'tear, bite, snatch away, extract seeds from cotton'

boččäqä (W), see *biččäqä*

bəčərqo (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *bəčrəqqo* (So.S) 'drinking glass'

metathesis in relation to *bərčəqqo* (see below)

bəččät (Ms) 'milk diluted with water'

see *bäčča*

bičəwä (En), *bičwä* (Č), *biččəwä* (So), *biččuwä* (E.Ed. Go.Ms), *bəččuwä* (M) 'milk diluted with water'

see *bäčča*

bäda (So) 'uncultivated field, plain, meadow'

G. *bädəw* 'desert, uninhabited land', Te. *bädu*, Tna. *bädu, bäda*, Amh. *bäda, bädəw*; probably from Ar. *badw*

bäda-š (Ms), *bädä-s* (S.W) 'please!' (masc. sg.)

bäǧä-š (Ms), *bäǧi-s* (S.W) 'please!' (fem. sg.)

is perhaps a reduced or worn-out form of *xäbäda-š* (see below); or would it be in connection with *bädda* 'take' (see below)? The palatalized *ǧ* of the feminine *bäǧä-š, bäǧi-s* would indicate that it is a verb form with palatalization of *d* to *ǧ* due to the verbal ending *-i, -e*

bädda (E.M.Ms.Go), *bädä* (S.W.Z), *bäta* (Č), *bätā* (En. Gt), *bättā* (Ed) 'take, take away, snatch away'

bädda-, bäta- (with suffix pronouns) 'understand'

*äǧ *bädda* (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'visit relatives on a holiday', lit. 'take the hand' (cp. the Amharic expression *əǧǧ nässa* 'greet', lit. 'lift the hand')

abädda (E.M), *abädä* (Z), *abäta* (Č), *aḇätā* (En.Gt), *awättā* (Ed), *atbedä* (W), *atbēdä* (S), *atbedda* (Ms) 'give the daughter in marriage'

atbadda (E.M.Ms), *atbadä* (W), *atbādä* (S), *atbata* (Č), *aṯbatā* (En.Gt), *atwattā* (Ed) 'consult one another, ask for advice by exchanging opinions'

awäǧeyya (E), *awäčeya* (Č.Gt), *awäčwäya* (En), *awäččəyowa* (Ed) 'she married', lit. 'one married her'

wäbada (Gt), *wäḇāda* (En), *wäbāǧä* (S), *wäbaǧä* (Č.E.M.W), *wäḇaǧä* (Gt), *mätwäǧär* (Ed) 'discussion, *mutual counsel, advice'

äğäbʷäčä (En.Gt), *äğäwäčä, yäğäwäčä* (Č), *yäğäwäğğä* (E.M), *äğwodāy* (Ed) 'gifts brought at the occasion of a holiday'

Amh. *bädda* 'have sexual intercourse' is perhaps to be identified with the Gurage root 'take' used euphemistically

bädda, in *sär bädda* (E.M.Ms), *sär bäta* (Č) 'mow grass with a sickle'

is perhaps an extension of *bädda* 'take' (see above)

bädda (So), *bäddä* (Z) 'highland'

Har. *bädda*; from Cushitic: Ga. *badā*, Qab. *baddä-ta*, Ṭem. Al. *badda-ta*

bʷäda (Č.E.En), *boda* (So), *bodä* (W) 'small spear'

from Cushitic: Ga. Qab. *boda*

bäddu (Z) 'evil, bad'

undoubtedly from *bože* (see below)

bad, in *tä--bad* (Z) 'with'

bad-əm (Z) 'together'

from *bä* 'with', *ad* 'one'

bād (S) 'land, country'

Har. *bād*; from Cushitic: Sid. *bādo*, Kam. Qab. *bādu*. The derivation from Ar. *balad* 'country' suggested by Littmann, *ZS* 1 (1929). 59 for Har. *bād* is doubtful

bada (Go.So), *badä* (W) 'stranger, one who is not a member of the family, *outsider'

Semitic: Ar. *baʿida, baʿuda* 'be distant', Syr. *(ʾa)-bʿed*; Ethiopic: G. *baʿəd* 'another, strange', Tna. *baʿdi*, Te. *bäda* 'stranger', *baʿəd* 'other', Amh. *bada* 'stranger'

bado (Č.E.M.So), *bādo* (En.Ed.Gt) 'spite, grudge, ill-feeling'

badotäňňä (M) 'vindictive'

from Cushitic: Kam. *bāda* 'grudge', Had. *bādo*, Ga. *bādō*

bado äğ (So) 'empty-handed'

Amh. *bado* 'empty'

bīd (En.Ed) 'house'

see *bet*, below; for *t:d*, see 7.14

bido (Č) 'spacious country' (used in poetry)

boda (So), *bodä* (W) 'small spear'

see *bʷäda*

buda (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *budä* (Ed.W) 'tanner, man who has the power of casting the evil eye'

Te. Tna. Amh. Har. *buda* 'ironsmith, magician, man who has the power of casting the evil eye', Te. *buda, bozzay* 'magician' (with alternance *d:z*); also in Cushitic: Bil. *bōda*, Ga. Sa. Af. *buda*, Kafa *būdo* 'potter'. Cerulli 1951:411 considers the root to be of Nilotic origin: Šilluk *bōdo* 'ironsmith'. Tanners and ironsmiths are considered *buda*. See M. Griaule, *Le livre des recettes d'un dabtara abyssin*, pp. 139-142; Rodinson 1967:58

bädada (Č.E.M), *badada* (En.Gt) 'hunting done by the Fuga in a group'

from Cushitic: Qab. *badāda* 'hunting'

budədd *barä (Č.M), *budədd männä* (E), *budəd barä tärawäṭä* (Gt), *budəd barä tärãwã̃ʾä̃* (En) 'run fast'

Te. *bädäd bela* 'hasten along', Tna. *bədədd bälä* 'run fast'; for *tärawäṭä, tärãwã̃ʾä*, see *roṭä*

badadēd (En.Ed) 'kind of *äsät*'

represents *badädet* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

badädet (Č.E.Ms.W), *badadēt* (Gt), *badädät* (M), *bädädēt* (S), *badadēd* (En.Ed), *badädität* (So), *badädəyät* (Ms.Go) 'kind of *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Kam. *badādeta*

badädität (So) 'kind of *äsät*'

from *badädit* (see above) with the suffix *-ät*

badädəyät (Ms.Go) 'kind of *äsät*'

see *badädet*, above

bədəgg *balä (M.Ms.Go), *bədərg barä* (Č), *bəddərg barä* (E) 'appear suddenly'

Tna. *bärdäg bälä, bədəgg bälä*, Amh. *bəddəgg alä, bädrägg alä, bärdägg alä*; passed into Cushitic: Sa. *birdig ḍah*

bäddälä (Z), *beddälä* (Ms.Go.W), *bēdälä* (S), *biddälä* (So) 'mistreat, ill-treat, *offend, do wrong'

Semitic: SAr. *bdl* 'harm, injure', Ar. *bahdala* 'offend' (D. Cohen 1970:45); Ethiopic: Tna. Amh. *bäddälä* 'mistreat, offend', Arg. *beddäla*, Gaf. *biddälä*; passed into Cushitic: Sid. *baddal-*, Ag. *bedalu-ğʷa*

beddälä (Ms.Go.W), *bēdälä* (S), see *bäddälä*

biddälä (So), see *bäddälä*

badəm (Z) 'together'

from *bä* 'with', *ad* 'one', *-(ə)m* 'indeed'

bädna (M), *bädəna* (Go), *bädra* (Č.E.Gt), *bädəra* (En), *mädəna* (Ms) 'song, song in honor of the deity Waq, *kind of musical instrument'

in view of Ms. *mädəna* and of Amh. *mädina* 'kind of song' the labial *b* of the various Gurage dialects seems to be a variant of *m*; for *b:m*, see 4.14

budāna (S) 'kind of *äsät*'

bäddärä (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *bätärä* (Č.En.Gt), *bettärä* (Ed) 'advance, be first, precede'

täbäddärä (E) 'be preceded by someone'

atbaddärä (E.M.Ms) 'compete, race, try to be first'

yabdadərra (Go.So) 'at first, first of all, formerly, previously'

Semitic: Ar. *badara* 'precede, be first'; Ethiopic: G. *bädärä* 'precede, overtake', Te. *bädra*. Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:156 records Amh. *bäddärä*, but states that it is Geez; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *badar*

bädra (Č.E.Gt), *bädəra* (En) 'song in honor of the deity Waq'

represents *bädna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33)

bedär (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *bēdär* (S), *bidär, midär* (So) 'side doorframe, lower doorframe, threshold, *upper doorframe'

probably from Cushitic: Had. *bədira* 'kind of hinge made of wood for the doorframe'. In view of the various forms of the noun in the various Gurage dialects it is doubtful that this root could be explained by *bet dar* 'the limit of the house' as suggested by Cohen 1931:124

bəddər (S) 'loan'

Amh. *(a)bäddärä* 'lend', Arg. *abeddära*; Amh. Arg. *bəddər* 'loan'

bidär (So), see *bedär*

bidärä (Ed), *bidara* (Ms) 'kind of grass'

from Cushitic: Kam. *bədāra*

bədərg barä (Č), *bəddərg barä* (E) 'appear suddenly'

see *bədəgg *balä*

badarwäd (En) 'kind of bird'

represents *badarwät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14)

badarwät (Č.E.Gt.M), *badarwäd* (En) 'kind of bird'

bäddēt (S) 'together'

from *bä* 'with', *add* 'one', and the suffix *-t*

badotäňňä (M) 'vindictive'

from *bado* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä*

bafa (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *bafä* (Ed) 'temporary hut of straw, booth'

from Ga. *bafa*

bifa (Z) 'aspect, appearance, shape, form'

from Cushitic: Ga. Dar. *bifa*

buf barä (Č) 'rise (dust)'

Amh. *buff alä* 'rise (dough), breathe', lit. 'blow up', Har. *buf bāya* 'be blown up', Tna. *buf bälä* 'breathe (snake)'; also in Cushitic: Som. *bof* 'blow', Kam. *buf iyyeʾ*. See also *būfa*

būfa (Z) 'bellows'

Har. *būfa* 'bellows', from *buf barä* 'rise, be blown up' (see above). While Harari and Zway *būfa* are probably taken from Cushitic (Ga. *būfa*, Had. *būfu*), the root is common to Ethiopic and Cushitic

bäffäʾän (Ed) 'soon'

lit. 'with rapidity', from *bä* 'with' and a form derived from *fäʾänä* 'be ready' (see below); see also *bäfäʾäär*, below

bäfäʾäär (En) 'soon'

from *bä* and *fäʾänä* 'be ready' (see below) with *n:r* (8.33); see also *bäffäʾän*, above

bīftu (Z) 'sun, disk of the sun'

from Ga. *bīftu* 'the sun early in the morning'

bʷägg bea, bugg bea (Go), *bägʷägg beą* (M) 'blaze, brighten (weather after clouds or rain)'

perhaps Ar. *bäğa (bwğ)* 'flash' (Praetorius 1879: 133); Ethiopic: Tna. *bägg bälä, bogg bälä, bägbägg bälä* 'shine, flare up', Te. *bägbäg bela* 'beam, flash, shine', Amh. *bogg alä, (tän)bogäbbogä* 'flare up', Har. *bäg bāya, bägbäg bāya* 'rise abruptly (fire), flare up'. See also *bʷəq *balä, borga balä*

beg (Go), *begg* (M) 'rainy season'

from **blg* with palatalization of *l* becoming *zero* (8:62); see *barəg*

bōge (Gt), *bogem* (Č.E), *bōgēm* (En) 'in peace! (greeting), well'

from *bä-wäge* for which see *wäge-m* 'good morning!' (below). While it is tempting to compare *bōge* with Amh. *bäggo, boggo* 'well' the Amharic form is taken from Cushitic: Som. *bog-si* 'heal', and perhaps also Ga. *baga,* exclamation of joy. It is, therefore, to be separated from Gur. *bōge* coming from *bä-wäge.* The derivation of Amh. *bäggo* 'well' from **bägʷʿo, *bäqʷʿo* 'bei seinem nützlich sein' from the Geez root *bqʷʿ* suggested by Praetorius 1879:242 is unlikely. See also *bēžže,* below, concerning Amh. *bäggä*

bugg bea (Go), see *bʷägg bea*

bägʷägg beä (M) 'brighten (weather after clouds or rain)'

see *bʷägg bea*

bogem (Č.E), *bōgēm* (En) 'in peace! (greeting), well'

from *boge-m*; see *bōge,* above

bägäna (So.Z) 'kind of musical string instrument'

Te. Tna. Amh. *bägäna*

(tä)bagänä (W), *täbägänä* (S), *täbʷaggänä* (Ms.Go) 'get hold of something, snatch away, *pillage, plunder'

probably denominative from Had. *bogānčo* 'rubber', from *bogg-* 'pillage'

bōgän (Z) 'thoroughly, very'

bogäret (Č.E), *bōgärēt* (En.Ed.Gt), *bʷägäret* (M) 'in peace! (greeting), well, goodbye!'

from *bä-wägäret*; see *wägäret,* below

bäğä-š (Ms), *bäği-s* (S.W) 'please!' (sg. fem.)

see *bäda-š*

bäğä amänä, epä, aypä (Č.En.Gt), *bäggä amännä, beä* (E.M) 'give a light blow or suddenly'

bäğä (S) 'plain, field, meadow'

perhaps from Ga. *baggī* 'barren, uncultivated, waste'; perhaps also *bagga* (So) 'fertile land', below

bäğä (Ed) 'bent sidewise (e.g. branch)'

see *bağo,* below

bağa (Č.En.Gt), *bagga* (E.M) 'kind of grass'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *bāğa,* Ga. *bağa*

bagga (So) 'fertile land'

see *bäğä,* above

baği (W), see *bağo*

bagggi (Z) 'there'

bīggi (Z) 'here'

yīggi (Z) 'toward here'

from *bä-agggi* 'there', *bä-iggi* 'here', the element *-ggi* representing a palatalized *-zzi.* The form would then be **bazzi* 'there' (from *bä-azzi*), **bīzzi* (from *bä-izzi*) with *a* (as in *azzi*): *i* (as in *izzi*) for 'far: near'; cp. W. *babbi* 'there', *bibbi* 'here'. As for *-zzi* (>*ggi*) it is to be identified with the demonstrative element *z* (see *zə, za,* below)

bağo (Ms.Go.So), *bāğo* (S), *baği, qär baği* (W), *qänä bäğä* (Ed) 'cow with bent horns'

bäğä (Ed) 'bent sidewise (e.g. branch)'

Amh. *baği*; from Cushitic: Ga. *bāğī,* Had. *bāğa,* Kam. *baği-ta*; see also *qär, qänä* 'horn', below

bīggi (Z) 'here'

see *bagggi*

(a)buğī (Z) 'cheat, deceive, outwit, lie'

Semitic: Heb. *bâḏâ*ʾ 'invent, devise', Soq. *bidi* 'lie', unless Z. *abuğī* is borrowed from Ga. *bağigu* 'play the fool'

bäha (S) 'bald'

Amh. *ras boha, buha* 'bald', Tna. *boḳaʿ, baḳʷa, boḳa* 'bald' (from *bäḳʷäyä* 'be bald'); also in Cushitic: Ga. *boha,* Qua. *bohu,* Af. *baka*

bihä (Ed.Ms.Go) 'mourning, lamentation'

from *bäkʿä* (see below) with *k>h* (5.23)

bohū (Z) 'ferment' (v.)

see *bʷäka,* below; for *k:h,* see 5.23

būhä barä (Ed) 'be mouldy, be musty'

from Cushitic: Kam. *būkko*; for *k:h,* see 5.23

bähukte (En) 'so then'

see *bä, huk, bäxukte*

(a)bahänä, in *dinät abahänä* (W), *dīnät abāhänä* (S) 'waste money'

Tna. *bakkänä* 'disappear, be spoiled', Amh. *abakkänä* 'dissipate money'; for *k:h,* see 5.23

bihon (W), *bihōn* (S) 'at least'

Amh. *bihon,* lit. 'if (*bə*) it is (*yəhon*)'; see *honä*

bihäňňä (Ed.Go) 'mourner'

from *bihä* 'mourning' (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňä*

bähar (Ed), *bäxar* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'abroad'

to be identified with *bahər* 'sea' (see below): Amh. *bahər* 'ocean, abroad' (that is, a country beyond the ocean); Tna. *baḥri wäṭṭa,* Amh. *bahrä wäṭṭ* 'new' (that is, the thing that came from beyond the ocean, from abroad); see also *bähar zaf,* below

bähar zaf (Go), *barzaf* (Z) 'eucalyptus'

lit. 'tree (*zaf*) from (beyond) the ocean, or from abroad (*bähar*)'; Amh. *barzaf, bahər zaf*; see *bähar,* above

bähər (Ed.Ms.Go.So.S.Z) 'first born, *cow that calves for the first time'

represents *bäkər* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23); see also *(ä)bähräč,* below

bahər (Ms.So.S), *bar* (Č.E.M.Go.So), *bār* (En.Ed.Gt) 'sea, deep (water), *river'

Semitic: Ar. *baḥr* 'sea', SAr. *bḥr*; Ethiopic: G. *baḥər,* Tna. *baḥri,* Te. *bäḥər,* Amh. *bahər, bar,* Har. *bäḥar,* Arg. *bähar*; see also *bähar,* above

(ä)bähräč (Ed) 'first-born'

from *ä-bähər-äč*; see *bähər, äč*

bähätä (Ed) 'die (cattle) without being slaughtered'

bähət (Z) 'carrion'

represents *bäkätä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23)

bähāy (Ed) 'there'

from *bä* 'in' and *hay* (see below)

bʷäka (Č.Gt), *bʷäkka* (E.Go), *boka* (En), *boke* (W), *bokka* (M.Ms.So), *bokkā* (Ed), *bōkke* (S), *bohū* (Z) 'ferment' (v.)

aboka (En), *abokka* (Ms. So), *abokkā* (Ed), *abʷäkka* (E.Go), *aboke* (W), *awäka* (Č.Gt), *awäkka* (E.M) 'make the dough for the bread of millet'

bʷəko (Č.En.Gt), *bəko* (M), *buko* (E.Ms.Go.So.W), *bukō* (Ed) 'dough(of millet)'

Tna. *bäḳʷʿe, boḳboḳ bälä* 'ferment', Amh. *bʷäkka, bokka*; related to G. *bəḥəʾa,* Tna. *bäḥaqʷä* (with alternance *q:*>). It could also be that the Geez root *bḥ*ʾ became **bäha>bokka* in Amharic with false reconstruction of *k* for *h.* On the other hand the root with *h, k* is also found in Cushitic: Ga. *bukō* 'ferment' (n.), Kam. *buke-sso*ʾ 'ferment' (v.), Ṭem. *buhē-sse,* Al. *buki-ššo.* Cerulli 1936:249 thinks that the Ethiopic root is taken from Cushitic. The connection of Har. *gohoy* 'beer' with the root *bk*ʾ 'ferment' suggested by Cerulli ib. is doubtful; Har. *goḥoy* is taken from Afar *gohoyu.* For Amh. *bokka,* see also Praetorius 1879:67, and p. 728

(tä) bakkä- (Ms) 'be in a good state, succeed, feel comfortable'

see *bäkʿä*

bekkä (Ed) 'measure the surface'

see *bäk ä*

bekkä (Ed) 'cry, weep, mourn, lament'

see *bäkʿä*

bək (Z) 'truth'

from *bäkʿä* 'measure the surface', *bək* meaning originally 'the right measure, the right thing', that is, 'truth'

bəko (M), *bʷəko* (Č.En.Gt) 'dough of millet'

see *bʷäka*

boka (En), *bokka* (M.Ms.So), *bokkā* (Ed), *boke* (W), *bōkke* (S) 'ferment' (v.)

see *bʷäka*

bokk-əm balä (So) 'roar (animal)'

related to Tna. *buḥ bälä* 'roar', Amh. *buh alä* (from *buḥ*). In Soddo *h* became *k* by false reconstruction (21.3)

bōke (Z) 'gnat'

from Cushitic: Sid. *bokke,* Ga. Dar. *bōke*; perhaps also Tna. *bəkʷ*

bukō (E.Ms.Go.So.W), *buko* (Ed) 'dough of millet'

see *bʷäka*

bäkbäk barä (Č), *bäʾäk bäʾäk barä* (En.Gt) 'smell bad (mainly goats, sheep)'

Amh. *biyak biyak alä* 'be unpleasant'

bʷəkəč(č) barä (Č.Gt), *bʷəkkəčč männä* (E), *bukəčä barä* (En), *bukkəč(č) *balä* (M.Ms.Go.W) 'exhaust oneself, become tired because of making an effort (mostly unsuccessful)'

bukkəččəyä (M) 'person who works without obtaining results'

Amh. *bäkäča* 'person who has no advantages nor important things going for him'; see also *bokäk balä-*

bukəčä barä (En), *bukkəč(č)* **balä* (M.Ms.Go.W), see *bʷəkəč*

bukučč bālä (S) 'be soaked through by rain, be drenched'

Amh. *bäkkätä* 'be soaked through, be spoiled because of rain'

bukkəččəyä (M) 'person who works without obtaining results'

see *bʷəkəč(č) barä*

bokäk balä- (W), *bokoke bālä-* (S), *bokokä barä-* (Ed), *bʷäkäke barä-* (Ms) 'exhaust oneself, become tired because of making an effort'

perhaps to be identified with Amh. *bäkkäkä* 'disappear, be destroyed, become useless', G. *bäkäyä* 'disappear, become void, become empty'; see also *bʷəkəč(č)*

bäkärä (Č.En.Gt), *bäkkärä* (E.Ed) 'lack, not find, miss'

täbäkärä (Č), *täbäkkärä* (E) 'be missed, leave'

atbakärä (Č.Gt), *atbakkärä* (E), *atḫakärä* (En), *atwakkärä* (Ed) 'confuse', lit. 'cause to miss, cause not to find'

Tna. *bäḳʷärä* 'be stopped, be abandoned, be absent', Te. *bäkra* 'neglect, be without work', Amh. *(a)bäkkärä* 'stop giving birth to children'

bäkər (So), *bäxər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go), *bähər* (Ed. Ms.So.S.Z), *bäxəräč* (Ed), *äḫäxräč* (En), *yäbäxrärč* (Č), *yäbäxrärǧ* (E), *äbähräč* (Ed) 'first-born'

Semitic: Ar. *bikr*, Heb. *bĕḳōr*; Ethiopic: G. *bäkʷər*, Tna. *bäḳʷri*, Te. *bäkər*, Amh. *bähər*, Arg. *bəhər*; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *bager*, Ag. *buxer*. See also *bäkər*, below

bäkər (En.Gt) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*'

lit. 'first-born'; see *bäkər*, above

bäkätä (Č.En.Gt.S.W), *bäkkätä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *bähätä* (Ed) 'die (cattle) without being slaughtered'

bäkt (Gur. x Z), *bähət* (Z) 'animal that died without being slaughtered'

Tna. *bäḳätä, bätäḳä* 'die (animal) without being slaughtered', Har. *bäxäta*; Te. *bätək* 'carrion', Amh. Arg. *bäkt*; passed into Cushitic: Som. *baxti* 'carrion', Kam. *bahəta*, Ṭem. *bakita*

(a)ḫäkäzä (En) 'use as a pretext'

to be identified with *(a)bnäkkäsä*, below, with loss of *n* and the alternance *s:z*

bäk'ä (Č.En.Gt), *bäkk'ä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *bekkä* (Ed), *bäššä* (So), *bäče* (S.W), *bäčī* (Z) 'cry, weep, mourn, lament'

täbak'ä (Č), *täbakk'ä* (E), *täḫak'ä* (Gt), *täḫayk'ä* (En) 'mourn (a group of people)'

bəšä barä (Ed) 'lament, mourn'

bix'ä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *bihä* (Ed.Ms.Go), *bəšä* (So), *biče* (S.W), *bəče* (W), *bəči* (Z) 'mourning, lamentation'

bix'wäňä (En.Gt), *bix'wäňňä* (M.Ms), *bix'wänä* (Č), *bix'wännä* (E), *bihäňňä* (Ed.Go), *bəšäňňä, bišoňňä* (So), *bəčano* (W), *bičānčo* (S), *bičītäňä* (Z) 'mourner'

Semitic: Ar. *bakā (bky)*, Heb. *bāḳā(y)*; Ethiopic: G. *bäkäyä*, Tna. *bäḳäyä*, Te. *bäka*, Gaf. *bäššä*, Har. *bäka*

bäk'ä (En), *bekkä* (Ed) 'measure the surface'

täbak'ä (Č) 'be comfortable, be successful,' lit. 'be (well) measured > be proportioned > be comfortable'

täḫak'ä- (Gt), *täḫayk'ä-* (En), *täbakk'ä-* (E), *täbakkä-* (Ms) 'feel comfortable, be in a good state, succeed'

atbakk'ä (E), *abk'ak'ä* (Č.En), *aḫk'ak'ä* (Gt), *abk'akk'ä* (M) 'make things ready for a particular purpose, put in order'

bik'ä, bʷək'ä (Č), *bikk'ä* (E) 'proper thing, proper measure'

bək (Z) 'truth'

from Cushitic: Qab. *bikki-yoʾ* 'measure the surface', Al. *bikkeʾ*. For the meaning of 'proper thing, proper measure, truth' derived from that of 'measure', cp. Amh. *ləkk* 'correct' from *läkka* 'measure' (v.)

bʷək'ä (Č), see *bäk'ä*

bik'ä (Č), *bikk'ä* (E), see *bäk'ä*

(a)bk'ak'ä (Č.E), *aḫk'ak'ä* (Gt), *abk'akk'ä* (M) 'make things ready for a particular purpose, put in order'

reduplicative stem of **abäk'ä*, from *bäk'ä* 'measure the surface' (see above) developed into the meaning 'measure in a correct or proportioned way > place in order'

bäx (Č.E), *bäxa* (Gt), *bäxā* (En), *bäxxe* (Č.E) 'there'

tä---bäxā (En) 'yonder, beyond'

bäxəm (Č) 'there'

from *bä* 'in', *x(ə), xa, xā* 'that' (see *xa*), and directional *-e*. See also *bäxäň, bäxay*

baxa (Gt), *bãxa* (En) 'panic'

probably from Cushitic: Ga. *baha*, Kam. *bãʾa*, Had. *baʾa* even though the correspondence *x:ʾ* is not normal unless the Cushitic root is **baqa* > *baʾa* (with the alternance *q:ʾ*, see 14.1) > **baka* (with the alternance *q:k*, see 15.1) > *baxa*

boxe (Č), *bōxe, bōxe aʾar* (En), *boxe qar* (E), *bōxe qar* (Gt) 'well, goodbye'

from *bä-wäxe* (see below); *bōxe qar, bōxe aʾar*, lit. 'with a good thing' (see *qar, ʾar*)

bux barä bässärä (Ed) 'be overcooked'

to be identified with *mukk balä* (see below) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14), and *k:x* (5.22)

bäxukte (En) 'so then'

see *bähukte*

bäxəm (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'there'

from *bäx* (see above) and *-m* (enclitic)

bãxãnä, in *xa bãxãnä* (Ed) 'or else, otherwise'

from *bä-a(n)-xãnä*, lit. 'if it is not' (see *xãnä, konä*)

bãxnäme, in *tä---bãxnäme* (Ed) 'except, with the exception of, outside of'

from *bä-ãxnä-m-e*, where *bä-e* means 'if', *ãxnä* is the negative of *xãnä* 'be' (see *konä*) and *-m* is an enclitic

bäxanq'ä (Č.E.M) 'afterwards, later on'

tä---bäxanq'ä (Č.E) 'since' (prep.)

from *bä-x(ə)-anq'ä*

bäxäň, in *tä---bäxäň* (M) 'beyond, yonder'

from *bäx* (see above) and *-äň* (suffix, possibly a directional)

bäxãrä čən (Gt) 'nevertheless'

att bäxärä (E), *at bäxãrä* (En), *āt bäxãrä* (Gt) 'possibly, perhaps, probably', lit. 'if it is one (something)'

from *bä, xãrä, čən*; see also *at(t)* 'one'

bäxar (E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *yä-bäxar wəṭe* (Č) 'abroad'

see *bähar*, above; for *wəṭe* 'outside', see *wäṭa*

bäxar (Č.E.En), *baxar* (Gt) 'fat cow or ox'

the comparison with SAr. *bqr*, Heb. *bāqār* 'cattle' suggested by Ullendorff 1950:343 is doubtful even though the alternance *q:k* is normal in Gurage (15.1), this alternance not being explained through the presence of *r* in the root

bäxər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Go.M) 'first-born, cow that calves for the first time'

represents *bäkər* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22); see also *yäbäxrärč*

bãxärä (Č.E), *bãxãrä* (Gt), *bãxãrä* (En) 'except, with the exception of, outside of, but'

tä---bãxäre (E), *tä---bãxãrä* (En) 'without, outside of, except'

bãxäre (Č) 'on the contrary, but'

xa (xam) bãxärä (Č.E), *xā bãxãrä* (En), *xā---bãxãrä* (Gt) 'or else, otherwise'

bãxärä is composed of the conjunction *bä* 'if' and *ãxärä* 'if it is not', from *ã(an)-xärä* (negative of *xärä*); *bãxäre* is composed of *bä-ãxärä-e*

baxar (Gt), see *bäxar*

bəxʷär (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'kind of wild animal, *big eater, voracious'

perhaps Tna. Amh. *bəhor* (written also *bəḥor*) 'kind of deer'. Brockelmann 1950:23 considers it a loanword from Kafa *bohera*. The meaning of 'big eater, voracious' is an extension of 'wild animal'

bäxəräč (Ed), *äḫäxräč* (En) 'first-born'

from *bäxər* 'first-born', *äč* 'child'

(yä)bäxrärǧ (E) 'first-born'

from *bäxər* 'first-born', *ärəǧ* 'child'

bäxāte (En) 'then'

from *bä, xā* augmented by *t*, and *-e*

bäxāy (En) 'there'

from *bä* 'in', *xā* 'that', *-y* (coming from *a-e*)

bix'ä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'mourning, lamentation'

from *bäk'ä* (see above) with alternance *k':x'* (5.22)

bix'wänä (Č), *bix'wännä* (E) 'mourner'

from *bix'ä* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ä(n)nä*

bix'wäňä (En.Gt), *bix'wäňňä* (M.Ms) 'mourner'

from *bix'ä* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*

bällä (S) 'abundant, much, many'

from Cushitic: Ga. *balla* 'large', Had. *balle* 'abundant, many', Kam. *bali-ta*

bäla (S), *bälla* (So), *bälä* (W.Z), *bäna* (Č), *bä'na* (Ed), *bänna* (E.M.Ms.Go), *bän›a* (En.Gt) 'eat, *graze, earn'

abäla, awä'na (Ed), *abälä* (W.Z), *abäla* (S) 'feed'

ablalla (So) 'make itch'

yibälubyan qärše (W), *yəwär›äkʷä anqäfʷä* (Gt) 'small spoon', lit. 'spoon with which one eats' (see *qärše, anqäfʷä*)

yəbäräbbʷä (Ms), *yəwäräbbʷä* (E), *yəwäräpʷä* (Č), *yəbʷäbbʷä* (Go), *yəbʷabbʷä* (M), *yəwär›äkʷä qar* (En), *yəwär›äkʷäda›ar* (En) 'anything with which one eats bread', lit. 'that with which one eats'

tiwäräbbʷä bänna (E), *tiwär›äkʷä qar bän›a* (Gt), *tiwäbbʷä bänna* (M), *tiwäräpʷä bäna* (Č), *tiwär›äpʷädä ›ar bä'na* (Ed) 'eat bread with food such as meat, cheese, cabbage'

bīli (S), *oblət* (Z), *bərä* (Č.E.M), *bər›ä* (En.Ed.Gt), *əbälēn gəzz* (S), *yibälo qay* (So), *yibälyan gəz* (W), *yibʷäre qar* (Ms), *yibʷe e* (Go) 'food'

bən›ä (Gt), *bən›ät* (En.Gt), *ädän bən›ät* (Gt), *äkäs bən›ät* (En), *äkäs bə'näd* (Ed) 'stomach ache, colic'

bəyät (Č.M), *bəyyät* (E), *bəy›ät* (Gt), *bi›äd* (Ed), *bəy›äd* (En) 'eater of (usually of things that one should not eat)'

bʷəra (E), *bura* (Č), *bur›a* (En.Gt), *bur›ä* (Ed) 'voracious, big eater'

Semitic: Heb. *bəla‹* 'swallow', Ar. *bali‹a*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *bäl‹a* 'eat', Tna. *bäl‹e*, Amh. Arg. *bälla*, Gaf. *bällä*, Har. *bäla›a*. See also *bəl* 'moth'

(a)bälla (M.Ms.Go), *abälä* (W), *abole* (S) 'sharpen'

buli (Ms.S.W), *bulä* (Go.So), *bəlä* (M), *bələ* (Z) 'sharp'

G. *bälḫa* 'be sharp', Tna. *bälḫe*, Te. *bälḫa*, Har. *bäläḫa*, Amh. *bälla*, Ancient Amh. *bələh* 'edge of cutting instrument' (E. Littmann, *RSO* 20, p. 488). For the figurative meaning of 'clever', see *bələh, bəlat*, below

bal (M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *bāl* (Ed.S) 'holiday'

see *ba›al*

bal (So) 'owner'

Semitic: Heb. *ba‹al* 'owner, husband', Ar. *ba‹l* (for which see Rabin 1951:26); Ethiopic: G. *bä‹al, ba‹əl*, Te. *bä‹al*, Tna. *bä‹al, ba‹al*, Amh. Gaf. *bal*; passed into Cushitic: Sa. Af. *ba‹ela* 'master, husband'

balä (So.W), *bālä* (S.Z), *barä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms), *beä* (M), *bea* (Go) 'say'

yəbər yəbər qar (Č.E), *yəḇər yəḇər qar* (Gt), *yəbi-bi›e* (M) 'how good it tastes!' (lit. 'it says—it says—a thing')

Semitic: Mh. *behl-īt* 'word, thing', Ar. *bhl* (8th form *›ibtahala*) 'implore, beseech' (H. Grimme, *ZDMG* 68.262), Akk. *bālu*; Ethiopic: G. *bəhəlä*, Tna. *bälä*, Te. *bela*, Amh. *alä*, Gaf. *balä*, Har. *bāya*. On the changes that *bhl* underwent in the Ethiopian languages, see Leslau, *Word* 25 (1969). 188. The root passed into Beğa *behal* 'word, talk'

balä (Z) 'without'

one would be tempted to connect *balä* with **bälä* of G. *›ənbälä* 'without', Te. Tna. *›əmbäl*, but in view of the fact that 'without' is expressed by *alä* (see above) and also by *yalä*, that is, *alä* preceded by *yä*, the form *balä* is probably composed of *bä* 'with' and *alä*

balla (Z) 'blind'

Har. *bälla*; from Cushitic: Ga. *ballā*, Sid. *balli-ččа*, Dar. *balla›a*

balla (So) 'piece of wood branching out like a fork'

Amh. *balla* 'branch in a forked shape', Tna. *balla*; probably borrowed from Cushitic: Ga. *balō*

bale (Č) 'messenger' (used in poetry)

balle (So), *balli* (Z) 'feather'

Har. *bālli*; from Cushitic: Ga. *balli*, Sid. *bāla*, Kam. *bālli-ta*, Som. *bāl*

bella (Ms) 'shoot of a tree'

from Ga. *bāla* 'leaf, leafy branch'

bəl (S.W.Z) 'work, action'

bəläňňä (S), *bəlätäňňe* (W), *bəlätäňä* (Z) 'worker'

perhaps G. *ma‹bäl*, often written *mäb‹al* 'instrument', from a root *b‹l*. The root *b‹l* could then be compared with Ugar. *b‹l* 'work' to be identified with Heb. *p‹l*, Ar. *f‹l*. Since, however, *bəl* (with its derivation) exists only in Eastern Gurage it is

likely to be of Cushitic origin rather than of Semitic. Leslau 1960:212 derives it, with reservations, from the root *blḫ* 'be sharp', *bələḫ, bəl*, 'ability, skill'

bəl (Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.Z), *bil* (S.W), *bəlä* (So) 'moth that eats clothes'

Tna. *bəli‹, bələ‹*, Amh. *bəl*, Har. *bəli*, from the Semitic root *bl‹* 'eat, swallow' (see *bäla*, above); also in Cushitic: Ga. *bīli*, Sid. *bəle*, Qem. *bəl* 'worm'

bəlä (M), *bələ* (Z) 'sharp'

see *(a)bälla*

bil (S.W), see *bəl* 'moth'

(a)bole (S) 'sharpen'

see *(a)bälla*

bulä (Go.So), *buli* (Ms.S.W) 'sharp'

see *(a)bälla*

bullä (S.W) 'solidified liquid of the *äsät* prepared for porridge'

Amh. *bulla* 'flour made from *äsät*' is perhaps of Gurage origin; from Cushitic: Sid. Kam. *bu'la*

bula (So) 'kind of grass used for thatch'

from Ga. *bulla*

bula (S), *bulä* (W) 'white horse'

Amh. Tna. *bulla* 'light brown, white reddish'; from Cushitic: Ga. *būle*, Som. *bulla*, Awiya *bulla*, Kam. *bula*. See also *balbula*

bulle (M) 'dove, pigeon'

see *bullal*

bali› (M.Go) 'old, elder, adult'

represents *baliq* (see *baläqä*) with *q:›* (14.1)

bəllə›at (So) 'joy, happiness'

represents *bəlläqat* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1)

balbula (Gt.M), *barbula* (Ms.Go), *bārbulä* (Ed), *barbura* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'reddish brown, brown (horse)'

a reduplicated root *bl* to be identified with *bula* 'white horse' (see above)

bolbol balä (W), *əmbʷəläbbälä* (M), *əmbəläbbälä-m näddädä* (Go), *əmbʷəläbbeä* (M) 'flicker, blaze'

bʷäläbbʷeät (M) 'flame' (n.)

G. *(›an)bälbälä* 'flicker', Tna. *(täm)bälbälä, bälbälä, bälbäl bälä* (and also *habälbäl bälä*) 'flame, blaze, flicker', Amh. *bälbäll alä, (tän)boläbbolä, (täm)-bäläbbälä, bilbill alä*. Dillmann 1865:650 rightly connects it with *lblb* (through metathesis); also in Cushitic: Ga. *belbel* 'flame' (n.), Had. *balali›a*, Som. *belbel*, Beğa *balōl*. There is no reason to consider this root a Cushitic loanword as suggested by Cerulli 1936:259. See also *ləbälläbä, balal barä*, and *näbälbäl*

bulbulä (Ed) 'honeyed water'

Amh. *bulbula*. Since the meaning of 'honeyed water' is that of honey mixed with water one could also think of the Semitic root *blbl* 'mix, confound': Heb. *bālal* 'mix, confuse', Akk. *balālu*, Ar. *balbala*, Amh. *bäläbbälä*. This root could then be common to Semitic and Cushitic: Ga. *bulbulā*, Sid. *bulbullo* 'honeyed water', Dar. *bulbulo*

bilbilānčä (Ed) 'butterfly'

from Cushitic: Had. *bilbilānta*; see *bəllač*

balabbat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *balabbāt* (En.Gt), *bālabbāt* (Ed.S) 'nobleman chief of the village'

Amh. *balabbat* (from *bal, abbat*), Har. *balabāt*; passed into Ga. *balabbāta*; Amh. *balabbat* is interpreted by d'Abbadie 1881:330 as 'qui a un père (personne de bonne maison)'

bʷäläbbʷeät (M) 'flame' (n.)

from *bəlbol balä* (see above) with palatalized final *l* and with the suffix *-t*

bəllač (W), *bullaćča* (Ms), *billāčča* (S), *billanča* (Z), *bilbilānčä* (Ed), *bəllət* (Ms.Go), *bərračča* (So) 'butterfly'

from Cushitic: Ga. *billačča*, Al. *bi'lānče*, Dar. *billanča*, Had. *bilbilānta*, Qab. *bə'lata*

billāčča (S), see *bəllač*

boläččo (W), *bolläččo* (S), *bolloččo* (Ed) 'bridegroom's wedding'

Har. *bälä(č)ču* 'wedding feast, feast'; from Cushitic: Ga. *bäläčču*, Kam. *bolloččа*, Al. *bollača*, Had. *bolločo›o*

bullačča (Ms), see *bəllač*

bäläč̣ (So) 'cow that has a white spot on the forehead'

Amh. *bäläč̣, bäläč̣əmma*; from Ga. *balač̣ā*

bäläčča (S), *bäläččä* (W), *bäleččа* (So) 'earring of a man who killed an elephant or a lion'

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *bäleča*

bäləččä (M), *bālče* (S), *bəlčä* (Go), *bəlčet* (So), *bälčit* (W), *bärčä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *beččä* (M) 'obsidian, *razor made locally, object that is hard to pierce'

Amh. *balčut, bəlčut, bəlčət* 'obsidian, sharp stone'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *bālčuta,* Had. *bānča* (with alternance of liquids); is perhaps to be connected with the root *blč* 'scintillate' (see *bəlləč,* below). See also *bä›ed*

bālče (S), see *bäləččä*

****bəlaččä, ambəlaččä*** (So) 'be slippery'

ambəlaččä- (So) 'slide, slip'

is perhaps to be connected with *blč* 'scintillate' (see *bəlləč,* below), the slippery surface giving the impression of a shiny surface

bəlləč *balä (Ed.M.Go.So.S.W.Z), *bələč barä* (En.Ms), *bərč *balä* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'flash (lightning), scintillate, *lighten'

ablalläčä (M) 'glitter, shine'

bələčləčtä (W) 'lightning'

Semitic: Syr. *bělaṣ* 'flourish', *belsūṣītâ* 'spark' (that is, *blṣ-ṣ-t*), Akk. *balāṣu* 'stand out, be prominent' derived from the meaning 'shine'; Ethiopic: G. *(tä)balāṣä* 'scintillate', Tna. *bələčləč bälä, bələč bälä,* Te. *bäläč bela, bäläčläča,* Amh. *bəlləčč alä, (tä)bläčälläčä,* Arg. *bələč ala,* Har. *bilič bilič bāya*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *billič-ye›,* Bil. *bilič y,* contrarily to Brockelmann 1950:32 who considers the Semitic-Ethiopic root taken from Cushitic. See also *bäləččä*

bəlčä (Go), see *bäləččä*

bəlča (M.Go.So), *bəlčä* (Ed) 'superiority, something given to one more than to another, *majority'

derived from *bälläṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ*

bələčləčtä (W) 'lightning'

a 1.2.3.2.3 noun with the suffix *-ta,* from *bəlləč balä*

bälčit (W), *bəlčet* (So) 'obsidian, *razor made locally'

see *bäləččä*

bāldāle, in *bä—bāldāle* (S) 'except, with the exception of, outside of'

baldäräba (So) 'friend (boy), companion'

Amh. *baldäräba* 'one who has a friend', Tna. *bä‹al däräba* 'one who is in charge of something'; see *däräbo,* below

ballägä (M) 'be ill-mannered'

baläge (E.M.Go.So.W), *bāläge* (S), *bä›aläge* (Ed) 'ill-mannered, rude, badly educated'

Amh. *baläge* 'rude, ill-mannered', from *balä-ge* 'man of the countryside', Har. *bāläge*; M. Amh. *ballägä* 'be ill-mannered', Tna. *bä‹alägä* are denominatives; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *balage,* Qab. *balägeččo*

balagär (So) 'countryside'

Amh. *balagär* 'countryside', lit. 'that (the one) of the country', from *bal agär*

balägara (E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *bālagärä* (Ed), *bālägār* (S), *barägara* (Č.E), *bāragāra* (En.Gt) 'adversary in a lawsuit'

Tna. *bä‹al gara,* Amh. *balägara,* Har. *bālägara*; from *bä‹al, bal* 'master, owner', and *(tä)garra* 'claim a share'; passed into Cushitic: Had. Al. *balägara*

bələh (So) 'clever, wise'

bələhənnät (So) 'wisdom'

see *(a)bälla, bəlat*

bullukko (E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *bʷəlluko, bulluko* (Č), *bulləkko* (W) 'toga serving as a blanket'

Amh. *bullukko*; from Ga. *bullukko*

(bä)bäläl (M), *bärär, bä-bärär* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing'

Tna. *bälälä* 'be spoiled, *bäläla* 'without importance', Te. *bäläla* 'lose its color', Amh. *bällälä* 'be spoiled, not succeed, become nothing', *bälala* 'in vain, gratis', Har. *bäläla* 'get spoiled'; passed into Ga. *ballaw* 'be spoiled'

balal barä (Ed) 'burn in a bright and wavy flame'

see *bolbol barä,* and *balal eppä,* below

balal eppä heggä (Ed) 'throw a stick in a straight line'

would there be a connection between this root and *balal barä,* above? If so, *balal eppä heggä* would mean literally 'throw (*heggä*) something as if it flickered'

bolale (Č.E.En.Gt.M.S.W), *bolāle* (Ed) 'broad pants'

bullal (Ms.Go.So.W), *bulle* (M), *bunār* (En.Gt), *bunnarä* (Ed), *bunyät* (Č.Gt), *bunnəyät* (E), *bunwät* (Gt), *bunəyäd* (En) 'pigeon'

while the root is Semitic: Ar. *ballala* 'coo (dove)', Amh. *bəlul, bullal* 'turtle-dove' and Gurage given here is perhaps borrowed from Cushitic: Ga. *bullale,* Beğa *belbel.* The root would then be common to Semitic and Cushitic. See also p. 728

(a)blalla (So) 'make itch'

reduplicative stem of *abälla,* lit. 'make eat up' (see *bäla* 'eat')

(tä)blallä›ä (M.Go) 'be joyful, be happy'

represents *(tä)blalläqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1)

(a)blalläčä (M) 'glitter, shine'

reduplicative stem of *blč*; see *bəlləč *balä*

(tä)blalläqä (M), *täbranäqä* (Č), *täb̲ranäqä* (Gt), *täbrannäqä* (E), *täbnanäqä* (Č), *täbranä›ä* (En), *täbrannä›ä* (Ed), *əmbəlalläqä* (Ms), *əmbərarräqä* (M.So), *əmbranäqä* (Č), *əmbrannäqä* (E), *əmbərarrä›ä* (Go) 'flash (lightning), *lighten'

ab̲ranäqä (Gt) 'glitter, shine'

täblalläqä (M.Ms.So), *täblallä›ä* (Go), *täbrräqä* (S), *täbranäqä* (Č), *täb̲ranäqä* (Gt), *täbrannäqä* (E), *täbranä›ä* (En), *täbrannä›ä, tärannä›ä* (Ed), *täbnanäqä* (Č) 'be joyful, be happy, *cheer up'

atbəlalläqä (M), *abännäqä* (E), *abenäqä* (Č), *ab̲enäqä* (En.Gt), *awenäqä* (Ed) 'congratulate, comfort'

atbilläqä (So) 'please'

bəlləqat (M.Ms.Go), *bəllə›at* (So), *bənq'ət* (Č.E), *bənq'it* (Gt) 'joy, happiness'

mätrarə› (En.Ed), *wätrarə›* (Ed) 'joy, happiness'

to be identified either with *brq* (see *bərq *balä* 'scintillate') with alternance of liquids *l:r,* or to be related to *flq* with alternance of labials: Amh. *fälläqä* 'scintillate', Tna. *fäläqä.* The root passed into Cushitic: Dar. *balaqa* 'lightning', Sid. *baláqo.* The meaning of 'be joyful, be happy' is a transferred meaning of 'flash, lighten'

(a)blalläṭä (Ms.Go.So) 'cheat, outwit, lie, *entice, coax'

reduplicative *a*-stem of *blṭ*; see *bälläṭä*

bəlāmbilo (S) 'dish made of wheat and dough'

from Cushitic: Kam. *balāmbəluta,* Ga. *bəlāmbilo*; see also *bərabbərat*

balämʷəya (So) 'good housewife, dutiful'

Amh. *balä mʷəya (muya),* lit. 'one of skill', Tna. *bä‹alä moya*

billanča (Z) 'butterfly'

see *bəllač*

bəläňňä (S) 'worker'

from *bəl* 'work' (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)ňňä*

baläqä (W), *bāläqä* (S), *balläqä* (M.Ms) 'be old (person), *become mature'

baliq (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *bālīq* (Ed.S), *bali›* (M.Go), *bariq* (Č.E), *bariq'* (En.Gt) 'old man, older, elder, adult, mature'

baliqnät (Go), *bālīqnät* (S), *baliqənnät* (Ms), *bālīqnäd* (Ed), *bariqnät* (Č), *bariqənnät* (E), *bariq'nät* (Gt), *bariq'ənäd* (En) 'old age'

from Ar. *bālaġa* 'become adult'; also in Har. *bāläxa* 'be of age of puberty, be adolescent', Amh. *balläqä,* Te. *(a)bläqa* (contrarily to Wajnberg 1937: 200); also in Cushitic: Qab. Al. *bāliqi*

(at)billäqä (So) 'please'

lit. 'make happy'; see *(tä)blalläqä*

balqač barä (Ed), *borqäč *balä* (Č.E.M), *barqač barä* (Ed), *bʷarqač barä* (En.Gt) 'split noisily when falling'

used impersonally (that is, with suffix pronouns) it means 'suffer pain', lit. 'it makes one split'

Amh. *bäläqqäṭä* 'separate, open'

bālīqnäd (Ed) 'old age'

from *bāliq* (see *baläqä*) with the abstract ending *-näd*

baliqnät (Go), *bālīqnät* (S), *baliqənnät* (Ms) 'old age'

from *baliq* (see *baläqä*) with the abstract ending *-ə(n)nät*

bəlləqat (M.Ms.Go) 'joy, happiness'

see *(tä)blalläqä*

bəläqqäṭä (Ms), *bəräqäṭä* (Č.En.Ed), *bräqäṭä* (Gt), *bəräqqäṭä* (E.M) 'run and jump because of fear or joy, behave without restraint, be spoiled (child)'

abläqqäṭä (Ms) 'spoil (a child)'

abraqʷäčat (Č), *ab̲räqʷäčat* (Gt), *abraqqʷäčat* (E), *ab̲raqʷäčad* (En), *bərqaṭām* (Ed) 'spoiled child'

The root is undoubtedly *blqṭ* and not *brqṭ.* It is

interesting to note that Ar. *barqaṭa* 'flee in disorder' comes close in meaning to Gur. *blqṭ*. There seems to be a connection between these two roots with alternance of liquids *l:r*. The meaning of Gurage *blqṭ* 'be spoiled (child)' goes back to 'run and jump because of fear or joy > run around > run around without restraint > be spoiled'

bəlqaṭ (So) 'water bottle'

Tna. *bilqaṭ*, Amh. *bəlqaṭ*, *bilqaṭ*; from Ar. *milqaṭ* 'instrument to gather, to collect' (possibly in some dialect 'bottle')

bäläs (So) 'fig tree'

Semitic: Ar. *balas* 'kind of fig tree' (considered as Yemenite; see R. Blachère, *Dictionnaire arabe-français-anglais* 797); Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. *bäläs*, perhaps taken from Arabic; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *bäläsa*

bäläs (M), *boloso* (Ed), *bäräs* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'spotted cow (black and white)'

bäläsəyä (M), *bäräsiyä* (E) 'kind of *äsät*'

Amh. *bälläsä* 'be black and white'

boloso (Ed), see *bäläs*

bäläsəyä (M) 'kind of *äsät*'

from *bäläs* 'black and white' (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä*. This root undoubtedly indicates the color of the *äsät*

(a)blašä (Č.En.Gt), *ablaššä* (E.Ed.Ms), *ablāše* (S), *atbəlaše* (W), *atbəlaššä* (So.Go.M), *abrašä* (Č), *abraššä* (E) 'spoil, waste'

(bä)bəlaš (Go.So) 'uselessly, free of charge'

Tna. *(tä)bälašäwä* 'be spoiled, be deteriorated', Amh. *täbälaššä*, Arg. *(ab)bälašša* 'spoil', Gaf. *atbälaššä*; denominatives from Tna. Amh. *(bä)bəlaš* 'useless, for nothing'; taken from Ar. *bilāš* 'gratis' from *bilā šayʾi* 'without a thing'. The verb passed into Cushitic: Had. *bilašš-ikko* 'spoil, waste', Ag. *abälešu*. For a denominate from *bilāš*, cp. also Arabic of Daṯina *balaša* 'sell at a lower price'

bəlat (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *bəlāt* (S) 'skill, dexterity, *trick, plan'

bəlatäňňä (Go.Ms), *bəlātäňňä* (Ed.S), *bəlatäňňe* (W) 'skillful, clever'

bəlah (So) 'clever, wise'

bələhannät (So) 'wisdom'

from *blḥ* 'be sharp' (see *a-bälla*, above), with the transferred meaning 'be clever': Amh. *bələh* 'clever', Tna. *bäliḥ*, Har. *bälaḥ*; Tna. *bəlḥat* 'wisdom', Amh. *bəlhat*, *bəlat*; Amh. Arg. *bəlatäňňa* 'clever, physician'

bəllət (So) 'cut of meat, sexual organ'

Amh. *bəllət* 'part of body, sexual organ' (by euphemism), Tna. *bəllə<ti*. The origin of the noun is the Tna. *bəllə<ti* (from a root *bl<*) becoming *bəllət* in Amharic. The Amh. verb *bällätä* 'cut up, dismember' is undoubtedly a denominative from *bəllət* 'part of body'. While Arabic has also *balata* 'cut, separate' it is not to be identified with Amh. *bällätä* 'cut, dismember' since the Amharic verb is a denominative from *bəllət*. The suggestion made by Praetorius 1879:17 (and accepted by Wajnberg 1935:15) to derive Amh. *bəllət* from **əbəllət* (with loss of initial *ə*) and to compare it with G. *ʾabal* 'body', Amh. *abal* is unlikely. The Amharic noun passed into Ga. *biliti* 'part of body'

bəllət (Ms.Go) 'butterfly'

see *bəllač*

bolät (W), *bōlät* (S) 'salty earth (color of ashes) eaten by cattle'

perhaps from Cushitic: Kam. *bōna*, Had. *bōra*, with alternance of liquids

bolet (W), *bolēt* (S), *bollit* (So), *bʷänet* (Č), *bʷännet* (E.M.Go), *bʷenät* (En), *bʷänayt*, *bʷenät* (Gt), *bonät* (Ed), *bonnet* (Ms) 'wife's sister-in-law, *wife in relation to husband's sister, female relatives in relation to husband's wife'

from Cushitic: Sid. *ballo* 'father-in-law', Kam. *ballut* 'husband's or wife's mother', Qab. *balluta* 'daughter-in-law', Sa. *ballo* 'father-in-law, mother-in-law'

bəlätäňňä (Z), *bəlätäňňe* (W) 'worker'

from *bəl* 'work' (see above) with the suffix *-täň(ň)ä*

bəlatäňňä (Ms.Go), *bəlātäňňä* (Ed.S), *bəlatäňňe* (W) 'clever, skillful'

from *bəlat* 'skill' (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*

baltet (Ms.Go.So.W), *bāltēt* (S) 'respectable old lady'

Amh. *baltet* 'old lady, nun', Tna. *bäʿaltet* explained by Coulbeaux-Schreiber 1915:410 as an abbreviation of *bäʿalti bet* 'mistress of the house' (for the loss of *b* of *bet*, cp. Amh. *əmmet* 'mistress of the house', from *əmm* 'mother', *bet* 'house'). Praetorius

1879:167 derives Amh. *baltet* from **baʿəlt* 'mistress' > *balt* with an additional feminine marker *-t*. The noun passed into Cushitic: Qem. *balti*, Kham. *baltit*

bält (M) 'clever, cunning, crafty'

see *bälläṭä*, below

bälläṭä (M.Ms.Go.So), *bäläṭä* (S.W.Z), *bänṭä* (Č.E.En), *bännäṭä* (E) 'be superior, surpass, exceed, be clever, cheat, deceive, outwit'

abäläṭä (S.W), *ablalläṭä* (Ms.Go.So) 'cheat, trick, outwit, lie'

atbēnṭä (Gt), *atḫēnṭä* (En) 'prefer'

bəlṭ (Ed.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *bält*, *bälṭəyä* (M), *beṭ* (C.E), *bēṭ* (Gt) 'clever, cunning, crafty'

beṭnät (Č), *bēṭnät* (Gt) 'cunning' (n.)

bəlčä (M.Go.So), *bəlčä* (Ed), *bərčä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'superiority, something given to one more than to another, *preference, majority'

tä---yəbälṭ (So) 'more than'

Semitic: Akk. *balāṣu* 'be prominent'. Brockelmann 1928:77 compares Syr. *bělaṣ* 'bud, blossom' with the Ethiopic root *blṣ*. The root is related to Post-Biblical Hebrew *bālaṭ* 'be prominent, be evident', Syr. *bělaṭ* 'have prominent eyes'. In the Ethiopian languages the meaning of *blṣ*, *blṭ* 'be superior, exceed' passed into the meaning 'be clever, cheat, outwit'. Ethiopic: Tna. *bäläṣä* 'exceed, outwit', Amh. *bälläṭä*, Arg. *bälläṭa*, Har. *bäläṭa* 'cheat, be cunning, fool', Te. *(tə)bälläṣa* 'cheat'; Tna. *(tä)bällaṣi* 'cunning', Amh. Arg. *bəlṭ*, Gaf. *bəlṭä*. The root passed into Cushitic: Qab. *balṭi-yo* 'surpass'. See also *yämärčä*, *äbäčä*

bʷäläṭa (M.Ms.Go) 'firewood'

see *bʷäräṭa*, below; note the alternance *l:r* (8,5)

bəlṭ (Ed.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'cunning, crafty, clever'

see *bälläṭä*

bälṭəyä (M) 'clever'

from *bält* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-yä*

billawä (W), *billowa* (Go) 'knife'

Amh. *billawa*; from Cushitic: Kam. *billawwa*, Sid. *bīllawa*, Ga. *billawa*

bələžž aňňe (W) 'dilute honey with water'

to be identified with *brz* (see *bärräzä*, below) with alternance of liquids *l:r* and with palatalized *z*

bämən (M) 'how?'

lit. 'with (*bä*) what (*mən*)?'

bəmmat (Č.E), *bəmmāt* (Gt) 'together'

from *bä-əmmat*

bänä (Č), *bännä* (E) 'thigh'

represents *bärrä* (see above) with *r:n* (8.43)

bänä (Č), *bännä* (E) 'month, moon'

see *bäňňä*

bäna (Č), *bäʾna* (Ed), *bänna* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'eat'

represents *bäla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23)

bʷäna (Go.M), *bonä* (Ed) 'cow that has a white spot on the forehead, *baldness'

bonä effä (Ed) 'finish ploughing', lit. 'cover the baldness' (see *effä*)

represents *bʷära* (see below) with alternance of liquids *r:n* (8.43)

bʷänna (M.Go) 'go down to a lower place such as a hole or a body of water, sink, set (sun)'

represents *bʷəyä* (see below) with *y > n* (9.5)

bʷäne (Č.E) 'kind of bird'

banä (Č.Gt), *bannä* (Ms.E), *banno* (M.Go), *banä-tä* (Gt), *bānä-dä* (En.Ed) 'he was'

considering the fact that there is also *tanä* used as an auxiliary, the *b* of *banä* is a prefix as is the *t* of *tanä*. The element *anä (annä)* is to be identified with Amh. *allä* 'be' (Leslau, *Word* 5, 1949, p. 220). Since *banä (bannä)* 'he was' is not used as a subordinate verb the nature of the prefix *bä* which, to all appearances is a conjunction is enigmatic. It is interesting to note that Soddo *näbbärä* 'he was' used in a main clause has the subordinate form of the perfect. Indeed, the main form of the perfect in a triradical verb is *-o* and one would expect **näbbäro* and not *näbbärä*. Thus the conjunction *bä-* of *banä (bannä)* likewise indicates the subordinate nature of the verb 'he was'. In connection with *eban* 'without' (see above) Cohen 1931:208 states that *-ban* is the radical that occurs in *banä*, *bannä* but does not explain the origin of *banä*. Rundgren *OS* 3 (1954). 27-30 derives *banä* from the negative *eban* 'without' without the negative *e*. According to him *eban* is to be analyzed as *e* (negative) + *ba* (to be identified with G. *bo* 'there is') + *n* (demonstrative reinforcement of the negative).

The affirmative form *banä* 'he was' would represent *eban* without the negative *e* but keeping the negative suffix *-n*. However, the Gurage dialects (unlike Tigrinya cited by Rundgren) don't use the negative suffix *-n*. Besides, it would be strange that the negative suffix *-n* of *eban* would be kept in the affirmative verb *banä*. Rundgren 1955:16-7 accepts the possibility of an "interpretatio chamitica" and following H. Plazikowsky-Brauner's opinion he connects *banä* with Agau: Qem. *wān-o-ku* 'I am'. Reinisch 1909:72 connects Gurage *banä* with Kafa *be*, Nuba *bū*, and others.

banä, in *dəyä (zərab) banä* (Č), *dəyyä (zərab) bannä* (E) 'clear up (weather) after rain, cease to rain'

bəna (Č.Gt), *bənna* (E) 'clear weather after rain'

represents *(a)barrä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

bennä (Ed) 'pole to which the cows are attached in the pen'

from Cushitic: Kam. *bella*, with alternance of *l:n*

bəna (Č.Gt), *bənna* (E) 'clear weather after rain'

see *banä*

bənn barä (Ed) 'rise (dust, smoke)'

bənn amänä, abäňňä, e(p)pä, aypä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'raise dust'

see *bunn *balä*

bon-ən hān (Z) 'be arrogant, be proud'

bone balä (So) 'disregard what someone says'

bonān (Z) 'arrogance, pride'

from Cushitic: Ga. *bōna* 'boast', Sid. *bōn* 'be proud', Al. *bōn-imata* 'pride'

bonä (Ed) 'cow that has white spots on the forehead'

see *b^{w}äna*

bunn *balä (S.W), *bunn bunn bea* (Go), *bənn barä* (Ed) 'rise (dust, smoke)'

bunn eppä (Ed), *bənn amänä, abäňňä, ep(p)ä, aypä* (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'raise dust, sprinkle pepper or other spices over food'

bənn eppä heggä (Ed) 'throw into the wind' (lit. 'throw sprinkling'; see *heggä*)

abännänä (So) 'spread, scatter'

Tna. *bänän bälä* 'rise (smoke)', Amh. *bännänä, bonnänä, bənn alä, bunn alä* 'fly here and there (dust, smoke)', Har. *bänäna* 'be sprinkled', *biňbiň äša* 'scatter'. See also *bunbun barä*

bun bun *balä, bunn bunn *balä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'fly (dove)'

either to be identified with *bərr alä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.5) or with *bunn *balä* 'rise (dust, smoke)', the meaning of 'rise' being extended to 'fly'

buna (M.So) 'olive tree'

buna (Z), *bunna* (So), *buno* (M) 'coffee drink'

buno (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.So.S.W), *buna* (Z), *bunä* (Ed), *bunna* (Go.So) 'coffee bean'

from Ar. *bunn*; also in Te. Tna. Amh. Gaf. Har. *bun* 'coffee, grain of coffee', Amh. Arg. *bunna* 'coffee'; in Cushitic: Bil. Som. Af. Sa. *būn*. On Arabic *bunn*, see Landberg 1920:1055ff

bän›a (En.Gt) 'eat'

bən›ä (Gt) 'stomach ache, colic'

represents *bäla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23)

bən›ät (En.Gt) 'stomach ache'

from *bän›ä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

bunbun *balä, see *bun bun *balä*

bänäd (En), *bənäd* (Ed) 'baldness'

represents *b^{w}ära* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43) and with the suffix *-ä(d)*

bännädä (E), *bändä* (Č) 'be cold'

represents *bärädä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

bəˈnäd, in *äkäs bəˈnäd* (Ed) 'stomach ache, colic'

lit. 'the eating of the stomach'; see *bän›a, bäla, käs*

bänädām^{w}ä (En), *bənädām* (Ed) 'bald'

from *bänäd, bənäd* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ām^{w}ä, -ām*

bankänä, in *tä---bankänä* (Ms) 'except, with the exception of, outside of'

from *bä-an-känä*, lit. 'if it is not'; see *konä*

(a)bnäkkäsä (M.Ms.Go.So), *abräkäsä* (Č), *abräkäsä* (Gt), *abräkkäsä* (E), *amnäkkäsä* (So), *amräkäzä* (Gt), *amrä̃käzä* (En), *abä̃käzä* (En) 'use as a pretext, *do something and ascribe it erroneously to someone else'

abankasa (Č.E), *abänkəssa* (M), *abä̃nkāsa, amä̃kāsa* (Gt), *mənkäša* (Go), *mənkäšä* (So) 'pretext'

perhaps borrowed from Had. *mäška* (with metathesis). The comparison between So. *bənkäš* (thus

recorded in Praetorius 1879:509) and Amh. *mək-nəyat* made by Praetorius is unlikely

banxäne (M), *tä---banxänä* (Ms), *tä---banxänät* (M) 'except, with the exception of, outside of'

from *bä-an-xänä-e, bä-an-xänä-ät*, lit. 'if it is not' (see *konä*); note the post-conjunction *-e, -ät*

banxärä, tä---banxärä (Č.E) 'except, without, on the contrary, outside of, but'

tä---banxäre (Č) 'without'

banxäräše (Č) 'however'

from *bä-an-xärä, bä-an-xärä-e, bä-an-xärä-š-e*, lit. 'if it is not' (see *konä*; for *n:r*, see 8.33)

(a)bännänä (So) 'spread, scatter'

see *bunn *balä*

b^{w}ännännä (E), *buränä* (Č) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*'

perhaps 'baldness' and to be identified with *b^{w}ärä*, below

b^{w}änana, in *gunnän b^{w}änana* (Go) 'bald'

lit. 'bald (*b^{w}änana*) of head (*gunnän*)', from *b^{w}ära* 'baldness' (see below) with the adjectival suffix *-na*

bonān (Z) 'arrogance, pride'

see *bon-ən hān*

(tä)bnanäqä (Č) 'flash, be joyful, be happy'

represents *(tä)blalläqä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23)

bənensa (Z) 'wild animal, beast'

from Cushitic: Ga. *bənēnsa*, Sid. *binīn-ča*

bänqe (M) 'in what?'

lit. 'in what thing?', from *bä-m(ə)-qe > bänqe* (*mq* becoming *nq*; see 17.2)

(a)bännäqä (E), *abenäqä* (Č), *abenäqä* (En.Gt) 'congratulate, comfort, *bring good news'

see *(tä)blalläqä*, above, with *l:n* (8.23)

(a)benäqä (Č), *abenäqä* (En.Gt), see *(a)bännäqä*

bänqar (Č.E.Gt), *bänqe* (M) 'in what?'

lit. 'in what thing?', from *bä* 'in', *m(ə)* 'what?', *qar, qe* 'thing', *mq* becoming *nq* (17.2)

bənqˈət (Č.E), *bənqˈit* (Gt) 'joy, happiness'

from *blq* (see *tä-blalläqä*) with suffix *-t*; for *l:n*, see 8.23

bänärä (Č.En.Gt), *bännärä* (E.Ed) 'fly, fly away'

represents *bärärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

banärä (Č.En.Gt), *bannärä* (E.Ed) 'demolish something solid, destroy'

bunər (Č) 'destroyed'

burər, burur (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'one whose teeth are missing, one who lost his teeth'

from the root *brr:* perhaps G. *bärärä* 'perforate, penetrate', Amh. *bärrärä*; also *brbr* 'plunder, rummage': G. Tna. *bärbärä*, Te. *bärbära*, Amh. *bäräb-bärä*

(a)bannärä- (E), *abanärä-* (Gt), *abänärä-* (En), *abenärä-* (Č) 'yawn'

represents *(a)barärä-* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

(tä)bannärä, in *wärko täbannärä* (M) 'perform the *wärko*-funeral dance and mourning at the same time'

(a)benärä- (Č), see *(a)bannärä-*

bunār (En.Gt), *bunnarä* (Ed) 'pigeon'

äwnärä- xä (En.Gt) 'immediately, right away', lit. 'like (*ä---xä*) a pigeon (*bunärä*)'

represents *bullal*, above, with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25)

bunər (Č) 'destroyed'

a form of a passive participle of *banärä*, above

bänäsä (Č.En.Gt), *bännäsä* (E), *benäsä* (Č) 'demolish something solid, destroy'

represents *bärräsä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

b^{w}änäsä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *bonäsä* (Ed) 'feel lonely, not find any friends, not feel at ease, *not find the food to which one is used to'

represents *b^{w}äräsä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43)

benäsä (Č), see *bänäsä*

bonäsä (Ed), see *b^{w}änäsä*

bänät (Gt) 'baldness'

represents *b^{w}ära* 'baldness' (see below) with alternance *r:n* (8.43) and the suffix *-t*

b^{w}änet (Č), *b^{w}ännet* (E.M.Go), *b^{w}enät* (En), *b^{w}änayt, b^{w}enät* (Gt), *bonät* (Ed), *bonnet* (Ms) 'wife's sister-in-law, wife in relation to husband's sister, female relatives in relation to husband's wife'

yäwänet waga (Č), *yäwännet waga* (E), *yäwännet käs* (M), *äwenät waga* (En) 'money given by the husband's sister to the bride upon entering the house'

represents *bolet* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23); see *waga, käs*

bänätāmʷä (Gt) 'bald'

from *bänät* 'baldness' (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-āmʷä*

bänṭä (Č.E.En), *bännäṭä* (E) 'be superior, surpass, exceed, be clever, cheat, deceive, fool, outwit'

represents *bälläṭä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23)

bunwät (Gt) 'pigeon'

see *bunyät*

bunəyäd (En) 'pigeon'

see *bunyät*

bʷänayt (Gt) 'wife's sister-in-law'

see *bʷänet*

bunyät (Č.Gt), *bunnəyät* (E), *bunəyäd* (Ed), *bunwät* (Gt) 'pigeon'

yäwənyät xäma (Č), *yäwənnəyät xäma* (E), *yäwəňňät häma* (Ms) 'immediately, right away'

represents **bul* of *bullal* (see above) with alternance of liquids *l:n* and with the suffix *-əyät,-əyäd,* and *-wät*; for *yäwənyät,* see below

bennäže (Ed.Ms.W), *bēnnäže* (S), *bennäžiyä* (Go) 'kind of *äsät*'

bennäžiyä (Go) 'kind of *äsät*'

see *bennäže*

bäňňä (En.Gt), *bäňňä* (Ed.Ms) 'thigh'

represents *bärä* (see below) with *r:*n:ň* (8.66)

bäňä (En.Gt), *bäňňä* (Ed), *bänä* (Č), *bännä* (E) 'moon, month'

it is tempting to identify it with S.W. *wäri* 'moon' (see *wär*) with the alternance *r:n:ň* (8.66) and with *w* becoming *b* (21.1). Ullendorff, *Africa* 1950:342 suggests this comparison with reservations. See also Leslau, *JAOS* 80 (1960). 212

(a)bäňňä (M.Ms.Go) 'make'

baňňä (Ms) 'clear up (weather) after rain'

represents *(a)barrä* (see below) with *r:n:ň* (8.66)

bäňi (Z) 'where?'

from *bä-äňi*; see *ayne*

bappä (Ed) 'wind' (n.)

from Cushitic: Ga. *bubbe,* Kam. *babba* 'hurricane', Sid. *bubbe*

****bapa, bapā,*** see **babba*

būppa (S) 'egg'

from Cushitic: Ga. *buppā,* Qab. Al. *buppā*

bäqā (En.Gt), *bäqä* (W.Z), *bäqqa* (M.Ms.Go.So), *bäqqā* (Ed) 'be enough, suffice'

abäqqa (So), *awäqqā* (Ed) 'finish, finish up, accomplish, *come to an end'

bäqi (So) 'sufficient'

G. *bäqʷəʿa* 'be useful, be profitable', Tna. *bäqʿe* 'suffice', Amh. Arg. *bäqqa,* Har. *bäqa,* Gaf. **bäqqä.* The comparison of this root with Te. *bäqʿa* 'be strong, be powerful' suggested by Littmann-Höfner 1962:285 is doubtful

bʷäq bʷäq epä, amännä (Č.E), *boq boq epä, aypä, abäňňä, amänä* (Č.En.Gt), *buqqə buqq eppä* (Ed) 'gargle (pipe)'

Semitic: Ar. *baqbaqa* 'gargle (receptacle)'; Ethiopic: Te. *bäqbäqa* 'churn, palpitate (heart)', Amh. *boqq alä,* sound of water being poured from one utensil to another; onomatopoetic

bʷäqa (E) 'kind of bird'

from Cushitic: Had. *bōqe*

bäqi (M) 'hundred'

represents *bäqəl* (see below) with reduction of *əl* to *i* (8.63)

bəq *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.S.Z), *bəqq *balä* (Go.So.W), *buqq beą̈* (M) 'appear suddenly'

bəqqət (Go), *bəqətt* (So) 'place higher than the surrounding area, *hill, uphill'

Tna. *bäq bälä* 'appear suddenly', Te. *bäq bela* 'appear, lift the head', Amh. *bəqq alä* 'appear suddenly'; perhaps related to G. *(ʾa)bqäwä* 'open the mouth', Heb. *bāqaʿ* 'split'. For 'high place', cp. Amh. *bəqqəta* 'high and visible place'. The root passed into Cushitic: Qab. *biqqi-yo* 'appear suddenly'

bʷəq *balä (Č.E.En), *buq barä* (Ed.Gt.Ms), *buqq beą̈* (M) 'flare up, the flame appears when one blows on it'

is related to *bʷägg bea* 'blaze' (see above) with alternance of *g:q*

bəqi, bəʾi (M) 'germinated grain'

represents *bəqəl* (see *bäqälä*) with *əl>i* (8.63)

boq boq epä, aypä, abäňňä, amänä (Č.En.Gt.M) 'gargle (pipe)'

see *bʷäq bʷäq*

boqä (Gt), *boʾä* (En.Gt) 'chalk, lime'

from Cushitic: Ga. Kam. Sid. *boqa* 'white earth'; see also *boqa*

boqä (Gt), *boʾä* (Ed) 'young plant of bamboo'

from Cushitic: Ga. *bōqe,* Kam. *boʾa*

boqa, in *dama boqa* (M) 'brown (horse or sheep) with a white spot' (see *dama*)

boʾa (Go) 'cow that has a white spot on the forehead'

ṭem buʾä (W) 'black cow that has white spots on the forehead' (see *ṭem*)

Amh. *boqa* 'white spot on the forehead'; perhaps to be identified with *boqä* 'chalk, lime' (see above)

boqō (Z) 'cheek'

from Cushitic: Ga. *boqō,* Dar. *boqò*

buqq beą̈ (M) 'appear suddenly'

see *bəq *balä*

buq barä (Ed.Gt.Ms), *buqq beą̈* (M) 'flare up'

see *bʷəq *balä*

buqqə buqq eppä (Ed) 'gargle (pipe)'

see *bʷäq bʷäq*

buqä (En.Ed.Gt), *buqʷä* (Č.E.M), *buʾä* (Ed) 'flesh of back above the hip'

from Cushitic: Ga. *buqe* 'flank, side'; see also *buqä,* below

buqä (Gt), *buqʷä* (Č.E) 'raised place in the ground'

is either an extension of meaning of *buqä,* above, or is borrowed from Had. *biqe*

buqe (E.M) 'shoot of plant or tree'

from *buqäya,* below, reduced to *buqe* (1.15)

buqo (S.W), *buʾo* (W) 'spring (of water)'

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *buqú-ta,* Had. *buʾo*; see also *burqitu*

bäqeą̈ (M) 'germinate'

represents *bäqälä* (see below) with *-älä>eą̈* (8.63)

(at)baqqeą̈ (M) 'make an effort'

represents *(at)baqqärä* from *(at)baqqälä,* with *-ärä, -*älä>eą̈* (8.63)

bäqʷbʷäq, see *bʷäq bʷäq*

bəqäbäqä (Č), *bəqäbbäqä* (E) 'be destroyed completely (because of humidity)'

bəqäbäqä-m bäsärä (Č) 'become very ripe (fruit)'; see *bäsärä*

yäbqäbäqä gurz (Č), *yäbqäbbäqä gurz* (E) 'very old man', lit. 'an old man (*gurz*) who is overripe (*yäbqäbäqä*)'

Amh. *boqäbboqä* 'be overripe and consequently of no use'. The meanings of 'become very ripe, very old man' derive from 'be destroyed completely', that is, 'reach the last stage'

boq boq, see *boq*

bäqälä (S.W), *bäqqälä* (Ms.Go.So), *bäqärä* (Č.Gt), *bäqqärä* (E), *bäqqeą̈* (M) 'germinate'

bəqəl (Ms.So.S.W.Z), *bəʾəl* (Go), *bəqər* (Č.E.Gt), *bəʾər* (En.Ed), *bəqi, bəʾi* (M) 'germinated grain'

buqäya (Č.Gt), *buqaya* (En), *bəqāya* (Z), *buqayya* (Ms.Go.W), *buqayyä* (Ed), *buqqayya* (So), *buqqəya* (E), *buqqāyto* (S), *buʾayya* (Go), *buqe* (E.M), *abaqālo* (S) 'shoot of plant or tree'

Semitic: Ar. *baqala* 'sprout', Syr. *būqālā* 'germ before the seed has separated'; Ethiopic: G. *bäqʷälä* 'germinate, flourish', Tna. *bäqʷälä,* Te. *bäqla,* Amh. *bäqqälä,* Har. *bäqäla,* Arg. *bäqqäla*; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *baqʷal,* Kham. *biqel.* See also *bäqqʼälä*

bäqqʷällo (E) 'maize, corn'

see *bäqollo*

bäqəl (So.Z), *bäqqəl* (Ms.Go.S.W), *bäqər* (Č.E.Gt), *bäqi* (M), *bäʾär* (En.Ed) 'hundred'

Har. Gaf. *bäqlä*; from Cushitic: Som. *boqol,* Sa. *baūl.* Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:188 records Amh. *bäqəl* used by weavers

bäqollo (Č.Gt), *bäqqollo* (M.Go.S), *boqqollo* (Ms.Go.So.W), *boqqollä* (Ed), *bäqqʷällo* (E), *boqoloʾä* (En) 'maize, corn'

Amh. *boqqollo*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *boqqollā,* Bad. *baqellē*

bʷäqla (Ms), *boqlo* (S.W), *boqolu* (Z), *bʷäˀla* (Go), *boˀlo* (W), *bəqʷrä* (Č.M), *buqʷrä* (E), *buqurä* (En. Gt), *baqurä* (Ed), *baˀurä, buˀurä* (M), *baˀuwä* (M), *bəčəl* (Go.So) 'mule'

G. *bäqəl,* Te. Har. *bäqäl,* Tna. *bäqli,* Amh. Arg. *bäqlo,* Gaf. *bəčəlä*; also in Cushitic: Som. *báqal,* Qab. *bäqulata,* Sa. Af. *baqela.* Arabic *baġl* is considered a Geez loanword (Hommel 1879:113, Noeldeke 1910:58)

baqqāllä (Ed), *baqara* (Č.E), *baqāra* (En.Gt) 'the part of the throat above the Adam's apple, *palate'

from Ga. *baqqalla*

baqela (Z), *bāqelä* (Ed), *baqella* (Ms), *baqellä* (W), *bāqēllä* (S), *baˀella* (Go), *baˀellä* (W), *baˀilla* (Ms) 'bean'

from Ar. *bāqilāˀ*; also in G. Tna. Te. Amh. *baqela,* Har. *bāqēla*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *bāqēla,* Kham. *baqilā*

bəqəl (Ms.So.S.W.Z) 'germinated grain'

see *bäqälä*

bəqəlle (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *bəqille* (S), *biqille* (Ed), *bəqqille* (Ms), *bəqˈəlle* (Go), *bəqˈille* (W) 'hide of goat or sheep placed under the saddle or used to sit on, *mat for prayer'

from Cushitic: Had. *biqilleˀe,* Al. *bəqqəllita*

boqqollo (Ms.Go.So.W), *boqqollä* (Ed) 'maize, corn'

see *bäqollo*

boqlo (S.W), *boqolu* (Z) 'mule'

see *bʷäqla*

boqoloˀä (En) 'maize, corn'

see *bäqollo*

bʷäqäqa (Č), *bʷäqaqa* (E), *boˀoˀa* (M) 'crack in the ground after the rainy season'

Amh. *bäqqäqä* 'open' (intr.); also in Cushitic: Ga. *baqaqā* 'crack in the ground', Kam. *bäqaqa*; related to *bqˁ, bqw* 'split': Heb. *bāqaˁ,* Syr. *pqˁ,* G. *(ˀa)bqäwä* 'open'

bʷäqaqit (Go), *bʷäˀaˀe* (Go) 'uvula'

perhaps from Ga. *boqqo* 'throat'

bäqär (S.W) 'kind of grass'

bäqär, in *tä---bäqär* (Z) 'except, with the exception of, outside of'

Amh. *bäqär, kä---bäqär,* from *bä* 'if' and the fixed form *qär,* from *qärrä* 'remain' (see below)

bäqärä (Č.Gt), *bäqqärä* (E) 'germinate'

bəqər (Č.E.Gt) 'germinated grain'

represents *bäqälä* (see below) with *l:r* (8.25)

bäqärä (Č) 'be hundred'

bäqər (Č.E.Gt) 'hundred'

represents *bäqəl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bäqər (Č.E.Gt) 'hundred'

see *bäqärä*

(at)baqärä (Č.En), *atḫaqärä* (Gt), *atbaqqärä* (E), *atbaqqeḫ* (M), *atwaqqärä* (Ed) 'endeavor to do something'

baqara (Č.E), *baqāra* (En.Gt) 'the part of the throat above the Adam's apple, *palate'

represents *baqqāllä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

baqurä (Ed) 'mule'

represents *bʷäqla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25); see also *baqura ağəň,* below

baqura ağəň, baqʷrağäň (Ed) 'kind of grass'

lit. 'it makes the mule lame'; see *baqurä, ğäňňä*

bəqər (Č.E.Gt) 'germinated grain'

represents *bəqəl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bəqʷrä (Č.M), *buqʷrä* (E), *buqurä* (En.Gt), *baqurä* (Ed) 'mule'

represents *bʷäqla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

buqʷrä (E), *buqurä* (En.Gt), see *bəqʷrä*

baqʷrağäň (Ed) 'kind of bush'

see *baqura ağəň,* above

bʷäqqarinnä (E) 'kind of bird'

bəqqət (Go), *bəqətt* (So) 'a place higher than the surrounding area, *hill, uphill'

Amh. *bəqqəta*; see *bəq *balä*

bʷäqəyä (Č) 'kind of *äsät*'

bəqāya (Z), see *buqäya*

buqäya (Č.Gt), *buqaya* (En), *buqayya* (Ms.Go.W), *buqayyä* (Ed), *buqqayya* (So), *buqqəya* (E), *bəqāya* (Z) 'shoot of plant or tree'

Amh. *buqayya*; from *bäqälä* (see above) with palatalized *l* (8.61)

buqqāyto (S) 'shoot of plant or tree'

formed from *bäqälä* (see above) with palatalized *l* and with the suffix *-to*

bäqqˈeḫ (M) 'brew beer'

represents *bäqqˈälä* (see below) with *-älä>eḫ* (8.63)

bäqqˈälä (Ms), *bäqˈärä* (Č.Gt), *bäqqˈärä* (E), *bäqqˈeḫ* (M) 'brew beer'

zänga bäqˈärä (Č.Gt), *zänga bäqqˈärä* (E) 'brew trouble' (see *zänga*)

Amh. *(as)bäqqälä* 'prepare barley for beer', a derived meaning of *bäqälä* 'germinate' (see above), Te. *bəqəl* 'beer (made of corn)'

bəqˈəlle (Go), *bəqˈille* (W) 'hide of goat or sheep placed under the saddle or used to sit on'

see *bəqəlle,* above

bäqˈärä (Č.Gt), *bäqqˈärä* (E) 'brew beer'

represents *bäqqˈälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bär, bärr (Gur. x Z) 'gate, entrance'

bär däfär (Č), *bär däfärä* (Č.En.Gt), *bär däffär* (E. Ed.M.Go), *bär däffärä* (E) 'military rank', lit. 'who dared the entrance' (see *däfärä*)

bär käfät (Č.Gt), *bär käfätä* (Č), *bär käffät* (E.M. Go), *bär käffätä* (E), *bär käfäd* (Ed), *bär käfädä* (En) 'military rank', lit. 'who opened the gate' (see *käfätä*)

Semitic: SAr. *br* 'door'; Ethiopic: Tna. *bärri* 'passage', Te. *bär* 'entrance', Amh. Arg. Gaf. *bär(r)* 'gate', Har. *bäri*; from the Semitic and Ethiopic root *brr:* SAr. *brr* 'perforate', G. *bärärä* 'penetrate, perforate' (Praetorius 1879:146)

bär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'river'

yäbärkäyä (Č), *yäbärkəyya* (E) 'kind of bush' (see below)

one is tempted to derive it from *bḥr* (see *bahər* 'sea', above) but in this case the form should be *bar,* a form that is used indeed in the meaning of 'sea' (see *bar,* below)

bärrä (M), *bərrä* (Go.So), *bänä* (Č), *bännä* (E), *bäňä* (En.Gt), *bäňňä* (Ed.Ms) 'thigh'

Semitic: Soq. *berberoh* 'thigh' formed by the repetition of *br* (see Leslau 1938:94); also in Kafa *borborō*

bära (Č.En.Gt.M.Ms), *bärä* (Ed), *bʷära* (E) 'leaf of the *äsät* that is not torn, *central leaf of the *äsät*'

perhaps from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *habara* 'leaf of the *äsät*'

(a)bärra (So), *abärä* (Z) 'illuminate, shine, glitter'

see *barrä*

bʷära (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *bʷära* (En), *bʷäna* (Go.M), *bonä* (Ed) 'cow that has a white spot on the forehead, white spot on the forehead of the cow'

bora färäs (So) 'horse with a white stripe on the forehead' (see *färäs*)

Amh. *bora* 'cow that has a white forehead', Har. *bōra*; from Cushitic: Ga. *bōra,* Kam. *bora,* Af. *bora* 'white-faced animal'; or would it be identified with *bʷära* 'baldness' (see below), the baldness giving the impression of a white spot?

bʷära (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *bʷäna* (M), *bänät* (Gt), *bänäd* (En), *bənäd* (Ed) 'baldness'

bänätämʷä (Gt), *bänädämʷä* (En), *bənädām* (Ed), *äḫänätəyä* (Gt), *yäbʷänəyä* (M), *bʷäränä* (Č), *bʷärännä* (E), *gunnän bʷänana* (Go) 'bald'

G. *bäraḥ* 'bald', Tna. *bärḥe* 'be bald', *bärraḥ* 'bald', Te. *bärḥa* 'be bald', Amh. *bärra* 'bald'. Brockelmann 1928:96 compares Syr. *brḥ* 'clear, transparent' with G. *brḥ*; perhaps also Ar. *barāḥ* 'bare stretch of land'

bäre (M) 'calvēs'

from Cushitic: Had. *bāra*

bʷäre *balä (Č.E.Gt.M), *bʷäreyä barä* (En) 'not feel at ease, not find any friends (e.g. a person who comes from the outside)'

bar (Č.E), *bār* (En.Gt) 'holiday'

represents *bal* (see *baˀal*) with *l:r* (8.25)

bar (Ms.Go) 'greyish (animal), yellow (horse)'

from Cushitic: Had. *bar*

bar (Č.E.M.Go.So), *bār* (En.Ed.Gt) 'sea, deep (water)'

see *ḫahər*

barä (W) 'ox'

see *bora*

barä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms) 'say'

represents *balä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

barrä (M.Go.So), *dəyä (zənab) barrä* (M), *zənab abarrä* (So), *bare* (W), *bāre* (S), *bārī* (Z), *dəyä (zənab) banä* (Č), *dəyä (zərab) bannä* (E), *baňňä* (Ms) 'clear up (weather) after rain, cease to rain'

abärra (So), *abärä* (Z) 'glitter, shine, illuminate'

bəra (S.W.Z), *bərra* (Ms.Go), *bərrä* (So), *bəna* (Č. Gt), *bənna* (E) 'clear weather after rain'

abärat (Go) 'hole in the wall for letting light through'

mäbrat (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *mabrāt* (Ed), *mabrad* (En) 'lamp, light-giving object'

Semitic: Heb. *bāhar* 'be clear, shine', Ar. *bahara.* In Ethiopic the root is *brh* and *brw*: G. Te. *bärha* 'shine', Tna. *bärhe,* Amh. *bärra* 'the rain has stopped', Har. *zənāb bāra*; also in Cushitic: Bil. *bäraû* 'be clear', Som. *bärri,* Ga. *barī*

bāre (Ed), *barą* (M) 'slave'

see *barya*

bārre (S) 'lunch, midday meal'

probably from Cushitic: Kam. *barra* 'midday'

bər (Č.En.Gt.Ms.Go.S.W), *bərr* (E.Ed.M.So) 'silver, thaler'

Ethiopic: G. *bərur* 'silver', Tna. *bər, bərri* 'thaler', Amh. *bərr* 'thaler', Arg. *bər,* Gaf. *bər, bərrä*; also in Cushitic: Qem. *bərr,* Kam. *bərra,* Ga. *biri* (see C. Conti Rossini, in *Florilegium Melchior de Vogüé,* p. 147). The Ethiopic root is to be derived from the Semitic root *brr:* Akk. *barāru* 'glitter', Ugar. *brr* 'kind of metal'. See also *bər mäqäčča, bər säbsəb,* below

bərr *balä (Gur. x So.Z), *bun bun *balä, bunn bunn *balä* (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'fly (dove)'

bərr barä waʾa (Ed) 'slip out (semi-liquid, such as honey, butter)'

see *bärärä*

bərr mäqäčča (So) 'kind of necklace'

seems to be a corrupt form of Amh. *bərr mangäččа* 'purse put around the neck' from *a-näggätä*; see *bər* 'silver', above

bərr säbsəb (So) 'kind of necklace, magic power by which a person amasses money'

for *bərr,* see *bərr* 'silver', above; *säbsəb* from *səbäsäbä* 'gather' (see below), the necklace serving as an amulet by which a person amasses money; Amh. *bərr säbsəb*

bʷər (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *bur* (Č.S.W) 'main, *important man, capital (money)'

burəm (Č) 'big'

bʷər waga (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'wealth, capital' (see *waga*)

bʷər aṭäfa, aṭäffa, aʾafa (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'sell one's cattle or land (in case of need)'; see *ṭäfa*

burbur (Č) 'big'

is either the base of *wər* (*bʷər* becoming *wər*) or *wər* became *bʷər* by pseudo-correction (21.1)

bʷər (M), *bur* (Go.Z) 'pit, well'

Semitic: Ar. *biʾr* 'well', Heb. *bĕʾer*; Ethiopic: Har. *buʾur, būr* 'deep', perhaps also Amh. *bir,* G. *bärbir*; also in Cushitic: Had. *bare* 'well, pit', Som. *bōr,* Ga. *bōr* 'dig'. The root is common to Semitic and Cushitic rather than to be considered a Cushitic loanword as suggested by Cerulli 1938:194, under *bali* for ancient Har. *buʾuryā*. See also p. 729

bərä (Č.E.M) 'food, *crop that is edible'

from *bäla* 'eat' (see above); for *l:r,* see 8.25

bərrä (Go.So) 'thigh'

see *bärrä*

bərrä (So) 'clear weather after rain'

see *barrä*

bəra (S.W.Z), *bərra* (Ms.Go) 'clear weather after rain'

see *barrä*

bʷəra (E) 'voracious, big eater'

from *bäla* 'eat' (see above); for *l:r,* see 8.25

bʷəra (E), *bura* (Č.Gt), *būra* (En), *burä* (M) 'insect that eats the root of the *äsät*'

perhaps to be derived from *bäla* 'eat' (see above) with *l:r* (8.25); see also *bəre,* below

bəre (E), *bre* (Č) 'insect (such as a bug or a louse) that eats human excrement or cereal'

see *bʷəra,* above

bəre (S) 'scar'

from Ga. *bərre;* Tna. *bərobəray* 'scar' is perhaps to be identified with this root

bora (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *barä* (W), *būrä* (Z), *bawra* (Gt), *bawrä* (Ed), *bawəra* (En) 'ox (for farming)'

Semitic: Heb. *bĕʿīr* 'cattle', SAr. *bʿr*; Ethiopic: G. *bəʿrawi,* Tna. Te. *bəʿəray* 'ox', Amh. *bäre,* Arg.

bara, Har. *bāra, baʾara*; Cohen 1947: no. 386 considers this root common to Ethiopic and Cushitic: Kam. Al. *bōra,* Sa. *beʿēra,* Be. *beʾrāy.* See also Conti Rossini 1912:178-9

bora färäs (S) 'horse with a white stripe on the forehead'

see *bʷära, färäs*

bur (Č.S.W) 'main, capital, important man'

see *bʷər*

bur (Go.Z) 'pit, well'

see *bʷər*

bura (Č) 'voracious'

see *bʷəra, bäla* 'eat'; for *l:r,* see 8.25

bura (Č.Gt), *būra* (En), *burä* (M) 'insect that eats the root of the *äsät*'

see *bʷəra*

būrä (Z) 'ox'

see *bora*

burre (Ms.Go.So.W) 'spotted cow (black and white)'

Tna. *buray,* Amh. Har. *burre*; from Ga. *burrē*

brą (M) 'straw that remains on the ground after it has been mowed'

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *buraʾa*

bre (Č), see *bəre*

bəraʾ (Go.W), *buraʾ* (Ed) 'lightning'

represents *bəraq* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

bərʾä (En.Ed.Gt) 'food, *cereal'

from *bäla* 'eat'; for *l:r,* see 8.25

buraʾ (Ed), see *bəraʾ*

burʾa (En.Gt), *burʾä* (Ed) 'big eater, voracious'

from *bäla* 'eat'; for *l:r,* see 8.25

bärbeʾä barä (Ed) 'wake up, be awake'

perhaps Tna. *bärr bälä, bärbärr bälä* 'wake up', Ed. *brbʾ* would then represent a dissimilation of *brbr*

barbula (Ms.Go), *bārbulä* (Ed) 'reddish brown (horse)'

represents *balbula* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bärbäre (Ms.Go.So.S.W), *bärbäri* (Z) 'pepper'

Semitic: Heb. *pilpel,* Ar. *filfil*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. Arg. *bärbäre,* G. also *päpäre,* Amh. *bärbärre*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *barbarrē,* Som. *barbari,* Sa. *barbare,* Kam. *barbarú*; Sanskrit *pippala,* Greek *péperi* (see Buck 1949:382)

bärbäre (S.W) 'nose'

would there be any connection between *bärbäre* 'nose' and *bärbäre* 'pepper'? If Mondon-Vidailhet's 1913:23, 29 recording is correct Gogot also has *anfuna* for both 'nose' and 'pepper'

bärbäro (S), *borborro* (W) 'chalk, lime'

zēgä bärbäro (S) 'kind of tree', lit. 'poor chalk' (see *zēgä*)

Amh. *borbor, boräbor* 'grey earth, red earth'; from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *borbora,* Qem. *boräbor*; perhaps also *wäbara,* below

barbura (Č.E.En.Gt) 'reddish brown (horse)'

represents *balbula* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

****bəräbärä***, see *(a)bräbärä*

bəräbärä (Z) 'bore a hole and go through'

Amh. *boräbbora* 'make a hole, dig'; also in Ga. *bōr*

bəräbärä (W), *bəräbbärä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *biräbärä* (S), *bərambär-ən sāna* (Z) 'rummage'

G. Tna. *bärbärä* 'plunder', Te. *bärbära,* Amh. *bäräbbärä* 'rummage, plunder'

bərbər *barä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go.So) 'shimmer, flicker (flame), burn in a bright and wavy way'

Semitic: Akk. *barāru* 'flicker'; Ethiopic: Har. *birbir bāya* 'flutter'; perhaps also Ga. *bərbər* 'hovering of a bird' (the movement of hovering being that of flickering); see also *əmbərbäya* 'butterfly'

bərbərrä (W) 'kind of tree'

Amh. *bərbərra* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 49)

biräbärä (S), see *bəräbärä*

borborro (W) 'chalk, lime'

see *bärbäro*

burbur (Č) 'big'

reduplicated root *bur* (see *bʷər*)

(a)bräbärä (S.W) 'be drunk'

Dästä Täklä Wäld 1970:192 defines the tree *bərabəra* in stating that *fərew asa yämmiyasäkər*

yämmibäräbbər 'its fruit drugs (makes drunk) the fish' seemingly equating *asäkkärä* 'make drunk' with *bäräbbärä*. The tree is also called *asa maskärya* (Lemordant 1960:17)

bʷärabbʷärat (Ms), *bərabbərat* (E.M), *bəraprat* (Č), *bəraprāt* (Gt), *bəraprad* (Ed), *bəraprād* (En) 'dish consisting of cheese, cabbage, butter and spices'

from Cushitic: Kam. *bəlāmbəluta*, Had. *bəlābəlo*, with alternance *l:r* and inserted *m* in Kambata; see also *bəlāmbilo*, above

bärčä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *bärčä* (Ed), *bärče* (Ms.Go.S.W), *bärči* (So) 'misfortune, bad luck'

bäbärčä bärar (Č.E.M), *bäḃärčä bärār* (En.Gt), *bärčä bärār* (Ed), *bäbärče bärar* (Ms.Go), *täbärče sälām* (S) 'may bad luck not happen to you!, may this bad thing not happen to you!'

from Cushitic: Kam. *bärče-ta*, Had. *bärčäʾe* 'misfortune'; Kam. *bärčēč bärar* 'may bad luck not happen to you!', Had. *bärčäʾi bärāre*

bərračča (So) 'butterfly'

represents *bəllač* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bärčä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'obsidian, kind of stone that is glassy in appearance, object that is hard to pierce, *cruel'

see *bälləččä*, above; for *l:r*, see 8.25. The meaning of 'cruel' is a transferred meaning

bəračä (Č.En.Gt), *birāče* (S), *bəračča* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'scatter (grain, sand, people), disperse'

perhaps also in Cushitic: Bad. Haruro *birč* 'open', Wol. *birs* 'loosen, untie'

bərč *balä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'flash (lightning), scintillate (lightning)'

*bərč bərč *balä* (Č.E.Gt) 'glitter (e.g. mirror in the sun and cause to close the eyes)'

represents *bəlləč balä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bərča (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'superiority'

from *bälläṭä* (see above) with palatalization of *ṭ*; for *l:r*, see 8.25

birāče (S), see *bəračä*

bʷärčəma (Č.En.Gt), *bʷärčəmma* (E.M), *borčəmma* (S), *borčəmmä* (W), *borčumma* (M), *bärčumma* (Ms.Go), *bärčummä* (Ed) 'stool with three legs'

Amh. *bärčumma*; from Cushitic: Ga. *barčumma*, Sid. **barčum(m)a*

bərčəqo (En.Ed.Z), *bərčəqqo* (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *bəčərqo* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *bəčrəqqo* (So.S) 'drinking glass'

Tna. Amh. Arg. *bərčəqqo*, Har. *bərčəqo*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *burčuqqō*, Sid. **burčuqo*

bärädä (S.W.Z), *bärrädä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *bändä* (Č), *bännädä* (E) 'be cold, *cool off'

abärädä (S), *abärrädä* (Go.So) 'appease'

bäräd (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *bärädä* (S), *borodu* (Z), *bäräğä* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *bäräğğä* (Ed) 'hail'

bərd (Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z) 'cold'

Semitic: Ar. *baruda* 'be cold', Heb. *bārād* 'hail'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *bärädä* 'be cold', Te. *bärda*, Amh. *bärrädä*, Arg. *bärräda*, Har. *bäräda*. For the figurative meaning 'appease', cp. Tna. *ʾabärädä*, Amh. *abärrädä* 'appease', Te. *bärda* 'be quiet'

G. Te. Tna. Har. *bäräd* 'hail', Gaf. *bärädä*, Amh. Arg. *bärädo*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. Al. *baradu*, Had. *barada*. See also *burdä*

bäredä (W), *bärēdä* (S) 'beautiful, pretty'

from Cushitic: Ga. *barēdā*, Kam. *bäreda*, Ṭem. *bärēğğeʾ* 'be beautiful'

bəräd, bräd (En.Ed) 'iron, rifle, gun'

see *brät*, below; for *t:d*, see 7.14

bərd (Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z) 'cold'

see *bärädä*

borodu (Z) 'hail (n.)'

see *bärädä*

bordo (Z) 'club (stick)'

from Cushitic: Ga. *bordo*, Sid. *borda*

bürädä (Z) 'cross, go across'

Har. *bōräda* 'arrive, reach'. The comparison with Ar. G. *bdr* 'hurry' proposed by Fleisch 1944:360 is doubtful; see also *burdä*, below

burdä (S) 'place near the house, threshold'

perhaps from *bürädä* 'cross' (see above), the threshold being a place that one crosses

burdä (S) 'morning between eight and nine'

is perhaps to be identified with *bärädä* 'be cold' (see above); cp. Ar. *ʾal-ʾabradāni* 'the two cold periods of the day, that is, morning and evening', also *ʾal-qarratāni*, same meaning, from *qarr* 'cold'

burdo (S.W), *brəndo* (So), *bərğä* (M.Go), *burğä* (Ms) 'raw red meat'

Tna. Amh. Arg. *brəndo*; also in Ga. *burundō*

bordoddu (Z) 'good quality of beer'

Amh. *bärdädo, bordäde, borde* (Gallina-Cerulli 1940:102); from Ga. *bordē* 'alcoholic drink' for which see Haberland 1963:107

barəg (Ms), *beg* (Go), *begg* (M) 'rainy season'

Amh. *bälläga* 'to rain during the dry season', *bälg* 'rain during the dry season', Tna. *balägä* 'to rain during the dry season'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *balgo* 'bad season'. Note the alternance *l:r*

borga balä (So) 'glitter, shine'

to be identified with *bʷägg bea* 'blaze' (see above) with insertion of *r* (8.83)

borgo (Z) 'not yet ripe (coffee, fruit)'

from Ga. *bargo* 'half-cooked, not yet ripe'

b(ə)räggägä (Č.W.Z), *b(ə)räggägä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *birāgägä* (S), *bəräkägä* (En.Gt), *bräkkägä* (Ed) 'bolt, be startled'

abraggägä- (Go.So) 'rave, talk nonsense, talk in sleep', lit. 'it makes startle (because of raving)'

bərgug (E.M), *burgəg* (Č), *bərkug* (En.Ed.Gt) 'startled'

Tna. *bärgägä, bärgʷägʷä* 'run away because of being scared', Te. *bärräg bela* 'be scared, be easily frightened', *bərəgrəg bela* 'be dumbfounded because of fear', Amh. *bäräggägä* 'be startled', Har. *bäräga*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *bärgaggoʾ*, Sid. *baragi*

birāgägä (S), see *b(ə)räggägä*

barägara (Č.E), *bāragāra* (En.Gt) 'adversary in a lawsuit'

represents *balägara* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

(tä)bräggäzä (So) 'grasp at something so as not to lose balance'

probably Amh. *(tä)märäkkʷäzä* 'lean on a stick' with alternance *m:b* (4.34)

bäräğä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *bäräğğä* (Ed) 'hail'

represents *bäräd* (see *bärädä*) with palatalized *d*

bərğä (M.Go), *burğä* (Ms) 'raw red meat'

represents *burdo* (see above) with palatalized *d*

boräğä (E), *boräğe* (En.Gt) 'salt'

burğä (Ms), see *bərğä*

bäräha (Ms.Go.So.S.Z), *bärähä* (W) 'uncultivated land, uncultivated pasture land'

Tna. *bäräḳa*, Te. *baräka*, Amh. *bäräha*; G. *bärhayä* 'be dry' for which see Dillmann 1865:1395, H. Schlobies, in Cohen 1939:40

bäräha (Go.So) 'third steeping of coffee'

represents *bäräka* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23)

barrähä (Go) 'bless'

represents *baräkä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23)

bäräka (So), *bäräha* (Go.So) 'third steeping of coffee'

while the root *brk* 'bless' is Semitic and Ethiopic (see *baräkä*, below) the noun *bäräka* 'third steeping of coffee' is taken from Arabic *baraka* 'blessing'; also in Tna. *bäräḳa*, Amh. *bäräka*. For other expressions dealing with steeping of coffee and coming from Arabic, see *abol, arägä*. The derivation from *bäräkät* 'surplus' suggested by Coulbeaux-Schreiber 1915:392 for Tna. *bäräḳa* is unlikely

baräkä (Z), *barräkä* (So), *barrähä* (Go), *barräxä* (M) 'bless'

bäräka (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.S.W), *bäräkä* (Ed), *burake* (Go.So), *bürāki* (Z) 'blessing'

bürāki (Z) 'extra amount given by seller to buyer for making the purchase' (for the meaning derived from 'blessing', see *mərrəqat*, below)

bəruk (So) 'blessed'

Semitic: Heb. *bārek* 'bless', Ar. *bāraka*; Ethiopic: G. *baräkä*, Te. *baräka*, Tna. *bäräḳä*, Amh. *barräkä*; see also *bäräka*. On the bibliography dealing with the connection between 'kneel' and 'bless' see D. Cohen 1970:84

bərk (S.W) 'knee, elbow, joint of finger'

Semitic: Heb. *bĕrĕk* 'knee', Akk. *birku*; Ethiopic: G. *bərk*, Te. *bərək*, Tna. *bərḳi*, Har. *bəxri*, *bəxri* 'the unit between two joints'; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *birki* 'joint of finger'; see **birräkä*, below. The connection between *bərk* 'knee' and Amh. *gulbät* suggested by Cohen 1947: no. 401 is doubtful

****birräkä, ambirräkä*** (So) 'kneel'

denominative from *bərk* 'knee' (see above); Semitic: Heb. *bārak* 'kneel', Syr. *bĕrak*; Ethiopic: G. *bäräkä*, Te. *ʾabräka*, Tna. *(täm)härkäḳä*, Amh. *(tän)bäräkkäkä*, Arg. *(əm)bäräkkäka*, Gaf. *(täm)birräkä*; see also *dimbäräkä*

burake (Go.So), *būrāki* (Z) 'blessing'

see *baräkä*

bəräkägä (En.Gt), *bräkkägä* (Ed) 'bolt, be startled'
bərkug (En.Ed.Gt) 'startled'

represents *b(ə)rägägä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3)

borkimma (W), *burkumma* (Z) 'headrest of wood'

Amh. *bərkumma*; from Cushitic: Qab. *barkumma*, Kam. *borkānu*, Ga. *bərkumma*, Som. *barkimo*

(a)bräkäsä (Č), *aḇräkäsä* (Gt), *abräkkäsä* (E) 'use as a pretext'

represents *(a)bnäkkäsä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33)

borkätta (Ms.Go), *borkättä* (W), *borkotta* (So), *borxätta*, *bʷärxätta* (M), *boträka* (Č.En.Gt), *boträkka* (E), *botrokko* (S) 'crack in the ground after the rainy season, crack in heel from cold or heat'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *borkotta*, Kam. also *boträka*

bərkutiččä (Ed) 'kind of plant'

from Cushitic: Kam. *burkutičču*, Ga. *burkutu*

barräxä (M) 'bless'

represents *baräkä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22)

burxəma (Č.En.Gt), *burxəmma* (E.M) 'kind of bird'

from Cushitic: Had. *bärkuma*

borxätta, ***bʷärxätta*** (M) 'crack in heel from cold or heat'

represents *borkätta* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22)

brəlle (Č.Ed.M.Ms.Go), *bərəlle* (Gt.W.S), *brəre* (Č), *brire* (E) 'water bottle, drinking bottle'

G. *bəräle*, *bəlur* 'crystal, vase of crystal', Te. *bə rəlle*, *bälur*, *bänur*, Tna. Amh. *bərəlle*, *balur*; Syr. *bĕlūra*, from Persian through Ar. *ballūr*, *billawra* 'crystal', from Sanskrit *vaidurya* through Greek; also in Cushitic: Ga. *bərəlle*, *bələllī*, Qab. *bəlilli-ta*, Kham. *birili*. For a bibliography on the root, see Brockelmann 1928:78, under *bĕlūra*, and D. Cohen 1970: 85, under *brl*

burämа (Č.En.Gt), *burämma* (E.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *burämmä* (Ed) 'scrapings from the trunk of the *äsät* for making bread'

perhaps to be connected with *gurämmä*, from **gʷə-rämmä* with *gʷ* becoming *w* (6.31)>*b* (21.1)

burəm (Č) 'big'

from *bur-əm*; see *bʷər*

burəm (So) 'completely, very'; (with a negative verb) 'never, nothing at all'

from *bä-wər-əm* and to be identified with *wərä*, *wor-əm* 'true, truly' (see *wərä*, below)

bərambär-ən sänä (Z) 'rummage'

from *brbr* with inserted *m* expressing nasalization of *b*; see *bərəbärä*

bärmel (So) 'barrel'

Tna. Amh. *bärmil*, Te. *bärmel*; from French *baril*, Italian *barile* through Ar. *barmīl*

bʷäränä (Č), *bʷäränna* (E) 'bald'

from *bʷära* 'baldness' (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-(n)nä*

bärano (Z) 'bridegroom'

Har. *bäräno* 'the newlywed bride and bridegroom'; from Ga. *barannō*

buränä (Č) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*'

see *bʷännännä*, above; for *r:n*, see 8.43

(a)ḇranā (En.Gt) 'be slippery'

represents *(a)mlalla* (see below) with alternance *m:b* (4.34) and *l:n* (8.23)

(tä)branäʾä (En), *täbrannäʾä* (Ed) 'flash (lightning), be happy, be joyful'

represents *(tä)blalläqä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), *l:n* (8.23) and *q:ʾ* (14.1)

brəndo (So) 'raw red meat'

see *burdo*

bärranga (Ms), *bärānga* (S), *bəranga* (Z), *bərangä* (W), *barangä* (Ed), *äḇanaka* (En.Gt), *märaga* (Č), *märragga* (M.Go.So), *männagga* (E) 'clavicle'

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *bäranga*; Amh. *bərakʷa* undoubtedly also has the same origin

(tä)branäqä (Č), *täbrannäqä* (E), *täḇranäqä* (Gt) 'flash (lightning), *be joyful, be happy'
aḇranäqä (Gt) 'glitter, shine'

represents *(tä)blalläqä* (see above), with *l:r* (8.25), *l:n* (8.23)

boräntiččа (Z) 'evil spirit'

Amh. *boräntəččа*, *boräntiččа* 'sacrificial animal for the spirits'; from Ga. *boräntəččа*

barneṭa (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *barnēṭa* (En.Gt), *bārneṭä* (Ed) 'hat'

Tna. Amh. *barneṭa*, Te. *bärneṭa*; from Italian *baretta*, *berretta* through Ar. *bərnēṭa* (Syrian)'

bəraprad (Ed), *bəraprād* (En) 'dish consisting of cheese, cabbage, butter and spices'

represents *bʷärabbʷärat* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1) and devoicing of the final *-t* (7.14)

bəraprat (Č), *bəraprāt* (Gt), same meaning as above

represents *bʷärabbʷärat* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1)

bariq (Č.E) 'old man, elder, adult'

represents *baliq* (see *baläqä*) with *l:r* (8.25)

bəraq (M.Ms.So.W), *bərāq* (S), *bərrəqat* (Z), *bəraʾ* (Go. W), *buraʾ* (Ed) 'lightning'

Semitic: Heb. *bārāq*, Ar. *barq*; Ethiopic: G. *mäbräq*, Tna. *bärqi*, Te. *bärəq*, Amh. Arg. *bəraq*, Har. *bərāq*; see also *bərq *balä*, below

bərq *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *bərəqq barä* (Ms) 'flash (lightning), scintillate, flare up'

bərq aypä, in *isāt bərq aypä* (Gt), *əsād bərq e(p)pä* (En.Ed) 'start a fire'

Semitic: Heb. *bāraq* 'lighten', Ar. *baraqa* 'flash, sparkle'; Ethiopic: G. *bäräqä* 'lighten', Te. *bärqa*, Tna. *bäräqä*, Amh. *bärräqä*, Har. *biriq bāya* 'scintillate'; see *bəraq*, **bərarräqä*, *(tä)blalläqä*, *bərq*

bərq (Go.So) 'rare'

Tna. *bərqi*, Amh. *bərq*; is perhaps to be derived from the root *brq* 'scintillate, be flashing (see *bərq *balä*, above)>be marvelous>be surprising>be rare'

borqäç *balä (Č.E.M), *barqač barä* (Ed), *bʷarqač barä* (En.Gt) 'split noisily when falling'

represents *balqač balä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bariqnät (Č), *bariqənnät* (E) 'old age'

from *bariq* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ə(n)nät*

bərrəqat (Z) 'lightning'

see *bəraq*, above

burqitu (Z) 'spring (of water)'

Har. *burqa*; from Cushitic: Som. *burqa*, Sid. *burqē*, Ga. *burqō*; is probably to be identified with *buqo* (see above), the root *burqitu* being augmented by *r*

bəräqäṭä (Č.En.Ed), *bräqäṭä* (Gt), *bəräqqäṭä* (E.M) 'run and jump because of joy, be spoiled (child), behave without restraint'

abraqäṭä (Č.Ed), *abraqqäṭä* (E.M), *aḇraqäṭä* (En. Gt) 'spoil a child'

represents *bəläqqäṭä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bərqaṭām (Ed) 'spoiled child'

from **bərqaṭ* (see *bəräqäṭä*) with the adjectival suffix *-ām*

bariq' (En.Gt) 'old man, elder, adult'

represents *baliq'* (see *baläqä*) with *l:r* (8.25)

bariq'ənäd (En), *bariq'nät* (Gt) 'old age'

from *bariq'* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd*, *-nät*

bärär, ***bä-bärär*** (Č.E.En.Gt) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing'

represents *bäläl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bärärä (S.W.Z), *bärrärä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *bännärä* (Č.En. Gt), *bännärä* (E.Ed) 'fly, fly away, *run'

Te. *bärra* (root *brr*), Tna. *bärärä*, Amh. *bärrärä*, *bərr alä*, Arg. *bərr ala*, Ancient Har. *bärära*; also in Cushitic: Had. *bararā-kko*, Kam. *burri yeʾ*, Sa. *barar*. The root is related to Semitic *frr*: Syr. *parr* 'run away', Ar. *farra* 'fly' Soq. *fer*; Ethiopic: Te. *färra*, Tna. *färärä*. See also *bərr *balä*. For more details on this root in Hamito-Semitic, see Dolgopolsky 1973:45

bʷärärä (M) 'edge of the bread that is not well cooked'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *borära*

bärar (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *bärār* (En.Ed.Gt) 'interjection expressing scorn and disbelief'

from Cushitic in the expression *bärčēč bärar* (Kam) 'may bad luck not happen to you!', *bärčäʾi bärāre* (Had). See also *bärčä*, above

(a)barärä- (W), *abarrärä-* (M.Ms.Go.So), *aḇanärä-* (Gt), *abannärä-* (E), *abänärä-* (En), *abenärä-* (Č) 'yawn'

probably from the Semitic root *brr* related to *frr* 'split'; cp. Soq. *f-t-rr* 'yawn'

burər, ***burur*** (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'one whose teeth are missing, one who has lost his teeth'

from *brr* (see *banärä*, above)

brəre (Č), *brire* (E) 'water bottle, drinking bottle in which mead is usually served'

see *bərəlle*, above

****bərarräqä, əmbərarräqä*** (M.So), *əmbranäqä* (Č), *əmbrannäqä* (E), *täbranäqä, täbnanäqä* (Č), *täbrannäqä* (E) 'flash, scintillate'

reduplicative stem of *brq* with the prefix *əm-, tä-*; see *bərq *balä*

(a)brarräqä- (M) 'crave for'

perhaps to be identified with Amh. *ammärarräqä* (with alternance of labials *m:b*) 'make one swallow one's spittle', an expression for craving something; cp. Amh. *məraqun waṭä* 'he craved', lit. 'he swallowed his spittle'

(tä)brärräqä (S) 'be joyful, be happy'

represents *(tä)blalläqä* with *l:r* (8.25)

bäräs (Č.E.En.Gt) 'spotted cow (black and white)'

represents *bäläs* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bärräsä (M.Ms.Go.So), *bänäsä* (Č.En.Gt), *bännäsä* (E), *benäsä* (Č) 'demolish something solid, destroy'

Semitic: Ar. *barasa* 'break up (clods)'; Ethiopic: Tna. *bäräsä* 'disappear, be destroyed', Amh. *bärräsä* 'disappear, vanish, be spoiled', Har. *bäräsa* 'be abolished'; related to *frs* 'demolish': Heb. *pâras* 'split', Akk. *parāsu* 'divide', Amh. *afärräsä* 'demolish', Tna. *färäsä*

bärasä (W) 'kind of *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Kam. *bäräsa*

bʷäräsä- (S.W), *bʷärräsä-* (M.So), *borräsä-* (Ms.Go.So), *boräsä-* (S), *bʷänäsä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *bonäsä* (Ed) 'long for, yearn, *not agree, not be to the liking, feel lonely, not find any friends, not feel at ease, not find the food to which one is used to'

from Cushitic: Kam. *boraššo*

bärs (W) 'scar'

perhaps from Cushitic: Sid. Ga. *bassa* 'scar'

boräsä- (S), *borräsä-* (Ms.Go.So), see *bʷäräsä-*

burs (S.W) 'furuncle'

from Ar. *baraṣ* 'leprosy'; also in Har. *bursi*. For *s* corresponding to *ṣ* in Arabic loanwords, see 7.5

bäräsiyä (E) 'kind of *äsät*'

represents *bäläsiyä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bräšä (Č.En.Gt) 'bolt and run away wildly'

represents *bəräže* (see below) with *ž:š* (13.8)

(a)brasä (Č), *abraššä* (E) 'spoil, waste'

represents *(a)blašä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bärät (Ms.Go) 'cattle pen outside the house'

Amh. *bärät*, Arg. *bäred*; not to be connected with *bᶜr* (*bora* 'ox', above) as suggested by D. Cohen 1970:75

bärt (S.W.Z) 'stick'

metathesis in relation to *bättər* (see below)

bärta (So) 'courage!'

lit. 'be strong!'; see *bərätta*

barita (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *bārita* (S), *baritä* (Ed.W) 'urinal jar made of clay'

Tna. *bareta*, Te. *baräyta*, Amh. *barita*; from Cushitic: Had. *bārita*, Kam. *bāretəta*, Kham. *barīta*

bərätta (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *bərättā* (Ed), *bərätä* (W), *brätä* (Č), *brätā* (En.Gt) 'be strong, be powerful, be vigorous, be firm, be resistant'

abrätta (Go), *atbəratta* (Ms.So) 'encourage'

bärta (So) 'courage!'

bərtu (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W) 'strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, resistant'

Tna. *bärtəᶜe* 'be strong', Te. *tə-bärtəᶜa*, Amh. Arg. *bärätta*; passed into Cushitic: Qem. *bərtu* 'strong', Bil. *bärta* 'be hard'. The derivation of Amh. *bärätta* from *bä* 'in' and *rtᶜ* 'win' suggested by Praetorius 1879:140 (and accepted by Littmann-Höfner 1962:277 and Rundgren 1955:129) is doubtful

b(ə)rät, in *yen brät* (M), *yīn bərät* (Z) 'pupil of the eye'

Amh. *yayn bərät*, identified by Praetorius 1879: 297 with G. *bəntä ᶜayn* 'the daughter of the eye', Ar. *bintu l-ᶜayni*. Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:212 connects it with *brät* 'iron', the pupil of the eye being compared to polished iron that reflects the image. For *yen, yīn* 'of the eye', see *en, ayn*

bərtu, see *bərätta*

burät (Go) 'basket for winnowing'

burat (Ed) 'kind of tree'

G. *burat* 'kind of tree' rendering the Heb. *bĕrōš*, Aram. *bĕrōta*, but it is difficult to establish whether G. and Ed. *burat* designate the same tree

brät (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *bräd, bəräd* (En.Ed) 'iron, rifle, gun, ***spear**'

G. *bərt* 'iron', Tna. Har. *bərät*, Amh. *brät*, Arg. *bräd*. Cerulli 1936:241 suggests a Cushitic origin: Som. *birr*, Sa. Af. *birtā*. The derivation from G. *brr* 'penetrate' suggested by Praetorius 1879:162 is doubtful. See also *brätäfäǧǧ*

bräta (Č), *brätā* (En.Gt), see *bərätta*

brätäfäǧǧ (W) 'kind of tree'

composed of *brät* and *fäǧǧ(ä)* and would mean 'that which destroys iron'. In Amharic *bərätä fäǧǧ* indicates a stone that serves for sharpening iron

bərtukan (Č.E) 'orange'

Tna. *bərtəḵʷan*, Amh. *burtukan*, Har. *burtuxān*; from Ar. *burtukān* representing an alteration of 'Portugal'

bärräṭä (So) 'be humiliated'

burṭ (So) 'humiliated'

bʷäräṭa (E.Gt), *boräṭa* (Č.En), *boräṭä* (Ed), *bʷäläṭa* (M.Ms.Go) 'firewood'

from Cushitic: Kam. *boroṭu* 'small pieces of wood falling when chopping wood', Had. *boroṭa*

boräṭa (Č.En), *boräṭä* (Ed), see *bʷäräṭa*

burṭ (So), see *bärräṭä*

burṭ (Go) 'spoiled child'

probably to be identified with Amh. *(tän)bäräṭṭäṭä* 'be proud, boast, brag, not care for the feelings of others', Tna. *bärṭäṭä*, Te. *bärṭäṭa*

(a)braṭa (Č), *abraṭṭa, ambraṭṭa* (Go), *ambraṭā* (En.Gt), *ambraṭṭa* (M), *əmbraṭṭa* (E) 'be clear and shiny, shine'

Semitic: Akk. *barāṣu* 'sparkle, shine brightly'; Ethiopic: G. *(tä)baräṣä*, Tna. *bärṣäṣä*

boraw-ən hāno (Z) 'be turbid'

from Cushitic: Ga. *bōrū* 'turbid', Dar. *boroᶜe*

bʷäreyä barä (En) 'not feel at ease, not find any friend (e.g. a person who comes from the outside)'

see *bʷäre *balä*

barya (Č.E.Ms.Go.So.W), *bārya* (Gt.S), *bārəya* (En), *bāre* (Ed), *barä* (M) 'slave'

Tna. Amh. *barya* 'slave' coming from ethnic group called Barya. For an ethnic group coming to mean 'slave' see also *alaba, wolamo, šanqəlla*

bəreyä (Go) 'wreath of grass that small boys put around their heads'

buräya (Č.E.En.Gt), *buriyä* (Ed) 'bowl of pipe where tobacco is inserted and lit'

Arabic of Daṯina *būrī*, Mehri *būri* (see Landberg 1920:218; Leslau 1938:94); also in Som. *būri* 'tobacco' of Turkish origin (Barthélemy 1935:68)

bärräzä (M), *berräzä* (Go), *birräzä* (So), *bələžž aňňe* (W) 'make honeyed water, dilute honey with water'

bərz (M.Ms.Go.So.W) 'honeyed water'

Amh. *bärräzä* 'dilute honey in water', Arg. *bärräza*, Tna. *bäräzä*; Amh. *bərz* 'honeyed water', Tna. *bərzi*, Har. *birzi*; also in Cushitic: Qab. *bərzi-ta*, Qem. *bərz*, Ga. *bərzi*. It is doubtful whether this root should be compared with G. *məzər* 'drink prepared from corn' as suggested by Conti Rossini 1912:180. For G. *məzər* in relation to Ar. *mizr*, see Noeldeke 1910:57

berräzä (Go), see *bärräzä*

birräzä (So), see *bärräzä*

barzaf (So.Z) 'eucalyptus'

see *bähar zaf*

barzälläl (Go) 'great-great-great-grandchild'

for the ending *-zälläl* cp. Ms. *gəndəzälläl* to be connected with Amh. *zällälä* 'jump', that is, jumping from generation to generation

bəräzäzä (W), *bərəzzäzä* (Ms.Go), *biräzäzä* (S.Z) 'dream' (v.)

bärzaz (Č.E.M.Go.So), *bärzāz* (En.Gt), *bərzaz* (Ms. W.Z), *bərzāz* (S), *bäzāz* (Ed) 'dream' (n.)

Gaf. *bäräzzäzä* 'dream' (v.), Har. *bərzāz* 'dream' (n.); probably passed into Cushitic: Ga. *birzāz* 'dream' (n.), *bərǧi* 'dream' (v.), Qab. *barzažžo* 'dream' (v.). Littmann *ZS* 1, p. 25 connects the Har. root with Ar. *baraza* 'appear'. See also *äräzzäzä*

biräzäzä, see *bəräzäzä*

****birazäzä, ambirazäzä*** (Z), *ambirāzäzä* (S) 'blink against the sun, have the eyes half-closed, glitter (e.g. mirror) and cause to close the eyes'

Amh. *bäräžžä* 'scintillate'

bəräže (S.W), *b(ə)räžžä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *bräšä* (Č. En.Gt) 'bolt and run away wildly, *escape'

would it be related to *bərägägä* (see above) with palatalization of *g* to *ǧ, ž*?

burž burž bälä- (S) 'feel lonely, be in low spirits'

represents *bazäzä-* (see below) with inserted *r* (8.83), and palatalized *z* (9)

baražmäňňä (M) 'duck, goose'

to be identified with *maražäňä* (see below) with alternance of labials (4.34)

bʷäss (Go), *bʷäsa* (M) 'kind of grass'

from Cushitic: Ga. *bossa*, Kam. Had. *busa*

bäsa (Č) 'abound, be too much, be augmented'

abäsa (Č) 'add too much, increase'

represents *bäzza* (see below) with *z:s* (13.7)

bäsa (En) 'cut of meat'

bässa (M.Go) 'come'

abässa (M.Go) 'bring'

täxäbässa (M) 'therefore'

bä--yäbässa (M) 'because of'

bäzəm yäbassa (M) 'therefore'

it is tempting to connect it with Ethiopic *bṣḥ* 'arrive': G. *bäṣḥa*, Tna. *bäṣḥe*, but the correspondence *ṣ:s* is not normal unless one applies the principle of occasional correspondence between a glottalized: non-glottalized (15)

bässo (Ed.S.W), *bässu* (Z) 'dish made of flour and roasted barley'

see *bässuwä*

bässu (Z), see *bässo*

basä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *bäsä* (S) 'become worse, be bad'

bəs, bis (Go.So) 'bad'

see *baˀasä*, and *bəs* 'avaricious'

bäsa (S) 'tweezers'

from Cushitic: Ga. *bäsa*, Qab. *bäsa-ta*

besa (So) 'money'

Amh. *besa*, Har. *bēsa*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *bēssa*, Som. *bēsād*; from Hindustani *besa*. See also p. 729

bəs, bis (Go.So) 'bad'

see *basä, baˀasä*

bəs (Ms.Go.W), *biss* (S) 'avaricious, greedy, stingy, miserly'

Amh. *bis*; perhaps from *basä* 'be bad' (see above). Amh. *besä* 'be avaricious' recorded by Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:204 is probably a denominative

bəse (Č) 'moth'

see *bəssəyat*

bəsu (M) 'ripe, fertile'

a passive participle form of *bässeq̈* (see below)

biss (S), see *bəs*

(a)bosä (Ms.Go.So) 'perform the funeral dance'

wabos (Ms), *wabus* (Go.So) 'funeral dance'

busa (Z) 'fever, malaria'

from Ga. *busā*

bässeq̈ (M) 'be ripe, be fertile, be cooked'

see *bäsälä*, below; for *-älä>eq̈*, see 8.63

bäsuˀä (En.Gt) 'dish made of flour and roasted barley'

see *bässuwä*

basbas barä (Č.En.Gt), *basbas männä* (E) 'rummage'

to be identified with *(a)bsabäsä* 'grope' (see below) with a development of meaning 'rummage by groping'

bəsäbäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W.Z), *bəsäbbäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go. So), *bisäbäsä* (S) 'be rotten, be putrid, *be drenched through by the rain, be soaked'

yäbsäbäsä gurz (Č), *äbsäbäsä (gus) gurz* (En.Ed.Gt) 'very old man', lit. 'old man that is rotten'

Te. *bäsbäsa* 'become moist, become mouldy', Tna. *bäsbäsä* 'be rotten', Amh. *bäsäbbäsä* 'become wet, be rotten, become old'; D. Cohen 1970:72 (under *bsbs*, 2) cites Ar. of Magrib *mbašbaš* 'drenched'; see also *(a)bsäbbäsä*, below

bisäbäsä, see *bəsäbäsä*

(a)bsäbbäsä (M) 'prepare the *bässuwä*-dish

Amh. *abäsäbbäsä*; could be either a denominative from *bässuwä* with a reduplicated *bs* into *bs-bs* (see *bässuwä*, below) or a causative of *bəsäbbäsä* 'be soaked' (see above), the causative meaning 'soak the ingredients for the *bässuwä*'

(a)bsäbäsä (Gt), *absäb̲äsä* (En) 'cut wood to small pieces, *dig, till the earth, turn over the ground'

(a)bsabäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W), *absäbäsä* (S), *absabbäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'grope, stroke, caress'

represents the reduplication of *bs(s)-bs(s)*; perhaps Amh. *bässäsä* 'spy', from an original meaning 'grope, find one's way by groping'; also Qab. *(a)bsäbäššoˀ*; see **basäsä, basbas barä*, and *(at)fäfäsä*

(a)bsaččä (So) 'annoy, bother, trouble, distress, upset'

Amh. *abäsaččä*

busod (Ed) 'hole'

noun with the suffix *-d* from Tna. *bäsᶜe* 'make a hole', Te. *bäšᶜa*, Amh. *bässa*

bəskäd (En), *biskäd* (Ed) 'small, little'

see *bəskät*; for *t:d*, see 7.14

bəskät (Gt), *bəskäd* (En), *biskäd* (Ed) 'small, little'

biskät wagä (Ed) 'sheep and goats', lit. 'small cattle' (see *wagä*)

perhaps in connection with Amh. *bässäkä* 'cut', that is 'make small'

bäsälä (S.W.Z), *bässälä* (Ms.Go.So), *bäsärä* (Č.En.Gt), *bässärä* (E.Ed), *bässeq̈* (M) 'be fertile, be ripe, *be cooked'

abässälä (Ms.Go.So), *abäsälä* (S.W.Z), *abäsärä* (Č), *ab̲äsärä* (En.Gt), *abässärä* (E), *abässeq̈* (M), *awässärä* (Ed) 'cook, bake, *be ripe (fruit)'

bəsəl (Ms.Go), *busəl* (Ms.So.W), *busul* (Z), *busl* (S), *busər* (Č.E.En.Gt), *bušər* (Ed), *bəsu* (M) 'ripe, fertile, *cooked'

awsərä (En.Gt) 'fried, roasted'

Semitic: Heb. *bāšal* 'boil', Soq. *behel* 'be cooked' (with *h* corresponding to *š*); Ethiopic: G. Tna. *bäsälä*, Te. *bäšla*, Amh. Gaf. *bässälä*, Har. *bäsäla*

bəsəl (Ms.Go), see *bäsälä*

busəl (Ms.So.W), *busul* (Z), *busl* (S), see *bäsälä*

bəsme barä (Č), *bisme bea* (Go), *bisəme bälä* (S), *bəsima barä* (Ms), *bisəmä barä* (En.Ed.Gt), *bisimä balä* (W), *bəsəmme beq̈* (M), *bəsəmmi männä* (E) 'be useless, be worthless, *be wasted (money), become spoiled'

bəsima (Ms), *bisəme* (S), *bisima* (Go), *bisimä* (W), *bəsmat* (Č), *bisəmāt* (Gt), *bəsəmmat* (E.M), *bisəmad* (Ed.En) 'useless, worthless'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *bisima* 'worthless, useless', Ga. *bissime*

bisəmad (En.Ed), *bəsmat* (Č), *bisəmāt* (Gt), *bəssəmat* (E.M) 'useless, worthless'

from *bəsme barä* (see above) with the suffix *-d, -t*

bisänä (S) 'kind of tree'

Te. *bäsənna*, Tna. *bəsənna*, Amh. *bəsanna, məsanna, masənna* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 51); from Cushitic: Bil. *businnā*, Sa. *bisinnā*, Ga. *bəsānna*

bäsäqä (W), *bōsäqä* (S) 'be fresh (leaves), be wet, be humid, be at ease'

abässäqä (So.M) 'put melted butter on the head or neck of a woman in case of disease, rub the chest with melted butter, soak in butter'

busq (S.W) 'fresh (leaves), wet, humid, *one who is at ease'

Har. *bäšäqa* 'be soaked, become wet, be drenched by rain'

bōsäqä (S), see *bäsäqä*

busq (S.W), see *bäsäqä*

bäsär (Gur) 'meat, flesh, *body'

bäsäram, see below

yäbäsärəyä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *äbäsärəyä* (Ed), *äb̲äsärəyä* (En.Gt) 'ox or cow fattened to be eaten, very fat person'

Semitic: Heb. *bāśār* 'flesh', Syr. *bĕsar* 'flesh, body'; Ethiopic: Har. *bäsär*, Gaf. *bäsärä*; G. *bäsor* is a loanword (so Dillmann 1865:509 against Praetorius 1879:14); see also *yäčäkkʷi bäsär, yäčäkkʷäri bäsär*

bäsärä (Č.En.Gt), *bässärä* (E.Ed) 'be ripe, be fertile, be cooked'

abäsärä (Č), *abässärä* (E), *ab̲äsärä* (En.Gt), *awässärä* (Ed) 'bake, cook, be ripe (fruit)'

represents *bäsälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bässärä, bessärä (E), *besärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'look at, observe'

atbesärä (Č.Gt), *atbessärä* (E), *at̲baysärä* (En), *at̲bäʸasärä* (Gt) 'investigate a quarrel between two persons and reconcile them'

while it is tempting to identify the Arabic root with Ar. *baṣura, baṣira* 'look, see' there are problems involved in the analysis. In view of the alternance *ṣ* (Arabic) *:s* (Gurage) the Gurage root would have to be considered an Arabic loanword (for Arabic *ṣ* represented as *s* in loanwords, see Leslau, *Arabica* 3, 1956, p. 274). A genetic relationship would present difficulties. Indeed, Arabic (and Semitic) *ṣ* normally becomes *ṭ* in Gurage even though there

are cases of Semitic (and Ethiopic) *ṣ* being represented as *s* (see *bässa*, above)

bessärä (E), *besärä* (Č.En.Gt), see *bässärä*

bosära (En.Gt), *bossorro* (S) 'kind of *ässät*'

from Cushitic: Kam. *bosara*

bossorro (S), see *bosära*

busər (Č.E.En.Gt), see *bäsärä*

bosärčət (S), *bosärčit* (W), *bosərānčä* (Ed) 'widow who remains unmarried, *divorced'

from Cushitic: Kam. *bosorānčuta*, Qab. *bosärānču*, Ga. *bosorti*

bäsäram (Go.W), *bäsärām* (S), *bäsärāmä* (Ed), *bäsäramʷä* (Č), *bäsärāmʷä* (En.Gt), *bäsärammʷä* (E.M) 'corpulent, *fat'

from *bäsär* 'meat, flesh' (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-am*

bosorānčä (Ed) 'divorced'

see *bosärčət*

****basäsä, əmbasäsä*** (W), *əmbāsäsä* (S.Z) 'caress, stroke, grope'

for *ənbasäsä*, *nb*>*mb* (17.2); see *(a)bsabäsä*

bäsestan (So) 'church'

a contracted form of *betä krəstyan* (see below); for the deformed noun for 'church', cp. also Qem. *brisan*, Aw. *besta* 'Christian'

bosṭ (Č.E), *bo͡asəṭ* (M) 'inside, within, below'

from *bä-wəsṭ*, *wäsṭ* 'inside' (see below)

bässuwä (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *bäswä* (Č), *bässo* (Ed.S.W), *bässu* (Z), *bässuʾä* (En.Gt) 'dish made of flour and roasted barley'

Tna. *bässo*, *bosso* 'flour slightly roasted and mixed with butter and water', Te. *bässo* 'roasted boiled corn', Amh. Har. *bässo*, Te. *bässa* 'roast corn, grind and boil (in butter and salt)' is undoubtedly a denominative. The Ethiopic root is of Cushitic origin: Ga. *bassō* 'barley fried, ground and then mixed with water', Qab. *bassú-ta*, Bil. *basáû*. Praetorius 1879:73 rightly questions his own suggestion of deriving Amh. *bässo* from *bsl* 'be ripe, cook'. It is interesting to note that Arabic has *basīsa* 'paste made of flour and oil and butter', but there is probably no connection between the two roots

bəsawa (Ms), *bisāwä* (S), *busawä* (Ed), *busəwa* (Go), *buswa* (So) 'wild animal, beast, *leopard, tiger'

from Cushitic: Al. *busāwa*, Qab. *busāwú-ta* 'kind of antelope'

bisāwä (S), see *bəsawä*

busawä (Ed), *busəwa* (Go), *buswa* (So), see *bəsawa*

bəssa̧yä (M) 'butterfly'

see *bəssəyat*

bəssəyat (E), *bəsäyat*, *bəse* (Č), *bəssa̧yä* (M) 'night moth, butterfly'

from Ga. *bəsse*

bäššä (So) 'cry, weep'

bəšä (So) 'mourning, lamentation'

bəšä barä (Ed) 'lament, mourn'

from the root *bky* with palatalization of *ky* to *š*; see *bäk'ä*

bʷäš *balä (M.Ms.Go), *bʷäšä *balä* (En.Ed.Gt), *bʷäše barä* (Č), *bʷäšš männä* (E), *boš *balä* (So.W), *boše bālä* (S) 'be mouldy'

bʷäšäňä (En.Gt), *bʷäšäňňä* (Ed.M), *bošäňňe* (W), *bʷäšänä* (Č), *bʷäšännä* (E) 'mouldy, musty, *one who does not keep himself clean, one who does not do things well'

from Cushitic: Qab. *būššoʾ* 'be mouldy', Ga. *būššo*

bʷäša (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *bʷäšša* (E.M.Ms.Go), *bošša* (So), *bošša* (W), *bošä* (Ed), *bošo* (S) 'leaf with or without branch, *young shoot of *äsät*, stage of growth of *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Had. *bošoʾo* 'shoot of *äsät*', Qab. *bošša* 'leaf'

bašä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go) 'sickness, disease'

baša-xä (Č) 'please!', lit. '(let me be) your disease'

see *baʾasä*. For the meaning of 'please!' in connection with the expression for 'disease' see also *ṭos*

beša (Č.En.Gt), *bešä* (Ed), *bešša* (E.M) 'friend (boy), companion'

bešənät (Č.Ed.Gt), *beššənnät* (E.M), *bešənäd* (En) 'friendship'

from Cushitic: Kam. *baša*, Had. *beša*

bəšä (So) 'mourning, lamentation'

bəšä barä (Ed) 'lament, mourn'

see *bäk'ä*

bəšä (En.Ed.Gt), see *bəša* 'excrement'

bəša (Č.En.Gt), *bəšša* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *bušä* (Ed.S.W) 'red, brown (cattle), *light-colored (man)'

bəššute (Go.So), *bəššəwät* (E), *bəššuwät* (Go.M.Ms) 'kind of *äsät*'

from Cushitic: Qab. Ṭem. Al. *bīšša*; see also *bəša*, below

bəša (Č), *bəšä* (En.Gt), *bəšša* (M) 'liquid excrement produced by the taking of anthelmintic'

bəša a̲bä- (Č), *bəšä a̲mä-* (Gt), *bəšä a̲mä̃-* (En), *bəšä barä-* (Ed), *bəšša šäkkätä-* (M), *bəšša abä-*, *bəšša amännä-* (E) 'purge' (see *a̲bä*, *a̲mä*, *šäkkätä*)

perhaps to be identified with *bəša* 'red, brown' (see above), the liquid excrement being designated by *bəša* because of its color

bəšša (Ms) 'kind of necklace'

from Cushitic: Had. *bəša* 'seeds made into a necklace'

boš *balä (So.W), *boše bālä* (S) 'be mouldy'

see *bʷäš *balä*

bošša (So), *bošša* (W), *bošä* (Ed), *bošo* (S), see *bʷäša*

bušä (Ed.S.W) 'red, brown'

see *bəša*

buše (Č.E.M.Ms) 'evil'

bušenät (Č) 'severity'

buše walä (Ms), *buše warä* (Č.E), *buše*ʾ *waʾarä* (En. Gt), *bəši*ʾ *waʾarä* (Ed) 'mistreat'

see *baʾasä*, *walä*

būšo (S), *būšō* (Ed), *ɒušoʾä* (Gt), *bušoʾo* (En) 'boiled grain, boiled wheat'

from Cushitic: Sid. *būšō*, Qab. *būšú*

bəši (Ed), *buše*ʾ (En.Gt) 'evil, bad'

*bəši*ʾ *waʾarä* (Ed) 'mistreat'

see *baʾasä*, *waʾarä*

buše (En.Gt), see *bəši*ʾ

bušoʾä (Gt), *bušoʾo* (En) 'boiled grain'

see *būšo*, above

bʷäšänä (Č), *bʷäšännä* (E) 'mouldy, musty, one who does not do things well'

from *bʷäš *balä* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ä(n)nä*

bešənäd (En) 'friendship'

from *beša* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd*

bešənät (Č.Ed.Gt), *beššənnät* (E.M) 'friendship'

from *beša* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nät*, *-(ə)nnät*

bušenät (Č) 'severity'

from *buše* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*

bʷäšäňňä (En.Gt), *bʷäšäňňä* (Ed.M), *bošäňňe* (W) 'mouldy, musty, *one who does not keep himself clean'

from *bʷäš *balä* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*

bašäňňä (Ms.Go) 'sick, ill'

from *bašä* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňä*

bəšäňňä, bišoňňä (So) 'mourner'

from *bəšä* 'mourning' (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňä*

bišoňňä (So), see *bəšäňňä*

bošäňňe (W), see *bʷäšäňä*

bušəq barä (En), *bəšəq barä* (Gt) 'smile (mainly in a shy way)'

see *mušəq *balä*; for *m:b*, see 4.34

bušər (Ed) 'fertile, ripe'

from *bäsälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

bəššute (Go.So) 'kind of *äsät*'

lit. 'the red one'; see *bəša*

bäššətäňňä (Go) 'sick, ill'

from **bäššəta* 'disease' (from *bašä*, *baʾasä*) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňä*

bəššəwät (E), *bəššuwät* (Go.M.Ms) 'kind of *äsät*'

lit. 'the red one'; see *bəša*

bäta (Č), *bätā* (En.Gt), *bättā* (Ed) 'take, take away'

abäta (Č), *a̲bätā* (En.Gt) 'give the daughter in marriage'

atbata (Č), *at̲batā* (En.Gt) 'consult one another, counsel, deliberate, ask for advice by exchanging opinions'

represents *bädda* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2)

bäta, in *sär bäta* (Č) 'mow grass with a sickle'

represents *bädda* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2)

b^{w}äto (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *boto* (Ed.W) 'small river that has water only in the rainy season'

from Ga. *buttō*

bāt (Z) 'young bull'

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *bōtu, bōto*; perhaps also Tna. *bitäy* 'calf'

batt (So) 'together'

from *bä* 'with', *att* 'one'

bet (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *bēt* (Gt), *bīd* (En.Ed) 'house, *members of a family descendent from an ancestor at least one generation prior to the great-grandfather, family'

Semitic: Heb. *bayiṯ*, Ar. *bayt*; Ethiopic *bet*

betä krəstyan (Go), *betäskyan* (Č), *betäskān* (Ed), *bätäskyan* (E), *bätäskyān* (Gt), *bätästan* (M.Ms), *bätestan* (Go.So), *bäsestan* (So) 'church'

G. Amh. *betä krəstyan* 'church', lit. 'the house of the Christians', abbreviated in Amharic to *betäskyan, betäksiyan*

bettä (M), *bette* (Ms.Go), *bitti* (So) 'whence?'

from *bä* 'from' and *että, ette, itti* 'where?'; see *ete*

bīt- (S), *bit-* (Ms), *biččo* (S) 'alone'

läbīt (S), *läbiččo* (S), *bəčča* (W) 'only'

yäbito (Ms), *läbīto bīto* (S) 'apart'

Semitic: Ar. *baḥt* 'pure, exclusive', *baḥta* 'merely, solely', SAr. *bḥt* 'pure, without mixture'; Ethiopic: G. *bəḥut* 'only one, alone', *baḥtäwä* 'be alone' (denominative), Tna. *bäḥatä* 'be alone', *bəḥtu, baḥtu* 'only', Te. *bäḥata* 'be alone', *bəḥət* 'alone', Amh. *bəččа* 'only, alone'. Praetorius's 1879:140 explanation of *bäḥatä* coming from *bä* 'with' and *aḥatti* 'one' (taken up by Rundgren 1955:74, n. 2, and Bravmann 1977:554) is doubtful

(a)bitä (So) 'take for oneself'

Tna. *bäḥatä* 'acquire', Te. *bäḥata* 'take for oneself', Amh. *batä* 'take possession', probably also G. *bəḥətä* 'have the power'. It is doubtful whether 'be alone' (see *bīt*, above) and 'take for oneself' belong to the same root as suggested by Littmann-Höfner 1962:274. The root *bḥt* passed into Cushitic: Bil. Sa. *bahat*

bita (Č) 'kind of grass'

bitti (So), see *bettä*

boto (Ed.W) 'small river that has water only in the rainy season'

see *b^{w}äto*

butt *balä, epä, amänä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms) 'say something unexpectedly, do something fast'

followed by a verb expressing an activity it means 'do something well, abundantly, fast or strongly'; e.g. with the verb 'run' it means 'run fast'; with 'bite' it means 'bite hard, quickly and in big lumps'; with 'hit' it means 'hit strongly and unexpectedly', and so on

from Cushitic: Had. *buttəa*, Kam. *buttəi*

būttä (Ed) 'grey (cow)'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *būtta*

batbat barä (Ed) 'rummage'

Te. *butbut bela* 'make search', Tna. *butt bälä* 'search, look for something'

butəččä (Ed) 'puppy'

for **bučəččä, *bučbəččä* and to be identified with *bučbuča* (see above)

bätäd (En), *bättäd* (Ed), see *betädä*

betädä (En), *bettädä* (Ed) 'be wide, be broad'

abettädä (Ed), *aḇetädä* (En) 'widen'

bätäd (En), *bättäd* (Ed) 'wide, broad'

bättädnäd (Ed), *bätädənäd* (En) 'width'

represents *bättätä* (see below) with devoiced *t* (7.14)

battogän (So) 'somewhere'

from *bä* 'in', *att* 'one', *wägän* 'side, place'

bätähä (Z), *bättähä* (Go), *betähä* (Ed) 'dig out, pull out, *pick peas or beans'

represents *bätäkä* (see below) with *k>h* (5.23). See also *bəttəyhä*

betähä (Ed), see *bätähä*

bätäkä (S.W), *bättäkä* (So), *bätäxä* (Č.En.Gt.Z), *bättäxä* (E.M.Ms), *bätähä* (Z), *bättähä* (Go), *betähä* (Ed) 'dig out, pull out, uproot, *pick peas or beans'

Semitic: Ar. *bataka* 'cut off', related to Akk. *batāqu* 'cut off', Heb. *btq* 'slaughter'; Ethiopic: G. *bätäkä* 'break, fracture', Tna. *bätäḵä* 'cut', Te. *bätka* 'cut off, hew down', Amh. *bättäkä* 'make a hole'; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *butukkoə*, Al. *butukko*

bətk (S), *bətəkka* (E.M), *bətx* (En.Gt), *bətxa* (Č), *bətx'ä* (Gt), *bəttax'ä* (Ms) 'inflation'

Amh. *bətk* 'internal wound', from *bättäkä* 'hit so as to cause an internal wound'

bätäxä (Č.En.Gt.Z), *bättäxä* (E.M.Ms) 'dig out, pull out, uproot, *pick peas or beans'

represents *bätäkä* (see above) with *k>x* (5.22)

bətx (En.Gt), *bətxa* (Č) 'inflation'

represents *bətk* (see above) with *k>x* (5.22)

bəttax'ä (Ms), see *bətx'ä*

bətx'ä (Gt), *bəttax'ä* (Ms) 'inflation'

represents *bətk* (see above) with palatalized *k* and becoming *x'*

bätäläyy, bätäläyyəm (So) 'especially'

Amh. *bätäläyy*, from *bä* 'if', *täläyyä* 'be separated, be distinguished' (see *läyyä*)

battəm (M.Ms.Go) 'together'

from *bä* 'with', *att* 'one', *-m* (enclitic)

battəmməy (So) 'somewhere'

from *bä* 'in', *att* 'one', *-m* (enclitic), *-əy* (directional postposition)

bättänä (M), *betänä* (W), *bētänä* (S), *bettänä* (Ms.Go), *bītänä* (Z), *bittänä* (So) 'scatter, disperse'

bəttən bəttən balä (So) 'become fluffy (cotton)'

täbtattänä (Go.So) 'disperse (intr.), spread out'

Tna. Amh. *bättänä*, Arg. *bettäna*, Gaf. *bittänä*, Har. *bētäna*; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *bitanne-su*, Bil. *batan*; related to Ar. *batala* 'separate, detach'

betän (M.Ms.Go.W), *bitär* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *betär* (E) 'affairs and preoccupations of life, *preparations for the wedding or death ceremonies'

*betan (bitär) *wäṭa, *enzä, *ṭäbäṭä* (Gur. x Z) 'be independent (son after marriage), be on one's own (newly married couple after having lived with their parents)'

betänä (W), *bētänä* (S), *bettänä* (Ms.Go), see *bättänä*

bəttən balä (So), see *bättänä*

bittänä (So), *bītänä* (Z), see *bättänä*

bätärä (Č.En.Gt), *bettärä* (Ed) 'advance, precede, be first'

atbatärä (Č), *atḇatärä* (En.Gt), *atbettärä* (Ed) 'try to be first, compete, run (people)'

represents *bädärä* (see above) with *d:t* (7.14)

bätärä (Č), see *betärä*

bättər (So), *bärt* (S.W.Z) 'stick'

G. Te. *bätər*, Tna. *bätri*, Amh. *bättər*, Arg. *bəttər*, Har. *bärti*, Gaf. *bärtä*. Note the metathesis in S.W. Z. Har. and Gafat

battärä (M) 'be partial by showing favor'

probably a C-type of *btr* 'be first' (see *bätärä*, above) with the meaning 'make someone be first, give someone the first place'

batärä (Č), *battärä* (E.Ed.M) 'separate, distinguish'

see *betärä*, below

(a)bätärä (A-M), *amb^{w}attärä* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'spread the legs'

probably to be compared with Amh. *amb^{w}attärä* 'challenge someone to fight', the Gurage would then express the original meaning of spreading the legs as a gesture of challenging

betär (E), see *bitär*

betärä (Č.Gt), *bätärä, batärä* (Č), *battärä* (E.Ed.M), *baytärä* (En) 'separate, distinguish'

täbattärä (Ed), *täḇaytärä* (En) 'differ'

bučər (Č.En.Gt), *buččər* (E) 'other, another, different, various'

bučərnät (En.Gt), *buččərənnät* (E), *bučənnät* (Č. En), *bučənnäd* (En) 'difference'

Semitic: Ar. *batara* 'cut', Heb. *bāṯar*; Ethiopic: G. *bätärä* 'cut, cut off'. There is no reason to consider it an Arabic loanword as suggested by Rundgren 1959:190, n. 3. The root *btr* is related to *mtr* (see *mätärä*, below)

bettärä (Ed) 'advance, precede'

see *bätärä*

bitär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *betär* (E) 'preparations for wedding or death ceremonies, affairs and preoccupations of life'

see *betän*, above; for *n:r*, see 8.33

boträka (Č.En.Gt), *boträkka* (E), *botrokko* (S) 'crack

in the ground after the rainy season, crack in heel from cold or heat'

a form with metathesis in relation to *borkätta*

bättäsä (M) 'break a string, take away'

is either a wrong recording instead of *bäṭṭäsä* (see *bäṭäsä*) or *t* is in alternation with *ṭ* (15.2)

betäskān (Ed) 'church'

contracted from *betä krəstyan* (see above)

betäskyan (Č), *bätäskyan* (E), *bätäskyān* (Gt) 'church'

contracted from *betä krəstyan* (see above)

bätästan (M.Ms), *bätestan* (Go.So) 'church'

contracted from *betä krəstyan* (see above)

bättätä (E.M), *betätä* (Č.Gt), *bettätä* (Ms.Go), *bittätä* (So), *betädä* (En), *bettädä* (Ed) 'be wide, be broad'

abättätä (E.M), *abetätä* (Č), *aḇetätä* (Gt), *abittätä* (So), *abettädä* (Ed), *aḇetädä* (En) 'widen'

bätət (C.Gt), *bättət* (M.E), *bättät* (Ms.Go.So), *bätäd* (En), *bättäd* (Ed) 'wide, broad, large'

bätətnät (Č.Gt), *bättətənnät* (E.M), *bättätənnät* (Ms.Go), *bätätənäd* (En), *bättätnäd* (Ed) 'width'

probably from Sid. *bātiḍ* 'augment, increase'

bätätte (So) 'the forked piece of wood attached to the handle of the plough'

from Ga. *bätätte*

betätä (Č.Gt), *bettätä* (Ms.Go), see *bättätä*

bittätä (So), see *bättätä*

butəto (Č.En), *bututo* (Gt), *butətto* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.W), *bututto* (S), *bututtu* (Go.So.Z) 'rag, torn cloth'

bututtam (So), *bututtām* (S), *butəttowam* (M.W), *bututtowam* (Go) 'one who wears ragged clothes'

Amh. *butətto* 'worn-out cloth', Har. *bututtu*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *bututtō*, Al. *bututto*, Moča *butitto*. The noun is perhaps derived from Semitic *btt* 'cut off': Ar. *batta*, Amh. *bätäbbätä* 'eat something on one side so as to make a hole', Tna. *bätbätä* 'nibble, gnaw'. In this case Cushitic is perhaps taken from Semitic Ethiopic. If, however, Amh. Gur. Har. is taken from Cushitic the origin of the root would have to be checked in Cushitic.

bätätənäd (En), *bättätnäd* (Ed), *bätətnät* (Č.Gt), *bättətənnät* (E.M), *bättätənnät* (Ms.Go) 'width'

from *bätät, bätət* (see *bättätä*) with the abstract suffix *-näd, -näṭ*

bututtam (So), *bututtām* (S) 'one who wears ragged clothes'

from *butəto* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-am, -ām*

butəttənnəyä (Ms) 'upper part of the rolled-up leaf of the *äsät*'

see *mutətənyät*; for *m:b*, see 4.34

butəttowam (M.W), *bututtowam* (Go) 'one who wears ragged clothes'

from *butəto* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-am*, the semi-vowel *w* due to the contact of the vowels

bitawo (Z) 'kind of armband, bracelet'

Te. Tna. *bita*, Amh. *bitawa, bitäwa*; also in Ga. *bitawwa*

bəttayhä (Go) 'cut of meat'

perhaps from *bth, btk* (see *bätähä, bätäkä*) with the original meaning 'cut'

butyamat (Č.E), *butyämata* (Gt), *butəyämata* (En), *buttəyamat* (M) 'viper'

from Cushitic: Qab. *būtiyamata*

bʷäṭ *balä (Č.E.En.Gt), *boṭ barä* (Ed) 'brighten (weather after clouds or rain)'

used impersonally, that is, with suffix pronouns, it means 'cheer up'

Semitic: Ar. *baṣṣa* 'glare, sparkle'

bäṭṭä (So) 'liquid remaining after butter has been made from milk'

is probably in connection with *beṭa* 'dilute (or mix) whey or milk with water' (see below)

beṭ (Č.E), *bēṭ* (Gt) 'clever, cunning, crafty'

from *bäläṭä* (see above) with loss of *l* (8.62)

beṭa (Č), *beṭā* (En.Gt), *beṭṭā* (Ed), *bäčča* (E.M), *bäčä, bečä* (Č), *bečča* (Ms.Go), *biččä* (So) 'dilute (or mix) whey or milk with water'

bəččät (Ms) 'cheese and whey mixed together'

undoubtedly to be identified with *bəṭäbäṭä* 'stir powdery substances in water', from *bṭ-bṭ* (see below); passed into Cushitic: Qab. *bobbāččo* (from *bočbāččo*); see also *buṭabʷäčāt*

bəṭ (Go), *biṭ* (Ms) 'kind of game played with pebbles' (called in Amharic *gäbäṭa*)

from Cushitic: Had. *bäṭa*; Te. *bäṭ* is translated 'a game' (Littmann-Höfner 1962:299) but without specifying the name of the game

bəṭe (So) 'companion (boy, girl) of the same age'

yäbəṭe (So) 'form of address to a friend'

yädi bəṭe (So) 'beggar' (euphemism), lit. 'my friend'

G. *biṣ*, Tna. *bəṣay, bəčay*, Amh. *biṭe*. For So. *yädi bəṭe* 'beggar', cp. Amh. *yäne biṭe*, lit. 'my friend'. For G. *biṣ*, see Praetorius *BA* 1, p. 30. Note that Sidamo has *baṭi* 'love'

bəṭu (M.So), *buṭo* (Go) 'eighth of a loaf of bread'

represents *bʷəṭər* (see below) with *-ər>u* (8.68)

biṭ (Ms), see *bəṭ*

biṭ (Z) 'ball made of wood'

perhaps to be identified with Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *biṭu* 'stick for playing ball'; see also *bučo*, above

biṭṭe (S), *bəṭṭəyy* (W) 'loaf of bread according to the size of the griddle'

Har. *biṭṭi* 'small loaf of bread', Amh. *bəṭṭəl, bəṭṭəle, bəṭṭəya*; from Ga. *biṭṭe, biṭṭille*

boṭ barä (Ed), see *bʷäṭ *balä*

buṭṭ beḍ (M) 'be inclined to lie down'

Te. *bäṭ bela* 'lie down, recline at full length', Tna. *bäṭ bälä*, Amh. *bäṭṭäṭä* 'stretch out'; also in Cushitic: Bil. *baṭ y*, Sa. *baṭyä*

buṭo (Ms.Go.S.W) 'orphan'

from Cushitic: Qab. *buṭu-ta* 'orphan, poor', Sid. *buṭi-ččo*

buṭo (Go) 'eighth of a loaf of bread'

see *bəṭu*

buṭbuçä (Ed) 'cheese and whey mixed together'

see *buṭabʷäčāt*; see also *buṭbučä*, below

buṭbučä (Ed) 'salty earth (color of ashes) mixed with water and given to cattle'

see *bəṭäbäṭä, buṭbučä*, above; cp. also Kam. *bučbuča* 'maize or peas mixed with salt and given to the milking cow'

buṭabʷäčād (En), *buṭaboçād* (Ed) 'cheese and whey mixed together'

see *buṭabʷäčāt*, below; for *t:d*, see 7.14

buṭabʷäčāt (Gt), *buṭabʷäčād* (En), *buṭaboçād* (Ed), *buṭbučä* (Ed), *bučabʷäčat* (Č), *bučabbäčat* (W), *bʷəčabbʷäčat* (E), *bəčabbʷəčat* (M), *bučabʷäčāt* (Gt), *boçābboçāt* (S), *bučabʷäčād* (En), *bʷäčäbʷäčād* (Ed), *bəççät* (Ms) 'cheese and whey mixed together'

represents a reduplicated root *bṭbč, bčbč*, going back to *bṭ, bṭbṭ*; see *beṭa, bəṭäbäṭä*

bəṭäbäṭä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W.Z), *bəṭäbbäṭä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *biṭäbäṭä* (S) 'stir powdery substances in water, dissolve powdery substances in water, *knead dough, cause misunderstanding'

combined with 'honey' it means 'dilute honey with water'

bəṭabäṭä (Č.Gt.W), *bəṭabbäṭä* (E.M) 'cause misunderstanding between two persons' (transferred meaning)

täbṭäbäṭä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W), *täbṭäbbäṭä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'be dirty (water by being mixed with various things), be turbid'

buṭbuṭ (Gur. x So.Z) 'dirty (water)'

Tna. *bäṣbäṣä* 'dissolve in a liquid', *bäṭbäṭä* 'shake', Te. *bäčbäča* 'stir', Amh. *bäṭäbbäṭä* 'stir, cause trouble', Arg. *bäṭäbbäṭa*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *bobbaččo*> 'stir, dilute'. For the meaning of 'turbid', cp. Heb. *biṣṣå* 'oozy place'; post Biblical Heb. *biṣbeṣ, biṭbeṭ* 'ooze'. See also *beṭa, buṭabʷäčāt, bučabʷäčāt*, and *bəṭäbäṭä*, below.

bəṭäbäṭä gänäzä (Ed) 'become very old'

Tna. *bäṭbäṭ bälä* 'shake (tremble) due to old age or a disease'; to be identified with *bəṭäbäṭä*, above

biṭäbäṭä (S), see *bəṭäbäṭä*

buṭbuṭ, see *bəṭäbäṭä*

(a)bʷṭäbbʷäṭä (Go) 'scratch the ground (hen, cock, bull)'

reduplicated root *bʷṭ-bʷṭ*; see *baṭäṭä*, below

baṭil (W), *bäṭil* (S) 'unjust'

while the Semitic root *bṭl* (Ar. *baṭala* 'be vain, worthless, obsolete', Heb. *båṭal*) is also found in Ethiopic (G. *bäṭälä* 'be useless', Te. *bäṭla*, Amh. *bäṭṭälä*), the forms *baṭil, bäṭil* (S.W), as well as Har. *bāṭil* are taken from Ar. *bāṭil*

bäṭam (Go) 'very, thoroughly'

see *(bä)ṭam*

biṭṭänna (S) 'kind of bush'

from Cushitic: Ga. *biṭṭänna,* Kam. *biṭänna,* Had. *biṭṭanna*

beṭnät (Č), *bēṭnät* (Gt) 'cunning' (n.)

from *beṭ* 'crafty' (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*

bäṭäqlallaw (So) 'in general'

from Amh. *bäṭäqlallaw,* from *ṭäqällälä* 'envelop'

(a)bäṭṭärä (S), see *(a)biṭṭärä*

bəṭər (Č.E), see *biṭər*

bʷəṭər (Č.E.Gt), *buṭər* (Ms), *buṭarä* (En.Gt), *buṭṭarä* (Ed), *buṭṭāro* (S), *bəṭu* (M.So), *buṭo* (Go) 'eighth of a loaf of bread'

yäwəṭər gəbt (Č), *yäwṭər gəbətt* (E), *äwəṭər gət* (Gt) 'sixteenth of a loaf of bread', lit. 'half of *bʷəṭər*'

(a)biṭṭärä (So), *dumä abäṭṭärä* (S) 'comb, *winnow'

mabäṭṭäriya, mabäṭṭära (So), *mabäṭṭärəya* (Go), *mäbäṭṭära* (S) 'comb with one tooth or with several teeth'

Semitic: Ar. *baṭara* 'split'; Ethiopic: Amh. *(a)bäṭṭärä* 'comb', Arg. *abeṭṭära,* Gaf. *abiṭṭärä*

biṭər (Č.En.Gt), *biṭṭər* (E.Ed.S) 'kind of plate made of clay and used for eating hash'

biṭərwäd (En) 'woman who makes the *biṭər*'

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *biṭṭəra*

biṭər (En.Gt), *bəṭər* (Č.E), *biṭərwäd* (En.Ed) 'kind of bush'

buṭarä (En.Gt), *buṭṭarä* (Ed), *buṭṭāro* (S), see *bʷəṭər*

buṭər (Ms), see *bʷəṭər*

bəṭərq bəṭərq *balä- (Č.En.Gt), *bəṭrəq bəṭrəq *balä-* (Ed.Ms.Go), *bəṭṭərq männä-* (E), *fəṭrəq fəṭrəq beq̃* (M) 'feel excitement, tremble in excitement'

Tna. *bäṭräq abälä, fäṭräq abälä* 'pierce, split>it makes one burst, one feels excitement', Amh. *bäṭärräqä* 'pierce', *afäṭärräqä* 'make burst'

bäṭärär (Ed) 'in vain'

from *bä, ṭärär*

biṭərwäd (En.Ed) 'kind of bush'

from *biṭər* (see above) with the suffix *-wäd*

biṭərwäd (En) 'woman who makes the *biṭər*-plate' from *biṭər* (see above) with the feminine marker of profession *-wäd*

bäṭäsä (Z) 'break off by pulling, tear a string by pulling'

Semitic: Ar. *baṭaša* 'attack with violence, hit, strike'; Ethiopic: Tna. Amh. *bäṭṭäsä* 'break off by pulling', Gaf. *biṭṭäsä,* Arg. *beṭṭäsa,* Har. *bäṭäsa*; related to *mṭs* (see *meṭäsä,* below). See also *bättäsä,* above

buṭṭušu (Z) 'penis'

from Had. *buṭṭušu* 'male baby'; in Zway it is used euphemistically for 'penis'

baṭāṭ (En.Gt), *bʷaṭaṭ* (Č.E), *baṭāṭä* (Ed) 'large and spread-out leaf, *large'

from Cushitic: Kam. *baṭaṭa,* Had. *badāda.* If, however, the basic idea is 'spread out', the Gurage root could be compared with Tna. *bätṭ bälä* 'stretch out', Amh. *bäṭṭätä*; related to Ar. *(ta)baṭṭaḥa* 'stretch out', Soq. *bṭḥ* 'stretch out, lie down'. See also *baṭāṭ,* below

baṭāṭ (En), *baṭāṭä* (Ed), *bʷaṭaṭ* (Č.E), *baṭaṭesa* (Gt) 'kind of mushroom'

to be identified with *baṭāṭ,* above. This kind of mushroom is called *baṭāṭ* because of its large and spread-out form

baṭäṭä (Ed) 'scratch with the nails'

abʷṭäbbʷäṭä (Go) 'scratch the ground (hen, cock, bull)'

Semitic: Ar. *baṭṭa* 'incise'; Ethiopic: Tna. *bʷaḥṭäṭä* 'scratch the ground', Amh. *bʷaṭṭäṭä,* Arg. *bʷaṭṭäṭa*; also in Cushitic: Beğa *baṭaṭ* 'scrawl'

baṭaṭesa (Gt) 'kind of mushroom'

see *baṭaṭ,* above; the ending *-sa* is of Ga. origin

bəṭṭəyy (W) 'loaf of bread according to the size of the griddle'

see *biṭṭe,* above

biṭoyä (M) 'kind of tree'

bäwā (En) 'here'

from *bä* 'in', *wā* 'that'

bäwwä (W), *bāya* (S) 'cliff, precipice, abyss'

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *bawwa,* Dar. *bōwoʾà,* Ga. *bowwā*

bawəňä (Gt) 'kind of creeping plant'

bawra (Gt), *bawrä* (Ed), *bawəra* (En) 'ox'

see *bora,* above

bäy (So) 'all right'

bäy bälä (So) 'agree, consent'

perhaps Tna. *bäyy bälä* 'agree' which Coulbeaux-Schreiber 1915:417 explain, however, as coming from *bäğğ bälä*

bäyä (Č.En.Gt), *beyä* (Ed), *bəyä* (E) 'good behavior, proper action'

bäyä bäyä aypä (Gt), *beyä beyä eppä* (Ed) 'put in order, arrange in order'

bäbəyä gäbba (E), *bäḇäyä gäpa* (En), *bäḇäyä gäpā* (Gt) 'act properly' (see *gäbba*)

bäyä xäna (Č) 'refuse to act properly' (see *xäna*)

bäyä xarä-m čona (Č), *bäyä xarä čōna* (Gt), *bəyä xarä-m čonna* (E) 'sit properly, sit in an orderly way' (see *čona*)

bäḇäyaxä (En) '(remain) in your place!' (expression used in games)

from Cushitic: Had. *bäyyo* 'place', *bäyyo bäyyo* 'in the proper place'. The meaning 'place' was transferred to 'proper place', hence anything that is proper, that is, proper action, good behavior, orderly way. See also *bäyä,* below

bäyä, in *yämärägä (äm̄ärägä) bäyä* (Č.Gt), *yämäräga bəyä* (E) 'happy condition after having faced a bad situation, good results of something done before'

lit. 'the *bäyä* (*bəyä*) of the morrow' (see *märägä*); is perhaps in connection with *bäyä,* above; or would it be borrowed from Ga. *bäyyä* 'getting better'?

bäyä, in *yämäräga bäyä* (Č), *äm̄äräga (äm̄äräga) bäyä* (En.Gt), *äwnägä bäyä, änägä be* (Ed) 'the next day, on the morrow'

is perhaps to be considered a postposition meaning 'toward' (so also Rundgren 1955:264) borrowed from Had. *bäye,* from the original meaning of *bäyyo* 'place' (see *bäyä,* above). The derivation of *bäyä* made by Rundgren *ib.* is unlikely

bäyä barä (E) 'low, moo'

see *baʾ barä*

bäyu (Z), see *bayy*

bay (E.M), *baʾay* (Gt.En.Ed), *bäq̃* (Č) 'no!'

*bay *balä* (E.M), *bāy bālä* (S), *baʾay barä* (En.Ed. Gt), *bäq̃ barä* (Č) 'refuse'

Te. *bäy bäy* 'no!, in no case'; perhaps also Cushitic: Had. *bäʾa* 'there is not'. Brockelmann 1950:34 considers Te. *bäy* a Cushitic loanword: Bil. *bi* 'not have', Kham. *bi*

bayy (So), *bäyu* (Z) 'child'

bayyənnät (So), *bäyənäč* (Z) 'childhood, boyhood'

perhaps borrowed from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *bētú* 'child', Sid. *bētto* if *-tu, -tto* is a suffix. The suggestion of deriving So. *bayy* from *wəlağ* (root *wld*) made by Praetorius 1879:509 is unlikely. Hailu Fulas suggests a possible suggestion between So. *bayy* and the ending of nouns such as *mäččäbayä* 'grandchild', *mädäläbayä* 'great-grandchild', and *mänkäbkäbayä* 'great-great-grandchild'. Haberland, *RSE* 16 (1960). 20 connects it with Gaf. *bušä* for which see Leslau 1956:191

bāya (S) 'precipice, cliff, abyss'

see *bäwwa*

beyä (Ed), see *bäyä*

bəyä (M.Go) 'bread, bread made from *äsät*'

bəyä (E), see *bäyä*

bʷəyä (Ms), *wəyä* (Č.Gt), *wəyyä* (E), *weʾa* (En), *woʾəya, wotʾəya* (Ed) 'go down to a lower place (such as a hole or a body of water), set (sun), sink, dive'

from Ga. *buʾe* 'go down'. It is also tempting to connect it with Heb. *bōʾ(bwʾ)* 'come, enter' (with 'sun' it means 'sink'); G. *boʾa* 'enter', Tna. *boʾe,* Te. *bäʾa*

bʷəya (Č.M), *bʷəyya, buyya* (E), *buya* (Č.Ms) 'liquid squeezed out of the dough made from *äsät*'

yäwəya gärä, wäšär (Č.E) 'small jar in which the *bʷəya*-liquid is collected' (see *gärä, wäšär*)

bʷəya (Č) 'small smoking pipe'

from Ga. *buyya*

boyä (S) 'irrigation channel'

Amh. *boy*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *bōhi-ta,* Al. *boyya,* Ga. *boyī* 'water ditch'. The suggestion (with a question mark) made by D. Cohen 1970:50 to connect Amh. *boy* with Syr. *būbyā* 'canal', post-Biblical Heb. *bīb* (perhaps from *byby*) should be considered.

boyye (Z), *bōyye* (S) 'domestic pig'

Har. *bōyyä*; from Cushitic: Ga. *boyye,* Dar. *bōyyä*

buya (Č.Ms), *buyya* (E), see *bʷəya*

bōyyoˀ (Ed) 'cow that has a white spot on the forehead'

from Cushitic: Had. *bōyyo*

bəyˀäd (En) 'eater of (usually of things that one should not eat)'

from *bäla* 'eat' with palatalized *l* and with the suffix *-d* (7.14)

biyaˀans biyaˀans (En) 'at least'

from *bə-yaˀans*, lit. 'even if it is little' (see *anäsä*)

biyaˀars biyaˀars (Gt) 'at least'

from *bə-yaˀars*, lit. 'even if it little' (see *anäsä*; for *n:r*, see 8.33)

bəyˀät (Gt) 'eater of (usually of things that one should not eat)'

from *bäla* 'eat' with palatalized *l* and with the suffix *-t*

(tä)baykʼä- (En) 'mourn (a group of people)'

see *bäkʼä* 'mourn'

(tä)baykʼä- (En) 'feel comfortable, be in a good state, succeed'

see *bäkʼä* 'measure the surface'

bāyne (S), *bayne* (W) 'whence?, where?'

from *bä-ayne*

bäyənäč (Z) 'childhood, boyhood'

from *bayy* (see above) with the suffix *-näč*

biyans biyans (Go.So) 'at least'

from *bə-yans*, lit. 'even if it little' (see *anäsä*)

bayyənnät (So) 'childhood, boyhood'

from *bayy* (see above) with the suffix *-ənnät*

biyars biyars (Č.E) 'at least'

from *bə-yars*, lit. 'even if it little' (see *anäsä*; for *n:r*, see 8.33)

(at)baysärä (En), *atbäˀasärä* (Gt) 'investigate a quarrel between two persons'

see *besärä*

bəyät (Č.M), *bəyyät* (E) 'eater of (usually of things that one should not eat)'

from *bäla* 'eat' with palatalized *l* and with the suffix *-t*. See also p. 729

baytärä (En) 'separate, distinguish'

täbaytärä (En) 'differ'

see *betärä*

bäz (Č.E), *bäzi* (M.Go.So) 'here, therefore'

bäzi yännässa (So) 'therefore', lit. 'that is rose because of this' (*yännässa*, for *yätnässa*, see *nässa*)

bäzi dafa (Go.So) 'therefore' (see *dafa*)

from *bä* 'in', *zə, zi* 'this'

bʷäz (En), *boz* (Ed), *wäz* (Č) 'slave'

refers either to the Gurage group Boz (for which see P. Lebel, *JES* 12, 1974, p. 100) or to Ǧanǧero *bʷozā* 'slave' interpreted by Cerulli 1938:71 as derived from Bošō, the traditional adversaries of the Ǧanǧero. For an ethnic group designating 'slave' see *alaba, barya, wolamo, šanqəlla*

bäza (E.M.So) 'there'

from *bä* 'in', *za* 'that'

bäzza (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *bäzä* (S.W.Z), *bäsa* (Č) 'abound, be abundant, be too much, become more, be augmented'

abäzza (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *abäzä* (S.W.Z) 'add too much, increase'

bəzat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *bəzāt* (S) 'abundance'

bəzä (Č.E.M), *bəzə* (Z), *bəžä* (Go.Ms), *bəžži* (S.W) 'abundant, much'

abzaňňočč (So) 'most'

bibäza (M) 'at the most'

Semitic: Ar. *bazḫ* 'abundance of wealth'; Ethiopic: G. *bäzḫa* 'be abundant', Tna. *bäzḫe*, Te. Har. *bäzäḥa*, Amh. *bäzza*, Arg. *bäzzaha*

bäzi (M.Go.So), see *bäz*

bēzzä (S), *bezzä* (W), *bēzza* (Z), *beza* (So) 'kind, good, *well'

from Cushitic: Kam. *bīzza* 'generous'

bəzz bālä (S) 'be straightened out, stand straight'

see *bēžže*

bəzä (Č.E.M), *bəzə* (Z) 'abundant, much'

see *bäzza*

boz (W), *bōz* (S) 'bad, evil'

see *bože*

boz (Ed) 'slave'

see *bʷäz*

būz (Z) 'ignorant, stupid, fool'

Amh. *boz* 'stupid, forgetful'

bəzäbbäzä (Ms.So) 'pillage, plunder'

Semitic: Heb. *bāzaz* 'take a spoil', Ar. *bazza* 'wrest, snatch'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *bäzbäzä* 'pillage, Te. *bäzbäza*, Amh. *bäzäbbäzä*

bəzbəz bea (Go) 'do minor jobs of housework, do minor jobs'

also in Cushitic: Had. *bəzbəz* 'doing all kinds of jobs'

bäzax (E), *bäzaxe* (Č.E) 'there'

from *bä* 'in', *zax* 'that'; *zaxe*, from *zax* 'that' and the directional *-e*

bäzxe (C) 'here'

from *bä* 'in', *zəx* 'this', and the directional *-e*

bazäna (M.Ms.Go), *bazära* (Č.E.En.Gt), *bazarä* (Ed) 'guest'

bazännät (Č.Gt.M), *bazänənnät* (Ms), *bazärnät* (Ed), *bazärənnät* (E), *bazännäd* (En) 'quality of guest, hospitality'

bazärəyä (En.Gt), *bazariyä* (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*'

buzanä (Ed) 'food over which a prayer is made and thrown into the wind for the spirits'

Amh. *bozäna* 'stew of peas with hashed meat'; also in Cushitic: Had. *buǧano* 'kind of dish', Kam. *buǧana*

bazännäd (En) 'quality of guest'

for *bazärnäd*, from *bazära* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd*

bäzənka (Gt) 'there'

from *bä* 'in', *zə* 'this', and *-ənka* (seems to be a demonstrative enclitic)

bäzanqʼä (Č.M) 'after that, from now on'

from *bä* 'in', *za* 'that', *anqʼä* 'after'

bazännät (Č.Gt.M) 'quality of guest, hospitality'

for *bazärnät*, from *bazära, bazäna* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*

bäzəqqe (M) 'thus, so'

from *bä* 'with', *zə* 'this', *qe* 'thing'; the gemination of *q* perhaps due to stress

bazära (Č.E.En.Gt), *bazarä* (Ed) 'guest'

see *bazäna*

bazra (Go) 'mare'

Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. *bazra*; also in Cushitic: Sid. *bāzra*, Bil. *badra* (pl. *bazir*), Af. *badirā*

bazarnät (Ed), *bazärənnät* (E) 'quality of guest'

from *bazära, bazarä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät*

bazärəyä (En.Gt), *bazariyä* (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*'

from *bazära* 'guest' (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-əyä*; apparently indicates an *äsät* that does not grow in its normal place and is therefore considered a guest

bäzat (Go) 'there'

from *bä* 'in', *za* 'that', and the enclitic *-t*

bəzat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *bəzāt* (S) 'abundance'

from *bäzza* (see above) with the suffix *-t*

bäzay (Ms) 'there'

from *bä* 'in', *za* 'that', and the directional *-y* (coming from *a-i*)

bäzayyän (So) 'there'

from *bä* 'in', *za* 'that', and the directional *-(y)yän*

bazäzä- (Č), *bazzäzä-* (E.M.Ms), *mʷazäzä-* (En), *mʷäzäzä-* (Gt), *mʷäžäžä barä-* (Gt), *mʷažäžä barä-* (En), *bužž bužž *balä-* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.W), *burž burž bālä-* (S), *mužž bālä-* (S) 'be in low spirits, feel lonely, *be gloomy, be inactive, stand motionless'

Amh. *bazzäzä, bʷazzäzä* 'be inactive, walk all alone without paying attention to anyone'

bäzāz (Ed) 'dream'

from *bärzaz* (by assimilation); see *bəräzäzä*

bäzazär (So) 'yonder, beyond'

from *bä* 'in', *za* 'that', *azär* 'direction'

bʷäžä (Č.En.Gt.M), *bʷäžžä* (E) 'deity, *lightning, thunder'

bʷäžä goyta (Gt) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person' (see *goyta*)

from Cushitic: Zaisse *bazō* 'God-sky, sky (deity of the Cushites).' For *bʷäžä*, see Leslau 1950:54-55

bēžže (S), *bəzz bālä* (S) 'be straightened out, be suitable, stand straight';

abeže (W), *abežže* (S) 'repair, arrange, fix';

Amh. *bäǧǧä* 'be good, be useful', *abäǧǧä* 'arrange, prepare', ancient Har. *bēǧa* 'be superior'. Coulbeaux-Schreiber 1915:417 identify Tna. *bäyyä bälä* 'acquiesce, agree' with Amh. *bäǧǧ alä.* Cerulli 1936:412 (under *bēǧa*) derives Amh. *bäǧǧä* from Cushitic: Ga. *bagā* 'well', Som. *bog-si.* Praetorius 1879:140 suggests the derivation of Amh. *bäǧǧä* from *bä-əǧǧ* 'in the hand' (so also D. Cohen 1970: 42), but he himself expresses doubts about it. Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:154 likewise interprets Amh. *bäǧǧe* 'all right, well' as *bäʾədəyä* 'by my hand'. There may be a connection between *(a)beže* 'repair, arrange' and G. *bezäwä* 'redeem'.

bəžä (Go.Ms), *bəžži* (S.W) 'abundant, much';

see *bäzza.*

bože (W), *bōže* (S) 'become worse, be bad, be evil';

boz (W), *bōz* (S), *bäddu* (Z) 'bad, evil';

from Ga. *badā* 'be bad'; S.W. show a palatalized final *d* into **ǧ, ž.*

bužž *balä (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.W) 'be lonely, be in low spirits, be inactive, *stand motionless';

see *bazäzä-.*

Č

čä (Č.E.M), *čäʾä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'leave, go away, leave behind, abandon, give up';

Amh. *täwä.* Praetorius 1879:26 explains *täwä* as coming from *(ʾa)ʾtäwä*; however, G. *ʾaʾtäwä* means 'let go in' and not 'let go'.

ča *balä (Č.En.M), *ča aypä* (Gt), *ča männä* (E), *čā barä* (Ed) 'make a sound (water when being poured)';

Amh. *čʷa alä* 'make a sound', *čačata* (from *ča-ča-ta*) 'noise', Har. *čaḥ äša* 'do something by producing a noise'; related to *čaʾ* (see below).

če (Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'interjection used to urge on or to chase away a horse';

Amh. *če,* Tna. *ča* 'interjection used for driving a horse', Te. *čeh* 'shout for camels'; also in Ga. *čē* 'command to donkeys'.

čäʾä (En.Ed.Gt) 'leave, go away, abandon, give up';

see *čä,* above.

čabe (W) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *čəbaha, čəbəha*; probably from Cushitic: Kem. *čäba.*

čabbe (S) 'dish consisting of flour of roasted barley';

see *čabbəyä.*

čəbo (S) 'kind of hawk';

from Cushitic: Had. *čəbbo,* Ga. *čubo.*

čəbbo (Ms.W) 'branches of a tree tied together and serving as a torch, torch made of dried grass or of split wood';

Amh. *čəbbo;* from Cushitic: Ga. *čubbo,* and probably also Sid. *čäbi-ččo* 'light-giving object'.

čəban (So) 'central pillar of the house';

see *äčba.*

čabbəyä (M), *čabbiyä* (E), *čabbe* (S), *čapiyä* (Č) 'dish consisting of flour of roasted barley'.

čuča (Č), *čučča* (E.M), *čūča* (Gt) 'ploughed field, cultivation, work';

from *čotä* (see below) with palatalization of *t.*

čōdä (En.Ed) 'work, plough, cut the dough';

represents *čotä* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

čäf *balä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *čäff *balä* (E.M.Ms) 'do something slowly, noiselessly, stealthily, unexpectedly, without being noticed';

it occurs with verbs 'go' or 'come'; e.g. *čäf *balä-m (wärä) wärä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'go away without being noticed'; *čäf barä-m (maʾa) čänä* (Č.En) 'come stealthily';

Tna. *täfäy bälä* 'do something slowly due to fatigue, disease, and so on'.

čäfʷä (M) 'drizzle' (n.);

see *čife balä.*

čäfa (Č.E) 'marshland, swampy place';

to be identified with *čäfa* (see below) with alternance *č:č* (15.3).

(at)čäffa- (E.M) 'vomit';

from *täfa* 'spit' (see below) with palatalization of *t.*

čafa (Č), *čafā* (En.Gt) 'the elders give advice to an assembly, the elders bless an assembly or a wedding, *condemn'.

(ač)čeffa (Go) 'dam water'.

čəff (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'interjection used to chase away a cat';

Amh. *kəff,* with palatalization of *k* (9.33)

čəff balä (So) 'grope';

perhaps Amh. *čəff alä* 'come close to another animal by sniffing and by being overpowered by fear', that is, it expresses hesitation and groping.

čəff čəff balä (So) 'put together scattered things'.

čəfa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *čəfä* (Ed.W) 'chaff, husk, sediment of beer in the filter, lees of beer, meat remaining in the mouth after the juice has been consumed';

Har. *dūs čifa* 'honeycomb remaining after the honey (*dūs*) has been sucked out'; from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *čufa* 'chaff', Qab. *čifa* 'pressed beeswax', Had. *tufa* 'sediments of beer'.

čife balä (W) 'drizzle' (v.);

čīfo (S), *čäfʷä* (M) 'drizzle' (n.);

see *čəfäčäfä.*

čīfo (S), see *čife balä.*

čəfäčäfä (S.W), *čəfäččäfä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *čife balä* (W) 'drizzle' (v.);

čīfo (S), *čäfʷä* (M), *čäfʷän*(Ms), *čəfčəfo* (Go.So.W) 'drizzle' (n.);

Amh. *čäfäččäfä, čəfčəff alä* 'drizzle' (v.); connected with *kʼəfäkʼäfä* (see below), and also with Har. *tīfa* 'light rain either at the beginning or at the end of the rainy season', *tīfatīfa äša* 'drizzle'. On the basis of Amh. *kaffa,* the root is *kf,* repeated *kfkf,* palatalized into *kʼfkʼf, čfčf* and probably depalatalized in Har. *tīfa.* The root also occurs in Ga. *tiffe* and it is possible that Harari borrowed it from Gallənňa.

čəfčəfo (Go.So.W) 'drizzle' (n.);

see *čəfäčäfä.*

(tä)čfačäfä (Č), *täčfaččäfä* (E) 'argue, dispute, quarrel';

Amh. *čäfäččäfä, čəfčəff alä.*

čefad (En), see *čefat;*

represents *čefat* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

čäfʷän (Ms) 'drizzle' (n.);

see *čəfäčäfä,* above.

čäfärä (Č.En.Gt), *čäffärä* (E.Ed.Ms) 'take a mouthful, put into the mouth';

ačäfärä (Č.En.Gt), *ačäffärä* (E.Ed.Ms) 'give a mouthful';

yəčäfərəbbʷä anqäfʷä, see below;

Amh. *čäffärä* 'swallow, take a mouthful'.

čäffat (Ms.Go.So.W), see *čefat.*

čefat (Č.Gt), *čeffat* (E.M), *čäffat* (Ms.Go.So.W), *čefad* (En) 'round base made of leaves of the *äsät* and used for carrying loads on the shoulders or the head or used under a pot';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Sid. *šafita,* Al. *šafuta.* See also *šäfo,* and *čefat,* below.

čefat (Gt) 'part of smoking pipe';

while it was given as 'part of the smoking pipe' it is in reality the base of the smoking pipe and to be identified with *čefat,* above. It is considered a part of the smoking pipe because it is reserved as base of the pipe.

čəft šäkkätä (Go) 'be in the last stage of churning';

to be identified with Amh. *šəffəta* 'clumps of butter coming out of the holes of the pot' (see *šif*) with alternance *č:š* (9.41).

čäfyä (M), *cäfiyä* (C.E), *cäf(ə)yä* (M.Ms) 'marshland, swampy place, kind of grass growing in the marshland';

represents *čäfa* (see below) with alternance of *č:č.*

čäg (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go.So) 'engagement, engagement feast, conclusion of engagement';

would it be identified with Ga. *gut-äta,* with *t* becoming *č* and metathesis?

čägän (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S) 'shelter';

represents *tägän* (see below) with *t:č.*

čəggəň (M.Go.S.W.Z), *čəggəňňä* (Ms.So) 'young plant, seedling, shoot of eucalyptus or cabbage before transplanting';

Amh. *čəggəň.*

čäggär (So) 'Addis Ababa';

also in Ga. *šaggar* (archaic name). The name was interpreted to me as coming from *čäggärä* 'bother' (see below), the going to Addis Ababa or the stay in the city being considered troublesome.

čäggärä (So), ***atčäggärä*** (Go) **'bother, annoy, trouble'**;

ačäggari (So) 'hard (work)';

eyatčäggər (Go) 'easy', lit. 'it does not cause trouble';

see *(at)tiggärä* and *(a)ğägärä.*

čūğa (En) 'ploughed field, cultivation, work';

noun formed from *čōda* (see above) with palatalization of *d.*

čēhälä (S), *čīhälä* (Z) 'drive a peg into the ground';

čəhal (Ms) 'peg';

represents *čäkkälä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

č. hal (Ms), see *čēhälä.*

čīhälä (Z), see *čēhälä.*

čohorä (Ed) 'stump of tree';

see *čäxʷärä* and *čäkkälä*; for *k:x:h,* see 5.23; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

čähorād, čohorod (Ed) 'stump of tree';

see *čäkkälä*; for *k:h,* see 5.23; for *l:r,* see 8.25; the noun is formed with the suffix *-d.*

(ač)čakkā̄ (Ed), see *(ad)ğakkā̄.*

čək(k) *balä (Gur) 'be stiff, be rigid, be stubborn, be obstinate, be persistent, *not be cooked to the proper point (old chicken, cabbage), die suddenly';

čəkkəčəkk (Go) 'ill-behaved';

Amh. *čəkk alä, čäkäččäkä* 'be obstinate'; also in Cushitic: Had. *čəkko-kko,* Kam. *čikki-ye-* 'be obstinate, not be well cooked', Qab. *čikki-yo›.* For the meaning 'be stiff' and 'die', see also *(a)čnakkärä.*

čəkko (E) 'peg';

from *čäkkälä* (see below) with loss of *l.*

čäkkeä (M) 'drive a peg into the ground';

represents *čäkkälä,* with *-älä>eä* (8.63).

čäkkeä (M), *čäkkeä* (Go) 'boil in water';

represents *tikkälä* (see below) with *ti->čä* and *-älä>eä, eä* (8.63). See also *yäčäkkʷi bäsär.*

čəkkəčəkk (Go) 'ill-mannered, ill-behaving';

from *čək balä* 'be obstinate, be rigid'.

čäkkälä (Ms.Go), *čekkälä* (W), *čikkälä* (So), *čēhälä* (S), *čīhälä* (Z), *čäkkeä* (Go), *čäkkeä* (M) 'drive a peg into the ground';

(tä)čäkärä-wä (Gt) **'food got** stuck in the throat';

(ač)čekkänä, in *šəkkä aččekkänä* (Ed) 'set a trap';

čəkal (Ms.Go.So), *čəkāl* (Ed.S), *čəkkal* (W), *čəhal* (Ms), *čəkar* (Č), *čəkār* (En), *čokkoro* (S), *čəkko* (E), *təkkʷä, təkkʷa* (M), *čäxʷärä* (En.Gt), *čäxʷärät* (Č.E.M.Ms), *čohorä* (Ed), *čähorād, čohorod* (Ed) 'stake, peg, wooden pick for making holes, stump of tree';

G. *täkälä* 'plant, fix', Tna. *täḵälä, šäḵälä,* Te. *täkla,* Amh. *täkkälä* 'plant', *čäkkälä* 'drive a peg into the ground'; Har. *čəkāl* 'peg', Amh. Arg. *čəkal,* Tna. *šəḵal*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. Dar. Sid. *čəkāla* 'peg'. The roots with *č* (Amh.Arg.Har), and *š* (Tna) are to be identified with *t* of *täkkälä* 'plant' (see below) with specialized meaning of driving a peg into the ground . See also *čənäkkärä.*

čekkälä (W), see *čäkkälä.*

čəkal (Ms.Go.So), *čəkāl* (Ed.S), *čəkkal* (W) 'peg';

see *čäkkälä.*

čikkälä (So), see *čäkkälä.*

čäkkämä (M.Ms.Go) 'take a mouthful, put into the mouth;

yəčäkkəməbbʷä anqäfʷä (M.Go) 'small spoon' (see below);

represents *tikkämä* (see below) with palatalization of *t.*

(ač)čekkänä, in *šəkka aččekkänä* (Ed) 'set a trap';

represents *čäkkälä* 'drive a peg into the ground' (see above) with alternance *l:n* (8.23).

(a)čkannärä (Ed) 'not eat because of worry';

to be identified with Amh. *täkkärä* 'be worried, be embarrassed' becoming **tkrr* (with reduplication of the final *r*), **čkrr* (with palatalization), and *čknr* in Endegeň with *r:n.*

čäkärä (Č.En.Gt), *čäkkärä* (E.Ed.Ms) 'boil in water, cook in water';

čäkʷärä (Č.En.Gt), *čäkkʷärä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *təkʷər* (Č.Gt), *təkkʷər* (E), *təkkurä* (Ed), *tukkur* (Ms), *təkku* (M.Go) 'boiled in water (grain, peas);

yäčäkkʷäri bäsär (Ms), *yäčäkkʷi bäsär* (Go), *äčäkʷäri bäsär* (Gt), *äčäkʷärī bäsär* (En), *äčäkkʷäri bäsär* (Ed) 'boiled meat', lit. 'meat that one boiled';

represents *tikkälä* (see below) with palatalization of *t* and with alternance *l:r* (8.25).

(tä)čäkärä-wä (Gt) 'food got stuck in the throat';

lit. 'it (the food) got driven (stuck) into it (the throat)', to be identified with *čäkkälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

čəkar (Č), *čəkār* (En) 'peg';

from *čäkkälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

čokkoro (S) 'peg';

from *čäkkälä* (see above) with alternance *l:r*; it is possible that S. *čokkoro* is borrowed from Had. *čokkoro›e.*

čəkrərr balä (So), see *(a)čkärrärä.*

(a)čkärrärä (Go.So), *ačxarrärä* (M) 'become contracted and tough';

čəkrərr balä (So) 'die';

from the root *čkrr,* to be identified with *(a)čnakkärä* (see below). For the meanings 'be stiff, tough, die', see *čək(k) balä,* and *(a)čnakkärä.* See also *(a)čxarrärä.*

čäxʷärä (En.Gt) 'stump of tree, *peg';

from *čäkkälä* 'drive a peg into the ground' (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and *l:r* (8.25).

(a)čxarrärä (M) 'become contracted and tough';

represents *(a)čkärrärä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

čäxʷärät (Č.E.M.Ms) 'wooden pick for making holes, *peg';

from *čäkkälä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *l:r* (8.25) and with the suffix *-t.*

čalä (Go.So.W), *čālä* (En.S.Z) 'be able, can, *know, provide';

täčalä (M.So) 'be possible';

ačalä (W), *ačālä* (S.Z) 'inform';

čəlota (En) 'ability';

čəlot (Go.So.S.W.Z), *čəlōt* (Ed) 'tribunal, court';

čay (W), *čāy* (S.Z) 'intelligent, wise'

from the root *khl.* Semitic: Aram. *khl* 'be able', SAr. Soq. *khl,* related to Heb. *ykl (yāḵol)*; Ethiopic: G. *kəhälä* 'be capable, be able', Te. *kähala,* Tna. *kä›alä,* Amh. *čalä,* Arg. *čahala,* Gaf. *šalä* 'know'. The *č* of *čalä* (and *š* of *šalä*) represents a palatalized *k* of *khl* coming from a form such as *yəčəl* from **yəkəhəl, yəkəl.* The root *khl* is also represented as *xarä* (see below).

čəlä (Go) 'worm';

represents *təlä* (see below) with palatalized *t.*

čəlla *balä (Gur) 'be careless, be indifferent, neglect, *disregard what someone says';

čəlla bay (So) 'careless, indifferent';

Amh. *čəlla alä, čäll alä* 'neglect, be careless', Tna. *šäl bälä, šäläl bälä.*

(tä)čälläfä (M) 'step over something';

represents the palatalization of *t* of *(tä)tilläfä* 'cross over', below.

čulull bālä (S), *čululle wərorä, čululle wəräwärä* (W) 'swing' (intr.);

see *čuləlle,* below, with alternance *č:č*; cp. also Amh. *šəllošəllo alä* 'swing'; see *wərorä, wəräwwärä.*

čəlot (Go.So.S.W.Z), *čəlōt* (Ed) 'tribunal, court';

Amh. *čəlot* 'tribunal, court, authority of the government'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. Al. *čəlōta*; from *čalä* 'be able, be in a position to do things' (see above).

čəlota (En) 'ability';

Amh. *čəlota,* from *čalä* 'be able' (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ta.*

čəma (Č.E.M.Ms), *čə̄ma* (Gt) 'anthelmintic, *tapeworm';

represents *ṭimä* (see below) with *ṭ >*č̣* and with alternance *č̣:č* (15.3).

čämba (En.Gt), *čämbä* (Ed) 'sole of foot serving as a measure';

probably from Cushitic: Qua. *šānba, šanpā* 'foot', Bil. *šānfi*; cp. also Soq. *śab* 'foot'.

čəmbilla (M), *čəmbillä* (W), *čəmbina* (Č), *čəmbinna* (E), *šəbbinnä* (S), *šəppiʿnä* (Ed), *šəmpəna* (Gt), *šəmpən›a* (En) 'vein of the leaf of the *äsät*'.

čəmbiňa (Č), *čəmbinna* (E) 'vein of the leaf of the *äsät*';

represents *čəmbilla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

čəmbʷəra (Č.E), *čəmbura* (Gt) 'chick pea';

represents *šəmbura* with *š:č* (9.41).

čänä (Č), *čännä* (E) 'come';

see *čäňňä*, below.

čänā (En), *čännā* (Ed) 'sit, sit down';

see *čona*, below.

čona (Č), *čōna* (Gt), *čonna* (E.Ms), *čo͡ānna* (M), *čänā* (En), *čännā* (Ed) 'sit, sit down';

represents *tonna* (see below) with palatalized *t*.

čankʷär (En), *čänkʷära* (Gt), see *čənäkkärä*.

čənäkkärä (Ed), *čəräkärä* (Gt), *čərā̃kärä* (En) 'drive a peg into the ground';

čankʷär (En), *čänkʷära* (Gt) 'wooden pick for making holes';

Amh. *čänäkkärä* 'drive a peg into the ground, *(tä)-čänäkkälä* 'be driven into the ground, Tna. *šänkärä*; Amh. *čənkar* 'peg', Tna. *šənkar*; related to *čäkkälä* (see above) with insertion of *n* and alternance of liquids *l:r* (8.25).

čənkər bea (Go), see *(a)čnakkärä*.

(a)čnakkärä (Ms.Go), *čənkər bea* (Go) 'become contracted and tough, *become stiff (skin of a cow), die';

ačnakkärä mʷätä (Go) 'die' (see *mʷätä*);

Amh. *tänäkkärä* 'become strong, dry, contracted' (same meaning as *ṭänäkkärä*). See also *(a)čkärrärä*, above.

čäňä (Gt), *čäňňä* (Ms), *čänä* (Č), *čännä* (E) 'come';

ačäňä (Gt), *ačäňňä* (Ms), *ačänä* (Č), *ačännä* (E) 'bring';

tämräčänä, tämər yäčänä (Č), *tämräčännä* (E) 'why?'; from *tä-mər-(yä)čänä*, lit. 'from what (is it) that it came?';

bämər yäčänä (Č), *bämər yäčännä* (E) 'why?';

täxäčänä, täx yäčänä (Č), *täx yäčännä* (E), *täxā äčäňä* (Gt) 'therefore; from *tä-xa(xa)-yäčänä (äčäňä)*, lit. '(it is) from this that it came';

tä---yäčänä (Č), *tä---yäčännä* (E) 'because of, owing to';

yäčänä bäčänä (Č), *yäčännä bäčännä* (E), *yäčäňňä bičäň* (Ms) 'whatever it is, whatever happens, come what may';

The connection with *šäňňä* 'accompany' suggested by Leslau 1937:536 is doubtful.

(a)čäpärä (En.Gt), *ačäppärä* (Ed) 'give money to someone to buy something, make someone reach something, send an object, send for an object';

āčoppurt (Ed), *ačäpʷärad* (En) 'things that are sent to someone through the intermediary of someone';

in view of the fact that *p* goes back to *b* (13.1), and *r* can go back to *l* (8.25), *a-čäpärä* is to be identified with *dbl* 'join, add' (see *däbälä*, below), *ačäpärä* < **atčäpärä* < *atğäbälä* < *däbälä* (with palatalization of *d* to *ğ* in the *at*-stem). For the meaning of 'make someone reach something, send an object', cp. *(ad)ğämädä* from *dämädä* 'join'.

čapiyä (Č) 'dish consisting of flour and roasted barley';

represents *čabbəyä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

čära (Č.En.Gt) 'slightly liquid mud of a black kind of soil';

represents *ç̣älä* (see below) with alternance *ç̣:č* (15.3) and *l:r* (8.25).

čärä (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms) 'kind of worm', (preceded or not by *yäsär* 'of grass') it also means 'serpent, snake';

represents *tälä* 'worm' (see below) with palatalized *t* and with alternance *l:r* (8.25).

čärä (Gt), *čə̃rä* (En) 'divorced woman';

čärä čōna-čə (Gt), *čə̃rä čänā-čə* (En) 'she remained divorced or a widow', lit. 'she sat as widow'

from *čōna, čänā* 'sit', that is, a woman who remains sitting (probably alone).

čəräčärä (Č.En.Gt), *čəräččärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go), *čiräčärä* (S) 'practice small trade';

Amh. *čäräččärä;* perhaps to be identified with *trtr* (Tna.Amh) 'cut to small pieces'.

čərčər *balä (M.Ms.Go) 'take a walk, wander about aimlessly';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *čirčir ye˃* 'take a walk', Ṭem. *čirriye˃*; related to *(tä)šrašärä*, with *č:š* (9.41).

čiräčärä (S), see *čəräčärä*.

čärka čärka bälä (S) 'jump around when the ground is muddy';

from Cushitic: Ga. *çarrāqa* 'the act of jumping around', Had. *çärqa çärqa*. Note the alternance *ç̣:č* (15.3), *q:k* (15.1).

čəräkärä (Gt), *čərā̃kärä* (En) 'drive a peg into the ground';

represents *čənäkkärä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

čärənnät (So) 'generosity';

Amh. *čärənnät*, from **čär* 'good' (Amh. *čär*) with the abstract suffix *-ənnät*. As for *čär* it comes from *ker* (see below) with *k* palatalized into *č* (9.33).

čärrätä (Ms) 'tell a story';

čärät (Ms.Go), *čäräta* (Ms) 'story, folktale, tale, proverb';

represents *tärät* (see below) with palatalization of *t*.

čäšš (W) 'interjection used to keep a horse quiet when loading'.

čəta (Č.En.Gt), *čətta* (E.M), *čəto* (S) 'hare, *child who disobeys';

the meaning 'child who disobeys' is transferred from that of 'hare' because a hare is difficult to catch.

čəto (S), see *čəta*.

čotä (Č.E.Go.Ms), *čōtä* (Gt), *čo͡ātä* (M), *čōdä* (En. Ed) 'work, plough, cultivate, farm, cut the bread made of the *äsät*, *bake, cook';

čuča (Č), *čūča* (Gt), *čuččа* (E.M), *čūğa* (En), *tučča* (E) 'ploughed field, ploughing of the field, cultivation, work, action';

čäwač (Č.E.M), *čawač* (Gt), *čäwačmäňňä* (M), *čawağ* (En), *čowağ* (Ed), *wateyä* (Go) 'farmer, ploughman, worker';

wat (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go) 'ploughed field, ploughing of the field, cultivation, *work, action';

yäčo͡či afär, see below;

yičočəbbʷä äç̣ç̣ä, see below;

from the root *wt* (Wol. *ott*, Bad. *wot*, Gur. *wat* 'ploughed field', Arg. *wad* (with *d* < *t*) 'arable field, forest'), in the *tä*-stem (that is, **tä-wätä*) with the agglutinated *t* becoming *č* (**täwätä* > **čäwätä* > *čotä*). The radical *w* appears in *čäwač, čawağ*, and so on. For another root with agglutinated *t* of the *tä*-stem becoming *č*, see *tonna*.

čəwa (Č), *čuwa* (En.Gt), *čuwwa* (E) 'water of the pipe that serves as a filter, *tobacco that is left in the pipe sufficient for one person';

from Ga. *čuwwe* 'small amount of coagulated milk or of tobacco that is left'.

čuwa (En.Gt), *čuwwa* (E), see *čəwa*.

čäwač (Č.E.M), *čawač* (Gt) 'farmer,worker';

an active participle form of *čotä* (see above).

čäwačmäňňä (M) 'farmer, worker';

from *čäwač* (see above) with the suffix *-mäňňä*.

čawağ (En), *čowağ* (Ed) 'farmer, worker';

represents *čäwač* (see above) with unvoiced *č*. For the unvoicing of final *t* in Endegen (and of final *č* in this noun), see 7.14.

čay (W), *čāy* (S.Z) 'intelligent, wise';

an active participle form of *čalä* (see above) with palatalized *l*.

čəyä (M) 'worm, snake, serpent';

to be identified with *tälä* (see below) with palatalized *l* > *y* (8.61).

čəyä (En.Gt), *čiyä* (Ed) 'hump of animal';

represents *ç̣əyä* (see below) with alternance *ç̣:č* (15.3).

čiyä (Ed), see *čəyä*.

Č

ç̣ə (So) 'only';

ç̣ə+perfect (So) 'if only!';

would it be connected with *ənç̣* 'naked'?

ç̣u bālä (S) 'tinkle (ear)';

Tna. *ç̣əw bälä*, Amh. *ç̣əww alä*, Te. *ç̣äw abäla* 'make a noise'. See also *ç̣a˃ barä, ç̣uç̣u *balä, ç̣awç̣aw *balä*.

ç̣a˃ barä (Ed) 'produce a sound (speaking of a sprained bone)';

Tna. *ç̣a˂ bälä, ç̣a˂ç̣a˂ bälä, ç̣aḥç̣aḥ bälä* 'make noise', Amh. *(tän)ç̣aç̣ç̣a*. See also *ç̣u bālä, ç̣uç̣u *balä, ç̣awç̣aw *balä*.

(a)ç̣ä˃ä (M) 'make sure';

represents *(a)ç̣eqä* (see below) with *q:˃* (14.1).

ç̣e˃ä (W), *ç̣i˃ä* (Ed) 'smell bad, stink';

ç̣i˃o (W), *ç̣i˃ənäd* (Ed) 'bad smell';

represents *ç̣eqä* (see below) with *q:˃* (14.1). It could also be identified with *ç̣əyä* (see below).

ç̣i˃ä (Ed), see *ç̣e˃ä*.

čiʾo (W), see *čeʾä.*

čäʾla təkä (Go) 'baby';

represents *čäqla* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1); see also *təkä.*

čiʾənäd (Ed) 'bad smell, bad odor';

from *čeʾä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd.* See also *činäd,* below.

čəʾara (M), *čiʾara* (Go) 'mud, dirt';

represents *čəqara* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

(at)čaʾäsä (W) 'threaten';

čäʾäsa (W) 'threat';

represents *(at)čaqäsä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

čäba (Č.E), *čäbba* (M) 'thickly grown grass, *small bamboo growing in the marshland';

Amh. *čäbba* (for which see Strelcyn 1973:no. 58).

čäbe (S.W) 'groin';

from Cushitic: Kam. *čabi-ta* 'the part of the body near the genitals'.

čəba (Č), *čəḇa* (En.Gt), *čəwʾä* (Ed) 'calf of leg';

from Cushitic: Ga. *čibā;* also in Ka. *čūbō,* Mo. *čŭppo.*

čəbbʷi (M) 'careful, cautious';

see *(tä)čäbbäbä.*

čobe (S), *čobi* (W), *čubeʾä* (En) 'dagger, knife';

Amh. *čube*; from Cushitic: Ga. *čube,* Kam. *čubʾi-ta* 'sword', Al. *čobe* 'knife'.

(tä)čabäʾä (W) 'be crammed, be squeezed together, be pressed (people in a room)';

represents *(tä)čabäqä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

čubeʾä (En) 'knife';

see *čobe.*

(tä)čäbbäbä (E.M), *täčepä* (Č.En.Gt), *täčeppā* (Ed), *täčēppe* (S) 'be careful, take care of oneself, beware';

čəbbuy (E), *čəbbʷi* (M), *čəpʷi* (Č.Gt), *čupi* (En), *čuppi* (Ed) 'careful, cautious';

is a development of meaning of the root *ṭbb* 'be wise' (see *ṭəbäb,* below).

(a)čäbbäbä (E.Ms), *ačabbäbä aššä* (Ed), *ačäpäbä* (Č), *ačäpäḇä, ačäpäḇä ašä* (En.Gt), *ančabbäbä* (Ed), *ančapäbä* (Č), *ančapäḇä* (En.Gt), *ančərabbäbä* (E), *ančərapäbä* (Č), *ančərapäḇä* (En) 'have the eyes half-closed, blink against the sun'; (without the verb 'see') 'close the door halfway, set ajar';

of the root *čbb* augmented by *r* in *ančərabbäbä, ančərapäbä*; perhaps related to the root *čbr* (see *a-čäbbärä*); cp. also Te. *čälbäba* 'blink', Tna. *čäläbläb bälä,* augmented by *l.*

(a)čbabbärä (M.Ms.Go), *ačbabärä* (W), *aččəbabbärä* (So) 'glitter (e.g. mirror in the sun) and cause to close the eyes';

used impersonally, that is, with suffix pronouns it means 'have the eyes half-closed, blink against the sun';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *čbr*; see *(a)čäbbärä,* below.

čəbuččä (So), *čəbbuččä* (Go) 'handful with the hand closed';

from *čäbbäṭä* (see below) with palatalized *ṭ* (9.3).

čəbčəbba (E) 'spring gushing from the earth in the rainy season';

Tna. *čäbb abbälä* 'sprinkle water'.

(a)čbäčäbä (W), *ačəbäččäbä* (Go.So) 'clap hands';

Tna. *(ʾa)čäbčäbä* 'clap hands to accompanying a song', Amh. *(a)čäbäččäbä.*

čəḇäčäqä (Gt) 'annoy by speaking much and talking nonsense, rain continuously and slightly for a long time';

to be identified with *čqčq* by dissimilation (see *čəqäčäqä*); the meaning 'rain continuously' is a development of the meaning 'annoy'. See 18.2.

(tä)čabäqä (Č.En.Gt), *täčabbäqä* (E.M) 'be crammed, be squeezed, be pressed together (people in a room)';

to be identified with *ṭäbäṭä* (see below) with palatalized *ṭ*; see also *(tä)čabäʾä.*

čäbär (E.So) 'sun, light of the sun, sun toward evening when the rays are slanted';

Gaf. *čäbärä*; perhaps to be connected with the root *čbr* 'blink against the sun' (see *a-čäbbärä,* below). The identification of *čäbär* with *čet* suggested by Cohen 1931:113, 121 is doubtful.

(a)čäbbärä (M), *ačbabbärä* (M.Ms.Go), *ačbabärä* (W), *aččəbäbbärä* (So), *ačbərabbärä* (M), *ačbəräbbärä*

(Go) 'glitter (e.g. mirror in the sun) and cause to close the eyes';

used impersonally, that is, with suffix pronouns it means 'have the eyes half-closed, blink against the sun';

Amh. *(a)čbäräbbärä* (root *čbr-br*) 'be dazzled by the sun', *(a)ṭbäräbbärä* (root *ṭbr-br*) 'shine, reflect (the water reflecting the rays of the sun)'; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *(a)čbābarroʾ* 'blink against the sun'. See also *čäbär,* above.

čabbärä (E.M), *čēbbärä* (S), *čäpärä* (En.Gt), *čapärä* (Č.En), *čäppärä* (Ed) 'remove the upper part of the base of the *äsät,* *slice thin pieces of wood from a surface';

čəbbəwä (M), *čəbbuwä* (E), *čəpəwä* (Gt), *čəpuwä* (Č), *čipuwä* (En), *čippuwä* (Ed), *ṭipuwä* (En), *ṭippuwä* (Ed.Gt) 'chipped-off part of the root of the *äsät*';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *čapparroʾ* 'hew, chop with an ax', Kam. *čabbarro,* Al. *čäbärro.*

čēbbärä (S), see *čabbärä.*

(a)čbərabbärä (M), *ačbəräbbärä* (Go) 'glitter (e.g. mirror in the sun) and cause to close the eyes';

used impersonally, that is, with suffix pronouns it means 'have the eyes half-closed, blink against the sun';

from the root *čbr* (see *a-čäbbärä*) with reduplication of the last two radicals.

čäbbäṭä (Go) 'seize, grasp, take a handful and close the hand';

to be identified with *ṭäbäṭä* (see below) with palatalization of initial *ṭ.* See also *čəbuččä.*

čubṭo (S), see *čäbṭo,* and p. 729.

čəbbəwä (M), *čəbbuwä* (E) 'chipped-off part of the base of the *äsät*';

from *čabbärä* (see above) with **ərä>əwä* (8.7).

čəbbuy (E) 'careful, cautious';

see *(tä)čäbbäbä.*

čiččo (S) 'kind of bush';

from Cushitic: Had. *čiččo.*

****čäčä,*** see *əmʷčäčä.*

čäččä (E.M), *čeččä* (Ms.Go), *čeče* (W), *čēče* (S), *čiččä* (So), *ačičī* (Z), *čəyäčä* (Č), *ʾeʾä* (Ed) 'spread a mat or hide or grass for sleeping or sitting';

mäčäča (E.M), *mäčyäča* (Č) 'any kind of grass that is used to spread as bedding under the cattle';

G. *ṣeḥa* 'spread out', Har. *ačēḥa*; perhaps also Tna. *ṭäṭṭəḥa* 'be leveled off' from a root *ṭḥṭḥ.* Gurage *čäčča* represents a reduplication of the root **ṣyḥ>čv* (v=vowel)-*čv.* See also *čičī* 'mat', below.

čäčä barä (Ed) 'make noise (a thing that falls)';

see *čaʾ barä,* above.

čeččä (Ms.Go), *čeče* (W), *čēče* (S), see *čäčča.*

čič *balä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.So), *čičč *balä* (E.M.Ms.Go.W) 'be quiet';

Amh. *ča alä, čəčč alä* 'be quiet' (but also 'make noise').

čičča (So), *a-čičī* (Z), see *čäčča.*

čičča (Go) 'sterile earth in which nothing grows';

Amh. Tna. *čənča* 'rocky soil on which nothing grows'.

čiča (So) 'rod, stick';

from Cushitic: Had. *čiča* 'flexible (rod)'.

čičī (Z) 'mat of grass tied with a rope and used for sleeping or sitting'

from *čäčča* 'spread a mat' (see above).

čičī barä (Ed) 'twitter';

see *čuču *balä.*

čiči barä (Č), *čiči männä* (E) 'recover and regain the good appearance';

to be identified with G. *ṣəḥəwä* 'come back to the previous state (e.g. become sober after having been drunk or wake up after sleep)'. Gurage *čiči* represents a reduplicated root of *ṣḥw>čv* (=vowel)-*čv.*

(a)čičī (Z), see *čäčča.*

čočo (Ms.Go) 'bowl for milk';

Amh. *čočo*; from Ga. *čūčō* (for which see Haberland 1963:41).

čuču (Č) 'chick';

see *čəwačwəyä.*

čuču *balä (Č.E.En.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *čučū barä* (Gt), *čičī barä* (Ed), *čəwčəw bālä* (S), *čawčaw *balä* (Č. E.En.Gt.Ms.Go.So.W.Z) 'twitter, make noise';

Tna. *čawčaw bälä, čəčč bälä* 'clamor, shout', Te. *čəw bela, čiwčiw bela* 'twitter', Amh. *čəčč alä* 'twitter', *čəww alä, (tän)čačča* 'make noise', Arg. *ənčačča*, Har. *čičič bāya.* The meaning of making noise is also expressed by the related roots: Heb. *ṣâwaḥ* 'cry aloud', Ugar. *ṣḥ*, Ar. *ṣaˀṣaˀa, ṣaˀā;* Ethiopic: G. Te. *ṣäwʿa*, Tna. *ṣäwʿe, čəwaḥ bälä*, Amh. *čohä.* The root is also represented in Cushitic: Qab. *čawčaw iyo*, Bil. *čaw y.* See also *ču balä, čaˀ barä, čəwačwəyä.* See p. 729.

čičäla (Ms.Go) 'skunk'.

(a)čäčämä (Go.So) 'find out the taste of food or drink'.

a reduplicative *a*-stem of *čamä* (see below).

čəčəwä (Ms) 'chick';

see *čəwačwəyä.*

čučiyyä (Ms.Go.So), *čučəyyä* (M), *čučiyye* (W), *čučuyä* (E) 'chick';

see *čəwačwəyä.*

čida (Z) 'bridegroom's wedding';

Amh. *čədda* 'festivity meal for the spirits' (see Guidi 1901:117 under *məṭəča*); from Ga. *čəda* 'banquet'.

(tä)čōdä (Gt), *täčodä* (Č) 'converse, chat, play';

represents *(tä)čawwätä* (see below) with devoicing of *t* (7.14).

čäfä (Ed), *čäffä* (W), see *čäfa* 'marshland'.

čäffä (M), see *čefä* 'soak'.

čäfa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go), *čäfä* (Ed), *čäffe* (S), *čäffä* (W), *čaffa* (So), *čäfa* (Č.E), *čäfiyä* (Č), *čäfəyä* (Ms), *čäfyä* (M) 'marshland, swampy place, grass growing in the marshland';

Amh. *čäfe* 'marshland', Har. *čäffe*; from Cushitic: Kam. *čafa*, Had. *čäfa*, Ga. *čaffe.*

čäffe (S), see *čäfa* 'marshland'.

čaf (Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *čāf* (S), *čāfä* (Ed) 'summit, top, *branch, border, limit';

Tna. *čaf* 'top, edge', Amh. *čaf* 'branch, top', Har. *čāf*; also in Cushitic: Qab. Had. *čāfa* 'branch'.

čāfä (Ed), see *čaf* 'summit'.

čaffa (So), see *čäfa* 'marshland'.

čefä (Č.En.Gt), *čeffä* (E.Ed.Ms.Go), *čefe* (W), *čēfe* (S), *čäffä* (M), *čiffä* (So) 'soak, wet';

Amh. *(an)čäfäčäfä* 'wash, make perspire', Har. *čif bāya* 'ooze'; also in Cushitic: Kam. Al. *čeffo* 'soak, wet', Qab. *čeffoˀ.*

čefe (W), *čēfe* (S), see *čefä* 'soak'.

čaf barä (Gt), *čəff barä* (Ed), *q'äf barä* (Č.Gt), *q'äf männa* (E) 'be near to overflowing';

Amh. *čäfäff alä* 'be near to overflowing'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *čiffiyeˀ.*

čiffä (So), see *čefä* 'soak'.

čəfčəfo (So) 'kind of porridge';

from Cushitic: Kam. *čufčufu.*

čāfla (S), *čāfulä* (Ed) 'claw above the flesh, *top of fingernails or claws';

perhaps to be identified with *təfər* 'fingernail' (see below), Arg. *čəffər*, with alternance of liquids.

čəfällaˀä (Go) 'pound, hammer, punch, crush';

represents *čəfäläqä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

čəfäläqä (W), *čəfälläqä* (Ms.So), *čifäläqä* (S), *čəfällaˀä* (Go) 'pound, hammer, punch, crush';

from *čfq*, with augmented *l:* G. *(ˀa)sfäqä* 'press', Amh. *čäffäqä* 'press together', Har. *čäfäqa* 'crush something to change its shape'; with augmented *l* also in Tna. *čäfläqä* 'crush', Te. *čäfläqa*, Amh. *čäfälläqä*; probably to be identified with Ar. *ṣafuqa* 'be dense', that is, 'pressed' (so also Amsalu 1962:59).

čifäläqä (S), see *čəfäläqä.*

čäfärä, čafärä (En), *čafärä* (Gt.W), *čāfärä* (S), *čaffärä* (Ed.So), *čafʷärä* (Č), *čaffʷärä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *čūnfärä* (Z) 'scratch with the claws so as to leave a mark';

denominative of *təfər* 'nail' (see below): G. *ṣäfärä* 'cut the nails', Ar. *ṭaffara* 'scratch with the fingernails'; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *čāffarroˀ.*

(tä)čēffärä (S) 'sit properly'.

čəfra (So) 'group of people, followers, band of troops';

Amh. Te. *čəfra* 'band of troops', Tna. *čäffärä* 'form a group'; also in Ga. *čifra* 'band of troops'.

čoftu (Z) 'kind of jar';

from Cushitic: Kam. *čopəta.*

čäffʷəyä (M) 'dish made from millet and butter';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *čūfu.*

(a)čegä (Č.En.Gt) 'make sure';

čig (Č) 'sure!';

represents *(a)čeqä* (see below) with alternance of velars *g:q*. It is also possible that the *g* of *ačegä* as against *q* of *ačeqä* is due to dissimilation of glottalization: *č-q* becoming *č-g.*

čig (Č), see *(a)čegä.*

čägäg (Z) 'palm (of hand)'.

čäggarre, in *abba čäggarre* (So) 'hyena';

perhaps from the verb *čgr* 'have a lot of hair' (see *čäggʷarre*, below), but since the hyena is not particularly known by its abundant hair it is probably a euphemism.

čäggʷarre, in *abba čäggʷarre* (Ms.Go) 'caterpillar';

Amh. *abba čäggʷarre*, Tna. *ˀabba čäggʷärra*, from Amh. *čäggʷarre* 'one who has a lot of hair', Tna. *čäggʷärä* 'have a lot of hair'; see *čəgär, təgär*, and *čäggarre*, above.

čīgärä (Z) 'sell';

see *tiggärä.*

čohä (Ed.So) 'spear';

represents *čäxʷä* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

čehänä (W) 'be cruel, be violent';

represents *čäkkänä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.33).

čäkke (E.W), *čäki* (Č) 'wooden pick with an ironpiece for digging the ground';

from Cushitic: Had. *čäqäˀe*, Kam. *čaqaˀa*; for *q:k*, see 15.1.

čäki (Č), see *čäkke.*

čəkko (So) 'dish made with flour of barley mixed with butter';

Amh. *čukko, čəkko*; from Cushitic: Ga. *čukkō* (for which see *BES* 6, 1957, p. 53), Had. *čuko.*

čäkkänä (Ms.Go.S), *čikkänä* (So), *čehänä* (W) 'be cruel, be violent';

čäkkaň (Ms.Go.So.W), *čäkkāň* (S) 'cruel, violent';

čəkənna (So) 'cruelty';

Tna. Amh. *čäkkänä*, Arg. *čekkäna.*

čikkänä (So), see *čäkkänä.*

čäkkaň (Ms.Go.So.W), *čäkkāň* (S) 'cruel, violent';

an active participle form of *čäkkänä* (see above), undoubtedly an Amharism.

čäxʷä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *čäxu* (Z), *čohä* (Ed.Go) 'spear';

Amh. *čoho;* from Ga. *čokkō.*

čälla (Z) 'only';

from Cushitic: Sid. Dar. Ga. *čalla.*

čälle (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'kind of necklace';

Amh. Har. *čälle* 'beads for the necklace', Arg. *čilčilli* 'earring'; from Cushitic: Ga. *čallē*, Qab. *čälli-ta.*

čal (W), *čāl* (S) 'shade, shadow of a person';

yäzən čāl (S), *ənzən čal* (W) 'lobe of the ear', lit. 'shadow of the ear' (see *ənzən*);

S. W. *čal, čāl* is probably taken from Sid. *čāli*, but the root is common to Semitic-Ethiopic and Cushitic (see *aṭ-ṭillälä*).

čəla (M), *čəra* (Č.E.En.Gt), *čära* (En.Gt), 'liquid mud';

perhaps also in Cushitic: Kam. *čəra* 'clay for black pots'.

čəlo (W), see *čūlo.*

čūlo (Ed.S), *čəlo* (W) 'baby, child';

from Cushitic: Kam. *čīla*, Al. *čūli*, Qab. *čūlu*, but perhaps to be identified with *čäqla* (So)>*čäˀla*> *čäla, čūlo* (5.42).

(tä)čellaˀä (Go) 'plunge, go deep into water, disappear from sight';

represents *tälläqä* (see below) with palatalization of *t* and with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

čälčäl (Go.So), *čälčäla* (Ms), *čälčäle* (S), *čälčälle* (W) 'kind of spear'.

čälläfä (M), *čeläfä* (S) 'draw from the container with a ladle or cup';

čəlfa (Go) 'ladle';

Tna. *čäläfä* 'draw with a ladle', Amh. *čälläfä*, Arg. *čälläfa*; Amh. Tna. *čəlfa* 'ladle'; probably passed into Cushitic: Ga. *čəlfa.*

čalfa, čarfa (M) 'branch';

probably augmented by *l* from *čaf* (see above).

ç̌ēläfä (S), see *ç̌älläfä.*

ç̌elläfä (Go), *ç̌änäfä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *ç̌ännäfä* (E.M.Ms) 'cut off with a sharp knife, cut the leaves of the *äsät*';

ç̌änäf arəḇ (En), *ç̌änäfʷä* (Č.Gt), *ç̌ännäfʷä* (E.M) 'military rank';

to be connected with Amh. *ṭälläfä* 'pull out'.

ç̌əlfa (Go) 'ladle';

see *ç̌älläfä.*

ç̌əlfit (M.Go) 'kind of hawk';

represents *ṭəlfit* (see below) with *ṭ*>*ç̌* (9.3).

ç̌äläll bālä (S), *anç̌allälä* (Ms), *anç̌ālälä* (S), *aṭälälä* (Z) 'float on the water, soar without flapping the wings';

G. *ṣällälä*, Tna. *ṣäläl bälä*, *ṣäblälä* (with augmented *b*); Amh. *ṭällälä*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *ç̌alli-yeˀ*. The comparison with Heb. *ṣ̌ālal* 'sink' made by Gesenius-Buhl 1921:684 (wrongly attributed to Dillmann 1865:1256) is doubtful.

ç̌ulälle barä (Ms), *ç̌ulälläyä därrägä* (M), *čulull bālä* (S), *čululle wərorä*, *ç̌ululle wəräwärä* (W), *ç̌urīt dänägä* (Ed), *çurəryät dännägä* (E) 'swing';

ç̌urəryä (Č.E.Gt), *ç̌urəyä* (Gt), *ç̌urəyäd* (Ed) 'swinging';

from Cushitic: Had. *ç̌ululleˀä*, Ga. *ç̌ululle*. See *därägä, dänägä, wərorä*. See also *čulull.*

ç̌ulull bālä (S), *čululle wərorä* (W) (delete).

ç̌ululle (So.Z), *ç̌ulule* (Go), *ç̌ulälle* (Ms) 'kind of hawk';

Har. *ç̌ulullu, ṭilli*, Amh. *ç̌älat, ç̌älulle*; from Cushitic: Ga. *ç̌ulullē*, Sid. *ç̌ululle*, Qab. *ṭileᵗlu-ta* (so also Cerulli 1936:275).

(a)ç̌lalämä (W), *aç̌lālämä* (S), *aç̌lallämä* (M)'be dusk'.

a reduplicative *a*-stem of *ç̌lm* (see *ç̌ällämä*).

ç̌äläləqqa (M) 'water that accumulates in a deep place after rain';

from **ç̌äläqləqqa*; Amh. *ç̌äläqläqa* 'stagnant water'.

ç̌ulälläyä därrägä (M) 'swing' (v.);

see *ç̌ulälle, därrägä.*

ç̌ällämä (M.Ms.Go), *ç̌elämä* (W), *ç̌ēlämä* (S), *ç̌illämä* (So), *ç̌īlämä* (Z), *ç̌änäm̲ä* (En), *ṭäläme* (S.W) 'be dark, *be black';

aç̌elämä (W), *aç̌ēlämä* (S), *aç̌änäm̲ä* (Gt) 'block the view with a curtain or cloth, *prevent from seeing';

aç̌lalämä (W), *aç̌lālämä* (S), *aç̌lallämä* (M.So), *aç̌ranämä* (Č), *aç̌ranäm̲ä* (En.Gt), *aç̌rannämä* (E) 'be dusk';

ç̌älläma (M.Go.So), *ç̌ilma* (S), *ç̌īlma* (Z), *ç̌ilmä* (W), *ṭälläma* (M.Ms), *ṭänäma* (Č), *ṭännäma* (E), *ṭänäm̲a* (Gt), *ṭänäm̲a* (En), *ṭänäḇa* (Gt), *ṭänäḇa* (En), *ṭänäwä* (Ed) 'darkness';

Semitic: Ar. *ṭalima* 'be dark', Heb. *ṣlm*, SAr. *ṭlm* 'black'; Ethiopic: G. *ṣälmä*, Te. *ṣälma*, Tna. *ṣällämä*, Gaf. *ṣillämä*, Amh. *ç̌ällämä*, Arg. *ç̌elläma*, Har. *ç̌ēläma*; denominatives from **ṣəlmät* 'darkness': G. Tna. *ṣälmätä* 'be dark', Te. *ṣälmäta.*

ç̌elämä (W), *ç̌ēlämä* (S), see *ç̌ällämä.*

ç̌illämä (So), *ç̌īlämä* (Z), see *ç̌ällämä.*

ç̌ilma (S), *ç̌īlma* (Z), *ç̌ilmä* (W), see *ç̌ällämä.*

ç̌älqä ç̌älqä balä (W) 'vacillate';

perhaps Te. *ç̌älqa* 'sneak off', Tna. *ṣäläqʷä.*

ç̌äläqämä (W), *ç̌äläqqämä* (M.So), *ç̌äläqqʷämä* (Ms. Go), *ç̌iläqämä* (S), *ç̌ulqəm abälä* (So) 'peck, *snatch away';

from *ç̌qm* with augmented *l* (8.84); see *ç̌äqämä.*

ç̌äläs (S.W) 'kind of tree'.

ç̌äläs (S) 'dusk';

Amh. *ṭälläsä* 'be dark', *ṭäläs* 'obscurity'.

ç̌älot (Č.E) 'prayer';

to be identified with *ṣälot* (see below).

ç̌elläṭä (Go), *ç̌īlläṭä* (Z), *ç̌illäṭä* (So) 'drink to the last drop, *drink at a gulp';

G. *ṣäläṭä* 'empty a container' compared by Dillmann 1865:1264 with Ar. *ṣalata* (with *t*) 'empty a container', Tna. Amh. *ç̌elläṭä*, Arg. *ç̌elläṭa.*

ç̌illäṭä (So), *ç̌īlläṭä* (Z), see *ç̌elläṭä*

ç̌äm (Go.So) 'expensive';

see *ç̌amä.*

(tä)ç̌äma (Č), *täç̌ämä* (Gt.En), *täç̌ämma* (E.M), *täç̌mamä* (En), *täç̌wammä* (Ed) 'wait for a short while, wait in expectation';

aç̌ç̌äma (Č), *aç̌ç̌ämä* (En.Gt), *aç̌ç̌ämma* (E.M), *aç̌ämmä* (Ed), *aç̌ç̌emma* (Ms.Go), *täç̌wammä* (Ed),

aṭṭəmämma (So) 'overhear, eavesdrop, *not answer having been called'; (with or without 'hear') 'listen in silence, listen attentively';

for the meaning 'not answer having been called', cp. perhaps Ar. *ṣamma* 'be deaf', G. *ṣämmä* 'be deaf', *(tä)ṣämämä* 'not answer, be silent', Tna. *ṣämämä* 'be deaf', Te. *ṣämma*; cp. also Ga. *ç̌ämmā* 'wait patiently'.

ç̌am (E.M), see *ç̌amä*, below.

ç̌amä (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *ç̌āmä* (S.Z) 'taste good, have flavor, be sweet, be expensive, be dear';

ç̌äm (Go.So), *ç̌um* (Ms.W), *ç̌ūm* (S), *ç̌ə̄m* (Z) 'expensive, dear';

ç̌ämənna (Go) 'good taste';

represents *ṭamä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ*.

ç̌amä (E) 'peel the skin of a blister';

ç̌ama (Č), *ç̌amma* (Ms), *ç̌äm̲a* (Gt), *ç̌äm̲a* (En), *ç̌am* (E.M), *ç̌awä* (Ed) 'skin that is peeled from the blisters'.

ç̌ama (Č), *ç̌amma* (Ms), *ç̌äm̲a* (Gt), *ç̌äm̲a* (En), see *ç̌amä*, above.

ç̌amma (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *ç̌āᵇmä* (Ed), *ç̌ammä* (W), *mäç̌ç̌ämmä* (M) 'boot, shoe, sandal';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *ç̌amma*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *ç̌āmmá*, Al. *ç̌āᵇma-ta*, Ga. *ç̌āmmā*. See also *ç̌amma*, below.

ç̌amma (So) 'beam placed at right angle against the oblique beam of the roof';

to be identified with *ç̌amma* 'shoe' (see above), the beam being considered as having either the function or the shape of a shoe.

(aç̌)ç̌emma (Ms.Go), see *(tä)ç̌äma.*

ç̌əmm a(ň)ňe (S.W), *ç̌əm-ən abäň* (Z), *ç̌əmç̌əmm a(ň)ňe* (S.W) 'gather, collect, put together scattered things';

also in Cushitic: Al. Qab. *ç̌immáᵗˀyo* 'gather'.

ç̌ə̄m (Z) 'expensive';

see *ç̌amä.*

ç̌oma (M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *ç̌omä* (W), *ç̌ōmä* (Ed.S) 'animal fat that is eaten, *fat animal';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *ç̌oma* 'fat meat', Har. *ç̌ōma*; also in Cushitic: Ga. Sid. *ç̌ōma.*

ç̌um (Ms.W), *ç̌ūm* (S) 'expensive';

see *ç̌amä.*

ç̌ämbo (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms), see *ç̌ämbʷä.*

ç̌ämbʷä (En.Gt), *ç̌ämbo* (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms), *ç̌ombo* (Ed. S) 'second steeping of coffee, third steeping of coffee';

from Cushitic: Ga. *ç̌ambo*, Had. *ç̌āmboˀo*, Qab. Al. *ç̌ombu.*

ç̌imbä (W) 'kind of bird'.

ç̌ombo (Ed.S), see *ç̌ämbʷä.*

ç̌ämbāro (S) 'kind of finger ring';

it is interesting that the same consonants occur in Te. *ç̌ambaˀro* 'small finger'.

(tä)ç̌imbārärä (Z) 'be curled up, be coiled up, wrinkle, shrink';

Amh. *(tän)ç̌äbärrärä* 'be disorderly (hair)'.

ç̌əmç̌əm wəräwwärä (Go) 'throw in a spiral motion';

see *(a)ç̌maç̌ämä.*

ç̌əmç̌əmm (aňe) aňňe (S.W) 'gather, collect, put together scattered things';

see *ç̌əmm aňňe*, and *ç̌əmç̌əm balä*, below.

ç̌əmç̌əm balä (W) 'wrinkle, be wrinkled up, shrink, be curled up, be coiled up';

undoubtedly in connection with *ç̌əmç̌əm aňňe* 'gather, collect' (see above), the wrinkling or shrinking being conceived as being put together.

ç̌əmç̌əm wəräwwärä (Go), see *(a)ç̌mäç̌ämä.*

(a)ç̌mäç̌ämä (S.W), *ç̌əmç̌əm wəräwwärä* (Go) 'throw in a spiral motion';

ç̌əmç̌əmāt (S) 'action of throwing in a spiral motion';

to be identified with *ṭmṭm* 'wind around, twist' (see *ṭəmäṭämä*) with palatalization of *ṭ*.

(tä)ç̌madädä (W), *täç̌maddädä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go) 'wrinkle, shrink, be wrinkled, be coiled up, be curled';

Tna. *ç̌ämdädä, täç̌ämädädä* 'wrinkle', Te. *ç̌ämdäda* 'raise the eyebrows' (that is, wrinkle them), Amh. *ç̌ämäddädä.*

(tä)ç̌mäläˀä (W) 'dirty something with mud, play with mud'

represents *(a)ç̌mäläqä* (see below) with *qˀ* (14.1)

(a)čmaläqä (S), *ačmalä>ä* (W) 'dirty something with mud, play with mud';

Amh. *(ač)čämalläqä* 'spoil by dirtying or smearing', Har. *(a)čimäläqa.*

(tä)čmamā (En) 'wait for a short while, wait in expectation';

is a reduplicative stem of *(tä)čäma.*

čəmammäqä (E), see *čämmäqä.*

čämənna (Go) 'good taste';

from *čamä* (see above) with the suffix *-ənna.*

čämmäqä (So), *čəmammäqä* (E) 'wring wet clothes, squeeze water out of clothes or dough, press';

represents *ṭämäqä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.*

čamora (Gt) 'milk mixed with water in equal parts';

perhaps from the root *čmr* 'add' (see *čəmmər,* below).

čəmmər (So) 'in addition';

represents *(a)ṭammärä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.* See also *čamora.*

(tä)čmärrärä (So) 'wrinkle, be wrinkled up, shrink';

an enlarged 1.2.3.3 root and perhaps to be identified with *čmr* 'add, join' (see *čəmmər,* above), the idea of wrinkling being expressed by the root of 'put together one piece on top of another'.

čämätä (Č), *čämmätä* (E.M) 'shoot without missing, strike without missing, hit the target with a spear or stone';

Tna. *čämätä* 'aim with a gun', Amh. *čämmätä.*

čämätä (Č.En.Gt), *čämmätä* (E.M), *tä-čammätä* (Ms), *aččamätä* (Č.En.Gt), *aččammätä* (E.Ed), *aččämmätä* (M) 'reflect, think, remember things of the past';

the Semitic and Ethiopic root is *ṣmt* (related to *ṭmt*) with the basic meaning 'be silent>be reflective, be thinking>be observing': Ar. *ṣamata* 'be speechless, be silent', Syr. *ṣammet* 'silence someone'. The Hebrew root *ṣmt* originally 'to silence someone' came to mean 'destroy' (so Koehler-Baumgartner 1951:807, and G. Fohrer, *Hebräisches und aramaisches Wörterbuch zum Alten Testament,* p. 237, contrarily to the categorical statement made by J. Greenfield, *JAOS* 91, 1971, p. 528). Ullendorff 1977:205 gives 'destroy' as the original meaning from which 'be silent' developed (the muteness resulting from destruction). The root in Ethiopic is: G. *(ʾa)ṣmätä* 'destroy' (from the original meaning 'to silence someone' as in the case in Hebrew), Amh. *čämmätä* 'be silent', Tna. *ṭämätä* 'look fixedly at someone, observe'. The root of G. *ṣəm(m)it* 'secretly' suggested by F. Corriente in *Sefarad* 29 (1969). 346 does not belong here since *-t* is an adverbial suffix and the root of G. *ṣəm(m)it* is *ṣmm.*

čän (M), see *čäna* 'neatness'.

čänä (Č), *čännä* (E) 'bear young, give birth to a child';

see *čäňňä.*

čäna, čän (M) 'neatness, orderliness, good behavior, best way';

(bä)čäna (M) 'correctly';

represents *čär* with alternance of liquids (8.5)

(at)čäna (Č), *atčänna* (E.M) 'make feel disgusted, *dislike;

represents *ṭäla* 'hate, dislike' (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ* and with the alternance *l:n* (8.23).

čän barä- (Ed) 'become tired, feel dizzy';

see *čanä,* below.

čanä (M.Ms.Go.So), *čänä* (Ed), *čarä* (Č.E), *čärä* (Gt), *čärä* (En), *ṭanä* (W), *ṭänä* (S.Z) 'saddle, load';

(tä)čanä- (M), *čärä-* (Ed), *täčärä-* (Č.E), *täčärä-* (Gt), *täčärä-* (En), *čän barä-* (Ed) 'not feel well, *feel dizzy, be (become) tired', lit. 'it saddles (one), it burdens (one)';

čänät (M.So), *čənät* (E.Ms.Go), *čīnät* (Ed), *čärät* (Č.E), *čərät* (E), *čärät* (Gt), *čärät* (En), *ṭinät* (W), *ṭīnät* (S), *ṭānät* (Z) 'load, burden' (n.);

mäčana (En.Gt), *mäčaňňa* (Č.M.Go.So), *mäčaňňä* (S.W), *mäčäňňä* (Ed), *mäččaňňa* (Ms) 'strap used for loading animals';

Semitic: Akk. *ṣānu* 'load', Ugar. *ṭ<n*, Ar. *ṭa<ūn* 'camel that carries a load'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ṣä<anä,* Te. *ṣä<ana,* Amh. Gaf. *čanä,* Arg. *čahana, čana,* Har. *ṭa>ana, ṭāna, ṭēna*; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *ča<an,* Qem. *šān.*

čanä (Ed), *čono* (S) 'leather bag';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *čanä*; Te. *čä<an* 'bag' is perhaps from the root *ṣ<n* 'load' for which see *čanä,* above'.

čən (Č.E.Gt) 'but'.

čən (Č), *čənn* (E) 'woman-in-childbed';

see *čäňňä.*

čən (S.W.Z), *čənä* (M) 'back of body, thigh, *hip';

čənä qēqälä (S) 'turn one's back' (see *qeqälä*);

Amh. Arg. Gaf. *čən* 'thigh', Har. *čən* 'waist'. Praetorius 1879:95 considers it wrongly as 'vereinfachte Schreibung' of *ṭəšn* for *šənṭ* (for which see below). Cohen 1931:109 compares *čən* with Gur. *q'in, qin* 'behind'. The derivation of *čən* from G. *ḥəḏən,* Te. *ḥəṣən* 'hip' (Ar. *ḥiḏn,* Heb. *ḥoṣen*) suggested by I. Wajnberg in *RO* 13 (1937). 20 is plausible. Note that Soq. *ḏanaḥ* 'hip' with metathesis in relation to G. *ḥḏn,* Heb. *ḥṣn* comes the closest to Amh. Gur. *čən.* The noun also occurs in Ga. *čənā* 'rib' and the question arises whether it is taken from Ethiopic or the other way around. See also *čäňňä.*

čən barä (En.Gt), *čən(n) *balä* (Č.E.Ed.Go.S) 'be quiet, be motionless';

see *čər barä,* and *čənn beä,* below.

čənn beä (M) 'hesitate, falter';

there is perhaps a connection between this root and *čən barä* 'be motionless', above. The meaning of 'be motionless' could also apply to falter, that is, not know what to do and therefore remain motionless.

čənä (M) 'hip';

see *čən.*

čini (So) 'tick';

Tna. *ṣən, čən* 'kind of cricket'; perhaps to be identified with G. *ṣənṣəya, ṣəṣənya, ṣənṣənya* 'mosquito, fly', Tna. *ṣənṣəya* 'fly', Te. *čənča, čənčay*; also in Cushitic: Qua. *činča,* Ga. *čini,* Dem. *ṣeṣä.* See also *čunče.*

čono (S) 'leather bag';

see *čanä,* above.

čono aňe (S) 'begin to bear fruit';

it could mean literally 'make the bag' (see *čono,* above) referring to the fruit, but the image is not easy to understand.

(ač)čenä>ä (W), *aččennä>ä* (Go) 'oppress, annoy, bother, embarrass, distress, upset';

täčännä>ä (Go) 'be squeezed together (people in a room);

represents *(ač)čänäqä* (see below) with *q :>*(14.1)

čunče (W), *čūnče* (S) 'gnat';

G. *ṣaṣut, ṣaṣot* 'gnat', Te. *ṣaṣot,* Tna. *ṣaṣe* 'ant', Amh. *čəčat,* Arg. *ṭuč,* Har. *čūč*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *tučče,* Wol. *čučča.* For the other Cushitic languages, see Cerulli 1951:419, under *čūčo.* See also *čini,* above.

čənčəs (Č.E.M), *činčis* (Gt) 'avaricious, greedy, stingy, miserly, one who eats little';

comes close to Had. Kam. *činča* 'avaricious, greedy'; is perhaps also to be connected with *čərqus* 'one who eats little' (see below) with alternance *n:r* and *q>č* (5.41).

činäd (En), *čiʹnäd* (Ed) 'bad smell, bad odor';

either from *čeʾä* (*čeqä*) or from *čəyä* with the abstract suffix *-näd.* Indeed *činäd* and *činät,* below, can be identified with *čiqənät, čīqnät* (see below) with *q>ʾ>zero* (that is, *čiqnät>*čiʾnät>činät, činäd*) or it can go back to *čəyä.* See *čeʾä, čeqä, čəyä.*

čänäfä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *čännäfä* (E.M.Ms) 'cut off with a sharp knife, cut the leaves of the *äsät*';

čänäf arəḇ (En), *čänäfʷä* (Č.Gt), *čännäfʷä* (E.M) 'military rank';

represents *čelläfä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23). As for *čänäfʷä* 'military rank' it means originally 'the one who cuts off with a sharp knife or with a weapon'.

čänäfʷä (Č.Gt), *čännäfʷä* (E.M), see *čänäfä.*

čūnfärä (Z) 'scratch with claws so as to leave a mark';

represents *čfr* with inserted *n* (8.81).

čang (Z) 'fog';

čängä bälä (S) 'not be able to see because of fog or dust';

Amh. *čəgag* 'fog', Tna. *ṣəgag.* Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955:743 records G. *ṣəgag,* but without reference.

čankʷe (Č) 'painful cankerous growth of the foot';

perhaps Amh. *čənqur* 'ulcer, canker', G. *ṭənqur,* with alternance *q:k* (15.1) and *-qur, -kur* becoming *-kʷe* (8.68)

čänäṃä (En) 'be dark';

ačänäṃä (Gt) 'prevent from seeing';

represents *čällämä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23)

(ač)čänäqä (Č.En.Gt), *aččänäqä* (E.Ed.M.Ms), *aččenäqä, aččenä>ä* (W), *aččēnnäqä* (S), *ačīnäqä* (Z),

aččinnäqä (So), *aččennäʾä* (Go) 'annoy, bother, distress, embarrass, oppress, trouble, upset';

täčänäqä (Č), *täčännäqä* (So) 'be in distress, worry, be embarrassed, be oppressed';

täčännäʾä (Go) 'be squeezed together (people in a room)';

čənəq barä (En.Gt), *čənnəq barä* (Ed) 'be in distress, worry';

čənq (Gur) 'need, trouble, difficulty, anxiety';

Tna. *(ʾa)čännäqä* 'oppress', Amh. *(as)čännäqä*, Arg. *(as)čennäqa*, Gaf. *(at)činnäqä*; is in connection with Ar. *ḏanuka* 'be narrow'. For its connection with Heb. *ṣīnōq* 'iron collar, pillory', see Leslau 1958:44

čānqä (Ed), *čanqʷä* (W), see *čanqʷa*.

čanqʷa (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *čanqʷä* (W), *čānqʷa* (En.Gt), *čānqa* (S), *čānqä* (Ed) 'not yet ripe (grain, cereals), fruit just appearing, child that died at an early age';

from Cushitic: Had. *čānqa*. The meaning 'child that died at an early age' is transferred from that of 'not yet ripe'.

(ač)čenäqä (W), *aččennäqä* (S), see *(ač)čänäqä*.

čənəq barä (En.Gt), *čənnəq barä* (Ed) 'be in distress, worry';

see *(ač)čänäqä*.

čənq (Gur) 'need, trouble, difficulty, anxiety';

see *(ač)čänäqä*.

(a)čīnäqä (Z), *aččinnäqä* (So), see *(ač)čänäqä*.

čənqʷä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *čənqo* (W), *čunqä* (Ed), *čūnqo* (S.Z) 'good (or thick) quality of beer or coffee or honey';

čūnqo säče (S) 'drink melted butter or honey with anything else';

from Cushitic: Ga. *čunqū*, Qab. *čumuqu*; perhaps derived from *čämmäqä* 'squeeze out water of dough' (see above), possibly applied to squeezing out the impurities of beer or coffee or honey.

čənqo (W), see *čənqʷä*.

čunqä (Ed), *čūnqo* (S), see *čənqʷä*.

čänqəla (M) 'baby';

represents *čäqla*, with augmented *n* (8.81).

čənäqälä (W) 'pull out the eye or anything else from a hollow place';

represents *ṭənäqqʷälä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ*.

čūnqälä (Z) 'draw from a container with a ladle or cup';

from the root *čql* with inserted *n* and to be identified with *ṭlq*, with metathesis (see *ṭäläqä*).

čənqulis (Go) 'kind of bird';

from Ga. *čuqulīsa*, with inserted *n* (8.81).

čənqəllat (W.Z), *məčəqəllat* (S) 'brain';

Amh. *čənqəllat*; from Cushitic: Had. *čəqəməllato*, *čənqəmmata*. The derivation of Amh. *čənqəllat* from *ṭqll* 'wind around' suggested by Praetorius 1879:99 is doubtful. The comparison with Bil. *hangʷəl*, Te. Tna. *ḥangʷal* suggested by Reinisch 1887:197 is unlikely.

čənqun barä (Č), *čənqunnəyät wəyyä*, *yäčənqunnəyät wəyyä* (E) 'dive';

to be identified with *ṭäläqä* 'sink' (see below) with *ṭ>č*, alternance *l:n* (8.23) and with a suffixed *-n*.

čənqunnəyät wəyyä (E) 'dive';

represents *čənqun* (see above) with the suffix *-yät*.

čänqəra (Č.E.En.Gt) 'baby';

represents *čanqəla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

****čanärä, ančanärä*** (Č.Gt), *ančannärä* (E) 'flow in a continuous thin stream';

represents *čərur barä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

čənarä (Č), *čənnarä* (E) 'branches of a tree tied together and serving as a torch, torch made of small branches';

represents *čərarä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

čänät (M.So), *čənät* (E.Ms.Go), *čīnät* (Ed) 'load, burden';

from *čanä* 'load' (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

čənät (E.Ms.Go), see *čänät*.

čīnät (Ed), see *čänät*.

činät (Č.E), *čīnät* (Gt), *činnät* (M.Ms.Go) 'bad smell, bad odor';

see *činäd*, above.

čänätäňňä (M) 'neat, tidy, orderly, correct, of good behavior';

from *čäna* (see below) with the adjectival suffix *-täňňä*.

čaniyä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *čanniyä* (E) 'kind of bush whose leaves are used as a medicine';

perhaps from Kam. *čaro*, with *r:n* (8.43) and with the suffix *-(i)yä*.

(a)čänäzä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *ačänäzä* (E.Ms), *ačēnnäzä* (S) 'crouch down (animal or man) either to hide or to lie in wait'.

čäňňä (Go.M.Ms), *čäňä* (Gt), *čēňe* (S), *čeňňe* (W), *čīňi* (Z), *čänä* (Č), *čännä* (E), *ʾeňňä* (En.Ed) 'bear young, give birth to a child';

(ač)čeňňe-t (W), *aččēňe-t* (E), *aččäňňä-čč* (M), *ačīňī-t* (Z) 'she acted as a midwife, she helped the woman to be delivered of a child';

tačäňňəyä, *taččäňň məšt* (M), *taččäň* (Ms) 'midwife';

ečäňňo (Ms.Go), *ayčēňu* (S), *ayčeňňo* (W) 'sterile (woman), barren', lit. 'one did not give birth to a child';

čəň (Gt), *čəňň* (M.Ms.Go), *čən* (Č), *čənn* (E), *ʾuň* (En.Ed) 'woman in childbed';

ṭənwät (Č), *ṭənnəwät* (E), *ṭänōt* (Gt) 'birth, childbirth';

is a denominative from *čən* 'hip, thigh' (see above), the verb refers to carrying a child in the part of the body expressed by *čən*. The derivation of this root from Cushitic: Sa. *ḍāl*, *dāl* 'engender' suggested by Fleisch 1944:404 is unlikely.

čēňe (S), *čeňňe* (W), see *čäňňä*.

čəň (Gt), *čəňň* (M.Ms.Go) 'woman-in-childbed';

see *čäňňä*.

čīňi (Z), see *čäňňä*.

čoňňä (So), *čoňňe* (W) 'defeat, vanquish, be victorious, be better';

čoňňä- (So) 'be the best way to do';

täčoňňä (So), *täčoňňe* (W) 'be defeated, lose in battle';

tä---yəčoň (So) 'more than';

represents *ṭōňe* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ*.

(tä)čepä (Č.En.Gt), *täčeppā* (Ed), *täčēppe* (S) 'be careful, be cautious, take care of oneself, beware';

čəpʷi (Č.Gt), *čupi* (En), *čuppi* (Ed) 'careful, cautious';

represents *(tä)čäbbäbä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1). See also *(at)čepä*, below.

(at)čepä (En.Gt), *aččeppā* (Ed) 'ask someone to do something';

aččeppā täsaʾarä (Ed) 'make sure' (see *tä-saʾarä*);

is perhaps an *at*-stem of the preceding *(tä)čepä* with the meaning 'cause someone to be aware, cause someone to take care of oneself', that is, 'ask someone to do something'.

čəpʷi (Č.Gt), see *(tä)čepä*.

čupi (En), *čuppi* (Ed), see *(tä)čepä*.

(a)čäpäbä (Č), *ačäpäbä* (En.Gt) 'close the door halfway, set ajar, have the eyes half-closed, blink against the sun';

represents *(a)čäbbäbä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

čäpärä (En.Gt), *čäppärä* (Ed), *čapärä* (Č.En) 'remove the upper part of the base of the *äsät*, *slice thin pieces of wood from a surface';

čəpəwa, see below;

represents *čabbärä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

čəpəwä (Gt), *čəpuwä* (Č), *čipuwä* (En), *čippuwä* (Ed) 'chipped-off part of the base of the *äsät*';

a passive participle form of *čäpärä* (see above) with the final *-ərä*, *-urä* becoming *-əwä*, *-uwä* (8.7).

(a)čäqä (M), *ačeqä* (E), *ačegä* (Č.En.Gt), *ačäʾä* (M) 'make sure';

G. *(ʾa)ṭäyyäqä* 'make sure'. It is this root that is represented in Amh. *ṭäyyäqä* 'ask, question'. Gurage shows a palatalized *ṭ*.

(ač)čaqqā (Ed) 'start to speak again after having been unhappy or angry'.

čeqä (W), *čēqä* (S), *čīqä* (Z), *čeʾä* (W), *čiʾä* (Ed) 'smell bad, stink';

čəqnä (Z), *čiqənät* (W), *čīqnät* (S), *činät* (Č.E), *čīnät* (Gt), *činnät* (M.Ms.Go), *činäd* (En), *čiᵗnäd*, *čiʾənād* (Ed), *čiʾo* (W) 'bad smell, bad odor';

Har. *čēqa* 'stink, have a bad smell'; related to Ar. *saʾika*. One is tempted to connect *čeqä* with *čəyä* (see below) coming from *čəʾa*, with *q:ʾ*, (as it was suggested by Cerulli 1936:243 under *čäqa*), but it seems to me that *čeqä* and *čəyä* are of different origin. For *čeqä* connected with various Ethiopic roots, see *čəqa*, below.

(a)čeqä (E), see *(a)čäqä.*

čəqa (S) 'mud';

čəqa šum (So) 'headman of the village';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *čəqa* 'mud', Gaf. *čəqä,* probably also G. *ṣänqäqä, ṣanqʷäqʷä* 'defile, pollute, soil', Tna. *ṣäyyäqä* 'soil, dirty', Te. *ṣəyuq* 'dirty', Amh. *ṭeqä.* Cerulli 1936:242 identifies Amh. *čəqa* with Har. *čiba* and derives both roots from a Cushitic root with an original labiovelar $q^w > q > b$ (Cerulli 1951:430): Qua. *daḫʷa,* Ga. *ḍoqqē,* Dar. *doqqe,* Som. *ḍoq,* and others. Note that *čəqa* 'mud' also occurs in Cushitic: Qab. Al. *čiqa.* As for 'headman of the village' expressed by *čəqa šum,* lit. 'the official of the mud', that is, of the village, it is expressed in Te. and Tna. by *čəqqa* which is a truncated form of *čəqa šum.* See also *čeqä,* above, and *čəqa,* below.

čəqa (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *ǧa›a* (En), *ǧa›ä* (Ed) 'amount of dough prepared for one loaf of bread';

is perhaps to be identified with *čəqa* 'mud' (see above), the dough looking like the substance of mud.

čīqä (Z), see *čeqä.*

čəqäčäqä (Č.En.Gt.W), *čəqäččäqä* (E.Ed.M.Go.So), *čiqäčäqä* (S), *čəḇäčäqä* (Gt), *čəwäččäqä* (Ed) 'annoy by talking, *talk much and nonsense, rain continuously and slightly for a long time';

(tä)čqaččäqä (So), *täčqačäqä* (Č) 'argue, dispute'; *čäqʷčäqʷä* (E), *čäqʷčäqʷä* (En.Gt), *čäqʷčäqʷa* (Č), *čäqčäqʷa* (M), *čäqčāqa* (En), *čäqčāqqa* (Ed) 'one who bothers, one who annoys by talking much and speaking nonsense';

čəqəččəq (So) 'quarrel' (n.);

Ethiopic: G. *(›a)ṣ‹aqä* 'press, oppress', Tna. *čaqʷ-čaqʷ bälä* 'make noise', Amh. *čäqäččäqä* 'nag'. While the root is *ṣ‹q* in Geez it is related to Heb. *ṣwq* (hif‹il) 'bring into straits, oppress', Aram. (Palmyra) *‹q* 'distress', Ar. *ḍāqa* 'be strait, narrow', *ḍāyaqa* 'annoy, harrass'. For the relation between the meanings 'annoy' and 'rain continuously', see *nəzännäzä,* below.

čiqäčäqä (S), see *čəqäčäqä.*

čäqla (So) *čä›la təkä* (Go), *čänqəla* (M), *čänqəra* (Č. E.En.Gt) 'baby';

Amh. *čäqla*; see also *čūlo.*

čiqile (Z) 'elbow';

Te. *čənqəlit*; probably from Cushitic: Ga. *čəqəle,* Dar. *čəqəlè.* Gallina-Cerulli 1940:252 record Amh. *čəqəl.*

čäqämä (Č), *čäqäm̱ä* (En.Gt), *čäqqʷämä* (E.M), *čoqämä* (W), *čoqqämä* (Go), *čēqämä* (S), *čiqqämä* (So), *čäqqäwä* (Ed) 'pick, peck with a small and sharp object, give a hint, indicate';

čäqʷamä (M) 'hint' (n.);

čäqämänä (Č) 'the person who gives the hint';

represents *ṭäqqämä* (see below) with palatalized *ṭ*; see also *čəläqämä.* The verb passed into Qab. *čuqqummo›* 'peck'.

čeqämä (S), see *čäqämä.*

čiqqämä (So), see *čäqämä.*

čoqämä (W), *čoqqämä* (Go), see *čäqämä.*

čäqämänä (Č) 'the person who gives the hint';

noun formed from *čäqämä* (see above) with the suffix *-änä.*

čəqnä (Z) 'bad smell, bad odor';

noun formed from *čeqä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nä.*

čəqqənna (M) 'cut of meat of the back of the animal';

Amh. *čəqənna.*

čiqənät (W), *čīqnät* (S) 'bad smell, bad odor';

noun formed from *čeqä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät.*

čuqquňňe (S) 'skunk';

perhaps derived from *čeqä* 'smell bad, stink' (see above); or could it be identified with Amh. *čəqquň* 'spice that has an unpleasant odor', Ga. *čuqun*?

čəqara (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.So), *čə›ara* (M), *či›ara* (Go), *ǧa›arä* (Ed) 'mud, dirt';

yäčqariyä (Č.E.Ms), *yäčqarəyä* (M), *äčqariyä* (Gt), *ǧa›arāmä* (Ed) 'dirty';

probably from Cushitic: Bil. *daraqʷa* (with metathesis).

čäqʷrärä (Č.Gt), *ǧäw›rärä* (En) 'early morning'.

čäqʷärsa (Ms.W) 'kind of grass';

from Ga. *čoqorsa* (for which see B. K. Holcomb in *JES* 11, 1973, p. 115).

čäqʷäsä (Č.Gt), *čäqqʷäsä* (E.M), *čoqqäsä* (Ms) 'beg, implore, pray, *ask the parents for the hand of their daughter';

represents *ṭoqäsä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.* See also *čäqʷaš, čəqʷašä.*

(at)čaqäsä (Č.En.Gt.W), *aččāqäsä* (S), *atčaqqäsä* (E.M. Ms.Go.So), *atčeqqäsä* (Ed), *atča›äsä* (W) 'threaten';

čaqsa (Č.En.Gt), *čaqəssa* (E.M), *čä›äsa* (W) 'threat';

also in Cushitic: Had. *čaqas-ukko* 'do something behind someone's back, follow someone with bad intentions', Kam. *čaqqaššo.* Leslau 1954:67 considers it a C-type of *čäqʷäsä* 'beg, ask' (see above) with the special meaning of 'ask with insistence', that is, 'threaten'.

čaqsa (Č.En.Gt), *čaqəssa* (E.M) 'threat';

see *(at)čaqäsä.*

(at)čeqqäsä (Ed), see *(at)čaqäsä.*

čoqqäsä (Ms), see *čäqʷäsä.*

čäqʷaš (Č), *čäqqʷaš* (E), *čaqʷaš* (Gt.M) 'beggar';

an active participle form of *čäqʷäsä* (see above).

čəqʷašä (Č.Gt), *čəqqʷašä* (E) 'begging';

noun formed from *čäqʷäsä* (see above).

čäqqäwä (Ed) 'pick, peck with a small and sharp object, give a hint, indicate';

represents *čäqämä* (see above) with *m>w* (4.31).

čär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *čäna, čän* (M) 'neatness, orderliness, the best way, good behavior';

(bä)čäna (M), *bäčär* (Č.E.Ed.Gt) 'carefully, properly, abundantly, a lot, much, thoroughly, well';

čärätäňä (En.Gt), *čärätäňňä* (Ed), *čärätänä* (Č), *čärätännä* (E), *čänätäňňä* (M) 'neat, tidy, orderly, correct, of good behavior';

perhaps from the root *ṣry, ṭry* 'be purified, be clear' (see *ṭärra,* below, with *ṭ* prepalatalized into *č*) developing into 'be neat, be orderly'.

čärä (S.W) 'edge, frontier, border, limit, boundary';

from Ga. *čärre.*

čarä (Č.E), *čārä* (Gt), *čā̃rä* (En) 'saddle, load' (v.);

čarä- (Ed), *täčarä-* (Č.E), *täčārä-* (Gt), *täčā̃rä-* (En) 'not feel well';

represents *čanä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

čarä (Ms.Go.So.W), *čārä* (S.Z) 'scratch the ground (hen, cock, bull)';

əsat čarä (Go) 'get fire from a neighbor', lit. 'scrape the fire' (see *əsat*);

čərät (So) 'scratched mark';

Tna. *ṣäḥarä* 'scratch the ground, scrape the fire', Te. *čäḥara* 'take away, clean', *säḥara* 'carry away coal and ashes', Arg. *čahara* 'scratch', Har. *čēḥara* 'scratch leaving marks', Amh. *čarä* 'scrape, scratch', *əsat čarä* 'take fire from a neighbor'; probably also G. *ṣäḥarä* 'break to pieces', Ar. *ṣuḥra* 'crevice'.

čero (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *čēro* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'lean cow, lean meat, *weak person';

from Cushitic: Kam. *čirra,* Had. *čīra.*

čər(r) *balä (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go) 'the hen sits on the eggs and hatches them';

Amh. *čərr alä* 'lie down making believe to hatch'; it also expresses the sound of the hen when she hatches.

čər barä (Gt), *čərr *balä* (E.S.W), *čən barä* (En.Gt), *čən(n) *balä* (Č.E.Ed.Go) 'be quiet, be motionless';

Amh. *čərr alä* 'be quiet'.

čərä (Ed.W), see *čəra.*

čərą (M), see *čəre.*

čəra (Č.E.En.Gt) 'liquid mud';

represents *čəla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

čəra (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *čərä* (Ed.W) 'tail or any other part of the animal's body which would enable the owner to recognize the animal, *hair of tail, fly whisk, trace, track';

Tna. Amh. Arg. Gaf. Har. *čəra* 'tail, swatter made of the hair of the tail'; from Cushitic: Ga. *čərā,* Qab. Sid. *čira,* Aw. *čäri,* Kham. *ǧera.*

čəre (Č.E.Ed.Gt), *čərą* (M), *čəre›ä* (En) 'kind of tree, *kind of bush';

Amh. *čärre, čərre* 'kind of tree'; from Ga. *čirra* 'shrub'.

čərri (Ms), *čərriyä* (Go) 'kind of bird';

Amh. *čəre,* Tna. *čəru*; also in Ga. *čərrī.*

čorä (Č.E.Ms), *čōrä* (Gt), *čǫrä, čǭrä* (M) 'carry loads on the back or on the head or shoulders, provide for someone (particularly for one's old parents)';

ç̣orä- (Č.E), *ç̣ōrä-* (En.Ed.Gt), *ç̣ǫrä-* (M) 'be sick, be ill', lit. 'it (the disease) carries one';

represents *ṭäwärä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ*.

ç̣orre (Ms), *ç̣ōrre* (S) 'marshland, swampy place';

from Ga. *ç̣orre* 'thicket, jungle'.

ç̣ərəʾä (En) 'kind of tree';

see *ç̣ərə*, above.

ç̣ərʾä (Ed) 'worm, snake, serpent';

represents *təl* (see below) with alternance *t:*ṭ:ç̣*, (15.2; 9.3) and *l:r* (8.25).

****ç̣ərabbäbä, anç̣ərabbäbä*** (E), *anç̣ərapäbä* (Č.En) 'have the eyes half-closed, blink against the sun';

represents *(a)ç̣äbbäbä* with augmented *r* (8.83).

ç̣ärç̣är (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'kind of coffee';

from the proper name of the region of Chercher (Harar).

ç̣ərç̣ər *balä (Č.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *ç̣ərç̣ərr männä* (E), *ç̣urç̣ur bārä* (Ed), *ənç̣əräç̣ärä* (Č.En.Gt), *ənç̣räç̣-ç̣ärä* (E.Ed.Ms.Go) 'flow in a continuous thin stream, trickle in drops';

anç̣räç̣ärä (Č.En.Gt), *anç̣ərä̈ç̣ärä* (E.Ed.Ms.Go.So) 'pour in a thin stream';

ç̣ərç̣ər(ə)yä (Č.E.En.Gt), *ç̣ərç̣aryät* (Č.Ms), *ənç̣ər-ç̣ər* (M), *ənç̣ərç̣aryät* (Č.E), *ənç̣ərç̣aryäd* (En) 'small stream of water, *source';

Amh. *(tän)ç̣oräç̣ç̣orä, ç̣urç̣urr alä* 'make noise (water)'; a 1.2.1.2 root from *ç̣r(r)*; see *ç̣ərur barä*.

ç̣urç̣ur bārä (Ed), see *ç̣ərç̣ər*.

ç̣ərç̣əryä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'small stream of water, *source';

from *ç̣ərç̣ər *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-yä*.

ç̣ərç̣əryät (Č.Ms) 'small stream of water';

from *ç̣ərç̣ər *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-yät*.

ç̣räç̣ç̣äsä (So) 'become very old';

Amh. *ç̣räç̣ç̣äsä, ṭäräṭṭäsä*.

ç̣arfa (M) 'branch'

represents *ç̣alfa*, with alternance *l:r* (8.25).

ç̣ərakkot (W) 'kind of grass'.

(tä)ç̣ranä (Č) 'the *mʷəyät*-association stopped the game connected with initiation';

is a reduplicative *tä*-stem of *ç̣änä*, *n* representing *n*, *l*, or *r*.

(a)ç̣ranämä (Č), *aç̣ranämä* (En.Gt), *aç̣rannämä* (E) 'be dark, be dusk';

is a reduplicative *a*-stem of *ç̣rm* going back to *ç̣lm* (with *l:r*, see 8.25); see *ç̣ällämä*.

(a)ç̣ranäqä (Č.En.Gt), *aç̣rannäqä* (Ed), *anç̣ranäqä* (Č), *anç̣rannäqä* (E), *anç̣ərarräqä* (M.Ms.Go) 'milk a cow shortly after she has been milked, *milk a cow without leaving some milk for the calf, pour out to the last drop, take all the water from a waterhole';

is a reduplicative stem of *ç̣rq* (see *ç̣ərq balä*, below) either in the *a*-stem or with the prefix *an-*. See also *ənç̣ərq*, above.

****ç̣ərapäbä, anç̣ərapäbä*** (Č), *anç̣ərapäb̲ä* (En) 'have the eyes half-closed, blink against the sun';

represents *(a)ç̣äbbäbä* (see above) with inserted *r*; for *b:p*, see 13.1.

ç̣ärq (Gur) 'rag, cloth';

G. *ǧärq*, Tna. Har. *ç̣ärqi*, Te. Amh. Arg. *ç̣ärq*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *ç̣arqá*, Qab. *ç̣ärqa*.

ç̣əraq (So) 'man-eater';

Amh. *ç̣əraq*; see also *ç̣əraqʷəyät*, below.

ç̣ərq balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *ç̣ərrəq bea* (Go) 'flow in a thin broken stream, *spit in a thin spurt';

Amh. *ç̣ərq alä* 'give very little milk, fall in drops little by little', Tna. *ç̣ərq bälä, ṭərq bälä*; Amh. *(a)ç̣ärräqä* 'milk a cow after she nearly dried up', Tna. *ç̣äräq̲ abälä*. For the meaning 'spit in a thin spurt', cp. Te. *ç̣ərirq bela*, and also Amh. *ṣiqq alä, ṭiqq alä*, Tna. *ç̣əq̲ bälä, ṣəq̲ bälä*. The root with *r* (*ç̣rq*) would then come from *ç̣q(q)* with an inserted *r*. The root is perhaps related to Ar. *ṣaraq* 'thin, fine'. See also *(a)ç̣ranäqä*, above.

(a)ç̣ïräqä (Z) 'accomplish, fulfill, complete, bring to an end';

Tna. *ṣäräq̲ bälä* 'be finished'

ç̣orqa (M), *ç̣orqe* (Č), *ç̣ōrqe* (En.Gt) 'disease of men that causes a sore';

from Cushitic: Sid. *ç̣arqe* 'skin rash'.

ç̣orqa (M), *ç̣orqe* (Č.E.S.W), *ç̣ōrqe* (Gt) 'long whip of fiber';

from Cushitic: Qab. *ç̣orqú-ta*, Kam. Tem. *ṭorqē-ta*, Ga. *ç̣orqā* 'whip taken from a branch that is green'.

ç̣orqa (Go.So.Z), *ç̣orqe* (E) 'not yet ripe (coffee, fruit)';

Amh. *ç̣äräqqʷa* 'begin to ripen', *ç̣ärqʷa, ç̣arqʷa* 'not yet ripe', related to Tna. *ç̣älqəʾe* 'begin to ripen'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *ç̣orqā* 'corn not yet ripe', Bil. *ç̣arqʷa* 'just born calf'. See also *ç̣anqʷa*, above.

ç̣orqe (Č), *ç̣ōrqe* (En.Gt) 'disease that causes a sore';

see *ç̣orqa*.

ç̣orqe (Č.E.S.W), *ç̣ōrqe* (Gt) 'long whip of fiber';

see *ç̣orqa*.

ç̣orqe (E) 'not yet ripe';

see *ç̣orqa*.

ç̣arqəma (Č), *ç̣arqəmma* (E.M), *ç̣arqämma* (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ç̣arqəma*.

ç̣ärqʷäs (M) 'period of year';

refers to the period in which the saint *ç̣ärqʷäs, ç̣ärqäs* (variant of *qirqos*) is celebrated. For *ç̣* as variant of *q* in Amharic, see Cohen 1939:36.

ç̣ərqus (Č.E) 'one who eats little, one who works little';

see *ç̣ənç̣əs*, above.

ç̣əraqʷəyät (M) 'kind of bush';

could be derived from *ç̣əraq* 'man-eater' with the suffix *-(ə)yät*.

ç̣ärara (Č.E.M), see *ç̣arara* 'long plaits of hair'.

ç̣arara (En), *ç̣arära* (Gt), *ç̣ərarä* (So), *ç̣ərrarä* (Go.Ms), *ç̣ərraro* (M), *ç̣ənarä* (Č), *ç̣ənnarä* (E) 'branches of a tree tied together and serving as a torch, *torch made from small branches';

Tna. Amh. *ç̣əraro*; probably from Cushitic: Ga. *ç̣ərarō*, Had. *ç̣əraroʾo*. If the basic meaning is 'tie', cp. also Tna. *ç̣orärä* 'tie the sheaves' (so also Fleisch 1944:276). See also *ç̣ərrəwä*.

ç̣arara (En), *ç̣ärara* (Č.E.M), *ç̣arära* (Gt), *ç̣ərraro* (W) 'girl's long plaits of hair'.

ç̣ərarä (So), *ç̣ərrarä* (Go.Ms), see *ç̣arara* 'branches of a tree'.

ç̣ərraro (M), see *ç̣arara* 'branches of a tree'.

ç̣ərraro (W), see *ç̣arara*.

ç̣ərur barä (Ed), *anç̣anärä* (Č.Gt), *anç̣annärä* (E) 'flow in a continuous stream';

anç̣orärä (W), *anç̣ōrärä* (S), *anç̣ərrärä* (Ms.Go) 'pour out to the last drop, *drink to the last drop';

Tna. *(ʾa)ṣrärä* 'pour out in a thin stream', Amh. *ç̣ärärr alä, ç̣orrärä, ç̣ururr alä* 'be poured out in drops', Har. *ç̣ur bāya* 'be poured out in a thin stream'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *ç̣urri yeʾ* 'drip', *ç̣ur-rəç̣ur* 'action of dripping', Had. *ç̣urur*. See also *ç̣ərç̣ər *balä, ç̣ərəyä*.

ç̣ïrïrä barä (En.Ed.Gt) 'stop growing (child, tree)';

Amh. *ç̣ərərr alä*; also in Cushitic: Had. *ç̣irira-kko*, Kam. *ç̣irirreʾe*.

****ç̣orärä, anç̣orärä*** (W), *anç̣ōrärä* (S), *anç̣ərrärä* (Ms.Go) 'pour out to the last drop, *drink to the last drop';

see *ç̣ərur barä*.

****ç̣ərärräsä, anç̣ərärräsä*** (So) 'pour out to the last drop';

anç̣ərärräsä-m säç̣ç̣ä (Go.So) 'drink to the last drop';

perhaps to be identified with the root *ç̣rs* 'finish, bring to an end' (see *ç̣eräsä*). It could also be interpreted as a blend between the root *ç̣rr* (see *ç̣ərur barä* 'flow in a continuous thin stream') and *ç̣rs* 'finish'.

ç̣urəryä (Č.E.Gt) 'action of swinging';

represent *ç̣uləlle* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ç̣urəryät dännägä (E) 'swing' (v.);

represents *ç̣uləlle* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ç̣eräsä (W), *ç̣ēräsä* (S), *ç̣irräsä* (So) 'finish, finish up, accomplish, fulfill';

mäç̣ärräšä (Z), *bämäç̣ärräša* (So) 'finally, at last';

əstännä ç̣ərrašäw (So) 'as a matter of fact';

Tna. *ṭärräsä, ç̣ärräsä*, Amh. *ç̣ärräsä*, Arg. *ç̣erräsa*, Gaf. *ç̣irräsä*.

ç̣irräsä (So), see *ç̣eräsä*.

ç̣ərraš, in *əstännä ç̣ərrašäw* (So) 'as a matter of fact';

from Amharic, lit. 'including its end'; see *ç̣eräsä*.

ç̣ärät (Č.E), *ç̣ärät* (Gt), *ç̣ärät̃* (En), *ç̣ərät* (E) 'load, burden';

from *ç̣arä* 'load' (see above) with the suffix *t*.

ç̣ärot (Č.E) 'prayer';

from **ṣärot, *ṭärot* with palatalized *ṭ*; represents *ṣälot* (see below) with *l:r* (8.25).

ç̣ārōt (S) 'kind of bush';

from Cushitic: Had. *ç̣ārota.*

ç̣ərät (So) 'scratched mark';

from *ç̣arä* 'scratch' (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

ç̣ərät (Go) 'cricket'

Amh. *ənç̣ərar.*

ç̣ərät (E) 'load, burden';

see *ç̣ärät.*

ç̣urīt dänägä (Ed) 'swing' (v.);

lit. 'hit the swinging' (see *dänägä*); *ç̣urit* represents *ç̣ulə̄lle* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ç̣ärätänä (Č), *ç̣ärätännä* (E) 'neat, orderly, correct, of good behavior';

from *ç̣är* (see above) with the suffix *-tä(n)nä.*

ç̣ärätäňä (En.Gt), *ç̣ärätäňňä* (Ed) 'neat, orderly, correct, of good behavior';

from *ç̣är* (see above) with the suffix *-tä(ň)ňä.*

ç̣ərrəwä (M) 'dried wood used as firewood or for torches';

perhaps related to *ç̣arara.*

ç̣ərəyä (M) 'hump of animal';

to be identified with *ç̣əyä* (see below) with augmented *r* (8.83).

ç̣ərəyä (M.Ms.Go), *ç̣əyä* (Č.En.Gt), *ç̣iyä* (Ed), *ç̣əyyä* (E) 'melted butter that runs down the face from a woman's hair'.

ç̣ərriyä (Go) 'kind of bird';

see *ç̣ərri,* above.

ç̣urəyä (Gt) 'action of swinging';

represents *ç̣ulə̄lle* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ç̣urəyäd (En) 'action of swinging';

represents *ç̣ulə̄lle* (see above) with the suffix *-d.*

ç̣äsa (Gt), *ˀosa* (En), *ˀosä* (Ed) 'contribution made by the community to a governor or the judge with the approval of the *balabbat*';

from Cushitic: Had. Ga. *ç̣isa,* Kam. *ç̣is.*

(a)ç̣esä (S) 'perfume' (v.);

Te. *(a)ṭayäsa* 'perfume', Tna. *(ˀa)ṭesä,* Amh. *(a)ṭesä* 'smoke, perfume', Arg. *(a)ç̣esa.* See also *ç̣əs,* below.

ç̣əs (Č.E.M) 'compound of several houses belonging to the same family';

Te. Tna. Amh. *ṭis* 'smoke', Amh. *ç̣is* 'smoke', by extension 'house', that is, the place of the smoke coming from the fireplace which is the center of the house; see *(a)ç̣esä.*

ç̣əsä (W) 'bread made from the *äsät* before being baked'.

ç̣isara (So) 'dough of poor quality'.

(tä)ç̣äšä (Č.Gt), *täç̣äššä* (E.M) 'be convalescent by eating special food';

(aç̣)ç̣äšä (Č.Gt), *aç̣ç̣äššä* (E.M) 'feed well a sick person or a convalescent person or a pregnant woman or a woman in childbed';

represents *(tä)ṭeššä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.* See also *ç̣əššəwä, ç̣əšwär, ç̣əza.*

ç̣əšt (Č.E.Gt) 'festival in honor of the deity Waq';

for *ç̣əšt,* see Leslau 1950a:71-72.

ç̣əššəwä (M) 'food given to a convalescent or to a woman in childbed';

from *(tä)ç̣äšä,* above.

ç̣əšwär (Č.Gt), *ç̣əššəwär* (E) 'food given to a woman in childbed or to a convalescent';

formed from *(tä)ç̣äšä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(w)är.*

ç̣at (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *ç̣āt* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'kind of narcotic plant';

Te. Tna. Amh. *ç̣at,* Arg. *ç̣ad*; from Ar. *qāt*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *ç̣ātū,* Qab. *ç̣āta.* For *ç̣at,* Ar. *qāt,* see M. Rodinson, *JA* 265 (1977). 71-96; Armin Schopen, Das Qāt (Franz Steiner Verlag, 1978).

ç̣et (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *ç̣ayt* (Gt) 'sun, light of sun, disk of sun';

Semitic: Ar. *ḏuḥa(y)* 'sun'; Ethiopic: G. *ḏäḥay,* Te. Tna. *ṣäḥay,* Amh. *ṭay, ṣahay* (literary language), Arg. *ç̣ähed,* Te. also *ṭay* (probably from Amharic) in expressions such as *ṭay ḥuka* 'dear brother!', *ṭay ˀabuka* 'dear father!'; perhaps derived from G. *ṣäḥawä* 'become clear, bright', Tna. *ṣäḥe, ṣäḥayä,* Te. *ṣäḥa*; Semitic: Heb. *ṣaḥ* 'clear, bright' (root *ṣḥḥ*), Ar. *ṣaḥā (ṣḥy)* 'be bright'.

çitta (So) 'partition of the house';

from Ga. *çiččа.*

(tä)ç̣o͡ätä (M) 'converse, chat, play';

ç̣ota (So) 'play, game, amusement, conversation';

see *(tä)ç̣awwätä,* below.

ç̣ätafä (Ed) 'kind of cabbage';

comes close to Kam. *ç̣āqäfu-ta,* Had. *ç̣āqafa*; *t* of Ed. in relation to Kam. Had. *q* can be explained as alternance *t:k* (cp. Amh. *tä, kä*), and *k* alternating with *q* (15.1).

ç̣utiyä (Č.En.Gt), *ç̣uttiyä* (E), *ç̣uttəyä* (M) 'kind of hairdo of small children consisting of bunches of hair';

from Cushitic: Sid. *qutto,* with the occasional correspondence *q:ç̣.* For *ç̣* as variant of *q* in Amharic, see Cohen 1939:36.

ç̣eṭä (W), *ç̣ēṭä* (S), *ç̣īṭä* (Z) 'be weak, be tired, be lean, be meager, be weak';

ç̣uṭ (W), *ç̣ūṭ* (S) 'weak, tired, *pregnant';

represents *q'äṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *q'* to *ç̣.* See also *ç̣utmäňňe, ç̣iṭənä, ç̣īṭōt ç̣īṭōtäňä.*

ç̣īṭä (Z), see *ç̣eṭä.*

ç̣uṭ (W), *ç̣ūṭ* (S), see *ç̣eṭä.*

ç̣uṭmäňňe (W) 'weak, tired, lean, skinny, meager;

formed from *ç̣eṭä* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-mäňňe.*

ç̣iṭənä (W), *ç̣īṭənä* (S) 'fatigue, weakness';

formed from *ç̣eṭä* (see above) with abstract suffix *-nä.*

ç̣īṭōt (Z) 'fatigue, weakness';

formed from *ç̣eṭä* (see above) with the suffix *-ōt.*

ç̣īṭōtäňä (Z) 'weak, tired';

from *ç̣īṭōt* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňä.*

ç̣äwa (Č.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *ç̣awä* (Ed), *ç̣əwa* (E) 'freeborn, one who does not belong to a despised social class; *polite';

Tna. Amh. *ç̣äwa* 'freeborn', G. *ç̣äwa* 'troops, army' (for which see Brockelmann 1950:8); also in Ga. *ç̣awā* 'noble, dignified'. The derivation from Bil. *ç̣ibā* 'family' suggested by Brockelmann 1950:8 is doubtful.

ç̣awä (Ed), see *ç̣äwa.*

ç̣awä (Ed) 'skin that is peeled from blisters or finger tips'.

represents *ç̣amä* (see above) with *m>w* (4.31).

ç̣əwa (E), see *ç̣äwa.*

ç̣əwəä (Ed) 'calf of leg';

represents *ç̣əba* (see above) with *b >*b̲ >w* (4.11).

ç̣wač̣unyä (Č) 'chick';

see *ç̣əwač̣wəyä,* below.

ç̣əwäç̣äqä (Ed) 'annoy by talking much and continuously for a long time, rain continuously and slightly for a long time';

represents *ç̣aç̣q* (see *ç̣əqäç̣äqä,* above) with dissimilation into *ç̣wç̣q* (18.2).

ç̣awç̣aw*balä (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms.Go.So.W.Z)'twitter, make noise';

ç̣awç̣awt (Č) 'noise';

see *ç̣uç̣u balä.*

ç̣əwç̣əw bālä (S) 'twitter';

see *ç̣uç̣u balä.*

ç̣əwç̣əwä (S) 'chick';

see *ç̣əwač̣wəyä,* below.

ç̣awç̣awt (Č) 'noise';

formed from *ç̣awç̣aw* with the suffix *-t.*

ç̣əwač̣uyä (E), *ç̣wač̣uyä* (Č);

see *ç̣əwač̣wəyä,* below.

ç̣əwač̣wəyä (Gt), *ç̣uwač̣wuyä* (En), *ç̣əwač̣uyä* (E), *ç̣wač̣uyä, ç̣wač̣unyä, ç̣uç̣u* (Č), *ç̣əwç̣əwä* (S), *ç̣əç̣əwä* (Ms), *ç̣uç̣iyyä* (Ms.Go.So), *ç̣uç̣əyyä* (M), *ç̣uç̣iyye* (W), *ç̣uç̣uyä* (E), *ənç̣ač̣ut* (Z) 'chick';

aˀãfʷ ç̣uwač̣wuyä (En), *aˀãfʷ ç̣əwač̣wəyä* (Gt), *yãfʷ ç̣uç̣iyyä* (Ms.Go) 'the young of a bird' (see *of*);

Tna. Amh. Arg. *ç̣ač̣ut* 'chick', Te. *ç̣uç̣u,ˀanç̣ač̣u,* Har. *ç̣āç̣u*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *ç̣uç̣ō,* Qab. *ç̣uwač̣uwēta,* Sid. *ç̣āç̣ute*; from *ç̣uç̣a *balä* 'twitter'. The noun is not to be compared with G. *ḏaˀḏaˀ* 'embryo' as suggested by Brockelmann 1950:84.

(tä)ç̣awädä (En.Ed.Gt), *täç̣wadä* (E) 'converse, chat, play';

ç̣əwada (E), *ç̣äwada* (Č), *ç̣awäda* (En.Gt), *ç̣awädä* (Ed) 'play, game, conversation';

represents *(tä)ç̣awwätä* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

(tä)č̣wammā (Ed) 'wait for a short while, wait in expectation';

from *(tä)č̣mamā*, with *m>w* (4.31), reduplicative stem of *(tä)č̣äma* (see above).

(tä)č̣awwätä (Ms.Go.So), *ṭäčo͡ätä* (M), *ṭäč̣awädä* (En. Ed. Gt), *täč̣wadä* (E), *täč̣ödä* (Gt), *täč̣o̞dä* (Č) 'converse, chat, *play';

(ač̣)č̣awwätä (Ms.Go.So), *ač̣čo͡ätä* (M), *atč̣awädä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'amuse';

č̣äwata (M.Go), *č̣awäta* (Ms), *č̣oṭa*, *č̣əwəwwət* (So), *č̣awada* (E), *č̣äwada* (Č), *č̣awäda* (En.Gt), *č̣awädä* (Ed) 'play, game, amusement, conversation';

č̣awatmäňňä (M) 'facetious';

Semitic: Ar. *ṣawt* 'voice'; Ethiopic: G. *ṣäwat* 'exclamation', Tna. *(tä)ṣawätä* 'converse, play', Amh. *(tä)č̣awwätä*, Arg. *(əč̣)č̣awwäta*, Gaf. *ṣäwäččä* (as if the root were *ṣwty*); Amh. *č̣äwäta* 'conversation, play, amusement', Tna. *ṣäwäta*. While the root seems to be *ṣwt* from which the various nouns were derived it is also likely to consider the possibility of the nouns with the suffix *-t* (G.Tna.Amh) being derived from a root *ṣwy* (Heb. *ṣwy* 'call up, order', Tna. *ṣäwäyä* 'narrate, speak') and the verbal root *ṣwt*, *č̣wt* would then be a denominative.

č̣awatmäňňä (M) 'facetious';

from *č̣äwata* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-mäňňä*.

č̣əwəwwət (So) 'conversation';

Amh. *č̣əwəwwət*; see *(tä)č̣awwätä*, above.

č̣āya (Z) 'shade, shadow of a person';

Har. *č̣āya*. While the root is Semitic (see *aṭ-ṭillälä*, below), Z. Har. *č̣āya* is probably borrowed from Ga. *č̣aya*. However, the possibility of Ga. *č̣aya* being borrowed from Z. Har. *č̣āya* is not to be excluded. As for *č̣āya*, *č̣aya*, it originates from the Semitic and Ethiopic root *ṭll*, *č̣ll* with palatalization of *l*.

č̣əyä (Č.M.Ms), *č̣əyyä* (E), *č̣ərəyä* (M), *čəyä* (En.Gt), *čiyä* (Ed) 'hump of a cow';

the base is either *č̣əy(y)ä* and *č̣ərəyä* would then have an augmented *r*, or it is *č̣ərəyä* and *č̣əy(y)ä* would have lost the *r*.

č̣əyä (Č.En.Gt), *č̣əyyä* (E), *č̣iyä* (Ed) 'melted butter that runs down the face from a woman's hair';

see *č̣ərəyä*, above.

č̣əyä (Č.M.Ms.So), *č̣əyā* (Gt), *č̣əyyä* (E), *č̣iyä* (Go), *č̣iyā* (En) 'smell bad, stink';

č̣inät (Č.E), *č̣īnät* (Gt), *č̣innät* (M.Ms.Go), *č̣inäd* (En), *č̣itnäd* (Ed), *č̣əyənnät* (So) 'bad smell, bad odor';

Semitic: Heb. *ṣeʾå(h)* 'excrement', Syr. *ṣaʾ-tå* 'filth, dirt', Ar. (Yemenite) *ṣuʾiya* 'be soiled', Mh. *ṯôye*; Ethiopic: G. *ṣeʾa* 'smell bad', *ṣiʾat* 'excrement', Tna. *č̣äʾe* 'smell bad', Te. *ṣäyʾa*, *ṣäyʿa*, Gaf. *č̣ič̣äta* (reduplicated root) 'excrement'. For *č̣inäd*, see above, and p. 729.

č̣iyä (Go), *č̣iyā* (En) 'smell bad, stink';

see *č̣əyä*.

č̣iyä (Ed), see *č̣əyä*.

č̣əyäč̣ä (Č) 'spread a mat or a hide or grass';

see *č̣äč̣č̣ä*, above.

č̣əyənnät (So) 'bad smell, bad odor';

formed from *č̣əyä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät*.

č̣ayt (Gt) 'sun, light of sun, disk of sun';

see *č̣et*, above.

č̣äza (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *ʾēza* (En), *ʾēnzä*, *ēnzä* (Ed) 'kind of grass used for thatching the house';

probably from Cushitic: Kham. *qaza* 'straw', Bil. *qanšō*, with *q:č̣* (5.41).

č̣əza (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *ʾuzä* (Ed), *uza* (En) 'medicament, remedy';

from *(tä)č̣äšä* (see above), *š* coming from *s* that may go back to *z* (13.7). See also *č̣əznät*.

č̣azma (Č.E) 'ground bee, honey of the ground bee';

see *ṭazma*, below.

č̣əznät (Č.Gt), ***č̣əzənnät*** (E) 'quality of the remedy';

from *č̣əza* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ə(n)nät*.

D

da (Č.E.En), ***da*** (Ed.Gt.S) 'mother!, lady';

appellation form of *dade* (see below). See also *adot*.

de (Č.En.Gt) 'father!';

appellation form of *dade* (see below).

dī barä ṭänäqä (Gt) 'become completely dry from the heat of the sun or the fire';

from Cushitic: Had. *dīhá* 'be dry (fruit), be empty (e.g. grain)'; for *ṭänäqä*, see below.

daʾä (M.Go.So), *dāʾä* (En.Ed) 'laugh';
dā̃ʾä (En) 'laughter';

represents *daqä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

daʾä (Ed), see *daʾa*.

daʾa (En), *daʾä* (Ed) 'flour boiled in water, kind of porridge';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ga. *daʾa*.

doʾa (M) 'bead, necklace made of shells';

represents *doqa* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

doʾa (En.Gt) 'time of the year from September to November, time of scraping of the *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Had. *doʾa* 'agricultural activity that occurs at a specific time of the year', Kam. *däha*.

duʾa (En.Gt), *duʾä* (Ed.W) 'prayer, blessing, benediction';

duʾa aňe (S) 'bless';

see *duwa*, below.

duʾduʾ (Go) 'kind of bird';

perhaps Amh. *dəqdəq* 'the sound of running'; for *q:ʾ*, see 14.1.

dāʾima (Z) 'baby';

from Cushitic: Sid. Ga. *dāʾima*.

däʾänä (Ed) 'put aside, preserve, store, hide, conceal';

represents *ṭäqqänä* (going back to *ḍqʷn*, see below) *ṭ-q>d-q* by dissimilation (18.1); for *q:ʾ*, see 14.1.

däʾär (En.Ed) 'soot of the roof';

represents *ṭäqär* (see below) with *ṭ-q>d-q* by dissimilation (18.1); for *q:ʾ*, see 14.1.

däʾärä (En) 'put aside, preserve, store, hide, conceal';

represents *ṭäqqänä* (going back to *ḍqʷn*, see below) with *ṭ-q>d-q* by dissimilation (18.1); for *q:ʾ*, see 14.1; for *n:r*, see 8.33.

dəʾur (En.Ed) 'black';

see *doʾorä*.

doʾorä (En.Ed) 'be black';

dəʾəur (En.Ed) 'black';

represents *täqʷärä* (see below) with *ṭ-q>d-q* by dissimilation (18.1); for *q:ʾ*, see 14.1.

duʾure (Ed) 'bread kept in the ground for several years'.

see *ṭäqqänä*, below, with *ṭ-q>d-q*, by dissimilation; for *q:ʾ*, see 14.1; for *n:r*, see 8.33.

duʾuräya (En) 'bread kept in the ground for several years';

from *ṭäqqänä* (going back to *ḍqʷn*, see below) with *ṭ-q>d-q* by dissimilation; for *q:ʾ*, see 14.1; for *n:r*, see 8.33.

däʾot (So) 'cloth belt';

represents *däqot* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1)

duʾet (Go) 'flour';

Amh. *duqet* 'flour, powder' (modern Amharic as well as already in d'Abbadie 1881:769), from the root *dqq* 'grind' (see *däqäqä*); for *q:ʾ*, see 14.1. The suggestion made by R. Hetzron in *BSOAS* 33 (1970). 613 to derive *duqet* from the root *wdq* 'fall', that is, something that falls in the process of grinding, is doubtful.

daʾwite (Z) 'mirror';

from Ga. *dāwatī*, *dawītī*. Haberland 1963:50 gives an interesting explanation for the Ga. *dawītī*. He suggests that *dawītī* 'mirror' comes from Amh. *dawid* 'Psalter' pronounced *dāwīt*. The Psalter is very much read by the Amharas. In the inside of the hard cover it has a mirror so that the reader can mirror himself in it and thus examine himself whether he is worthy of reading this holy book. The Borana-Oromo came across the mirror in the Dawid-Psalter and transferred the name of the book (*dāwīt*) to the name of the mirror.

du>iyä (Ed) 'kind of cereal';

from Cushitic: Kam. *du>ita.*

däbb balä (So) 'look around for something without finding it, be confused';

see ***dəbaddäbä, däbbədäbb balä.***

däba (En), see *dabbo.*

däba (Z) 'bent, crooked';

Amh. *däba* 'bent'; also in Ga. *dabā* 'bent'.

däbba (M) 'last long, last longer than expected, be delayed';

would it be connected with Te. *däwa* (*dwy*) 'remain, to last' with alternance *w:b* (21.1)?

däbʷä (E.En.Gt), *däbo* (S.M.Ms.S.W), *dobä* (Ed), *däwä* (Č) 'relative, *friend';

däbʷännät (E), *däbunät* (Gt), *däbnät* (S.W), *däbunäd* (En), *dobnäd* (Ed), *däwnät* (Č), *däwənnät* (M) 'relationship';

Gaf. *däbi* 'companion'; from Cushitic: Sa. *doba* 'companion', Af. *dobayto,* Qab. *dabbú-ta,* Ga. *dabbe* 'relative'.

däbo (S.M.Ms.S.W), see *däbʷä.*

dabbʷa (E), see *dabbo.*

dabbo (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *dābbo* (Ed.S), *dabbʷa* (E), *däba, dābo>ä* (En), *dabbʷəyä* (M), *dabbuyä* (E.M), *dapa* (En.Gt), *dapʷa* (Č), *dappä* (Ed) 'large loaf of bread made mainly from *äsät* or from wheat, *fat person';

Amh. Arg. Gaf. *dabbo*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *dābbō,* Kam. *dabbu-ta,* Kham. *dabā.* The meaning of 'fat person' is a transferred meaning deriving from the thickness of the *dabbo*-bread.

dəbạ̈ (M) 'addition';

from *däbälä* 'add' (see above) with palatalization of the final *l* (8.63).

dəbbe (S), *dəbbi* (Ms), *dibbe* (W) 'kind of drum (beaten on one side)';

Semitic: Ar. *dabdāb, duff* 'drum', Soq. *debābet,* Heb. *top*; Ethiopic: Tna. *däbay* 'big drum', Amh. *dəbbe* 'small drum', Amh. *däbäddäbä* 'produce the sound of drumming'; related to Te. *däyyäfa* 'beat the drum'. The root seems to be common to Semitic and Cushitic: Ga. Kam. Sid. *dibbe,* Qab. *dibbē-ta.*

dəbbe (E.M.Ms), *dəpe>ä* (En), *dəpeya* (Č), *dəpay* (Gt), *dappe>* (Ed) 'stick used for hitting a ball, rod, stick';

is perhaps onomatopoetic expressing the noise when the stick hits the ball and is to be connected with *dubb bea* (see below), or to be derived from *dəbäddäbä* 'hit, strike'.

dəbo (Ms), *dibo* (W) 'cloth mended with one patch on another';

from *db(b)*; see *dəbädäbä,* below.

dibbe (W) 'kind of drum';

see *dəbbe.*

dibo (W), see *dəbo.*

dobä (Ed), see *däbʷä.*

dubb bea (Go) 'make noise when falling';

Semitic: Heb. *dbb* 'flow over softly', Ar. *dabdaba* 'clattering noise', Aram. *dbb* 'trickle'; Ethiopic: Te. *dəb bela* 'fall down', Tna. *dubb bälä* 'make noise while walking fast'; also in Cushitic: Bil. *dibb y* 'fall', Be. *dūb* 'the falling'.

duba (Z) 'pumpkin';

from Ar. *dubbā>*; also in Tna. Amh. Har. *dubba,* Te. *dəbba*; in Cushitic: Som. Bil. Ga. *dubba.*

dube (Go.So) 'credit, goods bought on credit';

Amh. *dubbe.*

däbbeạ̈ (M), *däbbeä* (Go) 'add, repeat';

represents *däbälä* (see below) with *-älä>eạ̈* (8.63).

däb̲ä> (En) 'contents of the stomach of cattle';

represents *ṭäbäq* (see below) with *ṭ-q>d-q* by dissimilation (18.1); for *q:>*, see 14.1.

dābo>ä (En) 'large loaf of bread made of wheat';

see *dabbo.*

däba>ulla (Go), *däba>ullä* (W), *daba>ulla* (So), *dəba>ulla* (M) 'pumpkin';

represents *däbäqula* (see below) with *q:>* (14.1).

däbub (So) 'south';

G. Tna. Amh. *däbub.*

(a)debbäbä (Go), *addibbäbä* (So), *ağäbbäbä* (M.Ms), *ağebbäbä* (W), *ağğebbäbä* (Go), *därbäbb abälä* (So) 'set ajar, close the door halfway, *bring the panel and close the opening';

to be connected with Amh. *däbbäbä* 'to shade', Te. *däbba* 'envelop, close'. See *dəbāb,* below.

dəbāb (Z) 'parasol made from palm leaves';

G. Te. Tna. *dəbab* 'umbrella which the priests carry about in procession'; G. also *tädbab* 'umbrella, roof'; from *dbb* (see *a-debbäbä,* above) and *dbdb* 'cover, stretch': Amh. *däbäddäbä,* Te. *däbdäba.* The root also occurs in Had. *dimbābe* 'aus Palmenblättern geflochtener Schirm' (H. Plazikowsky-Brauner, *RSE* 20, 1964, p. 147), but since Had. *dimbābē* also means 'palm', the root is to be identified with *zämbaba* 'palm' (see below) and *dimbābe* presents a root with alternance *d:z.* It, therefore, does not belong here.

(ad)dibbäbä (So), see *(a)dɛbbäbä.*

(tä)dbabärä (W), *tädbabbärä* (E.M.Ms.S), *tädbapärä* (Č.Gt), *tädb̲apärä* (En), *tädwappärä* (Ed) 'make a mistake, be mistaken, be confused, *lose the way, err'.

reduplicative stem of *dbr,* in connection with *dnbr*; see *dənäbärä.*

dəbabbäsä (M) 'caress, stroke';

reduplicative stem of *dbs* (see *dabbäsä*). See also *dəbabbʷäšat.*

dəbabbʷäšat (Ms) 'kind of dish';

perhaps a dish that one strokes, touches while cooking, from *dəbabbäsä,* above.

dobbiččo (Go) 'kind of wild animal';

from Cushitic: Sid. *dōbiččo* 'lion', Kam. *zōbbečču,* with alternance *z:d.*

däbbə däbb balä (So) 'be confused, look around for something without finding it';

see *däbb balä, *dəbaddäbä.*

dəbädäbä (W), *dəbäddäbä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *dibädäbä* (S), *dəbätäbä* (Č), *dəb̲ätäb̲ä* (En.Gt) 'mend with one patch over another';

dəbo (Ms), *dibo* (W), *dəbdəbo* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *dəbdəbʷo* (En), *dubdubo* (Ed.Go.S), *dubdəbo* (Ed), *duddubo* (S) 'cloth mended with one patch over another';

Amh. *däbäddäbä* 'mend with one patch over another', Har. *däbāt, dāt* 'patch' (from *däbāt*); also in Cushitic: Qab. *dibu-ta.*

dəbädäbä (W) 'hit, beat, strike';

Amh. *däbäddäbä* 'beat', Te. *dəbdəb bela* 'trample'. See also *dəbbe,* above..

dəbädäbä (W), *dəbäddäbä* (Ms) 'be blown up (stomach)';

Amh. *däbäddäbä* 'be full (ear of corn)', Te. *däbdäba* 'cram a measure'; perhaps also Had. *dūbā-kko* 'be swollen'. The connection that Drewes, in *BO* 17 (1960). 9 suggests between this root and *(tä)-dbaddäbä* 'hesitate' (see below) is doubtful.

****dəbaddäbä, tädbaddäbä*** (E.M), *tädb̲adäb̲ä* (En), *tädbädäbä* (S), *tädbätäbä* (Č), *tädb̲ätäb̲ä* (Gt), *tädwaddäwä, tädwaddǟ* (Ed), *däbb balä, däbbədäb balä* (So) 'hesitate, falter, *be confused, look around for something without finding it, stammer';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *dabdabi-yo>* 'stammer'.

dəbdab (E.Ms.Go.So), *dəbdab, dəddab* (M), *dəbdāb* (En.Ed.Gt) 'hide of goat or sheep placed under the saddle or used to sit on';

Amh. *mädbäbiya* 'small blanket placed under the saddle', from *dbdb* 'cover, stretch': Amh. *däbäddäbä,* Te. *däbdäba;* passed into Ga. *dibdabba* 'pad under a saddle'. See also *dəbāb,* above.

dəbdəbo (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *dəbdəbʷo* (En) 'cloth mended with one patch over another';

see *dəbädäbä.*

dibädäbä (S) 'mend with one patch over another';

see *dəbädäbä*

dubdubo (Ed.Go.S), *dubdəbo* (Ed) 'cloth mended with one patch over another';

see *dəbädäbä.*

dəb̲ädäfä ç̃ärä (En.Gt) 'press down slightly with the hand (e.g. hair)';

represents *dəfädäfä* (see below) with *f-f>b̲-f* (18.2); see *ç̃ärä.*

däbälä (S.W.Z), *däbbälä* (So), *däbbärä* (E.Ms), *däbbeä* (Go), *däbbeạ̈* (M), *däpärä* (Č.En.Gt), *dappärä* (Ed) 'add, join, unite, repeat, *augment, increase, do again';

tädabbärä (E), *tädapärä* (Č), *tädappärä* (Ed) 'live with one another, keep company';

addabbärä (E), *addapärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'make (allow) someone join someone';

dəbiya (Č), *dəb̲äya* (Gt), *dəbbiya* (E), *dəbạ̈* (M) 'addition';

däbbʷärä, in *täğ däbbʷärä* (E), *täğ dapʷärä* (Č) 'one who lives upon the support of others' (see *äğ*); *däbbʷärä, dabbʷärä* (E), *dapʷärä* (Č.En.Gt), *dapporä* (Ed), *dāpporo* (S) 'second stage of growth of the *äsät*';

Semitic: Ar. *dabala* 'unite', Soq. *dbl*; Ethiopic: G. *(tä)dabälä* 'be united', Te. *däbbäla* 'stick together', Amh. *däbbälä* 'double, unite, add', Gaf. *däbbälä* 'repeat', Har. *däbäla* 'add, put, together'; passed into Ga. *dabala* 'repeat, add'. See also *dābäl-*, and *ädäbəll.*

dābäl-tāt (S), *dabäl-tan* (W.Z) 'be pregnant (cattle);

mädābäl (S.Z) 'pregnant (cattle)';

Amh. *däbul* 'fat', from *däbälä* 'add, double' (see above).

dibbälä (So) 'drive cattle (usually by whipping)';

perhaps a denominative of Amh. *däbäl* 'heavy rope'.

dubulbul (Ed) 'round, circular';

see ***dəbällälä.***

****dəbällälä, əndəbällälä*** (So), *əndəbanärä* (C), *əndəbannärä* (E), *əndəḫanärä* (En.Gt), *əndəballeğ* (M), *tädumbälälä* (Z) 'be round, be spherical, be circular, *not be able to move because of being affected by a disease';

dubulbul ʾar (Ed), *dumbulbulīt* (Z), *əndəbʷləl* (Ms), *əndəbʷləll, əndəbul* (Go), *əndəwləl* (M), *əndəbunnər* (E), *əndunər* (Č.En.Gt) 'round, circular, spherical, *round thing that cannot move, born without members, person that cannot move because of being affected by a disease';

Semitic: Ar. *dubla* 'lump', Daṯina *durbula* (with augmented *r*); Ethiopic: Amh. *(tän)däballälä, (tä)dboläbbolä* 'be round', *(a)dbäläbbälä* 'roll', *dəbəlbəl, dəmbəlbəl* 'round', *dəbulbul* 'pill' (that is, 'round'), Tna. *dəmbəlbəl bälä* 'be round', Har. *andōläla* 'make round', *dulālu* 'round'.

dəballäqä (So), *dəbäläqä* (Z) 'mix, intermingle';

Te. *däbaläqa*, Tna. *däbläqä*, Amh. *däballäqä*, Arg. *däballäqa*; passed into Had. *daballaq* 'confuse'.

dabilos (M) 'evil spirit';

G. Tna. Amh. *diyablos*, from Greek.

dəbbom (So) 'in fact, very'; (with a negative verb) 'never';

either from *dəbbo-m* in connection with Te. *dəbot* 'mass, multitude', Tna. *dəbit* (if *-t* is a suffix), or perhaps taken from Had. *dubbamo* 'be of many, be of large stock'.

däbäna (Z) 'crow';

from Ga. *däbäna*

däbäna (S) 'cloud';

see *dabänä.*

dabbänä (Ms) 'sleep without making noise';

Amh. *dəbbənn adrəgo wässädä-ňň* 'I slept deeply'.

dabäna (M.Ms.Go.So), *däbäna* (S), *dabänä* (W), *dābänä* (Z) 'cloud';

dabbänä (M.Ms) 'be cloudy, become cooler (sun in the afternoon)';

represents *dämmäna* (see below) with alternance of labials *m:b* (4.34).

dəbbenna anzät (Go) 'big intestine';

from Cushitic: Kam. *däbbänna* 'big intestine', Ga. *dəbbēna*; see *anzät.*

dobbänä (M) 'die (cattle) without being slaughtered';

Amh. *däbbänä* 'die fast', Gaf. *dəbanä* 'corpse'; also in Ka. *dubino.*

däbunäd (En), *dobnäd* (Ed) 'relationship';

from *däbʷä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd.*

däbʷännät (E), *däbunät* (Gt), *däbnät* (S.W) 'relationship';

from *däbʷä* (see above) with the abstract suffix ***-nät.***

****dəbanärä***, see *əndəbannärä*

(tä)dbaňňä (M), *tädwaňä* (En.Gt), *tädwanä* (Č), *tädwannä* (E) 'be confused and excited';

while the root is ***dbny, dbry*** it is perhaps related to *dbr, dnbr* (see *tä-dbabärä, dənäbärä*).

(tä)dbapärä (Č.Gt), *tädḫapärä* (En) 'be mistaken, be confused, lose the way, err, *be wrong';

represents *(tä)dbabärä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

däbäqula (Ms), *däbäqulä* (S), *dabaqulä* (Ed), *dabaqulla, dabaʾulla* (So), *dəbaqulla* (E), *däbaqullä, däbaʾullä* (W), *däbaʾulla* (Go), *dəbaʾulla* (M), *dəbaqʷra* (Č), *ṭabaqula* (Gt), *ṭabaqura* (En.Gt) 'pumpkin';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Al. *däbaʾullä*, Ga. *dabaqula.*

dəbaqʷra (Č) 'pumpkin';

represents *däbäqula* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

däbbärä (E.Ms) 'add, repeat, augment, increase';

tädabbärä (E) 'live with one another';

represents *däbälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

däbbʷärä, dabbʷärä (E) 'second stage of growth of the *äsät*';

from *däbälä* 'add, increase' (see above); for *l:r*, see 8.25.

däbbʷärä, in *täğ däbbʷärä* (E) 'one who lives through the support of others';

lit. 'one who increases (grows) through the hand (of others)'; Amh. *däbbälä* 'keep up someone in one's house' (see *däbälä*, above); see also *äğ.*

däbər (Z) 'country, land';

G. *däbər* 'territory'.

dabära (Č.E) 'cloud';

represents *dämmäna* (see below) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.34) and *n:r* (8.33).

dəbər (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *dəḫər* (En.Gt), *dər* (Ed) 'forest';

dəbərəyät (Go), *dəbərwät* (Ms), *yädbəryä* (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

yädbərəyä (E.M) 'kind of snake';

G. Te. *däbər* 'mountain', Tna. *däbri*, Gaf. *dəbrä.* The root *dbr* becomes *dur* in Amh. Tna. through spirantization and weakening of *b* (*dəbər* > **dəḫər* > **dəwər* > *dur*). For the relation of meanings between 'mountain, forest', cp. Sa. *dibō* 'forest', Af. *dūbū*, Bil. *dibbä* 'mountain'. G. Amh. *däbər* also means 'monastery' because monasteries are usually on mountains.

dəbərwät (Ms) 'kind of *äsät*';

lit. 'that of the forest', that is 'that which grows in the forest', from *dəbər* (see above) with the suffix *-wät.*

dəbərəyät (Go) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *dəbərwät*, above; from *dəbər* (see above) with the suffix *-yät.*

däbäsä (Z) 'rust' (v.);

Amh. *däbbäsä* 'tarnish, be dull'.

däbäsä (En.Ed.Gt) 'abound, be too much';

adäbäsä (En.Ed.Gt) 'augment, increase';

dəbašä (En.Gt), *dibašä* (Ed) 'abundance';

dəbašäʾar (En), *dibašäʾar* (Ed) 'abundant, much, too much' (see *ʾar*);

bidäbs (En) 'at the most';

probably to be connected with Amh. *däbbäsä* 'make thick (referring to dough)'.

däbäsä (W.Z) 'dilute honey with water';

ṭəge (ṭəgay) däbäsä (S.W), same meaning (see *ṭəge*);

Tna. *däbäsä* 'dilute honey with water', denominative of *dbs* 'honey'; Gaf. *dəbsä*, Arg. *dims*, Har. *dūs;* Semitic: Heb. *dĕḫāš*, Ar. *dibs.*

däbbäsa (Z) 'hair of body';

from Cushitic: Ga. *däbbäsa.*

dabbäsä (So) 'rummage, grope, search';

dəbabbäsä (M) 'caress, stroke';

Amh. *dabbäsä* 'caress, stroke, touch, search', Arg. *dabbäsa*; triradical verb of type C, related to the quadriradical *daʿbasa* 'search, fumble, grope' of Daṯina; passed into Cushitic: Had. *dābbasā-kko.* See also *dəbabbʷäšat.*

dəbäšä (Č.Gt), *dəḫäšä* (En), *dəbäššä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *dəbäše* (S.W), *dəwäššä* (Ed), *dəm̃äšä* (En) 'pound the root of the *äsät*, *pierce a hyena with a digging fork, hit with a big stick';

comes close to Cushitic: Qab. *dassi-yoʾ*, Ṭem. *dässeʾ*, Sid. *dassi*, with loss of *b* through spirantization.

dəbäšä (Č) 'eat much';

dəḫäšä ṭäfa (Gt) 'become very fat (cow) and not calve any more'.

dəbašä (En.Gt), *dibašä* (Ed) 'abundance, many, much';

dəbašäʾar (En), *dibašäʾar* (Ed) 'abundant, many, too much' (see *ʾar*);

see *däbäsä* 'abound', above.

dibašä (Ed), see *dəbašä.*

dubiśä (Ed) 'kind of bird';

from Ga. *dubbuše.*

däḫät (En.Gt), *dät* (Č), *dāt* (Ed) 'juniper';

it is tempting to connect it with *däd, dädd*, below, but these are probably two different roots.

dabit, in *godin tädabit* (So) 'meat of the cattle taken out together with the rib';

Amh. *dabit, gʷädən kädabit* 'cut of meat', Tna. *dabit.*

dəbätäbä (Č), *dəḇätäḇä* (En.Gt) 'mend with one patch over another';

represents *dəbädäbä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2).

dəbätägä (Č), *dəḇätägä* (En.Gt), *dəwättägä* (Ed) 'level the floor of the house by filling the holes or by pressing down the ground with the foot or with wood';

dəḇätägä-m säqʼä (Gt), *dəḇätägä xänˀa* (En), *dəwättägä häʼna* (Ed) 'squeeze things together, stuff in' (see *säqʼä, xänˀa, häʼna*);

dəwättägä ča̱nä (Ed) 'press down a load to make room for more' (see *ča̱nä*);

perhaps from *dgdg* becoming *dbdg* by dissimilation: Amh. *dägäddägä* 'stamp', Te. *dägdäga.* For *d:t*, see 13.2.

dabbʷəyä (M), *dabbuyä* (E.M) 'large loaf of bread made mainly from *äsät*';

represents *dabbo* (see above) with the suffix *-yä.*

dabbuyä (E.M), see *dabbʷəyä.*

dəḇäya (Gt), see *dəbiya.*

dəbiya (Č), *dəbbiya* (E), *dəḇäya* (Gt) 'addition';

from *däbälä* 'add' (see above) with palatalization of *l* (8.61).

dəbiyä (M) 'tribunal, court';

from Ga. *dəbbi* 'conversation, discussion'.

däč (S), see *däčče.*

däčče (S.W), *däčči* (Z), *däč* (S) 'earth, soil, ground';

yädäčče bärbäre (W) 'kind of grass', lit. 'the pepper of the soil';

däčče ṭalä (W) 'rain' (see *ṭälä*). For the earth in connection with rain rather than the skies, cp. the belief of the Oromo (Haberland 1963:564);

Har. *däči* 'ground', from Cushitic: Ga. *dačči*, Had. *däččeˀe.* For this root in the various Cushitic languages, see Cerulli 1951:425, under *daččo.*

däččärä (Ed), *deččärä* (Go.W), *dēččärä* (S) 'make an earthen wall serving as a fence, *dam (water, river)';

dəč(ə)ra(Č.En.Gt), *dəččər* (Go.W), *dəččəra* (Ms.S), *dəččərä* (Ed) 'earthen wall serving as a fence';

from Cushitic: Qab. Ṭem. Al. *dəččəra* 'earthen wall serving as a fence', Had. *dičira.*

deččärä (Go.W), *dēččärä* (S), see *däččärä.*

doččo (Ms.Go.So.W), *dōččo* (S) 'jar used for fetching water from the river';

Tna. Amh. *doččo*; from Cushitic: Ga. *doččo.*

däd (Ms.S) 'friendship, love';

Har. *däd* 'love, affection, friendship'; from *wdd* 'love' (see *wädädä*, below).

däd (Ed) 'wing'.

däd (En.Ed.Gt) 'kind of toga';

perhaps from Had. *dad-ukko* 'weave the toga', Kam. *daggo.*

däd (M), *dädd* (E.Ms.Go) 'juniper';

represents *ṭädä* (see above) with *ṭ-d>d-d* by dissimilation and is probably to be separated from *däḇät* (see above).

däde (Go), see *dade.*

dada (Č.E.M), *dāda* (En.Gt) 'honorific title';

perhaps in connection with *dade* 'form of address to an old man' (see below).

dadda (M.E), *data* (Č.En.Gt), *dattä* (Ed) 'chest, ascent, upward slope, uphill';

from Ga. *dädda.* For the meaning 'chest, upward slope', cp. Amh. *därät.*

dade (Gt), *dede* (M), *dēdē* (Ed), *dode* (Č), *dodo* (Ms), *däde* (Go) 'form of address to an old man, *form of address to an elder relative';

dāde (S) 'form of address to an old woman';

also Cushitic: Had. Kam. *dadda.* See *dada*, above.

daddo (Go), see *daddu.*

daddu (E.M), *daddo* (Go), *dato* (Ms.W), *datu* (Č), *dāto* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'parasol made from palm leaves';

from Cushitic: Qab. *dātu-ta* 'parasol', Had. *dātoˀo*, Ga. *dātu*; also Ka. *dātō.*

dede (M), *dēdē* (Ed), see *dade.*

dəd (Z) 'gum (of mouth)';

Amh. Arg. *dəd*, Har. *didiḥ.*

dida (Č.E.M.Go), *didä* (So), *dīda* (En.Gt), *duda* (Ms. Go), *dūda* (S.Z), *dudä* (W), *dūdä* (Ed) 'mute, *dumb';

Te. *dəda* 'dumb', Amh. *duda, dida* 'mute, dumb', Har. *dūda*, Arg. *duda* 'stammerer'; also in Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Ga. *dūda*, Qem. *deda.* Cerulli 1951: 426, under *dudō* states that the Cushitic root passed into Amharic.

dīda (Z) 'outside of the house, outdoors';

from Ga. *dīda.* The root also occurs in G. *dede* 'outside of house', Amh. *dägg.*

dode (Č), see *dade.*

dodo (Č.E.M.So), *dodoyä* (M) 'wart that grows on the cheek, *goiter of cattle';

Amh. *dodot, dodäqo* 'goiter'.

dodo (Ms), see *dade.*

duda (Ms.Go), *dūda* (S.Z), *dudä* (W), *dūdä* (Ed) 'mute, deaf';

see *dida.*

dəddab (M) 'hide of sheep or goat to sit on';

from *dəbdab* (see above) with *bd>dd* by assimilation (17.7).

duddubo (S) 'cloth mended with one patch over another';

from *dubdubo* (see above) with *bd>dd* by assimilation (17.7).

duddəf (Ed) 'crest of hen'.

doddoke (Ms.Go) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *dädäho* for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 66.

(tä)dādālä (S), **tädadalä** (W) 'err, make a mistake';

reduplicative stem of *dälla* (see below).

deddäqä (W), *diddäqä* (So) 'dig with the forked digging stick';

Har. *dēdäqa* 'level off by pressing down', Amh. *däddäqä*, from the Semitic root *dqq, dqdq:* Heb. *daq(q)* 'crush', Ar. *daqqa*; Ethiopic: G. *däqqä* 'crush, pound', Tna. *däqʷdäqʷä* 'squeeze, press down', Amh. *däqäddäqä* 'stamp', Te. *däqdäqa* 'split'.

diddäqä (So), see *deddäqä.*

dudəq balä- (So), *duduq barä-* (Ms), *duduq beä-wä* (Go) 'be confused, not know what to do, *be surprised, wonder';

G. *däd(d)äqä* 'come unexpectedly, find suddenly', *dənqätä* 'suddenly'.

dädär (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *dəddär* (En.Ed) 'bushy hair of an animal, mane, *shoot of a tree';

perhaps from **därdär* (that is, reduplicated *där*) > *däddär, dädär*, the base *där* to be compared with (and perhaps derived from) Ga. *duri* 'mane'.

dəddär (En.Ed), see *dädär.*

dodoyä (M) 'goiter of cattle'.

see *dodo.*

duddiyä (Go) 'kind of jar';

from Cushitic: Som. *diddo* 'jar for milk'.

däf *balä (Č.En.Gt), *däff *balä* (E.M.W), *dəff *balä* (Ed.Ms.Go.S) 'disappear, be extinguished by itself (flame)';

Amh. *däfa däfa alä* 'be finished soon, be terminated soon'; see also *dəfädäfä.*

däf (En.Gt), *däfä* (Ed), *däfu* (Z) 'lower doorframe, *upper doorframe';

Amh. *däf* 'wood of the frame of the door'; from Cushitic: Kam. *defa*, Had. *dafo*, Ga. *däfū.*

däfä (Ed), see *däf.*

däfä (Ed) 'kind of rush for plates';

see *duffa*, below.

däfa (Č.En.Gt.S), *däfä* (W.Z), *däffa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'turn on its side (e.g. manure when pouring out the contents), *bend';

see *däffaˀa.*

däfā (Ed) 'flat grave stone';

perhaps from Had. *dāfa* 'board with the middle raised and placed in front of the door to prevent the water from coming into the house or for blocking the door', the grave stone being identified with the special board.

däfu (Z), see *däf.*

dafa, in *bä—dafa* (So) 'because of';

bäzi dafa (Go.So) 'therefore' (see *bä, zi*);

bämən dafa (Go.So) 'why?' (see *bä, m n*).

defa (Č.E.En), *dēfa* (Gt), *deffa* (M) 'kind of grass, lump of turf used mainly to level off the floor of a house or to dam a flood';

to be identified with *duffa,* below.

dəff *balä (Ed.Ms.Go.S) 'disappear, be extinguished by itself (flame)';

see *däf *balä.*

dəfʷä (M), see *dəfo.*

dəfo (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms.Go), *dəfʷä* (M) 'entire loaf of bread made of wheat';

Amh. *dəfo;* also in Ga. *dəfō.*

duffa (M.Ms.S), *dufä* (W), *däfä* (E) 'kind of rush, kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Al. Ga. *duffa.* See also *defa,* above.

däfäˀä (En.W), *däffäˀä* (Ed) 'stamp on mud mixed with water for building a house, soak and wash clothes by pressing them with an up-and-down movement, *press';

represents *däfäqä* (see below) with *qːˀ* (14.1).

däfäˀä (En) 'eat raw corn when not yet dry';

represents *däfäqä* (see below) with *qːˀ* (14.1).

däffaˀa (Ed), *däfa* (Č.En.Gt.S), *däfä* (W.Z), *däffa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'turn on its side (e.g. manure when pouring out the contents), *bend';

tädäffa (So) 'bow down';

yäddäfa (Go.So), *äddäfa* (En) 'let it be!';

ənkʷa---yäddäffa-m (So) 'let alone---but also';

difān däffa (En.Gt) 'plough turning the field upside down, finish ploughing';

dəffit (Ms.Go) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl';

Semitic: Ar. *dafaʿa* 'push'; Ethiopic: G. *däfʿa* 'push, thrust', Amh. Arg. *däffa,* Tna. *däfʿe* 'spill out cereals, turn over'.

dəfädäfä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *dəfäddäfä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *dəḇädäfä* (En) 'press down slightly with the hand (e.g. hair), mix corn flour with a small amount of water for the preparation of beer, make beer';

from the root *dfdf* the general meaning of which is that of mixing, pressing down: Tna. *däfdäfä* 'put earth on top of the thatch, dip bread in grounded pepper', Te. *däfdäfa* 'curl the hair, beat clothes in washing', Amh. *däfäddäfä* 'add water to the lees of beer by pressing', perhaps Har. *däfdäf bāya* 'rummage'. The root is probably to be compared with M. Har. *dfdf* 'pat quickly'.

dəfäddäfä (So) 'be blunt (point)';

dufduf (So.S) 'blunt (point)';

to be identified with *dmdm,* with alternance of labials *m:f* (see *dūma,* below).

dəfädäfä (W), *difädäfä* (S) 'do something completely without being interrupted';

Amh. *däfa däfa alä* 'be finished soon, be terminated soon'. See also *däf *balä,* above.

difädäfä (S), see *dəfädäfä.*

dufduf (So.S) 'blunt (point)';

see *dəfäddäfä,* above.

(a)däfäfä (Č.En.Gt), *adäffäfä* (E.M) 'crouch down (animal or man either to hide or lie in wait)';

related to Te. *(tä)däbba* 'waylay', Amh. *(a)däbba* 'lie in wait' (from a root *db*ʔ), perhaps also G. *däbäyä* 'surprise, attack'.

dəfaffʷäčat (M) 'dish prepared with cabbage, cheese and butter';

probably connected with Amh. *däfäčča* 'be soaked'.

(a)dfaffänä, adfafänä, in *əsat (ğirä) adfaffänä* (M.Ms.Go.W) 'cover a fire with ashes to keep it alive';

reduplicative stem of *dfn* (see *däfänä).*

(a)dfafärä (Č.En.Gt.S), ***adfaffärä*** (E.M.Ms.Go), ***addəfafärä*** (W), ***addəfaffärä*** (So) **'encourage';**

reduplicative stem of *dfr* (see *däfärä).*

(a)dfafärä, in *əsat (əsād, isāt) adfafärä* (Č.En.Gt), *əsat adfaffärä* (E) 'cover a fire wih ashes to keep it alive';

reduplicative stem of *dfn,* with *n:r* (8.33); see *däfänä.*

dufäle (W) 'be blunt (edge)';

dufli (W) 'blunt (edge)';

see *dəfällälä,* below.

dufli (W), see *dufäle.*

dəfällälä (So), *dəfʷällälä* (Go), *dufäle* (W), *ğəfʷällälä* (Go) 'be blunt (edge)';

dəfʷləl (Go), *duflul* (So), *dufli* (W), *ğəfʷləl* (Go) 'blunt'.

däfänä (S.W), *däffänä* (Ms.So) 'cover an opening, block the opening of a container';

däfänä fäğe (S) 'finish off the top of a house by putting straw', lit. 'cover and finish' (see *fäğe*);

(a)däffänä, adäfärä, adäffärä, adfafänä, adfaffärä, in *əsat *adäffänä* 'cover a fire with ashes to keep it alive, cover with earth';

dəfun (Ms.Go.So), *dufun* (W.Z) 'covered, *inferior quality of bread';

Semitic: Ar. *dafana* 'hide, cover, bury, Soq. *defon,* Syr. *dūpnā* 'coffin'; Ethiopic: G. *däfänä* 'cover', Te. *däfna,* Amh. *däffänä,* Arg. *däffäna,* Har. *däfäna.*

däfäna (Go.S.W) 'part of the body between the shoulder blades'.

dəfun (Ms.Go.So) 'covered, *inferior quality of bread';

lit. 'covered' (see *däfänä*), but Amh. *dəffən ənğära* 'bread that is not cut', that is, in its entirety, from *dəffən* 'complete'.

difān däfa (En.Gt) 'finish ploughing';

lit. 'turn over the turning over' from *däffaˀa,* above.

dufun (W.Z), see *däfänä.*

däfäqä (Č.Gt.S), *däffäqä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *däfäˀä* (En.W), *däffäˀä* (Ed) 'stamp on mud mixed with water for building a house, soak and wash clothes by pressing them with an up-and-down movement, *crush, press, hit and smash with the fist or with a heavy object';

Amh. *däffäqä* 'crush the ear of corn, soak in water'. For the expression of stamping, crushing, that is, of a violent movement, cp. perhaps Heb. *dāpaq* 'drive (sheep) with vehemence, rap (at the door)'. See also *däfäṭä,* below.

däfäqä (Gt), *däffäqä* (Ms.Go), *däfäˀä* (En) 'eat raw corn when not yet dry';

perhaps to be identified with *däfäṭä* (see below) with alternance of glottalized

däfär (Č.E.Gt.M) 'cow with bent horns'.

däfärä (Č.En.Gt.S.W.Z), *däffärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'dare, be bold';

addeffärä (Ed), *addiffärä* (So), *adfafärä* (Č.En.Gt.S), *adfaffärä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *addəfaffärä* (So), *addəfafärä* (W) 'encourage';

däffar (So) 'bold, courageous, brave';

dafar (M), *bär däfär* (Č.Gt), *bär däfärä* (En), *bär däffär* (E.Ed.M.Go) 'military rank';

G. Tna. *däfärä* 'dare', Te. *däfra,* Amh. *däffärä,* Arg. *däffära.*

(a)däfärä (Č.En.Gt), *adäffärä* (E) 'cover with ashes';

represents *däfänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(ad)deffärä (Ed), see *däfärä.*

(ad)diffärä (So), see *däfärä.*

dufärčo (S) 'hairdo marked by a strip in the middle';

from Cushitic: Had. *dufāččа,* Ga. *donfura, dunfura.*

dafarqʷä (Gt) 'time at night when the moon is slightly covered by clouds';

from Ga. *däfärqe.*

dəfäräsä (Z), *dəfärräsä* (M) 'be turbid';

Tna. *däfräsä,* Amh. *däfärräsä,* Arg. *däfärräsa.*

dəffit (Ms.Go) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl';

Amh. *dəffit,* from *tä-däffa* 'be turned over'; see *däffaˀa.*

däfäṭä (Č), *däffäṭä* (E.M.Ms) 'eat raw corn when not yet dry, eat uncooked or unroasted corn';

Amh. *däffäṭä* 'nibble the interior of a fruit or grain'. See also *däfäqä.*

däfäṭä (Č.En.Gt), *däffäṭä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'hit and smash with the fist or with a heavy object, *crush';

represents perhaps *däfäqä* (see above) with the variant of glottalized *ṭːq.*

(a)däfäṭä (S.W), *adäffäṭä* (M.So) 'crouch down (animal or man) either to hide or to lie in wait, lie down in wait';

Amh. *(a)däffäṭä* 'lay an ambush'.

dägg (E.M.Ms.Go) 'calf of a certain size';

represents *ṭägg, *ṣägg* (see *ṭägg*), with *ṭ-g* becoming *d-g* by assimilation (17.4). See also *däk.*

dagu bə+imperfect (Z) 'although, even though';

from Ga. *degi---fis* 'even if'.

degä (Ed) 'hydromel'

äwəyä degä (Ed) 'honeyed water' (see *wəyä*);

represents *ṭəgay* (see below) with *ṭ-g > d-g* by assimilation (17.4).

dəg(g) *balä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ğiq-əm bālä* (Z) 'be slow, *do slowly, say in a low voice';

with 'walk' or 'come' it means 'walk stealthily, walk cautiously, come stealthily';
(bä)dəggəta (So) 'slowly';

perhaps Ar. *daǧǧa* 'walk slowly'; Te. *dəg* 'stillness'; with alternance *d:z*, cp. Tna. *zəg bälä* 'talk slowly', Amh. *zəgg alä* 'be quiet', Arg. *zəg ala*, Gaf. *zəg balä*.

dəge (S), *dige* (Č.E.Gt), *digge* (M) 'the two pieces of wood on either side of the plough, wooden hoe';

from Ga. *dəggē*.

digga (Go) 'light-brown (cattle)';

from Cushitic: Had. *digo*.

dige (Č.E.Gt), *digge* (M), see *dəge*.

dəgädägä (Č), *dəgäddägä* (E) 'squeeze things together, squeeze in, level the floor of the house by pressing down the ground';

also combined with *xäna, säq'ä, gäffa*, the same meaning;

dəgädägä-m bäna (Č), *dəgäddägä-m bänna* (E) 'eat slowly in order to be able to eat much', probably originally 'stuff oneself with food and, as a result, eat slowly';

dəgäddägä-m çanä (M) 'load heavily' (see *çanä*);

dəgädägä-m näma (Č), *dəgäddägä-m nämma* (E) 'grow thickly' (see *näma*);

Tna. *dägdägä* 'stamp, trample under foot', Te. *dägdäga* 'crush under the foot', Amh. *dägäddägä* 'stamp'. See also *(a)gdäggädä*, and *dəgädägä*, below.

dəgädägä (W), *dəgäddägä* (Ms), *digädägä* (S) 'hurry, rush',

dəgädägä-m wärä (Č), *dəgäddägä-m wärä* (E) 'walk fast' (see *wärä*);

perhaps originally 'squeeze things together' (see *dəgädägä*, above), that is, 'do things one atop another' > 'hurry, rush'.

digädägä (S), see *dəgädägä*.

deggäfä (Go), *diggäfä* (So) 'support one's family, *support (an idea)';

däggafi (So) 'support' (n.);

Tna. *däggäfä*, Te. *dägfa*, Amh. *däggäfä*, Arg. *deggäfa*. See also *geddäfä*, below.

diggäfä (So), see *deggäfä*.

dugugguru (Z) 'nape of neck';

from Cushitic: Sid. *dugugguru* 'bone in the side of the back', Ga. *duguguru* 'backbone'.

däggäla (Ms.Go), *däkala* (Č), *däkkalla* (E.M), *däkara* (Č), *dakara* (En.Gt) 'tall and thickly grown grass';

Tna. Amh. *dägäla*; probably from Cushitic: Ga. *dägälā*.

dəgle (Ms) 'feast' (n.);

see *diglāye*, below.

doggälä (Ms.Go) 'wither, become flexible (leaf) after having been put on fire';

from *dwlg* representing *ṭwlg* (see *ṭəwällägä*) with *ṭ-g>d-g* by assimilation (17.4) and metathesis.

dəgälälä (W), *digälälä* (S), *adgällälä* (Go.Ms) 'render service, serve';

there is undoubtedly a connection between this root and Amh. *(a)gäläggälä* 'serve', *(tä)gälaggälä* 'be pacified'; from *gll-gll*, the form **tägällälä* becoming *dgll* by assimilation of voicing. For a similar situation see *dimbäläqä*, below, even though the circumstances are not the same. The root passed into Cushitic: Qab. *digilallo*›, Al. *daglallo*.

digälälä (S), see *dəgälälä*.

diglāye (S), *dəgle* (Ms) 'bridegroom's wedding, *feast'.

dägäm (Č.E) 'power that one has to influence people';

Amh. *däggämä* 'recite incantations', Te. *dägami* 'magician'; also in Ga. *dagama* 'magic, sorcery'.

dugmällä (S), *dägäman* (So) 'front section of the house where people sit or sleep, *section of the house reserved for sitting'.

dägäman (So) 'section of the house reserved for sitting'.

see *dugmällä*, above.

dägämäňa sänä (Z) 'be convalescent (by eating special food)';

dägämtäňä (Z) 'convalescent';

probably to be identified with Amh. *gaggämä* 'be convalescent', *gägämtäňňä* 'convalescent', *ggm* becoming *dgm* by dissimilation.

dägämtäňä (Z) 'convalescent';

a noun with the adjectival suffix *-täňä*; see *dägämäňa*, above.

dägan (Ms.Go.So.Z), *dägān* (Ed) 'carding bow';

Amh. *dägan* 'carding bow', Har. *dīgān*; G. *dägan* 'curved, bent', Har. *(tä)dōgäna* 'be bent'; also in Cushitic: Som. *degan*, Ag. *dagān*, Sid. Dar. *digāna*.

dugunno (S.W) 'under, beneath, *descent, downward slope';

dägännəyä (E) 'downwards, downward slope, descent';

dägäre (E) 'underneath, down there, southward';

yädägär känfär (E) 'lower lip' (see *känfär*);

from Ga. *dugunno*, and perhaps also Ğan. *dugē* 'under'.

dägända (Z) 'kind of black ant'.

dägännəyä (E) 'descent, downward, downward slope';

from the root *dgn* (see *dugunno*, above) with the directional suffix *-nəyä* 'toward'.

dägäre (E) 'underneath, down there, southward';

represents *dugunno*, *dägän-nəyä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

dəgär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'hair';

represents *ṭəgär* (see below) with *ṭ-g>d-g* by assimilation (17.4)

dəgər (Ms), *dəgrä* (Go.W), *dəgərä* (So) 'the two pieces of wood on either side of the plough';

Semitic: Ar. *dağr* 'wood of the plough to which the ploughshare is attached'; Ethiopic: G. *dəgʷər*, Tna. *dugʷri*, Amh. *dəgər*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *digre*, Be. *dugure*, Sa. *dugre*, Kam. *dugurú-ta*.

dəgrä (Go.W), *dəgərä* (So), see *dəgər*.

dägäsä (Č.En.Gt), *däggäsä* (E.Ed.M.Z), *deggäsä* (Go. W), *dēggäsä* (S), *diggäsä* (So), *dägg'äsä* (Ms) 'give a feast';

dəgəs (Č.En.Gt), *dəggəs* (E.Ed.M.Go.So.S.W.Z) 'feast' (n.);

Tna. Amh. *däggäsä* 'give a feast', Arg. *deggäsa*, Har. *diggäsa*.

deggäsä (Go.W), *dēggäsä* (S), see *dägäsä*.

dəgəs, dəggəs, see *dägäsä*.

diggäsä (So), see *dägäsä*.

doggäsä (Ms), *dōggäzä* (S) 'miss a shot'.

dagät (Z) 'ascent, uphill, upward slope';

Amh. Arg. *dagät*, Har. *dāg* 'elevated ground'; also in Cushitic: Bil. *dag*, Ga. *dāga*, Sa. *dagā*.

(bä)dəggəta (So) 'slowly';

from *dəgg* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ta*.

däguyye (W) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Kam. *dagōyye*.

dōggäzä (S) 'miss a shot';

see *doggäsä*, above.

däg'ä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'honeyed water, mead, hydromel, wine of grapes';

represents *ṭəgay* (see below) with *ṭ-g>d-g(g')* by assimilation. See also *dägg'ä*, below.

dägg'ä, in *wə(y)yä dägg'ä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *wəyä däk'ä* (Č.En.Gt), *wəyä dekkä* (Ed) 'dilute honey with water';

denominative of *däg'ä* 'honeyed water' (see above). See *wə(y)yä*.

dägg'ä (E) 'threaten';

probably from Cushitic: Had. *duge* 'assail without being noticed', Kam. *dug*.

dägg'äsä (Ms) 'give a feast';

see *dägäsä*, above.

dähä (So) 'you' (sg. masc.)

seems to consist of two suffixes: *-dä*, suffix pronoun of the 2nd person, sg. masc. 'your' in Soddo, and *-hä*, suffix pronoun of the 2nd person sg. masc. used in the various Ethiopian languages (see Leslau 1956:53). However, to judge from *dähəm* (see below) *dä-* seems to be a 'support' of unknown origin. See *ädi*, above. Rundgren 1955:270 n. 3 compares *dähä, däš, dähəm* with the suffixes *-täxa, täx', täxu* of the 'pseudo-gerund', while ib. p. 278 he analyzes *dähä* as **›ən-da-ka* and compares the Harari copula *intax*. Note that the personal pronoun of the 2nd person, sg. fem., pl. masc. fem. of Soddo is the same as the possessive suffix pronoun. For the 2nd person, masc. sg. the suffix pronoun is *-dä* against the personal pronoun *dähä*.

dahä (Z) 'crawl on hands and knees';

G. *dəḥəkä* 'crawl, creep', Te. *däḥaka*, Amh. *dahä*, Tna. *däḥaḳä* 'stamp'; possibly related to Ar. *daḥağa* 'drag on the ground' (Dillmann 1865:1084), Cohen 1938:333 seems to connect it with Amh. *da da*, expression used for encouraging the babies to walk, for which cp. post-Biblical Heb. *ddy* 'lead a child'. The root passed into Ga. *daka* 'walk'. For *k:h*, see 5.23.

dəha (So.Z) 'poor, orphan';

represents *dəka* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

dähəm (So) 'you' (pl. masc.);

dähma (So) 'you (pl. fem.);

the form of these personal pronouns is the same as that of the suffix pronouns (see *dähä,* above).

dähna ädär (So) 'good night!';

lit. 'spend the night well!', Amh. *dähna ədär,* from the root *dḫn* 'be safe, be well': G. *dəḫənä,* Tna. *däḥanä,* Te. *däḥana,* Amh. *danä.* For *ädär,* see *adärä.*

dähano (S), *dähäno* (W) 'elephant';

see *žäxʷänä,* below; for *x:h,* see 5.33.

dəhənnät (Z) 'poverty';

from *dəha* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät.*

dähärä (W) 'be dirty';

dəhər (W) 'dirt';

from Cushitic: Ga. *duri* 'dirty', Som. *dōro* 'dirt'. However, Amh. *dəhur* 'pauvre avorton, misérable' (cited in Cohen 1938:38) should not be excluded.

däk (Č.En.Gt), *däkk* (Ed) 'calf of a certain size';

represents *dägg* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

dakko (Ms), *dākko* (S), *dakkule* (W) 'mother, form of address to an elder woman';

from Cushitic: Ga. *dakko* 'older lady', Kam. *dāk-kule* 'endearing expression to a woman to whom one attributes the behavior of a mother'.

dēkä (En), *dekkä́* (Ed) 'be tall';

adēkä (En), *adekkä* (Ed) 'lengthen';

dēka (En), *dé́kkä* (Ed) 'tall'.

dekkä, in *wəyä dekkä* (Ed) 'dilute honey with water';

represents *dägg'ä* (see above) with *g(g'):k* (13.3).

dəka (So), *dəha* (So.Z), *dəxa* (M) 'poor, *orphan';

dəkənnät (So), *dəhənnät* (Z) 'poverty';

Te. *dəka,* Tna. *dəḵa,* Amh. Arg. *dəha,* Gaf. *dähä*; from Cushitic: Ag. *dəǧi,* Ga. *dega,* Bil. *ǧəǧa,* Be. *ǧeh.* Note also Ǧan. *tuka* 'poor', but it is difficult to know whether this root is common to the two groups or whether it is a loanword. For the meanings 'poor, orphan', cp. Ga. *(h)iyyō* 'be poor, be an orphan'. See also *(tä)dxaňä.*

duka (Ms.Go.So.Z), *dukä* (W), *dūkä* (Ed) 'trace, track, *footprint';

Amh. *duka*; also in Ga. *duka.*

däkala (Č), *däkkalla* (E.M) 'tall and thickly grown grass';

represents *däggäla* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

dakkule (W) 'form of address to an older woman';

from Cushitic: Kam. *dākkule.* See *dakko,* above.

dəkənnät (So) 'poverty';

from *dəka* (see above) with the suffix *-nät.*

däkara (Č), *dakara* (En.Gt) 'tall and thickly grown grass';

represents *däggäla* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

dakiyyä (Ms), *dakiyye* (So), *dākiyye* (S), *dakkiyä* (Go) 'duck, goose';

Amh. *dakəyye,* Har. *dāqiya*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *dākiye.* The linguistic informants of Cohen 1938: 38 as well as Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:348 derive this noun from *dakä, dahä* 'crawl' (see above), but it seems to me that it is a folk etymology. Besides, Dästa Täklä Wäld, ib. considers it a Gallərňňa loanword, and in this case it can certainly not be derived from Amh. *dakä.*

däk'ä, in *wəyä däk'ä* (Č.En.Gt) 'dilute honey with water';

represents *dägg'ä* (see above) with *g':k'* (13.4).

dəxʷä (Č.En.Gt.M), *dəxʷa* (E) 'red cloth';

perhaps an altered meaning of Amh. *dəko* 'kind of cloak made of skin'.

dəxa (M) 'poor';

represents *dəka* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

(tä)dxanä (Č), *tädxannä* (En), see *(tä)dxaňä.*

(tä)dxaňä (En.Gt), *tädxanä* (Č), *tädxannä* (E) 'be confused, be in a hurry, rush, *suffer because of poverty';

preceded or not by *č̣əra* 'mud' it means 'be exhausted because of walking through mud, there was an abundance of mud during the rainy season and, as a result, it was difficult to walk';

for the meaning of 'suffer because of poverty', *(tä)dxaňä* is probably derived from *däkäyä* (Tna. *däḵäyä*) 'be poor' (see *dəka,* above) with final *y* becoming *ň, n* (9.5). The meanings 'be confused, hurry' are transferred meanings of 'suffer because of poverty'. The meaning 'be exhausted because of walking through mud' comes close to Amh.

dakkärä, same meaning, except that the root of *dakkärä* is *dkr* whereas the root of *(tä)dxanä, (tä)-dxaňä* is **dkry* becoming *dxň* in *(tä)dxaňä, (tä)-dxanä.*

däl (S.W.Z), *dän* (Č.Gt), *dänn* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'abdomen, belly, stomach, *interior, enclosure, compound';

dälam (Z), *dälām* (S), *dällam* (W), *dännamma* (Ms), *dänaryä* (Č), *dännar(ə)yä* (E.M), *däniyä* (Č), *dänniyä* (E), *ädänyä* (Gt) 'one who has a big stomach, voracious, big eater';

dälmūt (S) 'intestine' (see below).

däll beä (M), *där *balä* (Č.E.Gt), *därr *balä* (M.Ms) 'become flexible because of being wet'.

dälla (Ms.Go), *dälä* (W.Z), *tädalla* (Ms.Go), *tädälä, tädädälä* (S), *tädadalä* (W), *tädänä* (Gt), *tädannä* (Ed) 'make a mistake, be mistaken, err, lose the way, miss the way, *not recognize, miss a shot';

addalla (M.Go), *addalä* (W), *addallä* (Ed), *addana* (Č), *addanä* (En.Gt), *addanna* (E), *addannä* (Ed) 'lead astray, mislead, cause to err, incite someone to do harm to someone else';

Har. *däläḥa* 'sin, err, go astray'; also in Ga. *dil* 'sin, offense'.

(a)dälla (Ms.Go.So), *adälä* (W) 'work slackly';

Amh. *(tä)dallälä* 'make believe that he did not hear it', unless there is some connection with *(a)dälla,* below.

(a)dälla (Ms.Go.So), *adälä* (S.W.Z) 'be partial by showing favor';

G. *(ˀa)dläwä* 'judge according to appearance, judge by showing favor', Tna. *(ˀad)daläwä* 'be partial', Amh. *(a)dälla*; perhaps from G. *däläwä* 'weigh' with a meaning such as 'weigh in one's favor', Soq. *dele* 'weigh'.

dello (Go) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *dēlla,* Ga. *dēllo.*

dəl (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *dilī* (Z), *dər* (E) 'victory';

Amh. Tna. *dəl,* Har. *dəl, dili.* Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955:342 records G. *daḥəl,* without reference. Praetorius 1879:385 and d'Abbadie 1881:744 derive *dəl* from G. *(tä)dəḥəlä* 'flee' (occurring in Dillmann 1865:660, under *nät‹a,* and in d'Abbadie ib.); *dəl* would then probably mean 'the fact of making someone flee', that is, victory.

dilī (Z), see *dəl.*

dol (W), *dōl* (S), *dūl* (Z) 'bell attached to the neck of a small child or a cow';

see *däwäl,* below.

dole (W), *dōle* (S) 'be lame, limp';

dulo (S.W) 'lame, limping';

Har. *dōlo* 'amputated'; also in Ga. *dōlū* 'deformed'.

dūl (Z), see *dol.*

dula (E) 'big, large, fat';

to be identified with *dulla* 'club' (see below) because of its bigness.

dūlä (Ed) 'wreath of grass that small boys put around their heads';

from Cushitic: Kam. *dōli-ta.*

dulla (Ms.Go.So.S), *dullä* (Ed.W) 'club';

Tna. Amh. Arg. Har. *dulla*; also Cushitic: Ga. *dullā,* Kam. Qab. *dulla,* Bil. *dūlā.* See also *dula,* above.

dulo (S.W), see *dole.*

delläbä (Go) 'prepare the *dəlb*-dish';

dəlb (Ms.Go.W) 'bread kept in the ground for several years';

perhaps to be identified with Tna. *dälläbä* 'accumulate', *dəlbi* 'accumulated', Amh. *dälläbä* 'be accumulated', *dəlb* 'accumulated (grain, money)'; also in Ga. *dilbī* 'produce which is stored for a relatively long period'.

dəlb, see *delläbä.*

doˈlēbä (Ed) 'kind of bird'.

dəlbuq bea (Go) 'plunge into water';

also in Ga. *dolbok ǧeda* 'plunge (heavy things falling into water)'; see *ṭəlbuq barä.*

dulläččа (Go.So), *dulläččä* (S.W) 'old cow (she does not calve nor does she give milk)';

Amh. *dulläččа*; from Ga. *dulläččа.*

dildi (Z) 'marshland, swampy place'.

dəläddəg (Ms.Go), *dəladdəg* (M), *dəlädəg* (Ed), *dəlidäg* (W), *dəlīdäg* (S), *drädəg* (Č), *dräddəg* (E), *drädəg* (En), *dərädəg* (Gt) 'may this evil thing not happen to you!';

from Cushitic: Had. *diladag.*

dəlidäg (W), *dəlīdäg* (S), see *dəläddəg.*

dəlädälä (W.Z), *dəläddälä* (Ms.Go), *diläddälä* (S) 'level off the ground by filling the uneven places';

Tna. *däldälä*, Amh. *däläddälä*, Har. *diläddäla*. This root is not to be connected with G. *däläwä* 'weigh' as suggested by Praetorius 1879:132. See also *(tä)dəladdälä*, below.

(tä)dəladdälä (M) 'become abundant';

Amh. *(tä)däladdälä* 'be filled up', Te. *däldälla* 'cramming crowd'; probably to be identified with *dldl* 'level off by filling' (see *dəlädälä*) >'filled up> become abundant'.

dəldəla (So), see *dildil*.

diläddälä (S), see *dəlädälä*.

dildil (Go), *dəldəla* (So), *dəldəy* (So.Z) 'bridge';

Tna. *dəldəl* 'bridge', Har. *dildila*, Amh. Arg. Gaf. *dəldəy*; Te. *däldälä* 'build a bridge'; also in Ga. *dildilā*; probably from the root *dldl* 'level the ground' (see *dəlädälä*), a bridge serving to level the ground across the river (Praetorius 1879:132).

dəläddämä (Go) 'be blunt (point)';

duldum (Ed.Ms.Go.Z) 'blunt (point)';

Amh. *doläddomä*. There is perhaps a connection between this root and Amh. *(tä)dämäddämä* 'be blunt' (so also Praetorius 1879:71), Tna. *dämdämä*, Te. *(tə)dämdäma*. See *dūma*, below.

duldum (Ed.Ms.Go.Z), see *dəläddämä*.

dəldəy (So.Z) 'bridge';

Amh. Arg. Gaf. *dəldəy*; represents *dildil* (see above) with palatalization of the final *l* (8.61).

dalga muse (So) 'vice-*muse*';

probably to be identified with Amh. Tna. *dalga* in *dalga anbässa* 'an animal smaller than the lion'. Likewise the *dalga muse* has a lesser position than the *muse* (see below).

dalǝgga (M), *darga* (E), *darka* (Č.E.En.Gt), *darkä* (Ed) 'dewlap';

Tna. Amh. *dalga*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *dalga*, Kham. *dālgā*.

dəllək (Go) 'kind of stew';

Tna. *dəlləḵ*, Amh. *dəlləh*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *dilli* 'curry powder'.

dolollo (Go), *dolollo afär* (Ms) 'red earth';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *dolola*, Ga. *dolollo*. As is the case in *dorä*, *doränä* (see below), *dolollo* probably also means 'thin mud after rain', and in this case it coincides with Amh. *dulolo* and Ga. *dolollo* 'puddles after rain'. See also *däwäl*, below.

dälām (S), *dälam* (Z), *dällam* (W) 'one who has a big stomach, voracious, big eater';

from *däl* (see above) with the suffix *-am*.

dilmäňňä (So) 'headrest of wood'.

dälmūt, däl mūt (S) 'intestine';

lit. 'things (*mūt*) of the stomach (*däl*)'.

dolliň (Z) 'duck, goose'.

dəlq (W) 'navel'.

däläsä (S.W.Z), *dälläsä* (Ms) 'be late, last long, be delayed, wait';

adälläsä (Ms), *adäläsä* (S.W.Z) 'delay, postpone';

Har. *talīs* 'slow', *talīs āša* 'delay'; also in Cushitic Kam. *däläsi-ššo* 'delay', Ṭem. *däläššeˀ*, Ga. *təllīsā*.

dulät (So) 'assembly of the tribe';

Amh. *dulät* 'discussion, conspiracy, assembly'; the verb *dollätä* (Amh.) 'gather, come together', *dällätä* (Tna.) is a denominative of *dulät*, taken perhaps from Ar. *dawlat*, derived from *ta-dāwala* 'confer, take counsel'.

dällatām (So) 'one who has a big stomach, one who eats much, voracious';

from *däl* (see above) with the suffix *-t-am*.

däm (Gur) 'blood, *charm, complexion';

dämyä (Ms), *dämyät* (Č.E.M), *dämyät* (Gt), *däməyäd* (Ed), *däməyäd* (En) 'red, *reddish';

dämʷät (Č.M.Gt), *dämmʷät* (E) 'greyish (cattle)';

dämmʷät (Go), *dämyät* (Gt) 'kind of *äsät*';

yädäm äsər (Č.E.M.Ms), *ädäm äsər* (En.Gt), *ädäm ässər* (Ed), *yädäm sər* (Go.So.S.W.Z) 'vein' (see *sər, äsər*);

Semitic and Ethiopic *dam, dəm* 'blood'. See also *dämamʷä, dämäsäčča, däm yäwərərrəǧǧa*.

däm yäwərərrəǧǧa (Go), *dämäwriǧǧä* (W), *dämʷərəǧǧa* (Ms), *dämʷannäǧat* (E), *dämʷallägat* (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

perhaps lit. 'blood (juice) comes down from it', from *wrd* 'go down'.

dām (Ed), *dāṃ* (En.Gt), *ãw* (Ed) 'master of the Fuga or of the slave, master (in general)';

Ǧan. *dām* 'master'. Cerulli 1938:72 tends to connect it with Ka. *dōno* that passed into Ga. *dōnaččo* 'sir!'. In connection with Ga. *dōna-ččo* 'form of address to a king' one wonders whether the root is not to be identified with Amh. *ǧan*, in *ǧanhoy* 'form of address to the emperor'. See *damo, dämam*, and *dām*, below.

dām (Ed), *dāṃ* (En.Gt), *dãw* (Ed) 'sick person possessed by a spirit';

there seems to be a connection between this root and *dām* 'master', the spirit being the master of the sick person.

damä (W), *dāmä* (Ed), see *dama*.

dammä (W), see *dāmmo*.

dama (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *daṃa* (En), *dāma* (S), *dāmä* (Ed), *damä* (W) 'brown (mule, horse), reddish, *reddish-brown';

Amh. *dama*, Har. *dāma*; from Cushitic: Ga. Sid. *dāma*.

damma (M) 'kind of tree';

see also *dammākäse*, below.

dame (Z) 'branch';

from Ga. *dammē*.

damo (Č.E.M), *dãwä* (En) 'title of the husband of the *yäwägäpäča dämam*, *honorific title';

Ǧan. *dāma* 'title given to the queen of the Ǧanǧero'. See also *dām*, above.

dāmmo (S), *yädäčče dammä* (W) 'honey of the ground bee';

Har. *dāmi dūs* 'honey produced by wild bees'; from Cushitic: Kam. *dāmmi-čuta* 'ground bee', Qab. *dāmmi-ta*, Ga. *damma* 'honey of the ground bee'.

dəmm barä (Ed) 'be quiet, be silent';

Semitic: Heb. *dmm* 'be motionless, stand still', Ar. *dāma* 'stand still' (Guillaume 1965:8); related to Heb. *dmy* 'be silent', Soq. *deme* 'sleep'; Ethiopic: Te. *ǧämäm bela* 'be silent', Amh. *(tä)dämmämä* 'be quiet', but see *dəmm barä*, below.

dəmm barä (En), *dəmdəm *balä* (Č.Ed.Gt), *dəmdəmm barä* (En), *dəmʷdəm barä* (E), *dəmmədəmm beq̣ä* (M) 'make noise by walking or falling';

Amh. *dəmm alä* 'make noise by walking (cattle), shout', Tna. *dämm bälä*, but see *dəmm barä*, above.

dəmm barä (En.Gt), *dəmdəmm barä* (En) 'be very close to one another';

dəmm äḫarä zär (En.Gt), *dəmm äbarä zär* (Ed) 'heavy rainy season', lit. 'the rain that is close to one another' (see *zär*);

Amh. *dämäddämä* 'level off, equalize', consequently 'be close to one another'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *dəmdəm yeˀ*, Had. *dimdim-akko*.

dəmə-gi (Z) 'head of the bed';

see *dum, gi*.

dima bəša (En) 'very red';

dima gämbäna (En) 'very black';

Amh. *dima* 'light grey', Tna. *dəma*; from Cushitic: Ga. *dīmā* 'red', Sid. *dumē*.

dum (S), *dumi* (W) 'head, hair of head, *top, summit';

dum-ge (S), *dumi-ge* (W), *dəmə-gi* (Z) 'head of bed';

Gaf. *dəmʷä* 'head'; to be connected with Arg. *dəmah* 'head', G. *dəmaḥ* 'skull', Te. *dämqät* 'crown of head, skull'; probably borrowed from Ar. *dimāǧ*, the final *ǧ* represented as *ḫ* in Geez, and *q* in Tigre. The root also occurs in Ga. *dumi* 'head', Aw. *dūmī* 'top'.

dūma (Z), *dumdum* (En.S) 'blunt (point, edge)';

Har. *dōdäma* 'be blunt' (from *dmdm*), Tna. *dämdämä*, Te. *(tə)dämdäma*, Amh. *dämäddämä* 'be blunt', *domdamma* 'blunt'; related to *dldm* (see *dəläddämä*); also in Ga. *dōma* 'blunt'. See also *ǧäma*.

dumma (Ms.Go.S), *dummä* (W) 'cow without horns'.

dumi (W), see *dum*.

dämmäˀä (Go.So) 'be beautiful, be pretty';

represents *dämmäqä* (see below) with *qːˀ* (14.1).

dummeˀä (Ed) 'game played with five stones consisting of throwing one stone into the air and picking up the others before it falls';

from Cushitic: Had. *dummäˀe*.

dämb (Gur. xZ) 'custom, regulation, constitution';

Amh. *dänb, dämb*, Tna. *dänbi*.

(tä)dūmbālälä (Z) 'be round, be spherical, be conical';

dumbulbulīt (Z) 'round, circular';

represents **dəballälä* (see above) with nasalized *b* expressed by *m* for *n*, *nb* becoming *mb* (17.2).

dumbulbulīt (Z) 'round, circular';

from *(tä)dumbälälä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

dimbäläqä (S) 'vomit';

seems to be taken from Cushitic: Had. *hambalaqa, ambalaqa,* and *di-* of Selṭi is probably a prefix instead of **timbäläqä*. For a similar situation see *dimbäräkä*.

dəmbʷəq barä (Č), *dəmbʷəqq männä* (E), *dəmbuqq abäňňä* (M), *dəmbʷərq' barä* (Č), *dəmbʷərq männä* (E) 'sink into something soft, plunge into the water, *emit a sound when thrown into the water';

from **ṭəmbʷəq* (with *ṭ-q* becoming *d-q* by dissimilation, see 18.1) and related to *ṭəlbuq* (see below) with *lb* becoming *mb*.

dəmḃär (So) 'frontier, border, limit, a stone delimiting the boundary';

G. *däbər* (so also Praetorius 1879:100), Tna. *dänbär, dämbär,* Amh. *dänbär, dənbär, dəmbär.*

dimbäräkä (S) 'kneel';

for **timbäräkä, tinbäräkä*; see *birräkä* 'kneel', above. For **t>d*, cp. *dimbäläqä*.

dəmbʷərq männä (E) 'emit a sound when thrown into the water';

from *dəmbʷəq* (see above) with inserted *r* (8.83).

dəmbʷərq' barä (Č) 'emit a sound when thrown into the water';

from *dəmbʷəq* (see above) with inserted *r* (8.83).

dəmbušä (Ed) 'pumpkin-like plant';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *dəmbuša.*

damäčča (Č.E.En.M), *damäčä* (W), *dāmäča* (Gt) 'carding instrument';

from *damäṭä* (see below) with palatalized *ṭ*.

dämädä (Č.En.Gt), *dämmädä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go) 'join, unite, fit together, bring together, *mix, lay the yoke';

tädämädä (Č.En.Gt), *tädämmädä* (Ed.M) 'gather, be joined, *be pressed (people in a room, cotton in a basket)';

tädamädä (En.Gt), *tädammädä* (E.Ed) 'meet one another';

addemmädä (Go), *adğämädä* (Č.Gt), *adğämmädä* (E.M.Ms) 'ask someone to bring something, make someone reach something, hand over an object to someone to be delivered to someone else, reach an object', lit. 'make join';

dəmənd (Ms.Go) 'pair of oxen';

dəmud (M), *dumd* (En.M), *dəmʷd* (Č.E), *dund* (Č.Gt), *dundä* (Ed) 'joined, united';

dəmʷd (Č.E.Gt), *dumd, dəmud* (M), *dəmʷt* (En), *dund* (Č), *dundiyä* (Gt) 'meeting place of two rivers';

dumdiyä (En), *dundiyä* (Ed.Gt) 'plough with two ironpieces';

yäddämmädä-n begg (M), *yäddämʷädä-n zär* (Č), *yäddämmʷädä-n zär* (E) 'heavy rainy season', lit. 'the rainfall that is close to another' (see also *dəmm barä,* and *zär, begg*);

from **ḍmd>ṭmd* (see *ṭämädä*) with *ṭ-d* becoming *d-d* by assimilation, contrarily to Hetzron-Habte Mariam Marcos, *JES* 4 (1966). 19, n. 1 who explain it by *d* representing the proto-Semitic *ḍ*. See also *adädä, daqä.*

(tä)dämädä- (Č.En), *tädämmädä-* (E.M) 'become lean after having been fat, be about to die, be short and stout, *stop growing.

(ad)demmädä (Go), see *dämädä.*

dəmənd (Ms.Go) 'pair of oxen';

see *dämädä,* above.

dəmʷd (Č.E.Gt), *dəmud* (M), see *dämädä.*

dumd (En.M), see *dämädä.*

dəmäddämä (So), *dimädämä* (S) 'stamp on the floor of the house to level it, *block the mouth of someone, finish thatching a house';

Te. *dämdäma* 'step', Tna. *dämdämä* 'finish, terminate', Amh. *dämäddämä* 'stamp'.

dəmdəm *balä (Č.Ed.Gt), *dəmdəmm barä* (En), *dəmʷdəm barä* (E), *dəmmədəmm beä* (M) 'make noise by walking or falling';

see *dəmm barä.*

dəmdəmm barä (En) 'be very close to one another';

see *dəmm barä.*

dimädämä (S), see *dəmäddämä.*

dumdum (En.S) 'blunt (point)'

see *dūma.*

dumdiyä (En) 'plough with two ironpieces';

from *dumd* (see above, root *dämädä*) with the suffix *-iyä,* that is, the ironpieces that join one another.

dimmägo (S) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person';

from Cushitic: Had. *dimago* 'name of a spirit', lit. 'the one who takes (steals) the limping one', Ga. *dimmago.* See also *dimmago,* below.

dimmago (Ms) 'cold combined with coughing';

coming from the spirit (see *dimmägo*) that brings about the cold.

dəmğä (Go.M), *dəmğe* (W) 'kind of *äsät,* stage of growth of the *äsät*'.

dammakäse (Go.W), *dammākäse* (S) 'kind of bush, kind of tree';

Amh. *däma käse, dama käse* (Lemordant 1960:20, Strelcyn 1973:no. 67). See also *damma,* above.

dämʷallägat (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *däm yäwərərrəğğa.*

dämam (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W.Z) 'master of the Fuga or slave, *rich, wealthy';

see *dām,* above, and *dämʷamʷit.*

dämamʷä (Č.M), *dämāmʷä* (En.Gt), *dämāmä* (Ed), *dämammʷä* (E) 'attractive, pretty';

Tna. *dämäwä* 'be attractive', Amh. *dämam* 'attractive', derived from *däm* 'blood'. For 'blood' being an expression of beauty, cp. Amh. *däm gäbba* 'be attractive', lit. 'blood entered'.

dämʷamʷit (Č.E), *dämamit, däwamit* (Gt), *dämawīt* (En) 'Chaha female deity';

perhaps feminine of *dämam* and would mean originally 'mistress'. For *dämʷamʷit,* see Leslau 1950a: 55ff.

dämän (M), *dämär* (Č.E), *dämär* (Gt), *dämär* (En), *däwän* (Ed) 'physical appearance'.

dämmäna (So), *damära* (Gt), *damära* (En), *dabäna* (M.Ms.Go.So), *däbäna* (S), *dabänä* (W), *dābänä* (Z), *dabära* (Č.E), *dawänä* (Ed) 'cloud';

dabbänä (Ms) 'be cloudy';

G. *dämäna* 'cloud', Tna. *dämmäna, däbäna,* Te. *dämäna, däbäna,* Amh. Arg. *dammäna,* Gaf. *dämmänä,* Har. *dāna*; also in Cushitic: Ag. *damminä,* Had. *duban-čo.* Cerulli 1936:245 connects these nouns with the Cushitic root *tum, dum* 'be black'. See also Dolgopolsky 1973:51.

dämʷannägat (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *däm yäwərərrəğa*

dämmäqä (Ms.So), *dämmäʾä* (Go.So) 'be beautiful, be pretty';

adämäqä (En), *adämmäqä* (So) 'beautify';

Semitic: Akk. *damāqu* 'be pleasing', Ugar. *dmq* 'fine, good'; Ethiopic: Tna. *dämäqä* 'be pretty', Te. *dämqa* 'shine brightly, gleam', Arg. *dämmäqa* 'be beautiful', Amh. *dämmäqä* 'be bright (color), be lively', Har. *dämäqa.* See also *yädänq,* below.

dämmäq-ən hän (Z) 'bolt and run away wildly';

also in Ga. *damaqa* 'be shy (horse), stampede'.

dämär (Č.E), *dämär* (Gt), *dämär* (En) 'physical appearance, *complexion';

represents *dämän* (see below) with *n:r* (8.33).

damära (Gt), *damära* (En) 'cloud';

represents *dämmäna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

dämʷərəğğa (Ms) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *däm yäwərərrəğa.*

dämärṭa (S), *yädämärṭ* (M.W), *ädämärṭ* (Gt), *ädämärṭ* (En) 'kind of necklace, *kind of *äsät*';

Amh. *dämərṭ, yädämərṭ*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *damarṭa.* Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:356 explains Amh. *yädämärṭ* as coming from *yädäm ərṭ* 'necklace that has the power of stopping the blood of menstruation or nose bleeding (from *däm* 'blood', *arräṭä* 'dry out'). The meaning 'kind of *äsät*' is probably related to the shape of the bracelet.

damäs (Č.E.M), *dāmās* (En), *damās* (Gt), *dāwəs* (Ed) 'honorific title'.

dämäsäčča (Go) 'chameleon';

perhaps composed of *däm* 'blood' and *säčča* 'drink'.

dəmṣ, dəmṭ (So) 'voice, sound';

G. *dəmḍ,* Tna. *dəmṣi,* Te. *dəmṣ,* Amh. *dəmṭ;* see also *(ad)dammäṭä.*

dəmäšä (En) 'pound the root of the *äsät*';

represents *dəbäšä* (see above) with alternance of *b:m* (4.14).

dämašmīt (S), *dämašmiṭ* (W) 'kind of tree'.

dämašmiṭ (W) 'kind of tree';

see *dämašmīt.*

dämʷät (Č.M.Gt), *dämmʷät* (E) 'greyish (cattle)';

dämmʷät (Go) 'kind of *äsät*';

from *däm* 'blood' with the suffix *-t.* The kind of *äsät* is so called because of its color.

dəmʷt (En) 'meeting place of two rivers';

for *dəmʷd* (with unvoicing of *d*), from *dämädä* 'join', above.

dəmmit (Ms) 'kind of bird';

perhaps Amh. *dəmbiṭ,* with alternance *ṭ:t* (15.2); in Ga. *dimbīṭṭi.*

dämtokke (S) 'scrofula';

perhaps from Cushitic: Had. *gantokke,* with alternance *d:g.*

damäṭä (Č.En.Gt.W.Z), *dāmäṭä* (S), *dammäṭä* (E.M. Ms.Go.So), *dāmmäṭä* (Ed) 'card cotton or wool, extract seeds from cotton, *crush something by stamping on it, trample on something';

damäčä (Č.E.En.M), *damäčä* (W), *dāmäčä* (Gt), *mädamäčä* (Ms.Go), *mädāmäčä* (Ed), *wädamäčä* (En.Gt) 'carding instrument';

Tna. *dahmäṣä* 'crush by pounding', Amh. *dammäṭä* 'card wool', Arg. *dammäṭa.* For the relation between 'crush by stamping' and 'card cotton', cp. Tna. *däḥaṣä* that has both meanings, but there is no etymological connection between these two roots (*dmṭ, dḥṣ*) as suggested by Wajnberg 1935:56.

(ad)dammäṭä (So) 'listen attentively';

Amh. *(ad)dammäṭä,* Arg. *(ad)dammäṭa,* probably denominative of *dəmṣ, dəmṭ* 'voice' (see *dəmṣ,* above), the denominative meaning originally 'pay attention to a voice', that is, 'listen'.

dəmṭ (So) 'voice, sound';

see *dəmṣ,* and *(ad)dammäṭä.*

dämäwriǧǧä (W), *dämʷərəǧǧa* (Ms) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *däm yäwərərrəǧǧa.*

dämawīt (En) 'Chaha female deity';

represents *dämʷamʷit* (above), with *mʷ>w* (6.32).

dämyä (Ms) 'red (maize)';

from *däm* 'blood' (see above) with the suffix *-yä.*

däməyäd (Ed), *däməyäd* (En) 'red, reddish';

from *däm* 'blood' (see above) with the suffix *-yäd* (for *yät,* see 7.14).

dämyät (Č.E.M), *dämyät* (Gt) 'red, reddish, *kind of *äsät*';

from *däm* 'blood' (see above) with the suffix *-t.* The kind of *äsät* is so called because of its color.

dämoz (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *dämōz* (En.Ed.Gt) 'salary';

Tna. *dämoz,* Amh. *dämoz, dämäwäz,* Har. *dämōz*; is explained as coming from *däm(ä) wäz* 'blood and sweat'. For *-ä* 'and', see Leslau 1963:57, under *dämōz.*

dän (Č.Gt), *dänn* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'stomach, interior, enclosure, compound';

dän, däne (Č), *bä---däne* (Gt), *dänn, bä---dänne* (E.M), *dännät* (M) 'inside, within';

bä---dän (Č.Gt), *bä---dänn* (E), *bä---däne* (Gt) 'among, between, *below';

dänägər (Č.Gt), *dännägər* (E.M) 'sole of foot' (see *ägər*);

dänäǧ (Č.Gt), *dännäǧ* (E.M) 'palm of hand' (see *äǧ*);

tä-dän-yämäta (Č), *tä-dän-m-äta* (Gt), *tä-dänn-əʷxta* (M), *tä-dänn-əm-ota* (E) 'he really';

dännamma (Ms), *dänaryä* (Č), *dännaɪ(ə)yä* (E.M), *däniyä* (C), *dänniyä* (E), *ädänyä* (Gt) 'one who has a big stomach, voracious, big eater';

represents *däl* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

dänä (Ed.S.W), see *däna.*

däna (M.Ms.Go.So), *dänä* (Ed.S.W), *dära* (Č.E.Gt), *dãra* (En) 'aspect, appearance, color of animal (to be sacrificed), sacrificial animal of a special color';

from Cushitic: Sid. Kam. *dana* 'appearance, beauty', Had. *dano,* Ga. *däna,* Qab. *dana* 'sacrifice'. On the special colors of the animals used in sacrifices, see Haberland 1963:163. See also *däna,* below.

däna (M), *dänä* (Ed), *dära* (Č.E.Gt), *dãra* (En) 'leprosy that causes the whiteness of skin';

of the root *däna* 'appearance' (see above) used euphemistically to designate leprosy since it results in changing the color of the person.

däna (Č), *dänna* (E), *dä'na* (Ed) 'be coupled, conceive (cattle)';

dənä (Č), *dənnä* (E) 'the act of being covered';

represents *därra,* below, with *r:n* (8.43). See p. 729.

dänne (So) 'gourd'.

danä (Č), *dannä* (E) 'judge';

see *daňňä,* below.

(tä)danā (Gt), *tädannā* (Ed) 'make a mistake, *be incited to do bad things';

addana (Č), *addanā* (En.Gt), *addanna* (E), *addannā* (Ed) 'incite someone to do harm to someone else';

represents *dälla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

dənä (Č), *dənnä* (E) 'the act of being covered';

see *däna,* above.

dīn (S.W) 'belief, faith';

from Ar. *dīn*; also in Har. Arg. *dīn,* Te. *din.* For Ar. *dīn,* see Jeffery 1938:131-3.

dina (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *dīna* (En.Gt.S), *dīnä* (Ed) 'outsider, *enemy, enemy in war';

Amh. *dina* 'enemy', Har. *dīna*; from Cushitic: Had. *dīnaˀa,* Ga. *dīna.*

donä (Č), *dōnä* (En.Ed.Gt), *donnä* (E.M), *donna* (Ms), *dawənna* (Go) 'bell attached to the neck of a small child or a cow';

Tna. *däwänä* 'ring the bell'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *däwwana,* Sa. *dawán,* Som. *dawan*; to be identified with *däwäl* (see below).

donna (Ms), see *donä.*

dono (Ed) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *dona,* Ga. *dōno.*

dänäˀä (En) 'draw from a container with a ladle or cup';

represents *ṭäläqä* (see below), with *ṭ-q>d-q(ˀ), l:n* (8.23), and *q:ˀ* (14.1).

dänäˀä- (En), *dännäˀä-* (Ed) 'be frightened suddenly';

represents *dänäqä* (see *ad-dinnäqä*) with *q:ˀ* (14.1). See also *ṭänäqä,* below.

dänäˀä (En), *dännäˀä* (Ed) 'be dry, be stubborn, be obstinate';

represents *däräqä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43), *q:ˀ* (14.1).

dänˀa (En.Gt) 'be covered (cattle), be coupled, conceive (cattle)';

dənˀä, dəňˀä (Gt), *dəňˀä* (En) 'the act of being covered';

represents *därra* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

danaˀa (En), *dannaˀä* (Ed) 'light of moon';

represents *ṭärraqqa* (see below) with *ṭ-q>d-q* by dissimilation (18.1), with *r:n* (8.43), and *q:ˀ* (14.1).

(tä)dennäˀä (Go) 'be surprised, wonder';

represents *(ad)dinnäqä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

dənuˀ (Ed) 'deaf';

see *donäˀä.*

donäˀä (Ed) 'be deaf';

dənuˀ (Ed) 'deaf';

represents *donqä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

(bä)dənnäˀət (Ed) 'terrified';

from *dänäˀä-* (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

dänbäläq (S) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ga. *däbäläqa.*

dənäbärä (W), *dənäbbärä* (Ms.So), *dinäbärä* (S) 'bolt (be startled) and run away';

adnabärä (S.W) 'frighten, scare, terrify, scold, shout at';

Amh. *dänäbbärä* 'bolt and run away', Arg. *dänäbbära.*

dinäbärä (S), see *dənäbärä.*

(tä)dnabbärä (Go.So) 'be confused, be mistaken, go astray';

Tna. *dänbärä* 'be blinded', Amh. *(tä)dänabbärä* 'be mistaken'. The root is **dbr* augmented by *n*; for the reduplicative stem of **dbr,* see *(tä)dbabärä.*

dənäbäṭä (W.Z), *dənäbbäṭä* (Ms), *dinäbäṭä* (S) 'be frightened suddenly, be startled when waking up';

addənēbäṭä (S) 'scare, terrify, frighten';

Gaf. *dänäbbäṣä,* Har. *dinäbäṭa.* Cerulli 1936:245 following E. Littmann in *ZA* 33, p. 107, compares this root with *dngṭ*: Amh. *dänäggäṭä,* Arg. *dänäggäṭa,* Go. So. *dənäggäṭä,* G. Tna. Te. *dngṣ.* In this case the original root was perhaps *dngʷṭ* with *gʷ* becoming *b* in *dnbṭ.* It is also possible that *dnbṭ* is a blend between *dnbr* 'be startled' (see *dənäbärä,* above) and *dngṭ.*

dinäbäṭä (S), see *dənäbäṭa.*

dānče (S) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *dānše.*

dənnəččа (M.Ms.Go.So.S.Z), *dənniččа* (E), *dənnəččä* (W), *dəniča* (Č), *dīnča* (Gt), *dinčä* (Ed), *diňčä* (Ed), *dīňča* (En) 'potato';

Amh. *dənnəčč*, Tna. Te. *dənnəš*, Har. *dinniččа*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *dinniččа*, Sid. *dənnəččа* (see Strelcyn 1973: no. 74, n. 4).

dinčä (Ed), *dīnča* (Gt), see *dənnəččа*.

dənde (Č.E.Ms) 'earthen wall serving as a fence, *elevated ground in the house upon which objects are placed';

represents *dəndəna* with reduction of *-əna* (8.63).

dondä (W), *dōnda* (S) 'parasol for women made from bamboo leaves';

from Cushitic: Kam. *dondi-ta*, Qab. *dōndä-ta*, Ga. *dōnda*.

dund (Č.Gt), *dundä* (Ed) 'joined, united, *meeting place of two rivers';

for *dumd*, with *md*>*nd* (17.2).

dändan (So), *dändən* (Go) 'fat, thick, stout';

see *dənäddänä*.

dandana (Č.En.Gt), *dandanä* (Ed), *dändännä* (S), *dandära* (E.M.Ms), *dändära* (Go) 'gum (of mouth)';

from Cushitic: Kam. *dondanna*, Qab. *dende'na*.

dənäddänä (M.Ms.Go.So), *dəräddärä* (E), *dərätärä* (Č.Gt), *dərãtärä* (En) 'be stout, be fat, be thick';

dändan (So), *dändən* (Go), *dənğər* (En.Ed.Gt), *ğänğən* (M.Ms), *ğänğər* (Č.E) 'stout, fat, thick';

Amh. *dänäddänä* 'be fat', Arg. *dänäddäna*; perhaps Te. *dändäna* 'lift heavy things', as suggested by Littmann-Höfner 1962:532; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *diden*. See also *dənäddänä*, below.

dənäddänä (M) 'make an earthen wall serving as a fence';

dəndənna (Go), *dindinna* (So), *ğənğənna* (M.Ms), *dənde* (Č.E.Ms) 'earthen wall serving as a fence, *elevated ground in the house on which objects are placed';

possibly connected with *dənäddänä* 'be fat', above, the earthen wall being elevated gives the impression of being fat.

dəndənna (Go), see *dənäddänä*.

dindinna (So), see *dənäddänä*.

dundunəyä (S) 'ironpiece of the forked digging pick'.

dandära (E.M.Ms), *dändära* (Go) 'gum (of mouth)';

represents *dandana* (see above) with *n:r* (8.23).

dundiyä (Ed.Gt) 'meeting place of two rivers, plough with two ironpieces';

from *dund* (see above) with the suffix *-(i)yä*.

dänägä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *dännägä* (E) 'hit, strike, beat, thresh with a stick';

represents *därrägä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

dang (S.W) 'frontier, border, limit';

while *dang* is taken from Cushitic: Qab. Had. Al. *dãnga*, the root is common to Cushitic and Ethiopic: G. *dəngag*, *dəngage* 'border', Tna. *dängägä* 'delimit borders', Amh. *dänäggägä*.

danga(Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *dangä* (Ed) 'cheek, jaw';

from Ga. *danka* 'jaw'.

dēngä (Ed) 'boys';

see *däng'a*.

dəngʷä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *dungä* (Ed) 'raw red meat';

from Ga. *dungā*.

dungä (Ed), see *dəngʷä*.

dənäggeq̣ (M) 'put (throw) away something carelessly';

represents **dənäggälä* (see *dəräggärä*), with *-älä*>*eq̣*.

dīngafä (Ed) 'hay left after the cows have eaten';

see *däng'äfa*.

dəngəl (M) 'virgin';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *dəngəl*. The derivation that Praetorius 1879:77, n. 1, suggests for Te. *šängäla* 'become of age' as well as for *dəngəl* 'virgin' as coming from *nğl* (Ar. *nağala* 'beget') is unlikely.

dängänä (Č), *dängännä* (E) 'rich, wealthy';

-änä, *-ännä* is an adjectival suffix; see *dängäňä*, below.

dängenäd (Ed) 'wealth';

from **däng* (see *dängäňä*) with the abstract suffix *-näd*.

dēngənäd (Ed) 'childhood, boyhood';

noun with the abstract suffix *-näd*; see *däng'a*.

dängäňä (En.Gt), *dängäňňä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *dängänä* (Č), *dängännä* (E) 'rich, wealthy';

dängäňənät (Gt), *dängäňňənnät* (So), *dängenäd* (Ed), *dängäňənäd* (En) 'wealth';

from **däng* with the adjectival suffixes *-ä(n)nä*, *-ä(ň)ňä*, and the abstract suffixes *-ə(n)nät*, *-näd*. The root is to be identified with G. *ṣägga* 'favor', Tna. *ṣägga* 'wealth', Amh. *ṭägga* in *balä ṭägga* 'wealthy' becoming *dägga* (with *ṭ-g*>*d-g*)>*dänga* with nasalized *g* (8.81).

dängäňənäd (En) 'wealth';

from *dängäňä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)näd*.

dängäňənät (Gt), *dängäňňənnät* (So) 'wealth';

from *dängäň(ň)ä* with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nät*, *-(ə)nnät*.

dänägər (Č.Gt), *dännägər* (E.M) 'sole of foot';

lit. 'inside (*dän*) of foot (*ägər*)'.

dängʷära, ***dängora*** (So) 'wooden handle of the plough';

Har. *dongora* 'pick', Amh. *dongora*, *dängʷära*; from Ga. *dōngora*.

(ad)dənaggärä (So) 'confuse';

Te. *dängära* 'hesitate', Tna. *(tä)dänagärä* 'be confused', Amh. *(ad)dänaggärä* 'confuse'. The connection with *näggärä* 'speak' suggested by Praetorius 1879:137 is unlikely.

dəngərit (W), *dəngəritta* (Ms.Go) 'kind of tree';

while it comes the closest to Ka. *dangerettō* it is more likely to have it borrowed from Had. *dəndərit* coming from **dəngərit*.

dängassa (So) 'plate made of clay and used for cheese and meat'.

dangasa (Č.En.Gt), *dangassa* (E.M.Ms), *dangassä* (Ed) 'small mortar for spices or coffee, *beam placed at right angles against the oblique beam of the roof';

The 'beam' is so called because it has the shape of a mortar.

dəngät (Ms.So.S.W.Z), *bä-dəngät* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go.So) 'accidentally, by accident, unexpectedly, suddenly';

Tna. Amh. *dəngät*, G. *dənqät*. The form *dəngät* is to be identified with G. *dənqät* with *nq* becoming *ng* by assimilation (so also Praetorius 1879:72). Dillmann 1865:932 derives G. *dənqät* from *dəqät* (with nasalized *q*) from *wädäqä* 'fall'. Praetorius 1879:133 who likewise derives G. *dənqät* from *wdq* 'fall' suggests that Amh. *dnq* 'be marvelous, be surprising' is derived from *dənqät*. However, it is more likely to derive G. *dənqät* from *dnq* (see *ad-dinnäqä*, below) and not the other way around as suggested by Praetorius. In this case *dənqät* will not derive from *wdq* 'fall'. The root passed into Ga. *dängäta*. See p. 729.

dənäggäṭä (Go.So) 'be frightened suddenly, be startled when waking up';

addənäggäṭä (So) 'terrify, frighten, scare';

G. *dängäḍä*, *dängäṣä*, Te. *dängäṣa*, Tna. *dänäggäṭä*, Amh. *dänäggäṭä*, Arg. *dänäggäṭa*. The derivation of Amh. *dngṭ* from Ar. *naǧaḍa* 'vacillate' (*dngṭ*< **tngṭ*) suggested by Praetorius 1879:137 is unlikely.

dängəžaž *balä (Ms.Go.W) 'be inert, fall asleep and become numb (foot)';

Har. *dəngəš bāya* 'become numb (foot, hand)'; perhaps also Tna. *dängäzä* 'be slow', Amh. *dänäggäzä* 'be tired, have weak eyesight'; also in Cushitic: Qab. *dingižž iyo*> 'become blunt'.

däng'a (Č.Gt), *dängıä*, *dengıä* (M), *dengıa* (E.Go.Ms), *dēngä* (Ed) 'boys';

deng'ənnät (E.M.Ms.Go), *däng'ənät* (Č.Gt), *dēng'ənäd* (En), *dēngənäd* (Ed) 'childhood, boyhood';

deng'äsat (Go) 'third day of the *mäsqäl*-feast' (see below);

probably borrowed from Cushitic: Be. *dungʷi* 'servant'. For the relation between the meanings 'servant' and 'boy', cp. Amh. *aškär* 'servant, boy', Ar. *ġulām* 'boy, servant'.

deng'a (E.Go.M.Ms), *dēng'a* (En), see *däng'a*.

dənag'ä (Č.En.Gt), *dənnag'ä* (E) 'a blow, coughing';

from *dänägä*, above.

däng'äfa (Gt), *ding'afä* (En), *dīngafä* (Ed) 'hay left after the cows have eaten'.

dəng'äla (Go.So), *dəng'äla əmən* (Ms), *dəng'äla əmmaňňä* (Go) 'large and solid stone';

Tna. *dängʷäla*, Amh. *dəngay* 'stone, rock'. However, the connection of *dəng'äla* 'stone' with another noun for 'stone' (*əmən*, *əmmaňňa*) is strange. For the root in Cushitic, cp. Bil. *dangŭra* 'stone', Kham. *digŭra*, Mo. *dingaro*.

dēng'ənäd (En) 'childhood, boyhood';

from *deng'a* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd*.

deng'ənnät (E.M.Ms.Go), *däng'ənät* (Č.Gt) 'childhood, boyhood';

from *deng'a* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(n)nät.*

deng'äsat (Go) 'third day of the *mäsqäl*-feast';

for *deng'a əsat,* lit. 'the (bon)fire (*əsat*) of the boys (*deng'a*)'. For the names of the various days of the *mäsqär*-feast, see Leslau 1950a:63ff.

dänäğ (Č.Gt), *dännäğ* (E.M) 'palm of the hand';

lit. 'interior (*dän*) of the hand (*äğ*)'.

danğəḇər (En.Gt) 'ginger';

see *ğənğəbəl.* Note *ğ-ğ* becoming *d-ğ* by dissimilation (18.2).

danğīr (Ed) 'ginger';

from **danğəbər* > **danğəḇər* > **danğīr* (see *ğənğəbəl*). Note also *ğ-ğ* becoming *d-ğ* by dissimilation.

dənğər (En.Ed.Gt) 'fat, thick, stout';

from *dənäddänä* (see above) with *d*>*ğ,* and *n:r* (8.33).

dənk (Ms.S), *dənki* (Z), *dənkiyye* (M) 'midget';

Te. Amh. *dənk,* Tna. *dənki, dənkit,* Har. *dənki*; perhaps from **dək* with nasalized *k,* from a root such as Tna. *däḵdäḵä* 'be short'; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *dinkī,* Kam. *dənka,* Tem. *dinka,* also Ka. *dikkō.* Littmann-Höfner 1962:532 compare it with ancient Egyptian *dng.*

dənkəl (M), *dənkər* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'food preserved for a long time which is thereby improved, *very fat ox or sheep';

the root can be either *dnkl* or *dnkr.*

dənkəl (M) 'dirt of washed clothes mixed with pure water'.

dənkʷan (So) 'tent';

Tna. Amh. *dənkʷan,* Te. *dəkkan,* SArg. *dukan*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *dunkan,* Sa. *dukān.* Praetorius 1879:99 suggests a borrowing from Ar. *dukkān.*

dənäkkärä (Ed) 'put (throw) away something carelessly';

represents *dəräggärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.33) and *g:k* (13.3).

dənkər (Č.E.En.Gt) 'food preserved for a long time which is thereby improved';

see *dənkəl*; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

dənkiyye (M) 'midget';

from *dənk* (see above) with the suffix *-yye.*

dänamma (Ms) 'beautiful, pretty';

from *däna* (see above) with the suffix *-amma.*

dännamma (Ms) 'one who has a big stomach';

from *dän* (see above) with the suffix *-amma.*

dänän (Ed) 'space in the house from the partition to the back of the house';

represents *därar* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

dannəňňät (So) 'judicial case';

for **daňňənnät,* from *daňňä* 'judge' (see below) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät.*

dənq (So.S), *dənəq* (Z), see *(ad)dinnäqä.*

(ad)dinnäqä (So) 'surprise' (v.);

tädännäqä (So), *tädennäʾä* (Go) 'be surprised, wonder';

dənq (So.S), *dənəq* (Z), *dunq* (Go), *yədänqan* (W) 'wonderful, marvelous, splendid';

yädənq (So) 'many, much, abundant, often';

ṭänäqar (Č) 'surprise, unexpected thing';

(bä)drõʾõčar (En), *bä-ṭänäqar* (Č.En.Gt), *bä-ṭännaqar* (E), *bä-ṭänäqʷčar* (Č) 'accidentally, by accident, unexpectedly, suddenly';

Tna. *dännäqä* 'be marvelous, be surprising', Amh. *dännäqä* 'be surprising, staggering', *tä-dännäqä* 'be surprised, staggered, dumbfounded', Gaf. *(ad)dinnäqä* 'amaze', Har. *dänäqa* 'be amazing'. For G. *dənqät* 'accident', Amh. *dəngät* 'suddenly', see *dəngät,* above. The root developed into *ṭnq* (with *d-q*>*ṭ-q,* by assimilation) 'be frightened suddenly'.

dinqo (S) 'cloth belt';

yäsäme dinqo (S) 'rainbow', lit. 'the belt of the sky' (see *säme*);

the noun has an inserted *n* in relation to *däqot* (see below).

donqä (W), *dōnqa* (S), *dənuʾ* (Ed) 'deaf';

donäʾä (Ed) 'be deaf', *dərõʾä* (En), *ṭəräqʷä* (Č.Gt), *ṭəräqqʷä* (E) 'be deaf';

G. *dänqäwä* 'be deaf', *dənqəw* 'deaf', Har. *dōnqa*; also in Cushitic: Ṭem. *danqa,* Qab. *dōnqá,* Ka. *diqqō.* Various opinions were expressed concerning

the relation between *dnqw* and *dnqʷr* (see *dənäqqʷärä,* below). Praetorius 1879:137 does not connect these two roots whereas the connection between these two roots was suggested by Baeteman 1929:911 and Leslau 1963:58. An interesting parallel of two roots one with final *r* and another without final *r* is Amh. *fenṭa* and *fänṭära* 'cricket'.

donqa (Č.E) 'bead, necklace made of seashells';

represents *dɔqa* (see above) with nasalized *q* (8.81).

dōnqa (S), see *donqä.*

dunq (Go) 'marvelous, wonderful, surprising';

see *(ad)dinnäqä.*

(a)dnäqäfä (Z) 'stumble';

Amh. *dänäqqäfä*; probably in connection with *anäqqäfä* (see *ənqəft,* above) from **atnäqäfä, at*-stem of **nqf,* a denominative of *ənqəft* 'stumbling block' (see above), **atnäqäfä* becoming *adnäqäfä,* by assimilation. It is from this *at*-stem (*adnäqäfä*) that a basic stem *dänäqqäfä* was reconstructed. For a similar situation, see *näqäsä* 'be lame', below.

dänqäle (Ms.Go) 'kind of cabbage';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *dänqäle,* Ga. *danqale.*

dənäqqʷärä (Ms.Go), *ṭənäqqʷärä* (M.Go.So) 'be deaf';

donqoro (Ms.Go), *donqōro* (S), *ṭänqʷara* (Č.M.Go.So), *ṭanqʷara* (En.Gt), *ṭänqʷalla* (E) 'deaf, *fool, stupid, dumb';

dənqurənna (So) 'stupidity';

Tna. *dänqʷärä* 'be dumb', Amh. *dänäqqʷärä* 'be deaf, be dumb', Arg. *donqoro* 'deaf, dumb'; also Cushitic: Qab. *dänqõro.* Cerulli 1951:432 (under *diqqõ*) considers Amh. *dänqoro* 'deaf' a loanword from Cushitic: Ka. *diqqõ,* Gim. *dangu,* but the Cushitic root mentioned by Cerulli comes closer to *donqä* (see above) rather than to *dənäqqʷärä.* The derivation of *dnqʷr* from Ar. *nqr* 'aushöhlen', *dnqʷr* meaning originally 'ausgehöhlt, leer sein>taub' suggested by Praetorius 1879:137 is unlikely. For the relation between *donqä* and *dnqʷr,* see *donqä,* above.

donqoro (Ms.Go), *donqōro* (S), see *dənäqqʷärä.*

dənqurənna (So) 'stupidity';

noun formed from *dənäqqʷärä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ənna.*

dunqūt (Z) 'cloth belt';

yämaryam dunqūt (Z) 'rainbow', lit. 'Mary's cloth belt';

see *dinqo* and *däqot*; in *dunqūt* the *q* is nasalized. For the expressions of 'rainbow' in Hamito-Semitic, see Leslau, *Orbis* 5(1956).479-483.

dänq'ənät (Č) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *dänqənneta.*

(a)dänärä (Č.En.Gt), *adännärä* (E), *därär barä* (Č.E) 'do something slowly, ponder and be quiet, *be slow and quiet';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *däṛeṛe.*

danära (Č.En.Gt), *dannära* (E), *dannarä* (Ed) 'tanned hide on which to lie';

from Cushitic: Kam. *dänära* (used by the Fuga).

dannärä (E), see *danära.*

dannära (E) 'of good behavior'.

dannarä (Ed), see *danära.*

dänaryä (Č), *dännar(ə)yä* (E.M) 'one who has a big stomach';

from *dän* (see above) with the suffix *-ar-yä.*

dänäsä (Č.Gt), *dännäsä* (E) 'sing and dance';

represents *däräsä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

dänäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *dännäsä* (E) 'demolish something solid, destroy, break off the edge';

represents *därräsä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

dännät (M) 'inside, within';

from *dän, dänn* (see above) with the directional suffix *-ät.*

dannät (Č.E) 'function of judge';

from *danä* 'judge' (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ät.*

dinät (W), *dīnät* (S) 'domestic animals, cattle, wealth, money, cost, price';

Har. *dīnät* 'property, wealth, possession'; from Cushitic: Sid. Had. *dīnata* 'cattle, money'. For the meanings 'cattle, wealth', see *waga.*

däniyä (Č.Gt), *dänniyä* (E) 'voracious, big eater, one who has a big stomach';

from *dän, dänn* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-(i)yä.*

dunya (Č.E.Gt.Ms.S.W), *dunyä* (Ed), *dunəyä* (En) 'wealth, property';

from Ar. *dunyā.*

dənäzzäzä (M.Go), *dənäzäzä* (Z), *dinäzäzä* (S), *dərä-zäzä* (Č.En.Gt.W), *diräzäzä* (S), *dəräzzäzä* (E.Ed.M. Ms.Go.So) 'fall asleep and become numb (foot), be inert, be blunt (edge)';

dərzəz (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.So.W), *durzəz* (Ed.S) 'numb, blunt (edge)';

G. *dənzuz* 'stunned, blunt, dull', Te. *dänzäza* 'grow stiff, be stunned', Tna. *dänzäzä* 'become numb', Amh. *dänäzzäzä* 'be numb', *dännäzä* 'be blunt', Arg. *dänäzzäza*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *diräzäž-žo›*, Al. *dänäzäžžo›*.

dinäzäzä (S), see *dənäzzäzä.*

daňňä (So) 'judge' (v.);

daňňa (M.Go.So), *dāňňa* (Z), *daňňä* (Ms.W), *dāňňä* (Ed), *daňä* (Gt), *dāňä* (En), *danä* (Ć), *dannä* (E) 'judge, *chairman, nobleman, chief of the village';

daňnät (Gt), *daňňənnät* (So), *dāynät* (Ed), *dāňənäd* (En), *dannät* (Č.E) 'function of judge, *judicial case';

Semitic: Heb. Ar. *dayyān* 'judge'; Ethiopic: G. *däyänä* 'judge' (v.), *däyani* 'judge' (n.), Tna. *dayna, daňňa,* Te. *dayna,* Amh. Arg. *daňňa.* For the Hebrew-Aramaic origin of this root, see Noeldeke 1910:39.

daňa (S) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Kam. *dana,* Ga. *däna.*

dəň›ä (En.Gt) 'act of being covered, coupled (animal)';

from *dän›a,* above.

diňčä (Ed), *dīňča* (En) 'potato';

see *dənnəččа.*

dāňənäd (En) 'function of judge';

from *daňňa* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)näd.*

daňnät (Gt), *daňňənnät* (So) 'function of judge, *judicial case';

from *daňňa* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(n)nät.*

dapa (En.Gt), *dapʷa* (Č), *dappä* (Ed) 'large loaf of bread made mainly from the *äsät*';

represents *dabbo* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1)

dappe› (Ed), *dəpe›ä* (En) 'rod, stick, stick used for hitting a ball';

represents *dəbbe* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

dəpe›ä (En), see *dappe›.*

däpärä (Č.En.Gt), *dappärä* (Ed) 'add, join, repeat';

tädappärä (Ed), *tädapärä* (Č) 'keep company, live with one another';

addapärä (Č.En.Gt) 'make someone join someone';

represents *däbbälä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1), and *l:r* (8.25).

dapʷärä (Č.En.Gt), *dapporä* (Ed), *dāpporo* (S) 'second stage of growth of the *äsät*';

from *däbbälä* 'add, join' (see above) with *b:p* (13.1), and *l:r* (8.25); it indicates a stage of growth that is added (joined) to the previous one.

dapʷärä, in *täg̃ dapʷärä* (Č) 'a man who lives upon the support of others';

from *däbbälä* 'add, join' (see above) with *b:p* (13.1), and *l:r* (8.25); lit. probably 'someone who is added to the hand (*t-äg̃*) of another'.

dapporä (Ed), *dāpporo* (S), see *dapʷärä.*

dəpay (Gt), see *dəpeyä.*

dəpeya (Č), *dəpay* (Gt) 'stick used for hitting a ball';

represents *dəbbe* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

daq (So), see *daqä.*

daqä (Č.E.M.Ms.So), *dāqä* (Gt), *da›ä* (M.Go.So), *dā›ä* (En.Ed) 'laugh';

daq (So), *daq'ä* (E), *dāq'ä* (Gt), *daq'ḛ* (Č), *dą̄›ä* (En) 'laughter';

The root for 'laugh' is represented in Semitic as **ḏḥq* (becoming *ḏḥk* in Arabic, *ṣḥq* in Hebrew) and *śḥq,* represented as *śḥq* in Geez (and Heb. *śḥq* 'play' going back either to *ś̌ḥq* by dissimilation or to *śḥq*) and as *sḥq* in the other Ethiopian languages including S.W.Z of the Gurage group (for more details see *saqä,* below). In view of the fact that the root is *śḥq, sḥq* in the Ethiopian languages, *daqä* likewise goes back to *saqä*>*ṣaqä* (as is the case in Gafat by a process of assimilation)>**ṭaqä* (*ṣ*>*ṭ* in South Ethiopic)>*daqä,* with *ṭ-q*>*d-q* (18.1). Even if *daqä* were to go back to *ḏḥq* it would also have to develop into **ṣaqä, ṭaqä,* and *daqä* (by dissimilation) and would not be explained by deglottalization of proto-Semitic *ḏ* as suggested by Hetzron-Habte Mariam Marcos, *JES* 4(1966).19, n. 1 (for

this root as well as for *dämädä, adädä*) and by Hetzron 1972:37 for *daqä.* See the clear presentation of this phonetic feature by G. Goldenberg, 1977: 464-466.

doq (Č) 'brown (horse)';

from Cushitic: Kam. *dōqi-ta.*

doqa (Ms.Go.So.Z), *dōqa* (En.Gt.S), *doqä* (W), *dōqä* (Ed), *doqa, do›a* (M), *donqa* (Č.E) 'bead, *necklace made of shells';

Amh. *doqa,* Har. *dōqa*; from Ga. *dōqo.*

däqqä›ä (Go) 'be ground finely';

represents *däqäqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

dəqqunna (So) 'office of deacon';

Tna. Te. *diqunna,* Amh. *dəqunna*; noun with the abstract suffix *-nna*; see *diyaqon.*

doqäno (W) 'kind of tree';

from Ga. *ḍoqonu* 'kind of bush'.

däqäqä (Ed.S), *däqqä›ä* (Go), *ṭäqäqä* (Č.En.Gt), *ṭäqqäqä* (E.M.Ms) 'be ground finely';

dəqəqq balä (So) 'cut fine';

Semitic: Heb. *daq* (root *dqq*) 'crush', Ar. *daqqaqa* 'reduce to powder'; Ethiopic: G. *däqäqä,* Tna. *dä-qäqä,* Te. *däqqa,* Amh. *däqqäqä* 'be ground finely', Arg. *adäqqäqa* 'grind finely'. The root is common with Cushitic: Ga. *daku,* Sid. *dak* (Cohen 1947: no. 326; Greenberg 1963: no. 5). See also *du›et,* and *ṭähähä.*

dəqəqq balä (So), see *däqäqä.*

dūqqäsä (Z) 'remove beeswax from a beehive';

Amh. *däqqʷäsä* 'crush', Tna. *däqʷäsä, därqʷäsä,* Te. *däqsa* 'pulverize'.

däqot (So), *dä›ot* (So), *dunqūt* (Z), *dinqo* (S) 'cloth belt';

yäsämay däqot, yämaryam däqot (So) 'rainbow', lit. 'the belt of the sky' (see *sämay*), 'the belt of Mary';

Cohen 1931:109 compares *däqot* with Amh. *dəg.* It would seem that the original consonants are represented in Gurage *d-q* becoming *d-g* in Amharic by assimilation. The connection with Ar. *dikka, tikka* 'waistband' is not to be excluded. For the Ar. noun, see Dozy 1845:95-99.

daq'ä (E), *dāq'ä* (Gt), *daq'ḛ* (Č) 'laughter';

from *daqä* (see above) with palatalized *q* (9.3).

där *balä (Č.E.Gt), *därr *balä* (M.Ms) 'become flexible from being wet';

represents *däll* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

där (S.W.Z) 'on, above, *east';

bä---där (S.W.Z) 'up, above, on';

därä fono (W), *därrä fono* (S), *uftä därrä* (S), *där wägän* (Z), *täd-däre-t* (W) 'uphill, upwards, upward slope, *ascent' (see *fono, uftä, wägän*);

därränğ (W) 'back of hand' (see *änğ*).

dą̄r (Ed) 'blessing, benediction';

see *darä* 'bless'.

därä (Č.E.M), *därä ğibbä* (E), *därä ğipä* (Č) 'a good quality mat made of fiber and rope';

probably from Ga. *däre* 'good'. See also *yəbʷedärä.*

dära (Č.E.Gt), *dą̄ra* (En) 'aspect, appearance, shape, form, color of animal (to be sacrificed), sacrificial animal of a special color';

represents *däna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

dära (Č.E.Gt), *dą̄ra* (En) 'leprosy that causes whiteness of skin';

represents *däna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

därra (M.Ms), *däna* (Č), *dänna* (E), *dä'na* (Ed), *dän›a* (En.Gt) 'be covered (cattle), be coupled, conceive (cattle)';

dərrä (M), *dənä* (Č), *dənnä* (E), *dən›ä, dəň›ä* (Gt), *dəň›ä* (En) 'the act of being covered';

Amh. *därra* 'have sexual desire'.

däre (S) 'back section of the house used for sleeping or for the bride';

see *dera,* below.

däre (Č.E.W), *däre›ä* (En.Gt) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *däri-ta.*

dar (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *dār* (En.Ed.Gt) 'frontier, border, limit';

dar (Č.E.M), *dār* (En.Gt) 'until, up to, till, as far as, at least, even';

tə+imperfect+*dar* (Č), *tə*+imperfect+*dar* (E) 'until';

bä---dardar (Go) 'all along';

Tna. Arg. Gaf. *dar,* Amh. *dar, dərəččа*; passed into Ga. *dārī.*

darä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *dārä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'bless, *give an extra amount in selling something';

därät (Č.E.M), *dā̄rät* (En.Gt), *däräd* (En), *dā̄räd, dā̄r* (Ed) 'blessing, benediction, share given by a father to his son, extra amount given by seller to buyer for making the purchase';

G. *däḥarä* 'bless', Te. *däḥara,* Amh. *darä* 'bless the newly married', Arg. *dähara*; passed into Cushitic: Sa. *dehar* 'bless', Mo. *dīro* 'benediction'. See also *addarä.*

dēra (Z), *däre* (S) 'back section of the house used for sleeping or for the bride';

Har. *dēra* 'storage room near the secluded women's room'; also in Ga. *dera* 'bedroom'. See also *däreyan.*

dər (Ms.Go) 'warp';

Tna. *dərri,* Amh. *dərr*; also in Ga. *dirri.*

dər (E) 'victory';

represents *dəl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

dər (Ed) 'forest';

from *dəbər* >*ḍəḇər >*dəwər >*dər* (4.13).

dərä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *dəro* (So.S.W), *durä* (Ed), *duru* (Z) 'ago, long ago, *olden days, year';

zädrä (Č.E), *zidərä* (Ms), *zādərä* (Gt), *zändərä* (So), *zəndərä* (M.Go), *zänduru* (Z), *wādərä* (En), *waḍərä* (Ed) 'this year';

perhaps from Semitic: Heb. *dōr* 'period, generation'; G. *dar, dor* is probably a loanword; Ethiopic: Tna. Amh. Arg. *dəro* 'formerly', Gaf. *yədər* 'this year' (from *yə* 'this', *dər* 'year'), Amh. *zändəro.* The development of Amh. *dəro* from G. *dḫr* 'remain behind' suggested by Praetorius 1879:375 is doubtful. The root probably passed into Ga. *dura.*

dərrä (M) 'the act of being coupled';

see *därra,* above.

dərri (Ms) 'kind of bird';

from Cushitic: Had. *dire.*

dəro (So.S.W), see *dərä.*

dorä (Č), *dōrä* (En.Gt), *dōro* (S), *dōräd* (Ed), *däränä* (Č), *däränna* (E), *däräňä* (En), *däraňňä* (M), *däräňňä* (So) 'red earth, *thin mud after rain, dry dust';

from Cushitic: Kam. Al. Had. *dora* 'clay, red earth'.

dōrä (Ed) 'mat made of fiber and grass and used for sleeping';

usa dōrä (En.Gt), *ä›ussä dōrä* (Ed), *əssä dōro* (S), *issadōrä* (Ed) 'mat of fiber and rope and used to eat upon, *mat used to flatten the dough' (see *usa*).

dōro (S) 'kind of red earth';

see *dorä.*

dōro, in *əssä dōro* (S), see *dōrä.*

durä (Ed), see *dərä*

dūrä (S) 'whiskers';

from Cushitic: Ga. *durē* 'moustache, tuft of hair in the middle of a shaved head'.

duru (Z), see *dərä.*

däräʾä (W), *därräʾä* (Go.So) 'be dry, be stubborn, be obstinate';

däräʾ (En.Ed.W) 'dry';

see *däräqä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

däreʾä (En.Gt) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *däre.*

dərõʾä (En) 'be deaf';

see *donqa,* above; for *n:r,* see 8.33; for *q:ʾ*, see 14.1.

(bä)drõʾõčar (En) 'unexpectedly, suddenly, accidentally';

from *dänäʾä-* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33), and the suffix *-čar.* See also *(bä)ṭänäqʷčar.*

däräʾed (Ed), *däreʾäd* (En) 'dried meat';

from *däräqä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1) and the suffix *-d.*

ḍərĩʾt (En) 'fright';

(bä)drĩʾt (En) 'terrified', lit. 'with fright';

from *dänäʾä-* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33) and the suffix *-t.* See also *ṭänäqä.*

däräʾyan (Go) 'dried meat';

from *däräqä* (see above) with *q:ʾ* (14.1) and the suffix *-yän.*

däräbä (Č), *därräbä* (E.M), *derräbä* (Ms.Go), *dirräbä* (So) 'double, *pile up individual objects one atop another';

Te. *därräba* 'fold', Tna. Amh. *därräbä,* Har. *dərrəb āša;* passed into Cushitic: Ag. *derābu,* Qab. *dirribboʾ,* Kam. *darrabbo.*

däräba (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *däräḇa* (En.Gt), *däräwä* (Ed) 'python, *name of a spirit that possesses a person'

from Ga. *däräba,* Ka. *darabō.* The comparison of Ka. *darabō* with the various Cushitic languages suggested by Cerulli 1951:433 is doubtful.

däräbo (Ms.Go.So.S.W), *baldäräba* (So) 'companion (boy, girl) of the same age, *friend (boy)';

Amh. *däräba, däräb* 'companion'; also in Cushitic: Sid. *darabo,* Had. *däräbo,* Kam. *darabu.*

derräbä (Ms.Go), see *därräbä.*

dirräbä (So), see *däräbä.*

därbäbb abälä (So) 'set ajar, close the door halfway';

dəräbbäbä (M) 'not give the full measure of grain or coffee';

dərbäb (M) 'not full';

augmented by *r* from *dbb*; see *(a)debbäbä,* above.

därbäbb abälä (So) 'fill to the rim';

därbäbb abälä-m gärra (So) 'be satiated', lit. be satiated to the rim' (see *gärra*);

Amh. *(an)däräbbäbä* 'fill to the rim', Te. *därbäba, därabäba* 'make swell'. Cohen 1939:263 connects the Amharic root with *därräbä* 'cover, double'.

dəräbbäbä (M), see *därbäbb abälä.*

dərbäb (M), see *därbäbb abälä.*

däräd (En), *dā̄räd* (Ed) 'share given by a relative, benediction, blessing';

from *darä* 'bless' (see above) with the suffix *-d.*

dōräd (Ed) 'red earth';

from *dōrä* (see above) with the suffix *-d.*

drädəg (Č), *dräddəg* (E), *d(ə)rā̄dəg* (En.Gt) 'may this evil thing not happen to you!';

represents *dəläddəg* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

dardar, in *bä---dardar* (Go) 'all along';

reduplication of *dar* (see above).

dərädärä (En.Gt.W), *dəräddärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *dirädärä* (S), *dərätärä* (Č) 'stamp on someone or something, trample over something, pile up by stamping, lay one thing atop another, *put in a row';

Amh. *däräddärä* 'pile up, put in a row', Tna. *därdärä* 'pile up', Te. *dərdər gäʾa* 'store up'.

dəräddärä (E) 'be fat, be thick, be stout';

represents *dənäddänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

dirädärä (S), see *dərädärä.*

(tä)drafäṭä (Č.En.Gt), *tädraffäṭä* (E) 'be very busy doing various things';

with inserted *r* and metathesis in relation to Amh. *(tä)ṭaddäfä,* Tna. *(tä)ṣadäfä.*

däräg (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms) 'power, energy, *means';

perhaps derived from Amh. *(a)därrägä* 'do, make, accomplish'.

därrägä (M.Ms.Go), *dänägä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *dännägä* (E) 'hit, beat, strike, thresh with a stick, *drive cattle';

därrägä- (M.Ms), *dänägä-* (Č.En.Gt), *dännägä-* (E) 'cough', lit. 'it hits (one)';

addänägä (E), *addenägä* (En.Ed.Gt), *adğänägä* (Č), *adğännägä* (E) 'force the iron part of a knife or a sickle into the hole of the wooden handle';

addarrägä (Ms) 'send someone for an object';

dinagä (Ed), *dənagʼä* (Č.En.Gt), *dənnagʼä* (E), *dərragʼä* (M.Ms) 'a blow, *coughing';

daragʼä därrägä (M), *daragʼä dänägä* (Č.En.Gt), *daragʼä dännägä* (E), *darāgä dänägä* (Ed) 'swim', lit. 'hit a hitting';

is perhaps to be identified with Amh. *(a)därrägä* 'make, do, act', the action being specified in Gurage for that of hitting, striking. One could also think of *dəräggämä,* a verb expressing a violent action (see below) with augmented *m.*

därga wänz (Z) 'middleland, intermediate zone';

is there any connection with Ṭem. *därga* 'forest'?; see *wänz,* below.

darga (E) 'dewlap';

represents *dalagga* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

drägäfä (Gt), *drā̄gäfä* (En) 'do a lot, do something a lot';

also in Cushitic: Had. *dargaf-ukko* 'do something in big chunks', Kam. *dargaffe.*

dəräggämä (So), *dərgəm *balä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.W) 'produce noise by a violent action, *push back the door with noise';

*dərgəm *balä *täfa* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Go.Ms.S.W) 'be extinguished completely, be destroyed completely' (see *ṭäfa*);

dərgəm beq̈-m ṭäffa (M), *dərgəm barä ›äffa* (En) 'have a bad character' (see *ṭäfa*);

dərgəm eppä e›ä (Ed) 'close tightly' (see *e›ä*);

dərgəmʷät (Č), *dərgəmmʷät* (E) 'that which makes noise';

the basic meaning of the root is that of doing something with intensity: Tna. *därgämä* 'hit, insert something with strength', Amh. *däräggämä* 'hit, slap, do something with intensity, extinguish the light'; probably passed into Cushitic: Kam. Had. *dərgəm*, expression of a violent action. See also *därrägä*, and *dəräggämä*, below.

dəräggämä (So) 'take an anthelmintic at a gulp';

probably connected with the preceding verb whose basic meaning is of doing something with intensity.

dərgəm, see *dəräggämä*.

dəräggärä (E), *dəräkärä* (Č.Gt), *dərãkärä* (En), *dənäggeq̈* (M), *dənäkkärä* (Ed) 'put (throw) away something carelessly';

the root is *dngl* represented the closest in M. *dənäggeq̈*; for *n:r*, see 8.33; *l:r*, see 8.25. The root is perhaps related to *dngr: (ad)dənaggärä* (So) 'confuse', Amh. *(ad)dänäggärä* (see *ad-dənäggärä*, above), that is, 'fail to do something carefully or cautiously'.

darag'ä, see *dərrag'ä*.

dərrag'ä (M.Ms) 'coughing';

darag'ä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'swimming';

lit. 'hitting' which represents the action of coughing or swimming (see *därrägä*, above).

darag'mäňňä (E) 'swimmer';

from *darag'ä* (see above) with the suffix *-mäňňä*.

däräǧa (So) 'rank';

from Ar. *daraǧa*; also Amh. *däräǧa*, Har. *daraǧa*.

darka (Č.E.En.Gt), *darkä* (Ed) 'dewlap';

represents *dalǝgga* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), *g:k* (13.3).

(tä)drakädä (En.Gt) 'hurry, rush';

represents *(tä)drakätä* (see below) with unvoiced *t* (7.14).

dəräkärä (Č.Gt), *dərãkärä* (En) 'put (throw) away something carelessly';

represents *dəräggärä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

(tä)drakätä (Č), *tädrakkätä* (E.M), *tädrakädä* (En.Gt) 'hurry, rush';

dərxut (Č) 'hurry' (n.).

dərxut (Č) 'hurry' (n.);

from *(tä)drakkätä*, above; for *k:x*, see 5.22.

därma (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *därmä* (Ed.W) 'young of a domestic animal (male, donkey, horse)';

Har. *därma* 'young man, single (male)'; from Cushitic: Ga. *därma* 'young man', Som. *darman* 'foal', Qab. *darma* 'young of an animal', Sid. *darmi-ččo*. See also *zärma*.

därämote (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *darmōta*.

dərämäzä (Č), *dərämmäzä* (E) 'be blunt (edge)';

dərməz (Č.E) 'blunt (edge)';

seems to be a variant of *drzz* (see *dəräzäzä*), the root *drzz* becoming *drmz*.

dərməz (Č.E), see *dərämäzä*.

däränä (Č), *däränna* (E) 'red earth';

in the other dialects it also means 'thin mud after rain' (see *dorä, däräňä*); it comes close to Ga. *dorani*, same meaning, from which it is borrowed.

däran (M) 'space in the house from the partition to the back of the house';

represents *därar* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

därrəňǧ (W) 'back of hand';

lit. 'top (*där*) of hand (*əňǧ*)'.

dərəňǧä (So) 'gum (of mouth)';

variant of *drənžä* (see below); see 9.42.

drənžä (Go), *dərənže* (W), *dərəňǧä* (So) 'gum (of mouth)'.

däräňä (En), *däraňňä* (M), *däräňňä* (So) 'kind of red earth, thin mud after rain, dry dust';

represents *dorä, *därää* (see above) with the suffix *-(ň)ňä*.

däräq, see *däräqä*.

däräqä (S.W.Z), *därräqä* (Ms.So), *däräʼä* (W), *däräʼä* (Go.So), *ṭärräqä* (M.Ms), *ṭärräʼä* (Go), *ṭänäqä* (Č.Gt), *ṭännäqä* (E), *dänäʼä* (En), *dännäʼä* (Ed),

dərrəq barä (Ms), *ṭənəqʷ barä* (Č), *ṭənnəqqʷ männä* (E), *ṭərrəqʷ beq̈* (M) 'be dry, be stubborn, be obstinate';

adärräqä (So) 'dry out';

däräq (So.S.W.Z), *däräʼ*(En.Ed.W), *ṭäräq* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So) 'dry';

dərqoš (Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *durqäšo* (S), *dərqʷäšä* (En.Ed), *ṭərqʷäšä* (Č.E.Gt.M), *ṭäräq'än* (M) 'dried grass after having been mowed, hay, *bread dried in the sun, dried meat';

däräʼed (Ed), *däreʼäd* (En), *däräʼyan* (Go), *ṭäräq'ät* (Č.E.M), *ṭäraq'ät* (Gt) 'dried grass after having been mowed, dried meat, *bread dried in the sun';

awd adərq (Ms) 'kind of bush', lit. 'dry the *awd*!' (see *awd*);

Tna. *däräqä* 'be dry', Te. *(tə)därräqa*, Amh. *däräqä*, Arg. *därräqa*. See also *aṭərquyä*.

därraqqa (So) 'moon, light of the moon';

represents *ṭärraqqa* (see below) with *ṭ-q > d-q* (18.1).

dərrəqq barä (Ms) 'be stubborn, be obstinate';

see *däräqä*.

dərqoš (Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *dərqʷäšä* (En.Ed), *durqäšo* (S) 'dried grass after having been mowed, hay, *bread dried in the sun';

Amh. Arg. *dərqoš*, from *drq* 'be dry' (see *däräqä*, above); passed into Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. Had. *dərqoš*. For the suffix *-oš* in Amharic, see Cohen 1939:89-90.

durqäšo (S), see *dərqoš*.

däräär (männä) barä (Č.E) 'be slow and quiet';

represents *(a)dänärä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

därar (Č.E.M), *däräär* (Gt), *dãräãr* (En), *däran* (M), *dänän* (Ed) 'space in the house from the partition to the back of the house';

from Cushitic: Ga. *däräär* 'section of the house', Kam. *danāna*, Had. *danāne* 'partitioned place outside the house'.

därräsä (M), *dänäsä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *dännäsä* (E) 'break off the edge, *demolish something solid, destroy';

Semitic: Ar. *darasa* 'wipe out, blot out' (see on this root Landberg 1920:750ff); Ethiopic: Te. *därasäsa* 'crush' (which could, however, be of the root *dss*, with augmented *r*, and cp. also Amh. *dassäsä* 'rub').

däräsä (W), *därräsä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *dänäsä* (Č.Gt), *dännäsä* (E) 'sing and dance, *praise in song';

däräss (M.Go.So), *däräs* (Ms), *däräs* (W), *däs* (En. Ed) 'song, chant, dances and songs, song in honor of heroes or ancestors';

därsamma (Ms), *därsammä* (W), *dərəssamma* (Go. So), *yədärsəyä* (M), *ädäsiyä* (En), *dassay* (Ed) 'one who leads the singing, minstrel';

undoubtedly connected with Semitic and Ethiopic *drs* 'study': Tna. *däräsä* 'praise someone in song', Te. *därsa* 'sing, recite, read'. For the meaning of 'sing and dance', cp. Amh. *zäffänä*, same meaning. This refers to Ethiopian culture where song is always accompanied by dances and the other way around. The root also occurs in Ga. *darrasa* 'song, dance'.

däräsä (Ed.W) 'Muslim religious student';

see *däräsa*.

däräsa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S), *däräsä* (Ed.W) 'Muslim religious student, *Muslim religious authority';

from Ar. *darrās*; also in Har. *däräsa* 'wandering scholar'.

däräss (M.Go.So), *däräs* (Ms), *däräs* (W) 'song, chant, dances and songs';

see *däräsä*, above.

dəräs, yä---dəräs (So) 'as far as, until, till, up to, as long as, as much as';

Amh. *dəräs* 'until', from the Ethiopic root *drs* 'arrive'; Amh. *därräsä*, Arg. *därräsa*; for Gaf. *däräsä* 'meet', see Leslau 1956:198. The derivation of Amh. *dəräs* from **sə-dar* (cp. *dar*, above) > *sədar* > *dəräs* by metathesis suggested by Rundgren 1955:72 is unlikely.

därsamma (Ms), *därsammä* (W), *dərəssamma* (Go.So) 'one who leads the singing';

from *däräs*, *dərəs* (see above) with the suffix *-amma*.

däršä (Č.E) 'bad quality of the root of the *äsät*';

see *däršəyä*, below.

dərša (So) 'share' (n.);

from Amh. *dərša* 'share', that is, 'that which reaches someone', from *därräsä* 'arrive, reach'.

dureššä (Go.Ms), *dūrēššä* (S), *dureššä* (W) 'rich, wealthy'. See p. 729.

däršəyä (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *dəršäta.* See also *däršä.*

därät (C.E.M), *dā̃rät* (En.Gt) 'blessing, benediction, share given by a father to his son, extra amount given by seller to buyer for making the purchase';

yädäččе därät (W) 'legacy of land' (see *däčče*);

from *darä* 'bless' (see above) with the suffix *-t.* For the meaning of 'blessing' developing into 'extra amount given by seller to buyer', see also *mərrəqat.*

därät (Ms.Go.So) 'chest';

Tna. Amh. *därät*; also in Cushitic: Khamta *därät,* Zaisse, Bad. *dorō.*

därät (S.W.Z) 'half';

bä---därät (W) 'among, between';

perhaps from Cushitic: Qab. *darru,* Al. *därät.*

däret, in *täddäret* (W) 'upwards';

from *där* 'up' (see above) with the directional morphemes *tä--et.*

dəritto (Ed), *dərrito* (So) 'cloth mended with one patch over another';

Te. *dərʾa* 'patch, sew together', Tna. *dərrəʾe,* Amh. *dərrätä,* denominative of *dərrito* 'mended cloth'; also in Cushitic: Ṭem. *dirritu,* Ga. *durritō.*

(bä)drīt (En) (delete)

dərätärä (Č.Gt), *dərā̃tärä* (En) 'be fat, be thick, be stout';

represents *dənäddänä* with *n:r* (8.33), *d:t* (13.2).

dərätärä (Č) 'step on a living being, pile up by stamping, lay one thing atop another';

adratärä (Č) 'thresh with animals';

represents *dərädärä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2).

däräwä (Ed) 'python';

represents *däräbä* (see above) with *b*>*b̲*>*w* (4.11).

dərəyan (Go) 'place of the house serving for keeping goods';

represents *däre* (see above) with the suffix *-yan.*

dəräzäzä (Č.En.Gt.W), *dəräzzäzä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *diräzäzä* (S) 'fall asleep and become numb (foot), be blunt (edge)';

dərzəz (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.So.W), *durzəz* (Ed.S) 'blunt, numb';

represents *dənäzzäzä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

diräzäzä (S), see *dəräzäzä.*

durzəz (Ed.S), see *dəräzäzä.*

däs (En.Ed) 'song, songs and dances';

from *därəs, därs*>*däs* (17.7); see *därräsä.*

däs balä- (So), *däss *balä-* (Ms.Go.S.W), *täs-əm bālä-* (Z), *täss *balä-* (So.S), *tästäs balä-* (So) 'be glad, rejoice, be happy, be pleased, be satisfied, like';

(yä)däss (So) 'with joy, happily';

*dästa, däss*ə*ta,* see below.

Tna. *däs bälä-* 'be glad', *dästa* 'joy', Amh. Arg. Gaf. *däss alä-* 'be joyful, be glad', Amh. *dästa* 'happiness', Har. *täs bāya-* 'be happy'; also in Cushitic: Qem. *däs y,* Kham. *dis y.* See also *(tä)-dissätä.* The connection with G. *täḥaśäyä* suggested, with reservations, by Praetorius 1879:265 is unlikely. See also *(tä)dissätä.*

das (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *dās* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'hut, booth, *cattle pen outside the house';

G. Tna. Amh. *das,* Har. *dās,* Te. *dosa.* Brockelmann 1950:19 considers it a loanword from Cushitic: Som. Sa. Af. *das.*

dasä (Č.E.M.Ms.So.W), *dāsä* (En.Gt.S) 'demolish something solid, destroy';

Tna. *dähasä* 'destroy', Te. *dähasa* 'tread down, wash away'; related to Ar. *daʿasa* 'trample down, crush', Ar. of Daṯina, Oman *daḥasa* 'take off the skin, destroy' (Landberg 1920:709); is not to be connected with *dms* as suggested by Leslau 1963: 57, under *(a)dāmäsa.*

dosä (Ms.Go) 'hit with the fist';

see *däwäsä, dušša.*

dässīt (Z) 'island';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *däset.*

dästa (Go), *dässəta* (Ms.Go.So), *dässətä* (Ed.W), *tästa* (Z), *tässəta* (S) 'joy, happiness';

dästa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *dästä* (Ed), *dässəta* (Ms.Go.So.S), *dässətä* (W) 'smallpox';

noun derived from *däs balä-* (see above) with the suffix *-ta.* The meaning of 'smallpox' is used as euphemism from the original meaning 'joy'; cp. also Amh. *dästa* 'joy, smallpox'.

dəst (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *d sti* (Z), *dəsṭ* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'kind of pot';

Amh. *dəst,* Tna. *dəsti,* Te. *dəs, dəst,* Har. *disṭi*; from Ar. *dist,* of Persian origin (Barthélemy 1935:239); passed into Cushitic: Ga. *disti,* Kam. *dəstə-ta,* Ṭem. Al. *dəsta.*

(tä)dissätä (So), *tädässätä* (C) 'be happy, be joyful';

adissätä (So) 'rejoice, entertain';

denominative from *dästa* (see above) from *däs balä-.*

dəsṭ (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'kind of pot';

represents *dəst* with alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2).

dassay (Ed) 'minstrel';

from *däs, dərəss* 'song' (see above) with the suffix *-ay.*

däš (So) 'you' (fem. sg.);

it is also the form of the possessive suffix pronoun; see *dähä.*

däšä (En) 'boil that affects the eye';

from Cushitic: Had. *däššä,* Kam. *däršä.*

diše bālä (S) 'be mouldy, be musty';

from Ga. *dišē.*

dušša (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *dušša* (W) 'fist, a blow with the fist';

see *dosä, däwäsä.*

dät (Č), *dā̃t* (Ed) 'juniper';

from *däb̲ät* (see above)>*dā̃t, dät* (4.12).

dattä (Ed), see *data.*

data (Č.En.Gt), *dattä* (Ed) 'chest, ascent, upward slope, uphill';

represents *dadda* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2).

dato (Ms.W), *dāto* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *datu* (Č) 'parasol made from palm leaves';

represents *daddu* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2).

datu (Č), see *dato.*

daṭä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), *dāṭä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'trample over something';

Semitic: Akk. *dāṣu* 'treat with injustice, torment', Ar. *daḥaṣa* 'slide'; Ethiopic: G. *dəḫəḍä* 'glide, slip', Te. *dähaṣa,* Tna. *dähaṣä, (ʾan)dälḥaṣä* (with augmented *l*), Amh. *daṭä* 'glide, trample over something, crush'.

däwä (Č) 'relatives';

däwnät (Č), *däwənnät* (M) 'relationship';

represents *däbʷä* (see above) >*däwä* (6.32).

däwe (S), see *däwi.*

däwi (S.W), *däwe* (S), *dawä* (Z) 'medicament, remedy, *anthelmintic';

from Ar. *dawāʾ* 'remedy, medicament'; also Te. *däwa,* Ga. *dawwa.*

dā̃w (Ed) 'master of the Fuga or of the slave';

represents *dām* (see above) >**dām̲*>*dāw.*

dā̃w (Ed) 'person possessed by a spirit';

represents *dām* (see above) >**dām̲*>*dāw* (4.31).

dawä (Z), see *däwi.*

dā̃wä (En) 'honorific title';

represents *damo* (see above) >**dam̲o*>*dā̃wä* (4.31).

dũwä (Ed) 'top taken off from the heap of grain or from coagulated milk'.

duwwä (M) 'inactive';

from Cushitic: Ga. *duwwā* 'empty, void'.

duwa (Ms), *duwä* (S), *duwʾa* (Gt), *duʾa* (En.Gt), *duʾä* (Ed.W), *dawät* (S), *duwat* (W) 'Muslim prayer, blessing, benediction';

from Ar. *duʿāʾ*; also Har. *duwā.*

däwäʾ (Ed) 'contents of the stomach of the animal';

represents *ṭäbäq* (see below)>**däbäq* (with *ṭ-q*>*d-q*),>**däbäʾ* (with *q:ʾ,* see 14.1) >**däb̲äʾ*> *däwä* (4.11).

duwʾa (Gt) 'Muslim prayer';

see *duwa.*

(tä)dwaddā̃ (Ed) 'hesitate, falter';

represents *(tä)dbaddäbä* (see above) >**tädb̲addäb̲ä* >*tädwaddäwä*>*tädwaddā̃* (4.12).

(tä)dwaddäwä (Ed) 'hesitate, falter, lose the way';

see *(tä)dwaddā̃,* above.

dəwäggeḡ (M) 'wither';

from **dəwäggälä,* metathesis of *ṭəwälägä* (see below), with *ṭ-g*>*d-g* (17.4).

däwäl (Go) 'red earth';

is perhaps a variant of *dolollo,* above.

däwäl (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go) 'church bell';

see *däwwälä.*

däwwälä (Ed.M), *dewwälä* (Go) 'ring the bell';

däwäl (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go), *dol* (W), *dōl* (S), *dūl* (Z) 'church bell, *bell attached to the neck of small children or of a cow';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *däwäl* 'bell'; Te. *däwwäla, däwwäna* 'ring the bell'; also in Cushitic: Bil. *dawalā,* Sid. *däwäla,* Kam. *dōlá.* See also *donä, dawənna.*

dewwälä (Go), see *däwwälä.*

däwamit (Gt) 'Chaha female deity';

represents *dämʷamʷit* (see above) > **dämʷa > mit* > *däwamit* (6.32).

däwän (Ed) 'physical appearance';

represents *dämän* (see above) > **dämän > däwän* (4.31).

dawänä (Ed) 'cloud';

represents *dämmäna* with *m > w* (4.31).

dawənna (Go) 'bell attached to the neck of a small child or a cow';

see *donä, däwäl* (under *däwwälä*); also in Ga. *däwwana.*

(tä)dwanä (Č), *tädwannä* (E) 'be confused and excited';

represents *(tä)dbaňňä* (see above) with *b > w* (4.11); *-(n)nä* of Č.E. as against *-(ň)ňä* of the other dialects is normal.

däwnät (Č), *däwənnät* (M) 'relationship';

from *däwä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(n)nät.*

dāwäňä (Gt) 'leopard, tiger';

probably 'my master' (see *dā̃w*) even though I did not record *dāw* for Gyeto. It is a euphemistic expression for leopard or tiger.

(tä)dwaňä (En.Gt) 'be confused';

represents *(tä)dbaňňä* (see above) with *b > w* (4.11).

(tä)dwappärä (Ed) 'be mistaken, be confused';

represents *(tä)dbabbärä* (see above) with *b > w* (4.11) and *b:p* (13.1).

(a)dawärä (Č.En.Gt.W), *adāwärä* (S), *adawwärä* (E.Ed. M.Ms.Go) 'unroll the cotton and put it on the part called *mädawər*';

dəwər (Č.En.Gt), *dəwwər* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.S.W) 'part of the cotton that is used for spinning';

mädawär (En.Ms.Go), *mädäwər* (Č), *mädäwər* (Gt), *mädäwwər* (M), *mādäwäre* (Ed), *mädawäräya* (En), *mädawräya* (M), *madawärəya* (E) 'part of the weaving loom';

Amh. *däwwärä* 'operate the weaver's shuttle', *dəwər* 'weaver's shuttle'; perhaps to be identified with the Semitic and Ethiopic root *dwr* 'go around': Ar. *dāra* 'go around', Te. *(ʾa)dora* 'make go around, make turn'.

dəwər, dəwwər, see *(a)dawärä.*

dəwərya (Č) 'mother's sister's son and daughter'.

däwäsä (S.W), *däwwäsä* (So), *dosä* (Ms.Go), *ǧosä* (Č. E), *ǧōsä* (Gt), *ǧo͡asä* (M) 'hit with the fist, *crush, mistreat, ill-treat';

dušša (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *duššä* (W), *ǧušša* (E), *ǧuša* (Č.Gt) 'fist, a blow with the fist';

Amh. *dosä* 'crush, pound', *mädoša* 'fist, a blow with the fist'; probably also Tna. *däwwäsä* 'mix' (by the movement of pounding), Te. *däwšäša* 'crush'. See also *mädoša,* below.

dāwə̄s (Ed) 'honorific title';

represents *damäs* (see above), with *m > *m > w* (4.31).

dəwäššä (Ed) 'pound the root of the *äsät*';

represents *dəbäšä* (see above) with *b > *b > w* (4.11).

dawät (S), *duwat* (W) 'benediction, blessing, *extra amount given by seller to buyer for making the purchase';

see *duwa.*

duwat (W), see *dawät.*

dəwättägä (Ed) 'level the floor of the house by filling the holes or by pressing down the ground with the foot or with wood';

represents *dəbätägä* (see above) with *b > w* (4.11).

dä̰yä (Č.M), *dəyä* (E), *diya* (S), *diyä* (W) 'palm, date tree';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *doyya.*

dəyä (E) 'palm';

see *dä̰yä.*

dəyä (Č.Ms.Go), *dəyyä* (E), *diyä* (En.Ed.Gt.Go) 'outdoors, outside of the house';

ädiyä ʾar (Ed) 'evil spirit', lit. 'the thing of the outdoors' (see *ʾar*)

dəyä mäššä (M.Ms.Go), *dəyä mäšä, dəyä ač̣ranämä* (Č), *dəyyä mäššä* (E), *diyä mäšä* (En.Gt), *dəyä awzawwäzä* (M.Ms), *dəyä awzawäzä* (Č), *dəyyä awzawwäzä* (E), *diyä awzawäzä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'become dark', lit. 'the outdoors became evening' (see *mäšä, a-č̣ranämä*), or 'the outdoors prevented from doing something' (see *a-wzawäzä*);

from Cushitic: Ga. *dəyyä*; Qem. *dāy* 'outside of the house' is connected by Conti Rossini 1912:189 with Amh. *dar* 'limit'. For the expression *dəyä mäššä,* cp. the Amharic expression *mədər mäššä.* See also *diyagäd.*

dəyä (Č), *dəyyä* (E), *diyä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'rain' (n.);

*dəyä *adägä* (Č.M.Ms.Go), *dəyyä addägä* (E), *diyä *adägä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'rain' (v.); see *adägä.*

dəyä qärräsä (Ms) 'it began to rain' (see *qärräsä*);

there is perhaps a connection with *dəyä* 'outdoors', above, as well as with *dəyä,* below. For the expression *dəyä adägä,* cp. Amh. *zənab ṭalä.*

dəyä, in *wana dəyä* (Č), *wanna dəyyä* (E), *äwaʾana diyä* (En.Gt) 'daytime' (see *wana*);

yädəyä wana (Č), *yädəyä wanna* (E), *ädiyä waʾana* (En.Gt), *ädiyä waʾanä* (Ed) 'the whole day';

bämäsqär dəyä Č), *bämäsqär dəyyä* (E), *bämäsqär diyä* (En) 'during the *mäsqäl*-feast';

see *dəyä,* above. See also *(a)dəyä.*

(a)dəyä, in *adəyä bässa* (Go) 'come late in the daytime';

denominative of *dəyä,* above.

diyä (W) 'date tree, palm tree';

see *dä̰yä.*

diyä (En.Ed.Gt) 'rain';

see *dəyä.*

diyä (En.Ed.Gt.Go) 'outdoors';

see *dəyä.*

diya (S) 'date tree';

see *dä̰yä.*

duyä (Č.E) 'pitch black'.

diyagad (En.Ed) 'outdoors, outside of the house';

from *diyä* 'outside' and *agad* 'direction'.

dāynät (Ed) 'function of judge';

noun with the suffix *-t*; see *daňňä.*

diyaqon (So) 'deacon';

dəqqunna (So) 'office of deacon';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *diyaqon, dəyaqon,* from Greek.

diyar (E) 'place of the house near the partition'.

F

fʷe (M) 'on, above, north';

represents *fʷäre* (see *fʷär,* below) with *-äre > e* (8.68).

fʷäʾä (Go) 'leftovers in the dish';

represents *fʷäqʷä* (see below) with *q, qʷ: > ʾ* (14.1).

faʾä (Go.W), *fāʾä* (En.Ed) 'scrape, rub, tan, erase';

faʾi (W) 'tanner';

represents *faqä* (see below) with *q: > ʾ* (14.1).

feʾ (W) 'goat';

represents *feq* (see below) with *q: > ʾ* (14.1).

feʾä (En.Ed) 'sharpen with a rasp, sharpen the edge';

represents *fäṭa* (see below) with *ṭ: > ʾ* (14.2).

feʾä (En.Ed) 'grind flour';

represents *fäč̣ä* (see below) with *č̣: > ʾ* (14.3).

fiʾä (En.Ed.Gt) 'female genital organs, clitoris';

see *fəyä, fʷärra.*

fäʾäd (En.Ed) 'headache';

from *fälṭät, fälṭäd* (for the final *-d,* see 7.14) > *fäṭäd* > *fäʾäd,* from *fäläṭä* (see below) with *ṭ: > ʾ* (14.2) and the suffix *-d.*

fäʾädä, feʾädä (W) 'permit, allow';

represents *fäqädä* (see below) with *q: > ʾ* (14.1).

(a)feʾädä (En), *afedä* (Č.E) 'be useful';

fa ayd (En.Gt) 'advantage, profit';

from Ar. *fāʾida* 'profit, advantage'; also in Amh. *fäyyädä* 'find profit', *fayda* 'profit', Har. *fāyda.*

fä›ämä (Ed), *fä›ã̄m̲ä* (En) 'block up a hole in a container or a leaking roof by sealing it, block the road, close the eyes';

diyä (fä›ämä) fä›ã̄m̲ä (En.Ed), *fä›ämä-nu wa›arä* (Ed) 'rain the whole day' (see *diyä, wa arä*);

afä›ämä (Ed), *afä›ã̄m̲ä* (En) 'kidnap to sell a slave';

fu›ũm̲ (En), *fu›um* (Ed) 'closed, dumb, cruel person';

fə›ə̃m̲ wa›arä (En) 'the rain lasted the whole day' (see *wa›arä*);

represents *fäṭämä* (see below) with *ṭ:›* (14.2).

fä›änä (Ed) 'be ready (food)';

affe›änä (Ed) 'be fast, rush, hurry, prepare (food)';

bäffä›än (Ed) 'soon, fast, immediately';

represents *fäṭänä* (see below) with *ṭ:›* (14.2).

fə›unnät (M) 'fatness';

from *fəqunnät>fəqurnät,* by assimilation, from *fäqärä* 'be fat' (see below) with *q:›* (14.1) and with the abstract suffix *-nät.*

fə›äňňä (Go) 'whistle' (v.);

from *fəqʷäňňä* (see below) with *qʷ:›* (14.1).

fä›äq bea (Go) 'move aside, move away';

represents *fäqäq* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

fä›ãrä (En) 'be ready (food)';

afä›ãrä (En) 'be fast, be rapid, hurry';

bäfä›ãr (En) 'fast, soon, immediately';

represents *fäṭänä* (see below) with *ṭ:›* (14.2) and *n:r* (8.33).

fu›ur (En.Ed.Gt), *fur* (Č.E.M.Ms), *ufr* (S), *ufur* (W.Z), *äfur* (Go.So) 'mouse, rat';

yäfur bäsär (Č.E.Go), *äfu›ur bäsär* (Ed.Gt) 'biceps', lit. 'the meat of the mouse' (see *bäsär*);

yäfur bet (Go) 'biceps', lit. 'the house of the mouse' (see *bet*);

yähənnä fur (Go) 'biceps', lit. 'the mouse of the arm' (see *hənnä*);

fu›uriyä (Gt) 'biceps';

Semitic: Ar. *fa›r,* Akk. *pērūrūtū*; Ethiopic: Gaf. *ãfʷərä,* Har. *fu›ur, fūr.*

fu›uriyä (Gt) 'biceps';

from *fu›ur* (see above) with the suffix *-yä.* For 'mouse' connected with 'biceps', cp. *yäfur bäsär, yäfur bet,* under *fu›ur.*

fä›ayd (En.Gt) 'advantage, profit';

see *(a)fe›ädä.*

fäčä (Č.En.Gt), *feččä* (Ed) 'ask the parents for the hand of their daughter';

represents *fäǧǧä* (see below) with *ǧǧ:č* (13.6).

fäčä, in *i›ibarä (yəbarä) fäčä* (Č.En.Gt) 'kind of bird';

in view of *yəbara fäǧǧä* 'kind of bird', lit. 'that destroys the dung' (see below), *fäčä* is undoubtedly to be identified with *fäǧ(ǧ)ä* (see below) with *ǧǧ:č* (13.6) even though I did not record the verb *fäčä* for En. Gt.

fäččo (S), *əfʷaččo* (Z), *fančo* (Č.E.M.So), *fãnčo* (Gt), *fanču* (Ms), *fãnčo›ä* (En) 'tail, hair of tail, *fly whisk, top of maize';

from Cushitic: Dar. *fäččo* 'fly whisk', Ga. *fãnǧo* 'top of maize'.

feččä (Ed), see *fäčä.*

fəč (Č.E.En.Gt), *fəčč* (So) 'explanation, *solution';

Amh. *fəčč* (passed into Tna. *fəčči*) from *fäta* 'untie, solve' (see below).

fəčä (Č.En.Gt), *fəččä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *fəče* (S.W), *fəčče* (Ed), *fəči* (Z) 'Easter';

äṭõm fəčä (En.Gt), *äṭõm fəčče* (Ed) 'Easter', lit. 'the breaking of the fast';

from *fäta* 'break the fast' (see below) with the palatalization of the final *t*; passed into Cushitic: Sid. *fəčče.*

fəče (S.W), *fəčče* (Ed), see *fəčä.*

fəči (Z), see *fəčä.*

fuča (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *fučä* (So.W), *fuččä* (Ed), *fučäya* (Č) 'mole';

either from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Al. *fuṭa* 'mole', with *ṭ* (*č* of *fuča* coming from **futa,* with *t:ṭ,* see 15.2), or from *fäta* 'loosen, untie', For the development of meaning, cp. Amh. *fəlfäl* 'mole' from *fäläf-fälä* 'gnaw, nibble'.

fučfučä (Č.Gt.M), *fučfuččä* (E) 'bread crumbs';

from *fətäfätä* (see below) with palatalized *t.*

fəčəkk barä (Ms) 'spit for blessing';

from Cushitic: Kam. *fičikka›e,* Had. *fičikka-›ukko* 'spit to express despise'.

fuččər (S) 'stump of tree'.

fučäya (Č) "mole';

see *fuča,* above.

fäčä (Č.Gt), *fäččä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *fäče* (S.W), *fäčī* (Z), *fe›ä* (En.Ed) 'grind flour';

fäččitta (So) 'miller';

wäfčä (Č.Gt.Go.So), *wäfče* (S.W), *wäfči* (Z), *wãfčä* (En), *wäfəččä* (E.M.Ms), *wãfi›ä* (Ed) 'lower grindstone';

Amh. *fäččä* 'grind flour', Arg. *fäčča,* Har. *fäča,* from a root *fṣy,* related to *fṣh, fṣṣ*: G. *fäṣha* 'break to pieces', Te. *fäčfäča* 'smash, break the head', Tna. *fäṣṣəḥe* 'grind', *fäṣfäṣä, fäčfäčä* 'cut into small pieces, grind'; Semitic: Heb. *pṣḥ* (pi'el) 'break to pieces', Ar. *faḍaḥa.* For *wäfčä,* see below. The root is probably to be identified with Sid. *fafačči* 'grind coarsely'. See also *fətäfätä.*

fäčä (Č.Gt), *fäččä* (E.M.Go.So) 'sharpen with a rasp, sharpen the edge';

Amh. *fäččä.* See also *fäṭa.*

fʷäčä (Gt) 'plough consisting of wood only';

derived from *fʷačä* 'scratch the ground' (see below).

fäče (S.W), see *fäčä.*

fäčī (Z), see *fäčä.*

fačä (En.Gt), *fačča* (Ed), *fʷačä* (Č), *fʷačča* (E.M.Ms), *afʷače* (W) 'mow grass with a sickle';

probably connected with *fʷačä* 'scratch the ground' (see below).

(a)fãčä (En), *afãče* (S) 'scratch the ground';

see *fʷačä.*

fʷačä (Č), *fʷačča* (E), *afʷačča* (E.M), *afʷačä* (Č.Gt), *afʷače* (W), *afãčä* (En), *afãče* (S) 'scratch the ground (hen, cock, bull)';

əsat fʷačä (Č), *əsat fʷačča* (E.M) 'remove a piece of burning wood from the fire', lit. 'scratch the fire' (see *əsat*);

is probably in connection with *fäčä* 'grind flour', the basic meaning being that of breaking, cutting. See also *fačä, fʷäčä,* and *(a)fračča.* The root is also found in Cushitic: Sid. *fači* 'tear off'. See *(a)fračča.*

(a)fʷačča (So) 'whistle';

G. *(tä)faṣäyä,* Tna. *faṣäyä, fiṣṣ abälä,* Te. *fäṣa,* Amh. *(a)fʷačča, anfʷačča,* Arg. *(a)foča,* Har. *(a)fēča, fīč āṣa*; Semitic: Heb. *ṣipsep* 'whistle' with Dillmann 1865:1390 against Cerulli 1936:246 who derives the root from Cushitic. The root is perhaps to be identified with Cushitic: Kam. Al. *fīqqo,* Qab. *fīqqō›* (for *q:č,* see Cohen 1931:397) and it would then be common to Cushitic and Ethiopic. See also *fəqʷäňňä,* below.

fäči (Z) 'search, seek, look for, want, desire';

atfäčī- (Z) 'be necessary, be in need';

Har. *fäča*; Cerulli 1931:246 derives it from Cushitic: Som. *bäd, fäd,* Ga. *feḍe.*

fič (amänä) aypä (Č.Ed.Gt), *fič barä* (En), *fičč *balä* (E.M.Ms.Go.S.W), *fuč balä* (So), *fīṭ-əm bālä* (Z) 'sip and make the sound of sipping';

fičč barä bekkä (Ed) 'sob' (see *bekkä* 'cry');

fuč balä-m bällaw (So) 'drink and eat at the same time' (see *bäla*);

also in Cushitic: Qab. *fičč-iyo›,* Al. *fičč-iye›*; probably related to Amh. *futt alä,* Tna. *fayätä, fit bälä,* Te. *fit bela,* with *t:*ṭ:č* (15.2; 9.3).

fič *balä (Č.En.Gt), *fičč *balä* (E.Ed.M) 'die suddenly';

from Cushitic: Kam. *fičča›e,* a verb expressing something unexpected.

fuč balä (So) 'sip';

see *fič aypä.*

fəččəfičče (W), *fotfočče* (S) 'inferior quality of bread';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *fočfoča.*

fučəm (Č.E.M) 'closed, cruel person';

from *fäṭämä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ* to *č.* The meaning of 'cruel person' is a transferred meaning.

fʷačärä (M) 'scratch the ground (hen, cock, bull)';

Amh. *fʷačärä* (related to *bʷačärä, mʷačärä*), Tna. *faḥtärä.* See also *(a)fračča.*

fəčäräqä (W), *fičäräqä* (Z) 'pound, hammer, punch, crush';

Amh. *(a)fätärräqä* 'make burst'; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *firčiqi-sso* 'crush' (with metathesis).

fəčrəqq bālä (S) 'be haughty, be arrogant, be proud';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *fəčrəqq-iye›,* Had. *fičriq-akko* 'be spoiled, be ill-mannered'.

fičäräqä (Z), see *fəčäräqä.*

fäččitta (So) 'miller';

Amh. *fäččitta*; from *fäčä* 'grind flour' (see above) with the suffix *-tta.*

(a)fedä (Č.E) 'be useful';

see *(a)feˀädä.*

fōdo (S) 'buttocks, anus';

Te. *fändot,* Har. *fuddi.* Cerulli 1936:246 considers it a Cushitic loanword: Som. *futto,* Ga. *huddu*; cp. also Dar. *fido.*

(tä)fiddägä (So) 'hurry, rush, be fast'.

(a)fädärä (Č) 'accomplish, finish';

Č. also *afätärä,* see below.

(a)fädärä (Č), *afätärä* (En.Gt), *afättärä* (Ed) 'do something and ascribe it erroneously to someone else, *use as a pretext';

fədra (En) 'action of doing something and ascribing it erroneously to someone else'.

fedwäd (En) 'special language of the *mʷəyät*-association';

represents *fedwät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

fedwät (Č.E.Gt), *fedwäd* (En) 'special language of the *mʷəyät*-association'.

faf (Ms), *fāf* (S) 'courageous, brave, hero';

perhaps a developed meaning of Amh. *faffa* 'grow fast'.

fāfä (Ed) 'rub';

sən (sənn) fafä (Č.E), *šən fāfä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'rub one's teeth with a scraper';

Tna. *faḥfəḥe* 'rub, scrape'.

(a)faffa (Ms.Go), *afāfa* (S), *afafa* (W) 'cut the dough of bread';

perhaps from Kam. *hafaffa*+verb 'do something sharply, do something in large pieces'.

fãfä (Ed), see *fʷãfʷa.*

fʷãfʷä (Č), *fʷãfʷä* (Ms), *fʷãffʷä* (E.M), *fʷãfʷa* (Gt) 'first stage of growth of the *äsät*, young shoot of the *äsät*';

from *(a)fräfärä* 'put forth young shoots' (see below) with loss of *r* (8.67).

fʷãfʷa (Č.E.En.Gt), *fãfä* (Ed) 'kind of grass used as a medicine for sick babies'.

fūfū bālä (S) 'sniff';

Tna. *fif bälä* 'sniff', and probably also Te. *fuf bela* 'blow, breathe', Tna. *fuf bälä,* Amh. *fu alä* 'breathe hard expressing anger (ox, snake)'; also in Cushitic: Bil. *fūf y* 'blow', Be. *fūf,* Af. *fūf'.*

fafädä (Ed) 'make a little hole by scratching';

fifʷäd (En), *fiffōd* (Ed) 'hole in a milk pot from which milk comes out showing whether the butter is well churned';

represents *fʷafʷätä* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

fifʷäd (En), *fiffōd* (Ed), see *fafädä.*

fʷäfʷäxä (Gt), *täfʷäfʷäxä* (En) 'rub against something';

a reduplicative stem of *fʷäxä* (see below).

fəffər (Ed) 'kind of worm';

from *fərfər>fəffər* by assimilation; see *fəräfärä, fərfər.*

(at)fäfäsä (Z) 'grope';

perhaps from *fsfs* and related to *(a)bsabäsä* (see above).

(atə)fäffätä (Go) 'make itch';

thus recorded on p. 564, but should be *(at)əfäffätä,* a reduplicative *at*-stem of *affätä* (see above).

fʷafʷätä (Č.En.Gt), *fʷaffʷätä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *fafätä* (En), *faffätä* (So), *fafädä* (Ed) 'make a little hole by scratching, *scratch the ground';

fifʷät (Č.E.Gt.M), *fifʷäd* (En), *fiffōd* (Ed) 'hole in a milk pot from which milk comes out showing whether the milk is well churned, one who has narrow and small eyes (an image of the little hole in the milk pot), *thin person';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *fīffa* 'hole in a milk pot'. It is possible that Kam. *fīffa* was borrowed by Gurage *fifʷät* with the addition of the suffix *-t*; the verb *fʷafʷätä* would then be a denominative. It is also possible to explain the Gurage root *fʷfʷt* (a 1.1.2 root that is rare in Semitic and Ethiopic) as coming from *ft-ft (fʷt-fʷt),* that is *fät(t)a* from the Semitic root *fṯḥ* 'open, split'.

fafat (So) 'waterfall';

Amh. *fʷafʷate* 'waterfall', *fʷafʷa alä* 'fall in cascades'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *fōfan-ču,* Sid. *foʷon-čo.*

fifʷät (Č.E.Gt.M), see *fʷafʷätä.*

fʷafʷəyä (Č.E.Gt) 'toga'.

fäga (Č.En), *fägga* (E.M.Ms.Go), *foge* (S.W), *fäka* (Gt), *fäkkaˀa* (Ed) 'blow into the vagina of the cow before milking to induce her to give milk, *inflate, blow up, blow an instrument';

figigot (W), *fəgīgōt* (S) 'bladder';

from Cushitic: Had. *fugā-kko* 'blow', Kham. *fug y,* Mo. *pùggi-ye.* The action of blowing into the vagina of the cow is expressed in Tigrinya by *bäḳʷˀe.*

fāgä (Ed) 'planks for building a wooden wall';

from Ga. *fāga.*

fig (Ms) 'hay left after the cows have eaten';

G. *fəˀəg* 'dung', Amh. *fəg.*

foge (S.W), see *fäga.*

fugg (Go) 'buttocks, anus'.

fuga (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *fugä* (Ed) 'member of a despised social class, *potter';

yäfʷga warä (Č.E.M), *äfuga (äfugä) warä* (En.Ed. Gt) 'oil-seed bearing tree' (see *warä*);

äfuga ašaqəṭ (En), *äfugä gariyä* (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*' (see *asaqəṭ, gariyä*);

from Cushitic: Ga. *fuga,* Kam. Al. *fuga* 'potter'. On the *fuga,* see E. Cerulli, *Etiopia occidentale,* vol. 2, p. 17; Leslau 1950a:59ff; Shack 1966, index 'Fuga'.

fägäg (Gt), see *fäggägä.*

fägägä (Č.En.Gt), *fäggägä* (E.M), *täfägägä* (Ed) 'die (cattle) without being slaughtered'.

fäggägä-m arräṭä (M), *fägägä anṭä* (Ed), *fʷägägä anṭä* (Č.En), *afʷaggägä anṭä* (E), *fogägä anṭä* (Gt) 'cut off something very close (e.g. skin from the flesh, or meat from the bone)'; see *arräṭä;*

Te. *fäggäga* 'scrape off, scrub', Amh. *fägäffägä* 'scrape off', Tna. *fäga< bälä* 'split, break' (intr.).

fäggägä, ṭärraqqa fäggägä (M), *bäňňä fägägä* (Ed), *bäňä ʃogägä* (Gt), *bänä täfʷägägä* (Č), *bäňä täfʷägägä* (En), *bännä täfoggägä* (E) 'the moon is in its last day (of being full)'; see *ṭärraqqa, bäňä;*

fʷəgəg (Č), *fugəg* (E), *fugəg*+'moon' (En.Ed.Gt.M), *äḇäňä fägäg* (Gt) 'the last day of the full moon';

to be identified with *fäggägä,* above.

fʷägägä (Č.En), see *fäggägä.*

(a)fʷaggägä (E), see *fäggägä.*

fʷəgəg (Č), see *fäggägä.*

fogägä (Gt), *tä-foggägä* (E), see *fäggägä.*

(tä)foggägä (E) 'be turned over (tree) by wind or rain'.

fugəg (E.En.Ed.Gt.M), see *fäggägä.*

fəgīgōt (S), *figigot* (W) 'bladder';

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *fugūguta,* Ṭem. *fugūgu*; see *foge.*

fagʷan (M), see *fagʷar.*

fagʷar (E), *fangur* (Č.Gt), *fāngur* (En), *fagʷan* (M), *fānkirä* (Ed) 'a cow that does not have milk after calving and, as a result, she kicks her calf, woman who does not like her offspring';

from Cushitic: Kam. *faggara,* Ga. *fankara* 'a cow that does not like her calf'.

fʷaggärä (M) 'leave a mark by friction';

Amh. *faggʷärä, fʷaggärä* 'scratch the ground, dig a hole'.

fagʷyät (W) 'kind of *äsät*'.

fäğğä (E.M), *fäğä* (Č), *fäčä* (Č.En.Gt), *feččä* (Ed) 'ask the parents for the hand of their daughter';

with **mənšra* 'bride' it means 'become engaged';

undoubtedly connected with Ga. *fuda* 'marry'.

fäğä (Č), *fäğğä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *fäğe* (S.W) 'accomplish, finish, fulfil, complete, bring to an end, get rid of the tapeworm';

fäğğät fäğğä (M) 'smear the blood of a special cow on the cattle of the village';

yoʷaga fäğğät (M) 'smearing the cows of the village with the blood of a slaughtered cow';

Amh. *fäğğä* 'finish, fulfil, exterminate', Har. *fäğa* 'exterminate'. Cerulli 1936:415 also compares G. *fädäyä* 'pay up one's debts'; Littmann-Höfner 1962:673 also compare Te. *fäda* 'pay, repay', Tna. *fädäyä.* If this comparison is correct, cp. Ar. *fadā (fdy)* 'buy off, ransom', Heb. *pāḏā(h).* The sacrificial character of 'ransoming' is perhaps expressed in *fäğğät fäğğä* of Muher. See also *yəbara fäğğä.*

fäğe (S.W), see *fäğä.*

fağä (So) 'skunk'.

fäğğər (S.W), see *(a)fēğärä.*

(a)fēğärä (En), *afēğğärä* (Go) 'come early morning, *be late in the morning';

fäğğər (S.W), *afäğar* (Gt), *afēğar* (En), *afeğğär* (Ed) 'early morning';

from Ar. *fağr* 'dawn'; also in Har. *fäğära* 'break through (sun)', Te. *fäğər* 'the next morning'; Be. *fağir* 'morning'.

fäğğät (M), see *fäğä.*

fʷähä (Ms.Go), *fōhä* (Ed) 'rub against something to remove dirt';

represents *fʷäkkä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

fōhä (Ed), see *fʷähä.*

fʷäkkä (Go.So), *fokkä* (So), *fʷäxä* (Č.E.M), *fʷäxä* (En.Gt), *fʷähä* (Ms.Go), *fōhä* (Ed), *fonke* (W), *fōnke* (S) 'rub against something to remove dirt';

preceded by **sənn* 'tooth' it means 'rub one's teeth with a scraper';

followed or not by **bäla* 'eat' it means 'wipe the dish clean';

fʷäxä antä (Gt) 'cut off something very close';

atfʷäxä-m (bäna) bänna (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *atfʷäxä bänʾa* (En.Gt), *affokkä-m bällaw* (So), *atfōnkä bälä* (S), *atfonke bälä* (W), *atfōhä bäʿna* (Ed) 'stretch out small quantities of food eaten with bread so as to finish all at the same time';

sənn fukkiyä, sənn fukko (Go), *sən(n)ə fəkko* (So.W) 'wooden scraper used for rubbing teeth' (see *sənn*);

perhaps to be related to *faqä* 'scrape' (see below) with alternance *q:k* (15.1).

fäka (Gt) 'blow into the vagina of the cow before milking to induce her to give milk';

see *fäga,* above.

fäka (Č), *fäkka* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'go away, leave, escape, pass, *go';

fäkka- (M.Go) 'get rid of the tapeworm', lit. 'it (the tapeworm) left one';

afäka (Č.En.Gt), *afäkka* (E.M.Ms.Go), *afäkkaʾa* (Ed) 'remove, take out, *make escape';

täfakka (Go), *täfikka* (So) 'move aside';

from a root *fkʔ* (=laryngeal), related to Te. *fäkka* (root *fkk*) 'wander'; connected perhaps with *fkk* 'split>leave, escape, go away': Ar. *fakka* 'separate, Te. *fäkka* 'split', Tna. *fäḳäḳä* 'split, separate', Amh. *fäkka* 'open'. For 'split>escape', see *fälätä,* below.

fəkko, in *sən(n)ə fəkko* (So.W), see *f äkkä.*

(tä)fikka (So) 'move aside';

see *fäka.*

fokkä (So), see *fʷäkkä.*

fukko, in *sənn fukko* (Go), see *fʷäkkä.*

fäkkaʾa (Ed) 'blow into the vagina of the cow before milking to induce her to give milk';

see *fäga,* above.

(a)fäkkaʾa (Ed) 'remove';

see *fäka,* above.

(a)fokkäkä, in *bäqʿən afokkäkä* (M), *bäʾin fokok barä* (Ed), *fukək bālä* (S) 'crawl on the behind' (see *qʿin, ʾin*);

represents *(a)foqäqä* (see below) with *q:k* (15.1).

fokok barä (Ed), see *(a)fokkäkä.*

fukək bālä (S), see *(a)fokkäkä.*

(tä)fʷkakkärä (So) 'compete';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *fʷäkärä,* below.

fäkänä (S.W.Z), *fäkkänä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *fäkärä* (Č.En.Gt), *fäkkärä* (E), *fəkäňňä* (Ed) 'multiply (cattle, men)';

afäkänä (S.W.Z), *afäkkänä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *afäkärä* (Č.En.Gt), *afäkkärä* (E) 'raise cattle, breed cattle';

also in Cushitic: Qab. Al. *fakkaňňo,* Ṭem. *fikkanneʾ.*

fəkäňňä (Ed) 'multiply (cattle)';

as if the root were *fkny* and yet in the other dialects the root is *fkn* (see *fäkänä,* above). Endegeň *fəkäňňä* clearly has the final *ň* of the Cushitic root: Qab. Al. *fakkaňňo.*

fäkärä (Č.En.Gt), *fäkkärä* (E) 'multiply (cattle, men)';

represents *fäkänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

fʷäkärä (Č), *fʷäkkärä* (E), *fokärä* (En.Gt), *fokkärä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *fōkkärä* (S), *fīkkärä* (Z) 'boast, brag, *threaten';

from Ar. *faḫara* 'brag'; also in Tna. *fäkkärä,* Amh. *fokkärä,* Gaf. *fikkärä,* Har. *(tä)fäxärä*; in Cushitic: Ag. *fekär,* Kam. *fokkarro.* This root is not to be connected with G. *fäkkärä* 'interpret' as suggested by Praetorius 1876:7 and Amsalu 1962:62.

fīkkärä (Z), see *fʷäkärä.*

fokärä (En.Gt), *fokkärä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *fōkkärä* (S), see *fʷäkärä.*

fukkiyä, in *sənn fukkiyä* (Go) 'wooden scraper used for rubbing teeth';

see *sənn, fʷäkkä.*

fʷäxä (Č.E.M), *fʷäxä* (En.Gt) 'rub against something to remove dirt or to scratch, rub (the teeth with a scraper), wipe off food remaining in the dish';

fʷäfʷäxä (Gt), *täfʷäfʷäxä* (En) 'rub against something';

represents *fʷäkkä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

fäl-ən sānä (Z) 'offer a sacrifice'.

fʷäl xʷänä (M), *fōl ḫänä* (Ed), *fʷär xärä* (E), *for xärä* (Č), *fōr (xära) xärä* (En.Gt) 'be useful';

Amh. *fälo* 'profit, advantage'.

fʷälä, in *bä---fʷälä, bä---folä* (So) 'after, behind';

täfolä (So) 'backwards';

G. *käwäla* 'back', Amh. *hʷala* 'after, behind', *kʷ* having become *f* in Soddo (Praetorius 1879:522). It is not to be connected with *fʷär* 'on, above' as suggested by Rundgren, *Studia linguistica* 8 (1954). 96. See also p. 729.

fäla (S), *fälā* (En.Ed), *fälä* (W.Z), *fälla* (M.Ms.Go.So), *tä-fänna* (M), *täfena* (Č), *täfenā* (En.Gt), *täfenna* (E) 'boil (intr.), boil and overflow';

afäla (S), *afälā* (En.Ed), *afälla* (M.So), *atfena* (Č), *atfenna* (E) 'boil, cook in water';

fula (Ms.S), *fulafula* (Ms) 'hot, warm, boiled';

G. Te. *fälḥa,* Te. *fälḥe,* Arg. *fällaha,* Har. *fälaḥa,* Amh. *fälla.*

fal (Ms.Go.W), *fāl* (S.Z) 'omen, presage, *news, rumor';

falätäňňä (Ms.Go), *fālätäňňä* (S) 'witchdoctor, magician, sorcerer, one who brings bad luck';

from Ar. *faʾl* 'omen'; also in Har. *fāl,* G. Te. Tna. *fal,* Ga. *fala.*

fila (Z) 'comb with one tooth';

Har. *fila* 'long comb with one or two teeth'; from Cushitic: Ga. *fila,* Sa. *fila,* Dar. *filà*; perhaps from the Semito-Cushitic root *fly* 'separate': Heb. *pālā(ḥ),* G. *fäläyä,* Te. *fäla,* Bil. *fal,* Sa. *fol.* For 'comb' from the meaning 'separate, split', see *(a)biṭṭärä,* above.

fol (Ms.W), *fōl* (S) 'breath, *odor that comes from the mouth';

from Cushitic: Ga. *fōlī,* Qab. *fōli,* Ṭem. *fōli-ta;* see also *funä.*

fōl hänä (Ed), see *fʷäl.*

folä (So), see *fʷälä.*

follä (W), *fōllä* (S) 'hump of animal';

Har. *fōlla*; from Ga. *fōlla.*

fula (Ms.S) 'hot, warm';

see *fäla.*

fulo (W), *fūllo* (S) 'horse ornaments along the nose and forehead';

from Ga. *fūllō.*

fälläʾä (Go) 'gush out (spring)';

represents *fäläqä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

fälfäl (S) 'mole';

Amh. Arg. *fəlfäl,* Gaf. *fəlfəlä,* Har. *fīfī*: from the Semitic and Ethiopic root *flfl* 'gnaw, nibble, make a hole'; see *fəläfälä,* below.

fəläfälä (W.Z), *fəläffälä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *filäfälä* (S) 'shell, hatch out, *make a little hole by scratching';

əznä filäfälä (S) 'clean the ears' (see *əzən*);

Semitic: Ar. *falla* (root *fll*) 'break'; Ethiopic: G. *fälfälä* 'break out, burst, Te. *fälfäla* 'sprout forth, break through', Tna. *fälfälä* 'break, make a hole', Amh. *fäläffälä* 'shell', Har. *filäfäla;* related to Semitic *fly* 'separate': Heb. *ply* (hifʿil) *hiplā(ḥ)*; G. Tna. *fäläyä,* Te. *fäla.* The root passed into Cushitic: Qab. *fälfällo*ʾ, Ga. *falfalla.* See also *fälfäl,* above.

filäfälä (S), see *fəläfälä.*

fulafula (Ms) 'warm';

repetition of *fula*; see *fäla.*

filfəlōt (S) 'jar used for vegetables';

from Cushitic: Had. *filfəlōta.*

fällämä (Č) 'sign' (v.);

represents *firräma,* with pseudo-correction (21.4).

fäläma (So), see *(tä)fallämä.*

(tä)fallämä (So) 'argue, dispute';

fäläma (So) 'argument';

Har. *fäläma* 'argument, legal argument', from Cushitic: Ga. *falma* 'argument', Af. *falma* 'argue'.

fulləm *balä (En.Gt) 'be broken (bread)';

while Tigre has also *fälma* 'break to pieces', Amh. *fällämä* 'furrow', the Gur. *fulləm* is to be identified with *frm* (see *färämä*, below). Both these roots, however, are related.

foläňňä (Go) 'kind of cabbage'.

fäläqä (S.W.Z), *fälläqä* (M.Ms), *filläqä* (So), *fällaˀä* (Go), *fenäqä* (Č.En.Gt), *fennäqä, fännäqä* (E) 'gush out (spring), *spit out milk (child)';

Semitic: Ar. *falaqa* 'split'; Ethiopic: Tna. *fäläqä* 'gush out', Amh. *fälläqä*, Arg. *fälläqa*, Har. *fäläqa* 'hit the head with a stone or a stick so that blood comes out or the head swells', Te. *(ˀa)fläqa* 'split'; connected with *flqq* 'split'; see *fəläqäqä*, below.

fälqe beq̣ (M), *fəlləq fəlləq beä* (Go) 'feel happy and manifest it by playing and running, *tremble in excitement';

Amh. *fälläqä* 'laugh always'; related to Ar. *(ta)falqaḥa* 'be gay and in good mood'.

feläqä (W), *fēläqä* (S), *fīläqä* (Z) 'whistle';

from Cushitic: Qem. *filuġ-t*, Had. *finqe-sā-kko*.

fəlləq fəlləq bea (Go), see *fälqe beq̣*.

filläqä (So), see *fäläqä*.

fīläqä (Z), see *feläqä*.

fəläqqäˀä (Go) 'remove the shell of maize, extract seeds from cotton by hand';

represents *fəläqqäqä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

fəläqäqä (W), *fəläqqäqä* (M.Ms.So), *filäqäqä* (S), *fəläqqäˀä* (Go), *fəräqäqä* (Č.Gt), *frä̃qäqä* (En), *fəräqqäqä* (E), *fəraqqäˀä* (Go), *fəneqqä* (Ed) 'remove the shell from maize, *remove the layers of the *äsät*, extract seeds from cotton by hand, turn back the eyelids';

Amh. *fäläqqäqä* 'split, extract seeds from cotton by hand', Tna. *fälqäqä* 'split up, crack up'; related to Amh. *färäqqäqä* 'uproot'. See also *fäläqä*, above.

filäqäqä (S), see *fəläqäqä*.

falätäňňä (Ms.Go), *fālätäňňä* (S) 'witchdoctor, magician, sorcerer, one who brings bad luck';

from *fal* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä*.

fäläṭä (S.W.Z), *fälläṭä* (M.Go.So) 'split wood with an ax';

fäläṭä- (W), *fälläṭä-* (M.Ms.So), *fänṭä-* (Č.En.Gt), *fännäṭä-* (E) 'have a headache', lit. 'it splits one';

fəlṭät (M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *fälṭ* (S.W), *fərṭät* (Č.E.Gt), *fäˀäd* (En.Ed) 'headache', lit. 'a split';

fulṭ (So) 'split' (n., adj.);

G. *fäläṭä* 'separate', *(tä)falläṣa* 'be split', Tna. *fälläṣä* 'split wood', Te. *fälläṣa*, Amh. *fälläṭä*, Arg. *fälläṭa*, Har. *fäläṭa*; probably also Semitic: Heb. *palāṭ*, Syr. *pĕlaṭ*, Šḥ. *felaṭ* 'escape', that is, 'break through'. Since the Geez root is also *flṣ* (becoming *flṭ* in South Ethiopic) a comparison with Ar. *faṣala* 'separate' (with metathesis), Te. *fänčäla*, Tna. *fänčälä* (with augmented *n*) is possible. For 'have a headache', cp. also Amh. *fälläṭä-ňň* 'I have a headache'. The root passed into Ga. *falata* 'split'.

fulṭ (S), see *fäläṭä*.

fəlṭät (M.Ms.Go.So.Z) 'headache';

from *flṭ* 'split' (see *fäläṭä*, above) with the suffix *-t*; cp. also Tna. *fəlṣät* 'headache', Amh. *fəlṭät*.

fām (Ed), see *fem*.

fem (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *fēm* (Gt), *fēm̱* (En), *fām* (Ed), *fim* (W), *fīm* (S) 'embers';

Semitic: Heb. *pęḥām* 'charcoal', Ar. *faḥm*, Akk. *pēntu* (from *pēm-tu*); Ethiopic: G. *fəḥəm* 'charcoal', Te. *fäḥam*, Tna. *fəḥmi*, Arg. *fəhəm*, Amh. *fim*; Har. *fēḥama* 'be red hot'; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *fimi*, Qab. *fēmá*, Al. *fīmá*.

fim (W), *fīm* (S), see *fem*.

fīmād (Ed) 'jar that small children use for carrying water';

from Cushitic: Had. *fīmada*.

fʷän (Ms) 'toward';

see *fone*.

fʷänä (Č.En.Gt), *fʷännä* (E.Ed.M) 'opposite side, reverse side, *curved, bent, crooked, not straight';

from Cushitic: Kam. *fonna*. See also *qʹənäfʷännä*.

fʷänä (Č), *fʷännä* (E) 'be healed, get well';

represents *fayyä* (see below) with *y>ň>n* (9.5).

(a)fʷänä (Č), *afʷännä* (E) 'take a rest';
atfʷänä (Č), *atfʷännä* (E) 'give a rest';

represents *(a)foye* (see below) with *y>ň>n* (9.5).

(a)fʷänä (Č), *afʷännä* (E) 'bear fruit';

represents *(a)färra* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

fäna (Č), *fänna* (E.Ms), *fäʿna* (Ed) 'have intercourse';

represents *fʷärra* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

(tä)fänna (M), *täfena* (Č), *täfenā* (En.Gt), *täfenna* (E) 'boil' (intr.);

afänna (M) 'boil' (tr.);

represents *fäla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

fān (Ed.S), see *fʷan*.

fʷan (M.Ms.W), *fān* (Ed.S), *fʷanat* (Go), *fʷar* (Č.E), *fʷār* (Gt), *fʷā̃r* (En) 'waterfall';

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *fāna*, Sid. *fón-čo*, Mo. *pōno*.

fänä (Ed) 'be seen clearly';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *faʿna* 'be clear'.

fana (Ms.So), *fāna* (Z) 'trace, track, *sole of foot';

from Cushitic: Sid. Dar. Ga. *fāna*. See also *fana*, below.

fana (So) 'the far distance, a view of the far distance';

would it be in connection with *fana* 'trace, track' (that is, something that is seen at a distance?)

fāno (Z) 'stirrup';

from Cushitic: Sid. Dar. Ga. *fāno*.

fanno (So) 'robber, thief';

from Cushitic: Had. *fānnoˀo*, Tem. *fānnu-ta*. There is perhaps a connection between this root and Amh. *fanno* 'volunteer (soldier), one who raids', Tna. *fanno* rendered not only 'volunteer (soldier)', also 'outlaw, brigand' (Yohannes Gäbrä Egziˀabəḥer 1946:825).

(tä)fena (Č), *täfenā* (En.Gt), *täfenna* (E) 'boil';

see *(tä)fänna*.

fenna (M.Go.So), *fennä* (W) 'width of finger added to the span, *palm of the hand, middle part of the palm of the hand';

perhaps from Cushitic: Ga. *ganna* 'palm of hand', Sid. *gano*, with an original *gʷ* becoming *f* in Gurage (6.3).

finno (So.W.Z) 'smallpox';

from Cushitic: Ga. *finnō*, Som. *fin*.

fone (W), *foňe* (S), *afoňī* (Z) 'go toward';

fono (W), *yä---fono* (S) 'toward';

fʷän, in *tättä fʷän* (Ms) 'downwards', lit. 'toward down';

Semitic: Heb. *pānā(h)* 'turn toward a direction', Soq. *fīni* 'go toward', for SAr see Müller 1972:89; Ethiopic: G. *fəna* 'toward', Gaf. *fännä*, Har. *fōň*; G. Tna. *fännäwä* 'let go, send'. It is possible that W. *fone* is wrongly recorded instead of *foňe*.

fono (S.W), see *fone*.

funä (Ed) 'spirit, soul';

funä hā̃nä (Ed) 'be useful';

funä bəšiˀ (Ed) 'coward, fearful', lit. 'bad of spirit' (see *bəšiˀ*);

funä agäppaˀa (Ed) 'be strong, powerful, vigorous', lit. 'bring in spirit' (see *gäppaˀa*);

äfunä hā̃nä (Ed) 'be sick, be ill', lit. 'be of soul';

probably to be identified with *fol* 'breath' (see above) with alternance *l:n* (8.23).

fänˀa (En.Gt) 'have intercourse';

represents *fʷärra* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

fənäˀälä (W) 'dig out intact a heavy object stuck in the ground, excavate, pull out something entrenched in the ground';

represents *fənäqqälä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

fančo (Č.E.M.So), *fāntčo* (Gt), *fanču* (Ms), *fāntčoˀä* (En) 'tail, hair of tail, *fly whisk, top of maize';

represents *faččo* (see above) with inserted *n* (8.81).

fənaččo (W), *fināččo* (S) 'bread';

represents *finānčo*, below, with *nč>čč* (17.7).

finäče (S) 'divide bread into halves';

from a root *fnty* to be identified with *fäntä* (see below) from a root *fnt*.

fināččo (S), see *fənaččo*.

fāntčoˀä (En) 'top of maize';

see *fančo*, above.

fēnčä (Ed) 'grasshopper';

represents *fenṭa* (see below) with palatalized *ṭ*.

fənäče (W), *finäče* (S) 'spray water, sprinkle water, splash, flower, bloom, blossom';

Amh. *fänäčča* 'gush, spurt out'; also in Cushitic: Qab. *finč-iyoˀ*, Tem. Al. *finčeˀ*; to be identified

with *fənätta* from a root *fnt*ʔ (=laryngeal) related to *fənače* from **fnty*, with alternance *ṭ:t* (15.2).

finčä (Č.E.M), *fīnčä* (En.Gt), see *fənčä.*

fʷänčära (Gt) 'diagonal';

fənčər, in *äfənčər* (En.Gt) 'not straight';

yäfənčər (E) 'face to face';

bäfənčər (äfənčər) žäpärä (Č.En.Gt), *bäfənčər žäbbärä* (E) 'ward off with a shield, contradict in a conversation', lit. 'return not in a straight way' (see *žäbbärä, žäpärä*);

yäfənčər täzraggäbo (E) 'oppose one another in an argument', lit. 'they spoke to one another face to face';

*yäfənčər (äfənčər) *täwagga* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'fight with spears or stones' (see *wägga*);

from Cushitic: Kam. *fočora* 'not straight', Had. *fočor-akko* 'not make sense in one's talk', unless it is to be identified with Amh. *(tä)fänaṭṭärä* 'rebound' (that is, a movement that is not straight) with palatalization of *ṭ*.

fənčər (Č.E.En.Gt), see *fʷänčära.*

fändä (Č.En.Gt), *fänädä* (Č), *fännädä* (E) 'judge' (v.);

täfandä (Č.E.En) 'bring to court';

represents *färädä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

fändä (En.Ed.Gt), *fänädä* (Ed) 'divide into halves, cut into halves';

fənd (En.Ed.Gt) 'half of a loaf of bread';

represents *fäntä* (see below) becoming *fändä* by assimilation of voicing (7.14).

fando (So.W), *fāndo* (Z), *fandu* (Ms), *fīndo* (S) 'excrement of a donkey or a horse or a mule';

see *fandiyya,* below.

fənäda (Č), *fənädda* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *fənäddā* (Ed), *fənädā* (En.Gt), *fənädä* (W), *finäddā* (S) 'explode, burst, burst and make the sound of bursting';

Amh. *fänädda* 'burst', Te. *fändəʿa* 'divide in two parts' (that is, 'make burst'); passed into Cushitic: Qab. *finädda*ᵗˀ*-yo*ˀ.

fənd (En.Ed.Gt) 'half of a loaf of bread';

see *fändä.*

finäddā (S), see *fənäda.*

fīndo (S), see *fando.*

fenduwä (Č.E.M), *finduwä* (En), *fīnduwä* (Gt) 'excrement of a donkey or horse or mule';

see *fandiyya.*

finduwä (En), *fīnduwä* (Gt), see *fenduwä.*

fandiyya (Go), *fāndiya* (Ed), *fendiyä* (Č.E), *fendəyä* (M), *findiyä* (En), *fenduwä* (Č.E.M), *finduwä* (En), *fīnduwä* (Gt), *fando* (So.W), *fāndo* (Z), *fandu* (Ms), *fīndo* (S) 'excrement of a donkey or horse or mule';

Tna. Amh. *fandiya,* Arg. *fandiyya,* Te. *fändəya*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *fāndo,* Kam. Ṭem. *fudá,* Qab. *fāndú-ta,* Dar. *fāndò.*

fendiyä (Č.E), *fendəyä* (M), see *fandiyya.*

findiyä (En), see *fandiyya.*

fänagi (Ed) 'patient';

active participle form of *fenägä* (see below).

fängä (M) 'thief, robber';

see *fängäya.*

fänge barä (Č.E) 'disagree';

to be identified with Te. *fänge* 'between' from a root *fng* with the original meaning 'separate', hence Č. E. *fänge barä* 'disagree'. For the meaning 'between' coming from an original meaning 'separate', cp. Sem. *bayna* 'between', verb 'distinguish, separate'.

fenägä (En.Ed.Gt) 'carry loads on the back or on the head or on the shoulders';

fänagi (Ed) 'patient';

funəg (En.Gt), *funug* (Ed) 'bundle'.

funəg (En.Gt), *funug* (Ed), see *fenägä.*

fənäggälä (So) 'kidnap to sell as slave';

Amh. *fänäggälä.* See also *fängäya.*

fangur (Č.Gt), *fāngur* (En) 'cow that does not have milk after calving and, as a result, she kicks her calf, *woman who does not like her offspring';

represents *fagʷar*, with nasalized *g* (8.81).

fängäya (En.Gt), *fängaya* (Go), *fangayä* (Ed), *fängeya* (Č), *fängəya* (E), *fāngäya* (S), *fängä* (M) 'thief, robber';

also in Cushitic: Ṭem. *fanga,* Qab. *fāngа,* Ga. *fanga;* from Amh. *fängay* 'slave-trader' active participle of *fänäggälä.*

fäng'a beä- (M) 'sprain'.

finğan (Gt.M.Ms.Go.W), *fīnğān* (S) 'drinking cup';

from Ar. *finğān* (of Persian origin; see Vollers, *ZDMG* 50, 646); also in Tna. Amh. *fənğan, fənğal.*

fänähä (Ed) 'be patient, endure with patience';

fənahä (Ed) 'patience, endurance';

represents *färäkä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43), *k:h* (5.23).

fonke (W), *fōnke* (S) 'rub against something to remove dirt';

atfōnkä bäla (S), *atfonke bälä* (W) 'stretch out small quantities of food eaten with bread so as to finish all at the same time';

represents *fʷäkkä* (see above) with nasalized *k.*

fānkirä (Ed) 'cow that does not have milk after calving and, as a result, she kicks her calf, woman who does not like her offspring';

represents *fagʷar* (see above) with nasalized velar and with the variant *g:k.*

(a)fnäkkärä (Ed), *afräkärä* (Č.Gt), *afrãkärä* (En), *afräggärä* (E) 'excavate, uproot a tree, remove something completely';

Amh. *fänäkkärä* 'uncover'.

fənäkkätä (M) 'split the head of a person';

Tna. *fänkätä* 'split the head', Amh. *fänäkkätä..*

fənäkk'ä (M) 'separate grain from the stalk, break the shell, extract seeds from cotton';

from a root *fnky, frky* (see *fräk'ä*) related to *fəräqa* from a root *frq*ʔ (=laryngeal) with *r:n* (8.43) and with alternance *q:k* (15.1).

fänäxä (Č.En.Gt), *fännäxä* (E) 'be patient, endure with patience';

represents *färäkä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43) and *k:x* (5.22).

fənax'ä (En.Gt), *fənax'ä* (Č), *fənnax'ä* (E) 'patience, endurance';

abstract noun from *fänäxä* (see above) with palatalization of *x.*

fänämä (Č), *fänãm̲ä* (En.Gt), *fännämä* (E) 'break bread, break off a piece';

funnəm män(n)ä (Č.E) 'be broken (bread)';

funnəm bär (Gt) 'be broken' (used as an insult);

fənamʷä wəsa (Č), *fənnamʷä wəssa* (E) 'small piece of bread';

represents *färämä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

fännämä (E) 'sign' (v.);

represents *färrämä* 'sign' (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

funnəm män(n)ä (Č.E), see *fänämä.*

fənamʷä wəsa (Č), *fənnamʷä wəssa* (E) 'small piece of bread';

see *fänämä,* above.

finānčo (S), *fənaččo* (W), *fināččo* (S) 'bread made from *äsät,* thick bread (in general)';

from Cushitic: Had. *fənānčo.*

fənännätä (M) 'crumble bread';

reduplicative stem of *fäntä* (see below).

fännäqä (E), see *fenäqä..*

fʷänq (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *fōnq* (Gt) 'beehive in the hollow of a tree';

Amh. *fʷanq, fənaqʷa* 'hole', Tna. *fanqʷa* 'split in the wall'; also in Cushitic: Kam. Had. *fonqa* 'hollow of tree'.

fanqa (Č.E.M), *fānqa* (En.Gt), *fanqä* (Ed) 'distance across the shoulders in the front, chest';

from Cushitic: Qab. *fānqá,* Ga. *fānqa,* Ba. *fengā.*

fanqä (Ed), see *fanqa.*

fenäqä (Č.En.Gt), *fennäqä, fännäqä* (E) 'spit out milk (child)';

represents *fäläqä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

fəneqqä (Ed) 'remove the layers of the *äsät,* extract seeds from cotton by hand, break the shell (e.g. of a nut), hatch (tr.), separate grain from the stalk, turn back the eyelids';

represents *fəräqa* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

fōnq (Gt), see *fʷänq.*

fənäqqeä (M), same meaning as below;

represents *fənäqqälä* (see below) with *-älä>eä* (8.63).

fənäqqälä (Ed.Go.Ms.So), *finäqälä* (S), *fənäqqeä* (M), *fənäəälä* (W), *fəräqärä* (Č.Gt), *fərãqärä* (En), *fəräqqärä* (E), *fəraqqäəä* (Go) 'pull out something

entrenched in the ground, dig out intact a heavy object, uproot a tree, turn back the eyelid';

finq'ir barä bässärä (Ed) 'turn over the bread to bake well', lit. 'be baked (well) by turning over' (see *bässärä*);

G. Tna. *fänqälä* 'remove stones', Amh. *fänäqqälä* 'uproot, turn upside down', Te. *fänqäla* 'roll'; related to *(a)fnäkkärä* (see above) with *k:q*, and *r:l*.

finäqälä (S), see *fənäqqälä*.

fənqʷəq (Č.E), *fʷənqəq* (En), *fənquq* (Č), see *(tä)fnäqqäqä*.

(a)fūnqäqä (Z) 'crawl on the behind';

represents *(a)foqäqä* (see below) with nasalized *q*.

funqəq (Ed.Gt), *funquq* (Ed), see *(tä)fnäqqäqä*.

(tä)fnäqqäqä (Ed), *täfräqäqä* (Č.Gt), *täfrãqäqä* (En), *täfräqqäqä* (E.M.Ms) 'be proud, be arrogant';

fənqʷəq (Č.E), *fʷənqəq* (En), *fənquq* (Č), *funqəq* (Ed.Gt), *funquq* (Ed), *fərquq* (M.Ms), *furqəq* (M), *fərqʷəq* (E), *fərəʾrəʾ* (Go) 'arrogant, proud';

fərquqənnät (M), *funqəqnät* (Gt), *fənqʷəqʷənnät* (E), *fənququnät* (Č), *fʷənqəqnäd* (En), *funquqnäd* (Ed) 'arrogance, pride and disrespect of others';

probably from Cushitic: Had. *fäqäq-ukko* 'be proud, be arrogant', Kam. *fäqäqqi-yeʾ*, with nasalized *q*, or with augmented *r*.

funquqnäd (Ed), *fʷənqəqnäd* (En) 'pride, arrogance';

from *funqəq, funquq* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd*.

funqəqnät (Gt), *fənqʷəqʷənnät* (E), *fənququnät* (Č) 'pride, arrogance';

from *funqəq, funquq* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*.

fänqäṭ sənn (M) 'teeth with space between them';

yäfänqäṭəyä (M) 'person who has teeth that are spaced';

Amh. *ṭərs fənčət* 'teeth with space between them', Tna. *fənčət*, Te. *fənčət* 'one who has spaced teeth'; also in Cushitic: Qem. *fənčit*. For the alternance *q:č*, see 5.41.

finq'ir barä bässärä (Ed) 'turn over bread to bake well';

lit. 'be baked (*bässärä*) by turning over (*finq'ir barä*)', to be identified with *fənäqqälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

(a)fanäsä (Ed) 'break the clods of earth and soften them';

represents *(a)färäsä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

fīnšä (Gt) 'shoot of eucalyptus or cabbage before transplanting, young plant, seedling';

see *fīšä*.

fäntä (Č.E.Gt), *fänätä* (Č), *fännätä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *fändä* (En.Ed.Gt), *fänädä* (Ed), *finäče* (S) 'divide into halves, cut into halves, divide bread into halves';

fənännätä (M), *fräntä, fərränätä* (Č), *frränätä* (Gt), *frännätä* (E), *f(ə)ränädä* (En.Gt), *frannädä* (Ed) 'break bread to pieces, cut to pieces, crumble bread';

fənt (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.S), *fənd* (En.Ed.Gt) 'half of a loaf of bread, half of a slaughtered animal, half (in general)';

bat (batt, baʾat) fənt . . . bat (batt, baʾatt) fənt (Č. Gt.M), *baʾat fənd . . . baʾat fənd* (En) 'on one side . . . on the other side';

fanta (Z) 'share, individual part';

bä---fanta (Z), *bä---fänta* (So) 'instead of';

wäfänča, see below;

G. Tna. *fäntäwä* 'separate', Te. *fänta*, Amh. *fänättäwä*; Tna. Te. Amh. *fänta* 'portion, share'. The derivation of Amh. *fänta* from the Ethiopic root *ftt* as suggested by Praetorius 1879:99 is unlikely. Nor is Amh. *fänta* to be compared with Č. *finčä* 'forehead' as suggested by Rundgren 1955:86.

fʷanat (Go) 'waterfall';

see *fʷan*.

fanta (Z), *fänta* (So), see *fäntä*.

fenät (Č.E.W) 'health, *sickness, disease';

fenätam (W) 'sick, ill';

noun with the abstract suffix *-t* from *foyyä* 'get well'. The meaning of 'sickness, disease' is a euphemism.

fənätta (M.Ms), *fənättā* (Ed), *fräta* (Č), *frätā* (Gt), *frãtā* (En), *frätta* (E), *fənäṭṭa* (M.Go.So), *fənäče* (W), *finäče* (S) 'spray water, sprinkle water, splash, bloom, blossom, *throw into the air the food prepared for a spirit, spread the root of the *äsät* around the house for the spirits';

yifräčokä qar (Gt), *yifrãčōkodaʾar* (En) 'food prepared for the spirits' (see *qar, ʾar*);

also in Cushitic: Qab. *finči-yoʾ* 'sprinkle, spray', Sid. *finči*; related to *fntw* 'separate' (see *fäntä*, above) >'blossom, bloom'. See also *fənäṭṭa* (with alternance *t:ṭ*), and *fräta* (with *r:n*).

fənt (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.S), see *fäntä*.

funtä barä (Ed) 'become dusty (wood) because of old age, stop growing (tree) because of old age';

funtä äwarä gus (Ed) 'old man', lit. 'old man who is dusty';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *fūnt-akko*.

fenätam (W) 'sick, ill';

from *fenät* (see above) with adjectival suffix *-am*.

fäntä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *fännätä* (E) 'be blind';

represents *färäṭä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

fäntä- (Č.En.Gt), *fännätä-* (E) 'have a headache';

represents *fäläṭä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

fäntä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'dry up (*äsät*) after a while, not have children, die without children';

represents *färräṭä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

(a)fäntä (Č.E), *afännätä* (E) 'accomplish, finish, complete, fulfil';

represents *färräṭä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

fanto (Z) 'syphilis';

from Cushitic: Ga. *fanto*.

fēnt (Gt) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl';

see *fäntina*, below.

fenta (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *fēnta* (En.Gt.S), *fēntä* (Ed), *fēnčä* (Ed), *afintatu* (Z) 'grasshopper';

Amh. *fenta*; probably also Har. *fäṭṭa* 'cricket'.

fenta (Č) 'light-colored (man)';

from Cushitic: Kam. *fēta*, with inserted *n*.

fənätta (M.Go.So), *fənätä* (Z) 'spray water, sprinkle water, splash, bloom, blossom, *spread the root of the *äsät* around the house for the spirits, scatter things';

Tna. *fäntəḥe* 'disperse, scatter about', and perhaps also Har. *fēṭäna* 'scatter small objects' (by metathesis); to be identified with *fənätta*, above, with alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2); also in Cushitic: Qab. *finčiyoʾ* 'sprinkle', Sid. *finči*.

fəntafənto (M) 'dish consisting of cabbage, cheese and butter';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *fəntafənto* 'dish consisting of all kinds of products', with alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2).

fäntina (Č), *fäntəna* (En.Gt), *fäntənä* (Ed), *fäntinna* (E.M), *fēnt* (Gt), *fəntirre* (S), *fintirro* (W) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl, *sling';

from Cushitic: Qab. *fintinna*, Dar. *fontorò*, Ga. *fäntira* 'sling'; also Amh. *wäfäntär* connected by Praetorius 1876:95 with G. *d̲änfärt*.

fəntər barä (Ed) 'bounce, skip around, jump around';

see *(tä)fnaṭṭärä*.

(yä)fəntər (M), *yäfəntəro* (S) 'for a happy occasion';

*äfəntər (yäfəntər) *säče, *säčča* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M. Ms.Go.S.W) 'drink on a happy occasion';

Tna. Amh. *fəntər* 'drink offered to the middleman by the buyer and seller'; perhaps to be connected with *fəntər barä* 'skip around, bounce' as expression of joy; also in Ga. *fintiri* 'luck,money'.

(yä)fəntəro (S), see *(yä)fəntər*.

fəntirre (S), *fintirro* (W) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl';

represents *fäntina* (see above) with *n:r* (8.43).

(tä)fnaṭṭärä (M.Ms.Go.So), *täfnaṭärä* (S.W), *täfraṭärä* (Č.Gt), *täfrãṭärä* (En), *täfraṭṭärä* (E), *fənṭər barä* (Ed) 'jump around, skip around, bounce';

Amh. *(tä)fänäṭṭärä* 'jump around, skip', Tna. *fäntär bälä, fäntäraʿ bälä, fäntäräw bälä, fäntärṭär bälä*. See also *(yä)fəntər*.

fäntata (Č.Gt.Go), *fantata* (En), *fantatä* (Ed), *fäntatta* (E.M.Ms), *fäntatta* (S) 'smallpox';

G. *fänsasa* 'kind of disease', Amh. *fäntata* 'syphilis', Tna. *fəntata*; also in Cushitic: Qab. Al. *fäntatta*, Sid. *fantāta*, Sa. *fintāta*, Ga. *fäntāta*. On details on Amh. *fäntata*, see Strelcyn 1970:326ff.

(tä)fnätätä (Z) 'sit behind another on a mule';

Tna. *(tä)fäntätä*, Amh. *täfänatätä*, denominative of Amh. *fintitta* 'behind, buttocks'.

fənawä (ʾusa) wəsa (En.Gt) 'small piece of bread';

from *fənam̲ä*<*fənama* (see *fänämä*); see 4.31.

fʷänniyä (Č.E.Gt) 'upwards';

for *fʷär-niyä*>*fʷänniyä* (by assimilation), lit. 'toward up'.

fənayx'ä (En) 'patience, endurance';

nominal pattern with final *-e* causing the palatalization of *fänäxä* (see above); see 9.35.

fʷänža *balä (Č.En.Go), *fʷänžä barä-* (Gt.Ms), *fʷänže männä-* (E) 'feel relaxed';

to be identified with G. *(tä)färzäzä* 'become joyful', Amh. *(tä)färräzä* 'be happy', *(tän)färäzzäzä* 'be without worries', with alternance *r:n* and with palatalized *z*.

fäňä (En), *fʷäňňä* (Ed) 'fear, be afraid';

atfäňä (En), *atfeňňä* (Ed) 'scare, terrify, frighten';

represents *färe* (see below) with *r*>**y*>*ň* (8.66).

fʷäňä (En.Gt), *fʷäňňä* (M) 'get well';

represents *foyyä* (see below) with *y*>*ň* (9.5).

(a)fʷäňä (En.Gt), *afʷäňňä* (M.Ms.Go), *afoňňä* (Ed) 'take a rest';

represents *(a)foye* (see below) with *y*>*ň* (9.5).

(a)fʷäňä (En.Gt), *afʷäňňä* (Ed.M) 'bear fruit';

represents *(a)färra* (see below) with *r*>*y*>*ň* (8.66).

fiňňa (Z) 'bladder';

Tna. *fiḥinna, fəḥəňa,* Amh. *fiňňa.*

(a)foňňä (Ed) 'take a rest';

see *(a)fʷäňä.*

foňe (S), *afoňī* (Z) 'go toward';

see *fone,* above.

fäňä› (En), *fäňňä›* (Go), *foňňä›* (Ed) 'goat';

from **fäyä›* (with *y*>*ň,* see 9.5)<*fäyäq* (with *q:›,* see 14.1); see *fəyäq.*

foňňä› (Ed), see *fäňä›.*

fäňňäq (M) 'goat';

from **fäyyäq* (with *y*>*ň,* see 9.5); see *fəyäq.*

fiňšä (E), *fiňšä* (En) 'shoot of eucalyptus or cabbage before transplanting, young plant, seedling';

see *fīšä,* below.

fäqʷä (Č), *fäqqʷä* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'large piece of wood that is split';

from *fäqa,* below.

fäqʷä (Č), *fäqqʷä* (E) 'cow that does not give milk after calving';

perhaps from *fäqä* 'split, cut' (see below) >'stop'.

fäqqʷä sən (M), see *foqä šən.*

fʷäqʷä (Ms) 'leftovers in the dish';

see *faqä,* below.

fäqa (Č.Gt.S), *fäqā* (En), *fäqä* (W), *fäqqa* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'split wood with an ax';

fäqʷä (Č), *fäqqʷä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *foqä* (En.Gt) 'large piece of wood that is split, split of wood';

fäqʷäčä (Č), *fʷäqäčä* (Gt), *fäqqʷäčča* (E.M), *foqe›ä* (En), same meaning (see *äčä, e›ä* 'wood');

Semitic: Heb. *pâqaḥ* 'open', Ar. *faqaḥa* 'open the eyes', *faqa‹a* 'explode', related to *faqa›a* 'split'; Ethiopic: G. *fäqḥa, fäq›a, fäq‹a* 'split', Te. *fäq‹a, fäq›a,* Tna. *fäq‹e, fänqäḥa* (with augmented *n*), Amh. *fäqqa* 'cut a vein of the forehead'; for Har. *fäkäḥa,* see Leslau 1963:62. The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. *fīqqo.*

faqä (Č.E.M.Ms.So.W), *fāqä* (Gt.S.Z), *fa›ä* (Go.W), *fā›ä* (En.Ed) 'scrape, rub, tan (hide), erase, *clean (teeth);

faqi (W), *fāqi* (S.Z), *fa›i* (W) 'tanner';

foqä (So), *fʷäqʷä* (Ms), *fʷä›ä* (Go), *yäfʷäqʷä* (Č.M), *yäfʷäqä* (E), *äfʷäqʷä* (Gt) 'leftovers in a dish';

G. *fäḥaqä* 'erase, wipe off', Tna. *fäḥaqʷä* 'scrape the bone', *fälḥaqʷä* 'remove the fiber from the bark' (augmented by *l*), Te. *fäḥaqa* 'gnaw, exterminate', Arg. *fähaqa* 'tan', Har. *fēḥaqa* 'tan, scrub', Amh. *faqä, fäqäffäqä*; passed into Cushitic: Ag. *faki.* For 'leftovers', cp. also Qab. *faqú* 'scraps of meal', Al. *faqi-ššita.*

feq (Č.Ms.W), *fēq* (Gt.S), *fīq* (Z), *fe›* (W) 'goat';

yäfēq məšr (S) 'kind of bush (liked by goats)', lit. 'the peas of the goat';

see *fəyäq,* below.

fīq (Z), see *feq.*

foqä (En.Gt) 'large piece of wood that is split, split of wood';

see *fäqa,* above.

foqä (So) 'leftovers in the dish';

see *faqä,* above.

foqä šən (En.Gt), *fäqqʷä sən* (M) 'large tooth';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ənqut fōqa* 'tooth that is out of place and is usually big'.

fuqq barä (Ed) 'boil (water) and make noise by boiling, gush out';

Tna. *foqfoq bälä,* Amh. *tänfäqäffäqä*; related to Tna. *fäkfäk bälä.*

(tä)fʷaqqä›ä (Go) 'move aside, move away';

represents *fäqäq *balä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

****fʷaqqä›ä, anfʷaqqä›ä*** (Go) 'crawl on the behind';

see *(a)foqäqä,* below; for *q:›,* see 14.1.

(a)foqqä›ä (Go) 'crawl on the behind';

represents *(a)foqäqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

foqe›ä (En) 'large piece of wood that is split, split of wood';

from *foqä* (see above)+*e›ä* 'wood'; see *fäqa.*

fäqʷäčä (Č), *fʷäqäčä* (Gt), *fäqqʷäčča* (E.M) 'large piece of wood that is split, a split of wood';

from *fäqʷä* (see above) and *äč(č)ä* 'wood'; see *fäqa.*

fäqädä (Č.En.Gt.S.Z), *fäqqädä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *fä›ädä* (W) 'permit, allow';

fəqad (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *fəqād* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'permission, accord, will';

Semitic: Heb. *pâqaḏ* 'look after'; Ethiopic: G. *fäqädä* 'watch, take care of', Tna. *fäqädä* 'permit', Amh. *fäqqädä,* Har. *(tä)fäqäda* 'take care of someone'.

fəqad, fəqād, see *fäqädä.*

fəqʷänä (Č), *fəqʷännä* (E) 'whistle';

see *fəqʷäňňa,* below; for *n:ň,* see 9.43.

fəqunnät (Č) 'fatness';

from *fəqurnät* (*rn*>*nn,* by assimilation); from *fəqur* (see below) with the abstract suffix *-nät.*

fəqʷäňňä (M), *fəqʷäňä* (En), *fuqäňä* (En.Gt), *fəqäňňä* (Ed.Ms), *fə›äňňä* (Go), *fəqʷänä* (Č), *fəqʷännä* (E) 'whistle';

from Cushitic: Kam. Al. *fīqqo,* Qab. *fīqqo›.* See also *(a)fʷačča.*

fuqäňä (En.Gt), see *fəqʷäňňä.*

fäqäq *balä (En.Gt.Ms.S.W), *fäqäqq männä* (E), *fʷäqqäq *balä* (Č.Ed.M), *fä›äq bea* (Go), *täfʷaqqä›ä* (Go) 'move aside, move away';

Tna. *fäqäq bälä,* Te. *fäq bela* 'turn aside', *fäqäq bela* 'give way', Amh. *fäqäqq alä,* Arg. *fäqäq ala,* Har. *fiq bāya*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *foqoqqa›e,* Had. *foqa--ākko*; perhaps from the root *fqq* 'split'.

****fʷaqqäqä, tänfʷaqqäqä*** (Ms) 'crawl on the behind';

see *(a)foqäqä.*

fiqaqo (So) 'kind of grass used for basketwork or for making torches'.

(a)foqäqä (W), *täfōqäqä* (S), *afoqqäqä* (So), *fuqəq bālä* (S), *tänfʷaqqäqä* (M), *anfʷaqqä›ä* (Go), *afoqqä›ä* (Go), *afūnqäqä* (Z), *fukək bālä* (S) 'crawl on the behind';

(bä)›in foqoq barä (Ed), *bä›in fokok barä* (Ed), *bäq'ən afokkäkä* (M) 'crawl on the behind' (see *q'ən, ›in*);

Amh. *(tän)fʷaqqäqä,* Har. *fəḥunquq bāya*; probably also Tna. *fəḥuḳ bälä, täfäḥakʷä* 'creep'; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *fokoka.*

foqoq barä (Ed), see *(a)foqäqä.*

fuqəq bālä (S), see *(a)foqäqä.*

fäqär (W) 'conversation, amusement, game, play';

see *(tä)feqärä,* below.

fäqärä (Č.Gt.S.W), *fäqqärä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'be fat';

afäqärä (Č), *afäqqärä* (E.M.Go) 'fatten';

fəqur (E.M), *fəqʷər* (Č), *fuqur* (Gt.Ms.Go.W), *fuqər* (So.S) 'fat';

fuqurnät (Gt), *fəqurənnät* (E), *fəqunnät* (Č), *fə›unnät* (M) 'fatness'.

(a)fäqqärä (So) 'love' (v.);

fəqər (So) 'love' (n.);

G. *(›a)fqärä* 'love' (v.), Amh. *afäqqärä.* See p. 729.

(tä)feqärä (W), *täfēqärä* (S), *täfīqärä* (Z), *täfäq'ärä* (Č), *täfäqq'ärä* (E), *täfe›ärä* (W) 'converse, chat, play';

atfēqärä (S), *atfeqärä* (W), *atfīqärä* (Z), *atfäq'ärä* (Č), *atfäqq'ärä* (E) 'amuse';

fäqär (W), *fəqər* (Z), *fəq'ər* (C), *fəqq'ər* (E), *mätfīqär* (S), *fä›är* (W) 'conversation, amusement, play, game';

Har. *(tä)fēqärä* 'play, play and sing'.

fəqär (Gt) 'side, direction';

zā fəqär (Gt) 'on this side' (see *za*);

diyä fəqär (Gt) 'outside of the house, outdoors' (see *diyä*);

probably from Cushitic: Al. *faqara* 'outside'.

fəqʷära (Č.E), *fuqara* (En.Gt), *fuqarä* (Ms) 'magician, sorcerer, witchdoctor, one who is addicted to the narcotic plant';

from Ar. *fuqarāʾ*, pl. of *faqīr* 'poor, ascetic, holy'; also Tna. *fuqra* 'Muslim holy person', Te. *fäqir*, Amh. *fuqra* 'Muslim magician', Har. *fuqra* 'addicted to *čat*', Ga. *fuqurā* 'Islamized magician who reads the Koran, foretells the future by ancient rites and makes amulets' (Cerulli 1922:143). See also Rodinson 1967:80, n. 7.

fəqər (Z) 'game, amusement, conversation';

see *(tä)feqärä*, above.

fəqər (So) 'love';

see *(a)fäqqärä*, above.

fəqʷər (Č), see *fäqärä*.

fəqur (E.M), see *fäqärä*.

(tä)fīqärä (Z), see *(tä)feqärä*.

fuqara (En.Gt), *fuqarä* (Ms), see *fəqʷära*.

fuqər (So.S), *fuqur* (Gt.Ms.Go.W) 'fat';

see *fäqärä*.

fuqurnät (Gt), *fəqurənnät* (E) 'fatness';

from *fəqur, fuqur* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*.

(tä)fäqʼärä (Č), *täfäqqʼärä* (E) 'converse, chat, play';

see *(tä)feqärä*.

fəqʼər (Č), *fəqqʼər* (E) 'amusement, game, play, conversation';

see *(tä)feqärä*.

fʷär xärä (E), see *for xärä*.

fʷär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms), *fʷäre* (Č.En), *fʷe* (M) 'on, above, north';

bä---bäfʷär (Č) 'apart from';

fʷäräniyä (En.Gt), *foraňiyä* (Ed), *fʷänniyä* (Č.E.Gt) 'upwards';

for 'up' and 'north', see under *wäsṭ*. See also *fʷäräǧ*.

(a)färra (Ms.Go.So), *afäre* (S), *afere* (W), *afʷäňňä* (En. Gt), *afʷäňňä* (Ed.M), *afʷänä* (Č), *afʷännä* (E) 'bear fruit';

fre (Ed.Gt.Go.S.W.Z), *fəre* (Č.E.En), *fəri* (Z), *frəyä* (En.So), *fərəyä* (E.M.Ms), *frəyyä* (Go) 'fruit';

Semitic: Heb. *pĕrī* 'fruit'; Ethiopic *fəre* 'fruit'; G. Tna. *färäyä* 'bear fruit', Te. *fära*, Amh. *afärra*; probably common with Cushitic: Kham. Qua. *fir* 'fruit'.

fʷärra (M.Go), *fäna* (Č), *fänna* (E.Ms), *fäʿna* (Ed), *fänʾa* (En.Gt) 'have intercourse';

fəyä (Č.M.Ms), *fəyyä* (E), *fiyä* (Gt), *fiʾä* (En.Ed. Gt) 'female genital organs, clitoris, *menses';

the root can be *fnʔ, frʔ, flʔ* (ʔ=laryngeal), but perhaps also last radical *w, y*. It is also possible that the original form for 'clitoris' is *fiʾä* borrowed from Ga. *fuči* 'vagina' with alternance *č:ʾ* (14.3).

färe (S.W), *färī* (Z), *fäňä* (En), *fʷäňňä* (Ed) 'fear, be afraid';

atfere (W), *atfēre* (S), *atfīrī* (Z), *atfäňä* (En), *atfeňňä* (Ed) 'frighten, scare, terrify';

färi (En.Ed.W), *färrīto* (S), *färritām* (Z) 'coward, fearful';

äfäňädiyä (En) 'one who is easily frightened';

fərot (W), *fərōt* (S), *färad* (En.Ed), *färnäč* (Z) 'fear' (n.);

atfännarb (M) 'military rank', lit. 'don't fear the battle!' (see *arb*);

atf(ə)re (En.Ed) 'courage!' lit. 'don't fear!';

G. Te. *färha*, Tna. *färhe*, Amh. Arg. *färra*, Har. *fära*; for Gaf. *fäyä*, see Leslau 1956a:126.

färī (Z) 'fear' (v.);

färi (En.Ed.W) 'fearful';

see *färe*.

fʷar (Č.E), *fʷār* (Gt), *fʷãr* (En) 'waterfall';

represents *fʷan* (see above) with *n:r* (8.43).

farä (Ed) 'sin' (n.);

from Cushitic: Ga. *fara* 'something wrong'.

(a)fere (W), see *(a)färra*.

fəre (Č.E.En.Go) 'fruit';

see *(a)färra*.

fəri (Z) 'fruit';

see *(a)färra*.

for xärä (Č), *fōr (xärä) xʷärä* (En.Gt), *fʷär xärä* (E) 'be useful';

represents *fol* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

fur (Č.E.M.Ms) 'mouse, rat';

yäfur däd (M) 'kind of tree', lit. 'the juniper of the mouse';

see *fuʾur*.

fur-ən hän (Z) 'be loose, be slack';

while Z. *fur* is probably borrowed from Ga. *fura* 'release', the root *frr* 'separate': Heb. *prr* (hifʿil) 'burst', Ar. *(ʾa)farra* 'split' is common to Ethiopic and Cushitic.

furä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'hole in the wall or in the fence of the house, hole in a container';

see *fəräfärä*, below.

fure balä (W), *fūre bālä* (S) 'pant';

Amh. *furfur alä* 'produce a sound while breathing hard'.

fre (Ed.Gt.Go.S.W) 'fruit';

see *(a)färra*.

fərəʾrəʾ (Go) 'proud, arrogant';

for **fərəqrəq* (see *tä-fnaqäqä*) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

fərəʾrəʾ (M) 'spoiled child';

represents *fərəqrəq* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

(a)fraččä (Ed) 'scratch the ground (hen, cock, bull) and make a hole, scratch with the nails';

guʿnor afraččä (Ed) 'comb the hair in a disorderly way' (see *guʿnor*);

to be identified with *fʷačä* 'scratch the ground' (see above) with inserted *r*, but perhaps also with Amh. *fʷaččärä*, with metathesis.

fərčəčč abälä (So) 'drop excrements';

Tna. *färṭaʿ bälä, färäṭräṭ ʾabälä* 'fart', Amh. *färäṭṭäṭä* 'fart while running'.

fərčəčč abälä (So) 'crush so that juice comes out';

Amh. *(a)fräṭärräṭä* 'squeeze, press'.

färädä (Ed.S.W.Z), *färrädä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *fändä* (Č. En.Gt), *fänädä* (Č), *fännädä* (E) 'judge, pass judgment';

täfarädä (Ed), *täfandä* (Č.E.En) 'bring to court';

fərd (Gur) 'judgment';

täfärädot (S) 'legal argument, lawsuit';

Semitic: *prd, frd* 'separate > distinguish > discern > judge'; Ethiopic: G. *fərd* 'judgment', Te. *färda* 'judge' (v.), Tna. *färädä*, Amh. *färrädä*, Har. *färäda*.

färad (En.Ed) 'fear' (n.);

noun with the suffix *-d* from *färe*.

fərd, see *färädä*.

fəräfärä (Č.En.Gt.W), *fəräffärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *firäfärä* (S) 'be worm-eaten, produce worms';

fərfər (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go.S), *fərəffər* (M), *fəffər* (Ed) 'kind of worm, *eggs of the tick, disease that affects the foot';

the verb is probably a denominative of *fərfər* 'worm'; also in Mo. *piripiro* 'worm'.

fəräfärä (En.Gt) 'make a hole';

furä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'hole in the wall or in the fence';

G. *fäḥarä, fäharä* 'dig out', Tna. *fäḥarä* (possibly to be connected with Heb. *ḥāpar* 'dig', Ar. *ḥafara*, by metathesis, as suggested by Dillmann 1865:1339), Amh. *farä* 'dig out', *färäffärä* 'make a hole', Tna. *färfärä* 'pierce, break'. See also *(a)fräfärä*.

fəräfärä (Z), *fəräffärä* (Ed), *fəraffärä* (So) 'crumble bread';

fərfar (M.Go.So.W), *fərəfari* (Z), *fərəffari* (Ed), *fərəffāro* (S) 'bread crumbs';

Semitic: Akk. *parāru* 'break', Ar. *farfara* 'cut', Heb. *pĕrūr-īm* 'crumbs'; Ethiopic: G. *färfärä* 'crumble', *fərfar* 'bread crumbs', Amh. *färäffärä* 'crumble', *fərəffari* 'crumbs', Te. *färfära* 'be reduced to powder', Tna. *fərfar* 'small pieces of wood', *färäffärä* 'reduce a stone to powder', Har. *firäfära* 'crumble', *rəfraf* 'crumbs', Arg. *fərəffari* 'crumbs'; passed into Ga. *färfari*.

fərəfari (Z), *fərfar* (M.Go.So.W), *fərəffari* (Ed), *fərəffāro* (S) 'bread crumbs';

see *fəräfärä*, above.

fərfər, fərəffər 'worm';

see *fəräfärä*, above.

fərfər (Gt) 'ancestors';

perhaps from the root *fry* 'bear fruit' (see *a-färra*) >'give birth, engender'; cp. also Be. *firi* 'give birth' of the same root. Or is it to be identified with Bil. *fərʿa* 'family, tribe'?

firäfärä (S) 'be worm-eaten';

see *fəräfärä*, above.

furfur beä (M) 'grow (plants, humans)';

from Cushitic: Had. *fuˈla-kko*, with alternance of *l:r*.

furfuru (Z) 'excrement of a sheep or goat';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *furfura*, from *frfr* connected with *frr* (see *fərīro*, below).

(a)fräfärä (Č.Gt), *afräffärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms), *ãfräfärä* (En) 'put forth young shoots';

ãfärfəya (E) 'young shoot';

fʷãfʷä (Č), *fʷãfʷä* (Ms), *fʷãffʷä* (E.M), *fʷãfʷa* (Gt) 'first stage of growth of the *äsät*, young shoot of the *äsät*';

from the root *frfr*: Tna. *färfärä* 'perforate, break', Amh. *färäffärä* > 'break through > become a young shoot'; also in Be. *fira* 'bud, sprout'. See *fəräfärä*, above.

(a)fräggärä (E) 'excavate, uproot a tree, remove completely';

to be identified with *(a)fnäkkärä* with *n:r*, and with alternance of *g:k* (13.3).

frägätä (Z) 'gallop';

Tna. *färgäṣgäṣ bälä* 'run away', Te. *fərgəṣ bela* 'jump aside in terror', Amh. *(tän)färäggäṭä*, *fərgəṭ-gəṭṭ alä* 'wriggle, jump about, have convulsions', Har. *(tä)frägäṭa* 'struggle'.

fʷäräğ (Č.E.En.Gt), *äfʷäräğ* (Ed), *foräğ* (En), *fʷeʸäğ* (M) 'back of hand';

lit. 'top of hand'; see *fʷär*, *fʷe*, *äğ*.

foräğ (En), see *fʷäräğ*.

furğa (fərğa) *čona (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms) 'sit down without wearing trousers, *sit with loosened toga';

Amh. *färräğä*, Te. *färäğa* 'release, free'; also in Ar. *farağa* 'open, separate'. See also *färša*, below.

färrähä (M.Ms.Go) 'be patient, endure with patience';

färāhi (Ed), *färahi* (Ms.Go) 'patient';

represents *färäkä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

färahinnät (Ms) 'patience, endurance';

from *färahi* (see *färrähä*, above) with the suffix *-nät*.

färäkä (S.W.Z), *färräkä* (So), *färrähä* (M.Ms.Go), *färräxä* (M), *fänäxä* (Č.En.Gt), *fännäxä* (E), *fänähä* (Ed) 'be patient, endure with patience';

fərk (Go.So.S), *fəräkōt* (S), *fərrax'ä* (M), *färahinnät* (Ms), *wäfrəh* (Go), *fənax'ä* (En.Gt), *fənax'ạ̈* (Č), *fənayx'ä* (En), *fənnax'ä* (E), *fənahä* (Ed) 'patience, endurance';

färaki (W.Z), *färahi* (Ms.Go), *färāhi* (Ed), *farax'* (Č. E.En.Gt.M) 'patient';

Gaf. *färäkä* 'can, be able', Har. *färäka*, SArg. *färräka*; also in Cushitic: Qab. *farrakko*›, Had. *farrakko*.

(a)fräkärä (Č.Gt), *afrãkärä* (En) 'excavate, uproot a tree, remove something completely';

represents *(a)fnäkkärä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

fəräkōt (S) 'patience, endurance';

noun with the abstract suffix *-t* from *färäkä*.

firkitä (Ed) 'back door';

from Cushitic: Had. *firkita*, Kam. *firkəta*.

fräkˈä (Č.Gt), *fräkkˈä* (E), *frãkˈä* (En) 'separate grain from the stalk, break the shell, extract seeds from cotton by hand, *split the head of a person, break off a branch of a tree, have intercourse with a virgin (euphemism)';

represents *fəräqa* (see below) with alternance *q:k*, but cp. also Amh. *(tä)fräkärräkä* (1.2.3.2.3) 'be separated'.

färräxä (M) 'be patient, endure with patience';

represents *färäkä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

farax' (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'patient';

from *färräkä* (see above) with alternance *k:x*, and palatalization of *x*.

fərrax'ä (M) 'patience, endurance';

from *färräkä* (see above) with *k:x* and palatalization of *x* (9.3).

färämä (S.W), *färrämä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *fänämä* (Č), *fänäm̲ä* (En.Gt), *fännämä* (E) 'break bread';

fərarrämä (Go) 'crumble bread';

furrəm bea (Go), *furrəmʷ beạ̈* (M), *fulləm *balä* (En.Gt), *funnəm mä(n)nä* (Č.E) 'be broken (bread)';

furəm (So) 'broken thing';

furramʷä bəyä (M), *yäfärrämu* (So), *fənamʷä wəsa* (Č), *fənnamʷä wəssa* (E), *fənawä (›usa) wəsa* (En. Gt) 'small piece of bread';

Semitic: Ar. *farama* 'cut into small pieces'; Ethiopic: Amh. *(a)främärrämä* 'bite repeatedly' (a 1.2.3.2.3 root from *frm*).

firrämä (So), *fällämä* (Č), *fännämä* (E) 'sign' (v.);

Amh. *färrämä*, Tna. *färämä*; denominative from Italian *firma*.

furramʷä bəyä (M), see *färämä*.

furrəm bea (Go), *furrəmʷ beạ̈* (M) 'be broken';

see *färämä*, above.

frəmbəya (So) 'breast of an animal';

Amh. *frəmba*, *frənbiya*; also in Ga. *furumba*.

färnäč (Z) 'fear' (n.);

from *färe* (see above) with the suffix *-näč*.

f(ə)rändädä (En.Gt), *frannädä* (Ed) 'break bread to pieces, cut to pieces, crumble bread';

reduplicative stem of *fändä*; see *fäntä*, above.

fräntä, fränätä (Č), *fränätä* (Gt), *frännätä* (E) 'break bread to pieces, cut to pieces, crumble bread';

reduplicative stem of *fäntä* (see above).

fʷäräniyä (En.Gt) 'upwards';

from *fʷär* (see above) with the directional suffix *-niyä*.

fərränäzä- (Č.En.Gt), *fərännäzä-* (E.Ed) 'feel discomfort in contact with a hard object or because of food eaten';

reduplicative stem of *frz*; see *fəräzzäzä-*.

(a)fʷrañä (En.Gt), *afrañňä* (Ed), *afʷyanä* (Č) 'soften the teats of a cow or mud when playing'.

foraňiyä (Ed) 'upwards';

perhaps wrongly recorded instead of *foräniyä*; from *for* (see above) with the directional suffix *-niyä*.

(a)färräqä (M), *afärräqä-m aggädä* (M) 'tie a knot that cannot be loosened' (see *aggädä*);

note that the Semitic and Ethiopic root *frq* means 'loosen, split': Ar. *faraqa*, Te. *färqa*, Tna. *färräq̲ä*, Amh. *färräqä*. See also *fəräqa*.

färqa balä (So) 'split';

see *fəräqa*.

färqe barä (Č.E) 'be separated';

see *fəräqa*.

fəräqa (Č), *fəräqā* (Gt), *fərãqā* (En), *firäqa* (S), *fräqa* (W), *fəräqqa* (E.M.So), *fräqˈä* (Gt), *frãqˈä* (En), *fənäqqä* (Ed), *fräkˈä* (Č.Gt), *fräkkˈä* (E), *frãkˈä* (En), *fənäkkˈä* (M) 'split, tear off a branch at the joint, remove the layers of the *äsät*, extract seeds from cotton by hand, break the shell, hatch (tr.), separate grain from the stalk';

(a)fraqa (Č), *afraqã* (En.Gt), *afraqqa* (E) 'separate, *lead astray, mislead, not come to an appointment';

färqa balä, forqa balä (So) 'split';

färqe barä (Č.E) 'be separated';

Semitic: Heb. *pâraq* 'tear off', Ar. *faraqa* 'split', SAr. *frq* 'tear at, liberate'; Ethiopic: G. *färäqä* 'set free', Te. *färqa* 'pierce', Tna. *färräqä* 'split', Amh. *färräqä* 'separate', *färäqqäqä* 'split'. See also *fräqa*, *fərq fərq *balä*, and *(a)färräqä*.

fərq fərq *balä (Go.So) 'behave without restraint, feel happy and manifest it by playing and running';

fərəqrəq abäňňä (Go), *afrarrä›ä* (M) 'spoil a child';

to be identified with the root *fəräqa* (above) the basic meaning of which is 'split > be free > be at ease > behave without restraint'. See *fərəqrəq*.

fərəqq barä (Ms) 'rise (sun)';

see *fräqa* 'split' (see below).

firäqa (S), see *fəräqa*.

forqa balä (So) 'be split';

see *fəräqa* 'split'.

fräqa (Č), *fräqā* (En), *fräqā* (Gt), *fräqqa* (E.M.Ms.Go), *fərqˈä barä* (Č), *fərqˈä männä* (E), *fərəqq barä* (Ms) 'rise (sun)';

fərəqqˈä wäṭṭa (M) 'become morning, the sun just came out' (see *wäṭṭa-m*);

fərqˈä (barä) männä (Č.E) 'rise (sun)';

fərqˈä (Č.E) 'the rising of the sun';

to be identified with *fəräqa* (see above) the basic meaning of which is 'split, break > break through (the sun) > become morning'. For a similar development, cp. Heb. *boqer* 'light of the daybreak, morning' from the root *bqr* 'split', Ar. *faqar* 'dawn' from *faraqa* 'split'.

fəraqqä›ä (Go) 'turn back one's eyelids';

represents *fəräqäqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

fəräqäqä (Č.Gt), *fəräqqäqä* (E), *frãqäqä* (En) 'turn back the eyelids, remove the shell of maize, remove the layers of the *äsät*';

šənn fräqäqä (Gt), *šən frãqäqä* (En) 'open one's mouth';

represents *fəläqäqä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

fərquq (M.Ms), *fərqʷəq* (E), see *(tä)fräqäqä.*

furqəq (M), see *(tä)fräqäqä.*

(tä)fräqäqä (Č.Gt), *täfrq̃äqäqä* (En), *täfräqqäqä* (E.M.Ms) 'be proud, be arrogant, *be negligent';

fərquq (M.Ms), *fərqʷəq* (E), *furqəq* (M) 'proud, arrogant';

represents *(tä)fnäqäqä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

fərquqənnät (M) 'arrogance, pride';

from *fərquq* (see above) with the suffix *-(n)nät.*

fəräqärä (Č.Gt), *fərq̃äqärä* (En), *fəräqqärä* (E) 'dig out intact a heavy object stuck in the ground, excavate, pull out something entrenched in the ground, turn back the eyelids';

represents *fənäqqälä* with *n:r* (8.33), *l:r* (8.25).

fərəqrəq abäňňä (Go) 'spoil a child';

fərəqrəq (So) 'spoiled child';

see *fərq fərq *balä.*

fräq'ä (Gt), *frq̃'ä* (En) 'separate grain from the stalk, break the shell, extract seeds from cotton by hand';

see *fəräqa,* above.

fərq'ä (barä) männä (Č.E) 'rise (sun)';

fərq'ä (Č.E) 'rising of the sun';

fərəqq'ä wäṭṭa (Ms), *frəqq'ä fräqqa* (Go) 'become morning, the sun just came out';

see *fräqa,* above.

(a)fraq'äzä (Č), *afräqq'äzä* (E) 'stand with the feet well apart'.

fararä (Ed.Gt) 'space between two poles to which the cows are attached';

from Cushitic: Had. *farāra.*

fərīro (S) 'dung of a sheep or a goat';

from Cushitic: Had. *fərīroˀo,* Kam. *fənīnoˀo*; connected with *furfurru,* above.

(a)frarräˀä (M) 'spoil a child';

reduplicative stem of *frˀ,* to be identified with *frq* with *qːˀ* (14.1); see *fərq fərq *balä.*

fərarrämä (Go) 'crumble bread';

reduplicative stem of *färämä,* above.

fʷäräran (Ms) 'vapor';

from Cushitic: Kam. *frīruta.*

färäs (So), *färäz* (Gur. xSo) 'horse';

färäsäňňä (So), *färäzäňä* (En.Gt.Z), *färäzäňňä* (Ed. M.Ms.Go.So.S), *färäzäňňe* (W), *färäzänä* (Č), *färäzännä* (E) 'horseman';

Semitic: Ar. *faras* 'horse', Heb. *pårāš* 'horseman'; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. *färäs,* Har. *färäz;* passed into Cushitic: Kam. *fārsu,* Dar. *farado.*

färräsä (Go) 'be demolished';

afäräsä (En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *afärräsä* (Go.Ms) 'demolish, destroy, *break clods of earth and soften them, annul (contract), violate (an agreement)';

Semitic: Heb. *påras* 'break (bread), Ar. *farasa* 'tear its prey', related to *faraṭa* 'pierce'; Ethiopic: G. *(ˀa)fräsä* 'demolish', Te. *färsa* 'be demolished', Tna. *färäsä,* Amh. *färräsä,* Arg. *afärräsa* 'demolish'.

furs, in *yäfurs zämän* (S) 'small rainy season';

lit. 'time of *furs*', from Cushitic: Kam. *fursa* 'season when the ground is prepared for cultivation' (it is the time of the small rains).

färäsäňňä (So) 'horseman';

from *färäs* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

färšä balä tägobälä (W), *farša bālä tägōbälä* (S) 'sit down without wearing trousers';

is either to be identified with *furğa,* above, with alternance of prepalatals *ğ:š,* or is borrowed from Cushitic: Kam. *farša* 'open, bright', that is 'loosened'. See also *färšate,* below.

fəršä (Go), *fərše* (W), *fiːša* (So) 'sediments of water, *sediments of gravel or of dirt left by the river when the water subsides, sand on the bottom of the riverbed, coffee grounds, dirty water, turbid water';

undoubtedly a metathesis in relation to *fišara* (see below); for *frš,* see also Amh. *anforša* 'turbid water'.

fiːša (So), see *fərša.*

fraš (So) 'mattress';

from Ar. *firāš*; also Har. *fərāš,* Amh. Te. *fəraš,* Tna. *fərraš.*

färšate, in *afär färšate tibi* (Go) 'early morning';

lit. 'when the earth is *färšate*'; from Cushitic: Kam. *färša* 'open, bright', Had. *färša-ˀakko* 'the sun starts coming up'. See also *färšä,* above.

färrīto (S) 'fearful, coward';

from *färe* (see above) with the suffix *-to.*

fərot (W), *fərōt* (S) 'fear' (n.);

noun with the suffix *-t* from *färe* (see above).

fräta (Č), *frätā* (Gt), *frätā* (En), *frätta* (E) 'spray water, sprinkle, throw into the air the food prepared for a spirit, flower, blossom';

represents *fənätta* (see above), but perhaps also *fənäṭṭa* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33) and *ṭ:t* (15.2). Leslau 1960:213 separates *frätta* 'sprinkle' from *frätta* 'blossom' and compares *frätta* 'blossom' with *fnd‹* 'burst': Amh. *fänädda,* Te. *fändä‹e.*

färtalle (Go.So) 'one who works well and fast';

from Cushitic: Ga. *färtalle,* Had. Al. *färeˀalla* 'fast, rapid' (from *färeˀ* 'be diligent').

färritām (Z), fearful, coward';

noun with the suffix *-am* from *färe* (see above).

färräṭä (M.Go), *fänṭä* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'dry up (*äsät*) after a while, not have children, die without having children';

fʷərṭiyä (Č.E.En.Gt), *furṭəyä* (M) 'the *äsät* that dries out after three or four years, *child who does not grow';

Amh. *(a)färräṭä-čč* 'be dried up, not have any milk (cow)'.

färäṭä (Z), *färräṭä* (Go.So) 'burst, burst and make the sound of bursting, explode';

Semitic: Syr. *prṭ* 'burst open', related to Heb. *påraṣ,* Ar. *faraṣa* 'cut'; Ethiopic: Amh. *färräṭä,* Arg. *färräṭa,* Har. *färäṭa,* Tna. *färṭa‹ bälä, fäṭra‹ bälä* (with metathesis) 'be torn, burst'; passed into Mo. *päriča-yé* 'be uprooted'. See also *färäṭä,* below.

färäṭä (W), *färräṭä* (M), *in färräṭä* (So), *fänṭä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *fännäṭä* (E) 'be blind';

furṭ (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *fuṭ* (Ed) 'blind';

Amh. *färräṭä* 'be lost (eye)'; from the root *färäṭä* 'burst' (see above) > 'disappear, be lost'. For So. *in färräṭä,* see *in* 'eye'.

färäṭä (W), *färräṭä* (So) 'be small, be little, *diminish';

furṭ (W) 'small, little, few, a little bit';

furṭəyä (M) 'very little';

undoubtedly from the root *färäṭä* 'burst' (see above) > 'split, separate > be less, be small'.

(a)färräṭä (M), *afänṭä* (Č.E), *afännäṭä* (E) 'accomplish, finish, fulfil, complete, bring to an end';

perhaps Amh. *(a)färräṭä* 'bring out > make come to an end'.

furṭ (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'blind';

see *färäṭä* 'be blind'.

furṭu (Z) 'groin';

from Cushitic: Ga. *furṭu.*

furruṭṭe (S) 'ball made of wood';

from Cushitic: Ga. *furruṭṭe.*

faraṭqas (Ed) 'kind of bush';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *faraṭqasa.*

(tä)fraṭärä (Č.Gt), *täfräṭärä* (En), *täfraṭṭärä* (E) 'jump around, skip around, bounce';

represents *(tä)fnaṭṭärä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

fərṭät (Č.E.Gt) 'headache';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *frṭ* for which see *fäläṭä* with *l:r* (8.25).

f(ə)räṭäṭä (Č) 'break corn';

Amh. *färräṭä* 'be broken' (that is, a 1.2.3 root developed into 1.2.3.3), but see also *färäṭä* 'burst', above.

fräṭäṭä (Č), *f(ə)räṭṭäṭä* (E.So) 'leave, go away, run away, flee, *bolt and run away';

Amh. *färäṭṭäṭä* 'run, run away', Tna. *färṭäṭä.*

fräṭäṭä, in *sən fräṭäṭä* (Č), *sənn fräṭṭäṭä* (E.M) 'show one's teeth in a smile';

Amh. *färräṭä* 'be uncovered' (that is, a 1.2.3 root developed into 1.2.3.3); the meaning of 'be uncovered' goes back to the meaning 'burst, burst open' (see *färäṭä,* above).

fʷərṭiyä (Č.E.En.Gt), *furṭəyä* (M) 'the *äsät* that dries out after three or four years, *child who does not grow';

noun with the suffix *-(i)yä* from *färräṭä* 'dry up' (see above).

furṭəyä (M), see *fʷərṭiyä,* above.

furṭəyä (M) 'very little';

from *färäṭä* 'be small' (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-(ə)yä.*

frəyä (En.So), *fərəyä* (E.M.Ms), *frəyyä* (Go) 'fruit';

see *(a)färra.* See also *frəyä,* below.

frəyä (En.Gt), *friyä* (Č.E) 'milk that does not turn into butter after being churned';

perhaps to be connected with *frəyä* 'fruit' (see above) because of the milk being in clumps.

friyä (Č.E), see *frəyä.*

färäz (Gur. xSo) 'horse';

see *färäs,* above.

färäze (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *färäzyä,* below.

färäzänä (Č), *färäzännä* (E) 'horseman';

from *färäz* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

färäzäňä (En.Gt.Z), *färäzäňňä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.S), *färäzäňňe* (W) 'horseman';

from *färäz* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

färäzyä (Č), *färäzəyä* (E.En.M.S), *färäziyä* (Ed.Gt.Ms. Go.So), *färäze* (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

probably in connection with *färäz* 'horse' (see also Strelcyn 1973: no. 90 where a song about the *färäzəyä* is cited).

fəräzzäzä- (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *fəränäzä-* (Č.En.Gt), *fərännäzä-* (E.Ed) 'feel discomfort in contact with a hard object or because of food eaten';

perhaps Amh. *(a)fnäzännäzä* (1.2.3.2.3 of *fnz*) 'make one worried', with the alternance *n:r* (8.33).

furzəz (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *furzəzz* (E.M) 'big and strong, resistent, *lazy';

Amh. *(tän)färäzzäzä* 'swell from being satiated, blow up, be satisfied, be quiet'. The meaning 'big and strong' can easily have developed from that of 'strong'. As for the meaning 'be lazy' (Ed) it developed from 'be quiet>not make any movement >be lazy'.

fas (Go) 'big ax';

from Ar. *fa›s*; also Te. Tna. Amh. *fas.*

(tä)fesä (Č.E.Ms), *täfēsä* (En.Gt), *täfäʸäsä* (M) 'despise, have contempt for, show disrespect';

afäʸäsä (M) 'joke, poke fun at someone';

fesä (Č) 'a man who is ritually unclean and despised'

probably to be identified with *(a)fezä* 'poke fun at someone' (see below).

fos (Ed), see *fossä,* below.

fossä (So), *fose* (S), *fosū* (Z), *fʷäšä* (Č.En.Gt), *fʷäššä* (E.Ed.M.Ms), *foše* (W), *foššä* (Go) 'fart' (v.);

fos (Ed) 'fart' (n.);

fosay (Ed), *fossamma* (So), *yäfʷässəyä* (M) 'coward, fearful';

Semitic: Ar. *fasā* 'fart'; Ethiopic: G. *fäsäw* 'fart' (n.), Tna. *fäsäwä* 'fart' (v.), Te. *fäša,* Amh. Arg. *fässa,* Gaf. *fʷäsa,* Har. *fäs äša*; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *faša.*

fose (S), see *fossä.*

fosū (Z), see *fossä.*

fuss barä (Ed) 'make a sound when one carries a heavy load';

from Cushitic: Kam. *fussi-ye›.*

fossamma (So) 'coward, fearful';

from *fos* 'fart' (see *fossä*) with the suffix *-amma.* For the meaning 'coward' derived from the root of 'fart', cp. also Amh. *fäsam, fäsfassa.*

fisara (Č.E.En.Gt) 'silt, sand on the bottom of the riverbed, sediments of gravel or of dirt left by the river as the water subsides';

see *fišara,* below.

fäsäs (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W) 'heavy rain, flood, torrent';

see *fässäsä,* below.

fäsäs (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'soil that is carried away by the river and deposited in the riverbed, sediment of gravel or dirt left by the river when the water subsides, *sand on the bottom of the riverbed, sediment of water, silt, coffee grounds';

probably from *fässäsä* 'be spilled' (see below), the various meanings of *fäsäs* resulting from that of being spilled, being emptied out.

fässäsä (Ms) 'be spilled';

afäsäsä (S.W), *afässäsä* (E.Ms) 'spill, spill out, leak';

fäsäs (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W) 'heavy rain, flood, torrent';

fäsaš (So) 'liquid';

Te. *fässa, fäšša* 'spill, pour out' (root *fss, fšš*), Tna. *fäsäsä,* Amh. *fässäsä,* Arg. *fässäsa.* Appleyard 1977:

36 suggests a connection with Heb. *pāśā,* Ar. *fašā* 'spread out'. See also *fäsäs,* above.

fesäsä (W), *fēsäsä* (S) 'choose, pick out';

Amh. *(af)fassäsä* 'determine, fix the share of each'. The connection with Amh. *affäsä* 'scoop up' suggested by Fleisch 1944:392 is unlikely.

fäsaš (So) 'liquid';

form of an active participle of *fässäsä* 'be spilled' (see above).

fosay (Ed) 'coward, fearful';

from *fossä* 'fart'. For the development of the meanings, see *fossamma.*

fiṣṣämä (So) 'accomplish, finish';

G. Tna. *fäṣṣämä,* Te. *fäṣma,* Amh. *fäṣṣämä, fäṭṭämä,* Arg. *feṭṭäma,* Gaf. *fiṭṭämä.* See also *fiṭṭämä,* below.

fʷäšä (Č.En.Gt), *fʷäššä* (E.Ed.M.Ms), *foššä* (Go), *foše* (W) 'fart' (v.);

see *fossä,* above.

fīšä (Č), *fišä* (M.Ms), *fīšä, fīnšä* (En), *fʷīšä, fiňšä* (E), *fīššä* (Ed), *fīššo* (S), *fīnšä* (Gt) 'shoot of eucalyptus or cabbage before transplanting, young plant, seedling, *kind of cabbage';

from Cushitic: Kam. *fīššu-ta,* Had. *fīššo›o.*

foššä (Go), *foše* (W), see *fʷäšä.*

fušä (En) 'boil at the joint of two parts of the body';

from Ga. *fušā.*

fošäfošäd (Ed) 'groin'.

fišara (Č.E.M.Ms), *fišāra* (S) 'silt, sediment of water, sand on the bottom of the riverbed, sediments of gravel or of dirt left by the river when the water subsides';

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *fišāra.* See also *fisara, fəršä.*

fätt (S), *fätti* (W) 'wide, broad';

see *fetätä,* below.

fäta (Č.S), *fätä* (W.Z), *fätā* (En.Gt), *fätta* (E.M.Ms.Go. So), *fättā* (Ed) 'untie, loosen, untwist, comb (preceded or not by 'hair'), *set free, divorce, spread grain or grass in the sun to dry, stretch out the hand, break the fast, absolve, perform the prayer of absolution, solve, explain, interpret';

māmmä fättā (Ed) 'flower' (v.); see *māmmä;*

afäta (Č), *afätā* (En.Gt), *afätta* (E.M.Ms), *afättā* (Ed) 'gallop';

atfätta (M) 'make lax';

täfätta (M) 'come to an end';

täfatta (So) 'divorce one another';

fətä (Gt) 'horse race';

fəč (Č.E.En.Gt), *fəčč* (So) 'explanation, solution';

fətat (Č.E.M.Go.So), *fətāt* (En.Ed.Gt) 'absolution, prayer of absolution';

fəčä (Č.En.Gt), *fəččä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *fəčče* (Ed), *fəče* (S.W), *fəči* (Z) 'Easter';

mäfča (Go) 'key';

Semitic: Heb. *pāṯaḥ* 'open, loosen', Ar. *fataḥa*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *fäṯḥa,* Tna. *fäṯḥe,* Amh. Arg. *fätta,* Har. *fätaḥa.* Note that all the meanings of Gur. *fäta* are found in one or another Ethiopian language.

fʷat (M), *äfat* (So), *äfʷat* (Go) 'milk';

Gaf. *əfʷatä*; perhaps also Amh. *fäyä* 'suck the breast, drink milk by sucking', *fəyyət* 'the sucking'.

fətä (Gt) 'horse race';

see *fäta,* above.

fit barä (Č.En.Gt), *fitt barä* (Ed), *fitt männä* (E) 'come to an end, die suddenly';

fitt amännä (E) 'finish, finish up, accomplish';

perhaps Tna. *fit bälä* 'kill many enemies in battle'.

fit barä (Č) 'endeavor';

also in Cushitic: Kam. Had. *fitfitt-.*

fut barä (En.Gt), *futt barä* (Ed) 'drink at a gulp';

futt eppä (Ed) 'give a mouthful of water';

Te. *fit bela* 'sip', Tna. *fit bälä, fayätä,* Amh. *futt alä.*

fut barä (En.Gt), *futt barä* (Ed) 'be inclined, be bent (house, tree or person when descending a precipice)'.

fätteḉ (M) 'spin, plait hair';

represents *fättälä* (see below) with *-älä>eḉ* (8.63).

futfuča (En) 'bread crumbs';

from *fətäfätä* (see below) with palatalized *t.*

fʷätfʷäta (En), *fʷätfʷätta* (M.Go), see *(a)ftäffätä-.*

fətäfätä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *fətäffätä* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'crumble bread';

fətfət (Ms.Go), *futfuča* (En), *fučfučä* (Č.Gt.M), *fučfuččä* (E) 'bread crumbs';

Semitic: Ar. *fatta* (root *ftt*) 'break', Heb. *pāṯaṯ*; Ethiopic: G. *fätätä*, Te. *fätäta, färtäta* (with augmented *r*) 'break open, crumble bread and put it into the sauce', Tna. *fätfätä, färtätä*, Amh. *fätäffätä* 'crumble bread', *fättätä* 'break bread'. See also *(a)ftäffätä-*.

fətfət (Ms.Go), see *fətäfätä.*

fotfotta (Ms.So), see *(a)ftäffätä-*.

(a)ftäffätä- (M.Go.So) 'cough (v.), have a cold combined with coughing';

fʷätfʷäta (En), *fʷätfʷätta* (M.Go), *fotfotta* (Ms.So) 'coughing, cold combined with coughing';

from *ftft* 'crumble' (see *fətäfätä*, above) from the original meaning 'break'. The meaning of 'cough' is expressed by the impersonal usage of the verb and means literally 'it breaks (one)'. For a similar development, cp. *dänägä* 'hit' used impersonally in the form *dänägä-* with suffix pronouns it means 'cough', lit. 'it hits one'.

fätäkk *balä *(tä)nässa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.W), *fättäk barä tänässa›a* (Ed), *fätäk *balä *näqa* (S.W) 'rise suddenly, wake up suddenly';

fätäk(k), fättäk expresses the idea of suddenness; to be identified with *fätläk* (see below), but perhaps also Tna. *fätäḵ bälä* 'free oneself'. See also *äfčäk balä*, above. For 'rise, wake up', see *nässa, näqa*, below.

fitikko (Ms.S) 'kind of hairdo';

from Cushitic: Had. *fitikko›o*, Ga. *fitikko.*

fättälä (Ms.Go.So), *fätälä* (S.W.Z), *fätteä* (M) 'spin, plait (hair)';

fätəl (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'thread';

fətīt (Z) 'rope';

wäfteya, wäfte 'spindle' (see below);

Semitic: Ar. *fatala* 'spin', Heb. *pāṯal* 'twist'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *fätälä*, Te. *fätla*, Amh. Gaf. *fättälä*, Arg. *fättäla*, Har. *fätäla.* The Gurage noun for 'spindle' is an instrumental with initial *w* coming from *m.*

(a)fätälä (Z) 'work slackly';

Amh. *(tä)ftälättälä* 'walk slowly, look for pretexts', from a 1.2.3.2.3 root of *ftl.*

fätəl (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), see *fättälä.*

fätläk beä (M) 'do something fast';

Amh. *fətläkk alä* 'flee, run away'. See also *fätäkk *balä.*

fätäna (Č), see *fetänä.*

fetänä (W), *fētänä* (S), *fettänä* (Ms.Go), *fittänä* (So) 'attempt, try, try out, test';

täfattänä (M), *täfatärä* (Č.En.Gt), *täfattärä* (E) 'try one's best';

fätäna (Č) 'temptation';

yäfätänä (M) 'important';

Semitic: Ar. *fatana* 'tempt, seduce'; Ethiopic: G. *fätänä* 'try', Te. *fätna*, Tna. Amh. *fättänä*, Arg. *fettäna.* See also *(tä)ftätärä.*

fittänä (So), see *fetänä.*

(a)fätärä (En.Gt), *afättärä* (Ed) 'do something and ascribe it erroneously to someone else, *use as a pretext';

see *(a)fädärä.*

(a)fätärä (Č), *afättärä* (E), *afetärä* (Č.En.Gt), *afädärä* (Č) 'finish, finish up, *lose the last thing one has';

see also *(a)fettärä*, below.

(tä)fatärä (Č.En.Gt), *täfattärä* (E) 'try one's best';

represents *fätänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(a)fetärä (Č.En.Gt), see *(a)fätärä.*

(a)fettärä (Ed) 'hit someone so as to nearly kill him';

täfettärä (Ed) 'die';

probably of the same root as *(a)fätärä* 'finish up' (see above).

fətərtər bea (Go) 'make an effort';

a 1.2.3.2.3 root from *ftr*; see *(tä)ftatärä.*

fetätä (W), *fētätä* (S) 'be wide, be broad';

afetätä (W), *afētätä* (S) 'widen';

fätt (S), *fätti* (W) 'wide, broad';

related to Heb. *pty* (hif‹il) 'make spacious', Biblical Aramaic **pĕtāy* 'breadth'.

fətat (Č.E.M.Go.So), *fətāt* (En.Ed.Gt) 'absolution, prayer of absolution';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *fäta* (see above).

fətīt (Z) 'rope';

Har. *fätīt*, SArg. *fatita* from the root *ftl* (see *fättälä*). This root passed into Ga. *fatita* as a biradical root and from Ga. into Har. Z. and SArg.

(a)ftätteä (M) 'make an effort, do something with an effort; rub something soft between the fingers';

represents *(a)ftättärä* with *-*ärä>eä* (8.68).

(tä)ftätärä (Č.En.Gt), *täftättärä* (E.Ms), *aftattärä* (Ed), *aftätteä* (M), *fətərtər bea* (Go) 'make an effort, do something with an effort, try hard, manifest an action by doing something';

reduplicative stem of *ftr* representing *ftn*, with *n:r* (8.33); see *fetänä* 'try, try out'.

(a)ftätärä (Č.En.Gt), *aftättärä* (E), *aftattärä* (Ed), *aftätteä* (M) 'soften (bread, mud) between the fingers, play with something dirty such as mud, dirty (tr.)'.

fäṭ *(a)mänä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'fall asleep for a while'.

fäṭṭ eppä (Ed) 'grow up, reach the age (child) to put on trousers';

perhaps in connection with Amh. *fäṭiṭṭ alä* 'make small steps (a child who begins to walk)'; in Endegeň it indicates the stage of the child when he reaches the age of wearing trousers.

fäṭa (Č), *fäṭā* (En.Gt), *fäṭä* (W), *fäṭṭa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *fäčä* (Č.Gt), *fäčča* (E.M.Go.So), *fe›ä* (En.Ed) 'cut off the leaves in a way that the remaining part is pointed, *cut down, sharpen the point with an ax, sharpen with a rasp, sharpen the edges, hit with something sharp';

from a root *fṭ₃*(=laryngeal) in some dialects and *fṭy* in others; cp. Amh. *(af)fačča* 'sharpen one thing against another'; also in Cushitic: Had. Kam. *fiṭe.* See also *fäṭā*, below.

fäṭā (En.Gt) 'comb the hair to make it fluffy';

perhaps denominative of Sid. *fiṭṭi* 'comb' (n.), but it can also be a development of meaning of *fäṭa* 'cut off the leaves in a way that the remaining part is pointed' (see above) > treat (or comb) the hair in the same way so as to make it fluffy'.

fäṭa, in *zorä fäṭa* (Č), *zōrä fäṭā* (En.Gt), *zorä fäṭṭa* (E.M), *əmməyye fäṭä* (W) 'throw the playing stick on the ground and make it slide';

to be identified with *fəṭäffäṭä* 'throw on the ground so that it breaks' (see below), the basic meaning being that of throwing; see *zorä, əmməyye.*

(tä)feṭṭǟ (Ed) 'bow very low so that one touches the ground with hands and face, accept a decision that was made';

afeṭṭǟ (Ed) 'turn on its side (e.g. manure when pouring out the contents)';

atfeṭṭǟ (Ed) 'pour out water or grain all at one time';

represents *fäṭṭämä* (see below) >**fäṭṭämä>fäṭṭäwä > fäṭṭǟ.* The meaning 'accept a decision that was made' developed from the original meaning 'bow down', the bowing down being considered a sign of acceptance.

feṭo (So) 'kind of seed (used as a medicine)';

Amh. *feṭo;* from Ga. *fēṭo* (for which see Haberland 1963:103, and Strelcyn 1973: no. 99).

fīṭ-əm bālä (Z) 'sip and make the sound of sipping';

see *fič aypä*, above.

foṭō ussä (Ed) 'inferior quality of bread';

from *fäṭämä* (see below) with loss of *m* through spirantization (4.32); see *ussä.*

fuṭ (Ed) 'blind';

from *furṭ>fuṭ* by assimilation; see *färäṭä*, above.

fuṭ, in *fuṭän* (Go) 'eastward';

perhaps to be connected with Amh. *fiṭṭ alä* 'go up'. For 'up' and 'east', see *wäsṭ*, below.

(tä)feṭäḇä (En) 'bow very low so that one touches the ground with hands and face, fall flat on the face';

atfeṭäḇä (En) 'pour out water or grain all at one time';

represents *fäṭṭämä* (see below) >**fäṭämä>fäṭäḇä* (4.35).

faṭač (En) 'one who is partial';

an active participle form of *feṭäṭä*, below.

fəṭfäče (S) 'rheumatism';

from *fəṭäfäṭä* 'throw to the ground so that it breaks' (see below). For 'rheumatism' coming from the meaning of breaking, cp. Amh. *qurṭəmat* 'rheumatism' from *qʷäräṭṭämä* 'break'.

fotfočče (S), *fəččəfičče* (W) 'inferior quality of bread';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *fočfoča.*

fəṭäfäṭä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W), *fəṭäffäṭä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *fiṭäfäṭä* (S) 'throw to the ground so that (object) breaks or (person) gets hurt, *lay on the ground the girl who is to become a *mʷäyät*';

Tna. *fäṣfäṣä, fäčfäčä* 'break into small pieces', Amh. *fäṭäffäṭä* 'break, wound'; related to the root *fṣḥ* for which see under *fäčä* 'grind flour', above. See also *fəṭfače.*

fəṭäfäṭä (W), *afṭäfäṭä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S), *afṭäffäṭä* (E. M.Ms) 'cool off, *become very cold (food) after having been hot';

see also *(a)fṭäfäṭä,* below.

fiṭäfäṭä (S), see *fəṭäfäṭä.*

(a)fṭäfäṭä (En.Gt) 'delay preparing things';

perhaps from *fəṭäfäṭä, afṭäfäṭä* 'cool off' (see above) developed into the meaning 'let cool off things'> 'delay preparing things'.

faṭula (M), *fäṭūlä* (Ed), *faṭura* (Č.E), *faṭūra* (En.Gt) 'long and tall';

Amh. *faṭula* 'fat (man)', *faṭṭälä* 'become fat'.

fäṭämä (Č), *fäṭäm̲ä* (Gt), *fäṭṭämä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *fäʾämä* (Ed), *fäʾäm̲̃ä* (En) 'close the eyes or the mouth, block the road, block up the opening of a container';

dəyä fäṭämä (Č), *diyä fäṭäm̲ä* (Gt), *dəyä (dəyyä) fäṭṭämä* (E.M), *diyä fäʾämä* (En.Ed), *fäṭäm̲ä waʾarä* (Gt), *fäʾämä waʾarä* (Ed), *fäṭəm̲ warä* (Č.E), *fäṭəm waʾarä* (Gt), *fäṭəm weä* (M), *fəʾə̃m̲ waʾarä* (En) 'rain the whole day', lit. 'the rain blocked', or 'the day passed being blocked' (see *dəyä, waʾarä, warä*);

afäṭämä (Č), *afäṭäm̲ä* (Gt), *afäṭṭämä* (E.M.Ms), *fäṭṭämä-m wässädä* (Go), *afäʾämä* (Ed), *afäʾäm̲̃ä* (En) 'kidnap to sell as slave' (that is 'kidnap someone by stuffing his mouth'), *block the mouth of someone';

fäṭṭämo (So.W), *fäṭämʷä wəsa, fʷäṭämʷä wəsa* (Č), *fäṭämʷä ṭəquryä, fäṭṭämuyä ṭəquryä, fäṭṭämʷä bəyä* (M), *fäṭṭämʷä wəssa* (Ms), *fʷäṭṭämʷä wəssa* (E), *fäṭä̃wä wəsa* (Gt), *foṭowä ʾusa* (En), *foṭō ussä* (Ed) 'inferior quality of bread', lit. 'bread that is blocked' (see *wəsa, ussä, ṭəquryä*);

fəṭum (Gt), *fuṭəm* (So), *fučəm* (Č.E.M), *fuʾum* (Ed), *fuʾũm̲* (En) 'closed, cruel person, dumb, deaf' (coming from the original meaning 'closed > cruel person (his chest or feeling are closed) > deaf (his hearing is blocked) > dumb'; for 'deaf' and 'dumb', see *dənäqqʷärä,* above;

fuṭum kotte (So) 'hoof-legged';

yätfäṭämä zär (Č) 'heavy rainy season';

G. *fäḏäma* 'close, block'; related to *fäṣämä* 'finish > finish up, close', Amh. *fäṭṭämä* 'finish, close'.

fäṭṭämä (Ms) 'pour out water';

täfäṭṭämä (E.M), *täfeṭṭämä* (Ms.Go), *täfeṭämä-m wäddäʾä* (Č), *täfeṭäm̲ä* (En.Gt), *täfiṭṭämä* (So), *täfeṭäb̲ä* (En), *täfeṭṭäwä, täfeṭṭä̃* (Ed) 'bow very low so that one touches the ground with hands and face, fall to the ground and touch it with hands and face, *accept a decision that was made';

afeṭṭä̃ (Ed) 'turn on its side';

atfäṭṭämä (E.M), *atfeṭämä* (Č), *atfeṭṭämä-m addägä* (Go), *atfeṭäm̲ä* (Gt), *atfeṭäb̲ä* (En), *atfeṭṭä̃* (Ed) 'pour out water or grain all at one time';

followed by **adägä* it means 'throw someone to the ground';

the basic meaning is 'turn to its side > pour out water > bow very low'; cp. Ar. *faṣṣama* 'bend over' for which see Landberg 1942:2422.

fäṭ(ṭ)ämʷä, fʷäṭ(ṭ)ämʷä, see *fäṭämä.*

fäṭṭämo (So.W), see *fäṭämä.*

fäṭəm waʾarä, warä, see *fäṭämä.*

fəṭum (Gt), see *fäṭämä.*

fiṭṭämä (So) 'accomplish, finish';

variant of *fiṣṣämä* (see above). See also *fuṭum.*

fuṭəm (So), see *fäṭämä.*

fuṭum (So) 'young';

Amh. *fəṭum* 'one who has reached the perfection of body', from *fiṭṭämä* 'accomplish'. See p. 730.

fuṭum kotte (S) 'hoof-legged';

perhaps from *fäṭämä* 'close, block' (see above); for *kotte* 'hoof', see below.

fäṭṭämuyä ṭəquryä (M) 'inferior quality of bread';

see *fäṭämä, ṭəquryä.*

fäṭänä (S.W.Z), *fäṭṭänä* (M.Go.So), *afäṭärä* (Č.Gt), *afäṭṭärä* (E), *afä̃ʾärä* (En), *affeʾänä* (Ed), *afṭaṭṭänä* (M), *afṭaṭärä* (Č.En.Gt), *afṭaṭṭärä* (E) 'be fast, be quick';

fäṭänä (W), *fäṭṭänä* (M), *fäṭärä* (Č.Gt), *fäṭṭärä* (E), *fäʾänä* (Ed), *fä̃ʾärä* (En) 'be ready (food)';

afäṭṭänä (M), *afäṭärä* (Č.Gt), *afäṭṭärä* (E), *afṭaṭärä* (Č.En.Gt), *affeʾänä* (Ed), *afäʾäräʾ* (En) 'prepare (food), be rapid, be quick, do something quickly';

afṭaṭärä (Č) 'help in work';

fäṭṭan (M.Ms), *fəṭun* (So), *fäṭṭaň* (S.W), *yəfäṭnu* (Go) 'fast, rapid, quick';

fəṭur mišt (Ed) 'good housewife' (see *mišt*);

yəfäṭnu (Go) 'quick, rapid';

yafṭaṭṭənu (So) 'active, violent';

fäṭän (W), *bäfäṭän* (M.So), *fəṭän* (Go), *bäffäʾän* (Ed), *bäfäṭär* (Č.E.Gt), *afṭən* (M), *afṭər* (Gt), *afṭərəm* (Č), *afəṭṭər-əm* (E), *bäfä̃ʾär* (En), *afə̃ʾər* (En) 'soon, fast, right away, immediately';

afʷäṭṭärat (E), *afʷṭaṭärät* (Č), *afʷṭaṭärād* (En) 'something that is done quickly';

G. Tna. *fäṭänä* 'be rapid, be fast', Amh. *fäṭṭänä,* Har. *fäṭäna*; Ar. *faṭuna* 'be clever, discerning'. For the relation between the meanings 'clever, discerning' and 'fast', cp. Heb. *maher* 'fast', *måhīr* 'skilled', G. *məhərä* 'study'. See also *afṭaṭänat.*

fʷäṭäna (M), *fōṭäna* (Ms.Go), *foṭänä* (W), *fʷäṭärä* (Č. E.Gt) 'kind of cabbage';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *fōṭana.* Is there any connection with Amh. *foṭäna* 'plant that does not grow'?

fäṭṭan (M.Ms), see *fäṭänä.*

fəṭän (Go), see *fäṭänä.*

fəṭun (So), see *fäṭänä.*

foṭänä (W), *fōṭäna* (Ms.Go), see *fʷäṭäna.*

fuṭän (Go) 'eastward';

see *fuṭ,* above.

fiṭensa (Z) 'dew';

from Cushitic: Ga. *fiṭēnsa,* Dar. *fiṭēssa.*

fäṭṭaň (S.W) 'fast, quick';

form of an active participle of *fäṭ(ṭ)änä,* above.

fäṭärä (Č.Gt), *fäṭṭärä* (E) 'be ready (food)';

afäṭärä (Č.Gt), *afäṭṭärä* (E) 'prepare food, be rapid, be quick, do things quickly';

afṭaṭṭärä (E) 'be rapid, be quick, do things quickly';

bäfäṭär (Č.E.Gt) 'soon, fast, immediately';

represents *fäṭänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

fäṭärä (Č.En.Gt.Z), *fäṭṭärä* (E.Ed.M.Go.So) 'create, lie';

täfäṭṭärä (So) 'live' (originally 'be created');

fəṭur, fuṭər (So) 'created, creature';

fəṭər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'lie' (n.);

fəṭrät (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go) 'nature, creatures';

fäṭari (Go.So) 'creator';

yəfäṭ(ə)riyä (En.Gt) 'liar';

Semitic: Ar. *faṭara* 'split, create', Akk. *paṭāru* 'split' (the meaning of 'split' developing into that of 'create, invent, lie'); Ethiopic: G. Tna. *fäṭärä* 'create', Te. *fäṭra,* Amh. *fäṭṭärä* 'create, invent'. For Ar. *faṭara,* Noeldeke 1910:49 suggests a Geez origin.

fäṭṭärä, in *fʷännä fäṭṭärä-m näbba* (M) 'hit strongly with the hand or stick';

Ar. *faṭara* 'split'; see *fʷännä, näbba.*

(a)fäṭärä (S), *afäṭṭärä* (Ed.Ms), *afeṭärä* (W) 'break the fast';

fuṭur (Ms.S), *afṭər* (S.W) 'first meal in the evening during the Ramadan-period';

from Ar. *faṭara* 'break the fast', *fuṭūr* 'first meal in the evening during the Ramadan-period'; also in Har. *fäṭära* 'break the fast', *fuṭūra* 'light meal in the evening during the Ramadan-period', Amh. *fäṭṭärä* 'break the fast', Arg. *fäṭṭära,* Te. *(ʾa)fṭära*; in Cushitic: Qab. *afäṭṭärro* .

fʷäṭära (Č.E.Gt) 'kind of cabbage';

represents *fʷäṭäna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

fäṭari (Go.So) 'creator';

an active participle form of *fäṭärä* 'create' (see above).

faṭura (Č.E), *faṭūra* (En.Gt) 'large and tall, long, tall';

represents *faṭula* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

(a)feṭärä (W), see *(a)fäṭärä.*

fəṭər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'lie' (n.);

see *fäṭärä* 'create', above.

fəṭur (So) 'created, creature';

see *fäṭärä* 'create', above.

fəṭur mišt (Ed) 'good housewife';

lit. 'woman who is fast'; see *mišt, fäṭänä.* For *n:r,* see 8.33.

fuṭər (So), see *fäṭärä.*

fuṭur (Ms.S), see *(a)fäṭärä.*

fəṭrəq fəṭrəq beą̈- (M) 'feel excitement';

represents *bəṭərq *balä-* (see above) with alternance of labials, but cp. also Amh. *(tä)fäṭärräqä* 'burst', Tna. *fäṭräq̲ bälä.*

fəṭrät (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go) 'nature, creature';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *fäṭärä* (see above).

(a)fäṭäṭä (Z) 'stare';

Amh. *(a)fäṭṭäṭä,* Tna. *(ʾa)fṭäṭä.*

fäṭṭäṭä (E.M), *feṭäṭä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'be partial (by showing favor or disfavor)';

faṭač (En) 'one who is partial'.

feṭäṭä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), see *fäṭṭäṭä.*

(a)fṭaṭṭänä (M) 'be fast, be rapid, hurry';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *fṭn* (see *fäṭänä*).

(a)fṭaṭärä (Č.En.Gt), *afṭaṭṭärä* (E) 'be fast, be rapid, hurry, be ready';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *fṭr* representing *fṭn* with *n:r* (8.33); see *fäṭänä.*

fäṭäwä wəsa (Gt), *foṭowä ʾusa* (En) 'inferior quality of bread';

from *fäṭämʷä > fäṭäm̲ʷa > fäṭäwä* (4.31); see *fäṭämä, wəsa, ʾusa.*

(tä)feṭṭäwä (Ed), see *(tä)feṭṭäwä.*

foṭowä ʾusa (En), see *fäṭäwä.*

fäyyä, fäyya, see *foyyä.*

fayä barä (Ed), see *foyyä.*

fəyä (Č.M.Ms), *fiyä* (Gt), *fəyyä* (E), *fiʾä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'female genital organs, clitoris, *menses';

Har. *fōy* 'pelvic region'. See also *wəyyä, fʷärra.*

fiyä (Gt), see *fəyä.*

foyyä, foyyä balä (So), *fäyyä *honä* (S.W), *fäyya *honä* (Ms.Go), *fayä barä* (Ed), *fʷäňä* (En.Gt), *fʷäňňä* (M), *fʷänä* (Č), *fʷännä* (E) 'get well, feel better, recover from illness';

afoyyä (So) 'heal';

fäyya (Ms.Go.So.Z), *fäyyä* (S.W) 'good, well, *healthy';

fenät (Č.E), *fäynät* (S), *faynät* (Gt), *fäyyənät* (Z), *fäyyənnät* (Ms.Go.So), *faynäd* (En.Ed) 'health';

fäyyənät (S), *fäyyənnät* (So) 'charity, generosity, kindness';

fenät (W) 'sickness, disease';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. Al. *fayyeʾ,* Sid. *fayyi* 'feel better, recover from illness', Ga. *fayya* 'be in good health'; perhaps also Har. *(a)fāya* 'be satisfied'.

(a)foye (W), *afōye* (S), *afūyi* (Z), *afʷäňä* (En.Gt), *afʷäňňä* (Ms.Go), *afoňňä* (Ed), *afʷänä* (Č), *afʷännä* (E) 'take a rest, *die';

fʷäyat (Č.M), *fʷäyāt* (Gt), *fʷəyat* (E), *fuyāt* (Z), *fʷäyād* (En), *fayad* (Ed), *wafʷi* (Ms), *mäfuyä* (W), *mafūyä* (S) 'rest, recreation';

Har. *(a)fōya* 'be settled down', Gaf. *(a)fʷiǧǧä* 'take a rest', the final *ǧ* representing *y* (Leslau 1956a:129). There is possibly a connection between this root and the preceding root *foyyä* 'get well', but cp. also Som. *fay* 'take a rest', Kham. *fäw.* Sa. *fāu.* The suggestion made in Leslau 1956a:198 to connect Gaf. *(a)fʷiǧǧä* with Kam. *folo-ččeʾ* is unlikely since the Kam. root is undoubtedly *flč.* The meaning 'die' is a euphemism; cp. Amh. *arräfä* 'take a rest, die'.

(a)fūyi (Z), see *(a)foye.*

fʷäyād (En), *fayad* (Ed) 'rest, recreation'.

noun with the abstract suffix *-d* (for *-t*) from *(a)foye,* above.

fäyyädär (Ms.Go) 'good night!';

lit. 'spend the night well!', from *fäyya, addärä.*

fʷeʸäǧ (M) 'back of hand';

lit. 'top (*fʷe*) of hand (*äǧ*)'.

fəyyäl (So) 'goat';

Amh. Arg. *fəyyäl,* Gaf. *fəǧǧälä* (*y* becoming *ǧ*); from Cushitic: Ag. *fəyäli,* Dem. *fiyala* (see Conti Rossini 1912:191), Kam. *fälle-čuta,* Had. *fellaʾa.*

(a)fʷyanä (Č) 'soften the teats of a cow or mud when playing with it';

see *(a)fʷraňä.*

faynäd (En.Ed) 'health';

noun with the suffix *-näd* from *foyyä,* above.

fäyyəndär (S) 'good night!';

lit. 'spend the night well!'; see *fäyyä, andärä.*

fäyyandärkä (S) 'good morning!';

lit. 'did you spend the night well?'; see *fäyyä, andärä.*

fäynät (S), *faynät* (Gt), *fäyyənät* (Z), *fäyyənnät* (Ms. Go.So) 'health';

fäyyənät (S), *fäyyənnät* (So) 'charity, kindness';

noun with the abstract suffix *-ə(n)nät* from *foyyä,* above.

fəyäq (E), *feq* (Č.Ms.W), *fēq* (Gt.S), *fīq* (Z), *feʾ* (W), *fäňňäq* (M), *fäňäʾ* (En), *fäňňäʾ* (Go), *foňňäʾ* (Ed) 'goat';

Amh. *feqo* translated 'goat of the forest' (Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:993). Is probably in connection with Kam. Had. *fellaʾu* (going back to *flq*) and medial *l* palatalized into *y* in Gurage.

(tä)fą̈ʾäsä (M) 'despise, have contempt for, belittle, show disrespect';

see *(tä)fesä.*

fʷäyat (Č.M), *fʷäyāt* (Gt), *fʷəyat* (E), *fuyāt* (Z) 'rest, recreation';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *(a)foye.*

fʷəyat (E), see *fʷäyat.*

fuyāt (Z), see *fʷäyat.*

fäzä (En.Gt) 'be better';

fäzä- (En) 'get well, feel better, recover from illness';

afäzä (En) 'improve';

contracted from *fzz* (see *fäzäzä*).

(a)fezä (So) 'mock, poke fun at someone';

Amh. *(a)fezä.* See also *(tä)fesä.*

fəzz bea (Go), see *fiz barä.*

fiz barä (En.Gt), *fizz *balä* (Č.E.M.Ms.S.W), *fəzz bea* (Go) 'be lifeless, be inanimate, be still, be motionless';

see *fäzäzä,* below.

fiza (E), *fize* (Č), *fizyä* (E), *fīzəyä* (Gt) 'kind of bush';

from Cushitic: Had. *fēzo* 'kind of wild cabbage'.

fize (Č), see *fiza.*

fizo (W), *fīzo* (S) 'rope made from the fiber of the *äsät*'.

fuz (Č.En), *fuzz* (E) 'large, big';

fuz(z) barä (Ed.Gt), *fuzz männä* (E), *fuzfuz barä* (Ed) 'begin to grow, *increase a little bit';

Amh. *fəzz alä* 'begin to germinate', Tna. *(tä)färzäzä* 'be ripe' (with augmented *r*).

fuzz barä (Č.En), *fuzz männä* (E) 'walk quickly';

probably to be identified with Semitic: Post-Biblical Heb. *pzz* 'be hasty', Biblical Heb. *pzz* 'be agile'.

fuzfuz barä (Ed), see *fuz.*

fizyä (E), *fīzəyä* (Gt) 'kind of bush';

see *fize.*

fizyä (Č), *fizəyä* (En), *fizzəyä* (M), *fīzəyä* (Gt) 'animal disease';

perhaps in connection with *fizyä* 'bush' (see above); *fizyä* would than be an animal disease caused by the *fizyä*-bush.

fäzäzä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *fäzzäzä* (E), *fäzä* (En.Gt) 'be better';

used impersonally (that is, with suffix pronouns) it means 'get well, feel better, recover from illness';

afäzäzä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *afäzzäzä* (E) 'improve';

Har. *fiz bāya* 'be straight, be straightened out'.

fäzäzä (W.Z), *fäzzäzä* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'be feeble (eyesight), stare';

Amh. *fäzzäzä* 'stare, be feeble (eyesight), be weak (light)', Tna. *fäzäzä, fəzəz bälä* 'stare, be absent-minded' (a development of the meaning 'stare'), Te. *(ʾa)fzäza* 'stare'. See also *fiz barä.*

G

gʷä (So) 'boy!';

a shortened form of appelation for *goš* (see below); cp. *ärä* 'boy!' from *ärč.*

gʷą̈ (M) 'main house';

see *gʷäyä,* below.

ga *balä (Č.E.M), *gaʾ *balä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'dawn' (v.);

gaʾat (En.Ed.Gt), *gat* (Č), *gätt* (Ms.Go), *gatt* (E.M) 'dawn, early morning, *day';

gätt (Ms) 'very early morning, second meal partaken early morning during the Ramadan period';

Semitic: Heb. *gwḥ, gyḥ* 'burst forth' (so also Dillmann 1865:1184), Syr. *gahgah* 'dawn'; Ethiopic:

G. *goḥa, goha, gahəha* 'break forth (light), rise (dawn)', *goḥ* 'dawn' (n.), Te. *goḥa* 'dawn' (v.), *goḥ* 'dawn' (n.), *(a)gawäḥa* 'set out early', Tna. *gaḥgaḥ, gaḥ* 'dawn' (n.), Amh. *goh.* The root is related to *wgḥ:* Te. *wägḥa* 'break out (day)', Tna. *wägḥe,* and *ngḥ* (see *nägga,* below). For the relation between *wgḥ* and *ngh,* see also Noeldeke 1910:196, n. 3.

ga (Č.Gt), **gä* (Ed), *ge* (M.Ms.Go), *gi* (E.M.Z), *gʷe, goy* (So) 'time';

bä+perfect+*ga* (Č.E.En) 'when';

these nouns are used in various combinations; thus *gahəm* 'a while ago', *adaxərgi* 'a certain time', *xəmgi* 'immediately, right away', *mərgi* 'when?, and so on;

tä---ge (Go), *tä---gi* (M) 'with'; Ed. **gä* in the combinations *wər›əttägä* 'twice', *mərägä* 'when? and others, is to be interpreted as *ägä* rather than *gä.*

Gaf. *gu* 'time', Tna. *-g,* in the expressions *wərtə-g, ṭantə-g* 'always', and perhaps Amh. *gize* (see *gəzyä,* below). In view of the combination *tä---ge, tä---gi, tä---gamʷä* 'with' (*ge, gi, gamʷä* meaning 'time'), cp. also Amh. *ga* in *andə-ga* 'together', *kantä-ga* 'with you' (*ga* also meaning originally 'time > with').

gʷa (M) 'highland';

see *gäwa,* below.

ge (M.Ms.Go), *gʷe* (So) 'time';

tä---ge (Ms.Go) 'with';

see *ga,* above.

ge (W), *gē* (S) 'country, land, village';

abäš ge (M) 'lowland' (see *abäš*);

for G. *ge,* see Conti Rossini 1912:193; Arg. *ge,* Amh. *ge* 'country, town' (Getatchew Haile 1970: 78); in Amh. also in *balä-ge* 'rude' (lit. 'a man of the country side'), with place names as in *harär-ge, sälam-ge, gura-ge,* and in combinations such as 'head of the bed': Amh. *ras-ge,* So. *gunnän-ge,* S.W. *dumi-ge, dəmi-ge;* 'at the foot of': Amh. *gər-ge, əgər-ge* (see Praetorius 1879:406; Cohen 1939:100 and Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:213). Cohen *GLECS* 1(1933).34 connects *ge* with Heb. *gay* 'valley', Ar. *ǧiwā›* 'valley' (rather than Ar. *ǧaww* 'interior'). See also *ge, gʷeta, gän,* below.

ge (So) 'house';

wädge (Ed) 'young slave' (from *wäd-ge*);

yäge wəld (So) 'bondsman, slave born in the master's house';

perhaps to be identified with *-ge,* expression of place (see *ge,* above).

gi (E.M.Z) 'time';

mərgi (Č.E), *məngi* (M) 'when? (see *mᵊr, mən*);

tä---gi (M) 'with';

see *ga,* above.

gʷi (M) 'clod of earth';

represents **gʷəl* with *-əl > i* (8.63); see *gulgullä,* below.

go (W) 'forest';

see *gäwo,* below.

ga› *balä (En.Ed.Gt) 'dawn' (v.);

see *ga *balä,* the › of *ga›* representing an ancient laryngeal.

ga›a, in *ga›a xəm* (Gt), *ga›am* (En.Ed.Gt) 'a moment ago, a while ago';

see *ga, xəm.*

ga›adər (En.Ed.Gt) 'cattle pen inside the house';

see *gadər.*

ga›am (En.Ed.Gt) 'a moment ago, a while ago';

from *ga›a-m*; see *ga, ga›a, -m.*

gə›un (Go) 'kind of bird'.

****gʷa›anärä, angʷa›anärä*** (En) 'winnow grain in a basket in a circular motion, separate grain from chaff in a sieve in a circular motion';

represents **gʷalälä* (see below) with *l:n* (8.23), and *l:r* (8.25).

guᵗ› ru (Z) 'udder';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gur›ū, gurrū,* Sid. Dar. *gulᵇo,* Bu. *gurr›ó.*

ga›at (En.Ed.Gt) 'dawn, early morning, *day';

noun derived from *ga›* 'dawn' (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

ga›ayä, in *ägämbänä ga›ayä* (Ed) 'black and white spots' (cow); see *gämbänä;*

äwīṭä ga›ayä (Ed) 'cow that is yellow and red' (see *wīṭä*).

ga›azä (En.Ed), *aga›azä* (En.Ed.Gt), *gazä* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go. So.W) 'move to another place, *shake';

gʷaz (Gur. xZ) 'caravan';

G. Tna. *gäʿazä* 'change camp', Te. *gäʿaza,* Har. *gāza* 'change residence', Amh. *(tä)gʷazä* 'change camp, go on a trip'. The root is probably related to Ar. *ǧāza* 'pass along' (Dillmann 1865:1187). Reinisch 1887:134 compares Bil. *gaʿad* 'move, depart', Som. *gedi* 'move to another pasture'. For *gʷaz,* see below.

gäb barä (En.Gt), *gäbb *balä* (Č.E.Ed.M.Go.So) 'stop doing something, quiet down after crying, *stop';

gäb barä- (En.Gt), *gäbb *balä-* (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go. So.S.W) 'be relieved of pain';

*gäb *epä* (En.Gt), *gäbb *epä* (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So. W), *gäbb aňe* (S) 'close the door without locking it, *close slightly, touch slightly';

čayt gäb barä (En.Gt), *čet gäbb *balä* (Č.E.Ed.M. Ms) 'become cooler (the sun in the afternoon)';

Amh. *gabb alä* 'stop, let go, cool off after having been angry'; also in Cushitic: Had. *gibba›a-kko* 'set ajar', Al. *gabbaʸi,* Kam. *gäb ye›* 'be relieved', Ga. *gab ǧeḏa* 'be silent'. The meaning 'close the door without locking it' is derived from the original meaning 'stop doing something', that is, 'close the door but without going to the end'.

gäbḏ (M) 'market';

see *gäbäya.*

gäba (S), *gäbā* (Z), *gäbä* (W), *gäbba* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *gäpa* (Č.En.Gt), *gäppa›a* (Ed) 'enter, come in, *come home, set, go down to a lower place such as a hole or a body of water';

used impersonally, that is, with suffix pronouns it means 'understand', lit. 'it entered into (one)';

agäba (S), *agäbā* (Z), *agäbä* (W), *agäbba* (E.M.Ms. Go.So), *agäpa* (Č.En.Gt), *agäppa›a* (Ed) 'introduce, insert, put in, bring, marry';

tägapa (En.Gt), *tägappa›a* (Ed) 'be suitable, be accomplished successfully, *live in comfort';

tägapa- (En.Ed.Gt), *tägappa›a-* (Ed) 'succeed';

täg'äbba (M) 'be necessary';

atgebba (Go), *aggibba* (So), *adg'äbba* (M) 'give the daughter in marriage';

atgabba (E.M.Go), *atgapa* (Č.En.Gt) 'agree with one another';

atgabba, adgabba (M) 'reconcile';

adgabä (W) 'be contagious';

yadgabba (E.M), *yadgapa* (Č), *yādgapa* (En.Gt), *āgäppä* (Ed) 'contagious';

gəbbi (Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *gəbbe* (E.M), *gəpe* (Č) 'compound, enclosure';

gäbūt, in *gār gäbūt* (Z) 'household';

gabəččа (Go.So), *gāḇəča* (En) 'marriage, *bridegroom's wedding';

gäbbat (E.M.Ms), *gäbbāt* (S), *gəbat* (Go), *gäpat* (Č), *gäpāt* (Gt), *gäpād* (En), *gäppa›ad* (Ed) 'evening';

gəwa (Č.E.M) 'cheap';

wastəgaba (So) 'reconciliation, harmony';

alagbab (M) 'improperly';

ägapana (En.Gt) 'help, aid in common, together';

Semitic: SAr. *gb›* 'return, come back'; Ethiopic: G. *gäb›a* 'return', Tna. *gäb›e,* Te. *gäb›a* (also reduced to *gä›a*) 'become, happen' (Cohen 1924:131), Amh. *gäbba* 'enter', Gaf. *gäbbä,* Har. *gäba›a.* For *gäba* used impersonally in the meaning 'understand', cp. Amh. *gäbba-.* See also *gərägäba,* and p. 730.

gʷäba barä, gʷäba näffa (Ms), *goba aňe* (S) 'boast, brag, boast through songs with one's ancestry';

Tna. *gʷäbʿe*; also in Cushitic: Had. *gobā* 'boasting of military exploits'.

gäbe (M) 'one who is not a member of the family, stranger';

represents *gäbär* (see below) with *-är > e* (8.68).

gäbe (Ms) 'market';

see *gäbäya.*

gʷäbbe (E.M.Ms.Go), *gobbe* (Ms), *gʷäpäya* (Č), *gʷäpay* (Gt), *gʷäpḏ* (Č) 'brother';

from Cushitic: Al. *gobba.*

gaba (Č.E.M.Ms.So), *gāba* (S), *gāḇa* (Gt), *gabä* (W) 'trodden straw, *chaff, husk';

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. Sid. *gāba,* reduced from *gäläba* (see below). See also *gaba,* below.

gaba (E) 'fool, stupid, silly';

either to be identified with *gawa* (see below) with *w* reinforced into *b* or with *gaba* 'trodden straw, chaff' (see above) with a transferred meaning 'useless, without any standing, silly'.

gabbe balä (So) 'repent, regret';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gāba* 'regret', Ṭem. *gibbe›.*

gabi (M.Ms.Go.So), *gābi* (Ed) 'kind of toga';

Tna. Amh. *gabi,* Te. *gabu*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Had. *gābi-ta,* Ga. *gāba.*

gəbb(ə) gəbb (So) 'sound of drum, sound of hitting';

Ar. *ǧubǧuba, ǧabǧaba* 'drum'; onomotopoetic; see **gəbäggäbä.*

gʷəbba, gəbbʷa (E), *gubba* (M.Ms.Go), *gʷəpa* (Gt), *gupa* (Č.En) 'layer of the stem of the *äsät*, *height of body';

gəbbʷəyät (E), *gubbəyät* (M), *gupiyät* (Č.Gt), *gupiyäd* (En), *guppiyäd* (Ed) 'water that accumulates between the layers of the trunk of the *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *guba* 'layer of the stem of the *äsät*'. See also *gubba-*.

gəbbe (E.M), see *gəbbi.*

gəbbi (Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *gəbbe* (E.M) 'compound, enclosure';

Amh. *gəbbi,* from the root 'enter' (see *gäba*).

gəbo (So.W) 'one's turn to help or be helped in cooperative work'.

gəbbo (So), see *gubbo.*

goba aňe (S), see *gʷäba barä.*

gobbe (Ms), see *gʷäbbe.*

gubba (M.Ms.Go), see *gʷəbba.*

gubba- (Go.So), *guppä-* (Ed) 'self, (he) alone';

yägubba- (So) 'one's own, for oneself';

to be identified with *gʷəbba, gubba* 'stature, height of body > person > self'.

(tä)gūbī (Z) 'sit down, ride';

adgūbī (Z) 'place, deposit';

Har. *(tä)gēba,* reduced from *(tä)gobäla* 'sit down' (see below). One wonders whether Amh. *gʷəbb alä* 'sit down' recorded by Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970: 217 is in any connection with Z. *(tä)gūbī.*

gubbo (Ed.S.W.Z), *gəbbo* (So) 'bribe';

Amh. *gubbo*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *gubbō,* Kam. *gūbbutta,* Had. *gubbo›o.*

gabəččа (Go.So), *gāḫəča* (En) 'marriage, bridegroom's wedding';

Amh. *gabəččа,* a noun with the suffix *-(ə)ččа* from *(a)gäba* 'marry' (see *gäba*).

gəbčanä (Č), *gəbəččannä* (E) 'middle (adj.), the middle child';

from *gəbt* 'middle' (see below) with *t* becoming *č* and the adjectival suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

gəbəččäňňä (M) 'middle' (adj.);

from *gəbt* 'middle' (see below) with *t* becoming *č* and the adjectival suffix *-äňňä.*

gəbäggäbä (Go.So), *agbaggäbä* (E.M.Ms), *agbakäbä* (Č), *agḫakäḫä* (En.Gt) 'pile up individual objects one atop another';

followed by **č̣äňňä* 'give birth to a child' it means 'give birth to children one after another';

Tna. *gäbgäb bälä* 'stick, glue on', Amh. *gäbäggäbä* 'accumulate food'.

****gəbäggäbä, əngəbäggäbä*** (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *əngəbäkäbä* (Č), *əngəḫäkäḫä* (En.Gt), *sämay agwäkkǟ* (Ed) 'thunder, *blaze';

gəwäkkäwä, gəwäkkǟ (Ed) 'roar (lion, leopard, bull)';

əngəbgəbät (So), *əngəbgabät* (Go), *əngəbgabit* (Ms) 'thunder' (n.);

onomatopoetic; related to *gmgm* with alternance of labials *b:m* (see *gəmägämä,* below). See also *gəbb(ə) gəbb.*

gəḫäkäḫä, in *sämay gəḫäkäḫä* (Gt), *əngəbäkäbä* (Č), *əngəḫäkäḫä* (En.Gt) 'thunder, roar (thunder)';

represents **gəbäggäbä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

(a)gbakäbä (Č), *agḫakäḫä* (En.Gt) 'pile up individual objects one atop another';

represents *gəbäggäbä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

(tä)gobälä (W), *tägōbälä* (S), *tägūbī* (Z), *tägʷälä* (W) 'sit, sit down, *ride';

adgobälä (W), *adgōbälä* (S), *adgūbī* (Z) 'make someone sit down, place, deposit';

adgobälä- (W), *adgūbī-* (Z) 'purge', lit. 'it makes one sit down';

Amh. *(tä)gʷäbbälä* 'sit down' (recorded only in Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:222), Har. *(tä)gēbäla,* abbreviated into *(tä)gēba.* Cerulli 1936:247 derives it from Sidamo: Kam. *ofol,* Sid. *ofolli.* See also *(tä)gūbī,* above. For the development of meaning 'make sit down' and 'purge', cp. Amh. *asqämmäṭä* 'make sit down, purge'.

gobbillo (W) 'skin of the animal where the goiter is';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gōmbilla,* Had. *gōmballa,* Ga. *gobbillō.*

gubäl (S) 'lower doorframe';

to be connected with *gʷäbenna* (see below) with alternance of *l:n.*

gubella (M), see *gubilla.*

gubilla (M.Ms.Go.So), *gubella* (M) 'fog';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gūbilla.* The connection between So. *gubilla* and G. *gälläw* suggested by Praetorius 1879:509 is unlikely.

gʷäbana (Go), see *gʷəbən.*

gʷäbenna (Go), *gubän* (Ed), *gubenna* (So), *gubennä* (W), *gubäl* (S) 'upper doorframe, lower doorframe, *threshold';

from Cushitic: Sid. *gäbäne* 'threshold'; perhaps also Amh. *gubän* 'the curved part of the doorframe'.

gəbän (M), *gəbär* (Č.E), *gəm̲är* (Gt), *gəm̲ǟr* (En) 'dust'.

gʷəbən (M), *gʷäbana* (Go), *gʷəbər* (Č.E.En), *gubʷər* (Gt), *gubər* (Ed), *gubr* (S) 'hunchbacked';

Semitic: Heb. *gibben* 'hunchbacked', Aram. *gĕbintå* 'hump'; also in Cushitic: Qab. *gubura.* While the Gur. root is *gʷbn* a connection with Amh. *gʷäbbärä* 'be swollen (stomach)' with alternance *n:r* is not to be excluded.

gubän (Ed), see *gʷäbenna.*

gubenna (So), *gubennä* (W), see *gʷäbenna.*

gubannät (S) 'cattle valued as property'.

gäbär (Č.E), *gäḫär* (En.Gt), *gäbe* (M), *gǟr* (Ed) 'one who is not a member of the family, stranger';

Amh. *gäbär* 'half-caste'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *gebera* 'stranger', Bil. *gabra.* The derivation from *gbr* 'work' suggested by Reinisch 1887:138 who states "wohl nach der Dienstbarkeit so genannt, da Fremde in der Regel nur als Sklaven im Ausland vorkommen" is unlikely.

gäbärä (Z), *gebärä* (W), *gēbärä* (S), *gebbärä* (Ed.Go), *gibbärä* (So), *gʼäbärä* (Č.En.Gt), *gʼäbbärä* (E.M.Ms) 'pay taxes';

gäbbar (M) 'taxpayer';

gəbər (Ed.M.So.S.W), *gəbbər* (Ms.Go), *gʼəbər* (Č. En.Gt), *gʼəbbər* (E.M) 'taxes';

Tna. Amh. *gäbbärä* 'pay taxes', Te. Arg. *gäbbära*; G. Amh. Te. *gəbər* 'taxes', Tna. Har. *gəbri*; from the root *gbr* 'work' (see *gäbbärä,* below) taking the meaning of becoming a tributary; cp. Ar. (Aden) *ǧābara* 'contribute'. Arabic of Daṯina *ǧabbara* 'exempt of taxes' seems to be a denominative with a privative meaning.

gäbbärä (Go.So), *gebärä* (W), *agäbärä* (Z), *adgʼäbbärä* (M), *atgïbbärä* (So) 'tame, subdue, subjugate';

Semitic: Ar. *ǧabara* 'force', Heb. *gåḫar* 'prevail'; Ethiopic: G. *gäbrä* 'do, work', Tna. *gäbärä,* Te. *gäbra*; G. *›agäbbärä* 'force', Tna. *›agbärä* 'make work', Te. *gäbbära* 'enslave, subdue', Har. *agäbära* 'tame', Amh. *agäbbärä* 'force'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *gabbarro,* Ṭem. *gabbarre›.* See *gäbärä, (a)gäbärä, gäbäre, gəbər.*

(a)gäbärä (S), *gebärä* (W), *gäbbärä* (So) 'prepare a utensil for use by rinsing it or by smoking or by smearing it with butter, *smear a utensil or the head with butter, heat up clay in the oven';

Amh. *gäbbärä* 'a utensil becomes good or ready for use through various procedures'; is to be connected with *gäbbärä* 'tame, subdue' (see above).

gäbäre (Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'farmer, ploughman';

Amh. *gäbäre*; from the root *gbr* 'work' (see *gäbbärä*).

gäbbar (M) 'taxpayer';

see *gäbärä.*

gabar (Č) 'big (usually things), large';

perhaps from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *qabar.*

gebärä (W), see *gäbärä, gäbbärä.*

gēbärä (S), *gebbärä* (Ed.Go) 'pay taxes';

see *gäbärä.*

gēbärä (S) 'the boy's father pays money to the girl's father';

Har. *gēbärä* 'give an amount of money or cloth to the bride at the conclusion of the engagement (is said of the bridegroom)'; probably from Cushitic: Ga. *gabara* 'dowry'.

gəbär (Č.E) 'dust';

represents *gəbän* (see above) with *r:n* (8.33).

gəbər (Ed.M.So.S.W), *gəbbər* (Ms.Go) 'taxes';

see *gäbärä.*

gəbər (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *gəḫər* (En.Gt), *gə̄r* (Ed) 'implement, utensil, goods, objects, baggage, *genital organs';

G. *gəbər* 'things' from the root *gbr* 'make' (see *gäbbärä,* above). The meaning 'genital organs' is a euphemism.

gʷəbər (Č.E.En), *gubʷər* (Gt), *gubər* (Ed), *gubr* (S) 'hunchbacked';

represents *gʷəbən* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

gibbärä (So), see *gäbärä.*

gubʷər (Gt), *gubər* (Ed), *gubr* (S), see *gʷəbər.*

gäbs (Go.So), *gäbəs* (Z) 'barley';

Amh. Arg. *gäbs,* Har. *gūs*; connected with G. *sägäm, səgäm*, Tna. *səgäm* (so also Praetorius 1879: 58; Cerulli 1936:251); also in Cushitic: Gimir *gos,* Čara *guosa.* See also p. 730.

gʷäbsa (Č.Gt), *gʷäbəssa* (E.M.Ms.Go), *gʷäbsit, gobsit* (So), *gʷäsa* (En), *gosä* (Ed) 'term indicating relationship between two wives of the same man, *stepmother';

this meaning is expressed in Amharic by *gʷäbban.*

gabisa (En.Gt), *gabbisä* (Ed), *gambisa* (Č.M), *gambissa* (E) 'epidemic of infectious disease, cold combined with coughing';

Amh. *gʷəbsät*; also in Cushitic: Qab. *gabbisa* 'cold combined with coughing', Ga. *gabbisā* 'tree used for curing cough'. For the relation between the disease and the remedy of the disease, cp. Amh. *koso* 'the tree used as a remedy of the tapeworm' and 'the tapeworm'.

gʷäbsit, gobsit (So) 'term indicating relationship between two wives of the same man';

yəmmit gobsit (So) 'stepmother', lit. 'the *gobsit* of the mother';

see *gʷäbsa.*

gəbəšbəš balä (W) 'be disgusted with food, eat so much food as not to want any more';

comes close to Amh. *gəšgəšš alä,* with the insertion of *b* in Wolane.

gʷäbät (Č.E) 'depression in a valley';

is probably to be identified with *gʷägʷäb* (see below) from **gʷäbgʷäb* (reduplicated *gʷäb gʷäb*); Č.E. *gʷäbät* would then be formed with a suffix *-t.* See also *gōt.*

gäbätä (W), see *gäbäta,* below.

gäbäta (Ms.So.S), *gäbätä* (W), *gäbäte* (Go), *gabate* (Ed) 'plate made of wood, bowl made of wood';

G. *gäbäta* 'plate, dish', Har. *gäbäta* 'eating bowl serving for one member of the family or for the whole family', Amh. *gäbäte* 'flat dish'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *gabatē* 'plate', Had. *gabata,* Kam. *gabati-ta,* Sa. *gabatā.* See also *gäbäta,* below.

gäbäta (Go) 'feeding trough';

is undoubtedly to be identified with *gäbäta* 'plate, bowl' (above).

gäbäta (Gt.Ms.Go.Z), *gäbäte* (Č.E.En), *gabatä* (Ed) 'circular table used for eating (it is made of bamboo)';

Amh. Arg. *gäbäta*; also in Ga. *gäbäta.* Haberland 1963:422 thinks that Ga. *gäbäta* is taken from Amharic.

gäbäte (So) 'raft';

is probably to be identified with *gäbäta* 'plate' (above).

gäbäte (Go), see *gäbäta.*

gäbbat (E.M.Ms), *gäbbāt* (S), *gəbat* (Go), *gäpat* (Č), *gäpāt* (Gt), *gäpād* (En), *gäppaˀad* (Ed) 'evening'; *yägäbbat* (E.M), *yägäpat* (Č), *yägäbbatiyä* (E), *yägäpatiyä* (Č), *ägäpātiyä* (Gt), *ägäpādiyä* (En) 'time of the afternoon, work done in the afternoon, *meal eaten when cattle have come back from the field';

yägäbbatiyä fätta (E), *yägäpatiyä fäta* (Č), *ägäpātiyä fätā* (Gt), *ägäpādiyä fätā* (En) 'let the cows go to the field in the evening';

gäbbat from *gäbba* 'enter, set (sun)', consequently 'evening' (see *gäba,* above); *yägäbbat* (and the other nouns) are formed from *yä-gäbbat* 'that of the evening', that is, either work done in the evening or a meal taken in the evening.

gabatä (Ed), see *gäbäta.*

gabate (Ed), see *gäbäta.*

gäbūt, in *gār gäbūt* (Z) 'household, family';

in connection with *gäba* 'enter, come into the house', that is 'those who come into (live in) the same house'.

gebätä (W), *gēbätä* (S) 'gallop' (intr.);

agēbätä (S) 'gallop' (tr.);

see *g'äbbätä,* below.

gəbbʷät (M.Go), *gəbbot* (So), *gubbūt* (Z) 'liver';

Amh. *gubbät*; the connection with Heb. *kåḇed* 'liver' suggested by Praetorius 1879:70, 85 is doubtful.

gəbat (Go), see *gäbbat.*

gəbbot (So), see *gəbbʷät.*

gəbt (Č.Gt), *gəbətt* (E.M.Ms.Go), *gəfətt* (So), *gət* (En. Gt.Z), *gətt* (Ed), *gutt* (S.W) 'middle, half';

yäguto (W) 'co-ownership of a cow between two persons';

gəbəttäňňä (Ms.Go), *gəbəččäňňä* (M), *gəbčanä* (Č), *gəbəččannä* (E), *gətäňä* (En.Gt), *gəttäňňä* (Ed), *guttäňňe* (W), *guttəläňňä* (S) 'middle' (adj.);

gəbtädər (Č.Gt), *gəbəttädər* (E.M), *gətädər* (En.Gt), *gəttafär* (Ed) 'middleland, intermediate zone';

Har. *gutti* 'middle'; perhaps also Te. *məgəb* 'middle', the *m* of which would then be a prefixed morpheme.

gubbūt (Z), see *gəbbʷät.*

gəbtädər (Č.Gt), *gəbəttädər* (E.M) 'middleland, intermediate zone';

in view of Ed. *gəttafär* composed of *gətt afär* 'middle of the land' (see *gəbt,* above), *gəbtädər, gəbəttädər* is probably composed of *gəbt ädər* coming from *mədər* 'land' with spirantization and loss of *m.* For *mədər,* cp. Amh. *mədər*; for *gəbt,* see above.

gəbəttäňňä (Ms.Go) 'middle' (adj.);

from *gəbt, gəbətt* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňä.*

gäbäṭa (Go), *gäbäṭä* (Ed) 'game with pebbles';

Tna. Amh. *gäbäṭa,* Te. *gäbäṭa* (d'Abbadie); also in Cushitic: Al. *gäbäṭa,* Mo. *gabato.*

gäbäya (Go.So.S.Z), *gäḇäya* (Gt), *gäḇäyä* (En), *gäbäyä* (M), *gäbəya* (Č.E), *gäbəyä* (W), *gäbe* (Ms), *gäbä̰* (M), *gäya* (E), *gäyä* (En.Ed) 'market';

tägbayyä (So) 'do business';

Amh. *gäbäya*; also in Cushitic: Qab. Al. *gäbā,* Ga. *gabā.* Praetorius 1879:171 derives it from *gbˀ* (see *gäba* 'enter'), the noun meaning originally 'gathering'.

gäbbəyä (E.M), *gäpəyä* (Č.En.Gt) 'kind of dress';

perhaps to be compared with *gabi.*

gäbəya (Č.E), *gäbəyä* (W), see *gäbäya.*

gubaye (So) 'piece of iron used for branding cattle';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *gubaˀa,* Ga. *gubā.*

(tä)gbayyä (So) 'do business';

Amh. *gäbäyyä,* denominative of *gäbäya.*

gəbbʷəyät (E), *gubbəyät* (M) 'water that accumulates between the layers of the trunk of the *äsät*';

from *gʷəbba* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yät.*

gäbäz (M) 'church treasurer';

G. Tna. Amh. *gäbäz.*

gʷäbäz (M.Go), *gobäz* (So) 'female calf of a young age, heifer';

perhaps in connection with Amh. Tna. *gʷäbäz* 'young man' (see *gobäz,* below) referring also to an animal of a young age. For the definition of young age referring to animals and humans alike, see *gʷäramsa,* below.

gabäzä (W), *gābäzä* (S), *gabbäzä* (Go.So) 'invite for a meal';

Amh. *gabbäzä.*

gobäz (So), see *gʷäbäz.*

gobäz (Ed.S) 'courageous, brave, hero';

Tna. *gʷäbäz* 'young man', Amh. Arg. *gʷäbäz* 'young man, strong, firm'. See also *gəwässärä.*

gəbäzäzä (Č.W), *gəḇäzäzä* (En.Gt), *gəbäzzäzä* (E.M. Ms), *qəbäzäzä* (Č), *qəbäzzäzä* (E), *qəm̲äzäzä* (En. Gt), *gäbžäž barä-* (Ms), *gəmäzäzä* (Ed.W), *gəm̲äzäzä* (Gt), *gimäzäzä* (S), *gəmžäžä barä* (Ed), *gäm̲žäžä barä* (En), *gämžažä barä-* (Gt), *gämžäž bea-* (Go), *gämžaž balä-* (Č.E.M) 'be feeble (eyesight), be inanimated, be lifeless, fall asleep (foot) and become numb, be blunt (edge), *be inert';

Amh. *gäbäzzäzä* 'be weakened due to old age'; also in Cushitic: Qab. *gibäzäžžoˀ,* Had. *qabada-kko,* Kam. *qabaǧǧo* (with *q*).

gäbžäž barä- (Ms) 'fall asleep (foot) and become numb';

see *gəbäzäzä.*

gʷäčä (E.Ms), *gäčä* (M.Go.So), *gõčä* (En), *gʷänčä* (Č. Gt), *gōnčä* (Ed.Gt), *gõnčä* (En) 'hyena';

yägʷäčä qeṭṭa (Ms) 'kind of grass', lit. 'the *qeṭṭa* of the hyena' (see *qeṭṭa*);

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Al. *gota,* Had. *goti-ččo.*

gʷäčä (Č.En.Gt), *gʷäččä* (E.M), *gõččä* (Ed) 'appointment';

probably from Cushitic: Sid. *géššä* 'time'.

gačä (Č.En.Gt), ***gaččä*** (Ed) 'rope an animal to milk it or to kill it, make an opponent fall by intertwining one's legs with his, stir boiling water as one adds *aṭmet*-juice when making porridge';

represents *gaǧǧä* (see below) with *ǧ:č* (13.6).

gāččä (Ed) 'hunger, famine';

from *gadä-* 'be hungry' (see below) the *d* of which became palatalized into *ǧ*>*č* (13.6).

gočä (En), see *gʷäčä* 'appointment'.

gučəḫa (En), see *gučəṃa.*

gučəča (Č) 'earring';

see *gutəča.*

gəččamʷe (M) 'dance performed by girls';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gēgiččama* 'face to face dancing of boys and girls', Had. *gēgiččanča.*

gəččəmʷa (E), *gəčmʷa* (Č), *gəčmʷä* (Gt), *gučəṃa* (En. Gt) 'action of eating bread without stew';

from *gʼättämä* (see below) with *t* palatalized into *č.*

gučəṃa, gučəḫa (En.Gt), see *gəččəmʷa.*

gäččut (Ms) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gaǧuta.*

guččuwä (Ed) 'action of eating bread without stew';

from **gəččəmʷä* with *-mʷä*>**-ṃʷä*>*wä*; see *gʼättämä.*

(tä)gaččä (Ed.Go.So), *tägāču* (S), *tägoču* (Z) 'clash (cattle, objects), collide'.

Tna. *(tä)gaččäwä,* Amh. *(tä)gaččä, (tän)gäčaggäčä,* Arg. *(əg)gaččä,* Har. *(tä)gäča*; probably a denominative from *gäṣ* 'face', the verb would then mean 'come face to face'. The forms *tägāču* (S), *tägoču* (Z) are plural forms. The derivation of Amh. *(tä)-gaččä* from Ka. *gāččo* 'shield' suggested by Plazikowsky-Brauner 1953:262 is unlikely.

goču (W) 'lower doorframe, threshold, front of the house';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. Ga. *gōča.*

(tä)goču (Z), see *(tä)gaččä.*

guččˇ barä (Č), *guččˇ amännä* (E), *guččˇ abäňňä* (M), *guč barä* (En.Gt) 'swallow';

from *gurčˇ* (see below) with *-rčˇ* assimilated to *-ččˇ.*

gädä (Ed), *gäda* (En), *gäday* (En.Ed) 'down, below, down there, *underneath, south';

gädanəyä (En), *gädanīyä, gädanīnä* (Ed) 'downward, descent, downward slope, southward';

ägäday (En) 'below';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gado* 'down', and perhaps Dar. *gōddò* 'slope'.

(a)gädä (Č.E.Go.So), *agädä* (En) 'nurse' (v.);

see *gadä.*

gʷädä (M.Go.So), *godä* (So) 'spill, pour out';

tägʷädä (M.Go.So) 'be spilled, run off';

agʷädä (M.Go), *agodä* (So) 'leak through';

see *(a)hūdä.*

gʷädä, godä (So), *goda* (Z) 'pit, well, *cave';

see *gädädä.*

gäda (En), see *gädä.*

gäda (So) 'time of reaching the age of marriage';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gada* 'year, age' (perhaps in connection with the Gada-system). See also *gidād.*

gädda (E.M.Ms.Go) 'draw (from the river), pour, ladle out';

from *qädda* (see *qäda,* below) with *q-d* assimilated to *g-d* (17.3).

gʷäda (Č.En.Gt), *gʷädä* (W), *gʷädda* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *gōdä* (S), *godū* (Z), *gʷädda›a* (Ed) 'injure, harm, *hurt';

G. *gʷäd›a, gʷäd‹a* 'push against, thrust', Te. *gäd›a* 'harm', Tna. *gʷäd›e,* Amh. Arg. *gʷädda.* The root *gʷd›* is also represented as *gʷd‹* in Geez; perhaps related to Heb. *gāḏa‹* 'cut', Ar. *ǧada‹a* 'mutilate' as suggested by D. Cohen 1976:102.

gād (Ed), see *gʷad.*

gād-ən sānä (Z), see *gadä* 'tie'.

gʷad (Č.E.M), *gʷād* (En.Gt), *gād* (Ed) 'white';

is perhaps to be identified with Ga. *adi* 'white'< **gʷadi,* with *gʷ* becoming *w*>*zero.*

gadä (So), *tägadä* (Ms) 'be convalescent (by eating special food)';

agädä (Č.E.Go.So), *agādä* (En), *agadä* (M), *agādä* (Gt) 'nurse, *be sick';

gʷädäňňä (Ms.Go), *godäňňä* (So) 'convalescent';

from Ga. *guddissa* 'nurse, bring up', *guddaču* 'grow, prosper', *gudda* 'big'.

gadä (Go) 'tie together the neck and one leg of the animal to prevent it from running away';

gādi (Z), *gadda* (So) 'piece of rope used to tie the legs of an animal';

gād-ən sānä (Z) 'rope an animal to milk it or to kill it';

see *gaǧǧa.*

gadä- (Č.E.M.Ms), *gādä-* (En.Ed.Gt) 'be hungry';

agādä (En.Gt) 'deprive someone of food';

gaǧä (Č.E.M.Ms), *gāǧä* (En.Gt), *gāččä* (Ed) 'hunger, famine';

from Cushitic: Som. *gāǧo* 'hunger' rather than to be connected with Amh. *gʷədat* 'hunger' that is derived from *gʷädda* 'harm'.

gadq̣ (Č.En), see *gade.*

gadda (So), see *gadä* 'tie'.

gʷada (Č.E.M.So) 'small structure attached to the house in which household objects are kept, *back room';

Tna. Amh. *gʷada* 'additional house in which household objects are kept'.

gade (Č.E.M), *gadq̣* (Č.En) 'fast, rapid, quick, active, alert';

see *gaday.*

gādi (Z), see *gadä* 'tie'.

gʷado (W) 'kind of tree';

Te. *gʷada.*

gədd (E.Ed) 'misery, misfortune';

bägəd (Ms.S.W.Z), *bägədd* (E.Ed.M.Go.So) 'compulsory, absolutely, by force';

*bägədd (ägədd) *balä* (E.Ed.M.Go) 'force someone to do something';

gədd enne (Go) 'I don't mind' (see *ená*);

gədd yellänn (So) 'he does not care' (see *yellä*);

see *(ag)giddädä.*

godä (So) 'pit, well, ditch';

see *gädädä.*

godä (So) 'spill, pour out';

see *gʷädä.*

gōdä (S), see *gʷäda.*

goda (So) 'kind of toga';

from Cushitic: Kam. *goda,* Ga. *gōda.*

goda (Z) 'cave';

see *gädädä.*

gode (Ms) 'kind of grass'.

godū (Z), see *gʷäda.*

gud (So), *gudd* (So.S.W) 'wonderful, marvelous, splendid, surprising, strange, *misdeed';

Tna. Amh. Har. *gud* 'wonderful, marvelous', Te. *gaddo* 'oh wonder!', *gädda* (root *gdd*) 'cause astonishment, horror'; also in Cushitic: Bil. *gadō* 'surprise', Som. *gad,* Dar. *gude-ta* 'splendid'. The Cushitic origin of this root as suggested by Brockelmann 1950:34 is unlikely. The meaning 'misdeed' is a derivation of the meaning 'strange, unheard of' in a negative connotation. Amharic *gudd* also developed into the same meaning.

gud šäkkätä (M) 'do something with force (e.g. hit hard)';

probably from *(ag)giddädä* 'force someone to do something' (see below).

gudd (M.Ms.Go) 'tear in cloth, hole, *pit';

see *gädädä.*

guddä (Ed.W), see *gudda.*

gudda (M.Ms.Go.So.S), *guddä* (Ed.W) 'strong oath that should not be broken';

represents *gurda* (see below) with *-rd*>*dd* by assimilation (17.7).

gäddeä (Go), *gäddeq̣* (M) 'put to sleep';

represents *gäddärä* with *-ärä*>*eä* (8.68).

(tä)gaddeq̣ (M) 'wrestle';

from **tägaddälä* (see *gäddälä,* below) with *-älä*> *eq̣* (8.63).

(a)gaddeq̣ (M) 'be inclined sidewise (load), lean sidewise (load)';

represents *(a)gaddälä* with *-älä*>*eq̣* (8.63).

****gʷaddeq̣, angʷaddeq̣-*** (M) 'doze, fall asleep';

represents *angʷaddälä-* (see **gʷaddälä,* below) with *-älä*>*eq̣* (8.63).

gʷäddaʾa (Ed) 'injure, harm';

see *gʷäda*, above.

gäddäbä (S), *geddäbä* (Go) 'dam water, place something across or horizontally';

Tna. *gädäbä* 'delimit, dam water', Amh. *gäddäbä* 'dam water'. See also *gäddäbä, gəddabʷä*, below.

gäddäbä (S) 'small elevation';

Har. *gädäb* 'raised ground serving to keep the water around the plantation', lit. probably 'something that dams the water' from *gäddäbä*, above.

geddäbä (Go), see *gäddäbä*.

gəddabʷä, in *yäsäme gəddabʷä* (Go), *yäsämay gəddabo* (W) 'rainbow';

from Cushitic: Al. *gädaba*, unless it is derived from *gäddäbä* 'put something across' (see above), the rainbow being considered as something placed across the sky (see *sämay, säme*).

gəddabo (W), see *gəddabʷä*.

gudəččа (M), *gudiččа* (E) 'earring';

represents *gutəččа* (see below) with *g-t* assimilated to *g-d* (17.4).

gädädä (Č.E), *gäddädä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *gätädä* (En. Gt), *gättädä* (Ed) 'tear, make a hole, *rise (sun)';

tägadädä, in *yäṭor tägadädä* (Č) 'wrestle';

gudəd (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *gudd* (M.Ms.Go) 'tear in cloth, hole';

gʷädä, godä (So), *goda* (Z), *gʷäǧä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt. M.Ms), *goǧä* (Ed.Gt) 'well, pit, *cave';

is to be identified either with *qdd* with *qd* becoming *gd* by assimilation (see *qädädä*, below) or with *gdd* for which compare Heb. *gåḏaḏ* 'cut', Ar. *ǧadda*; Ethiopic: Te. *gädda* 'tear off', Tna. *(ʾa)gʷädgʷädä* 'dig', Amh. *gʷädäggʷädä* 'dig', *gädäggädä* 'pierce with a spear'; Amh. Tna. *gudgʷad* 'hole, pit', Arg. *godo*, Gaf. *gʷädä*, Har. *gädu*; also in Cushitic: Bil. *gʷad*, Kham. *gʷid*, Ga. *goda* 'cave', Sid. *goda*. Neither Reinisch 1887:139 nor Conti Rossini 1912:203 state that Semitic Ethiopic has borrowed this root from Cushitic as one is led to think from Brockelmann 1950:35.

(ag)giddädä (So) 'force someone to do something';

*bägəd *balä* (E.Ed.M.Go), *bägərd (ägərd) balä* (Č. En.Gt) 'force someone to do something';

gədd (E.Ed), *gərd* (Č.En) 'misery, misfortune'; *bägəd* (Ms.S.W.Z), *bägədd* (E.Ed.M.Go.So), *yägədd* (E), *bägərd, ägərd* (Č.En.Gt) 'by force, compulsory, *absolutely';

G. *gəd(d)ät* 'vehemence', Te. *gədd* 'compulsion', Tna. *(bä)gəddi* 'compulsory', *gəddi bälä* 'force' (v.), Amh. *gäddädä* 'force, oblige'; perhaps Ar. *ǧadda* 'overwhelm, exhaust'; G. *gədud* 'serious' is not to be identified with Sem. *gdd* 'cut' as suggested by Brockelmann 1928:103. The root also occurs in Cushitic: Ga. *gəddī* 'force', Had. *gidda*. See also *gud šäkkätä*, above.

gidād (Ed) 'time, period of time';

perhaps in connection with So. *gäda* (see above).

****gūdädä, əngūdädä*** (Z) 'be bent, be inclined, bend down, bow';

angūdädä (Z) 'curve, bend';

Amh. *(a)gäddädä* 'bend the head', *(tän)gaddädä* 'be curved'; also in Ga. *gadadu* 'be curved'.

gudəd (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'tear in cloth, hole';

see *gädädä*, above.

gäddäfä (Č.En.Gt.Z), *gäddäfä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'break the fast';

from the root *gdf* 'throw away, abandon, renounce': G. Tna. *gädäfä*, Te. *gädfa*, Amh. *gäddäfä*; probably to be connected with Ar. *ǧadafa* 'cut', applied in Gur. to 'cutting the fast'. The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. *gaddafú-ta* 'food taken after the anthelmintic'.

geddäfä (W) 'support one's family';

Te. *gädafi* 'supporter', Amh. *gäddäfä* 'support one's family' (d'Abbadie 1881:886), metathesis of *däggäfä* (see above). See also *geddäfä*, below.

geddäfä (W) 'ward off with a shield';

perhaps to be identified with *geddäfä* (above) whose basic meaning of supporting refers to supporting oneself with a shield, that is, ward off with a shield.

guduf (So) 'dirt, kind of disease';

from the root *gʷdf* (Amh.Tna) 'be dirty': G. *gʷədəf* 'cast-out things', Amh. *gʷədəf, gudəf* 'rubbish', Tna. *gʷäduf*, Te. *gədəf*, Har. *guduf* 'place where rubbish is placed'; cp. also Ar. (Aden) *kuddāfa* 'rubbish' and classical Ar. *ǧadaf* 'dregs'. For *guduf* 'disease', cp. Amh. *(yä)gudəf* 'disease that affects children, measles' (for which see Strelcyn 1970:330).

****gədäggädä, əngədäggädä*** (So) 'shake' (intr.);

angədäggädä (Ms.Go.So) 'shake' (tr.);

angədäggädä- (Ms.Go.So) 'tremble, shiver, shudder';

əngəǧǧəǧat (So) 'act of trembling or shivering';

əngəǧǧəǧä (So) 'malaria, shivering';

Amh. *(tän)gädäggädä* 'shake, tremble'.

gədgədda (Z) 'wooden wall';

G. *gädgäd, gädägäd* 'wall', Tna. *gidgidda*, Amh. *gəd-gədda, gərgədda*, Har. *gidägäd, digädag*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *gədgədda*, Som. *gidāngid*, Ga. *girgidda*. Would Ethiopic *gdgd* represent a reduplicated root *gd* that occurs as Syr. Aram. *gūda, gudda* 'wall', Ar. *gudd* 'earth embankment used as boundary'?

gudgud balä (W), *guddəgudd *balä* (So.S), *əngʷədäggʷädä* (M), *əngʷədaggʷädä* (So) 'jump back and forth (woman) to do various jobs, *take care of house chores';

əngugguǧǧənnəyät (M) 'small jobs';

Amh. *(tän)gʷadäggʷädä* 'run back and forth in the house'.

(a)gdäggädä-m xänna (Ms) 'squeeze things in a container to make room for more';

represents a metathesis in relation to *dgdg* (see *dəgädägä*).

gädäl (Ms.Go.So) 'cliff, abyss, precipice';

gädälä kiya (So) 'kind of antelope, kind of gazelle' (see *kiya*);

siyol gädäl (So) 'deep precipice' (see *siyol*);

Tna. Amh. Arg. *gädäl* 'precipice', Gaf. *gädälä*.

gäddälä (So), *gädälä* (S.W) 'kill, *throw someone to the ground, fell a tree';

tägaddälä (Ms.Go.So), *tägadälä* (W), *tägädälä* (S), *tägädälä* (Z), *tägaddeḇ* (M) 'wrestle, struggle';

gäday, in *näfsä gäday* (So) 'murderer' (see *näfs*);

gəǧella (Go), *gəǧilla* (So), *gənǧəna, gənžəna* (Gt) 'wrestling';

G. Tna. *(tä)gaddälä* 'fight', Te. *gadäla* 'wrestle, fight', Amh. *gäddälä* 'kill', Arg. *gäddäla*, Har. *gädäla*, G. *gädälä* 'kill, slaughter' is probably an Amharism. Praetorius 1879:72 compares the root *gdl* (Amh. Gur) with G. *qtl*, but since *qtl, qṭl* also exists in Gurage one would have to admit that the root has doublets. The Ethiopic root is perhaps to be compared with Ar. *ǧadala* 'be strong', Heb. *gåḏel*. The Arabic root comes to mean 'to quarrel, to fight' in the derived stems as in *ǧādala, taǧādala*. See also *(tä)gaddälä*, below, and p. 730.

gʷäddälä (M.Ms.Go.So) 'decrease, diminish, *be missing';

G. Tna. *gʷädälä* 'diminish', Amh. *gʷäddälä*, Arg. *gʷäddäla*, Har. *gädäla*. See also *gudday*.

gʷädalle (Č.E.Gt), *godalle* (Gt) 'kind of potato';

see *gʷädarre*, and 8.46.

(a)gaddälä (Ms.Go.So), *agadälä* (W), *agēdälä* (Ed.S), *agaddeḇ* (M) 'be inclined sidewise (load), lean sidewise (load), *be partial by showing favor';

Amh. *gaddälä* 'be inclined'. The meaning 'be partial' is a transferred meaning.

(tä)gaddälä (Ms.Go.So), *tägadälä* (W), *tägädälä* (S.Z) 'endeavor to do something, make an effort';

in connection with *(tä)gadälä* 'wrestle' (see *gäddälä*, above).

****gʷaddälä, angʷaddälä-*** (Ms.Go), *angʷaddärä-* (E), *angatärä-* (Gt), *angattärä-* (Ed), *angʷatärä-* (Č.En), *angʷaddeḇ-* (M), *angōlädä-* (S), *angolädä-* (W), *angʷallätä-* (So) 'fall asleep, doze';

Gaf. *(tä)gäddälä* 'lie down to sleep'. Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:262 records the unusual Amharic form *gäläddäwä* (with final *w*) that he renders by 'make fall, put to sleep'. The derivation of the Gur. root from Sid. *goṭ* suggested by Fleisch 1944:402 is unlikely. See also *gäddärä, *golädä*.

(a)gēdälä (Ed.S), see *(a)gaddälä*.

gudella (C.E), *gud(d)ēlla* (En.Gt.S), *wəddella* (M.Ms. Go.So), *wuddella* (Z), *wuddēlla* (S), *wuddellä* (W), *woddellä* (Ed) 'strap around the tail of a horse';

Tna. *wädilla*, Amh. *wəddella*, Har. *fuddella*; probably from an original labiovelar *gʷ* becoming *f* (in Harari) and *w* (in Tna. Amh. and Gurage); also in Ga. *uddēllā* 'saddle blanket'.

gʷädaleʾä (En) 'kind of potato';

see *gʷädarre*.

gädäma (So) 'about, approximately';

Amh. *gädäma*.

gädämo (S.W) 'kind of gazelle, kind of antelope';

Har. *gädämu*; from Cushitic: Ga. *gädämsu*, Sid. *gīdimo*. Cerulli 1936:298 connects it with Sid. *gurumiččo* 'antelope'.

gʷädam (Ms) 'one who is afraid to take an anthelmintic';

-am is undoubtedly a suffix.

(tä)gaddämä (M.So), *tägädämä* (S) 'lie down to sleep';

adgädämä (S), *aggaddämä, agaddämä* (Ms.Go.So) 'place something across or horizontally, put to sleep';

gədmän (Go.So) 'horizontal, *northward';

G. *(ˀa)gdämä* 'place horizontally', Amh. *aggaddämä*, G. *gəḋəm* 'side', Te. *(tə)gadäma* 'lie down to sleep', Amh. *(tä)gaddämä*, Tna. *(tä)gadämä*. See also *gʹäddäbä*.

gəddämo, in *bägəddämo ahäbä* (W) 'sell on credit';

see *gʹäddämä, ahäbä*.

gədmän (Go.So) 'horizontal, *northward';

see *(tä)gaddämä*, above.

gädänä (Č), *gädännä* (E), see *gədäňä*.

gʷädänä (Ed) 'main road';

Tna. *gʷädäna*, Amh. *gʷädäna, gʷädana*; also in Cushitic: Al. *godana*.

gʷaddännä (E) 'friend (boy), companion';

Amh. *gʷaddäňňa* 'friend' from *gʷad* 'group, company'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *godänniččo*, Had. *goddanniččo*.

gʷädin (Go), *godən* (Z), *godin* (Go.So) 'rib';

gʷädin, godin (Go) 'instrument made of the ribs of a cow to level the floor';

gʷädin taggädä-tt (Go) 'she lowered the dress to her waist while working' (see *aggädä*);

G. *gʷäḋən* 'rib', Tna. *gʷädni*, Amh. *gʷädən, gʷänn*; also in Cushitic: Kham. *gʷidin*, Dem. *gʷen*. See also *gʷän*, below.

gədänä (Č), *gədännä* (E) 'be sharp, be short-tempered, be furious';

gädänä (Č), *gädännä* (E) 'sharp (edge), furious, short-tempered';

see *gədäňä*.

godən (Z), *godin* (Go.So), see *gʷädin*.

gädanīnä (Ed) 'downwards, descent';

represents *gäda* (see above) with the directional suffix *-ninä*. See also *gädanəyä*, below.

gädanəyä (En), *gädanīyä* (Ed) 'downwards, descent, downward slope, southward';

represents *gäda* (see above) with the directional suffix *-nəyä*. See also *gädanīnä*.

gädäňä (En.Gt), *gädäňňä* (M.Ms.Go), see *gədäňä*.

gʷädäňňä (Ms.Go), *godäňňä* (So) 'convalescent';

a noun with the suffix *-äňňä* from *gadä* (see above);

gədäňä (En.Gt), *gədäňňä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go), *gədänä* (Č), *gədännä* (E) 'be furious, be short-tempered, *be sharp';

agdäňä (En.Gt) 'sharpen';

gädäňä (En.Gt), *gädäňňä* (M.Ms.Go), *gädänä* (Č), *gädännä* (E), *gädär* (En.Ed.Gt) 'furious, short-tempered, *sharp'.

godäňňä (So), see *gʷädäňňä*.

gädiqäba (M) 'stolen thing that one gives to someone to keep until the owner is found';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ga. *gädqäba*, Had. *gädiqaba*, lit. 'keep for safeguard'.

gädär (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'new'.

gädär (En.Ed.Gt) 'furious, short-tempered, *sharp';

from a quadriradical **gdny* (see *gədäňä*, above) becoming triradical *gdr* with alternance of liquids.

gädärä (W.Z) 'grow up (child), be big';

agädärä (Z) 'bring up children, raise, rear';

gädär, giddīr (Z), *gəḋḋər* (So), *yä-gädärä* (W) 'big, large, great';

yä-gädär säb (S) 'important man' (see *säb*);

gədər, in *gədər sänbät* (S.W) 'Sunday', lit. 'the great (main) Saturday';

yəgädər gəzyä (Gt) 'most often';

Har. *gädära* 'become great (physically and morally)'; perhaps also Amh. *(tä)gäddärä* 'germinate' (that is, grow), *tägädaddärä* 'boast' (that is, consider oneself in a state of being big or in a position to do things). Te. *gadər* 'strong' is undoubtedly borrowed from Ar. *qādir*. Somali *wodar* 'much, great' (also Quara *wadar* 'be big, long') connected by Cerulli 1936:248 with *gdr* is rather to be connected with *wdl* (see *wädälä*, below). See also Gt. *gätärä*.

gäddärä (E.Ms), *gätärä* (Č.En.Gt), *gättärä* (Ed), *gäddeä* (Go), *gäddeą̈* (M) 'put to sleep, put to bed';

the *tä*-stem of this root means 'sleep, lie down to sleep';

gədiyä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'sleep' (n.);

probably to be identified with **gʷaddälä, angʷaddälä-* 'fall asleep, doze' with alternance of liquids.

gʷädarre (M), *godarre* (Ed), *gʷädalle* (Č.E.Gt). *gʷädaleˀä* (En) 'kind of potato';

Amh. *gʷädäre* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 118); also in Ga. *godärre*. In view of the fact that there is a kind of potato called *goğğam* (see below), that is, from the region of Godjam, *gʷädäre, gʷädarre* is perhaps from *gʷändäre*, that is, coming from the region of Gondar.

gädərä (Ed), *gädəra* (En), see *gädra*.

gädra (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *gädərä* (Ed), *gädəra* (En) 'kind of tree, kind of bush';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gäddēra*.

****gʷaddärä, angʷaddärä-*** (E) 'fall asleep';

represents **gʷaddälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gadər (Č.E.M), *gādra* (S), *gaˀadər* (En.Ed.Gt) 'cattle pen inside the house';

from Cushitic: Had. *gādəra*, Qab. *gādirá*.

gādra (S), see *gadər*.

gʷadra (Č) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *godra*. See also *gʷadra*, below.

gʷadra (Č.E) 'a particular day in which the people help the *dämʷamʷit* (see above) in his work in the field or in building a house';

is perhaps an extended meaning of *gʷadra* 'kind of *äsät*', that is, the help given to the *dämʷamʷit* in planting the *gʷadra* and, by extension, any other kind or helping in any kind of activity.

gədər (S.W), *gəddər* (So), see *gädärä*.

gədōr, gədōrä (S), see *godärä*.

godärä (W), *gōdärä* (S), *gūdärä* (Z), *gədōrä* (S) 'be tall';

agodärä (W), *agūdärä* (Z), *agdōrä* (S) 'lengthen';

gudär (W), *gūdär* (Z), *gədōr* (S) 'tall';

Gaf. *gäddärä* 'be long', Har. *gōdära* 'be long, be tall', SArg. *gudōr* 'long'.

godarre (Ed), see *gʷädarre*.

gudär (W), *gūdär* (Z), *gūdärä* (Z), see *godärä*.

gʷädräd (En), *godrod* (Ed) 'mound around the fireplace';

represents *gʷädrät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

godrod (Ed), see *gʷädräd*.

gʷädrät (Č.E.Gt.M), *gʷädräd* (En), *godrod* (Ed), *gʷärdät* (M.Ms), *gärdät* (Go) 'mound around the fireplace';

from Cushitic: Qab. *gʷädräti-ta, gordäta* (with metathesis).

gäday (En.Ed) 'down, below, underneath';

see *gädä*.

gäday, in *näfsä gäday* (So) 'murderer';

from Amharic; *gäday* is the active participle of *gäddälä* 'kill'.

gädəya (Č.E.M), *gudiya* (Gt) 'kind of big basket';

from Cushitic: Had. *gudiyyä*.

gaday (Ed) 'furious, short-tempered';

is probably a development of meaning of *gaday* 'fast, rapid' (see below). It is tempting to derive it from *gədäňä* (see above) but the form is not clear.

gaday (En.Ed.Gt), *gade* (Č.E.M), *gadą̈* (Č.En) 'fast, rapid, quick, active, alert';

see also *gaday*, above.

gʷädəyä (Gt) 'kind of *äsät*'.

gädiyä (Z) 'tendon of leg';

see *gäğa*, below.

gədiyä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'sleep' (n.);

from *gäddärä* (see above) with palatalization of the final liquid (8.64).

gudday (So) 'affair, matter';

Amh. Arg. *gudday*, from *gʷäddälä* 'fail, be wanting' (see above), that is, 'something that is wanting, that is to be done, matter, affair'.

gudiya (Gt), see *gädəya*.

gäf barä (Č.Gt), *gäff *balä* (E.En.Ed.M.Ms.Go) 'lie down to relax';

perhaps Tna. *gäfäf bälä* 'walk slowly, walk with measured steps', the basic meaning of the root being that of slowness, doing things with relaxation.

gäfa (Č.En.Gt.S), *gäfä* (W.Z), *gäffa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *gäffa›a* (Ed) 'push, *do injustice, put into something';

gəf (En.So) 'injustice, violence';

gəfäňňä (So), *gəfäňňe* (S.W), *gəfäňä* (En) 'unjust, violent';

Semitic: Ar. *ǧafa›a* 'turn upside down, throw down'; Ethiopic: G. *gäf›a, gäf‹a* 'oppress, hurt', Tna. *gäf‹e,* Te. *gäf‹a* 'push away, treat unjustly', Amh. Arg. *gäffa,* Har. *gofa›a, gōfa.*

gäfe (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'kind of tree';

from Ga. *gäfe.*

gafä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *gāfä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'take as much as possible with one or two hands or with a shovel, *eat much';

Semitic: Ar. *ǧaḥafa* 'scrape off, scrape away'; Ethiopic: G. *gäḥafä* 'take away', Te. *gäḥafa,* Tna. *gʷäḥafä* 'take a lot', Amh. *gafä* 'take a handful'; perhaps also Te. *gähafa* 'scrape together for oneself'.

gef (Č.E), *gēf* (Gt) 'long, tall';

from *gälläfä* (see below) with palatalization of *l* (*gälif>gef*); see 8.62.

gəf (En.So) 'injustice';

see *gäffa,* above.

gof (W), *gōffa* (S), *gūf* (Z) 'empty, *bare-backed';

probably Har. *qōf* 'nude, naked, empty', from Cushitic: Ga. *qof* 'alone', Dar. *qofi.*

(a)gōfe (S) 'wear a toga with one end on the shoulder'.

gūf (Z), see *gof.*

guf barä (Č.En.Gt), *guf mänä* (Č), *guff *balä* (E.M.Go) 'rise (dust, smoke)'.

gufä (Ed) 'utensil, objects, implement, goods, baggage'.

gäffa›a (Ed) 'push';

see *gäfa.*

gufiččo (W), *gufuččo* (S) 'obstacle, stumbling block';

Har. *gufu* 'stump'; from Cushitic: Qab. *gufiččo* 'obstacle', Kam. Al. *gufičču,* Dar. *gufò,* Ga. *gufū.*

gafäd (En.Ed) 'part of the weaving loom';

represents *gafät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

****gəfäggäfä, angəfäggäfä-*** (Ms) 'be disgusted with food, eat too much food';

Amh. *(tän)gäfäggäfä.*

gäfäl + cow (Ms.Go.W) 'cow that is milked without her having a calf'.

gʷäfla (M), *gʷäfläla* (Ms), *gōflälä* (S), *gʷäfra* (Č.E.Gt), *gʷäfura* (En), *gofurä* (Ed), *gʷäfəya* (M) 'stuffed skin of a dead calf used during milking to make the cow believe that the calf is alive';

Amh. *gʷäfla*; also in Ga. *gōfläla*, a normal procedure used in Ethiopia. In Te. the term is *›əb‹əb,* in Tna. *‹əb‹əb.* For this procedure among the Oromo, see Haberland 1963:83. The Soqoṭri term *gefon* for the same procedure comes close to Amh. Gur. *gʷfl(l).*

gʷäfläla (Ms), *gōflälä* (S), same meaning as above;

represents *gʷäfla* (see above) with a reduplicated last radical.

****gəfällälä, angəfällälä*** (Go) 'boil (liquid, porridge) and form a foam';

in Go. the root is *gfl-l*; in Amh. *(tä)gfäläffälä* the root is *gfl-fl.* The root *gfl* (Tna. *gäfälä*) augmented by *n* occurs in Te. *gänafäla* 'boil and make the noise of boiling', Amh. *gänäffälä.*

gōflälä (S), see *gʷäfläla.*

gefnät (Č) 'length';

from *gef* (see above) with the abstract morpheme *-nät.*

gəfäňňä (So), *gəfäňä* (En), *gəfäňňe* (S.W) 'unjust';

from *gəf* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-(ä)ňňä.*

gäfärä (Č.En.Gt.S.W.Z), *gäffärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'leave, release, set free, let go, abandon, give up, divorce';

used impersonally, that is, with suffixed pronouns, it means 'get rid of the tapeworm', lit. 'it left (one)';

agäfärä (Č) 'lower';

täg'äfärä (En.Gt) 'lose money or cattle';

tägaffärä (Ed), *täg'afärä* (Č.En.Gt), *täg'affärä* (E.M) 'be separated from one another';

adgaffärä (Ed.Ms), *adgāfärä* (S), *adgeffärä* (Go), *atg'afärä* (Č.En.Gt), *adg'äffärä* (Go), *adg'affärä* (E.M) 'separate two persons or animals that are fighting, *take away the suckling calf while one milks the cow';

adgāfärä (Z), *adgeffärä* (Go), *adgefärä* (W), *adgiffärä* (So), *adg'äfärä* (Č.En.Gt), *adg'äffärä* (E.Ed.Ms.Go) 'empty (grain, liquid) from one container to another, *pour liquid from one container to another, make a daughter leave her husband by bringing her home, deprive someone of his possession';

gəfʷra (Č.E.M), *gufra* (M.Ms.Go.So), *gufrä* (W), *gufʷra* (En), *gufura* (En.Gt), *gofurä* (Ed) 'empty, *abandoned (house)';

Gaf. *gäfärä* 'let go, release', Har. *gäfära.* For the root, see Cerulli 1936:248, Littmann in *ZA* 33, 115 (who compares it with Ar. *ǧarafa* 'sweep away'), Leslau 1937:583. The root passed into Cushitic: Qab. *gaffarro›,* Ṭem. *gäffärre›.*

gʷäfäre (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *gōfäre* (Ed) 'bushy hairdo of men and women';

agoffärä (So) 'fix the *gʷäfäre*-hairdo';

Amh. *gʷäfäre*; also in Ga. *gōfäre.*

gʷäfura (En), see *gʷäfra.*

gʷäfra (Č.E.Gt), *gʷäfura* (En), *gofurä* (Ed) 'stuffed skin of a dead calf used during milking to make the cow believe that the calf is alive';

represents *gʷäfla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gəfʷra (Č.E.M), see *gäfärä.*

gōfäre (Ed), see *gʷäfäre.*

gofurä (Ed), see *gʷäfra.*

gofurä (Ed), see *gäfärä.*

gufra (M.Ms.Go.So), *gufrä* (W), *gufʷra* (En), *gufura* (En.Gt) 'empty';

see *gäfärä.*

gafärar (Č.E.M), *gäfärār* (En.Ed.Gt) 'section of the house from the central pillar to the back wall'.

gufaresa (Č.En.Gt), *gufaressa* (E.M), *gufarēssä* (Ed) 'lean cattle, lean cow, *lean meat';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gufaressa.*

gäfät (Č.E), *gafät* (Gt), *gafäd* (En.Ed) 'part of the weaving loom'.

gäfät (So) 'lees of beer, scum of beer';

Amh. *gäfät, gäfäta,* Tna. *gəfaf, gäfäfa,* Te. *gəfof, gəfofät.*

gafät (Gt), see *gäfät.*

gəfʷät (M) 'toga';

perhaps to be identified with Ga. *uffata,* from an original **gʷəffata,* with *gʷə* becoming *w>zero.* On a possible connection with *fʷafʷəyä,* see Cohen 1931:110.

gəfətt (So) 'middle' (n.);

represents *gəbt* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:f* (4.16).

guftä (Ed.W), see *gufta.*

gufta (Ms.Go.S.Z), *guftä* (Ed.W) 'white headband worn by Muslim women, veil (of Muslim women), *married woman, plaited turban worn by Muslims';

Har. *gufta* 'net for hairdo of married women'; from Cushitic: Ga. *gufta,* Sid. *gūftá* 'plaited turban of cloth'. For the development of meaning 'headband worn by Muslim women>woman', cp. Amh. *sadulla* 'kind of hairdo>maiden'.

(a)gafäṭä (Ed) 'scratch the ground (hen, cock, bull)';

Amh. *gäräffäṭä* 'scratch'.

gəfiṭ (Z) 'doorway, threshold, front of the house'.

gʷäfəya (M) 'stuffed skin of a dead calf used during milking to make the cow believe that the calf is alive';

represents *gʷäfla* (see above) with palatalization of *l* (8.61).

gäg (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'body';

gäg-, yägäg-, ägäg-, bägäg- (Gur) 'self, oneself, one's own';

gägš (Č.E.En.Gt) 'in reality, it is really so, really!';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *gäga* 'body, self'. Gurage *gäg* is not to be identified with *gäla* 'body' (see below) as Cohen 1931:119 suggests with reservations.

gʷäggä (Go.So) 'hurry, rush';

G. *gʷäggə›a* 'hurry', Amh. *gʷäggʷa* 'cause to hurry'; a reduplicative root of *gʷy(y):* G. *gʷäyä* 'hurry', Tna. *gʷäyäyä*; Semitic: Soq. *ge* 'flee, hurry', Mh. *šeǧú* (from *še-ǧu*); see Leslau 1938:105; perhaps also Ar. *ǧa›ǧa›a* 'flee'. See also *gʷägʷätänä, gʷägʷätäňä.*

gäga (Z) 'beeswax';

Har. *gäga* 'impurities in honey'; from Cushitic: Som. *gaga,* Sid. *gága,* Ga. *gagā.*

gagä (W), *ǧägä* (S) 'coagulate, be calm';

is a reduplicative root of Kam. *ge›o* 'coagulate', Sid. *ge›u*. For the meaning 'be calm' derived from that of 'coagulate', cp. Amh. *rägga*.

***gagga, tigāgu** (S), *angagga* (M), *tängāga* (S) 'clash (cattle), crash';

Amh. *(tän)gagga*, Arg. *əngagga*.

gege (M) 'the young of an animal';

represents *gəlgəl* (see below) with loss of *l* through palatalization (8.62).

gogä (Ed.S.W), see *goga*.

gogg^{w}ä (M), *g^{w}äk^{w}ä* (Č.E.En.Gt), *gokkä* (Ed) 'main root of the *äsät*';

goga (Č.E.En.M.Ms.Go.So), *gōga* (Gt), *gogä* (Ed.S.W), *gūgä* (Z) 'skin of body, raw hide, leather';

Har. *gōga* 'hide, leather, skin', Gaf. *g^{w}äg^{w}ä*; from Cushitic: Ga. *gōga*, Kam. Qab. *goga*. For this root in Cushitic, see Cerulli 1951:442, under *gokkō*. The connection with Semitic *gld* suggested by Ullendorff, *Africa* 20 (1950).345 is unlikely.

gūgä (Z), see *goga*.

gugu barä (Ed) 'thunder' (v.);

Semitic: Soq. *ge›ge›* 'bellow, low', Heb. *gå‹å(h)* 'low', Ar. *ğa‹ğa‹a* 'grumbling of camels' (Guillaume 1965:8); also in Cushitic: Qab. *guggo›* 'thunder', Kam. *guggu*, and probably also Bil. *g^{w}äng^{w}e*.

gagga›a čännā (Ed) 'console mourners';

lit. 'sit' *(čännā) gagga›a*, from Cushitic: Had. *ğega›a*.

g^{w}äg^{w}äb (M), *g^{w}äbät* (Č.E), *g^{w}äg^{w}ät* (E) 'depression in a valley, *appropriate place for growing the *äsät*'.

gəgbärä (E), *gəkbärä* (Č) 'kind of bird'.

gäggäbät (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *gäkäbät* (Č.Gt), *gäkäb̲äd* (En), *gäkkäd̄* (Ed) 'chest of animal';

perhaps Arg. *gängad* < *gängat* < *gängäbat* > *gäggäbät* in Gurage; cp. also Amh. *gogobša, gogobš* 'meat above the chest of an animal', Sid. *gagaso* 'chest'. For the base of the root in Hamito-Semitic, see Cohen, *BSL* 29 (1928-9).136-7.

gäggäbäte (W) 'kind of cabbage';

see *gäggäbätəyä*.

gäggäbätəyä (M.Ms.Go), *gäggäbätyä* (E), *gäggäbätiye* (S), *gäggäbäte* (W), *gäkäbät(ə)yä* (Č.Gt), *gäkäb̲ädəyä* (En) 'kind of cabbage';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gäggäbita*.

(a)giggämä (So) 'be convalescent';

gogämäňňe (S) 'convalescent';

Amh. *(a)gäggämä* 'be convalescent', Arg. *ageggäma*, Har. *gägäma*; Amh. *gägämtäňňa* 'convalescent'.

gogämäňňe (S) 'convalescent';

from *(a)giggämä* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňe*.

gaganu (Z) 'duck, goose';

Amh. *gagano, gangat*; from Ga. *gägäna*.

gägära (M.Go.So) 'ascent, hill, upward slope, uphill';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gägärrata* 'stony place higher than the others'; represents a reduplicated root *gr-gr* becoming *ggr*; see *gara*, below.

g^{w}äg^{w}ära (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *gogorä* (Ed) 'big frog';

Amh. *g^{w}ag^{w}ənčär, g^{w}ag^{w}əčär*; related to the root *qr‹*: Tna. *q^{w}ər‹a, q^{w}ər‹ob*, G. *q^{w}ärnänä‹at*, Amh. *q^{w}ärnanat, ənqurarit*, Te. *qorə‹, ›ənqorə‹*, Har. *ənqurāraḥti*; Semitic: Ar. *qurra* 'frog'; Bil. *q^{w}är‹e* is probably borrowed from Te. *qorə‹*.

(a)g^{w}ägg^{w}ärä (E.M) 'roar (lion, leopard, bull), bellow, low';

Amh. *g^{w}agg^{w}ärä*; from **g^{w}rg^{w}r* > *g^{w}g^{w}r*; see *(a)g^{w}arra*, below.

gagärä (W), *gāgärä* (S) 'bake';

Te. *gegära* 'make many loaves of bread', Tna. *gagärä* 'bake', Amh. *gaggärä*, Arg. *gaggära*, Har. *gāgära*; probably a denominative of 'bread': Tna. *›əngera*, Amh. *əňgära*, Arg. *ganğir*. The verb comes the closest to Arg. *ganğir*, the *g* in Tna. *›əngera*, Amh. *əňgära (< əngera)* being lost by dissimilation. If the root is *ggr* (from *grgr*) the connection of Amh. *əňgära* 'bread' with Ar. *‹uğayr* 'kind of millet' suggested by Praetorius 1879:169 is unlikely. The verb *gag(g)ärä* is not to be connected with Amh. *gäggärä* 'become hard' as suggested by Fleisch 1944:335, but see ib. 358.

gagära (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'one who is easily frightened';

from *grgr* > *ggr*; see *gargara*, below.

gāgurä (Z) 'beehive';

Amh. *gagora*; from Cushitic: Ga. *gāgura*, also in Bu. *gāgurá*.

gogorä (Ed), see *g^{w}äg^{w}ära*.

gogorri (Z) 'partridge';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gogorrī*, Dar. *gogórre*.

gugg^{w}ər (E) 'straightened, straightforward';

see *g'ägg'ärä*, below.

gugg^{w}ər (M), see *guggur*.

guggur, guggər (M.Go.So), *gugg^{w}ər* (M), *guggurəm* (Go), *guggərəm* (So) 'all, whole, every'.

guggurəm (Go), *guggərəm* (So) 'all, whole';

from *guggur, guggər*, and *-m*; see *guggur*, above.

gägš (Č.E.En.Gt) 'in reality, it is really so, really!';

from *gäg-š*; see *gäg*.

g^{w}äg^{w}ät (E) 'depression in a valley';

undoubtedly connected with *g^{w}äg^{w}äb* (see above) for **g^{w}äg^{w}äbt* > *g^{w}äg^{w}ät*, by loss of *b* (4.13). See also *g^{w}äg^{w}ätiyä*.

geggätä (Go) 'accompany, escort, see off';

see *g'ägg'ätä*.

g^{w}äg^{w}ätänä (Č), *goggottännä* (E) 'one who acts in a rash way without foreseeing the consequences';

represents reduplicated *gawa* (see below) with the suffix *-tänä*. However, the connection with *g^{w}äggw^{w}ä* 'hurry, rush' (see above) is not to be excluded.

g^{w}äg^{w}ätäňä (Gt), same meaning as above.

the suffix is *-täňä*; see *g^{w}äg^{w}ätänä*.

g^{w}äg^{w}ätiyä (Ms), *gogotiyä* (So) 'kind of *äsät*';

possibly in connection with *g^{w}äg^{w}ät* 'depression in a valley' (see above) and would mean 'the plant that grows in the depression'.

gogotiyä (So), see *g^{w}äg^{w}ätiyä*.

gogəyyä (Go) 'fox, jackal';

is either to be identified with Go. *q^{w}ägiyä* (see below) becoming **g^{w}ägəyä, gogəyyä* by assimilation of *q-g* to *g-g*, or it is to be compared with *(ä)g^{w}ärä-g^{w}əyä* (see *g^{w}ärä*, below) becoming *gogəyyä*.

g^{w}äğä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms), *goğä* (Ed.Gt) 'well, pit, *grave';

from *gädädä* (see above) with palatalization of *d*.

gağä (Č.E.M.Ms), *gāğä* (En.Gt) 'hunger, famine';

from *gadä-* 'be hungry' (see above).

gağä (Ed) 'tendon of leg';

see *gağa*, below.

gağğä (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *gağe* (W), *gāğe* (S), *gačä* (Č.En.Gt), *gaččä* (Ed), *gād-ən sānä* (Z), *gadä* (Go) 'rope an animal to milk it or to kill it, *tie together the neck and one leg of the animal to prevent it from running away, make an opponent fall by intertwining one's legs with his, stir boiling water as one adds *aṭmet*-juice when mixing it with porridge';

gağa (Č.En.Gt), *gağğa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *gağä* (Ed. W), *gāğä* (S), *gadda* (So), *gādi* (Z) 'piece of rope used to tie the legs of an animal';

Amh. *gadda* 'rope a cow to milk it', *gaddi* 'rope that is used to tie the legs of a cow', Har. *gādi*; Cerulli in Cohen 1936:XIV considers it a Cushitic loanword: Ga. *gāde›a* 'hobble', *gādi* 'rope' (for details, see Haberland 1963:38), Kam. Al. *gāğğe›* 'to rope', Kam. Qab. *gāğğá* 'rope' (n.). The meaning 'stir boiling water . . .' is to be derived from the basic meaning 'tie, rope', that is 'mix up things, stir by mixing up things'. While the comparison of *gačä* (Č.En.Gt) 'stir boiling water . . .' with Tna. *gä‹atä* 'stir porridge' (becoming *gatä*) as suggested by Leslau 1960:213 is tempting, it is unlikely since *gačä* goes back to *gağğä*. See also *(a)graččä*.

gağa (Č.En.Gt), ***gağğa*** (E.M.Ms.Go.So), ***gağä*** (Ed.W) 'piece of rope used to tie the legs of an animal';

see *gağğä*, above.

gağa (Č.En.Gt), *gağğa* (E), *gağä* (Ed), *ganğa* (Ms), *ganğä* (W), *gānğä* (S), *gādiyō* (Z) 'tendon of leg';

Har. *gānğa*; with initial *q* in Tna. *qanğa*, Amh. *q^{w}anğa*, Arg. *q^{w}anža*; also in Cushitic: Qab. Ṭem. *gāğğá*, Al. *gağəma*, Ga. *gadi›a*. For *gağa* 'tendon of leg' and 'rope', see Leslau 1960:213.

gağğa (E) 'kind of grass that grows in the riverbed';

Amh. *gağğa* 'kind of plant'.

gağe (W), *gāğe* (S), see *gağğä*.

goğä (Ed.Gt), see *g^{w}äğä*.

gõğä (En) 'skin of body';

to be identified with *gäm^{w}äğä* (see above) with spirantization and loss of *m* (*gäm^{w}äğä* > **gäm̲^{w}äğä* > **gäwäğä* > *gõğä*); see 4.32.

goğe (So.W), *gōğğe* (S), *goği* (Č), *goğği* (E) 'evil eye,

man who has the power of casting the evil eye, *man-eater';

from Cushitic: Had. *goğa*, Ga. *goğe*, and probably Bu. *gorğo* 'charm, talisman'.

goğı (Č), *goğğı* (E), see *goğe*.

goğğo (Ms.So), *gōğğo* (S), *gonžo* (So.W) 'hut, booth';

Amh. Tna. *goğğo*, Gaf. *goğo*, Har. *gōğğo*, Arg. *gonžo*; from Cushitic: Som. Sa. Al. Ṭem. Ga. **goğo* (so also Brockelmann 1950:19).

gağgağo (S) 'kind of hairdo'.

gəğəlla (Go), *gəğilla* (So) 'wrestling';

from *gäddälä*, *(ta)gaddälä* 'wrestle' (see above) with palatalization of *d*.

goğğam (Ed) 'kind of potato';

coming from the province of Godjam. See also *gʷädarre*.

gʷäha (Č.E.Ms.S), *goha* (S), *gʷähäna* (Go.So), *gʷäxänä* (M) 'lime, white earth used as lime, chalk';

Amh. *gäha*.

gah (En.Ed.Gt) 'cliff, abyss, precipice';

from Cushitic: Bil. *gāqa*, Qua. *gēge*, Ǧan. *gau*.

goha (S), see *gʷäha*.

gahəm (Č.E.Ms.Go) 'a moment ago, a while ago';

see *ga*, *həm*, and *gaxəm*.

gʷähäna (Go.So) 'lime, white earth used as lime, chalk';

represents *gʷäha* (see above) with the suffix *-na*.

gähannäm (Go), *ğähannäb* (So) 'hell';

G. *gähan(n)äm*, Tna. *gähannäm*, *gähannäb*, Amh. *gähannäm*, *gannäb*, Te. *ğähannäb*; from Heb. *gēhinnōm* through Greek into Geez, and from Geez into the various Ethiopian languages.

gʷäkʷä (Č.E.En.Gt), *gokkä* (Ed) 'main root of the *äsät*, *root of a special kind of *äsät*';

represents *goggʷä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

gokkä (Ed), see *gäkʷä*.

gäkäḇäd (En) 'chest of animal';

represents *gäggäbät* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3), spirantized *b*, and *t:d* (7.14).

gäkäḇädəyä (En) 'kind of cabbage';

represents *gäggäbätəyä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3), spirantized *b* and *t:d* (7.14).

gəkbära (Č) 'kind of bird';

it is difficult to know whether *gəgbära* (see above) or *gəkbära* is the original form.

gäkäbät (Č.Gt) 'chest of animal';

represents *gäggäbät* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

gäkäbät(ə)yä (Č.Gt) 'kind of cabbage';

represents *gäggäbätəyä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

gäkkäd (Ed) 'chest of animal';

from **gäkkäbäd* > **gäkkäḇäd* > **gäkkäwäd* > *gäkkäd*; represents *gäggäbät* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3) and *t:d* (7.14).

gekkädä (Ed) 'accompany, escort, see off';

represents *gʹäggʹätä* (see above) with *g :k* (13.3) and *t:d* (7.14).

(a)gʷäkʷärä (Č) 'roar (lion, leopard, bull), bellow (bull)';

represents *(a)gʷäggʷärä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3). For the origin of the root, see *(a)gʷarra*.

gekkärä (Ed) 'straighten out, arrange, fix, improve, reconcile';

agekkärä (Ed) 'render service, serve, be useful';

gukkər (Ed), *gukur*, *gukʷər*, *gukʷərä* (Gt), *gʷəkʷər* (Č), *gukʷərä* (En) 'straightforward, straightened';

represents *gʹäggʹärä* (see above) with *g :k* (13.3).

gʷəkʷər (Č), see *gekkärä*.

gukkər (Ed), *gukur*, *gukʷər* (Gt), *gukʷərä* (En.Gt), see *gekkärä*.

(tä)gekkäzä (Ed) 'be proud, be arrogant';

represents *(tä)gʹagʹäzä* (see below) with *g :k* (13.3).

(tä)gekkäž (Ed) 'proud, arrogant';

an active participle form of *(tä)gekkäzä*, above.

gaxəm (Č.Gt) 'a while ago, a moment ago';

from *ga*, *xəm*. See also *gahəm*.

gʷäxänä (M) 'chalk, lime, white earth used as lime';

represents *gʷäha* (see above) with the suffix *-na*.

gäl (Z), *gäli* (S.W), *gälä* (Ms.Go.So), *gärä* (Č.E), *gärə̄ä* (En.Ed.Gt), *gäyạ̈* (M), *gəyä* (E) 'piece of a broken pot used for carrying fire from a neighbor, notched waterpot';

G. Te. *gälə<*, Tna. *gälʿi*, Har. Arg. *gäli*, Amh. *gäl*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *galʾa*, Had. *gala*, Ga. *gälli*.

gälä (Ms.Go.So), see *gäl*.

(tä)gʷälä (W) 'sit down, sit';

represents *(tä)gobälä* (see above) with loss of *-bä* through spirantization. For the reduced form of this root in the various Ethiopian languages, see *(tä)gobälä*, above.

gäla (So) 'body';

Amh. *gäla*; also in Cushitic: Som. *gol*. Praetorius 1879:85 derives Amh. *gäla* from G. *gädäla* 'corpse' but states that the expected G. form should be *gädla* > *gäla*.

gʷäla (E.M.Ms.Go), *gʷälla* (Č), *gola* (So.S), *golä* (Ed. W), *gʷära* (Gt) 'pen for mules or horses inside the house, *back part of the house in which various objects are kept, section of the house where the bride remains a certain time after marriage';

G. Te. *gol*; probably from Cushitic: Had. Kam. Som. Ga. *gōla* rather than to be connected with Sem. *gwl*, *ğwl* (Ar. *ğāla*, Heb. *gwl*) 'perform a turning movement' as suggested by Noeldeke 1904:43.

gʷäle (Ms.Go), *gole* (S) 'young man who is not circumcised';

from Ga. *gōle*.

gäli (S.W), see *gäl*.

gäli (M.Ms.Go.S.W), *gäri* (Č.E.Gt) 'frost of morning, *cold, cold weather';

yägäliwä (M) 'coffee of inferior quality';

also in Cushitic: Qab. Al. *gaʹla*.

galä (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *gälä* (S), *garä* (Č.E), *gärä* (Gt), *gärä* (En), *gänä* (Ed) 'be red-hot';

Semitic: Heb. *gaḥeleṯ* 'charcoal'; for Ar. *miğhal* 'stick for raking coals', see Rabin 1951:26; Ethiopic: Amh. *galä* 'be red-hot', Arg. *gähala*; probably also Te. *gähara* 'coal, glow' (with alternance of liquids *l:r*).

gäla (Z) 'camel';

taken from Cushitic: Ga. Sid. *gāla*, Dar. *galà*, but the root goes back to *gml* (see *gəmäl*).

galla (M), *gana* (Č.E.En.Gt), *gannä* (Ed) 'Galla';

Har. *galla* 'pagan'.

gʷalla (Č.E) 'outside part of the wall';

perhaps to be identified with *gʷar* 'back of the house' (see below) with alternance of liquids.

galle, in *yäbčo galle* (W) 'kind of tree'.

gello (Go) 'kind of grass'.

(yä)gəll (So) 'individual';

Amh. *(yä)gəll*; see *gäläl*, below.

gola (So.S), *golä* (Ed.W), see *gʷäla*.

gole (S), see *gʷäle*.

golle (Ms.Go) 'kind of bird'.

gōlo (S), *golu* (W) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *gulo*.

gälleạ̈ (M) 'set aside';

fʷat gälleạ̈ (M) 'separate the milk from the whey';

represents *gällälä* (see below) with *-älä* > *eạ̈* (8.63); see *fʷat*.

****gʷalleạ̈, angʷalleạ̈*** (M) 'winnow grain in a basket in a circular motion';

represents **gʷallälä* (see below) with *-älä* > *eạ̈* (8.63).

gäläba (Go), *gaba* (Č.E.M.Ms.So), *gāba* (S), *gāḇa* (Gt), *gabä* (W), *gāṃa* (Gt), *gāṃä* (Ed), *gā̄ṃa* (En) 'trodden straw, *chaff, husk';

Amh. *gäläba*; from Cushitic: Ga. *galaba*, Dar. *galabà*; for *gaba*, see above.

gälbä (W), see *gälba*.

gälba (S), *gälbä* (W) 'tanned hide to lie down on';

Amh. *gʷälläbä* 'cover with hide', Har. *gōläba*; Amh. *gʷəlləb* 'hide with which one covers a drum or anything else'; also in Cushitic: Qab. Čara *gälba*, Af. *galabo*.

gälba (Ms.Go.So) 'long whip of fiber or leather';

from Ga. *gälba*.

galläbä (M.Ms.Go.So) 'gallop';

Te. *gälba* 'run', Tna. *galäbä* 'gallop', Amh. *galläbä*, Arg. *galläba*, Har. *guluf ăša*; probably from Cushitic: Qab. *gālábboʾ*, Bil. *galıb*, Som. *galib*, *gelelef*, Sid. *gulufi*, Ga. *gulufa*.

golloba (So) 'animal disease'.

gəlbät, gəlbʷät (M), see *gulbät.*

gulbät (Ms.Go.So.Z), *gəlbät, gəlbʷät* (M), *gʷərbät* (Č. E), *gʷərṃäṭ* (Gt), *gurṃäḍ* (En), *gunōd* (Ed) 'knee, strength, power, energy, labor, means, effort';

(bä)əngulbišät gäbä (Z) 'kneel';

gulbätamma (So) 'strong, powerful, vigorous';

Amh. Gaf. *gulbät* 'knee', Har. *gəlib,* Amh. Tna. *gulbät* 'strength', Te. *gəlb* 'knee-pan'; from Cushitic: Ga. *gilba,* So. Af. *gulub,* Bil. Kham. *girb,* Kam. Qab. *gulubi-ta* (for the other Cushitic languages, see Cerulli 1938:203). For the relation between *glb* and Semitic *brk* 'knee', see Cohen 1947: no. 40l, and Mémorial Henri Basset, pp. 203-210. The connection with Ar. *qlb, ġlb* 'vanquish' suggested by Praetorius 1879:67, 72 is unlikely.

gulbätamma (So) 'strong, powerful, vigorous';

from *gulbät* (see above) with the suffix *-amma.*

gəläbäṭä (W.Z), *gəläbbäṭä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *giläbäṭä* (S), *gəräbäṭä* (Č.En.Gt), *gəräbbäṭä* (E) 'reverse, invert, turn upside down, *plough a field for the third time';

Tna. *gälbäṭä,* Amh. *gäläbbäṭä,* Arg. *gäläbbäṭa,* Har. *giläbäṭä,* Te. *gälbäta* (in Munzinger) 'decant, empty' for *gälbäṭa.*

giläbäṭä (S), see *gəläbäṭä.*

gulləččа (Z) 'three fireplace stones or earthenware trivet on which the cooking pot rests above the fire';

Amh. Arg. *gulləččа,* Tna. *gʷəlləša;* from Cushitic: Dar. *gulləččа,* Ga. *guliča.* Amh. *gʷällätä* 'place the *gulləččа*' is probably a denominative.

gälač̣, in *mäṭaf gälač̣* (So) 'fortune teller';

from Amh. *mäṭaf gälač̣,* active participle of *glṭ* (see *gälläṭä*).

****gʷəlačč̣ä, angʷəlačč̣ä*** (M), *angʷəračä* (Č.En.Gt), *angʷəračč̣ä* (E), *agʷračä* (Č.Gt), *agʷrač̃ä* (En) 'nibble flesh from the bone';

perhaps related to Amh. *gʷärräṭä* 'scrape' (with alternance of liquids) or to *gälläṭä* 'uncover' (see below). The Amharic root is triradical as against the Gurage root which is an abbreviated quadriradical. Or would it be connected with *gaṭä* (see below) with augmented *l*?

gällädä (Ms.Go.So) 'gird the trousers, put on trousers, *be determined to do something';

G. *gälädä,* Gaf. *gällädä*; Amh. *(a)gäläddämä* 'gird oneself with the loincloth called *gəldəm*' is a denominative from *gəldəm,* formed from *gld* with the suffix *-m.* The verb *gld* is perhaps a denominative from Semitic **gild* 'skin' (for which see D. Cohen 1976:118). While this noun does not seem to exist in Ethiopic, it occurs perhaps in Te. *gäläd* 'alliance, treaty', a secondary meaning of the original non-existing **gäläd* 'skin>girdle'. For 'girdle' having the meaning 'oath' (and possibly treaty), cp. *gurda* 'below'. The meaning 'be determined to do something' is transferred from 'gird the trousers', that is, get ready for action. See also *gəllağä.*

gälod (Go.So), see *golodo.*

****golädä, angolädä-*** (W), *angōlädä-* (S) 'fall asleep, doze';

is either a metathesis of **gʷaddälä* (see above) or is perhaps to be identified with So. *(an)gʷallätä-* (see below) and to be compared with Amh. *angʷälaččä* 'fall asleep'.

golod (So), see *golodo.*

golodo (Ms.Go.W), *golōdo* (S), *golod* (So), *gälod* (Go. So) 'kind of knife';

Te. *gäloda,* Tna. *gälido,* Amh. *gälädo,* Arg. *golanda*; from Cushitic: Bil. *galudā,* So. Af. *galodā,* Ga. *golodo,* Al. *golōdu-ta,* Had. *golodo* 'sword' (so also Brockelmann 1950:16). The comparison with *gld* 'skin, leather' suggested by D. Cohen 1976:118 is unlikely.

gälläfä (M.Ms.Go.So), *gänäfä* (Č.Gt), *gännäfä* (E) 'be tall';

agälläfä (M.Ms.Go.So), *agänäfä* (Č.Gt), *agännäfä* (E) 'lengthen';

täglalläfä (Go) 'stretch upward to get something from a high place';

gälləf (M.Go.So), *gällif* (Ms), *gef* (Č.E), *gēf* (Gt) 'tall';

gəlfät (So), *gefnät* (Č) 'length';

perhaps to be identified with Ga. *golfofa* 'be tall and lazy' or with Amh. *(tän)gʷäfällälä* (with metathesis) 'be long (hair)'.

gʷälfa (M), *gʷärfa* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'malaria, fever';

from Cushitic: Qab. *gʷälfa,* Ga. *golfā* 'malaria' and 'name of a spirit' (Haberland 1963:512). The derivation of Ga. *golfa* from Ar. *ġūl* suggested by Haberland ib. is unlikely.

gəlfät (So) 'length';

formed from *gälläfä* (see above) with the abstract morpheme *-ät.*

golge (S) 'pen for young goats';

from Cushitic: Ga. *golgē* 'enclosed veranda'.

gəläggälä (Ed.Ms), *gilägälä* (S), *gərägärä* (En), *gʷərä-kʷärä* (Gt) 'plough for the second time';

Amh. *gäläggälä* 'repeat, plough for the second and third time', Har. *gilägäla* 'repeat', the repeating of the action referring to ploughing.

gʷəläggʷälä (Ms.Go), *gʷəräggʷärä* (E.M), *gʷəräkʷärä* (Č.En.Gt), *gʷəräkkʷärä* (Ed) 'make a hole, burrow';

*täg*ʷ*əläggʷälä* (So) 'slip out of hand or cattle of the rope';

Amh. *gʷäläggʷälä* 'pull out weeds', Tna. *gʷälgʷälä* 'rake', Te. *gälgäla* 'harrow'; Amh. *täg*ʷ*äläggʷälä* 'go out'.

gəlaggälä (Ms.Go.So), *gilägälä* (S) 'separate two persons or animals that are fighting, intervene';

aglägälä (Z), *agläggälä* (M.Go.So) 'render service, serve, be useful';

täglaggälä (M.So) 'be relieved of a worry, be delivered of a child';

agälgəlot (So) 'service';

agälgay (So) 'servant';

taggəlagəl məšt (Go), *taggəlaggəl məšt* (So) 'midwife', lit. 'woman who helps to be delivered of a child';

yəglaggəlät wäṭṭa (Go) 'come to the aid when people fight';

Amh. *(a)gäläggälä* 'render service', Tna. *ʾagälgälä,* Arg. *agäläggäla,* Te. *gälgälay* 'friend'. Cerulli 1936: 250 connects it with Har. *girgāra* 'help' (n.). The root also occurs in Cushitic: Sid. *galagāli,* Qem. *agälgäl.* For the meaning of this root in the other Gurage stems, cp. also Tna. *gälagälä* 'reconcile, separate persons that are fighting', Amh. *gälaggälä*; Tna. *(tä)gälagälä* 'get rid of the tapeworm, be delivered of a child', Amh. *tägälaggälä.* See also *gʼägʼärä.*

gəlagəl (Ms), see *gəlgəl.*

gəlgəl (Go.So.S.W), *gəlagəl* (Ms), *gilgil* (Go.So.S), *grangər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *gängär* (En.Ed), *giyangi, gege* (M) 'the young of an animal, lamb';

gəlgəl mize (Go.So) 'junior best man' (see *mize*);

Tna. Te. *gəlgäl* 'the young of a mule or horse', Amh. Arg. Gaf. *gəlgäl* 'lamb', Har. *gīgi* 'the young of an animal'; also in Cushitic: Kham. *gilgil,* Kafa *gäggerō.* Cerulli 1936:249 compares Har. *gīgi* with G. *ʾəgʷəl* 'the young of an animal'; cp. also Te. *ʾəgal* 'calf' (see also Praetorius 1879:132). G. *ʾəgʷəl* is undoubtedly to be identified with Heb. *ʿegęl* 'calf' (Dillmann 1865:807). Conti Rossini 1912:199 compares Qem. *gär,* pl. *gäl-ta* 'calf'. See also Cohen 1947: no. 43. The root *glgl* is a reduplicated *gl-gl* going back to *ʾgʷl, ʿgl.* For So. Go. *gəlgəl mize* 'junior best man', cp. Amh. *gəlgäl mize.*

gilägälä (S), see *gəläggälä.*

gilägälä (S), see *gəlaggälä.*

gilgil (Go.So.S), see *gəlgəl.*

gulgullä (S), *gulungul* (Ms.Go.So.W), *gulungula* (Z), *gʷər* (Č.E.En.Gt), *gur* (Ed), *gʷi* (M) 'clod of earth';

from a reduplicative root *gl-gl*: Amh. *gul, gʷal* 'clod of earth', Arg. *gʷal.* The root is perhaps to be derived from the basic meaning 'roll': Heb. *gll* 'be round'.

gəllağä (Go.So) 'kind of breeches';

from *gällädä* 'gird the trousers' (see above) with palatalization of the final *d.*

golğa (So) 'wild pig';

from Cushitic: Ga. Kam. *golğa.*

guləh (So) 'clear, evident';

Tna. *gʷəlhi,* Amh. *gʷələh, gʷəl*; G. *gʷələh* 'way of writing in big letters' is probably an Amharism.

gäläl *balä, see *gällälä.*

gällälä, in *qəb gällälä* (Go), *fʷat gälleạ̈* (M), *eb gänärä* (Č), *eb gännärä* (E) 'separate the milk from the whey';

gälleạ̈ (M) 'set aside';

*gäläl *balä* (Go.So.Z) 'move aside, move away, withdraw oneself';

(yä)gəll (So) 'individual';

Amh. *gällälä* 'cut', Har. *gäläla* 'remove the impurities from the surface'. The meaning of 'move aside, move away' is derived from the meaning of 'separate, cut' and is expressed in Tna. *gälälä, gäläl bälä,* Amh. *gäläll alä,* Har. *gäläl bāya.* The root is related to *gly*: G. *gäläyä* 'cut', Syr. *gĕlā(y)* 'uncover, depart', Ugar. *gly* 'leave'.

galälä, tängalälä (W), *angannärä tägättärä* (Ed) 'lie on one's back' (see *gättärä*);

Amh. *(tän)gallälä* 'fornicate' considered by Praetorious 1879:130 a denominative of *gälämota* really means 'lie on the back in order to fornicate or be treated medically' and is not to be connected with *gälämota*. The connection with post-Biblical Hebrew *galmūḏå* 'woman who has menstruation' suggested by Conti Rossini 1923:377-8 is doubtful.

g^wälälä, *gälälä, ang^wälälä (W), *ang^wallälä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *angälälä* (S.Z), *ang^walleä* (M), *ang^wanärä* (Č.Gt), *ang^wannärä* (E), *ang^wannärä* (Ed), *ang^wa›anärä* (En) 'winnow grain in a basket in a circular motion, separate grain from chaff in a sieve in a circular motion';

Te. *goläla*, Tna. *g^wälälä*, Amh. *ang^wallälä*, Har. *angōläla*; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *angulālu*, Qab. *ungulāllo›*.

gīlalo (S) 'cereal that grows before other cereals';

from Cushitic: Had. *gilāl›o* 'first growing barley', Kam. *gilālu*; probably also Amh. *gəlalo* 'weeds removed by the plough'.

(tä)glalläfä (Go) 'stretch upward to get something from a high place';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *glf* (see *gälläfä*).

gälämä (W), *g'ämmälä* (Ed), *gämärä* (Č), *gämmärä* (E), *gemmärä* (Go), *g'ämärä* (En.Gt) 'sew leather on the cover of a basket';

to be identified with the Ethiopic root *g^wlb, glb* with alternance of labials; Amh. *g^wälläbä* 'cover the drum with hide', Har. *gōläba* 'cover the basket with leather', G. *gälbäbä* 'cover, veil', Tna. *(›a)g^wälbäbä*, Te. *gälbäba* 'wrap up, cover'. For Ar. *ǧilbāb* 'a large outer cover worn by women' taken from G. *gəlbab*, see Noeldeke 1910:53. For *gämärä*, see below.

gällämä, in *wäkk'ä gällämä* (M), *gänämä* (Č), *g'änäḇä* (En.Gt), *gännā̃* (Ed) 'take back the loan of a cow or sheep'.

gäläma (S) 'cow that is black and white';

from Ga. *gäläma*.

gälämmäǧä (So) 'sieve for beer'.

gəlōmāl (Ed) 'kind of bird';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gəlōmala*.

gulmasa (M), *gulmassa* (Ms.Go.So), *gurmāssä* (Ed), *g^wärämsa* (M) 'young man in his prime, *boy who has reached the age of marriage';

Amh. *g^wəlmassa, g^wärämsa*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *goromsa*, Mo. *gurmäšo* is borrowed from Ga.. The connection with Ar. *ġulām* 'young man' suggested by Praetorius 1879:76 is unlikely. See also *gulmasa*, below.

gulmasa (M), *gulmassa* (Ms.Go), *gulmāssä* (Ed), *gurmasa* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'poor';

gulmāsnäd (Ed), *gurmasnät* (Č.Gt), *gurmasənnät* (E), *gurmasnäd* (En) 'poverty';

connected with *gulmasa* 'young man' (see above), that is, 'young man who is not married yet', consequently 'one who does not have property'; cp. for a similar expression Te. Sa. *bet ›albo* 'young man who is not married yet', lit. 'one who has no house'.

gulmāsnäd (Ed) 'poverty';

from *gulmasa* (see above) with the abstract morpheme *-näd*.

galämota (Go.So) 'divorced, widow';

Tna. Amh. *gälämota, galamota* 'not married, prostitute'; from Cushitic: Ga. *gālamota* 'prostitute'. For the relation between the meanings 'divorced, widow' and 'prostitute', see Haberland 1963:237: "Zu Hause sitzende unverheiratete Töchter, auch Geschiedene und Witwen, sind ein Fluch für die Familie. Man sieht es als selbstverständlich an, dass sie ein liederliches Leben führen. Deshalb ist auch das Wort für die nicht wieder verheirate, Geschiedene oder Witwe *gorsūmeti* (auch *galamōta*) gleichbedeutend mit Hure".

gəlm^wät (M.Go), *gulmät* (Ms) 'name of ninth month';

represents *gənbot* (see below) with alternance of *n:l* (8.5), and *b:m* (4.14).

gulmät (Ms), see *gəlm^wät*.

gulängulä hän (Z) 'be lumpy (flour)';

to be identified with *gulungul* 'clod of earth' (see below) and perhaps wrongly recorded instead of *gulungula hän*.

gulungul (Ms.Go.So.W), *gulungula* (Z) 'clod of earth';

represents *gulgullä* (see above) with nasalized *g* represented by the insertion of *n*. See also *gulängula*, above.

gōllunsä (Ed) 'kind of bird';

from Cushitic: Had. Ga. *gōlunsa* 'vulture'.

gulantay (Ed) 'section of the house to the right of the fireplace (it is reserved for sleeping)';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gulanta* 'log of wood dividing the fireplace from the main house'; Ed. *gulantay* would mean 'the place of the *gulanta*'.

gəlas (S), *gilas* (W) 'cloth of saddle';

Tna. Amh. Har. *gəlas* 'horse-cloth', Te. *gəlas* 'cover, wrapper'.

gälät (So.W), see *gäläta*.

gäläta (Gt.M.Ms.Go.S.Z), *galatä* (Ed), *gälät* (So.W) 'gratitude, *praise, thanks';

gälätänňä (So) 'grateful';

Har. *gäläta* 'gratitude', Amh. *gäläta* 'good action that deserves a reward'; also in Cushitic: Sidamo *galata, Som. Ga. *galata*.

gältu (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *gärtu* (E.En) 'ignorant';

Amh. *gältu*; probably from Cushitic: Qab. Ṭem. *galtu-ta*, Had. *gälto*.

g^wallätä, ang^wallätä- (So) '*doze, fall asleep';

see *golädä.

galatä (Ed), see *gäläta*.

golät (So) 'section of the house when the bride remains for a certain time after marriage';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gōläta*.

gälätäňňä (So) 'grateful';

from *gäläta* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*.

gälläṭä (M.Ms.So) 'uncover, expose, *reveal';

gäläṭa (So) 'open, exposed';

gəlṭ (So) 'obvious';

gälač, in *mäṭaf gälač* (So) 'fortune teller';

G. Tna. *gäläṣä*, Te. *gälča*, Amh. *gälläṭä*, Arg. *gälläṭa*. The proto-Ethiopic root *glṣ* is related to Ar. *ǧalaṭa* 'skin (an animal), shave, separate (an animal from the herd)'.

gämmä (Ed), see *gäma*.

gämmä (M), see *gäma*.

gäma (En.Gt), *gämmä* (Ed), *gämmä* (M) 'grown-up, men, hero';

see *gämya*.

gäma, in *bähay gäma* (Z) 'beyond, yonder';

from Ga. *gama* 'beyond'; for *bähay*, see *bä, hay*.

(a)g^wäma (Č), *ag^wämma* (E.M), *ag^wämä* (En), *agomä* (Gt) 'be about to burst (flower, mushroom)';

Te. *(tə)gämmə‹a* 'break apart', Tna. *gäm‹e* 'separate', Amh. *g^wämägg^wämä* 'appear, sprout'. Amsalu 1962:51 compares G. *gäm‹a* 'shave' with the Te. and Tna. root. The root is related to Semitic *gmm*: Akk. *gamāmu* 'cut', Post-Biblical Heb. *gåmam*. See *gämämä, yäg^wämməwä*.

gäme (S), *gämi* (W), see *gama*.

gamä (Č.E.M.Ms), *gām̲ä* (Gt), *gã̄m̲ä* (En) 'take a bite of something, *nibble';

Har. *gam āšä* 'put the whole quantity (mainly of powdered things) at once into the mouth'; also in Cushitic: Had. *ga^pmā́-kko* 'bite', Kam. *ga^pmé*, Dar. *ga^pmi*.

gamä (Č.E.M.Go), *gām̲ä* (En.Gt) 'the fire gives much heat to the person who sits near it';

gəm (Z) 'embers';

Semitic: Ar. *ǧaḥima* 'burn', Soq. *gehem*; Ethiopic: Te. *gäḥama* 'reduce to charcoal', Har. *(tä)gäḥama* 'be red-hot', Amh. *gamä* 'be hot'; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *gīmī* 'very hot (fire)'.

gām̲ä (Ed), *gām̲a* (Gt), *gã̄m̲a* (En) 'trodden straw';

to be identified with *gaba* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m(m̲)*; see 4.14, 4.15.

gāmmä (Ed), see *gama*.

gam^wä (Č.Gt.M), *gamm^wä* (E) 'time, period of time';

tä--gam^wä (Č.En) 'with';

from *ga* 'time' (see above) and the suffix *-(ä)m^wä* for the expression 'time of' as in *ärbatäm^wä* 'the time of the evening meal' (from *ärbat*).

gāmä barä (Ed) 'the bread becomes black when left outside';

from Cushitic: Had. *gāmu-kko*, Kam. *gāmme*.

gama (E), *gam̲a* (Gt), *gamma* (Č.M.Z), *gāmma* (En), *gāmmä* (Ed), *gamme* (Ms.Go), *g^wamme* (So), *gäme* (S), *gämi* (W) 'mane';

gämmām (Ed) 'horses and mules';

Amh. *gamma*, Har. *gāmma*; from Cushitic: Sid. *gamma*, Ga. *gāma*, Som. Sa. Af. *gama*.

gāṉa (Gt), *gãma* (En), see *gāṉä.*

game (Č), *gamme* (M.Ms.Go), *gāmme* (Ed), *gʷamme* (So), *gami* (E), *gameʾä* (Gt), *gāmeʾä* (En) 'hairdo in which the middle of the head is shaved';

Te. Amh. *gamme,* Tna. *gammä*; also in Ga. *gāmē* for which see *BES* 6, 1957, p. 49.

gamme (Ms.Go), *gʷamme* (So), see *gama.*

gami (E), see *game.*

gem (E) 'empty-handed';

gem (Č.E.Ms), *gēṉ* (Gt), *gẽṉ* (En), *giyäm* (E), *gẽyä* (Ed) with **walä* 'spend the day', **adärä* 'spend the night' it means 'spend the day (or night) fasting'.

gəm (Z) 'embers';

possibly borrowed from Ga. *gīmī* 'very hot (fire)', but the root is also found in Semitic and Ethiopic (see *gamä* 'give much heat', above).

gəmma (Go) 'rock, small elevation';

Te. *gəmaʾ, gomaʾ* 'big stone, lump of rock'.

gimmä (So) 'headrest of wood';

see *gʹimmä,* below.

(a)gomā (Gt), see *(a)gʷäma.*

guᵖmä (Ed), see *gumma.*

gumma (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *guᵖmä* (Ed), *gumʾa* (En. Gt) 'club, thick and short stick';

yägʷəmməyä (Č), *yägʷəmmiyä* (E), *yägumməyä* (M), *ägumʾiyä* (En.Gt) 'one who likes to fight';

from Cushitic: Qab. *gumma*; probably also Sid. *gumbo,* Mo. *gumbo,* Šin. *gumbo.*

(tä)gʷammäʾä (Ed) 'rinse one's mouth, gargle';

for **(tä)gʷammäṭä* with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2); see *(ä)gʷmäṭämmäṭä.*

gameʾä (Gt), *gāmeʾä* (En) 'hairdo in which the middle of the head is shaved'.; see *game.*

gumʾa (En.Gt) 'club, thick and short stick';

see *gumma,* above.

gumʾarəyä (En.Gt) 'small pole between two bigger poles to which cattle is attached';

see *gumarəyä.*

gämbä (Ed), see *gämba.*

gämbʷä (Go), *gämbo* (So) 'uncultivated land';

from Ga. *gambo.*

gämba (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms), *gämbä* (Ed), *gämbo* (So), *gamba* (E.M) 'jar of clay used for brewing beer';

Tna. Amh. *gämbo, gänbo*; from Cushitic: Kam. *gamba-ta,* Had. *gamboʾo,* Ga. *gambō,* Qem. *gänbo.*

gämbo (So), see *gämbʷä, gämba.*

gamba (E.M), see *gämba.*

gəmb (Č.E.So.S) 'wall made of stone';

for *gənb,* with *nb>mb* (17.2); see *gənäbba,* below.

gəmbo (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *gʹəmbəwä.*

gimbe (Ms) 'kind of antelope, kind of gazelle';

see *gʹimbä.*

gumbʷä (En) 'kind of bush';

from Ga. *gumbī.*

gämbabīd (Ed), *gämbabiya* (Ms), *gämbəyä* (M) 'flute';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *gämbabīt, gämbabuyya.*

gämbabiya (Ms) 'flute';

see *gämbabīd.*

gämbälä (Z) 'black (man, object)';

for *gänbälä* with *nb>mb* (17.2); see *gənäbälä.*

gumbul (W) 'clitoris, female genital organs';

represents *gəmmul* with *mm>bm* (4.17).

gämbänä (Ed), *gämbäna* (Č.En.Gt), *gämbänna* (E.M) 'black';

for *gänbänä* with *nb>mb*; from *gənäbälä* (see below) with alternance *l:n* (8.23).

gəmbura (Č.E) 'kind of bird'.

gumbura (Gt) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Had. *gūnbur.*

gʷämbisa (Č), *gʷəmbissa* (E) 'small hut used either for grain or for dry dung, booth';

Amh. *gombisa,* Har. *gōmbisa* 'hut of straw'; from Cushitic: Ga. *gombisa* 'granary', Qab. *gūmbisa* 'hut, booth', Som. *gembisa.*

gambisa (Č.M), *gambissa* (E) 'epidemic of infectious disease, cold combined with coughing';

gʷəmbissa (E), see *gʷämbisa.*

gombiso (So) 'lid of griddle';

Amh. *gombiso* 'lid of trap'; from Cushitic: Kam. *gombisānču.*

gumbus (So.W), *gumbəs* (Go) 'hunch-backed';

for *gunbus* with *nb>mb*; see *(a)gʷənäbbäsä.*

gämbäṭ (Č.E.M) 'back of animal that has sores from carrying loads';

for *gänbäṭ* (see below) with *nb>mb* (17.2).

gəmbuwä (En.Gt) 'kind of non-edible mushroom';

possibly in connection with *gəmb* 'wall of stone' (see above), that is, a mushroom growing near the wall.

gämbəyä (M) 'musical instrument made of reed';

see *gämbabiya* (above) > **gämbaḇəya* > **gämbawəyä* > *gämbəyä* by haplology (19).

gämbäz (Ed.S.W) 'ugly';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gämbässa* 'formless'.

gʷämäčä (M.Go.So) 'kind of gazelle, kind of antelope';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gūmmičú-ta,* Ṭem. *gummičču.*

(tä)gammädä (Go.So) 'try hard, make an effort, endeavor, struggle';

see *(tä)gʹamädä.*

(a)gemmädä (Go) 'give money to someone to buy something';

is probably wrongly recorded for *ağemädä,* from *dämädä.*

gəmäddälä (Ms.Go) 'amputate, cut off, *cut a piece of meat or the trunk of a tree';

gumdəl (Ms) 'amputated';

Amh. *gämäddälä* 'cut, cut up'; augmented by *l*: Amh. *gʷämmädä* 'cut', Tna. *gʷämädä,* G. *gämädä,* Te. *gəmd* 'a piece'; augmented by *r* in Tna. *gʷärmädä* 'cut', Amh. *gʷärämmädä.*

gamgam barä (En.Ed.Gt) 'talk angrily, talk loud because of anger';

see *gəmägämä,* below.

gəmägämä (Z) 'roar, thunder';

gamgam barä (En.Ed.Gt) 'talk angrily, talk loud because of anger';

gumgumme balä (So) 'murmur';

gəmgəmāt (Z) 'thunder';

Amh. *gämäggämä* 'shout', *(as)gämäggämä* 'thunder'; *gəmm alä* 'thunder'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *gumguma* 'thunder' (n.), Al. *gumgummo* 'grumble', Ga. *gumgum* 'murmur'. The root is undoubtedly to be identified with Semitic: Ar. *ğamğama* 'mumble', Post-Biblical Heb. *gimgem* 'stutter'. See also *gəbäggäbä.*

gəmäggämä (E.M.Ms.Go), *gəṉäğäṉä* (En), *gəmäkämä* (Č), *gəṉäkäṉä* (Gt) 'break the edge of a utensil or of bread, chip the rim of a utensil in small pieces';

reduplicated root *gmm*; see *gämämä,* below.

gumgumme balä (So) 'murmur' (v.);

see *gəmägämä.*

gəmgəmāt (Z) 'thunder' (n.);

from *gəmägämä* 'thunder' (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

gämʷäğä (Č.E.M), *gäwäğä* (Gt), *gõğä* (En) 'body, skin of body, gut, sinew'.

gämmoğği (So.Z) 'lowland';

Har. *gämmōğği*; from Cushitic: Ga. *gammōğği* 'plain, desert', Qab. *gammōğğita* 'lowland', Dar. *gammōğğe.*

gəmğa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *gəmğä* (Ed) 'piece of red cloth (it is often given to the church or is worn by a person possessed by a spirit)';

Tna. Amh. *gəmğa*; also in Ga. *gimğa.*

gəmʷğəryä (E) 'knife used for cutting the *äsät*';

see *gunğərəyä.*

gəmäkämä (Č), *gəṉäkäṉä* (Gt) 'break the edge of a utensil or of bread, chip the rim of a utensil in small pieces';

represents *gəmäggämä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

gamela (M.Ms.Go), *gāmēla* (S), *gamelä* (W), see *gəmäl.*

gəmäl (Ed.So), *gamela* (M.Ms.Go), *gāmēla* (S), *gamelä* (W), *gamera* (Č.E), *gamēra* (En.Gt), *gāla* (Z) 'camel';

Semitic: Ar. *ğamal,* Heb. *gåmål*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. *gämäl,* Arg. *gamela,* Amh. *gəmäl,* Har. *gāmäla, gāmila*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *gāmela,* Sid. Dar. *gāla,* Ga. *gala.* For Z. *gāla,* see above.

gəmmul (Go.So), *gumbul* (W) 'clitoris, female genital organs';

perhaps Te. *gämär* 'female genital organs' with alternance of liquids *l:r*.

gämämä (Č.En.Gt), *gämmämä* (E.M), *gemämä* (Ed) 'chip the rim of a utensil';

gəmum (Č.E.M.Go), *gumum* (En.Ed.Gt) 'chipped, cow without horns or with very short horns';

gəmuməyä (Č), *gəmumiyä* (E) 'utensil whose rims are chipped';

Semitic: Ar. *ǧamma* 'cut off short', Akk. *gamāmu* 'cut', Post-Biblical Heb. *gåmam*; Ethiopic: Amh. *gämmämä* 'cut, chip the rims', Tna. *gʷa<mämä*, Te. *gamäma* 'cut off, chip'; Te. *gəmum* '(donkey) with clipped ears'. See also *gəmäggämä*, *(a)gʷäma*.

gämam, in *bäz gämam* (Č.E) 'these days'.

gämmām (Ed) 'horses and mules';

from *gama* 'mane' (see above) with the suffix *-ām*, lit. 'that which has a mane'.

gemämä (Ed), see *gämämä*.

gəmum (Č.E.M.Go), see *gämämä*.

gumum (En.Ed.Gt), see *gämämä*.

(tä)gʷmʷämʷäʾä (En), *täg*ʷ*mammäʾä* (Ed) 'rinse one's mouth, gargle';

represents *(tä)gʷmämʷäṭä* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2).

(tä)gʷmämʷäṭä (Č), *täg*ʷ*m*ʷ*ämʷäṭä* (Gt), *täg*ʷ*m*ʷ*ammäṭä* (So), *täg*ʷ*mamm*ʷ*äṭä* (Go.Ms), *täg*ʷ*mämmäṭä* (E.M), *tägmāmäṭä* (S), *täg*ʷ*mamäṭä* (W), *agmāmäṭä* (Z), *täg*ʷ*mäṭämmäṭä* (M), *täg*ʷ*m*ʷ*ämʷäʾa* (En), *täg*ʷ*mammäʾä*, *täg*ʷ*ammäʾä* (Ed) 'gargle, rinse one's mouth';

from *g*ʷ*mṭ*. that becomes *g*ʷ*mṭ-mṭ* and *g*ʷ*mmṭ* (*g*ʷ*mmʾ*) in most dialects: Amh. *(tä)g*ʷ*mäṭämmäṭä*, Har. *gumuč̣ bāya*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *gunč̣ūč̣č̣eʾ*, Qab. *gunč̣ūč̣ iyoʾ*, Mo. *gùč̣a-yé*.

gəmuməyä (Č), *gəmumiyä* (E) 'utensil whose rims are chipped';

from *gəmum* (see *gämämä*) with the suffix *-əyä*, *-iyä*.

gʷämanä (Č), *g*ʷ*əmannä* (E) 'hippopotamus';

represents *g*ʷ*ämarre* (see below) with alternance *r:n*.

gämmäňňa (S), *gämməň* (Go) 'kind of *äsät*'.

gämär (Č.E.M.Ms), *gä̃m̱är* (En.Gt), *gəwän* (Ed) 'mark on a woman's leg who likes to sit near the fire';

Amh. *gəmäl* 'scar of leg', from *gämmälä* 'burn lightly', with alternance of liquids *l:r*. As for the Amharic root *gml*, cp. perhaps Ar. *ǧamr* 'embers, flame', Aram. *gĕmurtå*.

gämärä (Č), *gämmärä* (E), *gemmärä* (Go) 'sew leather on the cover of a basket';

Te. *gämmära* 'border, edge' (v.), but probably also *gälämä* (see above) with metathesis and alternance of liquids.

gʷämarre (M), *gomare* (W), *gomarre* (So), *gōmare* (S), *gumarre* (Ms.Go), *gūmāri* (Z), *gumarəyä* (E), *gʷämanä* (Č), *g*ʷ*əmannä* (E), *g*ʷ*äwaňä* (Gt), *gowaňä* (En), *gäwərä* (Ed) 'hippopotamus';

Tna. Amh. *gumarre*, Har. *gumārre*; G. *gomari* is taken from Amharic; from Cushitic: Qab. *gomarra*, Ṭem. *gumorra*. For this root in the other Cushitic languages, see Cerulli 1951:444, under *gomānō*. See also *g*ʷ*əmarre*, below.

gäm̱ä̃r (En), *gəm̱är* (Gt) 'grey (cattle)';

perhaps to be connected with *gəm̱är* 'dust', below.

gamera (Č.E), *gamēra* (En.Gt) 'camel';

represents *gəmäl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gemmärä (Go), see *gämärä*.

gəm̱är (Gt), see *gäm̱ä̃r* 'grey'.

gəm̱är (Gt), see *gəmar* 'kind of bush'.

gəm̱är (Gt), *gəm̱ä̃r* (En) 'dust';

represents *gəbän* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m̱*, and liquids *n:r*. See also *gäm̱ä̃r* 'grey'.

gəmar (W), *gəm̱är* (Gt) 'kind of bush, kind of tree';

Amh. *gämäro*, *gumäro*, Har. *gumär* 'kind of acacia'; from Cushitic: Som. *gumär* 'kind of plant'.

g*ʷ*əmarre (M), *gumarre* (So), *gōmaro* (S) 'whip made of leather';

to be identified with *g*ʷ*ämarre* 'hippopotamus', the whip being made of the leather of the hippopotamus'; Tna. *gumärä*, Har. *gumārre* 'hippopotamus' and 'stiff whip', Amh. *g*ʷ*ämarre*.

gōmära (Z), see *gumära*.

gomarre, in *aso gomarre* (M) 'kind of berry';

probably from Ga. *gumari* 'kind of tree'.

gomarre (So), *gomare* (W), *gōmare* (S), see *g*ʷ*ämarre* 'hippopotamus'.

gōmaro (S), see *g*ʷ*əmarre* 'whip'.

gumär (Č.E.M)'cow without horns or with very short horns';

Amharic (of Gondar) *gumäla* with alternance of liquids *l:r* (8.25).

gumära (S), *gumärä* (W), *gōmärä* (Z) 'white';

Amh. *g*ʷ*ämärra* 'become white, pale, mature (grain)'.

gumarre (So), see *g*ʷ*əmarre*.

gumarre (Ms.Go), *gūmāri* (Z), see *g*ʷ*ämarre*.

gumarəyä (E) 'hippopotamus';

represents *g*ʷ*ämarre* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä*.

gumarəyä (Č.E.Gt), *gumʾarəyä* (En.Gt) 'a smaller pole between two bigger poles to which cattle is attached'.

gämäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S), *gämmäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *gəmuš barä* (Č.En.Gt), *gəmmuš männä* (E) 'break off, a large piece (of earth, grass, hay), *break bread, cut a piece';

tägämäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *tägämmäsä* (E.M) 'be broen off, disperse (intr.)';

gumus (En.Gt) 'broken';

gəmšit (S) 'leftover in the dish';

G. Tna. *gämäsä* 'cut a piece of meat', Te. *gamäsa*, Amh. *gämmäsä* 'cut, cut into half'; Tna. Amh. *gəmmaš* 'half, half of a loaf of bread'.

gəmuš barä (Č.En.Gt), *gəmmuš männä* (E) 'break in large pieces';

see *gämäsä*.

gəmuš barä (Č.En), *gəmmuš männä* (E) 'move in great numbers'.

gəmšit (S) 'leftover in the dish';

from *gämäsä*, *gəmuš barä* 'break off a large piece' (see above), that is, something that is broken, separated, left .

gämätä (Č.En.Gt.Z), *gämmätä* (E.M), *gemmätä* (Ed. Go.W), *gēmmätä* (S), *gimmätä* (So), *g'ämmätä* (Ms) 'estimate, evaluate';

gəmmət (So) 'estimate, importance';

G. Tna. *gämätä*, Amh. *gämmätä*, Arg. *gemmäta*.

g*ʷ*ammat (Ms) 'kind of *äsät*'.

gemmätä (Ed.Go.W), *gēmmätä* (S), see *gämätä*.

gimmätä (So), see *gämmätä*.

gämäṭä (Č.En.Gt.S), *gämmäṭä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'chew off, gnaw, nibble, take a bite of a whole thing';

gəmət (W), *gərmət* (W), *gərmiṭ* (S) 'stubble that remains in the ground when grass is cut', lit. 'something cut off';

G. *gämäṣä* 'nibble', Amh. *gämmäṭä*, Arg. *gämmäṭa*; Te. *gämaṭ* 'beater'; Te. *gaḥmäčä* 'tear into pieces' is considered by D. Cohen 1976:113 a crossing between *gmṭ* and *gḥṣ* (see *gaṭä*); Te. *gämḥačä* 'tear to pieces' can likewise be interpreted in the same way; perhaps also Te. *gämṭa* 'make poor' (from the basic meaning 'nibble off, snatch'). See also *gəmṭ*.

gəmət (W), see *gämäṭä*.

gəmṭ (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'kind of dysentery, kind of plant used as a medicine';

perhaps from *gämäṭä* 'nibble, chew'. For 'dysentery' derived from the root 'cut' (that is, it cuts, chews the stomach), cp. Amh. *yähod qurṭät* 'dysentery' from *q*ʷ*ärräṭä* 'cut'. A borrowing from Kam. *gēnṭa* 'root for stomach ache' is not to be excluded. For the same root indicating the disease and the plant that cures the disease, cp. Amh. *koso* 'tapeworm', and 'the tree from which the anthelmintic-medicine is made'.

(a)g*ʷ*mäṭämmäṭä (M) 'rinse one's mouth';

a 1.2.3.2.3 root from *g*ʷ*mṭ*; see *(tä)g*ʷ*mämʷäṭä*, above.

gämya (Č), *gämməya* (E.Go.So), *gämmäya* (Ms), *gäma* (En.Gt), *gämmä* (Ed), *gämmä̱* (M) 'grown-up (male), *courageous, brave, hero';

gämməyənnät (So) 'masculinity'.

gamäzä (En.Ed.Gt), *g*ʷ*änzä*, *gonzä* (Č), *g*ʷ*azä* (M), *gozä* (E), *gawwäzä* (Ms.Go) 'arrange the fireplace stones to form a trivet and put the pot on top';

gamziyä (En.Ed.Gt), *g*ʷ*änzəyä* (M), *g*ʷ*änziyä* (Č.E) *gawziyä* (Ms), *gawziyyä* (Go.So), *gäwziye* (S), *gawziyye* (W) 'three fireplace stones or earthenware trivet on which the cooking pot rests';

Gaf. *gʷänzä* 'the three fireplace stones on which the cooking pot rests above the fire'; from Cushitic: Sid. *gomğa,* Al. *gāwzeta,* Had. *gawğäˀe,* Qab. *gānzé-t-a,* Had. *gawğeˀe.*

gamziyä (En.Ed.Gt) 'three fireplace stones or earthenware trivet on which the cooking pot rests above the fire';

see *gamäzä.*

gəmäzäzä (Ed.W), *gəm̲äzäzä* (Gt), *gimäzäzä* (S) 'be feeble (eyesight), be inert';

represents *gəbäzäzä* (see above) with alternance *b:m* (4.14). See also *gämžäž.*

gəmäzzäzä (So), *gimäzäzä* (S), *kəmäzäzä* (So) 'be sour, be acid';

Amh. *gʷämäzzäzä, gʷämäddädä,* Tna. *gʷämdädä.*

gimäzäzä (S), see *gəmäzäzä, gəmäzzäzä.*

gämže (W) 'kind of tree';

see *ganze.*

gʷəmäžžä (Ms.So), *gəmäžžä* (Go), *gumäžžä* (So), *gumäže* (W) 'crave food, crave meat';

gʷəmžano (Ms), *gumžano* (Go.So) 'one who craves meat';

Amh. *gʷämäğğä,* Tna. *gʷämğäyä.*

gumäžžä (So), *gumäze* (W), see *gʷəmäžžä.*

gʷəmžano (Ms), *gumžano* (Go.So) 'one who craves meat';

noun formed from *gʷəmäžžä* (see above) with the suffix *-ano.*

gämžäž bea- (Go), *gämžaž *balä-* (Č.E.M), *gämžažä barä-* (Gt), *gəm̲žäžä barä-* (Ed), *gäm̲žäžä barä-* (En) 'fall asleep (foot) and become numb, be feeble (eyesight)';

represents *gəmäzäzä* (see above) with palatalization of *z.*

gän (Č), *gänn* (E) 'land, country, village';

see *gäň.*

gän-ən sāno (Z) 'abjure, betray';

aggaˈna (Ed) 'insult' (v.);

gəˈnä (Ed) 'insult' (n.);

from Cushitic: Ga. *gana* 'betray, deny'. Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:289 records Amh. *gänu* 'one who betrays' stating that it is of Ga. origin.

gʷän (Go.So), *gon* (S) 'side of body, place, side';

Amh. *gʷänn* from *gʷädən* with assimilation of *d* to *n* (see *gʷädin*).

gänä (Č), *gännä* (E) 'do something by magic so as to harm a person';

agänä (Č), *agännä* (E) 'annoy, bother, embarrass, trouble, distress';

gərwät (Č) 'the casting of evil eye';

see *gäňä.*

gänä (Ed), see *gäna* 'still'.

gänä (S.W) 'other, another';

perhaps Te. *gana* 'foreigner, stranger', Tna. *gʷana,* from Cushitic: Sa. *gʷana.*

gʷänä, gonä (Č), *gonnä* (E) 'area at the back of the house, backyard near the house';

represents *gʷar* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

gännǟ (Ed) 'take back the loan of a cow or a sheep';

from *gällämä* (see above) >**gännäm̲ä* >**gännäwä* > *gännǟ* (4.12).

gäna (Z) 'palm of hand';

from Ga. *ganna*; also in Bu. *gäna.*

gäna (Č.E.En.Gt.M.So.S.W.Z), *gänä* (Ed) 'still, yet';

Tna. Amh. *gäna.* The derivation from *gʷändäyä* 'to last' suggested by Praetorius 1879:85 is unlikely.

gänna (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'Christmas, stick used for playing ball at Christmas';

G. *gena,* from Greek; it passed into the other Ethiopian languages: Tna. Te. Amh. *gänna,* Har. *gänna* 'the rainy season'; also in Ga. *ganna.* For the description of Amh. *gänna* 'game played at Christmas' and for the songs connected with the game, see Samuel Alamayahu, *BES* 9(1959).9-27.

gan (M.Go.So), *gān* (Ed) 'jar for water or beer';

G. *gänəˁ, gänəˀ,* Tna. *gänˀi,* Te. *gänəˀ,* Amh. *gan,* Har. *gān*; probably from Cushitic: Ga. *gāni,* Sid. *gane,* Qem. Sa. *gan.*

gānä (Ed) 'be red-hot';

represents *galä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

gannä (Ed), see *gana* 'Galla'.

gana (Č.E.En.Gt), *gannä* (Ed) 'Galla, Oromo';

represents *galla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

gana (En) 'kind of toga'.

(ag)gaˈna (Ed) 'insult' (v.);

gəˈnä (Ed) 'insult' (n.);

see *gän-ən sāno.*

genä, in *genä quṭäl* (W) 'large leaf of the *äsät* in which dough is placed' (see *quṭäl*);

Amh. *gene* 'the big one' from *gnn* 'be abundant' (see *gännänä,* below).

gən (Ed.M.S.W), *gən* (En), *nägär gən* (Go.So) 'but';

ənnäwgən (W) 'therefore, or else' (see *ənnä*);

Tna. *gən, gəˀən,* Amh. Gaf. *gən.* The connection with Amh. *wägän* 'side' suggested by Praetorius 1879:143 is unlikely. See J. Tubiana, in Mélanges Marcel Cohen (1970), p. 343-347.

gən (S.W), *gˈən* (S) 'day (in daylight), time';

gənä, in *yä*+perfect+*gənä* (S) 'when';

tä---gən (S.W) 'with';

bä+perfect+*gən* (M.W) 'as, since';

lə+imperfect+*ginä-ni* (Z) 'until';

perhaps from Cushitic: Had. *gənno* 'appointment', Kam. *gənna.*

gən (So), *gənn* (Go.W), *aˀafär gən* (Ed), *aˀafär gənä* (En), *yafär gəňňä* (M), *aˀafär gənˀä* (Gt), *yafär gˈənä* (Č), *yafär gˈənnä* (E) 'midget, dwarf';

also in Cushitic: Had. *afar guna*; perhaps to be identified with *gənä* 'pole to which the cows are attached in the pen' (see below) because of its size.

gənä (En), *gˈənä* (Č), *gˈənnä* (E) 'pole to which the cows are attached in the pen, *wood used as a support for a fallen house, wedge';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gina* 'support', Kam. *gəna.* See also *gən,* above.

gənä (En), see *gən* 'midget'.

gənä (S), see *gən* 'day'.

gin (So) 'hollow in the nape of the neck';

see *gˈin.*

ginä- (Z), see *gən* 'day'.

gina (S) 'heel';

from Cushitic: Al. *gīˈna,* Ga. *gina.*

(tä)ginna (So), *täg äna* (Č), *täg'änna* (E.M.Ms.Go), *tä-gˈenna* (Go) 'cross, go across';

see also *(tä)xˈänˀa,* below; or would it be identified with Tna. *gʷänäyä* 'cut' developed into 'cut across > cross'?

gon (So), see *gʷän.*

gonnä (E), *gonä* (Č), see *gʷänä.*

gonna (So) 'hit the head with the knuckles or with the fist';

from Ga. *gonne.*

gənˀä, in *aˀafär gənˀä* (Gt) 'midget';

see *gən, afär.*

gunˀär (En.Gt) 'head, hair of head';

represents *gunnän* (see below) with *n:r* (8.23). See also *gunˀärəyä,* below.

gunˀärəyä (En.Gt) 'upper part of the trunk of the *äsät*';

from *gunˀär* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä.*

gənäbba (So), *ginäbba* (S) 'make a stone wall';

gəmb (Č.E.So.S) 'wall made of stone';

Amh. Arg. *gänäbba* 'make a stone wall', *gənb* 'stone wall'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *gimbeˀ.*

(tä)gnäbba (M), *tägräbba* (E), *tägräpa* (Č), *tägräpā* (Gt), *tägräpā* (En) 'be bent, bend down, bow down';

atgräbba (E), *atgräpa* (Č), *atgräpā* (Gt), *agʷnäppǟ* (Ed) 'bend' (tr.);

gurbəb (Ms) 'hunchbacked';

the Gurage root is *gnbʔ* (ʔ=laryngeal) with inserted *n* in relation to Amh. *gʷäbbäbä* 'be bent', Tna. *gʷäbgʷäbä* (a reduplicated root *gʷbb*); cp. also Syr. *gĕbībā* 'hunchbacked'.

gənäbälä (Z) 'be black';

gämbälä (Z), *gämbänä* (Ed), *gämbäna* (Č.E.Gt), *gämbänna* (E.M) 'black (man, cattle, objects)';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *gamballa* 'black', Tem. *gämbälla.*

gunburta (Gt) 'kind of edible mushroom'.

(a)gʷənäbbäsä (M.So), *agʷnäbbäsä* (Go) 'be bent, be inclined, bend down (intr.)';

gumbus (So.W), *gumbəs* (Go) 'hunchbacked';

Amh. *agʷänäbbäsä* 'be bent', Tna. *gʷämbäs bälä,* Te. *gäbs* 'crookbacked'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *gombossi-yeˀ.* The comparison with Heb. *gbb* with augmented *s* suggested by Praetorius 1879:140 is unlikely.

gənbot (M.So.W), *gənbāt* (Z), *gənōd* (Ed), *gəlmʷät* (M.Go), *gulmät* (Ms), *gərmʷät* (Č.E), *gʷərṃät* (Gt), *gurṃäd* (En) 'name of ninth month';

gənbotiyä (Ms.Go) 'kind of *äsät*';

G. Tna. Amh. *gənbot*; also in Cushitic: Qab. Ṭem. *gəmbōta*, Kam. *gilbōta*, Had. *gonōda*. The derivation of *gənbot* from Ar. *ǧanaba* 'keep away', *gənbot* meaning 'month of abstinence' suggested by Conti Rossini, 1925:495 is unlikely. Cohen 1931: 382 takes as basis of *gənbot* the Čaha form *gərmʷät* and derives it from the root *grm* 'be admirable'. However, *gərmʷät* is a normal phonetic development of *gənbot* with *n:r* (8.33) and the alternance *b:m*.

gänaḇätäňä (En), *gänāḇätäňä* (Gt) 'one who is good-natured';

represents *gärramätäňňä* (see above) with alternance *r:n* (8.43), *m:b* (4.34).

gənbotiyä (Ms.Go) 'kind of *äsät*';

from *gənbot* (see above) with the suffix *-iyä*. It refers undoubtedly to an *äsät* that grows in the month of *gənbot*.

gänbäṭ (En.Ed.So), *gämbäṭ* (Č.E.M) 'back of animal that has sores from carrying heavy loads';

from Cushitic: Had. *gänbäṭa*, Kam. *gämbäṭa*, Ga. *gämbäṭa* 'sore on the back of the animal'.

gūnbäṭä (Z) 'take a mouthful of liquids';

probably a denominative of Arg. *gumbəč̣* 'cheek' (see *gʷinčä*, below), that is, 'put something into the cheeks'.

gīnbuwä (Gt) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *gʹəmbəwä*.

gʷänčä (Č.Gt), *gōnčä* (Ed.Gt), *gõnčä* (En) 'hyena';

represents *gʷäčä* with inserted *n* (8.81).

gōnčä (Ed.Gt), *gõnčä* (En), see *gʷänčä*.

(a)gʷənäččä (So) 'sift grain or flour, leak (sieve)';

gončit (So) 'sieve';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gōnčə* 'sift' with *č:č* (15.3).

gunčərəyä (Gt) 'knife used for cutting the *äsät*';

represents *gunǧər*, *gunǧərəyä* (see below) with devoicing of *ǧ*.

gončit (So) 'sieve';

see *(a)gʷənäččä*.

gänča (S) 'cup stand';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ga. *gänča*. See also *gänča*, below.

gänča (Ms.S) 'game with pebbles' (in Amharic *gäbäṭa*);

from Cushitic: Had. *gamačə*; to be identified with *gänča* 'cup stand', above. The meaning 'cup stand' was extended to the wooden board of the game that is considered a cup stand for the stones in the holes of the board.

gʷənčä (M), see *gʷinčä*.

gʷinçä (Č.E), *gʷīnčä* (En), *gʷənčä* (M), *gunčä* (Ms.Go. So), *gūnča* (S) 'chin, *cheek';

Tna. *gunči* 'cheek', Amh. *gunč*, *gʷənč*, Har. *gunči*, *gumči*, Arg. *gumbəč* 'cheek, chin' (with augmented *b*); also in Cushitic: Qab. *geččə* 'chin and beard', Sid. *gaččo*. See also *(tä)gʷnäččä*, *girče*.

gunčä (Ms.Go.So), *gūnča* (S), see *gʷinčä*.

(tä)gʷnäččä (So) 'sip and make the sound of sipping';

Amh. *(tä)gʷänäččä* 'sip'; a denominative from *gʷinčä* 'cheek' (above), that is, 'put a drink into the cheeks'. See also *gūnbäṭä*.

gända (Go.So), *gändä* (W) 'section of a village, *neighborhood, people of the neighborhood';

yägändiyä (Č), *ägändiyä* (En.Gt) 'kind of *äsät*';

Har. *gända*; from Ga. *gända*.

gʷända (Č.E.M.Ms.So), *gʷändä* (Go.W), *gonda* (Gt. Ms), *gōnda* (En), *gōndä* (Ed.S) 'kind of ant';

gōndä sädädä (S) 'kind of grass used as a remedy for eye disease', lit. 'it chases away the ant' (see *sädädä*);

Amh. *gʷəndan*; from Cushitic: Ga. *gōnda*, Kam. Ṭem. *gonda*, Qab. *gōndá*; perhaps also Ar. *ǧanda*‹ 'kind of beetle'.

gənōd (Ed) 'name of ninth month';

while it goes back to *gənbot* (see above) >**gənḇod* >**gənwod*>*gənōd*, the form of Ed. *gənōd* comes the closest to Had. *gonōda*.

gənd (Gur) 'log, trunk of tree';

gəndəyä (En.Gt.M), *gəndiyä* (Č.E.Ed) 'person with a big head';

gəndəyä (En.Gt), *gəndiyä* (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*', that is 'that with a big head';

Semitic: Šḫ. *gend* 'wood, piece of wood': Ethiopic: G. *gʷənd* 'stick', Amh. Arg. *gənd*, *gund* 'trunk', Tna. *gʷəndi*, Te. *gənday* 'stem of tree'; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *gindo* 'piece of wood', Qem. *gənd* 'log'. Praetorius, *BA* 2 (1894).324 suggests the possibility of *gənd*, *gʷənd* coming from *gəmd*, *gʷəmd* and derives it from G. *gämädä*, Amh. *gʷämmädä* 'cut'. See also *gʹindo*.

ginda (So) 'wooden bar of plough';

see *gʹindo*.

gonda (Gt.Ms), *gōnda* (En), *gōndä* (Ed.S), see *gʷända*.

gundo (Č.En.Gt.M), *gʹindo* (E.So) 'food container made of grass, *basket serving as a measure';

Amh. *gundo*, *gʷəndo* 'basket serving as a measure for honey', Har. *gundo* 'small basket'; from Cushitic: Ga. *gundo*, *gondo* 'container for grain', Kam. *gundo* 'container for honey', Ka. *gúndō*.

gunōd (Ed) 'knee';

from *gulbät* 'knee' (see above) >**gulḇäd* >**gulwäd* >**gunwäd*>*gunōd*.

gāndod (Ed) 'kind of bird'.

gundəl (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *gundər* (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'castrated goat or sheep';

Tna. *gʷändälä* 'castrate', Amh. *gʷänäddälä* 'castrate', *gundəl* 'castrated'. Praetorius 1879:99 identifies Amh. *gʷndl* with the root *gʷdl* (see *gʷäddälä*) with augmented *n* and translates it 'defekt machen, verstümmeln'.

gʷändär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *gʷändära* (Ms.Go.So) 'armband of metal worn by a nobleman or chief, *bracelet worn above the elbow, kind of necklace';

Ga. *gondär*. Would it be from Gondar, the ancient capital in which the artisans are supposed to have made beautiful armbands? (suggestion by Hailu Fullas).

gʷändära (Ms.Go.So), see *gʷändär*.

gʷändäre (Go), *gondore qəššo* (W) 'kind of pea';

Amh. *gʷändäre* 'pea', lit. 'from Gondar'; also in Ga. *gondäre*. See *qəššo*, below.

gondore (W), see *gʷändäre*.

gundər (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'castrated goat or sheep';

represents *gundəl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gəndəyä (En.Gt.M), *gəndiyä* (Č.E.Ed) 'person with a big head';

from *gənd* 'log' (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-əyä*, that is, 'a person who has a head as big as a log'.

gəndəyä (En.Gt), *gəndiyä* (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*';

to be identified with *gəndəyä* 'person with a big head' (see above) referring to the top of the *äsät*.

gəndəzälläl (Ms.So) 'great-great-great-grandchild';

composed of *gənd* and *zälläl*. For *zälläl*, cp. Go. *barzälläl* 'great-great-great-grandchild' and probably to be connected with *zll* 'jump, skip'. As for *gənd*, cp. *gənd* 'log >ancestor'. The expression *gəndəzälläl* would then mean 'generation going back (skipping, jumping) to the ancestors'; cp. also Amh. *məzəllat* interpreted by Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:490 as coming from *zll* 'jump'.

gänäfä (Č.Gt), *gännäfä* (E) 'be tall'.

represents *gälläfä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

gännäfä (E) 'lash' (v.);

represents *gärräfä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

gänf (M) 'meeting place of two rivers'.

gänfʷä (Go), *gänfo* (So) 'flour boiled in water, porridge';

Amh. *gänfo*, Arg. *gənfo*, Gaf. *gänfʷä*; from Cushitic: Ga. *gänfo*.

gänfo (So), see *gänfʷä*.

gonfo (So) 'hat made of straw';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gonfō*, *gomfō* 'kind of cap made of monkey's hair and adorned by ostrich feathers' (Cerulli 1922:30); also Bad. *gonfā*.

gʷängʷä (M), *gʷärgʷe* (Č.E) 'extension of a big house';

probably composed of *gʷän (gʷär)* 'side' and *gʷä(gʷe)* 'main house'.

gʷängʷa (E) 'kind of bird';

G. *guga*, *gʷəga*, *gugʷa*, *gʷəgʷa* 'night bird', and perhaps Amh. *guggut* 'owl'; also Ga. *guga*, Sa. *gūgga*.

gāngä (Ed), see *gʷangʷa*.

gʷangʷa (Č.E.En.Gt), *gāngä* (Ed) 'hole in a tree or stone';

Amh. *ganga*, *gʷangʷa* 'the hollow part (of bamboo)',

Tna. *gʷangʷa* 'hole in a trunk', Te. *gangi;* from Cushitic: Sa. *gōngā* 'cave, pit', Qua. *gegā* (Brockelmann 1950:32); also Ga. *gōnga* 'hollow'.

gongä (W), *gōngä* (S) 'wooden disk on which dough is cut';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *gongá,* Had. *gónga.*

gungi (M) 'clod of earth';

from Ga. *gungi.*

gənäggänä (So) 'plait the hair';

Tna. *gʷängʷänä,* Amh. *gʷänäggʷänä, gʷännänä,* Arg. *gʷänäggʷäna*; passed into Ga. *gongona* 'plait' (s.).

gängär (En.Ed) 'the young of an animal';

represents *gəlgəl* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), and *l:r* (8.25).

gangära (Č) 'one who is easily frightened';

see *gargara,* below.

ganğa (Ms), *ganğä* (W), *gānğä* (S) 'tendon of leg';

Amh. *ganža* 'tendon of neck'; represents *gaǧa* (see above) with nasalization of *g* expressed by *n.*

gunğe (Č.E.M.W), *gūnğe* (Gt.S), *gūnğeˀä* (En) 'fog';

Har. *agūǧa*; from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *gūnǧi-ta,* Kam. *gūnǧú-ta,* Ga. *gunğe.*

gūnğeˀä (En) 'fog';

see *gunğe.*

ganğäbelo (Z) 'ginger';

see *ǧənǧəbəl*; this noun with initial *g* (as against *ǧ* of the other dialects) is taken from Ga. *giǧimbilla.*

gənǧəna, gənžəna (Gt) 'wrestling';

ägənžəna täṭabäṭä (Gt) 'wrestle' (see *ṭäbäṭä*);

from **gənǧəla* < **gəǧəla* (with nasalized *g*) < *gdl* (see *gäddälä* 'kill', *tägaddälä* 'wrestle').

ganğir (So) 'bread made of the *äsät* with some kind of wheat';

see *gʼāngʼära,* below.

gunğəre (Gt), *gunğure* (Ed) 'knife used for cutting the *äsät*';

see *gunğərəyä.*

gunğäreˀä (En) 'knife used for cutting the *äsät*';

see *gunğərəyä.*

gunğərəyä (Č), *gunğəryä* (E), *gunğəre* (Gt), *gunğure* (Ed), *gunğäreˀä* (En), *gəmʷğəryä* (E), *gunčərəyä* (Gt) 'knife used for cutting the *äsät*';

derived from Te. *gänğära* 'scratch', Amh. *gänäǧǧärä* 'slaughter' possibly to be identified with *gzr* 'cut' (with augmented *n*); also in Cushitic: Qab. *gunǧərē-ta,* and perhaps related to *qunčərəyä,* below.

ganel (Go.So), *gānēl* (Ed) 'evil spirit';

G. Tna. Amh. *ganen,* Te. *gənni,* from Ar. *ǧinn.*

gänämä (Č) 'take back the loan of a cow or sheep';

represents *gällämä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

gänamätänä (Č), *gänamätännä* (E) 'one who is good-natured';

represents *gärramätäňňä* with *r:n* (8.43).

gännänä, in *səm-äw yägännänä* (So) 'famous', lit. 'a man whose name is exceeding' (see *səm*);

genä (W) 'large';

Amh. *gännänä* 'be abundant', Tna. *gänänä,* Te. *gänna* 'exceed the measure'.

gʷännänä (M) 'cut the leaves of the *äsät*';

represents *gʷärrärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

ginäni, in *lə*+imperfect+*ginäni* (Z) 'until';

from *ginä-ni*; see *gən.*

gunnän (M.Ms.Go.So), *gunär* (Č), *gunnär* (E), *guˈnor* (Ed), *gunˀär* (En.Gt) 'head, hair of head, *top, summit';

gunnän-ge (So), *yägunnäne* (Ms), *yägunnänät* (M. Go), *yägunäre* (Č), *yägunnäre* (E), *äguˈnori* (Ed), *ägunˀär* (En), *ägunˀäre* (Gt) 'head of bed';

gunnänəyä (M), *gunärəyä* (Č), *gunnärəyä* (E), *gunäriyä* (S), *guˈnoriyä* (Ed), *gunˀärəyä* (En. Gt) 'upper part of the trunk of the *äsät*';

note that while Selṭi (an East Gurage dialect) does not have the noun **gunnän* 'head' it has the noun *gunnäriyä* 'upper part of the trunk of the *äsät*' either derived from an ancient *gunnär* 'head' or it may be borrowed from a West Gurage dialect.

gunnänəyä (M) 'upper part of the trunk of the *äsät*';

from *gunnän* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä.*

(a)gänaňňä (So) 'join, unite';

tägnaňňä (So) 'meet one another';

a reduplicative stem from *(a)gäňňä* (see below).

gənəňunnät (So) 'connection';

Amh. *gənəňňunnät,* noun with the suffix *-t* from the reduplicative stem of *(a)gäňňa*; see *(a)gänaňňä,* above.

(a)gʷnäppǟ (Ed) 'bend';

represents *(a)gnäbba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

gänärä, in *eb gänärä* (Č), *eb gännärä* (E) 'separate the milk from the whey';

represents *gällälä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25).

gänärä (Č), *gännärä* (E.Ed), *gʷänärä* (En.Gt), *gʷännärä* (E) 'cut the leaves of the *äsät*';

represents *gʷärrärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

****gannärä, angannärä tägättärä*** (Ed) 'lie on one's back';

represents **galälä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25).

****gʷanärä, *ganärä, angʷanärä*** (Č.Gt), *angʷannärä* (E), *angʷannärä* (Ed) 'winnow grain in a circular motion, separate grain from chaff in a sieve in a circular motion';

represents **gʷalälä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25).

gunär (Č), *gunnär* (E), *guˈnor* (Ed) 'head, hair of head, top';

represents *gunnän* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

guˈnor (Ed), see *gunär.*

gunnärəyä (E), *gunärəyä* (Č), *gunnäriyä* (S), *guˈnoriyä* (Ed) 'upper part of the trunk of the *äsät*';

from *gun(n)är* 'head, top' (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä.*

guns (So) 'bread';

perhaps for *gums* and to be compared with *qəmus* (see below). It could also be derived from *gäm-(m)äsä* 'break bread' (see above), *guns* coming from *gums.* Praetorius 1879:509 compares *guns* with *gəmmaš* 'half'.

ginašä (En) 'kind of edible mushroom';

see *gʼinašä,* below.

gännät (Go.So) 'paradise';

see *ǧenät,* below.

(tä)gäntä (Č.E.En.Gt), *täganätä* (Ed), *tägännätä* (M) 'lose strength, be extremely weak, give in, yield'; *agäntä* (Č.E.En.Gt), *agännätä* (M), *aganätä* (Ed) 'overcome, weaken, make yield'.

gänätäňňä (Ed) 'one who is not hospitable, avaricious, greedy, miserly';

derived from *gəyä* 'be inhospitable' (see below) with the suffix *-täňňä.* The *n* of *gänätäňňä* represents the *r* of the root **grḥ* for which see *gəyä.*

gənäṭṭälä (So) 'uproot a tree';

Tna. *gänṣälä,* Amh. *gänäṭṭälä* 'pull out', Arg. *gänäṭṭäla.*

gänniyye (W) 'jar used for keeping melted butter';

from Ga. *gänne.*

gänäzä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *gännäzä* (E) 'be old (person, object)';

represents *gärräzä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

gännäzä (M) 'wrap the corpse in shrouds';

G. Tna. *gänäzä,* Te. *gänza,* Amh. *gännäzä.* Noeldeke 1910:58 states that Ar. *ǧanaza* 'conduct the funeral services', *ǧanāza* 'funeral procession' is borrowed from Geez.

gʷänzä, gonzä (Č) 'arrange the fireplace stones to form a trivet and put the pot on top';

for *gʷämzä* with *mz* > *nz*; see *gamäzä.*

ganze (M), *gämže* (W) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Had. *ganza.*

genzo (Č.E), *gēnzo* (Gt), *gīnzo* (Ed), *gīnzoˀä* (En.Gt), *gezo* (Ms), *gīzo* (S) 'big ax';

from Cushitic: Had. *gäzo* 'big ax', Ga. *gīnzo* (with augmented *n*); possibly from the Semitic root *gzz* 'cut'.

gīnzo (Ed), see *genzo.*

gonzä (Č), see *gʷänzä.*

gīnzoˀä (En.Gt) 'big ax';

see *genzo,* above.

gänzäb (Z) 'money';

Te. Tna. Amh. *gänzäb* 'money', Gaf. *gänzäbä*; G. *gänzäb* is undoubtedly an Amharism. Dillmann 1865:1178 seems to have misread Aram. *gĕnūzbå* for *gĕnūzkå* and consequently his suggestion of an Aramaic loanword is unlikely.

(ä)gənzəḇ atägä (Gt), *ägənzəw attägä* (Ed) 'place something across or horizontally';

perhaps for *gəzəb, gəzəm* (with augmented *n*) and to be compared with *gədm-än* 'horizontal' (see *tä-gaddämä*) with alternance *d:z* and labials *b:m*.

(tä)gnäzzäbä (So) 'realize';

Amh. *(tä)gänäzzäbä*.

gənzər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.S) 'breakfast';

from Cushitic: Had. *ginğira*, Qab. *ginzira*.

gənzəw (Ed) 'horizontal';

ägənzəw attägä (Ed) 'place something across or horizontally';

for *gənzəb*>*gənzəḇ*>*gənzəw* (4.11); see *(ä)gənzəḇ*.

gʷänzəyä (M), *gʷänziyä* (Č.E) 'three fireplace stones or earthenware trivet on which the cooking pot rests above the fire';

for *gʷämzəyä*, with *mz*>*nz*; see *gamäzä*.

ginžä (So) 'back of body';

see *gʹənžä, gʹinğä*, below.

gonžo (So.W) 'hut, booth';

represents *goğğo* (see above) with alternance *ž:ğ* and *ğğ*>*nğ* by dissimilation of gemination (18.5).

gänžämʷä (Go), *gänžämo* (So.W), *genžämʷä* (M) 'big ax';

Amh. *gäžämo, gäğämo* 'ax, scythe', Tna. *gäzämo* from the root *gzm* 'cut'. The Gur. root is augmented by *n*; cp. also Ga. *gēnğämo*.

gənžəna (Gt) 'wrestling';

variant of *gənğəna* (see above).

gäň (Ms.Go), *gäňň* (M), *gäňä* (En.Gt), *gäňňä* (Ed), *gän* (Č), *gänn* (E) 'land, country, *village';

is perhaps to be identified with *ge* (see above) from a root **gy* the final *y* of which became *ň, n* in the various dialects (9.5).

gäňä (En.Gt), *gäňňä* (Ed), see *gäň*.

gäňä (S), *gäňňä* (W), *gäňňa* (Ms.Go), *gäňňət* (So) 'mare';

Amh. *gaňa, geňa*; from Cushitic: Ga. *gäňňa*, Kam. *gäňa*, Sid. *gaňňa*, Had. *gani-ččo*.

gäňä (En.Gt), *gäňňä* (M.Ms.Go), *geňňä* (Ed), *gänä* (Č), *gännä* (E) 'do something by magic so as to harm a person';

agäňä (En.Gt), *agänä* (Č), *agännä* (E) 'annoy, bother, embarrass, trouble, distress';

atgʹäňňä (M) 'go to the wizard and ask for bad luck for someone';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ganno* 'harm', Had. *gänna-kko*.

(a)gäňňä (M.Go.So), *agäňī* (Z) 'find, meet, earn';

tägnaňňä (So) 'meet one another';

agänaňňä (So) 'join, unite';

gənəňunnät (So) 'connection';

Amh. *(a)gäňňä* 'find, meet', Arg. *agäňňa*, Har. *agäňa*, Tna. *agnäyä*. Praetorius 1879:7 derives it from G. *gänäyä* 'bend down'.

gʷäňňä (Ms) 'the area in the back of the house where the *äsät* is planted';

perhaps to be identified with *gʷar, gʷara, gʷarä* 'back of the house' (see *gʷar*) even though 'back of house' is expressed in Masqan by *gʷarra*. The form *gʷäňňä* 'would then be a doublet. Phonetically the passage of *r* to *n, ň* is possible (see 8.66).

gäňňa (Ms.Go), see *gäňä* 'mare'.

geňňä (Ed), see *gäňä* 'do something by magic'.

gəňňä, in *yafär gəňňä* (M) 'midget';

lit. 'the *gəňňä* of the earth (*yä-afär*)'; see *gən*.

gəňi (Z), *gəyä* (Č.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *gə̃yä* (En), *gəyyä* (E) 'dog';

probably from Cushitic: Wol. Bad. Šin. *kanā*. The connection with Semitic *klb* 'dog' suggested by Ullendorff, *Africa* 20(1950).343 is unlikely.

goňä (En.Gt) 'beam above the loft where objects are placed';

from Ga. *goňňe*.

goňňä (W), *gōňa* (S), *guňňa* (Z) 'tail, hair of tail, *buttocks, anus, penis of adult';

from Cushitic: Had. *gonnä>ä* 'penis', Kam. *gōnimata* 'manhood'. The meaning of 'penis' is a euphemism coming from the original meaning 'tail'. See also *ğəbunna*.

guňňa (Z), see *goňňä*.

gäňňət (So) 'mare';

see *gäňä*.

gäpa (Č.En.Gt) 'enter, come in, set (sun)';

represents *gäba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

gʷäpą̈ (Č) 'brother';

represents *gʷäbbe* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

gʷəpa (Gt), *gupa* (Č.En) 'layer of the stem of the *äsät*, *height of body, stature';

represents *gʷəbba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

gəpe (Č) 'compound, enclosure';

represents *gəbbe, gəbbi* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

gupa (Č.En), see *gʷəpa;*

**guppä-* (Ed) 'self'.

gäppa>a (Ed) 'enter, come in, set (sun)';

for *gäbba>a*, with *b:p* (13.1); see *gäba*.

gäppa>ad (Ed) 'evening';

represents *gäbbat* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1), *t:d* (7.14).

gäpād (En) 'evening';

represents *gäbbat* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1), *t:d* (7.14).

(ä)gapana (En.Gt) 'help, aid, in common, together';

noun with a suffix *-na* from *gäba, gäpa* 'enter' (see *gäba*, above) from a stem such as *atgabba* 'agree with one another, reconcile', Amh. *tägäbabba* 'agree with one another'.

gäpat (Č), *gäpāt* (Gt) 'evening';

represents *gäbbat* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

gʷäpäya (Č), *gʷäpay* (Gt) 'brother';

represents *gʷäbbe* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

gʷäpay (Gt), see *gʷäpäya*.

gäpəyä (Č.En.Gt) 'kind of dress';

represents *gäbbəyä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

gupiyäd (En), *guppiyäd* (Ed) 'water that accumulates between the layers of the trunk of the *äsät*';

represents *gəbbʷəyät* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1) and *t:d* (7.14).

gupiyät (Č.Gt), same meaning as above.

see *gupiyäd*.

gär (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go.W) 'mild (person)';

G. *gärha* 'be meek', Te. *gärha* 'be quiet, be simple', Tna. *gärrəhe* 'be kind, without malice', Amh. *gär* 'kind'; also in Cushitic: Bil. *gareh* 'be good', Ga. *gārī* 'good'. See Cerulli 1951:443, under *gallāmeččo*, and Dolgopolsky 1973:205. See also *gärramätäňňä*.

gǟr (Ed) 'one who is not a member of the family, stranger';

from *gäbär* (see above) >*gǟr* (4.12).

gʷär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *gor* (W), *goro* (S) 'season of agricultural activities, *harvest, opportune time';

əngʷäd gʷär (Ms) 'another time';

from Cushitic: Som. *gōr* 'time', Ka. *gor*, Ga. *gōro* 'opportune time'. For the Cushitic root, see Cerulli 1951:447.

gärä (Č.E) 'piece of a broken pot used for carrying fire from a neighbor, notched waterpot';

represents *gäl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gärä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.So) 'girl!';

an appelation from *gäräd* (see above) in a shortened form. See also *ärä*.

gʷärä, in *yägʷärä qʷämät* (Č.E), *ägʷärä qowǟt* (Gt) 'small smoking pipe';

I could not obtain the meaning of *gʷärä* by itself. On the basis of *yäbet qʷämät* 'the big pipe', lit. 'the pipe for the house', and *yäwämbiyä qʷämät* 'small pipe', lit. 'the pipe for the lowland' one would be inclined to interpret *gʷärä* as 'outdoors' or as having a similar meaning, *yägʷärä qʷämät* would then mean literally 'the pipe for the outdoors'. See also *gʷärä*, below.

gʷärä, in *yägʷärä gəyä* (Ms), *yägʷärä gʷəyä* (Č.E.M), *ägʷärä gʷəyä* (Č), *əngʷärä gʷəyä* (Gt.M), *ə̃ngʷärä gʷəyä* (En) 'fox, jackal';

as with the preceding *gʷärä* I did not obtain the meaning of *gʷärä* of this entry by itself. While *yägʷärä gəyä* (Ms) could easily be interpreted as 'the dog of the field or outdoors', that is, 'jackal, fox', the noun *gʷəyä* in the other dialects does not mean 'dog'. For the term of 'dog' in the various dialects, see *gəyä*, below. On the other hand there is *gʷəyä* as a second noun in the composition *yoğä gʷəyä*, and so on (see *gʷəyä*, below) for which no isolated meaning was given to me.

gära (Č.E.M) 'buttocks, anus';

Te. *gərra* 'back'; also in Cushitic: Sa. Af. *garā* 'back of body', Kham. *grā* 'behind'; perhaps to be identified with *gara* 'loin' (see below).

gärra (Ms), *gärrā* (Ed) 'tame, subdue';

from the root *grḥ:* G. Te. *gärḥa* 'be tame', Tna. *gärḥe* 'tame', Amh. *gärra,* Arg. *gärräha*; related to G. *(ʾa)grärä* (root *grr*) 'subjugate'.

gärra (M.Go.So) 'be satiated, boast, brag';

for the meaning of 'be satiated, boast', cp. also Amh. *ṭäggäbä.*

gʷära (Č), *goro* (Ed), *gorä* (W), *gʷärʾa* (En.Gt) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gōra.*

gʷära (Gt) 'pen for mules or horses inside the house';

represents *gʷäla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gärre (S.W) 'nakedness, naked';

from Cushitic: Had. *gärräʾe* 'nakedness', Ga. *gärre.*

gäri (Č.E.Gt) 'frost of morning';

represents *gäli* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gäro (Č.E.Gt), *goroʾ* (Ed), *goroʾä* (En) 'dry grass either before or after having been mowed';

from Cushitic: Kam. *goraʾa,* Had. *garoʾo,* Ga. *goro.*

gar (W), *gār* (S.Z) 'house';

Har. *gār*; to be separated from Tna. *qərʿat* and Soq. *qaʿər* proposed by Cohen 1931:37. The root is connected with Semitic *gwr:* Heb. *gůr* 'dwell', Ar. *ǧār* 'neighbor'; Ethiopic: Tna. *(tä)gawärä* 'be a neighbor', Te. *(tə)gawära,* G. *gor* 'neighbor', Amh. *gorä-bet* 'neighbor'. Cerulli 1936:250 compares Har. *gār* with Som. *gurä* 'house'.

gʷar (En.Gt), *gʷara* (M.So), *gʷarra* (Ms.Go), *gʷarä* (W), *gʷärä* (Z), *gärro* (S), *gʷänä* (Č), *gonnä* (E) 'area in the back of the house where cabbage or vegetables are planted';

Tna. Amh. *gʷaro,* Gaf. *gʷarä* 'back of the house'; perhaps also Te. *gəray.*

garä (Č.E), *gärä* (Gt), *gä̃rä* (En) 'be red-hot';

agärä (Č.E) 'heat, heat up';

represents *galä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

garä (Ed), *gʷarä* (E) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*'.

gʷarä (W), *gʷärä* (Z), see *gʷar* 'back of the house'.

gʷarä (E), see *garä* 'stage of growth of the *äsät*'.

gʷarä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'act of doing something to spite someone';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *gora.*

gara (En.Gt) 'loin';

perhaps to be identified with Ga. *garā* 'stomach, lap, bosom'. See also *gära.*

gara (So) 'mountain';

gägära (M.Go.So), *gʼägʼär* (Ms) 'ascent, hill, uphill, upward slope';

Amh. *gara*; from Cushitic: Ga. *gāra,* Kam. Ṭem. *gōrri-ččo,* Bu. *gār.*

gara, yä-gara (So) 'common';

Amh. *gara* 'common', *kä---gara* 'with'; perhaps also Gaf. *kä---yəgärğ* 'with' from *grğ* going back to *gry* (Leslau 1956:204).

gʷara (M.So), *gʷarra* (Ms.Go), see *gʷar.*

(a)gʷarra (Go.So), *agʷäggʷärä* (E.M), *agʷräkʷärä* (En. Gt), *agʷäkʷärä* (Č) 'bellow, howl, roar (lion, leopard, bull)';

from the root *gʷrʔ, grʔ* (ʔ = laryngeal) related to *gʿr.* Semitic: Heb. *gå'ar* 'rebuke', related to Ar. *ǧaʾara* 'roar', Syrian Ar. *ǧaʿar*; Ethiopic: G. *gäʿarä* 'shout, lament, sigh', *(ʾan)gʷärgʷärä* 'murmur', Te. *gäʿara* 'shout', Amh. *garä, gʷaggʷärä* 'shout, scream', *(an)gʷäräggʷärä* 'murmur', *(a)gʷarra* 'roar', Har. *girgir bāya* 'be noisy'.

gāre (S), *garre* (Go.So), see *gʷare* 'spotted cow'.

gʷare (Ms), *gāre* (S), *garre* (Go.So) 'spotted cow (black and white), *cow that has a white spot on the forehead';

Amh. *garre* 'black and white', from Ga. *garre.*

gʷare (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *gʷarəyä.*

gārro (S), see *gʷar.*

gə̄r (Ed) 'object, utensil, baggage';

from *gəbər* (see above) > *gə̄r* (4.12).

gʷər (Č.E.En.Gt), *gur* (En.Ed) 'clod of earth';

for **gʷəl* with *l:r* (8.25); see *gulgula.*

gəra (Č.Gt.Go), *gura* (E.En.M.Ms.Go.So), *gurä* (Ed.S. W.Z) 'left (direction), *weft';

gəräňä (Gt), *guraň* (Go), *guräňa* (En), *guräňňä* (S), *guraňňä* (M.Ms.So), *guraňňe* (W), *guranä* (Č), *guranna* (E) 'left-handed';

gurä̆ğ (Ed) 'left-handed';

gurä gäbä- (S.W), *gəra gäbba-* (So), *gurā-n gäbā-* (Z) 'be confused, be at a loss';

Tna. *gəraw* 'left-handed', Amh. Arg. *gəra* 'left', Gaf. *gərä,* ancient Har. *gura* 'left', modern Har. *gura* 'weft' (for Har. 'weft' from the meaning 'left', cp. Har. *qaň-it* 'right, warp'); perhaps from Cushitic (Som. *guré,* Sa. Af. *gura,* Kam. *gurá-ta*) as suggested by Cerulli 1936:204. Leslau 1956:203 suggests the possibility of its derivation from Semitic *ǧrb* 'west, left' becoming *gr* (with loss of *b*) under the influence of Cushitic. The derivation of *gəra* from **gərah* (ursprüngliche Bedeutung 'die sanfte, schwache?) suggested by Praetorius 1879:147, with reservations, is unlikely. Greenberg 1963: no. 44 records Cushitic but does not mention Ethiopic . For *gurä gäbä-* 'be confused', cp. also Amh. *gəra gäbba-.*

gor (W), see *gʷär.*

gorä (W), see *gʷära* 'kind of tree'.

gorä (W), *gōre* (S), *gūrä* (Z) 'slaughter';

G. *gʷärʿayä* 'cut the throat', Har. *gōraʾa*; also in Cushitic: Sid. *gorri,* Kam. *gora-ččo,* Ga. *gorraʾa.* The Ethiopic root (G. *gʷärʿayä*) is perhaps a denominative from G. *gʷərʿe* 'throat', Te. *gərəʿ.* See also *gʷärärä.*

gōre (S), see *gorä* 'slaughter'.

goro (Ed), see *gʷära* 'kind of tree'.

goro, in *yäṭəfər goro* (W) 'feast given by the relatives before the wedding';

lit. 'the *goro* of the nails (*ṭəfər*). Since this feast is connected with cutting of the bride's nails (Leslau 1968:135) *goro* has perhaps the meaning of cutting and may be connected with *gorä* 'slaughter' (see above) and also 'cut'. See also p. 730.

gōro (S) 'hunger, famine';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Al. *gorru,* Had. *gorroʷa,* Ga. *gōro.* It is tempting to compare Ar. (Daṯina) *ǧaḥr* 'famine' (that would become *gar*), but Daṯina *ǧaḥr* is probably a derived meaning from classical Ar. *ǧaḥra* 'year with insufficient rain, year of dirth'.

gur (En.Ed), see *gʷər.*

gur *balä (S.W) 'thunder' (v.);

*gurgur *balä* (Ms.W) 'murmur';

gurt (S), *gurtä* (W), *gurgurtä* (W) 'thunder' (n.);

Har. *gūr bāya, gurur bāya* 'thunder' (v.); related to *(a)gʷarra,* above.

gurä (Ed.S.W.Z), see *gəra.*

gūrä (Z), see *gorä* 'slaughter'.

gura (E.En.M.Ms.Go.So), see *gəra.*

gä̃rʾä (En.Ed.Gt) 'piece of a broken pot used for carrying fire from a neighbor, notched waterpot';

represents *gäl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gʷärʾa (En.Gt) 'kind of tree';

see *gʷära.*

goroʾ (Ed), *goroʾä* (En), *gorä'ä* (Gt) 'dry grass either before or after having been mowed';

see *gäro.*

gäräbä (Z) 'big stomach of ruminants';

gäräbām (Z) 'voracious, big eater';

from Ga. *gäräba*; perhaps also Te. *gärob* 'body', SAr. *grb.*

gʷaräba (Č.E), *gʷaräba* (E.M), *gʷaräḇa* (En.Gt), *gärebä* (Go), *gärēbbo* (S), *gäribbo* (W), *gäːbe* (S), *gärbi* (Ms), *gärēppo* (S) 'kind of tree';

from Ga. *garbi.*

gärebä (Go), *gärēbbo* (S), see *gʷäräba.*

gäribbo (W), see *gʷäräba.*

(bä)gärba (S), *bägärbä* (W) 'next day, on the morrow';

bäsägärba (S) 'daily';

bä-sägärbägärbä (S) 'every second day' (from *sägärbä-gärba*);

yä-rabt gärbä (W) 'fifth day ago' (see *rabt*);

yägärbä zān (S) 'next year' (see *zān*);

perhaps from Cushitic: Bil. *gʷäräb* 'dawn', Kham. *gäreba.*

gärba (So) 'hole';

from Ga. *gärba* 'deep pool'.

gärbe (S), *gärbi* (Ms), see *gʷäräba.*

gʷaräba (E.M), *gʷaräḇa* (En.Gt), see *gʷäräba.*

gorba (S), *gorbä* (W) 'calf bigger than *izäq*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gorbaʾa* 'group of young calves', Dar. *gärābò*, Ga. *gōrba* 'young calf'.

(tä)gräbba (E) 'be bent, bend down, bow down';

represents *(tä)gnäbba* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

gʷärbäba (Go), *gʷärbobbo* (So), *gorbebbä* (W) 'stuffed skin of a dead calf used during milking to make the cow believe that the calf is alive';

from Ga. *gorbobbo*. See also *gʷäfla*, above.

gorbebbä (W), see *gʷärbäba*.

gurbəb (Ms) 'hunchbacked';

see *(tä)gnäbba*, above; for *n:r*, see 8.33.

gärābām (Z) 'voracious, big eater';

from *gärābä* (see above) with the suffix *-ām*.

gʷərbät (Č.E) 'knee';

represents *gulbät* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gərābätä (Č.En.Gt), *gərābbäṭä* (E) 'reverse, invert, turn upside down';

represents *gəlābäṭä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

(a)graččä (Ed) 'rope an animal to milk it or to kill it, make an opponent fall by intertwining one's legs with his';

probably to be identified with *gaǧǧä* (see above) with inserted *r* and devoicing of *ǧ* (13.6).

gʷəräččād, gurāčād (En), *graččōd* (Ed) 'name of a holiday';

see *gʷəräččāt*, below; for *t:d*, see 7.14.

guräččämä (M) 'hit with the knuckles';

represents *gʷərättämä* (see below) with palatalization of *t*.

gʷəräččät (Gt), *gʷərāččād, gurāčād* (En), *graččōd* (Ed) 'name of a holiday';

from Cushitic: Had. *graččōta*.

gərče (S), *girče* (W) 'chin, hip';

perhaps to be identified with *gʷinčä* 'chin' (see above) with alternance of liquids.

girče (W), see *gərče*.

gurč barä (Ed), *gurč abäňňä* (M), *əngurč balä* (So), *guččč barä* (Č), *guččč amännä* (E), *guččč abäňňä* (M), *guč barä* (En.Gt) 'swallow';

Tna. *gʷärgʷäčä*, Amh. *gurguččč adärrägä* 'swallow, gulp', Har. *guruč bāya*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *gurča>e* 'swallow', Qab. *əngurč-iyo>*, Ga. *gurruči* 'sip'.

gurču (Z) 'stump of tree';

from Ga. *gurču*.

graččč (E), *graččča* (S.W) 'grey horse, *grey mule';

Tna. Amh. *graččča*; also in Ga. *graččča*.

(a)gʷračä (Č.Gt), *agʷrāčä* (En), *angʷəračä* (Č.En.Gt), *angʷəraččä* (E) 'nibble flesh from the bone';

represents **gʷəlaččä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gärād (Gur) 'daughter, girl';

gärädo (En.Ed) 'o girl!';

gärä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.So) 'o girl!';

gäräd wold (Z) 'young girl reaching the age of marriage, virgin' (see *wold*);

greǧät (Č.E.Gt.M), *grayǧäd* (En) 'women of the same clan';

gärädyät (M), *gärädəyät* (Gt), *gəredyät* (Č.E), *gärädyäd* (En) 'pupil of the eye';

yen gäräd (M.Ms.Go), *in gäräd* (So.W), *īn garād* (S), *ä>ēn gärädiyät* (Ed) 'pupil of the eye' (see *en, in*);

yägred ambər (Č.E), *yägred ambrəyät* (Č), *yägred ambi* (M), *ägrayd ambər* (Gt), *ägrəʾed ambər* (Ed), *ägərʾēd ambrəyäd* (En), *yägred ambər* (Ms) 'kind of cabbage, *kind of grass growing in the *äsät* plantation', lit. 'the cabbage of (or 'for') the girls';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *gäräd* 'girl, daughter'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *garadi* 'servant', Kham. *girid*. For 'pupil of the eye' expressed by 'girl of the eye' as in *yen gäräd*, cp. G. *bəntä ʿayn*, Tna. *gʷal ʿayni* 'pupil of the eye', lit. 'the daughter of the eye'.

gärade qəčo (W) 'kind of cereal' (see *qəčo*).

gʷärade (Ms.Go), *gorade* (M.Ms.So.W.Z), *gorāde* (Ed.S), *gärǧi* (Č.E.Gt.M), *gärǧeʾä* (En) 'sword';

gärǧe (Ed) 'knife used for cutting the *äsät*';

Te. *gərade, gəraǧi* (poetic expression) 'sword', Tna. *gʷərade*, Amh. *gʷərade, gurade*, Har. *gurāde*; also in Cushitic: Beǧa *gəradi*, Qua. *gorada*, Ga. *gōrāde*, Kam. *gōradi-ta*. Littman-Höfner 1962:577 derive the noun from Tna. *gʷärädä* 'cut off', Amh. *gʷärrädä*. A Cushitic origin suggested by Brockelmann 1950:16 is unlikely. The noun is perhaps taken from Ar. of Aden *gurad*, Dat̲ina *ǧurda, gurda*.

garädä (W), *garrädä* (Ms.Go.So), *agērädä* (S) 'curtain

off, block the view with a curtain or cloth, *set ajar, close the door halfway';

mäggaräǧa (So), *mägaräǧa* (En), *mäggäräǧä* (Ed.S), *magarräǧä* (W) 'curtain';

Tna. *garädä* 'curtain off', Amh. *garrädä*, Arg. *garräda*, Har. *garäda*; probably passed into Cushitic: Had. *garadā-kko*, Qab. *gārraǧǧo>*, Ṭem. *gārraǧǧe>*.

garād (S) 'honorific title';

Har. *gärād*, Amh. *gärad* (recorded in Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:306 and translated as honorific title of ancient Harar); from Cushitic: Ga. *garād* 'chief of a sub-tribe', Som. Sid. *garād* 'judge, governor'.

garād, in *in garād* (S) 'pupil of the eye';

probably lit. 'girl of the eye' (see *gäräd*, above); recorded as *garād* even though 'girl' is *gäräd* in Selṭi. It is doubtful that it is to be connected with *garād*, above.

garəddа (M), *garidda* (Go.So) 'liquid squeezed out of the bread made from the *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gardidda*.

(a)gērädä (S), see *garädä*.

gərd (Č. En) 'misery, misfortune';

ägərd (En), *bägərd* (Č.En) 'by force, compulsory';

*(bä)gərd (ägərd) *balä* (Č.En.Gt) 'force someone to do something';

from *gəddʾgərd* (18.5); see *(ag)giddädä*.

gorade (M.Ms.So.W.Z), *gorāde* (Ed.S), see *gʷärade*.

gurda (Č.E.En.Gt), *gudda* (M.Ms.Go.So.S), *guddä* (Ed.W) 'strong oath that should not be broken';

Amh. *gurda* rendered by d'Abbadie 1881:833 'très petite ceinture, souvent une coude, et portée sur la peau. Ce mot Oromo n'est usité que par les Amara mélangés avec les Oromo. Ceux-ci attribuent au *gurda* la dignité d'une institution'. See also Haberland 1963:424 on the holy nature of the belt. The noun is taken from Cushitic: Ga. *gurdā*, Kam. *gudduʾa*, Had. *gudda*.

gärdäb (M) 'depression (caused by water or erosion)';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gärdäba*.

gərdəbba (M) 'tendon of knee';

from Ga. *girdibba*; perhaps also Kam. Had. *diddibba* with alternance *d:g*, the original form being either *dirdibba*>*diddibba*, or *diddibba*>*dirdibba*.

gərädädä (Č.Go.W), *girädädä* (S), *g(ʾ)räddädä* (M.Ms), *g(ə)rätädä* (En.Gt), *grättädä* (Ed) 'cut off the layers of the trunk of the *äsät*, *cut off, cut in large pieces';

grätädä- (En.Gt) 'have diarrhea';

Te. *gärdäda* 'gnaw off' related to *gʷrd* (Tna. *gʷärädä* 'cut off, Amh. *gʷärrädä*; Ar. *ǧarada* 'lay bare', Heb. *gōraḏ* 'scrap') or to *gdd* with inserted *r* (see *gädädä*, above). For 'have diarrhea' developed from 'cut', cp. Amh. *qʷärräṭä* 'cut', *yähod qurṭät* 'diarrhea'.

gərdid (S) 'nape of neck'.

girädädä (S), see *gərädädä*.

g(ə)räräfä (Č.En.Gt.W), *girädäfä* (S), *g(ə)räddäfä* (E. Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'grind coarsely';

Tna. *gärdäfä*, Amh. *gäräddäfä*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *gärdäffaʾ*. The root seems to be augmented by *r* if compared with Ar. *ǧadafa* 'cut, clip'.

gəräddämä (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *gərädämä* (W), *gərätämä* (Č), *gərätäm̲ä* (Gt), *gərätäb̲ä* (En), *gərättā* (Ed) 'plough a field in furrows, plough a field in strips and piecewise, *break an ax or a knife or a sickle when cutting or mowing, cut off the layers of the trunk of the *äsät*, split into half';

gəräddämä-m annäfä (M) 'walk across' lit. 'cut across and go' (see *annäfä*);

gärädäman (So) 'the second ploughing';

Semitic: Ar. (Syria) *ǧardama* 'cut', Post-Biblical Heb. *girdem*, from *gdm* with augmented *r* (cp. Arabic *ǧadama, ǧad̲ama* 'cut', SAr. *gdm*); Ethiopic: Te. *gärdäma, gärǧäma* 'break off, break in pieces', Tna. *gʷärdämä*, Amh. *gäräddämä, gʷäräddämä*. See also *gərdəm*, below.

gərdəm (Č.E) 'stage of growth of *äsät*';

is probably the stage in which some layers of the trunk are cut off and to be connected with *gəräddämä*, above; cp. Amh. *gərdəm* 'that which is cut off'.

gärädäman (So) 'the second ploughing';

from *gəräddämä* (see above) with the suffix *-an*.

gʷärdänna (M.Ms.Go.So), *gʷärdännä* (W), *gʷärtännä* (S), *gʷärdära* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'planks for building a wooden wall';

from Cushitic: Qab. *gʷärdänna* 'wall', Had. *gʷärtänna*.

gʷärdänna, gordänna (So) 'meeting of all the tribes of Soddo, general assembly;

is there any connection between this noun and *gʷärdänna,* above?

gərdən (M.Ms.Go.So.W) 'cheese and whey mixed together';

yäkäbsä gərdən (Go) 'excrement when the last part of the tapeworm comes out', lit. 'the *gərdən* of the tapeworm' (see *käbsä*);

from Cushitic: Qab. *girdenu.*

gordänna (So), see *gʷärdänna.*

gʷärdära (Č.E.En.Gt) 'planks for building a wooden wall';

represents *gʷärdänna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

gʷärdät (M.Ms), *gärdät* (Go) 'mound around the fireplace';

yägʷärdätät (M) 'section of the house near the fireplace';

metathesis in relation to *gʷädrät* (see above). See also *gärgät.*

gärädəyäd (En), *ä›ēn gärädyäd* (Ed) 'pupil of the eye';

from *gäräd* 'girl' (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yäd* having perhaps the function of a diminutive. For the Ed. expression, see *ēn.* See also *gärädyät,* below.

gärädyät (M), *gärädəyät* (Gt), *gəredyät* (Č.E) 'pupil of the eye';

from *gäräd* 'girl' (see above) with the suffix *-yät.* As for Č. E. *gəredyät* it is formed from the plural base *gəred.*

gäräfä (Č.En.S.W.Z), *gärräfä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *gännäfä* (E) 'lash, whip' (v.);

Tna. *gäräfä,* Te. *gärfa,* Amh. *gärräfä,* Arg. *gärräfa.* Dillmann 1865:1158 derives G. *gʷärafa* 'punishment' from *grf* 'lash'. To judge from West Gurage with preserved *r,* the Gurage verb is an Amharic loanword. The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. *garraffo,* Sid. *garafi.* See also *ǧəraf, gərf.*

gäräfa (Č.E.Gt.M.Go.So) 'straw used for basket work or for making torches, *torch made from rush';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gäräfa* 'the final touches of the thatch', Ga. *gäräfa.*

gʷärfa (Č.E.En.Gt) 'malaria';

represents *gʷälfa* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

(tä)garäfä- (Č.Gt), *tägäräfä-* (En), *tägarräfä-* (E.Ed.M. Ms.Go) 'be affected by the *gərf*-disease';

see *gərf,* below.

gərf (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *gərrəfat* (Ed.Ms.Go) 'kind of disease';

yägərf çəza (Č.E.M), *ägərf çəza* (Gt), *ägərf uza* (En), *ägərrəfat ›uzä* (Ed) 'kind of grass used as a medicine for the *gərf*-disease', lit. 'the remedy (*çəza, uza*) for the *gərf*';

Amh. *gərf* 'scar', *gərrəfat* 'temporary swelling', Tna. *gäräfta*; from *gäräfä* 'whip, lash'. For 'disease' coming from the root 'hit', cp. Amh. *məčč* 'sudden and violent illness' from *mätta* 'hit'.

gorräfä (So) 'stream, flow';

gorf (So) 'flood, stream';

Semitic: Heb. *gārap* 'wash away (river)', Ar. *ǧarafa*; Ethiopic: Amh. *ǧʷärräfä* 'stream, flow in abundance', Amh. Arg. *gʷärf* 'torrent'.

gorofa (So) 'kind of antelope';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ga. *gorfa.*

gorf (So), see *gorräfä.*

(a)gʷəräfäfä (Č.En.Gt), *agʷəräffäfä* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'be blown up, assume a fighting posture, have the posture of an angry man'.

gərrəfat (Ed.Ms.Go) 'kind of disease';

see *gərf,* above.

gʷärgʷe (Č.E) 'extension of a big house';

represents *gʷängʷä* (see above) with alternance *n:r* (8.33).

gurāge (En.Ed.Gt) 'pagan';

from the name of the population Gurage. See also *kontäm.*

gərägäbä (Z) 'return' (intr.);

agrägäbä (S.Z) 'return (tr.), bring back, reply, answer';

Har. *girägäba* 'return'; perhaps goes back to **gbgb* (with dissimilation of *gb-gb* to *gr-gb*) that represents a reduplicated root of *gb›, gb* (see *gäba,* above). For 'return, answer', cp. Amh. *mälläsä.*

gərgəb (So) 'feeding trough';

represents *girgim* (see below) with the alternance of labials *b:m* (4.34).

gərgəb (Ms.Go) 'trodden straw eaten by horses';

perhaps from Cushitic: Had. *gərgəm* 'kind of cereal', unless it is to be compared with *gərgəb* 'feeding trough' extended to the trodden straw eaten in the feeding trough.

girgim (S), *gərgəb* (So) 'feeding trough';

Amh. *gərgəm.*

gärgär *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'be confused and not know one's way';

gärgarra (M), *gärgärtäňä* (En.Gt), *gärgärtäňňä* (Ed), *gärgärtänä* (Č), *gärgärtännä* (E) 'confused';

Amh. *gäräggärä* 'trouble, agitate', *gərgərr. alä* 'be confused', *gərgərta* 'confusion'; also in Ga. *girgirtā* 'confusion'. See also *gargara,* below.

gʷäräggʷärä (En.Ed.Gt), *gʷäräggʷärä* (E.M), *gʷäräkʷärä* (Č) 'expression of thanks to God on the occasion of eating something for the first time in the year or on the occasion of lighting the fire at the *mäsqär*-festivities'.

gargara (En.Gt), *gagära* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *gangära* (Č) 'one who is easily frightened';

Amh. *gärgar* 'frightened (cattle, man)'; perhaps to be identified with *gärgär *balä* 'be confused' (see above).

gargaro (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'kind of pepper';

from Ga. *gargarro.*

gərägärä (En) 'plough for the second time';

represents *gəlägälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gʷəräggʷärä (E.M) 'burrow, make a hole';

represents *gʷəläggʷälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25); Amh. also *gʷäräggʷärä.*

****gəraggärä, angəraggärä*** (So) 'grumble';

Tna. *›angʷärgʷärä,* Amh. *angʷäräggʷärä, angʷäraggʷärä* 'produce noise, murmur'. See also *gurgur barä.*

gərgər barä (Ed) 'blaze in a wavy way, shimmer (flame)';

see *gʹirgʹir *balä.*

gurgur barä (Ms), *gurgur balä* (W) 'thunder, *murmur';

see *gur balä,* and **gəraggärä.*

gurgurtä (W) 'thunder' (n.);

from *gurgur barä* (see above) with the suffix *-tä.*

gärgärtänä (Č), *gärgärtännä* (E) 'confused';

from *gärgär *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-tän(n)ä.*

gärgärtäňä (En.Gt), *gärgärtäňňä* (Ed) 'confused';

from *gärgär *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-täň(ň)ä.*

gärgät (So) 'hearth, fireplace';

perhaps to be identified with *gʷärdät* 'mound around the fireplace' (see above) extended to the fireplace, with *g-d>g-g.*

gärğe (Ed), see *gärği.*

gärği (Č.E.Gt.M), *gärğe* (Ed), *gärğe›ä* (En) 'sword, knife used for cutting the *äsät*';

represents *gʷärade* 'sword' (see above) with palatalization of the final *d.*

guräğ (Ed) 'left-handed';

from *gurä* 'left', *äğ* 'hand'.

gärğe›ä (En) 'sword';

see *gärği,* and *gʷärade.*

greğät (Č.E.Gt.M) 'women of the same clan';

plural of *gäräd* (see above).

gʷäräkʷärä (Č), see *gʷärägʷärä;*

represents *gʷärägʷärä* (see above) with *gʷ:kʷ* (13.5).

****gəräkärä, angəräkärä*** (Gt), *angərakärä* (En), *angrakkärä* (Ed) 'glitter (e.g. mirror in the sun and cause to close the eyes)';

from a root *grgr* or *glgl.*

gʷəräkʷärä (Gt) 'plough the second time';

represents *gəlägälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), *g:k* (13.3).

gʷəräkʷärä (Č.En.Gt), *gʷəräkkʷärä* (Ed) 'make a hole, burrow';

represents *gʷəläggʷälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), *gʷ:kʷ* (13.5).

(a)gʷräkʷärä (En.Gt) 'roar (lion, leopard, bull), bellow, low';

represents a reduplicated root *gr-gr* (with *g:k,* see 13.3); see *(a)gʷarra.*

gärämä (S.W.Z), *gärrämä* (Ed.Ms.Go.So) 'be amazing, be surprising';

gärämä- (S.W.Z), *gärrämä-* (Ed.Ms.Go.So) 'be astonished, be surprised, wonder';

gərum (So) 'wonderful, marvelous, splendid, surprising';

G. *gärämä* 'terrify, scare', Tna. *gärämä* 'surprise', Te. *gärräma* 'frighten', Amh. *gärrämä* 'be amazing', Arg. *gärräma.*

gorram (Ms.W), *gōrām* (Ed), *gōrrām* (S) 'voracious, big eater';

from *gʷärärä* (see above) in a contracted form with the suffix *-am.*

gurämmä (W) 'scrapings from the trunk of the *äsät* for making bread';

probably from the root *gʷrmm:* Amh. *gʷärämmämä* 'cut the top of something', Ar. *ǧarama* 'prune, cut off'. See also ***buräma, gurma.***

gurma (Ms.Go), *gurmä* (M.So), *gurmi* (Z), *gurm* (W), *gurman* (S) 'stump of tree, trunk of tree, *log';

Amh. *gʷärämmämä* 'cut the top of something', Ar. *ǧarama* 'prune, cut off'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *gurma,* Dar. *ǧirma.*

gurmāčo (S) 'stump of tree';

Tna. *gurmaṣ* 'small trunk, stump'.

gurm̲ād (En) 'name of ninth month';

represents *gəlmʷät* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25) and *t:d* (7.14).

gurm̲ād (En) 'knee';

represents *gulbät* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), *b:m̲* (4.15) and *t:d* (7.14).

gurman (S) 'log';

represents *gurma* (see above) with the suffix *-n.*

gōrämänčo (S) 'section in the house in which various objects (such as cups, coffee) are kept';

perhaps a combination of *gōra* 'back of the house' (see *gʷar*) and *minčo* (Kam.) 'house'.

(a)gʷərämärrämä (Go), *angurärämä* (Z) 'grumble';

Tna. *(ʾa)gʷrämrämä,* Te. *(ʾa)grämräma,* Amh. *(a)gʷrämärrämä,* Arg. *(a)gʷrämärräma,* Har. *gurm gurm bāya.*

gʷärämsa (M) 'young man in his prime';

Amh. *gʷärämsa*; it is either a variant of *gulmasa* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), or is borrowed from Ga. *goromsa* 'heifer'. For the definition of young age referring to animals and humans alike, see *gʷäbäz,* above.

gurmasa (Č.E.En.Gt) 'poor';

represents *gulmasa* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gurmässä (Ed) 'young man in his prime';

represents *gulmasa* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gurmasnäd (En) 'poverty';

from *gurmasa* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd.*

gurmasnät (Č.Gt), *gurmasənnät* (E) 'poverty';

from *gurmasa* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ə(n)nät.*

gʷärämti, gorämti (W), *gʷärämte* (Gt), *goronteʾä* (Ed) 'female sheep, *young goat, male goat or sheep bigger than *qorbeššä*';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gorämtī,* Dar. *goronte.*

gʷərm̲āt (Gt) 'knee';

represents *gulbät* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25) and *b:m̲* (4.15).

gərmʷät (Č.E), *gʷərm̲āt* (Gt) 'name of the ninth month';

represents *gəlmʷät* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gorämti (W), see *gʷärämti.*

gärramätäňňä (M), *gänamätänä* (Č), *gänamätännä* (E), *gänaḇätäňä, gänam̲ätäňä* (En), *gänām̲ätäňä, gänāḇätäňä* (Gt) 'one who is good-natured';

from *gärram* with the adjectival morpheme *-täňňä-(-tänä)*; for *gärram,* cp. Amh. *gärram* 'good-natured' from *gär* with the adjectival suffix *-am.* See *gär,* above.

gərmiṭ (S), *gərməṭ* (W) 'stubble that remains in the ground when grass is cut';

represents *gəmət* (see *gämäṭä,* above) with augmented *r*; cp. also Amh. *gəmṭoš,* that is, *gəmṭ* with the suffix *-oš.* For inserted *r*, see 8.83.

gäränä (S.W) 'run off (water)';

gärän (Z) 'flood';

yämäy gäran (S.W) 'torrent, flood, *irrigation channel' (see *mäy*).

gʷäränno (M.Ms), *goränno* (So.W), *gʷärančä* (Gt),

gʷärānčä (En), *gōränčo* (S) 'pen for goats or sheep inside the house, *young goats or sheep';

Amh. *gʷəränno, gurränno, goränno*; from Cushitic: Ga. *gōränno,* Al. *gōrānču.*

gʷərīna (En), *gurīna* (Gt), *gurīnnä* (Ed) 'kind of jar';

Amh. *gʷərəna, gurəna,* Tna. *gərnih.*

goränno (So.W), see *gʷäränno.*

guranä (Č), *gurannä* (E) 'left-handed';

from *gura, gəra* 'left' (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

gurīna (Gt), *gurīnnä* (Ed), see *gʷərīna.*

gʷärančä (Gt), *gʷärānčä* (En), *gōränčo* (S) 'pen for goats or sheep inside the house, *young goats or sheep';

from *gʷäränno* (see above) with the Oriental Sidamo suffix *-čä, -čo.*

gōränčo (S), see *gʷärančä.*

gärängär (M.Ms.Go), *gärängäre* (So.W) 'shield';

Amh. *gärängäre*; from Cushitic: Qab. *gʼäräng'eru.* The root is perhaps reduplicated from *gr(r)-gr(r)* with inserted *n.* In this case Al. *gärero* 'shield' is to be compared. See also *gärängäre,* below.

gärängär, in *yägärängär gəbbe* (M) 'the inside fence of the church';

lit. 'the compound (*gəbbe*) delimited by the *gärängär*'; Amh. *gäräga* 'fence made in particular around a church' by extension 'the environs of the church'.

gärängäre (So) 'measure of land';

to be identified with *gärängär, gärängäre* 'shield' (see above). For the connection between 'shield' and 'measure of land', cp. Amh. *gašša* 'shield' and 'measure of land', originally 'land given to the soldier', that is, the one who has a shield.

grangər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'the young of an animal, lamb';

to be identified with *gəlgəl* (see above); *grangər* comes from **gragər,* with nasalized *g,* and alternance of the liquids *l:r* (8.25).

goronteʾä (Ed) 'male goat or sheep bigger than *qorbeššä*';

represents *gʷärämti* (see above) with *mt>nt* (17.2).

gʷaräňňe (W) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*'.

gəräňä (Gt), see *guraň.*

guraň (Go), *guräňä* (En), *guräňňä* (S), *guraňňä* (M.Ms. So), *guraňňe* (W), *gəräňä* (Gt) 'left-handed';

from *gura, gəra* (see above) with the suffix *-äň, -ä(ň)ňä.*

(tä)gräňňä (M) 'become free by paying the necessary money'.

(tä)gräpa (Č), *tägräpā* (Gt), *tägrā̃pā* (En) 'be bent down, bow down, bend down';

represents *(tä)gnäbba* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33), and *b:p* (13.1).

garēppo (S) 'kind of tree';

represents *gʷäräba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

gʷärrärä (Go.So), *gorärä* (W), *gōrärä* (S), *gänärä* (Č), *gʷänärä* (En.Gt), *gännärä* (E.Ed), *gʷännärä* (E), *gʷännänä* (M) 'cut the leaves of the *äsät*';

on the basis of Go. So. S. W. the root seems to be *gʷrr, grr.* Semitic: Ar. *ǧarra (ǧrr)* 'extract, pull out'. It passed into Cushitic: Qab. *gʷännärroʾ.*

gʷärärä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'throat, *neck, gullet, glottis';

yägʷärärä'e (M) 'uvula', lit. 'the thing (*ʾe*) of the throat (*yägʷärärä*)';

gʷäräram (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *gʷärärāmʷä* (En), *gorram* (Ms.W), *gōrām* (Ed), *gōrrām* (S) 'voracious, big eater, greedy for food';

Semitic: Heb. *gargərōṯ* 'throat, gullet', *gərōn* (from a root *grr* with the suffix *-ōn*), Ar. *ǧarāǧir*; Ethiopic: G. *gʷərᶜe,* Tna. *gʷäräro, gʷärəro, gʷərgʷərät, gʷäraᶜraᶜ* 'throat, goiter', Te. *gərəᶜ,* Amh. Arg. *gurorro,* Gaf. *gurarä*; also in Cushitic: Som. Kafa *gor.* On the Semitic root, see Růžička 1909:8. See also *angäro, gorä* and *wərawər.*

garerä (W) 'plantation of the *äsät*'.

gerrärä (Go) 'ward off with a shield';

denominative of Al. *gärero* 'shield'; cp. also Qab. *gerengeʼri-yoʾ* 'ward off with a shield', denominative from *gʼäräng'äru.* See *gärängär.*

gerrare balä (W), *gērāre bālä* (S), *gērärä barä* (Ed) 'boast through songs, brag through songs, *sing a war song or an epic song';

gērärä (Ed) 'war song or epic of self-praise';

gʷärärit (Č) 'war song';

Tna. *(ʾa)gʷrärä* 'sing a war song', Amh. *(a)gärrärä*; Te. *gərgur* 'war-cry'; also in Cushitic: Qab. *geṛárroʾ* 'boast', Som. *gerar* 'war song', Ga. *gērara.*

g(ə)rar (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *gərār* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'acacia';

G. *gərrat* 'kind of acacia' (Grébaut, in *GLECS* 3, p. 44), Amh. *gərar,* Te. *gärar* 'kind of tree'; probably from Cushitic: Had. *grāra,* Ṭem. *grar.* For *gərar,* see Strelcyn 1973: no. 116.

gorärä (W), *gōrärä* (S), see *gʷärärä* 'cut the leaves'.

gororo (S), *gororro* (W) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gorōru-ta,* Ga. *gororro.*

gurər, in *ägurər (ašä) aššä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'look sidewise';

ägurər wārä (En.Gt) 'not walk in a straight line';

probably with reduplicated *r* in relation to *agʷärä* (see above).

gʷäräram (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *gʷärärāmʷä* (En) 'voracious, big eater, greedy for food';

from *gʷärärä* 'throat' (see above) with the suffix *-am, -āmʷä.*

****gurärämä, angurärämä*** (Z) 'grumble';

see *(a)gʷərämärrämä.*

gärärit (Č) 'war song';

from *gerrare balä* (see above) with the suffix *-it.*

gʷärräsä (M), *gōräsä* (Z) 'take a mouthful, take a morsel';

gurša (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.Z), *gurša* (Ed.W) 'tip, gratuity, *mouthful';

Amh. *gʷärräsä* 'take a mouthful', Arg. *gʷärräsa,* Har. *gōräsa,* Tna. *gʷäräsä*; Amh. Tna. *gurša* 'mouthful, tip'.

gōräsä (Z), see *gʷäräsä.*

gursummetti (Z) 'divorced woman';

from Cushitic: Sid. *gursumētta* 'single or divorced woman', Dar. *gursimātte,* Ga. *gursumma.*

gurša, gurša (Gur) 'tip, gratuity, *mouthful';

Tna. Amh. *gurša* 'mouthful, tip', from *gʷärräsä* (see above). For the custom of *gurša,* see Addis Anteneh, *BES* 9(1959).35.

gärtu (E.En) 'ignorant';

represents *gältu* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

gerrätä (W) 'make a stone wall';

girrät (W) 'stone wall';

Amh. *gʷärrätä* 'build a coarse structure by piling up stones'.

gərättǟ (Ed) 'cut wood with an ax, break an ax or a knife or a sickle when cutting or mowing';

əxa grättǟ (Ed) 'cross a river' (see *əxa*);

from *gəräddämä* (see above) >**gərättämä* (13.2) > *gərättäwä* > *gərättǟ* (4.32).

girrät (W), see *gerrätä.*

gurät (Ms.So.W) 'basket made of bamboo through which dung of cattle flows';

from Cushitic: Qab. *guräda* 'basket', Ga. *gurädda.*

gurt (S), *gurtä* (W) 'thunder' (n.);

from *gur balä* (see above) with suffix *-t.*

gərätäḇä (En) 'break an ax or a knife or a sickle when cutting or mowing, cut wood with an ax';

from *gəräddämä* (see above) >**gərättämä* > *gərätäḇä*; for *d:t,* see 13.2 ; for *ḇ:m,* see 4.35.

g(ə)rätädä (En.Gt), *grättädä* (Ed) 'cut off the layers of the *äsät*';

grätädä- (En.Gt) 'have diarrhea';

from *gərädädä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2). For 'have diarrhea' developed from 'cut', cp. Amh. *qʷärräṭä* 'cut', *yähod qurṭät* 'diarrhea'.

gərätämä (Č), *gərätäṃä* (Gt) 'plough the field in furrows, break a knife or a sickle when cutting or mowing, *cut with an ax';

from *gəräddämä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2).

****gurättämä, əngurättämä*** (Go) 'eat bread and sip a little milk at the same time';

Amh. *gʷäräddämä* 'eat making noise, chew making noise', Tna. *gʷärdämä*; for *d:t,* see 13.2.

gʷərättämä (Ms) 'hit with the knuckles';

see also *guräččämä.*

gʷärtännä (S) 'planks for building a wooden wall';

represents *gʷärdänna* (see above) with alternance *d:t*; it comes the closest to Al. *gortäňňa.*

gärräṭä (M.Ms.Go.So) 'despise, have contempt for';

agirräṭä (So) 'bring ill repute';

gərṭät (M) 'contempt';

Amh. *(an)gäraṭṭäṭä* 'despise'.

gʷärṭ (Go), *gorṭ* (So) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *gorṭa* 'kind of bush'.

(a)girräṭä (So), see *gärräṭä.*

goräṭä (W), *gōräṭä* (S) 'pluck out grass';

Amh. *gʷärräṭä* 'scrape, scratch', Tna. *gʷäräč̣ ʾabälä, gʷäräṣ ʾabälä* 'nibble, gnaw'.

gorṭ (So), see *gʷärṭ.*

gorṭannä (Ed) 'kind of cereal';

see *wägärṭännä.*

gərṭät (M) 'contempt';

from *gärräṭä* (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

gərawa (Č.En), *gərwa* (E), *gərawwa* (E.M), *grawwa* (Go), *grawwä* (S) 'kind of tree';

Tna. Amh. *gərawwa*; from Cushitic: Sid. *grawa,* Qem. *gərawa,* Ga. *grawwa.* For Amh. *gərawwa,* see Strelcyn 1973: no. 117.

gərwät (Č) 'the casting of the evil eye';

from *gänä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*; for *n:r,* see 8.33.

gərəwyä (E), *gərəwyä* (Gt), *gəruyä* (Č) 'name of a festival of boys and girls';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gurubʷa,* Had. *gurubo,* with *b* >**ḇ* > *w* (4.11).

gariyä (Ed), *gāriye* (S), see *gʷarəyä.*

gʷarəyä (Gt.M), *gʷariyä* (Č.E.En.Ms), *gariyä* (Ed), *gāriye* (S), *gʷariyät* (Ms.Go), *gʷare* (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

äfugä gariyä (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*' (see *fuga*).

gəruyä (Č), see *gərəwyä.*

grayd (Gt), see *gäräd.*

gʷariyät (Ms.Go) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *gʷarəyä,* above.

grayǧäd (En) 'women of the same clan';

pl. of *gäräd* (see above).

gäräzä (Z) 'circumcise';

Semitic: Heb. *gåraz, gåzar* 'cut', Ar. *ǧaraza, ǧazara*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *gäzärä* 'circumcise', Te. Tna. *gəzrät* 'circumcision', Amh. *gärräzä, gäzzärä* 'circumcise', Arg. *gärräza,* Gaf. *girräzä*; and probably also Har. *gēräza* 'plait the hair'; Te. also *gänzära* (with augmented *n*) 'cut meat into pieces'; passed into Cushitic: Sa. *ganzar.*

gärräzä (M.Ms.Go.So), *gänäzä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *gännäzä* (E) 'be old (person, object)';

gurz (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *gus* (En.Ed) 'old, worn-out';

gurzəyä (Č), *gurziyä* (E.Gt) 'child who acts like an old man';

gərzəna (Č.En.Gt), *gərzənä* (Ed), *gərzənna* (E.M. Ms.Go.So) 'old age';

Gaf. *gäräzä* 'grow up'.

gureza (So) 'kind of monkey';

Amh. *gureza*; probably from Ga. *gurēza.*

gurz (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So) 'old, worn-out';

see *gärräzä.*

gʷärzäma (En), *gʷärzämʷä* (E), *gorzäma* (Gt), *gorzämä* (Č) 'kind of grass';

Amh. *gärǧämo,* Te. *gärǧama*; also in Ga. *gorǧäma.*

gorzäma (Gt), *gorzämä* (Č), see *gʷärzäma.*

gərzəna (Č.En.Gt), *gərzənä* (Ed), *gərzənna* (E.M.Ms. Go.So) 'old age';

from *gurz, *gərz* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ə(n)na.*

gurzəyä (Č), *gurziyä* (E.Gt) 'child who acts like an old man';

from *gurz* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä, -(i)yä.*

gäsa (Č.En) 'own, possess, administer, govern, rule, *acquire';

represents *gäza* (see below) with *z:s* (13.7).

(a)gäsa (Č.Gt.Z), *agässa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *atgesä* (W), *atgēsä* (S), *agässaʾa* (Ed), *agäza* (En) 'belch';

Semitic: Ar. *ǧaššaʾa,* Syr. *ǧĕsâ*; Ethiopic: G. *gʷäśʿa, gʷäśʾa,* Tna. *gʷäsʿe,* Te. *gäsʿa,* Amh. *(a)gässa,* Arg. *(as)gessa,* Har. *gizaʾ āša.*

gʷäsa (En), *gosä* (Ed) 'term indicating relationship between two women of the same man';

from *gʷäbsa* (see above) >*gʷäsa, gosa* (4.13).

gʷäsa (Č.E.Gt.Ms.Go), *gʷäsä* (W), *gosa* (S.Z) 'kinship, *common ancestor, relatives, social class';

Amh. *gʷäsa, gosa*; from Cushitic: Ga. Dar. *gosa.*

gēs (S.Z), *ges* (W) 'tomorrow';

(bä)gayəs-ən (Z) 'the next day';

G. *gesä, geśä* 'do something in the morning (get up, leave, come)', G. Te. *gesäm* 'tomorrow' (with the suffix *-m*), Har. *gīš* 'tomorrow', *gīštāň* 'the next day', Amh. perhaps in *magəst* 'next day' (with the prefix *ma-*, and the suffix *-t*). Cerulli 1936:251 considers it a Cushitic loanword: Bil. *kes* 'become morning', Qem. *käs, kis.* See also Cerulli 1938:201 under *gaˀā.* Note that the verb *gesä* 'leave in the morning' became generalized for walking, traveling at any time in Te. *gesa* 'walk', Tna. *gešä* 'travel to a foreign country', *gis* 'go away!'. Modern South Arabian *ghm, ǧhm* is to be separated from **gs-m* (Leslau 1938:104 as against Rundgren 1955:254 n. 2).

gēsä (Ed) 'until, up to, as far as';

from Cushitic: Sid. *gēša.*

(at)gesä (W), *atgēsä* (S), see *(a)gäsa.*

gəsä (Ed) 'sheep' (collective);

perhaps to be connected with *gəzz* 'domestic animals' (see below), *z* becoming devoiced *s* in Endegeň (13.7).

gosä (Ed), see *gʷäsa.*

gosa (S.Z), see *gʷäsa* 'kinship'.

goso (S) 'kind of tree growing around another tree';

from Ga. *goso.*

gus (En.Ed) 'old (object, man), worn-out';

from *gurz* (see above) >**gurs* >*gus* (13.9).

(a)gässaˀa (Ed) 'belch';

see *(a)gäsa.*

gəsägäsä (Č.En.Gt.W.Z), *gəsäggäsä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *gisägäsä* (S), *gäšš bālä* (S) 'travel fast, *hasten in walking';

Semitic: Akk. *gāšu* 'run fast'; Ethiopic: Tna. *gäsgäsä* 'leave in the morning, fast and in a hurry', Te. *gäsgäsa* 'hasten along', Amh. *gäsäggäsä* 'travel fast'; perhaps also G. *(ˀan)gäsgäsä* 'put in motion'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *gasagäššo,* Qab. *gasagäššoˀ.*

gisägäsä (S), see *gəsägäsä.*

(a)gäsäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S), *agässäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'clear (the *äsät* plantation or a forest), remove completely by cutting and digging';

Semitic: Akk. *gašāšu* 'cut down', Ar. *ǧaṯṯa, ǧašša*; Ethiopic: G. *gäsgäsä, gäsäsä* 'scratch, scrape away', Te. *gässa* (root *gss*) 'wipe off with the hand, sweep'. See also *gässäsä,* below.

gäsäs (M.Ms.Go.So), see *gässäsä.*

gässäsä (So) 'refuse, disobey, be spoiled, be wasted';

gəsäs (S.W), *gäsäs* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'hay or grass left after the cows have eaten, *rejected things, afterbirth of woman, dirt';

Amh. *gässäsä* 'annul, spoil, waste, efface', Te. *gässa* (root *gss*) 'wipe off', Tna. *gäsäsä* 'defile (a church)', Har. *agäsäsa* 'cause to dislike'; also in Cushitic: Makan *gassi*, Šanqalla *gesso.* The Harari root is not to be connected with Semitic *bˀs* as suggested by Cerulli 1936:279. The root *gss* is perhaps to be connected with *(a)gäsäsä* 'clear a forest, remove by cutting' (see above), the basic meaning being 'cut', developed into 'destroy, clear a forest, efface, waste, annul'.

gəsäs (S.W), see *gässäsä.*

gissäṣä (So) 'reprimand, blame, reproach';

G. Tna. Amh. *gässäṣä* 'reproach'.

gist (Ms.So.W), *gīst* (S) 'lady, respectable old lady, *mistress';

g'isted (Ed), *g'isṭ* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'name of a female spirit that possesses a person, *woman possessed by a spirit';

Har. *gīsti* 'mistress of the house'. The derivation from *nəgəsti* 'queen' (with loss of *n*) proposed by Praetorius 1879:77 is unlikely, but p. 509 *gisti* is correctly derived from **gis-t* >*gist,* the element *giz* to be connected with the Ethiopian root *gzˀ* 'possess, dominate' (see *gäza,* below). It could also be a phonetic variant of *gifti* (Har. *gīfti* 'lady') with the alternance *f:s* frequently occurring in Galloňňa. The form *gist* would then be a Ga. loanword.

gässäṭä (So) 'neigh';

Amh. *gassäṭä* 'cough or sneeze (ox, bull) when a leech sticks to it'.

gossuwä (Ed) 'bamboo spatula used for stirring porridge'.

gäs (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms), *gäšo* (S.W), *gäšš* (Go), *gošš* (So) 'buffalo';

Amh. Arg. *goš,* Har. *gōš*; also in Cushitic: Kham. *guša,* Sid. *gōše.* Cerulli 1938:75 thinks that the origin of Cushitic **gš* is the Arabic *ǧāmūs* (G. *gamus* is an Arabic loanword) that 'became adapted to the Cushitic type'. Incidentally, Amh. *goš* coming from G. *gamus* is already mentioned in Hommel 1879:377, n. 1.

gäšš bālä (S) 'travel fast';

represents *gəsägäsä,* that is, reduplicated *gs* (see above) with palatalization of *s.*

gäšo (S.W), see *gäš.*

gašä (Č.En.Gt), *gaššä* (Ed) 'raid' (v.);

represents *gažža* (see below) with *ž:š* (13.8).

gašä (En.Gt), *gaššä* (Ed), *agaššä* (So) 'dance, sing and dance, perform a dance while mourning';

the statement of Leslau 1960:213 is to be corrected.

gaššä (Ed), see *gaša.*

gäššä (Ed), see *gašša.*

gašša (E.M), *gaša* (Č.En.Gt), *gäššä* (Ed) 'measure of land, *shield';

gaše (Č), *gašše* (E.M.So) 'form of address to an elder brother';

Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. *gašša* 'shield'; from Cushitic: Sid. Qem. Qua. *gaša,* Som. *gāšān* (Cerulli 1951:437, under *gaččā*). Praetorius 1879:171 derives it from G. *gəḥəšä* 'ward off'. The form *gaše, gašše* used as form of address to an elder brother is taken from Amharic and means originally 'my shield', that is, 'my protector' rather than taken from Gur. *gaša* 'spear' as given in the individual dictionaries. For the relation of meanings 'shield' and 'measure of land', see *gärängäre,* above.

gaša (Č.En.Gt), *gašša* (E), *gaššä* (Ed) 'kind of spear';

G. *gayəs* (in S. Grébaut, Supplément au Lexicon linguae aethiopicae, p. 440). Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955:314 records G. *gayso* 'spear', Amh. *gašša* and derives G. *gayso* from Greek (*gaisos*). Guidi 1901: 772 also records Amh. *gayso* but thinks that it is Geez; cp. also Wol. *koyšä.*

gaše (Č), *gašše* (E.M.So), see *gašša.*

gešä (Go), see *gešo.*

gešo (W), *gešä* (Go), *gišä* (So), *gīšo* (S), *g'išo* (Č.E), *g'ešä* (Ed), *g'äšä* (Ms), *g'äšo* (M), *g'äbšä* (En.Gt) 'kind of plant the leaves of which are used like hops in making beer';

Amh. *gešo,* Te. *gəšo, gišo,* Tna. *geso,* Har. *gēšo*; also in Ga. *gešo.*

gišä (So), see *gešo.*

(a)gīšī (Z) 'close, close the door, shut';

from Cushitic: *gišaˀe* 'close the door without locking'.

gīšo (S), see *gešo.*

goš, pl. *agušt* (So) 'boy, son';

gʷä (So) 'boy!';

from Cushitic: Šin. *goša* 'male', and perhaps also Had. *gōnč* 'male', Al. *gʷončo* 'young man', Ka. *gišō* 'small'.

gošš (So), see *gäš* 'buffalo'.

guš (So) 'beer before being filtered';

Amh. *guš,* Tna. *gʷəˁəš, guˁuš, gʷəsəˁsəˁo*; also in Cushitic: Al. *geša* 'beer', Sid. *gēšša,* Qem. *guš,* Ga. *guš.*

****gəšäggäšä, angəšäggäšä-*** (M) 'shudder with disgust, shudder from displeasure';

Amh. *(tän)gäšäggäšä.*

gũšər (Ed) 'stout, thick, fat';

from *gəwãssärä* (see below).

gišašä (Ed), *g'išašä* (Ed.Gt) 'plain, field, meadow, open space';

from Cushitic: Had. *gišaša.*

gōšta (S) 'God, master';

from Cushitic: Had. *gōšta.*

gätt (Ms.Go) 'early morning, second meal in the evening during the Ramadan period';

originally 'dawn' (see *ga *balä*). For the second meal in the evening during the Ramadan period meaning originally 'dawn', cp. also S. *sōzze,* W. *sozzä.* See also *gat,* below.

gʷät (Č.E.Gt.M), *gutä* (En.Gt) 'dust in the air or on the road';

from Ga. *guto* 'dust'.

gäta (E), see *gʷeta* 'master'.

gäta (Č), *gätā* (En.Gt) 'draw (from the river), pour';

from *qäda, qädda* (see above) >**gädda* by assimilation (17.3)>*gäta,* with *d:t* (13.2).

gäta (Ms.Go.So) 'kind of rush, kind of grass';

gätasär (Go) 'kind of grass' (from *gäta, sär*);

from Ga. *gäta.*

gäti (Z) 'cost, price';

from Ga. *gatī*; also in Ka. *gati.*

gat (Č), *gatt* (E.M), *gätt* (Ms.Go) 'dawn, early morning';

see *ga *balä,* and *gätı.*

gat (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'ache, stinging pain, pain in the side or in the heart or in the head';

from *wägga* (see below).

(ag)gettā (Ed) 'sell on credit';

from *g'äddämä* (see above)>*g'ättämä* (13.2)>*g'ättäwä* (with *m*>*m̲*>*w*)>*gettā* (4.32).

g^{w}eta (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *g^{w}etä* (Ed), *goytä, getä* (W), *g^{w}oyta* (Z), *gäta* (E), *geta* (Ms), *gēta* (S), *g'äta* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *g'ätä* (Ed), *g'eta* (Go.So) 'master, God, Lord, *large landowner';

the doublets would require more investigation; Ethiopic: Tna. *g^{w}äyta* 'master', Amh. *g^{w}eta, geta,* Gaf. *g^{w}itä,* Arg. *geta* Har. *gōyta.* For its Cushitic origin, see Cerulli 1936:248, under *gofta*; p. 252 under *goyta.* One would be tempted to derive Amh. *geta* from *ge-ta* 'seigneurie' (as suggested by Cohen, *GLECS* 1, 1933, p. 34) if it were not for the various Cushitic forms mentioned by Cerulli.

gət (En.Gt.Z), *gətt* (Ed), *gutt* (S.W) 'middle, half';

from *gəbt* 'half' (see above)>*gət, gətt* by assimilation (17.7).

gite (Ed.S) 'pea';

from Cushitic: Had. *gita›e,* Al. *gitē-ta.* See also *getärä,* below.

gott *balä (S.W) 'be high';

from Cushitic: Sid. *gott(i) assi* 'raise higher', Mo. *gìdda-yé* 'be high'.

gōt (En.Gt) 'depression in a valley';

from Ga. *gōtu* 'down, below', but perhaps also from *g^{w}äbät* (see above)>**g^{w}äb̲ät*>**g^{w}äwät*>*gōt.*

gota (So) 'nobleman, courageous, brave, warrior, hero';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gōta* 'brave, strong', Dar. *gōtà.*

gutt (S.W), see *gət.*

gutä (En.Gt), see *g^{w}ät.*

(yä)guto (W) 'co-ownership of a cow between two persons';

from *gəbt* 'half' (see above)>*gət, gut,* by assimilation (17.7).

gutto (Ms) 'stump of tree';

Amh. *gutto*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *gutto.*

gätta›a (Ed) 'draw (from the river), pour';

from *qdḥ* (see *qäda,* below) >*gd›* by assimilation (17.3)>*gätta›a,* with *d:t* (13.2).

gotäččе (S.W) 'shoulder, shoulder blade, *nape of neck';

from Ga. *gatētī,* with palatalization of *t* to *č.*

gutəča (En.Gt), *gutəččа* (Ms.Go.So.Z), *gutəččä* (Ed. S.W) *gučəča* (Č), *gudəččа* (M), *gudiččа* (E) 'earring';

Tna. *g^{w}ətəččа, k^{w}ətəšša,* Amh. Arg. *gutəččа*; probably from Cushitic: Kam. *gutečču,* Qab. *gutəčči-ta,* Sid. *gutiččа,* Ga. *gutəččа.*

gätädä (En.Gt), *gättädä* (Ed) 'make a hole, tear';

represents *gädädä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2).

gətädər (En.Gt) 'middleland, intermediate zone';

from *gət* 'middle' (see above) and *ädər* (perhaps from *mədər*).

gəttafär, gətt afär (Ed) 'middleland, intermediate zone';

from *gətt* 'middle' (see above) and *afär* 'land'.

g^{w}etak^{w}əyä (Č.En.Gt) 'representative of the deity Waq of the tribe *ənna›əngärä*';

one recognizes the element *g^{w}eta* 'master' (see above).

guttəläňňä (S) 'middle' (adj.);

from *gutt* (see *gət*) and the suffix *-läňňä* used with ordinal numbers.

gätäm (S.W), *gätäw* (Ed) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *gätäm, gətäm* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 108), from Ga. *gätäma.*

gättämo (So) 'inferior quality of bread';

from Ga. *gätämo* 'bread made of barley (without butter)'.

gettämä (Go.W), *gittämä* (So) 'eat bread without stew';

gəttam^{w}ä (Go), *gəttamo* (So), *gittam^{w}ä* (Ms), *gittamo* (W) 'action of eating bread without stew';

see *g'ättämä,* below.

gətam^{w}ä (Gt), *gətäm^{w}ä* (C) 'action of selling on credit';

bägittawä asiyā (Ed) 'sell on credit' (see *siyā*);

from *g'äddämä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2).

gəttam^{w}ä (Go), *gəttamo* (So), see *gettämä.*

gittämä (So), see *gettämä.*

gittam^{w}ä (Ms), *gittamo* (W), see *gettämä.*

gutma (M.Ms.Go), *gutmä* (W) 'wild pig';

from Cushitic: Mo. *gùdino* 'pig'.

(a)gotänä (W) 'comb' (v.);

Amh. *g^{w}ättänä* 'have long hair', *täg^{w}ättänä* 'be combed', Tna. *g^{w}ätänä* 'have long hair'.

gətäňňä (En.Gt), *gəttäňňä* (Ed), *guttäňňe* (W) 'middle' (adj);

from *gət, gətt, gutt* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äň(ň)ä, -äňňe.*

guttäňňe (W), see *gətäňňä.*

gätärä (Č.En.Gt), *gättärä* (Ed) 'put to sleep';

represents *gäddärä* (see above) with *d:t* (7.14).

g^{w}ätärä (Ms.Go), *gotära* (Ms.So.Z), *gotärä* (W), *gōtärä* (S) 'granary outside the house';

Amh. *g^{w}ätära*; from Cushitic: Ga. *gōtara,* Kam. Al. Sid. *gōtara.*

****gatärä, angatärä-*** (Gt), *angattärä-* (Ed), *ang^{w}atärä-* (Č.En) 'fall asleep, doze';

represents **g^{w}addälä* (see above) with *d:t* (7.14), and *l:r* (8.25).

getärä (Č.E.M), *g'ätärä* (En.Gt), *gite* (Ed.S) 'pea';

on the basis of Had. *gita›e,* Al. *gitī-ta* from which Ed. S. *gite* is borrowed, *getärä, g'ätärä* is perhaps augmented by *r,* unless these are two different roots. It can also be that the original form is *getärä, g'ätärä* from which *gite* developed with palatalization of *r.*

gettärä-m ezä (Go) 'hold tight';

see *g'ättärä, ezä* 'hold'.

gotära (Ms.So.Z), *gotärä* (W), *gōtärä* (S), see *g^{w}ätärä.*

gätasär (Go) 'kind of grass';

from *gäta, sär.*

g^{w}ätätä (W), *g^{w}ättätä* (M.Ms.Go), *gottätä* (So) 'pull, drag, *lead a horse or a mule';

Tna. *g^{w}ätätä,* Te. *gätätt abälä,* Amh. *g^{w}ättätä,* Arg. *g^{w}ättäta*; passed into Cushitic: Ka. *gēč* 'pull', Qua. *gätī.*

gottätä (So), see *g^{w}ätätä.*

gätäw (Ed) 'kind of tree';

represents *gätäm* (see above) >**gätäm̲*>*gätäw* (4.31).

(ag)gettäwä (Ed) 'sell on credit';

gəttawä, gittawä (Ed), *gətawä* (En) 'action of selling on credit, goods sold on credit';

from *g'äddämä* (see below) >**gättämä* (13.2) >**gättäm̲ä*>*gättäwä* (4.31).

gaṭ, in *yəmar gaṭ* (Č.E.M) 'disease that causes swelling of the feet';

lit. 'the *gaṭ* of the donkey' (see *əmar*).

gaṭä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *gāṭä* (En.Ed.Gt.S.Z) 'nibble, gnaw, *pluck out grass';

mägāčä (Ed) 'place where the cattle has eaten all the grass';

Tna. *gahaṣä* 'nibble', *gäḥaṭä* 'eat a lot, carry away', Amh. *gaṭä* 'nibble', Gaf. *gaṣä,* Arg. *gähaṭa,* Har. *gēḥaṭa*; augmented with *ṭ* in Tna. *gaḥṭäṭä* 'take everything from a dish', Amh. *gaṭṭäṭä.* The comparison with Te. *(›a)ghaṣa, (›a)gḥaṣa* 'gape, open the mouth' suggested by Goldenberg 1977:463, n. 3 is questionable. The comparison in Leslau 1963:70, under *geḥaṭa,* has to be rectified.

gaṭa (So) 'pen for mules and horses';

Tna. *gaṭ,* Amh. *gaṭ, gaṭa* (recorded as *gəḥṣ* in d'Abbadie 1881:807); also in Cushitic: Ga. Sid. Al. *gāṭa.*

(a)geṭä (M.Ms.Go), *agēṭä* (Ed.S), *agiṭä* (So) 'adorn, decorate';

G. *(tä)gayäṣä* 'be haughty, plume oneself' (Praetorius 1879:146), Tna. *gäyṣi* 'decoration', Amh. *(a)geṭä* 'adorn, decorate', Arg. *(a)geṭa*; perhaps to be

connected with Ar. *ǧāḍa* 'strut', *ǧaṭa* 'be full of arrogance' (D. Cohen 1976:107); passed into Ga. *gedi* 'ornaments'.

(a)giṭä (So), see *(a)geṭä.*

gäṭämä (En), *ad-gaṭṭämä* (Ms.Go.So), *atgaṭämä* (W), *atgāṭämä* (S.Z) 'join, unite, *put together scattered things';

aggaṭṭämä (So) 'meet by chance';

yaggaṭami-kom (So) 'by coincidence, by chance' (see *kom*);

adgaṭṭämä (E) 'say something in verse';

gəṭəm (So) 'poetry';

Te. *gäṭma* 'fit together', Tna. *gäṭämä* 'join, unite', Amh. *gäṭṭämä*; passed into Cushitic: Qua. *gäṭäm*, Qem. *gätäm*. For the meaning 'poetry', cp. Amh. *gəṭəm* from the root *gṭm* 'join'.

****gaṭṭäṭä, angaṭṭäṭä*** (So) 'stretch upward';

Amh. *angaṭṭäṭä* 'stretch upwards, look upwards'.

****gʷaṭṭäṭä, angʷaṭṭäṭä*** (So) 'show the teeth, grin';

Amh. *agʷäṭṭäṭä, angʷaṭṭäṭä* 'grin'.

gʷäwä (En.Gt), *gõwä* (En.Ed) 'splinters of wood that fall while wood is being chopped'.

gäwä (So), see *gäwa* 'highland'.

gäwwä (W), see *gawa* 'fool'.

gäwa (Gt), *gäwä* (So), *gowä* (Go), *gʷa* (M) 'highland';

from Cushitic: Ga. *gäwwa*, Bil. *gʷi* 'be high', Qua. *gʷe*, Qem. *gʷē*.

gäwwa (M.Ms.Go.So.S), see ***gawa*** 'fool'.

gäwo (S), *go* (W) 'forest';

perhaps from Cushitic: Mo. *gō* 'field', Zaysa *goyā*.

gawwä (Ed), see *gawa* 'fool'.

gawa (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *gäwwa* (M.Ms.Go.So.S), *gäwwä* (W), *gawwä* (Ed) 'fool, silly, stupid, ignorant';

gawgawtäňä (En.Gt), *gawgawtäňňä* (Ed), *gäwgawwa* (M), *gʷägʷätäňä* (Gt), *gʷägʷätänä* (Č), *goggottännä* (E) 'fool, stupid, ignorant, one who acts in a rash way';

gawnät (Č.Gt), *gawənnät* (E), *gawannät* (M), *gawwənäd* (Ed), *gawnäd* (En) 'stupidity, ignorance';

Har. *gäwwa*, Amh. *gäwgawwa*, Te. *gawgaw* 'one who talks at every turn'; also in Cushitic: Ga. Sid. *gowwa*, Had. *gawwa*; Bu. *gäwwa* 'deaf' (for the meaning 'deaf, fool', cp. Amh. *dänqoro*). For a possible connection of *gʷägʷätäňä, gʷägʷätänä, goggotännä* with *gʷäggä* 'hurry, rush', see under the entries.

gəwa (Č.E.M) 'cheap';

from *gäba* (see above) in the meaning of 'set (sun), go down (sun)' generalized into the meaning 'go down' rather than with the meaning 'come in, enter'. For the meaning 'go down, fall' coming to mean 'cheap', cp. *wəṭq* from *wṭq, wdq* 'fall' (see below). As for the *w* of *gəwa* it comes from *b*>*b̲*>*w* (4.11).

gowä (Go), see *gäwa* 'highland'.

gõwä (En), see *gũwä* 'fog'.

gõwä (En.Ed), see *gʷäwä* 'splinters'.

gũwä (Ed.Gt), *gõwä* (En) 'fog';

G. *gime*, Te. *gim* 'fog, cloud', Tna. *gime* 'cloud', Amh. *gum* 'fog'; also in Cushitic: Sid. *gomi-ččo*, Agaw *gum*, Wol. *gumā* 'cloud'. I did not record Č. *gunä*, Go. *gum* of Mondon-Vidailhet 1913:10, 11. Praetorius 1879:76 compares Ar. *ġaym*. For *w* of *gũwä, gõwä* coming from *m*, see 4.31.

gäwwādo (S) 'kind of bush';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gäwādo*, Had. *gäwada*, Ga. *gäwwāda*.

gäwgawwa (M) 'one who acts in a rash way';

represents a reduplicated *gawa* (see above); also Ga. *gäwgäwwä*.

gawgawtäňä (En.Gt), *gawgawtäňňä* (Ed) 'fool, stupid, ignorant, one who acts in a rash way';

represents a reduplicated *gawa* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-täň(ň)ä*.

gäwäǧä (Gt) 'body, skin of body, gut, sinew';

from *gämʷäǧä* (see above) > **gäm̲ʷäǧä*>*gäwäǧä* (6.32).

gəwäkkǟ (Ed) 'roar (lion, leopard, bull)';

sämay agwäkkǟ (Ed) 'thunder (v.); see *sämay;*

from *gəbäggäbä* (see above)>**gəb̲äkkäb̲ä* (13.3)> *gəwäkkäwä* (4.11)>*gəwäkkǟ* (4.51).

gəwäkkäwä (Ed) 'roar (lion, leopard, bull)';

from *gəbäggäbä* (see above); for the phonetic development, see *gəwäkkǟ*, above.

gẽwän (M) 'dry grass either before or after having been mowed';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gubāna*, with *b*>**b̲*>*w* (4.11).

gəwän (Ed) 'mark on a woman's leg from sitting near the fire';

from *gämär* (see above) with *m*>*w* (4.31), and *r:n* (8.42).

gawnäd (En), *gawwənnäd* (Ed) 'stupidity, ignorance';

from *gawa* 'stupid' (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(n)näd.*

gawnät (Č.Gt), *gawənnät* (E), *gawannät* (M) 'stupidity, ignorance';

from *gawa* 'stupid' (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(n)nät.*

gʷäwaňä (Gt), *gowaňä* (En) 'hippopotamus';

from *gʷämarre* (see above) with *m*>*w* (4.31) and with alternance *r:n* palatalized into *ň* (8.66).

gowaňä (En), see *gʷäwaňä.*

gäwərä (Ed) 'hippopotamus';

from *gʷämarre* (see above) with *m*>*w* (4.31).

gəwäs̃säräʷ (Ed) 'be stout, be thick';

gũšər (Ed) 'stout, thick, fat';

could be from the root *gbzn (gəbäzzänä)*, denominative from **gubzənna* from *gʷäbbäzä* 'be strong' (see *gobäz*, above) with *b*>*w* (4.11), *z:s* (13.7) and *n:r* (8.33).

gawwäzä (Ms.Go) 'arrange the fireplace stones to form a trivet and put the pot on top';

represents *gamäzä* (see above) with *m*>*w* (4.31). See *gawziyä*, below.

gawziyä (Ms), *gawziyyä* (Go.So), *gāwziye* (S), *gawziyye* (W) 'three fireplace stones or earthenware trivet on which the cooking pot rests on the fire';

from *gawwäzä* (see above) with the suffix *-iy(y)ä, -iye.*

gäyä (En.Gt), see *geyä* 'beehive'.

gäyä (En.Gt), *geyä* (En.Ed) 'granary made of bamboo';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gäyyu-ta*, Ga. *geyyä*. See also *geyä*, below.

gǟyä (En.Ed), see *gäya* 'market'.

gə̄yə̄ (M), *gəyä* (E) 'piece of a broken pot used for carrying fire from a neighbor, notched waterpot, *broken neck of a jar used for sharpening knives or for carrying fire from a neighbor';

from *gäl, gäli* (see *gäl*) with palatalized *l* (8.61).

gʷäyä (Č.En.Gt), *gʷäye* (W), *gʷeyä* (Ms.Go), *gʷəyä* (E), *goyä* (Ed), *goye* (S), *gʷə̄* (M) 'main house';

from Cushitic: Had. *goyya.*

gäya (E), *gǟyä* (En.Ed) 'market';

from *gäbäyä* (see above)>**gäwäyä*>*gǟyä, gäya* (4.12).

gāyyä (Ed), ***gayyä*** (W), see ***gayya*** 'smoking pipe'.

gayya (E.Ms.Go.So), *gāyya* (S), *gayyä* (W), *gāyyä* (Ed), *gaya* (Č), *gāya* (En.Gt) 'smoking pipe, *clay bowl for the pipe';

Arg. *gayya* 'pipe', Har. *gāyya*; from Cushitic: Ga. *gāyya*, Sid. *gāyyá*, Kam. *gāyya-ta*; perhaps also Amh. *gayyä* 'burn'.

gayyo (So) 'pea';

Amh. *gʷaya*; from Ga. *gayyo.*

geyä (En.Ed), see *gäyä* 'granary'.

geyä (Ed), *ärəb̲ gäyä* (Gt), *ärəm̲ gäyä* (En) 'beehive';

to be identified with *gäyä* 'granary' (see above) extending into the meaning of 'container>beehive' (when combined with 'bee'); for *ärəb̲, ärəm̲*, see *nəb.*

gẽ̄yä waʾarä (Ed) 'spend the day fasting' (see *waʾarä*);

gẽ̄yä ňäʾä (Ed) 'spend the night fasting' (see *ňäʾä*);

undoubtedly to be connected with *giyäm* (see below) with loss of *m* through spirantization (4.33).

gʷeyä (Ms.Go), see *gʷäyä* 'main house'.

gəyä (E), see *gə̄yə̄.*

gəyä (Č.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *gə̃yä* (En), *gəyyä* (E) 'dog';

from *gəňi* (see above) with *ňi*>*y*. On the other hand the passage of an original *y* (of *ǵəyä*) to *ň* (in *gəňi*) would also be possible (9.5).

gəyä (Č.Ed.Ms), *gəyǟ* (Gt), *gə̃yǟ* (En), *gəyyä* (E) 'be inhospitable in offering either food or lodging, be avaricious, be greedy, be stingy';

agʷe (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *agʷäye, agōyto* (S), *agʷeya* (En), *gänätäňňä, agoyä* (Ed), *agoye* (W) 'avaricious, greedy, stingy, miser';

agʷenät (Č.Gt), *agʷennät* (E.M), *agʷenäd* (En) 'avarice';

if one is to judge on the basis of *qəyä, səyä,* the root of *gəyä* would be *grḥ.* The liquid *r* (becoming *n*) is also evident in Ed. *gänātäňňä* (from *gn, grʔ* with the suffix *-täňňä*).

gʷəyä, gəyä, in *yoğä gʷəyä* (Č.E) 'one who talks much' (see *oğä*);

yäzänga gʷəyä (Č.E), *äzänga gʷəyä* (En.Gt), *äzänga goyä* (Ed) 'one who talks much' (see *zänga*);

yosa (yossa, uˀusa) gʷəyä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'one who eats a lot of bread' (see *usa, ussa*);

äbaˀašä goyä (Ed) 'sickly' (see *baˀašä*);

I could not obtain an isolated meaning of *gʷəyä, goyä, gəyä* (see also *gʷärä,* above). The elements *gʷəyä, gəyä, goyä* are perhaps to be identified with *gʷäyä* 'main house' (see above) even though the forms of this entry are slightly different from those for 'main house'. The original meaning would then be 'the main house', that is, the container of the various qualities mentioned in this entry.

gʷəyä (E), see *gʷäyä* 'main house'.

goy (So) 'time, period of time';

tä---goy (So) 'with';

see *ga.*

goyä (Ed), see *gʷäyä* 'main house'.

goyä, in *äbaˀašä goyä* (Ed) 'sickly';

lit. 'the *goyä* of the sickness (*baˀašä*)'; see *gʷəyä.*

goye (S), see *gʷäyä* 'main house'.

giyäm warä (E) 'spend the day fasting' (see *warä*);

giyäm addärä (E) 'spend the night fasting' (see *addärä*);

see *gem.*

giyangi (M) 'the young of an animal';

represents *grangər* (see above) from *gəlgəl* with palatalized *l, r* (8.61, 8.64).

(bä)gayəs-əm (Z) 'next day';

see *gēs.*

goytä (W), *gʷoyta* (Z) 'God, *master';

bʷäžä goyta (Gt) 'name of a spirit' (see *bʷäžä*);

see *gʷeta.*

gäza (En.Gt.S), *gäzā* (Z), *gäzä* (W), *gäzza* (E.M.Ms.Go. So), *gäzzaˀa* (Ed), *gäsa* (Č.En) 'own, possess, administer, govern, rule, *acquire';

agäza (Č.En.Gt), *agäzza* (E) 'take someone's property for oneself';

gäž, in *agärä gäž* (So) 'govern' (see *agär*);

yägäza (Č), *bägäzza* (E.Ed) 'one's own';

gəzz (M.Go.So), *gəzzat* (Go), *gəzat* (So.W.Z), *gəzāt* (S) 'cows, domestic animals, cattle';

gəz (W), *gəzz* (S) 'thing';

guzi, in *yäbet guzi* (Ms) 'captive who became a slave';

Te. *gäzˀa* 'possess, dominate', Tna. *gäzˀe* 'possess, buy', Amh. Arg. *gäzza* 'possess, buy, govern', Gaf. *gäzzä,* Har. *gäzaˀa*; G. *ˀəgziˀ* 'master'. Dillmann 1865:1191 connects this root with Ar. *ǧazaˀa* 'distribute, share'. The root passed into Cushitic: Bil. *gadaˀ.* See also *gäza,* below.

gäza (Č.E.En.Gt) 'address to a local king';

undoubtedly from *gäza* 'administer, govern' (see above).

gäza (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'kind of tree used for building or for the handle of a plough';

Amh. *gäza*; also in Ga. *gäza.*

(a)gäza (En) 'belch';

see *(a)gäsa.* The voiced *z* of En. *agäza* as against *s* in the other dialects is strange; it is perhaps due to the assimilation to the voiced *g.*

gʷäza (En), *goza* (Gt) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person';

from Ga. *gōza.*

gaz (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *gāz* (Ed.S) 'raid, expedition, battle';

gaz nämädä (En) 'military rank', lit. 'he loved raids' (see *nämädä*);

from *gažžä*; see also *abägaz.*

gāz (S), *gʷaz* (Ms.W) 'gas, petrol, *lamp';

Har. *gāz*; from French *gaz* or Italian *gas,* probably through Arabic.

gʷaz (Gur. xZ) 'caravan';

Amh. *gʷaz,* Har. *gāz*; see *gaˀazä.*

gazä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W) 'move to another place, *shake';

see *gaˀazä.*

gʷazä (M), *gozä* (E) 'arrange the fireplace stones to form a trivet and put the pot on top';

represents *gawwäzä,* the *w* of which caused the labialization of *g.*

gēz (Ed) 'favor';

see *ǧeza.*

gezo (Ms), *gīzo* (S) 'big ax';

see *genzo.*

gəz barä (Ed) 'be lifeless, be inanimate';

see *gʼəz barä.*

gəz (W), *gəzz* (S) 'thing';

lit. 'the possessed (thing)' from *gäza* 'own, possess'.

gəzz (M.Go.So) 'cows, domestic animals, cattle';

gəzzoday (So) 'shepherd' (see below);

from *gäza* 'own, possess'; cp. also Gaf. *gəzzä* 'cattle, money', Arg. *gīzi*; probably passed into Cushitic: Ṭem. *gəzza* 'money, cattle', Kam. *gizza* 'cattle', Ka. *giǧǧo,* Čara *gizā, giǧǧo* 'possession, cattle'. The root could also be common to Semitic-Ethiopic and Cushitic. For the meaning 'cattle, money, possessions', cp. Gurage *dinät* 'cattle, money'. See also *gəzzat.*

gəze (Z) 'time, period of time';

see *gəz(ə)yä,* below.

gīzo (S), see *gezo.*

gozä (E), see *gʷazä.*

goza (Gt), see *gʷäza.*

guzi, in *yäbet guzi* (Ms) 'captive who became a slave';

lit. 'one who is owned by the house', from *gäza* 'own, possess' (see above); cp. also Amh. *yäsäw gəzu* 'slave, servant', lit. 'one who is owned by someone', Tna. *gəzuˀ* 'servant'.

gäzzaˀa (Ed) 'own, possess, administer, rule, govern';

see *gäza.*

gəzzoday (So) 'shepherd whose turn has come to guard his own cattle and the cattle of others';

contracted from **gəzzwäday*; see *gəzz, wädo.*

gəzägäzä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W.Z), *gəzäggäzä* (E.M.Ms.Go. So), *gizägäzä* (S) 'cut a living being with a blunt knife enough to cause pain, *cut a part of the body';

yäsən(n) gəzgaz (Č.E.M), *äšən gəzgāz* (En.Ed.Gt), *yäsənn gəžgäžä* (Ms) 'toothache';

Semitic: Heb. *gāzaz* 'shear, cut', Ar. *ǧazza*; Ethiopic: G. *gäzˁa* 'cut, saw', Tna. *gäzˁe,* Te. *gäzza* (root *gzz*) 'divide', Amh. *gäzäggäzä* 'cut, saw, cut with a blunt knife'. The meaning of 'tooth ache' derives from that of cutting.

gəzägäzä (En), *gəzäggäzä* (M.Go.So) 'be cold, be cool, cool off';

gəzägäzä- (Č.Ed.Gt), *gəzäggäzä-* (E.M.Go), *gizägäzä-* (S) 'feel cool through contact with cold liquid';

Tna. *qäzqäzä* 'be cool', Te. *qäzqäza,* Amh. *qäzäqqäzä*; in Gurage *q* became voiced by assimilation to the voiced *z.*

(am)gəzaggäzä (M) 'shake something that is heavy';

see *(a)mgəzaggäzä.*

gʷəzägʷäzä (Č.En.Gt.S.W), *gʷəzäggʷäzä* (E.Ed.M.Ms. Go.So) 'spread grass one layer on top of another under the coffee tree or in the cowshed or on the floor for sleeping';

gʷəzgʷaz (Č.E.En.M), *gʷəzgʷāz* (Ed.Gt), *guzgʷaz* (Ms) 'layer of grass spread on the floor';

Tna. *gʷäzgʷäzä,* Amh. *gʷäzäggʷäzä,* Arg. *gʷäzäggʷäza,* Har. *guzguz āša.*

gəzgaz (Č.E), *gəzgāz* (En.Ed.Gt), see *gəzägäzä.*

gʷəzgʷaz (Č.E.En.M), *gʷəzgʷāz* (Ed.Gt), see *gʷəzägʷäzä.*

gizägäzä (S), see *gəzägäzä.*

guzgʷaz (Ms), see *gʷəzägʷäzä.*

(a)gzagäzä (En.Gt), *angəzägäzä* (Č), *angəzagäzä* (Gt), *angəzaggäzä* (E.M) 'stagger under a heavy load';

Amh. *(tän)gäzaggäzä* 'move with difficulty'.

(a)gʷzäggʷäzä ṭännā (Ed) 'hit with a stick throwing it in a spiral motion';

from the root *gʷzgʷz* going back to *zgzg* by metathesis (see *a-zgäzägä*).

(bä)gäzäǧäta (Č), *bägäzz(a)äǧota* (E) 'by his own will, by his own accord, voluntarily';

from *bä-gäza-äǧ-äta* (suffix).

gəzəm (E) 'big, large'.

gäzännä (Č), *gäzännä* (E) 'adult, mature';

see *gəzäňňä.*

gazänä (Č), *gazännä* (E) 'warrior';

from *gaz* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

gəzänä (Č), *gəzännä* (E) 'become adult, become mature';

see *gəzäňä.*

gəzənä (Ed) 'folktale, story, nonsensical story'.

gəzənnar (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

in Kam. *gəzənna.*

gäzännät (Č) 'maturity, the state of being elder';

from *gəzänä* (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

gäzäňä (En.Ed.Gt), *gäzäňňä* (M.Ms) 'adult, mature';

see *gəzäňä.*

gazäňä (En.Gt), *gāzäňňä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go) 'army, warrior';

from *gaz* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

gəzäňä (En.Gt), *gəzäňňä* (Ed.M.Ms), *gəzänä* (Č), *gəzännä* (E) 'become adult, become mature';

gäzäňä (En.Ed.Gt), *gäzäňňä* (M.Ms), *gäzänä* (Č), *gäzännä* (E) 'adult, mature';

gäzännät (Č) 'maturity, the stage of being elder'.

guzzār (Ed) 'stick used for hitting a ball';

from Cushitic: Had. *gazar*; perhaps related to *käzära* (see below).

gəzzat (Go), *gəzat* (So.W.Z), *gəzāt* (S) 'cows, domestic animals, cattle';

from *gäza* 'own, possess' (see above); see also *gəzz.*

(tä)gizzätä (So) 'take an oath';

Tna. *gäzätä* 'place under a ban or sanction', Amh. *gäzzätä*; denominative of **gəzät* from the root *wgz*: G. *(ʾa)wgäzä,* Tna. *wägäzä,* Amh. *wäggäzä.* For the denominatives of that kind, see Leslau, *Muséon* 75 (1961).159-164.

gəzawa (Č.Gt), *gəzawwa* (E.M.Ms.Go), *gəzawwä* (S.W) 'kind of bush';

Amh. *gizawa, gizewa, gəǧawa* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 114); probably from Ga. *gəzawwa.* See also *kʼizawa.*

gəz(ə)yä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *gəzye* (So.Z), *gəze* (Z) 'time, period of time';

(bä)gəzyä (M) 'early';

tä---gəzəyä (En) 'including';

G. Tna. Amh. *gize,* Gaf. *gəzye.* The derivation of **gəze* from Ar. *ǧāza* 'pass' as suggested by Dillmann 1865:1196 and Praetorius 1879:173 is doubtful. Likewise the connection with the root *gzw* 'cut, determine, fix (time)' suggested by D. Cohen 1976: 110 is doubtful. The root also occurs in Cushitic: Qem. Qua. *giza,* Dar. *gizä-ta.* It is perhaps to be analyzed as *gi-ze* 'this time' (so also Rundgren 1955:44); see *gi,* above.

gäž, in *agärä gäž* (So) 'governor';

Amh. *agärä gäž,* active participle of *gäza* 'govern' (see above); see *agär.*

gažžä (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *gaže* (W), *gāže* (S), *gašä* (Č.En.Gt), *gaššä* (Ed) 'raid' (v.);

gaz (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *gāz* (Ed.S) 'raid, expedition, battle';

yəgažžəyä (E.M), *yəgašəyä* (Č.En.Gt) 'one who raids';

gazäňä (En.Gt), *gazäňňä* (M.Ms.Go), *gāzäňňä* (Ed), *gazänä* (C), *gazännä* (E) 'warrior';

Har. *gāz* 'battle'; perhaps from Ar. *ġazā (ġzw)* 'raid'. The root is also found in Cushitic: Al. *gažžo* 'raid' (v.), Qab. *gāžžoʾ*, Had. Sid. *gādo* 'raid' (n.), Ga. *gādā.*

gaže (W), *gāže* (S), see *gažžä.*

gəž barä (Č.Gt), *gəžž barä* (E.En.Ed) 'be motionless';

see *gʼəz barä.*

gəžä (Č.En.Gt) 'tanner';

perhaps from Al. *zuga-nču,* Kam. *zūgā-ňču* (with metathesis and palatalization of *z*), from Al. *zuggo* 'tan', Kam. *zūggo.*

gʷažgʷažž männä (E) 'move fast and aimlessly'.

gʷažgʷažwät (E) 'person with a big head'.

gəžgäžä, in *yäsənn gəžgäžä* (Ms) 'toothache';

see *gəzägäzä, sənn.*

G'

(tä)gʼaəärä (En) 'boast by the merits of someone else'.

(ad)gʼäbba (M) 'give the daughter in marriage';

täg'äbba (M) 'be necessary';

see *gäba.*

gʼibi (W), *gʼibe zilām* (S) 'heavy rain' (see *zilām*).

gʼibgʼibba (E), *gʼəbgʼəbba* (M), *gʼingʼib* (Č) 'place where one protects oneself against rain or wind';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gəbgəbba.*

gʼäbärä (Č.En.Gt), *gʼäbbärä* (E.M.Ms) 'pay taxes';

gʼəbər (Č.En.Gt), *gʼəbbər* (E.M) 'taxes';

see *gäbbärä.*

(ad)gʼäbbärä (M) 'tame, subdue';

see *gäbbärä.*

gʼabäsä (Č), *gʼäbbäsä* (E) 'become sick due to food';

from Cushitic: Had. *ǧabis-ukko* 'make sick'.

gʼäbšä (En.Gt) 'kind of plant the leaves of which are used like hops in making beer';

on the basis of the form of this noun in the various languages (see *gešo*) it would seem that *b* is secondary.

gʼäbbätä (E.M), *gʼäpätä* (Č.En.Gt), *gebätä* (W), *gēbätä* (S) 'gallop, race';

gʼəbat (Č.E.M), *gʼəb̲āt* (Gt), *gʼəb̲āt* (En) 'horse races';

wägäpäča (Č), *wägäbbäča* (E) 'horse racing field'.

gʼəččəmʷä (M) 'action of eating bread without stew';

from *gʼätämä* (see below) with palatalization of *t.*

gʼäddeę̄ (M) 'be lenient, avoid harming someone when in a position to do so';

represents *gʼäddärä* (see below) with *-ärä*<*-älä*>*eę̄.*

gʼäddäbä (E.M.Ms), *gʼätäbä* (Č), *gʼätäb̲ä* (En), *geddäbä* (Go), *gäddäbä* (S) 'place something across or horizontally, *dam water';

gʼədəb (Č), *gʼəddəb, gʼədbar* (E) 'thing that is placed across or horizontally';

Amh. *gäddäbä* 'dam water', Tna. *gädäbä* 'delimit', related to *gdm* 'place something across' (see *tä-gaddämä*).

gʼədbar (E) 'something placed across or horizontally';

from *gʼäddäbä* (see above) with the suffix *-ar.*

gʼäddämä (E.M), *gʼätämä* (Č), *gʼätäm̲ä* (Gt), *gʼätäb̲ä* (En), *ag-gettäwä, ag-gettā̄* (Ed) 'sell on credit';

gʼəddamʷä (E.M), *gətamʷä* (Gt), *gətämʷä, gʼətämʷä* (Č), *gəttawä, gittawä* (Ed), *gətawä* (En) 'action of selling on credit';

(bä)gəddämo ahäbä (W), *bä-gittawä asiyā̄* (Ed) 'sell on credit' (see *ahäbä, a-siyā̄*).

gʼidän taggädäčč (M), *gʷädin taggädätt* (Go), *gʼidär amand-äč* (Č.En.Gt), *gʼidär täxäddär-äčč* (E), *gʼidär täxätär-äč* (Č.En.Gt) 'she lowered the dress to the waist while working';

see *aggädä, (a)mandä, (tä)xättärä.*

gʼäddärä (E), *gʼätärä* (Č.En.Gt), *gʼättärä* (Ed), *gʼäddeę̄* (M) 'be lenient, avoid harming someone when in a position to do so';

perhaps to be connected with Amh. *(a)gaddälä* 'be partial'.

gʼidär (Č) 'kind of skirt';

gʼidär amand-äč (Č.En.Gt), *gʼidär täxäddär-äčč* (E), *gʼidär täxätär-äč* (Č.En.Gt) 'she lowered the dress to the waist while working';

represents *gʼidän* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

gʼäfärä, see *gäfärä.*

gʼäg' männä (E), *gʼäg'ä barä* (Č.Gt), *gʼegʼä barä* (En.Ed) 'set ajar, close the door halfway'.

gʼäg'ä barä (Č.Gt), see *gʼäg'.*

gʼegʼä barä (En.Ed), see *gʼäg'.*

gʼäg'är (Ms) 'ascent, hill, upward slope, uphill';

for *gʼärgʼär*; see *gara,* above.

gʼäg'är xäddärä (Č), *gʼäg'är xäddärä* (E), *gʼäggʼər xäddänä* (M) 'thatch the roof with the tip of grass pointing up';

probably from *gʼäg'ärä* 'straighten out' (see below), the expression *gʼäg'är xäddärä* meaning 'cover the top of the roof in a straightened out manner'.

g'ägg'ärä (E.M), *g'äk'ärä* (Č.Gt), *g'ek'ärä* (En), *gekkärä* (Ed) 'straighten out, reconcile, arrange, fix, *prepare well';

ag'ägg'ärä (E.M), *ag'äk'ärä* (Č.Gt), *ag'ek'ärä* (En), *agekkärä* (Ed) 'render service, serve, be useful';

g'ägg'ər (M), *guggʷər* (E), *gʷəkʷər* (Č), *gukʷərä* (En.Gt), *gukkər* (Ed), *gukur, gukʷər* (Gt) 'straightened, straightforward';

g'g'r from *g'rg'r* going back to *g'lg'l, glgl* (with *l:r*) and to be identified with *(a)gläggälä* 'render service'. See also *g'äg'är,* above.

g'ägg'ər (M), see *g'ägg'ärä.*

(tä)g'agg'äsä (E.M) 'be proud, be arrogant, be haughty';

represents *(tä)g'ag'äzä* (see below) with *z>s* most probably by dissimilation of voicing (*g'z>g's*). See also *(tä)g'ag'aš.*

(tä)g'ag'aš (E.M) 'proud, arrogant, haughty';

active participle form of *(tä)g'agg'äsä* (see above).

g'ägg'ätä (E.M.Ms), *g'äk'ätä* (Č), *g'äk'ädä* (Gt), *g'ek'ädä* (En), *geggätä* (Go), *gekkädä* (Ed) 'accompany, escort, see off';

g'ag'äta (E), *g'agg'äta* (M), *g'ak'äta* (Č), *g'ak'äda* (En.Gt) 'space between the gate and the house';

there is undoubtedly a connection between *g'g't* (or *ggt*) and Had. *gegesä-kko* 'accompany', Sid. *gēgessi,* Ga. *gegässe*; the Gurage root would be borrowed from Cushitic.

g'ag'äta (E), *g'agg'äta* (M) 'space between the gate and the house';

see *g'ägg'ätä.*

(tä)g'ag'äzä (Č), *täg'agg'äzä* (M), *täg'agg'äsä* (E), *täg'akʼäzä* (En.Gt), *tägekkäzä* (Ed) 'be proud, be arrogant, be haughty';

täg'ag'až (Č.En.Gt), *täg'ag'aš* (E.M), *tägekkäž* (Ed) 'proud, arrogant';

the root *g'g'z* undoubtedly goes back to *g'zg'z.* The comparison with Amh. *daggʷäsä* 'grow fat' suggested by Rundgren 1959:205, n. 2 is unlikely since the Gurage root is *g'g'z* and does not correspond phonetically to Amh. *dgʷs.*

(tä)g'ag'až (Č.En.Gt) 'proud, arrogant';

active participle form of *(tä)g'ag'äzä* (see above).

g'äk'ädä (Gt), *g'ek'ädä* (En) 'accompany, escort, see off';

g'ak'äda (En.Gt) 'space between the gate and the house';

represents *g'ägg'ätä* (see above) with *g':k'* (13.4); for *t:d,* see 7.14.

g'ek'ädä (En), see *g'äk'ädä.*

g'äk'ärä (Č.Gt), *g'ek'ärä* (En) 'straighten out, arrange, fix, reconcile, *prepare well';

ag'äk'ärä (Č.Gt), *ag'ek'ärä* (En) 'render service, be useful';

yag'äk'ər ärč (Gt), *yäg'äk'ər-k(a) äč* (En) 'servant', lit. 'boy (servant) who serves'; see *ärč, äč.*

represents *g'ägg'ärä* (see above) with *g':k'* (13.4).

g'ek'ärä (En), see *g'äk'ärä.*

g'äk'ätä (Č) 'accompany, escort, see off';

g'ak'äta (Č) 'space between the gate and the house';

represents *g'ägg'ätä* (see above) with *g':k'* (13.4).

(tä)g'ak'äzä (En.Gt) 'be proud, be arrogant';

represents *(tä)g'agg'äzä* (see above) with *g':k'* (13.4).

g'ila (M.Ms.Go) 'black horse, reddish horse, *reddish brown';

Tna. Amh. *gullo* 'reddish (horse)'.

g'əlalläbä (M), *g'əränäbä* (Č), *g'əränäḇä* (En.Gt), *g'ərannäbä* (E) 'burn the surface, *offend';

a reduplicative stem of *g'lb*; cp. Amh. *gälläbä* 'burn grain'. The idea of 'offend' is a transferred meaning.

g'immä (Č.E.Ms.Go.S.W), *g'əmmä* (M), *g'iᵖmä* (Ed), *g'imɔä* (En.Gt), *gimmä* (So) 'headrest of wood';

also in Ga. *gimma.*

g'imɔä (En.Gt) 'headrest of wood';

see *g'immä.*

g'əmbe (E.M), see *g'imbä.*

g'imb (E) 'something big (e.g. rock)';

perhaps to be identified with *gəmb* 'wall made of stone' indicating the bigness.

g'imbä (En.Ed.Gt), *g'imbe* (Č.Ms), *g'əmbe* (E.M), *gimbe* (Ms) 'kind of antelope, kind of gazelle';

from Cushitic: Qab. *gīmbi-ta*; perhaps also Had. *gibb-iččo<gimbiččo.*

g'imbʷät (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *g'əmbəwä.*

g'əmbəwä (M), *g'imbəwä* (Č.E), *g'imbuwä* (En.Ed.Gt), *g'imbʷät* (W), *gīnbuwä* (Gt), *gəmbo* (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Had. *gəmbo,* Kam. *gəmbu-ta.*

(tä)g'amädä (Č.En.Gt), *täg'ammädä* (E.M.Ms), *tägammädä* (Go.So) 'try hard, make an effort, endeavor, struggle, *trample on something';

adg'amädä (Č.En.Gt), *adg'ammädä* (E.M) 'place much wood on the fire, *do something in abundance, *cause someone to make an effort for a long time to obtain something, make an animal stamp on something';

the meaning of 'place much wood on the fire' is undoubtedly derived from the meaning 'make an effort', the effort applying to a specific action, that is, of placing much wood on the fire that requires special endeavor.

(a)g'amädä (Č), *adg'amädä* (En), *ag'ammädä* (E.M) 'try to prevent people from fighting, *convince by insisting';

G. *gämädä* 'cut', Tna. Amh. *gämmädä.* The C-type *ag'amädä* would express an effort to cut or separate (people who are fighting).

g'ämmälä (Ed) 'sew leather on the cover of a basket';

metathesis in relation to *gälämä* (see above). See also *g'ämärä,* below.

g'ämärä (En.Gt) 'sew leather on the cover of a basket';

represents *g'ämmälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

g'ämmätä (Ms) 'estimate, evaluate';

see *gämätä.*

g'äna (M), *g'ära* (Č.E) 'central leaf of the *äsät* that is not torn'.

g'änna (M.Ms) 'fear, be afraid';

ag'änna (M.Ms), *ag'nanna* (M) 'frighten, scare, terrify';

attəgänna (Ms) 'courage!', lit. 'don't fear!';

g'ənnat (M), *g'innat* (Ms) 'fear' (n.);

yäg'ännatəyä (Ms), *yäg'ənnatəyä* (M) 'coward';

Amh. *gänäggänä* 'fear, suspect'.

(tä)g'äna (Č), *täg'änna* (E.M.Ms.Go), *täg'enna* (Go) 'cross, go across';

see *(tä)ginna.*

(tä)g'enna (Go), see *(tä)g'äna.*

g'ən (S) 'day (in daylight)';

see *gən.*

g'ən (M), see *g'in* 'hollow in the nape of the neck'.

g'ənä (Č), *g'ənnä* (E) 'wood used as a support for a fallen house, wedge';

yafär g'ənä (Č), *yafär g'ənnä* (E) 'midget' (see *afär*);

see *gən.*

g'in (En.Ed.Gt.Ms.Go), *g'ən* (M), *gin* (So), *g'ir* (Č.E. Gt) 'hollow in the nape of the neck';

from Ga. *ginni*; also Haruro *gunno.*

g'änäḇä (En.Gt) 'take back the loan of a cow or sheep';

represents *gällämä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23) and alternance *m:ḇ* (4.35).

g'ənda (So), see *g'indo* 'pole of plough'.

g'indo (En.Gt), *g'ənda, ginda* (So) 'pole of the plough between the two oxen';

from Ga. *gindo.*

g'indo (E.So) 'food container made of grass, basket used as a measure';

see *gundo.*

g'ing'ib (Č) 'place where one protects oneself against rain or wind';

represents *g'ibg'ibba* (see above)>*g'igg'ib* by assimilation>*g'ing'ib* by dissimilation (18.5).

g'inğä (So) 'back of body';

represents *g'ənžä* with alternance *ž:ğ* (9.42).

g'äňğära (En) 'bread made of barley';

see *g'äňg'ära.*

(a)g'nanna (M) 'frighten, scare, terrify';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *g'änna* (see above).

g'inašä (Č.En.Gt), *ginašä* (En) 'kind of edible mushroom'.

g'äňg'ära (Gt), *g'äňğära* (En), *ganğir* (So) 'bread made of barley, *bread made of *äsät* with some kind of wheat';

Amh. *ganğir* 'bread' with inserted *n* and palatalized *ğ* in relation to Tna. *gagärä* 'bake bread', Amh. *gaggärä.* Tna. *əngera* 'bread' and Amh. *əňğära* are undoubtedly from the same root with loss of initial *g* by dissimilation.

g'ənnat (M), *g'innat* (Ms) 'fear';

from *g'änna* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

g'inz (So) 'honey'.

g'ənžä (E.M), *g'inžä, ginžä* (So), *g'əňžä* (Go.Ms), *g'ingä* (So), *g'išä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'back of body';

Arg. *gunž*; from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Al. *guggu*.

g'inžä (So), see *g'ənžä*.

(at)g'äňňä (M) 'go to the wizard and ask for bad luck for someone';

see *gäňä*, below.

g'əňžä (Go) 'back of body';

see *g'ənžä*, above.

g'äpätä (Č.En.Gt) 'gallop, race';

represents *g'äbbätä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

g'ära (Č.E) 'central leaf of the *äsät* that is not torn';

represents *g'äna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

g'äro (Ed) 'kind of tree';

from Ga. *gēro*.

g'ir (Č.E.Gt) 'hollow in the nape of the neck';

represents *g'in* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

g'irg'ir *balä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *gərgər barä* (Ed), *q'irq'ir (q'ərq'ər) *balä* (E.M) 'blaze, flicker, burn in a bright and wavy way, *burn easily (dry wood)';

yədar g'irg'ir männä (E) 'the dry season begins', lit. 'the month of *yədar* flickers';

the Gurage root is a reduplicated *g'r(r)-g'r(r)*; cp. Amh. *gärrärä* 'spark (fire)'.

g'ərändbä (Č), *g'ərändbä* (En.Gt), *g'ərännäbä* (E) 'burn the surface, offend';

represents *g'əlalläbä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

g'isəma (En.Gt) 'body';

see *ğism*, above.

g'isted (Ed) 'woman possessed by a spirit';

represents *gist* (see above) with the suffix *-d* (for *-t*).

g'isṭ (Č.E.En.Gt) 'name of a female spirit that possesses a person, *woman possessed by a spirit';

represents *gist* (see above) with *t:ṭ* (15.3).

g'äšä (Ms), *g'äšo* (M), see *g'išo*.

g'ešä (Ed), see *g'išo*.

g'išä (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'back of body';

for **g'ižžä* (with *ž:š*, 13.8)<*g'inžä, g'ənžä* (see above). For the assimilation, see 17.7.

g'išo (Č.E), *g'ešä* (Ed), *g'äšä* (Ms), *g'äšo* (M) 'kind of plant the leaves of which are used like hops in making beer';

see *gešo*, above.

g'išašä (Ed.Gt) 'uncultivated pasture land';

see *gišašä*, above.

g'ätä (Ed), see *g'äta*.

g'ättä (Ed) 'eat bread without stew or without anything else';

represents *g'ättämä* (see below) >**g'ättämä, g'ättäbä* >*g'ättäwä* (see below) >*g'ättä* (4.32).

g'äta (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *g'ätä* (Ed), *g'eta* (Gt.Go.So) 'master, God, lord';

see *g^weta*, above.

g'eta (Go.So), see *g'äta*.

g'ätäbä (Č), *g'ätäbä* (En) 'place something across or horizontally';

represents *g'äddäbä* (see above) with *d:t* (7.14).

g'ätäbä (En) 'eat bread without stew or with anything else';

represents *g'ätämä* (see below) with *m>b* (4.35).

g'ätäbä (En) 'sell on credit';

represents *g'äddämä* (see above) with *d:t* (7.14) and *m >*m >b* (4.35).

g'ätämä (Č), *g'ätämä* (Gt) 'sell on credit';

g'ətäm^wä (Č) 'action of selling on credit';

represents *g'äddämä* (see above) with *d:t* (7.14).

g'ätämä (Č), *g'ätämä* (Gt), *g'ättämä* (E.M.Ms), *g'ätäbä* (En), *g'ättäwä, g'ättä* (Ed), *gettämä* (Go.W), *gittämä* (So) 'eat bread without stew or without anything else';

g'əttam^wä (M), *gəttam^wä* (Go), *gəttamo* (So), *gittam^wä* (Ms), *gittamo* (W), *g'əččəm^wä* (M), *gəččəm^wa* (E), *gučəma* (En.Gt), *gəčm^wa* (Č), *gəčm^wä* (Gt), *gučču^wä* (Ed) 'action of eating bread without stew';

Amh. *gättämä* 'swallow a mouthful without chewing', but perhaps from Cushitic: Kam. *kutubbo* 'eat bread without stew' or a denominative of *gättämo* 'inferior quality of bread'.

g'ätärä (En.Gt) 'pea, bean';

see *getära*, above.

g'ätärä (Č.En.Gt), *g'ättärä* (Ed) 'be lenient, avoid harming a person when in a position to do so';

represents *g'äddärä* (see above) with *d:t* (7.14).

g'ättärä (Ms) 'stand straight ready to fight';

gettärä-m ezä (Go) 'hold tight' (see *ezä*);

Tna. Amh. *gättärä* 'stretch, render rigid, tighten', Amh. *tägättärä* 'stand straight, be stretched'.

g'ättäwä (Ed) 'eat bread without stew or without anything else';

represents *g'ätämä* (see above) with *m>m>b>w* (4.31).

g'iṭṭəš männä (E) 'be proud, be arrogant';

perhaps for *g'iṭṭ-(ə)š männä* (-š being an enclitic) and to be compared with Amh. *(a)g^wäṭṭäṭä* 'despise, belittle'. Note also Ka. *gēṭo* 'pride'.

g'äz (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *g'ez* (S) 'one's turn to help or be helped in cooperative work';

g'äzäňä (En.Gt), *g'äzäňňä* (Ed.Go), *g'äzännä* (E), *g'äzmäňňä* (M.Ms), *g'äzmänä* (Č), *g'äzmännä* (E) 'one who helps in turn in cooperative work';

Har. *gūz* 'mutual help in agricultural work'; from Cushitic: Qab. *g'äza*, Al. *geza*, Had. Kam. *gäğa*, Ga. *guza*. It is tempting to connect it with *ğeza* 'favor' (see below).

g'äz (Ed) 'favor';

see *ğeza*, below.

g'ez (S), see *g'äz* 'one's turn to help'.

g'əz barä (En.Gt), *g'əzz *balä* (Č.E.M), *gəz barä* (Ed), *gəž barä* (Č.Gt), *gəžž barä* (E.En.Ed) 'be motionless, be lifeless, be inanimate';

g'əz (E) 'person who is not serious';

g'əz əmər (Č.E), *g'əz əmãr* (Gt), *g'əz əmmaňňä* (M) 'large and solid stone' (that is, motionless).

g'äzma (Ms), *g'äzuwä* (Ed) 'kind of antelope'.

g'äzmänä (Č), *g'äzmännä* (E) 'one who helps in turn in cooperative work';

from *g'äz* (see above) with the suffix *-männä*.

g'äzmäňňä (M.Ms), same meaning as above;

from *g'äz* (see above) with the suffix *-mäňňä*.

g'äzännä (E), same meaning as above;

from *g'äz* (see above) with the suffix *-ännä*.

g'äzäňä (En.Gt), *g'äzäňňa* (Ed.Go), same meaning as above;

from *g'äz* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*.

g'əzar (Č.E.M), *g'əzār* (Gt) 'big flame'.

g'äzuwä (Ed) 'kind of antelope';

represents *g'äzma* (see above) with *m>m>w* (4.31).

Ǧ

ǧe (M) 'jar for milk or water';

represents *ǧär* (see below) with *är>e* (8.68).

ǧa›a (En), *ǧa›ä* (Ed) 'amount of dough prepared for one loaf of bread';

represents *č̣›qa* (see above) with *q:›* (14.1) and *č̣* becoming voiced *ǧ* by dissimilation of voicing due to the original voiceless *q*. See also *ǧa›arä, ǧäw›rärä* and 18.1.

ǧa›arä (Ed) 'dirt';

ǧa›arämä (Ed) 'dirty';

represents *č̣:qara* (see above) with *q:›* (14.1) and *č̣* becoming voiced *g* by dissimilation of voicing due to the original voiceless *q*. See also *ǧa›a*, above, and 18.1.

(a)ǧä›ärä (Ed.Gt) 'hide the view, *curtain off, block the view with a curtain or cloth';

the root can be either *č̣ql, č̣qr, č̣qn* or with initial *ṭ* or *ǧ*.

ǧa›arämä (Ed) 'dirty';

from *ǧa›arä* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ämä*.

ǧäbä (W), *ǧäba* (So.Z) 'great, big, large, *firm, strong, powerful';

ǧäbä wäqt (W) 'a long time' (see *wäqt*);

ǧäba wakkä-m (So) 'good afternoon!', lit. 'did you

spend the day well? (*wakkäm,* for *walkäm,* see *walä*);

ǧäbat-ən hāno (Z) 'be firm, be rigid';

from Cushitic: *ǧabā-ti* 'be strong, fortified', Dar. *ǧabā-te,* Ga. *ǧäbā* 'strong, hard'. See p. 730.

ǧäbä, in *qāwa ǧäbä* (S) 'expression used by the host when coffee is ready to drink';

ǧäbāta (S), *ǧäbata* (W) 'gift brought by a person to a gathering that consists of prayers and drinking coffee';

Te. *ǧäba* 'give', Tna. *ǧobaˀ bälä* 'offer coffee or milk'; probably from Cushitic: Sa. *ǧobaˀ* (recorded by Yohannəs Gäbrä Egziˀabəher 1946:606 in connection with Tna. *ǧobaˀ bälä*), Ga. *gäbāta*; perhaps also Har. *gäbaˀ bāya* 'give *ʿçāt* or incense to the *šēx* or to the head of the holy shrine to ask for his blessing'; *gäbätti ʿçāt* or incense given to the *sēx*'. Is there any connection with Ar. (Daṯina) *ǧabā* 'gift'?

ǧäba (So.Z), see *ǧäbä.*

ǧaba (Č.En.Gt), *ǧabba* (E.M) 'threat' (n.);

from Cushitic: Ga. *ǧäbba* 'hate, dislike'.

ǧabb amännä (E), *ǧap epä* (En), *ǧap aypä* (Gt) 'knock with the foot';

Te. *ǧäb bela* 'stride', but perhaps *dub bea* (Go) 'make noise when falling' (see above).

ǧibbä (E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *ǧipä* (Č), *ǧīpä* (En.Gt), *ǧippä* (Ed) 'mat made of fiber and either of grass or rope and used for sleeping or sitting';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. Ṭem. *ǧibbä.*

****ǧabbäbä, anǧabbäbä*** (Ms) 'float on the water';

see **žabbäbä,* below, with alternance *ž:ǧ* (9.42).

ǧäbbäbä (E), *aǧebbäbä* (W), *ǧäpäbä* (Č), *ǧäpäḇä* (En. Gt), *žäbbäbä* (E), *žäpäbä* (Č.Gt) 'dam water, *tie a leaf on the opening of a container to cover it, place something across or horizontally';

ǧäbbäbar (E), *ǧäpäbar* (Č), *ǧäpäbar* (En.Gt) 'military rank';

all these meanings possibly go back to one basic meaning, but it is also possible that 'dam water' and 'place something across or horizontally' belong together and are to be compared with Amh. *däbbäbä* 'spread, stretch' (perhaps also Had. *ǧäbaˀukko* 'place a pole across to prevent cattle from entering the field') whereas 'tie a leaf on the opening of a container' is to be connected with Te. *däbba (dbb)* 'envelop, close'. As for *ǧäbbäbar* 'military rank' it derives from the meaning of 'dam >protect'.

(a)ǧäbbäbä (M.Ms), *aǧebbäbä* (W), *aǧǧebbäbä* (Go) 'set ajar, close the door halfway';

represents *(a)debbäbä* (see above) with palatalization of *d.*

(a)ǧebbäbä (Go.W), see *(a)ǧäbbäbä* 'set ajar'.

(a)ǧebbäbä (W), see *ǧäbbäbä* 'dam water'.

ǧäbbäbar (E.M) 'military rank';

from *ǧäbbäbä* (see above) with the nominal suffix *-ar.*

ǧäbbäbar (M) 'person who closes the door and eats alone';

from *(a)ǧäbbäbä* (see above) with the nominal suffix *-ar.*

ǧibiččä (Z) 'young bull';

from Cushitic: Ga. *ǧibiččä* 'young bull', Dar. *ǧabbé.*

ǧibaǧǧibar (E), *ǧiḇaǧiḇār* (E, Gt) 'drum and drumming sound at the ceremony of exorcising spirits';

from *ǧibarǧibar* (see below) > *ǧibaǧǧibar,* by assimilation.

ǧäbäl (Ms), *ǧäbär* (E.Gt), *ǧäḇär* (En) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person';

Amh. *ǧäbäl* 'kind of disease' (d'Abbadie 1881:803). The Gurage *ǧäbäl* would then be the spirit that inflicts the person with the *ǧäbäl*-disease. Note also Ar. *gabalāwi* 'spirit of the mountain' from *gabal (ǧabal)* 'mountain' (Littmann 1950:55).

ǧäbän (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.S), *ǧäbäna* (M.Go.So), *ǧäbänä* (W) 'jar for coffee or for washing hands';

from Ar. *ǧabana*; also in Tna. Amh. *ǧäbäna,* Te. *ǧäbänät.*

ǧəḇunna (Go) 'tail, hair of tail';

there may be a connection with *goňňä* (W), *gonnäˀä* (Had); see *goňňä,* below.

ǧäbär (E.Gt), *ǧäḇär* (En) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person';

represents *ǧäbäl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ǧibarǧibar (Č), *ǧibaǧǧibar* (E), *ǧiḇaǧiḇār* (En.Gt) 'drum and drumming sound at the ceremony of exorcising spirits';

from *ǧibarǧibar.*

ǧäbat-ən hāno (Z) 'be firm, be rigid';

see *ǧäba,* above.

ǧäbāta (S), *ǧäbata* (W) 'gift brought by a person to a gathering that consists of performing prayers and drinking coffee';

see *ǧäbä,* above.

ǧēdäla (Z) 'fox, jackal';

Har. *ǧedalu* (Paulitschke in Leslau 1937:578); from Cushitic: Ga. *ǧeddalo,* Dar. *gēdala,* Sid. *yēdalá.*

ǧäf (M.Ms), *ǧef* (Č.E), *ǧēfä* (Gt), *ǧof* (Go) 'foot, lower part of foot, sole of foot used as a measure, *heal';

see *zof,* below.

ǧäfʷe (M) 'open space between houses or in front of houses serving as a public place, community';

represents *ǧäfʷär* (see below) with *är > e* (8.68).

ǧef (Č.E), *ǧēfä* (Gt), see *ǧäf.*

ǧof (Go), see *ǧäf.*

ǧəfʷällälä (Go) 'be blunt (edge)';

ǧəfʷləl (Go) 'blunt';

represents *dəfällälä* (see above) with palatalization of *d.*

ǧäfʷär (Č.E.Ms), *ǧäfʷärä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *ǧäfʷe* (M) 'open space between houses or in front of houses serving as a public place, community, *gathering, assembly';

from Cushitic: Had. *ǧofora.*

ǧifat (W) 'beeswax';

perhaps from Cushitic: Mo. *gippó* 'beeswax', Ga. *gippo* 'candle'.

ǧāgo (S), *ǧigo* (W) 'until, till, up to, as far as';

Amh. *žig;* see *ǧeǧe* 'arrive', below. For the meaning of 'until' derived from the verb 'arrive, reach', cp. Amh. *dəräs* 'until' from *därräsä* 'arrive' and *sən,* below.

ǧəgg *balä (S.W) 'be quiet, be silent';

ǧəggətäňňä (S) 'quiet' (adj.);

Amh. *zəgg alä* 'be quiet, be slow', Tna. *žəg bälä,* Te. *zəg bela,* with palatalization of *z* to *ž,* in free variation with *ǧ* (9.42).

ǧigi (So.Z) 'one's turn to help or be helped in cooperative work, communal labor';

Amh. *ǧəgi, žigi*; from Cushitic: Ga. *ǧigī.*

ǧigo (W), see *ǧāgo.*

ǧäggeḑ (M) 'become flexible (leaf having been put on fire), wither';

qawa ǧäggeḑ (M) 'the coffee beans are about to be dried out' (see *qawa*);

represents *ǧäggʷälä* (see below) with *-älä > eḑ* (8.63).

ǧäggäg *balä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'roam about (cattle, man) to look for food';

root *ǧǧǧ,* variant of *žǧǧ* from *zgzg*; see *zägzäg barä* and *ǧawǧaw barä,* below.

ǧäggʷälä (M), *ǧäggʷärä* (E), *ǧäggeḑ* (M), *ǧäkʷärä* (Č.En. Gt), *ǧäkkärä* (Ed) 'become flexible (having been put on fire), wither'; proceded or not by 'coffee' it means 'the coffee beans are about to be dried out';

aǧäggʷärä, in *bašä aǧäggʷärä-n* (E), *bašä (baˀašä) aǧäkʷärä-n* (Č.En.Gt), *baˀašä aǧäkkärä-nu* (Ed), *bašä aǧäggeḑ-nu* (M) 'the color of his face changed when he was struck by a disease', lit. 'the disease made him wither' (see *bašä, baˀašä*);

it is tempting to identify it with *doggälä* (see above). The development would be: *ṭəwälägä > *doläga* (*ṭ > d* because of voiced *g*) > *dogälä* (by metathesis) > *ǧgʷl* (with palatalization of *d* to *ǧ*).

ǧäggämä (E.M.Ms), *ǧäkämä* (Č), *ǧäkäm̱ä* (Gt), *ǧäkäḇä* (En), *ǧäkkǟ* (Ed) 'hit with the fist or with the elbow';

ǧäggämä- (E), *ǧäkämä-* (Č), *ǧäkäm̱ä-* (Gt), *ǧäkäḇä-* (En) 'have the hiccups', lit. 'it hit (one)';

täǧaggämä (E.M.Ms), *täǧakämä* (Č), *täǧakäm̱ä* (Gt), *täǧakäḇä* (En), *täǧäkkǟ* (Ed) 'clash (cattle, objects), collide, *meet one another';

adǧaggämä (E), *adǧakämä* (Č), *adǧakäm̱ä* (Gt), *adǧakäḇä* (En), *adǧäkkǟ* (Ed) 'offer a sheep to a deity for a sick person', lit. 'cause to hit' (indeed the offering of a sheep is done by hitting the sick person with the sheep);

ǧəgmʷar (E), *ǧəgummār* (Ed), *ǧugmʷar* (Č), *ǧugmʷār* (Gt), *ǧugumār* (En), *ǧəkmʷar* (Č) 'fist, *knuckles, blow with the fist';

ǧagmar (E), *ǧakmar* (Č) 'action of hitting with the fist or with the elbow';

ǧäggämʷyä (M), *ǧəggəmʷyä* (E), *ǧəgmʷar* (E), *ǧäkämʷyä* (Č), *ǧäkowiyä* (En), *ǧäkäwəyä* (Gt) 'kind of bread with a thick crust' (it is prepared by hitting it with the fist);

if *ǧəgmʷar* 'knuckles, fist' (coming from the root *ǧgm*) is borrowed from Qab. *ǧugmāra,* the verb *ǧäggämä* is probably also Cushitic. It is also possible that *ǧäggämä* is a Gurage root and Qab. *ǧugmāra* is taken from Gurage.

ǧəgmo (So) 'bride before she leaves her seclusion and is not seen by people';

yäǧəgmo bayy (So) 'baby before it is taken out the first time after birth'.

ǧagmar (E) 'act of hitting with the fist or with the elbow';

see *ǧäggämä,* above.

ǧəgmʷar (E), *ǧəgummār* (Ed), *ǧugmʷar* (Č), *ǧugmʷār* (Gt), *ǧugumār* (En) 'fist, knuckles, *a blow with the fist, hitting with the fist or with the elbow';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *ǧugmāra* 'knuckles' (see *ǧäggämä,* above).

ǧəgmʷar (E) 'kind of bread with a thick crust';

this kind of bread is prepared by hitting it with the fist and *ǧəgmʷar* is then derived with *ǧäggämä* (see above) with the suffix *-ar.* See also *ǧäggämʷyä.*

ǧugmʷar (Č), *ǧugmʷār* (Gt), *ǧugumār* (En), see *ǧəgmʷar.*

ǧäggämʷyä (M), *ǧəggəmʷyä* (E) 'kind of bread with a thick crust';

this kind of bread is prepared by hitting it with the fist and *ǧäggämʷyä* is then derived from *ǧäggämä* (see above) with the suffix *-yä.* See also *ǧəgmʷar.*

ǧägna (So), *ǧigna* (Z) 'hero, courageous, brave';

Tna. Amh. Gaf. *ǧägna,* Te. *ǧagin*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *ǧägna,* Som. *ǧigin.*

(a)ǧägärä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *aǧäggärä* (E.M) 'annoy, upset, distress, bother, embarrass, vex, oppress';

used impersonally, that is, with suffix pronouns, it means 'be in need, be in trouble, be in difficulty';

ǧəgʷarä (Č.En.Gt), *ǧəggʷarä* (E.M), *ǧəgʷarit* (En. Gt), *ǧəgʷayä, ǧugayä* (Ed) 'need, trouble, difficulty'; *ǧəgʷaräňä* (En.Gt), *ǧəgʷaränä* (Č), *ǧəggʷarännä* (E), *ǧəgʷarätäňä* (En), *ǧəgʷayäňňä* (Ed) 'one who is in need, miserable';

eyaǧägər (Č), *eyaǧäggər* (E), *ayaǧägər* (En.Gt), *ayäǧägər* (Ed), *äǧäggər* (M) 'easy', lit. 'it does not cause trouble';

Amh. *čäggärä* (see *čäggärä, a-tiggärä*) with *č-g>ǧ-g* (by assimilation) and is not to be compared with Amh. *taggärä* 'be hindered' (as suggested by Rundgren 1959:203) the *tä-* of which is a *tä*-morpheme of the basic stem *aggärä* 'hinder'.

ǧäggʷärä (E) 'become flexible (leaf, having been put on fire), wither';

represents *ǧäggʷälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ǧägar (Č.E), *ǧägār* (En.Ed.Gt) 'area in the back of the house which is cultivated';

perhaps to be connected with Had. *ǧägara* 'small house', the small house being in the back of the main house and the meaning of 'small house' is extended to the area where the house stands.

ǧəgʷarä (Č.En.Gt), *ǧəggʷarä* (E.M) 'need, trouble, difficulty';

see *(a)ǧägärä.*

ǧəgʷaränä (Č), *ǧəggʷarännä* (E) 'miserable, one who is in need';

from *ǧəgʷar* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

gəgʷaräňä (En.Gt) 'miserable, one who is in need';

from *ǧəgʷar* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

ǧəgʷarit (En.Gt) 'need, trouble, difficulty';

formed from *(a)ǧägärä* (see above) with the suffix *-it.*

ǧəgʷarätäňä (En) 'miserable, one who is in need';

from *ǧəgʷar* (see above) with the suffix *-täňä.*

ǧigät (W) 'until, till, up to';

see *ǧeǧe.*

ǧəggətäňňä (S) 'quiet' (adj.);

from *ǧəgg *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä.*

ǧəgʷayä, ǧugayä (Ed) 'need, trouble, difficulty';

from *(a)ǧägärä* (see above) with palatalization of *r* and the suffix *-(a)yä.*

ǧugayä (Ed), see *ǧəgʷayä.*

ǧəgʷayäňňä (Ed) 'miserable, one who is in need';

from *ǧəgʷayä* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

(ad)ǧagg'ä (E.M), *adǧak'ä* (Č.En.Gt), *adǧakkā* (Ed) 'happen by chance, meet by chance'.

ǧeǧe (W), *ǧēǧe* (S), *ǧīǧī* (Z) 'arrive, reach, be ready (food)';

aǧēǧe (S) 'prepare (food)';

ǧāgo, ǧāngo (S), *ǧigo* (W), *ǧingo* (W), *lə--ǧīǧ-ni* (Z), *ǧigät* (W) 'till, until, up to, as far as';

Har. *dīǧa* 'come', Amh. *žig* 'until' (for which see Cohen 1939:309); from Cushitic: Dar. *dage,* Sid. *dayi.* The derivation of Har. *dīǧa* from G. *dəḥəḏä (dəḥəṣä)* 'slip' suggested by Littmann, *ZA* 33, p. 108, is unlikely.

ǧäǧǧät (E) 'brown (horse)';

yäǧäǧǧät bʷäna (M) 'brown cow with white spots on the forehead' (see *bʷäna*).

ǧähannäb (So) 'hell';

Te. *ǧähannäb,* for **ǧähannäm* with alternance of labials *m:b* (4.34); see *ǧähännäm,* above.

ǧähya (Go) 'kind of antelope'.

ǧäkkā (Ed) 'hit with the fist or with the elbow';

täǧäkkā (Ed) 'clash (cattle, objects), collide';

adǧäkkā (Ed) 'offer a sheep to a deity for a sick person';

represents *ǧäggämä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3) and *m>*m̲>*w>zero* (4.32).

(ad)ǧakkā (Ed) 'happen by chance, meet by chance';

represents *(ad)ǧagg'ä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

ǧokka (M), *ǧoka* (E) 'the matter discussed at the meeting of all the Gurages, *special locality used as a meeting place for all the Gurages';

äǧoka, yäǧoka (Č), *äǧäwäka* (En.Gt), *ä>äǧäwäka* (Gt), *yäǧokka* (M) 'special locality used as a meeting place for all the Gurages';

from Ga. *ǧekka* 'opinion, remark'. The 'special locality' is expressed by *yäǧoka,* lit. 'that (the place) of the discussed matters'.

ǧäkäḇä (En) 'hit with the fist or with the elbow';

täǧäkäḇä (En) 'clash (cattle, objects), collide';

adǧäkäḇä (En) 'offer a sheep to a deity for a sick person' (this is done by hitting the sick person with the sheep);

represents *ǧäggämä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3) and *m>*m̲>ḇ* (4.31).

ǧäkämä (Č), *ǧäkäm̲ä* (Gt) 'hit with the fist or with the elbow on the head, *give a blow';

represents *ǧäggämä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

ǧakmar (Č) 'the action of hitting with the fist or with the elbow';

from *ǧäkämä* (see above) with the suffix *-ar.*

ǧəkmʷar (Č) 'fist';

from *ǧäkämä* (see above) with suffix *-ar.*

ǧäkämʷyä (Č) 'kind of bread with a thick crust';

this kind of bread is prepared by hitting it with the fist and *ǧäkämʷyä* is then derived from *ǧäkämä* (see above) with suffix *-yä.* See also *ǧäkowiyä.*

ǧäkʷärä (Č.En.Gt), *ǧäkkärä* (Ed) 'become flexible (leaf after having been put on the fire), *wither';

represents *ǧäggʷälä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3) and *l:r* (8.25).

ǧäkowiyä (En), *ǧäkäwəyä* (Gt) 'kind of bread with a thick crust';

represents *ǧäkämʷyä* (see above) with *m>*m̲>w* (4.32).

(ad)ǧak'ä (Č.En.Gt) 'meet by chance, happen by chance';

represents *(ad)ǧagg'ä* (see above) with *g':k'* (13.4).

ǧal eppä (Ed) 'loaf, be idle, roam about aimlessly';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ǧalīla* 'idle'.

ǧälä (Ed), *ǧalo* (M) 'best man, *friend, form of address to a friend (boy)';

Har. *ǧäle* 'beloved' (fem.), Amh. *ǧal* 'form of address to a friend'; from Cushitic: Ga. Kam. Qab. *ǧäla* 'friend'.

ǧalo (M), see *ǧälä.*

ǧəlb (W) 'kind of wild animal';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ǧəlba, dəlba,* Ga. *dilba.*

ǧollobbo (S.Ms), *ǧollobba* (Go) 'kind of necklace';

from **ǧollombo>ǧolobbo*; see *ǧällomba.*

ǧaldessa (Z) 'baboon';

from Cushitic: Ga. *ǧaldēssa,* Sid. *galádo,* Dar. *galádè,* Haruro *gālše.*

ǧiläl (So) 'small house near the main house for servants or for hay'.

ǧällomba (So.W), *ǧollobbo* (S.Ms), *ǧollobba* (Go) 'kind of necklace';

from Cushitic: Ga. *ǧellomboyi,* Kam. *ǧollobbo.*

ǧällisa (So), *ǧällisä* (W) 'irrigation channel';

from Cushitic: Qab. Ga. *ǧällisa.*

ǧäma (Č) 'not have enough money to give to someone';

is perhaps a transferred meaning of *gäma* 'be blunt' (see below).

ǧäma (Č.En), *ǧämā* (Gt), *ǧämma* (E.M), *ǧämmā* (Ed), *ǧämˀa* (Gt), *ǧəmäǧǧämä* (E.M), *tä-ǧmäǧämä* (Č) 'be blunt (point, edge)';

ǧəmʷä (M), *ǧummʷa* (E), *ǧumʷa* (Č), *ǧūm̲ʷa* (En), *ǧəmǧəmʷ* (Č.E.M) 'blunt (point, edge)';

is to be identified with *dūma* (see above) with *d* palatalized into *ǧ*.

ǧäma (Č.M.Ms.Go), *ǧämma* (E), *ǧaᵖmä* (Ed), *ǧämˀa* (En.Gt) 'group of people taking turns in offering coffee in their houses';

often proceded by *yäqawa* 'of coffee'; from Ar. *ǧamāʿa* 'group'; also Amh. *žäma*; in Cushitic: Had. *ǧimˀa-ta,* Al. *ǧimat.*

ǧaᵖmä (Ed), see *ǧäma.*

ǧəmʷä (M), see *ǧäma* 'be blunt'.

ǧim (Č.E.Gt) 'best quality of coffee, beer, pumpkin';

from Cushitic: Kam. *gimma-ta* 'good (milk)', Had. *gimma.*

ǧummʷa (Č), *ǧummʷa* (E), *ǧūm̲ʷa* (En), see *ǧäma* 'be blunt'.

ǧämˀa (Gt) 'be blunt (point)';

ǧumˀa (Gt) 'blunt (point)';

see *ǧäma,* above.

ǧämˀa (En.Gt) 'group of people taking turns in offering coffee in their houses';

see *ǧäma,* above.

ǧumˀa (Gt), see *ǧämˀa* 'be blunt'.

ǧimˀat (Ed.Gt), *ǧimʿāt* (En), *ǧimat* (Č.E), *ǧimāt* (S), *ǧimät* (Z), *ǧəmat* (W) 'Friday';

from Ar. *ǧumʿa*; also in Te. *ǧəmʿat,* Har. *ǧuma, ǧumˀa,* Qab. Al. *ǧimāti-ta,* Had. *ǧimˀata.*

ǧämäḇä (En) 'stop up the opening or the hole of a container';

represents *ǧämämä* (see below) with *m* > **m̲* > *ḇ* (4.35).

(ad)ǧämädä (Č.Gt), *adǧämmädä* (E.M.Ms) 'make someone reach something, hand over an object to someone to be delivered to someone else, give money to someone to buy something, send an object';

is the *at*-stem of *dämädä* 'join, unite' (see above), this stem meaning 'make something join someone'.

ǧamfä (W) 'earth that does not receive enough rain to be ploughed'.

ǧəmfu (Z) 'circular ironpiece on the bottom of the spear';

represents *ǧənfu* (see below) with *nf* > *mf* (17.2).

ǧūmfo (S), see *ǧənfu.*

ǧämʷägä (Č.En.Gt), *ǧämmʷägä* (E.M) 'take a mouthful of liquid';

milk + **ǧämʷägä-wä* (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'eat bread and sip a little milk at the same time';

ǧumugār (En) 'mouthful of liquid'.

ǧumugār (En) 'mouthful of liquid';

from *ǧämʷägä* (see above) with the suffix *-ār.*

ǧəmäǧǧämä (E.M), *täǧmäǧämä* (Č) 'be blunt (point);

ǧəmʷǧəmʷ (Č.E.M) 'blunt (point)';

reduplicated *ǧm-ǧm*; see *ǧäma,* above.

ǧəmäǧǧämä (Ms) 'stop up the opening or the hole of a container';

reduplicated *ǧm(m)-ǧm(m)*; see *ǧämämä,* below.

ǧəmʷǧəmʷ (Č.E) 'short and stout';

from *(tä)dämädä-* (see above) with palatalization of *d.*

ǧəmʷǧəmʷ (Č.E.M) 'blunt';

see *ǧəmäǧǧämä,* above.

ǧəmla (Č) 'wholesale';

from Ar. *ǧumla*; also Tna. Amh. *ǧəmla,* Har. *ǧimla,* Te. *ǧəmla* 'totality'.

ǧämämä (Č.Gt), *ǧämäm̲ä, ǧämäḇä* (En), *ǧämmämä* (E.M), *ǧəmäǧǧämä* (Ms) 'stop up the opening or the hole of a container, tie a leaf on the opening of a container to cover it';

ǧəmʷyät (Č), *ǧummʷəyät* (E), *ǧəmmuyät* (M), *ǧəmawät* (Gt), *ǧəmʷəyäd, ǧəmawäd* (En) 'lid made of leaves of the *äsät* to block the opening of a water pot';

Amh. *dämmämä* 'close, hide, bury', Te. *damäma* 'close the udder, cause the milk to cease'; note the palatalization of *d* to *ǧ*.

ǧämmärä (Ed.S), *ǧemmärä* (W), *ǧīmärä* (Z) 'begin, start';

mäǧämmäräyä (En), *mäǧämmärəya* (Č.Go), *mäǧämmärya* (W), *mäǧämmära* (So), *mäǧämmäre* (Ed) 'first, first of all';

Tna. Amh. *ǧämmärä, žämmärä,* Arg. *žämmära*; passed into Cushitic: Had. *ǧämmärä-kko,* Sid. *ǧämmari.* See also *žəmar.* The connection with G. *dämmärä* 'put in' suggested by Praetorius 1879 or with G. *(ˀa)gmärä* 'complete, perfect' suggested by Ullendorff 1955:71 is unlikely.

ǧemmärä (W), see *ǧämmärä.*

ǧīmärä (Z), see *ǧämmärä.*

ǧummər (Ed) 'blunt'.

ǧəmat (W), see *ǧimat.*

ǧimat (Č.E), *ǧimāt* (S), *ǧimät* (Z), *ǧəmat* (W) 'Friday';

see *ǧəmˀat.*

ǧimmat (So) 'gut, sinew';

Tna. *ǧəmmat,* Amh. *ǧəmmat, žəmmat.*

ǧəmawäd (En) 'lid made of leaves of the *äsät* to block the opening of a water pot';

from *ǧämämä* (see above) with final *m* becoming **m, w,* and with the suffix *-äd.*

ǧəmawat (Gt), same meaning as above;

from *ǧämämä* (see above) with final *m̲* becoming **m̲, w* and with suffix *-ät.*

ǧəmʷəyäd (En), same meaning as above;

from *ǧämämä* (see above) with the suffix *-yäd.*

ǧəmʷyät (Č), *ǧummʷəyät* (E), *ǧəmmuyät* (M), same meaning as above;

from *ǧämämä* (see above) with the suffix *-yät*; the forms *ǧummʷəyät* (E), *ǧəmmuyät* (M) 'go back to a form **ǧəmmʷəyät.*

ǧänä (Č), *ǧännä* (E) 'be curved, be bent, be lame, be crippled';

represents *ǧärrä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

ǧan xʷe (Č.E), *ǧān xʷe* (Gt), *ǧaro* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'Majesty!; probably from Cushitic: Bil. Qem. *ǧana* 'elephant' used as a royal epithet. See E. Mittwoch, *ZA* 25(1911).281-6. In view of the existence of *ganhoy* 'Majesty!' one wonders whether this is not the original form coming from Amh. *gännänä* 'be majestic, honored' and *ǧanhoy* would then present a form with palatalized *g* into *ǧ* (for *g* > *ǧ*, see Praetorius 1879:72; Cohen 1939:36; Ullendorff 1955: 79). For Amh. *ganhoy, ǧanhoy,* see also Cohen 1939:35. Plazikowsky-Brauner 1953:260 derives Amh. *ǧan* from Had. *gōn-čo* 'male'.

ǧano (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ǧāno* (En.Ed.Gt) 'kind of toga with red stripes';

Tna. Amh. *ǧano*; also in Ga. *ǧāno.*

ǧənn (En), see *ǧin.*

ǧin (Č.E.M), *ǧinn* (Ed.Gt.Ms.S.W), *ǧini* (Z), *ǧinni* (Go), *ǧənn* (En), *aganənt* (Go) 'evil spirit';

from Ar. *ǧinn*; also Har. *ǧin,* Te. Tna. *ǧən,* Amh. *ǧən, ǧin*; Te. *gənni,* G. Tna. Amh. *ganen.*

ǧənˀēz, ǧənˀēza (En), *ǧəneza* (Ms), *ǧənēza* (Gt), *ǧənez* (Č.E), *ǧināyza* (S), *ǧinayəz* (W) 'corpse';

from Ar. *ǧināˀiz,* pl. of *ǧināza*; also in Har. *ǧināˀiz.*

ǧēnäd (En) 'paradise';

represents *ǧenät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

ǧənfu (Go.So), *ǧəmfu* (Z), *ǧūmfo* (S) 'circular ironpiece of spear on bottom of haft';

Amh. *ǧənfo*; from Cushitic: Ga. *ǧinfū, ǧimfū,* Kam. Al. *ǧəmfu-ta.*

(ad)ǧänägä (Č), *adǧännägä* (E) 'force the iron part of a knife or a sickle into the hole of the wooden handle';

an *at*-stem of *därrägä* 'hit' (see above), lit. 'make the iron part hit the hole'. For *r:n,* see 8.43 ; the *d* of the basic stem is palatalized in the *at*-stem.

(tä)ǧänägä-wä (Č.En.Gt), *täǧännägä-wä* (E) 'food got stuck in the throat, *not be successful';

perhaps from *dng, drg* 'hit' (see *därrägä*) with palatalized *d* and meaning literally 'it was hit against (one)'. For the development of meanings, cp. *ǧosä.*

ǧängo (S), *ǧingo* (W) 'until, till, up to';

in connection with *ǧägo* (S), *ǧigo* (W) with nasalized *g.* For the non-palatalized *g* in relation to *ǧeǧe* 'arrive', cp. Amh. *žig.* The derivation of Amh. *žig*

from *ži* (demonstrative) and *g* for *k* (Amh. *kä*) suggested by Rundgren 1955:69 is unlikely.

ǧinǧo (Č.E.W), *ǧīnǧo* (S) 'raised part of the floor for sitting or sleeping, *front section of the house where people sit or sleep';

from Cushitic: Had. *ǧīnǧo›o*, Ga. *ǧinǧo*.

ǧənǧəbəl (Go.So.W), *ǧanǧəbɿl* (M.Ms), *ǧanǧəbilla* (S), *ǧanǧəbər* (Č.E), *gänǧäbelo* (Z), *danǧəbər* (En.Gt), *danǧīr* (Ed) 'ginger';

Tna. Amh. *zəǧəbəl*, Te. *gäǧäbil*, *zəǧəbəl*, Arg. *ǧäǧäbil*, Har. *zäǧäbīl*, from Ar. *zanǧabīl* from Sanskrit through Persian (Jeffery 1938:154); also in Cushitic: Ga. *ǧinǧibila*, Kam. *ǧanǧəbēlú*, Bil. *ǧinǧibil*.

ǧanǧəbər (Č.E) 'ginger';

represents *ǧənǧəbəl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ǧäǧən (M.Ms) 'fat, thick, stout';

from *dənäddänä* 'be fat' (see above) with palatalization of *d*.

ǧəǧənna (M.Ms) 'earthen wall serving as a fence';

from *dənäddänä* 'make an earthen wall' (see above) with palatalization of *d*.

ǧäǧər (Č.E) 'fat, thick, stout';

represents *ǧäǧən* (see above) with *n:r* (8.23).

ǧenät (Č.E), *ǧēnät* (Gt), *ǧennät* (M.Ms.S.W), *ǧēnnät* (Ed), *ǧēnäd* (En), *gännät* (Go.So) 'paradise';

Amh. Te. Har. *ǧännät*, G. Tna. *gännät*; also Ar. *ǧannat* of Aramaic-Syriac origin (see Noeldeke 1910: 42, Jeffery 1938:103-4).

ǧennäto (Ms) 'kind of necklace';

Tna. Amh. *ǧännäto*; from Cushitic: Kam. *ǧennätuta*, Had. *ǧēnnäto›o*, Ga. *ǧannato*, *ǧennatu* for which see Cerulli 1922:102.

ǧanṭəla (M.Go), *ǧänṭəla* (Gt.S), *ǧänṭəlä* (Ed), *ǧanṭəra* (En), *žanṭəla* (M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *žanṭəra* (Č.E.Gt), *žänṭəra* (En), *zanṭəlä* (W), *zänṭəlä* (S) 'parasol, umbrella';

Amh. *ǧanṭəla*, Gaf. *ǧanṣəla*, Arg. *žanṭəla*. The second element (*ṭəla*, *ṣəla*) is that of 'shade' (see *ṭəla*, below). As for *ǧan (žan)* it is probably to be identified with *ǧan* in *ǧanhoy* 'emperor' and the combination *ǧanṭəla* would originally mean 'that which provides shade for the emperor', that is, 'umbrella for the emperor'. This meaning became then generalized to designate an umbrella for anyone. The original meaning would be justified by the ceremonial use of the parasol by dignitaries.

ǧanṭəra (En) 'umbrella';

represents *ǧanṭəla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ǧonniyya (So), *ǧuniya* (Č) 'sack';

Amh. *ǧoniyya*, Har. *ǧōniya*, also in Had. *dōniya*, from Ar. (Daṯina) *ǧūniya*, (Yemen) *ǧūniyeh*, of Hindustani origin (B. Moritz, *Schriftstücke aus Zanzibar*, p. 18). For the other Arabic dialects, see Leslau 1938:105, under *guniyeh*.

ǧināyza (S), *ǧinayəz* (W) 'corpse';

see *ǧən›ēz*.

ǧəneza (Ms), *ǧənēza* (Gt), *ǧənez* (Č.E) 'corpse';

see *ǧən›ēz*.

ǧäňä (En.Gt), *ǧäňňä* (Ed.M.Ms), *ǧeňňä* (Ed) 'be curved, bent, crippled, lame, limp';

represents *ǧärrä* (see below) with either *r* palatalized into **y>ň>n* (in Č. *ǧänä*) or with alternance *r:n>ň*.

ǧäňňä (Ms) 'remove the honey from a beehive';

Ar. of Daṯina *ǧanā* (root *ǧny*); classical Ar. *ǧanā* 'pick (fruit, berries, honey). See also *ǧəyä*.

ǧeňňä (Ed), see *ǧäňä*.

(tä)ǧäppǟ, tenǧäppǟ (Ed) 'lean back, lean upon; *anǧäppǟ* (Ed) 'make lean upon'.

ǧap (aypä) epä (En.Gt) 'knock with the foot';

represents *ǧabb* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

ǧipä (Č), *ǧīpä* (En.Gt), *ǧippä* (Ed) 'mat made of fiber and either of grass or rope and used for sleeping or sitting, *inactive';

represents *ǧibbä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

ǧäpäbä (Č), *ǧäpäḇä* (En.Gt) 'dam water, tie the leaf on the opening of a container to cover it';

represents *ǧäbbäbä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

ǧäpäbar (Č), *ǧäpäḇār* (En.Gt) 'military rank';

represents *ǧäbbäbar* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

ǧäpärä (Č.En.Gt), *ǧappärä* (Ed) 'accomplish, finish, fulfill, complete';

yəǧäpərwä (Č.En.Gt) 'end'.

ǧiq-əm bālä (Z) 'be slow';

ǧiqta (Z) 'secret';

represents *dəgg balä* (see above) with palatalization of *d* and *g* becoming *q* by dissimilation.

ǧiqta (Z) 'secret';

noun formed from *ǧiq-əm bālä* with the abstract suffix *-ta*.

ǧär (E), *ǧe* (M) 'jar for milk or water';

in Had. *ǧālo*, perhaps from Ar. *ǧarra* 'jar'.

ǧärä (Go.So) 'hen, chicken';

G. *dorho*, Te. *derho*, Tna. *därho*, Amh. *doro*; from Cushitic: Bil. *diruwā*, Qem. *dirwō*, Som. *dōro*, Kham. *ǧirwa* (see Cerulli 1938:166, under *dērā*).

ǧärrä (M), *ǧäňä* (En.Gt), *ǧäňňä* (Ed.M.Ms), *ǧeňňä* (Ed), *ǧänä* (Č), *ǧännä* (E) 'be lame, bent, crippled, *paralyzed';

ǧ›rä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *ǧurä* (Ed), *ǧīrä* (S) 'bent, crooked, curved, crippled, lame, limping';

perhaps from Cushitic: Kam. *diᵗne›* 'be lame', Sid. *dini*, with *d:ǧ* (palatalized *d*) and *n:r*. See also *ǧəwä*.

ǧarä (Č.E.M), *ǧärä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'remove beeswax from a beehive'.

ǧaro (Č.E.En.Gt) 'Majesty!' (used for deities);

represents *ǧan* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

ǧere (W), *ǧēre* (S), *ǧīri* (Z) 'boil in water';

ǧira (S), *ǧirä* (W.Z) 'fire';

ǧīro (S) 'boiled meat';

from Cushitic: Sidamo **ǧira* 'fire', Sa. Af. *girā*.

ǧərä (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), see *ǧärrä* 'be lame'.

ǧīrä (S), see *ǧärrä* 'be lame'.

ǧirä (W.Z), *ǧira* (S) 'fire';

see *ǧere*.

ǧīri (Z), see *ǧere*.

ǧīro (S) 'boiled meat';

see *ǧere*.

ǧurä (Ed), see *ǧärrä* 'be lame'.

ǧəraf (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *ǧərāf* (En.Ed.Gt), *žərāf* (En.Gt) 'long whip of fiber';

Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. *ǧəraf*, Har. *ǧirāf*; also in Cushitic: Qab. Tem. *ǧirāfá*. Praetorius 1879:72 connects it with *grf* 'whip' (see *gäräfa*).

ǧärǧär-ən hāno (Z) 'hurry';

from Ga. *ǧärǧäre* 'hurry'.

ǧīrärä (Z) 'block the view with a curtain or cloth, curtain off';

represents *žärrärä* (see below) with alternance *ž:ǧ* (9.42).

ǧarsa, fem. *ǧarti* (Z) 'old man, adult, mature';

from Ga. *ǧārsa* 'old man'.

ǧosä (Č.E), *ǧōsä* (Gt), *ǧǭasä* (M) 'hit with the fist';

see *däwäsä*, *ǧuša*. See also *ǧosä*, below.

ǧosä (Č) 'food got stuck in the throat';

perhaps a transferred meaning of *ǧosä* 'hit with the fist', that is '(food) hit one'. For the development of meanings, see *(tä)ǧänägä-wä*.

ǧəsm (Ms), *ǧəsma* (Go), see *ǧism*.

ǧism (S), *ǧisma* (Č.E.M), *ǧismä* (Ed.W), *ǧisəma* (Gt), *ǧəsm* (Ms), *ǧəsma* (Go), *gᵗisəma* (En.Gt) 'body';

from Ar. *ǧism*; also Arg. *ǧism*.

ǧuša (Č.Gt), *ǧušša* (E) 'a blow with the fist';

from *ǧosä* (see above).

ǧäww (W) 'interjection used to chase away a sheep';

Amh. *ǧəww alä* 'run away'.

ǧəwä (Č.Ms.Go.So), *ǧəwwä* (E), *ǧə̃wä* (En.Gt), *ǧuwä* (M.S), *ǧũwä* (Ed) 'tail, hair of tail, *penis of adult, land close to the meeting place of two rivers';

from Cushitic: Ga. *dubo* 'tail', Som. *dabo*, Qab. *dubu*, with *d>ǧ* and *b>ḇ>w*. The meaning 'land close to the meeting place of two rivers' is transferred from that of 'tail'.

ǧəwä (So) 'lame, limping, paralyzed';

is probably to be identified with *ǧärrä*, *ǧäňňä*, *ǧänä* 'be lame' (see *ǧärrä*, above) with the passage of the liquid into *w* (8.7).

ǧuwä (M.S), *ǧũwä* (Ed), see *ǧəwä* 'tail'.

ǧäw›rärä (En) 'early morning';

represents *čäqʷrärä* with *č:ǧ* (for which see *ǧa›a, ǧa›arä*) and *q:›* (14.1). See also 18.1.

ǧawǧaw barä (Ed) 'roam about (cattle, man) to look for food' (delete)

ǧawǧaw barä (Ed) 'roam about (cattle, man) to look for food';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *ǧawǧawi-yo›* 'be idle, roam about'. The form *ǧawǧaw* is perhaps to be identified with *ǧäǧǧäg>ǧawǧaw* (by dissimilation).

(tä)ǧäwärä (Z) 'go around, turn around';

is perhaps taken from Ga. *ǧōra* 'wander' that goes back to the Semitic root *zwr* (see *zorä*, below).

ǧəyä (So) 'remove beeswax from a beehive';

see *ǧäňňä*, above.

ǧeza (Č.E.M.Ms), *ǧezä* (W), *ǧēza* (En.Gt.S), *gēz, g'äz* (Ed) 'favor';

ǧezamʷä (Č), *ǧēzāmʷä* (En.Gt), *ǧezammʷä* (E), *ǧezäňňä* (Ms) 'one who does a favor';

from Ar. *ǧazā›*; also in Har. *ǧäzā›*.

ǧezamʷä (Č), *ǧēzāmʷä* (En.Gt), *ǧezammʷä* (E) 'one who does a favor';

from *ǧeza* (see above) with the suffix *-a(m)mʷä*.

ǧezäňňä (Ms) 'one who does a favor';

represents *ǧeza* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*.

ǧuzam (W), *ǧuzām* (S) 'leprosy';

from Ar. *ǧuḏām*; also in Har. *ǧuzām*.

H

****hä*** (Ed) 'like';

wāhä (Ed) 'such, thus, so', lit. 'like this' (see *wā*);

etähä, aytähä (Ed) 'how?, what!', lit. 'like which?' (see *et, ayt*);

hamhaməhä (Ed) 'such and such', lit. 'like this, thus' (see *ham*);

represents *xä* (see below) with *x:h* (5.23).

ha (Ed) 'that';

in combinations such as *ha:adä* (Ed) 'that one';

ha›agäd (Ed) 'over there', lit. 'that side' (see *agad*);

hägä (Ed) 'so then';

represents *ka* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23). See also *hi*, below.

hʷe (E) 'oh!';

represents *kʷe* (see below) with *kʷ:hʷ* (5.23).

hi (Ms) 'that';

hi gʷär, hi näg'ä (Ms) 'then', lit. 'that time' (see *gʷär, näg'ä*);

represents *xi* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33). See also *ha*, above. In *hinnəš* (see below) *hi* seems to mean 'this'.

ho›o (Ed) 'upper part of the root of the *äsät*';

see *xäwä, ho›owä*.

hu›ū barä (Ed) 'bellow';

see *ū›ū barä*.

ha›adä (Ed) 'that one, that one here';

see *ha, hadä*.

ha›agad (Ed) 'over there, in that direction';

see *ha, agad*.

hi›inä (Ed) 'ache, pain';

variant of *i›inä*, noun formed with the suffix *-nä* from *aq'ä-*. For *q :›*, see 14.1.

hi›inām, hi›ināmä (Ed) 'sick, ill';

from *hi›inä* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ām, -āmä*.

ho›onāmä (Ed) 'one who has a scab';

from *ho›onä* (see p. 730) with the adjectival suffix *-āmä*.

ha›ittay (S) 'that, that one, those';

see *ha, attay*.

ho›owä (Ed) 'upper part of the root of the *äsät*';

see *ho:o, xäwä*; for *x:h*, see 5.33.

ho›yä (Ed) 'spill, pour out';

täho:yä (Ed) 'be spilled';

aho›yä (Ed) 'leak through';

represents *xo›ä* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

hu›yä (Ed) 'twenty';

represents *kʷəyä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hēbä (S), *hebä* (W) 'kind of tree used as a medicine for the tapeworm';

from Cushitic: Had. *hēbba*.

hiba (M) 'stage of growth of the *äsät* after the *mäsiyä*';

represents *kəyyəba* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hibb-əš (S) 'here';

variant of *ibb-əš, hipp-əš*.

hibbō (Z) 'riddle';

from Cushitic: Ga. *hibbo*, Sid. *hibbó*, Dar. *hībbò*.

häbbäbä (Ms) 'surround';

represents *käbbäbä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

häbädä (W), *habädä* (S.Z) 'be heavy';

ahäbädä (Z), *ahäbbädä* (Ed) 'honor, respect, celebrate';

habādu (Z), *habādo, hibāǧo* (S), *yəhäbdan* (W) 'heavy';

hubd (W) 'pregnant (cattle)';

həbdät (Z) 'heaviness';

represents *käbbädä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

häbd (W), *häbəd* (M.Ms) 'liver';

represents *käbd* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

habädä (Ed) 'please!' (sg. masc.);

habäǧo (Ed) 'please!' (sg. fem.);

represents *xäbäda-š* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

habādo (S), *habādu* (Z), see *häbädä*.

hobudu (Z) 'flour boiled in water, kind of porridge'.

hubd (W), see *häbädä*.

həbdät (Z) 'heaviness';

see *häbädä*, above.

hibāǧo (S) 'heavy';

see *häbädä*, above.

həbrät (So) 'cooperation';

noun with the suffix *-t*; see *abbärä*.

habusä (Ed) 'evil spirit';

from Cushitic: Had. *habusi-ččo* 'evil spirit', *habusā* 'sickness'.

hibbəš (S) 'here';

from *hibb* and *-(ə)š*; see *ibb*.

habot (W), *hābot* (S), *ābot* (S), *kabot* (W) 'paternal uncle';

Amh. *abbiye* 'form of address to an uncle or to a big brother', Arg. *abuyyä* 'maternal uncle'; in connection with Sem. *›ab* 'father', Amh. *abbat*.

habt (So), *kabt* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'wealth, money, property, good fortune, good luck';

habtam (Go.So), *kabtam* (E) 'rich, wealthy';

Amh. *habt* 'good fortune, luck, wealth, possession', Tna. *habti*; Amh. Arg. *habtam* 'wealthy', Gaf. *habtamʷä*; from the root *whb* 'give', *habt* >'gift (from God)>wealth'. In the form *kabt*, the initial *k* stands for *h* by an inverse process of *k* becoming *h*.

Amharic *käbt* 'cattle' (semantically connected with 'wealth, possession'; cp. Gur. *dinät* 'cattle, wealth') is probably to be connected with *habt*. For Gur. *kabt* (against *käbt* of Amharic) note the popular pronunciation *kabtam* in Amharic instead of *käbtam*. Littmann-Höfner 1962:411 seem to connect Amh. *käbt*, Tna. *käbt* with Te. *kəbət* 'treasure, property, valuable' from *kbt* 'hide'; so also Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:639.

hubut (Z) 'dry dung';

represents *kubäta* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

habtam (Go.So) 'rich, wealthy';

from *habt* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-am*.

hobäṭa (Z) 'food given to a woman after childbirth';

from Cushitic: Kam. *hobaṭa, wobaṭa*, Had. *wobaṭa*. For details on Had. *wobaṭa*, see Haile Bubbamo Arficio, *JES* 11, fasc. 2 (1973).133-4.

hubuṭät (Z) 'Tuesday';

represents *hiwṭät, wəṭät*, with *w* becoming *b*; see *hiwṭät* and 21.1.

(a)heččä (Ed) 'encourage, praise someone because he was courageous in war';

represents *(a)xeččä* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

hēččo (Ed), *ečäʷx* (Č), *ēčäʷx* (En.Gt), *eččäʷx* (E.M) 'interjection expressing awe and respect';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *heččo*.

(tä)heččä (Ed) 'boast, brag, be determined to do something';

represents *x'äčä* (see below) with *x':h* (5.33).

hə̣čč barä- (Ed) 'be disgusted with food, eat too much food';

represents *xə̣č̣ä barä-* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

had (S.Z), *ad* (Z), *add* (W), *at* (Č.En), *āt* (Gt), *att* (E. Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'one';

hadad (Z), *haddäd* (S), *addad* (W), *addäd* (S), *atat* (Č.En), *atāt* (Gt), *attatt* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'some, several, certain';

addad (W), *aʾatat* (En), *aʾatāt* (Gt), *aʾattatt* (Ed), *yatat* (Č), *yattatt* (E) 'each';

haddi...haddi (S), *haddi...lilay* (Z), *addi...addi* (W), *addi...gänä* (W), *atti...atti* (Ms.Go.So), *atti...zani* (So), *attuwe...attuwe* (M) 'the one...the other';

hadəm (Z), *haddəm* (S), *addəm* (W.Z), *attəm* (Č.E. Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'anything, any, anyone, whoever'; (with a negative verb) 'nothing'; with or without *säb* 'person' and with a verb in the negative 'nobody, none, no one';

haddēt, bāddēt, addeňňä (S), *addet, baddet* (W), *badəm* (Z), *batt* (So), *battəm* (Ms.Go), *battät* (So), *attəgoy* (So) 'together';

adde- (Z) 'alone';

addädden- (Z) 'apart';

attə (En.Ed), *attä* (Ms), *attəm* (Č.E) 'again, also, too';

attə (M), *attəm* (Go), *attəmä-* (Ms) 'either';

atäta...atäta (Č.Gt), *attota...attota* (E) 'the one... the other';

attu (M), *atuš, we atuš* (Č.Gt), *attuš* (E), *atš, we atən, we atənš* (En), *wešatu* (Č), *wešattu, weš attu* (E) 'perhaps';

atte (Ms), *atše* (Č.E.En.Gt), *attəčče* (Ed), *ačče* (E), *aššät* (M) 'somewhere';

attəme (M) 'anywhere';

attəmmät (M), *battəmməy* (So) with a negative verb 'nowhere';

atšatš xäma yəxär (Č.E), *atšatšäxä yixär* (En.Gt), *ačač xäma yixär* (Č), *aččač xäma yəxär* (E) 'he behaves in a peculiar way';

Semitic: Ar. *ʾaḥad*, Heb. *ʾeḥaḏ*; Ethiopic: G. *ʾaḥadu*, Tna. *ḥade* (fem. *ḥanti*), Te. *ḥatte, ḥante* (fem.), Amh. *and*, Arg. *hand*, Gaf. *əggä*. See also *attaf*. Note that 'one' (masc.) in Tigre is *woro*.

hadä, haʾadä (Ed) 'that, that one';

composed of *ha* (see above) and the demonstrative element *-da* representing *-t* of the other Ethiopian languages as in Č. *xuta* 'he' against *xuda* in Endegeň.

hadü iyetti (Z) 'widow';

from Ga. *hada hiyēsa* 'the poor mother' (see *iyetti*).

hedä (W), *hēdä* (S), *hīdä* (Z) 'leave, go, go away, pass';

hedä, hendä (E), *hēndä* (En), *xendä* (Č), *xēndä* (En. Gt), *šēdä* (Ed), *šēndä* (Ed) 'tread, stamp on inanimate beings';

ahedä (Go.W), *ahidä, akidü* (So), *ahīdä* (Z), *axädä* (M), *aššēndä* (Ed) 'thresh with animals', lit. 'make walk (the animals on the grain)';

G. *kedä* 'stamp', Te. *keda* 'tread upon', Tna. *kädä* 'walk', Amh. *hedä*, Arg. *heda*, Har. *xēğa* 'stamp, trample'.

hīda (Z), *ahidä* (So), *ahīdä* (Z), see *hedä*.

hudä (Ed) 'he';

the initial *h* is the original *h* of Semitic: Ar. *huwa*, Heb. *hū(ʾ)*; the *d* of Ed. *hudä* as well as of En. *xuda* represents *t* of the other Gurage dialects; see *xuta*, below, and 7.14.

(a)hūdä (Z) 'pour out, spill, leak';

tähūdä (Z) 'be spilled';

is perhaps connected with *gʷädä* 'pour out' (see above) with a labiovelar *gʷ* (of *gʷädä*) becoming *w* in **awudä>ahūdä*.

hadad (Z), *haddäd* (S) 'some, several, certain';

from *had had* (see *had*, above); cp. Amh. *andand*, Tna. *ḥadḥad*, Te. *ḥaḥad*.

hididd barä tänawwäʾä (Ed) 'run fast';

variant of *ə́dəd barä*; see *näwwäʾä* 'run'.

haddahəl (S) 'a certain quantity';

lit. 'it is the equivalent (*ahəl*) of one (*hadd*)'.

haddämä (W) 'serve, render service';

represents *xädäma* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

hadəm (Z), *haddəm* (S) 'anything, any, anyone, whoever'; (with a negative verb) 'nothing';

from *had(d)* 'one' (see above) and the enclitic *-m*.

hädänä (W), *hadänä* (S.Z), *häddänä* (Ms) 'thatch a house, *cover with a lid';

represents *kädänä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hadra (W) 'gathering at which prayers are performed and food or *č̣at* is partaken';

from Ar. *ḥaḍra* 'meal, gathering with a religious purpose'.

hədar (W) 'name of the third month';

variant of *ə́dar* (see above). Conti Rossini 1923:376 connects it with the verb *ḥdr* 'stay' (see *addärä*, above).

haddēt (S) 'together';

from *hadd* 'one' and *-et*.

haffu, in *haššu haffu* (Ed) 'interjection of joy over the misfortune of another';

see *affu, haššu*.

hōfa (S), *wofä* (W) 'dry leaf of the *äsät* on the ground or on the plant';

from Cushitic: Kam. *hōfa-ta*, Had. *hōfeʾe* 'part of *äsät* cut from the bottom.'

hafāfeʾ eppä- (Ed) 'yawn';

variant of *afāfeʾ* (see above).

hafto (S) 'young girl reaching the age of marriage, virgin';

see *afto*.

hāgä (Ed) 'so then';

from *ha, ägä, äga*.

hèggä (Ed) 'throw';

perhaps from Ga. *hīke* 'loosen, release'.

hə̣gg (En.M) 'law';

hə̣gg källa (So) 'deprive of virginity';

G. *ḥəgg* 'law', Tna. *ḥəggi*, Amh. *hə̣gg*; related to *haq* (see below). The Soddo meaning is a euphemism. Cohen 1931:119 recorded this noun as *əgg*.

hegēgä (Ed) 'village, area of village';

from Cushitic: Had. *hegēgo* 'neighbor'. For the relation between 'neighbor' and 'section of village', cp. *wäläho* 'neighbor, neighborhood' (see below).

higʷär, hi gʷär (Ms) 'then';

lit. 'that (*hi*) time (*gʷär*)'.

hagärämrat (Go) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *agärämrat*, above.

hagay (Ed) 'big clod of earth';

see *agay*, above.

hağä (Ed.S), see *hağa*.

hağa (Ms.W), *hağä* (Ed.S), *ağa* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *ağä* (Ed) 'affair, matter, business, thing';

from Ar. *ḥāğa*; also Har. *ḥāğa* 'need, affair', Te. Tna. *ḥağät*, Had. *hağaʾa*. See also *wağa*.

huğər (Ed) 'clothes, dress';

represents *xʷəğər, xuğər* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33) from *kädänä* (see below).

hağis (S) 'new';

from *iddäsä* (see above).

(tä)hehe-mum (Go) 'they got acquainted with one another';

from *khl, *kala*; reduplicative **kakalä, *hahalä*, with palatalization of the final *l*; see *xarä*.

hoho (Ed) 'star';

represents *kʷälkʷäb* (see below) with *kʷ:h* (5.23) and *-äb>*äw>o* (4.12).

hahiʾe, xaxiʾe (M) 'that much, so much';

from *ha* 'that', *ahi* 'it is equivalent' (from *yahəl> yahi, ahi*; see *ʾkl*) and *ʾe* 'thing'.

(a)hīhämä (Z) 'sustain';

is of the same root as W. *(tä)kekämä*, with weakening of *k* to *h*; see *tēhäma, (tä)kekämä*.

huk (En) 'that';

hukk (Ed) 'just, just so';

huke (En) 'then' (from *huk-e*);

bähukte, bäxukte (En) 'so then';

from the demonstrative *hu* (see *ha, hi*, above) and the enclitic *-k*.

hokkoʾ (Ed) 'piece of wood with a hook used to bring down a branch of a tree, circular piece put through a hole in a utensil in order to hang it';

from Cushitic: Had. *hōkkoʾo*, Ga. *hokkō* 'hook with which cut branches and grass are pulled away'.

hakim (Go.So.W.Z), *hakīm* (S), *akim* (Č.E.M.Ms.W), *akīm* (En.Ed.Gt) 'physician';

from Ar. *ḥakīm*; also in Amh. *hakim*, Te. Tna. *ḥakim*.

(bä)hukte (En) 'so then';

from *huk* (see above) and *-te*. See also *(bä)xukte*.

(at)halla (Ms) 'make noise by shouting, talk loud and much';

represents *(at)kalla* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hēlä (S) 'covet, desire';

variant of *elä* (see above).

hullu (S), *hull-əm* (S.W.Z) 'all, whole, every';

represents *kullu* (see *kull-əm,* below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hālče (S), *alče* (W) 'dribble';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. Qab. *kalač-ita* (for *k:h* see 5.23), Ga. *halče.*

halafi (So) 'responsible, person in charge';

from Amh. *halafi.*

hēlälä (S), *elälä* (W), *īlälä* (Z) 'put together scattered things, gather, collect';

from Cushitic: Had. *helale.*

hulule (S) 'flute';

Har. *ulullu*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *ulullē,* Qab. *ulūllita*; possibly connected with Heb. *ḥālīl* 'flute' and the root would then be common to Semitic and Cushitic. However, it is also possible that S. *hulule* and Har. *ulullu* may be taken from Cushitic.

hulləm (S.W.Z), see *hull-əm.*

häläqä (W), *hälläqä* (Ms), *haläqä* (S) 'create';

hälq (Ms) 'creatures';

həlqät (S) 'creation';

haliq (Ms) 'creator';

represents *xäläqä* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

halta (Z) 'big ax';

šiba halta (Z) 'small ax' (see *šiba*);

represents *kälta* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

(tä)hellätä (W) 'be ready (food)';

ahellätä (W) 'prepare';

represents *(tä)killätä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hulät, in *balä hulät* (So) 'the one who gives the monthly gathering after the *balä sammənt';*

lit. 'the owner (*bal*) of the two (*hulät*)'; Amh. *hulätt* (see *kʷəyä*).

hulättäňňä (Ms) 'second steeping of coffee';

from *hulät* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

holätä (W), *hōlätä, ōlätä* (S) 'be acid, be sour';

hōlāṭo (S) 'acid, sour';

Har. *xōlätä* 'be sour, be acid'; also in Cushitic: Qab. *hollaččo*ʾ, *kollaččo*ʾ. Cohen 1931:294 considers Har. *xōlätä* a crossing between the Arabic root *ḫall* 'vinegar' and the Ethiopic root *kʷmṭṭ.* However, in view of the existence of this root in Qabenna, the Gur. and Har. roots are perhaps taken from Cushitic. See also *kulämmätä.*

hōlāṭo (S), see *holätä.*

(a)hlāwäsä (Z) 'move, shake, swing, knead dough';

represents **kəlawwäsä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

həlāyo (Z) 'kidney';

represents *kəlayo* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

häma, hom, hum, in *yä...häma* (Ms.Go), *yä...hom* (So), *yä...hum* (Z) 'like, as, according to';

(zi) häma (Go), *yäzi häma* (Ms), *zihom, zittəhom* (So) 'thus, so, such' (see *zi*);

yä+perfect+*hum* (Z) 'how';

imperfect+*häma* (Ms) 'in order that';

represents *käma* (see above) with *k:h* (5.23).

ham taham (Ed) 'at once, quickly';

ham gidād (Ed) 'immediately' (see *gidād*);

from *ha* 'that' (see above) and the enclitic *-m.*

hamme (Ed) 'there';

from *ha* 'that'+*m* (enclitic)+*e* (directional). See also *xamme.*

həm (Ms.Go) 'same';

gahəm (E) 'a moment ago, a while ago' (see *ga*);

represents *xəm* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

hom (So), see *häma.*

hum (Z), see *häma.*

hummä (W), *huᵖmä* (Ed), see *humma.*

humma (Ms), *hummä* (W), *huᵖmä* (Ed) 'heel, elbow';

represents *kumma* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hambä (Ed) 'marrow';

variant of *ambä* (see above).

həmbʷā barä (Ed) 'low, moo';

variant of *əmbʷa *balä* (see above).

himbä (Ed) 'tear (from the eye)';

variant of *əmba* (see above).

hombä (Ed) 'grey (goat, sheep)';

represents *xombʷä* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

hombe (Ed) 'loft on top of the upper doorframe';

from Cushitic: Had. *hōmbeʾa* 'upper doorframe'.

humbä I (Ed.S), *əmba* (Č.E), *əmbä* (Z), *imba* (En.Gt), *umbä* (S), *umbi* (W), *əmbʷa* (Ms) 'foam, lather of soap';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *humbi,* Had. *himba,* Som. *ḥunbo,* Sa. *himbō.* See also *humbä,* below.

humbä II (Ed) 'dribble' (n.);

to be identified with *humbä* 'foam', above. The Cushitic forms: Had. *himba,* Kam. Qab. *humbi* 'dribble' and 'foam, lather of soap' are also of the same root. See also *əmbʷäba.*

həmbeʾä (Ed) 'spittle, saliva';

see *əmbuqəyä,* above; for *q:*ʾ, see 14.1.

humbobbo (S) 'blister';

see *əmbʷäbʷä,* above.

həmbəltän (Z) 'raving';

see *(yat)ənbəlāti.*

himbāmä (Ed) 'one who cries easily';

from *himbä* 'tear' (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-āmä.*

hambuq barä (Ed), *hambuqq bālä* (S) 'take a mouthful of liquid';

variant of *ambuq *balä,* above.

hambuqʷäd (Ed) 'mouthful of liquid';

noun with the suffix *-d* formed from *hambuq barä,* above.

hambuqqāt (S) 'mouthful of liquid';

noun with the suffix *-t* formed from *hambuq barä,* above.

hämbär (Ed) 'cow that is black and white';

represents *xämbär* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

həmburūrä (Ed), *humbəroro* (S) 'mark left by the stroke of a whip or a thin branch';

variant of *əmbəroro.*

humbōšo (S), *əmbošo* (W), *umbōšo* (S) 'kind of a tree used for firewood';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *homboša, omboša.*

humbʷäyä (Ed) 'water that accumulates in a deep place after rain';

variant of *əmbʷäya,* above.

humbʷäyad (Ed) 'kind of *äsät'.*

hamäd (S) 'ashes';

variant of *amäd,* above.

hamād (Ed) 'abundant, much, many';

variant of *amād,* above.

hamd (S.W), *amd* (Č.En.Ed.Gt.Ms.W), *and* (Č.E.En) 'thanks, praise';

from Ar. *ḥamd*; also in Te. *ḥamde,* Har. *ḥamdi.*

hammäga (Ed) 'immediately, right away';

from *ham* 'this', *äga* 'time'.

hamhaməhä (Ed) 'such and such';

lit. 'like (*hä*) that (*ha*) indeed (*-m*)'.

həmmäxä (Ed) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing';

variant of *əmäxä,* above.

hamle (Ed.S) 'name of eleventh month';

variant of *amle,* above. Dillmann 1865:71 connects it with *ḥaml* 'vegetation' (see *amal,* above), that is, the month when the countryside is full of vegetation; see also Conti Rossini 1923:376.

hommāntiččä (Ed) 'kind of bird';

variant of *ummāntiččä,* above.

hamsä (Ed) 'fifty';

variant of *amsa,* above.

həmättätä (Ed.Ms) 'become stiff (skin of a cow, ball of cloth), become contracted and tough, become horny';

huntut (Ed) 'horny';

represents *xəmätätä* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

hamṭ (Ed) 'kind of grass';

variant of *amṭ,* above.

həmäṭṭätä (M), *hə̃mäṭätä* (En), *kumäṭätä* (Z), *humäṭṭätä* (Ms) 'be sour, be acid';

humṭəṭ (En), *homṭaṭṭa* (Ms) 'sour, acid';

represents *kəmäṭätä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

homṭaṭṭa (Ms), see *həmäṭṭäṭä.*

humṭəṭ (En), see *həmäṭṭäṭä.*

hänä (Ms), *hā̈nä* (Ed), *hʷänä* (Go) 'be, become';

bähänä, at bähā̈nä (Ed) 'perhaps, possibly, probably';

represents *konä,* with *k:h* (5.23).

hännā̈ (Ed) 'spend the rainy season, spend a year';

from *hännäwä* (see below) with *-äwä>-ā̈* (4.51).

hänna I (Go), *häʿna* (Ed) 'prohibit, forbid, prevent, deprive';

represents *källa* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23), and *l:n* (8.23).

hänna II (Ms), *häʿna* (Ed) 'insert, introduce, put in, *place';

represents *känna* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hännā (Ed) 'call, call someone shouting, invite';

ahännā (Ed) 'talk loud and much, make noise by shouting';

represents *(at)kalla* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23) and *l:n* (8.23).

hān, hānä (Z) 'be, become';

represents *konä*, with *k:h* (5.23).

hana (Ms), *hānä* (Ed) 'bark of tree, peel (of fruit, grain, potato), husk of maize';

represents *kana* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hanne, hānnəš (S) 'there';

hannäzär (S) 'beyond, yonder' (from *hannä, azär*);

variant of *annä,* above.

hənnä (Ms), *həʿnä* (Ed) 'arm, cubit';

represents *kərrä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23), and *r:n* (8.43).

hənā (Ed) 'they' (fem.);

from *hən(n)äma* (see above) > **hənäb̲a > hənā*; see *hunō, kənnäm*; for *k:h,* see 5.23.

hənnə, həʿnə (Ed) 'all, whole, every';

variant of *ənnə,* below; from *kull* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23), and *l:n* (8.23).

hənno (Ms) 'they' (masc.);

see *hunō,* below.

hin (Ed.Ms) 'heart';

hinā̈mä (Ed) 'careful, cautious';

represents *xʿən* (see below) with *xʿ:h* (5.33).

hinne, hinnəš (S) 'here';

hinnet (S) 'toward here';

variant of *ənnä,* above.

honä (So.W), *hōnä* (S) 'be, become';

yähun (Go.So.S.W), *yähən* (Ms) 'all right';

*yähun (yähən) *balä* (Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'agree, consent';

yəhonu (Go), *yəhonan* (W) 'it is enough, it suffices';

huneta (So) 'situation';

represents *konä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hunō (Ed), *hənno* (Ms) 'they' (masc.);

wāhno (Ed) 'these' (see *wa*);

from *hunōm* (see below) > **hənäm > hənno*; see *kənnäm*; for *k:h,* see 5.23.

hinnəbä (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

variant of *ənnəba.*

hančulle, harčulle (S), *ančulle* (W) 'kind of bush';

from Cushitic: Kam. *hančulle,* Ga. *harčulle.*

hinčənām (S) 'sick, ill';

from *anče-* 'be sick' (see above) with initial *h.* The form *hinčənām* is formed from **hinčəna* (noun with the abstract suffix *-na*) and the adjectival suffix *-ām.*

hendä (E), *hēndä* (En) 'tread, stamp on inanimate things or animate beings';

ahendä (E) 'make the horse gallop';

from *hedä* (see above) with nasalization.

hundūda (S) 'kind of tree whose leaves are used for washing clothes';

Amh. *əndod* (for which see Strelcyn 1970: no. 80); from Ga. *andōde.*

handəq (Ed) 'joint of finger, joint of bamboo';

for *aṭq* (see above) with initial *h,* and *ṭq > dq* by dissimilation (18.1); for inserted *n,* see 8.81.

hungōrčo (S) 'kind of tree';

Har. *ḥangōra*; from Cushitic: Ga. Som. *hangōra.* The suffix *-čo* of S. *hungōrčo* is Cushitic.

hungōṭo (S) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Kam. *hungōṭa.*

hīnguwä (Ed) 'kind of berry';

represents *əngʿäba* (see above) with initial *h* and *-ba>*b̲a>wa* (4.11).

hinäg'ä, hi näg'ä (Ms) 'then';

lit. 'that (*hi*) time (*näg'ä*)'.

hanğalä nekkā̈ (Ed) 'sit behind another on a mule';

see *anğalä, nekkā̈.*

hīnko (S) 'thus, so';

lit. 'like (*ko*) this (*hi*)' with nasalized *k.* See also *hīnkalle,* below.

hīnkalle (S) 'such';

lit. 'like (*ka*) this (*hi*)' with nasalized *k*; the final *-lle* is enigmatic, but could perhaps be identified with a demonstrative element. See also *hīnko,* above.

hānkum (S) 'in vain, gratis, just so';

hānkum ənğe (S) 'empty-handed' (see *ənğe*);

represents *əkkəm* with nasalized *k.*

hənnäma (Ms) 'they' (fem.);

is either the original form with the initial *h* or from **kənnäma* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hinämä (Ed) 'careful, cautious';

from *hin* 'heart' (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-āmä.*

hunōm bäxʷnōm (Ed) 'one another (they)';

see *kənnäm, xənnäm.*

(tä)hnannäbä (Ms) 'cover one's head with cloth';

a reduplicative *tä*-stem of *hnb, knb*; see *(tä)knäbbäbä.* For *k:h,* see 5.23.

(tä)hneppā̈ (Ed) 'cover one's head with cloth';

ahneppā̈ (Ed) 'protect by covering';

from *(tä)hneppäwä* (see below) with *-äwä>ā̈* (4.51).

(tä)hneppäwä (Ed) 'cover one's head with cloth';

from *(tä)knäbbäbä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23), *b:p* (13.1) and *-äbä >*äb̲ä>äwä* (4.11). See also *(tä)hneppā̈, (a)tneppā̈.*

hanq (Ed) 'justice, right, truth';

hanqätäňňä (Ed) 'truthful';

represents *haq* (see below) with nasalized *q.*

hanqa (S) 'inside of mouth';

variant of *anqa,* above.

hənqāččе (S) 'flour boiled in water, kind of porridge';

variant of *ənqačče,* above.

hanqʷäfä (Ed) 'locally made spoon';

variant of *anqäfʷä,* above.

hanqätäňňä (Ed) 'truthful';

from *hanq* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-täňňä.*

hannəš (S) 'there';

from *hannä (hannə)* and *-š*; see *annä, hannä.*

hinnəš (S) 'here';

from *hinnä (hinnə)* and *-š*; see also *hi.*

hinnet (S) 'toward here';

from *hinnä* (see above) and the directional suffix *-ät*; see also *hi.*

huneta (So) 'situation';

from Amh. *huneta,* an abstract noun from *honä* 'be'.

hunt (Ed) 'navel';

from Cushitic: Mo. *yúndo* and perhaps Sa. *hindub, handub.* For this root in Cushitic, see Reinisch 1887:222, under *tefa.*

huntut (Ed) 'horny';

for *humtut (mt>nt)*; see *həmätätä,* and 17.2.

hənṭ I (S) 'lot';

represents *äṭ* (see above) with initial *h* and inserted *n* (8.81).

hənṭ II (S) 'tree, wood';

variant of *ənṭ,* above.

hännäwä (Ed) 'spend the rainy season, spend a year';

hənəw (Ed) 'year';

from *kärrämä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23), *r:n* (8.43), and *-mä>*m̲ä>wä* (4.31). See also *hännā̈,* above.

hənəw (Ed), see *hännäwä;*

hənwäňňä (Ed), see below.

hinuwä (Ed) 'stage of growth of the *äsät';*

represents *kinnībä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23), and *b>*b̲>w* (4.11).

hənwäňňä (Ed) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

from *hənəw* 'year' (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňä.* This stage of growth occurs after one year. See also *hərmʷäňňä.*

hanzälä (S) 'make someone sit behind on a mule or on a horse';

represents *azälä* (see *ezzälä,* above) with secondary initial *h* and inserted *n* (8.81).

hannäzär (S) 'beyond, yonder';

lit. 'that (*hannä*) direction (*azär*)'.

häňňä (Ms), *heňňä* (Ed) 'dig';

represents *käre* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23) and **ry>ň* (8.66).

hāňä (Z) 'earthen wall serving as a fence';

Arg. *koňňa.*

heňňä (Ed), see *häňňä.*

hippi 'this', in *hippi wägän* (S) 'in this direction';

variant of *ibbi,* above; see *wägän.*

hippəš (S) 'here';

from *hippi* (see above) and *-š.*

happet (S) 'there, in that direction';

from **happe,* variant of **appe* (see *abbi,* above) and the directional *-ät.*

haq (W.Z), *haqq* (Ms.Go.So.S), *aq* (M.W), *aqq* (Ms.Go. So), *anq* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *hanq* (Ed) 'justice, right, truth';

haqqəm (S), *aqəm* (W), *aqqəm* (Ms) 'sure, for sure, surely, truly';

haqqäňňä (S), *haqätäňä* (Gt), *haqqätäňňä* (Ed), *haqqätäňňe* (W), *hanqätäňňä* (Ed), *aqqäňňä* (Go), *aqqätäňňä* (So.M.Ms) 'truthful, true';

from Ar. *ḥaqq*; also in Te. *ḥaq(q),* Tna. *ḥaqqi,* Amh. *haqq,* Har. *ḥaq.* See also *hägg.*

həq barä (Ed), *həqq bālä* (S), *hiq aňňe* (W), *hiq bālä* (Z) 'have the hiccups, *sob';

Tna. *ḥəq bälä, ḥəqəq bälä,* Te. *ḥəq bela,* Har. *ḥiq bāya,* Amh. *həqq alä,* Arg. *həqq ala;* also in Cushitic: Kam. *hiqqi-yeʾ,* Sid. *hiq asi,* Qab. *hinq yiyoʾ,* Som. *ḥiqqo.*

hiq aňňe (W), *hiq bālä* (Z), see *həq barä.*

haqqəm (S) 'sure, for sure, surely, truly';

from *haq* (see above) with the enclitic *-m.*

haqqäňňä (S) 'truthful';

from *haq* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňä.*

hēqurä (Ed) 'crow';

to be identified with *qure* (see below), but the initial *ha-* is enigmatic.

haqätäňä (Gt), *haqqätäňňä* (Ed), *haqqätäňňe* (W) 'truthful';

from *haq* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-täň(ň)ä.*

har (Gur) 'silk';

from Ar. *ḥarīr*; also in G. Te. *ḥarir,* Tna. *ḥarri, ḥarir,* Amh. Arg. *har.*

harä (Ed.Gt.Ms) 'know';

ahērä, athērä (Ed) 'inform';

tähērä (Ed) 'get acquainted with one another';

from *khl* becoming **kalä>halä* with *k:h* (5.23). See *xarä,* below.

haro (S) 'flood after rain, water that accumulates in a deep place after rain';

perhaps from Ga. *harō* 'lake, pond', but see also *kure.*

həri (W), *hərə* (Z) 'arm, cubit';

represents *kərrä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hire (Z) 'fortune, good fortune';

from Ga. *hira* 'allotment, share'.

hurru I (S.W) 'interjection used to call a cat';

Amh. *wərro* (for which see Cohen 1939:333), Gaf. *urrä* 'cat'; also Ar. *hirr,* Som. *hurri, urri.*

hurru bālä II (S), *hurr balä* (W) 'become free, set free';

G. *ḥarawi* 'free', Te. Tna. *ḥara,* Amh. *arra* 'be free', *harənnät, arənnät* 'freedom', probably from Ar. *ḥurr* 'free' even though the root is Semitic: Heb. **ḥor* 'free', Aram. *ḥar* 'set free'.

hurʾet (Ed) 'two';

from the root *klʾ* (see *kʷett,* below) with *k:h* (5.23), *l:r* (8.25).

häräb (Ms) 'tick';

represents *käräb* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

haräbu (Z) 'small drum';

represents *käräbo* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

harčulle (S) 'kind of bush';

represents *hančulle* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

hərād (Ed) 'noise arising mainly from shouting';

from *klḥ* (see *at-kalla,* below) with *k:h* (5.23), *l:r* (8.25) and the suffix *-ad* (<*āt*).

huräd (En.Ed) 'kind of tree';

represents *kuräta* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23), and *t:d* (7.14).

hirädädä (S) 'be powerful, be strong, be vigorous';

ahrädädä (W) 'become strong, recover from illness, get well, feel better';

Amh. *käräddädä* 'be strong, be tough (meat)'; for *k:h,* see 5.23.

häräğä (W) 'second steeping of coffee';

variant of *aräğa,* above.

horahorat (W) 'agony';

represents *kʷärakʷärat* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hurüllä (Ed) 'kind of leech';

from Cushitic: Had. *urulla*; perhaps also Ga. *analula.*

härämä (S.W.Z), *härrämä* (M) 'spend the rainy season, spend a year';

härm (W), *hərəm* (Ms.Z) 'rainy season, *year';

represents *kärrämä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

härm (W), see *härämä,* above.

hərəm (Ms.Z), see *härämä,* above.

hərmʷäňňä (Ms) 'stage of growth of the *äsät';*

from *hərəm* 'year' (see above) with the suffix *-äňňa.* See also *hənwäňňä.*

härän (Go) 'medium-sized house';

represents *kärän* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

harpa (S) 'forty';

harpe (W) 'Wednesday';

variant of *arba* (see above) with secondary *h* and *p:b* (4.2); see *arbät.*

harar I (Ed) 'medium-sized house';

represents *kärän* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23) and *n:r* (8.33).

harar II (Ed) 'kind of grass'.

härätä (W), *harätä* (S) 'take a mouthful';

ahärätä (W), *aharätä* (S) 'give a mouthful';

Amh. *arrätä,* perhaps denominative of *ərat* 'evening meal' for which see *ärbat,* above.

härt (Ed) 'liver';

represents *xärt* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

hərtəm barä (Ed), *hurtəmm balä* (W) 'sprain';

see *(tä)wrattämä-,* below; note *w:h* (10.4).

haratäňňä (S) 'one-fourth';

from *harat* 'four' (variant of *arat,* see *arbät*) with the ordinal suffix *-äňňä.*

häräyä (S) 'porcupine';

undoubtedly also *irär* (S) and to be compared with Har. *ḥariyya* 'wild pig', G. Te. *ḥarawya,* Amh. *ərya*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *eriya,* Af. *hereya.*

hərz (W), *ərz* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.S) 'kind of necklace with charms inside, charm, amulet';

from Ar. *ḥirz*; also in Te. *ḥərəz, hərz* and *hərd* (with alternance *d:z*); in Cushitic: Ga. *hirzi,* Som. *ḥersi.*

hēss barä (Ed) 'be mad, be crazy, be worried and excited, be in a hurry to do something';

from *(t)esäsä* (see above) with secondary *h.*

hessä (Ed) 'superstition, belief in futile things';

from Cushitic: Kam. *hēssá* 'proverb, story', Had. *hésso,* Ga. *hēssa.* The difference in meaning can easily be explained.

hassab (So) 'thought';

from Amh. *hassab, assab,* from the Semitic and Ethiopic root *ḥsb* 'think'.

hassənan (Z) 'something';

from *had sənan>hassənan* by assimilation.

hassät (So) 'lie' (n.);

from Amh. *hassät.*

həṣanənnät (So) 'childhood, boyhood';

Amh. *həṣanənnät,* from *həṣan* 'child'.

haššu, haššu affu (Ed) 'interjection expressing joy over the misfortune of another';

variant of *aššu,* above.

(a)hätta (Ms) 'endure with patience, be patient';

represents *(a)kätta* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hʷet (Ms), *hʷett* (Go) 'two';

represents *kʷett* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hetta (E) 'so then';

represents *xeta* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

hitt 'two', in *asrä hitt* (So) 'twelve';

represents **kitt* (see *kʷett,* below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hotta (E) 'shouting, screaming';

noun with the suffix *-t(t)a* from *ho barä* (see above).

huti (Ms) 'he';

see *kʷa, xut,* below.

(a)hätta>a I (Ed) 'be able, can';

represents *(a)kätta* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hätta>a II (Ed) 'abjure, betray';

represents **kädda>a* (see *kädda,* below) with *k:h* (5.23), *d:t* (7.14).

(tä)hettälä (Ms.Go), *tähittälä* (So), *tähītälä* (Z) 'follow';

represents *(tä)kittälä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hettämä (Ms) 'offer a sacrifice';

hətəm (Ms) 'sacrifice';

represents *(a)xättämä* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

hattəne (Ed) 'there';

from *ha* 'there', *-ttən* (enclitics), *-e* (directional).

hättärä I (Ms), *hätärä* (W), *hatärä* (S.Z) 'prohibit, prevent, forbid, prevent cattle from entering a field by fencing it in, *deprive';

hutər (Ms), *hutr* (W) 'fenced-in meadow, field in which cattle is not allowed to graze';

represents *kätärä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hättärä II (Ed) 'thatch a house';

represents *kädänä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23), *d:t* (7.14) and *n:r* (8.33).

hatärä (S.Z), see *hättärä* I.

(tä)hettärä (Ed) 'follow';

ahettärä (Ed) 'make follow';

represents *(tä)kittälä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23), *l:r* (8.25).

hutər (Ms), *hutr* (W), see *hättärä* I.

hatätä (Z) 'deposit' (v.);

Tna. *kätätä* 'gather, bring in, prepare', Te. *kätta* (root *ktt*), Amh. *kättätä*; for *k:h,* see 5.23.

hitattazär (Ms) 'down there';

from *hi* 'that', *tat* 'down', *azär* 'side, direction'.

hattay (S) 'that, that one, those';

variant of *attay.*

hēṭṭämä (S) 'sell the stolen property or a slave'.

haṭṭiššu barä- (Ed), *hattišo bālä-* (Z) 'sneeze';

variant of *əṭṭəšš amännä-.* See *äṭiššä.*

haṭiat (Ms.Go.So), *haṭāt* (Ed), *haṭiyat* (Z), *aṭiyat* (M) 'sin' (n.);

Semitic: Heb. *ḥāṭā>* 'sin' (v.), Ar. *ḫaṭi>a*; Ethiopic: G. *ḫaṭi>at* 'sin' (n.), Tna. *ḥaṭi>at,* Amh. *haṭiyat.*

haṭat (Ed) 'kind of bush';

variant of *aṭat.*

haṭiyat (Z) 'sin' (n.);

see *haṭiat,* above.

hawa (Ms), *xawa* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *xaḇa* (Gt), *kaba* (E.M), *kaḇa* (Č.En.Gt) 'empty, light, *useless, foolish';

from Ar. *ḫawā* 'be empty'.

həwäd (Ed) 'dry dung';

represents *kubäta* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23), *b>ḇ>w* (4.11) and *t:d* (7.14).

hiwot (So) 'life';

from Amh. *həywät*; also G. Tna. *ḥəywät,* Te. *ḥayot.* For the Semitic root, see *xəywät,* below.

hiwṭät (W), *hubuṭät* (Z) 'Tuesday';

coming from *hi-, hub-,* and *wəṭät* 'Monday' (see below). For 'Tuesday' expressed as 'next day of Monday', see *wəṭät märäga,* below, and Amh. *maksäňňo.* However, the element *hi-* of *hiwṭät* does not seem to have the meaning of 'next day'; the meaning of *hi* is 'this, that'. As for *hub-* of *hubuṭät* it probably arose from *hiwṭät > hubuṭät* (21.1).

häyä (Ms.Ed), *heyä* (Ed), *həyä* (Go) 'cliff, precipice, *abyss, depression (caused by water or erosion), irrigation channel, small gorge cut by water, small hole in which the *äsät* is planted, ditch in front of the earthen wall';

from *käre* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23), and with palatalization *-ry* to *y*; see *kärä,* below.

hay (So.W), *hoy* (M) 'interjection used to chase away a cow';

Amh. *hayy alä,* Har. *ḥaya* 'exclamation of rejection or of sending someone away'; also in Ga. *hay.* See also *hoyy,* below.

hāy (Ed) 'there';

bähāy (Ed) 'there';

bähay gäma (Z) 'yonder, beyond' (from *bä-hay-gäma*);

see *ha, xay.*

hayyo (Ed), *ayo* (Č.En.Gt), *ayyo* (E.M), *ayyu* (Ms.Go), *ayäw* (Gt), *ayyuwä* (M) 'intelligent, wise'

from Cushitic: Ga. *(h)ayyū* 'old, wise', Had. *hayyo* 'wise', Qab. *hayi-čču* 'cunning'. See also *xayu.*

heyä (Ed), see *häyä.*

həyä (Go), see *häyä.*

hoy (M), see *hay.*

hoyy (W) 'interjection one uses when one feeds a cow';

see *hay,* above.

hoyä (S) 'half-door made of bamboo'.

huya (Ms.Z) 'twenty';

represents *kʷəya* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

həyyəbä (W) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

represents *kəyyəba* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hayl (So) 'power, strength, means';

hayläňä (En) 'strong';

Semitic: Heb. *ḥayil* 'power'; Ethiopic: G. *ḫayl,* Tna. *ḥayli,* Te. *ḥil,* Amh. *hayl.*

hayläňä (En) 'strong';

from *hayl* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňä.*

haymanot (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *haymanōt* (En. Gt) 'belief, faith';

G. Tna. Amh. *haymanot,* from Semitic *>mn* 'believe'; see *amänä, emanot.* For G. *haymanot,* see Noeldeke 1910:35, Polotsky, *JSS* 9 (1964).3ff.

həyat (Ms) 'noise arising mainly from shouting';

from *klḥ* (see *at-kalla,* below) with *k:h* (5.23), *l>y* (8.61) and the suffix *t.*

hoyt (W.Z) 'two';

represents *kʷett* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

hoytəhadä (Z) 'half';

lit. 'two (*hoyt*) of one (*had*)'.

hoytäläňňe (W) 'second';

from *hoyt* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-läňňe.*

hoytäňä (Z) 'second';

from *hoyt* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-äňä.*

həzb, äzb (So), *kəbz, kəzb* (So) 'people';

G. *ḥəzb,* Tna. *ḥəzbi,* Amh. *həzb.* For Ar. *ḥizb,* see Noeldeke 1910:59, n.3, and Jeffery 1938:108-9.

K

ka (M.So), *ha* (Ed), *xa* (Č.E.Ed), *xā* (En.Gt) 'that';

for *ka* as a demonstrative element in Semitic, see Brockelmann 1908:318, 323. See also *kəm.*

ka balä (So) 'break' (intr.);

käkka balä (So) 'smash';

Semitic: Soq. *qaḥqaḥ* 'hit'; Ethiopic: Te. *ka> bela* 'crack lightly, crackle', Tna. *kʷakʷə<e,* Amh. *käkka, kʷakʷa alä* 'crack, explode'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *kokak* 'sound of cracking'. See also *kʷa *balä, ko *balä.*

kʷa *balä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'make a noise, jump up';

Amh. *kʷa alä,* Te. *kärkaḥ bela* 'make noise' (augmented by *r*), Tna. *kʷaḥ bälä,* Har. *kaḥkaḥ* 'sound of knocking'; Semitic: Syr. *qaḥqaḥ* 'laugh', Ar. *qa<qa<a* 'make noise'. See also *ka balä, ko *balä.*

kʷa (Go.So), *xʷa* (M), *uhä* (S.W), *xut* (E), *xuta* (Č.E. Gt), *xuda* (En), *huti* (Ms), *hudä* (Ed), *ut* (Z) 'he';

without suffix *-t*, the forms *kʷa, xʷa* of Go. So. M. come the closest to Ar. *huwa*, Heb. *hū(ʾ)*. The *h* is preserved in Ms. *huti*, Ed. *hudä*; it is also preserved in S. W. *uhä*, but the initial *u* is enigmatic unless it is to be identified with *wə-* (of G. *wəʾətu*)>*u* as is the case in Z. *ut*, but in this case the *h* is enigmatic. The Semitic *h* became *k, x* in Go. So. *kʷa*, M. *xʷa*, Č. E. Gt. *xuta*, En. *xuda* by an inverse process of *h*>*k* (2.13); so also Rundgren 1955:185. For So. *kʷa*, see Praetorius 1879:511. For the augmented *t, d*, see *xut, xuta*, below.

kʷe (Č), *hʷe* (E), *xʷe* in *ǧan (ǧān) xʷe* (Č.E.Gt) 'oh!';

Amh. *hoy* is preserved in E. *hʷe*; in the other dialects *h* of *hoy* became *k, x* by an inverse process (21.3). See also *kʷəyy*.

ko *balä (Č.M), *kō barä* (En.Ed.Gt), *ho barä* (E) 'shout, shout for help, scream';

kot (Č), *kōt* (En.Ed.Gt), *hotta* (E) 'shout, shouting for help, noise arising mainly from shouting';

see *kʷa balä*, above.

ko, in *yä---ko* (So.S.W), *ä...xä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'like, according to, as...as';

mənäko (S.W) 'how?' (see *mən*);

yä+perfect+*ko* (S.W) 'how, whether';

Semitic: Ar. *ka*, Heb. *kĕ*; Ethiopic: G. *kä* in *kämä* 'like', Har. *kut* 'like', *-ku* in *ayku-be* 'how?'. See also *käma, ayku*.

kea (Go) 'know';

atkea (Go) 'inform';

represents **kalä* from *khl* (see *xarä*) with palatalization of the final *l* (8.63).

keʾä (Ed) 'fiber of the *äsät*';

represents *qanča* (see below) with *q:k* (15.1), *č:ʾ* (14.3), and without the insertion of *n*.

kaʾima (Z) 'young man in his prime';

from Ga. *kaʾima*; also in Bu. *kaym*.

käʾär (En.Ed) 'leaf';

represents *qəṭäl* (see below) with *q:k* (15.1), *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2), and *l:r* (8.25).

käbba I (E.M.Ms.Go), *käpa* (Č), *käpā* (Gt), *qäbä* (Z), *qabä* (W), *qābä* (S), *qäpā* (En), *qäppaʾa* (Ed) 'bend, fold, curve, turn the cattle in another direction'.

kəwa (Č.E.Gt), *kəwä* (M), *qubi* (S.W.Z), *qəwa* (En) 'folded';

akäbba (M) 'be partial by showing favor';

Tna. *käbᶜe* 'fold'. See also *(a)käbba*, below.

(a)käbba II (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *akäpa* (Č), *akäpā* (Gt), *aqäpā* (En), *aqäppaʾa* (Ed) 'work slackly';

akbe (Č), *akbi* (E), *akbay* (En), *akwä* (M), *aqəḇay* (En) 'one who works slackly';

the root seems to be the same as *käbba* 'bend, fold' (see above), but the passage of meaning is not evident.

kʷäbe (Č.E.M), *kobe* (So.S), *kobeʾä* (Ed), *kōbeʾä* (En. Gt) 'sandal, shoe';

Semitic: Ar. *qabqab* 'wooden clog'; Ethiopic: Har. *kubkab* (Brichetti in Leslau 1938:565), G. *qopon*; also in Cushitic: Had. *kobéʾe*, Dar. *kope*, Ga. *kopē*, Som. *kab*, Bad. *kobā*.

kab (Go) 'wall made of stone';

Amh. *kab* 'wall made of stone', perhaps also Gaf. *kabä* 'village'<wall>house made of stone>village'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *kab* 'wall made of stone', Qab. *kābboʾ* 'make a wall of earth'.

kabä (W), *xabä* (Č.E.M), *xaʾaḇä* (En.Gt) 'do something again';

xʷäb närä-n (Č.E) 'the hunter takes the second shot at an animal';

äxawä mäkäza (Ed) 'the second shot of hunters which wounds an animal';

bäxər täxaʾawä (En.Gt) 'cow that calves for the second time';

G. *käᶜabä* 'be double', Te. *kaᶜaba*, Tna. *kaᶜbät* 'double', ancient Har. *kaᶜab* 'second', Amh. *kaʾəb* 'second order of the Ethiopic syllabary' (from G. *kaʾəb*). Tna. *(ʾa)kaᶜbätä* 'to double', Amh. *(tä)kabbätä* 'be double' are denominatives from *kaᶜbät*.

kābbä (Ed), see *kabba*.

kaba I (E.M), *kaḇa* (Č.En.Gt) 'light, useless, worthless';

kaḇa bet (Gt), *kaḇa bīd* (En) 'house in the process of being built' (see *bēt, bīd*)';

from Ar. *ḫawāʾ* 'empty' with *ḫ* becoming *k* and *w* becoming *b* by pseudo-correction (21.1).

kaḇa II (Gt) 'unsplit beam of the roof';

is there any relation with *kaba* 'light' (above)?

kabba (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *kābbä* (Ed) 'cloak';

G. Tna. Amh. *kabba, kappa*; also in Ga. *kabba*.

kəb (Č.Gt.Ms.S), *kəbb* (So), *kub* (W) 'round, spherical, circular';

see *käbäbä*, below.

kobä I (So) 'leaf of the *äsät*';

Amh. *koba* 'kind of *äsät*'; from Ga. *qoba*.

kobä II (W), see *koba*.

koba (S), *kobä* (W) 'tribe, clan, close relatives';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *koba* 'friend' (also through blood relationship).

kobe (So.S), see *kʷäbe*.

kub (W), see *kəb*.

kobeʾä (Ed), *kōbeʾä* (En.Gt) 'sandal';

see *kʷäbe*, above.

käbäbä (Z), *käbbäbä* (Go.So), *kebbäbä* (Ed), *xäbbäbä* (E.M), *xäpäbä* (Č), *xäpäḇä* (En.Gt), *häbbäbä* (Ms), *qebäbä* (W), *qēbäbä* (E) 'surround';

kəbəb (Ed), *kəb* (Č.Gt.Ms.S), *kəbb* (So), *kub* (W), *xəbəb* (Č), *xəbub* (M), *xəwəw* (Č.E), *xuʷu* (En) 'round, circular, spherical';

käbäban (So), *xäbbäban* (M), *xäbbäbar* (E), *xäḇäḇār* (Gt), *xäpäbar* (Č), *xäpäḇār* (En), *xupawä* (Gt) 'the circle which serves as surface for the house, that which surrounds';

Semitic: Ar. *kabbaba* 'form into a ball', *kubba* 'ball', post-Biblical Heb. *kirkeḇ* 'surround' if its root is **kbkb*>*krkb* by dissimilation as suggested by Růžička 1909:119; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *käbäbä* 'surround', Te. *käbba* (root *kbb*) 'make round, encompass', Amh. *käbbäbä* 'surround'; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *kabbábboʾ*, Kam. Ṭem. *kábbeʾ*, Had. *kibbā́-kko*, Bil. *käbäb* 'go around'. See also **kəbäkkäbä*.

kebbäbä (Ed), see *käbäbä*.

kəbəb (Ed), see *käbäbä*.

käbäban (So) 'the circle which serves as surface for the house, that which surrounds';

noun formed from *käbäbä* (see above) with the suffix *-an*.

(tä)kbabäsä (Ed.W), *täkbäbäsä* (S), *täkbabbäsä* (E.M. Ms.Go), *täkbapäsä* (Č), *täkḇapäsä* (En.Gt) 'be dirty and disorderly';

akbabäsä (Ed), *akbabbäsä* (M), *akḇapäsä* (Gt) 'rub something soft (bread, mud) between the fingers, *make dirty and disorderly';

kəbusbus (Č.En.M.Ms.Go), *kəbəsbəs* (Ed), *kəḇusbus* (Gt), *kəbbus* (E), *kəwəswəs* (E) 'dirty and disorderly';

Amh. *kəb(b)əs* 'a disorderly pile', *(tä)kbäsäbbäsä* 'be careless (e.g. clothing)', that is, a 1.2.3.2.3 root. While the Gurage verb represents a reduplicative stem of *kbs*, the adjective is either from the root *kbs* (as in E. *kəbbus*) or from a 1.2.3.2.3 root (as in Č. *kəbusbus*).

käbbädä (So), *habädä* (S.Z), *häbädä* (W), *abädä* (S) 'be heavy';

axäbädä (Č.En.Gt), *axäbbädä* (E.M), *ahäbädä* (Z), *ahäbbädä* (Ed) 'celebrate, respect, honor';

käbbad, kubd (So), *habādu* (Z), *habādo* (S), *hibāǧo* (S), *yəhäbdan* (W), *yābdan* (S), *hubd* (W) 'heavy, *pregnant';

həbdät (Z) 'heaviness';

Semitic: Heb. *kāḇeḏ* 'heavy'; Ethiopic: G. *käbdä*, Te. *käbda*, Tna. *käbädä*, Amh. *käbbädä*, Arg. *käbbäda*. See also *xäbäda-š*.

käbbad (So), see *käbbädä*.

käbd (S), *häbd* (W), *häbəd* (M.Ms), *xäbəd* (E), *xäpt* (Č) 'liver';

from the Semitic root *kbd* 'be heavy' (for 'liver' originally 'heavy heart' in Irish, see Buck 1949: 252): Heb. *kāḇeḏ* 'liver'; in Ethiopic the root for 'liver' came to mean 'belly': G. Te. *käbəd*, Tna. *käbdi*, Amh. *hod* (<*käbd*>**häḇd*>**häwd*>*hod*), Har. *kūd*. See also *xärt*, below.

kubd (So), see *käbbädä*.

****kəbäkkäbä, ənkəbäkkäbä*** (Go) 'be spherical';

ənkəbkəb (Go) 'round, circular, spherical, ball, piled up in a round heap';

Amh. *(tän)käbäkkäbä* 'be spherical, round'; a reduplicative stem 1.2.1.2 from *kb(b)*: see *käbäbä*, above.

kəḇäkäfä (En.Gt) 'thatch the roof with the tip of grass pointing up, smooth the thatch of the roof with a flat piece of wood';

represents *kəfäkkäfä* (see below)>*kəḇäkkäfä* by dissimilation of *f-f* into *ḇ-f* (18.2).

käbäl (Go) 'drum which one hits on one side only';

Har. *käbäl* 'two small pieces of wood hit one against the other for rhythm'; also Ga. *kabala.* While the meanings of Go. and Har. are not exactly the same, the root designates a musical instrument.

käbälä (Z) 'contents of both hands with palms up';

Har. *käbäl* 'handful'; from Ga. *kaballa* 'handful'.

****kəballeä, ankəballeä*** (M) 'roll' (tr.);

represents *(an)kəballälä* (see below) with *-älä>-eä* (8.63).

****kəbalälä, ankəbalälä*** (W), *ankəballälä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *ankəballeä* (M), *ankəbanärä* (Č), *ankəḫanärä* (En. Gt), *ankəbannärä* (E), *akḫänärä* (En) 'roll' (trans.);

kəḫänärä (En.Gt), *tänkäbalälä* (S) 'roll' (intr.);

Tna. *kʷäblälä, (ʾan)käbalälä* 'roll', Te. *(tə)käbläla,* Amh. *(tän)käballälä,* Arg. *(ən)kəballäla,* Gaf. *(tä)-kbälabbälä, (ən)kəballälä,* Har. *kumbulbul bāya*; Tna. *ʾənkəbəl* 'round', Amh. *ənkəbəll.* See also *(at)kulāle.* The Ethiopic root is related to Semitic *kpl* 'fold double': Akk. *kapālu* 'coil, twist, roll', Arg. *kifl* 'double'. See also *kəwännärä.*

kubbenna (M), *kubbəyä* (M) 'raised place, flesh of the back above the hip';

from Cushitic: Had. *kube* 'raised place', Kam. *kūba,* Had. *kubbe.*

kəḫänärä (En.Gt) 'roll' (intr.);

akḫänärä (En), *ankəbanärä* (Č), *ankəḫanärä* (En. Gt), *ankəbannärä* (E) 'roll' (trans.);

represents **kəbalälä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), and *l:r* (8.25).

(tä)kbapäsä (Č), *täkḫapäsä* (En.Gt) 'be dirty and disorderly';

akḫapäsä (En.Gt) 'make dirty';

represents *(tä)kbabäsä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

käbärä I (En.Gt) 'joke' (v.);

kəbər (En.Gt) 'joke' (n.);

kəbrätäňä (En.Gt) 'facetious'.

käbbärä II (So) 'become rich';

while the root *kbr* 'be honored' is Ethiopic as well as Semitic in general (see *käbbärä,* below), the root *kbr* in the meaning 'become rich' is a denomonative from Ar. *kabīr*; also in Amh. *kəbər, käbbärte* 'rich', Arg. *kəbər.*

käbbärä III (Go) 'be honored';

akäbärä (Č.En.Gt.S.W), *akäbbärä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *akebbärä* (Ed) 'honor, respect, celebrate';

kəbər (Gur) 'honor, respect, celebration, glory';

akbari (So) 'respectful';

Semitic: Ar. *kabura* 'be big', Heb. *kabbīr* 'powerful'; Ethiopic: G. *käbrä* 'be honored', Tna. *käbärä,* Te. *käbra,* Amh. *käbbärä.* See also *käbbärä* 'become rich', above.

käbäro (Č.E.En.Ed.W), *käräbo* (Ms.Go.So.S.W), *haräbu* (Z) 'small drum';

kärräbä (So) 'beat the drum';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *käbäro* 'drum', Arg. *käräbo,* Gaf. *käbäro, käräbo,* Har. *karäbu*; also in Cushitic: Sa. Af. *kabaro,* Be. *kabūr,* Ag. *kiriwi.* Noeldeke 1910: 56 considers Ar. *kabar* a Geez loanword; Arabic of Sudan also has *kəbūr* 'drum'. See also Cohen 1947: no. 180.

käbər (W), *käbr* (S) 'deep body of water';

perhaps from *häbər* (*>käbər* by the inverse process of *k* becoming *h,* see 21.3), metathesis of *bahər* 'lake, sea, deep'.

kabīri (Z) 'duck, goose'.

(a)kebbärä (Ed), see *käbbärä* III.

kəbər (En.Gt), see *käbärä* I.

kəbər (Gur), see *käbbärä* III.

kəbrä sämay (So) 'azure, kind of bush';

Amh. *kəbrä sämay* 'azure', lit. 'color of sky', from G. *ḥəbər* 'color' (with the unusual change of *ḥ* to *k*). The meaning 'kind of bush' refers to the color of the bush.

kubro (S.W) 'bile'.

kabbort (M) 'overcoat';

Amh. *kabbort, kapport,* from Italian *cappotta.*

kəbrätäňä (En.Gt) 'facetious';

from *kəbər* (see *käbärä* 'joke') with the adjectival suffix *-täňä.*

käbsä (Go.So) 'anthelmintic, tapeworm';

Te. Tna. Amh. *koso*; Te. also *käbso* (Munzinger); also in Cushitic: Ga. *kōso,* Mo. *hõšo,* Ka. *kašõ,* Šin. *kosbo.* On the basis of Go. So. *käbsä,* Te. *käbsä,* Šin. *kosbo* (perhaps metathesis for **kobso*) one is tempted to consider *käbsä* (or *kosbo*) the origin of

koso of the other languages, *käbsä* passing through *käḫsä, käwsä* and becoming *koso.*

kəbbus (E) 'dirty';

see *(tä)kbabäsä,* above.

kəbusbus (Č.En.M.Ms.Go), *kəbəsbəs* (Ed), *kəḫusbus* (Gt) 'dirty and disorderly';

represents a 1.2.3.2.3 root of *kbs* (see *kəbbus,* above) that is represented as a reduplicative stem *tä-kbabäsä,* above.

käbsasa (Č), *käbsassa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), see *kəbäsäsä,* below.

kəbäsäsä (Č.W), *kəḫäsäsä* (Gt), *kəḫäšäsä, kəṃäšäsä* (En), *kəbässäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *kəḫässäsä, kəwässäsä* (Ed), *kibäsäsä* (S) 'disentangle fiber, unravel fiber, *remove the hair of the caterpillar which sticks to the hand';

kəbäsäsä, in *k'əse kəbäsäsä* (Č), *k'əsse kəbässäsä* (E), *šəmpəna kəḫäsäsä* (Gt), *šəmpənʾa kəḫäšäsä* (En) 'make incisions on the vein of a leaf of the *äsät* when using it to cover bread during baking';

käbsasa (Č), *käbsassa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *kasasa* (En.Gt), *kasasä* (Ed) 'fiber of the *äsät* of poor quality that cannot be used for rope, *unraveled fiber';

probably from Cushitic: Qab. *käbsāssá* 'unraveled fiber'. See also *käbšäšəllat.*

kibäsäsä (S), see *kəbäsäsä.*

käbšäšəllat (M), *käbšäšəllət* (Ms), *käbšäšänet* (Č), *käbšäšənnät* (E), *käḫšäšənyät, käḫšašäňä* (Gt), *käbšäšənyäd* (En), *kämšäšəllet* (W), *kämšäšəlləyät* (Go). *känšäšəllät* (So), *konsäsällīt* (S) 'caterpillar';

it is tempting to connect it with *kəbäsäsä* 'remove the hair of the caterpillar which sticks to the hand' (see above).

käbšäšänet (Č), *käbšäšənnät* (E) 'caterpillar';

represents *käbšäšəllat* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

käbšäšənyäd (En) 'caterpillar';

represents *käbšäšəllat* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23) and *t:d* (7.14).

käḫšäšənyät (Gt) 'caterpillar';

represents *käbšäšəllat* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

käḫšašäňä (Gt) 'caterpillar';

represents *käbšäšəllat* (see above) with *l:n>ň.*

käbbʷat (Go), see *kabbʷat.*

käbt (So) 'domestic animals, cattle';

Te. Amh. *käbt,* Tna. *käbti*; also in Cushitic: Bil. *kabt.* See also *habt,* above.

kabbʷat (E.M.W), *kābbat* (S), *käbbʷat* (Go), *kapʷat* (Č.En.Gt), *kappad* (Ed) 'mattress made of unsplit rope and fiber';

from Cushitic: Had. *kappeʾe* 'simple mat made of *äsät* leaves.'

kabot (W) 'paternal uncle';

represents *habot* (see above) with *h>k* by an inverse process (21.3).

kabt (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'good fortune, good luck, property';

represents *habt* (see above) with *h>k* by an inverse process (21.3).

kəbot (W), *kəbōt* (S), *kəbota* (So), see *kubäta.*

kubäta (Go), *kəbota* (So), *kəbot* (W), *kəbōt* (S), *hubut* (Z), *xubäta* (M.Ms), *xəwäta* (Č.E.Gt), *xuwäta* (M), *xəwäda* (En), *həwäd* (Ed) 'dry dung';

Semitic: Ar. *kubat* 'dung', Syr. *kĕḫūṯå* (see Noeldeke 1910:162-3); Ethiopic: Te. *kəbo, kebo, kəbotät,* Tna. *kubo,* Amh. Arg. Gaf. *kubät*; also in Cushitic: Al. *kubäta,* Had. *kobōta,* Ga. *kabūta,* Ag. *kubʸet.*

kabtam (E) 'wealthy, rich';

from *kabt* (see above) with the suffix *-am.*

kubbayya (Ms.Go.So.S), *kubbayye* (W) 'cup';

from Ar. *kubbāya(t)*; also in Te. *kəbbayät,* Amh. *kubbayya.*

kubbəyä (M) 'raised place, flesh of back above the hips';

see *kubbena.*

käbäzä (Ed) 'lie' (v.);

kəbz (Ed) 'lie' (n.);

kəbzäňňä (Ed.S) 'liar';

represents a metathesis of *käzäbä* (see below).

kəbz I (Ed), see *käbäzä.*

kəbz II (So) 'people';

metathesis of *kəzb* (see below).

kəbzäňňä (Ed.S) 'liar';

from *kəbz* (see *käbäzä*) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňä.*

käčč bālä hēdä (S) 'walk fast';

see *kačkač *balä, hedä.*

kʷäččä (Go), *kočča* (So) 'fear, be afraid';

atkʷäččä (Go), *atkočča* (So) 'frighten, scare, terrify';

atkučäččä (So) 'threaten';

*kočča*čča (So), *yikočču* (Go) 'coward, fearful';

attəkta (Go) 'courage!', lit. 'don't fear';

Amh. *kəčč alä* 'be afraid'.

kʷäča männä (E) 'make a sound of jumping';

perhaps to be connected with *kučkuč balä* (see below).

kʷäčče (Ms), *kočče* (Go.S.W) 'hashed meat, *dish of hashed meat';

from the root *kty*, related to *ktt*: Heb. *kåṯaṯ* 'crush fine'; in Ethiopic the root is reduplicated in Tna. *kätkätä* 'reduce to small pieces, crush', Amh. *kätäkkätä*, Te. *kätkäta* 'hurt, beat'; see *kətäkkätä*, below; perhaps also Cushitic: Dar. *hōče* 'hash meat'.

kaččä, in *bä...kaččä* (So) 'beyond, yonder, after';

bäza kaččä (So) 'then, afterwards, later on';

Amh. *kačč, hačč* 'beyond'. Amharic *kačč* is a variant of *tačč* from the Semitic root *tḥt*. On the occurrence of Amh. *kačč*, see Cohen 1939:122. Rundgren's explanation (in *Studia linguistica* 8, 1954, p. 94) of *kačč* as coming from **kä-ḥačč*< **kä-ḥanti*<**ḥatt*>*taḥta* is unlikely as discussed by Leslau, *JNES* 15 (1956).244 and n. 6. See also *xäče.*

kəčä (Ed.W), see *kəča.*

kəča (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *kiče* (S), *kəčä* (Ed.W) 'worry, sorrow';

see *käta*, below.

kiče (S), see *kəča.*

koččä (So), see *kʷäččä.*

kočče (Go.S.W), see *kʷäčče.*

kəčəč(č) *balä (So.S.W), *kučəč balä* (So) 'be curled up, be coiled up, *become stiff (skin of cow)';

Amh. *käččäčä, kəčč alä* 'become dry, stiff', Har. *kič bāya* 'shrink'.

koččəčča (So), see *(at)kučäččä.*

(at)kučäččä (So) 'threaten';

koččəčča (So) 'coward, fearful';

reduplicative *at*-stem of *kʷäččä* (see above).

kučəč balä (So), see *kəčəč *balä.*

kučəf (Ed) 'chin, beard and whiskers';

represents *kənčəf* (see below) with *nč*>*č* (17.7).

käčkäč *balä (Ms.Go.W), see *kačkač *balä.*

kačkač *balä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M), *kačkačč männä* (E), *käčkäč *balä* (Ms.Go.W), *käčč bālä hēdä* (S) 'walk fast';

kačkačt (Č) 'hurry' (n.);

Amh. *käčäčč alä* 'arrive quickly, unexpectedly', Gaf. *kut-iš* 'quickly'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *kaču* 'run', Mo. *kāta(ye)* 'make something fast', Šin. *katu* 'fast'. See also *kučkuč *balä, käčä balä, kʷäča männä.*

kəčkačä (M) 'root of the *äsät* hashed in pieces and eaten';

see *kətäkätä* II, below.

kʷəčkʷəččä (E), *kučkučä* (Gt.M) 'dish consisting of the root of the *äsät* and prepared with pepper and butter';

see *kətäkätä* II, below.

kučkuč(c) *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'jump back and forth (woman) to do various jobs, *walk fast';

kučkučyä (Č.En), *kučkuččəyä* (E), *kučkučä* (Gt), *ənkučkučyä* (M) 'minor jobs of housework';

see *kačkač *balä.*

kučkučä I (Gt.M), see *kʷəčkʷəččä.*

kučkučä II (Gt), see *kučkuč *balä.*

kʷəčkʷəčär (Č.E.En) 'dish consisting of the root of the *äsät* and prepared with pepper and butter';

a noun with the suffix *-är* from *kətäkätä* II (see below).

kačkačt (Č) 'hurry' (n.);

see *kačkač *balä.*

kučkučyä (Č.En), *kučkuččəyä* (E) 'minor jobs of housework';

from *kučkuč *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-yä.*

kuččiyä (E) 'kind of bush'.

kädda (Ms.Go.So), *kādä* (Z), *kadä* (W), *xäda* (Č), *xädda* (E.M), *xäta* (En), *xätā* (Gt), *hätta*>*a* (Ed) 'betray, abjure, *refuse';

the root of all the dialects except that of Z. *kādä* and W. *kadä* is *kd*<: Te. *käd*<*a*, Tna. *käd*<*e*, Amh. Arg. *kädda*, Har. *xäda*>*a*; from Ar. *ḫada*<*a*. Cerulli 1936:257 connects this root with the Ethiopic root *kḥd* 'deny, betray' (see *kadä*, below). The root passed into Cushitic: Sid. *kadda*>*a*, Kam. *kāǧǧo.*

kʷädda (E), *koddä* (Ed), *kʷärda* (Č), *korda* (En.Gt) 'water bottle, tin container for liquor';

Amh. *kodda*; also Ga. *kodda.*

kadä (So), *kādä* (S), *xadä* (M) 'deny';

kadi (So) 'renegade';

from the root *kḥd*: G. *kəḥədä*, Tna. *käḥadä*, Te. *käḥada*, Amh. *kadä*; Ar. (Daṯina) *kḥd* 'deny'; related to Ar. *ǧaḥada* 'negate, deny'. There seems to be confusion between the root *kḥd* and *kd*< to judge from Z. *kādä*, W. *kadä* (see *kädda*, above).

kadi (So), see *kadä.*

(a)kidä (So) 'thresh with animals';

see *hedä*, above. Note that Soddo keeps the original root *kyd*: G. *kedä.*

koddä (Ed), see *kʷädda.*

kudade (So), *xudade, xudade ṭom* (M) 'Lent';

Amh. *kudade* 'Lent', also 'forced labor particularly in tilling government land'. Baeteman 1929:735 derives the meaning of 'Lent' from 'forced labor'. He defines *kudade* as 'carême' (Lent) and adds that it is so called 'because it is long and tiring like the tilling of government land'. Another explanation is given by Ezra Gebre-Medhin, *BES* 7 (1957).7 "*kudade* refers to work done on the farm of a superior, be it a king, a king's representative or a district chief. From this practice the name *kudade ṣom* has been taken to signify a general fast in which people, obliged by the 'law of their conscience', take part in the fast of the King, Jesus Christ". For a description of Lent, see ib. pp. 7-16. For *kudade* 'forced, labor', see Ar. *kadda* (root *kdd*) 'work hard'.

kaddämä (W), *kāddämä* (Ed.S) 'serve, render service, support one's old parents or a sick person, *be in charge of everything during the *mäǧlis*-ceremony';

from Ar. *ḫadama* (see *xädämä*, below) with Arabic *ḫ* becoming normally *k* in the loanwords.

kädänä (W), *käddänä* (Go.So), *hädänä* (W), *hadänä* (S.Z), *häddänä* (Ms), *xäddänä* (M), *adänä* (S), *xädärä* (Č), *xäddärä* (E), *xätärä* (En.Gt), *hättärä* (Ed) 'thatch a house, *cover with a lid, stop up the opening or the hole of a container';

täxäddärä (E), *täxätärä* (Č.En.Gt), *tattärä* (Ed) 'dress, wear clothes';

axäddärä (E) 'dress someone';

kadäň (Ed), *xäde* (Č), *xäday* (E), *xatay* (En) *yəxädənyä* (M), *yəxädrəyä, yəxädriyä* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'roof thatcher';

kədan (Go.So) 'thatch of the roof, *lid';

xʷəǧər (Č.E.En), *xuǧər* (En.Gt), *huǧər* (Ed) 'clothes, dress';

the basic meaning of the root is 'cover', hence 'thatch a house, put on clothes', Semitic: Akk. *kadānu* 'protect', Ar. (Daṯina) *mu-kdana* 'cover of the oven'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *kädänä* 'cover' Te. *kädna*, Amh. *käddänä.* For an attempt at comparisons with various Semitic languages see Praetorius, *BA* 1, p. 25, and Brockelmann 1908:533, n. 3.

kədan (Go.So), see *kädänä.*

kadäň (Ed) 'roof thatcher';

active participle form of *kdn*; see *kädänä.*

käf barä (En.Gt.Ms), *käff *balä* (Č.E.Ed.M.Go.So) 'be high';

käffəkäff abälä (So) 'glorify';

käffəta (Go) 'height';

Amh. Arg. *käff alä* 'be high', Gaf. *käf abälä* 'raise'; Tna. *käffəta* 'height'; related to Te. *kəb bela* 'rise', Tna. *kəb bälä*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *kaffi-yo*>, Al. *käffi-ye*>.

kəf (W.Z) 'wing';

see *kanfa*, below.

kəfe (En.Ed.Gt), *kəfä* (M) 'piece of wood withdrawn from the fire and burning on one side';

from *käfälä* II (see below) with palatalization of the final *l.*

kəfu (Go.So) 'evil, mischievous';

G. *käf*>*a* 'be dull', Tna. *käf*>*e* 'be bad', Te. *käf*>*a*, Amh. *käffa*; Amh. Arg. *kəfu* 'evil, bad'.

kuf (S) 'shell of grain, feathery part of fowl';

perhaps to be identified with *kəf* 'wing' (see above), that is, 'the feathery part of the bird' as is also 'the shell of grain' that is compared to the 'feathery part'.

kuff *balä I (Č.E.En.Ed.Ms), ***kuf barä*** (Gt.M) 'be in a bunch (plants), be crowded, sit crowded in a group';

kuff bea (Go) 'rise (dough)';

Amh. *kuff alä* 'rise (dough)'. The basic meaning of the root is that of oversize or being puffed up, that is, 'rise (dough)', or 'be crowded'. See also *kuff balä,* below.

kuff bālä II (S) 'sulk, sit quiet without making a movement';

Amh. *kuff alä, kʷərf alä* 'sulk, sit by oneself'. See also *kuff balä,* below.

kuff balä III (W) 'assume a fighting posture (cat, dog)';

could either be compared with *kuff bālä* 'sulk' (see above) or if the fighting posture of a dog or cat is being conceived as that of being puffed up, cp. *kuff bea* (Go) 'rise (dough)'; Amh. *kuff alä* 'bristle up (dog or cat)', Tna. *kif bälä.*

käffeą̈ (M) 'place the fireplace stones side by side after use';

represents *käfälä* II (see below) with *-älä>eą̈* (8.63).

kuffeˀ (Ed) 'kind of disease';

perhaps from Cushitic: Ga. *kuffa* 'cough', Dar. *quffaˀ-ye,* Som. *qufaʿ.*

kuffāčo, in *afä kuffāčo* (S) 'breakfast';

from *käfätä* 'open' (see below) and means 'the opening (or something with which one opens) the mouth' (see *af*).

käfädä (En.Ed) 'open, reveal, discover, disclose';

represents *käfätä* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

käfīf (W) 'light' (adj.);

from Ar. *ḫafīf*; also Har. *käfīf, xäfīf* 'light', Te. *käffäfa* 'be light', Amh. *käffäfä.*

(ak)kəfaffälä (So) 'distribute';

reduplicative *at*-stem of *käfälä* I (see below).

käffəkäff abälä (So) 'glorify';

lit. 'make high' from reduplicated *käf barä,* above.

kəfäkkäfä (E.So), *kəfäkäfä* (Z), *kəb̲äkäfä* (En.Gt), *kəwäkkäfä* (Ed) 'thatch the roof with the tip of grass pointing up, smooth the thatch of the roof with a flat piece of wood';

kəfkəf aräššä (Go), *kəfkəf xäddänä* (M), *kəfkəf xäddärä* (E), *kəfkəf hättärä* (Ed), *kəfkəf xätärä* (En), same meaning as above;

kəfkəf (So) 'thatch (n.) with the tip of grass pointing up';

Amh. *käfäkkäfä* 'adjust the thatch of the roof', Tna. *käfkäfä* 'thatch the roof'.

(a)kfäkäfä (Z) 'spray water, sprinkle water';

see *k'äfä barä,* below.

kəfkəf (E.En.Ed.Go.M.So), see *kəfäkkäfä.*

kəfkəft (Z) 'eyebrow, eyelash';

it is tempting to compare it with Amh. *šəfšəft* with palatalization of Z. *kə-* into *šə-* in Amharic.

käfälä I (S.W.Z), *käffälä* (Ms.Go.So) 'pay, divide';

täkaffälä (So) 'share with one another';

täkfaffälä (Go) 'share in something';

akkəfaffälä (So) 'distribute';

Semitic: Ar. *kifl* 'part, portion'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *käfälä* 'pay, divide', Te. *käfla,* Amh. *käffälä,* Arg. *käffäla*; passed into Cushitic: Sid. *kaffali,* Dar. *kafale,* Ga. *käfal.* For its relation with Heb. *kåpal* 'fold double', see Dillmann 1865:876 and Noeldeke 1910:97. See also *käfälä, kəfəl,* and *kaffärä,* and *(tä)k'affeą̈.*

käfälä II (W), *käffälä* (Go), *kēfälä* (S), *käfärä* (Č), *käffärä* (E.M.Ms), *käffeą̈* (M), *k'äfärä* (En.Gt) 'place the fireplace stones side by side after use';

ğirä käfälä (W), *əsat käfärä* (Č), *əsat käffärä* (E), *əsād kaffärä* (Ed), *əsat käffeą̈* (M), *isāt (əsād) k'äfärä* (En.Gt) 'extinguish the fire by hitting the pieces of wood against the ashes or against each other or by spreading the burning pieces aside, *take out burning pieces of wood and place them aside to light a fire again';

kəfe (En.Ed.Gt), *kəfą̈, kəfäyą̈* (M), *kəfäya* (Č.Gt), *kəfeyä* (En), *kəffiya* (E), *kəffayto* (W), *kəffāyto* (S) 'pieces of wood withdrawn from the fire and burning on one side';

probably to be identified with *käfälä* 'divide, separate', that is, 'put aside (separate) the fireplace stones'.

(a)käffälä III (M) 'fast completely from Thursday to Easter Sunday';

akfəlät (M) 'the fasting period from Thursday to Easter Sunday';

Amh. *(a)käffälä.* Since the Ethiopic root *kfl* does not seem to explain the meaning of fasting it is perhaps taken from Ar. *(ʾa)kfala* 'fast' (*kāfil* 'one who fasts continuously') as suggested by Guidi 1901:548.

kēfälä (S), see *käfälä* II.

kəfəl (So) 'room';

Amh. *kəfəl,* from the root *kfl* 'divide' (see *käfälä,* above); *kəfəl* 'room' designates a part of the house that is separated from the others.

koffälä (So) 'dry up gradually';

Amh. *kʷäfəl* 'dry wood'; probably passed into Cushitic: Had. *kōfal-akko* 'dry up', Kam. *kofal-.*

käfänä (En), *k'äffänä* (M), *käfänä barä* (Ed) 'wrap the corpse in shrouds';

käfän (E.En.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *käfäna* (E.En), *käfana* (Č.Gt) 'shroud';

Semitic: Ar. *kafana* 'envelop in a shroud'; Ethiopic: Te. *käfna* 'wrap in shrouds', Har. *kēfäna*; Te. *käfən* 'shroud' (n.), Amh. Har. *käfän,* Gaf. *käfänä*; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *kafana,* Som. *kafan,* Sa.Af. *kafan.*

kufənä (Č), *kuffənnä* (E) 'chicken pox, measles';

see *kufuňä.*

kəffuňňä (So), see *kufuňä.*

kufuňä (En.Gt), *kuffəňňä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go), *kufuňňe* (S), *kəffuňňä* (So), *kufənä* (Č), *kuffənnä* (E) 'chicken pox, measles';

Amh. Arg. *kuffəňň*; perhaps from Cushitic: Bil. *kufiň,* Ga. *kufuňňi,* Sid. *huffanna* (*h*<*k*). For details on Amh. *kuffəňň,* see Strelcyn 1970:328 ff.

käfär (Ed) 'lip';

represents *känfär* with *nf*>*f* by assimilation (17.8).

käfärä I (Č), *käffärä* (E.M.Ms) 'place the fireplace stones side by side after use';

əsād kaffärä (Ed) 'extinguish a fire either by hitting the pieces of wood against the ashes or against each other';

represents *käfälä* II (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

käfärä II (Č.En.Gt.S.W), *käffärä* (E.Ed.Ms) 'become unfaithful to the Muslim faith, *become infidel';

kafir (Ms.W), *kafīr* (S) 'non-Muslim';

from Ar. *kafara* 'become unfaithful to the Muslim faith'; also in Te. *kafər* 'unfaithful', Amh. *kafir.*

kaffärä (Ed) 'separate the calf from the cow either at birth or when the cow is grazing';

atkaffärä (Ed) 'separate two people that are fighting'.

kafir (Ms.W), *kafīr* (S), see *käfärä* II.

käfärāmä (Ed) 'one who has big lips';

from *käfär* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-āmä.*

käfätä (Č.Gt.S.W.Z), *käffätä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *käfädä* (En.Ed) 'open, reveal, uncover, disclose, expose, *become clear (color)';

kuft, kufta (So) 'open' (adj.);

kufta (En.Gt), *kuftä* (Ed), *kəfʷta* (Č.E.M) 'light-colored (man, cattle)';

afä kuffāčo (S) 'breakfast';

Tna. *käfätä,* Te. *käfta,* Amh. *käffätä,* Arg. *käffäta,* Har. *käfäta.* See also *bär* 'gate'.

käffəta (Go) 'height';

noun formed with the abstract suffix *-ta* from *käf barä,* above.

kʷäfita (Č.En.Gt), *kofita* (E.M.Ms.Go), *kofitä* (W), *kofit* (Ms), *kōfit* (S), *kufīt* (Ed) 'plaited turban worn by Muslims, *headband worn by Muslims, cap worn by Muslims';

Te. *kofit, kofəyät* 'turban', Tna. *kofta, kufəyät,* Amh. *kufta, kʷəfit*; also in Cushitic: Qab. *kūfīta,* Tem. *kufita.* See also *kofiya.*

kəfʷta (Č.E.M) 'light-colored (man, cattle)';

lit. 'open, clear'; see *käfätä* 'open', above.

kifta (Z) 'shirt';

from Cushitic: Al. *kifta.*

kofit (Ms), *kōfit* (S), *kofita* (E.M.Ms.Go), *kofitä* (W), see *kʷäfita.*

kufīt (Ed), see *kʷäfita.*

kuft, kufta (So) 'open';

see *käfätä,* above.

kufta (En.Gt), *kuftä* (Ed) 'light-colored (man, cattle)';

lit. 'open, clear'; see *käfätä* 'open'.

kəfäya (Č.Gt), *kəfäyä* (M), *kəfeyä* (En), *kəffiya* (E) 'piece of wood withdrawn from the fire and burning on one side';

from *käfälä* II (see above) with palatalization of the final *l* (8.61).

kəfeyä (En), see *kəfäya.*

kəffiya (E), see *kəfäya.*

kofayä (Ed) 'kind of tree'.

kofiya (En), *kofiyya* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *kōfiyyä* (Ed.S) 'cap worn by Muslims, *headband worn by Muslims';

from Ar. *kūfiyya* taken from Italian *cuffia,* Spanish *cofia,* French *coiffe* (Dozy 1845:391-394). See also *kʷäfita.*

kəffayto (W), *kəffāyto* (S) 'piece of wood withdrawn from the fire and burning on one side';

from *käfälä* II (see above) with palatalization of the final *l* and the suffix *-to.*

käǧēl-in sān (Z), see *kēǧǧälä.*

kēǧǧälä (S), *käǧēl-in sān* (Z) 'covet';

Amh. *käǧǧälä,* Arg. *keǧǧäla,* Gaf. *kiǧǧälä*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *kaǧēle,* Kam. *kaǧǧello,* Dar.*kaǧǧele.*

käkka balä (So) 'smash';

reduplicated root of *ka balä* (see above).

kaka beḏ I (M) 'make noise';

reduplicated root of *kʷa beḏ* (see above).

kaka II, with or without 'be dry' (Č), *kakā* (En.Gt), *kakka* (E.M.Ms.So), *kakkā* (Ed), *qaqqa* (Ms.Go) 'become completely dry from the heat of the sun or fire';

akaka (Č) 'make dry';

Tna. *kaḥ bälä* 'become completely dry', Har. *kaḥ bāya* 'become dry due to heat', Amh. *kʷa alä, (tän)kʷakkʷa* 'become dry'.

****kaka*** III, *ankaka* (Č), *ankakā* (En.Gt), *ankakka* (E.M.Ms), *ankakkā* (Ed), *askakä* (Z) 'cackle';

Semitic: Ar. *qa‹qa‹a* 'make noise', Egyptian Ar. *kāka,* Syr. *qaḥqaḥ* 'laugh'; Ethiopic: Amh. *ankakka, askakka, aškakka* 'cackle', Tna. *kʷaḵ bälä* 'crack', *qaqaq̱ bälä,* Te. *kak bela* 'croak', *qaq bela* 'cackle', Har. *qāq qāq bāti, askākaḥ-ti*; also in Cushitic: Be. *kūk,* Kam. *kākkesa›,* Had. *kākke-sā-kko,* Ga. *kāki-sa.*

kako (Ms.Go), *kāko* (S) 'dry cell of the honeycomb, *beeswax';

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *kāku-ta.*

kekka (Go) 'grind coarsely';

kik (S) 'ground peas';

Amh. *käkka,* Arg. *kekka.*

kik (S), see *kekka.*

kokä (Ed) 'empty';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *koka,* Ga. *konka.*

kokke (Go.So.S.W.Z), *kokki* (Ms), *kōkke›ä* (Ed) 'Adam's apple, *gullet, throat';

from Cushitic: Qab. *kokkī-ta* 'Adam's apple', Sid. *kokke* 'throat', Ga. *kōkke.* Cerulli 1938:208 compares Ga. (that he records as *qōnqo*) and considers Amh. *qʷanqʷa* 'language' a Cushitic loanword.

kokki (Ms), see *kokke.*

kuk (W) 'kind of tree';

perhaps G. Amh. Te. *kok* 'peach', Tna. *kuḵ*; from Ar. *ḫawḫ.*

kūk, kūkkä (Ed) 'earwax';

see *ənkʷäkʷä,* above.

kōkke›ä (Ed) 'Adam's apple';

see *kokke,* above.

kʷäkʷäb (Go), *kokäb* (So), *kokkäb* (Z), *xʷäxʷäb* (Č.E.M), *xoxäm̱* (Gt), *xoxowä* (En), *xoxo* (En), *hoho* (Ed) 'star';

Semitic: Ar. *kawkab,* Heb. *kōḵāḇ*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Amh. *kokäb,* Tna. *koḵob,* Gaf. *kokobä.*

kokäb (So), *kokkäb* (Z), see *kʷäkʷäb.*

kukkuba (So) 'kind of bamboo';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *kukkubba.*

kekkälä (Go.W), *kēkälä* (S), *kikkälä* (So), *käkkʼälä* (Ms). *kʼäkʼärä* (Č.En.Gt), *kʼäkkʼärä* (E), *kekkärä* (Ed), *kʼäkkʼeḏ* (M) 'hold in the armpit, *brood (hen)';

kʼilkʼil (Ed), *kʼəlkʼəl* (M), *kʼilkʼilla* (So), *kəlkəl* (Ms. Go.W), *kilkil* (S), *kʼirkʼir* (Č.E.En.Gt), *ləklək* (Z) 'armpit';

Har. *kilkilāt* 'armpit', *kilkil āša* 'tickle'; also in Cushitic: Qab. *kʼəlkʼəlita* 'armpit', Had. *kikkiro,* Kam.

kəkkəlita, Som. *kilkillo,* Al. *kəlkəlita, kəkkəlita.* See for this root also Cohen, *BSL* 28 (1928). 54, and *kekkälä,* below.

kekkälä (Go) 'the middle of the stalk of maize begins to bear fruit';

is probably a transferred meaning of *kekkälä* 'hold in the armpit' (see above), the middle of the stalk representing the image of an armpit which supports the fruit.

kikkälä (So), see *kekkälä.*

(tä)kekämä (W) 'lean on back, lean upon';

atkekämä (W) 'sustain';

see *tēhämä, (a)hīhämä.*

kekkärä (Ed) 'hold in armpit';

represents *kekkälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

kokirä däräq (W) 'earth on which nothing grows';

Amh. *kakkärä* 'be tough', *kakra* 'hard, tough'; but perhaps from Cushitic rather than to be identified with Amh. *kakra*; in Cushitic: Had. *kokkara* 'dry lump of earth', Kam. *kokara,* Ga. *karkara.*

kokärät (S) 'kind of *äsät*'.

käkkʼälä (Ms) 'hold in the armpit';

see *kekkälä,* above.

källa (Ms.Go.S), *kallä* (W) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Kam. *kalla,* Ga. *källa.*

källa (So) *känna, hänna* (Go), *häʼna* (Ed), *xäna* (Č), *xänna* (E.M), *xän›a* (En.Gt) 'prohibit, forbid, refuse, prevent, deprive, *take away';

täklakkälä (So) 'defend, protect';

zəmb kälkəl (Go) 'basket used for keeping bread', lit. 'that which prevents the flies' (see *zəmb*);

Semitic: Heb. *kālā›,* Syr. *kĕlā*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *kāl›a,* Tna. *kāl›e,* Amh. *källa*; with a reduplicated root in Tna. *kälkälä,* Te. *kälkäla,* Gaf. Amh. *käläkkälä,* Arg. *käläkkäla.* See also *kʼilkʼili, kəla.*

kallä (W), see *källa* 'kind of tree'.

(at)kalä (W), *atkālä* (S), see *(at)kalla.*

(at)kalla (Go.So), *atkalä* (W), *atkālä* (S), *athalla* (Ms), *axäna* (Č), *axänā* (En.Gt), *axänna* (E.M), *ahännā* (Ed) 'make noise by shouting, talk loud and much';

xänā (En), *hännā* (Ed) 'call, invite';

atxana (Č), *atxanā* (En.Gt), *atxanna* (E) 'make noise by shouting (many people)';

kəlat (Go.W), *xəyat* (Č.M), *xəyāt* (Gt), *xəyyat* (E), *həyat* (Ms), *xəyād* (En), *hərād* (Ed) 'noise arising mainly from shouting';

G. *kälḥa* 'shout', Har. *kälaḥa, kalḥa* 'call someone by shouting', Amh. *(a)klalla* 'make a thundering noise', a reduplicative *a*-stem of **källa* from *klʔ* (ʔ=laryngeal) and probably also *källälä* 'resound (bell)' formed by reduplication of the 2nd radical; probably also Te. *kälaḥ* 'little bell' (lit. 'which makes noise'), Tna. *(tä)kalḥe* 'argue with one another, quarrel' (lit. 'shout at one another'); passed into Cushitic: Sa. *kallah* 'make noise', Ag. *keläx-xʷa* 'shout', *kəläg̱* 'noise'.

(tä)kʷalä (Ms.So) 'be adorned for the wedding, *paint the eye with antimony';

kul (W) 'antimony';

G. Tna. *kʷäḥalä* 'apply antimony', Te. *käḥala,* Amh. *kʷalä*; G. *kʷəḥəl* 'antimony', Te. *kəḥəl,* Amh. *kʷəl*; from Ar. *kuḥl.*

(tä)kʷalla, in *bäṭəffi täkʷalla* (So) 'slap' (see *ṭəffi*);

Amh. *källa* 'slap' (v.).

kəla (So) 'go!, come on!' (sg. masc.);

kəli (So) 'go!, come on!' (sg. fem.);

Amh. Tna. *kəla* 'come on!, leave it!'; it has the form of an imperative of *källa* 'prevent' (see above), and would mean 'prevent someone from doing something and asking him to be on his way, to go away'; also in Cushitic: Som. *kalay* 'come!'.

kolo (S.W) 'down, descent, *depression in a valley';

from Cushitic: Kam. *kola,* Had. *kolo›o.* See also *kʷäläl männä.*

kul I (W) 'antimony';

see *(tä)kʷalä,* above.

kul II (W) 'stripe woven into any kind of toga';

from Ga. *kūla* 'fringe, hem, border'.

kull-əm (So), *hull-əm* (S.W.Z), *hullu* (S), *ull-əm-ka* (S), *ənnə-m* (Č.E.En.M.Ms.Go), *ən›ə* (En.Gt), *hənnə, həʼnə* (Ed) 'all, whole, every, everything';

ənnəwä-xʷä (En) 'whole';

hull-əm-kä 'everybody';

bäkulləməyy, bäkulləməyyän (So), *ənnəmmät* (M), *ənnəmmʷe* (Ms) 'everywhere';

Semitic: Ar. *kull,* Heb. *kol;* Ethiopic: G. Tna. *kʷəll-u,* Te. *kəl,* Amh. *hullu,* Gaf. *əl-əm,* Har. *kullu.*

kälbäžo (Ms.S.W) 'star';

comes close to Kam. *bēzḗ-ta,* Qab. *bēzzé-ta,* but *käl-* is enigmatic.

kälkəl, in *zəmb kälkəl* (Go), see *källa.*

kʷəläkʷälä I (S) 'clean the ears';

see *kʷərä̈kkʷärä,* below.

kʷəläkkʷälä II (Ms.Go) 'scratch the ground (hen, cock, bull), make a little hole';

Tna. *källäḥe* 'incise the skin or the forehead so that the blood flows out', Te. *kälḥa.*

kəlkəl (Ms.Go.W), *kilkil* (S) 'armpit';

*kəlkəl *balä* (Ms.Go.W), *kilkil bālä* (S) 'tickle';

see *kekkälä, kʼilkʼil *balä.*

(tä)klakkälä (So) 'defend, protect';

a reduplicative root *klkl* from *källa,* above.

kʷäläll männä (E) 'be about to set (sun)';

Amh. *koläll alä* 'go down'. See also *kolo,* above.

kələll bälä däräqä (S) 'become very dry';

Amh. *källälä* 'be very dry'.

(at)kulāle (S) 'roll' (trans.);

täkulale (W), *täkʷlāle* (S) 'roll' (intr.);

G. *(ʾan)kolälä* 'make turn', Amh. *(an)kʷallälä, kʷäläll alä* 'roll', Har. *kulul bāya*; perhaps to be connected with the root *kbll* with loss of *b* through spirantization (see **kəbalälä*).

kʷälälit (Ms.Go.So), *kolälit* (So.W) 'small jar used for cooking';

from Cushitic: Kam. *kalōʼluta.*

kolalit (So.W), see *kʷälalit.*

kulalit (Go.So), *kəlayo* (W), *kilāyo* (S), *həlāyo* (Z) 'kidney';

Semitic: Ar. *kulya,* Heb. *kilya*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *kʷəlit,* Te. *kəlkəlʾot, kəlawəʾ,* Amh. *kʷəlalit,* Arg. *kullay,* Gaf. *kullalit,* Har. *kulāy*; also in Cushitic: Som. *kelī,* Ga. *kole.* Dolgopolsky 1973:77 considers it Semitic.

(a)klallätä (So) 'prepare';

reduplicative stem of *klt*; see *(tä)killätä.*

kulləm (So) 'all';

from *kull* (see above) with the enclitic - *m.*

kʷəlämmäṭä, kulämmäṭä (So) 'be sour, be acid';

perhaps a crossing formation from *koläṭä* (see *holäṭā*) and *kmṭṭ* (see *kəmäṭäṭä*).

(bä)kulləməyy, bäkulləməyyän (So) 'everywhere';

from *kull-əm-əyy* (or *-əyyän*); see *kull.*

kološša (So) 'castrate an animal by crushing its testicles';

Amh. *(ak)kʷalaššä*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *kolōsa,* Sid. *kollasē-mo.*

kältä (W), see *kälta.*

kälta (S), *kältä* (W), *halta* (Z) 'small ax';

from Cushitic: Qab. Ga. Kam. *kalta,* Wol. *kaltā,* probably also Har. Arg. *kalka,* with occasional alternance *k:t.*

kəlat (Go.W) 'noise arising mainly from shouting';

noun with the suffix *-t*; see *(at)kalla.*

(tä)killätä (So), *tähellätä* (W) 'be ready (food)';

akillätä (So), *aklallätä* (So), *ahellätä* (W), *axlallätä, axʼlallätä* (M) 'prepare, make ready';

täklallätä (So) 'get ready';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *illite-ʾu,* variant of **hillite-ʾu.*

koltaffa (So), see *(tä)kʷlattäfä.*

kultəf (Ms), see *(tä)kʷlattäfä.*

(tä)kʷlattäfä (Ms.So) 'stammer';

koltaffa (So), *kultəf* (Ms) 'stammerer';

G. *kältäfä* (Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955:536), Amh. *(tä)kʷälattäfä.*

****kəlawwäsä, ankəlawwäsä*** (So), *ahlāwäsä* (Z) 'move, swing, knead dough';

Amh. *(an)käläwwäsä, kəlwəss alä.*

kəlayo (W), *kilāyo* (S) 'kidney';

see *kulalit,* above.

käm, in *mənkäm* (Go) 'how?';

lit. 'like what?'; see *mən, käma, mənkom.*

käma, kom, in *yä...käma* (Go), *yä...kom* (So), *yä...xäma* (Č.E.M), *yä...häma* (Ms.Go), *yä...hom* (So), *yä...hum* (Z) 'like, as, according to, as...as';

Semitic: Ar. *kamā,* Heb. *kĕmō*; Ethiopic: G. *kämä,* Tna. *käm,* Te. *kəm,* Amh. *kämä* (taken from Geez), Arg. **kämä,* in *kämäy* 'how?' (lit. 'like what?'). See also Ka. *kom.*

kämo (Ms.S), *kämu* (Z) 'soon, at once, fast';

*kämo *balä* (Ms.S), *kämu balä* (Z) 'be fast, be quick, be rapid, *hurry, rush'.

kämu (Z), see *kämo.*

kəm (W), *kim* (S), *xʷəm* (Č.E.M), *xũm̲* (Gt), *xũ* (En. Gt) 'thousand';

Har. *kum*; from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *kumi-ta,* Sid. *kúme,* Ga. *kuma.*

kəm, in *kəməkəm* (Č) 'such and such';

from the demonstrative *kə* (see *ka,* above) with the enclitic *-m.* See also *xəm.*

kim (S), see *kəm.*

kom, in *yä...kom* (So) 'like';

mənkom (So) 'how?' (lit. 'like what?'; see *mən*);

see *käma,* above.

komä (W), see *komo.*

kōmä (Z), see *kumma.*

komo, with **walä* or **adärä* (S), *komä* (W) 'spend the day (or the night) fasting';

from Cushitic: Had. *koma* 'empty, without eating'.

kumma (Go.So), *kōmä* (Z), *xʷəmma* (E), *xumma* (Č. M), *xuma* (Č), *xumʾa* (En.Gt), *humma* (Ms), *hummä* (W), *huᵖmä* (Ed), *ummä* (W) 'heel, elbow';

from Cushitic: Ga. *kumma* 'heel'.

kumbi (So) 'trunk of elephant';

Amh. *kumbi,* Har. *ḥummi*; from Cushitic: Ga. *humbī,* Bil. *qunba, qumba* 'nose', Qua. *humbā.*

kombäl (S.W) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *kunbul, kumbul, kʷämbäl* (Strelcyn 1973: no. 141).

kəmbʷän (M) 'the fleshy part of cabbage';

see *qəmbʷän*; for *q:k,* see 15.1.

kʷämbärä (Ms), *kombära, kʷämbära* (Go) 'second day of the *mäsqäl*-feast, *festival before the *mäsqäl*-festivities';

undoubtedly to be connected with *wäxämbära,* below.

kəmbʷär (E) 'the fleshy part of cabbage, very fat animal';

represents *qəmbʷän* (see below) with *q:k* (15.1) and *n:r* (8.33).

kombära (Go), see *kʷämbärä.*

kämbāta (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

from the region of Kambata.

kəmäkkämä (So) 'cut off the uneven places';

Amh. *kämmämä, kämäkkämä, käräkkämä* (by dissimilation) 'even out', Tna. *kämkämä,* Te. *kämkäma* 'get into order'.

kəməkəm (Č) 'such and such';

reduplicated *kəm* (see above).

kumäla (Č.E.Gt.Ms.Go), *kumälä* (W), *xumäla* (M) 'kind of toga with thick strings and coarse fabric';

from Cushitic: Sid. *kumala,* Ga. *kumala.*

kimēnta (S) 'kind of hairdo';

from Cushitic: Had. *kemēta,* with inserted *n.*

kämärä (Č.En.Gt), *kämmärä* (E.Ed.M) 'pile up, heap up';

kəmər (Č.En.Gt), *kəmmər* (E.Ed.M) 'pile, heap' (n.);

Semitic: Akk. *kamāru* 'pile up'; Ethiopic: G. *kämärä,* Te. *kämmära,* Tna. *kʷämmärä,* Amh. *kämmärä,* Gaf. *kimmärä,* Arg. *kemmära.*

kamiro (Č.E.M), *kamirōn* (En) 'car, truck, *airplane';

corrupt form of *kamiyon,* below.

kəmər, kəmmər, see *kämärä.*

kamirōn (En) 'airplane';

see *kamiro,* above.

käms (En.Ed.Gt.S.W), *xämis* (Č.E) 'Thursday';

from Ar. *(yawmu-l) ḫamīs*; also in Har. *xamīs,* Te. *kämis, kämiš.*

kəm̲ãsäsä (En), see *kəbäsäsä,* above.

kəmšar (Z) 'monkey, ape'.

kämšäšəllet (W) 'caterpillar';

represents *käbšäšəllat* (see above) with alternance *b:m* (4.14).

kämšäšəlləyät (Go) 'caterpillar';

represents *käbšäšəllat* (see above) with alternance *b:m* (4.14).

(tä)kʷmattärä (Ms.So) 'wrinkle, shrink';

Amh. *(tä)kʷämattärä*; metathesis in relation to *(tä)kʷrammätä* (see below).

kəmäṭäṭä (Ed), *kumäṭäṭä* (W), *kumäṭṭäṭä* (Go.So), *xʷəmäṭäṭä* (Č), *xəm̲äṭäṭä* (Gt), *xəmäṭṭäṭä* (E.M), *humäṭäṭä* (Z), *həm̲ä̃ṭäṭä* (En), *həmäṭṭäṭä* (M), *humäṭṭäṭä* (Ms), *qʷəm̲ä̃ṭäṭä* (Gt) 'be sour, be acid';

kumṭət (Ed.W), *komṭaṭṭa* (Go.So), *xumṭət* (Č.E), *xumṭəṭ* (Gt), *xomṭaṭṭa* (M), *humṭəṭ* (En), *homṭaṭṭa* (Ms) 'sour, acid';

komṭaṭṭe (So) 'vinegar';

Amh. *kʷämäṭṭäṭä, komäṭṭäṭä, homäṭṭäṭä,* Arg. *homäṭṭäṭa*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *homaṭṭaččo,* Al. *homaṭaččo.* In Leslau 1958:21 I compared Amh. *komäṭṭäṭä,* Arg. Gur. *hmṭṭ* with Heb. *ḥmṣ* 'be leavened', Ar. *ḥamuḍa* 'be sour'. The initial *h* of *hmṭṭ* goes however back to *k.* Consequently, the correspondence between the Semitic root *ḥmḍ* and the Ethiopic root *kmṭ(ṭ)* is not regular. It is also possible that the original of Ethiopic is *ḥmḍ, ḥmṣ* (as in Arabic, Hebrew) becoming *h* in Gurage and Argobba and then *k* by an inverse process of *h* becoming *k* (21.3). Note that Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:654 records *komäṭṭäṭä* as a popular expression and *homäṭṭäṭä* (written *ḥomäṭṭäṭä*) as a learned expression. If the original root in Ethiopic is *kmṭṭ* it can still be considered as related to *ḥmḍ, ḥmṣ* of Semitic. Praetorius 1879:98 considers the initial *h* of *hmṭṭ* a prothetic element and compares *hmṭṭ* with Amh. *mäṭaṭa* 'acid', but, as was said above, the root is likely to be *kmṭṭ* (becoming *hmṭṭ*) and could therefore not be compared with Amh. *mäṭaṭa.* Besides, a prothetic *h* is not normal. See also *kulämmäṭä,* above.

komṭaṭṭa (Go.So), see *kəmäṭäṭä.*

komṭaṭṭe (So) 'vinegar';

Amh. *komṭaṭṭa*; see *kəmäṭäṭä,* above.

kumäṭäṭä (W), *kumäṭṭäṭä* (Go.So), see *kəmäṭäṭä.*

kumṭət (Ed.W), see *kəmäṭäṭä.*

kamiyon (Gt), *kamiro* (Č.E.M) 'truck, airplane';

kamirōn (En) 'airplane';

from French *camion* or Italian *camione*; also in Har. *kāmiyōl.*

kəmäzzäzä (So) 'be sour, be acid';

see *gəmäzäzä*, above.

känä I (M.Ms) 'day, time, period of time, appointment';

represents *qänä* (see below) with *q:k* (15.1).

känä II (Č.Gt), *kännä* (E.M.Ms) 'right (direction), skillful, local physician';

kännät (Č.Gt), *känənnät* (M), *kännənnät* (E) 'skill, dexterity';

from *qänna* 'be straight' (see below) with *q:k* (15.1). See also *(at)kʿanna.*

känä (Ms), *kʷänä* (Go) 'be, become';

see *konä,* below.

käna I (Č.Gt) 'ascend, go up, climb a tree or a mountain, go East';

probably Amh. *qänna* 'be straight', *qäna alä* 'look upwards' (see *qänna,* below) with *q:k* (15.1).

känna II (Go) 'forbid, hinder, prevent, refuse, prohibit';

represents *källa* (see below) with *l:n* (8.23).

känna III (Go), *xäna* (Č), *xänna* (E.M.Ms), *xänˀa* (En. Gt), *hänna* (Ms), *hätna* (Ed) 'insert, introduce, put in, *place, wear (shoes)';

to be identified with Te. *kära* (root *kry*) 'put' with alternance *r:n,* but one would expect an original root with last radical laryngeal.

(tä)kanä (M) 'be ordained priest';

Amh. *(tä)kanä,* denominative of *kahən* 'priest'.

kana (Go.So), *xana* (M.Ms), *hana* (Ms), *hänä* (Ed), *xara* (Č.E), *xāra* (Gt), *xä̃ra* (En) 'bark of tree, peel of fruit or grain';

see *xʷänänä,* below; and perhaps Bu. *kano* 'bark' (v.).

(tä)kinna (So) 'be careful, beware, take care of oneself'.

konä (So), *kʷänä, hʷänä* (Go), *känä, hänä, xänä* (Ms), *honä* (So.W), *hȯnä* (S), *hä̃nä, xä̃nä* (Ed), *hän, hänä* (Z), *xänä, xʷänä* (M), *xärä* (Č.E), *xä̃rä* (Gt), *xä̃rä* (En) 'be, become';

tä...ankʷänä (Go), *tä...bankänä, tä...banxänä* (Ms), *banxäne, tä...banxänät* (M), *tä...bäxnäme* (Ed), *bäxärä* (Č.E), *bäxä̃rä* (Gt), *bäxä̃re* (En), *banxärä* (Č) 'except, with the exception of, outside of';

tä...bäxäre (E), *tä...banxäre* (Č) 'without' (conj.);

xa bäxä̃nä (Ed), *xa(m) bäxärä* (Č.E), *xä bäxä̃rä* (Gt), *xä bäxä̃rä* (En) 'or else, otherwise';

bäxärä (Č.E), *bäxä̃rä* (Gt), *bäxä̃re* (En), *banxärä* (Č) 'but';

bihon (W), *bihōn* (S), *lōnä* (S) 'at least';

yähun (Go.So.S.W), *yähən* (Ms) 'all right';

yəhonu (Go) 'it is enough, it suffices';

Semitic: Ar. *kāna*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *konä,* Te. *ʾi...kon* 'no!', Amh. Gaf. *honä,* Arg. *hona,* Har. *xāna.*

kinnībä (S), *xʿinəb̲a* (En), *hinuwä* (Ed) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*'.

(tä)kʷnäbbäbä (Go.So), *täknanäbä* (W), *täknänäbä* (S), *täxʷnabbäbä* (Go), *täxnäbbäbä* (M), *tähnannäbä* (Ms), *tähneppäwä, tähneppä̃* (Ed), *täxräpäbä* (Č), *täxräpäb̲ä* (Gt), *täxrä̃päb̲ä* (En) 'cover one's head with cloth';

axnäbbäbä (M), *axräbbäbä* (E), *axräpäbä* (Č), *axräpäb̲ä* (Gt), *axrä̃päb̲ä* (En), *axneppä̃, ahneppä̃* (Ed) 'protect by covering';

täxämbäb (Č.E.En.M), *täxämbäb̲* (Gt), *täxä̃bäb̲* (En) 'one who covers, one who protects, one who is covered';

a 1.2.3.3 root represented as a 1.2.3 root in Amh. *kännäbä* and as a reduplicative root of *knb* in Amh. *(tä)kännannäbä, kənəbnəbb alä* 'cover one's head with a dress or veil', Tna. *(tä)k̲änanäbä.*

kənäbälä (W), *kinäbälä* (S) 'return (tr.), bring back, answer, reply';

kənäbälä- (W) 'get well, get better, recover from illness';

kənabälä (W), *kinābälä* (S) 'turn over, reverse';

täknäbälä (S.W) 'return' (intr.);

atkənäbälä- (W) 'vomit';

axräbbärä (E), *axräpärä* (Č.Gt), *axrä̃pärä* (En), *axnäbbeä̃* (M) 'take food from a pot and put it into a container';

xəmbəl männä (E), *xəmbəl beä̃* (M), *xəmbər barä* (Č.En.Gt) 'be turned over upside down (coffee when roasted)';

Tna. *känbälä* 'turn over, be upside down', G. *känbälä* (Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955:537), Te. *kämbäla* 'tumble and flow out', Amh. *känäbbälä* 'pour out a liquid, fall backwards', *känbäll alä* 'fall, be turned over'. The meaning of 'take food from a pot and put it in a container' derives from that of 'turn over upside down'. For *(at)kənäbälä-* 'vomit', cp. Amh. *asmälläsä* 'make vomit' likewise from the basic meaning of 'return' (Amh. *mälläsä*). The impersonal use, that is, the verb with object suffix pronouns of *kənäbälä* means literally 'it returns to someone (namely, his health)', therefore 'get well, get better'; cp. Č. *žäpärä-* (impersonal) 'recover' from *žäpärä* 'return'.

kinäbälä (S), see *kənäbälä.*

kənčəf (E.M.Ms.Go.W), *kinčəf* (S), *kunčəf* (Č.En.Ed. Gt), *kučəf* (Ed) 'chin, beard and whiskers, mustache';

from Cushitic: Al. *kinčifa.*

kinčəf (S), see *kənčəf.*

kunčəf (Č.En.Ed.Gt), see *kənčəf.*

känčäfäro (Ms.S), *känčäfärro* (W), *končifōr* (Z) 'locust';

Arg. *känčäfär,* Har. *käfčōr*; from Cushitic: Kam. *končafara,* Qab. *kančafara,* Sid. *kančafare.*

končifōr (Z), see *känčäfäro.*

kʷänčuwä (Č.E.Gt.M), *känčuwä* (En) 'small jar used by children to carry water'.

kunīd (Ed) 'locust'.

kanfa (M.Ms.Go), *kənf* (So), *kəf* (W.Z) 'wing';

Semitic: Ar. *kanaf,* Heb. *kånåp̲*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Amh. Arg. *kənf,* Tna. *kənfɨ*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *kānfʷá,* Bil. *kanfe.* See on this root Dolgopolsky 1973:65.

kənf (So), see *kanfa.*

känfär (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *käfär* (Ed) 'lip';

känfärämä (Ed), *känfärämʷä* (En), *känfäryä* (Č), *känfärəyä* (E.Gt), *yäkänfärəyä* (E.M), *äkänfäriyä* (En) 'one who has big lips';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. *känfär*; also in Cushitic: Bil. *kanfar,* Kham. *kifir,* Qua. *kanpar.* Cohen 1947: no. 177 also compares Moroccan Ar. *kafūra* 'groin' and suggests the possibility of the Semitic-Ethiopic root being taken from Cushitic (and not the other way around as stated by Appleyard 1977:15). The connection between Amh. *känfär* and Akk. *kipru* 'edge, shore' and their derivation from *knf* 'wing' suggested by Bravmann 1977:508ff. is not convincing.

känfärämä (Ed), *känfärämʷä* (En) 'one who has big lips';

from *känfär* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-āmä, -āmʷä.*

känfäryä (Č), *känfärəyä* (E.Gt) 'one who has big lips';

from *känfär* (see above) with the suffix *-əyä.*

kʷänkʷä (Ms) 'small house in which the ironsmith works';

represents *qʷänqʷä* (see below) with *qʷ:kʷ* (15.1).

kank (Ed), *kānk* (En.Gt) 'cliff, precipice, abyss';

from Cushitic: Bil. *gaqa,* Qem. *q̱aq̱a,* Qua. *geqā.*

kʷankʷa (En.Gt) 'boat';

Amh. Tna. *kʷankʷa, tankʷa* (with the occasional alternance *t:k*); also in Ga. *kʷankʷa.*

kankom (S) 'the whole of something'.

kənkən *amänä- or ****epä-*** (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *kənnəkənn abäňňä-* (Ms) 'give a feeling of horror and disgust';

Amh. *känäkkänä* 'have a feeling of stomach burning, be discontented'.

konkon (W) 'part of the top of the nose between the eyes';

from Ga. *konkona* 'bridge of nose'.

kankaša (En.Gt), *kankāšä* (Ed), *känkaššä* (S) 'dry leaf of the *äsät* on the ground or on the plant';

from Cushitic: Kam. *kankāšša,* Had. *kankašša.*

kənnäm (So), *kənnäʷm* (Go), *xənnämʷ* (M), *xənom* (E), *xənowa* (En.Gt), *xənäwa* (Gt), *xəno* (Č.E), *hunō* (Ed), *hənno* (Ms), *uhun* (S.W), *ənommu* (Z), *xunōm* (En) 'they' (masc.);

kənnäma (Go.So), *xənäma* (Č.E), *xənäm̱a* (Gt), *xənnäma* (M), *xənā* (En), *hənnäma* (Ms), *hənā* (Ed) 'they' (fem.);

the radical base for the masc. is *knm, knmʷ,* possibly going back to *hnm* with *h* becoming *k* (see *kʷa*). The feminine marker is the suffixed *-a.* The same elements are used for the possessive suffix pronouns. For the pronoun of the 3rd person in the other Ethiopian languages, see Leslau 1956:54.

kənan (M), *kənanä* (Ms) 'day (in daylight), daytime, midday';

undoubtedly represents *qänä* (see below) with *q:k* (15.1) and the reduplicative of the last radical.

(tä)knanäbä (W), *täknānäbä* (S) 'cover one's head with cloth';

reduplicative stem of *knb,* represented as *knbb* (1.2.3.3) in *(tä)kʷnäbbäbä* (see above).

känənnät (M), *kännənnät* (E) 'skill, dexterity';

from *känä, kännä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät.*

konsäsällīt (S) 'caterpillar';

for *ns* from *bš* in relation to *käbšäšəllat,* see *känšäšəllat,* below. As for *s* instead of *š* of the other dialects (see *käbšäšəllat*), it represents perhaps the original *s* of *kəbäsäsä.*

känšäšəllät (So) 'caterpillar';

represents *käbšäšəllat* (see above) >**kämšäšəllät* with alternance of labials *b:m* (see Go. *kämšäšəlləyät*) >*känšäšəllät.*

kännät (Č.Gt) 'skill, dexterity';

from *känä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät, *känänät* >**känənat* >*kannät.*

(bä)käntu (Ms.So.S.W) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing';

G. Tna. *käntu*; it is not to be connected with Te. *kändo* 'perhaps' (as suggested by Brockelmann 1950:34), a form that reminds one of Amh. *ənǧa* 'I don't know, perhaps' (see *ənǧi,* above). The root seems to have passed into Cushitic (Qem. Qua. *kantu*) rather than the other way around. For an etymology of *(bä)käntu,* see Praetorius 1879:336.

kənätta (M.Ms), *kräta* (Č.Gt), *krätta* (E), *qənätta* (M), *qənäṭṭa* (Go.So), *qəneṭṭā* (Ed), *qəräṭā* (Gt), *qərä̃ṭā* (En) 'lift a living being';

there is no connection between this root and Amh. *känädda* 'measure by cubits' as suggested by Rundgren 1959:196. On the basis of the various forms the root is undoubtedly *qnṭʔ* (ʔ=laryngeal) >*qənäṭṭa* that could have developed into *qənäta* (by dissimilation), *kənäta* (with alternance *q:k*) and *kəräta* (with *n:r*).

kontäm (Ed) 'pagan';

from the name of a region in Kambata. See also *gurage.*

(ak)kənattäfä- (So) 'stumble';

probably from the root *ktf* 'cut' augmented by *n* as in Te. Tna. (see *kätäfä,* below), the form *akkənattäfä-* would then mean 'it cuts one, it makes one stumble; related perhaps to Ar. *kuduf* 'stumble'.

kīnṭä (S) 'groin';

from Ga. *kīnṭa.*

kännäžəxä (E) 'kind of curse';

lit. 'may the (bad) day see you!'; see *känä, ažžä.*

käpa I (Č), *käpā* (Gt) 'bend, curve, turn the cattle in another direction';

represents *käbba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

(a)käpa II (Č), *akäpā* (Gt) 'work slackly';

represents *(a)käbba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

kappad (Ed) 'mattress made of unsplit rope and fiber';

represents *kabbʷat* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1) and *d:t* (7.14).

kapʷat (Č.En.Gt) 'mattress made of unsplit rope and fiber';

represents *kabbʷat* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

kʷär (Č.E.M) 'saddle' (n.);

see *kor,* below.

kärä I (So), *käriyyä* (Go), *xärəyä* (M), *xʼärä* (Č.E.M), *xäyä* (Č.En.Gt.Ms), *xəyä* (E), *häyä* (Ms.Go), *həyä* (Go) 'cliff, precipice, abyss, depression (caused by water or erosion), *depression in which the *äsät* is planted, ditch in which the beams forming the wall are placed';

kəret (W), *kərēt* (S) 'small depression';

from *käre* 'dig' (see below).

kärä II (Č.E.Gt) 'day';

represents *qänä* (see below) with *q:k* (15.1) and *n:r* (8.33).

kʷärra (M.Go), *korra* (Ms.Go.So), *korrā* (Ed), *kore* (S), *korä* (W) 'be proud, be arrogant';

kurat (Ms.Go.So), *kurāt* (Ed) 'pride, arrogance';

kuratäňňä (Go.So), *kuratäňňe* (W), *kurātäňňä* (Ed. S), *kuratmäňňä* (Ms.Go) 'proud, arrogant';

Tna. *kʷärʿe,* Amh. *kʷärra, korra,* Arg. *kärräha.* The connection between Amh. *kʷärra* 'be proud' and G. *kʷərəh* 'aversion' suggested by Cohen 1939:25 is unlikely.

käre (S.W), *kerrä* (Go), *kirrä* (So), *xʷärrä* (M), *xäre* (W), *xäňä* (En.Gt), *xäňňä, häňňä* (Ms), *xänä* (Č), *xännä* (E), *heňňä* (Ed) 'dig a hole';

äxä̃rädiyä (En) 'one who digs under a house and breaks into it';

Semitic: Heb. *kårå* (root *kry*) 'dig', Ar. *karā*; Ethiopic: G. *käräyä,* Amh. *käräyyä* (Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:672), Har. *xara,* ancient Har. *(a)xraxara.* See also *kärä* 'cliff' and the forms of the other dialects.

kāro (S), *karo* (W), *kārro* (Ed) 'kind of tree, kind of bush';

from Cushitic: Had. *hāroʾo,* Ga. *haru* (for which see Haberland 1963:767).

ker (Č.E.Ms.Go.So.W), *kēr* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *kʼär* (M) 'good, safe, peaceful, well';

kerätäňňä (So) 'one who is good-natured';

from Ar. *ḫayr* 'good'; also G. *ḫer* 'good', Te. *käyyära* 'select', *ker* 'good luck', Tna. *ker, šär, šer* 'good', Amh. *čär* 'generous, good' (<*ker*; so also Praetorius 1879:67). For Arabic *ḫ* represented as *k* in Ethiopic in the Arabic loanwords, see Leslau, *Word* 13 (1957). 117. On the ceremony of the blessing *ker yehun* on the occasion of building a new house or at a wedding among the Soddo, see Leslau 1968 a:61. See also *čärənnät,* above.

kerrä (Go), see *käre.*

kərr (So), *kərri* (Z) 'thread';

see *(a)kärrärä,* below.

kʷərä (Č.E.En.Gt), *kurä* (M.Ms.Go) 'crow, *disobedient';

represents *qure* (see below) with *q:k* (15.1).

kərrä (Go.So), *kəre* (S), *xərrä* (M.Ms), *xənä* (Č), *xənnä* (E), *xənʾä* (En.Gt), *hənnä* (Ms), *xəʼnä, həʼnä* (Ed), *həri* (W), *hərə* (Z) 'arm, cubit, arm below the elbow';

Arg. *kərra* 'arm, elbow', Har. *kuruʾ* 'cubit'; connected with G. Tna. *kʷərnaʿ,* Amh. *kərn* 'elbow', Amh. *kənd* 'arm', Gaf. *kəndä.* For *nd:rn,* see Cohen 1931:380. Also in Cushitic (Omotic): Wol. *kurē,* Mo. *hiro* 'arm, cubit', Šin. *hirro* 'arm'; on the other Cushitic languages, see Cerulli 1951:455, under *hillō.* For the connection between Heb. *kĕraʿ-ayim* 'shank, split bone' (add Ar. *kurāʿ* 'foot, leg'), see Dietrich 1884:175. The connection between Č. *xənä* with Ga. *kenna* 'offer, present' suggested by Ullendorff 1950:343 is unlikely.

kəre (S), see *kərrä,* above.

kəri (Z) 'thread';

see *(a)kärrärä,* below.

kəro (M) 'girl friend';

see *yäkərwät.*

kirrä (So), see *käre.*

kor (Ms.So.S.W), *kōr* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *kōra* (Z), *kʷär* (Č. E.M), *korəččа* (Go) 'saddle, *hip girdle';

from Ar. *kūr*: also in Har. *kōra,* Amh. *kor, korəččа,* Arg. *korəččа,* Te. *kor*; also in Cushitic: Qab. Had. *kōra,* Ga. *kōrā,* Mo. *koro.*

korä (W), see *kʷärrä.*

korra (Ms.Go.So), *korrā* (Ed), see *kʷärra.*

kore (S), see *kʷärra.*

kore (Ms.Go) 'unripe pepper';

from Ga. *karre.*

kurä (M.Ms.Go) 'crow';

see *kʷərä,* above.

kure (Gt.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z) 'pond, *flood of water after rain, water that accumulates in a deep place';

Amh. *kure,* Har. *kūri*; probably from Cushitic: Ga. *kūri,* Had. *kirēta.* See also *haro.*

kuro (So.W) 'small jar for butter of milk';

Tna. *kʷərro* 'small jar', Amh. *kora*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *kuro,* Qab. *kōru,* Sa. *kurro.*

käräb (Go), *häräb* (Ms), *xäräb* (M.Ms), *xäräm* (Č.E) 'tick';

perhaps to be derived from Cushitic: Sa. Af. *kilim* with alternance of liquids and labials.

käräbo (Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'small drum';

kärräbä (So) 'beat the drum';

metathesis in relation to *käbäro* (see above).

kärāb (S) 'ox (for ploughing)';

from Cushitic: Ga. *karaba* 'plough, team', that is, 'team of oxen for ploughing'.

kärbe (Gur) 'myrrh';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *kärbe,* Har. *käräbi*; also in Cushitic: Bil. *karbi,* Sa. *karbe.*

korbēssä (Z) 'young male sheep';

see *korbeša,* below.

korbeša (Č.Gt), *korbešša* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *korbēšša* (S), *korbešä* (En), *korbešša* (W), *korbēssä* (Z), *qorbešša* (Ed) 'the young of a goat, *young male sheep';

Amh. *korbessa,* Har. *korbeys* (Mondon-Vidailhet, in Leslau 1938:563); from Cushitic: Ga. *korbēssa,* Dar. *korbēssà.*

korəččа (Go) 'saddle';

represents *kor* (see above) with the suffix *-ččа.*

kʷärčičä (Č) 'raised place in a plain'.

kəräččämä-m aggädä, kərčəm abälä-m aggädä (So) 'tie tightly';

kərčəm balä-m tonna (So) 'sit coiled up, sit curled up';

Amh. *käräččämä* 'tie tightly'.

kərčəm (So), see *käräččämä.*

kʷärda (Č), *korda* (En.Gt) 'water bottle';

represents *kʷädda* (see above) with dissimilation of gemination (18.5).

korda (En.Gt), see *kʷärda.*

(a)kōräfä (S), *akūräfä* (Z), *ənkorräfä* (Ms), *ənkoräfä* (W), *ankʷarräfä* (M) 'snore';

Tna. *kʷärnäfä,* Amh. *akʷärräfä, ankʷarräfä,* Har. *axōfära*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *kurrūfa,* Qem. *karfi-t.*

(a)kūräfä (Z), see *(a)kōräfä.*

kurfuwä (M) 'game played by girls during Easter'.

kʷärğa (M) 'the young of a goat or sheep bigger than *ṭäbbʷät';*

Amh. *koräğa* 'young girl' (Guidi 1901:329) corresponding in meaning to *korädda* of Baeteman 1929:730; from Cushitic: Kam. *korğe›* 'the young of a goat', Ga. *korğa.*

kəräkä (Z) 'grind coarsely';

G. *mäkärkär* 'grindstone' from the root *krkr,* Te. *kärkärä* 'grind coarsely', Tna. *kärkärä* 'be ground coarsely'; passed into Cushitic: Sa. *karkar.*

kəräkkämä (So) 'level by cutting off the uneven places';

Amh. *käräkkämä,* Tna. *kärkämä.*

kʷərəkkʷämä I (Č.En.Gt), *kʷərəkkʷämä* (E.M.Go), *kʷərəkkämä* (So), *kuräkämä* (W), *kuräkkʷämä* (Ed) 'give a blow with the knuckles on the head';

kurkum (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go.So.S.W), *kurkumma* (Ms.Go.So), *kurkummä* (W), *ənkurkummit* (Z) 'knuckles, elbow, a blow with the knuckles on the head';

Amh. *kʷäräkkʷämä* 'give a blow with the knuckles'; Amh. Har. *kurkum* 'knuckles, blow with the knuckles'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *kurkuma* 'knuckles', Had. *kurkumma,* Ga. *kurkumme* 'hit with the fist'; perhaps related to Har. *qōräma* 'hit the head with the knuckles', from **qrqm>qrm.* See also *kʷərəkkʷämä,* below.

kʷərəkkʷämä II (Ms.Go) 'chip the rim of a utensil';

Amh. *kʷäräkkʷämä* 'chip the rim of a lump of salt'; to be identified with *kʷərəkʷämä,* above.

kuräkämä (W), *kuräkkʷämä* (Ed), see *kʷərəkʷämä* I.

kurkum, kurkumma, kurkummä, see *kʷərəkʷämä* I.

kärkär *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'ask for something that is not expected and, as a result, the request is refused, dissimilate in order to make a good impression'.

****kəräkärä*** I, *ənkəräkärä* (W), *ənkʷ(ə)räkkʷärä* (E.M. Ms.Go.So), see *(tä)kʷräkkʷärä.*

kəräkärä II (Z), see *kʷərəkkʷärä* 'clean the ears'.

kʷərəkkʷärä (E.Ed.Go.So), *kʷərəkʷärä* (En.Gt), *kəräkärä* (Z), *kuräkärä* (W), *kʷəläkʷälä*(S), *xʷəräxxʷärä* (M) 'clean the ears, take out the earwax';

kʷərəkkʷärä, in *kʼilkʼilla kʷərəkkʷärä* (So) 'tickle' (undoubtedly literally 'clean the armpit');

ənkurkurit (Z) 'earwax';

Amh. *kʷäräkkʷärä* 'clean the ears, tickle', Arg. *kʷäräkkʷära,* Tna. *kʷärkʷə‹e, kʷäkkʷə‹e,* Te. *kärkə‹a* 'clean the ears', *kərku‹* 'earwax'. See also *ənkʷäkʷä,* above.

kərkər, kərəkər, kərəkkər, see *(tä)krakärä.*

kuräkärä (W), see *kʷərəkkʷärä.*

kurkur (W) 'interjection one uses when calling a donkey';

Amh. *kʷərkʷər.*

(tä)kʷräkkʷärä (Ed), *täkʷəräkʷärä* (S), *ənkʷ(ə)räkʷärä* (Č.En.Gt), *ənkəräkärä* (W), *ənkʷ(ə)räkkʷärä* (E.M. Ms.Go.So) 'be lumpy (flour)';

ənkurkur (En.Gt.M.So), *ənkuro* (Go), *ənkurkuryät* (Ms), *ənkurkunyä, ənkurkunyät* (Č), *ənkurkunnəyä, ənkurkunnəyät* (E) 'lumpy';

Semitic: Heb. *kikkār* 'round bread, round dish', from *kirkar,* ancient Aram. *knkr,* Akk. *kakkaru* 'round bread'; Ethiopic: G. *(ʾan)kʷärkʷärä* 'be round', Amh. *(tän)kʷäräkkʷärä* 'roll', Tna. *‹ənkʷərkʷər bälä, ›ankʷäraräyä, kärärä* 'be round', Te. *kärkära* 'roll', *(ʾan)kärära* 'roll down', *korit* 'ball'; also in Cushitic: Sa. Bil. *karkar* 'be round'. See also *kurure, (a)kʷrañňä.* For the root *krr* 'roll', see Landberg 1942:2652.

(tä)krakärä (Č.En.Gt.W), *täkrākärä* (S), *täkrakkärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *täkrokorä* (Z) 'argue, dispute, *debate';

kərəkkər (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *kərkər* (Gt.S), *kərəkər* (En) 'dispute, argument';

Tna. *(tä)kraḳärä,* Amh. *täkärakkärä*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *karākárro,* Qab. *kirākärro›.* See also *kärärä.*

(tä)krokorä (Z), see *(tä)krakärä.*

kʷärakʷärād (En), *koräkorād* (Ed) 'agony';

see *kʷärakʷärat.*

kʷärakʷärat (Č.E.Ms), *kʷarakʷärāt* (Gt), *kʷärakkʷärat* (M), *korakorat* (Go), *korākorāt* (S), *kʷärakʷärād* (En), *koräkorād* (Ed), *horahorat* (W) 'agony';

also in Ga. *korānkoṛēttiti* 'death rattle'.

korakorat (Go), *korākorāt* (S), see *kʷärakʷärat.*

kärrämä (Go.So), *xärrämä* (M), *xänämä* (Č), *xänäm̱ä* (En.Gt), *xännämä* (E), *xänäḇä* (En), *härämä* (S.W. Z), *härrämä* (Ms), *hännäwä, hännā̄* (Ed) 'spend the rainy season, spend a year';

kärm (S.W), *kərman* (So), *härm* (W), *hərəm* (Ms. Z), *xərəm* (Č.E.M), *xərəm̱* (Gt), *xərə̄m̱* (En), *hənəw* (Ed) 'rainy season, *year';

xərmʷäňňä (M), *xərmʷänä* (Č), *xərmʷännä* (E), *xərwäňä* (En.Gt), *hərmʷäňňä* (Ms), *hənwäňňä* (Ed) 'stage of growth of the *äsät';

ahrami (Go) 'New Year';

G. *kərämt* 'rainy season', Tna. *krämti,* Te. *käräm,* Amh. Arg. *kərämt,* Gaf. *krämtä,* Har. *kirmi*; in Amh. *kərämt* also 'year'. The derivation of G. *kärämä* 'spend the rainy season' from Ar. *karuma* 'give a lot of rain (clouds)' suggested by Dillmann 1865:834 (so also Cohen 1947: no. 185) is doubtful, since the meaning of *karuma* given by Dillmann is a transferred meaning of 'be generous'. Praetorius 1879:158 identifies Amh. *mäskäräm* 'name of the first month' (corresponding to September) for *mäskärəm* 'Regen bringend' with Amh. *kärrämä* 'spend the rainy season', but *mäskäräm* is the end and not the beginning, of the rainy season. Conti

Rossini 1923:376 likewise derives *mäskäräm* from *krm* and states "il nome potrebbe, forse, anche intendersi 'quello che fa finire la stagione delle grandi piogge' ". The root is also found in Cushitic: Sa. *karma* 'rainy season', Be. *kerinti,* Som. *keran,* Qab. Al. *kärmi.* For the relation between 'rainy season' and 'year', cp. Sem. *ḥrf* 'fall, winter' and 'year', in epigraphic South Arabic; Borano Ga. *ganna* 'year', originally the rainy season in the other Ga. dialects; Afar *karami* 'rainy season, year' (L. F. Bliese, *JES* 8, no. 2, 1970, p. 12).

kärm (S.W), see *kärrämä.*

kʷärma (M), *kormä* (S.W) 'the young male of a sheep bigger than *ṭäbbʷät,* male (animal), bull';

Amh. *korma* 'steer', Har. *korma* 'male (animal), brave'; from Cushitic: Ga. Sid. *korma* 'ram', Dar. *kormà* 'bull'. See also *kʷärämto.*

kiräme (S) 'hash meat';

probably from Cushitic: Had. *kirim-ukko* 'cut to pieces', Kam. *karimme.*

kormä (S.W) 'male (animal), bull';

see *kʷärma,* above.

kərman (So) 'rainy season';

noun with suffix *-an* from *kärrämä.*

kʷärämto (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *kʷärämtu* (M), *korämto* (S. W), *korämtu* (So) 'courageous, brave, hero, *fat (person, sheep), young man in his prime';

Amh. *kʷärämtu* 'male elephant, young warrior'; perhaps to be identified with *kʷärma.*

korämto (S.W), *korämtu* (So), see *kʷärämto.*

kurmət balä (So), see *(tä)kʷrammätä.*

(tä)kʷrammätä (M.Ms.Go), *kurmət balä* (So), *täkʷmattärä* (Ms.So), *täxʷmattärä* (M) 'be curled up, be coiled up, wrinkle, shrink';

Tna. *(tä)k̲ʷärammätä,* Amh. *(tä)kʷämattärä, (tä)kʷärammätä,(tä)kʷärättämä,* Arg. *(ək)kʷämattära.* See also *(tä)wrattämä.*

kirmāyo (S) 'elbow';

Amh. *kʷərma,* and perhaps also Har. *kurumbāy.*

kärän (Go), *karan* (So), *xäran* (M), *xärar* (Č.E.Gt), *xarar* (En), *härän* (Go), *harar* (Ed) 'medium-sized house';

from Cushitic: Had. *harāra.*

kären (Č), *kərrən* (W) 'cup of clay for milk'.

karan (So), see *kärän.*

kərrən (W), see *kären.*

(tä)kranä (Č), *täkrannä* (E) 'rent, hire';

represents *(tä)krayyä* (see below) with *-yyä>n(n)ä* (9.5).

(tä)kraňňä I (M.Go), *täkraňä* (En.Gt) 'rent, hire';

represents *(tä)krayyä* (see below) with *-yyä>(ň)ňä* (9.5).

(a)kʷraňňä II (Ed)'roll' (tr.);

täkʷraňňä (Ed) 'roll' (intr.);

from the root *kry,* the final *y* becoming *ň* in Endegeň (9.5); cp. Tna. *(ʾan)kʷäraräyä,* reduplicative stem of *kry*; related to *(tä)kʷräkkʷärä* (see above), a reduplicative stem *kʷr(r)-kʷr(r).*

kärärä I (S) 'talk much and nonsense';

Te. *kərir bela* 'talk nonsense', Tna. *kärärä* 'begin to sing', Har. *kärära* 'chatter continually'; from the Semitic root *qr, kr, gr* expressing sound, voice. See also *(tä)krakärä, kərar.*

(a)kärrärä II (So) 'twist threads';

kərr (So), *kərri* (Z) 'thread';

Semitic: Ar. *karr* 'rope that is woven of the fiber of the palm tree'; Ethiopic: Tna. *kärärä* 'be twisted', Amh. *kärrärä* 'become tight, twisted', Har. *kärära*; Amh. *kərr* 'thread', Arg. *kər*; passed into Cushitic: Dar. *kərrè* 'thread'.

****kʷärrärä, ənkʷärrärä*** (Go.So), *akʷännärä* (Ed), *ənkʷänärä* (Č.En.Gt), *ənkʷännärä* (E) 'snore';

perhaps Amh. *(an)kʷärrärä* 'speak in a loud voice, sigh'; also in Cushitic: Had. *kororā-kko* 'snore', Ga. *korr-is,* Sa. *karr-iš.* Reinisch 1902:232 compares Ar. *ḫarḫara* 'snore'; also Ar. *karīr* 'rattle in the throat'.

kərar (M.Go.So.W.Z), *kərār* (S) 'stringed musical instrument';

Amh. Arg. *kərar,* Har. *kirār*; perhaps from the root *krr* 'sound' (see *kärärä,* above). Baeteman 1929: 720 derives Amh. *kərar* from *kärrärä* 'stretch', *kərar* being so called because the strings are stretched. A comparison with Heb. *kinnōr* 'zither', Ar. *kinnāra, kirān,* Akk. *kinnāru* is not impossible.

kurure (S) 'ball made of wood';

from Ga. *kururre,* but the root is common to Semitic and Cushitic: Ar. *kura(t), kura(n)* 'ball', Te. *korit,* from *kʷrkʷr* 'be lumpy, be round' (see *täkʷräkkʷärä,* above).

korärimma (So), *korärimmä* (S.W) 'kind of spice';

Te. *korärima,* Tna. *kʷärärima,* Amh. *korarima,* Har. *kororima*; also in Ga. *korärima* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 143).

kärs (So), *käs* (En.Ed) 'abdomen, belly, stomach';

kärsam (Go.Ms), *kärsām* (S), *kärsamma* (So), *käsämä* (Ed), *äkäsiyä* (En) 'one who has a big belly, big eater, voracious';

Semitic: Ar. *kirš* 'belly', Heb. *kęręś*; Ethiopic: G. *kärś,* Tna. *kärsi,* Te. *kärəs, käršät,* Arg. *kärs,* Har. *kärsi,* Gaf. probably *ərsä* (*k>h>zero*). See also *käsər.*

kärsam (Go.Ms), *kärsām* (S), *kärsamma* (So) 'one who has a big belly, big eater';

from *kärs* (see above) with the suffix *-am, -ām, -amma.*

krəstan (M) 'Christian';

see *krəstyan,* below.

krəstəna (Č.En.Gt), *krəstənna* (M.Ms.Go.So), *kəstənna* (E.Ed) 'baptism';

with **nässa* 'baptize';

Amh. *krəstənna,* with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nna.*

krəstyan (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go), *krəstiyan* (So), *krəstan* (M), *kəstaräňä* (Gt) 'Christian';

Ethiopic *krəstyan.*

kəret (W), *kərēt* (S) 'small depression';

see *kärä,* above.

kuräta (E), *xuräta* (Č.E.Gt.M), *xuräd* (En), *huräd* (En. Ed) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Had. *kuräta.*

kurat (Ms.Go.So), *kurāt* (Ed) 'pride, arrogance';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *kʷärra* (see above).

krätta I (E), *kräta* (Č.Gt) 'lift up a living being';

represents *kənätta* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

krätta II (Ms) 'break in half';

represents *kätta* (see below) with inserted *r* (8.83).

kirätäfä (S) 'rave, talk nonsense';

perhaps Te. *kärtäfa* 'sing a small song'.

kuratmäňňä (Ms.Go) 'proud, arrogant';

from *kurat* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-mäňňä.*

kerätäňňä (So) 'one who is good-natured';

from *ker* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä.*

kuratäňňä (Go.So), *kuratäňňe* (W), *kurätäňňä* (Ed.S) 'proud, arrogant';

from *kurat* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňä, -äňňe.*

****kərätätä, ənkrätätä*** (Č.En.Gt), *ənkrättätä* (E.M.Ms. Go) 'be bent (e.g. a person when descending a precipice), be inclined (tall person or tree), set (sun)';

Amh. *(tän)kärättätä, (tän)kärattätä* 'not be straight, not be decisive'.

****kəratätä, tänkratätä*** (Č.En.Gt.W), *tänkərätätä* (S), *tänkrattätä* (E.Ed.Go), *ənkərattätä* (M.So) 'be idle, roam about aimlessly';

Tna. *(tän)kratätä, kärtät bälä,* Amh. *(tän)kärattätä, kärtätt alä.*

kärätīt (S) 'pouch';

from Ar. *ḫarīṭa*; also Tna. Amh. *kärätit,* Ga. *karatiti.* See also *qäräṭit.*

käriyyä (Go) 'depression (caused by water or erosion)';

see *kärä* 'cliff'.

(tä)krayyä (Ed.Ms.So), *täkrayye* (S), *täkraye* (W), *täkrāyī* (Z), *täkraňä* (En.Gt), *täkraňňä* (M.Go), *täkranä* (Č), *täkrannä* (E) 'rent, hire';

from Ar. *karā* (root *kry*) 'rent, hire'; also in Te. *(tə)kara,* Amh. *(tä)kärayyä,* Arg. *(tä)kärayya*; Tna. *kəray* 'rent' (n.), Te. *käray,* Amh. *kəray, kiray.*

kurraz (So.W), *kurrāz* (S) 'lamp, light';

Amh. *kurraz,* Har. *kurrāz*; probably from Ar. *karrāz* 'pitcher with a narrow neck' (for which see Dozy 1927: vol. 2, p. 455); passed into Cushitic: Da. *kurrāz.*

kärāžəxä (En) 'kind of curse';

lit. 'may the (bad) day see you' (see *kärä, ažžä*).

käs I (Č.E.M), *kās* (En.Gt) 'debt';

see *kasä,* below.

käs II (En.Ed) 'abdomen, belly, stomach, interior';

käsi (En) 'inside, within';

käsäğ (En) 'palm of hand', lit. 'inside of hand' (see *äğ*);

from *kärs* (see above) with *rs>ss* (17.7).

käsä (W.Z), see *käsa.*

kässā (Ed) 'be soft';

akässā (Ed) 'soften the hide';

from *kässäba* I (see below)>**kässäḇä>*kässäwä>* *kässā* (4.12).

käsa (S), *käsä* (W.Z), *kässa* (So) 'be lean, be meager, be skinny, be slender, be slim';

kəsu (So), *kusi* (S.W), *kässitta* (So) 'lean, meager, skinny';

Amh. *kässa* and *kʷässäsä* (with reduplicated 2nd radical), Tna. *kʷäsäsä,* Arg. *kässäha*; related to Heb. *kḥš* 'grow lean' (so also Praetorius 1879:95).

käse I (M) 'charcoal';

from *käsäl* (see below) with *-äl>-e* (8.63).

käse II (Č.E.Gt.Ms.Go), *kasay* (En.Ed.Gt) 'kind of bush, kind of grass';

Amh. *käse* (Strelcyn 1973: no. 67); from Ga. *käse, kusaye* (for which see Haberland 1963:767).

käso (Ms) 'kind of tree';

from Ga. *käso.*

kas (Z), see *kʷas.*

kʷas (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), *kʷās* (En.Ed.Gt), *kas* (Z), *kus* (So) 'ball (made of rubber or cloth)';

Amh. *kʷas,* Arg. *kʷaša,* G. Tna. *kʷə<so,* perhaps Har. **koš* in *atännäkōš, ḥatännäkōš* (Leslau 1963: 36); also in Cushitic: Sa. *ka<so.*

kasä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *kāsä* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'compensate, pay';

käs (Č.E.M), *kās* (En.Gt) 'debt';

Tna. *käḥasä* 'compensate', Te. *käḥasa,* Arg. *kähasa,* Har. *kēḥasa,* Amh. *kasä*; passed into Cushitic: Ag. *kasú-.*

kəss (Go), see *kiss.*

kəsu (So), see *käsa.*

kis (Ms.Go.So.W), *kīs* (Ed.S), *kīsa* (Z), *kʼəs* (Č.E.M), *kʼīs* (En.Gt) 'pocket';

from Ar. *kīs*; also in G. Te. Amh. Arg. *kis,* Har. *kīs.*

kiss (M), *kəss* (Go) 'interjection used to chase away a goat';

see *kʼəss,* below.

kīsa (Z), see *kis.*

kisse (Ms.Go) 'leaf of the *äsät* slit by the woman and placed over the bread during baking';

see *kʼəse* and *kusänä.*

kus (So), see *kʷas.*

kuss barä, in *dəyä kuss barä* (Č) 'be cloudy';

yiftäta kuss epä (Č) 'be gloomy', lit. 'it made his face cloudy';

from Cushitic: Had. *kusā́-kko* 'be cloudy'.

kusä (W), see *kusa.*

kusa (S), *kusä* (W) 'dough of the *äsät,* *dough preserved for a long time';

see *äkussa,* above, from Cushitic: Bu. *kusa* 'unleavened bread', and perhaps also Ga. *kusa* 'stow away, store', in S.W. the storing away refers to the dough that is preserved for a long time.

kusi (S.W), see *käsa.*

kässeq̣ I (M) 'endeavor, become tired because of making an effort, make an effort';

represents *käsälä* II (see below) with *-älä>-eq̣* (8.63).

kässeq̣ II (M) 'become charcoal';

represents *käsälä* I (see below) with *-älä>-eq̣* (8.63).

kässäbä I (E.M), *käsäbä* (Č), *käsäḇä, kəsäm̱ä* (En), *käsäm̱ä* (Gt), *kässā* (Ed) 'be soft (hide), *become flexible, be slightly burned (roasted grain)';

akässäbä (E), *akäsäbä* (Č), *akäsäḇä* (En), *akäsäm̱ä* (Gt) 'soften the hide';

perhaps originally 'be made soft, flexible by breaking, pounding' and to be identified with *(a)kässäbä,* below. See also *kəsuw.*

(a)kässäbä II (Go), *akässäbä-m wäqqäṭä* (Go) 'pound the shell of grain';

kəsäsäḇä (En.Gt) 'break to pieces';

täksäsäḇä (En) 'be powdery';

G. *käsäbä* 'cut, trim', Te. *käšba* 'circumcize', Tna. *känsäbä, känšäbä.* For the meaning of cutting>

taking away, cp. perhaps Ar. *ʾal-kawāsib* (pl. of *kāsiba*) 'wild animals, birds of prey', Ar. of Oman *kassāb* 'highwayman'; related to Ar. *kasafa* 'cut'. See also *kässäbä,* above.

käsīd (En.Ed) 'dysentery, liquid excrement';

noun with the suffix *-d* from *käšä barä-.*

käsäğ (En) 'palm of hand';

from *käs äğ,* lit. 'interior (*käs*) of hand (*äğ*)'. See also *käsəräğ.*

käskäs *balä *daqä (Ms.Go) 'laugh loudly';

see *kʼiskʼis *balä,* below.

kəsäkäsä I (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *kəsäkkäsä* (E.M.Go.So) 'break a stone or a clod of earth, prickle the gum with a needle and a colored substance, hit a burning piece of wood on the ground in order to extinguish it, throw to the ground and break to pieces';

bäzorä kəsäkkäsä (M) 'hit the sole of someone's foot with a stick' (see *zorä*);

täksakkäsä (So) 'fight with one another';

Semitic: Ar. *kassa, kaskasa* 'pound, grind', Syr. *kass* 'break in pieces', related to Heb. *kåsaḥ* 'cut off brushwood'; Ethiopic: G. *kʷäsäyä* 'break to pieces', Tna. *kʷäšḥe,* Amh. *käsäkkäsä.* See also *kəsäkäsä* II, below.

kəsäkäsä II (W), *kəsäkkäsä* (So) 'change money, *spend money';

is probably to be identified with *kəsäkäsä* 'break a stone' (see above) with the basic meaning 'break into smaller parts, divide into smaller parts' be it a stone or money.

kʷəsäkʷäsä (E) 'extinguish'.

kʷəsäkkʷäsä (Ms.Go) 'be rough (surface)';

Amh. *kʷäsäkkʷäsä,* Tna. *kʷäskʷäsä.* See also *kəšäšä.*

käsäl (Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'charcoal';

see *käsälä* I, below.

käsälä I (W), *kässälä* (Ms.Go), *käsärä* (Č.En.Gt), *kässärä* (E.Ed), *kässeq̣* (M) 'become charcoal';

käsäl (Ms.Go.So.S.W), *käsär* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *käse* (M), *sähäl* (Z) 'charcoal, *soot of pots, one who has dark skin';

Tna. Amh. Har. *käsäl* 'charcoal'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *kašalá,* Qab. *kašali-ta.*

käsälä II (W), *kässälä* (Ms), *kēsälä* (S), *käsärä* (Č.En. Gt), *kässärä* (E), *akässärä* (Ed), *kässeq̣* (M) 'endeavor, become tired because of making an effort, *make an effort, take the trouble of doing something, trouble, distress, upset'.

kēsälä (S), see *käsälä* II.

käsäm̱ä (En.Gt) 'be soft (hide)';

kəsəm̱ (Gt) 'soft (hide)';

see *kässäbä* I, above.

käsāmä (Ed) 'one who has a big belly, big eater, voracious';

from *käs* (see above) with the suffix *-āmä.*

kəsəm̱ (Gt), see *käsäm̱ä.*

kusänä (Ed) 'the leaf of the *äsät* slit by a woman and placed over bread during baking';

perhaps to be identified with *kisse* (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)nä.* See *kəsayna.*

kissänbät (So) 'fortnight';

lit. 'two Saturdays (weeks)', from *kit sänbät>kissänbät* by assimilation.

kʷäsänät (M.Ms), *käsänät* (Go.So.W), *kʷäsärät* (Č.E.Gt), *kosärät* (S), *kʷäsäräd* (En), *kosorad* (Ed) 'bush that produces fragrant spice for butter, *fragrant spice';

perhaps Har. *käsär* 'kind of plant'; from Cushitic: Had. *kosäräta,* Ga. *kosärät.*

käsär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), see *käsärä* I, below.

käsärä I (Č.En.Gt), *kässärä* (E.Ed) 'become charcoal'; *käsär* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'charcoal';

represents *käsälä* I (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

käsärä II (Č.En.Gt), *kässärä* (E), *akässärä* (Ed) 'make an effort to do something, *be bothered, be annoyed';

akäsärä (Č.En), *akässärä* (E) 'bother';

represents *käsälä* II (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

käsärä III (Č.En.Gt.S.W.Z), *kässärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go. So) 'lose in business';

from Ar. *ḫasira*; also in Amh. *kässärä,* Te. *käsra,* Tna. *käsärä*; in Cushitic: Kam. *kassárro,* Qab. *kassaró.* For Arabic *ḫ* represented as *k* in Ethiopic in the Arabic loanwords, see Leslau, *Word* 13 (1957). 117.

käsər (En), *kässər* (Ed) 'compound, enclosure, *interior, within';

is perhaps to be identified with *kärs* 'belly, stomach, interior' (see above) with metathesis.

kʷäsärəd (En), *kosorad* (Ed) 'bush that produces fragrant spice';

represents *kʷäsänät* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33) and *t:d* (7.14).

käsəräǧ (En), *kässəräǧ* (Ed) 'palm of hand';

lit. 'interior (*käsər*) of hand (*äǧ*)'.

kʷäsärät (Č.E.Gt), *kosärät* (S) 'bush that produces fragrant spice';

represents *kʷäsänät* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

kosärät (S), see *kʷäsärät.*

käsäsä (En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *kässäsä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *kʼäsäsä* (Č), *kʼässäsä* (E) 'accuse';

Semitic: Syr. *kas(s),* root *kss* 'blame, put to shame'; Ethiopic: Tna. *käsäsä,* Te. *kässa,* Amh. *kässäsä,* Arg. *kässäsa,* Har. *käsäsa*; passed into Cushitic: Had. *käsäsä-kko,* Qab. *kassáššoʾ*, Ga. *kassasse.*

kasasa (En.Gt), *kasasä* (Ed) 'fiber of the *äsät* of poor quality that cannot be used as a rope';

from *kabsasa>*kaḇsasa>kasasa*; see *kəbəsäsä,* above.

****kəsassa, ənkəsassa*** (M), *ənkʷəsassa* (So) 'move slightly around (when waking up or while sleeping)'.

kəsäsäḇä (En.Gt) 'break to pieces';

täksäsäḇä (En) 'be powdery';

reduplicative stem of *ksb*; see *(a)käsäbä.*

kʷäsäsärä (En), *kososorä* (Ed) 'caterpillar';

see *kʷäsäsärät,* below.

kososorä (Ed), see *kʷäsäsärä.*

kʷäsäsärät I (Č.Gt), *kʷäsäsärä* (En), *kososorä* (Ed) 'caterpillar';

see also *kʷäsäsärät,* below.

kʷäsäsärät II (E) 'bush that burns the body when one touches it';

is undoubtedly to be identified with *kʷäsäsärät* 'caterpillar' (see above) because of the special nature of the bush.

käsit (Č.E.M.Ms), *käsīt* (Gt) 'dysentery, liquid excrement';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *käšä barä-.*

kässitta (So) 'lean, meager, skinny';

adjective with the suffix *-tta,* a suffix known from Amharic (as in *fäččitta*). This adjective is probably taken from Amharic even though the root *käsa, kässa* (see *käsa,* above) is used in many Gurage dialects.

kəstənna (E.Ed) 'baptism';

from *krəstənna* (see above); cp. also Te. *kəstənna* 'Christianity'.

kostarra (So) 'filtered';

G. *kʷästärä* 'clean, sweep', Tna. *kʷästärä* 'filter, wipe off, sweep', Te. *kästära* 'sweep away', Amh. *kʷäsättärä* 'wipe off, sweep away'.

kəstaräñä (Gt) 'Christian';

represents *krəstyan* (see above) for **kəstanäñä* with *n:r* (8.33) and suffix *-ñä.*

kəsuw (E), *kusuw* (En) 'soft (hide)';

for **kəsub>*kəsuḇ>kəsuw*; see *kässäbä* I.

kasay (En.Ed.Gt) 'kind of bush';

see *käse* II, above.

kəsayna (En.Gt), *kusänä* (Ed) 'leaf of the *äsät* slit by the woman and placed over bread during baking';

perhaps to be identified with *kʼəse* (see below) with the suffix *-na, -nä.*

käsayät (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Had. *käsayt.*

käšš beą I (M), *käš männä-* (E), see *käšä barä-.*

käšš beą II (M), see *kaš barä* 'rustle'.

käšä barä- (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *käše barä-* (Ms), *käš männä-* (E), *käšš beą-* (M) 'have dysentery';

käsit (Č.E.M.Ms), *käsīt* (Gt), *käsīd* (En.Ed) 'dysentery, liquid excrement';

G. *kʷäsḥa* 'defecate' related to *ka‹se* 'excrement', Te. *käsḥa* 'soil, desecrate', Amh. *kʷässa* 'defecate'; Amh. *kʷəs, kus* 'excrement', Arg. *kəš* 'dung (of hen)'. The connection between G. *kʷəsḥ* 'excrement' with Ar. *kasaḥa* 'sweep' suggested by Dillman 1865:824 is doubtful. The root passed into Cushitic: Al. *kus* 'dung', Sid. *kose,* Ga. *kosi.*

(a)kʷäšä (Č.En.Gt), *akʷäššä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *akoše* (W), *akōše* (S), *akōšä* (Ed) 'remove the upper layer of the trunk of the *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Had. *kaš-ukko* 'chop off, cut off things that grow abundantly'.

käše (S.W) 'search, seek, look for, want, desire';

atkēšä- (Gt), *atkēše-* (S), *atkeše-* (W), *atkeššä-* (Ms), *atkʼäšä-* (En), *atkʼäššä-* (E.M) 'be necessary, be in need, yearn, *long for';

Har. *xaša* 'desire, wish, want', and perhaps Gaf. *wššä* 'desire' (from *kašä>xašä>hašä>waš(š)ä*). The Gurage, Harari and Gafat roots could be either borrowed from Cushitic (Kam. Al. *haššo* 'want, look for', Dar. *hasi,* Sid. *hasi-ššo*) or be identified with G. *ḫaśäśä.* In either case *k* of Gur. *käše* would have developed from *h* by an inverse process (21.3). Indeed, in Sidamo the root begins with *h*; as for G. *ḫaśäśä* it could have developed into **haśäsä* and then **käśäsa>käše* in Gurage. The *x* of Har. *xaša* in relation to *käše* presents no problem since *k* becoming *x* is a normal development in Harari (see the many examples in Leslau 1963:96-98). Geez *ḫaśäsä* is to be compared with Akk. *ḫašāḫu<ḫšḫš.* Cohen 1931:256 was aware of the difficulties concerning the Gurage root but offered no positive solution, nor did Rundgren 1959:248. Contrarily to Cohen 1931:256 and my own suggestion in *JAOS* 64 (1964). 56 *šä* (for which see below) is not to be connected with *käše.*

kaš barä (En.Gt), *kašš barä* (Ed), *kʷaš barä* (En), *kʷašš (männä) barä* (Č.E), *kʷaša barä* (Č), *kʼäšš beą* (M) 'rustle';

the verb 'be dry' followed by *kaš barä* (Č.En.Gt), *kašš barä* (Ed), *kʼäšš (käšš) beą* (M), *kʷašš männä* (E) 'become very dry';

the notion of rustling is connected with that of dryness. Semitic: Ar. *kašša, kaškaša* 'rustle'; Ethiopic: Te. *käškäša* 'rustle', Amh. *kʷašš alä, käšš alä, kʷäšäšš alä, (tän)käšakkäšä,* Tna. *käšäw bälä* 'be very dry'; passed into Cushitic: Had. *kʷäškʷäši-yoʾ* 'rustle'. See also *kaškašš barä, kʷaškʷašiyä.*

(at)kēšä- (Gt), *atkēše-* (S), *atkeše-* (W), *atkeššä-* (Ms), see *käše.*

(a)koše (W), *akōše* (S), *(a)kōšä* (Ed), see *(a)kʷäšä.*

käškäš barä I (Ms), *kʷäškʷäš beą* (Go), see *kaškašš barä.*

käškäš *balä *daqä II (So.W), *käškäš balä-m täsnaṭṭäqä* (So) 'laugh loudly, roar with laughter';

see *kʼiskʼis *balä, daqä, sənäṭṭäqä.*

kaškašš barä (Ed), *kʷaškʷaš barä* (En.Gt), *kʷaskʷašš *balä* (Č.E), *käškäš barä* (Ms), *kʷäškʷäš bea* (Go), *koškoš *balä* (So.Z), *koškošš balä* (W), *kuškuš bālä* (S) 'rustle';

the verb 'be dry' followed by *kʷaškʷaš barä* (En. Gt), *kʷaškʷašš (männä) barä* (Č.E), *kʷäškʷäš bea* (Go), *kuškuš bālä* (S) 'be very dry';

a reduplicative root of *kaš barä* (see above). See also *kʷaskʷašiyä.*

koškoš *balä (So.Z), *koškošš balä* (W), see *kaškašš barä.*

kuškuš bālä (S), see *kaškašš barä.*

kʷaškʷašiyä (Č.En.Gt), *kʷaškʷašyä* (E) 'kind of bush';

lit. 'that which rustles'; see *kaškašš barä,* and *waš-wašinyät.*

košola (Z) 'peel of coffee';

from Ar. *ḫušāla* 'rubbish, scum'; also in Ga. *košola.*

košəm (W), *kōšəm* (S) 'kind of tree';

Har. *košim* (Cerulli in Leslau 1938:564), Amh. *košəm* (Strelcyn 1973: no. 146).

kʷašana (Č) 'coffee grounds';

represents *käšarä* (see below) with alternance *r:n.*

käšara (E), *kʷašana* (Č) 'coffee grounds';

from Ar. *ḫušāra* 'bad things that are of no value'; also in Ga. *hašara.*

kəšäšä (Č.En.Gt), *kəšäššä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *kəšäše* (S.W) 'be rough (surface), be prickly (surface)';

used impersonally with object suffix pronouns these verbs mean 'feel discomfort in contact with a hard object or because of food eaten';

related to *kʷəsäkkʷäsä* (see above) from *kʷss* becoming *kssy>kšš.*

kəšaššä (Ed) 'be soft (hide)';

akʷäšaššä (En.Gt), *akšaššä* (Ed), *ankʷšaššä* (Č.Gt) 'caress a child, stroke a cow while removing ticks or while milking'.

kəšäše (S.W), see *kəšäšä.*

käššät (So), *käššet* (W) 'midday meal, lunch';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *hoššu,* Had. *hoššoʾo.*

kʷaštiyä (En.Gt), *kaštiyä* (Ed), *kaššiyä* (Ms.Go) 'roasted cabbage';

from Cushitic: Kam. *kaššēta,* Had. *kašteˀä.*

kaššiyä (Ms.Go) 'roasted cabbage';

from *kʷaštiyä* (see above)>*kaššiyä* by assimilation.

kätt balä-m daqä (So) 'burst out laughing';

Amh. *kätt bəlo saqä*; see *kätkät,* below.

kätä (W), see *kätta* I.

kʷätä (Č.E.M.Ms) 'loft, shelf';

represents *qʷäṭä* (see below) with *qʷ:kʷ* (15.1).

kätta I (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *käta* (Č.S), *kätā* (En.Gt), *kätä* (W), *kettaˀa* (Ed) 'worry, be sorrowful, feel sorrow, *be sad';

kəča (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *kəčä* (Ed.W), *kiče* (S) 'worry' (n.);

Amh. *kəčč alä* 'be perplexed due to sorrow'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *kiččeˀo* 'be pensive', Had. *kiččeˀā-kko.*

kätta II (Ms) 'break bread in half, make an incision on the eye';

Semitic: Ar. *kattaʿa* 'cut in small pieces'; Ethiopic: Amh. *kätäkkätä* 'cut in small pieces', Tna. *kätkätä,* 'reduce to small pieces, crush', Te. *kätkäta* 'hurt, beat'. While Ms. *kätta* goes back to a root *ktʔ* (*ʔ*= laryngeal), *ktkt* of the other languages represents a reduplicated *kt-kt* that can go back either to *kt(t)-kt(t)* or to *kt(ʔ)-kt(ʔ)*; cp. also Heb. *kāṯaṯ* 'crush fine', and see *kʷäččе,* above. See also *krätta.*

(a)kätta III (So), *ahätta* (Ms), *ahättaˀa* (Ed) 'endure with patience, be patient, *be able'.

kʷäte I (Č.En.Gt), *kʷätte* (E.Go) 'neck of horse'.

kʷäte II (Č.En.Gt), *kʷätte* (E.Ed.M.Go), *kotte* (Ed. So.S.W) 'trace, track, footprint, footstep, *hoof';

Amh. *kʷätte,kotte* 'track, footprint'; from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *kotti-ta,* Kam. *konti-ta,* Ga. *kotte.* See also *fuṭum kotte.*

kʷett, hʷett (Go), *kitt* (So), *xʷet* (Č.Gt.Ms), *xʷett* (E. M), *hʷet* (Ms), *hitt* (So), *hoyt* (W.Z), *wərˀet* (En. Ed), *hurˀet* (Ed), *ōšt* (S) 'two';

kittəläňňä (So), *xʷetänä* (Č), *xʷettännä* (E), *xʷetäňä* (Gt), *xʷetäňňä* (Ms), *xʷettäňňä* (M), *hoytäňä* (Z), *hoytäläňňe* (W), *wərˀetäňä* (En), *wərˀetäňňä* (Ed), *ōštəläňňä* (S) 'second';

xʷečänä (Č) 'a second time';

kʷettəläňňä (Go), *hulättäňňä* (Ms), *hoytäňä* (Z), *ōštəläňňä* (S), *wərˀetäňä* (En) 'second steeping of coffee';

kittəm (So), *xʷettəm* (E.M), *xʷečä* (Gt), *xʷečəm* (Č), *ōštəm* (S), *wərˀečä* (En), *wərˀeččä* (Ed) 'both';

kittəy (So) 'in two';

Semitic *klˀ*: Heb. *kilˀa-yim* 'of two kinds', Ar. *kilā* 'both'; Ethiopic: G. *kəlˀe,* Te. *kəlˀot,* Tna. *kələtte,* Har. *koˀot, kōt,* Amh. *hulätt,* Arg. *ket,* Gaf. *ələttä* (*k>h>zero*). In Go. *kʷett,* So. *kitt, l* of *klˀ* is palatalized, ˀ became *zero* and *-t* is a suffix. For 'two' in the other dialects, see under the various entries. See also *kʷəya.*

kətt balä anže (W) 'stare';

metathesis in relation to *tək barä*; see *anže.*

kət, in *yäkət (äkət)*+'dress' (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *yäkətt*+ 'dress' (E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'dress worn on special occasions';

lit. 'dress of storage or stored', that is, saved for the future: Har. *xätäta* 'store, save for the future', Amh. *kättätä* 'gather, store>put into storage (for special usage)', Tna. *kätätä* 'gather', Te. *kätta.* See also *kättätä,* below.

kʷət (E), see *kut.*

kot I (Č), *kōt* (En.Ed.Gt) 'shout, shouting for help';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *ko barä* (see above).

kot II (M.So.W) 'coat';

from English *coat*; also in Amh. *kot,* Har. *kōt.*

kotte (Ed.So.S.W), see *kʷäte* II.

kut (Č.En), *kutt* (Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *kʷət* (E), *kut-š* (Č.E), *kutt-əš* (E) 'interjection used to chase away a hen';

Tna. Amh. *kutt*; from *kuttäna* 'hen' (see below).

kutä (Ed.W), see *kuta.*

kuta (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.So.S), *kutä* (Ed.W) 'kind of toga';

Te. Tna. Amh. *kuta.*

kettaˀa (Ed) 'be sorrowful, feel sorrow, worry';

see *kätta* I, above.

kätäbä (S.W) 'write';

kətab (So), *ašän kətab* (W) 'necklace, charm, amulet';

from Ar. *kataba* 'write'; also Har. *kätäba,* Te. *kätba*; G. *kətab* 'book', Tna. Amh. *kətab* 'charm, amulet'; Amh. *kättäbä* 'vaccinate'. For the foreign origin of Ar. *kataba,* see Jeffery 1938:248. See also *kətabäňňä,* below.

kətab (So.W), see *kätäbä.*

kutb (S) 'smallpox';

perhaps from Arabic (Daṯina) *qaṭīb* 'smallpox' (for *k-t: q-ṭ,* see *kʷätäto,* below), or would it be a development of meaning from *kätäbä* 'vaccinate (against smallpox)' taking the meaning of 'smallpox'?

kətabäňňä (Ms.Go), *kətabäňňe* (W), *kitābäňňä* (S) 'Muslim religious authority and teacher';

from a noun **kətab, *kitāb* with the suffix *-äňňä, -äňňe*; see *kätäbä,* above.

kotəčča mədər (So) 'uncultivated land, fallow land';

from Cushitic: Had. *kutəčča* 'dry, tight', Kam. *kutəččät*; perhaps also Amh. *kätta* 'stony ground'.

kättäfä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *kättäfä* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'hash meat, cut the shoots of the *äsät* into small pieces';

kətfʷä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'hashed meat';

mäktäfe (Ed), *mäktäfäya* (En.Gt) 'piece of wood on which one cuts meat for hash';

Semitic: Ar. *kattafa* 'cut meat into pieces'; Ethiopic: Te. Arg. *kättäfa,* Amh. *kättäfä,* Har. *kätäfa*; augmented by *n* in Te. *käntäfa,* Tna. *käntäfä*; augmented by *r* in Amh. *kärättäfä* 'cut in small pieces'.

kätäff balä (So) 'come in suddenly';

Tna. *kätäf bälä,* Amh. *kätäff alä, kättäfä* 'hurry, come quickly'.

kətfʷä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'hashed meat';

see *kättäfä,* above.

kätkät balä-m daqä, kätt balä-m daqä (So) 'laugh loudly, burst out laughing';

Semitic: Ar. *kadkada* 'burst out laughing'; Ethiopic: Amh. *kätt alä, kätt bəlo saqä, (tän)kätäkkätä* 'burst out laughing', Tna. *kätkät bälä*; is probably connected with *kətäkätä* 'break to pieces', Amh. *tänkätakkätä* 'break to pieces' and figuratively 'burst out laughing'. On the basis of Arabic *kdkd* and Ethiopic *ktkt,* the root seems to be onomatopoetic.

kətäkätä I (En.Gt) 'eat much';

kətäkätä-m bäna (Č), *kətäkkätä-m bänna* (E), *kitäkätä bäla* (S) 'eat up everything' (see *bäla*);

reduplicated root *kt(t)- kt(t)*: Amh. *kätt alä* 'do something completely', *kättätä* 'finish', *kätto* 'completely', Tna. *kätätä* 'finish'. See also *kätätä* 'be enough, suffice', and perhaps *kätkät balä,* above.

kətäkätä II (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W), *kətäkkätä* (E.M.Go), *kitäkätä* (S), *kʷətäkkʷätä* (Ms) 'hit with the stick repeatedly, *break to pieces, prepare the *kučkučä*-dish';

kʷəčkʷəččä (E), *kučkučä* (Gt.M), *kʷəčkʷəčär* (Č.E. En) 'dish consisting of the root of *äsät* prepared with pepper and butter';

kəčkačä (M) 'root of the *äsät* hashed in pieces and eaten';

Semitic: Heb. *kāṯaṯ* 'crush', Ar. (Daṯina) *katta* 'demolish'; Ethiopic: Amh. *kätäkkätä, (an)kätäkkätä* 'break to pieces, crush', Tna. *kätkätä,* Te. *kätkäta* 'hurt, beat'. See also *kʷäččе, kätta* II.

kətkətta (M), *kətkəttä* (W), *kitkitta* (S), *xətxəta* (Č. En.Gt), *xətxətta* (E) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *kətkətta* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 139; M. Griaule, *JA* 1928, p. 73); probably from Ga. *kətkətta.*

kitäkätä (S), see *kətäkätä* I, II.

kitkitta (S), see *kətkətta.*

(tä)ketälä (W), *täkētälä* (S), see *(tä)kittälä.*

(tä)kittälä, tähittälä (So), *täketälä* (W), *täkētälä* (S), *tähettälä* (Ms.Go), *tähītälä* (Z), *tähettärä* (Ed), *täxʿätärä* (Č.Gt), *täxʿättärä* (E), *täxʿetärä* (En), *täxʿätteq̣* (M) 'follow';

atketälä (W), *atkētälä* (S), *akkettälä* (Go), *ahettälä* (Ms), *axʿätteq̣* (M) 'make follow';

täkättay (So) 'follower';

Te. *(tə)kättäla,* Tna. *täḳättälä,* Amh. *täkättälä,* Arg. *əkkettäla,* Gaf. *täkittälä,* Har. *täxētäla.* Praetorius 1879: 72 connects the root *ktl* with *qṭl* (see *qiṭṭälä,* below).

kotälik (So) 'Catholic';

Amh. *kotälik.*

kʷettəläňňä (Go), see *kittəläňňä.*

kittəläňňä (So), *kʷettəläňňä* (Go) 'second, another time, second steeping of coffee';

from *kitt, kʷett* (see *kʷett,* above) with the ordinal suffix *-läňňä.*

kätäma (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Go.M), *kätämä* (W) 'city';

Te. Tna. Amh. *kätäma* 'town, city' from an original meaning 'royal camp', Har. in *kätämbäri* 'gate of the compound'. Geez *kätäma* 'edge, end, summit' is probably not to be identified with *kätäma* 'city' as suggested by Dillmann 1865:852 (and also by Appleyard 1977:51). The original meaning is probably that of 'compound' as in Har. *kätämbäri* and could be derived from Ethiopic *ktm* 'seal' (as in Te. *kätma*), that is, 'close in', and borrowed from Ar. *ḫatama* 'seal'. The verb *ktm* (Amh. Tna.) 'establish a camp, a city' is a denominative. The meanings of Sa. *katam* 'enclose, surround', Bil. *katam* 'camp' (v.) could perhaps also be the origin of Ethiopic *kätäma* 'city'.

kətəm I (W), *xətəm* (M) 'kind of tree, kind of bush'.

kətəm II (So) 'sacrifice' (n.);

see *(a)xättämä,* below.

kittəm (So) 'both';

from *kitt-(ə)m*; see *kʷett.*

kuttäna (M.Ms.Go), *kutara* (Č.En.Gt), *kutära* (Č), *kuttära* (E) 'chicken, hen';

Ar. *katkūt*; Gaf. *kuttä,* and probably also Amh. *kutara* 'small child', a transferred meaning of that of 'chicken', that is, 'small, young'. Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:695 records Amh. *kutara* 'chicken' adding in parenthesis 'Gurage'. See also *kut* 'interjection used to chase away a hen'. The root is also found in Cushitic: Sid. *kutto* 'hen', Wol. *kuttō,* Ğan. *kutē.* The root is *ktn* if one is to judge on the basis of its occurrence in M. Ms. Go., but if the Amharic form *kutara* 'small child' is valid it is either taken from a Gurage dialect such as Čaha or it is the original root and the liquid *n* of the various dialects would then be in alternance with *r.*

kätärä (W), *kättärä* (Go.So), *hätärä* (W), *hatärä* (S.Z), *hättärä* (Ms), *xätärä* (Č.En.Gt), *xättärä* (E.M.Ms), *atärä* (S.W) 'prohibit, prevent, forbid, *prevent cattle from entering a field by fencing it in, dam a river';

kutər (Go.So), *kutr* (S), *hutər* (Ms), *hutr, utr* (W) 'fenced-in meadow, field in which cattle is not allowed to graze';

G. Tna. *kätärä* 'prohibit, forbid', Har. *xätära*; connected with the root *ktr* 'surround, make a hedge', a meaning that developed into 'prohibit the access': Heb. *kåṯar* 'surround', Amh. *kättärä* 'make a dam, make a fenced-in place', *mäktär* 'hedge', Tna. *kätärä* 'make a dam'; passed into Cushitic: Qem. *kätär.* See also *kätärär.*

kutara (Č.En.Gt), *kutära* (Č), *kuttära* (E) 'chicken, hen';

täkʷtara (Č.Gt), *täkutara* (En), *täkʷəttära* (E) 'early morning', lit. 'at (the sound of) the chicken';

see *kuttäna,* above.

kutər (Go.So), *kutr* (S), see *kätärä.*

kätärär (Ed), *xätärät* (Gt), *xätärād* (En) 'postponement asked by the family of the killer concerning the payment of blood money';

a noun with the suffix *-är, -āt (-ād)*; probably a development of meaning of *kätärä* 'stop, hinder' (see above), that is, 'stop (for a while) the payment of blood money'.

kättätä I (So) 'gather, bring together';

used adverbially in the meaning of 'all' as in So. *yä-kättätä, kätätimmu.*

Amh. *kättätä* 'gather', Tna. *kätätä,* Te. *kätta,* Har. *xätäta* 'store'. See also *kət,* above.

kätätä- II (S.W) 'be enough, suffice';

Amh. *kättätä* 'finish, terminate', Tna. *kätätä.* See *kətäkätä* 'eat much', above.

kʷätäto (M) 'worn-out leather';

represents *qʷäṭäṭo* (see above); for *k-t:q-ṭ,* see *kutb,* above.

kätätimmu (So) 'all';

see *kättätä* I, above.

kittəy (So) 'into two';

from *kitt* 'two' (see *kʷett*) and the adverbial element *-əy.*

kutiyä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *kuttiyä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *kuttiyyä* (So), *kuttiye* (S), *kuttiyye* (W) 'hairdo of small children with a tuft of hair in the middle';

from Cushitic: Ga. *kuttiyyä,* Qab. *kuttá-ta.*

kəwa (Č.E.Gt), *kəwä* (M) 'folded';

a passive participle form of *käbba* (see above) with *b>*b̲>w* (4.11).

kəwäkkäfä (Ed) 'smooth the thatch of the roof with a flat piece of wood';

represents *kəfäkkäfä* (see above) with *f-f* dissimilated into *w-f* (18.2).

kəwännärä dännäʾä (Ed) 'become stiff (skin of cow or ball of cloth), become contracted and tough';

from a root *kbll,* perhaps to be identified with **kəbalälä* 'roll' (see above) that defines with more precision the meaning of *dännäʾa* 'be dry'.

kəwässäsä (Ed) 'disentangle fiber, unravel fiber';

represents *kəbäsäsä* (see above) with *-bä>*b̲ä>wä* (4.11).

kəwəswəs (E) 'dirty and disorderly';

from *kəbəsbəs>*kəb̲əsb̲əs>kəwəswəs*; see *(tä)kbabäsä.*

kəwəw (E) 'round, circular';

from **kəbəb>*kəb̲əb̲>kəwəw*; passive participle form of *käbäbä* (see above).

käya, kəyya, in *yäbärkäya* (Č), *yäbärkəyya* (E), *yəxakäya* (Č) 'kind of bush';

lit. 'the *käya (kəyyä)* of the river (*bär*) or water (*əxa*)'; Amh. *häya,* written *k̲äya* 'kind of tree that grows on the bank of the river'(d'Abbadie 1881: 641).

kʷäya (So) 'uncultivated land';

from Ga. *koyya.*

kʷəyy (So) 'o you!';

see *kʷe,* above.

kəyya, in *yäbärkəyya* (E) 'kind of bush';

see *käya,* above.

kʷəyä (W), see *kʷəya.*

kʷəya (So), *kʷəyä* (W), *kʷiya* (Go), *kuyä* (S), *huya* (Ms.Z), *huʾyä* (Ed), *xuya* (Ms), *xʷəya* (Č.M), *xʷəyya* (E), *xʷəyʾa* (Gt), *xʷiyʾa* (En) 'twenty';

Amh. *haya,* Gaf. *hayä,* Arg. *kiyä;* from *klʾ* (see *kʷett,* above) with *k* remaining in some dialects, in others becoming *x, h,* with palatalization of *l* into *y,* and with absence of the glottal stop.

kiya, in *gädälä kiya* (So) 'kind of gazelle';

lit. 'the *kiyä* of the precipice (*gädäl*)'.

kiya (Go), *k'a* (So), *x'a* (M), *x'it* (E), *x'ita* (Č.Gt), *x'iti* (Ms), *x'ida* (En), *x'idä, šidä* (Ed), *išä* (S), *əšä* (W), *it* (Z) 'she';

kiya, the feminine of *kʷa* (see above) with *ki-* palatalized into *k', x'* in *k'a* (So), *x'a* (M); palatalized into *š* in *išä* (S), *əšä* (W) with prothetic *i, ə* ; augmented with *t* (see *kʷa*) and *k'>x'* in *x'it* (E), *x'ita* (Č.Gt); with *k'>š, x'* and *t>d* in *šida* (Ed), *x'ida* (En). Zway comes the closest to G. *yəʾəti* with *yə>i.* For the other Ethiopian languages, see Leslau 1956:54.

kʷiya (Go), see *kʷəya.*

kuyä (S), see *kʷəya.*

kəyyəba (Go.So), *həyyəbä* (W), *x'əba* (Ms), *x'iba* (Č. E), *x'ib̲a* (Gt), *hiba* (M) 'stage of growth of the *äsät'.*

kūz (S) 'jar for drinking beer';

from Ar. *kūz,* of Persian origin (Vollers, *ZDMG,* 50, p. 648); also in Amh. *kuz.* For more details on Ar. *kūz,* see Landberg 1920-70:2594.

käzäbä (Ed), *käzäb̲ä* (En.Gt), *käzzäbä* (M.Ms), *kēzäbä* (S), *käbäzä* (Ed) 'lie' (v.);

kəzb (M.Ms.So.W), *kizb* (S), *kəzəb* (Č.E), *kəzəb̲* (En.Gt), *kəbz* (Ed) 'lie' (n.);

kəzbäňňä (Ms), *kəzbäňňe* (W), *kizbäňňä* (S), *kəbzäňňä* (Ed.S) 'liar';

from Ar. *kaḏaba*; also in Te. *käzba* 'lie' (v.), Har. *kizzāb* 'liar', *kiz* (from *kizb*) 'lie' (n.), Arg. *käsäta* 'lie' (denominative of *kist<kiz-t<kizb*), Ga. *kiğiba* 'lie' (n.).

kēzäbä (S), see *käzäbä.*

kəzb I (M.Ms.So.W), *kəzəb* (Č.E), *kəzəb̲* (En.Gt), see *käzäbä.*

kəzb II (So) 'people';

from *həzb* (see above)>*kəzb* with an inverse reconstruction of *h* becoming *k* (21.3). See also *kəbz.*

kizb (S), see *käzäbä.*

kəzbäňňä (Ms), *kəzbäňňe* (W), *kizbäňňä* (S) 'liar';

from *kəzb* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-(ä)ňňä, -(ä)ňňe.*

käzära (Gur. x Ed.W), *kazarä* (Ed.W) 'cane, stick';

from Ar. *ḫayzurān,* pl. *ḫayāzir* 'cane, reed' (of Persian origin); also in Te. *kezäran* 'bamboo', Amh. *käzära,* Qab. Sid. *käzära.*

K'

k'a (So) 'she';

represents *kiya* (see above) becoming *k a* by palatalization.

k'ē>a (En) 'fiber of the *äsät*';

represents *qanča* (see below) with alternance *q:k* (15.1), the nasalization expressed in *ẽ*, and with *č:>* (14.3). Note that *k* followed by *e* is palatalized into *k'*.

k'əb̲äk'äfä (En.Gt) 'spray water, sprinkle water';

represents *k'əfäk'äfä* (see below) with *f-f>b̲-f* (18.2).

k'äf *balä I (Č.E.M), see *k'äfä barä-* II.

k'äf amännä II (E), see *k'äfä *balä* I.

k'äfä *balä I (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *k'äf amännä* (E), *k'afä* (Č), *k'affä* (E), *ak'affä* (M), *k'əfäk'äfä* (Č), *k'əfäkk'äfä* (E.M), *k'əb̲äk'äfä* (En.Gt), *akfäkäfä* (Z), *k'äk'äfä barä* (En.Gt) 'spray water, sprinkle water, drizzle';

k'afʷät (Č), *k'äfʷät, k'affʷät* (E) 'drizzle' (n.);

Tna. *kafäyä* 'drizzle' (v.), Amh. *(a)kaffa*; Tna. *kafa* 'drizzle' (n.), Amh. Arg. *kaffiya*; also in Cushitic: Had. *kifä-kko* 'spray water', Sid. *kīfi*, Qab. *k'ik-k'iffo>*. See also *čəfäčäfä* and *wäkäfä*, and *k'äf *balä-*, above.

k'äfä barä- II (En.Gt), *k'äf *balä-* (Č.E.M) 'be hoarse';

the impersonal usage of this verb (that is, its usage with object suffix pronouns) is perhaps to be identified with *k'äfä *balä* 'drizzle' (see above) with a transferred meaning, lit. 'it drizzles one>be hoarse'.

k'afä (Č), *k'affä* (E), *ak'affä* (M), see *k'äfä *balä*.

k'əff beq̣ (M) 'be near to overflowing';

represents *q'äf barä* (see below) with *q':k'* (15.1).

(tä)k'affeq̣ (M) 'disagree with one another';

from *käfälä* 'divide' (see above) with *-älä>-eq̣* (8.63). The original meaning of this form is 'be separated from one another>disagree with one another'.

k'əfäk'äfä (Č), *k'əfäkk'äfä* (E.M) 'spray water, sprinkle water';

represents a reduplicative root of *k'äfä* I.

k'äffänä (M) 'wrap the corpse in shrouds';

see *käfänä*, above.

k'äfärä (En.Gt) 'place the fireplace stones side by side after use';

represents *käfälä* II (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

k'afʷät (Č), *k'äfʷät, k'affʷät* (E) 'drizzle' (n.);

see *k'äfä *balä* I.

k'äkk'eq̣ (M) 'hold in the armpit';

represents *kekkälä* (see above) with *-älä>-eq̣* (8.63).

k'äk'äfä barä (En.Gt) 'spray water, sprinkle water';

from **k'äfäk'äfä>k'äk'äfä* by haplology; see *k'äfä *balä* I.

k'äk'ärä (Č.En.Gt), *k'äkk'ärä* (E) 'hold in the armpit, *brood';

represents *kekkälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

k'əlk'əl (M), see *k'ilk'il*.

k'ilk'il (Ed), *k'ilk'illa* (So), *k'əlk'əl* (M) 'armpit';

**k'ilk'il *balä* (Ed.So), *k'əlk'əl beq̣* (M), *kəlkəl *balä* (Ms.Go.W), *kilkil bālä* (S), *k'irk'ir *balä* (Č. E.En.Gt), *liklik-ən bālä* (Z) 'tickle';

see *kekkälä*, above.

k'ilk'ili (Z) 'fenced-in meadow';

Amh. *kəlkəl*; from the root *klkl* 'prohibit'; see *källa*, above.

(at)k'anna (Ms) 'reconcile';

k'anat (Ms) 'reconciliation';

to be identified with *kännä* 'right direction' (see *känä*, above) with the original meaning of 'put (the adversaries) in the right direction>reconcile'; cp. Amh. *aqänna* 'redress' from *qänna* 'be straight, right'.

k'anat (Ms) 'reconciliation';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *(at)k'anna*, above.

k'är (M) 'safe';

see *ker*, above.

k'irk'ir (Č.E.En.Gt) 'armpit';

*k'irk'ir *balä* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'tickle';

represents *k'ilk'il* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

k'äss (Ed.Ms.S.W), see *k'əss*.

(a)k'äsä (Č.E), *ak'q̣sä* (M), *ak'ēsä* (Gt) 'joke' (v);

k'äšä (Č.E), *k'ēšä* (Gt), *qosa* (So) 'joke' (n.);

k'ēšätäňä (Gt), *k'äšätänä* (Č), *k'äšätännä* (E), *qosaňňä* (Go.So) 'facetious';

G. *kʷäsäyä* 'belittle, disparage'; Amh. *kʷaššä* 'joke' (v.), *käš(š)* 'joke' (n.), Har. *qōsa*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *qōsā*, Som. *qōš*, Gan. *qas*.

(a)k'ēsä (Gt), see *(a)k'äsä*.

k'əs (Č.E.M), *k'īs* (En.Gt) 'pocket';

see *kis*, above.

k'əss (Č.E.En.Gt), *k'äss* (Ed.Ms.S.W), *kiss* (M), *kəss* (Go) 'interjection used to chase away a goat';

Amh. *kəss* 'interjection used to chase away a young animal'.

k'əse (Č), *k'əsse* (E.M), *kisse* (Ms.Go) 'leaf of the *äsät* slit by the woman and placed over bread during baking';

see also *kəsayna*, above.

k'īs (En.Gt), see *k'əs*.

k'isk'is *balä *daqä (Č.E.En.Gt), *k'əsk'əs beq̣-m da>ä* (M), *käskäs *balä *daqä* (Ms.Go), *käškäš *balä *daqä* (So.W), *q'əšq'əš barä dā>ä* (Ed), *qašqaš barä dā>ä* (Ed) 'laugh';

*k'isk'is *balä* combined with the verb 'to laugh' expresses the noise of laughing; to be connected with *kəsäkäsä* 'break' (see above), the root for breaking coming to express the sound of an action. For the root 'break' combined with 'laugh' expressing the notion of bursting out in laughter, cp. Amh. *kätt bəlo saqä* 'burst out in laughter' from the root *ktt* 'break to pieces'.

k'äsäsä (Č), *k'ässäsä* (E) 'accuse';

see *käsäsä*, above.

k'äšš beq̣ (M) 'rustle';

see *kaš barä*, above.

k'äšä (En), *k'äššä* (Ed) 'send';

täk'äšä (En), *täk'äššä* (Ed) 'run errands', lit. 'be sent';

k'išär (En.Ed) 'message';

k'išäräňä (En), *k'išäräňňä* (Ed) 'messenger, envoy'.

(at)k'äšä- (En), *atk'äššä-* (E.M) 'be necessary, be in need, long for, yearn';

see *käše*, above.

k'äšä (Č.E), *k'ēšä* (Gt) 'joke' (n.);

see *(a)k'äsä*.

k'ēšä (Gt), see *k'äšä* 'joke'.

k'išär (En.Ed) 'message';

noun with suffix *-är* from *k'äšä* 'send'.

k'išäräňä (En), *k'išäräňňä* (Ed) 'messenger, envoy';

from *k'išär* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*.

k'äšätänä (Č), *k'äšätännä* (E) 'facetious';

formed from *k'äšä* 'joke' (see above) with the suffix *-tä(n)nä*.

k'ēšätäňä (Gt) 'facetious';

from *k'ešä* (see above) with the suffix *-täňä*.

k'iza (Gt), *k'izawa* (En) 'kind of bush';

from Cushitic: Kam. *kisawwa*; perhaps to be identified with *gəzawa* (see above).

k'izawa (En) 'kind of bush';

see *k'iza*, above.

X

xä, in *ä...xä* (En.Ed.Gt), *mä...xä* (En) 'like, according to, as...as.

tä+perfect+*xä* (En) 'as soon as';

wāxä (En.Ed) 'such, like this, thus' (see *wa*);

ätäxä (En) 'how?, what!', lit. 'like which?';

see *ko*, above.

xʷä (Č.E) 'spill, pour out';

täxʷä (Č.E) 'be spilled, run off (water)';

axʷä (Č.E) 'leak through';

see *xo>ä*, below.

xa (Č.E.Ed), *xā* (En.Gt), *xə* (Č.E.Gt.M), *xi* (M), *hi* (Ms) 'that, the other';

äxā (En), *äxada* (Ed) 'therefore' (lit. 'for this');

see *ka*, above. See also *xəx, xəm, xata, xəʷxta*, and many other combinations.

xʷa (M) 'he';

represents *kʷa* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

-xe (Č) 'indeed'.

xʷe (Gt) 'oh!';

ǧan xʷe (Č.E), *ǧān xʷe* (Gt) 'oh Majesty!';

represents *kʷe* (see above) with *kʷ:xʷ* (5.22).

xə (Č.E.Gt.M) 'that';

see *xa*, above.

xi (M) 'that';

see *xa*, above.

xū (En.Gt) 'thousand';

for *kum*; represents *kəm* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xeḉ (M) 'know';

axeḉ (M) 'be discernible, be clear';

from *khl*, **kalä>*xalä>xeḉ* with *-alä>-eḉ* (8.63); see *xarä, čalä*.

xo›ä (En.Gt), *xʷä* (Č.E), *ho›yä* (Ed) 'spill, pour out';

täxo›ä (En.Gt) 'be spilled, run off (water)';

axo›ä (En.Gt) 'leak through';

G. Tna. *kä‹awä* 'spill', Te. *kä‹e*, Har. *(a)kō›a*.

xo›o (Ed) 'upper part of the root of the *äsät*';

see *xäwä*, below.

xa›aḇä (En.Gt) 'do something again';

bäxər täxa›awä (En.Gt) 'the cow that calves a second time' (see *bäxər*);

from *k‹b* with *k:x* (5.22); see *kabä*.

xa›ačä (En) 'over there';

tä...bäxa›ačä (En) 'beyond, yonder';

see *xäče*, below.

xa›agad (Ed), *xāgad* (En) 'there, *beyond, yonder, the other side';

lit. 'that direction', from *xa, agad*.

xa›axər qar (Gt) 'that much';

lit. 'something (*qar*) that is equal (*axər*) to that (*xa*).

xo›owä (En.Gt) 'upper part of the root of the *äsät*';

see *xäwä*, below.

xʷäb närä-n (Č.E), *xʷäb bädda* (E) 'the hunter takes the second shot at an animal' (lit. 'he has the *xʷäb*, he took the *xʷäb*)';

ä›äxawä mäkäza (Gt) 'the second shot of the hunter which wounds an animal' (see *mäkäza*);

see *kabä, xabä*.

xʷäba (M) 'the dry part of the layer of the *äsät*';

Amh. *kobo* 'leaf of the *äsät*'.

xabä (Č.E.M) 'do something again';

represents *kabä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xaḇa (Gt) 'empty';

from *kaḇa* with *k>x* (5.22) and *ḇ* for *w* by pseudo-correction (21.1).

xäbbäbä (E.M) 'surround';

xəbub (M), *xəbəb* (Č) 'round, circular, spherical';

represents *käbäbä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xəbəb (Č), *xəbub* (M), see *xäbbäbä*.

xäbbäban (M) 'the circle which serves as surface for the house, that which surrounds';

noun with the suffix *-an* from *xäbbäbä*, above.

xäbbäbar (E), *xäḇäḇār* (Gt), same meaning as above;

noun with the suffix *-ar, -ār* from *xäbbäbä*, above.

(a)xäbädä (Č.En.Gt), *axäbbädä* (E.M) 'celebrate, respect, honor';

represents *käbbädä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xäbäda-š (Gt), *xäbäda-š* (En), *habädä* (Ed), *xäda-š* (Č. E.Gt.M) 'please!' (masc. sg.);

xabäǧä (En.Gt) 'please!' (fem. sg.);

to be connected with *(a)xäbädä* 'respect' (see above) and meaning something like 'with (your) respect'. To judge from the feminine *xabäǧä* it seems to be a verbal form.

xäbəd (E) 'liver';

represents *käbd* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xäbər (Č.E.M), *xäḇər* (En.Gt) 'uncultivated pasture land, large open field, plain for grazing';

from Cushitic: Qab. *(h)aburrá* 'field', Al. *aburrä-ta*.

xäbs (Ed) 'beeswax';

to be connected with the root for 'bread': G. *ḥəbəst*, Tna. *ḥəbəsti*, Te. *ḥəbbəzät*, Ar. *ḥubz*, extending to beeswax as a kind of food.

xubäta (M.Ms) 'dry dung';

represents *kubäta* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xäče (Č.Gt), *xäččę* (E), *xa›ačä* (En) 'over there';

tä---bäx'äč (Č) 'beyond, yonder';

xäčənyä (Č) 'abroad';

either to be identified with *kaččä* 'beyond' (see above) or to be analyzed as *xa* 'that' (see above) and a locative *-ačä*.

(a)xeččä (Ed) 'encourage, praise someone because he was courageous in war';

see *x'äčä, x'äčä*, below, and *(a)heččä*, above.

xʷečä (Gt) 'both';

from *xʷet* 'two' (see below) with palatalization of *t*.

xʷečəm (Č) 'both';

for *xʷeč-əm*, from *xʷet* (see below) with palatalization of *t*.

xʷečänä (Č) 'a second time';

from *xʷet* (see below) with palatalization of *t* and the ordinal suffix *-änä*.

xäčənyä (Č) 'abroad';

from *xäče* 'over there' (see above) and *-(ə)nyä* (directional).

xəčä barä- (En), *x'içä barä-* (Gt), *həčç barä-* (Ed) 'be disgusted with food, eat so much food as not to want any more';

from Cushitic: Kam. *hičči-ye* , Had. *hiččukko*. It is interesting to note that the expressions *näxräč barä-* (Č), *xərbəč barä* (En), *lähäčç abäňňä* (Ms.Go), *šänqurariç balä-* (W), all of them having the meaning 'be disgusted with food' end in *č*.

xʷəčxʷəč *balä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'be about to cry (expressed with a gesture or with noise), be aged';

Amh. *wəčəčč alä* 'whine', Tna. *wəčəč bälä* 'make noise'. As for the original form, either the Gurage forms with *xʷ* became *w* in Amh. Tna., or *w* of Amh. Tna. became reinforced as *xʷ* in Gurage. The meaning 'be aged' is secondary, old age being characterized by sighing.

(a)xädä (M) 'thresh with animals';

from *keda* (see *hedä*, above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xäda (Č), *xädda* (E.M) 'abjure, betray';

represents *kädda* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xäda-š (Č.E.Gt.M) 'please!' (masc. sg.);

xäǧä-š (Č.E.Gt.M) 'please!' (fem. sg.);

xädo-š (Č.E) 'please!' (masc. pl.);

xädäma-š (Č.E) 'please!' (fem. pl.);

to be connected with *xäbäda-š* (see above) with loss of *b* through spirantization. It is not to be compared with the root *kd‹* 'betray' as suggested by Rundgren 1955:74.

xäde (Č) 'roof thatcher';

from *kädäna* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and with loss of the final liquid through palatalization.

xadä (Ed), *xāda* (En) 'the other, that one, that over there';

äxadä (Ed) 'therefore' (lit. 'for that');

represents *xata* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

xadä (M) 'deny';

represents *kadä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xāda (En), see *xadä*.

xuda (En) 'he';

represents *xuta* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

xudade (M) 'Lent';

xudade ṭom (M) 'Lent';

see *kudade*.

(a)xdaddämä (M) 'support one's old parents';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *xdm*; see *xädämä*.

xädämä (Č.En), *xadämä* (Gt), *axdaddämä* (M), *x'äddämä* (E.M), *haddämä* (W), *kaddämä* (W), *kāddämä* (Ed.S) 'support one's old parents or a sick person, provide for someone (particularly for one's old parents), *render service, serve';

from Ar. *ḫadama* 'serve'; also in Te. *kädma*, Tna. *käddämä*, Amh. *kaddämä*; in Cushitic: Bil. So. *kadäm*.

xäddänä (M) 'thatch a house';

represents *kädäna* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xädärä (Č), *xäddärä* (E) 'thatch a house';

axädärä (Č) 'dress someone';

täxäddärä (E) 'dress, wear clothes';

represents *kädänä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and *n:r* (8.33).

xädaš (Č.E) 'please!';

see *xäda-š.*

xäday (E) 'roof thatcher';

active participle form of *xädärä* (see above) from **xädari* with *-ri* palatalized into *y* (8.64).

xiggi (M) 'then';

lit. 'that time'; see *xi, gi.*

xāgad (En) 'beyond, yonder, the other side';

lit. 'that side', from *xa, agad*; see also *xaʾagad.*

xʷəǧər (Č.E.En), *xuǧər* (En.Ed.Gt) 'clothes, dress';

from *kädänä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *n:r* (8.23), and palatalized *d*. See also *xäddänä, xädärä.*

xəkka (Č.E), *xənka* (Gt) 'such, thus, so';

from *xə, əkka, ənka.*

(bä)xukte (En) 'so then';

from *xə-k-te*; see also *(bä)hukte.*

xʷäxʷä, in *yənzər xʷäxʷä* (Č) 'earwax';

lit. 'the earwax of the ear (*ənzər*)'; see *ənkʷäkʷä,* above. For *k:x,* see 5.22. See also *xoxowä,* below.

xāxä (En) 'thus, so, such';

lit. 'like (*xä*) that (*xā*)'.

xəx (Č.E.Gt.M) 'that';

from *xə-xə.* See also *xəxe, xəxeniyä, xəxʷta.*

xəxe (Č.E.Gt) 'there';

from *xə-xə-e* (directional).

xoxo (En) 'star';

represents *kʷäkʷäb* (see above) with *kʷä>xʷä>xo,* and *kʷäb>xʷäb>xo.* For *kʷ:xʷ,* see 5.22.

xaxiʾe (M) 'that much';

lit. 'a thing (*ʾe*) that is equal (*axi*) that (*xa*)'. See also *hahiʾe.*

xʷäxʷäb I (M) 'earwax';

undoubtedly to be identified with *xʷäxʷä, ənkʷä-kʷä,* but the final *-b* is enigmatic. Or would it be in any connection with *xʷäxʷäb* 'star'?

xʷäxʷäb II (Č.E.M) 'star';

represents *kʷäkʷäb* (see above) with *kʷ>xʷä* (5.22).

xəxoxna (E) 'those';

from *xə-xoxna.*

xoxäm̲ (Gt) 'star';

represents *kʷäkʷäb* (see above) with *kʷä>*xʷä>xo,* and *b:m̲* (4.15).

xaxʷna (Č), *xoxna* (E), *xāxno* (Ed), *xāxənowa* (En), *xāxnowa* (Ed), *xāxnäwä* (Gt) 'those';

from *xa, xəna, xəno, xənäwa.*

xəxeniyä (Č), *xəxenniyä* (E) 'toward there, in that direction';

from *xəx-e-niyä* (two directionals). See also *xə̄nəyä.*

xoxäňä (Gt), *xoxʷäňä* (En) 'ankle, *heel';

perhaps to be identified with Tna. *kʷərärkʷərro* 'heel', Gurage *xoxäňä, xoxʷäňä* coming from **xňxň <xnxn<xrxr* (with alternance of *r:n*)*<krkr.*

xaxər (E), *xaxər qar* (Č.E) 'that much, so much';

lit. 'the thing (*qar*) that is equivalent (*axər*) to that (*xa*)'.

xəxäta (Č), see *xəxʷta.*

xəxota (E), see *xəxʷta.*

xəxʷta (M), *xəxäta* (Č), *xəxota* (E) 'that one, that one here';

from *xəx* (see above) and the suffix pronoun of the 3rd masc. sg. *-äta.*

xoxowä I (En.Gt) 'earwax';

to be identified with *ənkʷäkʷä* (see above) with *kʷ:xʷ* (5.22). See also *xʷäxʷä.*

xoxowä II (En) 'star';

represents *kʷäkʷäb* (see above) with *kʷä>xʷä* (5.22), and *kʷäb>*kʷäb̲>xowä.*

(at)xalla (Ms) 'talk loud and much, make noise by shouting';

represents *(at)kalla* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22). See also *(at)halla.*

(a)xlallätä, axʼlallätä (M) 'make ready';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *xlt,* to be identified with *(tä)killätä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

(a)xʷlammäṭä (M) 'chew (cattle), make the sound of chewing';

represents *qəlammäṭä* (see below) with *q:k* (15.1): *x* (5.22).

xäläqä (W), *xälläqä* (Ms), *häläqä* (W), *haläqä* (S), *hälläqä* (Ms), *aläqä* (S) 'create';

hälq (Ms) 'creatures';

həlqät (S) 'creation';

haliq (Ms), *alāqi* (S) 'creator';

from Ar. *ḫalaqa*; also in Har. *xäläqa,* Arg. *xälläqa,* Cushitic: Qab. *halaqqoʾ,* Sid. *kalaqi.*

xämä, in *yä---xäma* (Č.E.En.M.Ms) 'like, as, as---as, according to';

yä+perfect+*xäma* (Č.M.Ms) 'how, *whether';

represents *käma* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xam (Č.E) 'that';

xam bäxärä (Č.E) 'or else, otherwise';

from *xa-m* (enclitic).

xamme (Ed) 'there';

from *xam-e* (directional).

xəm (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *həm* (Ms.Go) 'same, *that';

bäxəm (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'there, then', lit. 'in that (place), at that (time)';

täxəm (Č.E.En.M) 'in case, together';

from *xə* (see above) and the enclitic *-m.* Rundgren 1955:73 likewise derives it from *xə-m,* but there is no reason to identify it with G. *käma* 'like'. See also *(bä)xəmxəm.*

xʷəm (Č.E.M), *xū̲m* (Gt) 'thousand';

represents *kəm* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xʷəmma (E), see *xumma.*

xū̲m (Gt), see *xʷəm.*

xumma (Č.M), *xuma* (Č), *xʷəmma* (E) 'heel, elbow';

represents *kumma* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xumʾa (En.Gt) 'heel';

represents *kumma* (see above) with a secondary ʾ.

xambʷä (Gt), see *xombʷä.*

xombʷä (En.Gt), *xambʷä* (Gt), *hombä* (Ed) 'grey (goat, sheep)';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ga. *homba.*

xəmbəl (E) 'cooked food taken from a pot';

xəmbəl männä (E), *xəmbəl beq̄* (M) 'be turned over upside down (e.g. coffee when roasted)';

xəmbəl männä-m bässärä (E) 'be well cooked';

xəmbəl, lit. 'turned over' from *xənbəl, kənbəl* (5.22); see *kənäbälä,* above.

xämbär I (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *hämbär* (Ed) 'black and white (animal), red and white (animal)';

Te. *ḥambälay, ḥanbälay* 'grey (horse)', Amh. *ambälay* 'white (horse)'; also in Cushitic: Bil. *hanbälay.* The derivation of Amh. *ambälay* from *ambäl* 'breast-plate of horse', hence *ambälay* 'Satteltier' suggested by Praetorius 1879:166 is doubtful. For *l* (of Tigre, Amharic):*r* (Gurage), see 8.25. See also *xämbär,* below.

xämbär II (Č.E) 'person whose actions one cannot foresee';

xämbär barä (Č.E) 'not foresee the actions of someone';

perhaps a derived meaning from *xämbär* 'black and white (animal)', that is, not of a single color, therefore, not predictable. For *xämbär,* see above.

xəmbər barä (Č.En.Gt) 'be turned over upside down (e.g. coffee when roasted), *be cooked';

xəmbər barä bäsärä (Č.En.Gt) 'be well cooked';

xəmbər from *xənbər* (by assimilation), *xənbəl* (8.25), *kənbəl* (5.22); see *kənäbälä.*

(tä)xmačä (Č), *täxm̲äčä* (En), *täxmäčä* (Gt), *täxmaččä* (E.M) 'become tired because of making an effort, *be in a hurry'.

xəmägä (Č.E.En) 'immediately, right away, at once, *at that time';

from *xəm* 'that', *äga* 'time'.

xəmgi (E) 'immediately, right away';

from *xəm* 'that', *gi* 'time'.

(bä)xəmxəm (Č) 'slightly';

lit. 'in that that'; see *xəm.*

xamxamʾa (En), *xämxämʾa* (Gt) 'jaw of animal';

perhaps from Cushitic: Ka. *gamä* 'jaw'>repeated *xam.*

xumäla (M) 'kind of toga with thick strings';

represents *kumäla* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xəmämeyä (En) 'immediately, right away';

one recognizes *xəm* 'that', but the remaining element does not clearly explain the meaning of 'time' as one would expect.

xumər (En.Gt) 'decorated';

see *x'ämärä*, below.

xämis (Č.E) 'Thursday';

from Ar. *(yawmu-l)ḫamīs*. See also *käms*.

(tä)x^{w}mattärä (M) 'wrinkle, shrink';

metathesis of *(tä)k^{w}rammätä*; for *k:x*, see 5.22.

xəmätätä (Č), *xəm̲ätätä* (Gt), *xəm̲ätätä* (En), *xəmättätä* (E.M), *həmättätä* (Ed.Ms) 'become stiff (skin of animal because of its being contracted and tough), *stop growing (child)';

xumtət (Č.E.En.M), *xum̲tət* (Gt), *xũtət* (En), *huntut* (Ed) 'stiff (skin), horny, *tough and harsh';

Amh. *kumčəčč alä* 'be contracted'.

xumtət (Č.E.En.M), *xum̲tət* (Gt), see *xəmätätä*.

xəmäṭṭäṭä (E.M), *xəm̲äṭṭäṭä* (Gt), *x^{w}əmäṭäṭä* (Č) 'be sour, be acid';

xumṭəṭ (Č.E), *xum̲ṭəṭ* (Gt), *xomṭaṭṭa* (M) 'sour, acid';

represents *kəmäṭäṭä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xomṭaṭṭa (M), see *xəmäṭṭäṭä*.

xumṭəṭ (Č.E), *xum̲ṭəṭ* (Gt), see *xəmäṭṭäṭä*.

xänä I (Č), *xännä* (E) 'dig a hole';

represents *käre* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *n:r* (8.33).

xänä II (M.Ms), *x^{w}änä* (M), *xãnä* (Ed) 'be, become';

xänä- (M) 'be able, can';

bäxänäm (M) 'but, however', lit. 'if it is indeed';

represents *konä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xäna I (Č), *xänna* (E.M) 'prohibit, forbid, deprive';

represents *källa* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *l:n* (8.23).

xäna II (Č), *xänna* (E.M.Ms) 'insert, introduce, put in';

represents *känna* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xänā (En) 'call, invite, call someone shouting';

axäna (Č), *axänā* (En.Gt), *axänna* (E.M) 'make noise by shouting, talk loud and much';

represents *(at)kalla* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and *l:n* (8.23).

xana (M.Ms) 'bark of tree, peel (of fruit, grain, potato)';

represents *kana* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xənä (Č), *xənnä* (E), *xə'nä* (Ed) 'cubit, arm below the elbow';

represents *kərrä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *r:n* (8.33).

xənā (En) 'they' (fem.);

from *xənäma>*xənäm̲a>*xənäwa>xənā*. See also *xəno*.

xəno (Č.E.Ed) 'they' (masc.);

wāhno (Ed) 'these' (see *wa, huno*);

from *xənäm, xənäm^{w}>*xənäm̲>*xənäw>xəno*. See also *xənā*.

xän›a I (En.Gt) 'prohibit, forbid, prevent, deprive';

goes back to the original *kl›* (see *källa*, above); for *k:x*, see 5.22; for *l:n*, see 8.23.

xän›a II (En.Gt) 'insert, introduce, put in';

represents *känna* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xən›ä (En.Gt) 'cubit, arm below the elbow';

represents *kərrä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *r:n* (8.43); for › representing the original ʿ, cp. G. Tna. *k^{w}ərnaʿ*.

xänäb̲ä (En), see *xänämä*.

xənäb̲a (Gt), see *xənäma* 'they'.

(a)xnäbbeq̣̈ (M) 'take food from a pot and put it into a container';

represents *kənäbälä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), and *-älä>-eq̣̈* (8.63).

(tä)x^{w}nabbäbä (Go), *täxnäbbäbä* (M) 'cover one's head with cloth';

axnäbbäbä (M) 'protect by covering';

represents *(tä)k^{w}näbäbä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xendä (Č), *xēndä* (En.Gt) 'tread, stamp on inanimate beings, *wear (shoes)';

axendä (Č.E) 'make the horse gallop';

represents *xedä* with *k:x* (5.22) and inserted *n*; see *hedä*.

xənka (Gt) 'thus, so';

from *xə, ənka*; see *əkka, ənka*.

xänämä (Č), *xäneṃ̲ä* (En.Gt), *xännämä* (E), *xänäb̲ä* (En) 'spend the rainy season, spend a year';

represents *kärrämä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *r:n* (8.43).

xənnäm^{w} (M), *xənom* (E), *xunom* (En) 'they' (masc.);

zaxənnäm^{w}m (M) 'those' (from *za, xənnäm^{w}m*);

represents *kənnäm* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22). See also *xənäma*.

xənäma (Č.E), *xənäm̲a, xənäb̲a* (Gt), *xənnäma* (M) 'they' (fem.);

represents *kənnäma* (see above) with *k:x* (5.23). See also *xənnäm^{w}*.

xənom (E) 'they' (masc.);

xənōm täxnōm (Gt) 'one another (they)';

from **kənäm^{w}>*kənom>xənom*; for *k:x*, see 5.22.

xunōm täx^{w}nōm (En) 'one another (they)';

for *xənom*, above.

x^{w}änäna (M), *x^{w}ärära* (Č.E.Gt), *xõrãra* (En) 'peel of beans or maize or potatoes';

is perhaps to be identified with *kana* (see above) with reduplication of the last radical.

(a)xneppā (Ed), see *(a)hneppā*.

(a)x^{w}änäqä (Č.En.Gt), *ax^{w}ännäqä* (E), *ax^{w}ranäqä* (Č.En.Gt), *ax^{w}rannäqä* (E) 'loosen, be loose, be slack, take off clothes, undress, slip off (ring from finger, clothes), it is going to rain, be near to childbirth';

xurq (Č.E.Gt), *m›xuluq* (En) 'full amount of spun cotton taken off the spindle';

from *wlq* (see *wäläqä*, below) with initial *w* becoming *x^{w}*. The meanings 'it is going to rain, be near to childbirth' are secondary meanings derived from the meaning 'loosen'. For *x^{w}<w*, see 21.5.

x^{w}änärä (Č.Gt), *x^{w}ännärä* (E), *xänärä* (En), *xännärä* (Ed) 'cut off the ears of a cow';

represents *x^{w}ärrärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

xənäwa (Gt), *xənowa* (En.Gt) 'they' (masc.);

əmäxənowa (En), *xāxnäwa* (Gt) 'those' (see *əmä, xa*);

wāxənowa (En), *zāxənowa, zəxäxnäwa* (Gt) 'these' (see *wā, zā, zəx*);

from *xənäm^{w}* (see above)>**xənäm̲^{w}>xənäwa, xənowa*. See also *kənnäm*.

xq̣̈nəyä (Č) 'in that direction';

from *xa* 'that' and the directional suffix *-nəyä*. See also *xāyn iyä*.

xäňä (En.Gt), *xäňňä* (Ms) 'dig';

represents *käre* (see above) from *kry* with *k:x* (5.22) and **ry>ň* (8.66).

xäňňät (M) 'over there';

from *xa* 'that' and a directional element *-ňňät*.

xäpäbä (Č), *xäpäb̲ä* (En.Gt) 'surround';

represents *käbäbä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *b:p* (13.1).

xäpäbar (Č), *xäpäb̲ār* (En) 'the circle which serves as a surface of the house, that which surrounds';

noun with the suffix *-ar, -ār* from *xäpäbä* (see above).

xäpt (Č) 'liver';

represents *käbd* (see above) with *b>p* and devoicing of the final *d* by assimilation (17.9).

xupawä (Gt) 'that which surrounds, the circle which serves as a surface for the house';

from *xäpäbä* (see above) with *b>*b̲>w* (4.11).

x^{w}är (Č) 'the hunter takes the second shot at an animal';

probably from Cushitic: Had. *kora* 'turn (to do something)'.

xärä (Č.E), *xãrä* (Gt), *xãrä* (En) 'be, become';

xärä- (Č.E), *xãrä-* (Gt), *xãrä-* (En) 'be able, can';

ãx^{w}ärä-n (Č.E), *ãx^{w}ãrä-n* (Gt), *ãxãrä-n* (En) 'immature';

banxäräša (Č) 'however';

yäxäre (Č) 'since, inasmuch';

represents *konä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *n:r* (8.33). See also *bãxärä*.

x^{w}ärrä (M), *xäre* (W) 'dig';

yixʷärkʷä äčä (Gt) 'wooden pick for making holes' (see below);

represents *käre* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xäre (W), see *xʷärrä.*

xar (Gt) 'silk';

represents *har* (see above) with *h>x* by an inverse process.

xarä (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms), *harä* (En.Gt.Ms), *xeä* (M), *kea* (Go), *šalä* (So) 'know, recognize';

atx'äňňä (M) 'recognize';

anxarxʷ (Č.E), *anxarxʷa* (En.Gt), *anäxʷ* (Č), *anäxʷä* (Gt), *annäxʷ* (E), *aňňoh* (Ms), *anxexʷ* (M), *ankeʷx* (Go), *ōxun, ōhun* (En), *ōhən* (Ed), *aˈnāro* (Ed) 'I don't know';

ax'ärä (Č.E.Gt), *ax'ērä* (En), *axeä* (M) 'be discernible, be clear';

atx'ärä (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *atx'ērä* (En), *ahērä* (Ed), *atkea* (Go), *atx'eä* (M) 'inform';

täx'äx'ärä (Č.E.Gt), *täx'ax'erä* (En), *täxerä* (Gt), *täx'äx'eä* (M), *tähērä* (Ed), *tähehe-mum* (Go) 'get acquainted with one another';

xari (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *xʷari* (E), *xayu* (Gt), *yəx'ər* (Ms), *yəxiyu* (M), *yəhiyu* (Go) 'intelligent, wise';

represents the root *khl, *kalä* with *k>x, h* (5.22), and *l:r* (8.25). For more details on this root in Semitic and Ethiopic, see *čalä,* above.

xara (Č.E), *xāra* (Gt), *xãra* (En) 'bark of tree, peel (of fruit, grain, potato)';

represents *kana* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and *n:r* (8.33).

xari (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *xʷari* (E) 'intelligent, wise';

an active participle form of *xarä* (see above).

xərrä (M.Ms) 'arm, cubit';

represents *kərrä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xäräb (M.Ms) 'tick';

represents *käräb* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

(a)xräbbäbä (E) 'cover one's head with cloth, protect by covering';

represents *(tä)kʷnäbbäbä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and *n:r* (8.33).

xərbəč barä- (En) 'be disgusted with food, eat too much food';

for the final *-č,* see *xəčä barä-,* above.

(a)xräbbärä (E) 'take food from a pot and put it into a container';

represents *kənabälä* 'turn over, reverse' (see *kənäbälä,* above) with *k:x* (5.22), *n:r* (8.33) and *l:r* (8.25).

xuräd (Ed) 'kind of tree';

represents *kuräta* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and *t:d* (7.14).

xʷəräxxʷärä (M) 'clear the ears, take out the earwax';

represents *kʷəräkkʷärä* (see above) with *kʷ:xʷ* (5.22).

xäräm (Č.E) 'tick';

represents *käräb* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and alternance *b:m* (4.14).

xärrämä (M) 'spend the rainy season, spend a year';

xərəm (Č.E.M), *xərəm̲* (Gt), *xərə̃m̲* (En) 'year';

represents *kärrämä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xərəm (Č.E.M), *xərəm̲* (Gt), *xərə̃m̲* (En), see *xärrämä.*

xərmʷänä (Č), *xərmʷännä* (E), *xərmʷäňňä* (M) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

from *xərəm* 'year' (see *xärrämä*) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*; the rounded *mʷ* goes perhaps back to **xərum,* a passive participle form of *xärrämä.* The meaning refers to stage of growth of the *äsät* after a year.

xurməṭ (E) 'food that is chewed';

see *(a)xramäṭä.*

xurməṭ (Č.E) 'one who groans without being sick';

perhaps connected with *(a)xramäṭä* (see below), a root that expresses the making noise.

(a)xramäṭä (Č.En.Gt), *axʷrammäṭä* (E) 'chew (cattle), make the sound of chewing';

xurməṭ (E) 'food that is chewed';

represents *qəlammäṭä* (see below) with *q:k* (15.1) *>x* (5.22), and *l:r* (8.25). See also *xurməṭ,* above.

xäran (M) 'medium-sized house';

represents *käran* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xʷärinä (Č), *xʷärinnä* (E), *xorinä* (Gt) 'dress made of hare's skin';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *qorino,* Ga. *qorinno,* with *q:k* (15.1): *x* (5.22).

xorinä (Gt), see *xʷärinä.*

(a)xʷranäqä (Č.En.Gt), *axʷrannäqä* (E) 'be loose, be slack, slip off (intr., a ring from finger, clothes), take off clothes, undress, *be near to childbirth';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *xʷnq* (see *a-xʷänäqä*); for *n:r,* see 8.33.

(tä)xräpäb̲ä (Č), *täxräpäb̲ä* (Gt), *täxrãpäb̲ä* (En) 'cover one's head with cloth, protect oneself by covering';

axräpäbä (Č), *axräpäb̲ä* (Gt), *axrãpäb̲ä* (En) 'protect, cover someone, cover someone's head with cloth, protect someone by covering';

represents *(tä)kʷnäbbäbä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *n:r* (8.33), and *b:p* (13.1).

(a)xräpärä (Č.Gt), *axräpärä* (En) 'take cooked food from a pot and put it into a container';

represents *(a)xräbbärä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

xurq (Č.E.Gt) 'full amount of spun cotton taken off the spindle';

a passive participle form of *(a)xʷänäqä* (see above); for *n:r,* see 8.33.

xʷärrärä (M), *xʷänärä* (Č.Gt), *xʷännärä* (E), *xänärä* (En), *xännärä* (Ed) 'cut off the ears of a cow';

xurər (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'cow whose ear has been cut off, *cut off';

Amh. *käräkkärä* 'cut off', a reduplicated root *kr(r)* in relation to the 1.2.2 root (*xʷrr*) of Gurage.

xʷärära (Č.E.Gt), *xõrãra* (En) 'peel of beans or maize or potatoes';

represents *xʷänäna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

xärar (Č.E.Gt), *xarar* (En) 'medium-sized house';

represents *kärän* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *n:r* (8.33).

xarar (En), see *xärar.*

xõrãra (En), see *xʷärära.*

xurər (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'cow whose ear has been cut off, *cut off';

a passive participle form of *xʷärrärä* (see above).

xärt (En.Gt), *härt* (Ed) 'liver';

from *käbd* (see above)*>xäbd >*xäb̲d >*xäd >*xät* (with devoicing of the final *t*)*>xärt* (with insertion of *r*), but see also 13.9.

xuräta (Č.E.Gt.M) 'kind of tree';

represents *kuräta* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xərwäňä (En.Gt) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

for *xərmʷäňä* (see *xərmʷänä,* above)*>*xərm̲ʷäňä> xərwäňä,* from *xərəm.* For *mʷ>w,* see 6.31.

xärəyä (M) 'cliff, precipice, abyss, depression (caused by water or erosion)';

represents *kärä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xäta (En), *xätā* (Gt) 'abjure, betray, desert';

represents *kädda* with *k:x* (5.22), and *d:t* (7.14).

xata (Č), *xāta* (Gt), *xota* (E), *xadä* (Ed), *xāda* (En) 'that one, that one there, the other';

bäxāte (En) 'then';

from *xa* (see above) with another demonstrative element *ta* (Č.E.Gt), represented as voiced *dä, da* (En.Ed).

xʷet (Č.Gt.Ms), *xʷett* (E.M) 'two';

represents *kʷett* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xeta (Č), *xetta* (E), *xetax* (Č), *xettax* (E.M), *xetaš* (Č), *xettaš* (E), *hetta* (E) 'then, so then';

xeta perhaps to be analyzed as *xe-ta*; is augmented by *-x, -š.*

xota (E) 'that one';

see *xata.*

xut, xuta (Č.E.Gt) 'he';

from **xʷa* (see above) with the suffix *-t, -ta* known from G. *wəʾətu,* Te. *hətu,* Gaf. *wət.* The element *t* became *d* in En. *xuda,* Ed. *hudä*; cp. also Arg. *huda* 'this' (for *huta*). A suffixed element *-t* for the 3rd person also appears in Phoenician *hmt* (3rd plural), Epigraphic South Arabic (Sabaean) *hwt,* Ugaritic *hwt* (in the genitive-accusative), Akkadian *šuāti/u* (genitive-accusative), in Spanish Arabic and Palestinian-Arabic.

xətəb̲ (En) 'sacrifice' (n.);

from *xətəm* (see below)*>*xətəm̲>xətəb̲* (4.35).

xetax (Č), *xettax* (E.M) 'so then!';

from *xeta* (see above) and *-x.*

xətxəta (Č.En.Gt), *xətxətta* (E) 'kind of tree';

represents *kətkətta* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

(a)xättämä (E), *hettämä* (Ms) 'offer a sacrifice';

xətəm (Č.E), *xətəm̲* (Gt), *xətəb̲* (En), *hətəm* (Ms), *kətəm* (So) 'sacrifice' (n.);

probably from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *kətəmá* 'sacrifice' (n.), Had. *kätimō*.

xʷettəm (E.M) 'both';

from *xʷett* (see above) with *-m* (enclitic).

xətəm I (Č.E), *xətəm* (Gt) 'sacrifice' (n.);

see *(a)xättämä*.

xətəm II (M) 'kind of bush';

represents *kətəm* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xʷetänä (Č), *xʷettännä* (E) 'second';

from *xʷet(t)* 'two' (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-ä(n)nä*.

xātniyä (En) 'toward there';

from *xat(a)* 'that' (see above) and the directional *-niyä*.

xʷetäňä (Gt), *xʷetäňňä* (Ms), *xʷettäňňä* (M) 'second, *another time';

from *xʷet(t)* 'two' (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*.

xätärä I (En.Gt) 'thatch a house';

täxätärä (Č.En.Gt) 'dress, wear clothes';

xatay (En) 'roof thatcher';

represents *kädänä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *d:t* (7.14) and *n:r* (8.33).

xätärä II (Č.En.Gt), *xättärä* (E.M.Ms) 'prohibit, prevent, forbid, prevent cattle from entering a field by fencing it in, dam a river, *stop people from fighting';

represents *kätärä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xätärād (En), *xätärāt* (Gt) 'postponement asked by the family of the killer concerning the payment of blood money';

represents *kätärār* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22); note that the suffix is *-ār* in Endegeň, but *-ād, -āt* in En. Gt.

xetaš (Č), *xettaš* (E) 'so then';

from *xeta* (see above) and *-š* (enclitic).

xəttät (M) 'down there';

from *xə* 'that' and *-(t)tät* (directional).

xūtət (En) 'horny, stiff';

from **xumtət* (see above) >**xūm̲tət>xūtət* (1.31).

xatay (En) 'roof thatcher';

represents *xätärä* I (see above) with palatalization of *r* (8.64).

xaṭṭakaˀar (En) 'so much, that much';

the root seems to be *xaṭṭa* followed by the suffixes *kaˀar* 'thing'; the element *xaṭṭa* is to be identified with *waṭṭa* of *waṭṭarkä* (see below) while *-kaˀar* (of *xaṭṭakaˀar*) is the same as *-ar -kä* of *waṭṭarkä*.

xäwä (Č.M), *xəwä* (E), *xoˀowä* (En.Gt), *hoˀowä, xoˀo, hoˀo* (Ed) 'upper part of the root of the *äsät*';

either from Cushitic: Had. *koˀo* 'the tender part of something (bone marrow, central part of a tree, and so on) or from *xoˀä* 'spill' since the upper part of the root oozes liquid when squeezed.

xawa (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'light, empty, *foolish';

see *hawa*, above.

xəwä (E), see *xäwä*.

xuwu (En) 'round, circular, spherical';

from **kəbub* (see *kəbəb*) >**xəb̲ub̲>*xəwuw>xuwu*.

xəwäda (En) 'dry dung';

from *kubäta* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *b>w* (4.11), and *t:d* (7.14).

xəwäta (Č.E.Gt), *xuwäta* (M) 'dry dung';

from *kubäta* (see above)>**xəb̲äta>xəwäta* (4.11).

xəwəw (Č.E) 'round, circular, spherical';

from *kəbəb>*xəb̲əb̲>xəwəw* (4.11).

xäyä (Č.En.Gt.Ms), *xəyä* (E) 'cliff, precipice, abyss, depression (caused by water or erosion), *ditch in which the beams forming the wall are placed';

represents *kärä* 'cliff' (root *kry*) with *k:x* (5.22) and palatalization of final *r* into *y*. The noun also occurs in Cushitic: Qem. *xäya* 'precipice'.

xay (Z), *xāy* (En.Gt), *hāy* (Ed) 'that, there';

xāyniyä (En.Gt) 'in that direction, towards';

from *xa-y*.

xayu (Gt) 'intelligent, wise';

derived from *xarä* 'know', or perhaps to be compared with Ed. *hayyo*.

xəyä (E), see *xäyä*.

xʷəya (Č.M), *xʷəyya* (E), *xuya* (Ms) 'twenty';

represents *kʷəya* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

xuya (Ms), see *xʷəya*.

xʷəyˀa (Gt), *xʷiyˀa* (En) 'twenty';

represents *kʷəya* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22). The glottal stop ˀ represents the glottal stop of *kəlˀe* 'two'.

xəyād (En) 'noise arising mainly from shouting';

noun with suffix *-d* from *(a)xänä* (see above) with palatalization of the final *n<l*.

xiyaxiˀe (M) 'that much, so much';

lit. 'the thing (ˀ*e*) that is equal (*yaxi*) that (*xi*)'.

xāyniyä (En.Gt) 'in this direction, in that direction, toward there';

from *xāy* (see above) with the directional *-niyä*.

xəyät (M) 'there';

from *xə* 'that' and *-(y)ät* (directional).

xəyat (Č.M), *xəyāt* (Gt), *xəyyat* (E) 'noise arising mainly from shouting';

noun with suffix *-t* from *(a)xäna* (see above) with the palatalization of *n<l*.

xəywät (En) 'life';

G. Tna. *ḥəywät*, Amh. *həywät*, Te. *ḥayot*; from the Ethiopic root *ḥyw*: G. *ḥaywä* 'live', Tna. *ḥayäwä*, Te. *ḥaya*; Semitic: Ar. *ḥayya* 'live', Heb. *ḥåyå(h)*.

X'

xʼa (M) 'she';

represents *kʼa* (see above) with *kʼ:xʼ* (5.22).

(at)xʼeä (M) 'inform';

from *xarä* 'know' (see above) with *-arä>eä* (8.63).

xʼəba (Ms), *xʼiba* (Č.E), *xʼib̲a* (Gt) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

represents *kəyyəba* (see above) with *k:x, xʼ* (5.22).

xʼiba (Č.E), *xʼib̲a* (Gt), see *xʼəba*.

xʼäbbärä (E), *xʼäpärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'start to speak again after having been unhappy or angry, *talk back';

atxʼabbärä (E), *atxʼapärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'talk back';

see also *(at)xʼabbärä*, below.

(at)xʼabbärä (E) 'come to an agreement';

it is tempting to connect it with G. *ḫabärä* 'be united' (Amh. *abbärä*); in this case *ḫ* of Geez became *h>x, xʼ* by an inverse process. There is undoubtedly a connection with the root *xʼäbbärä*, above, but the relation between E. *(at)xʼabbärä* 'talk back' and 'come to an agreement' is not clear. The connection is clearer in the basic meaning of *xʼäbbärä* 'start to speak again after having been angry', that is 'be reconciled and come to an agreement'.

xʼäč, in *tä---bäxʼäč* (Č) 'beyond, yonder';

see *xäče*.

xʼäčä (Č.En.Gt), *xʼäččä* (E) 'power, threat, *postponement asked by the family of the killer concerning the payment of blood money';

bä---xʼäčä (Č.En.Gt) 'thanks to';

for the meaning of 'postponement' cp. perhaps Had. *hečča* 'asking for the return of a loan'. As for the meaning 'power, threat', *xʼäčä* is perhaps to be identified with *xʼäčä* 'boast, brag' (with alternance *č:č*, 15.3). The connection between these two roots is more evident in Ed. *(a)xeččä* 'encourage' and Č. E.Gt. *(a)xʼäčä* 'encourage' (see below).

xʼäčä (Č.Gt), *xʼäččä* (E), *xʼečä* (En) 'boast, brag';

täxʼačä (Č.En.Gt), *täxʼaččä* (E.M), *täheččä* (Ed) 'boast, brag, be determined to do something';

axʼačä (Č.En.Gt), *axʼaččä* (E), *aheččä, axeččä* (Ed) 'encourage, *praise someone because he was courageous in war';

see *xʼäčä*, above.

xʼečä (En), see *xʼäčä*.

xʼiččä barä- (Gt) 'be disgusted with food, eat too much';

see *xəčä barä-*.

x'ida (En), *x'idä* (Ed) 'she';

represents *x'ita* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

x'äddämä (E.M) 'support one's old parents or a sick person';

see *xädämä.*

(tä)x'äx'eq̈ (M) 'get acquainted with one another';

reciprocal stem expressed by the reduplicative *tä*-stem of *xeq̈* (see above).

(tä)x'äx'ärä (Č.E.Gt), ***täx'ax'erä*** (En) 'get acquainted with one another';

reciprocal stem expressed by the reduplicative *tä*-stem of *xarä* (see above).

(a)x'lallätä (M) 'make ready';

see *(a)xlallätä.*

x'ämärä (Č.En.Gt), *x'ämmärä* (E.M) 'adorn, decorate';

xumər (En.Gt) 'decorated';

could it be a metathesis of *šällämä* (see below) with *x'* representing *š* and *l:r* (8.25)?

x'ən (Č), *x'ənn* (E), *x'in* (En.Ed.Gt.Ms), *hin* (Ed.Ms) 'heart, intelligence';

x'inām^w^ä (En.Gt), *hināmä* (Ed) 'careful, cautious';

yäx'ən, täx'ən (Č) 'slowly', lit. 'of (with) the heart';

probably from Ga. *onnē* 'heart'; also taken over by Amh. *wäni* 'strength' (originally 'heart').

x'in (En.Ed.Gt.Ms), see *x'ən.*

(tä)x'änəa (En) 'cross over something';

to be identified with *(tä)g'äna* (see above) with *g'* becoming *x'* possibly by assimilation of voicing.

x'inəḇa (En) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

represents *kinnībä* (see above) with *k:x, x'* (5.22).

x'inām^w^ä (En.Gt) 'careful, cautious';

from *x'in* (see above) with the suffix *-ām^w^ä.*

(at)x'äňňä (M) 'recognize';

from *xarä* 'know' (see above) with the original *l* (of *khl*) palatalized into *ň* passing through *n.*

x'äpärä (Č.En.Gt) 'start to speak again after having been unhappy or angry, *talk back';

waq atx'apärä (Č), *wa> x'äpärä* (En) 'the person possessed by the deity Waq speaks on the day of the celebration, Waq has spoken (Waq's directive which the oracle has spoken)';

represents *x'äbbärä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

x'ärä (Č.E.M) 'cliff, precipice, abyss, depression (caused by water or erosion), depression in which the *äsät* is planted';

represents *kärä* (see above) with *k:x, x'* (5.22).

(a)x'ärä (Č.E. Gt), *ax'ērä* (En) 'be discernible, be clear';

atx'ärä (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *atx'ērä* (En) 'inform';

derived stems of *xarä* 'know' (see above).

(a)x'ērä (En), see *ax'ärä.*

x'äto (Č.Gt), *x'ätto* (E.M) 'evidence, *witness, eye-witness, testimony'.

x'it (E), *x'ita* (Č.Gt), *x'iti* (Ms) 'she';

represents *x'a* (see above) with augmented *t* for which see *xut,* above.

(tä)x'ätteq̈ (M) 'follow';

ax'ätteq̈ (M) 'make follow';

represents *(tä)kittälä* (see above) with *k:x, x'* (5.22) and *-älä>-eq̈* (8.63).

(tä)x'ätärä (Č.Gt), *täx'ättärä* (E), *tax'etärä* (En) 'accompany, follow';

represents *(tä)kittälä* (see above) with *k:x, x'* (5.22) and *l:r* (8.25).

(tä)x'etärä (En), see *(tä)x'ätärä.*

L

lä (So.S.W.Z), *-l-* (M.Ms), *nä* (So) 'for, to';

lä>ī (S) 'therefore' (see *i*);

Semitic and Ethiopic *lä* 'for, to'.

lə+imperfect (S.W.Z) 'in order that';

Amh. Arg. Gaf. *lə-*; in Har. *-le* is used as post conjunction.

lä>ī (S) 'therefore';

from *lä* 'for' (see above) and *i* 'that'.

la>ä (M.So), *la>a* (Go), *le>ä* (W) 'be superior, grow, grow up, surpass, exceed';

alä>ä (Go), *ale>ä* (W) 'bring up children, raise children';

lə> (M.Go) 'big, large';

lə>əyä (M) 'big, great, large';

represents *laqä* (see below) with *q:>* (14.1).

le>ä (W), see *la>ä.*

lə> (M.Go), see *la>ä.*

lä>läqqa (M) 'meat from the shoulder of the cow';

represents *läqläqqa* (see below) with *q:>* (14.1).

lə>əyä (M) 'big, great, large';

represents *ləqəyä* (see below) with *q:>* (14.1).

läbb *balä (Ms.Go.So) 'be lukewarm, be tepid';

Amh. Arg. *läbb alä (ala),* Tna. *lähabä, lähamä.*

labä (W), see *laba* I.

laba I (M.Ms.Go.So), *labä* (W), *naba* (Č.E), *naḇa* (En. Gt) 'waist';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *lepa.*

laba II (Go) 'feather';

Amh. *laba, läboba*; also in Ga. *laboba.*

lābe bālä- (S) 'yawn';

see *(a)lābäbä-,* below.

leba (M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *neba* (Č.E), *nĩwä* (Ed) 'thief, robber';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *leba,* Gaf. *libä*; perhaps from Ga. *labəbu* 'steal'.

ləbb (M.Go.So) 'heart';

ləbbam (M.Ms.Go.So), *lubam* (W), *lubām* (S) 'careful, cautious, *thrifty, one who does things well';

nəpāṃ (Gt), *nəpāḇ* (En.Gt), *nəppaw* (Ed) 'skillful, local physician';

Semitic: Heb. *leḇ* 'heart', Ar. *lubb*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Amh. *ləbb,* Tna. *ləbbi,* Arg. *ləb.* See also *lebbämä.*

läbä>ä (W) 'drive cattle';

represents *läbäqä* (see below) with *q:>* (14.1).

(a)lābäbä- (Z), *lābe bālä-* (S) 'yawn';

Har. *lābän* 'yawning', from *lāb-* with the suffix *-än.*

ləbaḇ (M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *ləbāb* (Ed), *libāb* (S), *nəbab* (Č.E), *nəḇaḇ* (Gt), *nəḇāḇ* (En) 'headstall';

from Ar. *labab* 'breast collar of a horse's harness'; also in Tna. Amh. *ləbab,* Te. *läbab*; Had. *libāba.*

libāb (S), see *ləbab.*

(tä)lbabäṭä (Ed.Gt.W), *tälbābäṭä* (S), *tälbabbäṭä* (M. Ms.Go.So), *tärbabäṭä* (Č.En.Gt), *tärbabbäṭä* (E) 'be flexible (anything that does not break, e.g. a stick), *not work hard';

reduplicative stem of *lbṭ*: Amh. *läbäṭṭ alä* 'yield to pressure', Tna. *lämbäṭä, länbäṭä* 'bend, bend down, collapse'. See also *albabbäčat.*

läbäč balä (W), *läbäčč barä* (Ms), *ləbəč *balä* (Č.En. Ed.Gt.S), *ləbəčč männä* (E) 'be lukewarm, be tepid';

represents *läbbätä* (see below) with *ṭ* palatalized into *č.*

ləbəč *balä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S), *ləbəčč männä* (E), see *läbäč balä.*

labbēk (S) 'here I am!, yes, Sir!';

from Ar. *labbayka*; also in Al. *labbēk.*

leblebbo (Ms.Go.W), *leblēbbo* (S) 'marshland, swampy place';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *läpläpa.*

ləbäläbä (W), *ləbälläbä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *libäläbä* (S) 'burn the surface, *hit slightly';

ləbälläbä- (So), *ləbäläbä-* (W) 'feel acidity of the stomach';

ləbləbat (Z) 'flame';

represents a reduplication of the root *lhb, lbb.* Semitic: Ar. *lahaba* 'flame' (v.), *lahab* 'flame' (n.), Heb. *lahaḇ, labbå(h)* 'flame' (n.); Ethiopic: G. *lahəb* 'flame' (n.), Te. *läbläba* 'singe, kindle', Tna. *läbläbä* 'burn on the surface, flame, flare', Amh. *läbälläbä,* Har. *läbläb* 'flame' (n.). See also *näbäl-bal, bolbol barä.*

ləbläba (So) 'acidity of the stomach' (see *ləbäläbä*).

libäläbä (S), see *ləbäläbä.*

ləbləbat (Z) 'flame' (n.);

noun with the suffix *-t* formed from *ləbäläbä* (see above).

lebbämä (Go) 'economize, be thrifty';

denominative from *ləbbam* (see below) from *ləbb* 'heart, intelligence' (see above). A denominative

from **ləbbam* is also used in Tna. *läbbämä* 'be intelligent, prudent, perspicacious', Amh. *läbbämä.*

ləbbam (M.Ms.Go.So), *lubam* (W), *lubām* (S) 'careful, cautious, conscientious, *thrifty, one who does things well, one who works well';

adjective with the suffix *-am* from *ləbb* 'heart, intelligence' (see above). The meaning 'be thrifty' is derived from *lebbämä,* above.

lubam (W), *lubām* (S), see *l·bbam.*

läbän (Ms.Go.S.W), see *labana,* below.

labana (En.Gt), *labanä* (Ed), *läbän* (Ms.Go.S) 'flame' (n.);

also in Cushitic: Qab. *labana-ta,* Had. *labana,* Kam. *labāni*; perhaps derived from *lb-lb* (see *ləbälābä*) with the suffix *-n.*

läbäqä (S.W.Z), *läbäˀa* (W) 'lash, whip, drive cattle (usually by whipping), *ride on a horse';

Amh. *läbbäqä,* Har. *läbäqa.*

läbäsä (S.W.Z), *läbbäsä* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'dress, wear clothes';

aläbbäsä(So) 'dress someone';

ləbs (M.Go.So), *ləbas* (Ms.W), *ləbās* (S), *ləbbaš* (So), *ləbāšä* (Z) 'clothes, dress';

Semitic and Ethiopic *lbs.*

ləbas (Ms.W), *ləbās* (S), see *läbäsä.*

ləbs (M.Go.So), see *läbäsä.*

ləbbaš (So), *ləbāšä* (Z) 'clothes, dress';

see *läbäsä.*

läbät (M.Z), *lāt* (S) 'meat of the tail of the sheep, *buttocks, anus';

Amh. *lat* 'fleshy part of the tail of the sheep', Har. *lāt* 'tail of sheep'. The forms *lāt, lat, lāt* undoubtedly go back to *läbät* with loss of *b* through spirantization (*läbät*>**läḇät*>*lät, lat*) and consequently Amh. *lat* is not to be compared with Heb. *ˀalyå(h)* 'fat tail of sheep' as suggested by Müller, *ZDMG* 122 (1972).303.

läbbäṭä (M), *läbäč balä* (W), *läbäčč barä* (Ms), *ləbəč *balä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S), *ləbəčč männä* (E) 'be lukewarm, be tepid';

Tna. *läbäṭ bälä* 'be lukewarm', and probably also Har. *ṭäläb* 'lukewarm, tepid' (with metathesis); also in Cushitic: Qab. *libičči-yoˀ* , Al. *libičči-ye* .

lobbäṭä, in *dəyä lobbäṭä* (Go) 'rain continuously and slightly for a long time';

lobaṭ (W) 'continuous light rain'.

lobaṭ (W), see *lobbäṭä.*

lubayä (So) 'the piece of wood of the yoke that attaches the two oxen';

from Ga. *lubba.*

läčč bea- (Go) 'be exhausted';

perhaps from Cushitic: Ṭem. *läčči-yeˀ* 'be slow'; or would it be connected with Amh. *läṭṭ alä* 'be quiet, stretch out'?

lačča (M.Go.So), *neˀä* (En), *ňeˀä* (Ed) 'shave';

mälač (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *mälāč* (Ed), *məlāč* (En.Gt.S), *məllāči* (Z), *mərač* (Č.E), *mərāč* (Gt) 'razor';

G. Tna. *laṣäyä,* Te. *laṣa,* Amh. *lačča,* Arg. *lačča*; also in Cushitic: Qem. Bil. *liš,* Kham. *lič.* Fleisch 1944: 206 derives Semitic-Ethiopic from Cushitic.

luččа (M), *lušša* (Go) 'straight and smooth hair';

Amh. *luččа, lähuččа*; also in Ga. *lūččа* 'soft hair'.

läčebo (Ms.Go) 'kind of bird';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *läčebo,* Ga. *laččebo.*

lačēbä (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*'.

ləččače (W) 'peel, bark of tree';

from *leṭäṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.*

lod (W), *lōdä* (S) 'niche in the grave';

from Ar. *laḥd* 'vault with a niche for the corpse'; also in Had. *lōda,* Al. *loda* 'grave', Ga. *liddi* 'vault of the tomb'.

lodd *balä (So.S.W) 'be slow, be careful';

from Cushitic: Al. *loddi-yeˀ,* Qab. *loddi-yoˀ.*

lōdä (S), see *lod.*

läffa (M.So) 'toil, labor, work hard, try hard';

aläffa (Go.So) 'tan, soften the hide, *bother, cause to work without obtaining results';

Tna. *läf˂e* 'become soft (hide)', *ˀalfə˂e* 'tan hide', Amh. Arg. *läffa* 'toil, make an effort, grow tired, grow soft', Har. *läfaˀa* 'become flexible because of being rubbed, exert oneself, be exhausted, toil'; probably passed into Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *lāfa* 'soft', Ga. *lafa.* See also *(tä)laffa,* below.

läfe balä (So) 'promise'.

(tä)laffa (M) 'play';

Amh. *tälaffa* 'play, fight by pulling one another's clothes', possibly 'tire oneself out by doing it', from *läffa* 'toil' (see above).

läfä (Ed), see *lāfa.*

lāfa (En.Gt), *läfä* (Ed) 'lazy, bad';

from Cushitic: Had. *lāfa* 'very weak', Kam. *lāfa,* Ga. *lāfa* 'weak, soft', Wol. *lāfa* 'tired'.

lufä (Ed) 'stammerer';

afä lufa (S), *afä lufä* (W) 'one who talks baby talk' (see *af* 'mouth');

from Ga. *āfa lufa.*

lufa (S), see *lufä.*

(tä)läffäˀä (Go) 'be pressed (people in a room), be crammed, be squeezed together';

represents *(tä)laffäqä* (see below) with *qːˀ* (14.1).

läfläf (W.Z) 'lip';

läfläfam (W) 'one who has big lips';

Har. *läfläf*; probably also Šin. *lälfo*; is perhaps in connection with *ləfäläfä* 'talk nonsense' (see below).

ləfäläfä (Gt.W.Z), *ləfälläfä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *lifäläfä* (S) 'talk nonsense';

Te. *läfläfa* 'speak deceitfully' (related to *haläfläfa* 'tattle'), Tna. *läfläfä* 'talk nonsense', Amh. *läfälläfä,* Arg. *läfälläfa*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *ləfalaffoˀ,* Bil. *läfläf,* Kham. *lilef.* See *lufä, läfläf.*

lifäläfä (S), see *ləfäläfä.*

(tä)läffäqä (Ms), *täläffäˀä* (Go) 'be pressed (people in a room), be crammed, be squeezed together';

G. *läfäqä* 'join, adhere', Te. *(tä)lafäqa* 'be pressed together'.

lafōt əxənnäxä (Ed) 'may it be good for you!, may it satisfy you!';

lit. 'may it be according to your mouth (wishes)!' (from *af, xänä*). Amharic would also express it by *əndä afʷot yəhunəlləwot* 'may it be for you according to your mouth!' and it is possible that the Endegeň expression is taken from Amharic.

ləffit, nəffit (Ms) 'part of the plough'.

lägg yənännat (Go) 'soft and beautiful looking';

lit. 'she has (*yənännat*) softness (*lägg*)'; Amh. *lagä* 'soften, smooth'.

lägä (W), see *lägga* II.

lägga I (M) 'hit the ball';

Tna. *läg˂a* 'hit the ball', Amh. *lägga,* Har. *läggalägga* 'hockey'.

lägga II (Ms.Go.So), *läga* (S), *lägä* (W) 'abjure, betray, deny, break the promise';

from Cushitic: Kam. *laggo,* Had. *lagä́-kko,* Qab. *lagaˈˀyo.*

lagä (M), *lagä-m ṭobbä* (Ms.Go), *nagä* (Č.E), *nāgä* (En. Ed.Gt) 'suck too much (child, animal)';

ləgu (M) 'one who sucks the mother's breast excessively';

nagˈut (Č.E), *nāgˈät* (Gt) 'calf that sucks even though the cow has been milked';

Amh. *lagä* 'suck, milk the cow directly into one's mouth' (it is considered to be of bad manners), Tna. *läḥakʷä* (with *gːkʷ*); also in Ga. *lāga* 'suck'. See also *ləgällägä,* and perhaps *luga.*

lēgä (Ed) 'kind of tree, thin stick'.

ləgä (So), *likkä* (W) 'skunk'.

ləgu (M), see *lagä.*

liggä (Ed) 'cow fattened to be slaughtered, barren (cattle)';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *liǧǧä* (note, however, *gːǧ*).

loga (So) 'kind of spear';

Amh. *loga* 'long spear'; from Ga. *loga.*

luga (En), *nugä* (Ed), *nəgʷä* (Gt) 'first milk of the cow that has calved for the first time';

Tna. *läga˂, ləga˂, ləg˂i,* Amh. *ləg.* Would there be any connection with *lagä*?

läggäd, in *sämay läggäd* (So) 'kind of *äsät*';

lit. 'that touches the sky'; see *läggädä, sämay.*

läggädä (M.Ms.Go.So), *nägädä* (Č), *näggädä* (E), *näkädä* (En.Gt), *näkkädä* (Ed) 'touch, stir food';

ləgäggädä, ləgaggädä (M.Ms.Go.So) 'touch a little, stir food';

tälaggädä (So) 'provoke a fight';

allaggädä (So) 'cause to fight';

nəkakädä (En) 'incite someone to do something';

läggäd, in *sämay läggäd* (So) 'kind of *äsät*' (see above);

yälläggäggi q'ässa (M), *yärägʷäği q'äsa* (Č), *yäräggʷäği q'ässa* (E), *ärāk̓ʷäği q'äsa* (En), *äräkʷäği q'äsä* (Gt), *änäkkoğī q'essä* (Ed) 'well prepared cheese', lit. 'cheese that one touched';

nəgd (E) 'disease of men and animals';

wälgäğa (M.Ms.Go.So), *wägänğa* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'bamboo spatula used for stirring porridge';

Har. *lägäda* 'have intercourse', a euphemistic expression for the original meaning 'touch' (for 'touch' and 'have intercourse', cp. Amh. *näkka* 'touch, have intercourse'). Harari *lägäda* is not to be connected with G. *gälädä* 'cover' as suggested by Cerulli 1936: 260, with reservations. For 'disease' derived from 'touch', cp. Amh. *näkka* 'touch', and *nək(k)it* 'epidemic'.

(a)läggädä (Ms) 'the moon is in its last day'.

lägädo (S.W) 'well, pit';

from Cushitic: Kam. *lagada.*

läggag (So) 'fresh';

Tna. Amh. *läga* 'fresh, young', Te. *läga* 'male calf from its first year until it is tamed'. The Soddo noun presents a reduplication of the last radical.

ləgäggädä, ləgaggädä (M.Ms.Go.So) 'touch a little, stir food';

reduplicative stem of *läggädä* 'touch>stir'.

läglag (M), see *ləgällägä* II.

ləgällägä I (M), *nəgänägä-m *wäṭa* (Č.Gt), *nəgännägä-m wäṭṭa* (E) 'grow suddenly, grow in front of other leaves, grow in front of the row';

Tna. *läglägä* 'grow fast', Amh. *lägällägä.*

ləgällägä II (M), *nəgänägä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *nəgännägä* (E) 'come for food without being invited, feel like doing something';

läglag (M), *nägräg* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'one who comes for food without being invited';

probably a 1.2.1.2 root of *lagä* 'milk directly into one's mouth' (something that is considered to be of bad manners); see *lagä*, above.

läggämä (Ed) 'work slackly';

Amh. *läggämä* 'be lazy, inactive', Tna. *lägämä* 'sulk', Te. *(tə)läggäma* 'be mute'.

lägʷämä (En), *a-läggämä* (Ed), *loggämä* (Gt) 'put a bridle on';

ləgʷam (Č.M.Ms.So), *lugam* (Go), *lugām* (Ed.Z), *nəgʷam* (Č.E), *nəgʷām* (En.Gt) 'bridle, bit of bridle';

G. Tna. Amh. Arg. *ləgʷam* 'bridle', Te. *ləgam*, from Ar. *luğām*; also in Cushitic: Bil. *lugʷam*, Sa. Af. *lugam.* The verbs of Amh. *lägʷämä* 'to bridle', Tna. *lägʷämä* as well as Te. *lägma*, and the Gurage verbs mentioned here are denominatives. For G. *ləgʷam*, see Noeldeke 1910:41. See also *leggämä*, below.

leggämä (Go), *lägg'ämä* (M.Ms), *nägg'ämä* (E), *näk'ämä* (Č), *näk'ämä* (Gt), *näk'äbä* (En), *nekkäwä, nekkā* (Ed) 'ride';

alägg'ämä (M), *arāk'äbä* (En) 'make someone ride, put a person on a horse or mule';

atlagg'ämä (M), *atragg'ämä* (E), *atrak'ämä* (Č), *atrak'äm̲ä* (Gt), *atrāk'äb̲ä* (En), *anekkā* (Ed) 'pile up individual objects one atop another';

lägg'am (M) 'horseman';

is undoubtedly a denominative of *ləgʷam* 'bridle' (see *lägʷämä*, above). The meaning of 'pile up things one atop another' means literally 'make ride one thing atop another' from *leggämä* 'ride'.

ləgʷam (Č.M.Ms.So), *lugam* (Go), *lugām* (Ed.Z) 'bridle';

see *lägʷämä*, above.

loggämä (Go), see *lägʷämä.*

lugam (Go), *lugām* (Ed.Z), see *ləgʷam.*

(a)liggäsä (So) 'circumcise';

alaläggäsu (So) 'uncircumcised', lit. 'one whom one did not circumcise';

from Cushitic: Kam. *nuggusse›* 'circumcise', Ṭem. *nəggusse›.*

lägg'ämä (M.Ms) 'ride';

alägg'ämä (M) 'make someone ride';

atlagg'ämä (M) 'put together, pile up individual objects one atop another';

lägg'am (M) 'horseman';

see *leggämä*, above.

lägg'am (M), see *lägg'ämä.*

liği (S.W) 'child, boy';

liğnät (S) 'childhood, boyhood';

Amh. Arg. *ləğ*, Har. *liği*, from *wld*; see *wällädä*, below.

loğa (Ms), *loğä* (S.W) 'dew';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *loğa.*

liğnät (S) 'childhood, boyhood';

from *liği* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät.*

lēğisa (En), *lēğisä* (Ed) 'young bull';

from Cushitic: Had. *leğisa*, Ga. *lēğğīsa.*

lahä (Ms.W), *laha* (Go), *lāhä* (S.Z) 'send';

represents *lakä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

lähäčč abäňňä- (Ms.Go) 'be disgusted with food, eat too much';

represents *läxläč beä-* (see below) *>*läxäčč>lähäčč.*

luhtäňňä (Ms) 'messenger, envoy';

formed from *lahä* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä.*

läk barä (Ed), *läkk *balä* (Ms.S), *näk barä* (Č.En.Gt), *näkk männä* (E) 'do something stealthily, *be slow';

with the verb 'to go' it means 'walk slowly, walk cautiously, walk stealthily';

from Cushitic: Kam. *läläk-iyye.* See also *läkläk.*

läkka (M.S), *lekka* (Go), *lekkä* (W), *likka* (So) 'measure' (v.);

lək (M.S.W.Z), *iəkk* (En.Ms.Go.So) 'accuracy, *size, accurate, exact, measure, amount, extent, just as';

(bä)lək (Č.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *bäləkk* (E.Ms.Go.So) 'moderately';

ləkäňä (En), *ləkkäňňä* (M) 'right, moderate';

Tna. *läkkə‹e* 'measure' (v.), Amh. *läkka*, Arg. *likka.* For Geez, Dillmann 1865:50 records *läk›a* (with ›) 'impress, inscribe, mark', but Grébaut 1952:38 has *läk‹a* (with ‹). The root passed into Cushitic: Sid. *likki*, Dar. *likkē-su.* See also *mälk, mälkämä.*

läkku (Z) 'twin';

Har. *lakku* (Bricchetti-Robecchi, in Leslau 1937: 470); from Cushitic: Dar. *lakkò*, Sid. *lakkō*, Ga. *lakkū*, derived from *lak* 'two' (Cerulli 1938:211). For 'twin' coming from 'two', see *lämča*, below.

lakä (Ms.So), *laxä* (M), *lahä* (Ms.W), *laha* (Go), *lāhä* (S.Z), *naxä* (Č.E), *nāxä* (Gt) 'send';

tälakä (Go.So), *tälaxä* (M), *tälahä* (Ms.W), *täraxä* (Č.E.Gt) 'run errands', lit. 'be sent';

läxʷtät (M), *mälakt* (So), *mälxät* (M), *näxʷčär* (Č. Gt), *näxʷəččär* (E) 'message';

lūktäňňä (S), *luktäňňe* (W), *luhtäňňä* (Ms), *läxʷtätäňňä* (M), *näxʷčäränä* (Č), *näxʷəččärännä* (E), *näxʷčäräňä* (Gt), *mälaktäňňä* (Go.So), *mälahtäňňä* (Z) 'messenger, envoy';

Semitic: Ar. *la›aka* 'send'; Ethiopic: G. *lä›akä*, Tna. *lä›aḳä*, Te. *lä›aka*, Amh. Gaf. *lakä*, Arg. *lahaka*, Har. *la›axa, lāxa.* See also *mäl›ak.*

lekka (Go), *lekkä* (W), see *läkka.*

lək, ləkk, (bä)lək, (bä)ləkk, see *läkka.*

ləko (Ms.Go) 'kind of breeches';

from Cushitic: Sid. Ga. *luko.*

likkä (W) 'skunk';

see *ləgä*, above.

likka (So), see *läkka.*

läkkəb (M) 'kind of jar';

from Cushitic: Had. *lokkobo.*

läkläk barä wārä (Ed) 'walk slowly, walk cautiously';

represents a reduplicated *läk barä*, see above.

ləklək (Z) 'armpit';

liklik-ən bālä (Z) 'tickle';

metathesis in relation to *kəlkəl*, above; see *kekkälä, k'ilk'il.*

liklik (Z), see *ləklək.*

****ləkäläkä, alkäläkä*** (Z) 'pant';

Amh. *aläkälläkä.*

ləkäňä (En), *ləkkäňňä* (M) 'right, moderate';

from *lək, ləkk* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

ləkəskəs (Go) 'untidy';

Tna. *ləḳʷəsḳʷəs* 'disorderly', Amh. *ləkəskəs*, Har. *likiskis.*

lokote (W) 'grindstone';

Amh. *lähote, läkote*, Tna. *läkʷäto, ləkʷäto*; perhaps from Ga. *lokkote.*

lūktäňňä (S), *luktäňňe* (W) 'messenger, envoy';

formed from *lakä* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä.*

laxä (M) 'send';

represents *lakä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

lux (Č.E.M), *lūx* (En.Gt) 'life';

represents *rux* by pseudo-correction (21.4).

läxläč̣ beq̣- (M), *näxläč̣ *balä-* (Gt.M), *näxräč̣ *balä* (Č.E), *lähäč̣č̣ abäňňä-* (Ms.Go) 'be disgusted with food, eat too much food as not to want any more';

perhaps to be identified with Had. *läqläqä-*, with *q:k* (15.1), *k:x* (5.22) and *q:č̣* (5.41).

loxloxad (Ed) 'kind of dish';

from Cushitic: Had. *loqloqu*, with *q:k* (15.1), and *k:x* (5.22).

läxʷtät (M) 'message';

formed from *lakä* (see above) with the suffix *-tät*. The unusual suffix *-tät* comes perhaps from *läxʷt(ä)-täňňä* (see below) with a 'fausse coupe'.

läxʷtätäňňä (M) 'messenger, envoy';

from *läxʷtät* 'message' (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*, or from *läxʷt* with the suffix *-täňňä*; see *lakä*.

lalä (So), *nän* (E.M.Ms.Go), *nänne* (E.Ms) 'on, above';

nännəyä (M), *nänniyä* (Č.E.Gt) 'uphill, upwards';

(tä)nännät (Go) 'upwards';

Semitic *ʿly*: Heb. *ʿal* 'on, above', Ar. *ʿalā*. In Ethiopic the preposition **ʿala* is preceded by the preposition *lä*; thus G. *laʿlä*, Te. *läʿal*, Tna. *ləʿli*; the final *l* is palatalized in Amh. *lay*, Har. *läʾay*, Gaf. *laǧǧä*. For a similar composition cp. Syr. *lēʿal* 'upward, above', SAr. *l-lʿl* 'above, on'. Note that G. Te. Tna. form denominatives from *lʿl*: G. Tn. *läʿalä* 'be high, raised', Te. *ʾalʿala* (by assimilation *ʿalʿalä*) 'raise'. The explanation of G. *läʿalä* given here is in contradiction with the one given by A. Dillmann, Grammatik der äthiopischen Sprache, p. 120, who derives *läʿalä* from **läʿʿalä* coming from *ʿalʿalä*.

lalä (W), *lālä* (S) 'be loose';

see *lalla*, below.

-lalq̣ (S) 'whether'.

lalq̣ (Č), see *lale*.

lalla (M.Ms.Go.So), *lāllā* (Ed), *lalä* (W), *lālä* (S) 'be loose, be slack';

alallā (Ed), *alalla* (M.Ms.Go.So), *alālä* (S) 'loosen';

is a reduplicative root 1.2.1.2. Semitic: Ar. *laḫiʿa* 'be soft, be lax'; Ethiopic: G. *laḫləḫa* 'be lax', Te. *läḥ bela* 'relent', *läḥləḥa* 'be soft', *ʾalälläḥa* (from *ʾaläḥləḥa*) 'render soft', Tna. *laḥläḥe* 'be loose', Arg. *lähälläha*, Har. *laḥlaḥ bāya*, Amh. *lalla*. On a possible connection with Heb. *lāʾā (lʾy)* 'become weary, weak', see Leslau 1958:28. The root passed into Cushitic: Bil. *lāḥy*.

lale (E), *lalq̣* (Č) 'song accompanied by dancing of boys and girls';

Amh. *lele*, Tna. *lälä bela, läläy bälä* 'sing'; also in Cushitic: Had. *lallo* 'game, song'. It expresses the refrain *lala, lale* that is used in the song. See also *lalašebo*.

lālu (Z) 'soot of the roof'.

lela (Go.So), *lila* (Z) 'another, other, different, various';

lulle (Ms.S) 'different, various, separate, separately, individually';

hadi---lilay (Z) 'the one---the other';

Amh. Arg. *lela* 'another', from *lyly*; see *läyyä*, below.

ləl (Ed), see *lul*.

lila (Z), see *lela*.

lul (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *lūl* (S), *ləl* (Ed) 'pearl';

from Ar. *luʾluʾ*; also in Te. Tna. Amh. *lul*, Har. *luʾluʾ*.

lulle (Ms.S), see *lela*.

lilmät (Go) 'skim of milk';

undoubtedly connected with Te. *lähamät, ləmet* 'cream', Amh. *lamät*, but the initial *l* of Go. *lilmät* is enigmatic.

lalunč̣a (Ms.Go) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *lālunč̣a*.

lalašebo (Č.E.En.M.W), *lalāšebo* (Gt), *lālašēbo* (Ed) 'song accompanied by dancing of boys and girls';

see *lale*, above.

lilay, in *hadi---lilay* (Z) 'the one---the other';

see *lela*, above.

läm (S) 'fertile';

see *läma*, below.

lämä (W), see *läma*.

läma (S), *lämä* (W), *lämma* (M.Ms.Go.So), *näma* (Č), *nämma* (E), *näᵇma* (Ed), *nämʾa* (En.Gt) 'flourish, prosper, be fertile, grow (plant), *germinate';

alämma (So) 'grow' (tr.);

läm (S) 'fertile';

ləm (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *nəm* (Č.E), *nəm̲* (En), *nəḇ* (Gt), *nəw* (Ed) 'charm, attractiveness';

ləmäswər (M) 'one who is not liked' (see below);

ləmmam (M), *nəmmam* (Č.E), *nəmʾa* (En.Gt) 'of course, usually';

root *lmʿ*: Tna. *lämməʿe* 'be green, be tender', Te. *lämʿa*. For Geez, Gabriele da Maggiora 1953:10 records *lämʾa, lämḥa* 'prosper'. The root is reduplicated in G. Tna. *lämlämä* 'be green', Te. *lämläma*. Armbruster 1920:27 compares Amh. *lämma* with Ar. *lamaʿa* 'gleam'; cp. also G. *lämʿa*. The connection between Ethiopic *lmlm* and post-Biblical Hebrew *lblb* 'germinate, flourish' suggested by Růžička 1909:102 is doubtful.

lämme, in *bä---lämme* (W) 'near, beside'.

lam (W.Z), *lām* (S), *älam* (So), *äram* (Č.E.Ms), *äram̲* (Gt), *arām̲* (En), *ənnam* (M.Go), *anaw* (Ed) 'cow';

G. *lahəm*, Tna. *lahmi, laḥmi, lam*, Amh. Arg. *lam*, Har. *lām*, Gaf. *älamʷ*. The identification of Ethiopic *lhm* with Heb. *leḥem* 'bread' (that is, 'food' in general, 'bread' Hebrew, 'meat' in Arabic) that goes back to Isenberg 1841:6 and is taken up by Armbruster 1920:29, Ullendorff, *VT* 6(1956).192, is doubtful (so also G. Krotkoff, *WZKM* 62, 1969, pp. 76-82). Hommel 1879:103, n. 2 compares it with Ar. *lihm* 'aged ox'.

lāmä (Z), *ləmälämä* (W), *limälämä* (S) 'be soft, be smooth';

lə̄m (Z), *lumlum* (S) 'soft, smooth';

G. *ləhəmä, ləḥəmä* 'be soft, be tender', Tna. *lähamä*, Amh. *lamä* 'be pulverized, be tender', Arg. *lähim* 'soft', Har. *lēḥama* 'become soft', Gaf. *lämläm̓ʷä* 'soft'.

lamma (Go) 'kind of grass';

from Ga. *lämma*.

lemä (W), see *lema*.

lema (Z), *lēma* (S), *lemä* (W) 'kind of bamboo, *weak person';

from Cushitic: Kam. Al. Ga. *lēma*. The meaning 'weak person' is a transferred meaning of 'bamboo', that is, a flexible plant>flexible person, weak person.

ləm (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *nəm* (Č.E), *nəm̲* (En), *nəḇ* (Gt), *nəw* (Ed) 'charm, attractiveness';

from *läma* 'prosper' (see above), the noun having the meaning of 'something that is in a flourishing state, good condition', that is, 'charm, attractiveness'.

lə̄m (Z) 'soft, smooth';

see *lāmä*, above.

lomme (S), *lommeʾ* (Ed) 'goiter';

from Cushitic: Had. *lōmmé'e*, Al. *lōᵇmi-ta*, Ga. *lōmme*.

lomi (Ms) 'lemon';

G. Amh. *lomi*, Te. *lomin*, Tna. *lämun, lomin*; from a Western language through Arabic *līmūn*.

lommeʾ (Ed) 'goiter';

see *lomme*, above.

lamba (M) 'lamp';

Amh. Te. Tna. *lamba, lampa*, Har. *lämba*; from Italian *lampa*.

ləmbuṭ (Go), *lumbuṭ* (Ms.S) 'foreskin of penis';

from Cushitic: Qab. *lumbuṭá* 'uncircumcised', Had. *lumbuṭo*, Al. *lumbuṭām*, Ga. *lūmbuṭa*. See also *lumbuṭam*, below.

lumbuṭam (Ms.Go.W), *lumbuṭām* (Gt.S), *lumbuṭāmä* (Ed) 'uncircumcised';

from *lumbuṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-am, -āmä*.

lämčä (W), see *lämča*.

lämča (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *lämčä* (W), *lamčä* (Ed), *nämča* (E) 'twin';

yälämčiyä (Č.E), *yälämčəyä* (M), *älämčiyä* (En.Gt), *älamčiyä* (Ed) 'twin' (individually);

from Ga. *lačču* (<*lamču*), from *lamma* 'two'. For 'twin' coming from 'two', see *läkku*, above. See also *lamčod*, below.

lamčä (Ed), see *lämča*.

lamčod (Ed) 'form of address used by a twin sister addressing her brother';

from *lämča* (see above) with the suffix *-d*.

ləmmučč̣a (Ms) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *lummučč̣a*. See also *lumčq̣ä*, below.

lumčä (En.Gt), *nunčä* (Č), *nəmmučča* (E) 'kind of bush, kind of tree';

Amh. *ləmməč, ləmbəč* 'kind of tree' (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 153); is perhaps to be identified with *ləmmučča* 'kind of grass' (above), the noun indicating some kind of plant, be it a bush or tree.

lämd (Č.E.Ed.M.W), *länd* (S), *lända* (So), *ləmad* (M. Ms.Go), *nəmad* (Č.E), *nəm̃ãd* (En.Gt), *nəwãd* (Ed) 'warrior's garment made of skin or of colorful material, war cape, *hide (of sheep or goat) used as a garment, dress';

Amh. *lämd*; also Ga. *lämd.*

lameda (So) 'pitchfork';

Amh. *lameda, layda*; from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *lamẽda.*

ləmad I (M.Ms.Go) 'warrior's garment, war cape';

see *lämd*, above.

ləmad II (M.So) 'custom, habit, tradition';

from Amh. *ləmad*, from the Semitic and Ethiopic root *lmd* 'be accustomed' (see *nämädä*, below).

lamäl (W) 'just a bit';

see *amäl*, above.

lämläm (So), see *ləmällämä* II.

ləmälämä I (W), *limälämä* (S) 'be soft, *be in agony';
almällämä (M) 'make soft';
lumlum (S) 'soft, smooth';

a reduplicated root *lm-lm*, from *lämä* (see above).

ləmällämä II (So) 'flourish';
almällämä (So) 'fertilize';
lämläm (So) 'green, tender, verdant';

a reduplicative root *lm-lm* from *lämma* (see above).

limälämä (S), see *ləmälämä* I.

lumlum (S), see *ləmälämä* I.

ləmmam (M) 'of course, usually';

in view of En. Gt. *nəmˀa*, the element *-m* of *ləmmam* is an enclitic *-m* and is undoubtedly to be derived from the root *lämma* 'flourish, be fertile' (see above) or perhaps directly from *ləm* 'charm, attractiveness' (see above). The original meaning developed into that of a pleasant situation, matter of course.

(tä)lmamäṭä I (M) 'entice, coax';

a reduplicative stem of *lmṭ*; see *(as)lämmäṭä.*

(a)lmamätä II (Ed), *almāmäṭä* (Z), *almʷammʷäṭä* (M), *armamäṭä* (En), *armʷamʷäṭä* (Č.Gt), *armʷammʷäṭä* (E) 'collect food in the mouth and make the sound of chewing, *find out the taste of food by chewing';

Amh. *(as)lammäṭä* 'chew'.

lämən (S.W.Z) 'why?';

lit. 'for (*lä*) what (*mən*)'.

lämmaň (Go) 'beggar';

Semitic: SAr. *lmn* 'intercession'; Ethiopic: Tna. Amh. *lämmänä* 'beg', G. *lämmänä* (from Amharic), Te. *ləm(m)ano* 'begging'.

lamsät (Gt) 'friend (girl)';

see *lamsuwät*, below.

lämsuwäd (En), in address *lämso* (En) 'friend (girl)';

see *lamsuwät*, below; for *t:d*, see 7.14.

ləmäswər (M) 'one who is not liked';

lit. 'of broken charm (attractiveness)'; see *ləm, säbärä.*

lamsuwät (Č.E), *lämsuwäd* (En), *lamsät* (Gt) 'friend (girl)'.

lemat I (M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *lēmāt* (Ed) 'low wicker basket used for eating';

Te. Tna. Amh. *lemat*, Har. *lēmāt*, Gaf. *lemätä*; from Cushitic: Ga. *lēmata*, Kam. *limat*, Sid. *lemata.* See also *lemat*, below.

lemat II (Ms), *lemate* (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

probably so called because of its likeness to the *lemat*-basket.

lemate (W), see *lemat* II.

lämṭ (M.Ms.Go.So) 'leprosy';
lämṭam (M.Ms.So) 'leper';

G. *lämṣ* 'leprosy', Tna. *lämṣi*, Amh. Arg. *lämṭ*; also in Cushitic: Al. Ṭem. *lämṭa.* The connection with Ar. *lamaṭ* 'white spots on the horse's lower hip' suggested by Armbruster 1920:35 is doubtful.

(as)lamäṭä (Ed.S.W), *aslammäṭä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *asramäṭä* (Č.En.Gt), *asrammäṭä* (E); *tä-lmamäṭä* (M), *tärmamäṭä* (Č.En), *armʷamʷäṭä* (Gt), *tärmammäṭä*

(E) 'ask in a polite and humble way so as not to be refused, *entice, coax, bribe, please someone';

Amh. *(tä)lämammäṭä* 'cajole, flatter', from *lämmäṭä* 'stroke, caress, smear, smooth', Tna. *lämmäṣä* 'smooth, plaster', *lämaṣ* 'person who promises without giving', G. *lämäṣä* 'be smooth', Te. *lämṣa* 'be smooth', *lämmäṣa* 'smooth, stroke'. For the meaning of 'polish, plaster' developing into the meaning of 'entice', cp. Tna. *lässänä.*

lämṭam (M.Ms.So) 'leper';

from *lämṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-am.*

lumäya (S), *lumiya* (W) 'kind of tree'.

lumiya (W), see *lumäya.*

lōnä (S) 'at least';

from **lä-hōnä*; see *honä, konä.*

lānči (Z) 'afterwards, later on';

from *lä-anči.*

lēnča (Z) 'lion';

from Cushitic: Ga. *lēnča, nēnča*, Dar. *nēnqà.*

länd (S), *lända* (So) 'hide (of sheep or goat) used as a garment';

from *lämd* (see above) with *md>nd* by assimilation (17.2).

lanqa (So.W) 'palate';

Amh. Arg. *lanqa*; also in Ga. *lānqa.*

lunquṭo (Ms.So) 'kind of porridge, bread made of maize';

Amh. *lənqʷaṭo* 'grain of maize ground a second time' (from *länäqqäṭä* 'grind a second time'), Tna. *lənqaṭo* 'paste of flour'; also in Ga. *luqquṭo.*

läňňä (M.Go), *laňňä* (Ms) 'distinguish, separate, *eliminate, show disfavor';
täläňňä (Go), *tälaňňä* (Ms) 'differ';
aläňňä (Go) 'be seen, be noticed';
läňňə (M.Go) 'different, various';

to be identified with *läyyä* (see below) with *y>ň* (9.5).

laňňä (Ms), see *läňňä.*

läňi (Z) 'whence?';

from *lä, *äňi.*

läňňə (M.Go), see *läňňä.*

laqä (M.Ms.So), *leqä* (W), *lēqä* (S), *laˀa* (Go), *leˀä* (W), *naqä* (Č.E), *nāqä* (Gt), *nāˀä* (En.Ed), *tä-laqä* (M), *täraqä* (Č.E), *tärāqä* (Gt), *tärāˀä* (En.Ed) 'be superior, grow, grow up, surpass, exceed, *be older';

aläqä (M.Ms.So), *aleqä* (W), *alēqä* (S), *alāˀä* (Go), *aleˀä* (W), *atläqä* (M), *aträqä* (C.Gt), *arāˀä* (Ed), *atrãqä* (Gt), *atrã̃ ä* (En) 'bring up (children)';

attəlaq (So) 'don't grow!' (curse);

ləq (M.Go), *ləqəyä* (M), *ləˀ* (M.Go), *ləˀəyä, ləqqe* (M), *nəq* (Č.E.Gt), *nuˀ* (En.Ed), *nəqiyä* (Č.E.Gt), *nuˀiyä* (En.Ed), *nəqqar* (Č.E.Gt), *ləqləq* (M), *nəqnəq* (Č.E), *nuˀnuˀ* (En), *nuˀar* (Ed), *nəˀunˀar, nəˀunaˀar* (Ed), *nuˀaˀar* (En), *maläq* (So) 'big, very big, large, important, great, abundant, very, much, thoroughly';

maläqənnät (So) 'size';

ləqənnät (M), *nəqənät* (Č) 'importance, *greatness';

yəlq (M.So), *yələq* (Ed), *yərq* (Č.E.Gt), *yərqəm* (Č. Gt), *yərqəmäta* (Č), *yərqəmota* (E), *yərã̃ˀ* (En) 'especially, more';

yəlqəm gi, yəlqəm näg'ä (M), *yərq (gəzyä) gəzəyä* (Č.E.Gt), *yərqəm (gi) gəzyä* (Č.E), *yərã̃ˀ-ka gəzəyä* (En) 'usually, most often';

*yəlqəmə*ʷ*xta* (M), *yərqəmäta* (Č), *yərqəmota* (E), *yərã̃ˀəmäxʷa* (En) 'moreover';

G. *ləhəqä* 'grow', Amh. *laqä.* A derived noun *liq* 'chief' occurs in G. Amh. Te. and Tigrinya. Semitic: Soq. *dileq* 'be numerous' explained by Leslau 1938:129 as coming from *di-leq* 'which is numerous', pl. *‹il‹eq* from *il-leq* (*il* being the plural of the relative singular *di*) from *lhq.* Neither the comparison with Ar. *lahiqa* 'be white' (presumably because of age) suggested by Lindberg 1897:83, n. 1, Brockelmann 1928:360, nor that with Ar. *qahala* VII 'fall down due to infirmity or old age', *qaḥala* VII 'be weakened through age' suggested by Dillmann 1865:25 is convincing. More convincing is the connection with Heb. *laḥăqā(h)* 'the seniors, elders' suggested by Ludolf 1669:635, Driver *JTS* 29 (1928). 394, Ullendorff *VT* 6(1956). 194, and J. Barr 1968:25-6 as against J. Greenfield, *HUCA* 29(1950). 212-4 who interprets Heb. *lhq(t)* as meaning 'band, company' connecting it with Ar. *lḥq* 'overtake, reach' with a possible passage of meaning 'join' and not a completely regular correspondence of *h:ḥ.* The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. *läˀo* 'grow', Had. *liˀä-kko* with *q:ˀ*. See also *aläqa*, above.

leqä I (W), *lēqä* (S), see *laqä.*

leqä II (W), *lēqä* (S), *a-līqä* (Z) 'lend money';

täleqä (W), *tälēqä* (S), *tälīqä* (Z) 'borrow money';

ləq (S.Z), *ləqi* (W) 'loan, *debt';

G. *läqqəḥa* 'lend', Tna. *ʾaläqqəḥe*, Te. *ʾaläqḥa*, Har. *alēqäḥa*, and *alēḥaqa*, Amh. *täläqqa* 'borrow'; perhaps to be identified with Heb. *lāqaḥ* 'take' (so also Ludolf 1661:471). The root is also found in Cushitic: Ga. *liqē-sse* 'lend', Qab. *liqē-ššoʾ*, Sid. *liqī-ssi*.

ləq I (S.Z) 'loan';

see *leqä*, above.

ləq II (M.Go) 'big';

see *laqä* 'be superior'.

ləqqe (M), see *laqä*.

ləqi (W), see *leqä*.

liqä (S), see *liqa*.

(tä)līqä (Z) 'borrow money';

see *leqä* II.

liqa (Ms), *liqä* (S), *liqaʾ* (W) 'gathering, assembly, gathering at which prayers are performed, food and the *ḉat*-plant is partaken';

from Ar. *liqāʾ*.

läqqäʾä (M), see *läqqäqä*.

liqaʾ (W), see *liqa*.

läqqäba (So), see *liqqäbä*.

liqqäbä (So) 'be pregnant (cow)';

liqqäbä-ttəm (So) 'be pregnant (woman)';

läqqäba (So) 'pregnant';

Gaf. *läqqäbä*.

läqläqqa (E), *läqläqa* (Č), *läʾläqqa* (M), *näqnäqa* (Gt), *näqnäqqa* (E) 'meat from the shoulder of the cow'.

ləqälläqä (So), see *ləqaläqä* I.

ləqaläqä I (W), *ləqälläqä* (So), *liqäläqä* (S) 'mix, intermingle, *smear, knead dough';

Semitic: Ar. *laqlaqa* 'agitate, shake', Soq. *liqeleq* 'confuse'; Ethiopic: Har. *liqäläqa* 'mix solids', *(tä)-qlāqälä* (with metathesis) 'be mixed together'. The other Ethiopic languages have the root *lqlq* in the meaning of 'smear over': G. *läqläqä*, Te. *läqläqa*, Tna. *läqläqä*, Amh. *läqälläqä*. See also *qəlaqqälä*.

ləqalläqä II (Ms), *a-lqäläqä* (Z) 'rinse an object or cloth';

G. *läqläqä* 'rinse', Te. *läqläqa*, Tna. *läqläqä*, Amh. *läqälläqä*, Har. *(a)lqäläqa* 'rinse', *lulluqäčča* 'the rinsing of the mouth after each course of *ḉāt*' (for *luqluqäčča*); passed into Cushitic: Ga. *lulluqe*, *luqluqe*, Som. *luqluq*, Sid. *lulluqa-to*.

ləqləq (M) 'very big, abundant, much, many';

reduplication of *ləq* (see above).

liqäläqä (S), see *ləqaläqä* I.

läqämä (S.W.Z), *läqqämä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *näqämä* (Č), *näqäm̱ä* (Gt), *näqqämä* (E) 'pick, pick up';

ləqaqqämä (So) 'pick up';

alqaqqämä (M) 'graze cattle in a good field';

arqʼaqʼimʷät (E), *arqʼaqəmʷät* (Č) 'one who collects, one who picks up';

G. Tna. *läqämä* 'pick, pluck, glean', Te. *läqma*, Amh. *läqqämä*, Arg. *läqqäma*, Har. *läqäma*. See also *alqaqəmma*.

ləqənnät (M) 'importance';

from *ləq* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*.

läqäqä (Ed), *läqqäqä* (M.So), *läqqäʾä* (M), *näqäqä* (Č. En.Gt), *näqqäqä* (E) 'take apart, remove the layer of the *äsät*';

Semitic: Ar. *laqqa* 'come loose'; Ethiopic: Tna. *läqäqä* 'take apart', Te. *läqqa*, Amh. *läqqäqä*, Arg. *läqqäqa*, Har. *läqäqa* 'twist out of joint'; related to G. *läqäwä* 'untie'. See also *ləqqaqit*, below.

ləqaqqämä (So) 'pick up';

alqaqqämä (M) 'graze cattle in a good field';

reduplicative stem of *lqm*; see *läqämä*.

ləqqaqit (Ms.Go.So) 'a full amount of spun cotton taken off the spindle';

from *läqäqä* 'take apart' (see above): Amh. *ləqqaqit* 'bobbin of cotton spun by hand', Tna. *mələqqo*; passed into Cushitic: Had. *liqāqa*.

ləqəyä (M) 'big, great, large';

from *ləq* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä*.

lasä (M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *läsä* (S), *nasä* (Č.E), *nāsä* (En. Ed.Gt) 'lick';

lašät (M.Ms.Go), *našät* (Č.E), *nāšät* (Gt), *nāšäd* (En), *nāšod* (Ed) 'one who licks';

Semitic: Ar. *laḥisa* 'lick', related to *lss* (Ar. *lassa*, Hebrew in *lāšōn*, G. *ləsan*; see Bittner *WZKM* 23, 1909, p. 144-50); Ethiopic: G. Tna. *läḥasä* 'lick', Te. *läḥasa*, Arg. *lähasa*, Har. *läḥasa*, Amh. *lasä*.

lasəbe (So) 'genital organs'.

läslässa (M.Ms.Go.So.S), *läslasa* (En), *läslassä* (W), *läslässä* (Ed), *läsläs* (So) 'soft, smooth';

see *läsäläsä*, below.

läsäläsä (W), *läsälläsä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *lisäläsä* (S) 'be soft';

alsälläsä (M) 'plough a field for the third time', lit. 'make soft';

Te. *läsläsa* 'be soft, be smooth', Tna. *läsläsä*, Amh. *läsälläsä*, Har. *laslässa* 'soft'. Armbruster 1920:37 compares Amh. *läsälläsä* with Ar. *laṯlaṯa* 'become weak'. See also *läslassa*, above.

läsläs (So), see *läslassa*.

lisäläsä (S), see *läsäläsä*.

lušša (Go) 'straight and smooth hair';

see *luččа*, above.

lošašä (M), *näwšašä* (Č.E.En.Gt), *nokšašä* (Ed) 'the young (female) of a goat or a sheep, animal that is about to bear young for the first time';

in view of *nokšašä* (with *n* representing *l*) the original form seems to be **läkʷšašä>läwšašä* (*näwšaša*; for *l:n*, see 8.23) with *kʷ>w*, *läwšašä* becoming *lošašä* (with *-äw>o*); also in Cushitic: Had. *lošašše*.

lašät (M.Ms.Go) 'one who licks';

from *lasä* (see above) with palatalization of *s* and the suffix *-t*.

lāt (S) 'meat of tail of sheep';

see *läbät*, above.

lotägä (W), *lōtägä* (S) 'become flexible'.

lättehä (Go) 'cut of meat'.

lätämä (S) 'give a blow with the fist or knuckles, hit, beat, strike';

Semitic: Ar. *latama*, *laṯama* 'strike'; Ethiopic: G. *lätämä* 'shake, beat, crush', Te. *lättäma* 'press, pound', Tna. *lätämä* 'hit, strike', Amh. *lättämä*.

lätat balä- (W) 'purge';

lit. 'sit (say) down'; see *tat*.

lättiyä (Ms) 'kind of grass'.

läṭṭ beä (M) 'be without resistance';

Te. *läṭṭ bela* 'calm down, become silent', Amh. *läṭṭ alä* 'submit, yield to pressure'.

laṭä (M), *nēṭä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'peel, bark a tree';

tänēṭä (Ed) 'become bald, fall out (hair)';

ləṭä (M), *nīčä* (Ed.Gt), *nīčа* (En) 'bark of tree, peel';

nunṭ (Ed) 'bald';

nūṭ (Ed) 'bare';

Semitic: Ar. *lāṣa* 'take off the best part'; perhaps also Heb. *ḥālaṣ* 'draw off' (so also Dillmann 1865: 34), Akk. *ḫalāṣu* 'press out'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *läḥaṣä* 'peel off', Te. *läḥaṣa*, Har. *lēḥaṭa*, Amh. *laṭä*, Arg. *lähaṭa*; with reduplicated *ṭ* in *leṭäṭä* (see below). See also *ləṭä*, and *(tä)rä̃ʾä*.

leṭä (M.W), *lēṭä* (Ed), see *leṭa*.

leṭa (E.Ms.Go.So), *lēṭa* (S), *leṭä* (M.W), *lēṭä* (Ed), *liṭa* (Č), *līṭa* (En.Gt), *neṭa* (Gt), *nīṭa* (En) 'bare-backed';

Tna. Amh. *leṭa*, Te. *liṭa*; also in Cushitic: Ga. Kam. Qab. *lēṭa*.

ləṭä I (M) 'bark of tree';

see *laṭä*, and *ləṭä*, below.

ləṭä II (W), *nəṭä* (Č.E.En.Gt), *nīčä* (Ed) 'white part of the tree surrounding the red core, *young tree that does not have the red core, immature person';

perhaps to be identified with *ləṭä* 'bark' (see above), the white part of the tree would then be considered the bark of the tree.

liṭa (Č), *līṭa* (En.Gt) 'bare-backed';

see *leṭa*, above.

(tä)laṭṭäbä (So) 'fall into a liquid (e.g. cover of a jar falling into beer), fall into a trap';

also in Cushitic: Kam. Had. *luṭub-* 'be immersed in water and get soaked'.

liṭačče (S) 'peel, bark of tree';

Amh. *ləṭṭač*, from *leṭäṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ* to *č*.

leṭäṭä (W), *lēṭäṭä* (S), *līṭäṭä* (Z) 'peel, strip off, bark a tree';

täleṭäṭä (W), *tälēṭäṭä* (S) 'become bald, fall out (hair), *be stripped off, be peeled';

liṭačče (S), *ləččače* (W) 'peel, bark of tree';

from *laṭä* (see above) with reduplication of the last radical thus forming a triradical *lṭṭ*.

lītäṭä (Z), see *leṭäṭä*.

läwa (Go), see *lawa*.

lawa (Ms), *lāwa* (S), *läwa* (Go) 'heat of the hottest time of the day';

Amh. *läwa alä* 'be hot', Har. *lāʾu* 'time of the hottest time of the day'; perhaps also Te. *lä‹a* 'burn'; from Cushitic: Qab. *lāwá-ta* 'heat', Had. *lāᵗʾwa*.

lawriye (S) 'kind of *äsät*'.

lawäsä (W), *lewwäsä* (Go) 'knead dough, *mix, intermingle';

tälāwäsä (Z) 'shake (intr.), move, budge';

Semitic: Heb. *lāš (lwš)* 'knead dough', Akk. *lāšu*, Ar. *lāṯa* 'soak in water or in fat'; Ethiopic: G. *losä*, Tna. Amh. *läwwäsä*, Arg. *lewwäsa*, Gaf. *liwwäsä*. The meaning of 'intermingle' is expressed by *loša* in Tigre. Note that Z *(a)hlāwäsä* (see above) also means 'knead dough, shake, move'.

lewwäsä (Go), see *lawäsä*.

luwet (Go.M.Ms) 'sieve, filter';

see *luwayt*.

lewwäṭä (Go), *liwwäṭä* (So) 'change' (tr.).

Tna. Amh. *läwwäṭä*, Arg. *lewwäṭa*, Gaf. *liwwäṭä*; G. *wälläṭä* (with metathesis); for Har. *nāwäṭa*, see Leslau 1963:120.

liwwäṭä (So), see *lewwäṭä*.

luwayt (So.W), *luwet* (Go.M.Ms) 'filter for beer, sieve'.

läyyä (Ed), *laye* (W), *lāyī* (Z), *lāye* (S), *liyyä* (So), *leyyä* (M), *läňňä* (M.Go), *laňňä* (Ms) 'distinguish, separate, *make single, divide, show disfavor';

täliyyä (So), *tälāye* (S), *täläňňä* (Go), *tälaňňä* (Ms) 'differ';

alləyayyä (So) 'separate';

aliyyä (So), *aläňňä* (Go) 'be seen, be noticed';

ləyyu (Ed.So.W), *ləyi* (S), *ləňňə* (M.Go), *lela* (Go. So), *lila* (Z), *lulle* (Ms.S) 'different, various';

ləyyunnät (So) 'difference';

bätäläyy (So) 'especially';

Amh. *läyyä* 'separate, distinguish', Arg. *läyya*, Har. *lāya*, Gaf. *liǧǧä* (for which see Leslau 1956a:9). The root is reduplicated in G. Te. and Tigrinya: G. *leläyä* 'separate, distinguish' (from *lyly*), Te. *ʾa-lela*, Tna. *läläyä*. See also *lela*.

laye (W), *lāye* (S), *lāyī* (Z), see *läyyä*.

leyyä (M), see *läyyä*.

ləyi (S), see *läyyä*.

ləyyu (Ed.So.W), see *läyyä*.

liyyä (So), see *läyyä*.

ləyyunnät (So) 'difference';

from *ləyyu* (see *läyyä*, above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät*.

lāyēt (S) 'whence?';

from *lä-ayēt*; see *äyti, äti* 'where?' The meaning of *lāyēt* 'whence?' is strange since *lä-ayet* would mean 'to where?' and not 'from where?'.

läzi (So) 'therefore';

lit. 'for (*lä*) this (*zī*)'.

läzzäbä (M), *lezzäbä* (Ms.Go), *lezäbä* (W), *lēzäbä* (S), *lizzäbä* (So), *līzäbä* (Z), *näzäbä* (Č), *näzäḇä* (En. Gt), *näzzäbä* (E) 'be flexible (hide), *be fine (flour), be kind';

tälazzäbä (M), *tärazäbä* (Č), *tärazzäbä* (E), *tärāzäḇä* (En), *tärazäḇä* (Gt) 'be flexible (hide or rope being soaked in water), *be docile';

ləzb (M), *nəzəw* (Č.E), *nəzu* (En.Gt) 'flexible';

Te. *läzba* 'be smooth', Tna. Amh. *läzzäbä* 'be fine (flour)', Arg. *lezzäba*, Gaf. *lizzäbä*.

lezzäbä (Ms.Go), *lezäbä* (W), *lēzäbä* (S), see *läzzäbä*.

ləzb (M), see *läzzäbä*.

lizzäbä (So), *līzäbä* (Z), see *läzzäbä*.

läzäzä (S.W) 'become flexible from being wet';

Amh. *läzzäzä* 'become moist'; Te. *läzza* 'be soft, be smooth' is perhaps taken from Ar. *laḏḏa* 'be pleasant'.

M

-m (Gur) 'and, also, too';

-m --- *-m* (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *-mi* --- *-mi* (Z) 'neither ... nor' (with negative verb);

Ethiopic *-m*.

mä̰ (Č.M), *me* (E) 'rib, side of body, side, direction';

bä --- *mi* (Z) 'near, beside';

see *meyä* I.

mä̰ beä̰ (M), *mä̰ barä* (Č), see *ma barä*.

ma (M.Go.So.W.Z), *mā* (S), *mʷa* (Ms) 'who?'

Amh. Arg. *ma*; see *man*.

ma barä (E), *mä̰ beä̰* (M), *mä̰ barä* (Č), *mä̰ʾ barä* (En. Gt), *mäʾä̰ bea* (Go), *mēʾ barä* (Ed) 'bleat (sheep)';

onomatopoetic; Semitic: Ar. *maʾmaʾa* 'bleat'; Ethiopic: Tna. *meʾ bälä*, Amh. *me alä*; related to *baʾ barä* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14). See also *mäya barä*.

mʷa (Ms), see *ma*.

me I (W) 'water';

see *may* I, below.

me II (E), see *mä̰*.

mə, in *məqar* (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *məqe* (M), *məʾe* (Go.M) 'what?';

from *mə, qar, qe, ʾe*; for *mə*, cp. Te. *mə, mi*; Semitic: Ar. *mā*, Heb. *ma*. However, *məqar, məqe, məʾe* could also represent **mənqar, mənqe* with *nq>q* by assimilation (17.2). See also *mən*, below.

mi, in *bä* --- *mi* (Z) 'near, beside';

see *mä̰*, above.

-mi --- -mi (Z) 'neither --- nor';

see *-m*, above.

mä̃ʾ (En.Ed) 'labor pains';

see *(a)mäʾä-ččə*, below.

mä̰ʾ barä (En.Gt), see *ma barä*.

mäʾä̰ bea (Go), see *ma barä*.

(a)mä̃ʾä-čə (En), see *(a)mäʾä-ččə*.

mʷäʾä (Go), see *mʷäʾä*.

mäʾe (M) 'kind of tree';

perhaps Amh. *mäqa* 'kind of bamboo'; from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *mäqa*, Ga. *mäqe*.

mäʾä (Ed), see *mʷäʾä*.

mʷäʾä (En), *mʷaʾä* (M), *mʷäʾä* (Go), *mäʾä* (Ed), *moʾe* (W) 'be hot, be warm';

mʷäʾä- (En) 'feel hot';

am̲ʷäʾä (En), *amʷäʾä* (Go), *amäʾä* (Ed) 'heat' (v.);

muʾ (Go), *mōʾ* (En.Ed) 'warm';

muʾənnät (Go), *mōʾənäd* (En.Ed) 'heat, fever';

represents *mʷaqä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

(tä)mäʾä (Ed) 'struggle, wrestle';

see *mäṭä*, below; for *ṭ:ʾ*, see 14.2.

(a)mäʾä-ččə (Ed), *am̲ä̃ʾä-čə* (En) 'she felt labor pains';

mä̃ʾ (En.Ed) 'labor pains';

represents *(a)mäṭä-ččə* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2).

maʾa (En.Ed) 'come';

amaʾa (Ed), *am̲äʾa* (En) 'bring';

täxā äm̲äʾa (En) 'therefore';

represents *mäṭa* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2). For the expression *täxā äm̲äʾa* 'therefore', cp. Amh. *käzzih yämäṭṭa*, lit. 'that which came from that> therefore'.

mēʾ barä (Ed) 'bleat';

see *ma barä*.

meʾä (En.Ed) 'wash clothes';

represents *meč̣ä* (see below) with *č̣:ʾ* (14.3). See also *meʾä*, below.

meʾä wässädä (Ed) 'take away from someone everything he possesses';

probably literally 'wash and take away', that is 'wash away everything'; see *meʾä, wässädä*.

məʾe (Go.M) 'what?';

from *mə-ʾe*; see *mə*, above.

moʾ (En) 'good, well';

see *muʾ* I, below.

mōʾ (En.Ed) 'warm';

see *mʷāʾä*, above.

moʾe (W) 'be hot';

see *mʷāʾä*, above.

moʾo (Z) 'buttocks, anus';

from Ga. *moʾō* 'loins, back'.

muʾ I (Ed), *moʾ* (En), *mʷamʷä* (M) 'good, well';

muʾudnäd (Ed) 'good quality';

from Cushitic: Sid. *mawo* 'well', Ga. *miʾā* 'sweet, good', Sa. Af. *maʿ* 'be good'.

muʾ II (Go) 'warm';

see *mʷāʾä*, above.

muʾäʾilla (Go) 'the central rolled-up part of the middle leaf of the *äsät*';

represents *muqeqəlla* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

mäʾabər (M) 'cemetery';

represents *mäqabər* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

maʾačä (En.Gt), *maʾaččä* (Ed), *mačä* (Č), *maččä* (E.M. Ms) 'become angry, be in a rage';

amaʾaččä (Ed), *atmaččä* (Ms) 'irritate';

maʾat (En.Ed.Gt), *mat* (Č.E.M.Ms) 'anger, rage';

maʾatāmʷä (En.Gt), *maʾatäňňä* (Ed), *matamʷä* (Č), *matammʷä* (E), *matäňňä* (Ms) 'angry';

Gaf. *(tä)mačä* 'be angry', Tna. *mäʿatä*, denominative from *mäʿat* (G.Te.Tna) 'anger' from the root *mʿʿ*: G. *(tä)mʿəʿa* 'be angry'. In Amh. *mäʾat* 'calamity, scourge'; *mat* 'a lot, many' (from *mäʾat*) with an intensification of something. G. *mäʿatəm* 'angry, easily provoked' derives from *maʿat* with the morpheme *-m* and does not represent the root *ʿtm* as suggested by Dillmann 1865:988.

maʾaččä agad (Ed) 'over there';

see *agad* 'direction', above; for *maʾaččä*, cp. perhaps Ga. *aččí* 'over there'.

mʷäʾäčä (Go) 'big mortar';

represents *mʷäqäčä* (see *moqäčä*, below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

miʾid (En.Ed) 'kind of necklace';

see *məyät*, below; for *t:d*, see 7.14.

muʾudnäd (Ed) 'good quality';

from *muʾ* I 'good' with the suffix *-d* (for *-t*) and the abstract suffix *-nät*.

maʾlayt (W) 'bamboo filter serving to separate whey from cheese';

represents *maṭlayt* (see *mäṭläya*, below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2).

məʾaməʾyat (Go) 'eye that has matter in the corner';

represents *məqʼäməqʼät* (see below) with *qʼ:ʾ* (14.1).

mōʾənäd (En.Ed) 'heat, fever';

from *mōʾ* 'warm' (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd*.

muʾənnät (Go) 'heat' (n.);

from *muʾ* 'hot' (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*.

mäʾärä (En) 'castrate';

represents *maṭṭärä* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2).

maʾar (En.Ed), *mar* (Č.Gt), *mʷär* (Go) 'beeswax';

G. Te. Tna. *mäʿar* 'honey', Amh. *mar*, Har. *mār*. The connection with Heb. *yaʿar* 'forest' suggested by Dillmann 1865:207 (and taken up by Appleyard 1977:29) is unlikely.

maʾorqora (W) 'jar used for pouring water when washing hands';

for *maqorqora* (see *manqʷärqʷäräya*, below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1) from **qʷəräqʷärä*.

miʾessä (W) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Kam. *miqessa*, Ga. *miqessa*; for *q:ʾ*, see 14.1.

maʾat (En.Ed.Gt) 'anger, rage';

G. Te. Tna. *mäʿat*, Amh. *mat*, noun formed from G. *(tä)mʿəʿa* 'be angry' (root *mʿʿ*) with the suffix *-t* and there is no reason to connect it with the noun for 'intestines' (Heb. *meʿa-yim*) as suggested by Praetorius 1890:26. See *maʾačä*, above.

mäʾätäd (En), *moʾottäd* (Ed) 'sickle';

instrumental with the prefix *ma-* from *adädä* 'mow' (see above); for *dd>t*, *tt*, see 13.2.

maʾatāmʷä (En.Gt) 'angry';

from *maʾat* (see above) with the suffix *-āmʷä*.

maʾatäňňä (Ed) 'angry';

from *maʾat* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*.

maʾaṭä (W) 'vertical plank used for the partition';

from Cushitic: Kam. *maqaṭa*; for *q:ʾ*, see 14.1.

mäʾätqät (M) 'mortar';

represents *mäqäṭqäṭ* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

maʾuyä (Go) 'excrement of chicken';

represents *maquyä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

maʾoyād (En), *moʾoyād* (Ed) 'jar into which the liquid of the dough is poured';

see *mʷäʾäyät*, below; for *t:d*, see 7.14. See also *maʾoyād*, below.

maʾoyād (En), *moʾoyād* (Ed) 'rainbow, *liver disease';

to be identified with *maʾoyād* 'jar', above, coming to mean 'rainbow' because of its shape resembling that of a jar. The meaning 'liver disease' derives from the belief that one catches the liver disease when one urinates facing the rainbow.

mʷäʾäyät (Gt), *maʾoyād* (En), *moʾoyād* (Ed), *mʷäyat* (Gt) 'jar into which the liquid of the dough is poured';

perhaps to be identified with Z. *mäqaya*, below, with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

mäʾezəḇa (En.Gt), *mäʾezuwä* (Ed) 'honey of ground bee, *ground bee'.

mäʾezuwä (Ed) 'honey of ground bee';

represents *mäʾezəḇa* (see above) with *ḇ>w* (4.11).

mabär (Č.E.M.Go.So.Z), *maḇär* (En.Gt), *mābär* (Ed), *mamär* (M.Go.So), *māwär* (Ed) 'monthly gathering in honor of a saint';

mabärätäňňä (So), *mābärätäňňä* (Ed), *maḇärätäňňä* (En.Gt), *mamärätäňňä* (M.Go) 'one who participates in the monthly gathering';

mabärawi (So) 'social';

Tna. *maḥbär* 'gathering', Te. *mäḥabär*, Amh. *mahbär*, *mabär*, from the root *ḥbr* 'gather, join' (see *abbärä*, above). For details on the Čaha *mabär*, see Leslau 1950a:68; Shack 1966:174.

mabrad (En) 'lamp, light';

represents *mäbrat* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

mäbrat (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *mabrāt* (Ed), *mabrad* (En) 'lamp, light';

Tna. *mäbrahti* 'lamp', Amh. Arg. *mäbrat*, Gaf. *mabratä*; an instrumental with the prefix *m-* from the Semitic and Ethiopic root *brh* (see *a-bärra*, above).

mabärätäňňä (So), *mābärätäňňä* (Ed), *maḇärätäňä* (En.Gt) 'one who participates in the monthly gathering in honor of a saint';

from *mabär* (see above) with the suffix *-tä(ň)ňä*.

mabärawi (So) 'social';

from *mabär* (see above) with the suffix *-awi*.

mabäṭṭära (So), *mabāṭṭära* (S) 'comb with one tooth or with several teeth';

instrumental from *(a)biṭṭärä* (see above).

mabäṭṭäriya (So), *mabäṭṭärəya* (Go) 'comb with one tooth or with several teeth';

instrumental from *(a)biṭṭärä* (see above).

mäčä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *mäččä* (Ed) 'when?' (for the future);

mäčä (Go.So.Ms), *mäče* (S.W), *mäči* (Z) 'when?' (without relation to time);

mäčra (Č.E), *mäčəra* (En.Gt), *mäččərä* (Ed), *mäčna* (M) 'when?' (for the past);

Semitic: Ar. *matā*, Heb. *mâṯay*; Ethiopic: Amh. Gaf. Arg. *mäčä*, *mäče*, Har. *mäči*.

(tä)mäčä (Č.En.Gt), *tämäččä* (E.Ed.M), *tämečča* (Ms. Go), *tämečče* (W), *tämēčče* (S), *tämīčī* (Z), *tämiččä* (So) 'be suitable';

Amh. *(tä)mäččä*, Arg. *(əm)mečča*, Gaf. *(tä)miččä*, Har. *(tä)mēča*; also in Cushitic: Ag. *améču*, Kam. *mačča>o*. See also *mīčī*.

mäče (S.W), see *mäčä*.

mäči (Z), see *mäčä*.

mʷač (M.So.W) 'dead';

active participle form of *motä* (see below).

mačä (Č), *mačä* (E.M.Ms) 'become angry, be in a rage';

see *maʾačä*.

mʷača (Č.En.Gt) 'broom';

instrumental of *ağğä* (see above); for *ğ:č*, see 13.6.

(tä)mečča (Ms.Go), *tämečče* (W), *tämēčče* (S), see *(tä)mäčä*.

məčč (M), *məčči* (So) 'sudden and violent illness';

from Amh. *məčč,* from *mätta* 'hit'.

(tä)miččä (So), see *(tä)mäčä.*

mīčī (Z) 'flourish';

amīčī (Z) 'arrange, fix, repair';

is perhaps to be identified with *(tä)mäčä* 'be suitable' (see above) unless it is to be considered a loanword from Cushitic: Kam. *muččo,* Tem. *mučče›,* Had. *mutä-kko.*

(tä)mīčī (Z), see *(tä)mäčä.*

močče (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *močče.*

muččä I (Z) 'objects, goods, baggage, implement, smoking pipe';

from Ga. *muččä.* See also *mut* II.

muččä II (Ed) 'big club'.

mäččäbe (Ms), *mäččäbạ̈* (M), see *mäčäbäya.*

mečäbe (En), *mēččäbe* (Ed), see *mäčäbäya.*

mäčäbäya (Č), *mäčäḇäya* (Gt), *mäččäbäya* (Go), *mäčäbaye* (W), *mäččäbāye* (S), *mäččäbəya* (E), *mäčəbayä, mäččəbəya* (So), *mäččäbe* (Ms), *mäččäbạ̈* (M), *mečäbe* (En), *mēččäbe* (Ed) 'grandchild';

from Cushitic: Qab. *meččäbēčču.*

miččigo (Go) 'bread made of corn';

from Cushitic: Had. *mičigo›o.*

mäčna (M), *mäčra* (Č.E), *mäčəra* (En.Gt), *mäččərä* (Ed) 'when?' (for the past);

from *mäčä* (see above) with the suffixed element *-na* that is used for the expression of time in the past, as in M. *arəbättəna,* Č. *näbätra,* En. *näb›atəra* 'fourth day ago'; Amh. *amna,* M. *emna,* Č. *emra* 'last year'. For *r:n,* see 8.33.

mäččarä qobbo (Ms) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Had. *mäččara qobbo.* See also Go. *mačära qobbo,* below.

mäčra (Č.E), *mäčəra* (En.Gt), *mäččərä* (Ed) 'when?' (for the past);

see *mäčna,* above; for *n:r,* see 8.33.

mučər (Č), *muččər* (E.M) 'short in size, *stump of tree, short stick';

a passive participle from *mätärä* 'take a piece of something' (see below) with palatalization of *t* to *č.*

mēčwäd (En.Ed) 'grandmother';

from the base *mēt,* below, with *-wäd* (<*wät*), feminine marker. Note that *t* is palatalized into *č.*

mečwät (Č.E), *mēčwät* (Gt) 'grandmother';

see *mēcwäd,* above.

mäč̣č̣ (Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S.W), *mäč̣* (En.So), *mäq'* (Č.E) 'interjection used to chase away a horse or a mule or to urge him on';

Tna. Amh. *mäč̣č̣*; also in Ga. *mač̣.*

mäč̣ä (Ed.Ms.Go), *mʷäč̣o* (S), *mäč̣o* (W) 'kind of grass, *kind of bush';

Amh. *mäč̣* 'kind of plant'; from Cushitic: Ga. *mäč̣č̣e,* Mo. *mùč̣o.*

mäč̣č̣ä (E.M), see *meč̣ä.*

mäč̣ạ̈ (Č) 'estimate' (n.);

nominal pattern from *maṭä* I (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.*

mʷäč̣ä (Č.E.M), *mōč̣ä* (En.Gt) 'clothes, dress';

perhaps to be identified with G. *mo:ṭaḥt* 'linen, a linen cloth', with palatalization of *ṭ,* and *ḥ>zero.*

mäč̣i (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'the white part of bread which is considered the best part, *best part of anything, good, good person, intelligent';

perhaps to be connected with Cushitic: Kam. Had. *mäč̣a-mmo* 'reputable person' from *mäč̣i* 'reputation'.

mäč̣o (W), *mʷäč̣o* (S) 'kind of grass, *kind of bush';

see *mäč̣ä,* above.

mač̣ä (W), see *mʷač̣a.*

mʷač̣a (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *mač̣a* (So), *mač̣ä* (W) 'thin branch without leaves used as a rod for driving cattle or for beating children, rod';

from Ga. *mäč̣č̣a.*

meč̣ä (Č.Gt), *meč̣č̣ä* (Ms.Go), *meč̣e* (W), *mēč̣e* (S), *mäč̣č̣ä* (E.M), *mič̣č̣ä* (So), *mīč̣ī* (Z), *me›ä* (En.Ed) 'wash clothes';

meṭäwat (Č), *meṭwat* (E) 'washed';

Har. *mēč̣a* 'wash'. It is true that Arabic has *māṣa* 'wash', but the Ethiopic root is probably taken

from Cushitic: Ga. *mēč̣ä,* Kam. *meč̣č̣e›,* Qab. *meč̣č̣i-yo›,* Sid. *mēč̣č̣i* (so also Cohen 1947: no. 487, with reservations). If however, Te. *mäṣmäṣa* 'rinse' is to be identified with Gur. *meč̣ä,* the root would then be common to Semitic-Ethiopic and Cushitic.

mič̣č̣ä (So), see *meč̣ä.*

mīč̣ī (Z), see *meč̣ä.*

moč̣ä I (W), see *mōč̣a.*

moč̣ä II (M.Go.So) 'road, way, *road leading from the village to the field or market, journey';

moč̣äňňä, moč̣ätäňňä (So) 'traveler';

is to be identified with *mawṭa* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.*

mōč̣ä (En.Gt) 'clothes';

see *mʷäč̣ä,* above.

mōč̣a (S), *moč̣ä* (W) 'liquid that exudes from the *äsät* when scraped';

from Cushitic: Kam. *mōč̣a.*

muč̣č̣a (M.Go.So) 'nakedness, naked, *only, empty, empty-handed';

muč̣i (Ed) 'a singled-out thing or a separated one (e.g. a singled-out kind of cereal that is mixed with other kinds of cereal)';

from Ga. *muč̣č̣a.*

mʷäč̣č̣a›ä (Go) 'snatch away';

represents *mäč̣č̣äq̣ä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

mäč̣äč̣a (E.M), *mäčyäč̣ä* (Č) 'any kind of grass that is used to spread for bedding under the cattle';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *č̣äč̣č̣ä* (see above).

muč̣uč balä (S) 'be rubbed off (flesh)';

Amh. *mʷač̣č̣ä* 'scar, scrub'.

(a)mʷč̣äč̣č̣a›ä-m ṭäbbʷä (M) 'suck with strength';

represents *(a)mʷč̣äč̣č̣äq̣ä* (see *a-mč̣ač̣äq̣ä*) with *q:›* (14.1); see *ṭäbbʷä* 'suck'.

(a)mč̣ač̣äq̣ä (W), *amč̣äč̣äq̣ä* (S) 'milk a cow without leaving some milk for the calf, *pull out completely';

amč̣ač̣äq̣ä wäsädä (W) 'take away from someone everything he possesses';

amʷč̣ač̣äq̣ä-m ṭäbbʷä (E), *amʷč̣äč̣č̣a›ä-m ṭäbbʷä* (M), *amʷč̣ač̣äq̣ä-m ṭäpʷä* (Č) 'suck with strength';

a reduplicative stem of *mč̣q* (see *mäč̣äq̣ä,* below); Tna. *mäč̣č̣äq̣ä* 'suck thoroughly the breast'.

mäč̣äfära (En.Gt), *manč̣afära* (Č), *mänč̣afʷärä* (E) 'marshland, swampy place, *liquid mud';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *mač̣afara.*

mäč̣č̣ammä (M) 'boot';

Tna. *mäč̣ami,* Amh. *mäč̣amiya*; Amh. *mäč̣amma* is rendered by Isenberg 1841:41 by 'shoeing, supply of shoes, boots'; represents a noun with the prefix *mä-* in relation to *č̣amma* (see above).

mäč̣č̣āmä gaššä (Ed) 'kind of spear';

lit. 'the spear that has ears'; *mäč̣č̣āmä* is borrowed from Cushitic: Kam. *mač̣č̣āme bägäzo* 'kind of spear', Had. *mač̣č̣āmo bägäzo,* from *mač̣č̣e* 'ear'. For *gaššä* 'spear', see above.

mäč̣ańa (En.Gt), *mäč̣ańňa* (Č.E.M.Go.So), *mäč̣č̣ańňa* (Ms), *mäč̣ańňä* (S.W), *mäč̣äňňä* (Ed) 'strap used for loading animals';

Tna. *mäṣ‹an* 'strap for loading', Amh. *mäč̣ańňa,* Har. *mäṭṭan*; instrumental from *č̣anä* (see above) with the prefix *mä-.*

moč̣äňňä (So) 'traveler';

from *moč̣ä* II (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

mäč̣č̣äq̣ä (E), *mʷäč̣č̣äq̣ä* (M), *meč̣äq̣ä* (Č), *meč̣č̣äq̣ä wäsädä* (Ms), *moč̣č̣äq̣ä* (So), *mʷäč̣č̣a›ä* (Go) 'snatch away';

Amh. *bäč̣č̣äq̣ä, boč̣č̣äq̣ä* 'catch, snatch away' (with alternance of labials *b:m*); perhaps also Te. *mäč̣č̣äq̣a* 'eat up, end'. See also *(a)mč̣ač̣äq̣ä, muč̣əq.*

meč̣äq̣ä (Č), *meč̣č̣äq̣ä* (Ms), see *mäč̣č̣äq̣ä.*

mič̣iq *balä (Go.So) 'spit in a spurt';

see *məč̣č̣ərq,* below.

moč̣č̣äq̣ä (So), see *mäč̣č̣äq̣ä.*

muč̣əq *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.W), *muč̣əqq beạ̈* (M) 'disappear and go away';

to be identified with *mäč̣č̣äq̣ä* 'snatch away'; the intransitive *muč̣əq *balä* means 'be snatched away >disappear'.

məč̣əqəllat (S) 'brain';

to be identified with *č̣ənqəllat* (see above) with the prefix *m-.*

mäč̣ira (Z), see *mač̣ära* I, below.

mačära I (Go.So), *məčēra* (S), *məčərrä* (W), *mäčira* (Z) 'afterbirth of cattle';

from Cushitic: Ga. *mäččēra,* Qab. Al. *mäččēra-ta,* Ṭem. *mäqqērra,* Had. *maqēra.* See also *mačära,* below.

mačära II (Č.E), *mäčära* (Gt), *mačara* (M), *mančära* (Č.E) 'skin of meat (usually given to a dog or cat)';

to be identified with *mačära* 'afterbirth of cattle' (see above).

mačära qobbo (Go) 'kind of grass';

in view of Ms. *mäččara,* with *č* (see above) there is either an alternance *č:č* (15.3) or it is wrongly recorded instead of *mačära.*

mačara (M), see *mačära* II.

məčēra (S), *məčərrä* (W), see *mačära* I 'afterbirth'.

mičirro (Z) 'kind of necklace';

from Cushitic: Kam. *mičirru-ta,* Ṭem. *miččiru,* Ga. *mičirro.*

mučər (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *muččər* (E.M) 'of the best quality, pure';

a passive participle form of *mäṭṭärä* 'choose, select' (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.*

mäčäräq, mäčäräq bayy (So) 'baby';

Amh. *mänčäräq* 'baby' derived by Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:791 and by Käsate Bərhan 1951:112 from the root *črq* 'fall in drops (urine)' referring to the urinating of the baby.

məččərq (amännä) abäňňä (E.M), *məčərəq bea* (Go), *məčərəqq balä* (W), *mičiq *balä* (Go.So), *bəčəq bālä* (S) 'spit in spurts';

Har. *mičiriq äša* 'spit in spurts', and perhaps also *mičiq äša* 'squeeze something so that it spurts'; also in Ga. *mičiriq.* See also *bəčəq balä,* above. In Leslau 1963:103 I interpreted it as a possible contamination of *məraq* 'spittle' and *ṭiq (ṣiq) alä* (Amh) 'spit in spurts'.

mäčärräša (So), *bä-mäčärräšä* (Z) 'finally, at last';

probably from Amh. *mäčärräša,* from *črs* (see *čeräsä,* above).

mäčät (Č.E) 'estimate' (n.);

from *maṭä* I 'estimate' (v.) with palatalization of *ṭ* and suffix *-t.*

močätäňňä (So) 'traveler';

from *moča* II (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä.*

mäčyäčä (Č) 'any kind of grass that is used to spread out as bedding under the cattle';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *čäččä,* above.

mʷäd (M) 'burial society'.

mäda (So) 'seat without legs';

from Cushitic: Kam. *mada,* Har. *madaˀa,* Ga. *mäda.*

mad (So) 'food';

G. Te. *maˀəd* 'table', Tna. *mäˀadi,* Amh. *mad* 'table, food'. Noeldeke 1910:54 and Jeffery 1938:255 derive Ar. *māˀida* from Geez while Praetorius, *ZDMG* 61, p. 622 derives G. *maˀəd* from Arabic.

mēd (Ed), *mʷēd* (En) 'kind of spirit that possesses young girls';

see *mʷäyäd,* below.

medä (W), see *meda.*

meda, mida (So), *medä* (W), *mida* (Č.E.M) 'plain, field, meadow, open space, outside of the house, outdoors';

mida balä- (So) 'have dysentery';

Amh. Arg. *meda.* The derivation from **mäheda* 'place where one goes' (from *hedä* 'go') suggested by Praetorius 1879:26 is doubtful.

mida (Č.E.M), see *meda.*

mide (W), *mīde* (S) 'river';

probably from Ga. *madda* 'body of water, water'. Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:651 also records Gur. *mide* 'river' under *mede.*

mido (Č.E.M.Ms), *mīdo* (En.Ed.Gt) 'comb with several teeth';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *mido,* Har. *mīdu*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *midu.*

mōdä (En. Ed) 'die';

mud (En.Ed) 'death';

ämõdä (Ed) 'dead', lit. 'one who died';

represents *motä* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

mud (En.Ed), see *mōdä.*

mude (M) 'kind of basket';

see *muday,* below.

mädäb I (Gur) 'elevated ground in a market for displaying wares, raised part of the floor for sitting or sleeping';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *mädäb,* Har. *mädäba* 'raised seat', Arg. *nädäb*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Had. *mädäba,* Ga. *madabā.*

mädäb II (M), *mädab* (So), *mädāb* (En) 'copper, brass';

Tna. Amh. *mädab.*

mädab (So), *mädāb* (En), see *mädäb* II 'copper'.

mädābäl (S.Z) 'pregnant (cattle)';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *dābälä* (see above).

mədača (En.Gt), *midaččä* (Ed) 'fireplace';

represents *mədağğa* (see below) with *ğ:č* (13.6).

mäddäd (Ms.Go) 'sickle';

instrumental with the prefix *m-* from *adädä* 'mow' (see above).

mädädä (W) 'put in a row';

mädäda (En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *mädädä* (Ed) 'row, line';

Amh. *mäddädä* 'put in a row, arrange', *mädada* 'straight', Tna. *mädädä* 'put in a row'; also in Ga. *madadā.*

mʷädädä (Č.Gt), *mʷäddädä* (E.M) 'name an elder or a judge to judge one's case, *bring someone as a witness'.

mädäda (En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So) 'row, line';

see *mädädä.*

mədad (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *mədād* (Gt) 'griddle';

represents *məṭad* (see below) with *ṭ-d>d-d* by assimilation (17.4).

midəd barä (Gt) 'show off';

from Cushitic: Had. *mididā-kko* 'show off'.

mudədd balä (So) 'sprain'.

mədağğa (S), *midağğa* (So), *mədača* (En.Gt), *midaččä* (Ed), *məğağğa* (E.M), *miğağğa* (So), *muğağğa* (M), *muğağğä* (W), *mʷəğağğa* (Ms.Go), *məğača* (Č) 'fireplace';

yəmğağğe (E), *yämʷğağğat* (M), *yämğačä* (Č), *ämdačay* (Gt), *ämidaččay* (Ed), *äm̲ədačay* (En) 'section of the house near the fireplace';

yämğağğəwä (M), *muğağğəwä* (Ms) 'kind of edible mushroom';

Tna. *mədəğğa, mändəğğa* 'fireplace', Te. *mändädi,* Amh. *mədəğğa,* Arg. *əmdəğğa,* Har. *afdīğa*; instrumental from the Ethiopic root *ndd* 'burn'. The noun also passed into Cushitic: Qab. *midāčá-ta,* Al. *midāčča.* See *nädädä,* below.

mädhanit (So), *mädanit* (Go.So) 'medicament, remedy, poison';

mädanitäňňä (So) 'medicine man';

G. *mädḫanit* 'remedy', Tna. *mädḫanit,* Amh. *mädanit,* from the Ethiopic root *dḫn* 'be safe, be in good health'; see also *mädat.* For the relation between 'medicament' and 'poison', cp. G. *śəray* 'remedy, poison', Syr. *sammā.* For Indo-European, see Buck 1949:331, under 'poison'.

mädäl (Go) 'great-grandfather, *great-grandmother, genealogy to the present';

see *mädär* I, *mädäläbäya.*

mädäläbe (Ms), *mädäläbä̱* (M), see *mädäläbäya.*

mädäläbäya (Go), *mädäläbəya, mädäläbayä* (So), *mädäläbaye* (W), *mädäläbe* (Ms), *mädäläbä̱* (M), *mädäräbäya* (Č), *mädäräb̲äya* (Gt), *mädäräbäyä* (En), *mädäräbāye* (S), *mädäräbəya* (E), *mädäräbe* (Ed) 'great-grandchild';

composed of *mädäl* (see above), *mädär,* and *bäyä.*

mädamäčča (Ms.Go), *mädāmäčä* (Ed) 'carding instrument';

instrumental from *damäṭä* (see below) formed with the prefix *mä-* and the final *-ṭəya* palatalized into *-ča.*

mudamudo (W) 'groin';

see *məžamža,* below.

mädämmayra (Z) 'bonfire';

Tna. *dämära,* Amh. *damära*; Zway has the prefix *mä-.*

mädən (M), see *mädin.*

mädəna (Ms) 'kind of musical instrument';

see *bädna,* above, with alternance of labials *b:m.*

mädin ṭärra (Go), *mädīn (xänā) hännā* (En.Ed), *mädən ṭärra* (M) 'bring a guarantor (when selling land or cattle)';

G. *mädḫən* 'guarantor', lit. 'savior', Tna. *mädḥən* 'guarantor', Amh. *mädən,* from the root *dḫn* 'save'; passed into Cushitic: Qem. *mədən.* Praetorius, *BA* 1 (1890).45 separates *dḫn* 'be safe, well off' from *dḫn* 'be a guarantor'; his comparison of *dḫn* 'be a guarantor' with Ar. *rhn* 'be a guarantor' is doubtful.

midano (W), *midāno* (S) 'jar for fetching water';

from Cushitic: Qab. *midānú-ta,* Sid. *midan-čo.*

mädanit (Go.So) 'medicament, remedy, poison';

see *mädhanit,* above.

mädanitäňňä (So) 'medicine man';

from *mädanit* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

mädär I (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go), *mädäl* (Go), *mädąt* (M) 'great-grandfather, *great-grandmother, genealogy to the present';

from Cushitic: Qab. *mädärä-bečču.* See also *mädäläbäya.*

mädär II (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So) 'place, a particular area';

bä---mädär (Č.E) 'instead', lit. 'in the place of';

mädär mädär (epä) aypä (Č.Gt), *mädär mädär (šäkkätä) amännä* (E.M) 'put in order', lit. 'put in the right place';

perhaps to be connected with *mədər,* below.

mädär III (M) 'manner';

mädär gäbba (M) 'act properly' (see *gäbba*);

mädär xänna (M) 'refuse to act properly' (see *xänna*).

mədər (So) 'earth, soil, ground, region';

Semitic: Ar. *madar* 'clod of earth or mud', *madarat* 'village', SAr. *mdr* 'land', Syr. *medrå* 'clod, soil'; Ethiopic: G. Te. Amh. *mədər* 'soil, earth', Tna. *mədri.* See also *mädär* 'place'.

midär (So) 'lower doorframe, threshold';

represents *bidär* (see below) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14).

mädäräbäya (Č), *mädäräḇäya* (Gt), *mädäräbäyä* (En), *mädäräbāye* (S), *mädäräbəya* (E) 'great-grandchild';

see *mädäläbäyä,* above; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

mädärdäre, in *äsīn mädärdäre* (Ed) 'cup stand';

see *mädärdäräya,* below.

mädärdäräya, in *äsīn mädärdäräya* (En), *äsin mädärdäre* (Ed) 'cup stand';

Tna. *mädärdäri* 'shelf', Amh. *mädärdäriya*; instrumental of *däräddärä* (Amh) 'range, assemble in a row'.

mädrägäya (M) 'hammer' (n.);

instrumental of *därrägä* 'hit' (see above).

mädrär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'eyelash, *eyelid';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *madrari-ta.*

mädoša (Go.So), *mädōšä* (Ed.S), *mäddūšä* (Z), *mädwäša* (Ms), *madwäšä* (W), *wädmässa* (S) 'hammer' (n.);

Tna. Amh. Arg. *mädoša,* Har. *mädōša*; probably from the root *dws* 'hit with the fist' (see *däwäsä,* above) rather than from Semitic *dws* 'thresh' (Heb. *dāš*) suggested by Praetorius 1876:51. The root passed into Cushitic: Ga. *madōša,* Kam. *maddōššа,* Tem. *mädīša.*

mäddūšä (Z), see *mädoša.*

mädąt (M) 'great-grandfather, great-grandmother';

from *mädäl* (see above)>*mäde*(with *-äl>e,* 8.63), with the suffix *-t.*

mädat (So) 'Savior';

undoubtedly to be identified with *mädhane (mädane)* 'Savior'. See *mädin,* above.

mädäwäre (Ed), see *mädawär.*

mädawär (En.Ms.Go), *mädäwər* (Č.Gt), *mädäwwər* (M), *mädäwäre* (Ed) 'part of the weaving loom';

instrumental of *(a)dawärä* (see above).

mädawäräya (En), *mädawräya* (M), *madawärəya* (E) 'part of the weaving loom';

instrumental of *(a)dawärä* (see above).

mädwäša (Ms), *madwäšä* (W) 'hammer' (n.);

see *mädoša,* above.

mädiya (Gt) 'female goat bigger than *aqʷätiyä'.*

muday (So), *mude* (M) 'kind of basket';

Tna. Amh. Gaf. *muday,* Har. *mudāy*; from G. *wädäyä* 'put in' (Praetorius 1876:159, Armbruster 1920:236); passed into Ga. *mudāy.*

mōfä (Z) 'worn-out';

from Ga. *mōfa* 'old rag'.

mäfča (Go) 'key';

instrumental from *fät(t)a* 'open' (see *fäta* 'untie') even though the Semitic root *ftḥ* with the meaning of 'open' does not seem to exist in Gurage.

mofän (So.W), *mōfän* (S), *mofen* (So) 'young bull';

represents *wäfen* (see below) with alternance of labials *w:m,* undoubtedly due to the presence of the labial *f.*

mofär (So), *mōfär* (Ed) 'wooden handle of the plough';

G. *mofärt* 'agricultural implement', Amh. *mofär* 'beam of plough', Arg. *mofära,* undoubtedly from G. *wäfärä* 'go to the field'. The root passed into Ga. *mofora.*

māfēt (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *māfēt.*

mäfuyä (W), *mafūyä* (S) 'rest, recreation';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *(a)foye,* below.

mʷäg (E.M.Ms.Go) 'cemetery, burial ground';

see *mʷäggʼä,* below.

magä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *māgä* (Gt) 'sip and make the sound of sipping';

amägä-m bälla (So) 'drink milk and eat at the same time';

Tna. *mäʿagä* 'sip', Amh. *magä, mägämmägä*; probably also Semitic: Mh. *miǧǧet* 'drought, gulp'.

maga (Č.En.Gt) 'representative of the *gʷetakʷəya* of *waq*';

for details on the Maga, see Leslau 1950a:54-5; Shack 1966:1755ff.

mage (M) 'feeding trough, trough in which the urine of cattle collects';

represents *magal* (see below) with *-al>e* (8.63).

məgi (M) 'pus';

represents *məgəl* (see below) with *-əl>i* (8.63).

miga (E) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Had. *mēga,* Ga. *mīga.*

(a)moge (S.W) 'work slackly on purpose, *be partial';

from Cushitic: Som. *mōg* 'laziness, idleness', Ga. *muga.*

moggo (So.W) 'form of address to a friend (boy), *namesake';

from Ga. *moggō* 'namesake'.

mug *balä (Č.En.Gt), *mugg *balä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.S.W) 'be bent, bend down, be inclined, bow down';

from Cushitic: Al. *mugg iyeʾ,* Qab. *muggi-yoʾ.*

mugä (En), *ämuga gʼeta* (Gt) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person';

to judge from Gt. *ämuga gʼeta* the literary meaning of which is 'the master of Muga (place name)', *muga* is a spirit that comes from the place called Muga.

mäggeą (M) 'suppurate';

represents *mägälä* (see below) with *-älä>e* (8.63).

məgəb (So) 'food';

G. *mägäbä* 'care for, maintain, administer', Tna. *mägäbä* 'feed', Amh. *mäggäbä* 'feed', *məgəb* 'food'. See also *mäggābit,* below.

mäggābit (Z), *mäggawīd* (Ed) 'name of sixth or seventh month';

Amh. Tna. *mäggabit.* Conti Rossini 1923:376 connects it with *mgb* 'feed' (see *məgəb,* above), that is, the month that feeds. Dillmann 1865:219 also records it under the root *mgb.* The noun passed into Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *maggābītá,* Had. *maggāwīte.*

mägäčä (Ed) 'place where the cattle has eaten all the grass';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *gaṭä* (see above).

mägada (M.Go.So) 'sickle';

from Cushitic: Sid. *mägado* and is not to be identified with Ms.Go. *mäddäd* as suggested by Cohen 1931:111, with reservations.

magädä (W), *māgädä* (S) 'kindle, burn (tr.), light the fire, put the fire on';

magädo (So) 'firewood, fuel';

Amh. *maggädä* 'place wood on the fire, use as fuel', *magädo* 'firewood', Te. *məgda* 'fire', Har. *māgäda* 'set on fire'. It is perhaps to be connected with Tna. *ʾagʷädä* 'start a fire', *maʾagʷädi* 'firewood'; in this case the verbs with initial *m* of the various languages would be denominatives from **mgd* 'firewood'. In Leslau 1958:24 I expressed the opinion (following partially Praetorius 1876:175) that Ethiopic **mag(g)ädä* is perhaps a denominative of *magädo* 'firewood' from a root **wgd* that could be compared with Heb. *yåqaḏ* 'burn', Ar. *waqada*

(so also Cerulli 1936:261 in connection with Har. *mägäda*).

magädo (So), see *magädä.*

megad (Ed) 'cemetery, burial ground';

noun with the suffix *-d* from *mʷägg'ä* (see below).

mägälä (S.W), *mäggälä* (Ms.Go.So), *mäggärä* (E), *mäggeq̣* (M), *mäkärä* (Č.En.Gt), *mäkkärä* (Ed) 'suppurate';

məgəl (Ms.Go.So.S.W), *mägəl* (Z), *məgər* (Č.E.En. Gt), *mägər* (Ed), *məgi* (M) 'pus';

Semitic: Syr. *mūglā* 'pus', Ar. of Ḥadramut *miǧl*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *mägälä* 'suppurate', Te. *mägla,* Amh. *mäggälä,* Har. *mägäla,* Arg. *məgəl* 'pus'; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *mogla* 'pus'.

mägal (Ms.Go.So.W), *mägāl* (S) 'brown (cattle), *dark brown (cattle)';

Tna. Amh. *mägal, mägala*; from Cushitic: Ga. *magāla,* Dar. *magālà.*

mägəl (Z), see *mägälä.*

magal (Ms.Go.So.W), *magar* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *māgār* (S), *mage* (M) 'feeding trough, trough in which the urine of cattle collects';

from Cushitic: Ga. *magala,* Be. *magʷel,* Qab. Had. *māgāra.*

magʷla, magula (So) 'courageous';

from Cushitic: Qab. *māgulá.*

məgəl (Ms.Go.So.S.W), see *mägälä.*

mogäle (So) 'leg below the knee';

from Cushitic: Ga. *mogolē,* Kam. *mogoli-ta* 'hock', Sid. *mogolé›e,* Dar. *mōgolè.*

moglo (So) 'cow without horns';

from Ga. *moglo*; perhaps also Amh. *gʷəmäla,* with metathesis.

mägläl (S.W) 'kind of knife used as a razor or for circumcision, razor made locally';

from the root *gll:* Amh. *gällälä* 'cut, mow, uproot'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *maglāli-ta,* Ṭem. *magalalli.* See also *mägreya.*

mʷägäma (Č.En.Gt) 'cemetery, burial ground';

noun with the suffix *-ma* from *mʷägg'ä* (see below).

məgämmägä (E.M), *məqämäqä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *məqämmäqä* (E) 'eat delicious food, eat with pleasure, *feast by eating';

perhaps to be identified with Amh. *mägämmägä* 'suck vigorously and abundantly'.

mägän (M) 'seeking of protection';

(bä)gʷärdänna mägän (So) 'oath in which one uses the name of the assembly' (see *gʷärdänna*);

Har. *(tä)mēgäna* 'take refuge in God against evil', *mägänta* 'forgiveness', Amh. *mäggänä* 'take refuge in God' (for details on Amh. *mägän,* see Cohen 1939:335-6); from Cushitic: Som. *magan* 'favor', Qab. Sid. Kam. *maganá* 'God' (so also Cerulli 1936: 424). For *mägän* used as an oath referring to an authority, cp. Sa. *rēdanti magā́n* 'bei dem Häuptling!' (mit diesen Worten fordern die Saho einen Gegner zum Gericht vor dem Shech); see Reinisch 1890:260-1.

məgənžä (So), *mig'ənžä* (Go) 'furuncle, boil';

Amh. *bugunǧ,* Arg. *abäguž*; also in Ga. *məgənǧa.*

mägär (gäbäya) gäbäya (Gt.S), *mägär gäyä* (En.Ed) 'Tuesday';

from Cushitic: Qab. *magari gäbā́,* Had. *mägär gäbaya.* One recognizes the noun *gäbäya* 'market'; *mägär* is a place name. For the days of the week expressed by names of places in which the markets are held, see Leslau, *JSS* 6 (1966). 67.

mägära (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'calves';

yäžäbb mägära (E.En), *yäžäp (äžäp) mägära* (Č.Gt) 'lion's cubs, strong animal, *children of a respected family', lit. 'the calves of the lion' (see *žäbb*);

Tna. *mägarya* 'flock, herd'. See also *mägära,* below.

mägära waʾayä, äm̠ägärawayä (Gt) 'lizard';

lit. 'the rod of the calves'; see *mägära,* above, and *waʾayä.*

mägärri (S.W) 'fat, thick, stout';

see *məgäre.*

mägər (Ed) 'pus';

see *mägälä,* above; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

mägʷrä (Č.E.Gt.M) 'circular ironpiece on the bottom of the haft of the spear';

probably Tna. *mägʷräb,* with loss of *b* through spirantization (4.13).

mägre (Ed) 'razor made locally';

see *mägreyä,* above.

magär (Ms.Go.So.W), *māgär* (S), *mag'är* (Č.E.M) 'planks for building a wooden wall, *planks used for the roof, circular frame of the outside roof, traversal planks for the wall';

from the root *iggärä* (see above); G. *maʾagär* 'planks that hold up the thatch of the roof', Amh. *maggärä* 'make a trellis', *magär* 'wall of poles fastened to the ground', Har. *migār āša* 'tie the pieces of wood against a strong wooden frame'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *mēggaru-ta,* Ga. *māgara.*

magar (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *māgār* (S) 'feeding trough, trough in which the urine of cattle gathers';

represents *magal* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

megär (Ms) 'kind of grass';

Har. *migir*; from Cushitic: Ga. Had. *migira.* See also *məgər.*

məgäre (W), *migäre* (S) 'be thick, be stout, be fat';

mägärri (S.W) 'fat, thick, stout';

of the root *mgry.*

məgər (Z) 'kind of rush';

perhaps to be identified with *megär* (see above).

məgər (Č.E.En.Gt) 'pus';

see *mägälä,* above; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

migäre (S), see *məgäre.*

migar (S.W) 'kind of tree';

see *mig'ar,* below.

mägreʾä (En) 'razor made locally';

see *mägreyä,* below.

magrib (W), *magrīb* (S), *mährib* (Ms) 'evening prayer';

from Ar. *maġrib.*

mäggaräǧa (So), *mägaräǧa* (En), *mäggäräǧä* (Ed.S), *mägarräǧä* (W) 'curtain';

instrumental of *garädä* (see above).

magʷräkʷärä (Gt), *mogrokkʷärä* (Ed), *mangʷräkʷärä* (Č) 'owl';

is perhaps formed with the morpheme *mä-, ma-* from *(an)gəraggärä* 'grumble' (see **gəraggärä,* above).

mägōrär (En.Ed.Gt), *mängʷärär* (E.Gt.M), *mangʷärär* (Č) 'the area near the house where the *äsät* is planted, the *äsät* planted near the house'.

mägärawaʾayä (Gt) 'lizard';

see *mägära,* above.

mägreyä (Gt), *mägreʾä* (En), *mägre* (Ed) 'razor made locally';

to be identified with *mägläl* (see above) with the alternance of liquids *l:r* (8.25). The nouns *mägreya, mägreʾä, mägre* would then be instrumentals for **mägläliya* (from *gll*) becoming **mägläya>mägreyä.*

(tä)mʷaggätä (M.Ms.Go.So), *tämagätä* (W.Z), *tämägätä* (S) 'have a legal argument';

muggət (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'legal argument, lawsuit';

Tna. *mägʷätä, mogʷätä* 'have a legal argument', Amh. *mäggʷätä, moggʷätä,* Tna. *mugut* 'legal argument', Amh. *muggət.*

mogät (S.W) 'debt, loan';

Har. *mugōt*; from Cushitic: Ga. *mugōt,* Af. *mago,* Rendille *mog.*

muggət (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), see *(tä)mʷaggätä.*

mäggawīd (Ed) 'name of the sixth month';

from *mäggābit* (see above) with *b>*b̠>w* (4.11) and *t:d* (7.14). The form of Ed. *mäggawīd* comes the closest to Had. *mägāwid.*

magʷəyä (Č.E.En.Gt), *magʷəyyä* (M) 'growth in the anus'.

mägaz (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *mägāz* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'saw';

G. *mägzəʿ* 'saw' from *gäzʿa* 'cut', Amh. Arg. *mägaz,* Tna. *mägaz* seems to be borrowed from Amharic.

(at)mägäzä (S) 'refuse'.

(a)mgəzaggäzä (M) 'shake something that is heavy';

or perhaps *(am)gəzaggäzä,* metathesis of *zgzg* (see *a-zgäzägä,* below). For the prefix *am-,* see also Amh. *amzägäzzägä* 'shake a stick before throwing it'.

mʷägg'ä (E.M.Ms), *mʷäk'ä* (Č.En.Gt), *mekkä* (Ed) 'bury';

mʷäg (E.M.Ms.Go), *mʷägäma* (Č.En.Gt), *megad* (Ed) 'grave, cemetery, burial place';

from Cushitic: Kam. Al. *mōggo* 'bury', Qab. *mōggoʾ,* Ǧan. *mʷōga* 'tomb', Wol. *muog* 'bury'.

mig'ä ana (Č), *mig'ä wanna* (E) 'hold a grudge'.

mugg'a (Go) 'kind of grass';

see *muğğa*, below.

mägg'eä (M) 'light the fire, put the fire on, burn, kindle';

represents *mägg'ärä* (see below) with *-ärä>eä*.

mug'igg'a (E) 'kind of grass';

see *muk'ik'a*, below.

mig'ənžä (Go) 'furuncle, boil'; see *məgənžä*.

mägg'ärä (E.Ms.Go), *mägg'eä* (M), *mäk'ärä* (Č.En.Gt), *mekkärä* (Ed) 'burn (tr.), light the fire, put the fire on, kindle';

məgg'ər (E.M.Ms.Go), *muk'ər* (Č.En.Gt), *mikk'ər* (Ed), *məğğər* (So) 'bonfire, *log of the bonfire'.

mag'är (Č.E.M) 'circular frame of the outside of the roof, planks for the roof';

see *magär*, above.

məg'ar (E), see *mig'ar*.

məgg'ər (E.M.Ms.Go) 'bonfire';

see *mägg'ärä*.

mig'ar (Č.En.Gt.M), *məg'ar* (E), *migar* (S.W) 'kind of bush'.

mäğä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *mäğğä* (Ed), *mäğe* (W), *mäğğe* (S), *mäği* (Z) 'upper grindstone';

G. *mädḥe* (Praetorius 1879:86), Tna. *mädid*, Te. *mədd-ät* (pl. *mədäd*), Amh. *mäğ*, Har. *mäğği*; from *dḥy*: G. *dəḥəyä* 'grind' (for which see Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955:342), also occurs as *ḥdy* (see Dillmann 1865:1084, under *dḥy*). On the possibility of comparing the G. root *dḥy* with Semitic *dḥy* (Heb. *dåḥå* 'push'), see Leslau 1958:16. The comparison with Ar. *raḥa* , Heb. *reḥay-im* suggested by Praetorius, 1890:45 (taken up by Brockelmann 1928: 723) is unlikely. The root passed into Cushitic: Ga. *mağa*, Qab. Al. *mağğa*.

mäğe (W), *mäğğe* (S), see *mäğä*.

mäği (Z), see *mäğä*.

mʷağğa (E.M.Ms.Go) 'broom';

instrumental from *ağğä* 'sweep' (see above).

mōği (Z) 'I don't know';

from Cushitic: Som. Ga. *mōği*. The Somali form is explained by Reinisch 1902:209 as coming from *ma-ōga* 'I don't know>one does not know'.

muğä (S.W), see *muğğa*.

muğğa (Ms.So), *muğä* (S.W), *mugg'a* (Go) 'kind of grass';

Amh. *muğğa*, Tna. *mugya*, *məgʷya*, G. *magʷḥəya* (Guidi 1901:108); also in Ga. *muğğa*.

məğača (Č) 'fireplace';

represents *mədağğa* (see above) with palatalized *d* and *ğ:č* (13.6).

məğäği (Z) 'blister';

Amh. *mäğ* 'inflation of the furuncle'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *moğoğğa*.

məğağğa (E.M), *miğağğa* (So), *muğağğa* (M), *muğağğä* (W), *mʷəğağğa* (Ms.Go) 'fireplace';

represents *mədağğa* (see above) with palatalization of *d*. See also *muğağğəwä*, below.

muğağğəwä (Ms), *yämğağğəwä* (M) 'kind of edible mushroom';

lit. 'that of the fireplace' (see *məğağğa*).

muğale (Č.E.M) 'tick';

represents *muyyale* (see below) with *y>ğ*; cp. also Tna. *možale*.

muğāleʾä (En.Gt) 'tick';

see *muğale*, above.

mağlis (W), *mäğlis* (S) 'ceremony in which the *čat*-plant is chewed and prayers are performed';

from Ar. *maǧlis* 'session'; also in Amh. Har. *mäğlis*, Te. *məğläs* 'court of justice'.

mäğämmära (So), *mäğämmäre* (Ed) 'first';

noun with the prefix *mä-* formed from *ğämmärä* 'begin' (see above).

mäğämmäräya (En), *mäğämmärəya* (Č.Go), *mäğämmärya* (W) 'first';

an instrumental form of *ğämmärä* 'begin' (see above).

moğğär (W) 'kind of tree'.

mağōya (En.Gt), *mağōyä* (Ed) 'a short period after the *mäsqäl*-feast'.

muhāle mäňe (S) 'joke, be cheerful';

from Cushitic: Qab. *mahalú-ta*.

mähalläb (E) 'handkerchief';

represents *mäharräb* (see below) with alternance *r:l* by pseudo-correction (21.4).

mahmačot (S.W) 'story, tale, folktale, proverb';

see *mäkmačot*, *mʷamʷaka*; for *k:h*, see 5.23.

mähan (Z) 'barren (woman)';

represents *mäkan* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

məhənyat (Z) 'pretext';

represents *məkənyat* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

mahňa, in *bä---mahňa* (Z) 'because of';

see *(am)məkaňňä*, below; for *k:h*, see 5.23.

(a)mhāňi (Z) 'use as a pretext';

represents *(am)məkaňňä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

məhəňňat (Go.W) 'pretext, cause, reason';

represents *məkəňňat* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

mähär (W), *mähar* (S), *mäxärra* (M), *mäxäna* (Č.Gt), *mäxänna* (E) 'harvest, season of agricultural activities, the six-month period of growing and harvesting beginning September';

Tna. *mäḵär* 'harvest', Amh. *mähär*; also in Ga. *makara*. See also *mäkärä* 'next year'.

mähärä (Ed.S.W), *mäharä* (Z) 'advise, give counsel';

məhər (Ed.W.Z) 'advice, counsel';

represents *mäkärä* IV (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

mähärä (Ed.Ms.Go.So.W) 'next year';

represents *mäkärä* II (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

mähar (S), see *mähär*.

(a)mahärä (S.W) 'sulk';

represents *(a)makärä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

məhər (Ed.W.Z) 'advice, counsel';

see *mähärä* 'advise'.

mäharräb (Gur. xZ), *mähalläb* (E) 'handkerchief';

from Ar. *maḥramà*, with alternance of *m:b*; also Amh. *mäharräm*, *mäharräb*, Te. *mäharämät*.

mährib (Ms) 'evening prayer';

see *magrib*, above.

mähräğ (S.W) 'kettle';

represents *mäkräğ* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

məhrät (Gur) 'mercy, pity';

noun with suffix *-t* from *mhr* (see *marä*, below).

mäka- (Č.En.Gt.S), *mäkka-* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *mäkkaʾa-* (Ed), *tä-mäkä-* (W) 'be in need, be in want, be in trouble, be in difficulty, *lack';

atmäkka (M), *atmekä* (W), *atmekka* (Ms.Go), *atmēkä* (S), *atmekkaʾa* (Ed), *atmikka* (So) 'annoy, bother, embarrass, vex';

məkat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *məkāt* (En.Gt.S), *məkkaʾat* (Ed) 'need, trouble, difficulty, *problem';

məkātäňňä (En.Gt), *məkatäňňä* (M.Ms.Go), *məkatmäňňä* (M), *məkatänä* (Č), *məkatännä* (E), *məkkaʾatäňňä* (Ed) 'one who is in need';

yatmēkan (S) 'difficult';

perhaps from Cushitic: Ğan. *mak-t* 'be hungry'; for the relation between 'be in need' and 'be hungry', cp. Amh. *čəggar* 'hunger' from the root *čgr* 'be in need'.

(tä)mäkka (So) 'rely on';

mämmäkiya (So) 'means of reliance';

G. Te. *(tä)mäkkəḥa* 'boast', Tna. *tämäkkəḥe*, Amh. *tämäkka* 'boast, rely on'.

makko (Ed) 'kind of tree'.

mekkä (Ed) 'bury';

represents *mʷägg'ä* (see above) with *gg':k'* (13.4) and loss of palatalization of *g'*.

mīkkä hättärä (Ed) 'thatch the roof with the tip of grass pointing up';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *mikka* 'the state of thatch pointing up'; see *hättärä*.

mukk (Go.Ms.S.W) 'bent, crooked';

see *mäkäkä*.

mukk balä bäsälä (W), *mukuk bālä bäsälä* (S), *mux *balä *bäsälä* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *muxx barä-m bässälä* (Ms), *bux barä bässärä* (Ed) 'be cooked, be overcooked';

Amh. *mokk alä*, *mokkäkä*, *mʷakkäkä* 'be fully cooked, become quite ripe', Tna. *moḵ bälä*, *məḵəḵ bälä* 'be well cooked', Te. *mäk bela*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *mukukkiyi roʾo* 'be well cooked'. See also *mukuk balä*.

mäkkaʾa- (Ed) 'be in need, be in want, be in trouble, be in difficulty';

atmekkaʾa (Ed) 'annoy, embarrass, bother, vex';

see *mäka,* above.

mäkeʾä barä (En.Gt), *mäkkeʾä barä* (Ed) 'look at, observe';

to be identified with *mälke barä* (see below) with *lk>k* (17.7).

məkkaʾat (Ed) 'need, trouble, difficulty';

noun with the suffix *-t* formed from *mäkka-*.

məkkaʾatäňňä (Ed) 'one who is in need';

from *məkkaʾat* (see below) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

mekkad (Ed) 'one who gives parsimoniously';

noun with suffix *-d*; see *mäkʿa* II.

mäkäkä (S.W), *mäkkäkä* (Ms.Go) 'be curved, be bent, be crooked';

amäkäkä (S.W), *amäkkäkä* (Ms.Go) 'bend (tr.), curve';

mukk (Go.Ms.S.W) 'bent, crooked';

Semitic: Heb. *mǎḵaḵ* 'bow one's head'; Ethiopic: perhaps Har. *muxux* 'crooked (person)' even though it is a secondary meaning of Har. *mäxäxä-* 'feel uneasy'.

mʷäkäkä xänā (En), *mokäkä ṭänā* (Gt), *mäxʷäxʷä ṭä(n)na* (Č.E) 'bring a guarantor (when selling cattle or land)'.

mikikä (Ed) 'kind of grass';

see *mukʿikʿa,* below.

mokäkä ṭänā (Gt), see *mʷäkäkä.*

mukəka (Č), *mukəkka* (E) 'central part of the root of the *äsät* which is the most tender part when cooked, the soft part in the ground of any vegetable';

mukəka xärä (Č), *mukəkka xärä* (E) 'be well cooked (the lower part of the *äsät*)';

see *muka,* above.

mukuk bālä bäsälä (S) 'be overcooked';

see *muk balä.*

makäkkäbāye (S) 'great-great-grandchild';

see *ankakabäya.*

makkäl (So) 'small ax';

instrumental with the prefix *mä-* from *ekkälä* (see above).

(a)makkälä (So) 'be in a position to do things';

perhaps a denominative from Amh. *makäl, mähakkäl* 'middle, center', that is, 'be in the middle>be in a position to do things'.

mukkul (Z) 'furuncle, boil'.

makmačot (S) 'folktale, tale, story, proverb';

from *mkmk* with the suffix *-t*; the final *k* is prepalatalized into *č.* See *mʷamʷaka, mahmačot.*

mäkān (En) 'burial place of Muslims';

from Ar. *makān* 'place'; also in G. Te. Tna. *mäkan* 'place'; in Cushitic: Had. *maqqāna* 'cemetery', Kham. *mekā́n* 'church'. For a similar development of *makan* 'place>tomb', cp. Heb. *mǎqōm* 'place, tomb' (Barr 1968:292).

mäkan (Go), *mähan* (Z) 'barren (woman)';

G. Te. Amh. *mäkan,* Tna. *mäḵan,* Arg. Gaf. *mähan.*

mäkina (E.M), *mäkīna* (En.Gt), *mäkīnä* (Ed), *mänkina* (Č.E) 'car, sewing machine';

yäsifät mäkina (M), *äsifät mäkīna* (En.Gt) 'sewing machine';

from Italian *machina*: also in Te. Amh. *mäkina,* Tna. *makina.*

mäkkanisa (W), *mäkännisa* (Go) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Ga. *makkanissa, bakkanīsa* (for which see Haberland 1963:768; Strelcyn 1973: no. 51).

mə̄kənyat (So), *məknəyat* (Ms), *məknəyat* (En) 'pretext, cause, reason';

see *(am)məkaňňä,* below.

(am)məkaňňä (Ed), *amhāňi* (Z) 'use as a pretext';

məkəňňat (Go.So.W), *məkəňňāt* (Ed), *mə̄kənyat* (So), *məknəyāt* (En), *məhəňňat* (Go.W), *məhənyat* (Z), *məknəyat* (Ms) 'pretext, cause, reason';

bä---məxnəyat (M), *bä---məkəňňat* (Go), *bä---mahňa* (Z) 'because of, owing to';

G. *(ʾa)mäknäyä* 'use as a pretext', Te. *(ʾa)mäkna,* Tna. *(ʾam)mäḵanäyä,* Amh. *(am)mähaňňä,* Arg. *(am)mähaňňa*; G. Amh. *məknəyat* 'pretext', Tna. *mäḵnəyat.*

məkəňňat (Go.So.W), *məkəňňāt* (Ed) 'pretext';

see *(am)məkaňňä.*

mäkärä I (Ed.W) 'misery';

see *mäkära,* below.

mäkärä II (So), *mäxärä* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *mähärä* (Ed.Ms. Go.So.W) 'next year';

probably to be connected with Amh. *mäkär* 'harvest' (see *mähär,* above) since the harvest is a yearly event.

mäkärä III (Č.En.Gt), *mäkkärä* (Ed) 'suppurate';

represents *mägälä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3), *l:r* (8.25).

mäkärä IV (Č.En.Gt.S), *mäkkärä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *mähärä* (Ed.S.W), *mäharä* (Z) 'advise, give counsel';

tämakkärä (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *tämkakkärä* (So) 'deliberate, consult one another';

atmakärä (Č), *atmakkärä* (E) 'ask for advice';

məkər (E.En.Ms.Go.So), *mʿxər* (Č.Gt.M), *məhər* (Ed.W.Z) 'advice, counsel';

Semitic: Heb. *mĕḵerā́(h)* 'council' (Ludolf 1669: 87, 639); W. Thomas, *JTS* 1936, p. 388ff.; Ullendorff, *VT* 6 (1956). 194; Barr 1968:57, 270); Ethiopic: G. *mäkärä* 'advise', Tna. *mäḵärä,* Te. *mäkra,* Amh. *mäkkärä,* Arg. *mäkkära.*

mäkära (Gur. xEd.W), *mäkärä* (Ed.W) 'misery, misfortune';

Tna. Amh. *mäkära* 'misfortune', G. *mäkära* 'temptation'; perhaps from *mokkärä* 'try, attempt' (see below).

(a)makärä (Č), *aṃākärä* (En), *aṃäkärä* (Gt), *amakkärä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *amahärä* (S.W) 'sulk';

perhaps from Cushitic: Ga. *makarra* 'obstinate', Had. *makara-kko* 'be obstinate'.

mekkärä (Ed) 'light the fire, put the fire on, burn, kindle';

represents *mägg'ärä* (see below) with *g, g':k* (13.4).

məker I (E) 'monthly gathering in honor of a saint';

represents *mikʿäʾel* (see below) with *l:r* (8.25).

məkər II (E.En.Ms.Go.So) 'advice, counsel';

see *mäkärä* IV, above.

mokkärä (Go.So.W), *mōkkärä* (S), *mokkor-ən sānä* (Z) 'attempt, try, try out, test';

Tna. *mäkkärä,* Amh. *mokkärä,* Arg. *mokkära*; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *mokorra.* See also *mäkära.*

mäkräğ (S), *mähräğ* (S.W) 'kettle';

Amh. *mäkräğ, mähräğ* 'coffee pot'; also in Ga. *maräğği* 'flask'. Armbruster 1920: 87 connects it with Ar. *ḥurğa* 'bucket', but if the original form is with *k* (as in S. Amh. *mäkräğ*) the derivation from *ḥurğa* is doubtful since Ar. *ḥ* corresponds to Amh. *h* or *zero* in loanwords (Leslau, *BSOAS,* 19, p. 229).

məkerätännä (E) 'one who participates in the monthly gathering in honor of a saint';

from *məker* (see above) with the suffix *-tännä.*

mäkäs (En.Gt) 'name of sixth month, period of ploughing and transplanting the *äsät*';

represents *mängäs* (see below) with *ng>g* (17.7), and *g:k* (13.3).

mäksäs (M.Go.So.W) 'meal eaten when cattle has come back from the field';

Amh. *mäksäs* 'refreshment'.

mokše (S) 'namesake';

G. *mäkʷsi* 'namesake' from *kʷäsäyä, kʷäsyä* 'have the same name', Amh. *mäkʷše, mokše,* Tna. *mäkʷsi,* Te. *məksa*; passed into Cushitic: Qem. *mokše.*

mäkkätä (Z), *mikkätä* (So) 'ward off with a shield';

Tna. Amh. *mäkkätä,* Te. *mäkkätä,* Arg. *mekkäta,* Gaf. *mikkätä*; passed into Cushitic: Ag. *mekät.*

məkat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *məkāt* (En.Gt.S) 'need, trouble, difficulty, *misery, misfortune';

noun with suffix *-t* formed from *mäka-* (see above).

mikkätä (So), see *mäkkätä.*

mokkätä (W) 'castrate an animal';

mukkət (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *mukkut* (S) 'castrated (animal)';

Tna. *mäkkätä, mokkätä* 'castrate an animal', Amh. *mokkätä*; Te. *məkkət* 'castrated'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *mukkuta* 'castrated', Bil. *makut.* Brockelmann 1950:22 considers it a Cushitic loanword. The derivation of Amh. *mukkət* from the root *wqṭ* 'castrate' (see *wäqqäṭä,* below) suggested by Plazikowsky-Brauner 1953:263 is unlikely.

mukkət (M.Ms.Go.So.W), see *mokkätä.*

mukkut (S), see *mokkätä.*

mäktäfe (Ed) 'piece of wood on which one cuts meat for hash';

see *mäktäfäya*, below.

mäktäfäya, in *äḫäsär mäktäfäya* (En.Gt), *mäktäfe* (Ed) 'piece of wood on which one cuts meat for hash';

instrumental from *kätäfä* 'hash meat' (see above).

məkatmäňňä (M) 'one who is in need';

from *məkat* (see above) with the suffix *-mäňňä*.

məkatännä (Č), *məkatännä* (E) 'one who is in need';

from *məkat* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*.

məkätäňä (En.Gt), *məkatäňňä* (M.Ms.Go) 'one who is in need';

from *məkat* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*.

mäkäza (En.Gt), *mäxäza* (Č.E), *mäxaza* (M) 'first shot of hunters that wounds an animal'.

mäkäzo (W), *mäkkäzo* (S), *mäkäzu* (Z) 'central pillar of the house';

Har. *maxazu* 'pillar of the house'.

mäkäzu (Z), see *mäkäzo*.

m^{w}äk'ä (Č.En.Gt) 'bury';

represents *m^{w}ägg'ä* (see above) with *g':k'* (13.4).

mäk'a I (Č.En.Gt), *mäkk'a* (E.M) 'important person who is feared'.

mäk'a II (Gt), *mekkad* (Ed) 'one who gives parsimoniously'.

mik'ä›el (Ed), *mək'el* (M), *mik'a›ar* (Gt), *mək'a›ar* (En), *mək'er* (Č), *məker* (E) 'monthly gathering in honor of a saint';

mək'erätänä (Č), *məkerätännä* (E), *yämk'eriyä* (Č), *yämkeryä* (E) 'one who participates in the monthly gathering';

from the name of St. Michael. It is interesting to note that the monthly gathering of the pagan Gurages has the name of a Christian saint. On the *mək'er* among the Čaha, see Leslau 1950a:66-69.

mək'a›ar (En), *mik'a›ar* (Gt) 'monthly gathering in honor of a saint';

represents *mik'ä›el* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

muk'ik'a (Č.En.Gt), *muk'əkk'a* (M), *mikikä* (Ed), *mug'igg'a* (E) 'grass growing in the *äsät*-plants during the rainy season'.

mək'el (M) 'monthly gathering in honor of a saint';

see *mik'ä›el*, above.

mäk'ärä (Č.En.Gt) 'light the fire, put the fire on, burn, kindle';

muk'ər (Č.En.Gt), *mikk'ər* (Ed) 'bonfire';

represents *mägg'ärä* (see above) with *g':k'* (13.4).

mək'er (Č) 'monthly gathering in honor of a saint';

represents *mik'ä›el* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

mikk'ər (Ed), see *mäk'ärä*.

muk'ər (Č.En.Gt), see *mäk'ärä*.

mək'erätänä (Č) 'one who participates in the monthly gathering';

from *mək'er* (see above) with the suffix *-tänä*.

mux *balä *bäsälä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *muxx barä-m bässälä* (Ms) 'be overcooked';

represents *mukk balä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

mäx^{w}äx^{w}ä ṭä(n)na (Č.E) 'bring a guarantor (when selling cattle or land)';

represents *m^{w}äkäkä* (see above) with *k^{w}:x^{w}* (5.22).

məxuluq (En) 'a full amount of spun cotton taken off the spindle';

noun with the prefix *m-* from *(a)x^{w}änäqä* (see above.

mäxäna (Č.Gt), *mäxänna* (E) 'the six-month period of growing and harvesting beginning September';

see *mähär*, above.

məxnəyat, in *bä---məxnəyat* (M) 'because of';

represents *məknəyat* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

mäxärä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'next year';

represents *mäkärä* II (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

mäxärra (M) 'the six-month period of growing and harvesting beginning with September';

see *mähär*, above.

məxər (Č.Gt.M) 'advice, counsel';

represents *məkər* II (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

m^{w}axätta (M) 'vow';

G. *ma›kät* 'gift of gratitude' from *›a›k^{w}ätä* 'praise'; Amh. *mak^{w}ta* 'vow', denominative *ammakk^{w}ätä* 'make a vow'.

mäxäza (Č.E), *mäxaza* (M) 'first shot of hunters that wounds an animal';

represents *mäkäza* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

mäx'äna (Č), *mäx'änna* (E) 'young bull in his prime'.

mälä I (M), *märä* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'thin skin of animal';

probably from Ga. *mala* 'dewlap'.

mälä II (W) 'ways and means, guess';

see *mäla*, below.

mälä (W) 'castrate an animal';

see *mäla* I, below.

mäla (E.Gt.M.S.So), *mälla, mela* (Č), *mälä* (W), *malä* (Ed), *mala* (En) 'chance, guess, ways and means, *accident';

(bä)mäla (E.Gt) 'perhaps, by chance';

mälätäňňä (M) 'one who speaks without knowing the subject';

Tna. *mäla* 'plan, the right thing', Te. *mela* 'skill', Amh. *mäla* 'prediction, opinion, occasion', Har. *mäla* 'ways and means'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *mala* 'plan, means', Som. Kam. *mala*. The derivation from Ethiopic *bəlhat* 'skill' suggested by Praetorius 1879:509, with reservations, is unlikely.

mäla I (S), *mälä* (W) 'castrate an animal';

Semitic: Ar. *malaḫa* 'tear out, pull out', Akk. *malāḫu*; Ethiopic: G. *mälḫa* 'extract, eradicate', Te. *mälḫa* 'draw the sword', that is, 'pull out from the sheath', Tna. *mälḫe* 'pull out', *mälamälä*, Amh. *mälämmälä* 'cut'.

mälla II (Ms), *melä* (W), *mēlä* (S), *molla* (Go.So), *molā* (Z), *mäna* (Č), *männa* (E.M), *me'na* (Ed), *mēn›a* (En.Gt) 'be full, fill, have plenty of, level the ground by filling the uneven places';

me'na- (Ed) 'swell';

mula (Ms), *mulä* (Go.So), *mulla* (S), *muli* (Z), *mulli* (W), *mura* (Č.E), *mur›a* (En.Gt), *mur›ä* (Ed), *m^{w}əy* (M) 'full';

Semitic: Ar. *mala›a* 'fill', Heb. *måle›* 'be full'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *mäl›a*, Tna. *mäl›e*, Amh. Arg. *mälla, molla*, Har. *mäla›a*.

mälla (Z) 'oath';

see *malä*, below.

mäle (Ms), *mälay* (S) 'strength, *power, means';

from Cushitic: Had. *mālayye*, Kam. *mälä-ta*; Tna. *mela* 'ability' of Leslau, *JAOS* 80(1960).214 is to be connected with Amh. *mäla* (see *mäla*, above) and does not belong here.

mal (Ms.Go.So.W), *māl* (S) 'shame, bashfulness';

see *malälä-*.

malä (Ed) 'chance, guess';

bämalä (Ed) 'by chance';

see *mäla*, above.

malä (M.Go.So), *mälä* (Z) 'swear';

malla (M.Go.So), *mälla* (Z) 'oath';

G. Tna. *mäḥalä* 'swear', Te. *mäḥala*, Amh. *malä*, Arg. *mähala*.

malla (M.Go.So) 'oath';

see *malä*.

mala (En), see *mäla* 'chance'.

melä (W), *mēlä* (S), see *mälla* II 'be full'.

mela (Č), see *mäla* 'chance'.

məll *balä *wäṭa (Č.E.M), *mərr barä *wäṭa* (Č.E.En.Gt), *bərr barä wa›a* (Ed) 'slip out (semi-liquids, such as butter, honey)';

Te. *mälla* (root *mll*) 'sneak away', Tna. *mäläl bälä* 'come out', Amh. *mäläll alä* 'drag oneself along in a hasty way'. See also *(a)mlalla*.

molla (Go.So), *molā* (Z), see *mälla* II 'be full'.

molu (W.Z) 'bald, baldness';

Har. *mälu*; from Cushitic: Ga. *mollu*, Som. *mol*, Dar. *moli-ččа*.

mulä I (Go.So) 'full';

see *mälla* II, above.

mulä II (S.W) 'outdoors, outside of the house';

see also *mulädän*.

mula (Ms), *mulla* (S) 'full';

see *mälla* II, above.

muli I (M), *muri* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'boy to whom a girl is given by her parents without being asked for by his parents';

probably to be identified with *mälaḫa* 'choose', Tna. *mälmälä* (reduplicated root *ml-ml*, from *mlḫ*), Amh. *mälämmälä* 'select, pick out', *məlməl* 'selected'.

muli II (Z), *mulli* (W) 'full';

see *mälla* II, above.

mälʾak (Ed), *mälak* (M.Go.Z), *mälakk* (So), *malaʾayka* (En), *mälayka* (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *mälaykä* (W), *mälāykä* (S), *märeka* (Č), *märika* (E) 'angel';

Semitic: Heb. *malʾāḵ*, Ar. *malʾak*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. *mälʾak*, Amh. *mälak*, Har. *mäläk*, *mälaykät*, from the root *lʾk* 'send' (see *lakä*). For G. *mälʾak*, see Noeldeke 1910:34.

malaʾayka (En) 'angel';

see *mälʾak*.

melčo (W), *mēlčo* (S) 'assembly, gathering, *tribunal, court'.

mälač̣ (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *mälāč̣* (Ed), *məlāč̣* (En.Gt.S), *mallāči* (Z), *mərač̣* (Č.E), *mərāč̣* (Gt) 'razor of foreign make';

instrumental from *lačča* 'shave' (see above).

(a)malläč̣ä (So) 'slip out (of hand, cattle of rope), escape';

Amh. *məlläčč alä* 'slip out (of hands); see *mälläṭä*.

mallāči (Z), see *mälač̣*.

məlāč̣ (En.Gt.S), see *mälač̣*.

məllačä (Ms.Go) 'peel, bark of tree';

from *mälläṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ* to *č̣*.

mulləč(č) *balä (So.S.W) 'be done completely, be done well';

mulləč̣ abälä-m arräṭä (So) 'cut completely' (see *arräṭä*);

mulləč̣ bälä bäsälä (S) 'be well cooked' (see *bäsälä*);

mulləč̣ aňe ṭärägä (S), *mulləčč aňňe ansäsä* (W) 'sweep well' (see *ṭärägä, ansäsä*);

Amh. *mulläčč adärrägä* 'do something completely', as *mulläčč adrəgo säddäbä* 'humiliate completely'.

mʷallädä (M.Ms), *manädä* (Ed), *tä-mandä* (Č.E.Gt), *tä-m̠andä* (En), *tä-mannädä* (E) 'travel' (v.);

maläda (M), *maräda* (Č.E.Gt), *marada* (En), *marad* (Ed) 'travel, journey, trip';

maläddäňňä (M), *marädänä* (Č), *marädännä* (E), *maradäňä* (En.Gt), *maradäňňä* (Ed) 'traveler';

is to be connected either with *(a)mandä* 'gird the trousers' (see below, that is, 'get ready for a trip', or with *mʷaläda* 'early morning' (see below), Amh. *mallädä* 'get up early morning>*travel early morning>travel (any time of the day)'. For the relation between the various meanings, cp. G. *gesä* 'get up early', Te. *gesa* 'travel'.

maläda (M) 'travel, journey, trip';

see *mʷallädä*, above.

mʷaläda (Ms) 'early morning';

Amh. *maläda*; see also *mʷallädä*, above.

mälda (S) 'grandfather';

is perhaps a metathesis of *mädäl* (see above).

mulädän (S) 'wild cat';

lit. 'cat of outdoors' (see *mulä, adän*).

maläddäňňä (M) 'traveler';

from *maläda* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*.

(a)mällägä (M.Ms.Go), *tämellägä* (W), *amänägä* (Č), *amännägä* (E), *am̠änägä* (En.Gt), *awenägä* (Ed) 'slip out (of hand, or cattle of rope), escape';

tämälägä (S.W) 'fall out (hair), become bald, *lose the skin because of scratching, be eaten to the ground (grass by cattle)';

mulg (S) 'bald';

mulläg abäňňä-m ağğä (Ms.Go) 'take off the top dirt';

Har. *mulug bāya* 'slip out of hand', Amh. *mallägä* 'be slippery', Tna. *mälägläg bälä* 'slip out of hands'. See also *(a)mlägäṭä*.

mulg (S), *mulläg* (Ms.Go), see *(a)mällägä*.

mulgəč̣ *balä (Go.So.W), *mulguč̣ bālä* (S), *məlgəč̣ barä* (Ms) 'slip out of hands (or cattle of rope), escape, *sprain';

is to be identified with *(a)mlägäṭä*, below, with palatalization of *ṭ*. For the relation between 'slip out' and 'sprain', cp. Sid. *mulqi* 'strip off' and Qab. *mulluqqi-yoʾ* 'sprain'.

mələggädä (M), *mərägädä* (Č), *məräggädä* (E), *mərä-kädä* (En.Gt) 'act mad';

mərgʷağä (E) 'action of acting mad';

Amh. *mälläggʷädä* 'be silly, good for nothing'.

(a)mlägäṭä (S.W) 'slip out of hands (or cattle of rope), escape';

seems to be a contamination of the *mlg* (see *malägä*, above) and *mlṭ* (see *mälläṭä*, below). See also *mulgəč̣ *balä*.

mälhät (Z) 'sign, feature, mark';

see *(tä)mläkkätä*, below; for *k:h*, see 5.23.

(tä)mlahätä (Z) 'look at, observe';

mälhät (Z) 'sign, feature, mark';

represents *(tä)mläkkätä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

mälahtäňä (Z) 'messenger, envoy';

from *mälakt* (see below) with the suffix *-äňňä;* for *k:h*, see 5.23.

(a)mälläkä (E.M), *amäläkä* (En) 'worship' (v.);

G. Tna. *ʾamläkä*, Te. *ʾamläka*, Amh. *amälläkä*, denominative from G. *ʾamlak* 'God' from the root *mlk* 'possess, dominate'.

mälak (M.Go.Z), *mälakk* (So) 'angel';

see *mälʾak*.

mälk (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *märk* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'aspect, appearance, form, shape, *charm, attractiveness, beauty, complexion, color';

mälkäbs (Go.So) 'ugly' (see *bəs*);

mälkä ṭəfʷä (Go) 'ugly' (see *ṭəfʷä*);

Tna. *mälkəʿ* 'aspect, appearance', Amh. Arg. *mälk*; for Geez, Dillmann 1865:51 records *mälkəʾ* (with ʾ) and Grébaut 1952:381 *mälkəʿ* (with ʿ) from root *lkʿ* 'measure' (see *läkka*, above). The noun passed into Cushitic: Al. *milk* 'appearance'. See also *mälkamma, məläkämä, mälke*.

mälke *balä (M.Ms), *märke *balä* (Č.E.Gt), *mäkeʾä barä* (En.Gt), *mäkkeʾä barä* (Ed) 'look at, observe';

is probably in connection with *mälk* 'aspect, appearance' (see above).

mälkäbs (Go.So) 'ugly';

lit. 'ugly (bad) of appearance'; see *mälk, bəs*.

mälkamma (M.Ms.Go.So), *mälkāmä* (Ed), *mälkämma* (Z), *märkama* (Č.Gt), *markama* (En), *märkamma* (E) beautiful, pretty';

from *mälk* (see above) with the suffix *-a(m)ma;* cp. Amh. *mälkam*, Tna. *mälkəʿəyna, mälkayna, mälkəʿaňňa*. See *məläkämä*, below.

məläkämä (Z) 'be beautiful, be pretty';

amläkämä (Z) 'adorn, decorate';

denominative from *mälkamma* (see above); for a denominative from 'pretty', cp. also Tna. *mälkəʿe*.

mäläkʷse (Ed.Ms), see *məläkäsä*.

məläkäsä (W), *məläkkʷäsä* (Ed.M.So), *molokkosä* (S) 'be a monk';

mäläkʷse (Ed.Ms), *molokse* (S.W) 'monk, *castrated';

Amh. also *moläkʷse, molokse* 'monk'; see *mənäkkʷäsä*, with alternance of *n:l*.

molokkosä (S) 'be a monk';

molokse (S.W) 'monk';

see *məläkäsä*.

mäläkät (So), *mäläxät* (M) 'trumpet, horn';

Te. Amh. *mäläkät*, Tna. *mäläḵät*; also in Cushitic: Sa. Af. *malakat*, Bil. *mälaġat*. Coulbeaux-Schreiber 1915:127 translate Tna. *mäläḵät* 'instrument de signal, trompette' and seem to derive it from *mälkätä* 'fix one's attention, point at'. See also Armbruster 1920:91, 103.

mälakt (So) 'message';

from *lakä* 'send' (see above) with the prefix *m-* and the suffix *-t*.

məlakkət (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'sign, feature, mark';

Tna. Amh. *məlakkət*; see *(tä)mläkkätä*, below.

(tä)mläkkätä (Ed.M.Go.So), *tämlekätä* (W), *tämlēkätä* (S), *tämlekkätä* (Ms), *tämlahätä* (Z) 'look at, observe';

tämälkač (So) 'observer';

məlakkət (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *mälxät* (M), *mälhät* (Z), *märxät* (Č.E.En.Gt), *mərakkət* (E) 'sign, feature, mark';

Tna. *(tä)mälkätä*, Amh. *(tä)mäläkkätä*. Praetorius 1879:139 derives it from **mälkaʾət, mälkaʾət*, from G. *läkʾa* 'design, mark'.

mälaktäňňä (Go.So) 'messenger, envoy';

from *mälakt* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*.

mäläxät (M) 'trumpet, horn';

represents *mäläkät* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

mälxät I (M) 'sign, feature, mark';

see *(tä)mläkkätä*, above.

mälxät II (M) 'message';

from *lakä* 'send' (see above) with the prefix *m-* and the suffix *-t*; for *k:x*, see 5.22.

malälä- (W), *mālälä-* (S), *mallälä-* (Ms.Go.So) 'be bashful, be shy, be timid, be ashamed';

māl (S), *mal* (Ms.Go.So.W) 'bashfulness, shyness'; *malmaltäňňä* (Go.Ms), *malmaltäňňe* (W), *mālmāltu* (S) 'bashful, shy, timid, ashamed';

from Cushitic: Qab. *māllállo›* 'be ashamed', Al. *mālállo*; Qab. *mālli-ta* 'shame', Had. *mālo.*

(tä)mallälä (M) 'pray';

G. Tna. *(tä)maḥlälä, (tä)mahlälä* 'invoke God, pray', Te. *mähläla, mähalla,* Amh. *(tä)mallälä,* Arg. *(tä)-mähalläla* 'beg'. Praetorius 1879:134 derives it from *mḥl* 'swear' (see *malä,* above); so also Coulbeaux-Schreiber 1915:117. Christian, *WZKM* 55, p. 169 derives it from Ar. *muhallil* 'praising God', the verb *(tä)mallälä* would then be a denominative. This derivation, however, is doubtful since the regular form of G. Tna. is *mḥll* (with *ḥ*). On the other hand Praetorius 1890:370 also connects it with the root for 'swear' (as mentioned above) and suggests the spelling *mhl* (and not *mḥl*).

molala (Ms.Go.So.W), see *mulal barä.*

mulal barä (Ed) 'be conical';

molala (Ms.Go.So.W) 'oblong';

Amh. *molala* 'oblong', Har. *mulōyo,* Tna. *molal* 'long and thin', Te. *mälmäla* 'be long and straight'.

(a)mlalla (M.Ms.Go), *amnana* (Č), *aṃnanā* (En.Gt), *amrana* (Č), *amranna* (E), *aḇranā* (En.Gt), *awrannā* (Ed) 'be slippery';

amlalla- (M.Ms.Go) 'slide, slip';

amlalit (M.Ms.Go), *amraret* (Č), *amrarit* (E), *aṃrarēt* (Gt), *amret* (Č.E), *aṃrārēd* (En), *aḇranēd* (En), *awrannīd* (Ed) 'sliding, slippery ground';

the root is *mlʔlʔ* and is to be identified with *məll balä* 'slip out' as against Leslau, *MUSJ* 31 (1954).58.

mālmāltu (S) 'bashful, shy, timid, ashamed';

from a reduplicative *mal* 'shame' (see above) with the suffix *-tu.*

malmaltäňňä (Go.Ms), *malmaltäňňe* (W) 'bashful, timid, shy, ashamed';

from a reduplicative *mal* 'shame' (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä.*

mällančo (So), *mäˈlānčä* (Ed) 'mare, horse of inferior quality (used for loading)';

from Cushitic: Qab. *maˈlānu.*

mälēnčä (Ed) 'straight and smooth hair';

comes close to Had. *lalūnča.*

maläq (So) 'big, great, large, thoroughly';

from *laqä* (see above) with the prefix *ma-* by analogy with *maläs* 'small, a bit' where the prefix *ma-* (instead of *mä-*) is justified since the adjective comes from *anäsä,* the adjective *maläs* coming from *mä-aläs.* For the *l* of *maläs,* see below.

maläqənnät (So) 'size';

from *maläq* (see above) with the abstract morpheme *-(ə)nnät.*

mäls I (En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'answer' (n.);

Tna. *mäläsä* 'return, answer', Te. *bälsa* (with alternance of labials *b:m*), Amh. *mälläsä,* Arg. *melläsa*; Amh. *məllaš* 'answer' (n.), Te. *məblas.* The derivation of Amh. *mälläsä* 'return' from Ar. *malla* 'return' augmented by *s* serving as element for enlarging the root suggested by Praetorius 1879:140 and taken up by Rundgren 1955:139 is unlikely. See also *mäls,* below.

mäls II (M) 'the visit that the newlyweds make to the bridegroom's or the bride's parents the first time after the wedding';

mäls ṭärra (M) 'invite for the *mäls*' (see *ṭärra*);

lit. 'return' (see *mäls,* above); Amh. *mäls,* Tna. *mälsi,* Te. *(tə)balässa* 'finish the retirement a year after the wedding and fulfil the appropriate formalities (that is, by visiting the parents)'.

maläs (So) 'a bit, a little while, a short time';

for *manäs* 'a bit', from *anäsä* (see *manäs,* below); the *l* of *maläs* by analogy with *maläq* 'big' (see above); cp. also Amh. *mäläss alä* 'be little'.

molliso (So) 'kind of strong drink';

also in Cushitic: Had. Ga. *molliso.*

mälta (S) 'twin';

Har. *mālta* (with *l*), but with *n* in G. Tna. Te. Amh. Arg. Gaf. *mänta.* The verbs of G. Tna. *mäntäwä* 'be double, give birth to twins', Te. *mänta* are denominatives. The noun also occurs in Cushitic: Qem. *mäta,* Bil. *mätta,* Qab. Al. *malta-ta,* Som. *matān.* A connection with *lämča* 'twin' (see above) is possible. The connection with Heb. *tĕ›ōm-īm* 'twins', Ar. *tu›ām* suggested by Armbruster 1920: 183 is unlikely.

(a)mälätä (S.Z), *amʷalätä* (W) 'be late in the morning';

denominative from *mʷalt* (see below).

mʷalt (W), *mālt* (S) 'day (in daylight)';

G. *mäʿalt,* Tna. *mäʿalti,* Te. *mäʿal,* Har. *mä›altu, māltu*; from the Ethiopic root *wʿl* 'spend the day' (see *walä,* below). See also *(a)mälätä,* above.

maltēd (Ed) 'friend (girl)';

the suffix *-d* is a feminine marker instead of *-t* of the other dialects (7.14).

mälätäňňä (M) 'one who speaks much without knowing the subject';

lit. 'one who makes guesses', from *mäla* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä.*

malätäňňä (So) 'bashful';

from *mal* 'shame' (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä.*

miltiq-əm bālä (Z) 'sprain';

probably from Cushitic: Had. *mulquq-ukko,* Kam. *mulquq-iyye,* with *q-q* becoming **ṭ-q* (by dissimilation)>*t-q.*

mälläṭä (M.Ms.Go.So), *mänṭä* (Č.En.Gt), *männäṭä* (E), *menṭä* (Ed), *märäṭä* (S.Z) 'strip off, peel, bark a tree';

tämäläṭä (Z), *tämälläṭä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *tämänṭä* (Č), *täṃänṭä* (En.Gt), *tämännäṭä* (E) 'fall out (hair), become bald';

tämūläṭä (Z) 'slip off (e.g. ring from the finger)';

amälläṭä (M.Ms.Go.So), *amäläṭä, amūläṭä* (Z), *amalläčä* (So), *amänṭä* (Č), *amännäṭä* (En) 'slip off (of clothes or of cattle slipping out of the rope), escape, *take off clothes, undress';

məllačä (Ms.Go), *yämʷänči* (Č.E) 'peel, bark of tree';

mulṭ (M.Go.W), *mulṭa* (So) 'bare, naked';

mälaṭa (Go.Z), *dumi mulṭ* (W), *mulṭəyä* (M) 'bald, stripped off';

Semitic: Ar. *malaṭa* 'shave', Heb. *(hit)malleṭ* 'seem bald'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *mäläṭä* 'strip off, render bare', Te. *mälṭa,* Amh. *mälläṭä,* Har. *mäläṭa.* For the meaning 'escape' from the original meaning 'strip off, slip off', cp. Heb. *(ni)mlaṭ* 'escape', Ar. (Daṯina) *malaṭa* (8th form), G. Tna. *(›a)mäläṭä,* Te. *mälča,* Amh. *(a)mälläṭä, mulləččälä,* Arg. *(a)mälläṭa.* For 'bald', cp. Amh. *mälaṭa.* The root *mlṭ* is related to *mrṭ* (see *märäṭä,* below). See also *mälläṭä-lä,* below.

mälläṭä-lä (So) 'become rich';

is perhaps to be identified with the root *mlṭ* 'remove, pull out' (see *mälläṭä,* above) and the form would mean 'he pulled out (things) for himself, he removed things for himself>he accumulated things to his advantage'.

mälaṭa (Go.Z), see *mälläṭä.*

məlṭ (S.W.Z) 'small tapeworm'.

(tä)mūläṭä (Z) 'slip off (e.g. a ring from the finger)';

amūläṭä (Z) 'take off clothes, undress';

see *mälläṭä,* above.

mulṭ (M.Go.W), *mulṭa* (So) 'bare, naked';

see *mälläṭä,* above.

mulṭəyä (M) 'bald';

from *mulṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä.*

mälāy (S) 'strength, power, means';

see *mäle,* above.

mälayka (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *mälaykä* (W), *mälāykä* (S) 'angel';

see *mäl›ak,* above.

məlāžžä- (Ms.Go), *məläže* (W), *miläže* (S) 'feel disgust, feel repugnance, *have enough of something';

from Cushitic: Had. *malāǧa-kko.*

mäme (S.W) 'sieve';

see *(a)mēme,* below.

māmmä (Ed), see *mama.*

mʷamʷä (M) 'good, pleasant, well';

is a reduplication of *mu›* I (see above).

mama (Č), *māma* (En.Gt), *mamma* (E.M), *mʷam mʷa* (E), *māmmä* (Ed), *mʷammuyä* (M.Ms), *mʷam-mʷəyä* (M) 'flower, *the leaf of the *äsät* with which the children play, inner part of the trunk of the *äsät*';

from Ga. *mäma.*

māmū (Z) 'be melted (butter, honey)';

Amh. *mamma, mammʷa, mʷammʷa, mʷa alä* 'be melted'; a reduplicated root of Te. *mäha* 'melt', G. *məhəwä,* Har. *mōḥa*; the Te. G. root becomes *m*V (=vowel), the root becoming reduplicated in Amharic and Zway.

memma I (E.M.Go), *mema* (Č), *mēma* (En.Gt) 'shell used for necklace, *kind of necklace'.

memma II (Ms) 'kind of hairdo';

from Cushitic: Kam. *mummi* 'hair', Had. *mumma.*

(a)meme (W), *amēme* (S) 'sift grain or flour';

mäme (S.W) 'sieve';

Tna. *mämäyä* 'sift grain', *miḥe* 'sieve'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *memē-sso* 'sift', Qab. *memmé-kko,* Kam. *memē-ta* 'sieve', Sid. *'mēmo.* In case there is a connection between the Ethiopic (Tna. Gur) and Cushitic root with Tna. *miḥe* 'sieve', the Ethiopic-Cushitic root would represent a reduplication of *miḥe>mV* (=vowel)*>mVmV.*

mummä (Ed), see *muma.*

muma (Č), *mumʷa* (En.Gt), *mummʷa* (Č.E.M), *mummä* (Ed) 'the whole of something, complete, round, circular, one who did not bear a child, *single';

from Cushitic: Had. *mūma* 'complete'.

māmiččä (Ed) 'penis of children';

in connection with *mʷammʷəyä* II (see below) with the suffix *-čä* added to the base **mʷam-.*

mammädä (So) 'pinch';

from Cushitic: Had *.mumud-akko,* Kam. *mummuǧo.*

mʷamʷaka (En.Gt), *mammakkä* (Ed), *makmačot* (S), *mahmačot* (S.W), *wämaka* (Č), *wämmakka* (E), *wammakka* (M) 'proverb';

Har. *maxmāxa*; from Cushitic: Ga. *makmāka, makmāksa,* Som. *mahmāh,* Sid. *māmmášša,* Bur. *mammaho*; Sid. *māmmahi* 'use as a proverb'. The form of En. Ed. Gt. *mʷamʷaka, mammakkä* would come from **mkmk.*

mämmäkiya (So) 'means of reliance';

see *(tä)mäkka.*

mämmən, məmmən (M) 'how?, how!';

for *mənmən,* lit. 'what what?' (see *mən*).

mämär (Č.En.Gt), *mämmär* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'nape of neck';

marmara (Z) 'hump (of animal)';

for **märmär*; Har. *märmär* 'shoulder', and *mämmär ṭōr aša* 'carry (*ṭōr āšā*) on the shoulder (*mämmär*)'; from Cushitic: Ga. *marmara,* Som. *marmar* 'neck of the camel', Bur. *märmär.*

mämər (Č.Gt), *mämmər* (E) 'how?, how!, what!';

for *mərmər,* lit. 'what what?'*>məm(m)ər, mäm-(m)ər.*

mamär (M.Go.So) 'monthly gathering in honor of a saint';

represents *mabär* (see above) with alternance *b:m* (4.14).

mamärtäňňä (M.Go) 'one who participates in the monthly gathering';

from *mamär* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä.*

memwät (M) 'kind of *äsät*';

perhaps connected with *meme* 'necklace' (see above) because of the shape.

mʷammʷəyä I (M), *mʷammuyä* (M.Ms) 'flower';

see *mama* and *mʷammʷəyä,* below.

mʷammʷəyä II (M), *mʷamʷəyä* (Č.Gt), *mʷammuyä* (E.M), *māmiččä* (Ed) 'penis of children';

also in Cushitic: Kam. Al. *māmmī-čču*; seems to be a euphemism to be identified either with Amh. *mammo* 'little boy' or with *mʷammʷəyä* 'flower' (see above).

mʷammuyä (E.M.Ms), see *mʷammʷəyä* I, II.

mänä (Č), *männä* (E) 'be done';

amänä (Č), *amännä* (E) 'do, make, act';

mena (Č.E), *mēna* (En), *menna* (Ms), *mēnä* (Ed), *māyna* (Gt), *merra* (M) 'action, affair, matter, *job, function';

menänä (Č), *menännä* (E), *mēnäňä* (En), *mennäňňä* (Ms), *mēnäňňä* (Ed), *mennätäňňä* (Ms), *māynäňä* (Gt), *merräňňä* (M) 'worker';

Arg. *mäňňa* 'make'; perhaps also S. *mäňe* 'build', Te. *mäna* 'create' and to be connected with Cushitic: Sid. *mini* 'build'.

mänä (Ed), see *mäna* 'bottom of lowland'.

mʷänä (Č.En.Gt), *mʷännä* (E.M), *monä* (Ed) 'bladder, leather bag used for grain or honey';

perhaps from Cushitic: Be. *mána* 'intestines, bowels'.

mäna (En.Gt), *mänä* (Ed) 'bottom of lowland';

since the bottom of lowland is not usable for cultivation it is perhaps to be compared with Amh. *mäna* 'empty' in an expression such as *mäna märet* 'undeveloped land'.

mäna I (Č), *männa* (E.M) 'be full, fill, level the ground by filling the uneven places';

represents *mälla* II (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

(tä)männa II (E.M) 'wish' (v.);

see *(tä)mēňä,* below.

man (M), *mān* (En.Ed), *mʷan* (Č.E.Ms), *mʷān* (Gt), *ma* (M.Go.So.W.Z), *mā* (S), *mʷa* (Ms) 'who?';

mannə- (So) 'either of';

manəm (W), *mannəm* (M.Go.So.S.Z), *mʷanim* (Č. E), *māˈnim* (Ed), *mʷannəm* (Ms), *mʷāˈni, mʷānˀi* (Gt), *maniyä, maˈniyä, manˀəyä* (En), *mʷanyäm* (Č), *mannəmni* (Z), *māˈnimoxä* (Ed) 'any, anyone, whatever'; followed by 'man' it means 'whoever, either'; with a negative verb it means 'nobody, none, no one';

maˈnəyämä- (En) 'either of';

yämʷanimʷäxna (Č), *yämʷanimoxna* (E) 'in any case';

Semitic (Ar. *man,* Akk. *mannu*) and Ethiopic.

mʷan (Č.E.Ms), *mʷān* (Gt), see *man.*

mʷan (M.Ms.Go), *mannat* (So), *mʷar* (Č.E.En.Gt), *mar* (Ed) 'individual part, share';

bä(yä)---mʷan (M.Ms.Go), *bä---mannat* (So), *bä---mʷar* (Č.E.En.Gt), *bä---mʷare* (Č), *bä---mari* (Ed) 'instead of';

yämʷan (M.Go), *yämʷanät* (Ms), *yämʷare* (Č), *ämʷar* (E), *äm̱ʷare* (Gt), *ā̃wāri* (En) 'apart, *individually';

yämʷan, yämʷanät, yämʷanmʷan (M), *manman* (So), *yämʷarmʷar* (Č.E), *yämʷarmʷäräte, yämʷarmʷäte* (Č), *yämʷarote* (E), *ämarmar* (Ed), *äm̱ʷarm̱ʷar* (Gt), *ā̃wārmʷar* (En), *äwarmʷar* (Gt) 'individually, separately'.

mʷanä (Č), *mʷannä* (E) 'be jealous, not be satisfied because of receiving less';

see *mʷaňä,* below.

mʷāˈni (Gt) 'any, anyone, whatever';

see *man,* above.

mēnä (Ed), see *mena* I.

mena I (Č.E), *mēna* (En), *menna* (Ms), *mēnä* (Ed) 'action, affair, matter';

see *mänä* 'be done', above.

mena II (M.Ms.Go.So), *mera* (Č) 'mild person, *generous, kind';

mena (W) 'charity, clemency, generosity';

menännät (Go) 'generosity'.

meˈna I (Ed) 'be full';

represents *mälla* II (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

(tä)mena II (Č), *tämenna* (Ms) 'wish' (v.);

see *(tä)mēňä,* below.

mʷena (Č.E.Gt), *mʷenna* (M.Ms), *mʷīna* (En), *mīnä* (Ed) 'male relatives on the mother's side, maternal uncle';

see also *mʷänäbäya,* below.

mən (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *mər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'what?';

mənəm (Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'whatever';

məryäm (Č.E), *mərˀəyä* (En.Gt) 'whatever, anything';

yämən (So.Go.M.Ms), *yämər* (Č.E), *äm̱ər* (Gt), *äm̱ā̃r* (En), *ämər, äwən* (Ed), *lämən* (S.W.Z) 'why?;

bämər (E) 'how?';

mämmən, məmmən (M), *mämər* (Č.Gt), *mämmər* (E) 'how?, what!';

Semitic: Akk. *min* 'what?'; Ethiopic: G. *mənt,* Amh. Arg. *mən,* Tna. *mən-tay,* Te. *mə, mi.* For the interrogative particle in Semitic, see Brockelmann 1908:326. See also *mə.*

mīnä (Ed), see *mʷena.*

mʷīna (En), see *mʷena.*

(tä)minna (So) 'wish' (v.);

see *(tä)mēňä,* below.

monä (Ed) 'bladder, leather bag used for water or honey';

see *mʷänä,* above.

mʷānˀi (Gt) 'any, anyone, whatever, whoever';

see *man,* above.

mēnˀa (En.Gt) 'be full, fill, level the ground by filling the uneven places';

represents *mälla* II (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

mənəˀ (Ed) 'saliva, spittle';

represents *məraq* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43) and *q:ˀ* (14.1).

manˀəyä (En) 'any, anyone, whatever, whoever';

from *man* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä.*

mʷänäbäya (Č) 'father's sisters' son and daughter, sister's son and daughter';

probably composed of *mʷänä* (see *mʷena,* above) and *bäya* (see above).

mənč (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *mənči* (Z) 'spring (of water)';

Tna. *mənči,* Amh. Arg. *mənč,* Gaf. *mənčä,* of the root *nqˁ* 'split, gush': G. *mänqəˁ* (Praetorius 1879: 71); passed into Cushitic: Dem. Qua. *minča,* Kham. *minč.*

mänčafʷärä (E), *mančafära* (Č)' 'marshland, swampy place';

represents *mäčäfära* (see above) with inserted *n.*

mančära (Č.E) 'skin of meat (usually given to a dog or cat)';

represents *mačära* II (see above) with inserted *n.*

manädä I (Ed), *tämannädä* (E), *tämandä* (Č.E.Gt), *täm̲andä* (En) 'travel' (v.);

represents *mʷallädä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

(a)mannädä II (E), see *(a)mandä.*

manad (Ed) 'legal argument, lawsuit';

is perhaps from *(tä›)adä* 'have a legal argument' (see above) with the nominal prefix *mä-* and possibly with nasalization of *d* expressed by inserted *n.*

(a)mandä I (Č.E.Ed.Gt), *am̲andä, täm̲andä* (En), *amannädä* (E) 'gird the trousers, put on trousers';

represents *(a)marädä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

(tä)mandä II (Č.E.Gt), *täm̲andä* (En) 'travel';

see *manädä* I, above.

mändäf (S) 'carding bow';

noun with a prefix *mä-* from *nädäfä* (see below).

mändäfyä (W) 'carding bow';

instrumental from *nädäfä* (see below).

mändär (Go.M.So.S.W), *mändärä* (Z) 'village';

Te. Amh. Arg. *mändär*; also in Ga. *mandarō.* Praetorius 1879:28 derives Amh. *mändär* from **madär* < *mäḫdär,* from the root *ḫdr* 'spend the night'. A comparison with Ar. *madar* 'village' with inserted *n* (8.81) would perhaps be more appropriate. In Leslau 1938:88 I suggested the connection with Soq. *bendher* 'port', Ar. (Ḥaḍramout) *bandar* 'port, city', Ar. (Ḍofar) *menâder* (pl.) 'villages', but the basic form is probably *bandar, bender* (*mandar* showing an alternance of labials) which is of Persian origin and is not to be connected with Ethiopic *mändär.*

māndäro (S) 'festival in the bride's house on the evening before the wedding';

perhaps from Cushitic: Kam. *māndär-te* 'the bride put all the things in order before the wedding'.

māndäya (S) 'part of the plough, the bent part of the spindle to which the string is attached';

probably an instrumental of the root *ndl* 'pierce' (see *nädälä,* below).

mänfä› (Go) 'half a year';

represents *mänfäq* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

mänfäq (Ed.M.Ms.So.Z), *mänfä›* (Go) 'half a year';

Tna. Amh. *mänfäq* 'half a year', G. *mänfäq* 'middle' from *nfq* 'divide in two': G. Tna. *näfäqä,* Amh. *näffäqä.*

mänägä I (Č), *männägä* (E) 'plaster' (v.);

represents *märägä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

(a)mänägä II (Č), *amännägä* (E), *am̲änägä* (En.Gt) 'slip out of hand (or cattle of the rope), escape';

represents *(a)mällägä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

männagga I (E) 'clavicle';

also in Ga. *männägga*; represents *bärranga* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14) and of liquids *n:r* (8.33).

männaga II (Ms), *männag, yämännaga* (M), *bämännag* (Go.So), *yämännagi* (So), *bämäräga* (Č.E), *bäm̲ärä̆ga-ta* (Gt), *bämärägota* (E), *bäm̲ärä̆ga* (En), *äm̲ärä̆ga (äm̲ärä̆ga) bäyä* (En.Gt), *märägäňä* (En), *bä-wnägä, ä-wnägä bäyä* (Ed) 'the next day, on the morrow';

yämännag männag, yämännagəyä (M), *yämärägəyä* (Č.E), *äm̲ärä̆gəyä* (En), *äm̲ärägəyä* (Gt) 'every day';

to be identified with *nägä* 'tomorrow' (see below) with the prefix *m.* For the prefix *m,* cp. Amh. *magəst* 'the next day' to be compared with *gēs* 'tomorrow' (see above).

mänga (So) 'herd';

Amh. *mänga,* Gaf. *mängä, mäng(a).* The derivation from G. *›anhagä,* Heb. *nāḥag* 'drive (a flock)'

suggested by Praetorius 1879:169 is doubtful. The noun is probably taken from Cushitic: Qem. *manga* 'multitude, crowd', Sa. Af. *mag* 'to fill', *mang* 'to be numerous', *mango* 'crowd'. Ato Tafari, one of the linguistic informants of Cohen 1939:269 suggests a connection with Amh. *(an)gagga, (an)gʷaggʷa* 'make noise (a herd that comes near)'.

məngi (M) 'when?';

from *mən-gi,* lit. 'which (*mən*) time (*gi*)?'.

mängäga (Z) 'jaw';

Tna. *mängaga, məngaga,* Amh. Arg. *mängaga,* Har. *mängäga*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *mägäga, mangäga,* Kam. Ṭem. *mangaga.* The connection with Heb. *ḥeḵ,* Ar. *ḥanak* 'palate' suggested by Praetorius 1879:70 is unlikely.

mangʷar (Go) 'not yet ripe (coffee, fruit)'.

mangʷäräfät (Č) 'kind of night bird';

from Cushitic: Had. *mangäräfa.*

mangʷräkʷärä (Č) 'owl';

represents *magʷräkʷärä* (see above) with nasalized *g.*

mängʷärär (E.Gt.M), *mangʷärär* (Č) 'the area near the house where the *äsät* is planted, the *äsät* planted near the house';

represents *mägōrär* (see above) with nasalized *g.*

mängäs (Č.E.M.Ms.S), *mäkäs* (En.Gt) 'name of sixth month, period of ploughing and transplanting the *äsät*'.

mängəst (Go.So) 'government';

Ethiopic *mängəst,* from the root *ngs* 'be king'.

(yä)männagəyä (M) 'every day';

represents *männaga* II (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä.*

mänğä (Č.E.M) 'help, aid' (n.);

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *rädda* 'help' (see below) with palatalization of *d*; for *r:n,* see 8.43.

manīğä (S) 'arrogance, pride';

noun with the prefix *mä-, ma-* from *(tä)nädä,* below.

manīğām (S), *manağam* (W) 'arrogant, proud';

from *manīğä* (see above) with the suffix *-ām.*

manähä (Ed) 'take prisoner of war, capture';

represents *maräkä* with *r:n* (8.43), *k:h* (5.23).

mənahi (Go) 'how much?';

lit. 'what (*mən*) is it equal (*ahi*)?'.

mənaḥər (Ms) 'how many?';

lit. 'what (*mən*) is it equal (*aḥər*)?'.

mänka (So) 'about, approximately, kind of';

from Cushitic: Had. *mänka* 'proximity', Kam. *mänka›a.*

mänkä (Ed), see *manka.*

manka (Č.E), *mänka* (En.Gt.S), *mänkä* (Ed), *mankiya* (Č) 'spoon';

Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. Har. Gaf. *mänka, manka*; G. *mänka* is an Amharism; also in Ga. *manka.* Praetorius 1879:70 derives it from G. *näkäyä* 'touch', Amh. *näkka.* Coulbeaux-Schreiber 1915:481 (under *näkäyä*) derive Tna. *manka* from Tna. *näḵäyä* 'take a bit, take off'.

mənäko (S.W) 'how?';

lit. 'like (*ko*) what (*mən*)?'. See *mənkom.*

mankäbkäbəya, mankäbkäbayä (So) 'great-great-grandchild';

see *ankakabäya,* above.

mənkom (So), *mənkäm* (Go), *mənäko* (S.W) 'how?';

lit. 'like (*kom, käm, ko*) what (*mən*)?'.

mänkina (Č.E) 'car, sewing machine';

represents *mäkina* (see above) with nasalized *k.*

mänäkʷse (M.Go), see *mənäkkʷäsä.*

mänaks (M.Ms) 'quarrel, dispute, argument';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *näkäsä* (see below).

mänkäs (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms) 'stomach ache, colic';

noun with prefix *mä-* from *mäkäsä* 'bite' (see below). For the development of meaning, cp. Amh. *(yähod) qurṭät* 'colic', from *qʷärräṭä* 'cut'.

mənäkkʷäsä (Ms.Go), *məläkkʷäsä* (Ed.M.So), *məläkäsä* (W), *molokkosä* (S), *məräkʷäsä* (Č.En.Gt), *məräkkʷäsä* (E) 'be a monk';

mänäkʷse (M.Go), *monokse* (So), *mäläkʷse* (Ed. Ms), *molokse* (S.W), *märäkʷse* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'monk'.

G. Tna. *mänäkʷäsä* 'be a monk', Amh. *mänäkkʷäsä, mäläkkʷäsä,* Te. *mänkäsa* 'become poor'; denomi-

native of G. Tna. *mänäkos* 'monk', Amh. *mänokse*, Te. *mənkus* 'poor' of Greek origin.

monokse (So), see *mənäkkʷäsä*.

(a)mnäkkäsä (So) 'use as a pretext, excuse oneself by something';

mənkäša, see below;

represents *(a)bnäkkäsä* (see above) with alternance of *b:m* (4.14).

mənkäša (Go), *mənkäšä* (So) 'pretext';

noun derived from *(a)mnäkkäsä*, above.

mankʷäškʷäšat (Ms.Go), *mankoškošat* (So) 'small jar for beer';

perhaps to be identified with Amh. *kʷəskʷəst*.

mänkəšt (Ms.Go.So) 'stomach ache, colic';

from *näkäsä* 'bite' (see below) with the prefix *mä-*, palatalized *s*, and suffix *-t*.

mankiya (Č) 'spoon';

see *manka*, above.

manäxä (Č.En.Gt), *mannäxä* (E) 'take prisoner of war', capture';

manäxʷä (Č.E) 'prisoner of war';

represents *maräkä* with *r:n* (8.43), *k:x* (5.23).

mənaxi (M) 'how many?';

lit. 'what (*mən*) is it equal (*axi*)?'.

mənalbat (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z) 'perhaps, possibly, probably';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *mənalbat*, from *mən-al-bat* 'what is in it?'; for *-ba* 'in it' (used for the masc. and fem.), cp. Amh. *ləbbalba* 'without heart', lit. 'there is not in it (in him, in her) a heart'.

manām (S) 'dream' (n.);

from Ar. *manām* 'sleep' (n.); also in Arg. *mänam* 'dream' (n.).

manəm (W), *mannəm* (M.Go.So.S.Z), *mʷannəm* (Ms), *mʷanim* (Č.E), *māˈnim* (Ed) 'any, anyone, whatever';

followed by 'man' it means 'whoever, either';

with a negative verb it means 'nobody, none';

māˈnimˀar (Ed) 'anything';

mannəm-ni (Z) 'anyone, whoever';

Amh. Arg. *mannəm*; from *man* 'who?' (see above) with the enclitic *-m*.

māˈnim (Ed), see *manəm*.

mʷanim (Č.E), see *manəm*.

mənəm (M.Ms.Go.S.So.W) 'whatever';

with a negative verb it means 'nothing';

Amh. Arg. *mənəm*, from *mən* 'what?' with the enclitic *-m*.

māˈnimˀar (Ed) 'anything';

from *māˈnim* (see *manəm*) and *ˀar*.

(yä)mʷanimäʷxna (Č), *yämʷanimäxna* (E) 'in any case';

from *yä* 'of', *mʷanim* 'whatever', *-äʷxna*, *-oxna*, suffix pronoun.

māˈnimoxä (Ed) 'whoever, anyone, any';

from *māˈnim* (see above) and the suffix pronoun *-oxä* (from *-aʷxä*).

manman (So), *yämʷanmʷan* (M) 'separately, individually';

reduplicative of *man-man*, *mʷan-mʷan*; see *mʷan*, above.

mannəmni (Z) 'any, anyone, whatever';

from *mannəm* 'whoever' (see *manəm*, above) with the suffix *-ni*.

mänän (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'thread of cotton from which clothes are made, dress made of the *mänän*-thread';

Amh. *mänän* 'kind of thread'.

menänä (Č), *menännä* (E) 'worker';

from *mena* 'work' (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*.

(a)mnana (Č), *am̲nanā* (En.Gt) 'be slippery';

amnana- (Č), *am̲nanā-* (En.Gt) 'slide, slip';

represents *(a)mlalla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

mənankä (Z) 'so then!';

from *mən* 'what?' (see above), *-än*, *-kä* (perhaps 'like'; see *-ko*).

menännät (Go) 'generosity';

from *mena* II 'generous' (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät*.

mēnäňä (En), *mennäňňä* (Ms), *mēnäňňä* (Ed) 'worker';

from *mena* 'work' (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*.

mänäqä (Č), *männäqä* (E) 'bless';

amännäqä (E) 'congratulate';

represents *märräqä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

manäqʷä (E.Gt), *mänäqe* (Ed), *manäqo* (So), *maräqʷä* (En) 'the wooden pieces of the yoke that are on both sides of the oxen';

Amh. *manäqo*, from the root *anäqä* 'strangle' (see above).

mʷanqulabče (W) 'testicles';

undoubtedly to be connected with *manqulal* (see below); for the enigmatic ending *-abče*, see S. *ūnqulābčä* 'testicles'.

manqulal (So), *manqulalit* (Go), *mʷanqulabče* (W) 'testicles';

to be identified with Ed. *ənqulä* 'egg', Z. *ənqulu* 'testicles' (see above).

manquläle (W) 'whirlpool';

from the root *qʷll* 'go around, turn around' (see **qʷälälä*, below); for the development of meaning, cp. *azwawər*, *zäwārit* 'whirlpool' from the root *zwr* 'go around, turn around'.

manqulalit (Go) 'testicles';

represents *manqulal* (see above) with the suffix *-it*.

mänqʷär (Č) 'last stage of the growth of the *äsät*';

yäzädrä mänqʷärä (E), same meaning, lit. 'the *mänqʷärä* of this year *(yä-zädrä)*';

lit. '(the time of) pulling out' from *näqärä* (see below).

mänqʷärä (E), see *mänqʷär*.

manqur (So) 'Adam's apple';

see *manqurt*, below.

maqʷərēd (En), *mäqʷərēd* (Ed) 'spatula used for stirring grain when roasting';

represents *maqʷret* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

manqʷärqʷära (Ms), *mänqorqora* (Z) 'jar used for pouring water when washing hands';

from *anqʷəräqʷärä* (see **qʷəräqʷärä*, below) with the prefix *mä-*.

manqʷärqʷäräya (Go), *manqorqorya* (So) 'jar used for pouring water when washing hands';

instrumental from *anqʷəräqʷärä* (see **qʷəräqʷärä*).

manqʷəret (Č.E.M), *manqʷəret* (Ms) 'spatula used for stirring grain during roasting';

represents *maqʷret* (see below) with nasalized *q*.

manqurt (Go.Z), *manqur* (So) 'Adam's apple, *goiter';

Amh. *manqurt*; see also *ənqərt*.

mänqäreyät (Go) 'spatula used for stirring grain during roasting';

represents *maqʷrēt* (see below) with nasalized *q*.

manqäša (M.So), *manqäšä* (W) 'tweezers, *needle to remove ticks';

Tna. *mänqäsi*, Amh. *mänqäša*, instrumental from *nqs* (Tna. *näqäsä*, Amh. *näqqäsä*) 'pull out thorns with tweezers'; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *manqaša*.

mänqut, in *ğärä mänqut* (So) 'time before dawn';

lit. 'the crowing of the coq (hen)'; see *näqʷä* I, *ğärä*.

mənəqat (Č), *mənnəqat* (E) 'blessing, benediction';

noun with the suffix *-(a)t* from *märräqä* 'bless' (see below); for *r:n*, see 8.43.

(a)mūnqäṭä (Z) 'fall asleep, doze';

muqäču (Z) 'sleep' (n.).

mänärä (Č.En.Gt), *männärä* (E), *mennärä* (Ed) 'be bitter';

minara (E.En.Gt) 'bitterness';

mənnaret (Ed) 'anything that is bitter';

represents *märärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

mennärä (Ed), see *mänärä*.

minara (E.En.Gt), see *mänärä*.

mənnaret (Ed) 'anything that is bitter';

see *mänärä*, above.

manäs (So) 'a bit, few, a little while';

adjective with the prefix *mä-* from *anäsä* 'be little' (see above). See also *maläs*.

mänsis (S), *mənsäša* (Z) 'broom';

instrumental from *ansäsä* 'sweep' (see above).

mənəsṭər I (Č.E.En.Gt) 'secret';

represents *məsṭir* (see below) with inserted *n*.

mənəsṭər II (Gt) 'spectacles';

a "corrupt" form of Amh. *mänäṭär*, Te. Tna. *mänäṣṣär*, Tna. also *märäṣṣän* (by metathesis), from *nṣr* 'look, see': G. Tna. *näṣṣärä*, Te. *näṣra*; Semitic: Ar. *naṭara*, Heb. *nåṣar* 'keep watch'.

mänš (So) 'pitchfork';

probably from Amh. *mänš*, *mäšən* (with metathesis) 'pitchfork', G. *mäśʿe* 'pitchfork' from *śäʿayä* 'toss in the air, winnow grain', Tna. *mäsʿe*, *mäsḥe* 'pitchfork', Te. *mäsʾay*, *mäsʾe*. The form *mänš* (Amh.So) is an instrumental from G. *śäʿayä* with an inserted *n*.

mannašša (Go) 'litter to carry dung';

instrumentsl of *nässa* 'lift' (see below).

manšäšä (W), *mənsäša* (Z) 'broom';

instrumental of *ansäsä* 'sweep' (see above).

mənsäša (Z), see *manšäšä*.

mäntä (M.Ms.Go) 'tanned hide used to lie on';

to be identified with G. Te. *nätəʿ* 'cover for tent', Tna. *nätʿi* 'tanned hide', Amh. *nät*. Geez and Tna. *nätəʿ* are considered Arabic loanwords by Dillmann 1865:660, and Littmann-Höfner 1962:331.

(yä)mʷanät (M) 'separately';

from *mʷan* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

mannat (So) 'individual part, share';

bä---mannat (So) 'instead of';

from *mʷan* (see above) with the suffix *-at*.

menuta (Č) 'wish' (n.);

noun with the suffix *-ta* from *(tä)mēňä*.

mənnutta (E) 'wish' (n.);

noun with the suffix *-ta* from *(tä)mēňä*.

məntəgre (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

lit. 'from (*mən*) Tigre (*təgre*)'.

mennätäňňä (Ms) 'worker';

from *menna* 'work' (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä*.

mänṭä (Č.En.Gt), *männäṭä* (E), *menṭä* (Ed) 'bark a tree, strip off, peel';

tämänṭä (Č), *tämänṭä* (En.Gt), *tämännäṭä* (E), *tämenṭä* (Ed) 'fall out (hair), become bald';

amänṭä (Č), *amännäṭä* (E) 'escape';

represents *mälläṭä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23). See also *(tä)mänṭä*, below.

(tä)mänṭä (Č), *tämännäṭä* (E) 'be poor';

while it seems to correspond to Amh. *männäṭä* 'be poor' it is tempting to identify *tämänṭa*, *tämännäṭä* as a passive form of *mänṭä* 'strip off' (see above) with the meaning 'be stripped off, become poor'.

manṭa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *maṭä* (Ed) 'liquid of the intestine';

Tna. *mäʿanṭa* 'big intestine', Amh. *manṭa*; also in Ga. *manṭa*.

menṭä (Ed), see *mänṭä*.

minṭä (Z) 'plaited door of bamboo'.

mīnṭo (S) 'kind of bush growing in the *äsät* plantation';

Amh. *menṭo*; from Cushitic: Kam. *mīnṭu-ta*, Had. *mēnṭo*.

manṭəlet (M.Ms.Go) 'bamboo filter serving to separate whey from cheese';

instrument of *näṭärä* II (see below); for *r:l*, see 8.5.

manṭolat (Ms.So), *manṭulat* (Go) 'section of the house where the bride remains a certain time after marriage, *curtain used by the newly married bride';

originally 'curtain used by the newly married bride >section of the house separated by the curtain', from *(aṭ)ṭillälä* 'curtain off' (see below) or perhaps from a verb ***anṭillälä*** (with the prefix *an*).

mʷänṭärä (Č.E), *mʷäṭärä* (En.Gt), *mʷänṭärär* (Č.E), *mʷäṭäräriyä* (En.Gt) 'the young of a goat or sheep';

is to be identified with Ga. *wänṭära*, with the original *mʷ* becoming *w*.

mʷänṭärär (Č.E) 'the young of a goat or a sheep';

to be identified with *mʷänṭärä* (see above) with reduplication of the last radical.

manṭret (Č.E) 'bamboo filter serving to separate whey from cheese';

instrumental of *näṭärä* II (see below).

maniyä, maˈniyä (En) 'any, anyone, whoever, whatever';

represents *man* (see above) with the suffix *-yä*. See also *mʷanyäm*.

mʷanyäm (Č) 'any, anyone, whoever, whatever';

maˈnəyämä- (En) 'either of';

represents *maniyä*, *maˈniyä* (see above) with the enclitic *-m*.

manzä (Č.M), see *manze*.

manze (E), *manzä* (Č.M) 'animal fat';

represents *maze* with augmented *n* (8.81).

mənäzzäkä (So), *mizzäkä* (So), *mezzähä* (Go), *mäzzäxä* (E.M), *mesäxä* (Č.En.Gt), *messähä* (Ed) 'chew, ruminate';

Amh. *(a)mänäzzähä*, *(a)mänäǧǧähä*, Arg. *(a)mänäzzäha*. Praetorius 1890:22 connects the Amharic root *mnzk (mnzh)* with the root *mskʿ*: G. *(ʾa)mäskʷəʿa*, *(ʾa)mäškʷəʿa* 'ruminate' and compares it with Ar. *ǧasaʿa* 'ruminate' (with metathesis and *g:k*), but see below. For the root *mskʿ*, cp. also Tna. *mäskʷaʿ* 'one who ruminates' (also *ʾa-mäkʷsəʿe*, *ʾa-kʷämsəʿe* 'chew', with metathesis), Te. *mäskä* (translated by d'Abbadie in Littman-Höfner 1962:121 as 'ruminate'). On the basis of Gurage the root seems to be ***mzkʿ* (in G. Te. Tna) with *z* becoming *s* by assimilation in G. Te. Tna. The root became triradical in Gurage *mzk* in So. *mizzäkä*; with *k>h* in Go. *mezzähä*, Ed. *messähä*, So. *mənäzzähä* (5.23); with *k>x* in E. M. *mäzzäxä*, Č. En. Gt. *mesäxä*. For the 2nd radical *s* in Č. En. Gt. *mesäxä*, Ed. *messähä* coming from *zz*, see 13.7. The root is augmented by *n* in So. *mənäzzähä* as well as in Amh. and Argobba. In case the root is ***mzkʿ*, *mzk* as stated above there is no connection between the Ethiopic root and Ar. *ǧsʿ* as suggested by Praetorius. As for the root *mzk*, it also occurs in Tna. *mäžäk̲ ʾabälä*, *mäǧäk̲ ʾabälä* 'eat much'; perhaps also Ga. *mažže* 'ruminate'.

mənäzärä (En.W.Z), *mənäzzärä* (E.Ed.Ms.Go.So), *minäzärä* (S) 'change money';

Amh. *mänäzzärä*, Arg. *mänäzzära*. See also *mezärä*.

minäzärä (S), see *mənäzärä*.

manzärzeya (E), *manzäseya* (Č), *mazäseya* (En.Gt), *mäzässē*, *mässē* (Ed) 'sieve';

Amh. *manzäräziya* 'sieve', instrumental of *(an)zäräzzärä* 'sift'. For the other Gurage forms, see below.

manzäseya (Č) 'sieve';

from *manzärzeya* (see above) >**manzäzzeya* (by assimilation) >*manzäseya*, with *zz:s* (13.7).

mänzet (E.En.M), *mäsät* (Č), *masayt* (En.Ed), *mäsayt* (Gt) 'bride's wedding';

mänzetännä (E), *mänzetäňňä* (M), *mäsetänä* (Č), *mäsaytäňä* (Gt) 'member of the bride's party';

comes close to meaning of Ga. *mīnǧe*, *minze* 'members of the wedding party' and perhaps to be identified with *mize* (see below).

mänzetännä (E) 'member of the wedding party';

from *mänzet* (see above) with the suffix *-ännä*.

mänzetäňňä (M) 'member of the wedding party';

from *mänzet* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*.

manziya (Č.E) 'name of the eighth month';

represents *maziya* (see below) with augmented *n*.

mäňe (S) 'build';

perhaps to be connected with *mänä* 'be done' (see above), or would it be borrowed from Cushitic: Kam. *minno* 'build', Sid. *mini*?

(tä)mäňī (Z) 'wish' (v.);

see *(tä)mēňä*.

mʷaňä (En.Gt), *mʷaňňä* (M), *mʷaňňe* (W), *mʷanä* (Č), *mʷannä* (E) 'be jealous, not be satisfied because of receiving less';

mʷaňät (Gt), *mʷaňňat* (M), *mʷäyat* (Č), *mʷəyat* (E) 'jealousy';

mʷaňätäňä (Gt), *mʷäyatänä* (Č), *mʷəyattännä* (E), *mʷäyādäňä* (En), *yämʷaňňatəyä* (M), *yämʷäyatyä* (Č), *yämʷəyatəyä* (E) 'jealous';

is probably to be identified with *(tä)mēňä* 'wish, desire', the special meaning of 'wish for oneself> jealous' being expressed by the C-type.

maňňä (So), see *mʷaňňä*.

mʷaňňä (Ms.Go), *maňňä* (So) 'despise, have contempt';

from the root *mny* in the C-type related to *mnn*: G. Tna. Amh. *männänä* 'despise, reject', Te. *männäna*; related to Semitic *mʾn*: Heb. *meʾen* 'refuse', SAr. *mʾn*. The connection with *waňňä* (see below) is not to be excluded. The root passed into Cushitic: Bil. *minin y*, Sa. *bininya*.

mʷaňňe (W), see *mʷaňä*.

(tä)mēňä (En.Gt), *tämeňňä* (Go), *tämēňňä* (Ed), *tämēňe* (S), *tämeňňe* (W), *tämäňī* (Z), *tämänna* (E.M), *tämena* (Č), *tämenna* (Ms), *täminna* (So) 'wish, *have sexual intercourse, be covered (cattle), be coupled, conceive (cattle)';

menuta (Č), *mənnutta* (E), *məňňot* (Go.So.W), *məňňutta* (M), *tämʷennat* (E), *tämäňāt* (Gt), *tämäňňat* (Č), *tämeňāt* (En), *tämēňāt* (S), *tämäňňād* (Ed), *wätmänna* (M) 'wish (n.), *sexual desire';

combined with the verb *ṭäbäṭä* 'seize', and *bädda (bäta)* 'take' it means 'have sexual desire';

amäňňat bädda (E.M), *amäňňat bäta* (Č) 'be covered (cattle), be coupled, conceive (cattle)', lit. 'the desire took' (see *bädda, bäta*);

Semitic: Ar. *mannā* (root *mny*) 'wish'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *(tä)männäyä*, Te. *(tə)männa*, Amh. *(tä)mäňňä*, Arg. *(əm)meňňa*, Gaf. *(tä)miňňä*, Har. *(tä)männi*. See *mʷaňä*, above.

miňňä (So) 'pound the root of the *äsät*';

perhaps borrowed from Cushitic: Sid. *manī-ssi* 'grind finely'. See also *waňňä*.

mʷaňät (Gt), *mʷaňňat* (M) 'jealousy';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *mʷaňä* (see above).

məňňet (W), *məňēt* (S), *məňňit* (So) 'sleep' (n.);

noun with the prefix *m-* and the suffix *-t* from *nəyä* 'sleep' (v.), below.

məňňit (So), see *məňňet*.

məňňot (Go.So.W) 'wish' (n.);

noun with the suffix *-t* from *(tä)mēňä* (see above).

məňňutta (M) 'wish' (n.);

noun with the suffix *-(t)ta* from *(tä)mēňä* (see above).

mʷaňätäňä (Gt) 'jealous';

from *mʷaňät* 'jealousy' (see above) with the suffix *-äňä*.

mʷäq (Č.E.M.Ms) 'warm, hot';

see *mʷaqä*, below.

mäqʷä (Č.E), *mʷäqä* (En.Gt), *mäqqʷä* (M.Go), *mʷäqqʷä* (Ms), *mäqqo* (So), *moqo* (S), *moqqo* (W), *moqä* (Ed) 'secret, confidential or secret discussion';

from Cushitic: Had. *moqqoˀ*, Al. *mōqu-ta*, Ga. *moqqe*.

mäqa (Č.Gt.M), *mäqqa* (E.Ms.Go.So), *maqa* (En), *maqä* (Ed) 'reed';

Amh. Arg. *mäqa*, Tna. *maqa*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Had. *maqa*.

(tä)mäqqa (E.M) 'hit a ball in the air'.

mäqqo (So), see *mäqʷä*.

maqä (Ed), see *mäqa*.

maqä (So), see *mʷaqä*.

mʷaqä (Č.E.M.Ms), *maqä*, *moqä* (So), *mōqä* (S), *moqe* (W), *mūqä* (Z), *mʷäˀä* (Go), *mʷaˀä* (M), *mʷāˀä* (En), *māˀä* (Ed), *mʷāqä* (Gt), *moˀe* (W) 'be hot, warm';

mʷaqä- (Č.E), *mʷāqä-* (Gt) 'feel hot';

amʷäqä (Č.E.M.Ms), *amʷäqä* (Gt), *amoqä* (So), *amōqä* (S), *amoqe* (W), *amūqä* (Z), *amʷäˀä*, *awäˀä* (En), *amāˀä* (Ed), *amʷäˀä* (Go) 'heat up';

moqq balä (So) 'be lukewarm, be tepid, feel hot, become lively';

mʷäq (Č.E.M.Ms), *mōq* (Gt), *muq* (Go), *mūq* (Z), *muqamuq* (W), *muqənna* (So), *muˀ* (Go), *mōˀ* (En.Ed) 'warm';

mʷäqnät (Č), *mʷäqənnät* (E.M), *mōqnät* (Gt), *muˀənnät* (Go), *mōˀənäd* (En.Ed) 'heat (n.), fever';

G. Amh. Gaf. *moqä* 'be warm', Tna. *moqä*, Te. Arg. *moqa*, Har. *mōqa*.

maqa I (En.Go) 'part of the weaving loom';

from Cushitic: Kam. *maqa*.

maqa II (En) 'reed';

see *mäqa*, above.

məqe (M) 'what?';

either from *mə-qe* (see *mə*, above) or from *mənqe* with *nq>q* by assimilation (17.7).

mīq (Ed), *mūq* (Gt) 'riddle';

from Cushitic: Qab. *māqu-ta* 'proverb', Kam. *māˀu-ta*.

mīqä (Ed) 'wooden scraper used for rubbing teeth';

from Cushitic: Kam. *mīqqo* 'rub the teeth', *mīqe sànčo* 'wooden scraper used for rubbing teeth', Tem. *miqqānču*.

mōq (Gt) 'warm';

see *mʷaqä*, above.

moqq balä (So) 'be lukewarm, be tepid, be lively';

see *mʷaqä*, above.

moqä (Ed) 'secret, confidential discussion';

see *mäqʷä*, above.

mōqä (S) 'kind of porridge';

from Cushitic: Ga. *moqa*, Had. *mōqqa*.

moqä (So), *mōqä* (S), *moqe* (W), see *mʷaqä*.

moqo (S), *moqqo* (W), see *mäqʷä*.

mūq I (Z), *muq* (Go) 'warm';

see *mʷaqä*.

mūq II (Gt) 'riddle';

see *mīq*, above.

mūqä (Z), see *mʷaqä*.

mäqabər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms), *mäqbar* (So), *mäˀabər* (M) 'cemetery, burial place, grave';

noun with the prefix *m-* from *qäbbärä* II (see below).

mäqäčä, in *bərr mäqäčä* (So) 'kind of necklace';

see *bərr* 'silver'.

mäqqäčä, mäqqäčo (So), *mäqäčä* (Č) 'fine' (n.);

Amh. *mäqqäčča, mäqqäččo* 'fine' (n.), from *qäṭṭa* 'punish' (see *qäṭṭa* II, below).

moqäčä (So) 'big mortar';

an instrumental from *wäqṭ* 'pound' (see *wäqqäṭä*, below). See also *mäqäṭ*, *mʷäˀäčä*.

muqäču (Z) 'sleep' (n.);

see *(a)mūnqäṭä*, above.

muqqačä (Go.M) 'hip, flesh of back above the hip'.

muqäd (En) 'strip of fiber of the *äsät*'.

muqād (S), *muqad*, *maqud* (W) 'lamp, light-giving object, torch made of grass';

from *məwqad*; cp. Ar. *waqada* 'burn', Heb. *yāqaḏ*.

mäqäl (So) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Had. *mäqqalla*, Ga. *mäqalla*.

mäqəla (Z) 'spatula used for stirring grain during roasting';

noun of instrument from *qollä* 'roast grain' (see below); see *maqʷrēt*.

mäqʷlant (Ed) 'kind of knife';

Te. *mäqəlmät*, Amh. *mäqlämt*, *wäqlämt*; also in Cushitic: Had. *maqʷlanṭa*, with *mt (mṭ)* becoming *nt (nṭ)* in Ed. and Hadiyya. If the root were Semitic it would be *qlm* 'cut, slaughter'.

məqämäqä I (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *məqämmäqä* (E) 'eat delicious food, eat with pleasure';

see *məgämmägä*, above.

məqä(m)mäqä II, in *məqä(m)mäqä bäsälä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'be ready to be picked (coffee)';

məqämäqä (qʼeňä) qeňňä (En.Ed.Gt), *məqämmäqä-m fäqqärä* (E.M) 'be very fat (cattle)'; see *qʼeňä, fäqqärä*.

muqamuq (W) 'warm';

reduplicated root of *muq* (see above).

miqamiqād (Ed) 'eye that has matter in the corner';

see *məqʼaməqʼat*, below; for *t:d*, see 7.14.

muqənna (So) 'warm';

formed with the suffix *-ənna* from *mʷaqä* (see above). On the basis of the form, the noun should mean 'warmth' rather than 'warm'.

mʷäqnät (Č), *mʷäqənnät* (E.M), *mōqnät* (Gt) 'heat, fever';

noun with the suffix *-(ə)nät, -(ə)nnät*; see *mʷaqä*.

mōqnät (Gt), see *mʷäqnät*.

mäqqäňňe (W), see *(tä)mqäňňä*.

məqäňä (En), *məqqäňňä* (So), see *(tä)mqäňňä*.

(tä)mqäňňä (Go.So) 'be jealous, envy';

məqqäňňä (So), *məqäňä* (En), *mäqqäňňe* (W) 'jealous';

Amh. *(tä)mäqäňňä* 'be jealous' explained by Armbruster 1920:159 as a denominative from a noun **mqnˀ* from *qnˀ* 'be jealous' (G. *qänˀa*, Amh. *qänna*); also in Cushitic: Qab. *miqäňňi-yoˀ*, Al. *miqäňňe*.

muqeqəllä (W), *muˀäˀilla* (Go) 'the central rolled-up part of the middle leaf of the *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *muququlla* 'something that is tightly rolled up and which does not come off easily'.

mäqäqät (En) 'big mortar';

represents *mäqäqät* (see below) with *q-ṭ>q-t* by dissimilation; from *mäqäṭqät* (see below).

mäqäqät (Gt) 'big mortar';

from *mäqäṭqät* (see below) with *ṭq>q* (17.7).

məqar (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *məqe* (M), *mə>e* (Go.M) 'what?';

from *mə* 'what?' and *qar, qe, >e* 'thing', or from *mənqar, mərqar, mənqe, mərqe* with *nq, rq>q*, by assimilation (17.7).

mäqʷräčä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'tweezers';

Har. *mäqräčä* 'small scissors', Amh. *mäqʷräčä* 'scissors, knife', Tna. *mäqʷräṣi*, instrumental of the Semitic and Ethiopic root *qrṣ, qrṭ* 'cut': Ar. *qaraṣa, qaraṭa* 'cut into small pieces', Heb. *qåraṣ* 'pinch'; Ethiopic: G. *qäräṣä, qʷäräṣä* 'cut', Te. *qärṭäṭa* 'break into pieces', *qärčä* 'cut off', *qärṣa* 'chop off', Tna. *q̇ʷärṭäṭä* 'cut off leaves', Amh. *qʷärräṭä* 'cut', Har. *(a)qäräṭa* 'be short of'.

mäqʷərēd (Ed), *maqʷərēd* (En) 'spatula used for stirring grain during roasting';

represents *maqʷret* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

mäqʷəräqoša (Ed) 'ball made of wood';

instrumental of *qʷrqʷs*; see Amh. *qʷäräqqʷäsä* 'hit the ball'.

maqʷrēt (Gt), *maqʷəret* (Č), *māqrēt* (S), *maqrayt* (So), *mäqʷərēd* (Ed), *maqʷərēd* (En), *manqʷəret* (Č.E.M), *manqəret* (Ms), *mänqäreyät* (Go), *mäqəla* (Z) 'spatula used for stirring grain during roasting';

instrumental from *qollä* 'roast grain' (see below); for *l:r*, see 8.25. The noun passed into Cushitic: Kam. *muqurēdá*, Qab. *manqūrēdá*, Al. *maqurēda*.

maqrayt (So) 'spatula used for stirring grain during roasting';

see *maqʷrēt*.

mäqäs (Gur), *mä>äs* (M) 'scissors, *ironpiece of the smoking pipe serving to clean the *buraya*, awl';

from Ar. *miqaṣṣ, maqaṣṣ*, against Armbruster 1920: 157 who identifies it with G. *mäqʷäsä* 'cut asunder' and compares the Semitic root *qṣṣ*. The noun is also used in Amh. Har. *mäqäs*, Tna. *mäqäs*, Te. *mäqas*; in Cushitic: Ga. *maqasa*, Kam. *maqasá*, Had. *maqása*.

məqʷät (Č) 'thread of fiber'.

mäqäṭ (Ed), *mäqqäṭ* (Ms.S.W), *mūqäṭ* (Z), *moqäčä* (So), *mʷä>äčä* (Go) 'big mortar';

Amh. *mäwqäččä, muqäččä*, Gaf. *mäwqačä*, Har. *mūqäč*; instrumental from the root *wqṭ* (see *wäqäṭä*, below); related to *qṭqṭ*, and see *mäqäṭqät*, below.

mūqäṭ (Z), see *mäqäṭ*.

mäqāṭən (Z) 'net for fish';

G. Amh. *mäqaṭən* 'fish-hook', from *(a)qaṭṭänä* 'catch fish'; passed into Ga. *maqaṭena*.

mäqäṭqäṭ (Č.E.M), *mäqäqät* (Gt), *mäqäqät* (En), *mä>äṭqäṭ* (M) 'mortar';

Amh. *mäqäṭqäčä*, Tna. *mäqäṭqäṭi*; instrumental from the root *qṭqṭ* 'pound' (see *qəṭäqäṭä*, below), related to *wqṭ* (see *wäqäṭä*).

mäqaya (Z) 'kind of jar';

from Cushitic: Sid. *māqqe*. See also *mʷä>äyät*.

maqʷəyä (Č.E.So), *maquyä* (M), *māquyä* (En.Gt), *maquyye* (W), *ma>uyä* (Go) 'excrement of chicken, *little bit of anything, very small baby';

from Cushitic: Kam. Al. *māquyä-ta* 'excrement'.

maquyä (M), *māquyä* (En.Gt), *maquyye* (W), see *maqʷəyä*.

mäq' (Č.E) 'interjection used to chase away a mule or a horse or to urge him on';

represents *mäčč* (see above) with *q':č* (5.41).

miq'miq'ä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms), *miq'miq'e* (S), *miq'inq'inä* (Ed) 'skunk, *person who goes from place to place with the hope of getting food, avaricious, greedy, stingy, miser';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *miqmiqä́* 'skunk'.

miq'amq'ad (En) 'eye that has matter in the corner';

represents *məq'aməq'at* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

məq'aməq'at (Go), *miq'am(ə)q'at* (Gt.M), *miq'amq'ad* (En), *miqamiqād* (Ed), *mə>amə>yat* (Go) 'eye that has matter in the corner';

(a)mq'āmäq'ä, (a)mčāmäčä (A-M) 'be inflamed (eye); Amh. *mäčämmäčä* 'become inflamed (eye)', and *čämäččämä*, with *č:q'* (5.41); also in Cushitic: Qab. *mečmečča* 'matter in the eye'.

miq'inq'inä (Ed) 'skunk';

represents *miq'miq'ä* (see above), probably for **miq'imq'inä*, that is, *miq'imq'-* with the suffix *-nä*.

mʷär (Go) 'beeswax';

see *ma>ar*, above.

märä I (Č.E.En.Gt) 'thin skin of animal, *woman's dress made of skin';

represents *mälä* I (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

märä II (Go.So) 'chisel';

see *mʷarä*.

märä (W.Z) 'guide, lead';

see *mära*, below.

mʷärä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *morä* (Ed.So) 'frontier, border, limit, *brink of precipice';

bä---mʷärä (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *bä---morä* (Ed) 'near, beside, *along';

mʷäräm̯ʷärä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.So) 'along the edge';

mʷärä+'go' (Č.E.En.M) 'perform dances while mourning', lit. 'go on the side' (the dances being performed at the sides of the procession);

also in Cushitic: Be. *mar* 'side'. Müller 1972:102 compares it with SAr. *mwr* 'frontier'. While *mʷärä wärä* (Č) 'perform dances while mourning' undoubtedly comes from *mʷärä* 'side' one wonders whether there is any connection with Had. *morraho* 'funeral dance'.

mära (S), *märā* (En), *märra* (M.Ms.Go.So), *märra* (Ed), *märä* (W.Z) 'guide, lead';

märi (So) 'guide, leader';

märinnät (So) 'intermediary';

G. Te. *märḥa* 'guide, lead', Tna. *märḥe*, Amh. *märra*, Arg. *märraha*; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *marh*, Sa. Af. *marah*. See also *(tä)märā*, below.

(tä)märā (En) 'receive land from the government';

mərrīt, mər>it (En) 'land received';

Amh. *märra* 'distribute land', Tna. *(tä)märḥe* 'be allotted as quarters', Amh. *(tä)märra* 'be assigned to a soldier'; Amh. *mərrit* 'distribution of land by the government', Har. *mirrīt*; also in Ga. *mirrīti*. This verb derives from *märra* 'guide' (see *mära*, above), with a secondary meaning 'take a soldier to his quarters'.

märi I (So) 'guide, leader';

an active participle form of *mära* 'guide' (see above).

märi II (Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z) 'friend (boy), companion, *best-man';

Arg. *meri* 'companion (boy), friend', Har. *märīñ* 'companion' (with an enigmatic suffix *-iñ*); from Ga. *märi* 'best man' rather than to be identified with *märi* 'guide' (see above) as suggested by Littmann, *ZS* 1, p. 66. See also *merät*.

märo I (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'advocate';

from Cushitic: Ga. *märo*.

märo II (En.Ed.Gt.S.W) 'chisel';

see *mʷarä*, below.

mar I (Č.Gt) 'beeswax';

see *ma>ar*.

mar II (Ed) 'share';

see *mʷar*.

mʷar (Č.E.En.Gt), *mar* (Ed) 'individual part, share';

bä---mʷar (Č.E.En.Gt), *bä---mʷare* (Č), *bä---mari* (Ed) 'instead of';

yämʷare (Č), *äm̯ʷar* (E), *äm̯ʷare* (Gt) 'apart';

yämʷarote (E), *ämarmar* (Ed) 'individually';

represents *mʷan* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

marä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *mārä* (En.Ed.Gt.S.Z) 'forgive, pardon';

məhrät (Gur) 'pity, mercy';

Semitic: SAr. *mḥr* 'pity, compassion'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *mäḥarä*, Te. *mäḥara*, Amh. *marä*. The quite generally accepted comparison with Semitic *rḥm* 'have compassion' (Ar. *raḥama*, Heb. *råḥam*) presents problems: a metathesis *mḥr:rḥm*, and the irregular correspondence *ḥ:ḥ*. Praetorius 1890:21 derives it from G. *ḥorä* 'go' (adding 'so unglaublich dies auf den ersten Blick scheint'), Ar. *ḥwr* 'go, return>answer', SAr. *ḥwr* 'be gracious' and Ethiopic *mḥr* would then be a denominative from SAr. *mḥr* 'gnädige Antwort, Gnade'.

Tigre *räḥama* 'have pity on', Tna. *räḥamä* is taken from Arabic.

(tä)marä (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *tämärä* (En.Gt.S.Z) 'study, learn';

atmärä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *atmarä* (So), *atmärä* (En. Gt), *astä-märä* (Ed) 'teach';

təmərt (Č.E), *təmmərt* (M) 'instruction, teaching, education, schooling';

Semitic: Ar. *mahara* 'be skillful', Heb. *måhīr* 'quick, skilled' (Ludolf 1969:638; Ullendorff, *VT* 6, 1965, p. 195; Barr 1968:295); Ethiopic: G. *mähharä*

'teach', Tna. *mäharä,* Te. *mähara,* Amh. *(tä)marä* 'study', Arg. *(əm)məhera.* The Ed. form *astämarä* is taken from Amharic.

mʷarä (Č.E.M.Ms), *märo* (En.Ed.Gt.S.W), *märä* (Go. So) 'chisel';

Amh. *märo,* ancient form *məḫro, məhro* (Dillmann 1865:588). Praetorius 1879:157 derives it from an original **məḫräw* apparently thinking of G. *ḫaräwä* 'engrave, carve'.

mara(Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go.So), *mara* (S), *marä* (W) 'row, line';

yämara səmʷa (Č.E) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*', lit. 'the *səmʷa* of the row';

also in Cushitic: Had. *maraˀa.*

mari (W) 'I don't know!';

undoubtedly an extension of meaning of Ga. *mãre* 'what is it?'.

mera (Č) 'mild (person), kind';

represents *mena* II (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

merra (M) 'function, job, chores';

see *mänä* 'be done'; for *n:r,* see 8.43.

mere (Č.E), *mēre* (Gt), see *merät.*

mēri (En), see *merät.*

mēro (En), see *merät.*

mər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'what?';

represents *mən* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

mərr barä *wäṭa (Č.E.En.Gt) 'slip out (semi-liquids, such as butter, honey)';

represents *məll *balä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

morä I (Ed.So) 'frontier, edge';

see *mʷärä,* above.

morä II (W.Z), *mōrä* (Ed) 'animal fat';

see *mora,* below.

mora (Ms.Go.So), *mōra* (S), *mōrä* (Ed), *morä* (W.Z) 'animal fat that is not eaten';

Amh. *mora*; also in Cushitic: Qab. Sid. Ga. *mōra.* The root is perhaps common to Semito-Cushitic if it can be compared with Heb. *mrˀ* 'fatten', Akk. *marū* 'fat'.

murä (M) 'knife used for cutting the leaves of the *äsät*';

see *mureya,* below.

mura (Č.E) 'full';

from *mälla* II (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

muri (Č.E.En.Gt) 'boy to whom a girl is given by her parents without being asked for by his parents'; *muri ṭä(n)na, ṭänä, xänä* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'he loved her most and asked her in marriage';

represents *muli* I (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

märäˀ (En.Ed) 'soup, broth';

represents *märäq* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

märräˀä (M), *merräˀä* (Go), *mirräˀä* (So) 'bless';

represents *märräqä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

merräˀä (Go), see *märräˀä.*

mirräˀä (So), see *märräˀä.*

murˀa (En.Gt), *murˀä* (Ed) 'full, *holiday';

see *mälla* II, above; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

märãˀãd (En), *märäˀäd* (Ed) 'shaking';

noun with the prefix *m-* from *(a)raˀadä-* (see below).

märäˀädiyä (Gt), *märãˀãdiyä* (En) 'malaria, fever';

noun with the prefix *m-* and the suffix *-yä* from *(ˀa)raˀadä-* (see below).

mərˀafäd (En), *mərˀafär, mərafär* (Ed) 'what?';

one recognizes *mər* 'what?' (see above); for *afäd,* see *aččäfäd* 'something'. See also p. 731.

mərˀafär (Ed) 'what?';

to be identified with *mərˀafäd* (see above). It is difficult to know whether the origin is *afäd* or *afär.*

məraˀahər (Ed) 'how many?';

lit. 'what (*mən*) is it equal (*ahər*)?'.

mərˀakkaˀar (Ed) 'how many?';

the analysis is difficult. The other dialects express 'how many?' by 'what - is it equal?' (Ms. *mənahər,* So. *mən yahəl,* Ed. *məraˀahər,* and so on). In Ed. *mərˀakkaˀar* one recognizes *mər* 'what?'; as for *(ˀ)akkaˀar,* it cannot easily go back to the root *ˀkl* (for *ˀkl,* see above). The element *ˀar* is probably for *qar, qal* 'thing' (see below). In view of Ed. *attaˀarkar* 'a certain quantity', *mərˀakkaˀar* stands probably for *mərˀarkaˀar,* composed of *mər* 'what?', *ˀar* 'thing', suffix *ka-* and *ˀar* 'thing'. See also *mərˀarkaˀar.*

mərˀaxər (En.Ed.Gt) 'how many?';

lit. 'what (*mər*) it is equal (*axər*)'. See also *məraˀahər, mənahər,* and so on.

mərˀarkaˀar (Ed) 'how many?, how much?';

see *mərˀakkaˀar,* above.

märˀat-ən hān (Z) 'roar, howl';

probably to be identified with *märät-ən hān* 'be mad, be crazy' (see below).

mərraˀat (Go) 'blessing, benediction';

represents *mərrəqat* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

mərˀit (En), see *(tä)märä.*

mərˀəyä (En.Gt) 'anything, whatever';

mərˀəyä (qar) aˀar (En.Gt) 'anything (see *qar, ˀar*);

mərˀəyä säb (En.Gt) 'anyone, whoever, either' (see *säb*);

represents *mər* (see above)<*mən* with the suffix *-(ə)yä.* See also *məryä.*

märäb (Z) 'net for fish';

G. *märbäbt,* Tna. *märäb, märbäb,* Amh. *märäb, märbäb,* from the root *rbb* 'spread'. See also *märäbrebä.*

maräb, mərab (So) 'west';

Semitic: Heb. *maʿărāḇ* 'West', Ar. *maġrib,* from the root *ʿrb, ġrb*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *məʿrab,* Amh. *mərab, mə(ʿ)rab.*

märäbrebä (W) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl, ladder';

to be identified with *märäb* 'net for fish', the Wolane noun representing a 1.2.3.2.3 form. The meaning of 'ladder' derives probably from the rungs of the ladder similar to the pieces of wood that form the trap.

murčo (Go.S) 'toga, worn-out cloth';

represents *murčo* (see below) with *č:č* (15.3).

märčäb (M) 'expression used in court to state that one says the truth';

märčäb beä (M) 'discuss legal matters'.

mʷärčät (Č.E.M) 'kind of bird'.

məraččot (S.W) 'bride, bridegroom'.

märäč (Z), *märäčče* (S.W) 'intestine';

Har. *märäči*; from Cushitic: Ga. *märäč.* Cerulli 1936:263 also compares Wol. *märač* 'lungs'.

mərač (Č.E), *mərāč* (Gt) 'razor of foreign make';

represents *mälač* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

mərča (So) 'choice';

from *märräṭä* I 'choose' (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.*

murčo (Ms), *murčo* (Go.S) 'toga, *worn-out cloth';

from Ga. *murčo.*

murčəč bälä (S) 'be broken (joint of body)';

Amh. *murṭ awäṭṭa* 'be split'.

mʷäräd (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *moräd* (Go.So.W.Z), *mōräd* (Ed), *mäwräd* (S) 'file, rasp';

Amh. Arg. *moräd,* Gaf. *morädä*; from the Semitic and Ethiopic root *brd* 'sharpen, lime, file': Ar. *barada,* Šḥ. *eñbered*; Ethiopic: Te. *bärda,* Tna. *bärädä.* The noun derived from *brd* occurs in Te. Tna. *mäbräd* 'file, rasp'. As for Gurage, Amh. Arg. *moräd* it is derived from **mäbräd>mäwräd>moräd.* The noun passed into Cushitic: Bil. *mäbräd,* Qem. *moräd,* Kam. *mōrädi.* See also *mʷärädəyä.*

märdo (So) 'announcement of death to relatives';

Amh. *märdo*; see *(ar)radda.*

marad (Ed), see *maräda.*

maräda (Č.E.Gt), *marada* (En), *marad* (Ed) 'travel, trip';

see *mʷallädä,* above; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

(a)marädä (W), *amärädä* (S), *amarrädä* (Ed.M), *amandä* (Č.Ed.Gt), *amandä* (En), *amandä, amannädä* (E), *tämandä* (En) 'gird the trousers, put on trousers';

would it be connected with Tna. *marädä* 'travel fast', the girding of the trousers being done when one sets out on a trip? See also *mərdät.*

marada (En), see *maräda.*

mēräd (En), *mērod* (Ed) 'friend (girl)';

represents *merät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

moräd (Go.So.W.Z), *mōräd* (Ed), see *mʷäräd.*

märdäd (Č.E) 'sickle';

from **mäddäd* (see above)>*märdäd,* by dissimilation; noun with the prefix *mä-* from *adädä* 'mow' (see above).

marädänä (Č), *marädännä* (E) 'traveler';

from *maräda* 'travel' (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

maradäňä (En), *marädäňä* (Gt), *maradäňňä* (Ed) 'traveler';

from *maräda* 'travel' (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

mərdät (S.W) 'kind of breeches, girdle of cloth'.

mʷärädəyä (M) 'kind of snake';

undoubtedly derived from *mʷäräd* 'file, rasp' (see above) with the suffix *-əyä,* the snake having the qualities of a file.

märf (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.So), *märəf* (Ms), *märfe* (Go.S.W), *märfi* (Z) 'needle';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from the Semitic and Ethiopic root *rfˀ*: Ar. *rafaˀa, rafā* 'sew'; Ethiopic: G. *räfˀa*; G. Tna. *märfəˀ* 'needle', Amh. *märfe,* Gaf. *mirfä,* Har. *märfi,* Arg. *wärfa*; passed into Cushitic: Qua. *merfa,* Som. *marfi,* Sid. **marfe.*

mərafär (Ed) 'what?';

see *mərˀafäd, mərˀafär.*

märägä (S.W.Z), *märrägä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *mänägä* (Č), *männägä* (E) 'plaster' (v.);

G. Tna. *märägä,* Te. *märräga,* Amh. *märrägä,* Har. *märäga.* For the related Semitic root *mrḥ, mrg,* see Armbruster 1920:128. The root passed into Cushitic: Bil. *marg,* Ga. *märräge.*

(bä)märäga (Č.E), *bäm̃räga-ta* (Gt), *bäm̃räg̃a* (En), *äm̃räga bäyä* (Gt), *äm̃räg̃a bäyä* (En) 'the next day, on the morrow';

əntämäräga (Č.E), *əntäm̃räga* (Gt), *yämäräg̃əyä* (Č.E), *äm̃räg̃əyä* (Gt), *äm̃räg̃əyä* (En) 'every day';

yämäräga bäyä (Č), *yämäräga bəyä* (E) 'good results of something done before, happy occasion after having faced a bad situation' (see *bäyä, bəyä*);

represents *männaga* II (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

märaga (Č), *märragga* (M.Go.So) 'clavicle';

see *bärranga,* above; for the alternance *b:m,* see 4.14.

marägˀ (Č.E.M.Go.W), *märäg* (En.Ed.Gt) 'rank';

G. Tna. *mäʿarəg,* Amh. *marägˀ, marəg,* from *ʿrg* 'go up, ascend'.

mərägä (Č.En.Gt), *mərägä* (Ed) 'when?';

lit. 'what (*mər*) time (*äga*)'.

mərgi (Č.E) 'when?';

lit. 'what (*mər*) time (*gi*)'.

mirgo (Go.S) 'young bull ready to be used for ploughing, castrated ox';

from Cushitic: Ga. *mirgo,* Had. *mirgoˀo,* Had. *mərəgú-ta.*

murga (E) 'the best (horse, animal)'.

mərägädä (Č), *mərräggädä* (E) 'act mad';

represents *məläggädä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

mərägäd (Ed) 'when?';

from *mər* (see above) *ägad,* perhaps from *äga* 'time' with the suffix *-d.*

mərgʷäg̃ä (E) 'action of acting mad';

noun formed from *mərägädä* (see above) with palatalization of *d.*

märägäňä (En) 'the next day, on the morrow';

from *märäga* (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)ňä.*

märgäṭ (En.Ed.Gt.Ms.W) 'circular ironpiece on the bottom of the spear';

noun from the root *rgṭ* 'kick, stamp' (see *rägäṭä,* below), that is, the part of the spear that stamps the ground.

märägiyä (Ed.Gt) 'thin skin of animal, kind of dress made of skin';

one recognizes *märä* 'thin skin of animal' (see above), *giyä* is enigmatic. It is also possible to analyze *märägiyä* as *märägi-yä.*

(yä)märägəyä (Č.E), *äm̃räg̃əyä* (En.Gt) 'every day';

from *märäga* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä.*

marg'ag'a (En.Gt) 'skin of meat (usually given to a dog or cat)';

from Cushitic: Kam. *märqēqit,* Had. *märqēqqa.*

mərag'äza (Gt), *məray g'äza* (En.Gt) 'box made of bamboo leaves and used for storing clothes';

from Cushitic: Kam. *mərag'äzza,* Had. *mərag'eza.*

marräha (Ms.Go), *marähä* (Z) 'take prisoner of war, capture';

represents *maräkä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

mərhoňňä (Ms) 'prisoner of war';

noun with the suffix *-ňňä* from *maräkä* (see below).

märeka (Č), *märika* (E) 'angel';

see *mälˀak,* above; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

märk (Č.E.En.Gt) 'aspect, appearance, form, shape';

represents *mälk* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25). See also *märkama.*

märkä (W), see *märka.*

märka (S), *märkä* (W) 'affair, matter, thing, *public discussion';

märkätäňňä (S) 'one who talks much';

from Ga. *morkī* 'dispute'.

märke *balä (Č.E.Gt) 'look at, observe';

represents *mälke balä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

maräkä (W), *märäkä* (S), *marräkä* (So), *marräxä* (M), *marrähä* (Ms.Go), *marähä* (Z), *manäxä* (Č.En.Gt), *mannäxä* (E), *manähä* (Ed) 'take prisoner of war, capture';

mərkoňňä (Ed.Go), *mərxoňä* (En.Gt), *mərxoňňä* (M), *mərhoňňä* (Ms), *manäxʷä* (Č.E.) 'prisoner of war';

G. *mahräkä,* Te. *maräka,* Tna. *maräḳä,* Amh. *marräkä,* Arg. *marräka,* Har. *märäxa*; passed into Cushitic: Ag. *marek-xʷa,* Bil. *mirgā* 'booty'. It should be noted that the root is *mhrk* only in Geez whereas in Te. Tna. the root seems to be a triradical *mrk* in the C-type.

märkäb (Gur. xZway) 'boat';

from Ar. *markab*; also in Te. Tna. Amh. Har. *märkäb.*

məräkädä (En.Gt) 'act mad';

represents *məläggädä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), and *g:k* (13.3).

märkama (Č.Gt), *märkamma* (E), *markama* (En) 'beautiful';

from *märk* (see above) with the suffix *-a(m)ma.*

mərkoňňä (Ed.Go) 'prisoner of war';

from **mərko* with the suffix *-(ä)ňňä* from *maräkä* (see above).

märäkʷse (Č.E.En.Gt), see *mərätkʷäsä.*

märaks (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *märakəs* (E) 'quarrel, dispute, argument';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *näkäsä* 'bite'; for *n:r,* see 8.33.

mərätkʷäsä (Č.En.Gt), *mərätkkʷäsä* (E) 'be a monk';

märäkʷse (Č.E.En.Gt) 'monk';

see *mənäkkʷäsä,* above; for *n:r,* see 8.33.

märaksäňňä (Ed) 'one who likes to fight';

from *märaks* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

mərəkkət (E) 'sign';

represents *məlakkət* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

märkätäňňä (S) 'one who talks much';

from *märka* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä.*

(tä)mräkäzä (Č) 'lean on a stick';

G. *tämärgʷäzä,* Amh. *tämäräkkʷäzä, tämäräkkʷäsä* 'support oneself, lean (on a stick)', Tna. *tämärkʷäsä*; Te. *mərkuš, mərkuz* 'stick, staff', Tna. *mərkus.*

(a)m̲räkäzä (Gt), *am̲räkäzä* (En) 'use as a pretext';

represents *(a)bnäkkäsä* (see above) with *n:r, b:m* (4.14), and voiced *z*: voiceless *s.*

marräxä (M) 'take prisoner of war, capture';

represents *maräkä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

mərxoňä (En.Gt), *mərxoňňä* (M) 'prisoner of war';

from **mərxo* with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*; see *maräkä,* above.

məraxər (Č.E.Gt) 'how many?';

lit. 'what (*mər*) is it equal (*axər*)'.

märxät (Č.E.En.Gt) 'sign, feature, mark';

from *(tä)mläkkätä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), *k:x* (5.22).

märämmäčat (So) 'cinders';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *rmṭ,* with palatalization of *ṭ*: Ar. *ramada* 'scorch', G. *rämädä,* Amh. *(a)rämmäṭä* 'put into embers'; see *(a)rämmäṭä.*

mʷäräm̲ʷärä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.So) 'along the edge, all along';

reduplication of *mʷärä* (see above).

(ä)marmar (Ed), *yämʷarmʷar* (Č.E), *äm̲ʷarm̲ʷar* (Gt), *yämʷarmʷaräte* (Č) 'separately, individually';

reduplication of *mar* that represents *mʷan* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33). See also *(yä)mʷarmäte.*

marmara (Z) 'hump of animal';

see *mämär,* above.

mərämärä (Č.En.Gt.W.Z), *mərämmärä* (E.Ed.M. Ms.Go.So), *mirämärä* (S) 'examine, investigate';

Tna. *märmärä,* Te. *märmära,* Amh. *märämmärä.* Praetorius 1879:58 connects it with *bäräbbärä* 'rummage, investigate by digging' (so also Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:808) and compares Heb. *bårar* 'purge out, select'. However, the root *mrmr* 'investigate' comes closer to *mrmr* 'dig' (see *mirämärä* 'plough', below). The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. *marammáro,* Qab. *mirammárro.*

mərmər (yəḇər) yəbər (Č.E.Gt), *mərmər yər* (En), *mərmər ən* (Ed) 'how does it taste?';

lit. 'what what does it say'; *mərmər* represents a reduplication of *mər* (see above); *yəbər, yər, ən* is the imperfect of *barä* 'say' (see *balä*).

mirämärä I (S) 'investigate';

see *mərämärä,* above.

mirämärä II (S) 'plough a field for the third time';

Amh. *märämmärä* 'dig'; probably to be identified with *mərämärä* 'investigate' (see above) referring to 'investigate by digging'. For the development of the meaning 'dig>investigate', cp. Heb. *ḥåpaś* 'search out', Samaritan *ḥfs* 'dig'.

(yä)mʷarmʷäte (Č) 'separately, individually';

from *mʷar-m* (enclitic) *-äta* (suffix) *-e* (adverbial).

märeno (Č), *märino* (E.Gt) 'lean cow'.

märino (E.Gt), see *märeno.*

(a)mrana (Č), *amranna* (E) 'be slippery';

amrana- (Č), *amranna-* (E) 'slip, slide';

represents *(a)mlalla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

märinnät (M) 'intermediary';

Amh. *märinnät* 'the fact of being a guide', from *märi* 'guide' (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät.*

(tä)mränäṭä (Č), *tämrännäṭä* (E) 'be peeled off';

reduplicative stem of *mänṭä* (see above); for *n:r,* see 8.33.

merräňňä (M) 'worker';

from *merra* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

märäq (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *märäʾ* (En.Ed) 'soup, broth';

Semitic: Ar. *maraq,* Heb. *måråq*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Amh. Arg. Gaf. *märäq,* Tna. *märäq,* Har. *märäx* (<*märäk*<*märäq*) unless the Ethiopic **märäq* is borrowed from Arabic; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *maraqi,* Sa. Af. Som. *maraq.*

märräqä, märräʾä (M), *merräqä* (Ms), *mirräqä* (So), *merräʾä* (Go), *mirräʾä* (So), *mänäqä* (Č), *männäqä* (E) 'bless';

atmirräqä (So), *amännäqä* (E) 'congratulate';

mərrəqat (M.Ms.So), *mərrəʾat* (M.Go), *mənəqat* (Č), *mənnəqat* (E) 'blessing, benediction, *extra amount of butter measured with a string and given by seller to buyer';

mərraqi (So), see below;

Tna. Amh. *märräqä* 'bless', Arg. *merräqä,* Gaf. *mirräqä*; denominative from *məraq* 'spittle' (for the origin of *məraq,* see below), the verb having the meaning of 'spit for the blessing', a practice common all over Ethiopia; cp. Ga. *tufa* 'benedizione di augurio o di riconoscenza manifestata a mezzo della saliva soffiato leggermente verso la faccia o l'oggetto che si vuol benedire' (P. Gaetano da Thieme, Dizionario della lingua galla, p. 323). See also *täfa* 'spit', below, particularly the expression *tuff təräf* 'remain saved!', and Rodinson 1967:41 n. 7. Noeldeke 1910:63 (followed by Armbruster 1920:119) wrongly derives *mrq* 'bless' from *rqy* (G. Ar.) 'fix a spell upon'.

maräqʷä (En) 'the wooden pieces of the yoke that are on both sides of the oxen';

represents *manäqʷä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

merräqä (Ms), see *märräqä.*

məraq (W.Z), *mərāq* (S), *mənəʾ* (Ed) 'spittle, saliva';

G. Amh. *məraq,* Tna. Te. *mərraq,* Har. *mərāq,* Arg. *muraç̌,* a noun with the prefix *mä-* from Semitic and Ethiopic *wrq* 'spit': Heb. *yåraq,* G. *wäräqä.* See also *əmburqəyä, ərəmmaç̌ä.*

mərraqi (So) 'extra amount of butter measured with a string and given by seller to buyer';

from *märräqä* 'bless'; for a similar concept, cp. Z. *būrāki.*

mərq (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'tip of ear of barley or wheat';

Tna. *mərqʷi,* Amh. *mərq*; also in Cushitic: Had. Kam. *murqa,* Ga. *mərq.*

mirräqä (So), see *märräqä.*

mərräqäqä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W), *mərräqqäqä* (E.M.Ms.Go. So), *miräqäqä* (S) 'make a straight scratch (e. g. thorn), tear cloth in a straight line, separate meat from the bone, break off a branch from the tree, peel the skin of bamboo, smooth with an ax';

tämräqqäqä (Ms.Go) 'be well cooked and separated from the bone';

mərqəq bea-m bässälä (Go) 'be overcooked' (see *bäsälä*);

mərqəq amän(n)ä-m nasä (Č.E), *mərqəq abäňňä-m bänna* (M) 'eat up everything' (see *nasä, bäla*);

mərqəq abäňňä (amänä, epä, eppä, aypä) + 'sweep' (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go) 'sweep well';

mərqəq amän(n)ä-m aṭ(ṭ)äbä (Č.E) 'wash well' (see *aṭäbä*);

Semitic: Ar. *maraqa* 'pull the wool from the skin', Syr. *mĕraq* 'rub off rust'; Ethiopic: Tna. *mänqʷäqʷä* 'pull out' (with alternance *n:r*). In the combined expressions mentioned above *mərqəq* expresses the idea of doing something completely.

mərqəq *amänä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms), *mərqəqq* (E), see *mərräqäqä.*

mərqəq (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms), *mərqəqq* (E) 'soft and beautiful looking'; see *(tä)mräqäqä.*

miräqäqä (S), see *mərräqäqä.*

(tä)mräqäqä (Č.En.Ed), *tämräqäqä* (Gt), *tämräqqäqä* (E.M.Ms) 'become emaciated, *become soft and beautiful looking';

mərqəq (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms), *mərqəqq* (E) 'soft and beautiful looking';

tämräqqäqä-m čännä-m (E) 'develop well physically';

see also *(tä)mräq'ä.*

mərrəqat (M.Ms.So) 'blessing, benediction, extra amount of butter measured with a string and given by seller to buyer';

see *märräqä* and *mərraqi.*

(tä)mräq'ä čänä (Č), *tämräq̃'ä maʾa* (En), *tämräq'ä čäňä* (Gt), *tämräqq'ä* + 'come' (E.M.Ms) 'develop well physically';

to be identified with *(tä)mräqäqä* 'become soft and beautiful looking'.

märärä (S.W.Z), *märrärä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *mänärä* (Č.En. Gt), *männärä* (E), *mennärä* (Ed) 'be bitter, be angry';

märrärä-b- (So) 'scold';

märärä-, tämärärä- (S), *tämarärä* (W) 'feel sorry for someone, sympathize with someone, be lenient', lit. 'it is bitter for one for someone';

amärärä (S), *atmärrärä* (M), *atmerrärä* (Go), *atmirrärä* (So), *atmīrärä* (Z) 'irritate';

märara (Č.E), *yəmärr qar* (Ms) 'bitter';

minara (E.En.Gt) 'bitterness';

mənnaret (Ed) 'anything that is bitter';

mərrät (M.Go.So) 'anger, rage';

mərrätam (Go.So), *mərrätäňňä* (M) 'angry, furious, short-tempered';

Semitic: Ar. *marra* 'be bitter', Heb. *mar* 'bitter'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *märärä* 'be bitter', Te. *märra,* Amh. *märrärä,* Arg. *märrära,* Har. *märära*; Amh. also *märrärä, mərərr alä* 'be angry'; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *marar,* Sa. *marir.* See also *märara qəb.*

märara (Č.E), see *märärä.*

märara (Č.E.M), *märara qəb* (Ms.Go), *marara* (En.Gt), *marärä* (Ed) 'fresh butter preserved for a long time by periodically adding spices';

yämärar(a) adot (Č.E), *ämarär(ä) adōd* (Ed), *äṃarariyät* (Gt), *äṃärarwäd* (En) 'woman who preserves butter by periodically adding spices to it';

originally 'bitter' (see *märärä,* above) coming to mean 'sharp, astringent'. This quality applies well to butter to which spices are added since it gives the sensation of a bitter or astringent taste.

märäro (S), *märrāra* (W) 'kind of tree used for fences';

Amh. *amäraro* 'kind of tree'.

marara (En.Gt), *marärä* (Ed), see *märara.*

mərar (So) 'the piece of wood that joins the yoke with the handle of the plough';

from Cushitic: Had. *morāra* 'the hook of the plough'; probably also Tna. Amh. *məran* 'part of the plough', with alternance of liquids *r:n,* Amh. *märränä* 'tie, bind'.

mʷäräša (Č.En.M), *moräša* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *moräšä* (Ed) 'husband's relatives in relation to his wife, brother-in-law';

in the meaning of 'brother-in-law' one is tempted to derive *mʷäräša* from the root *wrs* 'inherit' (with

prefix *m-* and palatalization of *s*), that is, the relative who inherits (marries) the brother's wife; cp. Amh. *warsa* 'husband's brother'.

maräšä (W), *märäšä* (Ed), see *maräša.*

maräša (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *märäša* (S), *maräšä* (W), *märäšä* (Ed) 'plough, *blade of plough, forked digging pick';

instrumental from *aräsä* 'plough' (see above).

moräša (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *moräšä* (Ed), see *mʷäräša.*

märat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *märāt* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *mərat* (Z) 'daughter-in-law, wife in relation to husband's relatives';

Amh. *mərat* 'daughter-in-law, sister-in-law'; d'Abbadie 1881:68 identifies it with G. *mär‹at* 'bride' (also Te. Tna. *mär‹at*) derived by Dillmann 1865: 309 from the root *r‹w* and compares Heb. *reă‹* 'friend'.

märāt-ən hān (Z) 'be mad, be crazy';

märāttu (Z) 'mad, crazy';

to be identified with Amh. *(tä)mʷarä* 'become mad', while Zway expresses the meaning of 'be mad' by an adjective with *-t(tu)* with the verb *hān* 'be'. The root also occurs in Cushitic: Dar. *marāte* 'be mad', Ga. *marāttu* 'crazy'. It is also possible that there is no connection between Z. Dar. and Ga. *mrt* and the Amharic root *mʷr* and that Z. *märāt-ən hān* is borrowed from Cushitic. See also *mär›at-ən hān.*

märet (Ms) 'month';

would it be instead of *wäret* (with alternance of labials) and to be compared with *wär* 'month' (see below)? The suffix *-et* of *märet* is perhaps an analogical formation with *aret* 'sun'.

märti (Go.So.W) 'kind of hairdo, *hair that is plaited loosely';

Amh. Har. *märtu*; from Ga. *marto.*

(yä)mʷarote (E) 'separately, individually';

from *mʷar* (see above) with the suffix pronoun of the 3rd person followed by *-e.*

merät (Č), *mērät* (Gt), *meret* (E), *mēräd* (En), *mērod* (Ed) 'friend (girl)';

mere (Č.E), *mēri, mēro* (En) 'form of address used by friends (girls)';

is a feminine form of *märi* (see above).

mərrät (M.Go.So) 'anger, rage';

noun with suffix *-t* from *märärä* 'be bitter' (see above). For the development of the meaning 'bitter>enraged', cp. Heb. *(hiṯ)marmar* 'embitter oneself, be enraged'.

meret (E), see *merät.*

mərat (Z) 'daughter-in-law'; see *märat.*

mərīt (En), see *(tä)märā.*

murte (En.Ed.Gt), see *murti.*

murti (Č.E.M), *murte* (En.Ed.Gt) 'one who keeps his promise';

murtinät (Č), *murtenät* (En) 'confidence, reliance, *the keeping of a promise';

from Cushitic: Ga. *murti,* Kam. *murte›alla* 'one who keeps his promise', Had. *murte›e.*

märtäd (Gt) 'sickle';

from *märdäd* (see above) by dissimilation<*mäddäd,* above<*adädä* (see above).

mərrätam (Go.So) 'angry, furious, short-tempered';

from *mərrät* (see above) with the suffix *-am.*

murtinät (Č), *murtenät* (En) 'confidence, reliance, *the keeping of a promise';

from *murti* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät.*

martäňňä (So), *mʷartäňňä* (Go) 'sorcerer, magician, witch doctor';

Amh. *mʷartäňňa* 'foreteller, prophet, magician', from *(tä)mʷarrätä* 'foretell'; G. *(tä)märäyä, (tä)-maräyä, (tä)marätä* 'divine, predict', *märi* 'magician'. The origin of this root seems to be *mry* of which a noun with the suffix *-t* was formed (*mr-t*) and the verbs of G. *(tä)marätä,* Amh. *(tä)mʷarrätä* are then denominatives. The Gurage and Amh. nouns *martäňňä, mʷartäňňa* are formed from the verb *mrt, mʷrt.* The derivation of G. *märi* 'magician' (from the root *mry*) from *mär›i,* from *r›y* 'see' suggested by Dillmann 1865:168 and taken up by Armbruster 1920:122 who considers G. *(tä)marätä* a denominative from *maryat, mar›ayat* 'diviners' from *r›y* 'see' is not convincing. The root also occurs in Ga. *moru* 'divine', *mortu* 'sorcery'.

mərrätäňňä (M) 'angry, furious';

from *mərrät* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

märräṭä I (Ed.M.So) 'choose, pick out, *prefer';

mərčä (So) 'choice';

Tna. *märäṣä,* Amh. *märräṭä,* Arg. *märräṭa.* See also *mäṭṭärä, yämärčä.*

märäṭä II (S.Z) 'strip off, peel, *skin an animal';

murṭ (Č.E.En.Gt) 'bald, stripped off';

murṭiyä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'bald' (used as an insult)';

Semitic: Heb. *mâraṭ* 'pull out (hair)', Ar. *maraṭa* 'pluck out', Akk. *marāṭu* 'scrape, scratch off'; Ethiopic: Har. *märäṭa* 'strip off'. The root is related to *mälläṭä* (see above). See also *märäṭä* below.

märäṭä III (S), *märräṭä* (Ms.So), *maṭṭärä* (E), *mäṭärä* (Č.Gt), *mä›ärä* (En) 'castrate a man';

is either to be identified with *märäṭä* 'strip off, peel' (see above) or is to be considered a denominative with privative meaning from *murṭ* 'genital organs' (see below). The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. *marāččo›,* Qab. *marāččo.*

murṭ I (Č.E.En.Gt) 'bald, stripped off';

see *märäṭä* II, above.

murṭ II (So) 'genital organs, root of the *äsät*';

Amh. *murṭ* 'penis, buttocks', Tna. *mətri* 'vulva'. Soddo *murṭ* in the meaning of 'root of the *äsät*' is a transferred meaning of Amh. *murṭ* 'buttocks'. For *murṭ* used in a figurative meaning, cp. Amh. *yämətad murṭ* 'the bottom of the griddle'.

murṭiyä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'bald, stripped off';

from *murṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-yä.*

märäwwa (So) 'church bell';

G. *märwaḥət, märwaḫət* (Grébaut 1952:85), Tna. *märäwwaḥ,* Amh. *märäwwa, märäwwat* 'small bell used in the celebration of Mass'. The verb *roḥa* that is the origin of G. *märwaḥət* 'fan' does not seem to explain the meaning of 'bell'.

mərya (Gt) 'anything';

from *mər* (see above) with the suffix *-yä*; see also *mər›əyä.*

muräya (Ms) 'kind of grass';

Amh. *mure, muriya* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 172).

mureya (Č.En.Gt), *muriya* (E), *murä*(M) 'knife used for cutting the leaves of the *äsät*';

probably from Cushitic: Ga. *mure* 'cut', Qab. *murro›,* Kam. *murro.*

muriya (E), see *mureya.*

mərayg'äza (En.Gt) 'box made of bamboo leaves and used for storing clothes';

see *mərag'äza,* above.

maryam (Gt) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person';

yämaryam ãfʷ (Go) 'kind of bird' (see *ãfʷ*);

yämaryam azgaləd (Go), *yämaryam daqot* (So) 'rainbow' (see *azgaləd, daqot*);

maryam ute, maryamute (Go) 'kind of bird';

from the proper name of 'Mary'. On the spirit 'Maryam' in Arabic literature, see Littmann 1950: 55.

məryäm (Č.E) 'whatever';

məryäm qar (Č.E) 'anything' (see *qar*);

məryäm säb (Č.E) 'anyone, either, whoever' (see *säb*);

represents *mərya* (see above) with the enclitic *-m.*

maryamute (Go) 'kind of bird';

lit. 'the thread (*ute*) of Mary (*maryam*)'.

märz (Gur) 'poison';

Tna. *märzi,* Amh. Arg. *märz.*

maražänä (Č), *maražännä* (E) 'duck, goose';

see *maražäňä,* below.

maražäňä (En.Gt), *maražänä* (Č), *maražännä* (E) 'goose';

to be identified with *baražmäňňä* 'goose, duck' (see above) with alternance of labials *m:b*; *-ä(n)nä, -äňä, -mäňňä* are adjectival suffixes.

mässä (W), see *mässa.*

mässa (Ms.S), *mässä* (W) 'pretext';

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *massá-ta,* Ga. *massa.*

mʷäsa (Č.En.Gt), *mʷässa* (E.M.Ms.Go), *mʷässa, mossa* (So), *mosä* (Ed), *əmbossa* (So), *əmbossä* (W), *imbōssa* (S) 'calf';

yäžäbb mʷässa (M) 'lion cubs' (see *žäbb*);

Amh. *mossa* 'young child', Gaf. *mossay,* the basic meaning being that of 'young one'. Amharic and Gur. *əmbossa* are undoubtedly to be identified with *mʷäsa, mossa,* through insertion of *b* (4.17) and a prothetic *ə* (1.64).

mäse (W) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

represents *mäsrä*, below, with *rä>e* (8.68).

mässē (Ed) 'sieve';

could either be borrowed from Ga. *mässē* or developed from *manzärzeya* 'sieve' (see above)> **mazäzzeya>mazäseya* (for *z:s*, see 13.7)>*mäzässe* >*mässē*. If *mässē* represents a development of *manzärzeya*, Ga. *mässē* would then be borrowed from Ed. *mässē*. For *mässe*, see 19.

mäso (En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *mäswa* (Č.E), *mäsäwä* (En), *masiččä* (Ed) 'adversary, hostile, enemy, enemy in war, *stranger';

from Cushitic: Had. *masoʾo*, Qab. *masičču*, Ṭem. *mäsiččа*, Ga. *mäsō*.

mas (So), *mās* (Z) 'tanned hide used to lie down on';

G. *maʾəs*, *maʿəs*, Tna. *maʾsi*, Te. *mäʾas*, Amh. *mas*, Har. *mās*. The connection with Ar. *māʿiz* 'goat, goat skin' suggested by Barth 1893:62 is unlikely.

masä (E), *mēsä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'pluck out, pull out something from a mass';

masa (So) 'field';

G. *mäḥasä* 'uproot', Tna. *mäḥasä* 'weed', Amh. *masä* 'dig out, excavate, plough', *masa* 'field'.

massä (Ed), see *masa* I.

masa I (Č.En.Gt), *massa* (E.M), *massä* (Ed) 'sin' (n.);

masetäňä (En), *masētäňä* (Gt), *massetäňňä* (M), *massätäňňä* (Ed), *masetänä* (Č), *massettännä* (E) 'sinner';

from Cushitic: Ga. *mäsa*, Had. *misa*.

masa II (So) 'field';

Amh. *masa*; see *masä*, above.

mēsä (En.Ed.Gt), see *masä*.

mēssa (S) 'kind of tree';

from Ga. *mēsa*.

məs (Č.En.Gt.M), *məss* (E.Ms.Go.So), *mus* (Ed), *miš* (W), *mīš* (S), *mīši* (Z) 'husband, *man, male, grown-up';

yäməsməss (E), *yämsäms* (Č), *äm̲əsm̲əs* (Gt), *äm̲əsäm̲əs* (En), *ämusämus* (Ed), *mustämus* (Ed) 'two men alone, man to man';

Arg. *mis* 'husband', Har. *miš* 'fellow'. Praetorius 1879:509 identifies it with G. *baʾəsi* 'man' (also Te. *baʾəs* 'husband')>*bəsi*>*məs* (with alternance of labials). Cohen 1939:421 explains, with reservations, *m* of *məs* against *b* of *baʾəsi* as a possible interference of G. *mət* 'husband'. Dillmann 1865: 519 derives G. *baʾəsi* 'man' from the meaning 'be strong': Ar. *baʾusa*. However, the meaning 'be strong' is secondary. See also *məšt*.

məsə (Z) 'meal eaten before going to work';

G. Te. Tna. *məsaḥ* 'meal', Amh. Arg. *məsa*: also in Cushitic: Ga. *misī*, Qem. *məzi*, Kham. *məsā*. The form of Z. *məsə* comes close to Ga. *misī* and is probably borrowed from it even though the root is Ethiopic. Dillmann 1865:176 derives G. *məsaḥ* from Semitic and Ethiopic *msḥ* 'smear, annoint' (G. *mässəḥa*, Heb. *mäšaḥ*) the action referring to the smearing of the prepared dishes with fat.

mosä (Ed), see *mʷäsa*.

mossa (So), see *mʷäsa*.

mus (Ed), see *məs*.

muse (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So) 'person who is in charge of the monthly gathering';

Amh. *muse*; from the proper name *muse* 'Moise' designating the leader. Gallina-Cerulli 1940:27 also identify *muse* with *muse* 'Moise' as the one who provided drink to the people.

mässeä (Go), *mässeą̈* (M) 'resemble, look like, appear, seem';

represents *mäsälä* with *-älä>eą̈, eä* (8.63).

məsaʾara (En.Gt) 'night';

see *məsara*, below.

mäsob (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), *mäsōb* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *mäsūb* (Z) 'low wicker basket used for eating';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. Gaf. *mäsob*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *masobi*, Bil. *mäsob*, Al. *mäsob*. The derivation from a root **swb* (Ar. *ṯāba*, Heb. *šāḇ* 'return'), *maṯāb* 'place where people gather' suggested by Praetorius 1879:159, n. 1 is not convincing, since *maṯāb* would mean 'place at which something appears or returns' rather than 'gathers'. Likewise the connection with Te. *säfəʾ*, *säfʾi*, *säfi*, Tna. *säfʾi* 'flat plate made of palm-wattle for refining the corn' suggested, with reservations, by Rundgren 1955:44 is unlikely. Akkadian *masabbu* 'basket' is probably accidentally similar. See also *mäsoborq*.

mäsūb (Z), see *mäsob*.

mäsoborq (So) 'low wicker basket for eating';

Amh. *mäsobä wärq* 'decorated basket'; from *mäsob* (see above) and *wärq* 'gold'.

mäsäbsäba (S) 'comb with one tooth';

instrumental from *səbäsäbä* 'gather' (see below), that is, an instrument that gathers or arranges the hair.

masiččä (Ed) 'adversary, hostile';

comes the closest to Qab. *mašiččа*, Ṭem. *mäsiččа*; see *mäsa*, above.

mäsfera (So) 'basket used as a measure';

instrumental with the prefix *mä-* from *säfärä* I 'measure' (see below).

musafīr (En.Gt) 'Muslim religious student';

from Ar. *musāfir* 'traveler' referring to the wandering student.

mässägä (E.M), *mesägä* (Č.En.Gt), *messägä* (Ed) 'parents promise marriage gifts to the bride';

məsəg (Č), *məssəg* (E), *məssag'ä* (M), *məsag'ä* (Č. Gt), *məsayg'ä* (En) 'gifts made by the parents to the bride, the promise of gifts made by the parents to the bride'.

məsəg (Č), *məssəg* (E), see *mässägä*.

mäsgid (Č.E.Gt.Go), *mäsgīd* (Ed) 'mosque';

from Ar. *masǧid*; also Amh. *mäsgid*, Har. *mäsgīd*. In this connection the origin of *mäsgid* 'house of prayers' used by the Falashas is of interest. The generally accepted origin of the Falasha *mäsgid* as coming from Ar. *masǧid* is surprising. Walter Müller drew my attention to a South Arabian inscription coming from a Jewish house of prayer which reads "Amen, amen, and this house is the *mäsgid (msgdn)*". While the SAr. *msgd* is taken from Aramaic, the Falasha *mäsgid* goes back to the SAr. *msgd* and is not borrowed from Ar. *masǧid*. As for Ar. *masǧid* it is also taken from Aramaic, but through the intermediary of SAr. *msgd* (*Archiv für Orientforschung* 24, 1973, p. 154-5).

məsgana (M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *məsgāna* (En.Gt.S), *məsgänä* (Ed) 'thanks, praise, *gratitude';

Tna. Amh. *məsgana*; see *(a)msägänä*, below.

(a)msägänä (S.W.Z), *amsäggänä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'thank, praise';

G. *(ʾa)mäzgänä* 'reward', Tna. *(ʾa)mäsgänä* 'thank, praise', Amh. *(a)mäsäggänä* (Cohen 1939:XXV records Amh. *tämäsgän* as being pronounced with a voiced *s*, a pronunciation that would explain the G. *ʾamäzgänä*), Arg. *(a)mäsäggänä*; perhaps to be connected with Te. *mäzgäna* 'be heavy', *məzgun* 'heavy, dignified', a causative *ʾamäzgänä* would then mean 'dignify someone>praise'. The derivation of *msgn* from Amh. *gnn* 'be splendid' (with causative *s* and the *m* coming from the infinitive) suggested by Praetorius 1879:139 is doubtful. See also *məsgana*, above.

məsgen (Č), *məsgin* (E.M), *məsken* (Ms), *məskēn* (En. Ed.Gt) 'magician, sorcerer';

məskēnnäd (Ed) 'magic power';

G. *mäsagəl* 'magical power', from *ʾasgälä* 'divine', Te. *säb sägäl* 'magicians'. Note the alternance of liquids *l:n*.

məsgin (E.M), see *məsgen*.

məsag'ä (Č.Gt), *məssag'ä* (M) 'the promise of gifts made by the parents to the bride, *gifts made by the parents to the bride';

see *mässägä*, above.

messähä (Ed) 'chew, ruminate';

see *mənäzzäkä*, above.

mäsäkä (S.W.Z) 'lead a horse or a mule, *drag, pull';

Semitic: Heb. *mäšaḵ* 'draw, drag'; Ethiopic: G. *mäsäkä* 'distend, stretch'; passed into Cushitic: Had. *masakkä-kko*, Sid. *massagi*.

mäsk (So) 'plain, meadow, field, open space';

Amh. *mäsk*.

massakkä (Ed) 'night';

one recognizes the element *massa* for 'evening, night' (see *mäšä* 'be evening') but the ending *-kkä* is enigmatic. Would it be a Cushitic suffix?

mäskäk (Č.E.M) 'peg';

noun with the prefix *m-* from *säkäkä* I (see below).

məsken (Ms), *məskēn* (En.Ed.Gt) 'magician, sorcerer, witch doctor';

from *məsgen* (see above) with *sg* becoming *sk* by assimilation. See also *məskēnnäd*, below.

məskēnnäd (Ed) 'magic power';

from *məskēn* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd.*

mäskär (Z), see *məsäkärä.*

məsäkärä (Č.En.Gt.W.Z), *məsäkkärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *misäkära* (S) 'bear witness, testify';

məsəkkər (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *məsəkər* (En.Gt), *mäskär* (Z) 'witness, testimony, evidence';

Tna. *mäskärä* 'testify', Amh. *mäsäkkärä,* Arg. *mäsäkkära*; also in Cushitic: Had. *mäsäkkärā-kko,* Sid. *masakkari.* Praetorius 1879:139 derives it from the root *zkr* 'remember' (*zk>sk*) with the nominal morpheme *m-*.

məsəkkər (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *məsəkər* (En.Gt), see *məsäkärä.*

misäkärä (S), see *məsäkärä.*

mäskärob (Go.So.W) 'name of the first month';

represents *mäskäräm* (see below) with alternance of labials *m:b* (4.34).

mäskäräm (Z), *mäskärob* (Go.So.W), *mäsxärob* (M), *mäsxäro* (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms), *mäsäro* (S), *mosoro* (Ed) 'name of the first month';

G.Tna. Amh. *mäskäräm*; also in Cushitic: Qab. *mäskarōma,* Kam. Ṭem. *mosorōmá,* Had. *mosoro.* Dillmann 1865:835 derives *mäskäräm* from *krm* 'rainy season'. Praetorius 1879:158 likewise connects *mäskäräm* with *krm,* but corrects it into *mäskärəm,* an active participle of the *as*-stem. However, his translation 'that which brings rain' does not correspond to the rain situation in Ethiopia, since *mäskäräm* which corresponds to September-October marks the end of the rainy season. Conti Rossini 1923:376 is aware of the difficulty and renders *mäskäräm* 'that which makes end the rainy season'. The form, however, is *mäskäräm* and not *mäskärəm.*

mäskot (So) 'window';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *mäskot.* Dillmann 1865:382 derives it from the root **skw,* Aram. *sĕḵå* 'look out, look for', but the root is not represented in any of the Ethiopian languages. Arabic *miškāt* is considered a Geez loanword (Noeldeke 1910:51).

məskät (S.W.Z) 'back of body, clitoris, female genital organs, *buttocks, anus';

Har. *miskät* 'buttocks'; probably also Som. *misikti* 'hip'. For the relation between the meanings, see *q'ən.*

mesäxä (Č.En.Gt) 'chew, ruminate';

from *mzk* (see *mizzäkä,* below)>*msk* (by assimilation)>*msx,* with *k:x* (5.22). See *mənäzzäkä,* above.

mäsxäro (Č.E.En.Ms.Gt) 'name of the first month';

represents *mäskäräm* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and *-am>*äm>*äw>o* (4.32).

mäsxärob (M) 'name of the first month';

represents *mäskärob* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

mässäl (So), see *mäsälä.*

mäsälä (S.W.Z), *mässälä* (So), *mäsärä* (Č.En.Gt), *mässärä* (E.Ed.Ms), *mässeä* (Go), *mässeą̈* (M) 'resemble, be like, look like, appear, seem';

tämsasärä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *tämsassärä* (E) 'resemble one another';

atmesälä (W), *atmēsälä* (S), *atmīsälä* (Z), *atmissälä* (So), *atmässeą̈* (M), *atmässeä* (Go) 'imitate';

atmäsärä (Č), *atmässärä* (E), *atmässeą̈* (M) 'pretend';

atmasälä (S) 'stir porridge';

emäsi zänga (Go) 'nonsensical story' (see above);

mässäl (So) 'like';

məsəl (Ed.M.Ms.Go), *misl* (S), *məsər* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'image';

məssale (Go.So.W), *məssala* (Z) 'proverb';

bäməssale (E.En.Gt), *näməssale* (So) 'for example';

mäslewät (M), *maslayit* (W), *mäsrewät* (Č.E) 'mirror';

məsläne (M) 'deputy';

mosolo, see below;

Semitic: Ar. *maṯala* 'be like', Heb. *måšal*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *mäsälä,* Te. *mäsla,* Amh. Gaf. *mässälä,* Arg. *mässäla,* Har. *mäsäla.*

mäsal (So) 'grindstone';

Te. *mäsḥal,* Tna. *mäsḥali,* Amh. *mäsaya,* Arg. *masaya,* instrumental from *salä* 'sharpen'. See also *sala,* below.

(at)masälä (S) 'stir porridge';

the meaning of *atmasälä* (S) 'stir porridge' (also Amh. *ammassälä* 'mix, make homogeneous') is to be derived from *mäsälä* 'be like', the form *atmasälä* meaning 'cause (the particles of a substance) to be alike, to resemble one another>stir (in order to make it alike)' contrarily to Drewes, *BO* 17 (1960). 8 who thinks that there is no connection between the two forms.

məssala (Z), see *mäsälä.*

məssale (Go.So.W) 'proverb';

bäməssale (Č.E.En.Gt), *näməssale* (So) 'for example';

see *mäsälä,* above.

məsəl (Ed.M.Ms.Go), see *mäsälä.*

misl (S), see *mäsälä.*

mosolo (Ed), *mäsäro* (Č.E.En.Gt), *mäsärro* (M) 'of the same age, size and physical strength';

from the root *mäsälä* 'be like'; cp. Amh. *mässäl* 'similar, peer'.

mäsälal (En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *mäsälāl* (S) 'ladder';

Tna. *mäsaləl,* Amh. *mäsälal*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *masalālá,* Ga. *masalali,* Sa. *maslil.* The comparison with Heb. *sullām* 'ladder' suggested by Praetorius 1879:160 is doubtful. Reinisch 1890:321 derives Sa. *maslil* from Sa. *salal* 'go up'. For the root *sll* 'go up', see *sälälä,* below. The Ethiopian noun for 'ladder' is perhaps to be derived from *asälä* 'go up', with reduplication of *l* (see above).

məsläne (M) 'deputy';

from Amh. *məsläne,* from *məsl(ä) əne* 'like I'; also Tna. *məsläne*; see *mäsälä.*

mäsläṭ (S) 'afterbirth of woman';

probably from the root *säläṭä* 'get well', the afterbirth of woman being disposed of indicates the getting well of the woman in childbed.

mäslewät (M) 'mirror';

from *mäsälä* 'be like' (see above) with the suffix *-wät.*

maslayit (W) 'mirror';

from *mäsälä* 'be like' (see above) with the suffix *-yit.*

məsmar (Č.E), *məsmār* (En.Ed.Gt), *wəsmar* (Go.So) 'nail';

from Ar. *mismār*; also in Har. *mismār,* Amh. Te. *məsmar.*

mäsmäse, mäsmäsiyä (So) 'jar for beer';

from Cushitic: Kam. *mäsmäsita.*

mismis (Ed) 'scrofula of the neck'.

musmus (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) *thread taken off the spindle, weft';

also in Cushitic: Qab. Al. Had. *musmusa.*

mäsmäsiyä (So) 'jar for butter';

see *mäsmäse,* above.

mäsänä (W), see *mäsäna.*

mäsäna (Ms.S), *mäsänä* (W) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *məsänna, bosanna,* Tna. *bəsänna* (for which see Strelcyn 1973, no. 51); also in Ga. *mäsänna.*

mäsänu (Z) 'term indicating relationship between two wives of the same man';

from Ga. *masānū.*

mäsenä (W), see *missänä.*

mäsena (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *mäsēna* (S), see *missänä.*

mäsina (Go), *mäsīna* (Gt), see *missänä.*

mäsno (Ms.Z) 'irrigation channel';

from Ar. *masnuww*; also in Te. Tna. Amh. *mäsno* 'irrigation channel', Har. *mäsnu* 'field or garden that is accessible for irrigation'; Som. *masno* 'irrigation channel', Ga. *māsnu.*

masīnä (Ed), see *missänä.*

missänä (So) 'be barren (cattle)';

mäsena (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *mäsēna* (S), *mäsenä* (W), *mäsina* (Go), *mäsīna* (Gt), *masīnä* (Ed), *mäsīn>a* (En) 'barren (cattle), *sterile, cow fattened to be slaughtered';

Amh. *mäsina* 'barren', Arg. *mäsena,* Har. *mäsēna, mäsīna*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *masēna,* Qab. *mäsēnäta,* Sid. *masīná.*

mäsīn>a (En) 'cow fattened to be slaughtered';

see *missänä,* above.

mäsänqo (Go), *masinqo* (M.Ms) 'one-stringed musical instrument';

G. Te. Tna. *mäsänqo,* Amh. *mäsänqo, masinqo*; from *snqw:* G. Tna. *sänqäwä* 'play the harp', Te. *sänqa.*

masinqo (M.Ms), see *mäsänqo.*

mäsqäl (E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *mäsqär* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'cross, *festival of the Cross, kind of necklace';

Ethiopic *mäsqäl* 'cross' from the root *sql* 'hang, suspend' (see *säqälä*). For *mäsqäl,* see Leslau 1950a: 63-5. The noun passed into Cushitic: Bur. *mäsqäla*

'feast, festivity meal (not restricted to the festivity of *mäsqäl*)'.

mäsqär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'cross, *festival of the Cross, kind of necklace';

represents *mäsqäl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

mäsqaya (So), *mäsqäya* (Z) 'hook of wood';

instrumental of *säqälä* 'hang up' (see below).

mäsärä (Č.En.Gt), *mässärä* (E.Ed.Ms) 'resemble, look like, appear, seem';

atmäsärä (Č), *atmässärä* (E), *atmässeä̯* (M) 'pretend';

represents *mäsälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

mäsäro I (S), *mosoro* (Ed) 'name of first month';

could have developed from *mäskäräm* (see above) >*mäsxäräb* >**mäsxäräw*>*mäsxäro*>*mäsäro* > (with *x:h*, and *zero*), or *mosoro*. Hadiyya *mosoro* can either be borrowed from Ed. *mosoro*, but it can also be that Had. *mosoro* developed from *mäskäräm* and S. Ed. *mäsäro*, *mosoro* would have borrowed it from Hadiyya.

mäsäro II (Č.E.En.Gt), *mäsärro* (M) 'of the same age and the same physical strength';

represents *mosolo* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

mäsrä (Č.E), *mʷäsrä* (Ms), *mäsiyä* (Go.So), *mäsəyä* (M), *mäse* (W) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*'.

masärä (Č), *massärä* (E), become very thin';

atmasärä (Č), *atmassärä* (E) 'do something thoroughly';

G. Tna. *masänä* 'rot, become thin, emaciated', Te. *masäna* 'look sickly', Amh. *massänä* 'get exhausted'. The derivation of G. *masänä* from Semitic *wsn* (Heb. *yāšān* 'old') with secondary *m* suggested by Dillmann 1865:177 and Noeldeke 1910:203 is doubtful. For *n:r*, see 8.33.

mesär (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W) 'wedge';

probably from Cushitic: Had. *mesāna* 'club in which an iron wedge is placed'.

messärä (Ed), *mesärä* (En.Gt) 'change, replace, change money, exchange';

represents *mezärä* (see below) with *z:s* (13.7).

məsarä (Č.E.M), *məsa›arä* (En.Gt) 'night';

probably from the root *msy* 'be evening' (see *mäšä*, below) with an enigmatic suffix *-rä*. It is tempting to identify it with *-ra* that occurs with expressions of time for the past as in *mäčra*, *näb›atəra*, but in this case one would expect *-ra* and not *-rä*. For the enigmatic suffix of this noun, cp. also *massakkä*, above.

məsər I (Č.E.En.Gt) 'image';

represents *məsəl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

məsər II (Č) 'horn-handle knife, knife for cutting and eating raw meat';

perhaps Tna. Amh. *məssar* 'ax', G. *məśar*, Te. *mäsar*.

məssər (Ed), *məšr* (S), *məšər* (Z), *məššər* (W), *məššərä* (So) 'lentil';

G. Te. *məsər*, Amh. Arg. Gaf. *məssər*, Har. *missir*; also in Cushitic: Som. Qua. *misir*, Kham. *bissir*, Kam. Had. *misira*. M. Cohen suggests a Hindu origin: Yadjurveda *masūra*. On Hindu loanwords in Ethiopic, see E. Littmann, "Indien und Abessinien", in Festgabe Hermann Jacobi, pp. 406-417.

mosoro (Ed) 'name of first month';

see *mäsäro* I, above.

mäsräča (En.M) 'piece of iron (or stone) used for making incisions on a pot, piece of iron used for branding cattle';

instrumental from the root *säntä* (see below) with *n:r* (8.33).

masräǧǧa (So) 'proof';

from Amh. *masräǧǧa*, from *(as)rädda* 'bring proof'.

mäsärät I (So), see *məsärrätä*.

mäsärät II (W) 'kind of grass';

from Ga. *mäsärät*.

mäsarit (W) 'spatula made of a thin stick of wood with two wooden crosspieces on one end for stirring liquids';

instrumental from *sarä* II 'stir liquids' (see below).

məsärrätä (So) 'lay the foundation';

mäsärät (So) 'foundation';

bä---mäsärät, *yä---mäsärät* (So) 'according to';

Tna. *mäsrätä* 'lay the foundation', Te. *mäsräta*, Amh. *mäsärrätä*, denominative from G. *mäsärät* (Geez and the other languages) 'foundation' from G. *särärää* 'lay the foundation'. Tigrinya developed a denominative *särätä*.

mäsrewät (Č.E) 'mirror';

represents *mäslewät* (see above) with *l:r* 8.25.

mässariya (So) 'arms';

Amh. *mässariya*, Tna. *mässaräriya*, *mäsära‹ya*, *mäsarəya*, perhaps also *mäsarə‹* 'implement for ploughing, war, harness, and so on'. Praetorius 1879:81 (also Armbruster 1920:494) derives Amh. *mässariya* from G. *śä‹arä*, Amh. *šarä* 'destroy' which is not very likely since Amharic has *šarä*, with *š*. Coulbeaux-Schreiber 1915:253 derive the Tna. noun from *sä‹arä* 'vanquish', but the nouns *mäsära‹ya*, *mäsarə‹* indicate a root *sr‹*. Tigrinya has also *mäsarḥa*, the root of which is *särḥe* 'work'.

mäsäsä (S.W.Z), *mässäsä* (M.Ms.Go) 'pull something out of a mass, *draw the sword from the sheath, cut grass with the hand';

see *mäzzäzä*, below.

mäsät (Č) 'bride's wedding';

represents *mänzet* (see above) >**mäzet* by assimilation >*mäsät* (13.7).

mäsätä I (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S), *mässätä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'be ill-mannered, be ill-behaved, be ugly';

amäsätä (Č.Ed), *am̃äsätä* (Gt), *am̃äsätä* (En), *amässätä* (E.M.So) 'make ill-behaved, give someone a bad reputation, *reproach';

mʷəst (Č.E.Gt), *must* (En.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *musut* (Ed), *mäsätu* (Z) 'ill-mannered, ill-behaving, ugly';

Har. *mäsäta* 'be detestable, lose flavor'.

mäsätä II (W) 'die (cattle) without being slaughtered'.

mäsätu (Z), see *mäsätä* I.

məst I (Ed.S.W.Z), *əmməst* (Ms.Go.So) 'how much?, how many?';

Har. *misti*, Gaf. *əmməstä*, related to Amh. *sənt*< **səmt*<*məst* (by metathesis). Praetorius 1879:144 derives Amh. *sənt* from *wsn* 'delimit' while Praetorius 1890:371 compares Amh. *sənt* with G. *›əsfənt* (<**əfsənt*<*›əfo sənt*), and analyzes Har. *misti* as coming from *mi-sə(n)ti*. Cohen 1939:24 compares Amh. *sənt* with G. *›əsfənt* with the exceptional loss of *f*. For the relationship between Amh. *sənt* and G. *›əsfənt*, see also Rundgren 1955:40-42. Littmann, *ZDMG* 75, p. 32 analyzes *misti* into *mə* 'what?' and *-səti* that he compares, with reservations, with **səfənti*. Cerulli 1936:263 compares Har. *misti* with Somali *immisa*. Rundgren 1955:74 analyzes *əmməst* as **kama-mī-s-t*>**kəm-məst*> *›əmməst* 'like (*kama*) what (*mī*)?', but what is the meaning of *s-t*? Besides, *ə* of *əmməst* is undoubtedly a prothetic vowel, the original form being *məst*. See also *məstähä*, *məstäňä*.

məst II (Z) 'wife';

see *məšt*, below.

mʷəst (Č.E.Gt) 'ill-mannered, ill-behaving, ugly';

see *mäsätä* I.

musut (Ed), see *mäsätä* I.

must (En.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), see *mäsätä* I.

məstähä, məstäxä (En) 'in case';

in view of *məstäňä* (see below), the forms *məstähä*, *məstäxä* are to be analyzed as *məst* 'how much?' (even though *məst* is not recorded for En.) and *-ähä*, *-äxä*, suffix pronoun of the 2nd person, masculine, whereas *məstäňä* is to be analyzed as *məst* 'how much?' and *-äňä*, suffix pronoun of the 1st person. The form *məstähä*, *məstäxä* would then literally mean 'how much concerning you?', *məstäňä* 'how much concerning me?'.

mustämus (Ed) 'two men alone, man to man';

from *mus* 'man', *tä* 'with', *mus* 'man'.

mäsetänä (Č) 'member of the bride's party';

from *mäsät* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-änä*.

masetänä (Č), *massettännä* (E) 'sinner';

from *masa* I 'sin' (see above) with the suffix *-tä(n)nä*.

masetäňä (En), *masētäňä* (Gt), *massetäňňä* (M), *massätäňňä* (Ed) 'sinner';

from *masa* I 'sin' (see above) with the suffix *-tä(ň)ňä*.

məstäňä (En) 'in case';

see *məstähä*, above.

mästawäd (En.Ed) 'mirror';

represents *mästawät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

mästawät (E.Gt.Ms.Go.So.S), *mästawäd* (En.Ed), *mästayət* (So) 'mirror';

Amh. *mästäwat*, *mästäwät*, *mästawät*, *mästäyat*, Arg. *mästawät*, Tna. *mästəyat*, *mästiyat*; from the root *ayyä* 'see' in the *astä*-stem, and the noun would mean 'something that makes see'. The noun passed into Cushitic: Had. *mastawata*, Ṭem. *mastot*.

mästayət (So) 'mirror';

see *mästawät*, above.

məsṭir (E.M.Ms.So.W), *məsṭər* (Go.S), *misṭər* (Ed), *mənəsṭər* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'secret';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *məsṭir*, from Greek.

mäsäwä (En), see *mäswa*.

mäswa (Č.E), *mäsäwä* (En) 'adversary, hostile';

see *mäso*, above.

məswat (So) 'sacrifice';

G. Tna. *məṣwat* 'deed of justice, alms', Amh. *məṣwat* 'alms', from Aramaic (Noeldeke 1910:36).

mäsiyä (Go.So), *mäsəyä* (M) 'stage of growth of *äsät*, *kind of *äsät*';

represents *mäsrä* (see above) with *-(ə)rä>iyä, əyä*.

masoya (En.Gt) 'part of the front of the cattle given to the circumcised, cut of meat of the front leg of the cow'.

məsyä (Č), *məsəyä* (En.Ed.Gt), *məssəyä* (E.M) 'body';

there is perhaps a connection between Gur. *məsyä* 'body' and Ga. *misa* 'testicles worn as war trophy'. In case 'body' is the original meaning that of 'testicles' is a euphemism; if, however, the 'testicles' is the original meaning, the meaning 'body' would represent a generalization of the meaning. See p. 731.

məsayg'ä (En) 'the promise of gifts made by the parents to the bride';

see *mässägä*, above.

masayt (En.Ed), *mäsayt* (Gt) 'bride's wedding';

represents *mänzet* (see above) >**mäzzet*>*maset*, *masayt*, with *z:s* (13.7).

masoyat (Gt) 'liquid that comes out from the womb before delivery, rainbow';

the meaning of 'rainbow' refers to the color of the liquid that comes out from the womb of the woman in childbed.

mäsaytäñä (Gt) 'member of the bride's party';

from *mäsayt* (see above) with the suffix *-äñä*.

mäšä (Č.En.Gt), *mäššä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *mäše* (S.W), *mäšī* (Z) 'be evening';

amäšä (Č), *aṃäšä* (Gt), *aṃäšä* (En), *amäššä* (E.Ed. M.Ms.Go.So), *amäše* (S.W), *amäšī* (Z) 'he is late in the evening, do something late in the evening, spend the evening';

məšät (M.Ms.Go.So), *məšätä* (Č.E.M), *məšēt* (S), *məššət* (So), *məšīt* (Z), *məšädä* (En.Ed) 'evening, yesterday night';

mäššän, mäššäman (So) 'tonight, this evening';

mäšša qäbbəlla (So) 'dusk' (see *qäbbəlla*);

məšəna (En) 'darkness';

Semitic: Ar. *masā (msy)* 'become evening', Heb. *ʾemeš* 'yesterday evening'; Ethiopic: G. *mäsyä*, Tna. *mäsäyä*, Te. *mäsa*, Amh. *mäššä*, Arg. *mäšša*, Har. *mäša*; G. Te. *məset* 'evening', Tna. Amh. *məšät*, Gaf. *məšätä*, Arg. *mušed*, Har. *məšēt*. The nouns of Be. *amas*, Gorowa *amsi* and of other Cushitic languages are probably Arabic loanwords rather than to be considered common to Cushitic and Semitic; see Dolgopolsky 1973:142.

mäšä (Č.E), *mäše* (S), *mʷäšä* (Ms) 'name of the fourth month';

probably from Cushitic: Bil. *mäšu* 'time of year between October and December,' Qua. *mašī* compared by Reinisch 1877:277 with G. *mäḡäw*.

mäššä (W) 'knife';

see *mäšša*, below.

mʷäšä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'help, aid' (n.);

from Cushitic: Had. *miš-ukko* 'be kind', Kam. *miša* 'kind'.

mʷäšä (Ms), see *mäššä* 'knife'.

mäšša qäbbəlla (So) 'dusk';

see *mäšä, qäbbəlla*.

mäše (S.W), see *mäšä* 'become evening'.

mäše (S) 'name of the fourth month';

see *mäšä*.

mäšī (Z), see *mäšä*.

mäššä (Ed.So), see *mʷäšä*.

mʷäšä (Č.En.Gt), *mʷäššä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *mäššä* (Ed.So), *mʷäše* (W), *məšäššä* (Ed.So), *mʷəšäšä* (Č En.Gt), *mušäššä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *mušäše* (W) 'rub, massage, smear, wipe, wipe off, caress, stroke, *anoint';

Semitic: Ar. *massa* 'touch', Heb. *mišše*š, Akk. *mašāšu* 'wipe off'; Ethiopic *msw, msy*: Tna. *masäwä* 'caress, massage', Har. *mäša* 'rub, erase, wipe', Amh.

(a)mʷäšša; related to *mss:* Amh. *mʷassäsä* 'rub', Tna. *masäsä*, Te. *masäsa*, G. *märsäsä* 'touch' (with augmented *r*). The verb *əmbäsäsä* (S.Z) 'caress, stroke, grope' mentioned in Leslau 1963.113 in connection with this root is to be compared with *(a)bsäbäsä*.

mäšša (S.Z), *mäššä* (W) 'knife with a wooden handle';

Har. *mäšaḥ*; from Cushitic: Ga. *maši*, Haruro *mäšša*, Qab. Al. *mäššä-ta*, Wol. *mäšä*.

maša (Gt) 'wedge';

represents *mʷaža* (see below) with *ž:š* (13.8).

mʷäše (W), see *mʷäšä*.

mäšo (So) 'kind of ant'.

mēšä (Gt), *mʷešä* (E), see *mʷeša*.

mʷeša (Č), *meššа*, *mʷeššа* (M), *mʷešä* (E), *mēšä* (Gt), *mʷīšä* (En) 'woman's dress made of leather'.

miš, məš (W), *mīš* (S), *mīši* (Z) 'husband, *man, male, grown-up';

see *məs, məšt*.

mʷīšä (En), see *mʷeša*.

mīši (Z), see *miš*.

mošä barä (Ed) 'be mouldy, be musty';

Tna. *mäšmäšä* 'be mouldy, be rotten', Te. *mäšmäša*, Amh. *mošämmošä* 'be rotten'.

(a)mošša (So), see *(a)moše*.

(a)moše (W), *amōše* (S), *amošša* (So) 'reprimand, reproach, blame'.

məšädä (En.Ed) 'evening, yesterday night';

noun with the suffix *-d* from *mäšä* (see above).

mašəlla (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *mašəllä* (W), *mašulla* (Z), *mašulla* (S), *mʷäšəna* (Č), *mašəʿnä* (Ed), *mʷašənˀa* (En), *mašənˀa* (Gt) 'kind of millet';

mašəllut (M) 'black cow with white spots';

Te. *mašəla*, Tna. *mäšälla*, Amh. Arg. *mašəlla*; from Cushitic: Ga. *mašilla*, Bil. *mašela*, and probably also Kham. *maylā*, Qua. *mīla* (see Conti Rossini 1912:235).

mušləq beä (M), *mušərq barä* (Č.En.Gt), *mušərq männä* (E), *mušrəq barä* (Ed) 'the skin peels off when burned, the wound becomes wider';

Amh. *mošälläqä* 'peel, scrape off'; passed into Cushitic: Had. *mušluqä-kko*, Kam. *mušluqqi-ye*.

mušləq beä (M) 'smile (mainly in a shy way)';

represents *mušəq* **balä* (see below) with augmented *l* (8.84).

mašəllut (M) 'black cow with white spots, cow that is black and white';

Amh. *mašəllut*, from the color of the *mašəlla*-millet (see *mašəlla*).

mäššäman (So) 'this evening, tonight';

mäššäman wärat (So) 'time before dusk' (see *wärat*);

from *mäšä* (see above) with the suffix *-man*.

mäššän (So) 'tonight, this evening';

from *mäšä* (see above) with the suffix *-n*.

mašəʿnä (Ed) 'kind of millet';

represents *mašəlla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

mʷäšəna (Č) 'kind of millet';

represents *mašəlla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

məšəna (En) 'darkness';

noun with the suffix *-na* formed from *mäšä* (see above).

mʷašənˀa (En), *mašənˀa* (Gt) 'kind of millet';

represents *mašəlla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

mäššinän (W), *mäššīnän* (S) 'quarrel, animosity, dispute';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *(tä)šenänä*.

məšənnät (Č.Gt) 'state of being married';

for **məšərnät* (*rn*>*nn*), from *məšra* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*.

mušəq(q) **balä** (Go.Ms.So.S.W), *məšəq-əm bālä* (Z), *mišiq barä* (Ed), *mušərqʿ* **balä* (Č.E), *mušləq beä* (M), *bušəq barä* (En), *bəšəq barä* (Gt) 'smile (mainly in a shy way)';

from Cushitic: Kam. *mušuqq yeˀ*, Had. *mišiqu-kko*.

məšqəlla (So), *məšqəllä* (W) 'matter in the eye'.

mäšqäq (S) 'belt worn inside the trousers';

Tna. *mäšqäq, mäšqʷäq, mäšänqoqi, mäšänqoq*, Amh. *mäšqäq, mäšqäqo, mäsqäq*; see *šəmäqäqä*. The root is also found in Kam. *masqaqa* 'short belt'.

məšqər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'tick';

to be identified with *məžgər* (see below) >**məšgər* >*məšqər* (by assimilation of voicing).

mäšqärqər (Č) 'a brightly colored, thickly rolled cloth with which warriors gird themselves in preparation for battle'.

məšr (S), *məšər* (Z), *məššər* (W), *məššərä* (So) 'lentil';

see *məsər*, above.

məšra (Č.E.Ms), *məšəra* (En.Gt), *miširä* (Ed), *mušra* (M.Ms), *mušərra* (Go.So), *mušru* (Z) 'bride, bridegroom';

məšräňňä (En.Gt), *mušräňňä* (M), *məšränä* (Č), *məšrännä* (E) 'bridegroom';

məšrənnät (E), *mušrənnät* (M), *məšərnäd* (En), *məšənnät* (Č.Gt) 'state of being married';

Amh. *mušərra* 'bride, bridegroom'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *mušira* 'bride', Sid. *mušūrra*. Would Amh. *mušərra* be derived from the verb *moššärä* 'dress in new clothes, decorate, ornate' or the other way around? For the meaning of 'bride, bridegroom' derived from 'ornate, decorate', cp. *särg*, below, also from the root *srgw* 'ornate, decorate'.

miširä (Ed), see *məšra*.

mušra (M.Ms), *mušərra* (Go.So), *mušru* (Z), see *məšra*.

məšränä (Č), *məšrännä* (E) 'bridegroom';

from *məšra* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*.

məšərnäd (En) 'state of being married';

from *məšra* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd*.

məšrənnät (E), *mušrənnät* (M) 'state of being married';

from *məšra* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(n)nät*.

məšräňňä (En.Gt), *mušräňňä* (M) 'bridegroom';

from *məšra* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*.

mušərq barä (Č.En.Gt), *mušrəq männä* (E), *mušərq barä* (Ed) 'the wound becomes wider, *the skin peels off when burned';

represents *mušləq beq̣ä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

mušərq' balä (Č.E) 'smile (mainly in a shy way)';

from *mušəq *balä* (see above) with augmented *r*.

məšaššä (Ed.So), *mʷəšaššä* (Č.En.Gt), *mušaššä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *mušaše* (W) 'rub, massage, smear, wipe, caress, stroke, *anoint';

reduplicative stem of *mʷašä* (see above).

mäšäta (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *mäšätä* (Ed.W) 'beer (or any other drink) prepared for selling, cloth of inferior quality made to be sold on the market';

Tna. *mäšätä* 'sell beer and strong drinks', Amh. *mäššätä* 'prepare drinks (beer, mead) for selling', *mäšäta* 'drinks prepared for selling'.

məšät (M.Ms.Go.So), *məšätä* (Č.E.M), *məšēt* (S), *məššət* (So), *məšīt* (Z) 'evening, yesterday night';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *mäšä* (see above).

məšēt (S), see *məšät*.

məššət (So), see *məšät*.

məšīt (Z), see *məšät*.

məšt (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *mišt* (Ed), *məst* (Z) 'woman, wife';

məštot (Č.E.M), *məštəwät* (Gt), *mištōd* (En), *məštola* (M.Ms.Go), *mištōlad* (Ed), *yäməštəyä* (Ms) 'effeminate';

Arg. *məst*, Amh. *məšt*, *məst*, Har. *mišti*, feminine of *məs* (see above). Praetorius 1879:57 derives it from *bəʾəsit* 'woman, wife'. See also Cohen 1931: 387.

mišt (Ed), see *məšt*.

mōšät (S) 'child that died at an early age'.

mištōd (En) 'effeminate';

from *məšt*, *mišt* (see above) with the suffix *-ōd* for *-ōt* (7.14).

məštola (M.Ms.Go) 'effeminate';

from *məšt* (see above) with the suffix *-ola*. See also *məštōlad*, below.

mištōlad (Ed) 'effeminate';

from *məšt* (see above) with the suffix *-ōla-d* (see *məštola*, above); for *d:t*, see 7.14.

məštot (Č.E.M) 'effeminate';

from *məšt* (see above) with the suffix *-ot*. See also *məštəwät*, below.

məštəwät (Gt) 'effeminate';

from *məšt* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)wät*. See also *məštot*, above.

mʷät (M), see *motä*.

mʷätä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), see *motä*.

mätta (M) 'hit with the *məčč*-disease';

Semitic: Ar. *mataʾa* 'hit': Ethiopic: Amh. *mätta*.

mäto (So) 'hundred';

Semitic: Ar. *miʾa*, Heb. *meʾå(h)*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *məʾət*, Tna. *məʾti*, Amh. Arg. *mäto*.

mat (Č.E.M.Ms) 'anger, rage';

see *maʾačä*, *maʾat*, above.

mēt (En.Ed.Gt) 'grandfather, grandmother';

Amh. *mita* 'grandmother, the mother's mother' (Isenberg 1841:30). Praetorius 1879:143, n. 1 considers it a contracted form of *ʾəmḥewət* 'grandmother'. The form *mēt* is the base of *metiya*, *mečwät*.

mot (Č.E.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), see *motä*.

motä (So.W), *mōtä* (Gt.S), *mʷätä* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *mūtä* (Z), *mōdä* (En.Ed) 'die';

mot (Č.E.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *mut* (S), *mäwt* (Gt) *mʷät* (M), *mud* (En.Ed) 'death';

mʷač (M.So.W), *yämotä* (Go), *yämʷätä* (Č.E.Ms), *yämʷätəyä* (M), *ämõdä* (Ed), *äwõtä* (Gt), *äwõdä* (En.Ed) 'dead';

yämʷätəyä (E.M), *yämʷätyä* (Č), *äwãtiyä* (Gt), *äwõdiyä* (En) 'animal that died without being slaughtered';

Semitic and Ethiopic *motä (mwt)* 'die'.

mut I (S) 'death';

see *motä*.

mut II (W), *mūt* (S), *muččä* (Z) 'objects, goods, baggage, implement';

from Cushitic: Had. *mūta*, *muʾuta* 'objects'; perhaps also Har. *moʾot* 'wicker basket', a specific name for the general term 'implement'.

mūtä (Z), see *motä*.

matäb (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *mātäb* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'thread of silk worn around the neck or the arm, *kind of necklace';

G. Tna. *maʿtäb* 'cord worn around the neck by Christians', Te. *mäʿatäb*, Amh. *matäb*, from the root *ʿtb* (G.Tna. *ʿatäbä*) 'make a sign, make a sign of the cross'. For the *matäb* in Amhara culture, see Taddese Tamrat, in *BES* 9 (1959). 38-42.

mutiččä barä (Ed) 'sprain'.

mätfīqär (S) 'amusement, game, play, conversation';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *(tä)feqärä* (see above).

mätagäna (Č), *mätāgäna* (En.Gt), *mätagänna* (E.M) 'action of cultivating the field for the first time';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *taggärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

mätagärra (M) 'action of cultivating the field for the first time';

noun with the prefix *mä-* from *taggärä* (see below).

matamʷä (Č), *matammʷä* (E) 'angry';

from *mat* (see above) with the suffix *-a(m)mʷä*.

matēmä (Ed) 'one who has neither help nor children';

to be identified with *mätayo* (see below) with the suffix *-ma*.

matnaššä (Ms) 'litter to carry dung';

instrument from *atnässa*, from *nässa* 'lift' (see below).

mätenät (Č), *mätennät* (E.M) 'the fact of being without help';

from *mätayo* (see below) with the abstract suffix *-(n)nät*.

matäňňä (Ms) 'angry';

from *mat* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*.

mätärä (Č.Gt.Z), *mättärä* (E.M.So) 'take a piece of something, *hash meat';

mutru (Z) 'hashed meat';

mučər (Č), *muččər* (E.M) 'short in size, *stump of tree, short stick, short person';

Semitic: Ar. *matara* 'cut', related to Ar. *batara*, Heb. *båṯar*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *mätärä* 'cut', Amh. *mättärä*, Te. *mätra* 'grab up, clear'.

mətər (W) 'kind of cereal'.

mättarärä, mättarärəya (So) 'piece of wood that ties the carding bow with the string';

Amh. *mättaräriya*; Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:138 derives it from Amh. *arrärä* 'gather, wrap, envelop'.

mutru (Z) 'hashed meat';

see *mätärä*, above.

mätrarəʾ (En.Ed), *wätrarəʾ* (Ed) 'joy, happiness';

from *(tä)brannäʾä* 'be joyful' (see *tä-blalläqä*)> **täwrannäʾä*>**tärannäʾä*; the forms *mätrarəʾ*, *wätrarəʾ* are verbal nouns.

matrašä (Č.En), *mätraša* (S), *mätrašä* (Gt), *mätrášša* (Ed) 'litter to carry dung';

instrumental from **atnässa* from *nässa* 'lift' (see below) with *n:r* (8.33).

mätrašit (Z) 'pillow made of leather and filled with straw and grass';

G. Tna. *mätärʾas* 'pillow', Te. *mättärʾas*, Har. *mətrāš*, Amh. *mäntaraša*; see *təras*.

matrašiyä (Č), *matrašəyä* (M), *matrašiyä* (E) 'litter to carry dung';

instrumental from **atnässa* from *nässa* (see below) with *n:r* (8.33).

mätässässä (M) 'ladder';

instrumental from **atäsässeä* from *asseä* 'climb' and means 'instrument serving to climb'.

mʷätätä (Č.En.Gt), *mʷättätä* (E.M), *mätätä* (Ed) 'convince by coaxing';

probably to be connected with Amh. *mätat* 'magic, spell', G. Te. Tna. *məthat*, the verb meaning 'do something by magic>convince by coaxing'.

mätät (Z) 'round base made of leaves of the *äsät* and used for carrying loads on the shoulder or used under a pot';

Amh. *matot*.

mutətənyäd (En.Ed), see *mutətənyät*.

mutətənyät (Gt), *mutətənyäd* (En.Ed), *butəttənnəyä* (Ms), *wətətənnəyä* (M), *wətəttənnəyä* (Go), *wətətənyät* (Č), *wətəttənnəyät* (E), *wətəttəyä* (So), *utətəyye* (W) 'upper part of the rolled-up leaf of the *äsät*'.

mätwäǧär (Ed) 'discussion';

noun formed from **atbädda* (see *bädda*) with the prefix *mä-* and the suffix *-ār*.

mätäyo (Ms.So.S.W), see *mätayo*.

mättayyä (Ed), see *mätaya*.

mätaya (Č.En.Gt), *mättaya* (M), *mättayya* (E), *mättayyä* (Ed) 'present given to an official, bribe'; Amh. *mättaya* 'gift to gain audience', from *attayyä*, from *ayyä* 'see'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *mattaya* 'bribe'.

mätayo (Č.E.En.Gt), *mätayyo* (M.Go), *mätäyo* (Ms. So.S.W), *matēmä* (Ed) 'one who has neither help nor children';

mätenät (Č), *mätennät* (E.M), *mätaynäd* (En), *mätaynät* (Gt) 'the fact of being without help, *loneliness';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *matēma*, Had. *matayya*, Ga. *matayo* 'vagabond'.

metəyä (Č), see *mētiyä*.

mētiyä (En.Gt), *metiyä* (E.Ms), *metiyyä* (M.Go.So), *metəyä* (Č), *mēt* (En.Ed.Gt), *mečwät* (Č.E.Gt), *mēčwäd* (En.Ed) 'grandfather, *grandmother';

the base is *mēt* (see above) with the suffix *-yä* for the masculine and *-wät (-wäd)* for the feminine.

mätaynäd (En) 'the fact of being without help';

from *mätayo* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd*; see also *mätaynät*, below. For *t:d*, see 7.14.

mätaynät (Gt) 'the fact of being without help';

from *mätayo* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*; see also *mätaynäd*, above.

mäṭ (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So) 'labor pains';

see *(a)mäṭä-čč*, below.

mäṭṭ (S.W) 'alone';

mäṭṭi (Z) 'separately from others, individually';

yämäṭṭ- (W) 'apart';

Har. *muṭṭi* 'only, alone'; from Cushitic: Qab. *meṭičču* 'alone', Ṭem. *mäṭṭu*. Note that for Harari, Cerulli 1936:263 recorded *mūti* instead of my recording *muṭṭi*; his suggestion to connect the root with G. *bəḥut* 'alone' is unlikely.

mäṭä (W), see *mäṭa*.

(a)mäṭä-čč (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *amaṭ-ti* (W), *ṭāmətə-nāt* (Z), *am̲äṭä-č* (Gt), *amāʾä-čč* (Ed), *am̲āʾä-čə* (En) 'feel labor pains';

mäṭ (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *miṭ* (W), *məṭān* (Z), *māʾ* (E.Ed) 'labor pains';

Semitic: Ar. *maḫiḍa* 'have labor pains' connected with the meaning 'shake, smite': Ar. *maḫaḍa*, Heb. *måḥaṣ*; Ethiopic: G. *(ʾa)mḥaḍä* 'have labor pains', Te. *mäḥaṣa*, Amh. *(am)maṭä*; G. *məḥəḍ* 'labor pains', Te. *mäḥas*, Har. *miḥṭi*, Amh. *mət*.

mäṭa (S), *mäṭā* (Z), *mäṭṭa* (So), *mäṭä* (W), *maʾa* (En. Ed) 'come';

amäṭa (S), *amäṭā* (Z), *amäṭä* (W), *amäṭṭa* (So), *amaʾa*(Ed), *am̲aʾa* (En) 'bring';

ammäṭat (So) 'derivation';

Semitic: SAr. *mṯ̱ʾ* 'come', Soq. *mṯ̱y*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *mäṣʾa*, Tna. *mäṣʾe*, Amh. Arg. *mäṭṭa*.

(a)mäṭa (Č), *am̲äṭā* (Gt), *am̲ä̃ṭā* (En), *amäṭṭa* (E) 'taste good';

amṭaṭa (Č), *amṭaṭā* (En.Gt), *amṭaṭṭa* (E.M) 'find out the taste of food or drink';

possibly metathesis of *ṭamä* 'taste good' (see below).

mäṭṭi (Z), see *mäṭṭ*.

maṭ (Go.So) 'marshland, swampy place';

Amh. *maṭ*.

(a)maṭ-ti (W), *am̲ä̃ṭä-č* (Gt), see *(a)mäṭä-čč*.

maṭä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *mäṭä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'estimate, evaluate';

mäčä (Č), *mäčät* (Č.E) 'estimate' (n.).

maṭä (Ed) 'liquid of the intestine';

from *manṭa* (see above) with *mṭ*>*nṭ* (17.7).

mäṭä (Z) 'hit, beat, strike, drive cattle (usually by whipping)';

tämäʾä (En) 'struggle, wrestle';

Semitic: Heb. *måḥaṣ* 'break to pieces', Ar. *maḫaḍa* 'churn, shake'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *mäḥaṣä* 'hit, cut, break', Te. *mäḥaṣa* 'churn, shake milk', Arg. *mähaṭa* 'hit', Har. *mäḥaṭa*, Gaf. *maṣä*. See also *mäṭä*, below.

mäṭä, in *bäqubla mäṭ-ēt* (So) 'she miscarried';

lit. 'she hit (see *mäṭä*, above) with *qubla* (from *qäbälä* 'diminish'). While *mäṭēt* (if recorded correctly) seems to come from *mäṭä* 'hit' (see above) it would be more logical to connect it with the root 'feel labor pains' (see *a-mäṭä-čč*), but the root for 'feel labor pains' seems to occur only in the *a*-stem.

mäṭa (S) 'junior, younger brother';

mäṭēt (S) 'small sister';

from Cushitic: Ga. *mäṭa* 'junior'.

mʷəṭa (Č.E.En.Gt), *muṭa* (M.Go.S), *muṭä* (Ed) 'plant that begins to grow, *living being that begins to grow, young child, young of an animal, immature (person, tree)';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *muta* 'shoot of tree'; for *t:t*, see 15.2.

(tä)məṭə-nāt (Z), see *(a)mäṭä-čč*.

miṭ (W) 'labor pains';

see *(a)mäṭä-čč*.

miṭo (W) 'kind of tree';

from Ga. *miṭo*.

moṭa (Č.E.Ms) 'road leading from the village to the field or market, *large place where cattle gather or graze';

see *mawṭa*, below.

muṭä (Ed), *muṭa* (M.Go.S), see *mʷəṭa*.

mäṭṭeä (M) 'improve (intr.), be clean of dirt';

represents *mäṭärä* I (see below) with *-ärä*>*eä* (8.68).

mäṭabər (Ms.Go.So), *mäṭābər* (Ed) 'horse ornaments made of leather';

Tna. Amh. *mäṭabər*, Tna. also *mäṭamər*, *mäṭawər*; from *ṭbr* (Amh. *ṭäbbärä*) 'decorate'.

mäṭiča (Č.En.Gt), *mäṭṭiččа* (E), *mēṭiččä* (Ed) 'strip of hide of a goat or sheep killed by the bride's father at the magician's recommendation';

Amh. *məṭṭəččа* 'piece of the hide of a sheep slaughtered as a sacrifice and hung around a horse's neck' (for another definition, see d'Abbadie 1881: 123); from Ga. *maṭṭačča*.

mēṭiččä (Ed), see *mäṭiča*.

məṭad (So.W.Z), *məṭād* (En.Ed.S), *mədad* (Č.E.M.Ms. Go), *mədād* (Gt) 'griddle';

G. *məṣʿad* (Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955:663, without reference), Amh. Arg. *məṭad*, Har. *məṭād*, from Amh. *ṭadä* 'put a griddle or kettle on the fire'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *məṭādi*, Ga. *məṭadi*, *miṭaṭa*.

mäṭaf (En.M.So) 'book';

mäṭaf gälač (So) 'magician, sorcerer, witch doctor, fortune teller' (see *gäläṭä*);

G. Tna. *mäṣḥaf* 'book', Amh. *mäṣhaf*, *mäṭaf*, from G. *ṣəḥəfä*, Amh. *ṭafä*.

mäṭäfa (Z) 'patch' (n.);

noun with prefix *mä-* from *ṭafä* (see below).

mäṭṭäfiya (Z) 'oar';

perhaps a development of meaning of Amh. *maṭäfiya* 'hinge'.

məṭṭeǧǧa (S), *məṭṭeǧǧä* (W) 'kind of tree that has thorns';

from Cushitic: Kam. *məṭṭeččä*, Ga. *məṭṭeččä*.

mäṭṭälä (M) 'improve (intr.), be clean of dirt (water)';

represents *mäṭärä* I (see below) with *r:l* (8.5).

mäṭläya (So), *ma›layt* (W) 'bamboo filter serving to separate whey from cheese';

instrumental of *ṭälälä* 'be filtered' with palatalization of the final *l*.

məṭämäṭä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W), *məṭämmäṭä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *miṭämäṭä* (S) 'be soaked through by the rain, be drenched, be rotten, be putrid';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *muččo* 'be wet', Qab. *muččo›*, Tem. *mučče›*; Qab. Ṭem. *muṭa* 'wet', Ga. *mučče*.

miṭämäṭä (S), see *məṭämäṭä*.

miṭmiṭa (Č.En.Gt), *miṭmiṭṭa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *miṭmiṭṭä* (W), *miṭmiṭä* (Ed), *miṭmiṭṭo* (S) 'kind of small pepper';

Amh. *miṭmiṭṭa*; from Cushitic: Ga. Kam. Had. *miṭmiṭa*.

miṭmiṭär (Ed), *miṭmiṭṭər* (S), *miṭmiṭariyä* (En.Gt) 'grass that begins to grow after the field has been burnt down';

Tna. *mäčmäčä* 'start to grow again (e.g. grass that has been dried out)'; the ending *-ar, -ər* of Gurage is a suffix.

miṭmiṭariyä (En.Gt), same meaning as above.

mäṭän (So) 'amount';

G. Tna. Amh. *mäṭän* 'dimension, amount'; from G. Tna. Amh. *mṭn* 'measure, measure out'.

mäṭino (Č.E.Gt.M) 'bread made of corn';

from Cushitic: Ga. *maṭinō*, Mo. *maṭino*.

məṭän (Z) 'labor pains';

noun with the suffix *-an* from *(a)mäṭä-čč*.

mäṭqä (So), *mäṭqe* (W) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*'.

mäṭqe (W), see *mäṭqä*.

meṭṭäq (Ms), *mēṭṭäq* (S) 'side, side of the body, hips, direction, *waist';

Har. *mēṭäq* 'side of the body, side'.

mäṭqän (Ed) 'side doorframe';

from Cushitic: Kam. *mäṭqäna*.

mäṭär I (Č.En.W) 'clearance of a forest, cleared forest';

from *mäṭṭärä* 'clear a forest' (see below). See also *mäṭär*, below.

mäṭär II (S.W.Gt), *mʷaṭṭärä* (E) 'small forest, *plain, meadow, grazing field, open space';

also in Kam. *mäṭara* 'small forest', but perhaps to be identified with *mäṭär* (see above), and in this case Kam. *mäṭär* is probably borrowed from Ethiopic.

mäṭṭärä I (E.M), *mäṭärä* (Č), *meṭärä* (En.Gt.W), *mēṭärä* (S), *meṭṭärä* (Ed) 'clear a forest or a field';

Amh. *mänäṭṭärä* 'clear a forest' (from *mṭr* augmented by *n*). See also *mäṭär*, above.

mäṭṭärä II (E.M), *mäṭärä, meṭärä* (Č), *meṭärä* (En.Gt), *mēṭärä* (S), *meṭṭärä* (Ed.Ms.Go), *miṭṭärä* (So) 'choose, select, pick out, prefer, *separate';

muč̣ər (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *muččər* (E.M) 'of the best quality, pure';

metathesis of the root *mrṭ*; see *märräṭä*, above.

mäṭärä I (Č), *mäṭärä* (Gt), *mäṭṭärä* (E), *mäṭṭälä* (Ms), *mäṭṭeä* (M) 'improve (intr.), be clean of dirt (water, cloth)'.

mäṭärä II (Č) 'clear a forest or a field';

see *mäṭṭärä* I, above.

mäṭärä III (Č.Gt) 'castrate a man';

see *maṭṭärä*, below.

mʷäṭärä (En.Gt) 'the young of a goat or sheep';

represents *mʷänṭärä* (see above)>*mʷäṭärä*.

maṭṭärä (E), *mäṭärä* (Č.Gt), *mä›ärä* (En) 'castrate a man';

metathesis of *märäṭä* III (see above).

mʷaṭṭärä (E) 'small forest';

see *mäṭär* II, above.

meṭärä I (En.Gt.W), *mēṭärä* (S), *meṭṭärä* (Ed) 'clear a forest';

see *mäṭṭärä* I, above.

meṭärä II (Č.En.Gt), *mēṭärä* (S), *meṭṭärä* (Ed.Ms.Go) 'choose';

see *mäṭṭärä* II, above.

miṭṭärä (So) 'choose';

see *mäṭṭärä* II, above.

maṭrēd (En), *mäṭrēd* (Ed) 'bamboo filter serving to separate whey from cheese';

from **manṭrēd* (with *nṭ>ṭ*) from *näṭärä* II 'be filtered' (see below).

mäṭrägo (So) 'broom';

Amh. Arg. *mäṭrägiya*, Gaf. *mäṣrägiyä*, Har. *mäṭräg*; instrumental from *ṭärägä* 'sweep' (see below).

mʷäṭäräriyä (Č.E.En.Gt), *mʷäṭärärəyä* (M), *moṭäräriyä* (En) 'young plant of cabbage, not well cooked, *young child, the young of a goat or sheep';

represents *mʷänṭärä* (see above)>*mʷäṭärä*>**mʷäṭäriyä*>*mʷäṭäräriyä*, with reduplication of the last radical and the suffix *-yä*.

moṭäräriyä (En), see *mʷäṭäräriyä*.

maṭrēt (Gt.S) 'bamboo filter serving to separate whey from cheese';

from **manṭret*, from *näṭärä* 'be filtered' (see below).

mäṭṭäsä I (E.M), *meṭäsä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *meṭṭäsä* (Ms), *mēṭṭäsä* (S), *mʷeṭṭäsä* (Go), *moṭṭäsä* (So.W) 'break a string by pulling, break off, pick peas or beans, *decide';

məṭäṭäsä (Č.En), *məṭaṭäsä* (Ed.Gt), *məṭäṭṭäsä* (E.M), *məṭaṭṭäsä* (Ms), *muṭaṭṭäsä* (Go) 'tear to pieces';

Har. *(a)mrāṭäsä* 'tear off with strength' (with augmented *r*), Tna. *mänṭäsä* (with augmented *n*). See also *mäṭṭäsä*, below.

mäṭṭäsä II (E.M), *meṭäsä* (Č.En.Gt), *muṭṭəš amännä* (E) 'take something in small quantities, be stingy, be a miser';

muṭəs (Č.En.Gt), *muṭs* (En), *muṭṭəs* (E.M) 'one who gives parsimoniously';

məṭašä (Č) 'a small quantity';

muṭṭəšš amännä (E) 'take something in small quantities';

is to be identified with *mäṭṭäsä*, above.

meṭäsä I (Č.En.Gt), see *mäṭṭäsä* II.

meṭäsä II (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *meṭṭäsä* (Ms), *mēṭṭäsä* (S), *mʷeṭṭäsä* (Go), see *mäṭṭäsä* I.

moṭṭäsä (So.W), see *mäṭṭäsä* I.

muṭəs (Č.En.Gt), *muṭs* (En), *muṭṭəs* (E.M), see *mäṭṭäsä* II.

məṭašä (Č) 'a small quantity';

see *mäṭṭäsä* II.

muṭṭəšs amännä (E) 'take something in small quantities';

see *mäṭṭäsä* II.

mäṭote (W) 'not well cooked';

see *mäṭwatiyä*, below.

mäṭēt (S) 'small sister';

feminine of *mäṭa* (see above).

mäṭäṭ (Č.E.En.Gt.W), *mäṭäṭṭ* (Go.So) 'strong drink';

Amh. *mäṭäṭṭ*, from *ṭäṭṭa* 'drink'.

mäṭäṭä (Z), *mäṭṭäṭä* (Ms.Go.So) 'absorb liquids, *suck';

Semitic: Ar. *maṣṣa* 'absorb, suck', Heb. *måṣaṣ, måṣå(h)* 'drain out'; Ethiopic: Tna. *mäṭäṭä* 'absorb liquids, suck', Amh. *mäṭṭäṭä, məṭämmäṭä*, Har. *mäṭäṭa*.

(a)mäṭäṭä (Gt), *am̱äṭäṭä* (En) 'cause sorrow';

amäṭäṭä- (Č.Ed.Gt), *am̱äṭäṭä-* (En), *amäṭṭäṭä-* (E.M.Ms.Go), *amaṭṭäṭä-* (So) 'feel sorry for someone, sympathize, *have compassion, regret that one lost something';

məṭəṭäňňä (En.Gt), *məṭəṭäňňä* (M), *məṭəṭänä* (Č), *məṭəṭännä* (E) 'one who feels sorry for someone, one who lost a member of his family';

perhaps to be connected with *(a)mäṭṭäṭä-*, below.

(a)mäṭṭäṭä- (So) 'be sick, be ill, feel pain, it hurts';

atmiṭṭäṭä (So) 'make sick';

məṭäṭ (So) 'sickness, ache, pain, stinging pain in the side or in the heart or in the head';

məṭäṭäňňä (So) 'sick, ill';

Semitic: Ar. *maḍiḍa* 'feel pain'; Ethiopic: Te. *mäṣṣa* (root *mṣṣ*) 'feel pain, be sick', Arg. *mäṭṭäṭa*, Gaf. *(a)mäṣṣäṣä*. See also *(a)mäṭäṭä*, above.

(a)maṭṭäṭä- (So), see *(a)mäṭäṭä*.

(as)mʷaṭṭäṭä (M) 'flatter';

this is the way in which it is recorded in the Muher dictionary, but it should probably be *ašmʷaṭṭäṭä* (see *a-šmʷaṭṭäṭä*).

(tä)meṭäṭä (W) 'stretch upward to get something from a high place';

Tna. *mäṭäṭ bälä* 'stretch (the hand) to reach for something'.

məṭäṭ (So) 'sickness, ache, pain, stinging pain in the side or in the heart or in the head';

see *(a)mäṭṭäṭä-*.

məṭiṭṭa (M) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ga. *məṭiṭṭa.*

muṭəṭ (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'bad, unpleasant, *low (in rank)';

muṭəṭəyä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'hyena';

perhaps a figurative meaning of *mṣṣ, mṭṭ* 'be sour'; Tna. *mäṣiṣ* 'sour, acid', Amh. *mäṭaṭa.*

(a)mṭaṭa (Č), *amṭaṭā* (En.Gt), *amṭaṭṭa* (E.M) 'find out the taste of food or drink';

reduplicative stem of *(a)mäṭa* (see above).

məṭəṭänä (Č), *məṭəṭännä* (E) 'one who feels sorry for someone';

see *(a)mäṭäṭä-*.

məṭäṭäňňä (So) 'sick, ill';

from *məṭäṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

məṭəṭäňňä (En.Gt), *məṭəṭäňňä* (M) 'one who lost a member of his family, *one who feels sorry for someone';

see *(a)mäṭäṭä.*

məṭäṭäsä (Č.En), *məṭaṭäsä* (Ed.Gt), *məṭäṭṭäsä* (E.M), *məṭaṭṭäsä* (Ms), *muṭaṭṭäsä* (Go) 'tear to pieces';

reduplicative stem of *mäṭṭäsä* I (see above).

muṭəṭəyä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'hyena';

lit. 'the unpleasant one', from *muṭəṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-əyä.* Concerning the taboo expressions used in Oromo, Haberland 1963:405 states "man muss sich hüten von der Hyäne mit ihrem wirklichen Namen (*warabēsa*) zu reden, denn sonst kommt sie und frisst Sattel und Pferd'.

meṭäwat (Č), *meṭwat* (E) 'washed';

see *meč̣ä,* above.

mäṭwatiyä (E), *mäṭote* (W) 'not well cooked (e.g. cabbage)'.

məṭṭiya (E) 'small part of the *mačära*-skin';

probably derived from *ṭalä* 'throw away' (see below), with palatalized *l,* and meaning 'something that is thrown away', this being indeed the case of a small part of the animal skin.

māwa (Z) 'kind of jar';

G. *mahəw* 'crystal, jar' (also Ar. *mahāᵗ* 'crystal, Dillmann 1865:146), Te. *məho* 'goblet', Amh. *məho, mo.* The connection with *wəha* 'water' (that is, a jar containing water) suggested by Praetorius 1879:54 is unlikely.

mawč̣a (Ed) 'instrument serving to remove things';

instrumental of *awäṭa* 'remove' from *wäṭa* 'go out' (see below).

mawlid (Ms.W), *mawlīd* (S) 'monthly gathering in honor of the prophet Muhammed, Muslim festival';

from Ar. *mawlid.*

māwär (Ed) 'monthly gathering in honor of a saint';

represents *mabär* (see above)>*mawär* (4.11).

mäwräč̣a (Č.E.Gt), *mawrēč̣a* (En) 'part of the weaving loom';

metathesis of Amh. *mäwäṭṭäriya* 'small pointed piece of wood used by the weaver' from *wäṭṭärä* 'stretch' whereas the Gurage instrumental is derived from **wrṭ.*

mäwräd (S) 'file, rasp';

from **mäbräd* (see *mʷäräd*)>*mäwräd* (4.11).

mäwärwäryä (So) 'wooden bar for closing the door from the inside';

Amh. *mäwärwäriya,* instrumental of *wäräwwärä* 'lock the door'.

mawsačat (W) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl';

instrumental of *(a)wsäččä* (see below).

mäwt (Gt) 'death';

see *motä,* above.

mawṭa (En.Gt), *moṭa* (Č.E.Ms), *moč̣ä* (M.Go.So) 'road leading from the village to the field or market, large place where cattle gather or graze, *road, way';

moč̣äňňä, moč̣ätäňňä (So) 'traveler';

from the root *wäṭa* 'go out' (see below).

mäy (S.W), see *may* I.

mäyä (Ms), *mäyä* (M), see *meyä* I.

mäyǟ barä (E) 'bleat';

see *ma barä.*

mäya (Gt), see *meya.*

mʷäyye, moyye (So) 'small mortar for spices or coffee',

from Cushitic: Sid. *mōyya,* Had. *mōyye˃a,* Ga. *moyye,* Som. *mōye.*

mäyo (W) 'interjection used when one takes cattle to water';

lit. 'o water!'; see *may* I.

may I (Z), *mäy* (S.W), *me* (W) 'water, sea';

mäy gärän (W) 'torrent' (see *gärän*);

mäyo (W) 'interjection one uses when one takes cattle to water';

Semitic: Heb. *may-im,* Ar. *māˀ*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. *may,* Har. *mī, mīy*; Amh. *may* 'miraculous water' is a Geez loanword. For this root in Hamito-Semitic, see Cohen 1947: no. 485.

may II (So), *māya* (Z) 'time, period of time, *day (in daylight)';

Har. *mōy* 'the spending of the day', noun with the prefix *m* of the root *wᶜl* (see *walä*) with palatalization of the final *l.* See also *mʷalt,* above.

māya (Z), see *may* II.

mayo, in *yäqädä mayo* (W) 'front part of the saddle' (see *qädä*);

yärer mayo (W) 'rear part of the saddle' (see *rer*).

meyä I (Č), *mäyä* (Ms), *mäyä* (M), *mə̃yä* (En), *miyä* (E.Ed.Gt), *me* (E), *mạ̈* (Č.M) 'rib, side of the body, side, direction';

miyamo (W) 'area of the ribs';

bä---meyä (Č), *bä---mə̃yä* (En), *bä---miye* (E.Ed), *bä---miyä* (Gt), *bä---meyät* (M), *bä---mi* (Z) 'near, beside';

Har. *miḥi* 'vicinity, near, beside'; cp. perhaps Soq. *miᶜeh* 'side'. See also *miyohay.*

meyä II (Ed), see *meya.*

meya (En), *meyä* (Ed), *mäya* (Gt) 'road, way';

meyäňňä (Ed) 'traveler';

Gaf. *mäyä* 'road'; also in Ga. *meya.*

mʷəy (M) 'full';

from *mälla* II (see above) with palatalization of *l.*

mə̃yä (En), see *meyä* I.

mʷəya I (So), *muya* (So) 'skill, dexterity';

Amh. *muya, moya, mʷaya* 'skill'; probably from *walä* 'spend the day (doing something)', the instrumental *mʷəya, muya* would then mean 'something through which one spends the day doing something', that is, 'task, skill'. The noun also occurs in Ga. *maya.*

mʷəya II (Z) 'bad, evil';

from Ga. *muyya.*

miyä, miye (E.Ed.Gt), see *meyä* I.

moyye (So), see *mʷäyye.*

muya (So), see *mʷəya* I.

mʷäyäˀäd (En) 'morning when the cows go grazing'.

mʷäyäd, mʷēd (En) 'association of young girls into which they are introduced by special initiation ceremonies';

represents *mʷäyät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

mʷäyädäňňä (En) 'jealous';

from *mʷäyād* 'jealousy' (see *mʷäyat*) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

miyohay, in *əns aṭe miyohay* (Ed) 'ring finger';

lit. 'that is at the side of the small finger' (see *meyä, əns, aṭe*).

muyyale (Go), *mōyalle˃ä* (Ed), *muğale* (Č.E.M), *muğāle˃ä* (En.Gt) 'tick';

Amh. *moyale,* Tna. *možäle*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *moyyale,* Bur. *moyyäla.*

mōyyale˃ä (Ed), see *muyyale.*

mayəm (So) 'layman';

from G. *mähaymən* 'faithful, believer (but not a priest)>layman', Amh. *mayyəm, məhayyəm, mähayyəmən.*

miyamo (W) 'area of the ribs';

from *meyä* I (see above) with the suffix *-mo.*

māyna (Gt) 'action, work';

from *mänä* 'be done', *amänä* 'do'.

māynäňä (Gt) 'worker';

from *māynä* (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)ňä.*

mʷäyät (Č.Gt.Ms.Go), *mʷəyät* (E.So.W), *mʷäyäd*, *mʷēd* (En), *mēd* (Ed) 'association of young girls into which they are introduced by special initiation ceremonies, *spirit that possesses young girls';

Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:433 cites Amh. *muyät* 'spirit that possesses a person' but indicates that it is a Gurage word. For details on the *mʷəyät* in Čaha, see Leslau 1950a:55-7; Shack 1966:132ff.

mʷäyat I (Č), *mʷəyat* (E) 'jealousy';

from *mʷaňä* with *n, ň* becoming *y* (8.69).

mʷäyat II (Gt) 'jar into which the liquid of the dough is poured';

see *mʷä›äyät.*

meyät, in *bä---meyät* (M) 'near, beside';

represents *meyä* I (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

məyät (Č.Gt.M), *məyyät* (E), *mi›id* (En.Ed) 'kind of necklace, *yearly ceremony by members of the same family in which the *məyät*-necklace is mixed with ground meat and the meat is then consumed by the women and the girls'.

mʷəyät (E.So.W), see *mʷäyät.*

mʷəyat (E), see *mʷäyat* I.

mʷäyatänä (Č), *mʷəyattännä* (E) 'jealous';

from *mʷäyat* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

mäyaža (Ms.Go) 'collateral, object taken to insure the payment of taxes, pledge, deposit';

Amh. *mäyaža*, Tna. *mätḥazi*; instrumental from 'seize'; see *ezä.*

mäzä (W), see *mäza.*

mäza (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *mäzä* (W), *mazä* (Ed) 'wound, sore';

mäzäňä (En.Gt), *mäzäňňä* (M.Go), *mazäňňä* (Ed), *mäzänä* (Č), *mäzännä* (E) 'wounded';

Gaf. *mäzä* 'wound', Amh. *mäda* 'scar of the wound'; from Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *maza-ta*, Dar. *mada*, Ga. *mäda.* See *məzäňňä, mäzadrə›, mäzaṭərq.*

mazä (Ed), see *mäza.*

maze (E), *mazay* (En.Ed.Gt), *manze* (E), *manzą* (Č.M) 'animal fat';

mazay (En.Ed.Gt) 'fat animal';

perhaps from Cushitic: Som. *mad* 'fat of the thigh of the camel'.

māze (S) 'name of the eighth month';

see *maziya*, below.

mezo (Č.E.W), *mēzo* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'five cents';

from Italian *mezzo* 'half', that is, 'half of ten cents'.

məze (Č.E.M), see *mize.*

mize (Gt.Go.So.W), *mīze* (En), *məze* (Č.E.M) 'best man';

mizēt (Z) 'maid of honor in a wedding';

G. *mäḥaza* 'young man, lover', Tna. *mäḥaza* 'of the same age', Te. *mazay* 'best friend', Arg. *muhinžed*, Har. *məḥəz mälāq* 'best man', Amh. *mize, mənğe*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *mīňğe, minze*, Kham. *maza*, Bil. *mada.* See also *mänzet.*

muz (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *mūz* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'banana';

from Ar. *mūz, mawza* 'banana' of Sanskrit origin (Pott, *Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes* 5, p. 81); also in Amh. Te. Tna. *muz*, Har. *mūz.*

mäzadrə› (En), *mazadrə›* (Ed), *mäza adrə›* (Go), *mäzaṭərq* (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *mäzaṭrəq* (M) 'kind of grass for healing wounds';

lit. 'dry the wound!' (see *mäza, däräqä*).

mäzgäb (So) 'register';

from Amh. *mäzgäb*, from *zäggäbä* 'gather, bring together'.

mezzähä (Go) 'chew, ruminate';

see *mənäzzäkä*, above.

mizzäkä (So) 'chew, ruminate';

see *mənäzzäkä*, above.

mäzzäxä (E.M) 'chew, ruminate';

represents **mäzzäkä, mizzäkä* (see above) with *k:x*; see *mənäzzäkä.*

mäzlīčat ṭālä (S) 'slide downhill in play';

noun with the prefix *m-* and the suffix *-t* from *(a)zlāṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.*

məzämmäzä I (Ms.Go), *məzämmäzä* (So) 'the wound itches, *swell (wound) and the pus is ready to go out';

Amh. *mäzämmäzä* 'the medicine brings out the pus', Tna. *mäzmäzä* 'become inflamed (the skin when a medicine is put on it)'.

məzämmäzä II (So) 'be soaked (grain)';

Amh. *mäzämmäzä* 'wet, moisten'.

məzämmäzä III (E.M), *məzämäzä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'worry, be pensive';

Ancient Har. *mağmağ* 'thought, investigation'; for the relation between 'think' and 'worry', cp. also Ar. *hamma.*

mäzänä (Č), *mäzännä* (E) 'wounded';

from *mäza* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

mäzzänä (M), *mezzänä* (Ed.Ms.Go), *mēzänä* (S), *mezänä* (W), *mīzänä* (Z), *mizzänä* (So), *mäzzärä* (E), *mezärä* (Č.En.Gt), *mezzärä* (Ed) 'weigh, *count, enumerate';

mʷəzər (Č.En.Gt), *muzzər* (E), *məzzaňä* (Ms) 'counting, number';

the verb is a denominative from *mizan* 'balance' (see below); also G. Tna. Amh. *mäzzänä*, Te. *mäzzäna*, Arg. *mezzäna*, Har. *mēzäna.*

mazän (So) 'corner';

G. *ma›əzən, ma›əzän*, Tna. *mä›azən*, Amh. *mazän*, derived from *›əzən* 'ear' (Dillmann 1865:791).

mezzänä (Ed.Ms.Go), *mēzänä* (S), *mezänä* (W), see *mäzzänä.*

mizan (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *mizān* (En.Ed.Gt), *mīzān* (S) 'scales, balances';

from Ar. *mīzān*; also in Amh. Tna. *mizan.* See *mäzzänä*, above.

mīzänä (Z), *mizzänä* (So), see *mäzzänä.*

mazanēd (En) 'curtain' (n.);

derived from *žärrärä* 'curtain off', with the prefix *m-*, suffix *-d* (for *t*), with the original *z* of *žärrärä* (<**zerrärä*) and with alternance *r:n* (8.43).

mäzänąt (Č), *mäzännąt* (M), *mäzänēt* (Gt) 'curtain, *curtained-off place';

derived from *žärrärä* 'curtain off'; see *mazanēd, above.*

mäzännəyat (E) 'curtain' (n.);

from *žärrärä* 'curtain off'; see *mazanēd, mäzänąt*, above.

mäzäňä (En.Gt), *mäzäňňä* (M.Go), *mazäňňä* (Ed) 'wounded';

from *mäza* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

məzäňňä (Go) 'be wounded';

denominative from *mäzäňňä* 'wounded' (see above).

məzzaňä (Ms) 'number';

from *mäzzänä* 'count' with palatalization of *n.*

mäzzärä (E), *mezärä* (Č.En.Gt), *mezzärä* (Ed) 'count, *enumerate';

mʷəzər (Č.En.Gt), *muzzər* (E) 'number, counting';

represents *mäzzänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

mezärä I (Č.En.Gt), *mezzärä* (Ed) 'count, *enumerate';

see *mäzzärä.*

mezärä II (Gt), *mesärä* (En.Gt), *messärä* (Ed) 'change money, change, replace, exchange';

undoubtedly to be identified with *mənäzärä* (see above) coming from a form (such as *yəmänzər*) in which the *n* in contact with *z* becomes assimilated to it and a triradical *mzr* was then reconstructed.

mʷəzər (Č.En.Gt), see *mäzzärä.*

muzzər (E), see *mäzzärä.*

mäzər›ä (En.Gt) 'kind of cereal';

probably from the root 'seed, sow' (see *zärra*, below).

mäzäräziyä (Č.E.M), *mäzäräzəyä* (Gt), *mazaraziyäd* (En) 'dry place in the middle of a river, place where a river branches off, *branch of a river';

from the root *zrzr* (Amh. *zäräzzärä*) 'separate' with the last radical *r* palatalized into *y*. The noun indicates a place where the river separates.

mazaraziyäd (En), see *mäzäräziyä.*

mäzässē (Ed) 'sieve';

represents *manzärzeya* (see above) >**manzäzzeya* (by assimilation) >**manzässeya* (with *z:s*, see 13.7), **mazässeya* (by assimilation) >*mäzässē.*

mazäseya (En.Gt) 'sieve';

represents *manzärzeya* (see above); for the development into *mazäseya*, see *mäzässē*, above.

mizēt (Z) 'maid of honor in a wedding';

feminine of *mize* (see above).

(a)mozzätä (So) 'make the cotton fluffy with the hand';

Tna. *bäzätä* 'separate the cotton to make it fluffy', Amh. *bazzätä,* with alternance of labials *b:m.*

mäzaṭərq (Č.E.Gt), ***mäzaṭrəq*** (M) 'kind of grass used for healing wounds';

for *mäza aṭərq,* lit. 'dry the wound!'; see *mäza, ṭärräqä,* and *mäzadrəʾ.*

mazay (En.Ed.Gt) 'animal fat, *fat animal';

see *maze,* above.

maziya (En.M.Ms.Go.So), *maziyä* (Ed.W), *māziya* (Gt.Z), *manziya* (Č.E), *māze* (S) 'name of eighth month';

Amh. *miyaziya, maziya,* Tna. *miyaziya*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *māziyya,* Qab. *māzā.* The connection with Ar. *māza* 'go from one place to another', *miyaziya* being the month in which people migrate from the coastal region to the highland, suggested, with reservations, by Conti Rossini 1925:495-6, is unlikely.

mazōya (En), *mazōyä* (Ed), *mazoya* (Č.E.Gt) 'guarding of a house at night by going around it';

from *zorä* 'go around' (see below) with the prefix *m-* and *r>y* (8.64).

mazōyäňňä (Ed) 'guard, night watchman';

from *mazōya* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

mäzzäzä (So), *mäsäsä* (S.W.Z), *mässäsä* (M.Ms.Go) 'pull something out from a mass, *draw the sword from the sheath, cut grass with the hand';

Tna. *mäzäzä* 'draw out of a bunch, draw the sword from the sheath', Te. *mäzza* (root *mzz*), Amh. *mäzzäzä,* Arg. *mäzzäza,* Har. *mäsäsä.*

mʷazäzä- (En), *mʷäzäzä-* (Gt) 'be in low spirits, be inactive, be gloomy';

see *mʷäžäžä.*

(bä)mäzäzzəǧǧət qärräfä (M) 'hit with a stick throwing it in a spiral motion';

from *mäzägzəǧət*; Amh. *məzəgzəg* 'wood that is thrown in a spiral motion', *mənzəgzəg* 'the action of throwing in a spiral motion', probably going back to *zgzg* (see *a-zgäzägä*), the Muher noun being formed with the prefix *m,* with palatalized *g,* and with the suffix *-t.*

mäžž (W) 'interjection one uses when one feeds sheep';

probably connected with Ga. *mažže* 'ruminate' and perhaps also Go. *mezzähä,* E. M. *mäzzäxä*; see *mənäzzähä,* above.

maža (So) 'pledge' (n.);

see *mäyaža, ezä.*

mʷaža (Č.Gt), *mʷäža* (En), *maša* (Gt) 'wedge';

from Cushitic: Kam. *maǧa, marša.*

mužž bālä- (S) 'feel lonely';

see *mʷäžäžä barä-,* below.

məžgər (E), *məšqər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'tick';

Amh. *mäžgär, mäzgär,* Arg. *məžgär.*

məžamža (En.Gt), *məžamməža* (Go), *məžammäžä* (So) *məžaməžža* (Ms), *yämžamža* (Č.E), *yämžaməžä* (M), *ämžamža* (Gt), *mudamudo* (W) 'groin';

from Cushitic: Ga. *mudāmuddī,* Had. *mudayiččo,* Kam. Qab. *moǧoǧǧi-ta,* Ṭem. *moǧoǧi-čču.*

mʷäžäžä barä- (Gt), *mʷažäžä barä-* (En), *mʷazäzä-* (En), *mʷäzäzä-* (Gt), *mužž bālä-* (S) 'feel lonely, be in low spirits, *be gloomy';

represents *bazäzä-* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14).

mʷažäžäňä (En) 'inactive, gloomy';

from *mʷäžäžä* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä.*

N

(ə)n (M.Go.So.S.W), *nä, naʾar* (En) 'he is, it is';

to be identified with Amh. *näw* 'he is' (for which see Cohen 1924:316, index, amh. *na-*), Har. *in-ta,* and G. *nä,* in *näw* 'behold', *näya* 'behold I'. For more details on the element *n* in the verb of existence in the various Ethiopian languages, see Leslau 1956a:79-80. The Muher copula *-en* (as given in Hetzron 1972:79, and 1977:106) is a wrong interpretation of the combination of adjective+*qe* (or *ʾe*)+*n,* the *-e* of *-en* thus coming from *qe (ʾe).* The copula is *-n* after a consonant, *-ən* after a vowel. For the element *n* in the various Semitic languages, see D. Cohen 1970:26, under *ʾ/hnn.* Cerulli 1951: 477 considers Amh. *näw* a Cushitic loanword: Had. *nä,* Sid. *nō,* Sa. Af. *na.*

nä- (Č.E.M), *natt* (M) 'such as, *about';

nä (M.Go.Ms), marker of plural as in *näzi* 'these', *näza* 'those';

represents *ʾəllä, ʾənnä* (G.Tna. *ʾəllä,* Amh. *əllä, ənnä,* Gaf. *ənnä*) used as plural marker in the various Ethiopian languages: G. *ʾəlläman* 'who?' (pl.), Amh. Gaf. *ənnantä* 'you' (pl.), that is, *ənnä+antä* (sg.), Amh. *ənnässu* 'they', that is, *ənnä+əssu.* It is also used with a proper noun to express the idea of so-and-so and his followers: Tna. (and other languages) *ʾənnä täklä maryam* 'Tekle Maryam and his followers'. See also Leslau 1956a:43, 54.

nä (So) 'to';

represents *lä* (see above) with alternance of liquids.

na (S.Z) 'come!' (sg. masc.);

suppletive imperative for the verb 'come': G. Te. *näʿa,* Tna. *nəʿa,* Amh. *na.* See also *näxä.*

-na (M.Go.So), *-ra* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), expresses the time in the past, as in *sästəna* (M.Go) 'day before yesterday', that is 'three days ago'; *aräbättəna* (M) 'four days ago', *mäčna, mäčra* (see above) 'when?' (for the past);

Amh. *-na,* as in *amna* 'last year', *saləstənna* 'the day before yesterday', Har. *sēstina* 'before yesterday' (against *sēstä* 'after tomorrow', that is, 'three days from today'). See also *tāčəna,* below.

näʾä (W) 'wake up';

represents *näqa* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

naʾä (Go.W) 'show disrespect, despise, have contempt';

represents *naqä* II (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

nāʾä I (En.Ed) 'be superior, exceed, surpass, grow up';

nuʾ (En.Ed) 'big, great, large';

represents *laqä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *q:ʾ* (14.1).

nāʾä II (Ed) 'be far, be at a distance';

anāʾä (Ed) 'remove to a distance';

nōʾi (En.Ed) 'far, distant';

represents *raqä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43), *q:ʾ* (14.1).

(tä)nāʾä (Ed) 'stretch oneself when yawning';

perhaps to be identified with *nāʾä* 'be far' (see above), the stretching oneself expressing the distance.

naʾo dərä (Ed) 'fourth year ago';

from the root *rbʿ* 'four' (see *arbät,* above); *naʾo* goes back to **nabʾo* (from **rabʾo,* with *r:n,* 8.43) >**rab̲ʾo* >**nawʾo*>*naʾo.* See also *nawʾä, naʾoňňä.* For *dərä,* see above.

néʾä (En) 'white';

represents *näčä* (see below) with *č:ʾ* (14.3).

neʾä́ II (En) 'be asleep, spend the night';

arēʾä (En) 'put to sleep, support one's family, administer';

see *nəyä,* below. For the meaning 'support one's family, administer', cp. Amh. *tädaddärä* 'make a living, manage', *astädaddärä* 'provide for one's family, administer' (from *addärä* 'spend the night'), that is 'provide lodging, provide living conditions'.

neʾä́ II (En) 'shave';

represents *laččä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *č:ʾ* (14.3).

nəʾu (Go) 'diligent';

Amh. *nəqu*; from *näqa* 'wake up' (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

noʾä (Go), *nōʾä* (En.Ed), *noʾe* (W) 'roar, howl, bark, bellow';

represents *noqä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

noʾä (En) 'girls' festival';

represents *näqʷä* (see below) with *qʷ:ʾ* (14.1).

noʾe (W), see *noʾä* 'roar'.

nōʾi (En.Ed) 'distant, far';

see *nāʾä* II, above.

noʾu (En) 'fast, rapid, quick';

from *noṭä* 'run' (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.1), going back to *roṭä* (see below).

nuʾ (En.Ed) 'big';

from *nāʾä* I 'be superior' (see above).

nuʾaʾar (En) 'big, great, large, abundant, many, much';

from *nuʾ-ʾar* (see above).

näʾäba (M.Go) 'cheese';

represents *näqäba* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

(a)naʾadä- (Ed) 'tremble, shiver';

represents *(a)raʾadä-* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

no›offä (Ed) 'stop giving milk, dry out (milk)';

Semitic: Ar. *naḏafa* 'exhaust the milk by sucking too much'; Ethiopic: G. *näḏfä* 'dry out', Tna. *näṣäfä*, Te. *näṣfa*, Amh. *näṭṭäfä*. For *›:ḏ, ṣ, ṭ*, see 14.2. Note the geminated *ff* in Ed. *no›offä*.

nä›älä (W) 'dig out, uproot';

represents *näqälä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

nä›ännä›o (W) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

represents *näqʷännäqʷä* (see below) with *qʷ:›* (14.1).

nə›änä›ä (W), *nə›ännä›ä* (M) 'shake';

represents *nəqänäqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

nu›nu› (En) 'very big, big, great, large';

from *nu› nu›* (see *nu›*, above); see also *nə›un›ar*, below.

nə›un›ar, nə›una›ar (Ed) 'big, great, large';

from *nə›u nə›u ›ar* 'thing' (see above).

nä›aňňä (Ed), *na›aňä* (En) 'east';

nä›aňňäniyä (Ed), *na›aňäniyä* (En) 'eastward';

the form *nä›aň(ň)ä*, with *›*, represents the original form of *nän* (see below), that is, *nä›än* going back to *l‹l*; the palatalized *ň* goes perhaps back to the original *n‹ny*, that is, *l‹ly*.

na›oňňä (Ed) 'stage of growth of the *äsät* in the fourth year';

represents *na›o* (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)ňňä*.

nä›aňňäniyä (Ed), *na›aňäniyä* (En) 'eastward';

from *nä›aňňä* (see above) with the directional *-niyä*.

nä›ärä (En.Ed) 'dig out, pull out, excavate';

represents *näqälä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1), *l:r* (8.25).

na›ar (En) 'he is';

lit. 'he (it) is (*nä*) a thing (*›ar*)'.

no›ora (En) 'abundant, many, much';

see *nōra, nōra›ar, nōra›a›ar, no›ora›a›ar*.

nu›ar (Ed) 'big, great, large, abundant, very, much, many';

lit. 'big, many (*nu›*) things (*ar*)'.

no›ora›a›ar (En) 'big, great, large, very, many, thoroughly';

lit. 'abundant (*no›ora*) things (*›ar*)'.

nä›arsa (M) 'scrofula, disease of people and animals that causes them to limp';

represents *näqärsa* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

(tä)na›asä (Ed) 'use as a headrest';

represents *(tä)ra›asä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

nə›əs (En.Ed) 'moth that eats grain';

represents *nəqəz* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1) and unvoicing of final *z*.

nä›äwä (Ed) 'rub with an ointment'.

nu›iyä (En.Ed) 'big, great, large';

represents *nu›* (see above) with the suffix *-yä*.

na›azä (En.Ed.Gt) 'be heavy';

nə›uz (Ed) 'heavy';

represents *razä* (see below) going back to *rʔz*, with *r:n* (8.43).

nə›əz (M.Go) 'moth that eats grain';

represents *nəqəz* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

nə›uz (Ed), see *na›azä*.

na›azäňňä (Ed), *nazəňňe* (W), *naznä* (Č), *nazənnä* (E) 'kind of cereal';

Amh. *nazo* 'kind of cereal' with the suffix *-(ä)ňňä, -(n)nä*.

no›ozäňä (En.Gt), *no›ozäňňä* (Ed), *nozänä* (Č), *nozännä* (E), *nozäňňä* (M) 'ugly'.

nə›užä (Ed) 'heaviness';

from *na›azä* (see above) with palatalization of *z*.

nä›äžəna (En.Gt) 'heaviness';

from *na›azä* (see above) with palatalization of *z* and the abstract suffix *-na*.

nä›äžənär (En) 'heaviness';

from *na›azä* (see above) with palatalization of *z* and the abstract suffix *-när*.

nä›äžnät (Gt) 'heaviness';

from *na›azä* (see above) with palatalization of *z* and the abstract suffix *-nät*.

näbba (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *näpa* (Č), *näppā* (Ed) 'split wood with an ax, *hit, beat, strike';

tänbäbba (Go) 'crack (earth) after the rainy season';

nəpnəpp eppä (Ed) 'divide into halves';

nəwa (Č.E), *nəwä* (M) 'a split of wood';

nəpp (En.Ed) 'half, half of a slaughtered animal';

from a root *nbʔ* (ʔ=laryngeal) related to Amh. *(a)näbbäbä* 'split'.

näbi, in *yänäbi šətto* (Ms) 'kind of flower';

lit. 'the perfume of the prophet'; for *näbi*, cp. G. Amh. *näbiy*, Har. *näbi*. For the Aramaic origin of G. Ar. *nabiy(y)*, see Jeffery 1938:276. For *šətto*, see below.

nab (Č.E) 'four years';

from the root *rb‹* (see *arbät*)>*nb*, with *r:n* (8.43).

nabä (Č.E) 'fourth year from now';

from *nab* (see above) with *-ä*, marker of the future in connection with a noun expressing the time; see also *nab›ä*.

naba (Č.E), *nab̲a* (En.Gt) 'waist';

represents *laba* I (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nebä I (Č.E), *neb̲ä* (En.Gt) 'abdomen below the navel';

represents *äriba* (see above) with *r:n* (8.43).

neba II (Č.E) 'thief, robber';

represents *leba* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nəb (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *nəb̲* (En.Gt), *nəm̲* (En), *nəw* (Ed) 'bee';

Semitic: Ar. *nūb*. Akk. *nūbtu*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *nəhəb*, Tna. *nəhbi*, Amh. Arg. *nəb*, Gaf. *nəbʷä*. For more details, see Landberg 1909:1464.

nəb̲ (En.Gt) 'charm, attractiveness';

represents *ləm>nəm>*(8.23)*>nəb̲* (4.35).

nəbe (M.Ms) 'wooden part of the plough to which the iron is attached';

represents *näwe* (see below) with *w>b* (21.1).

nab̲›ä (En.Gt) 'fourth year from now';

nab̲›ä dərä (En) 'fourth year from now';

from *nab̲›ə* (see below) with *-ä*, marker of the future in connection with a noun expressing the time; see also *nabä, näb̲›atä*.

nab̲›ə (En) 'four years';

represents the root *rb‹* (see *arbät*) with *r:n* (8.43) and *‹>ə*. See also *nab̲›ä*.

nab̲›äňä (En) 'stage of growth of the *äsät* in the fourth year';

from *nab̲›ə* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä*.

nab̲›ät (En.Gt) 'four days';

represents *rb‹* (see *arbät*) with *r:n* (8.43) and *‹>›*. See also *näb̲›atä*.

näb̲›atä (En.Gt) 'fourth day from today';

from *nab̲›ät* (see above) with the suffix *-ä* for which see *nab̲›ä*.

näb̲›ätəra (En), *näb̲›ätra* (Gt) 'fourth day ago';

from *nab̲›ät* (see above) with the suffix *-ra* for the expression of the past for which see *-na*.

nab̲›äya (En.Gt) 'fourth year ago';

from *nab̲›ə* (see above) with the suffix *-äya*.

näbbäbä (Go) 'be in full swing (festivity)';

nəb̲āb̲ (En) 'tumult';

from the Semitic and Ethiopic root *nbb* 'produce a sound' (see *a-näbbäbä*, below), the Go. root expressing the festivity being in full swing to judge from the noise.

(a)näbbäbä I (M.Ms.Go.So), *anäbäbä* (En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *aräbäbä* (Č.En.Gt), *aräbbäbä* (E) 'read';

Semitic: Ar. *nabba* (root *nbb*) 'produce a sound' (for more details on this root, see Landberg 1913: 1574), related to Heb. *nåb̲* (root *nwb*) 'speak', medieval Heb. *nōb̲eb̲* 'speak' (a pōlel-stem of *nåb̲*); Ethiopic: G. *näbäbä* 'speak', *›anbäbä* 'read', Tna. *näbäbä* 'resound, talk loud', *›anbäbä* 'read', Te. *näbba* 'read', Amh. *anäbbäbä*. See also *näbbäbä*, above.

(a)näbbäbä II (Go), *aräbbäbä* (E) 'bloom, blossom, flower' (v.);

Semitic: Heb. *nīb̲* 'fruit', medieval Heb. *nåb̲ab̲* 'flower, blossom' (v.), a secondary formation from *nåb̲*, pōlel *nōb̲eb̲*, and perhaps also Amh. *(a)näbbäbä* 'split>*appear>blossom'.

nəbab I (Č.E), *nəb̲ab̲* (Gt), *nəb̲āb̲* (En) 'headstall';

represents *ləbab* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nəb̲āb̲ II (En) 'tumult';

see *näbbäbä*, above.

(tä)nbäbba (Go) 'crack (earth) after the rainy season';

reduplicative root of *näbba* (see above).

nəḫād (En.Gt) 'warrior's garment';

represents *nəm̃ād* (4.35)<*lämd* (8.23).

näbälbal (Go.So) 'flame';

Semitic: Akk. *nablu* 'flame'; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. Amh. *näbälbal*, G. also *näbäl*. The Ethiopian nouns *näbälbal, näbäl* can be explained as coming from *(ʾan)bälbälä* (G) 'flame' (v.) the *n* of the prefix *ʾan-* becoming agglutinated as *nblbl* in *näbälbal* and as *nbl* in *näbäl*. The *n* of **ʾan-* is also agglutinated in the Tna. verb *näbälbälä*. This explanation, however, cannot be applied to Akk. *nablu* which could then be considered as related to the Ethiopian nouns the origin of which is *bl-bl* (see *bolbol bälä*) whereas the Akkadian noun is from a root *nbl*.

nabänä (Č), *nabännä* (E) 'stage of growth of the *äsät* in the fourth year';

from *nab* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*.

näbbäqä (So) 'hit with a stone';

Amh. *läbbäqä* 'hit with the fist' with the alternance *l:n*, an alternance that phonetically is not as regular as in West Gurage.

näbärä (S.W.Z), *näbbärä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *näpärä* (Č. En.Gt), *näppärä* (Ed) 'be, reside, live';

nəbrät (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *nəḫrät* (Gt), *nəḫräd* (En), *nərräd* (Ed), *nəwäyäd* (Ed) 'life, livelihood, *way of life, wealth, property';

nəbrätäñä (Z) 'rich, wealthy';

Ethiopic: G. Tna. *näbärä* 'sit, remain, dwell', Te. *näbra* 'stay, dwell, inhabit, live', Amh. *näbbärä* 'be', Har. *näbära*. On this root as an auxiliary in the various Ethiopian languages, see Cohen 1924: 128, and passim. See also *(at)nabärä*.

(at)nabärä (W), *atnābärä* (S) 'pile up individual objects one atop another';

Amh. *(an)näbabbärä* 'pile up, heap up', Har. *(a)nbābära*, Tna. *(ʾan)näbabbärä*, G. *(ʾastä)nabärä* 'arrange'; from the root *nbr* (see *näbärä*, above) with the meaning 'make sit (place) one thing atop another'.

nəbbʷar (E), *nəpʷar* (Č), *nəpʷaʾar* (En.Gt) 'festival in honor of the deity Boža'.

nəḫräd (En) 'life, livelihood, way of life, property';

noun with the abstract suffix *-äd* (7.14) from *näbärä* (see above).

nəbrät (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *nəḫrät* (Gt) 'life, livelihood, *wealth, property';

noun with the abstract suffix *-ät* from *näbärä* (see above).

nəbrätäñä (Z) 'rich, wealthy';

from *nəbrät* (see above) with the suffix *-äñä*.

näbs (Ms.Go.So.W) 'soul';

näbs- (Ms) 'self, one's own';

tännänäbsäw (So) 'alive', lit. 'with his soul';

represents *näfs* (see below) with alternance of labials *b:f* (4.16).

nəḫäsūr (Gt) 'lazy';

lit. 'of broken (*sūr*) charm (*nəḫ*)'.

näbatä (Č), *näbattä* (E) 'fourth day from today';

from *nabät* (see below) with the suffix *-ä* for which see *naḫʾä*.

nabät (Č.E) 'four days';

from the root *rbʿ* (see *arbät*) with *r:n* (8.43).

näbätra (Č), *näbättəra* (E) 'fourth day ago';

from *nabät* (Č.E) with the suffix *-ra* for the expression of the past for which see *-na*.

nabäya (Č), *nabəya* (E) 'fourth year ago';

from *nab* (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)ya*.

nəbeyä (Go) 'wooden part of the plough to which the iron is attached';

represents *nəbe* (see above) with the suffix *-yä*.

näče (S.W) 'touch';

nəčače (S.W) 'stir food';

represents *näkā* II (see below) with palatalization of *k* to *č* (9.33).

nočča (Ed) 'kind of cabbage';

from Cushitic: Kam. *loččа* 'kind of edible grass'; for *l:n*, see 8.23.

nuččä (W), *nūččä* (S), see *nučča*.

nučča (Ms.Go), *nuččä* (W), *nūččä* (S) 'wife's brother-in-law, the wife in relation to the husband's male relatives';

from Cushitic: Wol. *nuččа*, Ka. *naččo* 'relatives'.

näčič (W) 'interjection one uses to call a horse';

nəčače (S.W) 'stir food';

reduplicative stem of *näče* 'touch' (see above).

näčä (Č.Gt), *näččä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'white';

adjective formed from *näṭa* (see below). See also *näččače, näččute, näčwä, neʾä*.

näčä (Č.En.Gt), *näččä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *näče* (S.W), *näčī* (Z) 'pluck out, take a bite of meat, gnaw, tear by biting, *pick peas';

ničnič eppä (Ed) 'take a bite of meat';

täračŏ (Č), *tärāčo* (En), *täraṭṭä-bo* (E) 'they quarreled by pulling one another's hair';

Semitic: Heb. *nṣy* (nifʿal) 'struggle with each other', Ar. *naḍā* (root *nḍy*) 'destroy', Akk. *naṣû* 'scratch off'; Ethiopic: G. *näṣäyä* 'pluck out', Te. *näččа*, Tna. *näṣäyä, näṣnäṣä* 'tear off', Amh. *näččä*, Arg. *näččа*, Har. *näča*; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *lačəḥ*, Sa. *näṣah*. See also *načä*, below.

näčä ṭäbäṭä (Gt) 'be sticky (e.g. honey)';

connected with *näčä* 'pluck out, nibble' (see above) and it would mean 'taking something out it holds', that is, 'it is sticky'; see *ṭäbäṭä*. For the same meaning, see also *näṭäqä-m ṭäb(b)äṭä*.

näče (S.W), see *näčä*.

näčī (Z), see *näčä*.

näčo (S), *näččo* (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

lit. 'the white one' (see *näčä*, above); note also Amh. *näččo* 'o white one!'.

načä (En), *näčä* (Gt), *näččä* (Ed) 'pick up, *graze';

načäd (En) 'one who collects, one who picks up';

seems to be a C-type of *näčä* 'pluck out' (see above).

nīčä I (Ed.Gt), see *nīča*.

nīčä II (Ed) 'lean, meager, skinny';

probably from Cushitic: Had. *näčā-kko* 'be meager'.

nīčä III (Ed) 'white part of the tree surrounding the red core';

represents *ləṭä* II (see above) with *l:n* (8.23) and palatalization of *ṭ*.

nīča (En), *nīčä* (Ed.Gt) 'peel, bark of tree';

represents *ləṭä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23) and palatalization of *ṭ*.

nūča (En) 'running';

from *noṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ*.

näččače (W) 'kind of tree';

probably so called because it is white (see *näčä* 'white', above). For the form, cp. Amh. *näččač* 'whitish'.

načäd (En) 'one who collects, one who picks up';

from *načä* (see above) with the suffix *-äd*.

näččəlla (Ms.Go), *näččəllä* (W) 'kind of cabbage';

Amh. *näčəllo* 'kind of plant' for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 177. See p. 731.

ničnič eppä (Ed) 'take a bite of meat';

a reduplicated root *nč*; see *näčä* 'pluck out'.

nəčər (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *nəčur, nučər* (Ed) 'melted (butter, honey)';

a passive participle form from *näṭärä* II 'be melted' (see below).

nəčur (Ed), see *nəčər*.

nučər (Ed), see *nəčər*.

näččute (So) 'kind of *äsät*';

so called because of its white color (see *näčä* 'white').

näčwä (Č), *näčəwä* (En.Gt), *näččəwä* (E.M), *näččuwä* (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*';

so called because of its white color (see *näčä* 'white').

näda (Č.En), *nädda* (E) 'help, aid, assist';

represents *rädda* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

näde (M) 'leper whose extremities are cut';

see *näday*, below.

näddo (W) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

see *näddewä*, below.

nadä (E) 'destroy';

Amh. *nadä* 'destroy'.

(tä)nädä (S), *tä-nanadä* (W) 'be proud, be arrogant';

manīǧa (S) 'arrogance, pride';

manaǧam (W) 'proud, arrogant, haughty';

originally 'praise oneself'; Semitic: Akk. *nâdu, naʾadu*; Ethiopic: G. *nəʾədä* 'praise', Tna. *näʾadä*, Amh. *nadä* (not used).

nūd (En.Ed.Gt) 'expensive, dear, rare';

from **nəmud, nəmd>nūd,* with *m>zero* (4.33); see *nämädä.*

näddeǭ (M) 'bore a hole and go through';

represents *nädälä* I (see below) with *-älä>eǭ* (8.63).

nädädä (Č.S.W.Z), *näddädä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *nätädä* (En.Gt), *nättädä* (Ed) 'burn (fire, intr.), catch fire, *be in a rage, be angry';

tänadädä (S.W), *tänaddädä* (M.Go.So), *täradädä* (Č), *täraddädä* (E) 'be in a rage, be angry';

anädädä (S.Z), *anäddädä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *arädädä* (Č), *arädddädä* (E) 'light the fire, put the fire on, burn (tr.), kindle';

atnadädä (Č.Ed.W), *atnaddädä* (Ms), *atnatädä* (Gt), *atraddädä* (E), *atrãtädä* (En) 'irritate';

nəɗad (Go.So) 'fever';

nəddetam (Go) 'angry';

G. Tna. *nädädä* 'burn', Te. *nädda,* Amh. *näddädä,* Arg. *näddäda,* Har. *nädäda*; for Heb. *nd(d)* 'be consumed', see Eitan, *HUCA* 12-13 (1938).65. The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. *nadaǧǧo* 'be in a rage'. See also *mədaǧǧa.*

nəɗad (Go.So) 'fever';

Amh. *nəɗad*; see *nädädä,* above.

nädäfä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *näddäfä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'sting, make the cotton fluffy, card cotton';

nəɗəf (Č.E.Ed.Gt.Ms.Go.So.S), *nəɗf* (En.M.W), *nudufu* (Z), *nəɗəft* (W) 'animal disease caused by the sting of a fly';

yändəfyä (M), *ändəfyä* (Gt), *yärdəfyä* (Č.E), *ärãdfiyä* (En) 'animal affected by the *nəɗəf*-disease';

mändäf (S), *mändäfyä* (W), *wändefa* (So) 'carding bow';

Semitic: Ar. *nadafa* 'card cotton'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *nädäfä* 'sting, hit', Amh. *näddäfä* 'sting, card cotton', Arg. *näddäfa,* Har. *nädäfa,* Te. *(tä)nädfa* 'be hit by the *mändäf*-disease'.

nəɗəf (Č.E.Ed.Gt.Ms.Go.So.S), *nəɗf* (En.M.W), see *nädäfä.*

nudufu (Z), see *nädäfä.*

nəɗəft (W) 'animal disease caused by the sting of a fly';

Amh. *nəɗəft* 'animal disease', Tna. *nəɗəfti,* Te. *mändäf*; see *nädäfä,* above.

nädälä I (S), *näddälä* (Ms.Go.So), *näddeǭ* (M), *nädärä* (Č), *näddärä* (E), *nätärä* (Č.En.Gt), *nättärä* (Ed) 'bore a hole and go through';

G. *nəɗlät* 'cave', Tna. *nädälä* 'bore, pierce', Te. *nädla,* Amh. *näddälä,* Arg. *näddäla,* Har. *nädäla,* and probably also Gaf. *näddälä* 'go out'; passed into Cushitic: Sa. *nadal* 'make a hole'. See also *māndäya.*

nädälä II (W) 'tie cereal in bunches'.

nädärä (Č), *näddärä* (E) 'bore a hole and go through';

represents *nädälä* I (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

nəddetam (Go) 'angry';

from **nəddet* (Amh. *nəddet* 'anger') with the suffix *-am*; see *nädädä.*

näddewa (M), *nädduwä* (Ms.Go.So), *näddo* (W) 'young shoot of the *äsät,* stage of growth of the *äsät,* shoot of eucalyptus or cabbage before being transplanted';

to be identified with Amh. *nädo* 'sheaf'.

näday (W.Z), *näde* (M) 'leprosy, *leper whose extremities are cut';

from Cushitic: Sid. *nädaʷo* 'leprosy', Ka. *nadaó, nadayō* 'leper'.

näfä (W.Z), see *näfa* II.

(a)näfä (Z) 'roar (hippopotamus)';

Amh. *(an)naffa* 'bray (donkey)'; from *näffa* 'blow, blow up' (see *näfa* II, below).

näfa I (Z) 'sift grain or flour';

wäfit (Z), *wänfit* (Č.E.M), *wẽft* (En.Gt) 'sieve, *filter for beer';

Semitic: Heb. *nåpå(h)* 'sift', Akk. *napû;* Ethiopic: G. Tna. *näfäyä* 'sift', Te. Har. *näfa,* Amh. *näffa*; G. *mänfe* 'sieve', Tna. *mänfit,* Amh. Har. *wänfit* 'filter for beer', Arg. *wänfitä.*

näfa II (Č.S), *näfā* (En.Gt), *näfä* (W.Z), *näffa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *näffā* (Ed) 'blow up, blow an instrument, inflate';

näfā (En.Gt), *näffā* (Ed), *anafa* (S), *anafä* (W), *anaffa* (M.Ms.Go.So), *aräfā* (Gt), *arãfā* (En), *arafa* (Č), *araffa* (E) 'fan the fire with bellows';

näffā- (Ed), *näfā-* (En.Gt), *näffa-* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *näffā-* (Ed), *tänäffa* (M), *tänäffā* (Ed), *tä-räfa-* (Č), *tä-räfā* (Gt), *tä-rãfā* (En), *tä-räffa* (E) 'swell, be blown up';

arafa- (Č), *arãfā-* (En), *araffa-* (E) 'be angry, the ox

expresses his anger by pawing the ground and bellowing';

atnaffa (M.Ms.Go), *atnaffā* (Ed), *atrafa* (Č), *atrafā* (Gt), *atrãfā* (En), *atraffa* (E) 'let air out, let air through';

arfafa- (Č) 'the body is swollen because of sickness';

nəfet (Gt), *nəfēd* (En.Ed) 'swelling, *furuncle, boil';

neffa (So) 'bladder';

wänafʷä (M.Ms.Go), *wonafo* (So.W), *wonāfo* (S), *wonāf* (Ed), *wärafʷä* (Č.Gt), *wärafo* (E.Gt), *wärãfʷä* (En) 'bellows';

wonāfo (S), *wonafo* (So) 'fool, stupid, *coward, fearful', that is, 'someone who is like bellows> blown up';

Semitic: Ar. *nafaḫa* 'blow up', Heb. *nåpaḥ*; Ethiopic: G. *näfḥa,* Tna. *näfḥe,* Te. *näfḥa,* Arg. *näffaha,* Har. *näfaha,* Amh. Arg. *näffa.* For the root in Hamito-Semitic, see Cohen 1947: no. 457. See also *näfā* III, below.

näfa III (En) 'run away (bewildered cattle)';

perhaps to be identified with *näfā* 'blow up' (see above), the verb indicating the blowing up or puffing of bewildered cattle when running away.

näfa (So) 'without any reason';

from Ga. *lafa* with alternance of liquids *l:n.*

näfe (So) 'horse with white spots'.

nafa (Z) 'body';

from Ga. *näfa.*

nāfa (Z) 'paralysis';

nāfat-ən hān (Z) 'be paralyzed, be crippled';

from Cushitic: Ga. *nafa* 'infirmity', Som. *nā́fa,* Sid. *nāfi-ččo.*

neffa (So)

see *näfa* II 'blow up'.

näfä›ä (En), *näffä›ä* (Ed.M.Go) 'tear off a branch at the joint, tear by biting';

näfä›ä- (En), *näffä›ä-* (Go) 'have the hiccups, sob';

represents *näffäqä* I (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

naffä›ä- (Go) 'yearn, long for';

represents *naffäqä-* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

nəfče balä (W), *nəfče bālä* (S) 'pant'.

nəfēd (En.Ed) 'swelling, *furuncle, boil';

noun with the suffix *-(ä)d* from *näfa* II 'blow up'.

näfägä (Č.En.Gt.S.W), *näffägä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'be avaricious, be greedy, be stingy, be a miser, not invite people to eat';

nəfug (E.En.Ed.Gt.S), *nəfʷg* (M.Ms), *nəfʷəg* (Č), *nufg* (Go.So), *nufgäňňe* (W) 'avaricious, greedy, stingy, one who does not invite people to eat';

G. *nəfug* 'avaricious', Tna. *näfägä* 'be avaricious,' Te. *näfga,* Amh. *näffägä*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *nufʷga* 'avaricious', Sa. *nufug.*

nəfʷəg (Č), *nəfʷg* (M.Ms), *nəfug* (E.En.Ed.Gt.S), *nufg* (Go,So), see *näfägä.*

nufg (Go.So), see *näfägä.*

nufgäňňe (W) 'one who does not invite people to eat';

noun with the suffix *-äňňe* from *näfägä.*

näffälä (Ms.Go) 'be warm (water heated by sun or fire), be very hot (at midday)';

represents *näfärä* (see below) with alternance of liquids *l:r.*

nəfəl (Z) 'one's turn to help or be helped in agricultural activities';

Amh. *wänfäl.*

(a)nfänäfä (S), *anfännäfä* (So), *anfanäfä* (W) 'sniff';

Te. *näfnif bela* 'sniff', Amh. *anäfännäfä*; perhaps a reduplicated biradical *nf* to be connected with Ar. *naḫafa* 'breathe through the nose'.

(tä)nfannäfä (So) 'talk angrily, talk loud because of anger, grumble';

Amh. *(tä)näfannäfä* 'get angry, speak through the nose, murmur', to be derived from G. *›anf* 'nose' (Cohen 1939:275).

(a)nfanäfä (W), see *(a)nfänäfä.*

näffäqä I (E.M.Ms.So), *näfäqä* (Č.Gt.S.W), *näfä›ä* (En), *näffä›ä* (Ed.Go) 'tear off a branch at the joint, tear by biting';

used impersonally, that is, with object suffix pronouns, it means 'have the hiccups', lit. 'it tears one';

G. *näfäqä* 'split, divide', Amh. *näffäqä* 'divide, divide into half', G. Tna. *nafäqä* 'be a heretic', that is, 'separate oneself from the orthodox belief', Amh. *naffäqä*; Ar. *nāfaqa* 'play the hypocrite', *munāfiq* 'hypocrite' is considered by Noeldeke 1910: 48 a Geez loanword; see also Jeffery 1938:272.

naffäqä- (Ed), ***naffäˀä-*** (Go) 'yearn, long for';

Tna. *nafäqä-*, Amh. *naffäqä-*, Arg. *naffäqa-*. Noeldeke 1910:49 connects it with *nfq* 'divide' (see *näffäqä*, above) and states "das Verbum bezeichnet das geteilte Herz, wie es anderseits im Amh. vom dringenden Sehnen und Bedauern steht".

näfärä (Č.En.Gt), ***näffärä*** (E.M.So), ***näffälä*** (Ms.Go) 'be warm (water heated by the sun or fire), be very hot (at midday)';

nəfur (Č.E.En.Gt), *nəfʷr* (M) 'warm (water), warm, hot';

nəfro (M.Go.So.S), *nəfʷro* (Č.E.En.Gt), *nəfron* (So.W) 'boiled grain';

G. *näfärä* 'boil', Amh. *näffärä* 'cook grain, be hot', Arg. *näffära*; related to Semitic: Ar. *ˀafara* 'boil' (for the verbs with *n:ˀ:w*, see Noeldeke 1910:179-201). See also *näfʷrä*, *(tä)räfärä*, *wəfär*.

näfʷrä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), ***näfurä*** (Ed) 'blacksmith, ironsmith';

perhaps to be derived from *näfärä* 'be hot' (see above), *näfʷrä* being the one who works with heat.

nəfur (Č.E.En.Gt), *nəfʷr* (M), see *näfärä*.

nəfro (M.Go.So.S), *nəfʷro* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'boiled grain';

Tna. Amh. *nəfro*; see *näfärä*.

nəfron (So.W) 'boiled grain';

see *näfärä*, *nəfro*.

näfäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), ***näffäsä*** (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'blow (wind)';

anäfäsä (Ed.S.W.Z), *anäffäsä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *aräfäsä* (Č.Gt), *aräffäsä* (En), *aräffäsä* (E) 'winnow grain (in a basket), *remove dirt from grain';

wänäfošä, *onäfošä* (Ed), *wäräfäša* (En.Gt) 'basket used for winnowing';

näfs, see below;

nəfas, see below;

näffaššä (So) 'windy';

Semitic: Akk. *nafāšu* 'breathe', Ar. *(ta)naffasa* 'take a breath'; Ethiopic: G. *näfsä* 'blow', Te. *näfsa*, Tna. *näfäsä*, Amh. *näffäsä* 'blow', *tänäffäsä* 'breathe', *anäffäsä* 'winnow'.

näfis (Z), see *näfs*.

näfs (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), ***näfis*** (Z), ***näbs*** (Ms.Go.So.W) 'soul';

Semitic: Heb. *nępęš*, Ar. *nafs*; Ethiopic *näfs*, from *näfäsä* 'blow, breathe' (see above).

nəfas (Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *nəfäs* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'wind';

Tna. *näfas*, *nəfas*, Amh. Arg. *nəfas*, from *näfäsä* 'blow, breathe' (see above).

näffaššä (So) 'windy';

Amh. *näffaša* 'windy' from *nəfas* 'wind'.

nāfat-ən hān (Z) 'be crippled, be paralyzed';

see *nāfa*, above.

nəfet (Gt) 'swelling';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *näfa* 'blow up'.

nəffit (Ms) 'part of the plough';

represents *ləffit* (see above) with alternance *l:n*.

näfṭ (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'rifle, gun';

from Ar. *nafṭ*, of Greek origin; also in G. Amh. *näfṭ*, Tna. *näfṭi*, Har. *nəfṭ*.

(tä)naffäṭä (M), ***täneffäṭä*** (Go), ***täniffäṭä*** (So), ***täraffäṭä*** (E) 'blow the nose';

nəfiṭ (Z) 'nose';

ə̃fačä (En.Ed.Gt), *əmfačä* (Č.E), *ənfačä* (Č), *ə̃feˀä* (Ed) 'nasal mucus';

Semitic: Soq. *nəfoṭ* 'blow the nose, sneeze', Ar. *nafaṭa* 'sneeze'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *näfäṭä* 'blow the nose', Tna. also *fiṭ bälä*, Te. *näffäṭa*, Amh. *(tä)naffäṭä*. For 'nasal mucus', cp. Tna. Te. *nəffaṭ*, Amh. *nəfəṭ*, Arg. *nəfṭ*, Har. *ənfīṭ*. The Amh. *afənča* 'nose' seems to be derived from the root *nfṭ* 'blow the nose' particularly in view of the fact that Amharic has a variant *amfəča* (for *afənča*) as recorded by Getatchew 1970:72. The Amh. *afənča*, *anfəča* would then have to be separated from G. *ˀanf* contrarily to the opinion expressed by Cohen 1947: no. 35 and Getatchew 1970:72. Praetorius 1879: 156 likewise separates Amh. *afənča* from *ˀanf* and he considers *afənča* a metathesis form for *anfəča*, but his suggestion to derive it from *fṣy* 'blow, whistle' is not convincing. For 'nose' derived from 'blow the nose', see also Z. *nəfiṭ* 'nose'.

(tä)neffäṭä (Go), see *(tä)naffäṭä*.

nəfiṭ (Z) 'nose';

see *(tä)naffäṭä*, above.

(tä)niffäṭä (So), see *(tä)naffäṭä*.

nägä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.So.W), ***negä*** (Go), ***näg'ä*** (M. Ms.Go) 'tomorrow, *day, time';

änägä be (Ed) 'on the morrow' (see *be*);

Amh. *nägä*, Arg. Gaf. *näg*; see *nägga* I, below.

nägga, näggʼä I (M) 'become morning, dawn';

nägä, *negä*, see above;

näg'ä (M.Ms.Go) 'day, time';

from the Semitic and Ethiopic root *ngh*: Heb. *någ̱ah* 'become dawn', Soq. *nigoh-oh* 'become morning'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *nägha*, Tna. *näghe*, Amh. Arg. *nägga*.

nägga II (E) 'coagulate, be calm';

represents *rägga* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

nagä I (Č.E), *nāgä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'suck too much';

represents *lagä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nagä II (W), *nägä* (S.Z) 'mow grass (with a sickle), *reap cereals';

Amh. *lagä* 'plane wood, cut off the top of a plant or of cereal'. See also *nagä-* III.

nagä- III (Č) 'become thin because of disease or insufficient food';

is perhaps a figurative meaning of *nagä*, above, used impersonally and meaning 'it cuts one, it mows one'.

(tä)nagga (M.Ms.Go.So), *tänagä* (W) 'clash (cattle, objects), collide';

could be in connection either with Heb. *någa‹* 'touch' or with *någ̱aḥ* 'gore', Ugar. *ngḥ*; Ethiopic: G. *(ˀa)ngʷəˀa* 'break', Amh. *(an)nagga* 'disjoin, dismember', *(a)näggʷa* 'break'.

negä (Go), see *nägä*.

nəgʷä (Gt), *nugä* (Ed) 'milk given by the cow after she has calved';

represents *luga* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nugä (Ed), see *nəgʷä*.

nägädä I (Č), *näggädä* (E) 'touch';

tänäggädä (E.Ed) 'be touched';

aträgädä (Č) 'make someone touch someone';

nəgd (E) 'disease of men and animals';

represents *läggädä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nägädä II (S.W.Z), *näggädä* (E.M.Go.So), *neggädä* (Ms) 'trade' (v.);

nəgd (En.M.So.S.W.Z), *nəggəd* (E.Ed.Go) 'trade, business, commerce';

näggade (M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *näggāde* (Ed.S) 'trader';

from the Ethiopic root *ngd* 'travel', the meaning of *ngd* 'trade' being primarily 'trade through traveling': G. Tna. *nägädä*, Te. *nägda*, Amh. *näggädä*, Arg. *neggäda*, Har. *nigdi äša*. See also *nägda*.

näggade (M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *näggāde* (Ed.S) 'trader';

Amh. *näggade*; see *nägädä* II, above.

nägdä (S.W.Z), see *nägda*.

nägda (So), *nägdä* (S.W.Z) 'guest, *stranger';

nägdənät (W), *nägdənnät* (So) 'quality of guest, *hospitality';

G. Te. *ˀəngəda* 'guest', Amh. *əngəda* (see Cohen 1939:253), Gaf. *əngədä*, Har. *nugda*; Tna. *(ˀa)ˀangädä* 'receive a guest', from the Ethiopic root *ngd* 'travel' (see *nägädä*, above). See also *(astä)naggädä*, below.

(astä)naggädä (So) 'show hospitality';

from Amh. *astänaggäda*; see *nägda*, above.

neggädä (Ms), see *nägädä* II.

nəgəd (Č) 'kind of bush'.

nəggəd (E.Ed.Go), see *nägädä* II.

nəgd I (En.M.So.S.W.Z), see *nägädä* II.

nəgd II (E) 'disease of men and animals';

from *nägädä* I 'touch' (see above). For 'disease' from 'touch, hit', cp. Amh. *nəkəkk*, *nəkəkkit* 'wound' from *näkka* 'touch'; E. *tiffä* 'animal disease', from *täfa* 'slap'; Heb. *nęga‹* 'plague', from *någ̱a‹* 'touch'.

nägʷädgʷad (So) 'thunder' (n.);

G. Tna. Amh. *nägʷädgʷad* 'thunder' (n.), G. *ˀangʷädgʷädä* 'thunder' (v.), Tna. *nägʷädä*, *gʷədgʷəd bälä*, Amh. *tängʷädäggʷädä*; also in Cushitic: Sa. *angud*, Af. *angadā* (see Dolgopolsky 1973:177).

nägdənät (W), *nägdənnät* (So) 'quality of guest, hospitality';

from *nägda* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(n)nät*.

nägäfä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *näggäfä* (E) 'fall down (fruit, leaves), fall off';

represents *rägäfä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43), but cp. also G. Tna. *nägäfä* 'shake a tree to make the fruit fall', Te. *nägfa*; Semitic: Heb. *någ̱ap̱* 'smite', Soq. *n-t-gf* 'shake'. See also *nigafod*, below.

nigafod (Ed) 'bread crumbs';

noun with the suffix *-od (-ot)* from *nägäfä*, above.

näg^{w}la (So), *nuglä* (W) 'coward, fearful';

Har. *nugla* 'coward', Amh. *näg^{w}la, nugla* 'snotty, (figuratively) stupid'; also in Cushitic: Had. *nugula* 'ignorant', Ga. *lugna* (with metathesis).

nuglä (W), see *näg^{w}la*.

nəg^{w}am (Č.E), *nəg^{w}ām̱* (En.Gt) 'bridle';

represents *ləg^{w}am* with *l:n* (see *läg^{w}ämä*, above).

nəgänägä I (Č), *nəgännägä* (E), *nəgänägä *wäṭa* (Č.En. Gt) 'go in front of the row (e.g. soldier sticking out of the row), grow (leaf) in front of the row';

represents *ləgällägä* I (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nəgänägä II (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *nəgännägä* (E) 'come for food without being invited, feel like doing something';

represents *ləgällägä* II (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nägär (So) 'affair';

nägär gən (Go.So) 'but';

(lä)nägäräw (So) 'as a matter of fact', lit. '(for) his matter';

Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. *nägär* 'matter', from G. Tna. *nägärä* 'speak', Te. *nägra*, Amh. *näggärä*; Semitic: Akk. *nagāru* 'notify'. See Cohen 1947: no. 206. See also *nagärä, (a)nēggärä*, below.

nagärä (W) 'low, moo';

related to Te. *ʿangära* 'howl, weep', Tna. *ʿangärär bälä*; it could also be considered a C-type of *nägärä* 'speak' having the specialized meaning of 'low, moo'.

(a)nēggärä (S) 'refuse to take a share smaller than that given to someone else, become angry for a reason';

for the meaning 'become angry', cp. Amh. *näggäräw* 'he insulted him', lit. 'he spoke against him' (see *nägär*, above).

nägräg (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'one who comes for food without being invited';

from *ləgällägä* II (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25).

nägarit (Gur. xEd.S), *nagarīt* (S), *nägārīt* (Ed) 'big drum';

Te. *nəggarit*, Tna. Amh. *nägarit*, an active participle form, feminine, from the root *ngr* 'speak, emit a sound' (see *nägär*, above).

nägäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *näggäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'reign';

nəgus (Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *nəg^{w}s* (Č.Gt.M), *nəg^{w}əs* (E), *nugs* (Ed), *nug^{w}s* (En) 'king, chief of a province';

mängəst (Go.So) 'government';

Ethiopic *ngs* 'reign', *nəgus* 'king'; compared with Semitic: Heb. *någ̱aś* 'press, drive', SAr. *ngs*, Ar. *naǧasa* 'exact tribute' (see also Conti Rossini 1925: 481-3).

nəgus (Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *nəg^{w}s* (Č.Gt.M), *nəg^{w}əs* (E), see *nägäsä*.

nugs (Ed), *nug^{w}s* (En), see *nägäsä*.

näg̱g'ä (M) 'dawn' (v.);

näg'ä (M.Ms.Go) 'day, time';

see *nägga* I, above.

näg̱g'ämä (E) 'ride';

represents *leggämä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

näg̱g'ärä (E), *näk'ärä* (Č.En.Gt), *nekkärä* (Ed) 'win a lawsuit';

tärägg'ärä (E), *täräk'ärä* (Č.Gt), *tärãk'ärä* (En), *tänekkärä* (Ed) 'lose a lawsuit';

also in Cushitic: Had. *negarā́-kko*.

nag'ut (Č.E), *nāg'ät* (Gt) 'one who sucks excessively, calf that sucks even though the cow has been milked';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *nagä*, above.

niǧās (Ed) 'impurity';

from Ar. *niǧās*; also in Har. *näǧäsa* 'be impure'.

nähä (Go.So.W), *nehä* (Ms) 'come!' (sg. masc.);

see *näxä*, below.

nehä (Ms), see *nähä*.

nähärä (Z) 'soak, wet';

represents *näkkärä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

näk barä (Č.En.Gt), *näkk männä* (E) 'do something stealthily';

represents *läk barä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

näkkā (Ed) 'find, meet, earn';

tänakkā (Ed) 'meet one another';

atnakkā (Ed) 'hand over, introduce someone, be sufficiently bright for one to see and recognize things, be transparent (e.g. thin cloth)';

represents *räkäbä* (see below)>**näkkäb̲ä* (with *r:n*)>*näkkäwä* (see below)>*näkkā* (4.12).

näk^{w}ä (Č.En.Gt), *näkk^{w}ä* (E.M.Ms) 'bet' (n.);

näk^{w}ä-š (En.Gt), *näkk^{w}ä-š* (E) 'really!, it is really so!, *I bet you!';

see *(at)nakk^{w}ä*.

näkā I (Gt), *näka* (Č.En) 'coagulate, be calm';

represents *rägga* (see below) with *r:n* (4.12), *g:k* (13.3).

näkā II (Z), *näče* (S.W) 'touch';

root *nkʔ* (=laryngeal), related to *nky*. Semitic: Heb. *nåk̲å(h)* 'hit', Ar. *nakā, nakaʾa* 'wound', SAr. *nky* 'do damage'; Ethiopic: G. *näkäyä* 'hurt', Tna. *näk̲ʾe* 'touch', Te. *näkʾa* 'damage, hurt', Arg. Amh. *näkka* 'touch, hurt', Har. *näkaʾa*.

näko, in *yä---näko* (S) 'according to, like, as---as';

from *nä-ko*.

(at)nakk^{w}ä (M) 'bet' (v.);

näk^{w}ä (Č.En.Gt), *näkk^{w}ä* (E.M.Ms), *nokkä* (Ed) 'bet' (n.);

näk^{w}ä-š (En.Gt), *näkk^{w}ä-š* (E) 'really!, it is really so!, I bet you!';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *näk^{w}ä* 'bet' (n.).

nekkā (Ed) 'ride';

anekkā (Ed) 'pile up individual objects one atop another', lit. 'make ride one atop another';

represents *leggämä* (see above)>**neggämä* (with *l:n*, 8.23)>*nekkäm̱ä* (with *g:k*, 13.3)>*nekkäwä* (see below)>*nekkā* (4.12).

nəka (Ms.W), *nika* (S) 'conclusion of the engagement';

from Ar. *nikāḥ* 'marriage'; also in Amh. *nika*, Qab. Ga. *nika*.

nika (S), see *nəka*.

nokkä (Ed) 'bet' (n.);

see *(at)nakk^{w}ä*, above.

näkäʾä (En), *näkkäʾä* (Ed) 'kick, stamp on inanimate things, trample on, *wear (shoes), desert (husband or wife)', lit. 'stamp';

atnakkäʾä (Ed), *atrãkäʾä* (En) 'thresh with animals';

nikkaʾä (Ed), *nək'äʾä* (En) 'a kick';

represents *räggäṭä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43), *g:k* (13.3), *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2).

näkkaʾa (Ed) 'coagulate, be calm';

represents *rägga* (root *rgʿ*), with *r:n* (8.43), *g:k* (13.3) and *ʿ>ʾ* (11.1).

nikkaʾä (Ed), see *näkäʾä*.

näkäbä (Č), *näkäb̲ä* (En.Gt), *näkkäbä* (E) 'find, meet, earn';

represents *räkäbä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

näkädä (En.Gt), *näkkädä* (Ed) 'touch';

nəkakädä (En) 'incite someone to do something';

represents *läggädä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *g:k* (13.3).

nakad (En) 'channel made to direct water to a certain place';

represents *nakat* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

nəkakädä (En) 'incite someone to do something';

reduplicative stem of *näkädä* 'touch' (see above).

näkkärä (Go.So), *nähärä* (Z) 'immerse, soak, wet';

Tna. *näk̲ärä* 'soak', Amh. *näkkärä*, Arg. *näkkära*, Har. *näxära*; passed into Cushitic: Al. *näkärro*, Dar. *nakáre*.

(a)näkk^{w}ärä (Ed), *arãk^{w}ärä* (En), *arãk^{w}ärä* (Gt) 'prepare the *ənkuro*-dish';

denominative of *ənkuro* 'flour of maize' (see above).

nekkärä (Ed) 'win in a lawsuit';

tänekkärä (Ed) 'lose in a lawsuit';

represents *näg̱g'ärä* (see above) with *g':k':k* (13.3).

näkäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *näkkäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'bite';

used impersonally, that is, with object suffix pronouns, it means 'have a stomach ache';

tänakäsä (Ed), *tänakkäsä* (M.Ms.Go), *tärakäsä* (Č. Gt), *tärãkäsä* (En), *tärakkäsä* (E) 'quarrel' (v.);

atnakäsä (Ed), *atrakäsä* (Gt) 'cause misunderstanding';

mänkäs (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *mänkəšt* (Ms.Go.So) 'stomach ache, colic';

mänaks, mänakəs (M.Ms), *märaks* (Č.En.Gt), *maraks* (Ed), *märakəs* (E) 'quarrel, dispute, argument';

märaksäňňä (Ed), *ämärăksəyä* (En) 'one who quarrels, one who likes to fight';

Semitic: Heb. *nåšak* 'bite', Ugar. *ntk,* Syr. *nĕkaṯ*; Post-Biblical Heb. *nåkaš* (hifʿil) suggested by Greenfield (*JAOS* 91, 1971, p. 529) means 'hit, strike' and only within the context 'hit (the teeth) against someone or something' does it mean 'bite'; Ethiopic: G. *näsäkä* 'bite', but *nks* in *mänkäs* 'jaw', Tna. *näkäsä* 'bite', Te. *näkša,* Amh. *näkkäsä,* Arg. *näkkäsa,* Har. *näxäsa.*

näkʷäš (En.Gt), *näkkʷäš* (E), see *näkʷä.*

nokšašä (Ed) 'animal that is about to bear young for the first time';

nokšašä ŭngoro› (Ed) 'hen that is about to lay eggs';

see *lošašä,* above.

nakat (Gt), *nakad* (En) 'channel made to direct water to a certain place'.

näkkäwä (Ed) 'find, earn, meet';

represents *räkäbä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43), *b>b̲>w* (4.11); see also *näkkǟ,* above.

nekkäwä (Ed) 'ride';

represents *leggämä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *g:k* (13.3) and *m>m̲>w* (4.31)

nəkʲä›ä (En) 'a kick';

see *näkä›ä,* above.

näkʲäb̲ä (En) 'ride, mount a horse';

represents *läggʲämä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *gʲ:kʲ* (13.4), and *m>m̲>b̲* (4.35).

näkʲämä (Č), *näkʲäm̲ä* (Gt) 'ride';

represents *läggʲämä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *gʲ:kʲ* (13.4).

näkʲärä (Č.En.Gt) 'win in a lawsuit';

represents *nägg'ärä* (see above) with *gʲ:kʲ* (13.4).

näxä (M), *nexä* (Č.E), *nähä* (Go.So.W), *nehä* (Ms) 'come!' (sg. masc.);

to be connected with *na* 'come!' (see above) with the object suffix pronoun of the 2nd masc. sg.

Note that Soddo and Tna. also use the imperative *məṭa* 'come!' besides the suppletive form *na.*

naxä (Č.E), *nāxä* (Gt) 'send';

represents *lakä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23) and *k:x* (5.22).

nexä (Č.E), see *näxä.*

näxʷčär (Č.Gt), *näxʷəččär* (E) 'message';

from *naxä* (see above) with the suffix *-č(č)är.*

näxʷčäränä (Č), *näxʷəččärännä* (E) 'envoy, messenger';

from *näxʷčär* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

näxʷčäräňä (Gt) 'envoy, messenger';

from *näxʷčär* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä.*

näxläč̣ *balä- (Gt.M) 'be disgusted with food, eat too much food';

represents *läxläč̣ beạ̈-* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

näxräč̣ balä (Č.E) 'be disgusted with food, eat too much food';

represents *läxläč̣ beạ̈-* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25).

näma (Č), *nämma* (E), *näᵇma* (Ed) 'flourish, prosper, be fertile';

nəm (Č.E), *nəm̲* (En), *nəw* (Ed) 'charm, attractiveness';

represents *läma* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

name (Č.E.M.So) 'give me!, bring!' (sg. masc.);

to be analyzed as *nam-e,* a suppletive imperative for the verb 'give'; it is used only with the object suffix pronoun of the 1st person.

nəm (Č.E), *nəm̲* (En) 'charm, attractiveness';

represents *ləm* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nəm̲ (En) 'bee';

represents *nəb* (see above) with *b:m̲* (4.15).

nämə›a (En.Gt) 'flourish, prosper, be fertile';

represents *lmʿ* (see *läma,* above) with *l:n* (8.23), '>' (11.1).

nəmə›a (En.Gt) 'of course, usually';

see *ləmmam,* above; for *l:n,* see 8.23.

nämča (E) 'twin';

represents *lämča* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nəmmučč̣ä (E) 'kind of tree';

represents *lumč̣ä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nämädä (Č.En.Gt), *nämmädä* (E.Ed) 'love';

tänämmädä (Ed), *tärämädä* (Č.En.Gt), *tärämmädä* (E) 'be loved, be expensive, be dear';

täramädä (En), *tärammädä* (E) 'love one another';

atnammädä (Ed) 'reconcile, make agree';

tänammoğo-m (Ed) 'they agreed with one another, they loved one another';

nəmağä (Č.En.Gt), *nəmmağä* (E.Ed) 'love' (n.);

namʷäğat (Č), *namʷäğāt* (Gt), *nammʷäğat* (E) 'beloved';

nəmʷd (E), *nund* (Č), *nūd* (En.Ed.Gt) 'expensive, dear, rare';

from Semitic *lmd* 'get accustomed' coming to mean 'learn, love': Heb. *låmad.* 'learn', *limmūd̲* 'accustomed', Akk. *lamādu*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *lämädä* 'be accustomed', Te. *lämda,* Amh. *lämmädä*; Te. *lämäd* 'friendship'. For *l:n,* see 8.23.

nəmad (Č.E), *nəm̲ăd* (En.Gt) 'warrior's garment made of skin or of colorful material, *piece of red cloth used for covering a basket';

represents *lämd* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nəmʷd (E), see *nämädä.*

nəmağä (Č.En.Gt), *nəmmağä* (E.Ed) 'love' (n.);

from *nämädä* 'love' (see above) with palatalization of *d.*

namʷäğat (Č), *namʷäğāt* (Gt), *nammʷäğat* (E) 'beloved';

from *nämädä* 'love' (see above) with palatalization of *d* and the suffix *-at.*

nəmmam (Č.E) 'of course, usually';

represents *ləmmam* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nəmäsur (Č), *nəm̲äsūr* (En) 'lazy';

see *nəmäswər,* below.

nəmäswər (E), *nəmäsur* (Č), *nəm̲äsūr* (En), *nəb̲äsūr* (Gt), *nəwäsūr* (Ed) 'lazy';

lit. 'broken (*swər, sur, sūr*) of charm (*nəm, nəb̲, nəw*); for *nəm,* see *ləm,* above, with *l:n* (8.23).

nän (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *nänne* (E.Ms) 'on, above, *north, east';

represents *lalä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23). For 'above' and 'north', see *wäst.*

nänä (Ms), *näno* (M) 'be present, exist, there is';

while *näno* can be explained as *nänä-u,* the ending of the 3rd masc. sg. of the imperfect as suggested by Polotsky, *JAOS* 69(1969).41, the origin of *nänä* presents problems. If *nänä* is to be connected with Č. E. Gt. *närä,* the original form is *nänä* and not *närä.* Indeed, a Čaha *r* corresponds to a non-geminated *n* whereas a Muher non-geminated *n* does not correspond to *r.* A possible origin of *nänä* would be Go. *ino,* So. *yino.* As for the enigmatic initial *n* of *nänä,* Cohen 1931:151 explains it be a repetition *nä-nä* (so also Rundgren 1955: 278). In case *närä* goes back to *nänä* it cannot correspond to *nbr* as suggested by Leslau 1945: 165 nor to *nwr (norä)* as suggested by Hetzron 1972:135, no. 59. It is possible, however, not to connect *närä* with *nänä.* In this case *nänä* could be explained by *ino, yino* (see above) and *närä* could go back to *näbärä>*näb̲ärä>näwärä>norä,* Har. *nāra,* S. Z. *narä.* The fact that *nänä* has the endings of the perfect could be an indication that *nänä* is not to be identified with *närä.*

nänne (E.Ms) 'on, above, *north';

represents *nän* (see above) with the directional *-e.*

näno (M), see *nänä.*

nanno (So) 'hairdo in which the hair is plaited around the head';

Amh. *nanu*; from Ga. *nanno.*

nənnu (Ed) 'wet, humid';

from **nəwnəw,* from *nəwännäwä* 'be wet', below.

nunnu (Z) 'clitoris, female genital organs';

from Ga. *nunnu.*

nunč̣ä (Č) 'kind of bush';

for **numč̣ä* and represents *lumč̣a* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

(tä)nanädä (W) 'be proud, be arrogant';

reduplicative stem of *(tä)nādä* (see above).

nund (Č) 'expensive, dear, rare';

for *numd* (17.2), from *nämädä,* above; for the meaning 'expensive, dear' from 'love', cp. Amh. *wədd* 'expensive' from *wäddädä* 'love'.

nänenniyä (E) 'eastward';

from *nän* (see above) with the directional *-niyä.*

(at)nanäsä (Č.W), *atnānäsä* (S), *atnannäsä* (M) 'feel repugnance, feel disgust, deprecate the quality of food';

lit. 'consider as small, insignificant', a reduplicative stem of *anäsä* (see above).

(tä)nännät (Go) 'uphill, upwards';

from *nän* (see above) and the directional *-ät*.

nunṭ (Ed) 'bald';

for *nūṭ*, from *laṭä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.25).

nännəyä (M), *nänniyä* (Č.E.Gt) 'uphill, upward, *upward slope, eastward';

from *nän* (see above) with the directional *-nəyä*.

naňňä barä (Ed) 'whitewash';

Amh. *naňňä* 'smear a medicine, spread'.

näpa (Č), *näppā* (Ed) 'split wood with an ax';

nəpp (En.Ed) 'half, half of slaughtered animal';

nəpnəpp eppä (Ed) 'divide into halves';

represents *näbba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

nəpp (En.Ed), see *näpa*.

nəpʷaˀar (En.Gt) 'festival in honor of the deity Boža';

represents *nəbbʷar* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

nəpāḇ (En.Gt) 'skillful, local physician';

from *ləbbam* (see *ləbb*) with *l:n* (8.25), *b:p* (13.1) and *m>m̲>ḇ* (4.35).

nəpām̲ (Gt) 'skillful, local physician';

see *nəpāḇ*, above.

nəpnəpp eppä (Ed) 'divide into halves';

reduplicative *nəp-nəp* of *näpa* (see above).

näpärä (Č.En.Gt), *näppärä* (Ed) 'be, reside, live';

aräpärä (Č), *aräpärä* (En) 'make live (e.g. cow through her milk)';

represents *näbärä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

nəpʷar (Č) 'festival in honor of the deity Boža';

represents *nəbbʷar* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

nəppaw (Ed) 'skillful, local physician';

from *ləbbam* (see *ləbb*, above) with *l:n* (8.25), *b:p* (13.1), and *m>*m̲>w* (4.31).

näqä (W.Z), see *näqa*.

näqʷä I (Č), *näqqʷä* (E.M.Ms), *nōqä* (Gt), *noqqä* (Go. So), *noqe* (S.W), *noˀä* (Go), *noˀe* (W), *nōˀä* (En.Ed) 'shout, roar, howl, bark (dog), low, moo, bellow';

noqut, in *əntāq noqut* (Z) 'early morning';

mänqut, in *ğärä mänqut* (So) 'time before dawn', lit. 'the crowing of the cock (hen)'; see *əntaq, ğärä;*

G. *näqäwä* 'shout', Tna. *näqäwä*, Te. *näqa* (root *nqw*); related to *nhq, nˀq* of Semitic: Heb. *nāhaq* 'cry out', *nāˀaq* 'groan', Ar. *nahaqa* 'bray', Akk. *nāqu* 'cry out'; Ethiopic: Te. *näḥaqa* 'bray'.

näqʷä II (Č) 'ask a riddle';

a denominative of *ənqʷit* 'riddle' (see above).

näqʷä (Č.E.Gt), *noˀä* (En) 'name of girls' festival'.

näqa (S), *näqqa* (M), *näqä* (W.Z), *näˀä* (W) 'wake up';

nəˀu (Go) 'diligent';

G. *näqha*, Tna. *näqḥe*, Te. *näqḥa*, Har. *näqaḥa*, Arg. *näqqäha*, Amh. *näqqa*. Dillmann 1865:643 compares G. *näqha* with Ar. *naqiha* 'convalesce'.

naqä I (Č.E), *nāqä* (Gt) 'be superior, grow, grow up, surpass, exceed';

nəq (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'big, great, large';

represents *laqä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

naqä II (So), *nāqä* (S), *naˀä* (Go.W) 'show disrespect, despise, have contempt';

Tna. *näˁaq̲ä*, Amh. *naqä*, Arg. *nähaqa*.

nəq (Č.E.Gt.Ms), see *naqä* I 'be superior'.

nōqä (Gt), *noqqä* (Go.So), *noqe* (S.W) 'shout, roar, howl, bark';

see *näqʷä* I.

noqe (S.W), see *nōqä*.

näqqeq̲ (M) 'dig out, pull out';

represents *näqälä* (see above) with *-älä>eq̲* (8.63).

näqäba (M.Ms), *näˀäba* (M.Go) 'cheese'.

näqäbat (E), *yäräqäbatəyä* (Č.E) 'hashed meat that is put aside for children for special occasions';

see also *yäräqäbat*.

näqʷäčä (Č.Gt), *näqqʷäččä* (E), *noqqoččo* (S) 'pole to which the cows are attached in the pen, pole to which the loft is attached';

represents *räqqäččä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

nəqäčä (Gt) 'kick' (n.);

noun formed from *näqäṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ*.

noqqoččo (S), see *näqʷäčä*.

näqäfä (S) 'tear off a branch at the joint';

Semitic: Ar. *naqafa* 'break', Heb. *nāqap̲*, Soq. *néqof* 'scrape'; Ethiopic: G. *näqäfä* 'bark a tree', Tna. *näqäfä*, Te. *näqfa* 'strip off the leaves'; Amh. *näqqäfä* 'despise, make reproaches', Tna. *näqäfä*, a secondary meaning of *nqf* 'bark a tree, tear off a branch' (so also Beguinot 1909:533).

näqälä (S.W.Z), *näqqälä* (Ms.Go.So), *näqärä* (Č.Gt), *näqqärä* (E), *näqqeq̲* (M), *näˀälä* (W), *näˀärä* (En. Ed) 'dig out, pull out, *excavate, take away, take, lift, raise';

*nuqul *balä* (W.Z) 'rise, get up';

nuqul-ən abäňi (Z) 'raise';

yinäˀälubyan qärše (W) 'big spoon', lit. 'spoon with which one takes';

mänqʷär, mänqʷärä (Č.E) 'last stage of growth of the *äsät*';

Semitic: Ar. *naqala* 'remove, take away', Syr. *nĕqal* 'clear away'; Ethiopic: G. *näqälä* 'pull out, eradicate', Te. *näqla* 'take away, take out', Tna. *näqälä* 'pull out', Amh. *näqqälä*, Arg. *näqqäla*, Har. *näqäla*; Guidi 1901:397 and Beguinot 1909:516 identify Amh. *näqqälä* with *näggälä*, with *nq>ng*.

nuqul *balä (W.Z), see *näqälä*.

näqämä (Č), *näqäm̲ä* (Gt), *näqqämä* (E) 'pick, pick up';

represents *läqämä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

näqʷännäqʷä (Ms), *nəqʷännäqʷä* (E), *näqännäqo*, *näˀännäˀo* (W) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

perhaps to be derived from *nəqänäqä* 'shake, move' (see below), that is, the stage in which the *äsät* can be shaken and possibly removed.

näqännäqo (W), see *näqʷännäqʷä*.

näqnäqa (Gt), *näqnäqqa* (E) 'meat from the shoulders of the cow';

represents *läqläqa* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nəqänäqä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *nəqännäqä* (E.M.Ms.So), *niqänäqä* (S), *nəˀänäˀä* (W), *nəˀännäˀä* (M) 'shake, move, make a hole';

tänqänäqä (S) 'shake, move, budge';

nəqnəq balä (So) 'move' (intr.);

nəqännäqä- (So), *dänn nəqännäqä-* (E.M), *dän nəqänäqä-* (Č) 'miscarry, lit. 'the body shook (her)';

arqänäqä (Č), *arqännäqä* (E) 'make a hole';

yanqʷänəqəbbʷä äččä (M.Ms), *yanqʷänəˀəbbʷä äččä* (M), *yarqʷänəqpʷä äčä* (Č), *yarqʷännəqəbbʷä wännät* (E) 'wooden pick for making holes', lit. 'wood (pick) with which one shakes' (see *äččä, wännät*);

Semitic: Soq. *negneg* 'tremble' (related to *nqnq*); Ethiopic: G. *näknäkä* 'shake' (with *k*), Tna. *näqnäqä*, *näk̲näk̲ä*, Te. *näqnäqa*, *näknäka*, Amh. *näqännäqä* 'agitate, shake', Har. *niqniq äša* 'move, shake'. See also *näqʷännäqʷä*.

nəqnəq balä (So), see *nəqänäqä*.

nəqnəq (Č.E) 'very big, great, large';

from *nəq nəq* (see *nəq*, above).

niqänäqä (S), see *nəqänäqä*.

nəqənät (Č) 'greatness';

from *nəq* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*.

näqäqä (Č.En.Gt), *näqqäqä* (E) 'take apart, remove the layers of the *äsät*';

represents *läqäqä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

näqärä (Č.Gt), *näqqärä* (E) 'dig out, pull out';

represents *näqälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

nəqqar (Č.E.Gt) 'very much, much, very, abundant, thoroughly';

lit. 'big (*nəq*) thing (*qar*)'.

näqärsa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.Z), *näqärsä* (Ed.W), *näˀärsa* (M) 'scrofula, disease of people or animals that causes them to limp';

Amh. *näqärsa*, G. *näqris* recorded by Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955:654 without reference; also in Ga. *näqärsa*.

näqäsä I (Ed) 'tattoo' (v.);

nəqqəsāt (Ed) 'tattoo' (n.);

Semitic: Syr. *nĕqas* 'cut', Soq. *néqos* 'pierce an abscess'; Ethiopic: Amh. *näqqäsä* 'tattoo'; Te. *näqqäša* 'adorn', Har. *näqši* 'carving' is taken from Ar. *naqaša*.

näqäsä II (Č.En.Gt), *aneqqäsä* (Go), *näqq'äsä* (E.M. Ms), *näqq'äzä* (E) 'limp';

nəqəs (Č) 'limping';

one is tempted to connect it with *ankassa* 'lame' (see above), but the root of *ankassa* is *ḥnks*. It is possible, however, that a triradical verb *nks* (related to *nqs*) was formed from *ankassa*. For a similar development, see *(a)dnäqäfä*, above.

(a)neqqäsä (Go), see *näqäsä* II.

nəqəs I (Č) 'limping';

see *näqäsä* II, above.

nəqəs II (Č.Gt) 'moth that eats grain';

represents *nəqəz* (see below) with *q-z* becoming *q-s* by assimilation (17.4).

nəqqəsät (Ed) 'tattoo' (n.);

noun formed from *näqäsä* I (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

noqut, in *əntäq noqut* (Z) 'early morning';

lit. 'the crowing of the hen'; see *näqʷä* I, *əntäq*.

näqätä (Č.Gt), *näqqäṭä* (E) 'kick, stamp on inanimate things, trample on something, step, dance, wear (shoes), desert (husband or wife)';

represents *rägäṭä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43) and *g-ṭ>q-t* by assimilation (17.3). See *nəqäčä*.

(a)näqäṭä (Ed) 'winnow grain in a basket by throwing it into the wind'.

nəqiyä (Č.E.Gt) 'big, great, large';

from *nəq* (see above) with the suffix *-(i)yä*.

näqäz (Z), see *nəqəz*.

näqəz (So), see *nəqəz*.

nəqəz (E.M.Ms.S.W), *näqäz* (Z), *näqəz* (So), *nəqəs* (Č. Gt), *nəʾəz* (M.Go), *nəʾəs* (En.Ed) 'moth that eats grain';

G. *näqäz*, *nəqəz* 'worm that eats wood', Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. *näqäz*; also in Cushitic: Al. *niqisá*, Sa. *naqaz*. The verb *nqz* of the various languages has the meaning 'be worm-eaten'.

näqq'äsä (E.M.Ms) 'limp';

see *näqäsä* II, above.

näqq'äzä (E) 'limp';

represents *näqäsä* II (see above) with *q-s>q'-z* by dissimilation of voicing.

närä (Č.E.Gt) 'there is, exist, be present';

see *nänä*, above.

nārä (S.Z) 'he was';

Har. *nāra* 'he was, he resided', and undoubtedly also Amh. *norä* from *näbärä >*näwärä>norä* (Praetorius 1879:57; Cohen 1931:151). The vocalization of S. Z. Har. *nāra*, with *ā*, as against *o* of Amh. *norä* is an internal development.

nārrä (S), see *nare barä*.

narra (Ms), see *nare barä*.

nare barä (Č.Gt), *nare beḡ* (M), *nare amännä* (E), *narre barä* (Ms), *nārre bālä* (S) 'heap up, pile up, pile up hay or grain';

naret (Č.Gt.M), *narett* (E), *narra* (Ms), *nārrä* (S) 'heap, pile';

Tna. *(ʾa)n˂arä* 'heap up barley or other grain', *na˂ri* load of sheaves'; also in Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *nārreʾ* 'heap up', Had. *nārā-kko*, Ga. *nāre*.

nora (M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *norä* (W) 'chalk, lime';

from Ar. *nūra, nawra*; also in Har. *nōrät*, G. Tna. Te. Amh. *nora*.

nōra (En) 'abundant, much, many';

to be identified with *(yä)rōre* 'big, large' (see below). See also *noʾora, nōraʾar, nōraʾaʾar, noʾoraʾaʾar*.

nur (So) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person';

nurätäňňä (So) 'sick person possessed by the spirit *nur*';

undoubtedly from Ar. *nūr* 'light'.

nuro (Go.So) 'life';

probably from Amh. *nuro*, from *norä*, and not coming directly from *nārä* (see above) even though *nārä* is to be identified with *norä*.

nōraʾar (En.Ed) 'big, great, large, many, abundant, very, much';

from *nōra ʾar*.

nōraʾaʾar (En), same meaning as above;

from *nōra ʾar*, with a secondary *ʾa*.

nərräd (Ed) 'life, livelihood';

from *nəbrät* (see above) *>*nəḇräd >*nəwräd> nərräd* (4.12).

nərər (Gt) 'shouts of joy';

represents *ələll* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25), and an initial *n* as if the form were *lələll*.

naret (Č.Gt.M), *narett* (E) 'heap, pile' (n.);

formed from *nare (barä)* with the suffix *-t*.

nurätäňňä (So) 'sick person possessed by the spirit *nur*';

from *nur* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä*.

narəyä (M.Go.So), *neya* (Č.E.Ms), *nayä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'porcupine';

perhaps to be connected with Ga. *naole*.

näs (Č) 'female goat bigger than *grangər*';

represents *räzz* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43) and *zz* becoming *s* (13.7).

nässa (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *näsa* (Č.En.Gt), *nässaʾa* (Ed) 'rouse, wake up, *lift, raise, distribute, mention';

tänässa (M.Ms.Go.So), *tänässaʾa* (Ed), *täräsa* (Č. Gt), *tärässa* (E), *tärãsa* (En) 'wake up, rise, get up';

atrasa (Č.Gt) 'help to lift';

atənsasa (En), *atərsasa* (Č), *atərsassa* (E) 'incite someone to do something';

bä--yännässa (So) 'because of', lit. 'that by which it rises';

bä--yätänässa (So) 'because of', lit. 'by (the thing) that it rose';

matnaššа (Ms), *mannaššа* (Go), *mātraša* (S), *matrašä* (Č.En), *mätrašä* (Gt), *mäträssä* (Ed), *matrašiyä* (Č), *matraššəyä* (M), *matraššiyä* (E) 'litter to carry dung';

yənäšäbbʷä anqäfʷä (M.Go), *yənäšäbbʷä anqʷəfʷä* (Ms), *yəräšäbbʷä anqäfʷä* (E), *yəräšäpʷä anqäfʷä* (Č), *yəräšäkʷä anqäfʷä* (Gt), *yərãšäkʷäda anqʷäfʷä* (En) 'big spoon', lit. 'spoon with which one takes (lifts) food';

Semitic: Heb. *nåśåʾ* 'carry'; Ethiopic: G. *näśʾa* 'take, lift', Tna. *näśʾe*, Te. *näśʾa*, Amh. Arg. *nässa*, Har. *näsaʾa* 'take, take away'.

nässā (Ed) 'sprinkle powdery substances (such as flour, salt)';

to be identified with the radicals *ns* of *nəsännäsä* (see below); cp. rather G. *näzḫa* 'sprinkle', Te. *näzḥe*, Amh. *näzza* (for *zz:s*, see 13.7).

nas I (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *nās* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'copper';

Semitic: Ar. *nuḥās*, Heb. *nĕḥošęṭ*; Ethiopic: G. *naḥs*, Tna. *näḥasi*, Te. Har. *näḥas*, Amh. *nas*, *näḥās*; passed into Cushitic: Som. *naḥās*, Sa. Af. *nahas*. For the Aramaic origin of Ar. *nuḥās*, see Fraenkel 1886:152, Jeffery 1938:278. The Ethiopian nouns are perhaps taken from Arabic.

nas II (Č.E), *nās* (En.Ed.Gt) 'several, some, certain, part of something';

perhaps borrowed from Ar. *nuṣṣ* 'half' (coming from *nuṣf*). For the meanings 'half' and 'part', cp. Amh. *gəmmaš*.

nasä (Č.E), *nāsä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'lick';

represents *lasä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nase (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *nāse* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *nāsi* (Z) 'name of the twelfth month';

G. Tna. *näḥase*, Amh. *nähase*; also in Cushitic: Qab. *nāsé-ta*, Had. *nāseʾe*, Ṭem. *nahāsa*.

nāsi (Z), see *nase*.

nesa (Č), *nēsa* (Gt), *nessa* (E), *nīsa* (En), *nīssä* (Ed) 'corpse';

represents *resa* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

nəssa (So) 'regret, repentance';

G. *näsḥa* 'regret, repent', Te. Tna. *(tä)nässəḥa*; Tna. *nəsḥa* 'repentance, Amh. *nəssəha*.

nīsa (En), *nīssä* (Ed), see *nesa*.

nässaʾa (Ed) 'lift, raise, rouse, wake up';

tänässaʾa (Ed) 'wake up (intr.), get up, be awake';

see *nässa*, above.

(tä)nässaʾa- (Ed) 'forget';

represents *räsa* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

nəsänäsä (Č.En.Gt.W.Z), *nəsännäsä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go. So), *nisänäsä* (S), *nässā* (Ed) 'sprinkle powdery substances (such as flour, salt), *spread grass on the floor';

G. Tna. *näsnäsä* 'spread, sprinkle', Te. *näsnäsa*, Amh. *näsännäsä*, Arg. *näsännäsa*; perhaps Ar. *naš-naša* 'agitate, shake', Soq. *neśneś*.

nisänäsä (S), see *nəsänäsä*.

näsäqä (Z) 'soak, wet'.

(atə)nsasä (En) 'incite someone to do something';

reduplicative *at*-stem of *nässa* (see above).

nəša (Ms) 'small hill'.

(a)nšē-t (W) 'she miscarried'.

nošša (Ed) 'be accustomed, be used to';

anošša (Ed) 'tame, subdue';

represents *rošša* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

nāšäd (En), *nāšod* (Ed) 'one who licks';

from *nasä* 'lick' (see above) with the suffix *-d*.

nišan (Č.E.En.Ms.Go), *nišān* (Ed.Gt) 'decoration';

from Ar. (Oman) *nīšān*; also in Tna. *nišan*, Amh. *nišan, nəšan, ləšan*.

našät (Č.E), *nāšät* (Gt) 'one who licks';

from *nasä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

-nät, in *yä---nät* (Z) 'toward'.

nätta (Ms.So), *tänatta* (M.Ms.Go.So), *tärata* (Č.Gt), *tärãta* (En), *täratta* (E) 'snatch away, get hold of something, *kidnap a girl from her father's house to marry her';

Semitic: Aram. *nĕtaḥ* 'separate', Heb. *ntḥ* (pi‹el) 'cut to pieces'; Te. *nätḥa* 'pluck out, tear out' is considered by Littmann-Höfner 1962:331 a loan-word from Ar. *nataḫa*. The connection with Te. *(tə)naṭa* 'grasp' (with *t:ṭ*) is possible. The identification with Ethiopic *rt‹* 'win a lawsuit' (see *räta*, below) suggested by Leslau 1954:77 is doubtful.

näto (S.W) 'sickness';

see *(a)notū*, below.

natt (M) 'about';

from *nä* 'about' and *att* 'one'.

(tä)natta (M.Ms.Go.So), see *nätta*.

(at)nītu (Z), see *(a)notū-*.

(a)notū- (Z) 'be sick, be ill';

atnote (W), *atnōte* (S), *atnītū, atnūtū* (Z) 'nurse' (v.);

näto (S.W) 'sickness, disease';

nottām (S) 'sick, ill';

Semitic: Akk. *natū* 'strike, crush'; Ethiopic: Har. *(a)näta-* 'be sick'; for Tna. *nät‹e* 'be wounded', see Leslau 1963:119; perhaps also Dar. *nāttà* 'rheumatism'. The derivation of Har. *(a)näta-* from Ǧan. *mittanā* 'disease' suggested by Cerulli 1951: 80 is doubtful.

(at)nūtū (Z), see *(a)notū-*.

(tä)nattäbä (M) 'intertwine'.

nätädä (En.Gt), *nättädä* (Ed) 'burn (fire, intr.), catch fire';

atnatädä (Gt) 'irritate';

represents *nädädä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2).

nottām (S) 'sick';

from *näto* 'sickness' (see above) with the suffix *-ām*.

nätärä- I (S.W.Z), *nättärä-* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'bleed from the nose';

nətr (M.Ms.Go), *nətər* (So), *nätr* (S), *nätər* (W) 'bleeding from the nose';

Har. *nätära*; also in Cushitic: Qab. *nättärro›*. The other South Ethiopian languages and Tigre have the root *nsr* 'bleed'.

nätärä II (Č.En.Gt), *nättärä* (Ed) 'bore a hole and go through';

tärätärä (En) 'have a hole in between';

represents *nädälä* I (see above) with *d:t* (13.2) and *l:r* (8.25).

nätr (S), *nätər* (W), see *nätärä-* I.

natärä (En.Gt) 'pole to which the cows are attached in the pen'.

nətr (M.Ms.Go), *nətər* (So), see *nätärä* I.

natran (W), *yalilo natran* (Go), *natrar* (M.Ms) 'kind of grass, *kind of bush';

Amh. *natra, natran* 'leaf that has a good smell'. See also *alilo*, and p. 731.

natrar (M.Ms) 'kind of grass, kind of bush';

represents *natran* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

nätṭǟ I (Ed) 'be profitable';

represents *räṭäbä* (see below), with *r:n* (8.43), and *-äbä* >**äb̲ä* >*äwä* > *ǟ* (4.12).

nätṭǟ II (Ed) 'dry out (river)'.

näṭa (Č), *näṭā* (En.Gt), *näṭṭa* (E.M.Go.So), *näṭṭā* (Ed) 'be white';

näčä (Č.Gt), *näčča* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ne›ä* (En) 'white';

näčo (S), *näččo* (W), *näčwä* (Č), *näčəwä* (En.Gt), *näččəwä* (E.M), *näččuwä* (Ed), *näččute* (So) 'kind of *äsät*';

nəṭu (Ms.Go.So), *nuṭi* (S), *nəṭuh* (En.Ed), *nəṭux* (M) 'clean, tidy, orderly, neat, *pure, innocent';

Semitic: Ar. *naṣaḥa* 'be pure', Syr. *nĕṣaḥ* 'shine out, be pure'; Ethiopic: G. *näṣḥa*, Tna. *näṣḥe*, Te. *läṣḥa* (with *l*), Amh. *näṭṭa*; G. Tna. *nəṣuḥ* 'white', Te. *ləṣuḥ*, Gaf. *nəṣwä*, Har. *näčīḥ*, Amh. *nəṣuh* 'pure' (learned word), *näčč* 'white'; passed into Cushitic: Sa. *näṣah*, Bil. *lačəh*.

naṭä (M.Ms.W), *nāṭä* (S.Z), *neṭä* (Go), *niṭä* (So) 'churn';

Har. *näḥaṭa*, Arg. *nähaṭa*, Amh. *naṭä*, Tna. *näḥaṣä* (recorded by Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:852, under *naṭä*); perhaps related to Amh. *näwwäṭä* 'shake'.

naṭä (Ed), see *naṭa*.

naṭa (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *naṭä* (Ed) 'blade of grass, strip of fiber of the *äsät*';

perhaps from Kam. *laṭa* 'fringes of woman's dress', they are in strips looking like blades of grass.

neṭä (Go), see *naṭä*.

nēṭä (En.Ed.Gt) 'bark a tree, peel';

tänēṭä (Ed) 'become bald, fall out (hair)';

nūṭ (Ed) 'bare';

represents *laṭä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

(tä)nēṭä I, in *tänēṭä ma›a* (Ed) 'become fat, develop well physically';

see *ma›a* 'come'.

(tä)nēṭä- II (Ed) 'pant';

perhaps to be identified with the root for churning (see *naṭä*, above); cp. Amh. *tänaṭä* 'be shaken > pant'.

neṭa (Č.Gt), *nīṭa* (En) 'bare-backed, *open (place)';

represents *leṭa* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nəṭä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'white part of the tree surrounding the red core, young tree that does not have a red core, immature person (figurative meaning)';

represents *ləṭä* II (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nəṭu (Ms.Go.So) 'clean, orderly, tidy, neat';

see *näṭa*, above.

niṭä (So) 'churn';

see *naṭä*, above.

nīṭa (En) 'bare-backed';

see *neṭa*, above.

nīṭe bātt (S) 'she felt labor pains';

nīṭän (S) 'labor pains';

probably to be identified with *(a)mäṭä-* 'feel labor pains' (see above) with alternation *m:n*.

noṭ-əm (Č.E) 'immediately, right away, fast, soon';

see *noṭä*, below.

noṭä (Č.E) 'run';

represents *roṭä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

nūṭ (Ed) 'bare';

see *neṭä*, above.

nuṭi (S) 'neat, clean, orderly, tidy';

see *näṭa*, above.

näṭṭeä (M) 'separate the calf from the cow either at birth or when the cows are grazing, make single';

represents *näṭṭälä* (see above) with *-älä* > *eä* (8.63).

näṭṭä›ä (M.Go) 'snatch away, rob, steal, kidnap a girl from her father's house to marry her';

represents *näṭäqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

näṭäbä (S) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*'.

näṭṭäbä (E), *näṭäbä* (Č), *näṭäb̲ä* (En.Gt) 'be profitable';

täräṭṭäbä (E) 'be rich';

nəṭebä (Č), *nəṭbar* (Č.E), *nəṭb̲ār* (Gt), *nəṭəb̲ār* (En) 'profit' (n.);

represents *räṭäbä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

(tä)naṭäbä (W) 'kick (cow) when milked';

tänaṭabi (W) 'cow that kicks when milked';

Amh. *(tä)naṭṭäbä* 'kick'.

nəṭebä (Č), see *näṭṭäbä*.

nəṭbar (Č.E), *nəṭb̲ār* (Gt), *nəṭəb̲ār* (En) 'profit' (n.);

noun formed with the suffix *-ar* from *näṭṭäbä* (see above).

näṭäfä (Č.En.Gt.Z), *näṭṭäfä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go) 'sift beer, brew beer, make *säxär*-beer by mixing water with dough and letting it go through the filter';

anäṭṭäfä (M.Ms.Go), *arätäfä* (Č.Gt), *arãṭäfä* (En), *arätṭäfä* (E.Ed) 'sift flour';

anṭäfä (S.W) 'leak through';

anṭəf (Č.E), *anṭəft* (M.Ms.Go) 'sieve';

wänṭäfčāt (S) 'filter for beer';

G. *näṭäfä* 'filter', Te. *näṭfa,* Amh. *näṭṭäfä*; G. *mänṭäft* 'sieve', Amh. *wänṭäft*; perhaps Ar. *naṭufa* 'be clean, tidy'. The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. *naṭṭáffo,* Qab. *anaṭṭaffoʾ*.

nəṭuh (En.Ed) 'clean, *innocent';

Amh. *nəṭuh* (learned expression); see *näṭa, nəṭux.*

nəṭux (M) 'clean';

see *nəṭuh, näṭa.*

näṭäl-ən sāno (Z), see *näṭṭälä.*

näṭälä (Ed.S.W), see *näṭäla.*

näṭṭälä (Ed.Ms), *neṭṭälä* (Go.W), *niṭṭälä* (So), *näṭäl-ən sāno* (Z), *näṭärä* (Č.En.Gt), *näṭṭärä* (E.Ed), *näṭṭeä* (M) 'make single, separate the calf from the cow either at birth or when the cow grazes';

täräṭṭärä (E) 'be separated';

näṭäla, näṭälä, see below;

G. *(tä)näṣlä* 'be detached', Tna. *näṣälä* 'separate, detach', Te. *näṣla* 'fall out, drop off', Amh. *näṭṭälä* 'make single'. For the connection with Heb. *nṣl* (hifʿil) 'tear away, deliver', see Leslau 1958:34.

näṭäla (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *näṭälä* (Ed.S.W) 'single-layered toga, single (not double)';

Tna. *näṣṣäla* 'single-layered toga', Amh. *näṭäla,* Te. *näṣäla* 'sheet'; from *näṭṭälä* (see above).

neṭṭälä (Go.W), see *näṭṭälä.*

niṭṭälä (So), see *näṭṭälä.*

noṭəm (Č.E) 'immediately, right away, fast, soon';

from *noṭ-əm*; see *noṭä,* above.

nīṭän (S) 'labor pains';

see *nīṭe,* above.

näṭäqä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *näṭṭäqä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *näṭṭäʾä* (M.Go) 'snatch, rob, steal, kidnap a girl from her father's house to marry her';

tänaṭäqä (Ed), *täraṭäqä* (Č.Gt), *tärāṭäqä* (En), *täraṭṭäqä* (E) 'rob, snatch away by struggling';

näṭaqi (Ms), *täraṭaqi* (Č.E.Gt), *tärāṭaqi* (En) 'robber, thief';

Tna. *näṭäqä* 'carry off, take away', Amh. *näṭṭäqä,* Arg. *näṭṭäqa*; related to *ntq* of the other Semitic languages: Heb. *nåṯaq* 'pull off', Ar. *nataqa.* The verb *nätäqä* does not exist in Geez contrarily to Leslau 1958:35. Instead, an Amh. *nättäqä* is recorded by Dillmann 1865:162, under *mäšäṭä.* The root is perhaps related to G. *mäṭäqä,* Amh. *mänäṭṭäqä.* See also *näṭäqä,* below.

nä(ṭ)ṭäqä-m ṭä(b)bäṭä (Č.E.En) 'be sticky';

lit. 'snatching it seizes'; see *näṭäqä, ṭäbäṭä.* The meaning 'be sticky' is expressed by a similar expression in Gt. *näčä ṭäbäṭä.*

näṭaqi (Ms) 'robber, thief';

an active participle form of *näṭäqä* (see above).

näṭärä I (Č.En.Gt), *näṭṭärä* (E.Ed) 'separate the calf from the cow either at birth or when the cow goes grazing';

represents *näṭṭälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

näṭärä II (Č.En.Gt), *näṭṭärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'be filtered, be purified, be melted (butter, honey)';

anäṭärä (Gt), *anäṭṭärä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *aräṭärä* (Č.Gt), *aräṭṭärä* (E), *arā̃ṭärä* (En) 'filter, strain, purify, melt thick honey in the sun or butter on the fire';

nəṭər (Go.So), *nəčər* (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *nəčur, nučər* (Ed), *yänäṭṭärä* (Go) 'melted (butter, honey)';

wanṭiyä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *manṭəlet* (M.Ms.Go), *manṭret* (Č.E), *maṭrēt* (Gt.S), *maṭrēd* (En), *mäṭrēd* (Ed) 'bamboo filter serving to separate whey from cheese, *jar used for melting butter';

Tna. *näṣärä* 'be filtered, purified', Amh. *näṭṭärä,* Arg. *näṭṭära.*

näṭärä III (Gt), *näṭṭärä* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'jump around, bounce, skip around';

Semitic: Ar. (Daṯina) *naṭara* 'jump'; Ethiopic: Tna. *näṭärä* 'jump around', Amh. *näṭṭärä* 'bounce', Arg. *näṭṭära.*

näṭärä IV (S.W.Z) 'be dirty';

nəṭər (S.W.Z) 'dirt, dejected things';

nəṭram (Z), *nəṭəram* (W), *nəṭrām* (S) 'dirty';

nəṭər atärä (S), *nəṭər kätärä* (W) 'circumcise', lit. 'prevent (keep off) the dirt'; see *atärä, kätärä.*

for 'circumcise' expressed by 'prevent (keep off) the dirt', cp. Al. *ṭurkammo,* from *ṭuri kammo* 'prevent the dirt'. It is tempting to derive *nəṭər* 'dirt' from Al. *ṭuri* augmented by initial *n.*

nəṭər I (S.W.Z), see *näṭärä* IV.

nəṭər II (Go.So), see *näṭärä* II.

nəṭram (Z), *nəṭəram* (W), *nəṭrām* (S) 'dirty';

from *nəṭər* I (see above) with the suffix *-am.*

(at)näṭṭäsä- (M), *atnaṭṭäsä-, atneṭṭäsä-* (Go), *anniṭṭäsä-* (So), *aträṭṭäsä-* (E), *aträṭäsä-* (Č), *atrāṭäsä-* (En), *atreṭäsä-* (Gt) 'sneeze';

can be interpreted either as standing for *atənäṭṭäsä, atərāṭṭäsä* and so on, that is, an *at*-stem of a quadriradical *ʔnṭs* for which see *äṭiššä barä,* above, or the quadriradical of a form such as *anäṭṭäsä* became reconstructed as triradical *nṭs.*

näṭṭäwä (Ed) 'be profitable';

represents *räṭäbä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43) and *b* >*b̲* >*w* (4.11).

näwe (Č.E.S.W), *nūʷi* (Z), *nəbeyä* (Go), *nəbe* (M.Ms) 'wooden part of the plough to which the iron is attached';

Te. *nəwe* 'ploughbeam', Tna. *näwit*; also in Qem. *nuwi.*

nēwä (Ed) 'hip';

represents *äribä* (see above) with *r:n* (8.43) and *b*> *b̲* >*w* (4.11).

nəw I (Ed) 'charm, attractiveness';

represents *nəm* (see above) with *m* >*m̲* >*w* (4.31), going back to *ləm* (see above).

nəw II (Ed) 'bee';

represents *nəb* (see above) with *b* >*b̲* >*w* (4.11).

nəwä (M), see *nəwa.*

nəwa (Č.E), *nəwä* (M) 'a split of wood';

a passive participle form of *näbba* 'split' (see above) with *b* >*b* >*w* (4.11).

nĩwä (Ed) 'thief';

represents *leba* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23) and *b* >*b* >*w* (4.11). See also *ñīwä,* below.

nūʷi (Z), see *näwe.*

näwwäʾä (Ed) 'run';

näwwəʾ (Ed), *nã̃wəʔ* (En) 'fast, soon, right away';

from *rwṭ* (see *roṭä,* below) with *r:n* (8.43) and *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2).

näwwəʾ (Ed), *nã̃wəʾ* (En), see *näwwäʾä.*

nawʾä (Ed) 'fourth year from now';

represents *nab̲ʾä* (see above) with *b̲* >*w* going back to *rbʿ* (see *arbät*).

näwʾattä (Ed) 'fourth day from today';

represents *näb̲ʾatä* (see above) with *b̲* >*w* (4.11) going back to *rbʿ* (see *arbät*).

näwʾattərä (Ed) 'fourth year ago';

represents *näb̲ʾatərä* (see above) with *b̲* >*w* (4.11) going back to *rbʿ* (see *arbät*).

nəwād (Ed) 'hide (of sheep or goat) used as a cloth';

represents *nəmad* (see above) with *m* >*m̲* >*w* (4.31) going back to *lämd.*

newänna (E) 'kind of *äsät*'.

nəwännã̃ (Ed) 'be wet, be humid, become soft through soaking, become flexible';

represents *nəwännäwä* (see below) with *-äwä*>*ã̃* (4.51).

nəwännäwä, nəwännã̃ (Ed) 'be wet, be humid, become soft through soaking, become flexible';

nənnu (Ed) 'wet, soft through washing';

perhaps from the root *rbrb* 'sprinkle' (see *a-rbärräbä,* below) with *r:n* (8.43), and *b* >*b̲* >*w* (4.11).

näwər (S), *näwr* (W) 'leopard, tiger';

Semitic: Heb. *nåmer,* Ar. *namir*; Ethiopic: Tna. *näbri, nämri,* Te. *näbri, näbər,* Amh. *näbər, nämər.* For *m(b)*>*w*, see 4.31.

näwr (So) 'disgrace' (n.);

G. *näwr,* Tna. *näwri,* Amh. *näwr*; probably passed into Cushitic: Sa. *nawar,* Kham. *nūr.*

nəwäsūr (Ed) 'lazy';

represents *nəmäsur* (see above) with *m* >*m̲* >*w* (4.11); *nəm* goes back to *ləm* (8.23).

nəwäšä (Č.Gt), *nəwã̃šä* (En), *nəwäššä* (E) 'be accustomed, be used to';

arwäšä (Č.Gt), *arwã̃šä* (En), *arwäššä* (E) 'tame, subdue, teach';

goes back to *rošša* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

näwšašä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'the young (female) of a goat or sheep';

represents *lošašä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

näwṭ (Gt) 'fast, soon, right away';

goes back to *roṭä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

nəwäyäd (Ed) 'life, livelihood';

represents *nəbrät* (see above) with *b*>*w* (4.11), *r*>*y* (8.64), and *t*>*d* (7.14).

nayä I (En.Ed.Gt), *neya* (Č.E.Ms) 'porcupine';

represents *narəyä* (see above) with palatalization of *r*.

nayä II (Ed) 'the young of a horse or donkey or mule'.

neyä (Č.E.Ms), see *nayä* 'porcupine'.

nəya (Č), *nəyyä* (E), *ňä›ä* (Ed), *ňi›ä* (Gt), *ne›ä* (En), *əňňä* (So), *əňňe* (W), *əňe* (S), *iňī* (Z) 'sleep, be asleep, lie down to sleep, *spend the night';

atənnä (Č.E), *atäňňä* (M), *atəňňe* (W), *atiňňä* (So), *aňī* (Z), *arẽ›ä* (En) 'put to sleep';

wäret (Č.E), *wärät* (Č), *wänet* (M.Ms.Go), *wi›int* (Gt), *wə›ind*, *wə›īd* (En), *wẽ›ẽd* (Ed), *məňňit* (So), *məňňet* (W), *məňēt* (S) 'sleep' (n.);

ärẽ›ä (En) 'leftovers from the evening meal';

G. *nəhəyä* 'take a rest', Har. *ňẽ›a* 'sleep', Amh. also *aňňä* 'put to sleep' (d'Abbadie 1881:541) and ancient Amh. *əň(ň)allähu* 'I sleep' (Getatchew 1970: 71). In the regular form of Amh. *täňňa* 'sleep', Arg. *teňňa*, the *tä-* of the *tä*-stem became agglutinated to **əňňa*. The connection between G. *nəhəyä* and Ar. *wahana* 'lose strength' suggested by Praetorius 1890:43 is doubtful.

-nəyä (Č.M.Gt), directional suffix in several languages, as in Gt. *xāyniyä* 'in that direction'.

näyəsmulla (So) 'in name only';

from Amh. *läyəsmulla* 'only for show, in name only, pose', from *lä* 'for', *yəsmu* 'let them hear', and the prepositional suffix *-la*.

näz (E) 'the young (female) of a goat or sheep';

represents *räzz* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

näza (Ms.Go) 'those';

from *nä-* (see above), marker of the plural, and the demonstrative *za*.

näzi (Go) 'these';

from *nä-* (see above), marker of the plural, and the demonstrative *zi*.

nazä (Č.E) 'be heavy';

represents *razä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

(a)nāzä (Z) 'sigh, groan, moan'.

nəzu (En.Gt) 'flexible';

from **nəzəw*<**nəzəb* (4.11)<**ləzəb* (8.23), from *läzzäbä* (see above).

noze (S.W), *nozū* (Z) 'be angry, be in a rage, *sulk';

atnoze (W), *atnōze* (S) 'irritate';

nozo (S.W) 'anger, rage';

nozzam (W), *nozzām* (S) 'angry, furious, short-tempered';

to be connected with Har. *nāwäza* 'upset'.

nozo (S.W), see *noze*.

nozū (Z), see *noze*.

näzäbä (Č), *näzäḇä* (En.Gt), *näzzäbä* (E) 'be flexible (hide), be kind';

represents *läzzäbä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

nozzam (W), *nozzām* (S) 'angry, furious, short-tempered';

from *nozo* (see above) with the suffix *-am*.

naznä (Č), *nazənnä* (E) 'kind of cereal';

see *na›azäňňä*, above.

nozännä (Č), *nozännä* (E) 'ugly';

see *no›ozäňä*, *nozänwät*.

nozänwät (Č), *nozännəwät* (E) 'the ugly one' (fem.);

from *nozänä* (see above) with the feminine marker *-wät*.

nəzännäzä (E) 'rain continuously and slightly for a long time';

nəzənnəz (So) 'arguments';

Amh. *näzännäzä* 'rain continuously' connected with the meaning 'annoy, ask with insistence'; G. *(tä)näznäzä* 'be vexed' is perhaps an Amharism. For the relation between the meanings 'annoy' and 'rain continuously', see *ḉəqäḉäqä*, above. The verb *nznz* is perhaps a reduplicated biradical *nz* to be connected with Ar. *nāza<a* 'struggle, dispute'.

nəzənnəz (So), see *nəzännäzä*.

nazəňňe (W) 'kind of cereal';

see *na›azäňňä*, above.

nozäňňä (M) 'ugly';

see *no›ozäňňä*, above.

näzzäqä (E) 'come across good opportunities';

Te. *(tə)räzzäqa* 'receive property, profit', Amh. *räzzäqä* 'provide food'. See also *rəzq*, below.

nəzəw (Č.E) 'flexible';

from **ləzəb*>**nəzəḇ* (8.23)>*nəzəw* (4.11); see *läzzäbä*, above.

näzäzä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *näzzäzä* (E) 'dream' (v.);

represents *äräzzäzä* (see above) with *r:n* (8.43).

(tä)nazzäzä (Ed.M.Go.So), *täräzäzä* (Č.Gt), *täräẽzäzä* (En), *täräzzäzä* (E) 'make the last will, *confess';

nuzaze (Č.E.M.So), *nuzāze* (En.Gt), *nuzzāze* (Ed), *nəzzaze* (Go.Z) 'last will';

Tna. *(tä)nazäzä* 'make the last will', Amh. *(tä)nazzäzä*; Tna. Amh. *nuzaze* 'last will'.

nəzzaze (Go.Z), see *(tä)nazzäzä*.

nuzaze (Č.E.M.So), *nuzāze* (En.Gt), *nuzzāze* (Ed), see *(tä)nazzäzä*.

näžnär (Č), *näžənnär* (E) 'heaviness';

from *nazä* (see above) with palatalization of *z* and the abstract suffix *-när*.

Ň

ňä›ä (Ed), *ňi›ä* (Go) 'sleep' (v.);

see *nəyä*, above.

ňe›ä (Ed) 'shave';

represents *laḉḉä* (see above) with *l:n*>*ň* (8.69) and *ḉ:›* (14.2). See also *ne›ä*.

ňīwä (Ed) 'thief, robber';

represents *leba* (see above) with *l:n*>*ň* (8.69), and *b*>**ḇ*>*w* (4.11). See also *nĩwä*.

Ṗ

ṗagum (M), *qāgme* (S), *qàgmi* (Z), *q^wagme* (Ms.Go.So. W), *q^wāgume* (Ed), *q 'āgum* (E), *q^wag^wəm* (Č), *q^wa-qume* (En), *q^waq^wme* (Gt), *qāq^wme* (Ed) 'name of supplementary month of five or six days';

G. *ṗag^wmen* (from Greek), Amh. *ṗag^wmen*, *ṗag^wme*, Te. *ṗagumen*, *qaqmen*, Tna. *ṗagumeṇ*, *q^wag^wmen*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *qaqumé-ta*, Had. *qaqúme*, Tem. *qāgumá*.

Q

q^wa epä (En), *q^wa aypä* (Gt) 'produce a sound';

Te. *qä< bela* 'make a noise', Tna. *qa< bälä*, Amh. *q^wa alä*.

q^wa (M), see *qo*.

qe I (M.Go) 'thing';

from *qal* (see below) with palatalization of *l* (8.63); also in combinations such as *ašqe*, *yänqe*, and so on.

qe II (W) 'section of a village, neighborhood';

see *qaya*, below.

qo (männä) barä (Č.E) 'clear up (weather) after rain, cease to rain';

see *qaw barä*.

qo, q^wa (M) 'roasted grain';

from *qollä* 'roast grain' (see below) with labialization of *l* (8.7).

qe›e (Z) 'section of a village';

see *qaya*.

qo›ä (Ed) 'the white part of the bread (which is the best part)';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qoqa*, with *q:›* (14.1).

qo›a (M.Go) 'partridge';

represents *qoq* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

qa›la (Go) 'one who eats little';

represents *qaqla* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

qu›um (Go) 'toasted bread';

represents *ququm* (see *quq^wəm*) with *q:›* (14.1).

qo›ässa (M.Go) 'dry leaf of the *äsät* on the ground or on the plant';

represents *qoqässa* (see *qʷäqʷäsä*) with *qːˀ* (14.1)

qʷäˀässəyä (M), see *qʷäqʷäsəyä.*

qaˀat (Go), ***qaˀät*** (M) 'section of the house to the right or left of the fireplace';

represents *qaqät* (see below) with *qːˀ* (14.1).

qoˀotmäňňä (M) 'one who talks much';

for **qoqotmäňňä* (with *qːˀ*) from *qawqaw *balä,* with the suffix *-mäňňä.*

qʷäb (M), see *qobi.*

qäbä I (Z), *qabä* (W), *qābä* (S) 'bend, fold, curve'; *qubi* (S.W.Z) 'folded';

represents *käbba* (see above) with *kːq* (15.1).

qäbä II (W.Z) 'anoint, smear';

see *qäba* II.

qäba I (Ms.So), see *qaba* I.

qäba II (S), *qäbä* (W.Z), *qäbba* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *qäpa* (Č), *qäpā* (Gt), *ˀäpā* (En), *ˀäppaˀa* (Ed) 'anoint, smear, *put butter on the head, plaster';

G. *qäbˀa,* Tna. *qäbˀe,* Har. *qābaˀa,* Amh. *qäbba,* Arg. *qebba.* For Amh. *qäbba* 'anoint, deceive' connected with Heb. *qāḇaʿ,* see Leslau 1969:61. See also *qəb, qəbbät.*

qäbo (Gt), *qäbbo* (Č.E), *qʷäbbo* (M), *qobbä* (Ed), *qobbo* (Ms.Go.W), *qōbbo* (S), *qobboˀä* (En) 'oilseed bearing tree';

from Cushitic: Had. *qobboˀo,* Ga. *qobbo* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 119).

qabb epä ṭäbäṭä (En) 'catch a person or animal attempting to escape';

Amh. *qäbb adrəgo yazä* 'grab fast'; also in Ga. Som. *qabe,* Sa. Af. *kab.*

qʷab amännä (Č), *qʷabb (abäňňä) amännä* (E.M) 'produce a sound';

Semitic: Ar. *qabba* 'raise a clamor', *qabqaba* 'utter a sound'; Ethiopic: Amh. *qʷäba* 'talkative'.

qābä (S), see *qäbä* I.

qabä I (Ed), see *qaba* II.

qabä II (W), see *qäbä* I.

qaba I (Č.En.Gt.M), *qabä* (Ed), *qäba* (Ms.So), *qabiya* (E) 'tweezers attached to a smoking pipe and used to stir the embers';

from Cushitic: Ga. *qaba,* Haruro *qabe.*

qaba II (Gt), *qaḇa* (En) 'unsuspected difficulties';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *qapa.*

qabe (Č.E), *qābe* (Gt), *qābeˀä* (En.Ed) 'bowl made from a gourd and used for milking';

perhaps Ar. *qaʿba* 'bowl of wood'; Ethiopic: Amh. Har. *qaba* 'kind of gourd for milk'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *qabe.*

qēb (S) 'female goat bigger than *gəlgəl*';

Amh. *qeb* 'who did not bear young (sheep, goat)'; also in Ga. *qeb.*

qəb (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *qəḇ* (Gt), *ˀəb* (M.Go), *ˀəḇ* (En), *ˀəw* (Ed) 'butter, *fat';

G. *qəbəˀ* 'ointment', Tna. *qəbəˀ, qəbˀi* 'oil used for the unction', *qəb* 'butter', Amh. *qəb* 'butter', Gaf. *qəbʷi,* Arg. *qəbi, qəwi*; from *qäba* II.

qobbä (Ed), see *qäbo.*

qōbe (S), see *qobi.*

qobi (W), *qōbe* (S), *qōbeˀ* (Ed), *qʷäb* (M) 'hat, *cap of monks';

G. Tna. *qobəˀ* 'helmet, hat', Te. *qobʿat* 'monk's hood', Amh. *qob*; also in Ga. *qobi.* Semitic: Heb. *qoḇaʿ, koḇaʿ* 'helmet' (of Hittite origin; see E. Sapir, *JAOS* 57, 1937, 72ff), Ar. *qubbaʿa.* On the Hebrew-Aramaic origin of G. *qobəʿ,* see Noeldeke 1910:37. The root also occurs in Cushitic: Ga. *qobi,* Kham. *qʷäb.*

qobbo (Ms.Go.W), *qōbbo* (S), see *qäbo.*

qūba (Z) 'friend, companion';

qūba-n hāno (Z) 'aid, help' (v.);

Har. *qōba* 'equal (person or one member of a pair equal to the other)', ancient Har. *qōba* 'friend'. The connection with G. *ʿəqub* 'servant' suggested by Cerulli 1936:427 is doubtful.

qubi (S.W.Z) 'folded';

see *qäbä* I.

qäbbeą̈ (M) 'not be complete, not be full, be low (river), decrease';

represents *qäbälä* (see below) with *-älä>eą̈* (8.63).

(a)qäbbeą̈ (M) 'give up the intention, break the promise';

represents *qäbälä* (see below) with *-älä>eą̈* (8.63).

(tä)qäbbeą̈ (M), *täqebbeä* (Go) 'accept, receive';

represents *(tä)qibbälä*, below, with *-älä>eą̈* (8.63).

qābeˀä (En.Ed) 'bowl made from a gourd and used for milking';

see *qabe,* above.

qōbeˀ (Ed) 'hat';

see *qobi,* above.

qobboˀä (En) 'oilseed bearing tree';

see *qäbo,* above.

qäbbäbä (E.Ms), *qäpäbä* (Č), *qäpäḇä* (Gt) 'shave' (tr.);

related to *qäfäfä* (see below) with alternance of labials *b:f.*

(a)qbabärä, in *ǧirä aqbābärä* (S), *əsat aqbabbärä* (E.M.Ms) 'cover the fire with ashes to keep it alive';

reduplicative stem of *qäbärä* II (see below).

qəbāčə (S) 'bad luck';

from *qäbäṭä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.*

qəbuč̣ barä (Gt) 'disappear, vanish, diminish';

qəbuč̣ bär (Č.En), *qəbbuč̣ mi* (E), *qəbbuč̣ be* (M) 'disappear!' (curse);

from *qäbäṭä* (see below).

qäbd (E.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S.W), *qabd* (Č.En) 'object taken as a guarantee, down payment';

from Ar. *qabḍ*; also Amh. *qäbd,* Har. *qäbdi*; in Cushitic: Had. *qabdo,* Ga. *qabdu.*

qabd (Č.En), see *qäbd.*

qäbälä (S.W.Z), *qäbbälä* (Ms.Go.So), *qäbbärä* (E), *qäbbeą̈* (M), *qäpärä* (Č.En.Gt), *qäppärä* (Ed) 'decrease, not be full, not be complete, be missing, be low (river)';

(a)qäbbälä (Go.So), *aqäbälä* (S.W.Z), *aqäbbeą̈* (M), *aqäbbärä* (E), *aqäpärä* (Č.En), *aqäppärä* (Ed) 'decrease (tr.), break the promise, give up the intention';

qəbul (Go), *qubəl* (So), *qubul* (Z), *qubla* (Ms), *qəwra* (E), *qura* (Č), *qūra* (En.Gt), *qūrä* (Ed), *qəwi* (M) 'not complete, not full, one who breaks a promise, *depression in a valley';

G. *qäbälä* 'be emptied', Har. *qäbäla* 'decrease', Amh. *käbbälä* 'decrease' (with *k*). See also *qubla.*

qäbäle (So) 'district';

Amh. *qäbäle.*

qäbbəlla, in *mäšša qäbbəlla* (So) 'dusk';

probably lit. 'before evening' from Ar. *qablu* 'before'; also in Te. *qäbəl* 'in front of'; for *mäšša,* see *mäšä,* above.

(tä)qebälä (W), *täqēbälä* (S), see *(tä)qibbälä.*

qəbul (Go), see *qäbälä.*

(tä)qibbälä (So), *täqībälä* (Z), *täqebälä* (W), *täqēbälä* (S), *täˀibbälä* (So), *täˀebälä* (W), *täqˈäbbärä* (E.Ms), *täqˈäpärä* (Č.Gt), *täqäbbeą̈, täˀäbbeą̈* (M), *täqebbeä, täˀebbeä* (Go), *täˀepärä* (En), *täˀeppärä* (Ed) 'accept, receive';

aqibbälä (So), *aqebälä* (W), *aqēbälä* (S), *aqˈäbbärä* (E.Ms), *aqˈäpärä* (Č.Gt), *aˀäbbeą̈* (M), *atˀeppärä* (Ed), *äˀäpäṛą̈* (En) 'hand out, hand over';

atqˈapärä (Gt), *atqˈapärä* (Č), *atˀipapärä* (En) 'exchange words';

täqäbbay (So) 'one who responds in song';

wätqäpär (Č), *wätqäbbi* (M), in *bazära wätqäpär* (Č), *bazäna wätqäbbi* (M) 'hospitality', lit. 'receiving of guests';

watqˈəbabär (Č.E) 'mutual assistance';

Semitic: Heb. *qibbel* 'receive'; Ethiopic: G. *(tä)qäbälä,* Tna. *täqäbälä,* Amh. *täqäbbälä,* Gaf. *täqibbälä,* Arg. *əqqebbäla,* Har. *täqēbäla.* For the meaning 'respond in song', cp. Amh. *(tä)qäbbälä* 'take up the refrain', Tna. *täqäbbälti* 'choir that repeats after the solo-singer'. See also *(a)qˈäbbärä.*

qubəl (So), *qubul* (Z), see *qäbälä.*

qubla (Ms), see *qäbälä.*

qubla, in *bäqubla māṭ-et* (S) 'she miscarried';

probably to be derived from *qäbälä* 'not be complete' (see above); for *māṭ-et,* see *māṭa.*

qəbənnar (E.M), *qəbnar* (Č), *qəḇnār* (En.Gt), *qəmnār, qəmməňňar* (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *qənnəwar,* below.

(a)qbapärä, in *əsat (əsād, isāt) aqbapärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'cover a fire with ashes';

reduplicative stem of *qbr* (see *qäbbärä* II).

qəḇäqäḇä (En.Gt) 'be toasted (dried-out bread)';

from *qʷəmäqʷämä* (see below) with *m* > **m̲* > *ḇ* (4.35). See also *qəwäqäḇä.*

(a)qḇaqäḇä (En.Gt), *anqəbäqäbä* (Č), *anqəbäqqäbä* (E) 'cut down branches';

represents **qəfäqäfä* I (see below) with alternance of labials *f:b* > *ḇ*.

qəḇäqäfä (En.Gt), see *anqəḇäqäfä.*

qäbbärä I (E) 'decrease, not be full, not be complete, be low (river)';

represents *qäbälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qäbbärä II (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *qäbärä* (S.W.Z), *qäpärä* (Č.Gt), *ˀäpärä* (En), *ˀäppärä* (Ed) 'bury, *plant';

(a)qbabärä, in *ğirä aqbabärä* (S), *əsat aqbabbärä* (E.M.Ms), *əsat (əsād, isāt) aqbapärä* (Č.En.Gt), *əsād aqwappärä* (Ed) 'cover a fire with ashes to keep it alive';

qäbər (Ms.W.Z), *qäbr* (S), *mäqabər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt. Ms), *mäqbar* (So) 'cemetery, burial place, grave';

qobbäro (W) 'seedling, young plant';

Semitic: Heb. *qāḇar* 'bury', Ar. *qabara*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *qäbärä,* Te. *qäbra,* Amh. *qäbbärä,* Arg. *qäbbära,* Har. *qäbära,* Gaf. *qäbbärä* 'hide'. See also *wäqambər, qäbbʷärä.*

qäbbʷärä (E.M), *qäpʷärä* (Č.Gt) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

it is the stage in which the *äsät* is transplanted and put (buried) in the ground, from *qäbbärä* II.

qʷäbärä (Go), *qäwärä* (Č.E.M) 'jackal';

Amh. Arg. Gaf. *qäbäro*; from Ga. *qabaro.*

qäbər (Ms.W.Z), *qäbr* (S), see *qäbbärä* II.

qobbäro (W), see *qäbbärä* II.

****qəbarrärä, anqəbarrärä*** (So) 'be spoiled, be wasted';

Amh. *(tän)qäbarrärä.*

qəḇariyä (Gt), *qäḇə̄rəyä* (En), *qäwärätəyä* (M) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qabareta.*

qäbäto (Č.En.Gt), *qäbätto* (E.Ed.M.Go.So.S.W), *qäbättu* (Ms) 'girdle of leather, leather belt';

Amh. *qäbätto* 'girdle', Tna. *qabäto* 'reins of the bridle'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *qabattō,* Kam. *qabattú-ta.*

qəbbät (E.M.W) 'the ground inside the frame on which a house is built, *inherited land';

probably from *qäbba* 'smear' (see *qäba* II), that is, 'the place smeared with dung in preparation for building a house'.

qäbäṭä (Č.S.W.Z), *qäbbäṭä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'lack, not find, miss';

täqäbäṭä (Č), *täqäbbäṭä* (E) 'disappear, vanish';

atqäbbäṭä-(M) 'be confused, not feel well';

qəbuč̣ barä (Gt) 'disappear, vanish, diminish';

qəbuč̣ bär (Č), *qəbbuč̣ mi* (E) 'disappear!' (curse);

qəbäṭot, qəbäčə (S) 'bad luck';

Semitic: Ar. *qabaḍa* 'make scanty'; Ethiopic: G. *qäbäṣä* 'be defective, despair', Te. *qäbṣa,* Tna. *qäbäṣä* 'lack, abandon', Gaf. *qäbbäṣä* 'lack', Har. *qäbäṭa,* Amh. *qəbbuč̣č̣ alä.*

(tä)qbaṭärä (Č.W), *täqbäṭärä* (S), *täqḇaṭärä* (En.Gt), *täqbaṭṭärä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *täqḇaṭṭärä* (Ed) 'talk nonsense, rave';

Amh. *qäbaṭṭärä* 'chatter, talk nonsense', Har. *qimäṭära,* Tna. *qäbṭärä* 'chatter, flatter', Te. *(ˀa)qbäṭṭära*; passed into Ga. *qäbaṭṭäre.*

qəbäṭot (S) 'bad luck';

noun with the suffix *-ot* from *qäbäṭä* (see above).

qabiya (E) 'tweezers';

see *qaba* I, above.

qəbäzäzä (Č), *qəbäzzäzä* (E) 'be lifeless, be inert, be inanimate, *be feeble (eyesight)';

see *gəbäzäzä,* above, with alternance *g:q,* but perhaps also *(tä)qbäzäbbäzä* 'be wavering, irresolute'.

qäči (Z) 'kill';

perhaps for *qäč̣ī* (with dissimilation of *č̣* to *č* due to the glottalized *q*), Amh. *qäč̣č̣ä* 'kill someone who is in his youth'. On the other hand Zway has also *qūč̣ī* 'cut', with preservation of *č̣* (see *qoč̣e,* below).

qõčä (En.Gt) 'small branches that fall off a tree, small pieces of wood that fall on the ground while one chops wood, small pieces of dung that remain on the ground after the woman has removed the dung from the cattle pen, small pieces of grass remaining in the ground after mowing';

represents *qämʷäčä* (see below) with *mʷ* > *w* > *zero* (6.32, 4.51). See also *qõčäd,* below.

quččä (W) 'tip of the central pillar visible above the roof';

also in Wol. *quččä* 'summit, tip', and perhaps also Z. *qunč̣u* (see below), Ga. *quč̣e.*

quččä (S) 'hairdo of children';

to be identified either with Amh. Tna. *quč̣č̣o* 'braid of hair on top of the head' (with *č̣:č* due to dissimilation) or with Sid. *qutto* (with *t* > *č*).

qõčäd (En) 'splinters of wood that fall while wood is being chopped';

represents *qämʷäčä* (see below) with *mʷ* > *w* > *zero* (6.32; 4.51). See also *qõčä.*

qäč̣č̣e (So) 'long whip of fiber';

from Cushitic: Ga. *qäč̣č̣ē.*

qʷäč̣ä (E.Ms) 'frog';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *qoč̣a* 'small animal that lives in the water', but perhaps also to be identified with *qʷäläč̣ä* (see below) with palatalization and loss of *l.*

qʷäč̣č̣ä-, qoč̣č̣ä- (So) 'be angry, be in a rage';

quč̣at, quč̣č̣it (So) 'anger, rage';

Amh. *qʷäč̣č̣ä,* Tna. *qəč̣č̣ bälä.*

qəč̣ä (W) 'jar used for washing';

perhaps Amh. *qeč̣o* 'pot for milking', Ga. *quč̣o.*

qəč̣o, täfändäd qəč̣o, gärade qəč̣o (W) 'kind of cereal';

see *täfändäd, gärade.*

qič̣ä I (W), see *qič̣a.*

qič̣ä II (Ed) 'low place surrounded by highland'.

qič̣a (S), *qič̣ä* (W) 'size, accuracy, accurate amount';

see *q'əṭ barä, q'əč̣a.*

qoč̣č̣ä- (So), see *qʷäč̣č̣ä-.*

qoč̣e (W), *qōč̣e* (S), *qūč̣ī* (Z) 'cut, decide, *castrate a man';

quč̣ač̣e (W), *quč̣āč̣e* (S) 'cut into pieces, *hash meat';

quč̣nä, in *yädäl (däl) quč̣nä* (S.W), *yädäl quč̣ənä* (Z) 'stomach ache, colic';

Semitic: Heb. *qṣy* (pi<el) and *qṣṣ* 'cut off', Ar. *qaṣā (qṣy)* 'mutilate'; Ethiopic: G. *qäṣäyä* 'cut', Tna. *qʷäṣayä, qäč̣äw bälä,* Amh. *qäč̣č̣ä,* Har. *qōč̣a*; probably passed into Cushitic: Kam. *qoč̣č̣e* 'hit, castrate'. On the root in Cushitic, see Cerulli 1938:82, under *qad.*

quč̣č̣ eppä I (Ed) 'be in the first stage of pregnancy';

probably lit. 'make (the woman) sit down'; Amh. *quč̣č̣ alä* 'sit down', Tna. *quṭiṭ bälä, quč̣ bälä.*

quč̣(č̣) *balä II (Go.So) 'shrink, be curled up, be coiled up, be wrinkled';

quč̣(č̣) abälä, abäňňä (M.Go.So) 'collect, gather, bring together scattered things';

represents *quṭṭ *balä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ*. See also *quṭquṭ balä, quč̣quč̣ beä.*

quč̣a (S) 'kind of toga';

Amh. *qʷəč̣a*; also in Ga. *quč̣a.*

qūč̣ī (Z), see *qoč̣e.*

****qʷəč̣ä(č̣)č̣ä, ənqʷč̣äč̣ä*** (En), *ənqʷč̣ač̣e* (W), *ə̃qʷč̣äč̣ä* (Gt), *ənqʷəč̣ač̣č̣ä* (Ed), *ənquč̣ač̣č̣ä* (M.Ms.Go), *qunč̣əč̣ balä* (W) 'grumble, complain from dissatisfaction';

Amh. *(tän)qʷäč̣aqqʷäč̣ä* 'whine, whimper'.

quč̣ač̣e (W), *quč̣āč̣e* (S) 'cut into pieces, hash meat';

reduplicative stem of *qoč̣e* (see above).

qač̣əl (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *qāč̣əl* (Ed), *qač̣əlla* (So) 'small bell';

Te. *qač̣äla* 'ring' (v.), Tna. *qač̣əl, qaṣəl* 'bell', Amh. *qač̣əl*; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *qač̣ili.*

qäč̣ämo (Ms.So.S.W), *q'ič̣omä* (Ed), *q'eč̣ämʷä* (Gt), *q'ič̣ämʷä* (En) 'kind of berry, kind of tree';

Te. *qeč̣äm* 'kind of bush', Amh. *qäč̣ämo* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 184); probably from Cushitic: Ga. Had. *qäč̣ämo.*

qäč̣ən (Ms.Z), *qäč̣č̣ən* (Go.So), *qäč̣in* (Ms.W), *qäč̣īn* (S), *qäč̣č̣in* (M) 'thin, slender, slim';

see *qäṭänä,* below.

qäč̣in (Ms.W), *qäč̣īn* (S), *qäč̣č̣in* (M), see *qäč̣ən.*

quč̣nä, in *yädäl (däl) quč̣nä* (S.W), *yädäl quč̣ənä* (Z) 'colic, stomach ache';

lit. 'the cutting (*quč̣nä*) of the stomach (*däl*)'; *quč̣nä,* a noun with the suffix *-nä* from *qoč̣e* (see above). For 'stomach ache' from the root 'cut', cp. also Amh. *yähod qurṭät,* lit. 'the cutting of the stomach'.

qäč̣äqäč̣ *balä (En.Ed), see *qäč̣qäč̣ *balä* I.

qäč̣qäč̣ *balä I (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S.W), *qäč̣äqäč̣ä *balä* (En.Ed) 'be boring';

used impersonally, that is, with the object suffix pronouns, it means 'be bored, be vexed, be annoyed, *be disgusted';

qäčçqäč atmännä (E), *qäčçäqäčçä (epä) aypä* (En.Ed) 'bother, vex, annoy, bore, embarrass';

qäčçqäčçt (Č) 'annoyance';

Tna. *qäčçqäč bälä, qäčçäwčçäw bälä* 'be annoyed', Amh. *(tä)qäčçčäčçä* 'be irritated'.

qäčçqäč balä II (S) 'show off, boast, brag'.

qäčçqäčçä (Č.En.Ed), *qäčçqäčçä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *qätqäčçä* (Gt) 'small stomach of ruminants';

see also *qəčçqäčçä* I, below.

qəčçqäčçä I (So) 'meat of poor quality';

perhaps to be identified with *qäčçqäčçä,* above.

qəčçqäčçä II (Ms.Go.So) 'rheumatism';

from *qəṭäqäṭä* 'crush' (see below). For 'rheumatism' coming from the meaning 'cut, crush', cp. Amh. *qurṭəmat* 'rheumatism' from *qʷäräṭṭämä* 'cut'.

qʷəčçqʷačçä (Č.E.M), *qʷəčçqʷäčçä* (En.Gt), *qičçqičçä* (Ed) 'small chain worn around the neck or the wrist'.

qičçqičçä (Ed), see *qʷəčçqʷačçä.*

qučçquč beä (M) 'sit in an orderly way without spreading the legs';

qučçquč (abäňňä) abälä (M.So), *qučçquččç abäňňä* (Go) 'collect, gather, put together scattered things';

see *quč balä, quṭquṭ *balä.*

qäčçqäčçt (Č) 'annoyance';

see *qäčçqäč balä* I.

qäčçər (En.Gt), *qäčçčər* (Ed) 'slender, thin, slim, lean, meager';

from *qäṭänä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ* and *n:r* (8.33).

qäčçät (En.Ed) 'basket made of bamboo';

from *qärčçat* (see below) with *rč̣ >*ččç>č̣ (17.7).

qačçät (Gt), see *qačçet.*

qačçet (Č.E.M), *qačçät* (Gt) 'pen for cows or sheep outside the house';

from Cushitic: Sid. *qaččä,* Ga. *qača* 'kind of bamboo from which a pen is made for small animals' >'pen'.

quççat (So) 'anger, rage';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *qʷäččä-.*

qučçit (W) 'border of dress';

Amh. *qʷəčçət, qʷačçča,* from *qʷäččä* 'fray at edges'.

quččçit (So) 'anger, rage';

noun with suffix *-t* from *qʷäččä-.*

qädä (S.W.Z) 'forward, in front of, before';

qädäm läqädä (Z) 'opposite';

Har. *ēqäd* 'front, forward'; from *qdm* (see *qädämä*) with loss of *m* through spirantization.

qädä (W.Z), see *qäda.*

qäda (S), *qädä* (W.Z), *qädda* (So), *gädda* (E.M.Ms.Go). *gäta* (Č), *gätā* (En.Gt), *gättaʾa* (Ed) 'draw (from the river), pour';

Semitic: Ar. *qadaḥa* 'ladle out with ladle'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *qädḥa,* Tna. *qädḥe,* Amh. *qädda,* Gaf. *qäddä,* Arg. *qäddäha,* Har. *qädaḥa*; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *qada-ġʷ,* Be. *gedah.*

qʷäda (E.M) 'skin of body';

Amh. Arg. *qoda,* Gaf. *qodä.*

qʷada (Č), *qʷadā* (En.Gt), *q̇ʷadda* (E.M) 'rave, talk nonsense';

Amh. *qaǧǧä, qažžä* 'rave'; the root of Gur. is *qʷdʔ* (=laryngeal) whereas the Amharic root is *qdy.*

(a)qode (W), *aqōde* (S) 'illuminate, put the light on';

see also *muqād.*

qudd (So.S.W) 'tear in cloth, hole';

from *qäddädä* (see below).

qäddädä (S.W), *qäddädä* (So) 'make a hole, tear, *rise (sun)';

qudd (So.S.W), *qädada* (So) 'tear in cloth, hole';

Semitic: Ar. *qadda* (root *qdd*) 'tear', Heb. *qåḏaḏ*; Ethiopic: Tna. *qäddädä, qärdädä* 'tear', Te. *qädda, qärdäda,* Amh. *qäddädä, qäräddädä,* Arg. *qäddäda,* Har. *qädäda, qirädäda,* Gaf. *quddä* 'hole'. The root *qdd* is related to *gdd*: Heb. *gåḏaḏ* 'cut', Ar. *ǧadada.* See also *gäddädä,* above.

qädada (So), see *qäddädä.*

(at)qədadämä mäṭä (W) 'come in first in a group of people that is competing';

reduplicative stem of *qdm* (see *qädämä*); see *mäṭä.*

qädämä (S.W.Z), *qäddämä* (So) 'advance, be first, precede';

(at)qədadämä mäṭä (W), see above;

lä---qädäm (Z) 'before, in front of';

qädä (S.W.Z) 'forward, ahead';

qädäm läqädä (Z) 'opposite';

qädam sänbät, qädan sänbät (M.Ms), *qədan sänbät* (Go.So), *qäṭan sänbät* (E), *qäṭat sänbät* (Gt), *qäta sänbät* (Č.En) 'Saturday';

qäddämtənnät (So) 'precedence';

Semitic: Ar. *qadama* 'be first', Heb. *qiddem* 'march in front'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *qädämä* 'precede', Amh. *qədame* 'Sunday', Gaf. *qədamä* 'Saturday'.

qäddämtənnät (So) 'precedence';

noun with the suffix *-(ə)nnät* added to **qäddämt,* from *qädämä* (see above); Amh. *qäddämtənnät.*

qädan sänbät (M.Ms), *qədan sänbät* (Go.So) 'Saturday';

from *qädam, qədam*; see *qädämä.*

(at)qäddäsä (M), see *qiddäsä.*

qəddase (Č.E.M.So), *qəddāse* (En.Ed.Gt), see *qiddäsä.*

qəddus (Go.So), see *qiddäsä.*

qiddäsä (So), *atqäddäsä* (M) 'perform the Mass';

qəddase (Č.E.M.So), *qəddāse* (En.Ed.Gt) 'Mass';

qəddus (Go.So) 'holy';

Semitic: Ar. *qadasa* 'be holy', Heb. *qåḏōš* 'holy'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. Amh. *qäddäsä* 'sanctify', Te. *qäddäsa.*

qäfa wägga (Ms) 'make a bet by throwing a stick';

see *wägga,* below.

qäfo (So.S.W) 'beehive, *granary (made mainly of bamboo) kept inside the house';

G. *qäfo* 'basket', Tna. *qʷäfo* 'granary', Te. Amh. *qäfo,* Arg. *qafo*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *qaffá-ta,* Sid. *qafi-ččo,* Bil. *qaffo,* Sa. *qafo,* Ga. *qäfo.* Reinisch 1902:256 compares it with Ar. *quffa* 'large basket'; cp. also Akk. *quppu* 'box'. See also *qafät.*

qufe bālä (S) 'become flexible (hide) from being wet or by being smeared with butter';

from Cushitic: Had. *qufa-kko,* Qab. *qaffoʾ.*

qäfäfä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W), *qäffäfä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'cut the edges';

Tna. *qäfäfä,* Amh. *qäffäfä.* See also **qəfäqäfä, qäbbäbä.*

****qəfäqäfä*** I, *anqəfäqäfä* (Č), *aqḇaqäḇä* (En.Gt), *anqəbäqäbä* (Č), *anqəbäqqäbä* (E), *qəwäqqǟ anṭä* (Ed) 'cut down branches';

Te. *qäfqäfa* 'pull out, break', Amh. *qäfäqqäfä* 'break an egg (hen), cut down trees'. See also *qäfäfä,* and **qəfäqäfä* II.

****qəfäqäfä*** II, *anqəfäqäfä* (Č), *anqəfäqqäfä* (E) 'bear young many times (hen, woman)';

Amh. *qäfäqqäfä*; perhaps derived from *qəfäqäfä* I (see above) with the basic meaning 'break' applying to a hen that hatches and breaks the eggs.

****qəfäqäfä*** III, *anqəfäqäfä* (Č), *anqəfäqqäfä* (E.M.Go), *anqəḇäqäfä* (En.Gt), *aqwaqqäfä* (Ed) 'sift grain or flour';

probably related to Cushitic: Kam. *qobqobbo* with alternance of labials.

qoffärä (Ms.So), *qūnfärä* (Z) 'dig a hole, dig (for farming)';

qoffarro (W), *qoffāro* (S) 'kind of hoe';

Tna. *qʷäfärä,* Amh. *qʷäffärä,* Arg. *qʷäffära,* Gaf. *qʷiffärä*; perhaps related to Semitic *ḥfr*: Heb. *ḥåp̄ar* 'dig', Ar. *ḥafara.*

qoffarro (W), *qoffāro* (S), see *qoffärä.*

(a)qʷfarrärä (M) 'shrink, wrinkle';

represents a metathesis in relation to *quräffärä* 'become stiff' (skin of cow); see below.

qäfʷariyä (Č.E.Gt), *qʷõfariyä* (En) 'kind of gazelle';

also in Cushitic: Had. *qawfore* 'gazelle'.

qofariyä (Ed) 'piece of wood with a hook to bring down a branch of a tree'.

qʷõfariyä (En), see *qäfʷariyä.*

qäfät (S.W.Z) 'forehead';

Har. *qafät.*

qeffätä (Go), see *qiffätä.*

qiffätä (So), *qeffätä* (Go), *q'äffätä* (Ms) 'take prisoner of war, capture';

Tna. *qäffädä* 'bind, tie, shackle a prisoner', Amh. *qäffädä, qäfäddädä* 'bind, tie'; also in Cushitic: Sid. *qafodi* 'take booty', Had. *qafodi* 'take booty', Had. *qēfadä-kko.*

qufät (Z) 'kind of basket';

Te. *qoffät, quffat* 'basket', Amh. *quffat*; perhaps to be identified with *qäfo* 'granary' (see above).

qāgme (S), *qāgmi* (Z), *qʷagme* (Ms.Go.So.W), *qʷagʷme* (M), *qʷāgume* (Ed), *qʷagum* (E), *qʷagʷəm* (Č) 'name of supplementary month of five or six days';

Te. *qʷaqmen,* Tna. *qʷagme*, for *pagum* (see above).

qʷägiyä (Go) 'fox, jackal';

represents *gogəyyä,* above.

qäǧo (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *qoǧo* (Ed.Gt), *qaǧu* (Z), *qoǧo›ä* (En) 'bowl made from a gourd and used for milking, *kind of basket';

Amh. *qäǧo, qeǧo* 'kind of bowl'; also in Cushitic: Dar. *qōnǧò* 'bowl made from a gourd', Sid. *qǒnčo,* Ga. *qäǧō.* The derivation of Amh. *qäǧo* from *qädda* 'draw water' suggested by Guidi 1901:294 is doubtful.

qaǧu (Z), see *qäǧo.*

qoǧo (Ed.Gt), see *qäǧo.*

qūǧi (Z) 'defecate';

represents *qʷäžä* (see below) with alternance *ž:ǧ* (9.42).

qoǧo›ä (En) 'bowl made from a gourd and used for milking';

see *qäǧo,* above.

qʷäha (Ms.Go), *qʷähä* (W), *qʷaha* (So) 'tinea';

represents *qʷäxa* (see below) with *x>h* (5.33).

qohäňňä (Ed), *qohaňňe* (S) 'tinea';

from *qoha* (see *qʷäha*) with the suffix *-ňňä, -ňňe,* perhaps 'one who has tinea' rather than 'tinea' as recorded.

qekko (W), *qēkko* (S) 'part of the body below the shoulder, *front leg of cattle';

from Cushitic: Sid. *qého* 'bone of the shoulder'.

qʷäxa (Č.E.M), *qʷäha* (Ms.Go), *qʷähä* (W), *qʷaha* (So) 'tinea';

qʷäxäňä (Gt), *qohäňňä* (Ed), *qohaňňe* (S) 'tinea' (but see under *qohäňňä*). See also *qʷäxänä.*

from Cushitic: Qab. *qʷäha* 'tinea', Ga. *qāqqe.*

qʷäxänä (Č), *qʷäxännä* (E) 'one who has tinea';

from *qʷäxa* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

qʷäxäňä (Gt) 'tinea';

qʷäxäňňä (M) 'one who has tinea';

from *qʷäxa* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*; for Gt. *qʷäxäňä,* see *qohäňňä,* above.

qäl (Ms.Go.W), *qäll* (So.S), *qäli* (M) 'small, little, few, a bit, a little bit';

qäl bä›äl (Go), *qäli qäli* (M) 'little by little';

from *qälälä* (see below).

(a)qälla šaššä (Ed) 'hit the ball with a special stick to throw it far';

Tna. *qälʿe* 'hit a ball', Amh. *qälla*; also in Cushitic: Dar. *qalli-sanǧò.* The derivation of Amh. *qälla* from Ar. *qalaʿa* 'uproot' suggested by Amsalu 1962:22 is unlikely.

qäli (M), see *qäl.*

qal (M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *qāl* (Ed.S), *qar* (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms), *qay* (So), *qe* (M.Go), *›ar* (En.Ed), *a›ar* (En), *›e* (M. Go) 'word, voice, sound, thing';

Semitic: Ar. *qāla* 'say', Heb. *qōl* 'voice'; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. Amh. *qal* 'word'. For 'word' coming to mean 'thing', cp. Heb. *dāḇār,* Amh. *nägär.*

qalä (W), see *qala.*

qala (Ms.Go), *qalä* (W), *qāla* (S) 'lowland';

qālāno (S) 'lowlander';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *qʷälla, qolla,* Te. *qälla, qälaqəl*; from Cushitic: Kam. *qāla›a,* Had. *qāla, qāla›a,* Ga. *qolla* (so also Praetorius *ZDMG* 47, 391). The connection with *qolla* 'roast' suggested by Guidi 1901: 234 (who translates Amh. *qʷälla* 'torrido') is unlikely.

qəl (So), *qula, qila* (S), *quli* (W) 'gourd, bowl made from a gourd, *pipe';

probably also Ar. *qulla* 'jug, pitcher'; Ethiopic: Amh. *qəl* 'gourd', Arg. *qäli,* Har. *qulu›* 'gourd, bowl'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *qulu, qilla,* Qab. Al. *qulā,* Be. Mo. *qillo.*

qila (S), see *qəl.*

qile I (Gt), *qīlle* (S) 'piece of wood hit with a playing stick';

Amh. *qəle* 'ball made of wood'; from Ga. *qillē* 'hockey-like game'; or would there by any connection with Amh. *qälla* 'hit the ball?' See also p. 731.

qile II (Z) 'cliff, abyss, precipice';

from Ga. *qilē.*

qolä (So) 'roasted grain';

see *qollä,* below.

qollä (So), *qole* (S.W), *qolū* (Z), *qʷäňä* (En.Gt), *qʷäňňä* (Ed.Go.M.Ms), *qʷänä* (Č), *qʷännä* (E) 'roast grain or coffee, parch grain or coffee';

qọlä (So), *ənqolo* (W), *unqolo* (S), *unqūl* (Z), *qʷärä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms), *qoʷä* (Go), *qọ, qʷa* (M) 'roasted grain';

Semitic: Ar. *qalā (qlw)* 'roast'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *qäläwä* 'roast', Te. *qäla,* Amh. Arg. *qʷälla,* Gaf. *qʷälä,* Har. *qala*; Amh. Tna. *qollo* 'roasted grain', Te. *qəlo.* See also *maqʷret.*

qolla (S) 'slave';

Te. Tna. *qʷälʿa* 'young boy', G. *qʷəlʿa* 'servant'. For the relation between the meanings 'young boy , servant, slave', cp. Ar. *ġulām.* It is tempting to compare Akk. *qallû* 'slave, servant', but Akk. *qallû* means originally 'light, inferior' from *qll* whereas in Ethiopic the root is *qlʿ.* Ludolf 1669:644 compares Ar. *qallāʿ* 'lictor, satelles'.

qole (S.W), see *qollä.*

qolū (Z), see *qollä.*

qula (S), see *qəl.*

quli (W), see *qəl.*

qälleḛ (M) 'be light';

täqälleḛ (M) 'be humble, be respectful';

represents *qälälä* (see below) with *-älä>eḛ* (8.63).

qäli›e (M) 'a bit';

from *qäli* 'little', *›e* 'thing'.

qälläb (So), see *qälläbä* II.

qälläbä I (M.Ms.Go.So), *qäläbä* (Z), *qeläbä* (W), *qoläbä* (Ed), *qōläbä* (S) 'catch, play the *qullubbe*-game';

qullubbe (W), *qūlbe* (S), *qullube›ä* (Ed), *qälabʷəyät* (Č), *qällabbʷəyät* (E.Gt.M), *qəlləboš* (Go.So) 'game played with five stones consisting of throwing one stone into the air and picking up the others';

qəlälləboš (So) 'ball game';

Tna. *qʷäläbä* 'catch a ball', Te. *läqäbä* (with metathesis), Amh. *qälläbä, qällämä,* Har. *qäläba*; Amh. *qəlləboš, qəlləmoš* 'game of jacks', Har. *qalbo.* The root passed into Cushitic: Qab. *qallappi-yo›* 'catch a ball'.

qälläbä II (Z), *qelläbä* (Ed.Ms.Go.W), *qēlläbä* (S), *qilläbä* (So) 'support by providing food, *feed';

qälläb (So) 'feeding, subsistence';

Tna. Amh. *qälläbä* 'feed', Arg. *qälläba*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *qallabbo* 'feed', Ga. *qalabo* 'rations'. It is doubtful that SAr. *qlb-n* 'act of establishing a metropolis in an area previously occupied by scattered tribes and villagers' (so Beeston) is to be connected with Ethiopic *qlb* 'nourish, feed' as suggested by Ullendorff 1977:201.

qälb (En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S.W), *qärb* (Č.E.Gt) 'intelligence, innerself, *heart';

qälbä bis (So) 'one who is forgetful';

qälbätäňňe (W), *qälbätäňä* (Z), *qälbäňňä* (S) 'intelligent, careful, cautious';

from Ar. *qalb*; also in Amh. Te. *qälb,* Tna. Har. *qälbi.*

qeläbä (W), see *qälläbä* I.

qelläbä (Ed.Ms.Go.W), *qēlläbä* (S), see *qälläbä* II.

qilläbä (So), see *qälläbä* II.

qoläbä (Ed), *qōläbä* (S), see *qälläbä* I.

qullubbe (W), see *qälläbä* I.

qūlbe (S), see *qälläbä* I.

qullube›ä (Ed) 'game of jacks';

see *qälläbä* I.

qälbäňňä (S) 'careful, cautious';

from *qälb* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

qəlləboš (Go.So) 'game of jacks';

Amh. *qəlləboš, qəlləlləmoš,* Har. *qalbo*; from *qälläbä* I. For the ending *-oš* in Amharic, see Cohen 1939: 89-90.

qäläbät (Gur) 'finger ring, kind of necklace';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *qäläbät*; probably also Cushitic: Bil. *qabälil,* Qua. *kelbiya,* Qem. *qəḇli.*

qälbätäňä (Z), *qälbätäňňe* (W) 'intelligent, *careful, cautious';

from *qälb* (see above) with the suffix *-täňä, -täňňe.*

qälabʷəyät (Č), *qällabbʷəyät* (E.Gt.M) 'game played with five stones consisting of throwing one stone into the air and picking up the others';

from *qälläbä* II (see above) with the suffix *-əyät.*

qaləča (Č), *qāləča* (En.Gt), *qallləččа* (E.M.Ms.Go.So. W), *qālləččä* (Ed), *qālləččа* (S) 'Muslim religious teacher and authority, *magician, sorcerer, witch doctor';

Amh. *qallləččа* 'sorcerer', Har. *qalliččа* 'one who lives in the mosque and devotes his time to learning'; from Cushitic: Sid. Dar. *qalliččа*, Ga. *qalliččа* (for which see Haberland 1963:15ff).

q^{w}älač̣ (Go) 'one who comes for food without being invited';

an active participle form of *q^{w}älläṭä* (see below).

q^{w}äläč̣ä (M.Go.So) 'frog';

see *q^{w}äč̣ä*, above.

qəlläč̣č̣e (Go) 'kind of clay container';

also in Cushitic: Al. *quleččo*.

qullač̣ (E) 'piece';

from *q^{w}rṭ* 'cut' (see *aq-q^{w}arräṭä*) with alternance *r:l* (8.5).

qälädä (En.S.W.Z), *qällädä* (Ed.M), *qellädä* (Ms.Go), *qillädä* (So) 'joke, *poke fun at someone';

qäld (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'joke' (n.);

qäldäňňä (Z), *qäldäňňä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *qäldäňňe* (W) 'facetious';

Amh. *qällädä*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *qallağğo*›, Al. *qallâğğo*.

qälad (W), *qälād* (S) 'measure of land';

from the original meaning 'rope' extended to 'rope serving to measure land'; Ar. *qalada* 'twist a rope', *qalīd* 'a twisted rope'; Amh. Arg. *qälad* 'rope serving to measure land, land that is measured by a rope'; Har. *qalād* 'strip, strip of leather' is not to be derived from Ar. *qilāda* 'necklace, collar' as suggested in Leslau 1963:124; passed into Ga. *qalādi* 'measure of land'. On the *qalādi* system of measuring land among the Oromo, see *BES* 6 (1957). 63.

qäld (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), see *qälädä*.

qellädä (Ms.Go), see *qälädä*.

qillädä (So), see *qälädä*.

qolad (W) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *qolad, qoladi* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 201); also in Ga. *qolāti*.

qäldäňňä (Z), *qäldäňňä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *qäldäňňe* (W) 'facetious';

from *qäld* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä, -äňňe*.

q^{w}älläfä (M.Ms.Go.So), *qoläfä* (W), *qōläfä* (S), *qūlläfä* (Z) 'lock';

qulf (So) 'locked';

ənč̣e qulf (W) 'long beam of wood extending from the main house to the medium-sized house with which one may secure the door of the medium-sized house' (see *ənč̣e*);

Semitic: Ar. *qaffala* 'lock' (v.), Syr. *qūplā* 'lock' (n.); Ethiopic: G. *q^{w}əlf* 'bolt', Tna. Amh. *q^{w}älläfä* 'lock' (v.), Arg. *qolläfa*, Te. *qäffäla, qälläfa*, Har. *(a)qōfäla*. Note that Te. and Har. have *qfl* as in Arabic as against *qlf* of the other Ethiopian languages. The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. *qolláffo*, Qab. *qolläffo*›, Ag. *kolefu*, Sa.Af. *qulfe* 'lock'. For the various etymologies on *q^{w}lf*, see Fleisch 1944:360. See also *qulf*, below.

qəlfi (Z) 'bark of tree';

Semitic: Ar. *qalafa* 'bark a tree', Heb. *qâlap*, Akk. *qalāpu*. See also *qärräfä*, below.

qoläfä (W), *qōläfä* (S), see *q^{w}älläfä*.

qūlläfä (Z), see *q^{w}älläfä*.

qulf (So) 'locked';

ənč̣e qulf (W), see *q^{w}älläfä*.

qulf (W) 'return visit of the bride to her parents a few months after the wedding';

from a form such as Amh. *(tä)q^{w}alläfä* 'be locked together, be joined together' (see *q^{w}älläfä*, above), the visit of the bride to her parents indicating the joining her parents.

qäläh (Ed), *qälah* (Go), see *qäläx*.

qäläx (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *qäläh* (Ed), *qälah* (Go) 'iron-piece serving to press down embers in the pipe';

is an extension of meaning Tna. *qälḥi* 'cartridge case, empty cartridge', Amh. *qäläh, qälah*, Har. *qalaḥ*; also in Ga. *qalea*.

qälälä (S.W.Z), *qällälä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *qälleạ̈* (M), *qänärä* (Č.En.Gt), *qännärä* (E.Ed) 'be light (weight)';

qäläll barä (Ms) 'brighten (weather after clouds or rain)';

qäläll bea- (Go) 'feel better after illness, recover';

aqällälä (So), *aqänärä* (Č.En.Gt), *anq'annärä* (E) 'lighten, cause to be light';

täqallälä (Ms), *täqalleạ̈* (M), *täqannärä* (Ed), *täq'anärä* (Č.En.Gt), *täq'annärä* (E), *tä›allälä* (Go) 'be humble, be respectful';

aqqallälä (So) 'humiliate, disgrace';

qällal (M.Ms.Go.So), *qälālu* (Z), *qälīlo* (S), *q^{w}ərər* (Č.E.Gt), *qurər* (En.Ed.Gt) 'light, respectful, humble';

qəlul (M), *q^{w}ərər* (Č.E.Gt), *qurər* (En.Ed.Gt) 'humble, respectful';

q^{w}ərərnät (Č), *q^{w}ərərənnät* (E), *qurərnät* (Gt), *qurənnät* (Ed), *qurərnäd* (En) 'humility';

qäl (Ms.Go.W), *qäll* (So.S), *qäli, qäliqe, qäli›e* (M), *qäri* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *qäri qar* (Č.E.Gt), *qäri›ar* (Ed), *qäri a›ar* (En) 'small, little, a bit, a little bit';

Semitic: Heb. *qal* 'light', Ar. *qalla* 'become little'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *qälälä* 'be light', Te. Har. *qäläla*, Amh. *qällälä*, Arg. *qälläla*; Gaf. *qälliyä* 'light';

***q^{w}ällälä, anq^{w}ällälä-** (M), *anqollälä-* (So), *anqolälä-* (W), *anq^{w}änärä-* (Č.En.Gt), *anq^{w}ännärä-* (E) 'feel dizzy';

lit. 'make go around' (cp. for the development of meaning S. *azorä-* 'feel dizzy' from *ažorä* 'make go around'). For the root, cp. Amh. *q^{w}ällälä, q^{w}älläll adärrägä* 'roll, make go around (one's eyes)'. See also *manquläle*.

qällal (M.Ms.Go.So), see *qälälä*.

qälālu (Z), see *qälälä*.

qälīlo (S), see *qälälä*.

qəlul (M),see *qälälä*.

***qollälä-** (So), *qolälä-* (W), see ***q^{w}ällälä*.

quləl (Ed) 'cow without horns or with very short horns';

qulūlo (S) 'bald';

Har. *qululluu* 'shaved (girl's head)', *qululluu lām* 'cow without horns'; from Cushitic: Kam. *qululuwa* 'cow without horns', Ga. *qulullū* 'bald, cow without horns'.

qulūlo (S), see *quləl*.

qəlləlləboš (So) 'ball game';

Amh. *qəlləllamoš*, from *qälläbä* I (see above). For the ending *-oš* in Amharic, see Cohen 1939:89-90.

(a)qlalläṭä I (W) 'bring up a child by giving him good food and nice clothes';

Amh. *qälläṭä* 'become fat'. Wol. *aqlalläṭä* (reduplicative root of *qlṭ*) would mean originally 'make fat (by giving a child good food)'. The meaning 'bring up a child by giving him nice clothes' would be an extended meaning. Amharic *aqläṭälläṭä* 'make one pretty, attractive' could also explain the W. root.

(a)qlalläṭä II (Ms.Go.So), *anqəlalläṭä* (M), *aqranäṭä* (Č.En.Gt.), *aqrannäṭä* (E), *anqranäṭä* (Č), *anqrannäṭä* (E) 'accumulate (liquid, grain), store, save money';

täqlalläṭä (Go.So) 'accumulate' (intr.).

qäläm (Gur) 'color';

G. Tna. Te. Amh. *qäläm* 'color'; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *qaläm*, Qem. *qäläm*.

qäläma (So) 'woman or domestic animal that has born young many times';

Amh. *qälama*; from Cushitic: Dar. *qalāma* 'mare', Ga. *qäläma*.

qaləmme (W) 'kind of cereal'.

(tä)qlammädä (Go) 'stammer';

qälmadda (M.Ms.Go.So), *qälmaddä* (W) 'stammerer';

Amh. *qälammädä* 'speak confusingly true and false things', a meaning that developed into that of 'stammer' in Gurage.

qolomšoši (Z), *q^{w}änše* (W) 'basket used for grain';

from Ga. *qalomšiša*.

q^{w}älämät (Ms), *q^{w}alämät* (Go) 'bone of jaw'.

qəlammäṭä (Ms), *qəlamäṭä* (W), *aqlamäṭä* (Ed), *aqlāmäṭä* (S), *aqlammäṭä* (Go), *täqlammäṭä* (So), *aq^{w}lammäṭä* (Ms), *aqramäṭä* (En.Gt) 'chew, make the sound of chewing, *ruminate';

(a)x^{w}lammäṭä (M), *axramäṭä* (Č.En.Gt), *ax^{w}rammäṭä* (E), same meaning;

Amh. *(aq)qälammäṭä* 'clean one's mouth with the tongue', Tna. *q^{w}älmäṣä* 'taste food'.

qālāno (S) 'lowlander';

from *qāla* (see above) with the suffix *-no*.

q^{w}änše (W) 'basket used for grain';

for *q^{w}älämše*; see *qolomšoši*, above.

qäliqe (M) 'a bit';

from *qäli qe* (see above).

qäläqqal (So), see *qulqʷal.*

qälaqqäl (Ms.Go.W), see *qulqʷal.*

qälqälä (W), see *qälqäla.*

qälqäla (M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *qälqälä* (W) 'leather bag';

Har. *qalqallo*; from Cushitic: Ga. *qalqallo,* Sid. *qälqällo,* Dar. *qalqállo.*

qàlqāl (S), see *qulqʷal.*

qəlaqqälä (Ms.Go.So), *qəraqärä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *qəraqqärä* (E) *qəyaqqeḑ* (M), *ʾəraʾärä* (En.Gt) 'mix, intermingle, stir food, knead dough';

qurquya (Č.E), *qʷərqʷä* (M), *ʾuraʾorād* (En) 'mixed';

Amh. *qälaqqälä* 'stir, mix', Arg. *qälaqqäla,* Har. *(tä)qlaqäla* 'be mixed together, be intermingled'; see also *ləqaläqä.*

***qəlaqälä, anqəlaqälä** (W), *anqəlaqqälä* (Ms.Go.So), see *(a)qläqälä.*

qulqʷal (Č.M), *qālqāl* (S), *qäläqqal* (So), *qälaqqäl* (Ms. Go.W), *qurqʷar* (Č.E), *qaraqar* (En.Gt), *qaraqqār* (Ed) 'euphorbia';

Te. *qələnqal,* Tna. *qʷälqʷal,* Amh. Arg. *qulqʷal*; on G. *qʷəlqʷas,* see Dillmann 1865:413; from Cushitic: Al. *qalqāla,* Bil. *qʷəlanqʷālā.* On the medicinal value of the euphorbia, see Griaule, *JA* 1928, p. 75. See also *qāqa.*

qulqul *balä- I (Ed.So.S.W), *qʷənqʷən barä-* (Č), *qunqun barä-* (En.Gt) 'be troubled by something, worry';

qulqulat (S) 'worry' (n.);

from Cushitic: Kam. *qulqul-iye,* Had. *qulqul-akko.*

qulqul-ən bālä II (Z) 'long for';

qulqūl (Z) 'one who craves food';

from Cushitic: Kam. *quli-yeʾ* 'long for', Had. *qulqulaʾä-kko.*

(a)qläqälä (W), *aqlāqälä* (S), *anqəlaqälä* (W), *anqəlaqqälä* (Ms.Go.So), *aqräqärä* (En.Gt), *aqräqqärä* (Ed), *anqəräqärä* (Č.En), *anqəräqqärä* (E), *anqəyäqqeḑ* (M) 'move (tr.), shake, swing';

qəräqärä (En.Gt), *qəräqqärä* (Ed), *täqlāqälä* (S) 'move (intr.), budge, shake';

ənqəlaqqälä, tänqälaqqälä (So), *ənqəlaqqälä* (Ms) 'be restless, be mischievous, shake, move (intr.)';

Semitic: Ar. *qalqala* 'move, shake', Heb. *qilqel* 'shake'; Ethiopic: G. *ʾanqälqälä* 'shake, swing', Te. *ʾanqälqäla* 'shake, toss', Tna. *ʾanqälqälä* 'tremble, be agitated'. For So. *ənqəläqqälä,* cp. Amh. *qälqalla* 'one who moves from place to place'. The root passed into Cushitic: Bil. *anqalqal,* Som. *qalqal.*

qulqulat (S) 'worry' (n.);

see *qulqul *balä-* I.

qələšləš (bea) beḑ (M.Go) 'feel like vomiting';

Amh. *(tä)qläšälläšä, qələšləšš alä-.*

qəlat (Z), *qəlāt* (S) 'early morning';

could be either from a root **qäla* to be identified with Tna. *qälʿe* 'the dawn appears', Te. *(tə)qällə̄ʿa* 'to appear', G. *(tä)qälʿa,* or from Amh. *qälla* 'be red', the early morning being expressed by *qəlat* 'the being red' through the appearing of the sun, and cp. Amh. *qəlat* 'redness'. For Amh. *qälla* 'be red', see Praetorius 1879:48, 75 who considers it a "Fehlschluss der Sprache", that is, the *y* of *qäyy* 'red' that goes back to *qyḥ* (see *qäy,* below) was considered a prepalatalized *y* from **li* and the language reconstructed a verb *qälla* (so also Cohen 1939:28).

qäläṭ (Ms.Go.S) 'kind of spear';

yäqäst qäläṭ (Ms) 'arrow' (see *qäst*);

from Cushitic: Qab. *qalaṭu,* Had. *qäläṭe.*

qälläṭä (So) 'be melted (fat, iron), be animated';

Amh. *qälläṭä* 'be melted, be animated'. For the meaning 'be melted<be hot' developed into 'be animated', cp. Amh. *moqä* 'be hot, be melted, be animated'. See also *qəlṭ.*

qʷälläṭä, qolläṭä (Go), *qoläṭä* (Ed.W), *qōläṭä* (S) 'crave food, come for food without being invited';

qulṭ (Ms.Go), *qulṭäňňe* (W), *qʷälač* (Go) 'one who craves food without being invited';

Amh. *qälawwäṭä* 'eat here and there as a hanger-on', Tna. *qälwäṭä, qälawäṭä* 'beg by adopting the attitude of a beggar'; probably passed into Cushitic: Had. *quluṭä-kko,* Kam. *qulṭeʾ.*

qəlṭ (Z) 'matter in the eyes';

probably from *qälläṭä* 'be melted' (see above), the matter in the eyes being conceived as something that is melted; or would it be identified with Amh. *qəməṭ* 'matter in the eyes' (from an original *qənṭ*

with alternance *l* in Gurage: *n* in Amharic) becoming *qəmṭ* in Amharic?

qilṭu (W) 'sycamore';

from Cushitic: Ga. *qilṭu.*

qoläṭä (Ed.W), *qolläṭä* (Go), *qōläṭä* (S), see *qʷälläṭä.*

qulṭ (Ms.Go), see *qʷälläṭä.*

qälṭaffa (Go.Z) 'fast, rapid, quick';

Semitic: Ar. *qulṭufa* 'agility'; Ethiopic: Tna. Amh. Arg. *qälṭaffa* 'fast, rapid'.

çəlṭəm (W.Z) 'marrow';

Amh. *qəlṭəm* 'marrow' from the original meaning 'bone>marrow of the bone', Tna. *qəlṣəm* 'bone of arm, leg', Te. *qəlčəm* 'bone of the lower part of the leg (of animals)'.

qulṭäňňe (W) 'one who craves food';

noun with the suffix *-äňňe* from *qʷälläṭä* (see above).

qäm (Ed), *qäm̃* (Gt), see *qämä.*

qämä (Č.E.M), *qäm̃ä* (En), *qäma* (Ms.Go), *qama* (S), *qäm* (Ed), *qäm̃* (Gt) 'flour';

Semitic: Heb. *qemaḥ* 'flour', Akk. *qēmu*; Ethiopic: Gaf. *quminä.* The root is probably common to Semitic and Cushitic: Kam. Al. Had. *qama.*

qʷämä (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), see *qomä.*

qäma (Ms.Go), see *qämä.*

qam (W), *qām* (S) 'body';

Har. *qām* 'body, member of the body', Arg. *qam*; also in Ga. *qāma*; probably from Ar. *qāma* 'stature'.

qamä (Ms.Go.W), *qāmä* (Ed.S.Z), *qām̲ä* (Gt), *qäm̃ä* (En) 'put flour into the mouth, *eat a ground substance (such as sugar), chew the narcotic plant';

Semitic: Ar. (Daṯina) *qamaḥ* 'eat', from a root *qmḥ* as against *qḥm, qmḥ* in Ethiopic: G. *qäḥamä, qämḥa* 'graze, eat', Tna. *qʷäḥamä* 'take a mouthful', Te. *qäḥama,* Har. *qämaḥa,* Amh. *qamä* 'swallow without chewing', Arg. *čad qähama* 'chew *čat*'; perhaps common to Semitic and Cushitic: Qab. *čāti qämmoʾ* 'chew *čat*', Ga. *qāma* 'crunch something dry'.

qama (S), see *qämä.*

qem (Č.E), *qema* (Ms), *qīm* (En.Ed) 'gleanings';

from the root *qrm* (see *qerämä*) with loss of *r* through palatalization (8.67).

qəm (M), *qʷəm* (Č.E) 'size, height';

see *qomä,* below.

qəme (M) 'louse';

represents *qəmal* (see below) with *-al>e* (8.63).

qim I (M.Ms.Go.Z) 'grudge, ill-feeling, spite';

see *(at)qeyyämä,* below.

qīm II (En.Ed) 'gleanings';

see *qem,* above.

qomä (Č.So), *qōm̲ä* (Gt), *qʷämä* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'stand, stop, *be in full swing (market, wedding), be held (market)';

aqomä, aqʷämä (Č.E.M.Ms.So), *aʾomä* (Go) 'erect, set up, set aside, *stop (tr.), *step on inanimate things or living beings';

täqawwämä (So) 'oppose';

qʷəm (Č.E), *qum, qəm* (M), *qūm̲* (Gt), *qumät* (Ms. Go.So) 'height, size';

qum (So) 'self (Amh. *bä-qum-* 'as is');

qum (So) 'important';

yäqum gəbər (M), *yäqʷəm gəbər* (Č.E), *äqūm̲ gəbər* (Gt), *yäqʷəm färäz* (E), *yäqum färäz* (M) 'useless' (see *gəbər, färäz,* and individual dictionaries);

qumän (Go.So) 'uphill, upward, upward slope, *westward';

(bä)qumänaw tallä (So) 'while he is alive' (Amh. *bäqumänaw sallä*);

Semitic: Ar. *qāma* 'stand', Heb. *qām*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. Amh. Gaf. *qomä,* Arg. *qoma.*

qomo (S.W) 'horse ornaments on the chest';

from Cushitic: Ga. *qomo* 'breast plate'.

qum (M), *qūm̲* (Gt) 'size, height';

see *qomä,* above.

qum (So) 'important';

qum- (So) 'self';

Amh. *qum nägär* 'important thing', lit. 'standing (stable) thing' (see *qomä*).

qämmeḑ (M) 'delouse';

represents *qämmälä* (see below) with *-älä>eḑ* (8.13).

qämbʷa abälä (So) 'break off a young branch from the stem, hit the sole of someone's foot with the playing stick, hit on the head';

qämbʷa bäl (So) 'be hit on the head!' (curse).

from *qänbʷa abälä* (see *qənäbba*).

qʷämba (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *qombä* (Ed) 'testicles';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *qōᵖmȧ-ta.*

qəmb (S.W) 'nasal mucus';

perhaps to be identified with Cushitic: Bil. *qŭnba, qŭmba* 'nose' (and possibly also Amh. So. *kumbi*). For the connection between 'nose' and 'nasal mucus', see *nəfiṭ*, above.

qombä (Ed), see *qʷämba.*

qambo›ä (Ed) 'sheep that has a white spot on the forehead';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qambo›at.* See also *qamburä.*

qumbo›or (Ed) 'the fleshy part of the cabbage, very fat animal';

see *qəmbʷän,* below.

qumbo›ottərä (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*';

is probably a combination of two words if one considers Had. *qambo›* 'kind of *äsät*'.

qimbiččuwät (Go) 'kind of mushroom'.

qämbʷänä (Č.Gt), *qämbʷännä* (E.M), *qombänä, qombʷänä* (Ed), *qʷämbʷänä* (En) 'kind of food taken by women only';

yäqämbʷäniyä (Č), *yäqämbʷännəyä* (M), *yäqämbʷänniyä* (E), *äqämbʷäniyä* (Gt) 'effeminate';

also in Cushitic: Had. *qammano.*

qəmbʷän (Go), *qənbon* (W), *qəmbʷär* (Č.E.Gt), *qombʷär* (En), *qumbo›or* (Ed), *kəmbʷän* (M), *kəmbʷär* (E) 'the fleshy part of cabbage, *very fat animal';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *kumbura.*

qombänä, qombʷänä (Ed), see *qämbʷänä.*

qämbär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.So), *qämbärrä* (Go.So.W) 'yoke, harness';

Tna. Arg. *qämbär,* Amh. *qämbär, qänbär,* Arg. *qämbärä*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *qämbärī,* Som. *qambari,* Sid. *qambare,* Qab. *qambari-ta.* Praetorius 1879:100 connects Amh. *qämbär* with G. *qämär* 'joint of beams'.

qämbärrä (Go.So.W), see *qämbär.*

qamburä (Ed) 'white spots on the forehead of a sheep';

has common elements with *qambo›ä,* above.

qəmbʷär (Č.E.Gt), *qombʷär* (En) 'the fleshy part of cabbage, very fat animal';

represents *qəmbʷän* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

qəmbər I (En.Ed.Gt) 'worm that lives in a thatched roof';

comes close to Amh. *qəmburs, qənburs,* Har. *qumbursa,* except for the final *s.*

qəmbər II (Ed.Gt.Ms.Go) 'matter in the eyes';

see *qʼəmbər,* below.

qombʷär (En), see *qəmbʷär.*

qombʷär (En) 'bulging (eyes)';

perhaps to be identified with *qombʷär, qəmbʷän,* above, from the original meaning of 'fat'.

qämbis (W), *qambis* (Č.E), *qambisa* (Č.En.Gt.Go), *qambisä* (Ed), *qämbisa* (S), *qambissa* (E.M) 'woman's dress, shirt';

represents *qämis,* below, with inserted *b* (4.17). The form with inserted *b* is probably taken from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Had. *qambīsa.*

qämʷäčä (Č), *qämʷäččä* (E.M), *qämʷäčəyä* (Č), *qäwäčä* (Gt), *qõčä* (En.Gt), *qõčäd* (En) 'branches that fall off a tree, splinters of wood that fall while wood is being chopped, small pieces of grass remaining in the ground after mowing'.

qämʷäčəyä (Č), same meaning as above;

from *qämʷäčä* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä.*

qəmäčä (Č), *qəm̲äčä* (En.Gt), *qəmäččä* (E.M), *qəwäččä* (Ed) 'be bashful, be shy, be timid, be ashamed';

aqmäččä (E.M), *aqmäčä* (En.Gt), *aqmäčä* (Č), *aqwäččä* (Ed) 'make feel ashamed, cause to be shy';

aqm̲äčä (Gt) 'kind of small bush (difficult to pull out)', lit. 'it puts to shame';

qämät (Č.E.M), *qäm̲ät* (En.Gt), *qäwät* (Ed) 'shame';

qämätamʷä (Č), *qäm̲ätämʷä* (En.Gt), *qämätammʷä* (E), *qäwätäm* (Ed), *yəqmäčču* (M) 'bashful, shy, timid';

probably from Cushitic: Kam. *qamuča* 'a person who does not eat much because of shyness'.

qəmče (W) 'kind of cereal';

probably to be identified with Amh. *qinče* 'kind of dish'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *qənču-ta,* Had. *qənče* 'kind of dish'.

qəmčačo (W), *qimčäčo* (S) 'grain of barley or wheat when pounded in the mortar and crushed to pieces';

to be derived from Amh. *qʷämäṭṭäṭä* 'hit, strike'> 'pound'.

qəmčəlla (M.Ms.Go), *qəmčəna* (Č.En.Gt), *qəmčənna* (E) 'gnat';

Tna. *qʷəmaṭa* 'kind of tick' with palatalized *ṭ* into *č*. For the suffix *-l* interpreted as element of diminutive, see Brockelmann, *ZS* 6 (1928). 127-8.

qəmčəna (Č.En.Gt), *qəmčənna* (E) 'gnat';

represents *qəmčəlla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

qumčər (Č.E.En), *qəmʷčər* (M), *qunčər* (En.Ed.Gt) 'short in size, amputated';

from *qəmätälä* (see below) with palatalized *ṭ* and *l:r* (8.25).

(tä)qʷmačärä (W) 'wrinkle, be wrinkled, shrink, be curled up, be coiled up';

Har. *qimčir bāya, (tä)qmāčära* 'wrinkle'.

qumčərəyä (Č.M), *qumčəryä* (E) 'knife used for cutting the *äsät*';

see *qunčərəyä,* below.

qämäčute (Go) 'kind of mushroom';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qāᵖmičute.*

qumčīt (S) 'jar used for melted butter'.

qomädo (W), *qomodo* (S.Z) 'dried meat';

from Cushitic: Al. *qomodú-ta,* Sid. *qomodo.*

qomodo (S.Z), see *qomädo.*

(tä)qmādädä (Z) 'be wrinkled up, wrinkle, be curled up, be coiled up';

represents *qəmäṭäṭä* (see below) with unvoicing of *ṭ.*

qämmälä (Go.So), *qomälä* (W), *qämärä* (Č.Gt), *qämmärä* (E), *qänmeä* (M) 'delouse';

qəmməl balä (So) 'crawl like a louse';

qəmal (Ms.Go.So), *qumal* (S.W), *qəmar* (Č.E), *qəm̲ār* (Gt), *qəmāy* (Z), *qəme* (M), *›əm̲ār* (En), *›əwān* (Ed) 'louse';

Semitic: Ar. *qaml* 'louse', Heb. *qāmal* 'be taken by lice', Syr. *qalmā,* Akk. *kalmatu*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *qʷəmal,* Te. *qämlät,* Amh. Arg. *qəmal,* Har. *qumāy.* The Gurage verb is a denominative. See also *qämmälä,* below.

qämmälä (Go) 'be poor';

is perhaps a figurative meaning of *qämmälä* 'have lice' (see above) > 'be poor'.

qämäle (Ms.S.W) 'monkey, ape';

Har. *qamale, qalame*; from Cushitic: Ga. *qamalē,* Som. *qalami,* Sid. **qamali-ta.*

qəmal (Ms.Go.So), see *qämmälä.*

qomälä (W), see *qämmälä.*

qumal (S.W), see *qämmälä.*

qəmäm (Gur) 'condiments, spice';

Tna. Te. Amh. Arg. *qəmäm.* The derivation of *qəmäm* from **qəməməḥ,* a non-attested reduplicative stem of *qmḥ* (to which also G. *qämḥ,* Heb. *qəmaḥ* belongs) suggested by Praetorius 1879:151 is unlikely.

qəmamärä (Č.En.Gt), *qəmammärä* (E.M) 'fool by telling lies, cheat, deceive, entice, coax';

qəmamər (Č.E.En.Gt) 'one who fools by telling lies, one who entices, one who coaxes';

perhaps a denominative from Amh. *qumar* 'gambling' of Arabic origin.

qəmamäsä (Č.En), *qəmammäsä* (E.M), *täqmamäsä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'eat a little bit';

reduplicative stem of *qms* (see *qämäsä*).

(a)qmammäṭä (Ms.Go) 'prepare, prepare good things';

reduplicative stem of *(a)qʼamäṭä* (see below).

qumän (Go.So) 'upward slope, uphill, upwards, *westward';

noun with the suffix *-n* from *qomä* (see above).

qumäna (So), *in bäqumänaw tallä* (So) 'while he was alive';

Amh. *bäqumänaw sallä*; see *qomä,* above.

qəmnär (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

represents *qəbənnar* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14).

qimäňňä (Go.So) 'vindictive, spiteful';

from *qim* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

qəmənňňar (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

represents *qəbənnar* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14) and palatalization of *n*.

qʷəmäqʷämä (Č), *qʷəmäqqʷämä* (E), *qəḇäqäḇä* (En. Gt), *qʷäqqʷämä* (E.M), *qʷäqqämä* (Ms.Go), *qʷäqämä* (W), *qoqqämä* (Ms.Go.So), *qōqämä* (S), *qəwäqqä̃* (Ed) 'be toasted (dried-out bread)';

aqʷmäqʷämä (Č), *aqʷmäqqʷämä* (E), *aqʷäqqämä, aqoqqämä* (Ms.Go), *aqoqämä* (S), *aqwäqqä̃* (Ed), *aqḇäqäḇä* (Gt) 'toast dried-out bread, heat dried-out bread';

qʷəqʷəm (Č), *quqqʷəm* (E.M), *ruqum* (Ms.So.S. W), *ruqum̱, ququw* (Gt), *quᵊum* (Go), *ququwä* (Ed), *ququ* (En.Ed) 'toasted (bread)';

Har. *ququm* 'crust of bread' from **qʷmqʷm*.

qumqumče bälä (S) 'grumble';

see *qunquččä barä*.

qämärä (Č.Gt), *qämmärä* (E) 'delouse';

qəmar (Č.E), *qəm̱ār* (Gt) 'louse';

represents *qəmal* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qʷämärä (Č), *qʷämmärä* (E.M), *qomärä* (En.Gt), *qommärä* (Ed.Ms), *qōmmärä* (S), *qomäre* (W) 'be strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, *courageous, grow up';

täqʷammärä (E) 'be ready to fight';

qʷämarä (Č.E.M), *qʷämare* (Ms), *qomarä* (W), *qom̱arä* (Gt), *qōmmāro* (S), *qummər, qummur* (Ed), *qõwarä* (En) 'strong, powerful, firm, vigorous, *courageous, resistant';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *qommárroʾ* 'be strong'. See also *qʷämarä* **I, II, below.**

qʷämarä I (Č.E.M), *qʷämare* (Ms) 'strong';

see *qʷämärä*, above.

qʷämarä II (Č.E.M), *qʷämara* (Go), *qom̱arä* (Gt), *qõwarä* (En) 'kinky hair';

to be identified with *qʷämarä* I 'strong' (see above), the kinky hair being considered strong.

(tä)qʷammärä (E), see *qʷämärä*.

qəmar (Č.E), *qəm̱ār* (Gt) 'louse';

represents *qəmal* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qomärä (En.Gt), *qommärä* (Ed.Ms), *qōmmärä* (S), *qomäre* (W), see *qʷämärä*.

qomarä (W), *qom̱arä* (Gt), *qōmmāro* (S) 'strong, kinky hair';

see *qʷämärä, qʷämarä* II.

qummər, qummur (Ed), see *qʷämärä*.

qämäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *qämmäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go. So) 'taste, *have intercourse (euphemism)';

qəmamäsä (Č.En), *qəmammäsä* (E.M), *täqmamäsä* (En.Ed.Gt), *täqmammäsä* (E.M), *täqwamäsä* (Ed) 'eat a little bit';

qəmus (Č), *qəmmus* (E) 'tasty';

qəmus (Č.En), *qəmmus* (E), *qums* (Gt) 'one who eats little';

qəmša (M) 'a taste of something';

Tna. *qämäsä* 'taste', Te. *kämša* (with alternance *q:k*), Amh. *qämmäsä*. Praetorius 1879:95 compares Amh. *qämmäsä* with G. *qässämä* 'make savory, tasty'.

qämis (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *qämbis* (W), *qambis* (Č.E), *qämbisa* (S), *qambisa* (Č.En.Gt.Go), *qambissa* (E.M), *qambisä* (Ed) 'woman's dress, shirt';

from Ar. *qamīṣ* (of Greek origin; see Fraenkel 1886: 44-45; Dozy 1845:371-5); also in Har. *qāmīs* 'shirt', Tna. Amh. *qämis*, G. *qämiṣ, qämis*, Te. *qämiš*. For the forms with augmented *b* see *qämbis*, above.

qəmus I (Č.En), *qəmmus* (E) 'tasty, one who eats little';

see *qämäsä*, above.

qəmus II (En), *qəmmus* (M.Go.So), *qums* (Gt), *qumməs* (Ms), *qumso* (S.W) 'bread made of *äsät* with some kind of wheat';

would it mean originally 'tasty', a passive participle form of *qämäsä* 'taste?'

(a)qomäsä (W), *aqōmäsä* (S) 'be beautiful, be pretty';

aqomäsä- (W), *aqōmäsä-* (S) 'like, be glad, rejoice, be pleased, be satisfied';

Har. *(a)qōmäsa* 'be beautiful'. For the meaning 'be beautiful' coming to mean 'like' when used impersonally, cp. Amh. *amarä* 'be beautiful', *amarä-* 'like'.

qumməs (Ms), see *qəmus* II.

qums (Gt), see *qämäsä*.

qums (Gt), see *qəmus* II.

qumso (S.W), see *qəmus* II.

qəmša (M) 'a taste of something';

see *qämäsä*.

qämät (So) 'loan of land';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qabita* 'renting of land to till and the product being shared'. See also *qəwät*.

qʷämät (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *qōnt, qowä̃t* (Gt), *äwä̃d* (Ed), *ä̃wä̃d* (En) 'gourd, bowl made from a gourd, smoking pipe';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qōmʷä* 'gourd', Ṭem. *qōmi*, Had. *qōma*. A good description of a gourd serving as pipe is given in da Bassano 1918:244, under *qalib*.

qumät (Ms.Go.So) 'height';

G. Amh. *qumät*, Tna. *qʷəmät*; a noun with the suffix *-t* from *qomä* (see above).

qämäṭ (Č.E.M), *qäm̱ä̃ṭ* (En.Gt) 'shame';

see *qəmäčä*, above.

qʷämmäṭä (So) 'be a leper';

qʷämaṭa (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *qomaṭa* (So), *qomäṭa* (S.Z), *qomaṭä* (W), *qomäṭä* (Ed), *qumäṭa* (En), *qumṭ* (So), *qumṭəna* (Č), *qumṭənna* (E.M.So) 'leprosy';

qomäṭäm (Ed.S), *qumäṭämʷä* (En), *yäqʷämaṭəyä* (Č.E.M.Ms), *äqʷämaṭəyä* (Gt), *äqumäṭiyä* (En) 'leper';

Amh. *qʷämmäṭä* 'gnaw the feet and hands (leprosy)', Tna. *qʷämäṭä* 'mutilate', *qʷämaṭ* 'mutilated', Har. *qomaṭe* 'leper', Amh. *qʷämaṭa*, Arg. *qomaṭa*.

qəmʷṭa (E), see *qumṭa* III.

qomaṭä (W), *qomäṭä* (Ed), see *qomaṭa*.

qomaṭa (So), *qomäṭa* (S.Z), *qomaṭä* (W), *qomäṭä* (Ed), see *qʷämmäṭä*.

qumäṭa (En), see *qʷämmäṭä*.

qumṭ (So), see *qʷämmäṭä*.

qumṭä (Ed.W), see *qumṭa* I.

qumṭa I (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S.Z), *qumtä* (Ed.W) 'short pants';

Tna. Amh. *qumṭa*, from the root *qʷmṭ* (Amh. Tna.) 'cut, shorten'; also in Ga. *qumṭa*.

qumṭa II (Č.Gt.M.S), *qəmʷṭa* (E) 'fifty kilos';

probably a corrupt form of Amh. *kuntal* from French *quintal* which is, however, 100 kilos. It could also be identified with Amh. *qənṭar* 'hundred kilos' (from Ar. *qinṭār*), *qumṭa, qəmʷṭa* for *qunṭa*, with loss of *r*. Note that both Amh. *kuntal* and *qənṭar* go back to Ar. *qinṭār*. Indeed, Ar. *qinṭār* (from Syriac *qanṭīra*, Latin *centenarius*; see Barthélemy 1935:685) passed into French *quintal* > Amh. *kuntal* whereas Amh. *qənṭar* comes directly from Arabic.

qəmäṭṭeą̈ (M) 'amputate, cut off';

represents *qəmäṭälä* (see above) with *-älä>eą̈* (8.63).

qəmäṭälä (W), *qimäṭälä* (S), *qəmäṭṭälä* (Ed.Ms.Go.So), *qəmäṭärä* (Č), *qəm̱ä̃ṭärä* (E.Gt), *qəmäṭṭärä* (E), *qəmäṭṭeą̈* (M) 'amputate, cut off';

qumṭəl (Go.S.W), *qomṭollo* (S), *qunṭəl* (Ms.Go.So), *qumṭəyä* (M), *qumčər* (Č.E.En), *qəmʷčər* (M), *qunčər* (En.Ed.Gt) 'amputated, *short in size';

Amh. *qämäṭṭalä* 'cut off, slaughter'; related to *qʷnṣl*: Tna. *qʷänṣälä*, Amh. *qʷänäṭṭälä* 'tear'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *qonṭolu* 'amputated', Qab. *qomṭallu*, Had. *qonṭolu*.

qimäṭälä (S), see *qəmäṭälä*.

qomṭollo (S), see *qəmäṭälä*.

qumṭəl (Go.S.W), see *qəmäṭälä*.

(tä)qmaṭṭälä (Go) 'be arrogant, be proud';

Amh. *(tä)qämaṭṭälä* 'act according to his own wishes, be spoiled (child), lack good manners', Tna. *(tä)qämaṭälä* 'show off'.

qämäṭämʷä (Č), *qäm̱ä̃ṭämʷä* (En.Gt), *qämäṭammʷä* (E) 'bashful, shy, timid';

from *qämäṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-a(m)mʷä*.

qomäṭäm (Ed.S), *qumäṭämʷä* (En) 'leper';

from *qomaṭa* (see above) with the suffix *-äm, -ämʷä*.

qumäṭämʷä (En), see *qomäṭäm*.

qumṭəna (Č), *qumṭənna* (E.M.So) 'leprosy';

from *qumṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-ə(n)na*.

qamṭīra (Z) 'fringe'.

qəmäṭärä (Č), *qəm̱ä̃ṭärä* (En.Gt), *qəmäṭṭärä* (E) 'amputate, cut off';

represents *qəmäṭälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qəmäṭäṭä (W), *qəmäṭṭätä* (Go), *qəmä̃ṭäṭä, aqm̱aṭäṭä*

(Gt), *täqmaṭäṭä, aqmaṭäṭä* (Č), *täqmãṭäṭä, aqmãṭäṭä* (En), *täqmãṭäṭä* (S), *täqmaṭṭäṭä, aqmaṭṭäṭä* (E), *täqʷmaṭṭäṭä* (M), *täqmãdädä* (Z) 'wrinkle (intr.), be wrinkled, be curled up, be coiled up';

qimäṭäṭä (S), *aqmaṭäṭä-* (W) 'become stiff from sitting';

uft aqmãṭäṭä (S) 'frown' (see *uft*);

Semitic: Aram., post-Biblical Heb. *qmṭ* 'wrinkle'; Ethiopic: Te. *(tə)qämṭäṭa* 'be coiled up', *(mät)-qämaṭaṭ* 'wrinkle' (n.), Har. *qumuṭ bāya* 'wrinkle'. Tigre and Gur. *qmṭṭ* is not to be compared with modern Heb. *qamṭūṭ* 'small wrinkle', since the repeated *ṭ* in Heb. *qanıṭūṭ* serves for the expression of the diminutive, a procedure that is not used in the Ethiopian languages. As for Gur. *qmṭṭ* it is perhaps to be identified with Amh. Tna. *(tä)qämmäṭä* 'sit', that is, 'be in a coiled, wrinkled position'. For the relation between Amh. Tna. *(tä)-qämmäṭä* 'sit' and Heb. *qamṣūṣ* 'bent up' suggested by E. Y. Kutcher in *Leshonenu* 22 (1967). 115-6, see Leslau 1969:63. The Ethiopian root passed into Cushitic: Kam. Al. Ṭem. *qumučči-ye›* 'wrinkle'. See also *qʷənčəč barä.*

qʷəmãṭäṭä (Gt) 'be sour, be acid';

represents *kəmäṭäṭä* (see above) with alternance *k:q* (15.1).

qimätäṭä (S), see *qəmäṭäṭä.*

qumṭəyä (M) 'amputated, short in size';

from *qəmäṭälä* (see above) with palatalization of *l.*

qəmāy (Z) 'louse';

Har. *qumāy*; represents *qəmal* (see above) with palatalization of *l* (8.61).

qəmãzäzä (En.Gt) 'be lifeless, be inanimate, *stare';

represents *gəbäzäzä* (see above) with alternance *g:q* and *b:m* (4.14).

qämžä (Go) 'young girl reaching the age of marriage, virgin';

represents *qänžä* (see below) with *nž>mž.*

qän (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *qänn* (E.Ms) 'horn';

represents *qär* I (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qänä (M.Go.So), *qäˈnä* (Ed), *qãrä* (En), *känä* (M.Ms), *kärä* (Č.E.Gt) 'day, day (in daylight), time, period of time, the appropriate time';

qənan (M.Go.So), *kənan* (M), *kənanä* (Ms) 'day (in daylight)';

(yä)qänä wässädä (So) 'buy on credit' (see *wässädä*);

(bä)›änä asrä (Go) 'sell on credit' (see *sərä*);

yäqäniyä mena (Č), *yäqänəyä mena* (E) 'work for which one is paid daily' (see *mena*);

Amh. *qän,* Arg. *qäna,* Gaf. *qänä.* The derivation of Amh. *qän* from *qn‹* 'be straight' (vom Hochstehen der Sonne) suggested by Praetorius 1879:142 is doubtful. The root is perhaps to be compared with Cushitic: Bil. Qua. *kʷara* 'sun, day'.

qänä I (W.Z), see *qänna* I.

qänä II (W), see *qänna* III, IV.

qänä III (Č), *qännä* (E) 'vanish, disappear, be lost, be missing';

qänä- (Č), *qännä-* (E) 'lose an object';

represents *qärrä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qänä (En), *qäˈnä* (Ed) 'right (direction), skillful';

see *qänna* III.

qännã (Ed) 'abuse, insult' (v.);

represents *qärrämä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43) and *-ämä>ämä>äwä>ã* (4.32)

qʷänä (Č), *qʷännä* (E) 'roast grain or coffee or peas, parch grain or coffee';

represents *qolla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

qʷännä (E) 'horizon'.

qänna I (M.Ms.Go.So), *qännã* (Ed), *qänä* (W.Z), *qäňe* (S) 'be jealous, envy';

qənat (Ms) 'jealousy';

qənatäňňä (Ms.Go.So), *qənātäňňä* (Ed.S), *qənatäňňe* (W) 'jealous';

Semitic: Heb. *qinne›* 'be jealous', Soq. *qn›*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *qäṇ›a,* Tna. *qän›e,* Amh. Arg. *qänna,* Har. *qaňa›a*; passed into Cushitic: Ṭem. *qännä,* Al. *qänno.* See also *qˈänna.*

qänna II (E), *qäna* (Č), *qänã* (En.Gt) 'read the Koran, study the Koran';

represents *qära* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qänna III (Ms.Go.So), *qäna* (S), *qänä* (W), *qäˈna* (Ed) 'be straight, be upright, be straightened out, *flourish, be successful';

qäna- (Č.S), *qänã-* (En.Gt), *qänä-* (W.Z), *qäˈna-* (Ed), *qänna-* (E.M.Ms) 'succeed, get rid of the tapeworm';

qäna balä (So) 'look up';

aqänä (W), *aqäna* (S), *aqänna* (So), *a›änna* (Go) 'straighten out, establish, subjugate, repair, cultivate the land for the first time';

(at)qanna (So) 'look upward, face upward';

qən (Z) 'straightforward';

qäňňä (Go.So), *qäňňi* (W), *qäňīt* (S), *qäňit* (Z), *qänä* (En), *qäˈnä* (Ed), *känä* (Č.Gt), *kännä* (E.M. Ms) 'right (direction), straight, *skillful, local physician';

qäňit (Z) 'warp';

qännäd (En), *qäˈnənäd* (Ed), *kännät* (Č.Gt), *känənnät* (M), *kännənnät* (E) 'skill, dexterity';

Tna. *qän‹e* 'be straight', Te. *›aqnə‹a* 'straighten', Amh. *qänna* 'be straight', Har. *qäna›a* 'direct oneself, be well mannered'. For 'succeed' from 'be straight', cp. Amh. *(aq)qanna* 'succeed, accomplish' from *qänna* 'be straight'. For 'right', cp. Tna. *qənu‹*, Amh. *qäňň,* Arg. *qäňňa,* Gaf. *qən,* Har. *qäň-īt* 'right, warp'. The root passed into Cushitic: Sid. *qinnīte.* See also *qänna* IV, *qinna.*

qänna IV (E.Ms.Go), *qäna* (Č.S), *qänä* (W), *äqãra barä, qänã* (En.Gt), *qäˈna* (Ed) 'be kind, be generous, do something good to someone';

yəgzär tiqʷärän (Č) 'fortunately for him!', lit. 'while God is kind to him';

is probably to be identified with *qänna* 'be straight'.

(at)qanna (So) 'look up, face upward';

see *qänna* III.

qānä (Ed), see *qāna.*

qāna (En.Gt), *qānä* (Ed) 'draught during the expected rainy season, clear weather after rain';

noun formed with the suffix *-na* from *qaw barä* (see below).

(at)qʷana (Č), *atqʷanã* (En.Gt), *atqʷanna* (E), *atqanã* (Gt), *atqannã* (Ed) 'imitate the speech of someone in a mocking manner';

represents *(at)qʷarra* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qena (Go) 'bladder';

see *qˈäna,* below.

qən (Z) 'straightforward';

see *qänna* III, above.

qənn, in *ənzən qənn* (So), *yənzən qinnä* (W) 'cheek near the ear, *the bone at the back of the ear';

probably to be identified with *qˈən* 'bottom' (see below) and the expression would mean 'the bottom (the lower part) of the ear' (see *ənzən*).

qinnä (W), see *qənn.*

qinna (So) 'do, act, make';

Gaf. *qinnä,* from the root *qn‹* 'straighten>do>act' (so also Praetorius 1879:520). See *qänna* III, below.

qun (W) 'height';

see *qanänä.*

qunnä (Ed), see *quna* I.

quna I (Č), *qunna* (E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *qunnä* (Ed), *quninä* (W) 'basket used as a measure';

Amh. Har. *qunna* 'basket used as a measure, measure for grain'; from Cushitic: Ga. *qūnnã,* Kam. *qunna.*

quna II (M.Ms.Go.So) 'a single one, only one, an only, alone';

quna quna (So), *quna ›una* (Go) 'some, certain, several';

quna-m (M), *yä›una* (Go) 'alone, only, same';

quni (So) 'each';

qunağ (Go) 'one part' (see *äğ*);

qunnət (Ms), *yä›unnət* (Go) 'in company';

qunay (Ms), *qunayy* (So), *qunat* (Go), *qunayyän, qunayyən* (So), *qura-m-e* (E), *bä›una* (M) 'together';

yä›unəyä (M) 'an only child';

perhaps to be identified with Som. *goni* 'separateness, separation'.

qune (S) 'spice used for beer'.

quni (So) 'each';

represents *quna* 'a single one' with the article *-i.*

qunno (S) 'height';

see *qanänä.*

qənäbba (M.So), *qənäppa›a, qənäppã* (Ed), *qəräbba* (E), *qräpa* (Č), *qräpã* (Gt), *qərãpã* (En), *qämbʷa abälä* (So) 'break off a young branch from the stem, hit the sole of someone's foot with the playing stick, beat, strike, hit on the head, give a blow with the fist';

Amh. *qänäbba* 'cut off a young branch', from the root *qnbʔ* (=laryngeal), related to Te. *qämbäba* 'cut

(Gt), *täqmaṭäṭä, aqmaṭäṭä* (Č), *täqmãṭäṭä, aqmãṭäṭä* (En), *täqmãṭäṭä* (S), *täqmaṭṭäṭä, aqmaṭṭäṭä* (E), *täqʷmaṭṭäṭä* (M), *täqmãdädä* (Z) 'wrinkle (intr.), be wrinkled, be curled up, be coiled up';

qimäṭäṭä (S), *aqmaṭäṭä-* (W) 'become stiff from sitting';

uft aqmãṭäṭä (S) 'frown' (see *uft*);

Semitic: Aram., post-Biblical Heb. *qmṭ* 'wrinkle'; Ethiopic: Te. *(tə)qämṭäṭa* 'be coiled up', *(mät)-qämaṭaṭ* 'wrinkle' (n.), Har. *qumuṭ bāya* 'wrinkle'. Tigre and Gur. *qmṭṭ* is not to be compared with modern Heb. *qamṭūṭ* 'small wrinkle', since the repeated *ṭ* in Heb. *qanıṭūṭ* serves for the expression of the diminutive, a procedure that is not used in the Ethiopian languages. As for Gur. *qmṭṭ* it is perhaps to be identified with Amh. Tna. *(tä)qämmäṭä* 'sit', that is, 'be in a coiled, wrinkled position'. For the relation between Amh. Tna. *(tä)-qämmäṭä* 'sit' and Heb. *qamṣūṣ* 'bent up' suggested by E. Y. Kutcher in *Leshonenu* 22 (1967). 115-6, see Leslau 1969:63. The Ethiopian root passed into Cushitic: Kam. Al. Ṭem. *qumučči-ye›* 'wrinkle'. See also *qʷənčəč barä.*

qʷəmãṭäṭä (Gt) 'be sour, be acid';

represents *kəmäṭäṭä* (see above) with alternance *k:q* (15.1).

qimäṭäṭä (S), see *qəmäṭäṭä.*

qumṭəyä (M) 'amputated, short in size';

from *qəmäṭälä* (see above) with palatalization of *l.*

qəmāy (Z) 'louse';

Har. *qumāy*; represents *qəmal* (see above) with palatalization of *l* (8.61).

qəmãzäzä (En.Gt) 'be lifeless, be inanimate, *stare';

represents *gəbäzäzä* (see above) with alternance *g:q* and *b:m* (4.14).

qämžä (Go) 'young girl reaching the age of marriage, virgin';

represents *qänžä* (see below) with *nž>mž.*

qän (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *qänn* (E.Ms) 'horn';

represents *qär* I (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qänä (M.Go.So), *qäˈnä* (Ed), *qãrä* (En), *känä* (M.Ms), *kärä* (Č.E.Gt) 'day, day (in daylight), time, period of time, the appropriate time';

qənan (M.Go.So), *kənan* (M), *kənanä* (Ms) 'day (in daylight)';

(yä)qänä wässädä (So) 'buy on credit' (see *wässädä*);

(bä)›änä asrä (Go) 'sell on credit' (see *sərä*);

yäqäniyä mena (Č), *yäqänəyä mena* (E) 'work for which one is paid daily' (see *mena*);

Amh. *qän,* Arg. *qäna,* Gaf. *qänä.* The derivation of Amh. *qän* from *qn‹* 'be straight' (vom Hochstehen der Sonne) suggested by Praetorius 1879:142 is doubtful. The root is perhaps to be compared with Cushitic: Bil. Qua. *kʷara* 'sun, day'.

qänä I (W.Z), see *qänna* I.

qänä II (W), see *qänna* III, IV.

qänä III (Č), *qännä* (E) 'vanish, disappear, be lost, be missing';

qänä- (Č), *qännä-* (E) 'lose an object';

represents *qärrä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qänä (En), *qäˈnä* (Ed) 'right (direction), skillful';

see *qänna* III.

qännã (Ed) 'abuse, insult' (v.);

represents *qärrämä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43) and *-ämä>ämä>äwä>ã* (4.32)

qʷänä (Č), *qʷännä* (E) 'roast grain or coffee or peas, parch grain or coffee';

represents *qolla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

qʷännä (E) 'horizon'.

qänna I (M.Ms.Go.So), *qännã* (Ed), *qänä* (W.Z), *qäňe* (S) 'be jealous, envy';

qənat (Ms) 'jealousy';

qənatäňňä (Ms.Go.So), *qənātäňňä* (Ed.S), *qənatäňňe* (W) 'jealous';

Semitic: Heb. *qinne›* 'be jealous', Soq. *qn›*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *qäṇ›a,* Tna. *qän›e,* Amh. Arg. *qänna,* Har. *qaňa›a*; passed into Cushitic: Ṭem. *qännä,* Al. *qänno.* See also *qˈänna.*

qänna II (E), *qäna* (Č), *qänã* (En.Gt) 'read the Koran, study the Koran';

represents *qära* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qänna III (Ms.Go.So), *qäna* (S), *qänä* (W), *qäˈna* (Ed) 'be straight, be upright, be straightened out, *flourish, be successful';

qäna- (Č.S), *qänã-* (En.Gt), *qänä-* (W.Z), *qäˈna-* (Ed), *qänna-* (E.M.Ms) 'succeed, get rid of the tapeworm';

qäna balä (So) 'look up';

aqänä (W), *aqäna* (S), *aqänna* (So), *a›änna* (Go) 'straighten out, establish, subjugate, repair, cultivate the land for the first time';

(at)qanna (So) 'look upward, face upward';

qən (Z) 'straightforward';

qäňňä (Go.So), *qäňňi* (W), *qäňīt* (S), *qäňit* (Z), *qänä* (En), *qäˈnä* (Ed), *känä* (Č.Gt), *kännä* (E.M. Ms) 'right (direction), straight, *skillful, local physician';

qäňit (Z) 'warp';

qännäd (En), *qäˈnənäd* (Ed), *kännät* (Č.Gt), *känənnät* (M), *kännənnät* (E) 'skill, dexterity';

Tna. *qän‹e* 'be straight', Te. *›aqnə‹a* 'straighten', Amh. *qänna* 'be straight', Har. *qäna›a* 'direct oneself, be well mannered'. For 'succeed' from 'be straight', cp. Amh. *(aq)qanna* 'succeed, accomplish' from *qänna* 'be straight'. For 'right', cp. Tna. *qənu‹*, Amh. *qäňň,* Arg. *qäňňa,* Gaf. *qən,* Har. *qäň-īt* 'right, warp'. The root passed into Cushitic: Sid. *qinnīte.* See also *qänna* IV, *qinna.*

qänna IV (E.Ms.Go), *qäna* (Č.S), *qänä* (W), *äqãra barä, qänã* (En.Gt), *qäˈna* (Ed) 'be kind, be generous, do something good to someone';

yəgzär tiqʷärän (Č) 'fortunately for him!', lit. 'while God is kind to him';

is probably to be identified with *qänna* 'be straight'.

(at)qanna (So) 'look up, face upward';

see *qänna* III.

qãnä (Ed), see *qãna.*

qãna (En.Gt), *qãnä* (Ed) 'draught during the expected rainy season, clear weather after rain';

noun formed with the suffix *-na* from *qaw barä* (see below).

(at)qʷana (Č), *atqʷanã* (En.Gt), *atqʷanna* (E), *atqanã* (Gt), *atqannã* (Ed) 'imitate the speech of someone in a mocking manner';

represents *(at)qʷarra* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qena (Go) 'bladder';

see *qˈäna,* below.

qən (Z) 'straightforward';

see *qänna* III, above.

qənn, in *ənzən qənn* (So), *yənzən qinnä* (W) 'cheek near the ear, *the bone at the back of the ear';

probably to be identified with *qˈən* 'bottom' (see below) and the expression would mean 'the bottom (the lower part) of the ear' (see *ənzən*).

qinnä (W), see *qənn.*

qinna (So) 'do, act, make';

Gaf. *qinnä,* from the root *qn‹* 'straighten>do>act' (so also Praetorius 1879:520). See *qänna* III, below.

qun (W) 'height';

see *qanänä.*

qunnä (Ed), see *quna* I.

quna I (Č), *qunna* (E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *qunnä* (Ed), *quninä* (W) 'basket used as a measure';

Amh. Har. *qunna* 'basket used as a measure, measure for grain'; from Cushitic: Ga. *qūnnã,* Kam. *qunna.*

quna II (M.Ms.Go.So) 'a single one, only one, an only, alone';

quna quna (So), *quna ›una* (Go) 'some, certain, several';

quna-m (M), *yä›una* (Go) 'alone, only, same';

quni (So) 'each';

qunağ (Go) 'one part' (see *äğ*);

qunnət (Ms), *yä›unnət* (Go) 'in company';

qunay (Ms), *qunayy* (So), *qunat* (Go), *qunayyän, qunayyən* (So), *qura-m-e* (E), *bä›una* (M) 'together';

yä›unəyä (M) 'an only child';

perhaps to be identified with Som. *goni* 'separateness, separation'.

qune (S) 'spice used for beer'.

quni (So) 'each';

represents *quna* 'a single one' with the article *-i.*

qunno (S) 'height';

see *qanänä.*

qənäbba (M.So), *qənäppa›a, qənäppã* (Ed), *qəräbba* (E), *qräpa* (Č), *qräpã* (Gt), *qərãpã* (En), *qämbʷa abälä* (So) 'break off a young branch from the stem, hit the sole of someone's foot with the playing stick, beat, strike, hit on the head, give a blow with the fist';

Amh. *qänäbba* 'cut off a young branch', from the root *qnbʔ* (=laryngeal), related to Te. *qämbäba* 'cut

off the top of the ear of corn'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *qambe* 'slap'. See also *qənäffa, atqambʷəyät.*

qənəb (Č), *qənəḇ* (En.Gt), *qənnəb* (E) 'eyebrow, eyelash';

represents *qərb* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

(a)qnabä (W), *aqnābä* (Z) 'listen attentively, overhear, eavesdrop';

to be identified with *(a)ṭnāḇä* (see below) with alternance of glottalized *q:ṭ.*

qənbon (W) 'the fleshy part of cabbage';

see *qəmbʷän,* above.

qʷänčä (Č.En.Gt), *qōnčä* (Ed) 'frog';

represents *qʷäčä* with inserted *n* (8.81). See also *qʷäläčä.*

qančä (W), see *qančа.*

qančа (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *qančä* (W), *qānčа* (S), *ke˃ä* (Ed), *kʿē˃ä* (En) 'fiber of the *äsät*';

Amh. Arg. Har. *qačča,* Tna. *qančа* 'stalk of sorghum'; also in Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Al. *qānčа,* Bil. *qanšā,* Kham. *qazā.* See also *qančəwä, qančayibal.*

qančo (W), *qānčo* (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *qančəwä,* below.

qənäče (W), *qināče* (S) 'pick up and carry away'.

qʷənäčča (Ed.M.Go), *qunäčča* (Ms) 'take with the fingertips, take a handful and close the hand';

from **qʷnṭy,* related to *qʷənäṭṭäṭä* (see below).

qənač (M.Ms.Go.So), *qənāč* (Ed), *qənāčo* (S), *qənačča* (W), *qənāču* (Z), *qərač* (Č.E), *qərāč* (En.Gt) 'flea';

qənnəč balä (So) 'hop like a flea';

G. *qʷənṣ,* Tna. *qʷənṣi, qʷənči,* Te. *qäṣ, qäč,* Amh. Arg. *qunəčča,* Har. *qunāč*; derived either from *qänäṣä* 'jump, leap' as suggested by Dillmann 1865: 450, or from *qnṭ, qnṭ(w), qnṭ(ṭ)* 'pinch' (for this root in the various Ethiopian languages, see Leslau 1963:127). The root also occurs in Cushitic: Qab. *qūnči-ta* 'mosquito'. Cerulli 1938:78 connects it with Sid. *korčō,* Ğan. *kenakō.*

qənāčo (S), *qənačča* (W), see *qənač.*

qənāču (Z), see *qənač.*

qənčä I (Č.E.Gt.Go.So) 'weed that grows in a barley or wheat field, *bad grain that is found together with good grain';

Amh. *qʷənäčča* 'pull out weeds', *qʷənčato* 'weed pulled out'; perhaps also Ga. *qunčē* 'bark of certain plants'.

qənčä II (M) 'kind of dish';

Amh. *qənče* 'kind of porridge'; also in Cushitic: Kam. Had. *qənče,* Ga. *qinče.*

qənče (Go), see *qənču.*

qənču *balä *(tä)nässa (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *qənče bea-m tänässa* (Go), *qənčəw barä-m tänässa* (Ms) 'jump up, rise suddenly, get up suddenly';

represents *qänäṭä* I (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.*

qināče (S), see *qənäče.*

qōnčä (Ed), see *qʷänčä.*

qunäčča (Ms), see *qʷənäčča.*

qunčä I (Ed) 'seed of eucalyptus tree or coffee or juniper tree, fruit';

probably to be identified with Amh. *qənṭat, qənṭan* 'a single seed, a single fruit'.

qunčä II (En) 'worm that lives in the beeswax';

from Cushitic: Had. *quno˃o,* Kam. *quna˃a* 'worm that lives in corn', with alternance *č:˃* (14.2).

qūnče (S) 'kind of acacia';

from Cushitic: Had. *qūnče,* Ga. *qunče*; perhaps also Amh. *qenṭo.*

qunču (Z) 'summit, top';

Amh. *qunčo* 'top of roof'; also Ga. *qunču.* See also *quččä.*

qʷänčačča (Go) 'kind of small ant';

see *qʷänčačit,* below.

qunčəč balä (W) 'grumble, complain from dissatisfaction';

see **qʷəčäčä,* above.

qʷənčəč barä (Č) 'shrink';

from *qʷəmčəč barä* and to be identified with *qmṭṭ* (see *qəmäṭäṭä*).

qʷänčačit (Č.E.En.M.Ms), *qʷančačit* (Gt), *qončačit* (W), *qunčačit* (So), *qʷänčačča* (Go), *qʷänṭay* (Gt), *qʷänṭaṭiyä* (En), *qoṭaṭiyä* (Ed) 'kind of small ant';

Amh. *qunčačət, qučač* 'small ant', Har. *qučāč*; also in Wol. *qačoa.*

qončačit (W), see *qʷänčačit.*

qunčačit (So), see *qʷänčačit.*

qunčuf (W) 'sling';

perhaps to be identified with *wänčəf* (see below) through the inverse process of *w* becoming *qʷə-, qu-* (21.5).

qʷänčälla (E.M.Ms.Go) 'jar used for keeping melted butter';

represents *qʷänčära* (see below) with alternance *r:l* (8.5).

qunčəllo (W) 'penis of adult'.

qʷänčära (Č), *qʷančära* (En.Gt), *qončärä* (Ed), *qʷänčälla* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'jar of clay for keeping melted butter';

from Cushitic: Had. *qončoro˃o,* Ga. *qončära.*

qončärä (Ed), see *qʷänčära.*

qončoro (So) 'knife used for fighting';

see *qunčərəyä,* below.

qunčər (En.Ed.Gt) 'short in size, amputated';

from *qəmäṭälä* 'cut off, amputate' (see above), *qumčər* coming from *qumčər* (17.2).

qunčər barä (Ed) 'rise suddenly';

Amh. *qunṭərr alä* 'hop, skip'.

qunčərəyä (Č.Go), *qumčərəyä* (Č.M), *qumčəryä* (E), *qončoro* (So) 'knife used for cutting the *äsät*';

also in Cushitic: Had. *qunčuro˃o,* Sid. *qončōra,* Ga. *qončōro.* See also *gunğərəyä.*

qančəwä (Č.Gt.M), *qančuwä* (E.En), *qānčuwä* (Ed), *qančo* (W), *qānčo* (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

lit. 'that which has the *qančа*-fiber' (see *qančа,* and *qančayibal*).

qənčəw barä-m tänässa (Ms) 'jump up';

see *qənču *balä.*

qənčuwät (Č.E.Gt), *wīnčuwät* (Gt), *wīnčuwäd* (En) 'woman who has the power of stopping rain';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qačičäwa,* fem. *qačičča.* On the Ga. *čamsitu* 'sorcerer capable of checking rain', see Cerulli 1922:22.

qančayibal (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

composed of *qančа* 'fiber' (see above) and *yibal* or *yi-bal,* of unknown origin. See also *qančəwä.*

qännäd (En) 'skill, dexterity';

noun formed from *qänna* III 'be straight' (see above) with the suffix *-d.*

qonād (Ed) 'native beer without the *gʿešä*-plant';

from Cushitic: Had. *qunnāda.*

qondo (S), *qōnde˃ä* (Ed) 'kind of black pepper';

Amh. *qundo,* Har. *qondo*; from Cushitic: Ga. *qundō,* Had. *qōnde˃e,* Kam. *qōnde.*

qunīd (En.Ed) 'summit, top';

represents *qurit* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43) and *t:d* (7.14).

qōnde˃ä (Ed) 'kind of black pepper';

see *qondo,* above.

qandasa (Gt), *qandāssä* (Ed) 'one who has eyes that look in both directions at the same time'.

qänäfä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *qännäfä* (E) 'hit, strike, beat, cut down';

represents *qärräfä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qänfʷa abälä (So), see *qənäffa.*

qənäfä (W), see *qənäffa.*

qənäffa (M.Ms.Go.So), *qənäfä* (W), *qinäfä* (S), *qəräfa* (Č), *qəräfā* (Gt), *qərāfā* (En), *qəräffa* (E), *qänfʷa abälä* (So) 'hit, beat, strike, give a blow with the fist, *break abruptly';

see *qənäbba,* above, with alternance of labials *b:f.*

qinäfä (S), see *qənäffa.*

qūnfärä (Z) 'dig a hole';

represents *qoffärä* with insertion of *n* (8.81).

qunağ (Go) 'one part';

from *quna* II 'one' and *äğ* 'hand, part'.

qänämä (Č), *qänämä* (En.Gt), *qännämä* (E) 'insult, abuse' (v.);

qənämä (Č), *qʿənnamä, qənnemä* (E) 'insult' (n.);

represents *qärrämä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qänām (Ed) 'cow with big horns';

from *qän* I 'horn' (see above) with the suffix *-ām.*

qənąmä (Č), *qənnemą* (E), see *qänämä.*

qanänä (W), *qānänä* (S.Z) 'stop (intr.), stand';

qun (W), *qunno* (S), *qunən* (Z) 'height';

Semitic: Ar. *qanna, ›iqnānna* 'stand up'; Ethiopic: Har. *qānäna* 'stand, stop'.

qənan (M.Go.So) 'day (in daylight)';

see *qänä,* above.

qunən (Z), see *qanänä.*

quninä (W) 'basket used as a measure';

see *quna* I.

qäˈnənäd (Ed) 'skill, dexterity';

noun formed from *qänna* III (see above) with the suffix *-näd.*

qənäppā (Ed), see *qənäppa›a.*

qənäppa›a, qənäppā (Ed) 'break off a young branch from the tree, hit the sole of someone's foot with the playing stick, beat, strike';

represents *qənäbba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

qʷänqʷä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go), *qʷäq̃qʷä* (En), *qʷanqʷä* (Ed), *qonqo* (W), *qōnqo* (S), *kʷänkʷä* (Ms) 'small house in which the ironsmith works, *hut, booth';

also in Cushitic: Had. *qonqo›o.*

qänqo (W) 'kind of tree'.

qanqä (Ed), see *qʷanqʷa.*

qʷanqʷä I (Ed), see *qʷänqʷä.*

qʷanqʷä II (W), see *qʷanqʷa.*

qʷanqʷa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *qʷanqʷä* (W), *qanqä* (Ed) 'language';

Tna. Amh. *qʷanqʷa.* Cerulli 1938:208 (under *kokkē*) considers Amh. *qʷanqʷa* a Cushitic loanword: Ga. *qōnqō* 'throat'. The connection with G. *qänäwä, qänäyä,* Amh. *qaňňä* 'sing' suggested by Praetorius 1879:132 is unlikely.

qonqo (W), *qōnqo* (S), see *qʷänqʷä.*

qunqučča barä (Ed), *qunqučče balä* (W), *qumqumče bālä* (S) 'grumble';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *qunqū́ččo,* Al. *qunqū́ččo›.*

qunquf (So) 'kind of small insect, scaly part of the body infested by the *qunquf*-insect'.

qənäqqänä I (Ed.Go.So), *qənäqänä* (W.Z), *qʷənäqqʷänä* (M.Ms), *qinäqänä* (S) 'be worm-eaten (wood)';

G. Tna. *qʷənqʷəne* 'earwig, moth', Te. *qənqən, qunqun* 'woodfretter', Amh. *qənqən, qʷənqʷən* 'small woodworm', Har. *qəňqiň* 'earwig'; verb: G. *qʷänqʷänä* 'be worm-eaten', Arg. *qänäqqäna,* Tna. *qʷänqʷänä,* Amh. *qʷänäqqʷänä*; also in Cushitic: Bil. *qunquna* 'moth', Be. *qunqune,* Ga. *qīnqanī.*

qənäqqänä II, in *afär qənäqqänä* (M), *afär qəräqärä* (Ed) 'assert one's right over the land';

Amh. *qänäqqänä* 'defend one's interests'.

qənqān (Ed) 'worm that eats wood';

see *qənäqqänä* I.

qʷənqʷən barä- (Č), *qunqun barä-* (En.Gt) 'be troubled by something, worry';

represents *qulqul *balä* I (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

qinäqänä (S), see *qənäqqänä* I.

qunqun barä- (En.Gt), see *qʷənqʷən barä-.*

qunqun (S) 'avaricious, greedy, stingy, miser';

Amh. *qənqənam, qʷänqʷana,* from *qänäqqänä* 'be avaricious'.

qunquna (En.Gt), *qunqunä* (Ed) 'dung of sheep or goat';

see *qʷäräqʷäryä,* below; for *r:n,* see 8.43.

qinqišä (Ed) 'ankle'.

qənqət (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'particle (e.g. of dust)';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *qənqəččа.*

qänärä (Č.En.Gt), *qännärä* (E.Ed) 'be light (weight)';

täqannärä (Ed) 'be humble, be respectful, receive friendly';

represents *qälälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qʷänärä (Č.En.Gt), *qʷännärä* (E.M), *qannärä* (Ed) 'finish off the top of a house by laying down straw';

Amh. *qʷärrärä* 'pile up'; for *r:n,* see 8.43.

(a)qʷänärä- (En), *anqʷänärä-* (Č.En.Gt), *anqʷännärä-* (E) 'feel dizzy';

represents *qʷälälä (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25).

qannärä (Ed), see *qʷänärä.*

qinnār (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *qənnəwar,* below.

qännäsä I (E), *qänäsä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'begin, start';

represents *qärräsä* I (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qännäsä II (M), *qennäsä* (Go) 'decrease, diminish, reduce (intr.)';

qinnäsä (So) 'deduct';

Tna. *näqäsä* 'diminish', Amh. *qännäsä,* Te. *näqsa,* 'be little, diminish' (intr.); Semitic: Ar. *naqaṣa* (with *ṣ*).

qʷännäsä (E) 'break off a piece';

represents *qäräsä* II (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

(a)qʷänäsä seččä (Ed), *aqʷränäsä säčä* (Gt), *aqʷəränäsä säčä* (En), *aqʷərannäsä seččä* (Ed), *anqʷəränäsä-m säčä* (Č), *anqʷərännäsä-m säčča* (E), *anqʷərärräsä-m säčča* (M.Go), *anqurärräsä-m säčča* (So) 'drink to the last drop';

aqʷəränäsä (Č.En.Gt), *aqʷərännäsä* (E), *aqʷərannäsä* (Ed), *anqʷəränäsä* (Č), *anqʷərännäsä* (E), *aqʷərarräsä* (Ms), *anqʷərärräsä* (M.Go), *anqurärräsä* (So), *anqʷərässäsä* (Ms) 'drink to the last drop'.

qanäsä (Ed) 'insult in a song, poke fun at someone, mock';

see *qˈanäsä,* below.

qʷansa (Č.E) 'wing';

represents *qʷärsa* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qennäsä (Go), see *qännäsä* II.

qinnäsä (So), see *qännäsä* II.

qənašä (Ed), *qənäšä* (En) 'insulting through songs';

see *qˈanäsä,* below.

qənätta (M) 'lift up a living being';

represents *kənätta* (see above) with *k:q* (15.1).

qənat (Ms) 'jealousy';

noun formed from *qänna* I (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

qōnt (Gt) 'gourd, bowl made from a gourd, smoking pipe';

represents *qʷämät* (see above) > **qʷämt* > *qōnt,* with *mt* > *nt* (17.2).

qunat (Go) 'together';

from *quna* II 'a single one' (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

qunnət (Ms) 'in company, together';

from *quna* II (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

qunīt (Gt) 'summit, top';

represents *qurit* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qənatäňňä (Ms.Go.So), *qənatäňňe* (W), *qənātäňňä* (Ed.S) 'jealous';

from *qənat* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä, -äňňe.*

qäntoyye (So) 'form of address to a friend (girl)'.

qänäṭä I (Z), *täqˈannäṭä* (M) 'jump around, skip around, bounce, mount (male on female)';

*qənču *balä *(tä)nässa* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *qənče bea-m tänässa* (Go), *qənčəw barä-m tänässa* (Ms) 'jump up, rise suddenly';

G. *qänäṣä* 'jump, leap', Te. *qänṣa* 'rise, appear', Amh. *qunnəṭṭ alä* 'not stay quiet', *(tä)qʷnäṭänäṭä* 'be agitated'; related to Ar. *qamaṣa,* with *m* (Dillmann 1865:450).

qänäṭä II (Č), *qänṭä* (Č.En.Gt), *qännäṭä* (E) 'levy dues';

represents *qäräṭä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

qänäṭä, qänṭä III (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *qännäṭä* (E), *qennäṭä* (W), *qennäṭä* (S) 'despise, have contempt';

qərṭəna (Č.En.Gt), *qərṭənna* (E), *qˈinačä* (Ed) 'contempt';

Amh. *(tä)qänaṭṭa* 'be proud', Tna. *qänṭə‹e* 'lack respect for others', ancient Har. *qōnṭi* 'pride', and probably also modern Har. *qäläṭa* 'try to have a proud appearance'. Note that the Gurage verb is a triradical while the verb of Tna. and Amh. is a quadriradical with the last radical laryngeal.

qʷänṭo (E), *qänṭo* (Č.E), *qonṭo* (En.Gt.Ms.S.W), *qˈənṭ* (E) 'grudge, ill-feeling, spite';

qontoňňä (S), *qonṭotäňňe* (W) 'spiteful, vindictive';

probably from Cushitic: Qab. *qōnṭú-ta.*

qʷanṭä (W) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qorṭu,* with alternance *r:n.*

qʷanṭa I (So), *qʷonṭa* (Z) 'dried meat, dried fish';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *qʷanṭa* 'meat cut into strips to be dried', Te. *qanṭa,* Har. *qānṭa*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *qʷanṭa,* Kam. Had. *qōnṭá,* Af. *qʷanṭā.*

qʷanṭa II (So.W) 'the bent part of the spindle to which the string is attached, thin person (figurative meaning');

Amh. *qʷanṭa.*

qʷanṭa III (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'low bench, stool with three legs';

Amh. *qʷanṭa, qʷanṭe.*

qennäṭä (W), see **qänäṭä* III.

qənäṭṭa (Go.So), *qəneṭṭā* (Ed) 'lift up a living being';

represents *kənäṭṭa*, with *k:q* (15.1) and *t:ṭ* (15.2), or *kənätta* >**qənätta*>*çənäṭṭa.*

qəneṭṭā (Ed), see *qənäṭṭa.*

qənṭ (En.Ed.Gt.S), *qərṭ* (Č.Gt), *qərəṭ* (E.M.Ms.Go), *qərṭən* (So) 'quarter of a loaf of bread';

also in Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *qinṭa.*

qʷonṭa (Z), see *qʷanṭa* I.

qonṭo (En.Gt.Ms.S.W), see *qʷänṭo.*

qunṭ (Z) 'leech'.

(a)qʷnaṭṭäbä (M) 'save money, accumulate, have sufficient of something';

represents *qʷäṭṭäbä* with inserted *n* (8.81).

qänṭäf (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'the bent part of the spindle to which the string is attached, circular piece through a hole in a utensil used for hanging it';

probably to be identified with *qənṭaf* 'finger ring, earring' (see below) that has the same shape as the bent part of the spindle.

qənṭaf (S.W.Z) 'kind of finger ring, earring';

represents *qäṭäf*, below, with inserted *n* (8.81).

qunṭəl (Ms.Go.So) 'amputated, short in size';

for *qumṭəl* from *qəmäṭälä* (see above); for *mṭ*>*nṭ*, see 17.2.

qonṭoňňä (S) 'spiteful, vindictive';

from *qonṭo* (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)ňňä.*

qʷənäṭärä (Č), *qʷənäṭṭärä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *qunäṭärä* (W), *qūnṭärä* (Z), *qʷəräṭärä* (Č), *qʷəräṭṭärä* (E) 'take with the fingertips, *take a handful and close the hand';

Amh. *qʷänäṭṭärä* 'peck', Tna. *qʷänṭärä,* related to *qʷnṭṭ* (see *qʷənäṭṭätä,* below); perhaps also a quadriradical augmented by *n* from *qʷṭr, qʷṣr,* and to be compared with Heb. *qāṣar* 'reap the harvest'.

qənṭər (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.S.W) 'clitoris, female genital organs';

Semitic: Soq. *qanther,* Ar. (Daṯina) *qanṭār* (Landberg 1942:2533); Ethiopic: Tna. Amh. Har. *qənṭər* 'clitoris', Tna. *qänṭirät*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *qinṭira,* Som. *kintir,* Sa. *qinṭar,* Qab. *qinṭira* (see Cohen 1947: no. 245).

qunäṭärä (W), *qūnṭärä* (Z), see *qʷənäṭärä.*

qʷənäṭäsä, qənäṭäsä (Ed), *qʷənäṭṭäsä* (M.Ms.Go), *qənäṭṭäsä* (So), *qunäṭäsä* (S.W), *qunäṭṭäsä* (Go), *qʷəräṭäsä* (Č.Gt), *qʷərãṭäsä* (En), *qʷəräṭṭäsä* (E), *qunṭəš amänä* (Č), *qunṭəš amännä* (E), *bä-qunṭəš barä* (Č.E) 'pinch, break off a leaf with the hands or teeth, *take with the finger tips';

qunṭəs (En.Gt.M), *qunṭəš* (Č.E) 'a pinch';

G. *qänṭäsä* 'pluck off', Tna. *qʷänṭäsä,* Te. *qänṭäša,* Amh. *qänäṭṭäsä* 'cut off, break off'.

qunäṭäsä (S.W), *qunäṭṭäsä* (Go), see *qʷənäṭäsä.*

qunṭəs (En.Gt.M) 'a pinch';

qunṭəš amänä (Č) 'pinch' (v.);

see *qʷənäṭäsä,* above.

qunṭəšs amännä (E), *bä-qunṭəš barä* (Č.E) 'pinch';

see *qʷənäṭäsä.*

qonṭotäňňe (W) 'spiteful';

from *qonṭo* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňe.*

qʷənäṭṭäṭä (So), *qūnṭäṭä* (Z) 'pinch';

qʷənäčçä (Ed.M.Go), *qunäčçä* (Ms), *qʷəräçä* (Č.Gt), *qʷərãçä* (En), *qʷəräççä* (E) 'take with the finger tips, take a handful and close the hand, pinch the skin (e.g. belt)';

Tna. *qʷänṭäṭä, qänṭäwä* 'pinch', Te. *qänṭäṭa,* Amh. *qʷänäṭṭäṭä,* Arg. *qʷänäṭṭäṭa,* Har. *qōnäṭa*; passed into Cushitic: Had. *qūnča›ā-kko,* Ag. *kuntit-xʷa.*

qūnṭäṭä (Z), see *qʷənäṭṭäṭä.*

qʷänṭaṭiyä (En) 'kind of small ant';

see *qʷänčaçit,* above.

qʷänṭay (Gt) 'kind of small ant';

see *qʷänčaçit,* above.

qənṭuyä (E) 'wart'.

qännäwä (Ed) 'insult, abuse' (v.);

represents *qärrämä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43) and *-ämä*>**äm̲ä*>*äwä* (4.32).

qənawä (Č.Gt) 'nearness, vicinity';

from **qərabä*>**qənab̲ä* (8.43)>*qənawä* (4.12), from *qäräbä* (see below).

qənəw (Ed) 'eyebrow, eyelash';

represents *qərəb* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43), and *b*>**b̲*>*w* (4.12).

qənawre (S) 'kind of ant'.

qənnəwar (Ed), *qinnār* (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Had. *qənnəwāra*; probably to be identified with *qəbənnar* (see above), with metathesis.

qänniyä (E) 'cow with big horns';

from *qänn* 'horn' (see *qän*) with the suffix *-yä.*

qunay (Ms), *qunayy* (So) 'together';

from *quna* II (see above) with the suffix *-(y)y, -yä.*

qunayyän, qunayyən (So) 'together';

from *qunay* (see above) with the suffix *-än.*

qänžä (So), *qämžä* (Go) 'young girl reaching the age of marriage, virgin';

qänžənnät (So) 'virginity';

Tna. Amh. *qonğo* 'pretty, young girl'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *qänžä* 'young girl reaching the age of marriage'. It is tempting to compare also Te. *qənnəğət* 'coquetish', *təqannäğa* 'be coquetish', but the Te. root is probably borrowed from Ar. *ġaniğa* as suggested by Littmann-Höfner 1962:253. The derivation of Amh. *qonğo* from G. *(tä)qʷänadäyä* (also Amh. *tä-qʷänadda*) 'be haughty, jump up by insolence' suggested by Praetorius 1879:175 is unlikely.

qänže (Č.E.Gt), *qōnže* (S), *qänže›ä* (En), *qʹēnže›ä* (Ed) 'kind of edible mushroom'.

qanžä barä (Gt), *qanže beä* (M) 'wake up, be awake';

see *qaňžä barä.*

qōnže (S), see *qänže.*

qänže›ä (En) 'kind of edible mushroom';

see *qänže.*

qänžənnät (So) 'virginity';

from *qänžä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät.*

qäňňä (Ms), *qäňä* (Gt) 'be absent, stay away, remain behind, *vanish, disappear, be lost, be missing';

qäňä- (Gt) 'lose an object';

represents *qärrä* (see below) from *qry,* with *-ry*>*ň* (8.66).

qäňňä (Go.So), *qäňňi* (W) 'right (direction), skillful, *local physician';

see *qänna* III, above.

qʷäňä (En.Gt), *qʷäňňä* (Ed.Go.M.Ms) 'roast grain or coffee or peas, parch grain or coffee';

represents *qollä* (see above), from *qlw, qly,* with *l* becoming *n* (8.23), **ny*>*ň* (8.69).

qäňe (S) 'be jealous, envy';

from a root *qny* while in the other dialects the root is *qnʾ* (see *qänna* I).

qäňňi (W), see *qäňňä* 'right'.

qāňňe (S) 'brew beer'.

qeňňä (Ed), *qʹeňä* (En.Gt) 'be fat';

aqeňňä (Ed), *aqʹeňä* (En.Gt) 'fatten';

qirow (Ed), *qʹiro* (En) 'fat';

qʹiräwənäd (En) 'fatness';

from a root *qny* or *qry.*

quňňä (Ed), *quňňe* (S), *quňňu* (Go) 'jar of clay, cup of clay used for milking or keeping butter';

from Cushitic: Sid. *qōnno* 'bowl', Ga. *quňňe.*

quňňe (S), see *quňňä.*

quňňo (Ms) 'spout of a coffee jar'.

quňňu (Go), see *quňňä.*

qäňīt (S), *qäňit* (Z) 'right (direction), warp';

see *qänna* III; for 'right, warp', cp. Har. *qaňīt.*

qəňňəwār (Ed) 'brain';

from Cushitic: Al. *qīňayara.* See also *ənqəbannəyä.*

qaňžä barä (En.Ed), *qaňže (barä) männä* (Č.E), *qanžä barä* (Gt), *qanže beä* (M) 'wake up, be awake'.

qäpā I (Gt), *qäpa* (Č) 'anoint, smear, plaster';

represents *qäba* II (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

qäpā II (En) 'bend, fold, turn the cattle in another direction, bring back';

represents *käbba* (see above) with *k:q* (15.1) and *b:p* (13.1). See also *qäppaˀa,* below.

(a)qäpā (En) 'work slackly';

represents *(a)käbba* (see above) with *k:q* (15.1) and *b:p* (13.1). See also *(a)qäppaˀa,* below.

qap barä (Ed) 'do something slowly';

from Cushitic: Had. *qappā-kko* 'be slow'.

qäppaˀa (Ed) 'bend, fold, curve, turn the cattle in another direction';

represents *käbba* (see above) with *k:q* (15.1), *b:p* (13.1). See also *qäpā* II, above.

(a)qäppaˀa (Ed) 'work slackly';

represents *(a)käbba* (see above) with *k:q* (15.1) and *b:p* (13.1). See also *(a)qäpā,* above.

qäpäbä (Č), *qäpäḇä* (Gt) 'shave';

represents *qäbbäbä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

qäpärä I (Č.En.Gt), *qäppärä* (Ed) 'decrease, not be full, not be complete, be low (river)';

aqäpärä (Č.En.Gt), *aqäppärä* (Ed) 'give up the intention, give up the promise';

represents *qäbälä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1), *l:r* (8.25).

qäpärä II (Č.Gt) 'plant' (v.);

represents *qäbbärä* II (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

qäpʷärä (Č.Gt) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

represents *qäbbʷärä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

qäpät (Gt), *äpäd* (En) 'compound of several houses belonging to the same family, *place where the *äsät* in the *däpʷärä*-stage is planted'.

qʷäq̃ʷä (En), see *qʷänqʷä.*

qäqe balä (W) 'feed a sick person or a pregnant woman';

qäqe täräše-yan (W) 'be convalescent';

see *qaqe bālä, (tä)näsa.*

qāqa I (Z) 'euphorbia';

while it is borrowed from Cushitic (Kam. *qāqi-čču,* Ga. *qaqa*) it is probably to be identified with Amh. *qulqʷal* (see *qulqʷal,* above).

qāqa II (Z) 'roof, ceiling';

from Cushitic: Ga. *qäqā* 'soot, chimney', Dar. *qaqa,* with the meaning of 'soot' referring to the roof.

qāqa III (S) 'woven cloth before being made into a garment';

to be identified with Amh. Tna. *ṭaqa* (of Arabic origin) with *ṭ-q* becoming *q-q* (7.31).

qaqqa I (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *qaqqā* (Ed), *qaqa* (Č), *qaqā* (En.Gt) 'tie tightly';

with *qʷəyyä* 'ball' it means 'make a ball';

täqaqā (En), *täqaqa* (Č), *täqaqqa* (E) 'intertwine';

Amh. *qaqqa* 'tie tightly'; also in Cushitic: Qab. *qaqqoˀ.*

qaqqa II (Ms), *qaqqa-m ṭärräˀä* (Go) 'become completely dry from the heat of the sun or the fire';

Amh. *(tän)qaqqa, qa alä* 'be dry', but see also *kaka,* with alternance of *k:q* (15.1).

qaqe bālä (S), *qäqe täräše-yan* (W), *qäqeyä bālä* (S) 'be convalescent (by eating special food)';

qäqe balä (W) 'feed a sick person or a pregnant woman';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *qaqayyo.*

qoq (Č.E), *qoqa* (M.Ms), *qōqe* (S), *quqi* (W), *quqä* (So), *qoˀa* (M.Go), *qoqʷaňä* (En.Gt), *qoqāňňä* (Ed) 'partridge';

G. *qoqah, qoqaḥ, qoqəh,* Tna. Te. *qoqaḥ,* Amh. Arg. *qoq,* Gaf. *quqʷaǧǧi* (for which see Leslau 1956:9); also in Cushitic: Qab. *qoqá,* Be. *kāk,* Kham. *qoqaya*; perhaps onomatopoetic as is the name of a bird in post-Biblical Heb. *qūqiyyå(h).* For the sound, cp. Ar. *qāqa, qaˀqaˀ* 'croak', Syr. *qawqi,* Te. *qoq bela.*

qoqa (M.Ms), see *qoq.*

qōqe (S), see *qoq.*

qoqo *balä (Č.M), *qoqqo männä* (E) 'wake up because of some disturbance';

qoqo amä(n)nä, abäňňä (Č.E.M) 'make noise and wake up others';

see *qawqaw *balä,* below.

quqä (So), *quqi* (W), see *qoq.*

ququ (En.Ed) 'toasted bread';

for **qʷəmqʷəm* > **qʷəm̲qʷəm̲* > **qʷəqʷə* > *ququ* (4.32) from *qʷəmäqʷämä* (see above).

qaqla (M), *qaqlä* (W), *qʷaqʷla* (Ms), *qaˀla* (Go), *qaqra* (Č.E.Gt), *qaqəra* (En), *qaqirä* (Ed), *qāqrām* (S) 'one who eats little, *one who is easily frightened';

probably from Cushitic: Qab. *quqa* 'one who eats little'.

qēqälä (S), *q'eqqärä* (Ed) 'ward off with a shield';

čənä qēqälä (S) 'turn one's back' (see *čən*).

qʷäqqʷämä (E.M), *qʷäqqämä* (Ms.Go), *qʷäqämä* (W), *qoqqämä* (Ms.Go.So), *qōqämä* (S) 'be toasted (dried-out bread)';

qʷəqʷəm (Č), *quqqʷəm* (E.M), *quqqum* (M), *ququm* (Ms.So.S.W), *ququm̲* (Gt) 'toasted bread';

from *qʷmqʷm* (see *qʷəmäqʷämä*) with the loss of *m.*

qʷaqume (En), *qʷaqʷme* (Gt), *qāqʷme* (Ed) 'name of supplementary month of five or six days';

see *pagum* and *qāgme.*

qʷəqʷəm (Č), see *qʷäqqʷämä.*

qoqqämä (Ms.Go.So), *qōqämä* (S), see *qʷäqqʷämä.*

quqqʷəm (E.M), *ququm* (Ms.So.S.W), *ququm̲* (Gt), *quqqum* (M), see *qʷäqqʷämä.*

qaqumt (S) 'kind of basket'.

qiqʷan (M) 'mixed';

see *qəyäqqeä,* below.

qoqʷaňä (En.Gt), *qoqāňňä* (Ed) 'partridge';

represents *qoq* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

qʷäqʷärä (Č.Gt), *qʷäqqʷärä* (E.M), *qoqqärä* (Ms. Go.So), *ˀoˀorä* (En.Ed) 'wring wet clothes, squeeze water out of dough or of clothes';

from *qʷrqʷr*; cp. Amh. *qʷäräqqʷärä* 'press, squeeze'.

qaqirä (Ed), see *qaqra,* below.

qʷaqʷira (E) 'big eater, voracious';

is perhaps a figurative meaning of Tna. *qʷaqʷirä* 'split of the earth, earth that opens its mouth'.

qaqra (Č.E.Gt), *qaqəra* (En), *qaqirä* (Ed) 'one who eats little, *one who is easily frightened';

represents *qaqla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qoqqärä (Ms.Go.So), see *qʷäqʷärä.*

qāqrām (S) 'one who eats little';

from *qaqra* (see above) with the suffix *-ām.*

qʷäqʷäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *qʷäqqʷäsä* (E.M), *qoqäsä* (W), *qōqäsä* (S), *qoqqäsä* (Ms.Go.So), *qoqosä* (Ed) 'be roasted (meat or vegetables on a griddle or the fire), *become dry, become burnt by the sun or fire';

aqʷäqʷäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *aqʷäqqʷäsä* (E.M), *aqoqqäsä* (Ms.Go.So), *aqoqäsä* (S), *aqoqäsä* (W) 'roast vegetables on a griddle';

quqs (Ms.Go.S.W), *yäqoqäsuy* (W) 'fried';

qʷäqʷäsəyä (M), *qʷäqʷäsiyä* (Č.E) 'roasted cabbage';

from *qʷsqʷs* and probably to be compared with Had. *qunsa-kko* 'heat up bread', Kam. *qunseˀ.* See also *qʷäqʷäsa,* below.

qʷäqʷäsa (Č.Gt), *qʷäqʷässa* (E.M.Ms), *qoqässa* (So), *qoqässä* (W), *qoˀässa* (M.Go) 'dry leaf of the *äsät*';

either from *qʷäqʷäsä* 'be dry' (see above) or is to be identified with *kankaša* (see above) with alternance of velars *k:q* (15.1).

qaqäsä (Ed) 'beckon, nod';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qaqqaššo,* Qab. *qaqqaššoˀ,* but could also be identified with *ṭäqäsä* (see below) with *ṭ-q* > *q-q* (7.31).

qoqäsä (W), *qōqäsä* (S), *qoqqäsä* (Ms.Go.So), see *qʷäqʷäsä.*

qoqässä (W), see *qʷäqʷäsa* 'dry leaf'.

qoqässa (So), see *qʷäqʷäsa* 'dry leaf'.

qoqosä (Ed), see *qʷäqʷäsä.*

quqs (Ms.Go.S.W), see *qʷäqʷäsä.*

qʷäqʷäsəyä (M), *qʷäqʷäsiyä* (Č.E) 'roasted cabbage';

noun formed from *qʷäqʷäsä* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä.*

qaqät (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *qaˀät* (M), *qaˀat* (Go) 'section of the house to the right or left of the fireplace';

perhaps from Ga. *qeqetto* 'front room' (written *kechetto* in E. Viterbo, *Vocabolario della lingua oromonica,* p. 89).

qoqotännä (Č), *qoqqottännä* (E) 'one who talks much, one who makes noise';

noun with the suffix *-ä(n)nä* from *qoqo *balä* (see above).

ququw (Gt), *ququwä* (Ed) 'toasted bread';

from **qʷəmqʷəm* > **qʷəqʷəm* > **qʷəqʷəm̲* > **qʷə-qəw* > *ququw, ququwä,* from *qʷəmäqʷämä.*

qäqeyä bālä (S) 'be convalescent (by eating special food)';

see *qaqe balä.*

qoqqayä (Ed) 'small clod of earth';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *qoqqara,* with palatalization of *r.*

qär I (M.Go.So.S.W.Z), *qän* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *qänn* (E.Ms) 'horn, *branch';

qärram (W), *qärramma* (So), *qänām* (Ed), *qänniyä* (E), *yäqärrəyä* (M), *yäqäniyä* (Č), *äqäniyä* (En.Gt), *yäqänniyä* (E) 'cow with big horns';

Semitic: Heb. *qęręn,* Ar. *qarn*; Ethiopic: G. *qärn,* Tna. *qärni,* Te. *qar,* Har. *qär*; for Amh. Arg. *qänd,* Gaf. *qändä* going back to *qärn,* see Cohen 1931: 380. Cerulli 1951:488 connects Semitic *qrn* with Cushitic: Ka. *qarō,* Ğan. *qalā.* See also *qärranqärriye.*

qär II, in *yäqär awäkäbä* (S) 'sell on credit';

to be identified with Amh. *qän* 'day' (see *qänä*) with alternance of liquids *n:r* even though the alternance *n:r* is not normal in Selṭi. For the expression 'sell on credit' connected with 'day', cp. So. *yäqänä wässädä,* Go. *bä›änä asrä.* See *(a)wäkäbä.*

q^{w}är (M.Go), see *q^{w}ärä* II.

qärä (W), see *qära.*

qärrä (M), *qäre* (S.W), *qärī* (Z), *qerrä* (Go), *qirrä* (So), *›irrä* (So), *qäňňä* (Ms), *qäňä* (Gt), *qänä* (Č), *qännä* (E), *›eňňä* (En.Ed) 'be absent, stay away, remain behind, disappear, vanish, be lost';

used impersonally, that is, with object suffix pronouns it means 'lose an object';

a›errä (Go) 'hold back';

bä---bäqär (Z) 'except, with the exception of, outside of';

alqirä (So) 'but, outside of, except';

yeqir balä (So) 'forgive';

däl-ənnä qärī (Z) 'conceive' (see *däl*);

Tna. *qäräyä* 'remain', Amh. *qärrä* 'stay away, remain', Arg. *qärra,* Har. *qära,* Gaf. *qäyä* (for which see Leslau 1956:19). For Z. *däl-ənnä qärī* 'conceive', cp. Amh. *qərri aläčč* or *qərrit nat* 'she is pregnant' from *qärrä* 'stay away' (referring to the menstruation).

qãrä (En) 'day';

represents *qänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

q^{w}ärä I (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms) 'roasted grain';

from *qollä* 'roast' (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

q^{w}ärä II (Č.E.M.Ms), *q^{w}är* (M.Go), *qor* (So), *qōr* (En. Gt) 'navel';

qor senṭi (So) 'penknife', that is, a knife that one keeps in the belt near the navel (see *senṭi*);

from Cushitic: Zaisse *qurē.*

qära (S), *qärra* (Ms), *qärrā* (Ed), *qärä* (W), *qäna* (Č), *qänā* (En.Gt), *qänna* (E) 'read the Koran, study the Koran';

from Ar. *qara›a*; also in Amh. *qärra,* Te. *qär›a.*

qäre (S.W), see *qärrä.*

qärī (Z), see *qärrä.*

qäri (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'small, little, few, a bit, a little bit';

qäri qäri (Č.E.En.Gt) 'little by little';

from *qälälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qäro I (S) 'snail';

from Cushitic: Had. *qero›o,* Ga. *qäro*; perhaps also Amh. *qurno.*

qäro II (S.W) 'red meat of the back of the cow'.

q^{w}äro (M), *q^{w}oro* (Č) 'village headman';

from Cushitic: Ga. *qōrō* 'territory owned by the landlord, village headman'. For Amh. *qoro,* see Gallina-Cerulli 1940:81.

qar I (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms) 'word, sound, thing';

represents *qal* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25). See also *ašqar.*

qar II (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), *qār* (En.Ed.Gt) 'acidity of the stomach';

see *qārä.*

qārä (En.Ed.Gt) 'be hot (weather), *be angry';

qārä- (Č.E.M), *qārä-* (En.Ed.Gt) 'feel acidity of the stomach';

qar (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), *qār* (En.Ed.Gt), *qəra* (Z), *qīr* (S) 'acidity of the stomach';

G. *qäḥarä* 'be hot, burning', *qäḥar* 'acidity of the stomach', Te. Har. *qäḥar,* Tna. *qäḥar, qəḥar,* Amh. *qar*; Amh. *qarä-* 'have acidity of the stomach', Tna. *qäḥarä-,* Te. *qäḥarä-* 'feel intense pain'.

q^{w}ara (Č.E.M) 'drought during the expected rainy season, clear weather after rain';

noun with the suffix *-ra* from *qaw barä* (see below).

(at)q^{w}arra (M.Go), *atq^{w}ana* (Č), *atq^{w}anā* (En.Gt), *atqanā* (Gt), *atq^{w}anna* (E), *atqannā* (Ed) 'imitate the speech of someone in a mocking manner'.

qare (Č.E), *qāre* (Ed) 'kind of raw pepper';

see *qarəya,* below.

qerä (W), *qērä* (S), *qərä* (Go), *qərī* (Z), *q'ərä* (M), *qəyä* (Č.Ms), *qəyā̃* (Gt), *qəyyä* (E), *›əyā̃* (En), *›iyā̃* (Ed) 'wait, expect, guard, watch, take care of someone or something';

qärat (Č.E.M.Go), *qärāt* (Gt), *›ärād* (En.Ed) 'guarding of a house at night by going around it';

qärātäňňä (Gt), *qərātäňňä* (S), *qərätäňä* (Z), *qäratänä* (Č), *qäratmäňňä* (Go.M), *yäqärat›yä* (Č.E.M), *äqärāt›yä* (Gt), *ärādäňňä* (Ed), *ä›ärād›yä* (En), *ä›ärād›yä* (Ed) 'night watchman, guard';

Har. *qēräḥa* 'guard, tend, watch, protect' and perhaps Amh. *q^{w}äräqq^{w}ärä* 'tend cattle' (from **q^{w}rḥ* >**q^{w}r>q^{w}rq^{w}r*). The comparison of Har. *qēräḥa* with Ar. *qahara* 'subjugate' suggested by Fleisch 1944:367 is unlikely. One would be tempted to connect Amh. *q^{w}äyyä* 'wait' with the verbs *qəyä, qəyyä, qəyā̃* of the various Gurage dialects, but while the root of Gurage verbs *qəyä, qəyyä* is *qrḥ,* this is not the case of Amh. *q^{w}äyyä.*

qerrä (Go), see *qärrä.*

qər *balä- (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go.S), *qərr balä-* (Ms.So. W), *qər-ən bālä* (Z) 'be dissatisfied, feel bad about something, begrudge, have a foreboding';

qərreta (So) 'dissatisfaction, grievance';

Amh. *qərr alä* 'be discontented, be vexed', Tna. *qär bälä* 'be sulky, be cross'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *qirriye›.* The connection between Amh. *qərr alä* and *qar* 'acidity of the stomach' suggested by Guidi 1901:253 is unlikely.

qərä (Go), see *qerä.*

qəra (Z), see *qārä.*

qərī (Z), see *qerä.*

qīr (S), see *qārä.*

qirrä (So), see *qärrä.*

qor I (So), *qōr* (En.Gt) 'navel';

qor senṭi (So) 'penknife';

see *q^{w}ärä* II.

qōr II (En) 'one who gets easily offended';

qōrätäňä (En), same meaning.

qorra (So) 'hit the head with the fist';

Tna. *q^{w}ärḥe* 'split, hit', Amh. *q^{w}ärra* 'hit the head with the fist';

qorra (Z) 'frost of morning';

probably taken from Ga. *qorra,* but the root is also Semitic: Heb. *qar* 'cold', Ar. *qarra* 'be cold'; Ethiopic: G. *q^{w}ärärä* 'be cold', Te. *qärra,* Tna. *q^{w}ərri, qurri* 'cold', Amh. *qwärrärä* 'be cold', *q^{w}ərr* 'cold'.

q^{w}oro (Č), see *q^{w}äro.*

qorro (Z) 'river';

from Ga. *qorrō* 'small river'.

qurä (So), see *qure.*

qūrä (Ed), see *qura* I.

qura I (Č), *qūra* (En.Gt), *qūrä* (Ed) 'not complete, not full, depression in a valley, one who breaks a promise';

from *qäbälä* 'decrease' (see above) with loss of *b* through spirantization (4.12) and with *l:r* (8.25).

qura II (En.Gt), *qur›ä* (Ed) 'penis';

see *ənqulä,* above; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

qura-m-e (E), see *qurame.*

qure (S), *qurä* (So), *quri* (W), *hēqurä* (Ed), *k^{w}ərä* (Č. E.En.Gt), *kurä* (M.Ms.Go) 'crow';

qurä amora (So) 'kind of bird' (see *amora*);

Amh. Arg. *qura,* Gaf. *qurä,* Har. *kura*; to be connected with Semitic *ġrb*: Ar. *ġurāb* (so also Praetorius 1879:57) with loss of *b* through spirantization. Getatchew Haile 1970:69 considers it onomatopoetic without connection with *ġurāb* (so also Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:1092). The noun is also found in Cushitic: Ag. *kġura,* Ṭem. *qūra,* Al. *qura.*

quri (W), see *qure.*

qare›a (En) 'kind of red pepper';

see *qarəya,* below.

qur›ä (Ed) 'penis';

see *qura* II, and *ənqulä*; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

qäriʾar (Ed) 'a bit, few, a little';

see *qäri, ʾar.*

qäräbä (S.W.Z), *qärräbä* (M.Ms.Go), *täqirräbä* (So), *täq'änäbä* (Č), *täq'änäḇä* (Gt), *täq'ännäbä* (E), *täʾenäḇä* (En), *täʾennäwä* (Ed), *täʾennā̃* (Ed) 'approach, be near, be close';

aqäräbä (S.W), *aqärräbä* (Ms.Go.So), *atqirräbä* (So), *atqʿänäbä* (Č), *atq'änäḇä* (Gt), *atq'ännäḇä* (E), *ateʾenäḇä* (En), *atʾennäwä* (Ed) 'bring near, present, offer';

täqraräbä (W), *täq'ranäbä* (Č), *täq'ranäḇä* (Gt), *täq rannäbä* (E), *täʾinanäḇä* (En) 'be close to one another';

qʷərb (Č.E.M), *qərb* (Gt), *qurb* (M.Ms.Go.S.W), *qurub* (Z), *ʾərb* (Go), *ʾərəw* (Ed), *ʾənawä* (En.Ed) 'near, close';

qʷərb (Č.E.M), *qərb* (Gt), *qurb* (M.Ms.Go.So), *qʷərbät, q'ərrawä* (M), *qənawä* (Č.Gt), *q'ənawä* (Č), *q'ännawä* (E), *ʾənawä* (En.Ed) 'nearness, vicinity';

atq'änäwačä (Č.Gt), *atq'ännäwaččä* (E), *atq'ärräwä* (M), *aqärabi zämäd* (Ms), *aʾarabi däbo* (W) 'close relatives';

aqrabbiya (So) 'neighborhood, about, approximately';

Semitic: Ar. *qaruba* 'be near', Heb. *qåraḇ*; Ethiopic: G. *qärbä,* Te. *qärba,* Tna. *qäräbä,* Amh. *qärräbä,* Arg. *qärräba,* Har. *qäräba.*

qäräba (Ms.Go.Z) 'tweezers, tweezers attached to a smoking pipe and used to stir the embers in the pipe';

Amh. Har. *qäräba*; from Cushitic: Sid. Dar. Ga. *qaraba.*

qärb (Č.E.Gt) 'intelligence, oneself, the inner self';

represents *qälb* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qaribʷä (Gt), see *qaribo.*

qaribo (Č.E.En.Ms.Go.W), *qaribʷä* (Gt), *qāribo* (Ed), *qārībo* (S), *qarimo* (M.Ms.Go) 'kind of beer without the *gešo*-plant and used by Muslims';

Amh. *qärbäbbo*; from Cushitic: Ga. *qaribo,* Qab. *qaribú-ta,* Al. *qāribú.*

qarbä (Ed), see *qarba.*

qarba (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *qarbä* (Ed) 'outside beam of the partition wall, *upright support made of logs on which rests the wood platform of the *därar*';

probably to be identified with Cushitic: Had. Kam. *ṭarba* (with alternance *q:ṭ*) from Ar. *ṭärb* 'piece of wood serving for construction'. For *q:ṭ,* see 7.31.

qəräbba (E) 'break off a young branch from the stem, hit the sole of someone's foot with a playing stick';

represents *qənäbba* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

qərb (S.W), *qərrəb* (M.Ms.Go.So), *qənəb* (Č), *qənəḇ* (En.Gt), *qənnəb* (E), *qənəw* (Ed) 'eyebrow, eyelash';

G. Tna. *qərnəb,* Amh. Arg. *qəndəb,* Gaf. *qəndəbä.* For *rn:nd,* see Praetorius 1879:78; Cohen 1931: 380.

qʷərb (Č.E.M), *qərb* (Gt), see *qäräbä.*

(at)qirräbä (So), see *qäräbä.*

qurb (M.Ms.Go.S.W), *qurub* (Z), see *qäräbä.*

qʷärbänta (Ms.Go) 'male goat or sheep bigger than *gəlgəl*';

perhaps Amh. *qʷərəmbi, qʷərənbi.*

qorbeššä (Ed) 'young male sheep or goat';

represents *korbeššä* (see above) with *k:q* (15.1).

qurbätaläm (So.W), *äqulbätaläm* (Ed) 'necklace';

Amh. *qurbätä alim, qurbätä halim, qurbätä halib.*

qorbiyye (W) 'small container of cloth';

from Ga. *qorbiyye.*

qärač (So) 'tax collector';

from Amh. *qärač,* active participle of *qär(r)äṭä.*

qʷäräčä (Č.Gt), *qʷərãčä* (En), *qʷäräččä* (E) 'take with the finger tips, take a handful and close the hand, pinch the skin (e.g. belt)';

qʷäräččä- (So) 'feel discomfort after having taken an anthelmintic', lit. 'it pinches one';

from a root *qʷrṭy (qʷnṭy)* related to *qʷänäṭṭätä* (see above).

qərač (Č.E), *qərãč* (En.Gt) 'flea';

represents *qənač* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

qərča (Ms.Go) 'meat distributed or sold to different persons';

Amh. *qərča,* from *(aq)qarräṭä* 'distribute' (see below); passed into Ga. *qərča.*

qorač, in *qäfo qorač* (So) 'one who removes honey from the beehive';

Amh. *qʷärač,* active participle of *qʷärräṭä* (see *aq-qʷarräṭä*).

qurrač (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *qurrāč* (Ed.S), *qurāč* (En) 'piece';

Amh. *qurrač* (see *aq-qʷarräṭä*).

qurčučumit (Z) 'ankle';

from *qurčumčumit*; see *qurčəmčəm.*

qʷərčəm (Č.E.M) 'splinters of wood that fall while wood is being chopped, *short in size (an insult)';

from *qəräṭämä* (see below).

qurčəmčəm (M.Ms), *qurčəmčəmət* (M), *qurči(m)čimyät* (Č.E), *qurčimčimyäd* (En), *qurčučumit* (Z) 'ankle';

Amh. Arg. *qurčəmčəmit,* Te. *qurčəmət*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *qərčəčəmita, qurčummita,* Ga. *qurčəmčəmit.* See *qurčičimyät,* p. 732.

qurčəmčəmət (M) 'ankle';

see *qurčəmčəm,* above.

qurčimčimyäd (En), *qurči(m)čimyät* (Č.E) 'ankle';

see *qurčəmčəm,* above.

qäräčit (Ms.Go.W) 'small sack';

see *qäräṭit,* below.

qärčat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *qärčāt* (Ed.Gt.S), *qäčāt* (En.Ed) 'basket made of bamboo';

Tna. Amh. *qərčat*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *qarčātá,* Al. *qärčata,* Ga. *qirčati.*

qərdäǧi (Z) 'tick';

Semitic: Ar. *qurād*; Ethiopic: Te. *qärad,* Tna. *qurdid,* Har. *qurdūd*; also in Ga. *qurdud,* Bil. *quraʾada.* Since the nouns of Tna. Har. and Zway have the root *qrdd,* the Ethiopian root *qrdd* 'cut' (Amh. *qäräddädä*; for the other languages, see under *qäddä*) could be the origin of the noun 'tick'.

qärräfä (M.Go), *qänäfä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *qännäfä* (E) 'hit, beat, strike, cut down, *pick maize';

is to be identified with the root *qrf* 'peel off, break'; see *qərfit,* below.

qəräfa (Č), *qəräfā* (Gt), *qərãfā* (En), *qəräffa* (E) 'hit with a stick or fist, beat, strike, give a blow with the fist';

represents *qənäffa* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(tä)quraffädä (Go) 'wrinkle, be wrinkled, shrink';

Semitic: Ar. *qarfada* 'be dried out and shrunk' (Dozy 1927: vol. 2, p. 334); Ethiopic: Amh. *qʷäräffädä* 'shrink from drying out'; from *qfd* with augmented *r*: Heb. *qpd* (piʿel) 'roll up', Syr. *qēpad* 'make to shrink'. For the related Arabic roots *qrfṣ, qrft, qrfʿ,* see Růžička 1909:138. See also *(tä)ʾuraffädä.*

quräffärä (Ed) 'become stiff (skin of a cow)';

see *(a)qʷfarrärä,* above.

qərfit (So.Z), *qəlfi* (Z) 'bark of tree';

Amh. Arg. *qərfit* 'bark of tree'; from *qrf*: Ar. *qarafa* 'peel off', G. Tna. *qäräfä,* Te. *qärfa,* Amh. *qärräfä,* Har. *qēräfa*; related to Semitic *qlf*: Ar. *qalafa,* Heb. *qåläp.*

qarulle (Go) 'kind of bird';

from Ga. *qarulle.*

qärrämä (M), *qänämä* (Č), *qänämä* (En.Gt), *qännämä* (E), *qännäwä, qännā* (Ed) 'abuse, insult';

qənąmä (Č), *q'ənamä* (En), *q'ənnamą, qənnemą* (E) 'insult' (n.).

qärram (W), *qärramma* (So) 'cow with big horns';

from *qär* I 'horn' (see above) with the suffix *-am, -amma.*

qärimä (Z), see *qerrämä.*

qärma (W), see *qerrämä.*

qarimo (M.Ms.Go) 'kind of beer without the *gešo*-plant and used by Muslims';

see *qaribo* (above) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14).

qarme (S), see *qerrämä.*

qerrämä (Go) 'glean';

qärma (W), *qärimä* (Z), *qarme* (S), *qerma* (Go), *qirma* (So), *q'ärma, q'älma* (M), *qem* (Č.E), *qema* (Ms), *qīm* (En.Ed), *q'ēm* (Gt) 'gleanings';

Semitic: Ar. *qarama* 'graze'; Ethiopic: G. *(tä)qärrämä* 'glean', Tna. *qärämä,* Amh. *qärrämä,* Arg. *qärräma*; Amh. *qärm* 'stubble, gleaning', Har. *qärma* 'stem of wheat used for basketwork', Te. *qärim* 'ploughed field'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *qarmīta* 'gleanings', Qab. *qarma,* Had. *qīm,* Ga. *qarmīya,* Som. *qarmi.* While *qem* (Č.E), *qema* (Ms), *qīm* (En.Ed), without *r,* can be explained as having

developed from *qrm* (with *r* being palatalized) it is also possible that these forms are borrowed from a language such as Hadiyya where the noun has the form *qīm*.

qerma (Go), see *qerrämä*.

qirma (So), see *qerrämä*.

qurame (E) 'together';

from *qura-m* (enclitic) *-e* (adverbial); *qura* represents *quna* II (see above) with *n:r* (8.23).

qiromšašä (Ed) 'young sheep'.

qarmämätti (Z) 'side doorframe';

from Ga. *qarmamētti* 'part of the house in front of the door'.

(a)qramäṭä (En.Gt) 'chew, make the sound of chewing';

represents *qəlammäṭä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

q^{w}ärämäya (Č.En), *q^{w}äräməya* (E), *q^{w}ärməya* (Gt) 'kind of wild animal'.

q^{w}ərämäzä (Č.Gt), *q^{w}ərämmäzä* (E.Ed.M), *aq^{w}rämmäzä* (En) 'be ripe (fruit, cereal), be compressed tightly (ball of fiber) so as to bounce easily';

q^{w}ərməz (Č.E.Gt), *qurməz* (En.Ed.M) 'ripe (grain, cereal), compressed (ball)';

the possible connection between these two meanings is perhaps to be explained by the similarity of the ripe fruit or cereal ready to be eaten and a ball so made as to be ready to be bounced.

(a)q^{w}ərämmäzä (M.So) 'bake bread by mixing it with a little water';

qurmuzzəyä (M) 'bread baked with a little water'.

q^{w}ərməz (Č.E.Gt), see *q^{w}ərämäzä*.

qurməz (En.Ed.M), see *q^{w}ərämäzä*.

qurmuzzəyä (M) 'bread baked with a little water';

from *(a)q^{w}ərämmäzä* (see above) with the suffix *-əyä*.

qurān (S) 'Koran';

from Ar. *qurʾān*.

(tä)q^{w}ranä (Č), *täq^{w}rannä* (E) 'tie together creditor with debtor';

see *(tä)q^{w}raňä*.

qurənfəd (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *aurənfud* (Ed), *qurunfud* (W), *qurunfūd* (S) 'clove';

from Ar. *qaranful, qaranfūl* (of Greek origin derived from Sanskrit; see Vollers *ZDMG* 50, p. 651); also in Amh. *qərənful, qərənfud*, Har. *qurunful*, Te. Tna. *qərənfəl, qənəffər*, Ga. *qurunfudī*.

qärranqärriye (So) 'forked part of the digging pick';

presents the reduplicated noun *qär(r)* 'horn' (see above) and the form is to be analyzed as *qärr-an-qärr-iye*.

qēransa (Z) 'leopard, tiger';

from Cushitic: Ga. *qēransā*, Dar. *qērančà*.

qəränäsä (En.Gt), *qərannäsä* (Ed) 'break clods of earth with a plough';

reduplicative stem of *qrs* 'break (bread)'; see *qäräsä* II, below.

****q^{w}əränäsä, aq^{w}əränäsä, anq^{w}əränäsä*** (Č), *aq^{w}ərännäsä, anq^{w}ərännäsä* (E), *aq^{w}əränäsä* (En.Gt), *aq^{w}ərannäsä* (Ed) 'pour out to the last drop';

aq^w(ə)ränäsä säčä (En.Gt), *anq^{w}ərännäsä säččä* (E) 'drink to the last drop' (see *säčä*);

reduplicative stem of *q^{w}ns* (see *a-q^{w}änäsä*) from an original *q^{w}rs*; for *r:n*, see 8.43.

qurənnät (Ed) 'humility';

for *qurərnät* (see below) with *rn* > *nn* (17.7).

(a)qranäṭä, anqranäṭä (Č.En.Gt), *aqranṭä* (Č.Gt), *aqrannäṭä, anqrannäṭä* (E) 'accumulate (liquid, grain), store, save money';

represents *(a)qlalläṭä* II (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), *l:n* (8.23). See also *anqranäṭä*.

qərəňä (En) 'misfortune resulting from betraying an oath or from not believing in spirits'.

qəriňňä (Ed) 'civet cat, musk of civet cat';

Amh. *ṭərəř*; for *ṭ:q*, see 7.31.

(tä)q^{w}raňä (En.Gt), *täq^{w}raňňä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *täq^{w}raňňe* (S.W), *täq^{w}raňī* (Z), *täq^{w}ranä* (Č), *täq^{w}rannä* (E), *tä>uraňňä* (Go) 'tie together creditor with debtor';

Tna. *q^{w}äränä* 'tie two things together', Amh. *q^{w}aräňňä* 'fetter, shackle', *aqq^{w}äräňňä* 'tie together creditor with debtor', Har. *quräňňa äša*, Arg. *əq-q^{w}äraňňa*.

(a)q^{w}raňňä (Ed) 'chase away by running after'.

qräpa (Č), *qräpā* (Gt), *qərāpā* (En) 'break off a young branch from the tree, hit the sole of someone's foot with the playing stick';

represents *qənäbba* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33), *b:p* (13.1).

q^{w}äräq^{w}ä (M) 'dung of sheep or goat';

see *q^{w}äräq^{w}äryä*, below.

q^{w}ərq^{w}ä (M) 'mixed';

from *qəlqəl*, passive participle of *qəlaqqälä* (see above), becoming **qərqər* (with *l:r*, 8.25) > *q^{w}ərq^{w}ä* (with labialization of *r* (8.7).

qəräqäbä (Č.En.W.Z), *qəräqäḇä* (Gt), *qəräqqäbä* (E. Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *qiräqäbä* (S) 'tie up loads on the ground before putting them on the back of an animal';

Amh. *qäräqqäbä*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *qarqā́bbo*, Sid. *qarāqabi*.

qiräqäbä (S), see *qəräqäbä*.

qärqäčče (S.W) 'jaw, cheek';

from Cushitic: Al. *qarqačča* 'cheek', Ga. *qärqäčče*.

qurqunčo (S) 'stem of maize';

to be identified with Amh. *qoräqonda*, with *d* > **ǧ* > *č*, unless the form with *č* is taken from a Cushitic language.

qärqär *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go) 'become alert, become active';

perhaps a reduplicated root *qr-qr* from Had. *qare>u-kko* 'be active', but cp. also Har. *qurqur* 'resourceful', Ga. *qorqora*.

q^{w}ärq^{w}äro (Č.E.En.Gt), *q^{w}ärq^{w}ärro* (M), *qorqoro* (Ed), *qorqorro* (Go.So.Ms) 'tin';

Te. Tna. *qorqoro*, Amh. Har. *qorqorro*; Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:1216 derives it from the verb *q^{w}äräq-q^{w}ärä* 'work with metal'. See also *qurqura*, below.

qaraqar (En.Gt), *qaraqqār* (Ed), see *qurq^{w}ar*.

qəräqqärä I (Ed), *qəräqärä* (En.Gt), *anqəräqärä* (Č.En), *anqəräqqärä* (E) 'move, budge, shake (intr.)';

see *(a)qläqälä*; for *l:r*, see 8.25.

qəräqqärä II (So) 'put the bar across the door to close it, lock the door with a bar';

qərqərt (So) 'wooden bar for closing the door from the inside';

Amh. *qäräqqära*. See also *q'äräq'ärä* and *qəräq-qärä* III.

qəräqqärä III (E.M.So), *qəräqärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'prevent cattle from entering a field by fencing it in, *prohibit, prevent, forbid, fence off (a field)';

q^{w}ərq^{w}ər (Č.E), *qurqur* (En.Gt.M) 'fenced-in meadow';

to be connected with *qəräqqärä* II that has the meaning of closing > fencing in with the intention of preventing.

qəräqqärä IV, in *afär qəräqqärä* (Ed) 'assert one's right over the land';

represents *qənäqqänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

****qəräqärä*** V, *anqəräqärä* (Z) 'pour out in a thin stream';

see *(a)q^{w}əräq^{w}ärä*.

(a)q^{w}əräq^{w}ärä (S), *anq^{w}əräq^{w}ärä* (S.W), *anq^{w}əräq-q^{w}ärä* (M.Ms), *anqəräqärä* (Z) 'pour out in a thin stream';

manq^{w}ärq^{w}äräya (Go), *manqorqorya* (So), *man-q^{w}ärq^{w}ära* (Ms), *mänqorqora* (Z), *ma>orqora* (W) 'jar used for pouring water when washing hands';

Tna. *q^{w}ärq^{w}ärä*, *>anq^{w}ärq^{w}ärä* 'decant, pour', Amh. *anq^{w}äräqq^{w}ärä*; Amh. *manqorqoriya* 'big jar'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *moqorqóra*, Bur. *mä-qorqora*.

qəraqärä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *qəraqqärä* (E) 'mix, intermingle, stir food, knead dough';

represents *qəlaqqälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qərqər (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *qərqərt* (W), *q'irq'ir* (E.S) 'joint between the yoke and the wood';

Amh. *qərqər*, Tna. *qäraqro*, from the root *qrqr* 'tie'; passed into Cushitic: Had. *qirqira*, Ga. *qərqər*.

q^{w}ərq^{w}ər (Č.E), *qurqur* (En.Gt.M) 'fenced-in meadow';

see *qəräqqärä* III.

qoroqqore (W) 'excrement of sheep or goat';

see *q^{w}äräq^{w}äryä*, below.

qorqoro (Ed), *qorqorro* (Go.So.Ms), see *q^{w}ärq^{w}äro*.

qurq^{w}ar (Č.E), *qaraqar* (En.Gt), *qaraqqār* (Ed) 'euphorbia';

represents *qulq^{w}al* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qurqur (En.Gt.M), see *q^{w}ərq^{w}ər*.

qurqurä (W), see *qurqura.*

qurqura (S), *qurqurä* (W) 'blacksmith, ironsmith';

Semitic: Ar. *qurqurru* 'metalworker'; Ethiopic: Amh. *q̓ʷäräqqʷärä* 'work with metal', Tna. *qʷärqʷärä* 'hammer' (v.). See also *qʷärqʷäro.*

qərqərt I (So) 'wooden bar for closing the door from the inside';

Amh. *qərqar*; see *qəräqqärä* II.

qərqərt II (W) 'joint between the yoke and the wood';

see *qərqər,* above.

qʷäräqʷäryä (Go.So), *qʷäräqʷä* (M), *qoroqqore* (W), *qunquna* (En.Gt), *qunqunä* (Ed), *ənqurquna* (Č.Gt), *ənqurqunna* (E), *ənqərqinna* (Ms), *q'irq'inna* (Ms) 'dung of sheep or goat';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *quqqurá-ta,* Qab. *qunqunnā-ta,* Al. *qurquňňa-ta,* Sid. *qurqurro,* Ga. *qurqure.*

qurquya (Č.E) 'mixed';

from *q̣əlaqqälä* with *l:r* (8.25) and palatalization of *l, r* (8.61).

qʷärrärä (So) 'become bald';

qorara (So) 'bald';

probably to be identified with Tna. *qäränqära* 'bald' coming from *qärä-qära* with nasalized *q* expressed by the inserted *n.* The root *qärä(n)qära* is a reduplication of *qr(r)* and it is the root *qrr* that occurs in So. *qʷärrärä.* The root *qrr* is related to Semitic *qrḥ*: Heb. *qåraḥ* 'make bald'.

qərärä (Č.E.Ms), *qərā̄rä* (Gt), *ˀərā̄rˀä* (En), *ˀərā̄ˀrä* (Ed) 'early morning';

Semitic: Mh. *(ha)qaraur* 'go in the morning', Soq. *qarére* 'tomorrow', Ar. *al-qarra-tāni* 'the two cool (cold) times of the day', that is, morning and evening, from the root *qrr* 'be cold': Heb. *qar* 'cold', Amh. *qʷärrärä* 'be cold, Tna. *qʷärärä.* See also *akkərā̄rˀä.*

qərrare (Ms.Go) 'kind of beer to which water is added';

Amh. *qärrärä* 'be separated (dregs from beer), *qərrari* 'beer to which water is added'; also in Ga. *qərrari.*

qʷərər I (Č.E.Gt.M), *qurər* (En.Gt), *qurur* (Ed.S) 'small basket of bamboo used as a measure, hat made of grass and bamboo';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *qurura* 'basket', but perhaps also Te. Tna. *qärḥet* 'small basket used as a measure' from the root *qrḥ > qr > qrr.*

qʷərər II (Č.E.Gt), *qurər* (En.Ed.Gt) 'light, humble, respectful';

from *qälälä* 'be light'; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

qorara (So), see *qʷärrärä.*

qurər I (En.Gt), see *qʷərər* I.

qurər II (En.Ed.Gt), see *qʷərər* II.

qurur (Ed.S), see *qʷərər* I.

(tä)qrarǟbä (W) 'be close to one another';

reduplicative stem of *qrb* (see *qäräbä*).

qurərnäd (En) 'humility';

from *qurər* II (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd.*

qʷərərnät (Č), *qʷərərənnät* (E), *qurərnät* (Gt) 'humility';

from *qʷərər* II (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät.*

qurərnät (Gt), see *qʷərərnät.*

qərarǟsä (W), *qərärräsä* (M), *qurarǟsä* (Z), *qirärǟsä* (S) 'crumble bread';

reduplicative stem of *qrs*; see *qäräsä* II.

(a)qʷərarräsä (Ms), *anqʷərärräsä* (M.Go), *anqurärräsä* (So) 'pour out to the last drop';

reduplicative stem of *qʷns* (see *a-qʷänäsä*) with *n:r* (8.33). See also *anqʷərärräsä, *qʷərässäsä.*

qirärǟsä (S), see *qərarǟsä.*

qurarǟsä (Z), see *qərarǟsä.*

qurāršo (S) 'bread crumbs';

noun formed from a reduplicative stem of *qrs* (see *qäräsä* II) with palatalization of *s.*

qäräsä I (S.W), *qärräsä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *qänäsä* (Č.En. Ed.Gt), ***qännäsä*** (E) **'begin, start'**;

yəqʷäršəbbʷä (E), *yəqäršəbbʷä* (M), *yəqʷäršəpʷä* (Č), *yəqʷäršəkʷä* (Gt), *yəqʷäršk̓ʷädä* (En) 'starting point', lit. '(that) by which one starts;

Gaf. *qäräsä*; perhaps to be separated from *qäräsä* II against Leslau 1963:130 (also taken up by Appleyard 1977:28).

qäräsä II (S.W), *qoräsä* (Z), *qorräsä* (So), *qʷännäsä* (E) 'break bread, *break off a piece';

qərarǟsä (W), *qurarǟsä* (Z), *qirärǟsä* (S), *qərärräsä* (Ms) 'crumble bread';

qurs (M), *qursi* (Z) 'breakfast, grain that is taken with coffee';

qurāršo (S) 'bread crumbs';

Semitic: Akk. *qarāšu* 'split, cut', Ar. *qaraša*; Ethiopic: Tna. *qʷäräsä* 'break off a piece of bread', Amh. *qʷärräsä,* Arg. *qʷärräsa,* Har. *qōräsa* 'take a portion of something'; Te. *qərras* 'piece of bread', Tna. *qursi* 'breakfast', Te. *qərsi* (Te. *qärsa* 'eat' is probably a denominative), Amh. Arg. *qurs*; passed into Cushitic: Ag. *kursi,* Kam. *qursi.* See also *qərränäsä, qurraše.*

qärisa (Ms) 'gourd decorated with beads';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *qarīsa* 'beads used for gourds or used as buttons'.

qʷärsa, qorsa (Gt), *qʷansa* (Č.E), *qosä* (Ed.S), *ˀosa* (En), *ˀosä* (Ed) 'wing';

perhaps connected with Cushitic: Ometo *kesse*; Mo. *'qošo* comes close to Gurage, but it is perhaps taken from Ga. *kočo.*

qoräsä (Z), *qorräsä* (So), see *qäräsä* II.

qorsa (Gt), see *qʷärsa.*

qurs (M), *qursi* (Z) 'breakfast, grain taken with coffee';

see *qäräsä* II.

qʷärsafänä (Č), *qʷərsafännä* (E) 'wreath of grass that small boys put around their heads, horse ornaments made of leather';

see *qʷärsafäňä.*

qʷärsafäňä (En), *qʷərsafäňňä, qursafäňňä* (M), *qorsafäňä* (Gt), *qʷärsafänä* (Č), *qʷərsafännä* (E), same meaning as above.

****qʷərässäsä, anqʷərässäsä*** (Ms) 'pour out to the last drop';

from *qʷrs* with reduplicated last radical; represents *(a)qʷänäsä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

qärše (S.W), see *qärši* I.

qärši I (Z), *qärše* (S.W) 'locally made spoon';

from Cushitic: Had. *qaššа* 'spoon'. See also *yinäˀlubyan qärše.*

qärši II (Č.E.Gt.M.Z) 'silver, thaler, money';

from Ar. *ġurš, qirš,* of German origin (*Groschen*) through Turkish; also Har. *qärši,* Te. Arg. *qärš,* Amh. *qərš,* Tna. *qərši,* Soq. *qerš* (see Landberg 1909:585).

qurraše (W) 'dried-out bread eaten mainly for breakfast';

Amh. *qʷərraš* 'piece of bread' having in Wolane the special meaning of 'dried-out bread' (see *qäräsä* II).

quršo (Ms.Go) 'grudge, ill-feeling, spite';

quršoňňä (Go) 'vindictive';

Amh. *qʷəršo* 'grudge'; also in Ga. *quršo.*

qəräšämä (W), *qiräšämä* (S), *qəršəm(m) *balä* (Č.E.En. Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S.W) 'crunch, break a solid object';

qəršəm balä däräˀä (W) 'become very dry' (see *däräˀä*);

Har. *qaršäšäm äša* 'crunch', Amh. *qäräššämä* 'break', Tna. *qärsämä*; augmented by *r* if compared to Ar. *qašama* 'cut', *qasama* 'cut asunder', or by *m* if compared to Ar. *qaraša* (Dozy 1927: vol. 2, p. 327).

qəršəm(m), see *qəräšämä.*

qiräšämä (S), see *qəräšämä.*

quršoňňä (Go) 'vindictive';

from *quršo* (see above) with the suffix *-ňňä.*

qärat (Č.E.M.Go), *qärāt* (Gt) 'guarding of a house at night by going around it';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *qerä* (see above).

qärūte (Z) 'cunning, crafty';

from Cushitic: Ga. *qaro* 'cunning'.

qarote (S) 'bone of the jaw'.

qərreta (So) 'dissatisfaction, grievance';

noun with the suffix *-ta* from *qər balä-* (see above).

qərit (So) 'basket used for keeping bread';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qərit.*

qurät (Ms.Go.So), see *qurit.*

quratä (Ed) 'stomach disease due to raw meat'.

qurit (Č.E.M), *qurīt* (S), *qurät* (Ms.Go.So), *qunīt* (Gt), *qunīd* (En.Ed) 'summit, top, *roof, ceiling, tip';

also in Cushitic: Had. *qorita.*

qäratmäňňä (Go.M) 'guard, night watchman';

from *qärat* (see above) with the suffix *-mäňňä.*

qäratänä (Č) 'night watchman, guard';

from *qärat* (see above) with the suffix *-änä.*

qärātäňňä (Gt), *qərātäňňä* (S), *qərätäňä* (Z) 'guard, night watchman';

from *qärat* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

qərātäňňä (S), *qərätäňä* (Z), see *qärātäňňä.*

qōrätäňä (En) 'one who gets easily offended';

from *qor* (see above) with the suffix *-täňä*

qäräṭ (Go.So), see *qäräṭä.*

qäräṭä (Ed.S.W.Z), *qärräṭä* (M.Ms.So), *qänṭä* (Č.En. Gt), *qänäṭä* (Č), *qännäṭä* (E) 'levy dues';

qäräṭ (Go.So) 'taxes';

qärač (So) 'tax collector';

Tna. *qärräṣä* 'levy dues', Amh. *qärräṭä*; Tna. *qäräṣ* 'dues, taxes', Amh. *qäräṭ.*

(aq)q^{w}arräṭä (M.So), *aq^{w}arräṭä* (Go) 'cross, go across, interrupt, stop, *take a short cut';

aqqarräṭä (So) 'share' (v.);

qurrač (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *qurrāč* (Ed.S), *qurāč* (En), *qullač* (E) 'piece';

qäfo qorač (So) 'one who removes honey from the beehive';

Semitic: Ar. *qaraṣa* 'pinch, bite', *qaraḍa* 'cut', *qaraṭa* 'cut into small pieces', Heb. *qåraṣ* 'pinch'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *qäräṣä, q^{w}äräṣä* 'cut, make an incision', Te. *qärṣa, qärča* 'cut off, chop off', Amh. *q^{w}ärräṭä,* Arg. *qorräṭa,* Har. *aqäräṭa* 'be short of', Gaf. *qəraṣä* 'chipped pot'. For So. *aqqarräṭä* 'share', cp. Amh. *aqqarräṭä* 'divide among several persons'.

q^{w}ärṭ (Ms) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Had. Ga. *qorṭo,* Kam. *qorṭu.*

qərätṭā̃ (Ed) 'break into half, cut into parts, step on a member of the body of a living being';

represents *qərätṭämä* (see below) with *-ämä* >*ämä̲ > äwä>ā̃* (4.32).

qərätṭa (Go) 'break into half';

represents the root *qrṭ* with augmented *r* (8.83) in relation to *qäṭṭa,* below.

qərätā (Gt), *qərätā* (En) 'lift up a living being';

represents *kənätta* (see above) with *k:q* (15.1), *t:ṭ* (15.2).

qərṭ (Č.Gt), *qərəṭ* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'quarter of a loaf of bread';

represents *qənṭ* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

qirīṭi (Z) 'scissors';

from the root *q^{w}rṭ* 'cut' (see *aq-q^{w}arräṭä,* above).

qorṭe (So) 'dried human excrement'.

(a)qraṭṭā̃ (Ed) 'save money, accumulate, have sufficiently of something';

represents *(a)q^{w}raṭäbä* (see below) with *-äbä*>*äb̲ä* >*äwä*>*ā̃* (4.12).

qərätäb̲ä (En) 'step on a member of the body of a living being, crush a member of the body of a living being, cut into parts';

represents *qərätämä* (see below) with *-ämä* >**äm̲ä* >*äb̲ä* (4.35).

(a)q^{w}raṭäbä (Č), *aq^{w}raṭäb̲ä, aqraṭäb̲ä* (En), *aq^{w}raṭṭäbä* (E), *aq^{w}raṭäm̲ä* (Gt), *aq^{w}naṭṭäbä* (M), *aqraṭṭā̃* (Ed) 'save money, accumulate, have sufficiently of something';

represents *q^{w}äṭṭäbä* (see below) with augmented *r.*

q^{w}ärṭičä (En.Gt), *qōrṭičča* (Ed) 'small forest'.

qərṭač (Z) 'piece';

from *qərätätä* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.*

qōrṭičča (Ed), see *q^{w}ärṭičä.*

qärṭamma (M) 'chaff, husk';

perhaps from the root *qərätämä* 'cut' (see below); passed into Cushitic: Qab. Ga. *qärṭamma.*

qərätämä (Č.W), *qərätäm̲ä* (Gt), *qərätṭämä* (E.M.Ms. Go.So), *qirätämä* (S), *qərätäb̲ä* (En), *qərätṭā̃* (Ed) 'crush, crush a member of the body of a living being, cut into parts, step on a member of the body of a living being';

qərṭəm barä (Gt) 'break suddenly' (intr.);

qərṭāmme (S), *q^{w}ərčəm* (Č.E.M) 'splinters of wood that fall while wood is being chopped, short pieces of wood';

q^{w}ərčəm (M) 'short in size' (insult);

Semitic: Ar. *qarṭama* 'cut', post-Biblical Heb. *qirṭem* 'cut the borders'; Ethiopic: Tna. *qärṭämä, q^{w}ärṭämä* 'crush', Amh. *qäräṭṭämä* 'break into bits'.

The root is augmented by *r* in relation to Ar. *qaṭama* 'bite, cut'. See also *q^{w}ərätṭämä,* below.

q^{w}ərätṭämä (So) 'crunch';

Tna. *q^{w}ärṭämä* 'crush', Amh. *q^{w}äräṭṭämä*; related to *qərätämä,* above. Praetorius 1879:139 considers Amh. *q^{w}rṭm* a denominative from *q^{w}rṭ* 'a cut' with the adjectival suffix *-am,* but *-am* can apply only to Amharic and not to Arabic where the verb *qrṭm* likewise exists (see *qərätämä,* above).

qərṭāmme (S), see *qərätämä.*

qərṭəm barä (Gt), see *qərätämä.*

qirätämä (S), see *qərätämä.*

qurṭumme (S) 'fish';

from Cushitic: Ga. *qurṭummē,* Qab. *qurṭummi-ta.*

(a)q^{w}raṭäm̲ä (Gt) 'save money, accumulate, have sufficiently of something';

represents *(a)q^{w}raṭäbä* with *b* >**b̲*>*m* (4.15).

qərṭən (So) 'quarter of a loaf of bread, piece of bread';

represents either *qənṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-ən* or could be derived from the root *qrṭ* (see *aq-q^{w}arräṭä,* above) with the suffix *-n.*

qərṭəna (Č.En.Gt), *qərṭənna* (E) 'contempt';

from *qänäṭä* III (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ə(n)na.*

qərätärä (Gt), *qərätärä* (En) 'amputate, cut off, cut wood with an ax';

could be identified with *qnṭr, q^{w}nṭr* (Amh. *q^{w}änäṭṭärä* 'bite') or with *qrṭ, q^{w}rṭ* 'cut' (see *aq-q^{w}arräṭä,* above) augmented by *r.*

q^{w}ərätärä (Č), *q^{w}ərätṭärä* (E) 'take with the fingertips';

represents *q^{w}änäṭärä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

q^{w}ərätäsä (Č.Gt), *q^{w}ərätäsä* (En), *q^{w}ərätṭäsä* (E) 'pinch, break off a leaf with the hands or teeth';

represents *q^{w}änätäsä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

qäräṭit (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *qäräṭīt* (Ed), *qäräčit* (Ms.Go.W) 'small sack';

Amh. *qäräṭit*; represents *käräṭit* (see above) with *k:q* (15.1), as against Praetorius 1879:166 who separates *qäräṭit* from *käräṭit* and derives Amh. *qäräṭit* either from Amh. *qiraṭ* 'small coin' (Ar. *qīrāṭ*) or from *qərṭ, qärät* whose meaning, however, is 'custom duties' and not 'coin'. The noun also occurs in Ga. *qäräṭīt.*

qərätätä (Z), *qirätätä* (S) 'amputate, cut off';

qurṭuṭ (Z) 'amputated';

qərṭač (Z) 'piece';

Semitic: Ar. *qaraṭa* 'cut', related to Ar. *qaraṣa,* Heb. *qåraṣ*; Ethiopic: Te. *qärṭäṭa* 'break to pieces', Tna. *q^{w}ärṭätä* 'pinch, break off the leaves', Amh. *q^{w}äräṭṭätä* 'be nibbled'.

qirätätä (S), see *qərätätä.*

qurṭuṭ (Z), see *qərätätä.*

qirow (Ed) 'fat' (adj.);

from *qeňňä* (see above).

q^{w}ärəyä (Č.E.Gt.M), *q^{w}äriyä* (En.Ed), *qoriyä* (Ed), *qurəyä* (Go) 'jar in which milk is kept for the children, *kind of clay container';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qurita,* Had. *qure>e,* Ga. *qōrē.*

qarä̰yä (M), see *qarəya.*

qarəya (Ms.Go.So), *qariya* (Gt), *qāriya* (S), *qariyä* (W), *qarä̰yä* (M), *qare* (Č.E), *qāre* (Ed), *qare>a* (En) 'kind of raw pepper';

Amh. *qarəya*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *qārəya,* Dar. *qārà,* Bur. *qāra.*

qariya (Gt), *qāriya* (S), *qariyä* (W), see *qarəya.*

qoriyä (Ed), see *q^{w}ärəyä.*

qurəyä (Go), see *q^{w}ärəyä.*

qärezä (W), *qärēzzä* (S) 'young man in his prime';

undoubtedly connected with G. Tna. *wäreza* 'young man', Te. *wärzäwä* 'be mature'; either from a root **q^{w}rz (qrz)* represented in Selṭi, Wolane and becoming *wrz,* or from a root *wrz* becoming *q^{w}rz, qrz* by an inverse process. For a similar occurrence, cp. Amh. *wäžäbbärä* and *qäžäbbärä* (cited in Cohen 1939:47). The connection between G. *wäreza* and the root *wrs* 'inherit' suggested by Praetorius 1890: 373 is doubtful.

***(tä)qraž(ž)ä, täqražä-m ažä** (Č.En.Gt), *täqražžä-m ažžä* (E.M) 'look around here and there'.

qäss bälä (S) 'be slow';

Amh. Arg. *qäss alä (ala),* Tna. *qäss bälä.* See also *qus barä.*

qes (Ms.Go.So.W), *qēs* (S), *q'äs* (Č.E.Gt.M), *q'ēs* (En. Ed) 'priest';

G. *qäsis, qäs,* Tna. *qäši,* Te. *qäš,* Amh. *qes,* Har. *qes.* For its Syriac origin, see Noeldeke 1910:37.

qessä (W), *qēssä* (S) 'cheese';

see *q'äsa,* below.

qəsi (Č), *qəssi* (E) 'small, little';

from *qəsən, qəssən* (see below) with reduction of *ən* to *i* (8.69).

qosä (Ed.S) 'wing';

see *qʷärsa,* above.

qosa (So) 'joke' (n.);

qosaňňä (Go.So) 'facetious';

also in Ga. *qōsa*; see *(a)k'äsä.*

qus barä (Č.En.Gt), *quss barä* (Ed), *quss männä* (E), *ənqus *balä* (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'be silent, be quiet, *stop doing something';

Amh. *quss alä*; see also *qäss bālä,* above.

qʷässälä (So) 'be wounded';

aqʷässälä (Go.So) 'wound' (v.);

qusəl (So) 'wound, sore';

qusläňňä (So) 'wounded';

G. *qʷäslä* 'be wounded', Tna. *qʷäsälä,* Te. *qosla,* Amh. *qʷässälä* 'be wounded', *qusəl* 'wound' (n.), Arg. *qusəl* 'wound' (n.). Praetorius 1890:23 compares it with Ar. *qalasa* 'spit, throw blood'.

qäslä (W), see *qäsla* I.

qäsla I (Ms.Go.So), *qäslä* (W), *qäsra* (Č.E.Gt), *qäsrä* (S), *qässəya* (M), *ʾäsəra* (En) 'layer of the stem of the *äsät*';

see also *qäsla* II.

qäsla II (So) 'dough when it is ready to be put into the hole';

is perhaps a meaning that developed from *qäsla* I (see above), that is, the layer that is to become dough.

qusəl (So), see *qʷässälä.*

qusläňňä (So) 'wounded';

from *qusəl* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

qäsäm I (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go), *qäsäm̱* (En.Gt) 'lentil'.

qäsäm II (So), *qəsəm* (W) 'kind of grass';

Amh. *qäsäm* 'thin reed', Tna. *qäsäm* 'sprig, twig'.

qəsəm I (W), see *qäsäm* II.

qəsəm II (Go.W), *qəsəmta* (So) 'breakfast';

qəsəm balä (So) 'eat breakfast';

to be derived from *qsm*: Ar. *qasama* 'divide, break', Tna. *qärsämä* 'break' (with augmented *r*). For the development of meaning, cp. *qursi* 'breakfast' from *qäräsä* 'break bread'.

qəsəmta (So) 'breakfast';

represents *qəsəm* II with the suffix *-ta.*

qəssən (M.Ms.So) 'small, little, *thin, boys';

from *qsn* (see *a-qsässänä*).

qosaňňä (Go.So) 'facetious';

from *qosa* (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)ňňä.*

qasaqasa (wärä) wärä (Č.E.En.Gt), *qasäqasä wärä* (Ed), see *qəsäqäsä* II.

qəsäqäsä I (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W.Z), *qəsäqqäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *qisäqäsä* (S) 'rouse, wake up (tr.)';

anqəsaqqäsä (So) 'move' (tr.);

Semitic: Ar. *qasqasa* 'agitate, shake'; Ethiopic: Te. *qäsqäsa* 'rouse by shaking', *ʾanqäsqäsa* 'stir', Tna. *qäsqäsä* 'rouse', *ʾanqäsqäsä* 'shake, agitate', Amh. *qäsäqqäsä* 'rouse', *anqäsäqqäsä* 'stir'.

qəsäqäsä II (Č.Ed.Gt.W), *qəsäqqäsä* (E.M) 'rummage';

qəsäqqäsä-m šä (M) 'search everywhere';

qasaqasä (wärä) wärä (Č.E.En.Gt), *qasäqasä wärä* (Ed) 'search everywhere';

Semitic: Ar. *qassa* (root *qss*) 'seek, pursue'; Ethiopic: Amh. *qäsäqqäsä* 'look for something, search', *dur qäsäqqäsä* 'look for animals', lit. 'rummage the forest', and probably also Har. *qasqāsa* 'hunting'.

****qəsaqqäsä, anqəsaqqasä*** (So) 'move' (tr.);

see *qəsäqäsä* I.

qisäqäsä (S), see *qəsäqäsä* I.

qäsrä (S), see *qäsra.*

qäsra (Č.E.Gt), *qäsrä* (S) 'layer of the stem of the *äsät*';

represents *qäsla* I (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qəsər (Č.Gt), *qəssər* (E) 'small, little';

aṭmä qəsər (Č) 'lean, meager, skinny', lit. 'thin of bone' (see *aṭəm*);

represents *qsn,* with *n:r* (8.33); see *a-qsässänä.*

qisara (Ms.Go) 'the fleshy part of the *äsät* mixed with the root';

see *q'əsara* II, below.

qusəs (Č) 'dirty';

see *qʷäšäšä,* below.

qəsəssən (Go.So), *qəssəssən*(Ms), see *(a)qsässänä.*

(a)qsässänä (M.Ms.Go), *aqsassänä* (So), *aqsäsärä* (Č. Gt), *aqsässärä* (E) 'cut to small pieces';

qəssən (M.Ms.So), *qəsər* (Č.Gt), *qəssər* (E), *qəsi* (Č), *qəssi* (E) 'small, little, *thin, boys';

qəssəssən (Ms), *qəsəssən* (Go.So) 'very small, very little';

the verb *(a)qsässänä* is a reduplicative stem of *qsn,* related to Ar. *qsm* 'divide'.

(a)qsäsärä (Č.Gt), *aqsässärä* (E) 'cut to small pieces';

represents *(a)qsässänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

qäst (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms.Go.S.W), *qəst* (So), *qäšt* (So) 'bow';

Semitic: Heb. *qęšęṯ* 'bow', Ar. *qaws*; Ethiopic: G. Amh. *qäst,* Tna. *qästi,* Te. in *qäš däbəna* 'rainbow' (cp. Amh. *qästä dämmäna*); passed into Cushitic: Bil. *qist.*

qesätä I (W), *qēsätä* (S), *qīsätä* (Z) 'stretch hide, distend hide';

is perhaps a transferred meaning of Amh. *qässätä* 'bend a bow' (denominative of *qäst,* see above), the stretching would apply in Gurage to the hide.

qesätä II (W), *qessätä* (Go), *qissätä* (So), *q'äsätä* (Č. En.Gt), *q'ässätä* (M), *ənq'ässätä* (E) 'groan, moan, *sigh';

Amh. *(aq)qassätä* 'sigh, moan'.

qəst (So), see *qäst.*

qīsätä (Z), see *qesätä* I.

qissätä (So), see *qesätä* II.

qʷäswät (Č.E.Gt) 'kind of bird, *thin person';

perhaps to be identified with Tna. *qʷästä* 'partridge'.

qässəya (M) 'layer of the stem of the *äsät*';

represents *qäsla* I (see above) with palatalization of *l* (8.61).

qʷäšo (Ms.Go) 'scab';

from Cushitic: Had. *qōša,* Ga. *qošā.*

qašä (Ed), see *qʷaša.*

qašä (Č.En.Gt), *qaššä* (E.Ed.M) 'throw away, throw down, make fall';

perhaps also Cushitic: Had. *qāsa-kko* 'pierce by throwing', Kam. *qaššе.*

qaša eppä (Ed) 'produce a sound';

Te. *qäš bela* 'rattle, clank'. See also *qašqaš.*

(tä)qʷašä (Č.En.Gt), *täqʷaššä* (E.M), *täqʷaše* (W) 'clash (cattle, objects), collide';

atqʷašä (Č.Gt) 'make collide';

atqʷaššä (M.Ms.Go), *atqʷaššä-m bänna* (E.M), *atqʷašä *bäla* (Č.En.Gt), *atqäšä bäla* (S), *atqʷaše bälä* (W) 'eat bread with grain' (see *bäla*);

qʷäšät (Č.E.M), *qʷäššät, atqʷaššat* (Go), *atqʷašad* (En) 'roasted peas or beans eaten with bread';

Amh. *(aq)qʷaššä* 'chew, eat'; perhaps also Cushitic: Had. *qašaʾa-kko* 'make noise by hitting', the eating of bread and grain making noise.

qʷašä (Gt), see *qʷaša.*

qʷaša (En), *qʷašä* (Gt), *qašä* (Ed) 'fence made of big pieces of wood';

from Cushitic: Had. *qaša.*

qəššo (W) 'pea';

see *qəššuwä,* below.

qišä (Gt) 'kind of fly'.

qašqaš barä dāʾä, q'əšq'əš barä dāʾä (Ed) 'laugh loudly';

see *qaša eppä* 'produce a sound', above, but perhaps also *k'isk'is *balä* (see above) with *k, k':q* (15.1).

qʷašqʷašəyä (En.Gt), *qʷäšqʷäšiyä* (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qošqoša.*

qəšər (S.W), *qəššər* (So), *q'əšər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms) 'coffee bean without peel';

from Ar. *qišr* 'drink made of peel' (for which see Dozy 1927: vol. 2, p. 346); also Har. *qašir* 'coffee made of the peel and seasoned with ginger', Ga. *qiširī,* Qab. Al. *qišira,* Som. *qašar.*

qʷäšäšä (Č), *qoššäšä* (Go.So) 'be dirty';

qʷäšaša (E.Ms), *qosasa* (Č.En.Gt.M.Go.So), *qosasä* (W),

qošäšä (Ed.S), *qusəs* (Č) 'dirt, dirty';

from Ar. *qušaš, qaštš* 'rubbish'; also in Amh. *qošaša* 'dirty', Har. *qušäš* 'rubbish, dirt'.

qʷäšät (Č.E.M), *qʷäššät* (Go) 'roasted peas or beans eaten with bread';

derived from the meaning of making noise when chewing (see *at-qʷaššä*).

qäšt (So) 'arc, bow';

see *qäst*, above.

qəššəwä (M.Go), see *qəššuwä*.

qəššuwä, qəššuyä (So), *qəššəwä* (M.Go), *qəššo* (W) 'pea';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *qišu-ta*.

qaššaweˀ (Ed), *qawše* (S) 'game consisting of hitting a piece of wood with a stick';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qaššawa*, Had. *qaššawäˀe*, from *qašaˀa-kko* 'make noise by hitting'.

qəššuyä (So) 'pea';

see *qəššuwä*, above.

qʷäto (Č.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *qʷätto* (E), *qoto* (Ed.So.S.W) 'mountain, hill';

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *qōtá-ta* 'mountain'. The Qab. Al. nouns come closer to Gurage than to Cushitic *goddo, wudè* suggested by Cerulli 1938: 202.

qʷat, in *anč̣ər qʷat* (W) 'midget';

lit. 'short *(anč̣ər) qʷat*'; perhaps Amh. *gat* 'kind of measure', *gat yahlal* 'he is short', lit. 'he is the equivalent of the (short) *gat*-measure'.

qʷit (E.Ms) 'summit, top, *tip of central pillar visible above the roof';

see *wit*, below.

qot I (Č.E.Ms.Go.W), *qōt* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'energy, power, strength, means';

also Had. *qota*; perhaps from Ar. *quwwat* 'power', or from *qūt* 'subsistence'. See also *qōt* III, below.

qot II (W) 'loan of a sheep or goat';

see *qəwät*, below.

qōt III (Ed) 'money given to the bride by her parents at the engagement';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *qōta*. For details on Had. *qōta*, see Haile Bubbano Arficcio, *JES* 11, fasc. 2 (1973). 142. Would there be any connection between *qōt* of this entry and *qōt* (Ed) 'means' (see *qot* I), the means applying to money?

qoto (Ed.So.S.W), see *qʷäto*.

qätälä (S.W) 'kill';

represents *qäṭälä* I (see below) with alternance *q-ṭ:q-t* (18.4).

(a)qätälä (S.W.Z) 'be able, can'.

qäṭṭ *balä (Č.E.Ed.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *qäṭ *balä* (En.Gt.M) 'be upright, stand straight, be straight, stand still, come to an end';

qäṭṭ bäl (So) 'die suddenly!' (curse), lit. 'come to an end!';

qäṭṭ (So), *qäṭṭəta* (Ms) 'straight, upright';

Amh. Arg. Gaf. *qäṭ(ṭ) *alä* 'be upright, be straight', Te. *qäṭ(ṭ)* 'firmness, steadiness', Tna. *qäṭ bälä* 'be firm, be tight'; Amh. *qäṭṭ alä* is not to be identified with Amh. *gäṭṭ alä* 'stand face to face' (rather than 'drizzarsi') as suggested by Beguinot 1909:523 since Amh. *gäṭṭ* stands for *gäṣ* 'face'. The root also occurs in Cushitic: Al. *qäṭṭiye* be upright', Kam. *qaṭṭiyeˀ*.

qʷäṭä (En.Gt.M.Go), *qoṭ* (Ed.S.W), *qoṭä* (So), *kʷätä* (Č.E.M.Ms) 'loft, shelf';

Amh. *qʷäṭ, qoṭ*, Har. *qōṭ*; from Cushitic: Ga. *qōṭī*, Kam. Qab. Had. *qōṭa*.

qäṭä (W.Z), see *qäṭṭa* II.

qäṭa sänbät (Č.En) 'Saturday';

from *qäda*, with assimilation *q-d>q-ṭ* (17.5) from *qädam*, with loss of *m*; see *qädämä*.

qäṭṭa I (Go.So) 'make incisions';

Semitic: Ar. *qaṭaʿa* 'cut', SAr. *qṣʿ* 'cut', post-Biblical Heb. *qāṭaʿ* 'cut'; Ethiopic *qṭʿ, qṣʿ, qḍʿ*: G. *qäḍˀa* 'cut', *qäṣqäṣä* 'be cut, be broken', Te. *qäṭʿa* 'cut off', Tna. *qəṭʿi* 'a cut', Amh. *qäṭṭa* 'cut off', *qäṭṭäṭä, qäṭäqqäṭä* 'break'. See also *qəräṭṭa*.

qäṭṭa II (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *qäṭa* (Č.S), *qäṭä* (En.Gt), *qäṭä* (W.Z), *q'äṭṭä* (Ed) 'punish, *discipline';

qäṭä (Z), *qaṭṭa* (M.So), *q'aṭa* (Č), *q'aṭä* (En.Gt), *q'aṭṭa* (E.M) 'feign hitting, threaten, *shake the stick before hitting';

qəṭat (Č.E.M.Go.W), *qəṭät* (En.Ed.Gt) 'punishment';

mäqqäč̣a, mäqqäč̣o (So), *mäqäč̣a* (S) 'fine';

Semitic: Ar. *qaṣaʿa* 'humiliate'; Ethiopic: G. *qäṣʿa* 'humiliate', Tna. *qäṣʿe* 'punish', Te. *qäṣʿa*, Amh. Arg. *qäṭṭa*, Har. *qäṭaˀa*; Amh. *qaṭṭa* 'feign hitting, threaten' (a C-type of *qäṭṭa*). See also *anqäč̣at* 'badly educated'; for 'punishment' and 'good upbringing', see Amh. *qəṭat* 'punishment, education'.

qaṭ I (Č.E.Gt.M) 'companion (boy, girl) of the same age';

probably Tna. *qäṭʿe* 'be similar'; also in Cushitic: Had. *qaṭ-it* 'be similar, be of the same height'; perhaps of *q'əṭ *balä* (see below).

qaṭ, qäṭ II, in *abäqaṭ* (Č.E.Ed), *abäqäṭ* (En.Gt) 'master of the house' (see *ab*).

qaṭä (W), see *qäṭa*.

qaṭä (Ed), see *qaṭa*.

qäṭä (Z), see *qäṭṭa* II.

qaṭṭa (M.So), see *qäṭṭa* II.

qaṭa (En.Gt), *qaṭä* (Ed) 'partition of the house, board of the partition, horizontal planks used for the partition';

from Cushitic: Had. *qaṭa*.

qäṭa (S), *qaṭä* (W), *qaṭṭa* (Ms.Go) 'measure' (v.);

see *q'aṭa* II, below.

(tä)qʷaṭṭa (E) 'be angry';

quṭṭa (M) 'anger';

G. *(tä)qʷäṭṭəʿa* 'be impatient, be angry', Tna. *täqʷäṭṭəʿe* 'be angry', Amh. *täqʷäṭṭa*, Arg. *əqqʷaṭṭa*. The connection with Har. *quy äša* 'get angry' suggested by Cerulli 1936:265 is unlikely; see *(tä)-qʷaye*, below.

(a)qeṭä (Č) 'trade' (v.);

see *(a)q'eṭä*, below.

qeṭṭä (Ed), see *qeṭṭa*.

qeṭṭa (Ms.S), *qeṭṭä* (Ed) 'dress made of leather and worn below the waist';

see *q'äṭa*, below.

qəṭṭ (So), see *qiṭ bälä* I.

qəṭe (M.Z) 'leaf, leaf of the *äsät*';

represents *qəṭäl* (see below) with palatalization of *l* (8.61).

qiṭ (So) 'effort';

see *qiṭä*, below.

qiṭ bälä I (Z) 'be exact, be accurate';

qiṭṭ aše (S) 'level the ground';

qiṭṭo (Ms.Go.S.W), *qiṭṭu* (Z), *qəṭṭ* (So) 'exact, accurate, equal, equally';

aläqəṭṭ, yaläqəṭṭ (So) 'immoderately', lit. 'without (*alä*) accurateness (*qəṭṭ*)';

see *q'əṭ *balä*.

qiṭṭ balä II (So) 'sit down';

Amh. *qiṭṭ alä, quṭiṭṭ alä*.

qiṭä (So) 'become weak, be exhausted, be tired, be unable (to do something)';

qiṭä-tt (So) 'she began to feel labor pains';

aqiṭä (So) 'weaken';

aqiṭä- (So) 'be about to die, be unable (to do something)', lit. 'it weakens one';

qiṭ (So) 'effort';

qiṭənna (So) 'weakness';

qiṭäňňä (So) 'weak, tired';

see *q'äṭä*, below.

qiṭṭä (W), see *qiṭṭa*.

qiṭṭa (So.S.Z), *qiṭṭä* (W), *q'əṭṭa* (Č.M) 'bread made from barley';

Tna. *qič̣č̣a*, Te. *qəč̣a*, Amh. *qiṭṭa*, Arg. *qiṣṣa*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *qiṭṭa*.

qiṭṭo (Ms.Go.S.W), see *qiṭ bälä* I.

qiṭṭu (Z), see *qiṭ bälä* I.

qoṭ (Ed.S.W), *qoṭä* (So), see *qʷäṭä*.

quṭ *balä (Č.En.Gt), *quṭṭ *balä* (E.Ed.M.Ms), *quč̣ balä* (So), *quč̣č̣ bea* (Go) 'shrink, be curled up, wrinkle, be wrinkled';

quṭ amänä (Č), *quṭṭ (eppä) abäňňä* (Ed.Ms), *quč̣ abäňňä* (M), *quč̣(č̣) abälä* (Go.So) 'gather, collect, bring together, put together scattered things';

Amh. *quṭəč̣č̣ alä* 'crouch', *quč̣č̣ alä* 'sit down' (possibly in crouched position). For the meaning of sitting down connected with 'crouched, curled', cp. Amh. *(tä)qämmäṭä* (see *qəmäṭäṭä*, above). See also *quṭquṭ *balä*.

quṭä (Ed) 'trunk of tree';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *quṭa.*

quṭṭa (M) 'anger';

see *(tä)qʷaṭṭa,* above.

qäṭṭeä (Go), *qäṭṭeḕ* (M) 'kill';

represents *qäṭälä* (see below) with *-älä>eä, eḕ* (8.63).

qʷäṭṭäbä (Ms.So), *qoṭṭäbä* (W), *qōṭäbä* (S) 'be thrifty, save money';

Semitic: Ar. *qataba* 'gather, bring together'; Ethiopic: Tna. *qʷäṭäbä,* Te. *qäṭba* (Reinisch), Amh. *qʷäṭṭäbä,* Arg. *qʷäṭṭäba.* For this root augmented by *r,* see *(a)qʷraṭäbä.*

qoṭṭäbä (W), *qōṭäbä* (S), see *qʷäṭṭäbä.*

qəṭäčä (Ed) 'kind of tree'.

qäṭäf (Go), *qənṭaf* (S.W.Z) 'fingerring, *earring';

from Cushitic: Qab. *qaṭaffa-ta.*

qäṭälä I (S), *qäṭärä* (Č.Gt), *qäṭṭärä* (E.Ms), *qäṭṭea* (Go), *qäṭṭeḕ* (M), *qätälä* (S.W), *ʾätärä, ʾetärä* (En), *ʾättärä* (Ed) 'kill';

Semitic: Ar. *qatala,* Syr. *qĕṭal*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *qätälä,* Te. *qätla.* Praetorius 1879:72 connects Amh. *gäddälä* 'kill' with *qätälä.* As for Amh. *gäddälä* it is to be connected with G. *gädälä* 'dominate in fight', Heb. *gdl* 'be strong'.

qäṭälä II (Z), *qäṭṭälä* (S), *qeṭṭälä* (Go.W), *qʼäṭṭälä* (Ms), *qʼäṭärä* (Č.En.Gt), *qʼäṭṭärä* (E), *qʼäṭṭeḕ* (M) 'attach one thing to another, join';

täqeṭṭälä (W), *täqiṭṭälä* (So), *täqʼäṭṭälä* (Ms), *täqʼäṭärä* (Č), *täqʼaṭärä* (En.Ed.Gt), *täqʼäṭṭärä* (E), *täqʼäṭṭeḕ* (M), *täʾeṭṭälä* (Go) 'sit behind another on a mule, ride a horse or a mule with another person behind him';

qəṭəyä (Gt) 'joint of foot';

Tna. *qäṣṣälä* 'join, add', Amh. *qäṭṭälä* 'join', Arg. *qeṭṭäla.*

qʷäṭla (M) 'deep spot of the river where offerings to the gods are made';

see *qʷäṭra,* below; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

qeṭṭälä (Go.W), see *qäṭälä* II.

qəṭäl (Ms.Go.So), *quṭäl* (S.W), *qəṭär* (Č.E.Gt), *qəṭe* (M.Z), *käʾär* (En.Ed) 'leaf';

qəṭäləyä (Go) 'green, kind of snake';

G. *qʷäṣəl* 'leaf', Tna. *qʷäṣli,* Te. *qäṭəl,* Amh. *qəṭäl,* Arg. *qəṭal*; Har. *quṭi* (also Amh. *quṭi* recorded by Täsämma Habtä Wäld 1951:418) is taken from Ga. *quṭṭi* 'dried leaves of the coffee tree' which in turn goes back to *qəṭäl.* The connection with Ar. *qaṣala* 'cut', *qaṣīl* 'fourrage vert coupé pour les chevaux' suggested by Appleyard 1977:40 is doubtful, the basic meaning of the Arabic root being 'cut'. Likewise, the connection with Ar. *ḫawṣ* 'palm leaves' suggested by Cohen 1947: no. 159, with reservations, is also doubtful. The root is perhaps related to Ar. *ḫaḏala* 'have many branches and leaves' as suggested by Dillmann 1865:472.

qiṭṭälä I (So) 'follow';

täqiṭṭälä (So) 'sit behind another on a mule';

Tna. Amh. *qäṭṭälä* 'follow', but perhaps also *qäṭälä* II (see above) 'attach one thing to another'.

(tä)qiṭṭälä II (So), see *qäṭälä* II.

quṭäl (S.W), see *qəṭäl.*

qəṭäləyä (Go) 'green, kind of snake';

from *qəṭäl* 'leave' with the suffix *-əyä;* cp. also Tna. Amh. *qəṭäləyya,* Amh. also *qəṭälawi.*

qeṭäma (So), *qʼäṭäma* (M) 'kind of grass, *kind of reed';

Amh. *qäṭema, qeṭäma* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 194).

qäṭänä (S.W.Z), *qäṭṭänä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *qäṭärä* (En.Gt), *qäṭṭärä* (Ed) 'be thin, slender, slim, lean, meager, skinny';

qäčən (Ms.Z), *qäččən* (Go.So), *qäčin* (Ms.W), *qäčīn* (S), *qäččin* (M), *qäčər* (En.Gt), *qäččər* (Ed) 'thin, slender, slim, lean, meager, skinny';

Semitic: Heb. *qåṭån* 'small', SAr. *qṭn,* Soq. *qeṭehon* 'small'; Ethiopic: G. *ʾaqṭänä* 'make thin', Tna. *qäṭänä, qäṣänä* 'be thin', Te. *qäṭna,* Amh. *qäṭṭänä,* Arg. *qäṭṭäna,* Har. *qäṭäna.*

qäṭan sänbät (E) 'Saturday';

while it is tempting to connect *qäṭan* with the preceding root and translate *qäṭan sänbät* as 'small Sänbät' it is more likely to be identified with *qädan (qədan) sänbät* (see above) with *q-d>q-ṭ* and having the meaning 'the first (preceding) *sänbät*'. See also *qäṭat sänbät.*

qiṭənna (So) 'fatigue, weakness';

noun with the suffix *-ənna* from *qiṭä* (see above).

qaṭaňä (En.Gt), *qaṭaňňä* (Ed) 'bridge';

Amh. *qäṭana* 'passage between two precipices'.

qəṭəňä (Gt), *qəṭṭəňňä* (M.Ms.Go), *qəṭəňňe* (S), *qəṭṭəňňo* (Go.So), *qiṭṭəňňo* (W), *qʼəṭnä* (Č), *qʼəṭṭənnä* (E), *qʼəṭəňä* (En), *qʼəṭṭəňňä* (Ed) 'syphilis';

yäqʼəṭənyä (Č), *yäqʼəṭṭənnəyä* (E) 'one who has syphilis';

Amh. *qiṭṭəň,* Har. *qəṭṭiň*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Had. *qiṭṭinna,* Qab. *qiṭṭiňňa,* Qem. *qətəň.*

qəṭṭəňňo (Go.So), see *qəṭəňä.*

qiṭäňňä (So) 'weak, tired';

noun with the suffix *-(ä)ňňä* from *qiṭä* (see above).

qiṭṭəňňä (So) 'buttocks, anus, base';

see *qʼəṭṭəňňä* II.

qiṭṭəňňo (W), see *qəṭəňä.*

qäṭqäčä (Gt) 'small stomach of ruminants';

see *qäčqäčä,* above.

qäṭqač (Go) 'blacksmith, ironsmith';

Amh. Arg. *qäṭqač,* Tna. *qäṭqaṭi*; active participle of *qəṭäqäṭä* (see below).

qəṭqäčä I (So), *qəṭqäče* (W), *qəṭqäči* (Z) 'rheumatism';

from the root *qəṭäqäṭä* (see below).

qəṭqäčä II (So) 'mat made of the leaves of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qeṭqeṭa.*

qəṭqäče (W), see *qəṭqäčä* I.

qəṭqäči (Z), see *qəṭqäčä* I.

qəṭäqäṭä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W.Z), *qəṭäqqäṭä* (E.M.Ms.Go So), *qiṭäqäṭä* (S) 'pound, hammer, crush, castrate an animal by crushing its testicles, *hit, beat, strike';

qəṭäqqäṭä (So) 'throw on the ground so that (object) breaks or (person) gets hurt';

qəṭäqäṭä (Č), *qəṭäqqäṭä* (En) 'lay on the ground a girl who is to become a *mʷäyät*';

qəṭäqäṭä- (So) 'have rheumatism';

qəṭaqqäṭä (So) 'cut wood to pieces';

qəṭqəṭṭ abälä-m gäzza (So) 'rule severely, treat severely' (see *gäzza*);

täqṭäqäṭä (Č) 'fall to the ground';

quṭquṭ (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'castrated';

qäṭqač (Go) 'blacksmith, ironsmith';

qəṭqaṭ (Č.E.M), *qəṭqäṭ* (En.Ed.Gt), *qəṭqäčä, qəčqäčä* (So), *qəṭqäče* (W), *qəṭqäči* (Z), *qəčqäčä* (Ms. Go.So) 'rheumatism';

qʷəṭqʷəṭa (Č.Gt), *qʷəṭqʷəṭṭa* (E), *quṭquṭṭa* (M) 'small pieces of wood that fall on the ground while one chops wood, small branches that fall off a tree';

mäqäṭqäṭ (Č.E.M), *mäqäqäṭ* (Gt), *mäqäqät* (En) 'big mortar';

Semitic *qḏḏ, qṣṣ*: Ar. *qaḏḏaḏa* 'crush', *qaṭṭa* 'cut', Heb. *qṣṣ* 'cut', and perhaps also Post-Biblical Heb. *qiṭqeṭ* 'spread out by beating'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *qäṭqäṭä* 'crush, pound' (related to G. *qäṣqäṣä* 'be broken to pieces), Te. *qäṭqäṭa* 'push, knock, crush', Amh. *qäṭäqqäṭä, ṭäqäṭṭäqä* 'crush, pound, hammer', Har. *qiṭäqäṭa*; related to *wäqṭ* (see *wäqäṭä,* below). The verb *qṭqṭ* with the object suffix pronouns referring to the person takes the meaning of 'have rheumatism', lit. 'it crushes one, it hammers one'; cp. a similar expression in Amh. *qurṭəmat* 'rheumatism' from *qʷäräṭṭämä* 'crunch, cut'. The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. Al. *qaṭaqaččo,* Qab. *qaṭqaččo.* See also *(a)qṭäqäṭä, mäqäṭ.*

qəṭqaṭ (Č.E.M), *qəṭqäṭ* (En.Ed.Gt) 'rheumatism';

see *qəṭäqäṭä,* above.

qəṭqəṭṭ abälä-m gäzza (So) 'rule severely, treat severely';

see *qəṭäqäṭä, gäzza.*

qəṭqəṭṭa (M) 'kind of bush';

see *quṭquṭṭa* II, below.

qʷəṭqʷəṭa (Č.Gt), *qʷəṭqʷəṭṭa* (E), see *qəṭäqäṭä.*

qiṭäqäṭä (S), see *qəṭäqäṭä.*

quṭquṭ (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), see *qəṭäqäṭä.*

quṭquṭ *balä (Č.En.Ed), *quṭquṭṭ männä*(E) 'shrink, be curled up, be coiled up, be wrinkled, *be ready, be prepared, be gathered';

quṭquṭ (eppä, epä) aypä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *quṭquṭṭ amännä* (E), *qučquč(č) abäňňä, abälä* (Go.M.So) 'gather, collect, put together scattered things';

see *quṭ *balä.*

quṭquṭṭa I (M) 'root of a plant that starts to grow';

see *(a)qʷṭäqqʷäṭä,* below.

quṭquṭṭa II (So), *qəṭqəṭṭa* (M) 'kind of bush, kind of tree';

Te. *qəṭqəṭät* 'thornbush', Amh. *quṭqʷaṭ.*

quṭquṭṭa III (M), see *qəṭäqäṭä.*

(a)qṭäqäṭä- (Z) 'tremble, shiver';

G. *näqäṭqäṭ* 'trembling' (from *qṭqṭ* with the prefix *n-*), Tna. *(tän)qäṭqäṭä, qäṭqäṭ bälä* 'tremble', Te. *tänqäṭqäṭa,* Amh. *tänqäṭäqqäṭä,* Gaf. *anqiṭäqqäṭä,* Arg. *ənqəṭäqqäṭa,* Har. *qiṭqiṭ bāya.* This root is perhaps to be derived from *qəṭäqäṭä* 'pound, crush' (see above), the trembling deriving from the meaning 'it crushes one'.

(a)qʷṭäqqʷäṭä (M) 'begin to grow (plant)';

quṭquṭṭa (M) 'root of a plant that starts to grow';

Amh. *(a)qʷäṭäqqʷäṭä* 'start to grow after having been cut', *qʷäṭqʷaṭ* 'bud', Tna. *qʷəṭqʷaṭo* 'small tree'.

qäṭṭärä I (Ed), *qäṭärä* (En.Gt) 'be thin, slender, slim, lean, meager, skinny';

represents *qäṭänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

qäṭṭärä II (E.Ms), *qäṭärä* (Č.Gt) 'kill';

represents *qäṭälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qäṭṭärä III (En.Go.So) 'employ, hire, *give an appointment';

qäṭäro (Ms.Go.So.S.Z) 'appointment';

Tna. *qʷäṣärä* 'hire a man, give an appointment', Te. *(tə)qaṣära* 'fix a time, appoint', Amh. *qäṭṭärä* 'hire', *aqqaṭṭärä* 'give an appointment', Har. *qäṭära* 'hire'; Amh. Arg. *qäṭäro* 'appointment', Tna. *qʷäṣäro.* The root passed into Cushitic: Kam. Al. *qaṭarú-ta* 'appointment'.

qʷäṭṭärä (M.So), *qʷäṭärä* (En), *qoṭṭärä* (Go.So) 'count, consider';

täqʷəṭaṭṭärä (So) 'supervise';

quṭər (En.M.Ms.Go.So) 'number';

bä+perfect+*quṭər, qʷəṭər* (Č) 'when, every time (that), whenever';

Tna. *qʷäṣärä,* Amh. *qʷäṭṭärä,* Arg. *qʷäṭṭära,* Gaf. *qʷiṭṭärä*; probably in connection with the Semitic and Ethiopic root for 'knot, tie' (see*qaṭärä,* below). See also *qʷäṭärəyä.*

qʷäṭärä, in *äǧä qʷäṭärä* (Č.En.Gt), *äǧä qʷäṭṭärä, äǧä qʷaṭṭärä* (E) 'one who is not of a respected or good family';

probably to be connected with *qaṭärä* 'knot' (see below), that is, 'someone whose hand is tied'.

qäṭäro (Ms.Go.So.S.Z) 'appointment';

see *qäṭṭärä* III, above.

qäṭər (E.M.Go.So.W) 'inside roof, ceiling';

perhaps Tna. *qäṣri* 'edge of a wall'.

qʷäṭra (Č.E), *qʷäṭəra* (En.Gt), *qoṭərä* (Ed), *qʷäṭla* (M) 'deep spot of a river where offerings to the gods are made';

äqoṭəray (Ed), same meaning;

from Cushitic: Had. *quṭura.*

qaṭärä (Č.En.Gt.W), *qāṭärä* (S.Z), *qaṭṭärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms. Go.So) 'attach by knot, join by attaching';

qʷaṭärä (Č.En.Gt), *qʷaṭṭärä* (E) 'knot, *bundle';

qərrəb qʷaṭṭärä (So) 'frown' (see *qərrəb*);

Semitic: Ar. *qaṭara* 'dispose the camels in file by tying them', Syr. *qĕṭar* 'attach' (for the root in Semitic, see Brockelmann 1928:661; for a possible connection with Heb. *qāšar,* see Leslau 1969:65); Ethiopic: G. Tna. *qʷäṣärä* 'knot', Amh. *qʷaṭṭärä,* Arg. *qʷaṭṭära,* Har. *qaṭära.* For 'frown', cp. Amh. *fit qʷaṭṭärä,* lit. 'tie the face'. See also *qʷäṭṭärä, qʷäṭärä,* above.

qʷaṭṭärä, in *äǧä qʷaṭṭärä* (E), see *qʷäṭärä.*

qəṭär (Č.E.Gt) 'leaf';

represents *qəṭäl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

qəṭər I (En) 'stomach ache, colic'.

qəṭər II, in *qəṭər gəbbi* (So) 'compound, enclosure';

Semitic: Ar. *qaṣara* 'lock up'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *qäṣärä* 'enclose', Amh. *qäṭṭärä* 'enclose', *qəṭər* 'enclosure'.

qʷəṭər (Č), see *quṭər.*

qoṭṭärä (Go.So), see *qʷäṭṭärä.*

qoṭərä (Ed), see *qʷäṭra.*

quṭər (En.M.Ms.Go.So), *qʷəṭər* (Č), see *qʷäṭṭärä.*

qʷaṭärəyä (M) 'small quantity';

perhaps to be connected with *qʷäṭṭärä* 'count' (see above), and its original meaning would be 'countable, something that can be counted', that is, 'small quantity'.

(ä)qoṭəray (Ed) 'deep spot of the river where offerings to the gods are made';

see *qʷäṭra.*

quṭiso (Go.W), *quṭisu* (So), *quṭṭus, quṭṭuso* (S), *quṭuso* (Ed), *quṭusu* (Z) 'the youngest child of the family, the last-born in the family, junior';

from Ga. *quṭṭisū.*

quṭṭus, quṭṭuso (S), *quṭuso* (Ed), *quṭusu* (Z), see *quṭiso.*

qäṭat sänbät (Gt) 'Saturday';

coming from *qädam sänbät* (see *qäṭan sänbät*) > **qäṭam* (with *q-d>q-ṭ*)>*qäṭam̲*>*qäṭa* (with loss of *m* through spirantization) to which *-t* seems to be added. Note that Gyeto is the only dialect with final *-t.*

qäṭṭəta (Ms) 'straight, upright';

noun with the suffix *-ta* from *qäṭṭ balä* (see above).

qəṭat (Č.E.M.Go.W), *qəṭāt* (En.Ed.Gt) 'punishment';

noun with the suffix *-t* from *qäṭṭa* II (see above).

qäṭäṭo (S.W) 'thin kind of wood used for firewood';

Har. *qäṭäṭa* 'splinters of wood'; also in Cushitic: Had. *qoṭäṭṭa,* Ga. *qaṭaṭō*; possibly from a common Ethiopian Semitic and Cushitic root *qṭṭ* 'cut': Amh. *qäṭṭäṭä,* Tna. *qäṣäṣä,* Heb. *qåṣaṣ,* Ar. *qaṣṣa.*

qʷäṭäṭo (Č.E.Gt.M), *qʷäṭoṭo* (En), *qoṭoṭo* (Ms.Go), *kʷätäto* (M) 'worn-out leather, worn-out cloth';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qoṭoṭowa* 'short dress made of leather', Had. *qoṭoṭa.*

qʷäṭoṭo (En), see *qʷäṭäṭo.*

qoṭoṭo (Ms.Go), see *qʷäṭäṭo.*

qoṭaṭiyä (Ed) 'kind of a small ant';

undoubtedly in connection with *qʷänčačit, qʷäntay.*

qäṭəwä, in *bä---qäṭəwä* (En), *täxä qäṭəwä* (Č) 'after';

from *qiṭṭälä* I with labialization of *l* (8.7).

qəṭəyä (Gt) 'joint of foot';

Amh. *qəṭay,* from *qäṭälä* II 'attach one thing to another' (see above) with *l* palatalized into *y* (8.61).

qaw barä (En.Ed.Gt), *qo barä* (Č.E) 'clear up (weather) after rain, cease to rain';

qʷara (Č.E.M), *qāna* (En.Gt), *qānä* (Ed), *qawnä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'drought during the expected rainy season, clear weather after rain';

Gaf. *qawä* 'dry season', G. Te. *qäwəʿ* 'time of harvest from end of September to the end of December', that is, the end of the rainy season, Tna. *qäwʿi* 'time of harvest'; Te. *qäwʿa* 'the fair weather begins'; also in Cushitic: Sid. *qawo* 'dry season', Ka. *qawo,* Som. *qäwʿi* 'time of harvest'.

qawä (W), *qāwä* (Ed), see *qawa.*

qawa (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *qāwa* (En.Gt.S), *qawä* (W), *qāwä* (Ed), *ʾawa* (Go) 'coffee (drink)';

täqawä (Č.E.M.Ms), *täqāwä* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *täqawe* (W), *täʾawä* (Go) 'drink coffee';

äqāway (Ed) 'coffee plantation near the house';

äqāwiyä (En) 'one who grows coffee';

from Ar. *qahwa*; also Har. *qaḥwa,* Tna. *qawa,* Te. *qäḥawa.*

qəwä (Ed) 'the middle part of bread';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qoʾa,* Had. *qoʾo.*

qəwa (En) 'folded';

from *qäbä* I 'fold' (see above) with *b>w* (4.11).

qəwi (M) 'not complete, not full, depression in a valley, one who breaks a promise';

for *qəbəl* (from *qäbälä* 'decrease') with *b>w* (4.11) and *-əl* becoming *-i* (8.63).

qoʷä (Go), *qʷa* (M) 'roasted grain';

from *qollä* with labialization of *l* (8.61).

qäwäčä (Gt) 'small branches that fall off a tree, small pieces of cut grass remaining on the ground after mowing';

represents *qämʷäčä,* above, with *mʷ>w* (6.32). See also *qõčä.*

qəwäččä (Ed) 'be bashful, shy, timid, ashamed';

represents *qəmäčä* (see above) with *m>*m̲>w* (4.31).

(tä)qawwämä (So) 'oppose';

Semitic: Ar. *(ta)qāwama*; Ethiopic: Amh. *(tä)qawwämä,* from *qomä* (see above).

(tä)qwamäsä (Ed) 'eat a little bit';

represents *(tä)qmamäsä* (reduplicative stem of *qms*; see *qämäsä*) with *m>w* (4.31).

qawnä (En.Ed.Gt) 'drought during the expected rainy season, clear weather after rain';

noun with the suffix *-nä* from *qaw barä* (see above).

qowanṭa (W) 'kind of bush';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qawanda.*

(a)qwappärä, in *əsäd aqwappärä* (Ed) 'cover a fire with ashes';

represents *aqbappärä* (reduplicative stem of *qäbärä, qäpärä* 'bury') with *b* > **b̲* > *w* (4.11)

qəwäqqǟ I (Ed) 'be toasted (dried-out bread)';

represents *qʷəmäqʷämä* (see above) with *m* > *w* (4.31) and *-ämä* > **äwä* > *ǟ* (4.32).

qəwäqqǟ anṭä II (En) 'cut down branches, cut off something very close';

represents *qəfäqäfä* (see **qəfäqäfä* I) > **qəb̲äqqäb̲ä* > **qəwäqqäwä* (4.11) > *qəwäqqǟ* (4.51).

qəwäqäb̲ä (Gt) 'be toasted';

represents *qəb̲äqäb̲ä* (see above) with *b̲* > *w.*

(a)qwäqqäfä (Ed) 'sift grain or flour';

represents **qəfäqäfä* III with *f-f* > *w-f* (18.2).

qawqaw *balä (En.Ed.Gt), *qoqo *balä* (Č.M), *qoqqo männä* (E) 'make noise and wake up others, wake up because of some disturbance';

qawqawtäňňä (Ed), *qawqawtäňä* (En.Gt), *qoqotänä* (Č), *qoqqottännä* (E), *qo›otmäňňä* (M) 'one who makes noise, one who talks much';

onomatopoetic: Amh. *qʷaqqʷa* 'creak', Tna. *qawqaw bälä* 'talk much', Som. *qaw, qawqaw* 'interjection of expressing noise', Ga. *qā.*

qowaqowad (En), see *qowaqowat.*

qowaqɔwat (Gt), *qowaqowad* (En) 'fat part of the stomach'.

qawqawtä(ň)ňä (En.Ed.Gt) 'one who talks much';

from *qawqaw *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-tä(ň)ňä.*

qäwärä (Č.E.M) 'fox, jackal';

from **qäbärä* (see *qʷäbärä*) with *b* > **b̲* > *w* (4.11).

qəwra (E) 'not complete, not full, depression in a valley, one who breaks his promise';

from *qäbälä* 'decrease' (see above) with *b* > **b̲* > *w* (4.11) and *l:r* (8.25).

qõwarä (En) 'strong, powerful, vigorous, kinky hair';

from *qʷämarä* (see above) with *mʷ* > **m̲ʷ* > *w* (4.31).

qäwärəččä (M) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *qäbäräččo* (Strelcyn 1973: no. 183); also Ga. *qäbäräččo*; for *b* > **b̲* > *w*, see 4.11.

qäwärätəyä (M) 'kind of *äsät*';

represents *qəb̲ariyä* (see above) with *b̲* > *w* (4.11).

qawše (S) 'game consisting of hitting a piece of wood with a stick';

represents *qaššawe›* (see above) with metathesis.

qəwät (M), *qot* (W) 'loan of a sheep or goat';

undoubtedly from Cushitic: Kam. *qabita* 'renting of land' (see *qämät,* above) with *b* > *w* in *qəwät* (M), > *zero* in *qot* (W).

qowǟt (Gt) 'gourd, bowl made from a gourd, smoking pipe';

represents *qʷämät* (see above) with *m* > **m̲* > *w* (4.31).

qäwǟṭ (Ed) 'shame';

represents *qämäṭ* (see above) with *m* > **m̲* > *w* (4.31).

qäwǟṭām (Ed) 'bashful, shy, timid, ashamed';

from *qäwǟṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-ām.*

qäwiye (Z) 'rifle, gun';

from Cushitic: Ga. *qawwē,* Had. *qawwé›e,* Sid. *qawwe.*

qäy (S.W.Z) 'light-colored (man), *red';

Semitic: SAr. *qyḥ* 'red'; Ethiopic: G. *qeḥa* 'be red', Te. *qäḥa,* Tna. *qäḥe, qeḥe,* Amh. *qeha*; G. *qäyiḥ* 'red, light-colored', Tna. *qäyyəḥ,* Te. *qäyəḥ,* Arg. *qäyyəh,* Har. *qēḥ,* Amh. *qäyy.* See also *qəlat,* above.

qäyä I (So) 'village';

see *qaya,* below.

qäyä II (Č.En.Gt.Ms.Go), *qạ̈yạ̈* (M), *qeyä* (Ed), *qəye* (S), *qʹəyä* (E) 'contents of one hand with palms up'.

qay (So) 'thing';

represents *qal* with palatalization of *l* (8.61).

qayä (Ed), see *qaya.*

qaya (Č.En.Gt), *qayya* (E.M), *qayä* (Ed), *qäyä* (So), *qe* (W), *qe›e* (Z) 'section of village, village, neighborhood';

from Cushitic: Qab. *qayi-ta, qa›i-ta* 'village', Al. *qa›i-ta* 'a house and its surrounding', Ga. *qeyä.* Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:1043 records *qaye* 'place outside of the enclosure of the house' with the mention that it is Galleňňa.

(tä)qʷäye (W), *täqäye* (S) 'be in a rage, become angry';

atqaye (S) 'irritate, make angry';

Har. *quy* 'anger'. The root is not to be compared with Ethiopic *qʷṭ‹* (see *tä-qʷaṭṭa,* above) as suggested by Cerulli 1936:265. The Amh. *qʷaya* 'one who gets excited over nothing' suggested by Littmann, *ZS* 1, p. 68 is a figurative meaning from the original meaning 'fire of dry grass' and is not to be compared with the Gur. and Harari root. The connection with Tna. *(tä)qʷäyäqʷä* 'quarrel' (add *qʷäyaq̲ʷä* 'anger') proposed by Fleisch 1944:272 is plausible, but the derivation from Cushitic suggested by him is doubtful.

qeyä (Ed), see *qäyä* II.

qəyä (Č.Ms), *qəyǟ* (Gt), *qəyyä* (E) 'wait, expect, guard, watch';

represents *qerä* with palatalization of *r* (8.65).

qəyä (Č.En.Gt), *qəyyä* (E), *qʹəyä* (Ed) 'stone delimiting the boundary';

from Cushitic: Had. *qəyä.*

qʷəyä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms), *qʷəyyä* (E) 'ball made of cloth or fiber';

from Cushitic: Had. *qūyya,* Qab. *quyi-ta,* Ga. *quyya.*

qəye (S), see *qäyä* II.

(at)qeyyämä (Go), *aqiyyämä* (So) 'offend';

qim (Ms.Go.Z), *qʹim* (E) 'grudge, ill-feeling, spite';

qimäňňä (Go.So) 'spiteful';

G. Tna. *(tä)qäyämä* 'take vengeance', Amh. *(tä)-qäyyämä*; G. Tna. Amh. Arg. *qim* 'vengeance, rancor'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *qīmi-ta,* Ṭem. *qīma.* The root is related to Semitic *nqm*: Heb. *nåqam* 'take vengeance', Ar. *naqama* (see Noeldeke *ZA,* 13, p. 111ff., Brockelmann 1928:446).

qəyam (Č.M), *qəyyam* (E), *qəyām* (En.Ed.Gt), *qiyama* (Ms.Go) 'big trouble, *end of world';

äyam qəyam (Č.E.M), *ayām qəyām* (En.Ed.Gt) 'big trouble';

from Ar. *yawmu-l-qiyāmati* 'the day of final judgment'. See also *ayam.*

(a)qiyyämä (So), see *(at)qeyyämä.*

qiyama (Ms.Go), see *qəyam.*

****qəyäqqeạ̈, anqəyäqqeạ̈, tänqəyäqqeạ̈*** (M) 'move, shake' (intr.);

represents *(a)qläqälä* (see above) with *l* palatalized into *y* (8.61) and *-älä* > *eạ̈* (8.63).

qəyaqqeạ̈ (M) 'mix, intermingle, stir food, knead dough';

represents *qəlaqqälä* (see above) with *l* palatalized into *y* (8.61) and *-älä* > *eạ̈* (8.63).

qäyyärä (Go) 'change';

from Ar. *ġayyara*; also in Amh. Tna. *qäyyärä,* Te. *qäyyära.* For Ar. *ġ* represented as *q* in the various Ethiopian languages in the Arabic loanwords, see Leslau, *Word* 13 (1957). 119.

qayəssa (So) 'cheese';

see *qʹäsa,* below.

qäyṭ (Gt) 'trade' (n.);

see *(a)qʹeṭä,* below.

qäyṭäňä (Gt) 'merchant, trader';

from *qäyṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä.*

qʷäza (Č.E.En.Gt), *qoza* (M) 'kind of bush'.

qəzz beạ̈-m (bea-m) ažžä (M.Go) 'stare';

Amh. *qäzzäzä,* Tna. *qäzäz bälä.*

qoza (M), see *qʷäza.*

qõzänä (S) 'rust' (v.);

quzan (Ms.Go.W), *quzän* (S.Z) 'excrement of chicken, bird, men or dogs';

Amh. Arg. *qəzän* 'excrement'; Amh. *qäzzänä* 'have dysentery' and S. *qõzänä* 'rust' (originally 'defecate'; cp. Amh. *arra* 'defecate, rust') are denominatives of *quzan, qəzän* coming from the root *qzy* for which see *qože,* below.

quzän (S.Z), see *qõzänä.*

quzan (Ms.Go.W), see *qõzänä.*

(a)qʷzäqʷäzä- (Č.Gt), *aqʷzäqqʷäzä-* (E.M) 'not grow because of not being well nourished';

probably to be connected with Amh. *qʷäräqqʷäzä* 'be short' becoming *qʷzqʷz* in Gurage.

qʷäzit (Č.E) 'dysentery, liquid excrement';

from *qʷäžä* (see below) with the suffix *-t.*

qʷäžä (Č), *qʷäžžä* (E.M.Ms), *qože* (W), *qōže* (S), *qūǧi* (Z) 'have dysentery, rust';

yatqʷäžxä (Č.E) 'may you have dysentery!' (curse), lit. 'may it make you have dysentery!';

qʷäzit (Č), *qʷäzit, qʷäžit* (E), *qʷäžžit* (M) 'dysentery, liquid excrement';

see also *qōzänä.*

qože (W), *qōže* (S), see *qʷäžä.*

qʷäžit (E), *qʷäzzit* (M) 'dysentery, liquid excrement';

see *qʷäžä,* above.

Q'

(tä)q'babbärä (E) 'help one another';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *q'äbbärä,* see below.

(tä)q'bapärä (Č) 'help one another';

for **(tä)q'babbärä,* reduplicative stem of *q'br* (see *q'äbbärä,* below); for *b:p,* see 13.1.

q'äbbärä (E), *q'äpärä* (Č.Gt), *ˀepärä* (En), *ˀeppärä* (Ed) 'aid, help, assist';

täq'babbärä (E), *täq'bapärä* (Č) 'help one another';

wätq'əbabär (Č.E) 'mutual assistance';

probably to be identified with the root *qbl* (*tä-qibbälä* 'receive', *aq'äbbärä* 'hand over'; see above). Gurage uses the basic stem with the meaning 'help, assist'. The stem *(a)q'äbbärä* (Amh. *aqäbbälä*) would mean 'help or assist by handing over, pass around, make to accept';

(tä)q'äbbärä (E.Ms) 'accept, receive';

aq'äbbärä (E.Ms) 'hand out';

represents *(tä)qibbälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25). See also *q'äbbärä.*

q'eč̣o (Č.E.Gt) 'kind of bush';

Amh. *qäčqäče* 'kind of bush' represents the reduplication of the root *qč̣, q'č̣*; also Ga. *qïč̣o.*

q'əč̣a (Č.M), *q'ïč̣a* (E.En.Gt.Ms.S), *q'ïč̣ä* (Ed) 'accuracy, size, law, *amount, accurate';

q'əč̣a xänna (M) 'refuse to act properly' (see *xänna*);

q'əč̣amʷä (Č), *q'ïč̣āmʷä* (En.Gt), *q'ïč̣ammʷä* (E) 'one who abides by the law';

see *q'əṭ balä.*

q'ïč̣ä (Ed), see *q'əč̣a.*

q'ïč̣a (E.En.Gt.Ms.S), see *q'əč̣a.*

q'eč̣ämʷä (Gt), *q'ïč̣ämʷä* (En), *q'ïč̣omä* (Ed) 'kind of bush';

see *qäčämo,* above.

q'əč̣amʷä (Č), *q'ïč̣āmʷä* (En.Gt), *q'ïč̣ammʷä* (E) 'one who abides by the law';

from *q'əč̣a* (see above) with the suffix *-a(m)mʷä.*

q'ïč̣ämʷä (En), see *q'eč̣ämʷä.*

q'ïč̣āmʷä (En.Gt), *q'ïč̣ammʷä* (E), see *q'əč̣amʷä.*

q'ïč̣omä (Ed), see *q'eč̣ämʷä.*

q'äč̣maňňä (M), *q'ïč̣mʷaňňä* (Ms) 'weak, tired, pregnant';

adjective formed from *q'äṭä* (see below) with the suffix *-maňňä.*

q'äč̣änä (Č), *q'äč̣ännä* (E) 'weak, tired, lean, meager, skinny, pregnant';

adjective formed from *q'äṭä* (see below) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

q'əč̣na (Č), *q'əč̣änna* (M), *q'ïč̣əna* (En.Gt), *q'ïč̣änä* (Ed), *q'ïč̣änna* (E.Ms.Go) 'fatigue, weakness';

noun formed from *q'äṭä* (see below) with the abstract suffix *-ə(n)na.*

q'ïč̣əna (En.Gt), *q'ïč̣änna* (E.Ms.Go), *q'ïč̣änä* (Ed), see *q'əč̣na.*

q'ïč̣änäd (En) 'fatigue, weakness';

noun formed from *q'äṭä* (see below) with the abstract suffix *-näd.*

q'əč̣när (Č), *q'ïč̣änär* (En), *q'ïč̣ännär* (E) 'fatigue, weakness';

noun formed from *q'äṭä* (see below) with the abstract suffix *-när.*

q'ïč̣änät (Gt) 'fatigue, weakness';

noun formed from *q'äṭä* (see below) with the abstract suffix *-nät.*

q'äč̣äňňä (M), see *q'ïč̣äňä.*

q'ēč̣äňä (Gt), see *q'ïč̣äňä.*

q'ïč̣äňä (En), *q'ïč̣äňňä* (Ed), *q'ēč̣äňä* (Gt), *q'äč̣äňňä* (M) 'weak, tired, lean, meager, skinny, *pregnant';

adjective formed from *q'äṭä* (see below) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

q'äf barä I (Č.Gt), *q'äf männä* (E), *k'əff beạ̈* (M) 'be nearly full, be near to overflowing';

represents *č̣əff barä* with *č̣>q* (21.3).

q'äf barä II (Č.Gt), *q'äf männä* (E), *q'äff beạ̈* (M), *q'äfä barä* (En.Ed) 'tie a knot so that it can be loosened';

q'äfät (Gt) 'knot that can be loosened'.

q'äfä barä (En.Ed), see *q'äf barä* II.

q'əf beạ̈- (M) 'have difficulty breathing because of having eaten a lot of food';

Amh. *qəfəff alä-* 'be ill at ease'.

q'äfät (Gt), see *q'äf barä* II.

q'äffätä (Ms) 'take prisoner of war, capture';

see *qiffätä,* above.

q'älma (M) 'gleanings';

represents *q'ärma* (see below) with alternance *r:l.*

q'ämä (Č.Gt), *q'ämmä* (E.M.Ms), *q'emmä* (Go), *ˀemmä* (En.Ed) 'defeat, vanquish, be victorious, *overpower, win';

used impersonally (that is, with object suffix pronouns) it means 'feel pain, be sick, be ill, *be unable (to do things), be tired, *be pregnant' (lit. 'it overpowers one');

täq'ämä (Č.Gt), *täq'ämmä* (E.M.Ms), *täˀemmä* (En. Ed.Go) 'lose in battle, be defeated, *be about to die';

q'ämnat (Č.Gt), *q'ämənnat* (E), *q'ämmənnat* (M), *q'ämənnär* (E), *ˀemad* (En), *ˀemmad* (Ed) 'sickness';

not to be connected with *č̣oňňä* 'defeat' as suggested by Cohen 1931:168. The Gurage root is *qmy* and could perhaps be considered related to *qmʿ* 'rob': Tna. *qämʿe,* Amh. *qämma* (Cohen, *ib.*).

q'ama (Č.Gt), *q'amma* (E.M), *ˀammä* (Ed), *am̱ʷa* (En) 'guarantee, guarantor';

q'amäňä (Gt), *q'amänä* (Č), *q'ammännä* (E), *ˀammäňňä* (Ed), *am̱ʷäňä* (En) 'guarantor';

from Ga. *qēma.*

q'ēm (Gt) 'gleanings';

from *qerrämä* 'glean' (see above) with loss of *r* through palatalization (8.67).

q'emmä (Go), see *q'ämä.*

q'əma (Č.E.M), *q'ima* (Ms.Go), *q'im̱a* (Gt), *ˀim̱a* (En), *ˀïwä* (Ed) 'cream';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qəma.* See also *q'əmalašät, q'əmanašät,* below.

q'im (E) 'grudge, ill-feeling';

see *qim, (at)qeyyämä.*

q'ima (Ms.Go), *q'im̱a* (Gt), see *q'əma.*

q'əmbər (Č.E.En.M.S), *qəmbər* (Ed.Gt.Ms.Go) 'matter in the eye'.

q'imʷäč̣ä (En) 'reconciliation';

from *(a)q'amäṭä* (see below) with palatalized *ṭ.*

q'əmalašät (M.Go) 'effeminate';

from *q'əma lašät* lit. 'one who licks cream'; see *q'əma, lasä.* See also *q'əmanašät.*

(a)q'mamäṭä (Č.En.Gt), *aq'mammäṭä* (E.M), *aˀmammäṭä* (Go) 'prepare well, prepare, prepare good things';

reduplicative stem of *q'mṭ*; see *(a)q'amäṭä.*

q'amänä (Č), *q'ammännä* (E) 'guarantor';

from *q'ama* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

q'ämənnär (E) 'sickness';

formed from *q'ämä* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)nnar.*

q'əmanašät (Č.E), *q'im̱anāšät* (Gt) 'effeminate';

from *q'əma našät,* lit. 'one who licks cream'; see *q'əma, nasä.* See also *q'əmalašät.*

q'ämnat (Č.Gt), *q'ämənnat* (E), *q'ämmənnat* (M) 'sickness';

formed from *q'ämä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nat, -(ə)nnat.*

q'amäňä (Gt) 'guarantor';

from *q'ama* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä.*

(a)q'amäṭä (En) 'reconcile, arrange';

aq'mamäṭä (Č.En.Gt), *aq'mammäṭä* (E.M), *aqmammäṭä* (Ms.Go), *aɜmammäṭä* (Go) 'prepare, prepare well, prepare good things';

täq'amäṭä (En) 'be reconciled with one another';

q'imʷäčä (En) 'reconciliation'.

q'änä (M), see *q'äna* II.

q'äna I (M), *q'ära* (Č.E) 'kind of bush'.

q'äna II (Ms), *q'änä* (M), *qena* (Go), *q'ära* (E), *q'ärä* (Č) 'bladder';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *čäna.*

q'änna (M) 'grudge, ill-feeling, spite';

yäq'ännatəyä (M) 'one who holds grudge against someone';

probably to be identified with *qänna* I 'be jealous' (see above).

q'ən (Č.E.M.Ms), *q'ənn* (M), *q'in* (Gt), *ˀin* (Ed) 'buttocks, anus, bottom of a thing';

is perhaps to be compared with *čən* 'back of body, thigh, waist' (Cohen 1931:109). Leslau 1963:127 identified *q'ən* with Har. *qänāwa* 'tail'. For the relation between the meanings, see also *məskät.* See also *qənn,* in *ənzən qənn, q'inäfʷänä, q'inäfʷärä.*

q'in (Gt), see *q'ən.*

(tä)q'änäbä (Č), *täq'änäḇä* (Gt), *täq'ännäbä* (E) 'approach, be near, be close';

atq'änäbä (Č), *atq'änäḇä* (Gt), *atq'ännäbä* (E) 'bring near, present, offer';

represents *qäräbä* (see above) with *r:n* (8.43).

q'inačä (Ed) 'contempt';

see *qänäṭä* III.

q'ənäfʷänä xärä (Č), *q'ənnäfʷännä xänä* (M), *q'innäfʷännä xärä* (E), *ˀinäfʷänä xärä* (En), *ˀinäfʷännä xänä* (Ed) 'be lopsided, be upside down';

lit. 'the reverse side of the behind' (or 'the behind on the reverse side'); see *q'ən, fʷänä.* See also *q'inäfʷärä,* below.

q'inäfʷärä xärä, inäfʷärä xärä (Gt) 'lopsided, be upside down';

while the correspondence *r*: geminated *n* is not normal, *q'inäfʷärä* is undoubtedly of the same origin as *q'ənäfʷänä.* It is, however, possible that *fʷärä* of *q'inäfʷärä* goes back to *fʷär* 'on, above'; *q'inäfʷärä* would then mean 'the behind is above' and is to be separated from *q'ənäfʷänä.*

q'ənamä (En), *q'ənnamä* (E) 'insult' (n.);

from *qärrämä* (see above) with *r:n* (8.43).

q'inqä (Ed), see *q'inq'ä.*

q'ənq'ä (M), see *q'inq'ä.*

q'inq'ä (Č.E.En.Gt), *q'ənq'ä* (M), *q'inqä* (Ed) 'fruit, interior part of the fruit';

perhaps also Kam. *qanqa* 'the seed of the *koso*-plant'.

(bä)q'ənq'ən wärä (Č.E), *täq'inq'in wärä* (Gt) 'crawl on the behind';

represents repeated *q'ən* 'behind' (see above); see *wärä* 'go'.

(tä)q'anärä (Č.En.Gt), *täq'annärä* (E) 'be humble, be respectful, be nearly finished (work), *be less and less';

represents *qälälä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25).

q'anäsä (Č.En.Gt), *q'annäsä* (E.M), *qanäsä* (Ed) 'insult in a song, tease, mock, poke fun at someone';

täq'anäsä (Č.En.Gt), *täq'annäsä* (E.M) 'tease one another, insult one another with songs',

q'anəssa (M), *qənašä* (Ed), *qənäšä* (En), *q'arsa* (Č. Gt), *q'arəssa* (E) 'insulting through songs';

to be identified with Semitic: Heb. *qls* (pi<el) 'jeer at'; Ethiopic *slq* (with metathesis): G. Tna. *(tä)-salläqä,* Amh. *(tä)salläqä.*

(tä)q'annäṭä (M) 'jump around, skip around, bounce';

see *qänäṭä* I, above.

q'ənṭ (E) 'grudge, ill-feeling';

see *qʷänṭo,* above.

q'ənawä (Č), *q'ənnawä* (E) 'nearness, vicinity';

noun formed from *qäräbä* (see above) with *r:n* (8.43) and *b>w* (4.11).

(a)q'ēnzä (En.Gt) 'buy in small quantities';

represents *(a)q'ēzä* with inserted *n* (8.81).

q'ēnžeˀä (Ed) 'kind of edible mushroom';

see *qänže,* above.

q'eňä (En.Gt) 'be fat';

aq'eňä (En.Gt) 'fatten';

see *qeňňä,* above.

q'äpärä (Č.Gt) 'aid, help, assist';

represents *q'äbbärä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

(tä)q'äpärä (Č.Gt) 'accept';

aq'äpärä (Č.Gt) 'hand out something';

atq'apärä (Č.Gt) 'exchange words, make reach';

represents *(tä)qibbälä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1), *l:r* (8.25).

q'eqqä (Ed) 'cheat, deceive, outwit';

see *q'äq'ä,* below.

q'eqqärä (Ed) 'ward off with a shield';

represents *qēqälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

q'äq'ä (Č.Gt), *q'äqq'ä* (E.M), *q'eq'ä* (En.Gt), *q'eqqä* (Ed) 'be sharp (edge), be clever, cheat, deceive, outwit';

q'äq'a (Č.E.Gt.M), *q'eq'a* (En) 'sharp (edge), clever, cunning, crafty';

q'eq'ənäd (En) 'cunning' (n.);

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *qēqa* 'smart'. For the relation between 'sharp' and 'clever', see *bəlat,* above.

q'äq'a (Č.E.Gt.M), see *q'äq'ä.*

q'eq'ä (En.Gt), see *q'äq'ä.*

q'eq'a (En), see *q'äq'ä.*

q'eq'ənäd (En) 'cunning' (n.);

represents *q'eq'a* (see above) with the suffix *-näd.*

q'ärä (Č), see *q'ära* II.

q'ära I (Č.E) 'kind of bush (used as a medicine)';

represents *q'äna* I (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

q'ära II (E), *q'ärä* (Č) 'bladder';

represents *q'äna* II (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

q'ərä (M) 'wait, expect, guard, watch';

see *qerä,* above.

q'iro (En) 'fat' (adj.);

see *qeňňä,* above.

q'ärma (M) 'gleanings';

from *qerrämä* (see above).

(tä)q'ranäbä (Č), *täq'ranäḇä* (Gt), *täq'rannäbä* (E) 'be close to one another';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *qäräbä* (see above); for *n:r,* see 8.33.

q'irq'inna (Ms) 'dung of sheep or goat';

represents *qʷäräqʷäryä* (see above) with *r:n* (8.25).

q'äräq'är (M), *q'äräq'ärä* (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'pen for mules or horses inside the house';

from Cushitic: Kam. *qarqaru-ta.*

q'ərq'ər beḏ (M), see *q'irq'ir barä.*

q'irq'ir (E.S) 'joint between the yoke and the wood';

see *qərqər,* above.

q'irq'ir barä (E), *q'ərq'ər beḏ* (M) 'flicker (flame), burn easily';

represents *g'irg'ir *balä* (see above) with alternance *g':q'.*

q'arəssa (E), *q'arsa* (Č.Gt) 'insulting through songs';

from *q'anäsä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

q'ərrawä (M) 'nearness, vicinity';

noun formed from *qäräbä* (see above) with *b>w* (4.11).

q'iräwənäd (En) 'fatness';

from *q'iro* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd.*

q'äs (Č.E.Gt.M), *q'ēs* (En.Ed) 'priest';

see *qes,* above.

q'äsa (Č.En.Gt), *q'ässa* (E.M), *q'essä* (Ed), *qessä* (W), *qēssä* (S), *qayəssa* (So) 'cheese';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Al. *qēssá.* See also *q'äsuwä.*

q'ēs (En.Ed), see *q'äs.*

q'essä (Ed), see *q'äsa.*

q'əsara I (M), *esara* (Č.M), *esarä* (E), *aysara* (En.Gt), *aysarä* (Ed) 'whiskers, *hair of cheek, trees planted in a row';

the original meaning of 'whiskers, hair of cheek' seems to be transferred to that of 'trees planted in a row' having the appearance of whiskers.

q'əsara II (Č.E.Gt.M), *qisara* (Ms.Go), *ässərä* (Ed), *ˀisara* (En) 'fleshy part of the *äsät* mixed with the root';

from Cushitic: Had. *ənsāra.*

q'äsätä (Č.En.Gt), *q'ässätä* (M), *ənq'ässätä* (E) 'groan, moan, sigh';

see *qesätä* II, above.

q'äsuwä (En), *yäq'äswä* (Č.E), *äq'äsəwä* (En.Gt), *yä›äswä* (M) 'kind of *äsät';*

probably connected with *q'äsä* 'cheese' (see above). For *äsät* in connection with food items, see *yärä-qäbät.*

q'əšq'əš barä dä›ä (Ed) 'laugh loudly';

see *qašqaš barä.*

q'əšər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms) 'coffee bean without peel';

see *qəšər.*

q'äṭä (Č.E.M.Ms), *q'eṭä* (Go), *q'ēṭä* (En.Ed.Gt), *qiṭä* (So), *čeṭä* (W), *čēṭä* (S), *čīṭä* (Z), *ʾiṭä* (So) 'be tired, exhausted, weak, lean, meager, skinny, unable (to do things), *be about to die, begin to feel labor pains'.

täq'aṭä (Č.E.M), *täq'āṭä* (En.Gt) 'be about to die, begin to feel labor pains, be in the last stage of pregnancy';

aqiṭä- (So) 'be about to die, *be unable (to do something)';

qiṭ (So) 'effort';

qiṭäňňä (So), *q'eṭwaňňä* (Go), *q'īčäňä* (En), *q'ī-čäňňä* (Ed), *q'ēčäňä* (Gt), *q'äčäňňä* (M), *q'äčänä* (Č), *q'äčännä* (E), *q'äčmaňňä* (M), *q'ičmʷaňňä* (Ms), *čuṭ* (W), *čūṭ* (S), *čiṭōtäňä* (Z), *čuṭmäňňe* (W) 'tired, weak, lean, meager, skinny, pregnant, lean cattle, lean meat';

q'əčna (Č), *q'īčəna* (En.Gt), *q'īčənä* (Ed), *q'əčən-na* (M), *q'ičənna* (E.Ms.Go), *q'īčənät* (Gt), *q'īčənäd* (En), *q'əčnär* (Č), *q'īčənär* (En), *q'ičännär* (E), *qiṭənna* (So), *čiṭənä* (W), *čīṭənä* (S), *čīṭōt* (Z) 'fatigue, weakness';

from Cushitic: Kam. Al. *qaččo* 'be meager', Qab. *qaččo›*. The derivation from the Semitic root *qṭn* 'be thin' suggested by Fleisch 1944:391 is unlikely.

q'äṭṭä (Ed), see *q'äṭa.*

(a)q'ā̈ṭä (M) 'trade' (v.);

see *(a)q'eṭä.*

q'äṭa (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *q'äṭṭä* (Ed), *qeṭṭa* (Ms.S), *qeṭṭä* (Ed) 'dress made of leather and worn below the waist';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *q'äṭṭa, qēṭṭa,* Ga. *qēṭṭa.*

q'äṭṭā (Ed) 'punish';

see *qäṭṭa* II, above.

q'aṭa I (Č), *q'aṭā* (En.Gt), *q'aṭṭa* (E.M) 'feign hitting, *threaten, shake the stick before hitting';

see *qäṭṭa* II, above.

q'aṭa II (Č), *q'aṭā* (En.Gt), *q'aṭṭa* (E.M), *qāṭa* (S), *qaṭä* (W), *qaṭṭa* (Ms.Go) 'measure' (v.);

atq'aṭa (Č), *atq'aṭā* (En), *atq'aṭṭa* (E) 'compare the measure of two things';

Amh. *qaṭṭa* 'think, consider'; to be connected with *q'əṭ* (see below).

q'eṭ (Č.E.M.Ms.Gt), see *(a)q'eṭä.*

q'eṭä (Go), *q'ēṭä* (En.Ed.Gt), see *q'äṭä.*

(a)q'eṭä (E.Ms), *aq'ēṭä* (En.Ed.Gt), *aq'ā̈ṭä* (M), *aqeṭä* (Č) 'trade' (v.);

q'eṭ (Č.E.M.Ms.Gt), *q'īṭ* (En.Ed), *qäyṭ* (Gt) 'trade' (n.);

q'eṭänä (Č), *q'eṭännä* (E), *q'eṭäňňä* (M), *q'īṭäňä* (En), *q'īṭäňňä* (Ed), *q'eṭmäňňä* (Ms), *qäyṭäňä* (Gt) 'trader, merchant, *clever';

from Cushitic: Som. *gad* 'buy, sell' (Cerulli in Fleisch 1944:389); cp. also Čara *giṭā* 'trade'.

q'əṭ *balä (Č.E.En.Gt), *q'əṭṭ beq̣* (M), *q'iṭṭ barä, q'iṭṭä hǟnä* (Ed), *qiṭ bālä* (Z) 'be exact, be accurate';

q'iṭṭä (Ed), *q'iča* (E.En.Gt.Ms.S), *q'ičä* (Ed), *q'əča* (Č.M), *qičä* (W), *qiča* (S) 'accuracy, size, *amount';

qiṭṭo (Ms.Go.S.W), *qiṭṭu* (Z), *qəṭṭ* (So), *q'iṭṭä* (Ed), *q'əṭəyä* (Č.Gt), *q'əṭṭəyä* (E.En.M), *q'iṭṭiyä* (Ed), *q'əča* (M), *q'iča* (En.Gt) 'accurate, equal';

alä qəṭṭ, yalä qəṭṭ (So) 'immoderately';

bäq'iṭq'iṭ (En) 'exactly, equally';

Tna. *qəṭ‹i* 'rule, system', Amh. *qəṭ* 'order, rule'; also in Cushitic: Qab. Al. *qiṭṭa* 'accurate', Ga. *qiṭṭē* 'equal'. See also *q'aṭa* 'measure'.

q'əṭṭa (Č.M) 'bread made of barley';

see *qiṭṭa,* above.

q'īṭ (En.Ed), see *(a)q'eṭä.*

q'iṭṭ barä, q'iṭṭä hǟnä (Ed), see *q'əṭ *balä.*

q'äṭṭeq̣ (M) 'attach one thing to another, join by attaching';

täq'äṭṭeq̣ (M) 'sit behind another on a mule';

represents *qäṭälä* II (see above) with *-älä>eq̣.*

q'äṭṭälä (Ms) 'attach one thing to another, join by attaching';

täq'äṭṭälä (Ms) 'sit behind another on a mule';

see *qäṭälä* II, above.

q'äṭäma (M) 'kind of reed';

see *qeṭäma,* above.

q'eṭmäňňä (Ms) 'merchant, trader';

from *q'eṭ* 'trade' (see above) with the suffix *-mäňňä.*

q'eṭänä (Č), *q'eṭännä* (E) 'merchant, trader, clever';

from *q'eṭ* 'trade' (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

q'əṭnä (Č), *q'əṭṭənnä* (E) 'syphilis';

see *q'əṭṭəňňä* I.

q'iṭunäd (En) 'arrogance, pride';

from *q'əṭwä* (see below) with the suffix *-näd.*

q'əṭunät (Č), *q'iṭunät* (Gt), *q'əṭṭunnät* (E) 'arrogance, pride';

from *q'əṭwä* (see below) with the suffix *-(n)nät.*

q'eṭäňňä (M), *q'īṭäňä* (En), *q'īṭäňňä* (Ed) 'merchant, trader';

from *q'eṭ* 'trade' (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

q'əṭənnä I (Ed), *q'əṭəňä* (En), *q'əṭnä* (Č), *q'əṭṭənnä* (E) 'syphilis';

Har. *qəṭṭiň,* Amh. *qiṭṭəň*; also in Cushitic: Qab. *qiṭṭiňňa,* Qem. *qəṭəň.* See also *qəṭəňä.*

q'əṭṭəňňä II (Go), *qiṭṭəňňä* (So) 'buttocks, anus, *base';

Amh. *qiṭ,* with the suffix *-əňňä.* Praetorius 1879: 44 identifies it with G. *qʷəyṣ* 'shin', Amh. *qiṭ* 'buttocks' being used euphemistically. The noun is also used in Cushitic: Bil. *qiṭ, giṭ* 'vulva', Qem. *gət.* Cohen 1947: no. 170 considers it a Cushitic loanword. Could it be derived from Amh. *qiṭṭ* ***alä,*** So. *qiṭṭ balä* 'sit down'?

q'īṭäňä (En), *q'īṭäňňä* (Ed), see *q'eṭäňňä.*

(bä)q'iṭq'iṭ (En) 'exactly, equally';

reduplicated *q'iṭ*; see *q'əṭ *balä.*

q'äṭärä (Č.En.Gt), *q'äṭṭärä* (E) 'attach one thing to another';

täq'äṭärä (Č), *täq'äṭṭärä* (E), *täq'aṭärä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'sit behind another on a mule, ride a horse or a mule with another person behind him';

represents *qäṭälä* II (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

q'ətwä (Č), *q'əṭṭəwä* (E.M), *q'iṭwä* (Gt), *q'iṭuwä* (En) 'proud, arrogant';

q'əṭunät (Č), *q'iṭunät* (Gt), *q'əṭṭunnät* (E), *q'əṭ-ṭuwənnät* (M), *q'iṭunäd* (En) 'arrogance, pride'.

q'əṭṭuwənnät (M) 'arrogance, pride';

from *q'əṭwä* 'proud' (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät.*

q'eṭwaňňä (Go) 'weak, tired, pregnant';

noun formed from *q'äṭä* 'be weak' with the suffix *-äňňä.*

q'əṭəyä (Č.Gt), *q'əṭṭəyä* (E.En.M), *q'iṭṭiyä* (Ed) 'accurate, exact';

bäq'əṭəyä (Č), *bäq'əṭṭəyä* (E.En.M) 'exactly, equally, accurately';

from *q'əṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä.*

q'əyä (E) 'contents of both hands with palms up';

see *qäyä* II, above.

q'əyä, q'iyä (Ed) 'stone delimiting the boundary';

see *qəyä,* above.

(a)q'ēzä (Ed), *aq'ēnzä* (En.Gt) 'buy in small quantities';

perhaps from Cushitic: Qua. *kez* 'sell', Bil. *kid.*

R

-ra (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), suffixed element for the expression of the past;

represents *-na* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(a)rǟ›ä (En) 'be far';

represents *raqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

(a)rǟ›ä, (at)rǟ›ä (En) 'bring up (children), raise (children)';

a-stem, *at*-stem of **ra›ä* that represents *laqä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), and *q:›* (14.1).

ra›ä (W) 'be far';

arã̃›ä (En) 'remove to a distance';

represents *raqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

ra›a (Go) 'be far, be at a distance';

ara›a (Go) 'remove to a distance';

represents *raqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

(tä)rā›ä (En.Ed) 'be superior, grow, grow up, surpass, exceed';

arā›ä (Ed) 'bring up (children), raise (children)';

represents *laqä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), and *q:›* (14.1).

(tä)rã̃›ä (En) 'take a thing the owner of which is not known';

probably to be identified with Amh. *laṭä* 'steal, snatch away' from the basic meaning 'peel, strip off' (see *laṭä*, above). For *l:r*, see 8.25; for *ṭ:›*, see 14.2.

(a)rẽ›ä (En) 'put to sleep, support one's family, administer';

a-stem of **re›ä* that represents *ne›ä* 'be asleep, spend the night' (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

ra›abt (S) 'fourth day from today';

from the root *rb‹* (see *arbät*, above) with a secondary ›, or possibly metathesis (20).

ra›abtəna (S) 'fourth day ago';

from *ra›abt* (see above) with the suffix-*na* (see above) for the expression of time in the past.

(a)ra›adä- (Gt), *arã̃›ã̃dä-*, *arã›ãdä-* (En), *arädä-* (Č.E), *aradä-* (W), *arādä-* (S), *aträdä-* (M.Ms), *atredä-* (Go), *ana›adä-* (Ed), *ararädä-* (W), *arārādä-* (S) 'tremble, shiver';

riğa (Ms), *rīğa* (S), *riğä* (W), *yarädiyä* (E), *yarädiyä gʷärfa* (Č), *yarä›ädiyä gʷärfa* (Gt), *yaträdəyä, yaträdəyä gʷälfa* (M), *märä›äd* (Ed), *märã̃›ãd, märã̃›ã̃diyä* (En), *märä›ädiyä* (Gt) 'shaking, trembling, malaria, fever';

Semitic: Heb. *rå‹aḏ* 'tremble', Ar. *ra‹ada* 'tremble'; Ethiopic: G. *rə‹ədä* 'tremble', Tna. *rä‹adä*, Te. *rä‹ada*, Amh. *radä*, Har. *ra›di* 'thunder' (n.).

(tä)ra›aṃä (Gt), *tärã›ãṃä* (En), *tärämämä* (Č), *tärämmämä* (E) 'reach upward as far as possible';

tärārāmä (S) 'stretch when getting up in the morning';

perhaps Amh. *rammämä* 'be high', connected with Heb. *rām(rwm)* 'be high'.

(tä)ra›asä (Gt), *tära›ãsä* (En), *tärasä* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *tärāsä* (S.Z), *tära›asä* (Ed) 'use as a headrest';

G. *(tä)tär›asä*, Tna. *(tä)tär›asä*, Te. *tär›asa*, Amh. *(tän)tärasä*, denominative from *təras* 'headrest, cushion' (see below). The verbs of the various Gurage dialects are likewise denominatives and should be interpreted as *tära›asä, tärasa*, and so on, rather than *(tä)ra›asä*. On the agglutination of the morpheme *tä-* of the *tä*-stem in the various forms of Amharic, see Cohen 1939:269-270.

räbä (Z) 'be better';

ärä̃bba (So) 'multiply' (intr., cattle, people);

arä̃bba (M.So) 'raise cattle, breed cattle, multiply';

ärä̃bba- (So) 'be relieved from pain, recover from illness';

Semitic: Ar. *rabiḥa* 'gain, profit'; Ethiopic: G. *räbḥa* 'gain, be useful', Tna. *räbḥe*, Te. *räbḥa*, Amh. *räbba* 'prosper, be fertile (cattle)'. Since many trade terms in Ethiopic come from Arabic, it is not likely that Ar. *rabiḥa* is a Geez loanword as suggested by Jeffery 1938:138.

(a)räbba (M), see *räbä*.

rab (W), see *rabä-*.

rabä- (W), *rābä-* (S.Z), *ärabä-*(M.Go.So) 'be hungry, starve';

rab (W), *rəb* (Z), *ärab* (Go.So) 'hunger, famine';

Semitic: Heb. *rå‹eḇ* 'hungry', Ar. *raġiba* 'desire'; Ethiopic: G. *rəḥəbä-* 'be hungry', Tna. *räḥabä-*, Har. *räḥaba-*, Amh. *rabä-*; Te. *räḥab* 'hunger', Arg. *räḥaw*, Amh. *rab*. Te. *räqba* 'desire, wish' connected with this root by Cohen 1947: no. 79 is borrowed from Ar. *raġiba* 'desire'.

rabe (Ms) 'fourth year from now';

from *rb‹* 'four' (see *arbät*).

rābo (S) 'fourth year ago';

from *rb‹* 'four' (see *arbät*).

rəb (Z) 'hunger';

see *rabä-*, above.

(yä)rəb, see *nəb*.

rub (Ms.So.Z), *rūb* (S) 'one fourth, quarter';

G. Te. *rabə‹*, Tna. *rob‹i*, Amh. *rub*; from *rb‹* 'four' (see *arbät*, above).

(a)räbäbä (Č.En.Gt), *arä̃bbäbä* (E) 'read';

represents *(a)näbbäbä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.43).

(a)räbbäbä (E) 'bloom (flower of coffee tree), blossom, flower';

represents *(a)näbbäbä* II (see above) with *n:r* (8.43).

(tä)rbabäṭä (Č.En.Gt), *tärbabbäṭä* (E) 'be flexible (anything that does not break, e. g. stick)';

represents *(tä)lbabäṭä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

(tä)rbabäṭä (Č), *tärbabbäṭä* (E) 'have a strong desire for something';

is perhaps a metathesis of *(a)rṭaṭäbä* (see below).

(a)rbabäṭä (Č), *arbabbäṭä* (E) 'bake bread by putting a leaf under it';

reduplicative stem of *rbṭ* to be compared with Amh. *läbbäṭä* 'cover, paste, glue' (for *l:r*, see 8.25), unless it means originally 'make flexible'(the bread by baking) and to be compared with *(tä)rbabäṭä*, above.

(a)rbadda (E), *armata* (Č) 'stammer';

armadda (E), *armata* (Gt) 'stammerer';

the root is an abbreviated quadriradical with last radical laryngeal (*rbdʔ, rmdʔ*); perhaps to be related to Amh. *(a)rbätäbbätä* 'stammer' (of the root *rbt* with repetition of the last two radicals). Or would there be any connection with G. *harbädä* 'be furious', Amh. *arä̃bbädä* 'be agitated' with a development of meaning?

robbəlal (M), *roplan* (Ed) 'airplane';

a corrupt form of *airplane* or *aéroplane*.

räbäqa (S.W.Ms) 'foot of mountain, *downward slope, descent';

from Cushitic: Kam. *rabaqa*.

(a)rbärräbä I (Ms) 'be angry';

Amh. *(a)räbärräbä* 'be angry', Tna. *räbräbä* 'be annoyed by irksome words, refuse to listen'.

(a)rbärräbä II (Go) 'heavy drops of rain fall';

Semitic: Heb. *rĕḇīḇ-īm* 'dew as heavy as rain', Ugar. *rbb* 'rain'; Ethiopic: Tna. *räbräbä* 'water' (v.), Amh. *räbärräbä* 'sprinkle', *räbarräbä* 'rain slightly', Har. *(a)rbäräba* 'water' (v.); related to *rfrf* (see *rəfärräfä*). See also *nəwännäwä*.

räbbäšä (So) 'disturb';

from Ar. (Daṯina, Yemen) *rabš* 'panic'; also in Tna. *rabša* 'chaos, panic', Amh. Har. *räbša*.

rabt (W) 'fourth day from today';

from the root *rb‹* 'four' (see *arbät*).

rebätä (W), *rēbätä* (S) 'lie down to sleep'.

rubt (S.W) 'guarantor';

from Cushitic: Qab. *rubba-tu*, Al. *rubba-ti*.

rabtəna (W) 'fourth day ago';

from *rabt* (see above) with the suffix *-na*, marker for time in the past.

rabäyä (Ms) 'fourth year ago';

from the root *rb‹* 'four' (see *arbät*) with the suffix *-yä*.

räčṭi (Z), see *reč̣č̣ä*.

(tä)rač̣ä (Č), *tärã̃č̣ä* (En) 'quarrel by pulling one another's hair';

from *näč̣ä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

reč̣č̣ä (Go), *rič̣č̣ä* (So), *räčṭi* (Z), *ärä̃č̣č̣ä* (M) 'spray water, sprinkle water, *splash';

G. *räqäyä* (with *qy* palatalized into *č̣*), Amh. *räč̣č̣ä*, Arg. *räč̣č̣a*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *rač̣č̣a›o*, Ṭem. *räč̣č̣a›e*.

rič̣č̣ä (So), see *reč̣č̣ä*.

(a)rädä- (Č.E), *aträdä-* (M.Ms), see *(a)radä-*.

rädda (Ms.Go), *ärädda* (M.Go.So), *nädä* (Č.En), *nädda* (E) 'aid, help, assist';

räddatənnät (So), *rädəyet* (So), *ərdata* (So), *ərdāta* (En), *mänğä* (Č.E.M) 'help, aid' (n.);

Semitic: *rada›* 'support', *›arda›a* 'help'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *räd›a*, Tna. *räd›e*, Amh. Arg. *rädda*; on *arda*, in Har. *ardawīğ* 'school' connected with G. *rädə›* 'disciple', see Cerulli 1936:235.

(a)radä- (W), *arādä-* (S), *arädä-* (Č.E), *aträdä-* (M.Ms), *atredä-* (Go), *arārādä-* (S) 'tremble, shiver';

see *(a)ra›adä-*, above.

radä (W), see *rada*.

rada (So), *rāda* (Z), *radä* (W) 'calf of a certain size';

from Cushitic: Ga. *rāda* 'heifer', Qab. *leddá*, Kam. *ladī-čču* (with alternance *r:l*).

(ar)radda (So), *atreddä* (Ms) 'announce the death to the relatives';

märdo (So) 'announcement of the death to the relatives';

Tna. *(ʾa)rdəʾe* 'announce the death', Har. *arädaʾa*, Amh. Arg. *arädda*. It is generally identified with the root *rdʾ* 'help' (see *rädda*, above), but the connection is not clear unless the being informed about the death of a relative is the equivalent of being helped.

(at)redä- (Go), see *(a)radä*.

(at)reddä (Ms), see *(ar)radda*.

(tä)radädä (Č), *täraddädä* (E) 'be in a rage, be angry';
arädädä (Č), *aräddädä* (E) 'light the fire, put the fire on, burn (tr.), kindle';
atraddädä (E) 'irritate';

represents *nädädä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

rədärrädä (Go.So) 'level the ground by watering it and stamping on it';

perhaps to be identified with *dldl* (see *dədädälä*, above) with change of liquids *r:l* (8.5) and with metathesis.

räddatənnät (So) 'help, aid' (n.);

noun formed from *rädda* 'help' (see above) with the suffix *-t-ənnät*.

rädəyet (So) 'help, aid' (n.);

noun formed from *rädda* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

(a)räfä (Gt), *arãfä* (En), *arafa* (Č), *araffa* (E) 'fan the fire with bellows';
arafa- (Č), *arãfä-* (En), *araffa-* (E) 'be angry, express the anger (ox) by pawing the ground and bellowing, *assume a fighting position', lit. 'make blow up';
atrafa (Č), *atrafä* (Gt), *atrãfä* (En), *atraffa* (E) 'let the air out';
täräfa- (Č), *täräfä-* (Gt), *tärãfä-* (En), *täräffa-* (E) 'swell';
arfafa- (Č) 'the body is swollen because of sickness';

represents *näfa* II (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

räffädä (Go), *äräffädä*, *räfädd balä* (So) 'it is late in the morning';
aräffädä (Go.So), *aräfädä* (W) 'he is late in the morning';
arfaǧǧa (Go.So), *arfaǧǧä* (W) 'morning';
yäräffad (W) 'evening';
awǧe räffad (W) 'late afternoon today' (see *awǧe*);

Tna. Amh. Gaf. *(a)räffädä* 'he is late in the morning', Arg. *aräffäda*, Har. *aräfäda*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *raffäǧǧo*, Ṭem. *raffäǧǧeʾ*.

räffad, in *awǧe räffad* (W), see *räffädä*.

(a)rfafa- (Č) 'the body is swollen because of sickness';

a reduplicative *a*-stem of *(a)räfä* (see above).

(a)rfanäfä I (Č) 'make dirty by spreading something on the floor';

Amh. *räfärräfä* 'spread grass on the floor'; for *r:n*, see 8.43.

(a)rfanäfä II (Č), *arfannäfä* (E) 'soften the teats of a cow or mud when playing with it';

represents *(a)rfarräfä* II (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

(tä)räfärä (Gt), *tärãfärä* (En), *täraffärä* (E) 'be in abundance';

from the root *nfr* with the basic meaning 'be something to a high degree' and to be compared with *näfärä* 'be very hot' (see above); for *n:r*, see 8.33.

(yä)räfʷrä, see *näfʷrä*.

rəfärräfä (So.Ms), *rəfäräfä* (W), *rifäräfä* (S), *arfärräfä* (Go) 'spray water, sprinkle water';

Amh. *(a)räfärräfä* 'spray'; related to *rbrb* (see *a-rbärräbä*).

rifäräfä I (S) 'spray water';

see *rəfärräfä*, above.

rifäräfä II (S) 'bear young many times';

Amh. *(tä)räfärräfä* 'be in abundance', *räfärräfä* 'spread about in a large quantity'.

(a)rfarräfä I (Ms) 'prepare the *arfarräfʷat*-dish';
yarfarräfʷi näqäbä (Ms), *yarfarräfʷi näʾäba* (Go) 'well-prepared cheese with butter';

perhaps Tna. *räfräfä* 'crumble (bread), cut in small pieces' or *(a)rfarräfä* 'soften something' (see below).

(a)rfarräfä II (M), *arfanäfä* (Č), *arfannäfä* (E) 'soften the teats of a cow or mud when playing with it';

while the root seems to be *rfrf* on the basis of Muher it could also be *lflf*, a reduplicated root of *lf* going back to *lfʔ* (see *läffa*, above) 'be flexible, soft', the causative meaning 'soften, make flexible'.

(a)räfäsä (Č.Gt), *aräffäsä* (E), *arãfäsä* (En) 'winnow in a basket';

represents *näfäsä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

räft (So) 'rest, recreation';

for *əräft*, from *arräfä* (see above). See also 1.65.

(tä)raffätä (E) 'blow the nose';

represents *(tä)naffätä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

rägga (Ms.Go), *räga* (S.Z), *ärägga* (M.So), *nägga* (E), *näka* (Č.En), *näkā* (Gt), *näkkaʾa* (Ed) 'coagulate, be calm';
ärgʷä (M.Go), *ärgo* (So), *rugi* (S), *yäräg ayb* (Z), *yäräga ayb* (S) 'coagulated milk';

Semitic: Heb. *rāgaʿ* 'form a crust, come to rest'; Ethiopic: G. *rägʿa* 'coagulate', Tna. *rägʾe* 'coagulate, be peaceful, quiet', Te. *rägʾa*, Amh. *rägga*, Har. *räga'a*; Amh. Arg. *ərgo* 'coagulated milk'. Note the figurative meaning 'be calm, quiet' that occurs in Ethiopic and in Hebrew. See also *rəgʷä*.

ragä (W), *rägä* (S) 'old (person, object), worn-out, *magician, sorcerer, witch doctor';

see *rağe*, below. The meaning of 'magician, sorcerer' developed from the meaning 'be old > be wise'.

rəgʷä (Ms), *ərgʷä* (Go) 'dish made of meat that is cut and prepared with butter (it is left overnight and solidified)';

from *rägga* 'coagulate' (see above).

rigä (Z) 'wooden scraper used for rubbing teeth';

from Cushitic: Ga. *rīgā*.

rugi (S) 'coagulated milk';

see *rägga*, above.

(at)rägädä (Č) 'make someone touch someone';

from *nägädä* I (see above).

rägäfä (S.W.Z), *räggäfä* (Ms.Go.So), *äräggäfä* (M.Go), *nägäfä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *näggäfä* (E) 'fall down (fruit, leaves)';
arägäfä (Č.Gt.S.W.Z), *arãgäfä* (En), *aräggäfä* (E.M) 'shake to make fall down, make fall down';
arraggäfä (Go), *aträgäfä* (S), *atragäfä* (W) 'unsaddle';
arra(g)gäfä, in *činät (čənät) arraggäfä* (Ed.Ms) 'unload';
argagäfä (Č), *argäggäfä* (E) 'drop little by little, let drop';
ərgəff balä (So) 'shed tears';
rəggafʷä (Ms), *ərgafe* (W), *ərəggäfe* (S), *ərgafočče* (W), *nigafod* (Ed) 'bread crumbs';
ərgəffon (W) 'kind of dish';

Semitic: Ar. *rağafa* 'agitate'; Ethiopic: Tna. *rägäfä* 'fall down (fruit, leaves)', Amh. *räggäfä*, Har. *rägäfa*, Arg. *(ar)raggäfa* 'shake'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *harguffo*. The root *rgf* is related to *ngf* (with alternance of liquids): G. Tna. *nägäfä* 'shake off', Te. *nägfa*.

rəggafʷä (Ms), see *rägäfä*.

(ar)rəgaggätä (So) 'make sure, ascertain';
argagätä (Č), *arrəgaggätä* (So) 'realize';
ərgət (Gur. xSo), *ärgət* (So) 'sure, for sure, sure thing, surely, *certainly';

reduplicative stem of *rgt*: Amh. *arrägaggätä* 'make sure, ascertain', *täräggätä* 'become sure', Tna. *rägäsä* 'be clear, be sure', Amh. *ərgət* 'sure', Tna. *ʾərgəs*. Praetorius 1879:263 connects it with the root *rgt* 'kick' (see *rägätä*, below) and Amh. *ərgət* would mean 'eingestampft > fest, sicher'.

räggämä (So) 'curse' (v.);
ərgum (So) 'cursed';

Semitic: Akk. *ragāmu* 'shout'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *rägämä* 'curse', Te. *rägma*, Amh. *räggämä*. The various Semitic languages have the root *rgm* in the meaning 'to stone'. Noeldeke 1910:47, and Jeffery 1938:140 consider Ar. *rağama* 'curse' a loanword from Geez. See on the subject Jeffery 1938:140, n. 3.

ragənät (W), *rägnät* (S) 'old age';

from *ragä* 'old' (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*.

rägräg (So.S) 'marshland, swampy place';

Tna. Amh. *rägräg* 'swampy place', Amh. *arägärrägä* 'not be firm (ground)'; Semitic: Ar. *riğriğa* 'muddy remainder of pool' (so also Armbruster 1920:327).

rägätä (S.W.Z), *räggätä* (Ms.Go), *äräggätä*, *räggätä* (So), *räqqätä* (Go), *äräqqätä* (M), *näqätä* (Č.Gt), *näqqätä* (E), *näkäʾä* (En), *näkkäʾä* (Ed) 'kick, stamp on inanimate things, trample on something, tread, step on something, *dance, desert, wear (shoes)';
atraqätä (Č.Gt), *atraqqätä* (E.M), *atrãkäʾä* (En), *atnakkäʾä* (Ed) 'thresh with animals';
arqaqätä (Č) 'desert, leave';
ərgəčča (M.Ms.S.Z), *ərgəččä* (W), *ärgəčča* (Go.So), *ärqəčča* (M), *ənqərča* (Č.E), *nəqäčä* (Gt), *nək'äʾä* (En), *nikkäʾa* (Ed) 'kick' (n.);

G. *rägäḍä* 'kick, stamp', Tna. *rägäṣä,* Te. *rägṣa,* Amh. *räggäṭä,* Arg. *räggäṭa,* Har. *rägäṭa,* Gaf. *riggäṭä.* Dillmann 1865:318 compares Ar. *rakaḍa* 'stamp', Heb. *rāqaḏ* 'kick about, dance'. See also *märgäṭ, räqqäččä, (ar)rəgaggäṭä.*

(a)rägg'ämä (E) 'put a person on a horse or mule, make ride, settle in a place';

atragg'ämä (E) 'pile up individual objects one atop another' (lit. 'make ride one thing atop another');

represents *leggämä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

(tä)rägg'ärä (E), *täräk'ärä* (Č.Gt), *tärāk'ärä* (En) 'lose in a lawsuit';

represents *nägg'ärä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

rağe (W), *rāğe* (S) 'be old (person, object)';

ragä (W), *rägä* (S) 'old (person, object), worn-out, *magician, sorcerer, witch doctor';

ragənät (W), *rägnät* (S) 'old age';

G. Tna. *ʾarägä* 'be old', *ʾarägawi, ʾarägay* 'old'; Amh. *arägğä* 'be old' and Arg. *arägğa* (root *ʾrgy*) is derived from *ʾarägay*; Har. *rāga* 'be old'. The roots are different in the various languages; *ʾrg* (G. Tna), *ʾrgy* (Amh. Arg.), *rgy* (S.W). Praetorius, *ZDMG* 47, p. 393, and Cerulli 1936:268 derive it from Cushitic: Som. *rag* 'to last'. The connection with Semitic *ʾrk* 'be long' (Heb. *ʾāraḵ,* Akk. *arāku*) suggested by Brockelmann 1928:49 is unlikely.

rēğğä (S) 'kind of tree';

from Ga. *rēğğī* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 117, n. 3).

riğä (W), see *rīğa.*

rīğa (S), *riğa* (Ms), *riğä* (W) 'malaria, fever';

from *(a)raʾadä-* 'tremble' (see above) with palatalization of *d.*

ruh (Ms.W), *rūh* (S) 'soul, spirit, life';

represents *rux* (see below) with *x>h* (5.33).

rähäbä (S.W.Z) 'find, meet';

tärahäbä (W) 'meet one another';

atrehäbä (W), *atrēhäbä* (S) 'hand over';

represents *räkäbä* (see below) with *k>h* (5.23).

ruhiyya (Go), *rūhiyya* (S) 'soul, spirit, life';

represents *ruh* (see above) with the suffix *-(i)yya.*

räkko (Z) 'trouble, difficulty, need';

räkkat-ən hān (Z) 'be in trouble, be in need, be in difficulty, be in want';

Har. *räkko* 'narrow'; from Cushitic: Ga. *rakkō* 'straight passage, difficulty', Dar. *rakko* 'difficulty', Sid. *rūki* 'be narrow'. For the relation between the meanings 'narrow' and 'difficulty, trouble', cp. Heb. *ṣārā(h)* 'trouble', from *ṣrr* 'be narrow'.

(at)rākäʾä (En) 'thresh with animals';

tärākäʾä (En) 'be in the habit of kicking';

at-stem of *näkäʾä* (with *n:r,* see 8.33) going back to *rägäṭä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3) and *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2).

räkäbä (S), *räkkäbä* (Ms), *äräkkäbä* (M), *rähäbä* (S.W.Z), *näkäbä* (Č), *näkäḇä* (En.Gt), *näkkäbä* (E), *näkkäwä* (Ed), *näkkǟ* (Ed) 'find, meet, *earn';

täräkäḇä (Gt), *tänäkkǟ* (Ed) 'be noticed';

täräkkäbä (M) 'take charge of';

aträkäbä (Č), *aträkäḇä* (Gt), *atrākäḇä* (En), *aträkkäbä* (E.M), *atrekkäbä* (Ms.Go), *atrikkäbä* (So), *atrehäbä* (W), *atrēhäbä* (S) 'hand over';

aträkäḇä (Gt), *atrākäḇä* (En), *atnakkǟ* (Ed) 'introduce someone';

aträkäbä (Č), *aträkäḇä* (Gt), *atrākäḇä* (En), *aträkkäbä* (E.M), *atnakkǟ* (Ed) 'be sufficiently bright for one to see and recognize things, be transparent (e.g. thin cloth)';

atrakäbä (Č), *arakäḇä* (Gt), *arākäḇä* (En), *arakkäbä* (E), *arrakkäbä* (Go) 'inquire as to the whereabouts of lost cattle';

atrakkäbä (Ms) 'join, unite';

G. *räkäbä* 'find, obtain', Tna. *räḵäbä,* Te. *räkba,* Har. *räxäba,* Amh. *(as)räkkäbä* 'hand over', Arg. *asrekkäba*; Ullendorff, *VT* 6 (1956). 194 connects it with post-Biblical Heb. and Aram. *rkb* (hifʿil) 'graft upon, join, connect'.

(at)rekkäbä (Ms.Go), see *räkäbä.*

(at)rikkäbä (So), see *räkäbä.*

räkäbot (So) 'wooden tray';

Amh. *räkäbot.*

(a)rkəfäkkäfä (Ms.Go) 'spray water, sprinkle water';

Amh. *(a)rkäfäkkäfä,* Arg. *(a)rkäfäkkäfa.*

(a)rāḵʷärä (En), *arāḵʷärä* (Gt) 'prepare the *ənkuro*-dish';

represents *(a)näkkʷärä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(a)rkärräkä (Go) 'bark continuously (dog)';

perhaps metathesis of *krkr* 'argue, dispute, omit a sound' (see *tä-krakkärä*).

räkäsä I (S.W.Z), *räkkäsä* (Ms.Go), *äräkkäsä* (M.So) 'be impure, be defiled, be profane';

ruks (S), *ärkus* (M.Go.So), *ərkus* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'impure, defiled';

Semitic: Ar. *rīks* 'dirt'; Ethiopic: G. *räḵʷsä* 'be dirty, be impure', Tna. *räḵʷäsä,* Te. *räksa,* Amh. *räkkäsä,* Arg. *räkkäsa*; Amh. Arg. *ərkus* 'dirty'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *rukus* 'dirty'.

räkäsä II (En.S.W.Z), *räkkäsä* (Ed.Ms.Go), *äräkkäsä* (So) 'be cheap';

ruks (Ms.S.W), *urkus* (Z), *ärkus* (So), *rəkkaš* (Ms. Go) 'cheap';

from Ar. *raḫuṣa* 'be cheap', *raḫīṣ* 'cheap'; also in Tna. *rəkkaš* 'cheap', Amh. *ərkaš, rəkkaš,* Arg. *räkis,* Har. *räxīs,* Te. *räksa* 'be cheap'; in Cushitic: Dar. *rákase* 'be cheap', Sid. *rakasi.*

(a)räkäsä (Z) 'start to eat after taking an anthelmintic or after childbirth';

Amh. *räkkäsä* 'be abolished, be cancelled', the meaning of being abolished, cancelled referring to the stage of childbirth or that of taking anthelmintic.

(tä)rakäsä (Č.Gt), *tärākäsä* (En), *tärakkäsä* (E) 'quarrel' (v.);

atrakäsä (Gt) 'cause misunderstanding';

from *näkäsä* 'bite' (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

ruks I (S) 'impure, defiled';

see *räkäsä* I, above.

ruks II (Ms.S.W) 'cheap';

see *räkäsä* II, above.

rəkkaš (Ms.Go) 'cheap';

from *räkäsä* I (see above).

räkkät-ən hān (Z) 'be in trouble, be in difficulty, be in need, be in want';

see *räkko,* above.

(a)rāḵʼäḇä (En) 'put a person on a horse';

atrāḵʼäḇä (En) 'pile up individual objects one atop another' (lit. 'make ride one atop another');

represents *leggämä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25) and *g:k, kʼ* (13.3).

(tä)räkʼärä (Č.Gt), *tärākʼärä* (En) 'lose in a lawsuit';

represents *nägg'ärä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33), *gʼ:kʼ* (13,4).

(tä)raxä (Č.E.Gt) 'run errands';

lit. 'be sent', from *lakä* 'send' (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), *k:x* (5.22).

rux (Č.E), *rūx* (Gt), *ruh* (Ms.W), *rūh* (S), *ruhiyya* (Go), *rūhiyya* (S), *lux* (Č.E.M), *lūx* (En.Gt) 'soul, spirit, life';

from Ar. *rūḥ*; also in Tna. Har. *ruḥ.*

ramä (Ms.W), *rāmä* (S) 'massage' (v.);

Har. *raʾama,* from a root *rʔm* with *ʔ>zero* in Ms. S. W, and the root becoming 1.2.2 in Amh. *rammämä* 'rub', Tna. *ramämä.*

(ä)rə̄m, see *nəb.*

(tä)rämädä (Č.En.Gt), *tärämmädä* (E) 'be loved, expensive, dear';

täramädä (En), *tärammädä* (E) 'love one another';

from *nämädä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(a)rämmädä (Go) 'dip bread in pepper';

Amh. *(a)rämmädä.*

(tä)rammädä (M.Ms.Go.So), *tärāmädä* (Z) 'stride, step over something';

Tna. *(tä)ramädä,* Amh. *(tä)rammädä* 'take a step', Arg. *(ər)rammäda.*

ramadān (S), *ramadan* (W) 'name of month in which one fasts';

from Ar. *ramaḍān.*

(tä)rämämä (Č), *tärämmämä* (E) 'reach upward as far as possible, bend down (branch)';

to judge from Gt. *(tä)raʾamä,* En. *(tä)rāʾāmä,* and S. *(tä)rārāmä* (reduplicative stem of *rāmä*), the root is *rʔm,* the laryngeal becoming *zero* and the biradical *rm* becoming 1.2.2, that is, *rmm* (see *täraʾamä,* above).

(tä)rmamäṭä (Č.En), *armʷamʷäṭä* (Gt), *tärmammäṭä* (E) 'entice, coax, make a promise without keeping it';

reduplicative stem of *rmṭ* going back to *lmṭ* (see *as-lamäṭä*); for *l:r,* see 8.25.

(a)rmammäṭä (En), *armʷamʷäṭä* (Č.Gt), *armʷammʷäṭä* (E) 'collect food in the mouth and make the sound of chewing';

represents *(a)lmamäṭä* II (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

(tä)rmāmäṭä (Z) 'roll' (intr.);

a reduplicative stem of *rmṭ*; perhaps to be identified with Amh. *armäṭämmäṭä* (that is, *rmṭ-mṭ*) 'turn over any kind of food over hot ashes';

(a)rmänämä (Č), *armännämä* (E) 'shake the stick before hitting an animal';

Te. *lämläm bela* 'tremble, bend'; the causative of Č. E. would mean 'make tremble, shake'. For *l:r*, see 8.25; for *l:n*, see 8.23.

(a)rmata (Č) 'stammer';

represents *(a)rbadda* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14) and *d:t* (13.2).

(a)rämmäṭä (Go) 'cover a fire with ashes to keep it alive';

rimiṭo (Go) 'bread of grain baked in ashes';

Semitic: Ar. *ramaḍa* 'roast on stones, heat in the fire', Aram. *rimṣā* 'ashes'; Ethiopic: G. *rämäḍä* 'roast', Tna. *rämäṣä* 'heat, cook', Te. *rämmäčä* 'be kindled', Amh. *rämmäṭä* 'bake in ashes'; G. *rämäḍ* 'hot ashes, cinders', Tna. *rämäṣ*, Te. *rämäč*, Amh. *rämäṭ*. See also *märämmäčat*.

(as)ramäṭä (Č.En.Gt), *asrammäṭä* (E) 'ask in a polite way so as not to be refused';

represents *(as)lamäṭä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

rimiṭo (Go), see *(a)rämmäṭä*.

(a)rmata (Gt) 'stammer';

one would expect *armata* (see *a-rmata*, below). If my recording is exact there would be an alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2).

(yä)rän, see *nän*.

(tä)rannä›ä (Ed) 'be joyful';

represents *täbrannaqä* (see *tä-blalläqä*) >**tärannäqä* (with *b*>*b*>*w*>*zero*; see 4.13)>*tärannä›ä* with *q:*>, 14.1.

ranǧi (W), *rānǧi* (S) 'thief, robber';

Har. *rōǧa* 'steal', *rōǧi* 'thief'; either borrowed from Ga. *rōǧī* 'thief' or going back to Semitic *rdy*: Soq. *rodi* 'steal'; probably related to G. *rodä* 'make an incursion, attack', Ar. *rāda* 'prowl'.

(at)ranäsä (Č.En.Gt), *atrannäsä* (E.Ed) 'feel repugnance, feel disgust, deprecate the quality of food';

lit. 'consider as small, insignificant', a reduplicative stem going back to *atnanäsä*, from *anäsä* (see above).

(a)räpärä (Č), *aräpärä* (En) 'make live (e.g. cow through her milk)';

from *näpärä* (with *n:r*, see 8.33) going back to *näbärä* (with *b:p*, see 13.1).

roplān (Ed) 'airplane';

see *robbəlal*, above.

raqä (Ms.W), *rāqä* (S.Z), *äraqä* (M.So), *aräqä* (Č.E), *arāqä* (Gt), *ra›ä* (W), *ra›a* (Go), *ära›ä* (So), *arā›ä* (En), *nā›ä* (Ed) 'be far, be at a distance';

araqä (W), *arāqä* (Gt.S.Z), *aräqä* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ara›a* (Go), *arā›ä* (En), *anā›ä* (Ed) 'remove to a distance';

əruq (Z) 'deep';

ruq (W.Z), *rūq* (S), *äruqe* (So), *äruqe* (Ms), *äräqʷe* (Č.E), *äräqʷe*, *ärōqe* (Gt), *äräqʷät*, *ärä›wät* (M), *äru›* (Go), *ärō›i* (En), *nō›i* (En.Ed) 'far, distant';

Semitic: Heb. *rāḥaq* 'be far'; Ethiopic: G. *rəḥəqä*, Tna. *räḥaqä*, Te. *räḥqa*, Arg. *rähaqa*, Har. *raḥaqa*, Amh. Gaf. *raqä*.

(tä)raqä (Č.E), *tärāqä* (Gt) 'be superior, grow up, grow, surpass, exceed';

arāqä, *atrāqä* (Gt), *aträqä* (Č.E) 'bring up (children), raise (children)';

from *laqä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ruq (W.Z), *rūq* (S) 'far, distant';

see *raqä*.

räqqäččä (Go), *räqqʷäččä* (Ms), *ärqäččä*(Go), *äräqqäččä*, *äräqqʷäččä*(M.So), *ärägäčče* (W), *arägäččä* (Go. So), *näqʷäčä* (C.Gt), *näqqʷäččä* (E), *noqqoččo* (S) 'pole to which the cows are attached in the pen, *pole to which the loft is attached';

probably from the root *räqqäṭä* 'kick' (see below), the pole stuck (or kicking) in the ground, or perhaps referring to the cows kicking the pole to which they are attached.

(a)rqänäqä (Č), *arqännäqä* (E) 'make a hole';

from *nəqänäqä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(a)rqaqäṭä (Č) 'desert, leave';

reduplicative stem of *rqṭ* (see *rägäṭä*, above).

räqqäṭä (Go) 'kick, step on inanimate things, trample on something';

atraqäṭä (Č.Gt), *atraqqäṭä* (E.M) 'thresh with animals', lit. 'make (the animals) step on the grain';

represents *rägäṭä* (see above) with *g-ṭ*>*q-ṭ*. See also *äräqqäṭä*, *räqqäččä*.

rära (So) 'small piece of hide used for loading';

Amh. *rära* 'pack saddle'; also Ga. *rärā* 'dry skin used to sleep on'.

rarra (Ms.Go.So), *ärarra* (So) 'be lenient, have pity, cry continuously';

Semitic: Ar. *raḫḫa* 'be soft', *raḫraḥ* 'soft'; Ethiopic: G. *(tä)raḫrəḫa* 'be soft, have pity', Tna. *raḥrəḥe* 'be indulgent', Arg. *räharräha* 'have compassion', Amh. *rarra*.

rer (W) 'back of body';

bä(tä)--rer (W), *bä---rēr* (S) 'after, behind';

(yä)rēr čo (S), *yä-rēr-čiňňä* (S), *tä-rer-et* (W) 'backwards';

Te. *räḥar* 'from behind, afterwards', explained by Littmann-Höfner 1962:146 as coming from *ḥar-ḥar*, *ḥar* meaning 'after that' and going back to the Semitic root *›ḫr*; Ar. *›āḫir* 'last, end', Heb. *›aḥăre* 'after', Har. *äḥär-be* 'in the back', and probably also Z. *irä-ni*. The derivation of Te. *räḥar* from *läḥar* (*lä* being the preposition *l*) suggested by Rundgren 1955:209, n. 2 is unlikely.

(yä)rōre (S) 'big, large';

En. *nōra*, *nōra›ar* 'big, great, abundant', from Cushitic: Qab. *rōra* 'big', Ga. *rōrā*, Al. *lōra*.

(yä)rērčiňňä (S) 'backwards';

from *rēr* (see above) with an element *-či* for which cp. S. *yärēr-čo* 'backwards' with the suffix *-(i)ňňä*.

(a)rārādä- (S), *araradä-* (W) 'tremble, shiver';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *rädä*; see *(a)ra›adä-*.

(tä)rārāmä (S) 'stretch when getting up in the morning';

reduplicative stem of *ramä* (see *tä-ra›amä*).

(tä)reret (W) 'backwards';

from *rer* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

räsä (W.Z), see *räsa*.

räsa (S), *räsä* (W.Z), *rässa* (Ms.Go), *ärässa* (So), *täräsa-* (Č.Gt), *tärāsa-* (En), *tärässa-* (E.M.So), *tänässa›a-* (Ed) 'forget';

G. *räs‹a* 'forget', Tna. *rässə‹e*, Te. *(tä)rässə‹a*, Har. *räsa›a*, Amh. Arg. *rässa*. The Ethiopic root is perhaps related to Semitic *nsy*: Ar. *nasiya* 'forget', Heb. *nāšā(ḥ)*. The comparison with Ar. *rasa‹a* 'be slack', Heb. *rāša‹* 'err willfully' suggested by Armbruster 1920:286 is doubtful.

(tä)räsa (Č.Gt), *tärāsa* (En), *tärässa* (E) 'wake up, rise, get up';

atərsasa (Č), *atərsassa* (E) 'incite someone to do something';

from *nässa* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

ras, in *ərs bä-ras-kənnäm* (So) 'one another (they)';

bäras fəqad- (So) 'by one's own accord';

äras- (So) 'self';

ä›ärās (Gt) 'only, alone';

näyyä-ras (So) 'separate, different, separately';

əras (W), *ərās* (S) 'male (animal)';

Semitic: Ar. *ra›s* 'head', Heb. *rō(›)š*; Ethiopic: G. *rə›əs*, Tna. *rə›əsi*, Amh. *ras*, Har. *urūs*.

rasä (W), *rāsä* (S) 'be wet, be humid';

G. *rəḥəsä* 'be humid', Tna. *räḥasä*, Har. *rēḥasa*, Arg. *rähasa*, Amh. *rasä*; Tna. *räsräsä* 'soak in water' and Amh. *räsärräsä* are reduplicative biradicals **rs* probably originating from *rḥs*; possibly related to Syr. *rass* 'besprinkle', Ar. *raššа* (so Dillmann 1865: 271).

(tä)rasä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *tärāsä* (S.Z) 'use as a headrest';

see *(tä)ra›asä*.

rāsa (Z) 'plain, meadow, field, open space';

from Cushitic: Ga. *rāsa*, and probably also Sid. *lōšo*, with alternance *l:r*.

resa (W), *rēsa* (Z), *ressa* (Ms), *rēssa* (S), *äressa* (M.Go), *ärisa* (So), *nesa* (Č), *nēsa* (Gt), *nessa* (E), *nīsa* (En), *nīssä* (Ed) 'corpse';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *resa*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Sid. *reša*, Dar. *renša*, Had. *lēša*, Kham. *rižā*. Brockelmann 1950:11 (following Praetorius) considers the Ethiopic root a loanword from Cushitic.

ros (W), *rōs* (S) 'slave';

abäros (Go), *abärus* (Ms) 'household, family';

also in Cushitic: Al. *rōsi* 'slave', Ga. *ros* 'male'. See also *abärus*, above.

(atə)rsasa (Č), *atərsassa* (E) 'incite someone to do something';

reduplicative stem of *(tä)räsa* (see above) that represents *nässa* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

rəst (So) 'family land, estate';

Tna. *rəsti*, Te. *rəst, rəs*, Amh. *rəst*; from the root *wrs* 'inherit'.

(tä)räšä, in *qäqe täräše-yan* (W) 'convalesce by eating special food';

see *qäqe*.

(a)räšä (Č.En.Gt), *arässä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'build (a house), weave (cloth), plait (the hair)';

atrēšä (S) 'make work';

ərršä (Č.En.Gt), *ərəššä* (E) 'way of building';

yəräšəbbʷä gəbər (E.M), *yəräšpʷä gəbər* (Č), *yärǟškʷä gəḇər* (Gt), *yaräško-da gəḇər* (En) 'weaving loom', lit. 'a thing (*gəbər*) with which one weaves';

Semitic: SAr. *rsy* 'prepare, arrange', Ar. *rasā (rsy)* 'be firm, be stable', *›arsā* 'make fast, fix firmly'; Ethiopic: G. *räsäyä* 'institute, place'; Gaf. *rissä* 'share' is likewise of the root *rsy*, but it is difficult to establish the relation between the meaning of the Gafat verb and that of Geez and Gurage. The Gurage root was wrongly interpreted by Fleisch 1944:400 as going back to *ʾrš* and therefore his comparison with *ḥrs* 'plough' is unlikely.

(at)rašsä (M.So) 'cast the evil eye, *do evil things';

araši (M), *aräši* (So) 'man who has the power of casting the evil eye, *wicked';

while the verb suggests a root *rsy*, the noun *araši* seems to derive from the root *ʿrs* and could be compared with G. *ḥars* 'magic' (considered by Noeldeke 1910:37 an Aramaic loanword); cp. also Aram. *ḥarāšā*, Heb. *ḥărāš*. Barth 1893:3 also compares Ar. *siḥr* (with metathesis) as against Fraenkel 1898:64.

(at)rēšä (S), see *(a)räšä*.

rošsä (Ms), *roše* (W), *rōše* (S), *rūšī* (Z), *ärwäššä* (M), *äroššä* (Go.So), *nəwäšä* (Č.Gt), *nəwäššä* (En), *nəwäššä* (E), *nošsä* (Ed) 'be accustomed, be used to';

aroššä (Ms.Go), *aroše* (W), *arōše* (S), *arwäšä* (Č.Gt), *arwäššä* (En), *arwäššä* (E.M), *anoššä* (Ed) 'tame, subdue, teach';

from Cushitic: Al. Kam. *roššo*, Had. *losa-kko*, Qab. *roššo›*.

roše (W), *rōše* (S), see *rošsä*.

rūšī (Z), see *rošsä*.

rätä (W.Z), see *räta*.

räta (S), *rätä* (W.Z), *rätta* (Ms.Go), *ärätta* (M.So) 'win in a lawsuit';

täräta (S), *tärätä* (W.Z), *tärätta* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'lose in a lawsuit';

Semitic: Akk. *retû* 'strengthen'; Ethiopic: G. *rät‹a* 'be straight', Tna. *rät‹e* 'win', Te. *rät‹a* 'be right, straight, win in a lawsuit', Har. *räta›a* 'win in a lawsuit', Amh. Arg. *rätta*; passed into Cushitic: Dar. *ratta›e*. See also *bərätta*, above.

(tä)rata (Č.Gt), *tärāta* (En), *täratta* (E) 'snatch away, get hold of something';

from *nätta* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(at)rätädä (En) 'irritate';

from *nädädä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33) and *d:t* (13.2).

(tä)rätärä (En) 'have a hole in between';

from *nädälä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33), *d:t* (13.2) and *l:r* (8.25).

rätäw-ən hän (Z), *rataye balä* (So) 'wander about aimlessly, lose the way, look around for something without finding it';

from Ga. *rätē* 'roam aimlessly'.

rataye balä (So) 'look around for something without finding it';

see *rätäw-ən hän*.

(tä)raṭä (W), *tärāṭä* (S.Z) 'wash oneself';

Semitic: Heb. *rāḥaṣ* 'wash', Ar. *raḥaḍa*; Ethiopic: G. *rəḥəḏä* 'perspire', Tna. *rähaṣä*, Te. *räḥaṣa, rähaṣa*, Gaf. *(tä)raṣä* 'wash'. The connection with Amh. *räčča* 'spray water' (see *rečča*, above) suggested by Amsalu 1962:15 is unlikely.

roṭä (Ms), *äroṭä* (Ms.Go), *äroṭä* (M), *räwäṭä* (W), *räwwäṭä* (S), *äräwwäṭä* (So), *täroṭä* (Č.E), *täroṭä* (M), *tärawäṭä* (Gt), *tärǟwǟ›ǟ* (En), *noṭä* (Č.E), *näwwä›ä* (Ed) 'run';

äroṭ (Ms), *äruṭ* (Go), *noṭ-əm* (Č.E), *näwwə›* (Ed), *nǟwə›* (En), *näwṭ* (Gt) 'immediately, right away, fast, soon';

nūča (En) 'running';

no›u (En) 'fast, rapid, quick';

yəroṭiyä (Č.E) 'kind of grass used for tying things';

Semitic: Heb. *rûṣ (rwṣ)* 'run'; Ethiopic: G. *roṣä*, Te. *roṣa*, Amh. *roṭä*, Har. *roṭa*, Gaf. *räṣä*, Arg. *roṭa*.

räṭäbä (S.Z), *räṭṭäbä* (Ms) 'be wet, be humid, *help out with money or cattle';

äräṭṭäbä (M), *näṭäbä* (Č), *näṭäḇä* (En.Gt), *näṭṭäḇä* (E), *näṭṭäwä* (Ed), *näṭṭǟ* (Ed) 'be profitable';

täräṭṭäbä (E) 'be rich';

nəṭebä (Č), *nəṭbar* (Č.E), *nəṭḇär* (Gt), *nəṭəḇär* (En) 'profit' (n.);

rəṭban (Ms), *ərṭəban* (Go.W), *ərṭəbän* (S) 'help given through money or cattle';

Semitic: Heb. *rûṭoḇ* 'wet, humid', Ar. *raṭuba* 'be wet'; Ethiopic: G. *räṭbä* 'be wet', Tna. *räṭäbä*, Amh. *räṭṭäbä*, Arg. *räṭṭäba*, Har. *ruṭṭa* 'wet' (from *rṭb*). For the passage of meaning 'wet, rich', cp. Tna. *rəḥus* 'wet, humid, prosperous, rich'. For 'be wet > help, be profitable', cp. Amh. *räṭṭäbä* 'be wet, help', Te. *ṭälla* 'be wet, generous'.

rəṭban (Ms) 'help given through money or cattle';

from *räṭäbä* (see above) with the suffix *-an*.

(a)räṭäfä (Č.Gt), *arätäfä* (En), *arätṭäfä* (E.Ed) 'sift flour';

from *näṭäfä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(a)rṭänäṭä (Č.Gt), *arṭännäṭä* (E) 'be near to break (wood) because of the *ṭərṭe*-worm';

represents *(a)rṭärräṭä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

(tä)raṭäqä (Č.Gt), *tärāṭäqä* (En), *täraṭṭäqä* (E) 'snatch away, rob';

täraṭaqi (Č.E.Gt), *tärāṭaqi* (En) 'robber, thief';

from *näṭäqä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(a)räṭärä (Č.Gt), *arǟṭärä* (En), *arätṭärä* (E) 'melt thick honey in the sun, melt and purify butter on the fire, filter, strain, purify';

from *näṭärä* II (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(a)rṭärräṭä (M.Ms.Go), *arṭänäṭä* (Č.Gt), *arṭännäṭä* (E) 'be about to break (wood), become very old';

yarṭärräṭä gurz (Go.M), *yarṭänäṭä gurz* (Č), *yarṭännäṭä gurz* (E) 'very old man' (see *gurz*);

yarṭärräṭä äram (Ms), *yarṭärräṭä šəwät* (M), *yarṭänäṭä šəwät* (Č), *yarṭännäṭä šəwwät* (E), *ärṭänäṭä šəwät* (Gt) 'very old cow' (see *äram, šəwät*);

Semitic *rṣṣ, rḍḍ*: Heb. *rāṣaṣ* 'crush', Ar. *raḍraḍa* 'break to pieces'.

(at)räṭṭäsä- (E), *aträṭäsä-* (Č), *aträtäsä-* (En), *atreṭäsä-* (Gt) 'sneeze';

represents *(at)näṭṭäsä-* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(a)rṭaṭäbä (Č), *arṭaṭṭäbä* (E) 'the cow has the sexual desire';

arṭaṭṭäbä (M) 'she did not calve for a long time (because of not being coupled)';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *rṭb*. See also *(tä)rbabäṭä*.

(tä)räwä›ä (En) 'run';

represents *roṭä* (*rwṭ*, see above) with *ṭ:›* (14.2).

(a)rwäšä (Č.Gt), *arwäšä* (En), *arwäššä* (E.M) 'tame, subdue, teach';

see *rošä*, above.

räwäṭä (W), *räwwäṭä* (S), *tä-rawäṭä* (Gt) 'run';

see *roṭä*.

räzz (Ms), *äräz* (M.Go.So), *näz* (E), *näs* (Č) 'the young (female) of a goat or a sheep';

Amh. *riz*.

razä (Ms), *ärazä* (M.Go), *nazä* (Č.E), *na›azä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'be heavy';

yəräz (Č.E.Ms), *yəräzu* (M.Go), *yəräz* (Gt), *yəräz̃* (En), *nə›uz, ənä›äz* (Ed) 'heavy';

eräz (Č.E.M), *ayrä›äz̃-ka* (En), *ayrä›äz-ka* (Gt), *aynä›äz-kä* (Ed) 'light' (adj.), lit. 'it is not heavy';

äräžənna (M), *näžnär* (Č), *näžənnär* (E), *nə›užä* (Ed), *nä›äžəna* (En.Gt), *nä›äžnät* (Gt), *nä›äžənär* (En) 'heaviness';

the comparison with Har. Tna. *rzn* suggested by Cerulli 1936:270 is doubtful.

ruz (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *rūz* (En.Gt.S) 'rice';

from Ar. *ruzz*; also Har. *rūz*, Te. Tna. Amh. *ruz*.

(tä)razäbä (Č), *tärazzäbä* (E), *tärazäḇä* (En), *tärazäḇä* (Gt) 'be flexible (hide or rope being soaked in water)';

from *läzzäbä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

rəzq (S.W) 'provisions for travel';

from Ar. *rizq* 'subsistence'; also Har. *rizqi*, Te. *rəzq*. For the foreign origin of Ar. *rizq*, see Jeffery 1938: 142. See also *näzzäqä*, above.

(tä)razäzä (Č.Gt), *tärãzäzä* (En), *tärazzäzä* (E) 'make the last will';

represents *(tä)nazzäzä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

S

seḉä (M), *seä* (Go) 'be beautiful, be pretty, look well, be better';

seḉ- (M), *seä-* (Go) 'like, be pleased, be satisfied, rejoice, *recover from illness';

anseḉ- (M) 'be displeased, dislike';

ši (M.Go) 'joy, happiness';

represents **salä>sarä* (see below) with *-alä>eḉä, eä* (8.63).

(tä)seḉä (M), *täseä* (Go) 'ask, question, inquire, *visit';

represents *(tä)salä* (see below) with *-alä>eḉä, eä* (8.63).

sa›ä (W) 'laugh';

represents *saqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

se›ä (En.Ed.Gt) 'search, seek, look for, want, desire';

ase›ä-(En.Ed) 'be in need';

see *ša*, below.

su› (Go) 'shop';

represents *suq* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

sa›bi (Z) 'pubic hair';

from Cushitic: Dar. *sape*, Ga. *sappe*.

sa›abt (S) 'seven';

from *sb‹* (see *säbat*) with a secondary › between *s* and *b* unless *b‹ >›b* (by metathesis).

sa›abtəläňňä (S) 'seventh';

from *sa›abt* (see above) with the suffix *-läňňä*.

sa›abtäňňä (S) 'seventh';

from *sa›abt* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*.

sä›äla (M), *sä›ala* (So) 'small house near the big house, *hut';

represents *säqäla* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

sa›amä (Ed), *sa›aṃä* (Gt), *sã›ãṃä* (En), *samä* (Č.E.M. Ms.Go.So.W), *sāmä* (S.Z) 'kiss' (v.);

sämʷät (Č.E) 'kiss' (n.);

G. Tna. *sä‹amä*, Te. *sä‹ama*, Amh. Gaf. *samä*, Arg. *sahama*. Praetorius 1890:43, n. 41 brings it back to Semitic **tġm* and compares it with Ar. *faġama* 'kiss a woman' with the occasional alternance *t:f* as in *tam:fam* 'mouth'.

sä›änä (Ed) 'hang up by making the object lean against something';

sə›un, su›un (Ed) 'high';

äsu›un gufä (Ed) 'house objects made of clay and hung on the wall' (see *gufä*);

äsu›un bīd (Ed) 'roof, ceiling';

represents *säqälä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1), *l:n* (8.29).

sə›un, su›un (Ed), see *sä›änä*.

sə›uňä barä- (En), *sə›uňňä barä-* (Ed) 'bleed from the nose';

sə›uňä (En), *sə›uňňä* (Ed) 'bleeding from the nose';

represents *sənqʷe *balä* (see below), probably from *səqʷe *balä* with *qʷ:›* (14.1) and suffix *-ň(ň)ä*.

sä›är (Gt), see *sa›ar*.

sã›ãrä (En) 'hang up by making the object lean against something';

sũ›ũr (En) 'high, roof';

äsũ›ũr gəḇər (En) 'house objects made of clay and hung on the wall' (see *gəḇər*);

äsũ›ũr bīd (En) 'roof, ceiling' (see *bīd*);

represents *säqälä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1), *l:r* (8.25).

sa›ar (En.Ed), *sä›är* (Gt), *sar* (So.W), *sār* (S), *sär* (Č.E. M.Ms.Go), *sər* (Z) 'grass';

Semitic: Ar. *ša‹ār* 'vegetation'; Ethiopic: G. *śa‹ər*, Tna. *sa‹ri*, Te. *sä‹ar*, Amh. Gaf. *sar*, Har. *sä›ar, sār*, Arg. *sīr*.

sa›arä (En.Ed) 'implore, beg';

täsa›arä (En.Ed.Gt) 'ask, question, beg, implore';

əsä›är-kä säw (Ed) 'beggar', lit. 'a person who begs' (see *säw*);

represents *s›l* (see *tä-salä*), with *l:r* (8.25).

sũ›ũr (En), see *sã›ãrä*.

***sə›ässä›ä, ansə›ässä›ä-** (M.Go) 'sob';

Amh. *(tän)säqässäqä* 'sob'; for *q:›*, see 14.1.

so›osčä (Ed) 'the three';

from *so›ost* (see below) with palatalization of *t*.

so›ost (En.Ed.Gt) 'three';

represents *sost* (see below) either with a secondary › or with › representing *l* of the root *sls*.

so›ostäňňä (En.Gt), *so›ostäňňä* (Ed) 'third, *third steeping of coffee';

from *so›ost* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*.

sa›at (Č.En.Ed.Gt.So), *sat* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *sāt* (S) 'hour, *midday';

Semitic: Ar. *sā‹a(t)*, Heb. *šå‹å(h)*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *sä‹at*, Tna. *sä‹at, sa‹at*, Amh. *sat, sa(›)at*, Har. *sa›a*.

säḇ (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *säḇ* (En.Gt), *säw* (Ed) 'man, person, human being';

säḇnät (En), *säbənnät* (M.So) 'body, *personality';

G. *säbə›* 'man', Te. Tna. *säb*, Amh. *säb, säw*, Gaf. *säwwä*, Arg. *su*.

säba (Ms.Go.So) 'seventy';

see *səba*, below.

säbba (E.M.Ms), *säpa* (Č), *säpā* (En.Gt), *säppā* (Ed) 'be fat, be fatter than expected, become more, last longer than expected, be sufficient for more than expected';

səb (Ms) 'fat animal';

səwä (Č.M.Ms.Go), *səwwä* (E), *səw›ä* (En.Gt), *sə̃w›ä* (Ed) 'animal fat';

Semitic: Ar. *šabḥ* 'large'; Ethiopic: G. *śäbḥa* 'be fat', Tna. *säbḥe*, Te. *šäbḥa*, Har. *säbaḥa*, Amh. *säbba*. The comparison with Heb. *šåḇa‹* 'be satiated with food', Ar. *šabi‹a* suggested by Armbruster 1920:563 is unlikely. The root passed into Cushitic: Sa. Af. *sebāḥ, subāḥ* 'fat', Som. *subag*.

sabä (Go), *šabä* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *šāmä* (Ed), *šāṃä* (Gt), *šã̄ṃä* (En) 'pull, drag, lead a horse or a mule';

täšäbä (Č.E.M), *täšāmä* (Ed), *täšã̄ṃä* (En) 'drag oneself, crawl on hands and knees, *walk slowly, walk cautiously, walk stealthily';

Semitic: Ar. *saḥaba*, Heb. *šåḥaḇ*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *säḥabä*, Te. *säḥaba*, Arg. *sähaba*, Amh. Gaf. *sabä*; probably also Har. *zēḥaba*.

sabbʷä (E), *sapʷä* (Č.En.Gt) 'consolation given to mourners'.

sebba (M) 'kind of tree';

təqur sebba (Č.E.M), *ṭəqur sayḇa* (Gt) 'kind of tree', lit. 'black *sebba*' (see *ṭəqur*);

näčč(č)ä sebba (Č.E.M), *näččä sayḇa* (Gt) 'kind of tree', lit. 'white *sebba*' (see *näččä*);

from Cushitic: Kam. *sībbe-ta*, Ga. *sibbē*.

səb (Ms), see *säbba*.

səbä (W), see *səba*.

səba (Č.E.M.Z), *səbä* (W), *säba* (Ms.Go.So), *siba* (S), *səḇ›a* (En.Gt), *səw›ä* (Ed) 'seventy';

G. Te. Tna. *säb›a*, Amh. *säba*, Gaf. *säbä*; Arg. *sa›int assər*, and Har. *sātti assər* 'seventy', lit. 'seven tens'. See *säbat*, below.

səbbo (So), *sībo* (Ed) 'widower who marries a young girl, *man who marries at a mature age';

from Cushitic: Ga. *sūbbō* 'married man'.

siba (S), see *səba*.

sība (Gt) 'kind of worm';

from Ga. *sībā*.

sībo (Ed), see *səbbo*.

sōbi (Gt) 'one who eats little'.

subi (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Go.M.Ms.S.W) 'early morning';

see *subhi*, below.

sab›ä dərä (En) 'seventh year ago';

see *säbat, dərä*.

səḇ›a (En.Gt) 'seventy';

see *səba*, above.

säḇ›at (Gt), *saḇ›at* (En) 'seven';

see *säbat*, below.

saḇ›ätä (En.Gt) 'seventh day from today';

see *säḇ›at*, above; note the suffix *-ä* for the expression of time in the future.

säḇ›atäňä (En.Gt) 'seventh';

from *säḇ›at* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-äňä*.

saḇ›ätra (Gt), *saḇ›ätəra* (En) 'seventh day ago';

from *säḇ›at* (see above) with the suffix *-ra* for the expression of time in the past (see *-ra, -na*).

säbäb (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.S.W), *səbäb* (Go.So) 'reason, cause';

from Ar. *sabab* 'reason, cause'; also in Te. Amh. Har. *säbäb.* See also *(at)sabbäbä,* below.

(at)sabbäbä (M) 'do something and ascribe it erroneously to someone else';

lit. 'use something as a reason'; see *säbäb,* above.

səbäb (Go.So), see *säbäb.*

səbäbbärä (M.Ms) 'crumble bread';

*täsbabärä täg*ʷ*älä* (W), *täsbābärä tägōbälä* (S) 'sit coiled up', lit. 'sit crumbled' (see *tä-gōbälä*);

reduplicative stem of *sbr* (see *säbärä*).

səbäbər (Č.E.M), *səḇäḇər* (En.Gt) 'a person who gets along in a difficult situation, one who eats everything without making a choice between good and bad food, *bold';

undoubtedly from *sbr* 'break' (see *səbäbbärä,* above), that is, a person who is in a position to break things, to overcome difficulties.

(tä)sbaččä (So) 'be upset, be annoyed';

metathesis of *(tä)bsaččä,* above.

subhi (Ms), *subi* (Ms.S), *yäsubi sälat* (W) 'morning prayer' (see *sälat*);

subi (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Go.M.Ms.S.W) 'early morning';

Semitic: Ar. *(ʾa)ṣbaḥa* 'become morning', *ṣubḥ* 'morning'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ṣäbḥa* 'become morning', Tna. *ṣäbḥe,* Gaf. *ṣäbbä,* Amh. *ṭäbba.* The forms with *s* in Gurage as well as in Har. *subḥi,* Gaf. *säbänä* are Arabic loanwords.

säbbäkä (M.So) 'preach';

säbaki (M.So) 'preacher';

səbkät (So) 'sermon';

G. Tna. *säbäkä* 'preach', Amh. *säbbäkä,* and probably also Te. *säbka* 'go to the judge, accuse'.

soblä (W), see *sobla.*

sobla (Ms.Go.So), *soblä* (W), *sōble* (S), *sūblä* (Z), *šäbra* (Č.E), *šäḇra* (Gt), *šäḇərə* (En), *šäbəya* (M), *šäwrä* (Ed) 'fig tree';

Har. *sōbla* 'fig tree', Te. *šəla,* Amh. Arg. *šola* 'sycamore' (with loss of *b* through spirantization); also in Cushitic: Sa. Af. *sebul.* The comparison with G. Te. Tna. *sägla* proposed by Cerulli 1936:270 and Leslau 1937:531 is doubtful. It could be connected with *sägla* only if *sägla* were to go back to *sägʷla,* with a labiovelar *gʷ* becoming *b* in *sobla,* but *gʷ* becoming *b* is not a normal phenomenon.

On the definitions of Amh. *šola,* see Rodinson 1967:97, n. 1.

sūblä (Z), see *sobla.*

səbilləwät (E) 'thin-legged';

there is undoubtedly a connection between this form and *səbissəwät* (see below). The difference in the endings *-lləwät, -ssəwät* may be due to the fact that the nouns are borrowed from different Cushitic languages. The origin of the noun is undoubtedly *səbisa* 'a piece of split bamboo' (see below) and *səbilləwät* means 'thin like the *səbisa*'.

səḇänärä (En.Gt) 'wrinkle, shrink, be coiled up, be curled up, not be able to move because of being hurt';

represents *səbärrärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

säbənnät (M.So), *säḇnät* (En) 'body, *personality';

Amh. *säbənnät*; from *säb* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät.*

sabuňňät (So) 'communal labor based on neighborliness, cooperative burial society'.

səḇäpärä (En) 'break to pieces';

reduplicative stem of *sbr* (see *säbärä,* below); for *b:p,* see 13.1.

səbəqqəll männä (E), *səbqəl beq̈* (M), see *(tä)sbaqqälä.*

(tä)sbaqqälä (M), *täsbaqärä* (Č.En.Gt), *täsbaqqärä* (E), *səbqəl beq̈* (M), *səbəqqəll männä* (E), *səb(ə)qər barä* (Č.En.Gt) 'speak foolishly, talk about trifling matters';

Amh. *(tä)säbaqqälä* 'be confused, tangled up, intertwined'.

səb(ə)qər barä (Č.En.Gt), see *(tä)sbaqärä.*

(tä)sbaqärä (Č.En.Gt), *täsbaqqärä* (E), *səb(ə)qər barä* (Č.En.Gt) 'speak foolishly, talk about trifling matters';

represents *(tä)sbaqqälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

säbärä (S.W.Z), *säbbärä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *säpärä* (Č. En.Gt), *sappärä* (Ed) 'break, pick maize or beans, *break the soil';

səbäbbärä (M.Ms), *səḇäpärä* (En), *səwappärä* (Ed) 'crumble bread, break to pieces, *manage to get along in a difficult situation';

täsabbärä (E.M), *täsapärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'manage to get along in a difficult situation';

täsbābärä (S) 'be broken';

*täsbabärä täg*ʷ*älä* (W), *täsbābärä tägōbälä* (S) 'sit coiled up, sit curled up';

assēbärä- (S), *atšäbärä-* (Gt), *atšäbbärä-* (E.M.Ms), *atšäpärä-* (Č.En) 'miscarry';

səbäbər (Č.E.M), *səḇäḇər* (En.Gt), *səwawər* (Ed) 'a person who gets along in a difficult situation, one who eats everything without making a choice between good and bad food, *bold';

səbur (Go.So), *subr* (S), *subur* (W.Z), *səwər* (Č.E. En.Gt.M), *sur* (Č.M), *sūr* (En.Ed.Gt) 'broken thing';

sər, in *sər haṭaṭ* (Z) 'kind of snake' (see *səbər,* below);

səbər, səḇər, see below;

Semitic: Heb. *šāḇar* 'break'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *säbärä,* Te. *säbra,* Amh. *säbbärä,* Arg. *säbbära,* Har. *säbära.*

säbbarä (W), see *säbbara.*

säbbara (E.Ms.Go.So), *säbbāra* (S), *säbbarä* (W), *səbbʷarä* (M), *saparä* (En.Gt), *sapparä* (Ed), *säppāra* (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *sabara.*

(as)sabärä (W), *assābärä* (S) 'console mourners';

sabra (S) 'consolation given to mourners';

from Ar. *ṣabbara* 'urge to be patient', *ṣabr* 'patience'; also in Har. *säbri bāya* 'console by saying *säbri yäsṭax* 'may God give you endurance', Te. *säbər wäda* 'be patient'.

sābəra (Z) 'cold combined with coughing'.

sabra (S), see *(as)sabärä.*

səbbʷarä (M), see *säbbara.*

səbər, səḇər, in *aṭaṭ səbər* (Č.Ms.Go), *aṭaṭ səḇər* (En. Gt), *aṭaṭäsbər* (S.M), *sər haṭāt* (Ed) 'kind of poisonous snake';

lit. 'it breaks the *aṭaṭ*' (see *säbärä, aṭaṭ*).

subur (W.Z), *subr* (S), see *säbärä.*

säbrada (So) 'cut of meat';

Amh. *säbrada, särbada* 'lateral muscle of the back'.

səbärrärä (M), *səḇänärä* (En.Gt), *ənsəbänärä* (Č), *ənsəḇänärä* (En.Gt), *ənsəbännärä* (E), *səwannärä, täswannärä* (Ed) 'wrinkle, shrink, be curled up, be coiled up, not be able to move because of being hurt';

perhaps a quadriradical 1.2.3.3 from the root *sbr* 'break' (see *säbärä,* above), the wrinkling or shrinking giving the idea of being broken.

səbissä (S.W), see *səbisa.*

səbisa (Č), *səbissa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *səbissä* (S.W), *sīsa* (En.Gt), *sīssä* (Ed) 'piece of split bamboo with which a woman scrapes the stem of the *äsät* to separate the fiber';

səbissä sbər (W) 'kind of *äsät*' (see *säbärä*);

see *sīsa,* and *səbilləwät, səbissəwät.*

säbsabi (So), see *səbäsäbä.*

säbsəb (So), see *səbäsäbä.*

səbäsäbä (Č.W), *səḇäsäḇä* (En.Gt), *səbässäbä* (E.Ed.M. Ms.Go.So), *sibäsäbä* (S) 'gather, collect, put together, put together scattered things, *comb';

səbsäba (So) 'gathering';

säbsabi (So) 'organizer', lit. 'one who gathers, collects' (Amh. *säbsabi*);

säbsəb, in *bərr säbsəb* (So) 'kind of necklace, magic power by which one amasses money' (see *bərr*);

səsuw (Gt), *səsu* (En) 'collected';

səbsäbon (So), *səsuwəyä* (En.Gt), *səssuyä* (Ed), *səssuyyä* (M) 'kind of hairdo';

mäsäbsäba (S), *wäsässäbat* (M), *wäsäbat* (Č.E), *wasäḇāt* (Gt), *wäsäḇād* (En), *wässäd* (Ed) 'comb with one tooth';

Tna. *säbsäbä* 'collect, gather', Amh. *säbässäbä,* Arg. *säbässäba*; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *sassāba* 'collect'. For 'comb' coming from the meaning 'gather, put together (the hair)', cp. also Amh. *mässasäbya.*

səbsäba (So), see *səbäsäbä.*

səbsab (Go) 'extension of roof';

G. *śäbśab* 'hedge of wooden posts', Amh. *səbsab* 'extension of roof', Te. *säbsab* 'roofed anteroom', Tna. *säbsab* 'small structure in the parents' house where the newly married stay'.

sibäsäbä (S), see *səbäsäbä.*

səbsäbon (So) 'kind of hairdo';

from *səbäsäbä* 'collect, gather' (see above) with the suffix *-n,* the hairdo indicating the putting together or arranging the hair.

****səḇäsäxä, ansəḇäsäxä-*** (En.Gt) 'pant';

see *ansəḇäsäxä,* above.

səḇäsäxä (En.Gt) 'shell corn by grinding slightly with a pestle';

probably represents *səxäsäxä* (see below) with *k-k* becoming *b(ḇ)-x* by dissimilation (18.2).

səbissəwät (E.M), *səbiswät* (Č) 'thin-legged (woman)';

lit. 'like a *səbisa*-piece of a split bamboo' (see above). See also *səbilləwat.*

säḇät (En.Gt), *sā̄t* (Ed) 'debt'.

säbät (M.Ms), *säbätt* (Go), see *säbat.*

säbat (Č.E.M.So), *säbät* (M.Ms), *säbätt* (Go), *sabt* (W), *sābət* (Z), *säḇ›at* (Gt), *saḇ›at* (En), *säw›at* (Ed), *sa›abt* (S) 'seven';

səba (Č.E.M.Z), *səbä* (W), *säba* (Ms.Go.So), *siba* (S), *səḇ›a* (En.Gt), *səw›ä* (Ed) 'seventy';

säbätäňňä (M.Ms), *säbättäňňä* (Go), *säbatäňňä* (So), *sabtäňňe* (W), *sābətäňä* (Z), *säbatänä* (Č), *säbattännä* (E), *säḇ›atäňä* (En.Gt), *säw›atäňňä* (Ed), *sa›abtäňňä, sa›abtəläňňä* (S) 'seventh';

sabätä (Č), *säbattä* (E.M), *saḇ›ätä* (En.Gt) 'seventh day from today';

säbattəna (M), *sabätra* (Č), *säbättəra* (E), *saḇ›ätra* (Gt), *saḇ›ätəra* (En), *säw›attərä* (Ed) 'seventh day ago';

saḇ›ä dərä (En) 'seventh year ago' (see *dərä*);

Semitic: Ar. *sabʿa* 'seven', Heb. *šeḇaʿ*; Ethiopic: G. *säbʿa,* Te. *säbuʿ,* Tna. *šobʿatte,* Amh. *säbat,* Gaf. *säbattä,* Arg. *sa›int,* Har. *sātti.* For 'seventy', see *səba,* above.

säbattä (E.M), see *säbat.*

sabt (W), see *säbat.*

sabätä (Č), see *säbat.*

sābət (Z), see *säbat*

säbatänä (Č), *säbattännä* (E) 'seventh';

from *säbat* 'seven' (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

säbattəna (M) 'seventh day ago';

from *säbat* 'seven' (see above) with the suffix *-na* for the expression of the past (see *-na,* above).

säbatäňňä (So), *säbätäňňä* (M.Ms), *säbättäňňä* (Go), *sabtäňňe* (W), *sābətäňä* (Z) 'seventh';

from *säbat* 'seven' (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

sabätra (Č), *säbättəra* (E) 'seventh day ago';

from *säbat* 'seven' (see above) with the suffix *-ra* for the expression of the past (see *-ra,* above).

säbtara (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

perhaps from *säbat* 'seven' (see above) with the suffix *-ra* for the expression of the past (see *-ra,* above). It would indicate an *äsät* in the seventh year.

säbiyyä (Ms), *säbiyye* (W), *säbbiye* (S) 'baby';

säbiyyä təkä (Go) 'baby' (see *təkä*);

from Ar. *ṣabiyy*; also in Har. *säbiy,* Arg. *sʷäbiyy.*

säča (Č.En.Gt), *säčča* (E.M), *šäččä* (Ed) 'plain, field, meadow, open space, battlefield, *uncultivated field';

perhaps to be identified with Amh. *sätata* 'open field' with palatalization of *t* to *č,* or taken from Ga. *sikka* with palatalization of *k* to *č*; cp. also Te. *šeka* 'field, meadow', Tna. *šäḵa.*

säče I (S.W), *säčī* (Z) 'drink';

asäče (S.W) 'give to drink';

atsače (W) 'absorb liquids';

Semitic: Heb. *šāṯā(h),* Akk. *šatū*; Ethiopic: G. *sätyä,* Tna. *sätäyä,* Te. *säta,* Har. *säča,* Arg. *säčča.* See also *säčä,* below.

säče II (S) 'flee, run away';

represents *säkʼä* (see below) with *kʼ>č* (9.33).

säčī (Z), see *säče* I.

(a)sačä (Č.En.Gt), *asaččä* (M) 'step over something, cross over something';

see *(a)saǧǧä,* below.

säčä (Č.En.Gt), *säččä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *seččä* (Ed) 'drink';

asäčä (Č.En.Gt), *asäččä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *aseččä* (Ed) 'give to drink';

atsačä (Č.En.Gt), *atsaččä, assaččä* (E.M.Ms) 'absorb liquids, *leak (container)';

asčōd, in *äbihä asčōd, ä ʾəxä asčōd* (Ed) 'food brought to the house of lamentation', lit. 'the drink of lamentation (*bihä*)' or 'of water (*əxä*)';

this root in relation to *säče* (see above) represents either an alternance *č:č* (15.3), or could represent the root *sqy* (Ar. *saqā* 'drink') with palatalization *qy* to *č.*

seččä (Ed), see *säčä.*

sočä (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'tapeworm, *the part of the tapeworm that emerges after medication';

represents *seṭo* (see below) with *ṭ>č* (9.3).

säčät (Č.Gt.M), *säččät* (E) 'interest on loan';

it is interesting to note that the root is that of *säčä* 'drink' (see above) but the semantic relationship is not evident. See. p. 732.

säda I (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *sadä* (Ed) 'distinctive feature of a person, the self of a person';

säda-xu (Č.E), *säda-xuwa* (En) 'Your Highness!';

säda- nässa (E.Go.So.Ms) 'speak badly about someone in his absence' (see *nässa*);

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *säda.*

säda II (Č.E.En.Gt) 'recompense given to someone to make good for an injustice done to him, *recompense given to children when they render a service';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ga. *säda* 'gratitude, thanks'.

sadä (Ed), see *säda* I.

sādä I (En.Ed.S.Z), *sadä* (Ms.Go.So.W), *šadä* (Č.E.M), *šādä* (Gt) 'distribute, give a share, *pay';

täsādä (S), *täsadä* (Ms.Go.So.W) 'take a share, receive a share';

šäd (Č.E.M), *šād* (Gt), *sīǧä* (S) 'share' (n.);

Har. *sē›ada* 'distribute', *šiǧa* 'part, share'. Cerulli 1936:270 connects it with Som. *sed* 'share'. The derivation from Ar. *šiʿa(t)* proposed by Littmann, *ZA* 33, p. 109 is unlikely.

sādä II (En.Ed) 'err, make a mistake, be mistaken, miss a shot';

represents *satä* (see below) with voicing of *t* (7.14).

sädä›ä (W) 'split wood into half';

represents *sädäqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

sädä›a (M) 'sacrifice' (n.);

represents *sädäqa* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

sädäbä (S.W.Z), *säddäbä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *sätäbä* (Č), *sätäḇä* (En.Gt), *sättā̄* (Ed) 'curse, insult, abuse';

sədəb (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *sədəḇ* (En.Gt), *sədəbt* (W), *sədban* (So), *sədəw* (Ed) 'curse, insult' (n.);

Tna. *sädäbä,* Amh. *säddäbä,* Arg. *säddäba,* Har. *sädäba.*

sədəb (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *sədəḇ* (En.Gt), see *sädäbä.*

sədban (So) 'insult, curse' (n.);

from *sädäbä* (see above) with the suffix *-n.*

sədəbt (W) 'curse, insult' (n.);

from *sädäbä* (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

sädädä I (Č.S.W.Z), *säddädä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *sätädä* (En.Gt), *sättädä* (Ed) 'send away, exile, chase away, divorce';

täsadädä (Č), *täsaddädä* (E.M) 'chase away by running after, pursue';

asadädä (Č), *asaddädä* (E), *atsadädä* (En), *asattädä* (Ed) 'chase away by running after';

Semitic: Heb. *šāḏaḏ* 'deal violently'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *sädädä* 'chase away', Te. *sädda* 'send', Amh. *säddädä* 'chase away', Arg. *säddäda,* Har. *sädäda*; passed into Cushitic: Bil. Kham. *sided.* See also *sädädä* II.

sädädä II (W), *säddädä* (So) 'mount (male on female)';

täsaddädä (Go) 'be covered (cattle)';

used euphemistically from the basic meaning 'chase'. See *sädädä* I.

sädād (Ed) 'chance, luck';

represents *sädaxäd* (see below) with *x>h>zero.*

sädada (Z) 'beginning of baldness';

Amh. *sädada*; also Ga. *sädāda.*

sidid (S) 'kind of tree used as a medicine for eye disease'.

sidādäqä (S) 'split wood into splinters';

reduplicative stem of *sädäqä* (see below).

sädaxäd (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *sädād* (Ed) 'chance, luck, fortune, good fortune';

is perhaps borrowed from Ar. *saʿāda* 'good fortune', with *-xäd* being a suffix.

sadulla (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *sadullä* (W), *sādullä* (Ed), *sadūl'a* (En) 'hairdo marked by a clean-shaven spot on the back of the head';

Tna. Amh. *sadulla*; probably from Ga. *sadullā* for which see *BES* 6 (1957). 49; also in Qem. *sādulā.*

sadūl'a (En), see *sadulla.*

sädäqä (S.W.Z), *sädä›ä* (W) 'split wood into half, make

a hole, tear a piece of cloth or paper, plough a field for the first time';

sidädäqä (S) 'split wood into small pieces';

sədəq (Z), *səddəq* (W) 'half of a loaf of bread, half of a slaughtered cow, hole, split';

suduq (Z) 'hole, split, a tear in cloth';

Semitic: Heb. *sāḏaq* 'split', Syr. *sĕḏaq*; Ethiopic: Har. *sēdäqa*; related to *stq, snṭq* (see below).

sädäqä (W), see *sädäqa.*

sädäqa (S.M), *sädäqä* (W), *sädä'a* (M) 'sacrifice' (n.);

from Ar. *ṣadaqa* 'alms'; also in Har. *sädäqa* 'sacrifice', Te. *sädäqät*, Arg. *swäädäqa* 'death commemoration'; also Had. *saqadād* (for which see Haberland 1963:495).

säddēqa (Z), *säddiqa* (So) 'kind of game' (Amh. *gäbäṭa*);

also in Cushitic: Ga. Sid. *saddēqa*, Ṭem. *säddīqa*; perhaps to be identified with Tna. Amh. *sädäqa* 'table', the board with holes in which the stones are placed for the game being considered a table. For that matter, Amh. *gäbäṭa* 'games with stones' is perhaps also a variant of *gäbäta* 'table' (with *ṭ:t*); cp. also Te. *gäbäta* 'kind of game' (with *t*, in d'Abbadie's transcription).

säddiqa (So), see *säddēqa.*

sədəq (Z), *səddəq* (W), see *sädäqä.*

suduq (Z), see *sädäqä.*

sēdärä (S) 'kind of necklace';

from Ar. *ṣadr* 'chest'; also in Som. *sidri* 'breast, necklace reaching the chest', Ga. *sēdära.*

siddärä (So), *šeddärä* (Go), *šedärä* (W) 'put up in a row, pile up in order';

Amh. *säddärä* 'put in order, arrange'. Would Heb. *seḏęr* 'arrangement, order' be accidentally similar to the Amh.-Gur. root or would it be genetically related to *sdr* of Amharic-Gurage?

sädärəyya (M), *sädäriyya* (Gt.Ms.Go), *sädäriyyä* (Ed), *sädäriya* (Č.En), *sädəriya* (E) 'dress worn above the waist';

from Ar. *ṣadriyya* (for which see Dozy 1845:246-7); also in Te. *sədərəyät*, Tna. *sädärəya*, Amh. *sedärəya*, Ga. *sadariyya.*

sədəsa (Z), *sədisa* (S), see *sədsa.*

sədsa (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *sədəsa* (Z), *sədisa* (S), *səlsa* (Ms. Go.So), *səlsä* (Ed.W) 'sixty';

from the root *sds* (see *sədəst*, below): G. Te. *səssa*, Tna. *səlsa, səssa*, Amh. *səlsa*, Gaf. *səlsä.*

sadəstä (Č.E.En.Gt), *səddəstä* (M) 'sixth day from today';

from *sadəst, səddəst* (see *sədəst*, below) with the suffix *-ä* for the expression of time (day) in the future.

sədəst (Č.E.Gt), *səddəst* (En.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z) 'six';

sədəstäňä (Gt), *səddəstäňä* (En.Z), *səddəstäňňä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *səddəstäňňe* (W), *sədəstänä* (Č), *sədəstännä* (E), *səddəstəläňňä* (S) 'sixth';

sədsa (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *sədəsa* (Z), *sədisa* (S), *səlsa* (Ms.Go.So), *səlsä* (Ed.W) 'sixty';

sadəstä (Č.E.En.Gt), *səddəstä* (M) 'sixth day from today';

səddəstəna (M), *sadəstra* (Č.E.Gt), *sadəstəra* (En), *səddəstərä* (Ed) 'sixth day ago';

Semitic *sds*: Ar. *sādis* 'sixth', Heb. *šeš* from **šdš*; Ethiopic: G. *səssu*, Te. *səs*, Tna. *šəddušte, šəddəštu*, Amh. Arg. *səddəst*, Gaf. *səddəstä*, Har. *siddisti.*

səddəstä (M), see *sadəstä.*

səddəstəläňňä (S) 'sixth';

from *səddəst* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-läňňä.*

sədəstänä (Č), *sədəstännä* (E) 'sixth';

from *sədəst* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

səddəstəna (M) 'sixth day ago';

from *səddəst* (see above) with the suffix *-na* (see above) for the expression of time in the past.

sədəstäňä (Gt), *səddəstäňä* (En.Z), *səddəstäňňä* (Ed. M.Ms.Go.So), *səddəstäňňe* (W) 'sixth';

from *sədəst* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-ä(ň)ňä, -äňňe.*

sadəstra (Č.E.Gt), *sadəstəra* (En), *səddəstərä* (Ed) 'sixth day ago';

from *sadəst, səddəst* (see *sədəst* 'six', above) with the suffix *-ra, -rä* (see above) for the expression of time in the past.

səddəstərä (Ed), see *sadəstra.*

sədəw (Ed) 'curse, insult' (n.);

from *sədəb* > **sədəḇ* > *sədəw* (4.11); see *sädäbä.*

soday (W) 'kind of basket';

from Cushitic: Had. *sado'o.*

säf (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S.W), *səfet* (Go.So.W), *səfīt* (Z), *säfed* (So) 'wicker basket, *circular eating table made of wicker';

from *sefä* 'sew' (see below); Semitic: Ar. *saffa* 'basket made of palm leaves'; Ethiopic: Tna. *säfi, saf'i* 'wicker basket, plate made of palm-wattle for refining the corn', Te. *säfə'*, Amh. Arg. *səfet*; passed into Cushitic; Ga. *safi*, Sid. *saffe*, Qab. *saffa*, Som. *safi.*

säfä (Z), *säffä* (M), see *sefä.*

säffa (M.So), *säffī* (Z) 'be wide, be broad';

asäffa (M.So) 'widen, spread grass or grain or clothes to dry it in the sun';

asfaffa (E.So), *asfafā* (En) 'spread out, widen, stretch out, develop';

täsfaffa (So), *täsfafā* (En) 'develop, spread' (intr.);

säffi (So.Z) 'wide, broad';

səfat (So) 'width';

Semitic: Ar. *sufiḥa* 'be stretched out, extended'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *säfḥa* 'be wide', Tna. *säfhe*, Amh. *säffa*, Arg. *säffaha.* Armbruster 1920:800 compares it with Ar. *saffaha* 'flatten, broaden'.

säfe (S), see *sefä.*

säfi (M), see *sefä.*

säffi (So.Z), see *säffa.*

sef (So.W), *sīf* (S) 'sword';

from Ar. *sayf* (for its Aramaic origin, see Fraenkel 1886:239; for its Greek origin, see Vollers, *ZDMG* 51, p. 298); also in G. Te. Amh. *säyf*, Tna. *säyfi, säyəf*, Har. *sīf*; in Cushitic: Bil. Som. *sēf.* See also *sefu*, below.

sefä (Č.En.Gt), *seffä* (E.Ed.Ms.Go), *sefe* (W), *säfä* (Z), *säffä* (M), *säfe, sofe* (S), *siffä* (So) 'sew';

säfi (M) 'tailor';

säffitta (So) 'woman who makes wicker baskets';

yäsifät mäkina (M), *yäsifät mänkina* (Č), *äsifät mäkīna* (Gt), *äsifäd mäkīna* (En) 'sewing machine';

wäsifä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *wäsfi* (Z), *wässafit, wäsfafit* (W), *wässiyye* (W), *wässe* (S) 'awl';

Semitic: Ar. *saffa* 'weave leaves of a palm tree'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *säfäyä* 'sew', Te. Har. *säfa*, Amh. Arg. *säffa.* For 'awl', see G. Tna. *mäsfe*, Te. *mäsfä* 'big needle', Amh. Arg. *wäsfe*, Amh. also *wäsafəča*, Har. *wäsfi* (for the instrumental with initial *w*, see Cohen 1931:389-390). The root passed into Cushitic: Mo. *šippi-ye* 'sew', Gim. *sip.* See also *säf.*

sefe (W), see *sefä.*

sefu (Ms) 'kind of *äsät*';

perhaps 'the sword', that is 'sharp' (see *sef*).

sīf (S), see *sef.*

siffä (So), see *sefä.*

sōf (S), *sofa* (Ms) 'necklace';

from Cushitic: Al. Had. *sōfa* 'necklace worn by a woman whose husband killed an enemy'.

sofa (Ms), see *sōf.*

sofe (S), see *sefä.*

säfed (So) 'wicker basket';

Amh. *säfed* 'wicker basket, tray', Te. *säfädi*; probably of the same origin as Gur. Amh. *səfet* 'wicker basket' with devoicing of *t* (see *säf*, above); also in Cushitic: Som. *sáfad*, Ga. *safēdī.* See also *seffād*, below.

seffād (Ed) 'round base made of leaves of the *äsät* and used for carrying loads on the shoulders or head or used under a pot';

perhaps to be identified with *säfed*, above.

sifäd, in *äsifäd mäkīna* (En) 'sewing machine';

from *sefä* 'sew' (see above); for the final *-d*, see 7.14.

səfäf (Ed.Go) 'processed beeswax, dry beeswax';

Te. Tna. Amh. *säfäf* 'beeswax floating on the top of the jar', from *sff* 'float' (Amh. *säffäfä*); passed into Ga. *säfäfi*, Aw. *saf.*

(a)sfaffa (E.So), *asfafā* (En) 'develop, stretch out, spread out, widen';

täsfaffa (So), *täsfafā* (En) 'develop, spread';

reduplicative stem of *säffa* 'be wide' (see above).

säfär I (M.S) 'measure' (n.);

see *säfärä* I.

säfär II (Ms.Go.So.S) 'village';

see *säfärä* II.

säfärä I (Č.En.Gt.S.W), *säffärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'measure, weigh';

säfär (M.S), *səfər* (So) 'measure' (n.);

mäsfera (So) 'basket used as a measure';

Semitic: Heb. *sāpar* 'count', SAr. *sfr* 'measure' (n.); Ethiopic: G. Tna. *säfärä* 'measure' (v.), Te. *säfra*, Amh. *säffärä*, Har. *säfära*.

säfärä II (Č.En.Gt.S.W.Z), *säffärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'camp, *settle';

säfär (Ms.Go.So.S) 'village';

G. Tna. *säfärä* 'camp' (v.), Te. *säfra*, Amh. *säffärä*, Arg. *säffära*, Har. *säfära*; Te. Tna. Amh. *säfär* 'village'.

(tä)safärä (Č) 'travel' (v.);

from Ar. *tasāfara*; also Amh. *täsaffärä*, Tna. *täsafärä*, Har. *sāfära*.

sāfəra (En), see *safra*.

sāfurä (Ed), see *safra*.

safrä (W), see *safra*.

safra (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *sāfra* (Gt.S), *safrä* (W), *sāfəra* (En), *sāfurä* (Ed), *šafra* (Č.E.M) 'meal consisting of roasted grain or bread taken any time of the day';

from Cushitic: Kam. *sāfurá*, Qab. *šārfa*, Had. *sāfʷraʾa*, *safʷra*.

səfər (So), see *säfärä* I.

səfrār (Ed) 'kind of dish eaten only by women after the prayers have been performed'.

säffitta (So) 'woman who makes wicker baskets';

Amh. *säffitta*, from *sefä* (see above); for the Amharic suffix *-itta* serving for the expression of profession, see Cohen 1939:183.

səfat (So) 'width';

noun formed from *säffa* 'be wide' (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

səfet (Go.So.W), *səfīt* (Z) 'wicker basket';

see *säf*, above.

səfīt (Z), see *səfet*.

sifät, in *yäsifät mäkina* (M), *yäsifät mänkina* (Č), *äsifät mäkīna* (Gt) 'sewing machine';

from *sefä* 'sew' (see above) with the suffix *-t*; see *mäkina, mänkina*.

(a)sagä- (W), *asigä-* (So), *səgäsägä-* (Z) 'pant, *sob';

G. *säḥagä* 'sob', Tna. *(tä)säḥagä* 'pant'.

saga (Gt) 'small planks used for the roof';

Amh. *saga* 'rafter'; also in Ga. *sagā*.

sēgä, in *bä---sēgä* (Ed) 'after'.

səg (Z) 'torch made of dried grass or split wood';

Tna. *sig*, *šəg*, Amh. *šəg*, *šəgʷ*.

səga, in *yäsəga zəmdənna* (S) 'blood relatives';

lit. 'relatives of flesh'; G. *śəga*, Tna. Te. Amh. *səga*; from Cushitic: Bil. *zegā*, Qem. *siya* (for more details on Cushitic, see Dolgopolsky 1973:99-100). The comparison with Ar. *šaǧawǧa* 'long, bulky' suggested by Dillmann 1865:267 is unlikely. See also *seyä*, below.

(a)sigä- (So), see *(a)sagä-*.

sigo (M.Ms.Go.S.W), *sīgo* (Ed.Gt) 'violent rain with wind, *drizzle, continuous drizzle with cold'.

sägädä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *säggädä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'worship, pray, prostrate oneself in prayer, *become a Muslim';

Semitic: Ar. *saǧada* 'prostrate', Aram. *sĕgeḏ*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *sägädä*, Te. *sägda*, Amh. *säggädä*, Arg. *säggäda*, Har. *sägda*. For the Aramaic origin of G. *sägädä* as well as of Ar. *saǧada*, see Noeldeke 1910:36.

sägäda (S), *sagadä* (Ed) 'downward slope';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *sagada*.

sagadä (Ed), see *sägäda*.

səgaggärä (So) 'exchange';

reduplicative stem of *siggärä* (see below).

sägärä (Č.En.Gt.S.W.Z), *säggärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'amble';

säggar (Č.So) 'trotting (mule)';

Te. *sägra* 'amble', Tna. Amh. *säggärä*, Har. *sägära*; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *säggäre*, Had. *sägärā-kko*.

sägärä I (Ed) 'backyard close to the house';

Amh. *sägära*, *yäsägära bet* 'latrine', lit. 'the house of the latrine', the latrine being in the backyard, Tna. Har. *sägära* 'latrine'; also in Ga. *sagara*.

sägärä II (Ed), see *sägära*.

sägära (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *sägärä* (Ed) 'bed for the woman in childbed, elevated platform for a sleeping mat or for keeping boxes';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *sagara* 'shelf for keeping boxes or various objects'.

säggar (Č.So), see *sägärä* 'amble'.

siggärä (So), *šägärä* (Č.En.Gt), *šäggärä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *šīgärä* (Z) 'change, replace';

ašägärä (En.Gt), *ašäggärä* (M.Go), *asiggärä* (So) 'exchange, change money';

səgaggärä (So), *šəgaggärä* (E.M), *šəgagärä* (En), *šəgakärä* (Č.Gt) 'replace, change, exchange';

täšgaggärä (E.M), *täšgagärä* (En), *täšgakärä* (Č.Gt) 'change (intr.), be exchanged';

Amh. *sägär* 'alternation'; perhaps in connection with Dar. *ǧiǧǧire* 'change'.

sigre (Ed) 'guinea-fowl';

from Cushitic: Had. *sigrē*, but see also *žəgra*, below.

(bä)sägärba (S) 'daily';

bäsägärbägärbä (S) 'every second day';

would it be *bä-sägär-bä-gärbä*?

səgäsägä- (Z) 'sob';

reduplicated root *sg*; see *(a)sagä-*.

sägēta (S), *sigayya* (Z) 'bracelet, kind of armband';

from Cushitic: Kam. *sagāyu-ta*, Dar. *sagetto*, Wol. *sagayo*; perhaps also Amh. *sänketo*. See also *zongäyä*, below.

sigayya (Z) 'bracelet, kind of armband';

see *sägēta*, above.

säg'ä (Č), *sägg'ä* (E.M), *zar säg'ä* (Č.En.Gt), *zar sägg'ä* (E.M) 'bring a witness, call a witness';

perhaps from Sid. *seǧ-* 'advise, admonish'; see *zar*.

(a)saǧǧä (E), *asačä* (Č.En.Gt), *asačča* (M) 'step over something, cross over something';

from a root *sdy*, *sty*.

sīǧä (S) 'share' (n.);

see *sādä* I.

soǧe (W), *sōǧe* (S) 'dawn' (v.);

soǧat (Ms.W), *sōǧāt* (S), *soǧät* (Go), *sozzä* (W), *sōzza* (S) 'dawn, very early morning, second meal in the evening of the Ramadan-period';

Har. *soʾoza*, *sōza* 'early morning'; from Cushitic: Kam. *sōǧǧo*, Qab. *sōžžo* , Sid. *sōdi*.

soǧat (Ms.W), *sōǧāt* (S), *soǧät* (Go) 'dawn, very early morning';

from *soǧe* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

sūh (Ed) 'thorn';

represents *sox* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

sähäl (Z) 'charcoal';

for *säkäl* (5.23), metathesis of *käsäl* (see above).

sähla (Z) 'clay';

represents *šäkla* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

sahume (So) 'form of address to a friend (boy)';

represents *sakum* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

sähan (So.W), see *sahən*.

sahäna (Ms), see *sahana*.

sahan (Z), see *sahən*.

sahanä (Ed.W), see *sahana*.

sahana (Go.So.S), *sahanä* (Ed.W), *sahäna* (Ms) 'lower part of front leg, shin of leg, *leg of man';

represents *säxana* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

sahən (E.Ms.Go), *sāhən* (En.Ed), *sähan* (So.W), *sahan* (Z) 'plate, dish';

represents *saxən* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

säharä (Z) 'be drunk';

səhär (Ms.Go.So) 'native beer without the *gešo*-plant';

represents *säkärä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

səhär (Ms.Go.So), see *säharä*.

səhur (Ms) 'second meal in the evening during the Ramadan-period';

from Ar. *saḥūr* 'last meal before daybreak during the month of Ramadan'; also in Te. *šuḥur*, Som. *suḥūr*.

səhäsähä (Z) 'squeeze things together, stuff in';

represents *səkäsäkä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

(tä)sakka (E), *täsakkā* (Ed) 'be successful';

täsaka- (Č.En.Gt), *täsakka-* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *täsakkā-* (Ed) 'succeed, achieve the purpose';

Amh. *säkka* 'string, thread, intertwine', *täsakka* 'succeed' developed from 'become interlaced, intertwined', that is 'fit well'; G. Te. *säkʿa* 'thread, string', Tna. *säk̲ʷʿe, säk̲ʿe.* See also *säkkäkä* I.

sekkä (Ed.Go) 'flee, run away';

see *säkʹä, sikk.*

sikk (Ed) 'interjection used to chase away a dog';

lit. 'run away!'; see *sekkä,* above.

suku (En.Gt), see *äsuku.*

sakkäbä edä (Ed) 'invent a reason that is false';

säkkabānčä (Ed) 'jealous';

from Cushitic: Kam. *sakkaba* 'calumny, defamation';

säkkabānčä (Ed) 'jealous';

from *sakkäbä edä* (see above) with the suffix *-ānčä,* the meaning of 'jealous' developing from 'calumniate, invent a reason that is false because of jealousy'.

(a)skäčä (Č.En.Gt), *askäččä* (E.Ed.M.Ms) 'be cold from contact with cold water';

əskəč (Č.En.Gt.W), *əskəčč* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'interjection used to express cold by contact with water';

from Cushitic: Kam. *əskəčč,* Had. *askəčč.*

säkkäkä I (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *säkäkä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'drive a peg or a pointed object into the ground or the wall, *cast the evil eye';

assäkkäkä (M) 'force the iron part of the knife or the sickle into the hole of the wooden handle';

mäskäk (Č.E.M) 'peg';

səkʹä (En) 'the end of the knife that goes into the handle';

Amh. *säkkäkä* 'thread through, drive through', Har. *säkäka* 'string, put in a row'; Semitic: Ar. (Hadramout) *šakka* 'string'; related to *skʿ* (see *tä-sakka,* above). The meaning of 'cast the evil eye' derives from the original meaning of 'drive a thing through something in a penetrating way' becoming specialized for the penetration of the evil eye.

säkkäkä II (So) 'stretch upward to get something from a high place';

dädär säkäkä (Č) 'the hair of the animal bristled', that is 'stretch upward';

Amh. *säkkäkä, säggägä.*

säkkälä (M), *sekkälä* (Ms.Go.W), *sikkälä* (So), *säkal barä, säkar barä* (Č), *säkāl-ən sāno* (Z), *säkale *balä* (En.So), *säkkalle *balä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *sakalle barä* (Gt), *säkkäle männä* (E), *sənäkkälä, sānkallä barä* (Ed), *sänkale barä* (En), *sänkalle *balä* (E.Gt), *sankāllä bālä* (S) 'tie together the neck and the leg of the animal to prevent it from running away';

Amh. *sänäkkälä* 'tie the foot of the animal to its neck', Tna. *sänkälä* 'fetter, set a trap'; passed into Ga. *sakkale* 'entangle', Aw. *senäkäl-xʷa.*

sekkälä (Ms.Go.W), see *säkkälä.*

sikkälä (So), see *säkkälä.*

sakum (W) 'junior best man';

sahume, sawme (So), form of address to a friend;

Had. *sawwo* comes close to So. *sawme.*

säkärä (Č.En.Gt.S), *säkkärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *säharä* (Z) 'be drunk';

səkär (So), *säxär* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *səhär* (Ms. Go.So), *səxär* (Z) 'native beer made without the *gʹišä*-plant, *hydromel';

säkkaram (So) 'drunkard';

Semitic: Ar. *sakira* 'be drunk', Heb. *šak̲ar*; Ethiopic: G. *säkärä,* Tna. *säk̲ärä,* Te. *šäkra,* Amh. *säkkärä.*

säkar barä (Č) 'tie together the neck and the leg of an animal to prevent it from running away';

represents *säkkälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

səkär (So), see *säkärä.*

səkkʷar (E.M), see *sukkar.*

sukkar (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *sukkār* (En.Ed.S), *sukkʷar, səkkʷar* (E.M), *sukkʷār* (Ed.Gt), *sunkar, sənkʷar* (Č) 'sugar';

from Ar. *sukkar,* of Sanskrit origin (Littmann 1926:417); also in Amh. Har. *sukkar,* Som. *sonkor,* Ga. *sukari.* See also *šänkʷärä.*

säkkaram (So) 'drunkard';

from *säkärä* 'be drunk' (see above) with the suffix *-am.*

səkäsäkä (W), *səxäsäxä* (Č.En.Gt), *səxässäxä* (E.M.Ms),

səhäsähä (Z), *səwässǟ* (Ed), *səqässäqä* (Go.So) 'squeeze things together, stuff in';

Semitic: Ar. *sakka* 'block', Heb. *sůk̲ak̲* 'block, shut off'; Ethiopic: Tna. *säk̲säk̲ä* 'cram, stuff', Te. *šäkšäka,* Amh. *säkässäkä*; related to Amh. *sägässägä.*

****səkässäkä, ansəkässäkä-*** (So), *ansəxäsäxä-* (Č), *ansəxässäxä-* (E.M.Ms.Go), *ansəb̲äsäxä-* (En.Gt) 'pant';

Amh. *(tän)säqässäqä, (tän)sägässägä* 'sob'.

säkʹä (Č.En.Gt), *säkkʹä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *sekkä* (Ed.Go), *säče* (S), *šäššä* (So), *šäše* (W), *šäšī* (Z) 'flee, run away';

säkʹä-wä (Č.En.Gt), *säkkʹä-wä* (E) 'food entered into the windpipe';

atsakʹä (Č) 'cause the food to go into the windpipe';

äsäxä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *äsähä* (Ed) 'go away!';

sikk (Ed) 'interjection used to chase away a dog';

askʹ (M) 'interjection used to chase away a calf';

səkʹä (En) 'flight';

säxʹwä (E) 'nickname to a person who runs away';

esäxʹarəb (Č.M), *esäxʹarb* (E), *aysäxʹarəb̲, aysäxʹar* (Gt), *aysäxʹarəb̲* (En) 'military rank';

G. *säkäyä* 'flee', Te. Har. *säka,* Amh. *šäššä* (for which see Cohen 1939:200), Arg. *šäšša*; passed into Cushitic: Be. *sak* 'go, leave', Ga. *sakk* 'flee' (contrarily to Brockelmann 1950:37 who states that the Ethiopic root is taken from Cushitic). The derivation of Amh. *šäššä* from G. *(ʾan)sosäwä* 'march' made by Praetorius 1879:132 is unlikely.

səkʹä ((En) 'the end of the knife that goes into the handle';

see *säkkäkä* I.

səkʹä II (En) 'flight';

see *säkʹä,* above.

sox (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *sūh* (Ed), *äsok* (So), *isōk* (S), *əsok* (W), *əsoh* (Go), *əsox* (Ms), *əsūx* (Z) 'thorn';

yäsoxəyä (M) 'milk given by the cow after she calved' (see below);

Semitic: Heb. *śok̲,* Ar. *šawk*; Ethiopic: G. *śok,* Tna. *əšok̲,* Te. *šokät,* Amh. Arg. *əšoh,* Gaf. *əsihʷä,* Har. *usux, šox.* See also *səxʷäňä.*

säxana (So), *sãxãra* (En), *sanxäna* (M), *sanxara* (Č.Gt), *sanxärä* (E), *sahana* (Go.So.S), *sahanä* (Ed.W), *sahäna* (Ms) 'lower part of the leg, shin of leg, *leg of man';

san̲xärwät (Č.E), *sanxarwät* (Gt), *yäsanxänəyä* (M) 'thin-legged woman';

G. *säkʷäna,* Amh. *säkʷäna, šähona,* Te. *šəkna* 'foot (of man, animal)', Tna. *säk̲ʷäna, šok̲ona,* Har. *säxana*; probably from Cushitic: Qab. *suhānna-ta,* Be. *sukena,* Bil. *zaǵʷanā* (so also Cohen 1947: no. 265, and Brockelmann 1950:13-14).

saxən (Č.Gt.M), *sahən* (E.Ms.Go), *sāhən* (En.Ed), *sähan* (So.W), *sahan* (Z), *sān* (S) 'plate, dish';

from Ar. *ṣaḥn*; also in Amh. *sahən, sahan,* Tna. *saḥan, šäḥan.*

səxʷänä (Č), *səxʷännä* (E) 'be sharp';

see *səxʷäňä.*

səxʷäňä (En.Gt), *səxʷäňňä* (M), *səxʷänä* (Č), *səxʷännä* (E), *səwäňä* (En.Gt), *səwäňňä* (Ed) 'be sharp (point)';

soxəyä (M), *soxiyät* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'sharp (point)';

asxʷänä (Č), *asxʷännä* (E), *asxʷäňä* (En.Gt), *asxʷäňňä* (M) 'sharpen a point';

from *sox* 'thorn' (see above), *soxiyä* 'pointed like a thorn, sharp', and the verb is a denominative of *soxəyä* with *y* >*ň* (9.5). See also p. 732.

säxär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *səxär* (Z) 'native beer without the *gʹišä*-plant, *hydromel';

from *säkärä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

sãxãra (En) 'lower part of leg, shin of leg';

represents *säxana* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33)

səxär (Z), see *säxär.*

səxäsäxä I (Č.En.Gt), *səxässäxä* (E.M.Ms) 'squeeze things, stuff in, press down things repeatedly to make room for more';

täsxäsäxä (Z) 'be pressed (e.g. cotton in a basket)';

represents *səkäsäkä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22). See also *səxäsäxä* II.

səxäsäxä II (Č.En.Gt), *səxässäxä* (E.M.Ms) 'shell corn by grinding slightly with a pestle';

either to be identified with *səxäsäxä* I with the basic meaning 'grind by pressing down' (which results in shelling) or to be identified with *šəkäššäkä,* below, with palatalized:non-palatalized and *k:x* (5.22).

****səxässäxä-,*** see *ansəxässäxä-,* above.

soxəyä (M) 'sharp (point), pointed';

lit. 'like a thorn'; see *sox, səxʷäňä.*

suxʷïyä (Gt) 'ankle';

from Cushitic: Had. *sukulla, šukulla,* Kam. *šukuˈla,* with the final *l* palatalized in Gyeto.

soxiyät (Č.E.En.Gt) 'sharp (point), pointed';

lit. 'like a thorn', from *sox*; see also *soxiyä, səxʷäňä.*

säxˈwä (E) 'nickname given to a person who runs away';

see *säkˈä,* above.

sälla (M.Ms.Go.So), *säna* (Č), *sänna* (E), *säˈna* (Ed), *sänˀa* (En.Gt) 'arrive, reach, be ready, reach the age of marriage';

asälla (M.Ms.Go.So), *asäna* (Č), *asänna* (E), *asänˀa* (En.Gt), *asäˈna* (Ed) 'make ready';

assalla (Ms.Go.So), *aslalla* (M), *asrana* (Č), *asranna* (E), *asranˀa* (En.Gt) 'divide a small object with special skill in order that there be a portion for everybody';

täslalla (So) 'behave as if he attained everything, misbehave';

yäsälla (Go) 'young man in his prime', lit. 'who is ready (for marriage)';

sən (Č.En.Ed.Gt.Go), *sənn* (E.M.Ms) 'until, till, up to, as far as';

Gaf. *sälla* 'come', Har. *sala* 'go' (in Cerulli's texts but not registered in his dictionary nor in Leslau 1963).

säle (S.W) 'mat made from palm leaves';

from Ga. *sälaw.*

sal (Go.So) 'cold combined with coughing, coughing';

Semitic: Ar. *saʿala,* Heb. *šʿl*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *säʿalä* 'cough', Te. *säʿala,* Amh. *salä.*

(tä)salä (Ms.W.Z), *täsälä* (S), *täšalä* (So), *täsarä* (Č.E), *täsaˀarä* (En.Ed.Gt), *täsea* (Go), *täseq̣ä* (M) 'ask, question, *beg, implore';

täsalä (En.M.So) 'make a vow';

sälät (En.M.So) 'vow';

əsäˀär-ka säw (Ed) 'beggar', lit. 'a man who begs' (see *säw*);

Semitic: Ar. *saˀala* 'ask', Heb. *šåˀal*; Ethiopic: G. *säˀalä,* Te. *säˀala,* Har. *(tä)saˀala*; in Amh. the root is preserved in *(tä)salä* 'make a vow', *sälät* 'vow'. The form *seęnəm* 'bien vouloir' (should be 'il veut bien') cited in Cohen 1931:228 does not come from the root *sˀl* 'ask' (as suggested by Rundgren 1959:248) but from *seq̣-* 'to like' (see *sarä,* below), *seęnəm* meaning 'he likes', lit. 'it pleases him'.

sala (M.Ms.Go), *sara* (Č.E.Gt) 'razor made locally';

to be derived from Ar. *saḥala* 'shave off, peel', G. Tna. *säḥalä* 'sharpen', Te. *säḥla,* Amh. *salä*; also in Cushitic: Be. *sehal* 'sharpen', Kham. *sil.* See also *sälät* II, *šalä* II.

selä (Go) 'kind of wild animal (it eats chicken)';

perhaps Amh. *sala.*

sälä (So) 'for the sake of, because of';

säläzi (So) 'therefore', lit. 'because of this';

Amh. Gaf. *sälä* 'because of'. Praetorius 1879:269 and Guidi 1901:142 derive it from *sˀl* 'question, ask' becoming generalized into 'matter, thing'. Cohen 1939:306 and Rundgren 1955:61 analyze it as *sə-lä.*

sälle (E) 'wheat';

represents *səre* (see below) with *r:l* (8.43).

sulle (Č.E.Gt) 'kind of breeches';

represents *surre* (see below) with *r:l* (8.43).

sälleq̣ä (M) 'the cheese comes to the top and the whey remains at the bottom';

represents *sällälä* II (see below) with *-älä>eq̣ä* (8.63).

sellä'ä (Go) 'grind finely';

represents *säläqä* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

sule'ä (En) 'kind of breeches';

represents *surre* (see below) with *r:l* (8.43).

säläbä (Ed.S.W), *sälläbä* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'castrate a man';

sulb (So) 'castrated (man)';

Semitic: Ar. *salaba* 'pull out', SAr. *ś lb* 'remove'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *säläbä* 'castrate', Te. *sälba,* Amh. *sälläbä,* Arg. *sälläba,* Har. *säläba*; passed into Cushitic: Al. *sallabbo,* Aw. *sʸeläbŭ-ġʷa.* See also *sälabi,* below.

sälabi (So) 'cheater';

Amh. *sälabi* from *sälläbä* 'cheat, rob by magical means', Tna. *säläbä* 'rob someone of his clothes', Te. *saläba* 'rob, snatch away'. The root is to be identified with *slb* 'castrate' (see *säläbä*) with an extension of meaning.

sulb (So), see *säläbä.*

(a)släbäbä (W) 'be creamy';

sälbabot (Ms.So.W.Z), *sälbābot* (S) 'cream';

Amh. *sälbabot.*

sälbabot (Ms.So.W.Z), *sälbābōt* (S) 'cream';

see *(a)släbäbä,* above.

(a)släčä (Gt), *asläččä* (Ed), *asäläčī* (Z) 'vex';

täslaččä (Ms.Go.So) 'feel disgust, feel repugnance';

see *sälätätä,* below.

sälād (En) 'prayer';

represents *sälat* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

sōld (Ed) 'one who does not belong to a despised social class';

sōld hänä (Ed) 'become free';

borrowed from Cushitic: Had. *suldo* 'tribe, kinship', probably 'free tribe'.

sälf (M.Ms.So.S.W.Z) 'order of battle, row, line';

Semitic: Ar. *salafa* 'go in front', *sulfa* 'in single line'; Ethiopic: Amh. *sälf* 'row (of persons), order of battle', Tna. *sälfi,* Te. *sälf* 'front'. See p. 732.

sällälä I (M), *sälälä* (Z), *sellälä* (Go.Ms.W), *sēllälä* (S), *sillälä* (So) 'spy' (v.);

Semitic: Ar. *(ta)sallala*; Ethiopic: Tna. Amh. *sällälä,* Arg. *sälläla*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *sallállo,* Qab. *sälällo'*, Aw. *seläl-xʷa.*

sällälä II (M.Go), *sälleq̣ä* (M), *sänärä* (Č.En.Gt), *sännärä* (E.Ed) 'the cheese comes to the top and the whey remains at the bottom';

sällə̄l (M) 'the cheese staying the necessary time on the fire';

is either a denominative of Had. *sälalo* 'cheese' (the verb having the meaning 'become cheese by coming to the top') or is to be connected with *sll* 'go up' (Sa. *salal*) which is perhaps the root of *mäsälal* 'ladder' (see above).

sälel (Ms), see *sälil.*

sälil (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *sälel* (Ms), *sälila* (M) 'mat made from palm leaves';

represents *sälen* (see below) with *n:l* (8.5).

sälila (M), see *sälil.*

sellälä (Go.Ms.W), *sēllälä* (S), see *sällälä* I.

sällə̄l (M), see *sällälä* II.

sillälä (So), see *sällälä* I.

(a)slalla (M) 'divide a small object with special skill in order that there be a portion for everybody';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *sälla* 'arrive, reach', that is, 'make (things) reach everybody'.

(tä)slalla (So) 'behave as if one attained everything, misbehave, be slack, be loose';

reduplicative *tä*-stem, probably from *sälla* 'reach', that is, (everything) reached him.

sälalot (W) 'dribble of an animal'.

sololiya (Z) 'guinea-fowl';

from Cushitic: Sid. *solola,* Ga. *sololiya.*

sälämä (S.W.Z), *sällämä* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'become a Muslim';

from Ar. *ʾaslama*; also G. Tna. *ʾaslämä,* Te. *ʾasläma,* Amh. *sällämä,* Arg. *sälläma.* See also *sälam, sälamäččе, sälamta.*

sälam (Go.So.W), *sälām* (S) 'peace';

täbärče sälām (S), *bäbärče sälam* (Ms) 'may bad luck not happen to you!' (see *bärče*);

sälamta (Č.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *sälāmta* (Ed) 'greetings';

sälamäččе balä (W), *sälāmačče bālä* (S) 'greet';

from Ar. *salām* 'peace'; also in Tna. *sälam,* Har. *sälām*; with the suffix *-ta* in *sälamta.*

silmi (Z) 'tick';

see *šilme,* below.

sälamäččе balä (W), *sälāmačče bālä* (S) 'greet';

formed from either *sälam* (see above) with the suffix *-äččе,* or from *sälamta* (see below) with palatalization of *t.*

(yä)sulmuččе gäba (S) 'drown';

from *slmṭ* (see *sälämäṭä,* below) with palatalization of final *ṭ* to *č.*

sälamta (E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *sälāmtä* (Ed) 'greetings';

Tna. Amh. *sälamta*; from *sälam* (see above) with the suffix *-ta.*

sälämäṭä (W), *silämäṭä* (S) 'drown';

represents *sämmäṭä* (see below) with augmented *l.* See also *(yä)sulmuččе.*

(a)slammäṭä, see *(as)lammäṭä.*

sälen (Go.So), *sälēn* (Ed), *sälin* (M), *sälil* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *sälel* (Ms), *sälila* (M), *särir* (Č.E) 'mat made from palm leaves';

Tna. Amh. *sälen* 'palm-tree, palm leaf mat', Har. *sēlän*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *sälēnī*, Kam. Al. Ṭem. *salēna*, Qab. *salīla*, Sa. *salēn.*

sälin (M), see *sälen.*

säläqä (En), *sälläqä* (Ed.Z), *selläqä* (W), *sēlläqä* (S), *silläqä* (So), *sellä'ä* (Go), *šälläqä* (En.Gt), *šälläqä* (E.M.Ms), *šellä'ä* (Go) 'grind finely';

Tna. *säläqä*, Amh. *sälläqä*, Har. *silliqe-zo wäṭa'a* 'become very thin', lit. 'his thinness came out'; passed into Cushitic: Kam. Al. *silliqqo*, Had. *silliqä-kko*, Ga. *silliqe.*

selläqä (W), *sēlläqä* (S), see *säläqä.*

səlläq (So) 'ground finely'; see *säläqä.*

səlläq bälä (S) 'sprain';

from Cushitic: Qab. *səläq yiyo'*.

silläqä (So), see *säläqä.*

salasa (So), *sasa* (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *sāsa* (S.Z), *sasä* (Ed.W) 'thirty';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *sälasa*, Har. *sasa*, Gaf. *sasä* (see *sost*).

səls (So), *sulso* (S) 'roasted hashed meat';

Amh. *səls* 'kind of stew', Tna. *səlsi*; also in Cushitic: Ṭem. Al. *sulsá*, Had. *sulsó'o.*

səlsa (Ms.Go.So), *səlsä* (Ed.W) 'sixty';

represents *sədsa* (see above) > *səssa* > *səlsa*, the geminated *ss* becoming *ls* by dissimilation (18.5).

sulso (S), see *səls.*

sälsäl (Ms.Go), see *sälässälä* II.

sälässälä I (Z) 'slip through, pass through an opening';

originally 'bore a hole and go through' representing *sərəsärä* I with alternance *r:l* (8.5).

sälässälä II (Ms.Go), *sənäsälä* (W), *sənässeä* (M), *sərä-särä* (Č.En.Gt), *sərässärä* (E.Ed), *siräsärä* (S) 'level the floor of a house by scraping off the uneven places';

sälsäl (Ms.Go), *sänsäl* (W), *sənse* (M), *särsär* (Č.E.En.Gt.S), *sässär* (Ed) 'instrument made of the ribs of a cow to level the floor, *rib of an animal';

the root can be *slsl* (as in Ms.Go), *srsr* (as in S), or *snsl* (as in W). For *slsl*, cp. Amh. *(a)sälässälä* 'plane a piece of wood to reduce it to a smaller size'. For *snsl*, cp. Amh. *sänässälä* 'make fit together'. The name of the instrument serving to level off the floor also occurs in Qab. *sassara, sarsara.* It is also possible that the noun is the original form with the meaning 'rib of an animal' extended to mean 'instrument made of the ribs of a cow to level the floor', and the verb is a denominative.

sällätä I (M) 'be well prepared (skin)';

perhaps Amh. *sällätä* 'separate the merchandise and arrange it in order', the original meaning of the verb designating the being well prepared or in order.

sällätä II (So) 'graze in the morning around the house';

Amh. *sällätä* 'remove the plant from the stem', Tna. *sälätä.*

sälat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), *sälāt* (Ed.Gt.S), *sälād* (En), *särat* (Č.E) 'prayer';

from Ar. *ṣalāt*, of Aramaic origin (Jeffery 1938: 192); also in SArg. *sälat.*

sälät I (En.M.So) 'vow';

see *(tä)salä.*

sälät II (So) 'sharp edge (of knife)';

from the root *sḥl* with the suffix *-t*: Ar. *saḥala* 'shave off, peel'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *säḥalä* 'sharpen', Te. *säḥala*, Tna. also *šälläḥe* 'be sharp', Amh. *salä* 'sharpen', Arg. *(a)šola*; Z. *šūlu* 'peg, sharp (point)'. See also *sala.*

sälätätä (W), *sälättätä* (M.Ms.So), *silätätä* (S), *sərätätä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *sərättätä* (E) 'be bored, feel ill at ease, be vexed';

täslaččä (Ms.Go.So) 'feel disgust, feel repugnance'; *asläčä* (Gt), *asläččä* (Ed), *asäläčī* (Z), *asälättätä* (So), *assəletätä* (W), *assəlättätä* (Go), *asrätätä* (Č), *asrättätä* (E) 'bore, vex, bother';

Tna. *sälkäyä* 'be annoyed, be bothered', Amh. *asläččä* 'vex', Arg. *asläččа*; perhaps also Amh. *sälättätä* 'digress in telling a story' possibly developed into the meaning 'bore'. Amharic, Arg. and Gur. **(a)släččä* can go back either to *slky* (Tna) with palatalization of *-ky* to *č*, or to *slty* with *-ty* > *č*. In Gurage the verb is *slć* as in Amh. Argobba, and *sltt* as perhaps also in Amharic.

silätätä (S), see *sälätätä.*

säläṭä (S.W.Z) 'get well, feel better, heal, recover from illness, be saved';

asäläṭä (S.W.Z) 'rescue, save, *help to deliver a child';

səlṭ haň (M), *sərṭ yäxirx'*, or *äxirx'*, or *äxərš* (Č.E.En.Gt), an expression used by the husband when he divorces his wife;

Semitic: Ar. *saluṭa* 'be strong, dominate', Heb. *šālaṭ*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *säläṭä* 'be perfect', Te. *sälṭa*, Har. *säläṭa.* See also *mäsläṭ, sälättänä.*

sälāṭe (S), *sällaṭṭe* (W) 'broad pants of olden days';

Amh. *sällaṭṭe* 'piece of cloth for the bottom of the pants', Tna. *sälaṭen.*

səlṭ (M), see *säläṭä.*

sälättänä (M), *säläṭänä, sənäṭälä* (W), *siläṭänä* (S), *sərätänä* (Č.Gt), *sərätärä* (En), *sərättärä* (E), *sənäṭälä* (W) 'be instructed, be civilized, have education';

sälṭan (So) 'authority, power';

all these meanings are taken from Amh. *sälättänä.* The verb *slṭn* also occurs in Tna. *sälṭänä* 'have power', G. *(ʾa)sälṭänä* 'give authority' and is a denominative of *sälṭan* borrowed from Ar. *ṣulṭān.* As for *sälṭan, ṣulṭān*, it derives from the root *slṭ* (see *säläṭä*, above) with the suffix *-an.*

sälṭan (So), see *sälättänä.*

siläṭänä (S), see *sälättänä.*

säläzi (So) 'therefore';

Amh. *säläzzih*, lit. 'because (*sälä*) of this (*zi, zih*)'.

säm (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *sä̃w* (Ed) 'beeswax';

probably from Ar. *šamᶜ* 'wax, candle'; also in G. *śäməᶜ* 'beeswax', Te. *šäməᶜ*, Tna. *šämᶜi*, Amh. Arg. *säm*, Gaf. *sämä*; in Cushitic: Som. *šamaᶜ*, Sa. *šamᶜe*, Aw. *sʸemi.*

sämä (W.Z), see *säma.*

säma (Č.S), *säᵇma* (Ed), *sämä* (W.Z), *sämma* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *sämʾa* (En.Gt) 'hear, listen';

säma- (S), *täsäma-* (Č), *täsämä-* (Z), *täsämma-* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *täsemma-* (W), *täsäᵇma-* (Ed), *täsämʾa-* (En.Gt) 'feel';

täsmama (Č), *täsmamma* (E.M.Go.So) 'agree with one another';

səməmmənnät (So) 'agreement, understanding';

Semitic: Ar. *samiᶜa*, Heb. *šāmaᶜ*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *sämᶜa*, Tna. *sämᶜe*, Har. *sämaʾa*, Amh. Arg. *sämma*, Gaf. *sämmä.*

säme (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.S) 'sky, heaven';

see *sämay*, below.

sām-ən bālä (Z) 'be quiet, be silent';

Har. *säm bāya*; from Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *saᵇmi-yeʾ*, Sid. *sammi-yi*; related to Amh. *zəmm alä.*

samä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *sāmä* (S.Z) 'kiss';

see *saʾamä*, above.

samä (Ed) 'kind of tree used for making the *lēgä*-stick';

Amh. *samma* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 206); also in Cushitic: Kam. *sä̃mi-čču.*

same balä (W), *sām-ən sān* (Z) 'get hold of something';

from Cushitic: Sid. *sāmi*, Dar. *sāme*; perhaps also to be compared with So. *(tä)šamma* 'scramble for' (see *tä-šamma*, below, for the other Ethiopian languages). It is possible that this root is common to Cushitic and Ethiopian-Semitic, the Ethiopian root being represented in Amh. Tna. and Soddo (see *tä-šamma*, below) and the verbs of W.Z are borrowed from Cushitic.

sammu (Z) 'top of head';

see *sämmot*, below.

semo (Gt) 'cow without horns';

from Cushitic: Kam. *sēmmo.*

səm (So.Z), *sum* (S.W), *šəm* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *šū* (En.Ed.Gt) 'name, reputation';

səm ayṭäro (So), *šəm eṭäro* (Go), *šəmeṭärä* (Č.E.M), *šū ayṭärä* (En.Gt) 'kind of disease', lit. 'one does not call (its) name' (see *ṭära*);

Semitic: Heb. *šem*, Ar. *(ʾi)sm*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. *səm*, Gaf. *səmʷä*, Har. *sum.* Cerulli 1938a:83 considers that this root is common to Semitic and Cushitic:Had. *sum*, Ǧan. *sun*, Wol. *sum-ta.*

səmʷa (Č.E.M), *sə̱mʷa* (Gt), *suma* (Ms.Go.So), *sumä* (W) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*, *the *äsät* in the *səmʷa*-stage';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *sima.*

sōmmä (Ed), see *soma.*

soma (Č), *sōma* (En.Gt), *somma* (E.M), *sōmmä* (Ed) 'namesake'.

sum (S.W), see *səm.*

sumä (W), see *səmʷa.*

suma (Ms.Go.So), see *səmʷa.*

summi (S.W) 'poison';

from Ar. *summ*; also in Har. *summi.*

sämʾa (En.Gt) 'hear, listen';

see *säma,* above.

sambʷä (En.M.Go), *sāmbä* (Ed.W), see *sambʷa.*

sambʷa (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *sāmba* (S.Z), *sambʷä* (En.M.Go), *sambä* (Ed.W), *sambo* (So) 'lung';

G. *sänbuʾ, sänbuʿ,* Te. *sänbuʾ, sämbuʾ,* Tna. *sambuʾ, samba, sambo,* Amh. *samba*; also in Cushitic: Qab. *šōmbu,* Sid. *šo̍mbo,* Dar. *sombò,* Ga. *sombā,* Bil. *sänbi,* Qua. *sambā*; for the other Cushitic languages, see Dolgopolsky 1973:94. Soqoṭri *ʿamb* 'lung' is perhaps also to be connected with the Ethiopian and Cushitic root (Leslau 1938:312); in this case the *s* of *sambʷa, sänbuʾ* would be an agglutinated prefix. See also *sənäbäbä.*

sambo (So), see *sambʷa.*

səmbäbe (S.W) 'cold combined with coughing, kind of mushroom (it is supposed to cause coughing)';

for *sənbäbe* (with *nb*>*mb*); see *sənäbäbä.*

sämbʷäd (En.Ed), *sämbod* (Ed) 'top of head';

represents *sämbʷät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

sämbod (Ed), see *sämbʷäd.*

sämbälēt (Ed) 'kind of grass';

represents *sämbäleṭ* (see below) with alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2).

sämbäleṭ (Ms.Go), *sämbälēt* (Ed) 'kind of grass';

Amh. *sämbäleṭ, sänbäleṭ* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 213); also in Cushitic: Had. *sambalēta,* Ga. *sambalēṭa.*

sämbär (Ed) 'fat part of the stomach';

Tna. *səmbər, sənbər, šəmbər* 'stomach', Te. *səmbər* 'one of the four stomachs of the ruminants' Amh. *sämbär, səmbər* 'callosity of the internal wall of the animal's stomach'; probably passed into Cushitic: Qem. *sämbär.*

səmbira (So) 'scrofula';

Tna. *səmbər, šəmbər* 'scar', Amh. *sänbär.*

səmbər mänä (Č) 'sparkle' (v.);

Amh. *sämbär* 'ornament'.

sumbura (Z) 'chickpea';

see *šəmbura,* below.

sämbät, sämbäte, see *sänbät.*

sambʷät (Č.E.Gt), *sämbʷäd* (En.Ed), *sämbod* (Ed) 'top of head';

see *sämmot,* below.

simbitta (So) 'one who is of a well-known or of a respected family, a clan that does not have the rank of *balabbat* even though they deserve it!

səmäädä (En) 'urinate';

səm̲ääd (En) 'urine';

represents *səmatä* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

(a)sūmädä (Z), see *(a)smadä.*

sumd (En) 'pile, heap' (n.);

derived from *(a)šämätä* (see below) with the original *s* and with voicing of *t* (7.14).

(a)smadä (W), *asmādä* (S), *asūmädä* (Z) 'step over something, take a step, stride';

it is tempting to analyze it as *(as)madä* and to consider **madä* a denominative of *madu* 'across' from *ode* 'cross', but S.W.Z. have no stem morpheme *as-* unless it is an archaic morpheme. For a denominative of *mādu* 'across', cp. Har. *(tä)maǧa* 'cross over, go across'.

samfä (Ed) 'basket made from grass';

from Cushitic: Had. *sámfo,* Ga. *sūmfa.*

səmäl (M) 'kind of bamboo';

see *šəmäl,* below.

(tä)smama (Č), *täsmamma* (E.M.Go.So) 'agree with one another';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *säma* (see above).

səmämmännät (So) 'agreement';

probably from Amh. *səmämmännät,* noun formed from *sämma* 'hear', *täsmamma* 'agree with one another'.

(tä)smʷämʷäṭä (Č.En.Gt), *täsmʷämmʷäṭä* (E), *täsmʷammʷäṭä* (M), *täsmʷaṭṭäṭä* (Ms) 'act in a shy way, smile';

of the root *smʷṭ* represented either as reduplicative stem *smʷmʷṭ* or as *smʷṭṭ* (1.2.3.3).

sämana (Go), *səmäna* (M), *səmuna* (Ms), *səməna* (Z), *sumna* (S), *sämanya* (So), *sūnä* (Ed), *səmra* (Č), *səmära* (E), *sūm̲ʷra* (Gt), *sūra* (En) 'eighty';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *sämanya,* Gaf. *sämanyä*; in Har. 'eighty' is expressed by *sūt assir,* lit. 'eight tens'; see *səmmənt,* below.

sämon (So) 'period of time';

Amh. *sämon* 'a few days' from the root *smn* 'eight' (see *səmmənt*).

samən (M.Ms.Go.So.W) 'festival of birth of the eighth or the tenth child';

originally referring to the eighth child from the root *smn* 'eight' (see *səmmənt*) extended to the tenth child.

sāmuna (S), *samʷna* (W) 'brown (mule)';

Tna. Amh. *samuna.*

samʷna (M) 'soap';

from Ar. *ṣābūn* (of Indo-European origin, French *savon*); also in Tna. *samuna,* Amh. *sabuna, samuna,* Te. *sabun.*

səmäna (M) 'eighty';

see *sämana,* above.

səməna (Z) 'eighty';

see *sämana,* above.

səmuna (Ms) 'eighty';

see *sämana,* above.

somänä (W), *sommänä* (Ms), *sōmmänä* (S), *sūmänä* (Z) 'fast' (v.);

somän (W), *sommän* (Ms), *sōmmän* (S), *sūmän* (Z) 'fast' (n.);

Har. *sōmäna* 'fast' (v.); from Cushitic: Qab. *sōmmáňňoʾ,* Had. *sōmmanā-kko,* Ga. *sōmmane.* The Cushitic root is related to Semitic *ṣwm* (Hebr. *ṣôm*) 'fast'. See also Fleisch 1944:361.

sūmänä (Z) 'fast' (v.);

sūmän (Z) 'fast' (n.);

see *somänä,* above.

sumna (S) 'eighty';

see *sämana,* above.

sammənt (So), *sammətt* (M), *sammət* (Ms.Go.So), *samət* (E), *sāmət* (Z), *samt* (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W), *sāmt* (S) 'week';

samtä (Č.En.Gt), *samättä* (E), *sammättä* (M) 'in a week';

sammättənna (M), *samtra* (Č), *samətra* (Gt), *samtəra* (En), *samättəra* (E) 'a week ago';

G. *sämun* 'week', Te. *samən,* Tna. *səmun,* Amh. Arg. *sammənt,* Gaf. *samət, samättä*; from *səmmənt* 'eight' (see below). In Harari *sātti* 'week' is expressed by the root for 'seven'.

səmmənt (So), *səmʷət* (Č), *səmut* (E), *sumt* (Ed), *səmmut* (M.Ms.Go.S.Z), *summut* (W), *sunt* (Č.Ed), *suwə̄t* (Gt), *sū̃t* (En) 'eight';

səmməntäňňä (So), *səmmutäňä* (Z), *səmmutäňňä* (Go), *summutäňňe* (W), *səmmuttäňňä* (M.Ms), *səmutänä* (Č), *səmutännä* (E), *səmmutlännä* (S), *suntännä* (Ed), *sutänä* (En) 'eighth';

sämana (Go), *səmäna* (M), *səmuna* (Ms), *səməna* (Z), *sumna* (S), *sämanya* (So), *sūnä* (Ed), *səmra* (Č), *səmära* (E), *sūm̲ʷra* (Gt), *sūra* (En) 'eighty';

sämon (So) 'period of time';

samən (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *samər* (Č.E), *samər* (En.Gt), *sawnä* (Ed) 'festival on the day of birth of the eighth or tenth child';

äsam̲ə̄riyä (En.Gt) 'the eighth, tenth or twelfth child';

yäsmʷətiyä (E) 'festival of birth of the eighth child';

Semitic: Ar. *ṯamān* 'eight', Heb. *šĕmoneḥ*; Ethiopic: G. *sämani,* Te. *säman,* Tna. *šommänte,* Amh. Arg. *səmmənt,* Gaf. *səmməntä,* Har. *sūt.* For 'eighty', see *sämana.* See also *sammənt* 'week'.

səmməntäňňä (So) 'eighth';

from *səmmənt* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-äňňä.*

sämanya (So) 'eighty';

see *sämana,* above.

samər (Č.E), *sam̲ə̄r* (En.Gt) 'festival on the day of birth of the eighth or tenth child';

äsam̲ə̄riyä (En.Gt) 'the eighth, tenth or twelfth child';

represents *samən* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

sāmra (S) 'twin';

yäsāmrān (S) 'twin boy';

yäsāmrānt (S) 'twin girl';

samra is used in Amharic poetry with a possible meaning 'the chosen one'.

səmär (Č.E) 'kind of bamboo';

represents *šəmäl* with *š:s*, and *l:r* (8.25).

səmära (E), see *səmra.*

səmra (Č), *səmära* (E), *sūm̲ʷra* (Gt) 'eighty';

represents *sämana* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

sumare (W) 'kind of cabbage';

from Cushitic: Kam. *sēmmari-ta,* Had. *sēmmaro,* Ga. *sumarre.*

sūm̲ʷra (Gt), see *səmra.*

sumārät, šumārät (S) 'banana-like plant';

from Cushitic: Kam. *sūmarita.*

(ä)sam̲əriyä (En.Gt) 'the eighth, tenth, or twelfth child';

from *samər* (see above) with the morphemes *ä---(i)yä.*

sumsum beạ̈ (M) 'the crust gathers on the milk or beer';

in view of *sumsumiyä* (see below), *sumsum beạ̈* means perhaps originally 'break through and reach the top', that is, 'crust breaking through and appearing on the surface'.

sumsumiyä (Č), *sumsummiyä* (E), *sumsumiyät* (Gt), *sumsumiyäd* (En) 'thing that breaks through (e.g. water in a hole of a container)';

see *sumsum beạ̈,* above.

sumsumiyäd (En), see *sumsumiyä.*

sumsumiyät (Gt), see *sumsumiyä.*

sämʷät (Č.E) 'kiss' (n.);

from *sama, sa'amä* (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

sämat (So) 'martyr';

Amh. *säma'ət,* Tna. *säma<ʿət,* from G. *säma<ʿət* 'martyr', while formally a plural of *säma<ʿi* 'one who attests' it is used as a singular.

sämmot (W), *sämmōt* (S), *sammu* (Z) 'top of head';

Gaf. *sämmʷätä*; from Cushitic: Ga. *sammū* 'brain', Sid. Had. *sammo* 'top of head', Kam. Qab. *sammuta,* Ǧan. *somā.* There is undoubtedly a connection between this root and *sämbʷät* (see above). Phonetically it is *sämbʷät* that seems to be the original form becoming *sämmʷät, sämmot* (with loss of *b* through spirantization), but it is also possible that *sämmot* is the original and it developed into *sämbʷät* through the insertion of the labial *b* after the labial *m.*

samət (E), *sāmət* (Z), *sammətt* (M), *sammət* (Ms.Go.So), *samt* (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W), *sāmt* (S) 'week';

represents *sammənt* (see above) with loss of *n* through assimilation.

saməṭtä (E), *samməṭtä* (M), see *samtä.*

samt (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W), *sāmt* (S), see *samət.*

samtä (Č.En.Gt), *saməṭtä* (E), *samməṭtä* (M) 'in a week';

from *samt* (see above) with the suffix *-ä* for the expression of time in the future.

səmat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *səmãt* (Gt), see *səmatä.*

səmatä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *səm̲ãtä* (Gt), *səmãdä* (En), *səwãdä* (Ed) 'urinate';

səmat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *səmãt* (Gt), *səm̲ãd* (En), *səwãd* (Ed) 'urine, *excrement of a man or dog';

to be identified with *šumānä, šumātä* 'urinate' (see below), borrowed from Cushitic: Sid. *šumē* (Cerulli 1938:220). There is also the possibility of its being contaminated by Ethiopic *šənt* 'urine'.

səmʷət (Č), *səmut* (E), *sammut* (M.Ms.Go.S.Z), *sumt* (Ed) 'eight';

represents *sammənt* (see above) with loss of *n* through assimilation (17.7).

səmut (E), *sammut* (M.Ms.Go.S.Z), see *səmʷət.*

sumt I (Ed) 'eight';

see *səmʷət.*

sumt II (Gt) 'pile, heap';

see *(a)šämätä.*

sammutläňňä (S) 'eighth';

from *sammut, səmʷət* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-läňňä.*

səmutänä (Č), *səmutännä* (E) 'eighth';

from *səmut* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

samməṭtəna (M) 'a week ago';

from *sammət, samt* (see above) with the suffix *-na* for the expression of time in the past (see *-na*).

səmmutäňňä (Z), *səmmutäňňä* (Go), *summutäňňe* (W), *səmmuttäňňä* (M.Ms) 'eighth';

from *səmʷət, sammut* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

samtra (Č), *samətra* (Gt), *samtəra* (En), *saməṭtəra* (E) 'a week ago';

from *samt* (see above) with the suffix *-ra* (see above) for the expression of time in the past.

sämmäṭä (Ed.Ms.Go.So), *sämmäṭä-m bʷänna, səmməṭənnəyä gäbba, yäsəmməṭənnəyä bʷänna* (M), *yäsəmməṭṭe gäbä* (W) 'drown, dive';

asämmäṭä (So) 'immerse';

G. Tna. *säṭämä* 'be submerged, drown', Amh. *säṭṭämä, sämmäṭä*; enlarged by *l* in *sälämäṭä* (see above). The connection with Heb. *šāṭap̲* 'wash off' (with alternance of labials) suggested by Fraenkel 1866:231 is not convincing for semantic reasons.

samṭ (En.Ed.Gt), *sonṭ* (Č.E) 'thin branch without leaves used as a rod for driving cattle or for beating children';

perhaps to be identified with Heb. *šeb̲eṭ* 'rod, staff', Ar. *šabaṭa* 'make cuts on the skin', Tna. *šäbäṭ abälä* 'hit slightly'.

(yä)səmməṭṭe gäbä (W), see *sämmäṭä.*

səmməṭənnəyä gäbba, yäsəmməṭənnəyä bʷänna (M) 'dive';

lit. 'he entered, went down (*gäbba, bʷänna*) in a diving manner', from *sämmäṭä* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)nnəyä.*

(tä)smʷaṭṭäṭä (Ms)'act in a shy way, flatter';

see *(tä)smʷämʷäṭä,* above.

sämay (Ed.So.W.Z), *säm̲ay* (Gt), *sãm̲ãy* (En), *säme* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'sky, heaven';

sämay läggäd (So) 'kind of *äsät'*, lit. 'that touches the sky' (see *läggädä*);

sämayawi (So) 'heavenly'; see p. 732.

sōmäya (S) 'haft of spear';

Amh. *soma*; from Cushitic: Dar. *sōme›à,* Ga. *sōma,* Som. *samay.*

sämayawi (So) 'heavenly';

from *sämay* (see above) with the suffix *-awi.*

sänä (Go.So) 'means, power, energy, strength'.

sännǟ (Ed) 'twist two or more strands of thread into a rope';

represents *sänäbä* (see above) with *-äbä>äb̥ä>äwä>ǟ* (4.12).

säna (Č), *sänna* (E), *sä'na* (Ed) 'arrive, reach, reach the age of marriage';

represents *sälla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

säne (So) 'name of tenth month';

see *sänəyä,* below.

säni (Z) 'name of tenth month';

see *sänəyä,* below.

sān (S) 'plate, dish';

represents *saxən* (see above)>*sahən*>*san*; Amh. also *san.*

sana (Č.E.En), *sayna* (Gt) 'joy, happiness';

goes back to a form with a geminated liquid (*ll, nn, rr*) and is perhaps to be derived from *sarä* 'look well' (see below).

sānä (Z) 'act, do, make, work, build, weave';

sāňitu (Z) 'one who makes';

it is tempting to consider it a loanword from Ar. *ṣana<a* 'make' (>*sn<*>*s<n*>*sāna*) as is the case of Har. *sinät* 'craft, profession, skill' from Ar. *ṣinā<at*; also ancient Har. *sa<not, si<nat, sin<at* 'make'(infinitive) with metathesis of *sn<*>*s<n* as may be the case in Zway.

sən I (Č.Z), *sənn* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *isn* (S), *əsən* (W), *šən* (En.Ed.Gt) 'tooth';

yäsənsən (Č) 'one near the other', lit. '(of) tooth-tooth', that is 'tooth to tooth';

yäsənnäčč̣ä (M.Ms), *yäsnäč̣uwä* (Č), *yäsənnəč̣əwät* (E), *äsnäč̣iyä* (En.Gt), *äsnäč̣uwä* (Gt) 'wooden scraper used for rubbing teeth';

Semitic: Heb. *šen,* Ar. *sinn*; Ethiopic: G. *sən,* Tna. *sənni,* Arg. Har. *sən,* Gaf. *sənä.* See also *sənnəwä, sənnəwät, sənnəfəkko.*

sən II (Č.E.Gt), *sənn* (M), *šənä* (En.Ed) 'disease that affects the bread'.

sən III (Č.En.Ed.Gt.Go), *sənn* (E.M.Ms) 'until, till, up to, as far as, *even';

imperfect+*sən* (Ms) 'until' (conj.);

from *sän(n)a* 'arrive' (see above). For 'until' coming from 'arrive', cp. Amh. *dəräs* 'until' from *däräsä* 'arrive', Gaf. *sälä* 'until' from *sälla* 'come', and S. *ǧägo* 'until' from *ǧeǧe* 'arrive'. I did not record a form *sənd* mentioned in Cohen 1931:209 nor am I aware of a form *sənn* in Soddo mentioned in Rundgren 1955:68. Neither Cohen nor Praetorius suggested *sənn* for Soddo where 'until' is expressed by *dəräs*. Rundgren 1955:71 derives *sənn* from *sənd*. Even if *sən:d* existed his analysis of *sənd* as coming from *s-ˀənd=ˀəntä* 'to' is unlikely.

sənä sərat (So) 'ceremony';

from Amh. *sənä sərˀat (sərat)*, Tna. *sənä sərˁat*, G. *śənä śərˁat* (see *sərat*).

sənə̣ (Č), *sənne* (E.Ms) 'wheat';

represents *səre* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

sin (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W), *sīn* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *sini* (So) 'drinking cup';

yäsinäčä (Č), *yäsinäččä* (E.M.Ms), *äsīnäčä* (Gt), *yäsīnäčä, yäsīnənčä* (S), *yäsinənče* (W), *äsīn eˀä, äsīn mädärdäräya* (En), *äsīn mädärdäre* (E) 'cup stand';

from Ar. *ṣīniyy* 'porcelain, china' (from *ˀal-ṣīn* 'China'); also Amh. *sini*. See *äčä, ənče, mädärdärya*.

sini (So), see *sin*.

sonä (Ed) 'summit, top, end';

from Cushitic: Sid. *sina* 'top, branch'.

sūnä (Ed) 'eighty';

represents *sämana* with *m >*m̲ >zero* (4.33).

sänäˀä (En), *sännäˀä* (Ed) 'rob, steal';

represents *säräqä* (see above) with *r:n* (8.43), *q:ˀ* (14.1).

sänˀa (En.Gt) 'arrive, reach, reach the age of marriage';

represents *sälla* (from a root *slʔ*) with *l:n* (8.23).

sənneˀ (Ed), *sənəˀä* (En.Gt) 'wheat';

represents *səre* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

sänäbä (Č), *sännäbä* (E), *sänäḇä* (En.Gt), *sännā* (Ed) 'twist two or more strands of thread into a rope, spin';

to be identified with Amh. *šärräbä*, Tna. *šäräbä* even though the correspondence *s:š* is not regular; for *n:r*, see 8.33.

sənäbäbä (W), *sinäbäbä* (S) 'have a cold combined with coughing, cough';

səmbäbe (S.W) 'cold combined with coughing';

yäsəmbäbe gar (W) 'kind of mushroom (supposed to cause coughing)', lit. 'the house (*gar*) of coughing (*səmbabe*)';

Amh. *səmbäb, sənbäb* 'disease of lungs, asthma'. There is undoubtedly a connection with *samba, sambʷa* 'lung' (see above).

sinäbäbä (S), see *sənäbäbä*.

sänbät, sämbät (Gur) 'Saturday, Sabbath, *saints' day, holiday';

sänbäte (Ms.Go), *sämbäte* (E.Ed), *yäsämbätyä* (Č. E.M), *yäsänbätyä* (M), *äsämbät(t)əyä* (En.Gt) 'items of food and drink each prepared by different people and brought on Sunday to church where it is shared by the faithful';

G. Tna. Amh. *sänbät* 'Saturday, Sunday', Te. *sämbät*, Arg. *sämbäd*; from Heb. *šabbāṯ*, Syr. *šabbəṯa*, with inserted *n* (see also Noeldeke 1910:37). See also *sənäbbätä*, below.

sənäbbätä (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *sənäbätä* (W.Z), *sinäbätä* (S), *səräbbätä* (E), *səräpätä* (Č.En.Gt) 'spend a certain time away from the normal place';

täsnabätä (W), *täsnābätä* (S.Z), *täsnabbätä* (Ed.M. Ms.Go.So), *täsrabbätä* (E), *täsrapätä* (Č.En.Gt) 'bid farewell, take leave';

asnabbätä (M), *assənabbätä* (So) 'see off, bid farewell';

Tna. *sänbätä* 'spend a week, spend a certain time', Te. *sänbäta*, Amh. *sänäbbätä*; denominative from *sänbät* (see above).

sänäččä (So) 'mat made of leaves of the *äsät*'.

sänčä (W), see *sanča*.

sanča (Ms.Go), *sānčä* (S), *sänčä* (W) 'greyish, *yellow cow'.

sonče (W), *sōnče, soʷonče* (S), *sūnčī* (Z) 'smell (intr.), smell good';

asōnče (S) 'smell' (tr.);

asasonče (W), *asāsōnče* (S), *asunčāči* (Z) 'sniff';

sunčənä (W) 'good smell, odor';

sūnke, sūnkənä (S), *sūnkunä* (Z) 'good smell, odor';

is to be identified with *šäta* (see below) with *t* becoming prepalatalized as in Gaf. *śičä* 'smell', and Har. *sōča* 'smell good'. The form *sonče* would

come close to Har. *sōča* with inserted *n*; so also SArg. *sōnǧe* (Cohen 1939:400). The nouns with *k* (*sūnke, sūnkənä*) are intriguing. It is doubtful that the root is *snky* becoming *sonče*. It is possible that the root of *sūnke, sūnkənä* goes back to *sonče* with a reverse process of *č* becoming *k* (21.3).

sūnčī (Z), see *sonče*.

(a)sunčāči (Z) 'sniff';

from *sūnčī* (see above) with a reduplicated last radical.

sunčənä (W) 'good smell, odor';

noun formed from *sonče* (see above) with the suffix *-nä (-na)*.

sənäčä (Ed.Gt) 'planks used for the roof';

would it be composed of *sən* (of unknown origin) and *äčä* 'wood'?

****sinäč(č)ä, sinənče*** 'cup stand';

from *sin* 'drinking cup' and *äč(č)ä, ənče* 'wood' (see above).

sončä (Č) 'part of the tapeworm that emerges after medication';

represents *seṭo* (see below) with inserted *n* and palatalized *ṭ*.

sənčər (Go.So.W), *sīnčar* (Ed), *sīnčaro* (S) 'splinter, *piece of wood, dried stalks of grass';

from *sənäṭärä* 'split' (see below) with palatalized *ṭ*.

sīnčar (Ed), *sīnčaro* (S), see *sənčər*.

sändä (En), *sänädä* (Ed) 'make decorative incisions on a pot, cauterize';

sinäǧo (Ed) 'piece of iron to brand cattle';

represents *särrätä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43) and voicing of *t* (7.14).

sända (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.Z) 'kind of knife';

from Ga. *sända*.

sände (E), *sənde* (Ms) 'kind of tree';

from Ga. *sondē*.

sənde (Ms), see *sände*.

sund (Ed) 'pile, heap' (n.);

for *sumd* (see above) with *md>nd* from *(a)šämätä* (see below); for *md>nd*, see 17.2.

(a)snädä (S.Z), *assənadda* (M.Go.So), *assənaddā* (Ed), *asnaǧǧä* (Go), *assənaǧǧä* (So) 'prepare, arrange, fix';

täsnadda (So) 'be prepared';

the root is *sndḥ, sndw, sndy*: Tna. *sändäḥe, (ˀa)sänadäwä* 'arrange, fix', Amh. Arg. *(as)sänadda*, Gaf. *(as)sänaddä*, Har. *(a)snäǧa*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *asänedŭ-xʷa*.

sändäl (M), *sändär* (Č.En.Gt) 'kind of tree';

from Ar. *ṣandal* (from Persian of Sanskrit origin); also in Te. Tna. Amh. *sändäl* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 217), Som. *sandal*.

sändälät (So.S.W.Ms.Go) 'term indicating relationship between two men who are married to two sisters, *husband's sister-in-law';

from Cushitic: Sid. *sandalata*. See also *sändäräs*, below.

sändär (Č.En.Gt) 'kind of tree';

represents *sändäl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

sändäräs (Ed.Gt), *səndərəs* (Č) 'term indicating relationship between two men who are married to two sisters';

from Cushitic: Qab. *sändäläsa*, Al. *sandalasi-ta* (for *l:r*, see 8.25), whereas *sändälät*, above, is borrowed from Sid. *sandalita*.

sänäf (Go.So.S.W.Z), see *sänäfä* I.

sänäfä I (S.W.Z), *sännäfä* (Go.So) 'be lazy';

täsnānäfa (S), *täsnanäfä* (W) 'become lazy, be messy and in disorder';

sänäf (Go.So.S.W.Z) 'lazy, *bad housewife';

Tna. *sänäfä* 'be inactive, Te. *sänfa* 'be tired, exhausted', Amh. *sännäfä* 'be indolent, feeble, lazy', Gaf. *sännäfä* 'be bad', Arg. *sänäf* 'lazy'; related to Har. *mäsluf* 'laziness' (with alternance *n:l*); passed into Cushitic: Al. *sänäfä* 'be lazy, Aw. *sʸenef*. The connection with Ar. *safiha* 'be silly, be foolish' suggested by Praetorius 1879:100 is doubtful. Armbruster 1920:701 compares Ar. *musnifa* 'lean (camel)'.

sänäfä II (Č.Gt), *sännäfä* (E) 'fear, be afraid';

atsenäfä (Gt), *ašranäfä* (Č), *ašrannäfä, asrannäfä* (E) 'frighten, scare, terrify';

sənäfä (Č), *sənnefạ̈* (E), *sənayfä* (Gt) 'fear' (n.);

säräf (Č), *säräf* (Gt), *säref* (E) 'fearful, coward';

məs(s) esärf (Č.E) 'military rank', lit. 'he does not fear a person';

atsəräf (Č.E.Gt) 'courage!', lit. 'don't fear!';

probably from Ga. *salfi-sa* 'inspire fear' with alternance of liquids *l:n* (8.5).

(at)senäfä (Gt), see *sänäfä* II.

sənäfä (Č), *sənnefä* (E), see *sänäfä* II.

sənnəfəkko, sənn fəkko (So), *sənəfəkko* (W), *sənnəfukko, sənn fukko, sənn fukkiyä, sənnə fukkiyä* (Go), *sənnäfʷokkəyä* (M) 'wooden scraper used for rubbing teeth';

noun formed from *sən* 'tooth' and *fʷäkkä* 'rub' (see above).

sənnəfukkiyä (Go), *sənnäfʷəkkəyä* (M), see *sənnəfəkko.*

sänafil (M), *sänāfər* (Ed), *särafər* (Gt), *särāfər* (En), *säre̦fər* (E), *säre̦fər* (Č) 'kind of breeches';

G. Amh. *sänafil,* Te. *šänafil*; from Ar. *sarāwīl,* pl. of *sirwāl* of Persian origin (so also Armbruster 1920:703; Littmann-Höfner 1962:221); also in Qab. *sälānfelu.* For Ar. *sirwāl, širwāl,* see Dozy 1845:203-209; Landberg 1942:1928. See also *sənayər.*

sänāfər (Ed) 'kind of breeches';

represents *sänafil* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25)

sängʷä (M), *songä* (Ed) 'assembly, gathering, tribunal, court';

see *šängʷä,* below.

sänga (Ms.Go.S.W), *sanga* (Č.E.En.So) 'ox fattened to be eaten, big bull';

Tna. *sängäwä* 'castrate', Amh. *sänägga*; Tna. *sanga, sänga* 'castrated animal', Amh. Har. *sänga*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *sangā,* Had. *sangaˀa,* Al. *sanga.* Praetorius 1879:98 connects it, with reservations, with G. *sägʷˁa* 'stab'; however, G. *sgʷˁ* seems to be a variant of *skˁ.* See also *abba sänga,* above.

sanga I, in *abba sanga* (E) 'thunder';

seems to be a figurative meaning of *abba sanga* 'nobleman' (see above) with the original meaning of 'something of importance'.

sanga II (Č.E.En.So), see *sänga.*

sanaga (Gt), *sanāga* (En) 'bar of salt';

Amh. *sänaga* 'bar of salt that is broken'; from Cushitic: Ga. *sanaga.*

songä (Ed), see *sängʷä.*

sängən (Go.So) 'wooden wall';

see *zängən,* below.

sinağo (Ed) 'piece of iron serving to brand cattle';

noun formed from *sändä* (see above).

(a)snağğä (Go), *assənağğä* (So) 'prepare, arrange, fix'; *täsnağğä* (Go) 'be ready';

see *(a)snādä,* and *(a)snağğä.*

(a)snağğä (Ms), *asnağe* (W), *asrağä* (Č.En.Gt), *asrağğä* (E), *asraččä* (Ed) 'divide a small object with special skill in order that there be a portion for everybody';

is probably a specialized meaning of the preceding root, that is, arrange well, do something with care.

sənkä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'dry beeswax, processed beeswax';

yäsənkä ənğära (Č.E.Gt.M), *äsənkä usa* (En), *äsənkä wəsa* (Gt) 'cell in the honeycomb', lit. 'the bread of the beeswax' (see *ənğärä, usa*).

sūnke (S) 'good smell';

see *sonče,* above.

sänkaba (M) 'kind of grass'.

sänkale barä (En), *sänkalle *balä* (E.Gt), *sankällä bālä* (S), *sānkallä barä* (Ed), see *sənäkkälä.*

sənäkkälä (Ed) 'tie together the neck and one leg of an animal to prevent it from running away';

represented by *säkkälä* with inserted *n* (8.81).

sənkʷan (M) 'even if';

Amh. *sənkʷa, sənkʷan,* from *sə-ənkʷa* (see *ənkʷan*).

sūnkənä (S), *sūnkunä* (Z) 'good smell, odor';

from *sūnke* (see above) with the suffix *-nä.*

sənkər(r) *balä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *sənkərt männä* (E) 'be neat, be tidy, be orderly, be pleasant';

*sənkər (sənkərt) *balä-* (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S.W) 'recover from illness, *be happy';

sənkərt (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go) 'neatness, orderliness, *recovery';

sənkər (So), *sənkərtänä* (Č), *sənkərtännä* (E), *sənkərtäňä* (En.Gt), *sənkərtäňňä* (M) 'neat, tidy, orderly, pleasant'.

sunkar, sənkʷar (Č) 'sugar';

represents *sukkar* (see above) with nasalized *k.*

sənkərt (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Go), see *sənkər(r) *balä.*

sunkurt (S), *sunkurta* (Z);

see *šənkʷərt,* below.

sənkərtänä (Č), *sənkərtännä* (E) 'neat, tidy, orderly';

from *sənkərt* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

sänkʷärwät (Č.E) 'one who feels excitement'.

sänäxä (Č.En.Gt), *sännäxä* (E) 'be impure, be defiled'; *sərxʷ* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'impure, defiled';

the root is *srx, srk* and perhaps to be considered a metathesis of *rks* 'be impure' (see *räkäsä*).

sanxäna (M) 'lower part of leg, shin of leg';

represents *säxana* with inserted *n* (8.81).

sanxara (Č.Gt), *sanxära* (E) 'lower part of leg, shin of leg';

represents *säxana* (see above) with nasalized *x* and with *n:r* (8.33).

sanxärwät (Č.E), *sanxarwät* (Gt) 'thin-legged (woman)';

lit. 'that of (or like) a shin of leg' (see *sanxara, säxana*).

sənan, in *hassənan* (Z) 'something';

from *had sənan* 'one thing'> *hassənan* (by assimilation); cp. Har. *sinān.* See *had, (tä)šenänä.*

(tä)snanäfä (W), *täsnānäfä* (S) 'be messy and in disorder';

reduplicative stem of *snf* (see *sänäfä,* above), to be identified with *(tä)zannäfä* (see below) with devoicing of *z.*

sanaňňä (Ed) 'basket used for squeezing the *awəˀīd*-juice';

from Cushitic: Had. *sänänna.*

sänäqä (Č.Gt), *sännäqä* (E) 'rob, steal';

represents *säräqä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

sānqä (Ed), see *sanqa.*

sanqa (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *sānqa* (En.Gt.S), *sānqä* (Ed) 'door of wood';

Amh. *sanqa*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *sānqā,* Kam. *sānqá,* Had. *sā́nqa.*

sənq (Ed.Go.So) 'provisions for travel';

G. Amh. *sənq,* Tna. Har. *sənqi,* Te. *sənq, səq* (< *sənq*); passed into Cushitic: Ga. *sənqi.* Brockelmann 1928:985 compares this root with Syr. *sĕneq* 'be in need'.

sənqʷe *balä- (Č.E.Gt), *sənquňä barä-, səquňä barä-* (Gt), *səˀuňä barä-* (En), *səˀuňňä barä-* (Ed) 'bleed from the nose';

sənqʷet (Č.E), *sənqʷit* (Gt), *səˀuňä* (En), *səˀuňňä* (Ed) 'bleeding from the nose'.

sōnqe barä (Ed) 'be sour, be acid';

perhaps from Ga. *singiggō* 'indigestion, heartburn'.

sonqolle (S), *sonqulle* (Ms) 'jar for keeping butter or for drinking beer';

from Ga. *sanqallē.*

sənquňä barä- (Gt) 'bleed from the nose';

see *sənqʷe *balä.*

sänqäqo (Z) 'kind of breeches';

also in Cushitic: Ga. *sänqäqqo, šämqäqqo.*

sənqʷər (Č.E), *sənqur* (En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *sunqur* (S.W) 'long bar of wood extending from the main house to the medium-sized house with which one may secure the closing of the medium-sized house, *hook of wood, piece of wood that attaches the *näwe* (see above) to the yoke';

Amh. *sänäqqärä, šänäqqärä* 'wedge in, tuck in', *səqər* 'part or place tucked'. See also *sənqur* II.

sənqur I (En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), see *sənqʷər.*

sənqur II (Ed), *äsənqur zägär* (En.Gt) 'small house used for storage, *small house connected with the house';

sənqur of Ed. is either an extension of meaning of *sənqur* 'bar with which one closes the house' (see above)>house, or it is a shortened form for *äsənqur zägär* (as in En.Gt) meaning 'the small house of (where one uses) the *sənqur*-bar'.

sunqur (S.W), see *sənqʷər.*

sənqʷet (Č.E), *sənqʷit* (Gt) 'bleeding from the nose';

see *sənqʷe *balä.*

sänärä I (Č.En.Gt), *sännärä* (E) 'get on tiptoe and stretch to get on a horse, stretch upward to get something from a high place, *reach upward as far as possible';

asänärä, in *äg*ʷ*ğät (og*ʷ*ğäd) asänärä-č* (En.Gt) 'she put the pot on the fire' (see *äg*ʷ*ğät*);

G. Tna. *särärä* 'mount', Te. *särra* 'jump', Amh. *särrärä* 'mount, climb'. For *r:n,* see 8.43.

sänärä II (Č.En.Gt), *sännärä* (E.Ed) 'the cheese comes to the top and the whey remained at the bottom';

represents *sällälä* II (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

sänärä III (Č.En.Gt) 'become contracted and immobile (e. g. foot because of disease)';

represents *särrärä* II (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

sənnar (Č.E.W), *sənnār* (En.Ed), *sənār* (Gt) 'kind of mule, *one who works fast';

Tna. *sənnar* 'donkey', Amh. *sinar, sinar bäqlo,* lit. 'the mule from Sinnar (in the Sudan)'.

sansa (M) 'litter to carry the corpse';

Amh. *sansa* 'pole born on the shoulders of two men on which is slung an object too heavy for one man to carry', Te. *zanza*; also in Cushitic: Bil. *danda,* with alternance *d:z.*

sənse (M) 'instrument made of the ribs of a cow to level the floor';

represents *sänsäl* (see below) with *-äl >e* (8.63).

sənässeə̨ (M) 'level the floor of a house by scraping off the uneven places';

represents *sənäsälä* (see below) with *-älä >eə̨* (8.63).

sänsäl (W), see *sənäsälä.*

sənäsälä (W) 'level the floor of a house by scraping off the uneven places';

sänsäl (W) 'instrument made of the rib of a cow to level the floor';

represents *sälässälä* II (see above) with *l:n* (8.25).

sänsälät (Ed.Gt.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *sänsällät* (M), *särsänät, sänsänät* (Č), *särsännät* (E), *sänsänäd* (En), *ənsəlsəlät* (Z) 'chain';

Semitic: Ar. *silsila,* Heb. *šalšeleṯ*; Ethiopic: G. *sänsäl,* Tna. Amh. *sänsälät,* Te. *sälsälät,* Har. *silsälät, sinsilät*; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *sälsälä,* Be. *silsil.* On the different forms of the noun in Semitic, see Ružička 1909:45; on *snsl* (with *n*) in the various Arabic dialects, see Landberg 1942:1964.

sänsänäd (En) 'chain';

represents *sänsälät* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23) and *t:d* (7.14).

sänsänät (Č) 'chain';

represents *sänsälät* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

sänata (Ms.Go.So) 'udder, *breast';

from Cushitic: Had. *sänaṭa* 'tip of udder' (from *sänä* 'tip', and *hanṭa* 'udder').

säntä (Č.E.Gt), *sännätä* (E) 'make decorative incisions on a pot, brand cattle';

represents *särrätä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

sunt (Č.Ed) 'eight';

from *səmmənt* (see above) with *m >*m >zero* (8.43).

suntäňňä (Ed) 'eighth';

from *sunt* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňä.*

sännäṭä (E), *sänṭä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'make something penetrate (e. g. comb in the hair)';

represents *särräṭä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

sänṭi (Č.Ed.Gt), *senṭe* (En.Gt), *sēnṭe* (S), *senṭi* (E.M. Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *qor senṭi* (So) 'penknife';

Tna. Amh. *sänṭi,* Arg. *senṭi,* Har. *sēnṭi*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Al. *sēnṭi-ta,* Had. *sanṭe>e.*

senṭe (En.Gt), *sēnṭe* (S), *senṭi* (E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), see *sänṭi.*

sonṭ I (E) 'small spear';

from Ga. *sonṭē.*

sonṭ II (Č.E) 'thin branch without leaves used as a rod for driving cattle or for beating children';

represents *samṭ* (see above) with *mṭ>nṭ* (17.2).

sənäṭälä (W) 'have an education';

represents *sälätṭänä* (see above) either with metathesis or with alternance of liquids (8.5).

(a)snaṭṭälä (Ms) 'split wood into splinters';

represents *sənäṭṭärä* (see below) with *r:l* (8.5).

sənäṭṭäqä (M.So) 'split wood into splinters';

sənṭəq (So) 'split of wood, crack';

Tna. *sänṭäqä* 'split', Amh. *sänäṭṭäqä*; represents *säṭṭäqä* (see below) with inserted *n* (8.81).

sənṭəq (So), see *sənäṭṭäqä.*

sənäṭärä (W.Z), *sənäṭṭärä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *sinäṭärä*

(S), *səräṭṭärä* (E), *asraṭärä* (Č.Gt), *asrätärä* (En), *asnaṭṭärä* (Ed), *asnaṭṭälä* (Ms) 'split into splinters';

sənṭər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.S.Z), *sīnṭāru* (Z), *sənčər* (Go.So.W), *sīnčar* (Ed), *sīnčaro* (S) 'splinter, piece of wood, dried stalk of grass';

root *sṭr* (see *säṭṭärä,* below) augmented by *n* as in Tna. *sənčar, sänṣar* 'splinter', Amh. *sänäṭṭärä* 'split', *sənṭər, šənṭər, sənəṭṭar* 'splinter'. See also *šäṭärä,* below.

sənṭər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.S.Z), see *sənäṭärä.*

sinäṭärä (S), see *sənäṭärä.*

sīnṭāru (Z), see *sənäṭärä.*

sənnəwä I (M), *yäsənwä, yäsənwät* (Č), *yäsənnəwät, yäsənnəwät äččä* (E) 'wooden scraper used for scraping teeth';

from *sən* 'tooth' (see above) with the suffix *-wä, -wät.*

sənnəwä II (M), *sənuwä* (En), *sənwät* (Č.Gt), *sənnəwät* (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

perhaps in connection with *sən* 'tooth' (see above) with the suffix *-wä, -wät.*

sənuwä (En), see *sənnəwä* II.

sənwät (Č.Gt), *sənnəwät* (E), see *sənnəwä* II.

(yä)sənwät (Č), *yäsənnəwät, yäsənnəwät äččä* (E) 'wooden scraper used for scraping teeth';

represents *sənnəwä* I (see above) with the prefix *yä-,* and the suffix *-t.*

sänəyä (M.Ms.Go), *säniyä* (Ed), *säne* (So), *säni* (Z), *säňe* (S), *säňňe* (W), *sərəyä* (Č.E.Gt), *sərəyä* (En) 'name of tenth month';

G. *śəne, səne,* Tna. *səne,* Amh. *säne* (July-August); also in Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *sanä,* Qab. *sanēta.* Dillmann 1865:254 derives it from *śny* 'be pretty'. Because of the Geez spelling *śəne* and *səne* Conti Rossini 1923:376 seems to be inclined to consider *səne* the original form and derives it from the Semitic root *ṯny, sny* 'two'. However, *śəne* is not the 2nd month of the year and its derivation from the root for 'two' is therefore doubtful.

sənay (Gt) 'wheat';

represents *sərə* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

sənayfä (Gt) 'fear (n.);

see *sänäfä,* above.

sənayər (S) 'kind of breeches';

probably to be identified with Ar. *sirwāl* (with change of liquids); see *sänafil,* above.

sännayte (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *sännayt,* probably taken from *sännayt* (G.Te.Tna) 'beautiful'.

sənäzzärä (M.Ms.Go.So), *sinäzärä* (S.Z), *zezzärä* (Go) 'measure with a span';

sənzər (S.W.Z), *zəsər* (Č.En.Gt), *zəssər* (Ed), *zəzzər* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'span';

G. *säzärä* 'measure with a span', Tna. *säddärä* (with alternance *d:z*), *sänzärä,* Te. *säddära,* Amh. *sänäzzärä,* Arg. *sänäzzära.* The verb is a denominative of G. *səzər* 'span', Tna. *sədri,* Te. *sädər,* Amh. Arg. *sənzər,* Har. *zunzurti.* For Semitic, cp. Soq. *šezir* 'span, Mh. *hazer* (with *h=š*). The root also occurs in Cushitic: Had. *zənzəra* 'span'. The connection between G. *səzər* and Heb. *zeręṯ,* Syr. *zar-tā* (add Ugar. *dr-t*) was suggested by Halévy, *REJ* 11, p. 60-77 and also by Dillmann 1865:392. Hebrew *zeręṯ* on the other hand, is considered an Egyptian loanword (Bondi, *ZäS* 52, 1894, p. 132, and Lambdin, *JAOS* 73, 1953, p. 143-50). There is probably a connection between the Semitic (Heb.Syr.Ugar.) and the Ethiopian root. The original root would be *zr* and the representation in Ethiopic is *zəzzər* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) from an original *zr-zr* becoming *zzr>szr* (by dissimilation) and *snzr* (by insertion of *n*). The forms *zəsər* (Č.En.Gt), and *zəssər* (Ed) derive from *zəzzər* (with *zz>s*; see 13.7). The derivation of G. *səzər* from **sənē ‹ašr* 'twelve'*>sənē-šər>sənšər>sənzər, szr* suggested by Rundgren, *Oriens* 13-14, p. 369 (even if it supported by Greek *spithame* 'Handspanne, drei palaistai, um je vier Finger, d.h. zusammen zwölf Finger') is unlikely. The connection between G. *səzər* and Ar. *šibr* 'span' that Praetorius 1890:44-5 suggests, with reservations, is not convincing. Praetorius, *ZDMG* 53 (1899), 348 compares G. *səzər* 'palm of hand' with Ar. *šazara* 'twist (thread)'.

sənzər (S.W.Z), see *sənäzärä.*

sinäzärä (S.Z), see *sənäzärä.*

säňe I (S), *säňňe* (W), *säňi* (Z) 'seed, crop';

Har. *säňi,* from Cushitic: Ga. *saňňī* 'seed, tribe', Dar. *sanne,* Som. *šuni.*

säňe II (S), *säňňe* (W) 'name of the tenth month';

see *sänəyä,* above.

säňi I (Z) 'breed, crop';

see *säňe* I.

šäňi II (Z) 'different, various';

perhaps from Ga. *sani* 'that, those, those ones'.

sāňitu, in *sähla sāňitu* (Z) 'potter';

lit. 'one who makes pottery'; see *sähla, sānä.*

səňňat (So) 'peace';

G. *sənə›, sənaə›* 'peace', Te. *(tə)sana* 'be friends', Tna. *sənnit* 'harmony', Amh. *(tä)sänaňňä* 'agree with one another'; related to Akk. *šanānu* '(im Lauf) gleichkommen mit, gleichen'. The G. *(tä)-sännänä* suggested by W. von Soden, *Akkadisches Handwörterbuch* 1161 means 'quarrel' and is not to be compared with the Akkadian root.

säpa (Č), ***säpā*** (En.Gt), ***säppā*** (Ed) 'be fat, be fatter than expected, become more, last longer than expected, be sufficient for more than expected';

represents *säbba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

säppā (Ed) 'hit the target, obtain what one desires or looks for';

would it be a figurative meaning of *säppā* 'be fat' (see above), that is, 'obtain one's wishes (due to physical well-being)'?

sapʷä (Č.En.Gt) 'consolation given to mourners';

represents *sabbʷä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

säpärä (Č.En.Gt), ***sappärä*** (Ed) 'break, pick maize or beans';

täsapärä (Č.En.Gt) 'manage to get along in a difficult situation';

represents *säb(b)ärä* 'break' (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

säppāra (S), see *sapara.*

sappärä (Ed), see *säpärä.*

sapparä (Ed), see *sapara.*

sapara (En.Gt), *sapparä* (Ed), *säppāra* (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

represents *säbbara* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

saqä, saʔä (W), *sāqä* (S.Z) 'laugh';

G. *śäḥaqä, śəḥəqä,* Tna. *säḥaqä,* Te. *säḥaqa,* Har. *sēḥaqa,* Arg. *sähaqa,* Amh. *saqä*; for Gaf. *ṣaqä,* see below. The root **ḏḥq* is represented in Hebrew as *ṣḥq* and also as *śḥq (sḥq)* in Hebrew as well as in the Ethiopian languages. As for Ar. *ḏḥk* it would come from *ḏḥq* with dissimilation of *ḏ-q* to *ḏ-k* contrarily to Brockelmann 1908:156 and Rundgren 1959:235, n. 1 who suggest a proto-Semitic *ḏḥk.* Indeed, the fact that the root with *q* (either as *ṣḥq* or *śḥq, sḥq*) is represented in both Hebrew and Ethiopic would favor a proto-Semitic **ḏḥq* rather than **ḏḥk.* As for Gaf. *ṣaqä* it goes back to Ethiopic *saqä* by assimilation of *s-q > ṣ-q* (Rundgren, op. cit.). It is unlikely that Gaf. *saqä* goes back to an original *ḏḥq* since *ḏ* would either remain in Geez or become *ṣ* in Tigre, Tigrinya, and *t* in South Ethiopic. Since the verb for 'laugh' has neither of these consonants in Ethiopic, Gafat *ṣaqä* goes undoubtedly back to *saqä* (with *s* as in the other Ethiopian languages) that became *ṣaqä.*

səqqu (M), see *säqqeä.*

siq-ən hāno (Z) 'move aside, move away';

see *šəq *balä* I.

suq (Č.E), *sūq* (En.Ed.Gt), *suə* (Go) 'shop';

from Ar. *sūq* (for which see Fraenkel 1886:187, Jeffery 1938:183); also in Amh. *suq,* Tna. *suq̱, šuq̱,* Te. *soq.*

säqqeä (Go), *säqqeä̧* (M) 'hang up by making the object lean against something';

täsäqqeä (Go), *täsäqqeä̧* (M) 'climb a tree, ride, mount a horse';

səqqu (M) 'high';

represents *säqälä* (see below) with *-älä > eä* (8.63).

säqälä (S.W.Z), *säqqälä* (So), *säqärä* (Č.Gt), *säqqärä* (E.Ms), *säqqeä* (Go), *säqqeä̧* (M), *sä̃ə̃ärä* (En), *sä›änä* (Ed) 'hang up by making an object lean against something';

täsäqälä (W), *täsäqqälä* (So), *täsäqqeä* (Go), *täsäqqeä̧* (M) 'climb a tree, ride, mount a horse';

asäqqeä̧ (M) 'stretch upward to get something from a high place';

səqul (S), *səqur* (Č.Gt), *səqqʷər* (E), *səqqu* (M), *sũ›ũr* (En), *sə›un* (Ed) 'high, *upper';

yäsqul zilām (S) 'rain that comes down straight', lit. 'rain from high' (see *zilām*);

äsqur gəḇər (Gt), *yäsəqqu gəbər* (M), *äsũ›ũr gəḇər* (En), *äsu›un gufä* (Ed) 'household object made of clay and hung on the wall';

yäsqur bet (Č), *äsqur bēt* (Gt), *yäsəqqʷər bet* (E), *yäsəqqu bet* (M), *äsũ›ũr bīd* (En), *äsu›un bīd* (Ed) 'roof, ceiling';

mäsqaya (So), *mäsqäya* (Z) 'hook of wood';

Semitic: Akk. *šaqālu* 'hang', Syr. *sĕqal* 'lift, raise', Soq. *siqlhel* 'high'; Ethiopic: G. *säqälä* 'hang', Tna. *säqälä,* Te. *säqla,* Amh. *säqqälä,* Har. *säqäla.* See also *mäsqäl.*

säqala (Č.En.So), *säqqalla* (E), *säqäla, sä›äla* (M), *sä›ala* (So) 'small house near a big house, *hut';

Tna. *säqäla* 'rectangular house', Amh. *säqäla*; also in Ga. *sāqäla.*

səqul (S), see *säqälä.*

säqana (So) 'coffin';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ga. *sāqana.*

səquňä barä- (Gt) 'bleed from the nose';

see *sənqʷe *balä-*, above.

soqoqe angät (Ms) 'kind of bird';

from Ga. *soqoqqe*; see *angät.*

säqärä (Č.Gt), *säqqärä* (E.Ms) 'hang up by making an object lean against something';

səqur (Č.Gt), *səqqʷər* (E) 'anything that is high, upper';

äsqur gəḇər (Gt) 'household objects made of clay and hung on the wall';

yäsqur bet (Č), *äsqur bēt* (Gt), *yäsəqqʷer bet* (E) 'roof, ceiling';

represents *säqälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

säqqʷärä (M) 'cow with long horns';

from Cushitic: Had. *šoqqor(a) būda* 'cow with long and bent horns', Kam. *šoqqora.*

səqqʷər (E), see *säqärä.*

səqur (Č.Gt), see *säqärä.*

səqäsäqä I (W), *siqäsäqä* (S) 'be melted (butter or honey)';

asqäsäqä (S.W) 'melt butter';

Har. *(a)sqäsäqa* 'extract the substance of leaves, herbs or roots by boiling', Amh. *säqässäqä* 'scrape off the substance'.

səqässäqä II (Go.So) 'squeeze things together, stuff in';

to be identified with *səkäsäkä* (see above) with the alternance of velars *k:q* (15.1); see also *säq'ä.*

siqäsäqä (S), see *səqäsäqä* I.

səqʷəṭ (Č.En.Gt), *səqqʷəṭ* (E.M), *səquṭ* (Ed) 'household objects made of clay and hung on the wall';

from Cushitic: Had. *səquṭa.*

səquṭ (Ed), see *səqʷəṭ.*

säq'ä (Č.En.Gt), *säqq'ä* (E.M), *dəgädägä-m säq'ä* (Č), *dəgäddägä-m säqq'ä* (E.M), *dəḇätägä säq'ä* (En.Gt) 'squeeze things together, stuff in';

from the root *sqy*; also in Cushitic: Ṭem. *säqqeə›,* Dar. *soqe*; related to *səqäsäqä* (see above).

sär (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), see *sar.*

säri (Z) 'hill, mountain';

Har. *säri* 'mountain'; perhaps from Cushitic: Som. *sēri* 'forest' (Cerulli 1931:272). For the relation between the meanings, cp. Akkadian *šadū* 'mountain, forest'.

särra (So) 'do mischievous things';

from *srz*: Tna. *sərḥi* 'ruse, conspiracy'; related to *(a)sēra* 'plot' (see below).

särra (So) 'change' (intr.).

(tä)särra (So) 'live';

lit. 'be created': G. Te. *särḥa* 'make, do', Tna. *särḥe,* Amh. *särra* 'make, create'. See also *səra, särratäňňä.*

sar (So.W), *sār* (S), *sär* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *sər* (Z) 'grass';

särimäsər (Č.E) 'green', lit. 'it resembles grass' (see *mäsälä*);

see *saʔar,* above.

sarä I (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *seä̧* (M), *seä* (Go) 'look well, be beautiful, be pretty, *be better';

used impersonally, that is, with object suffix pronouns it means 'be pleased, like, be satisfied, be glad, rejoice, *recover from illness';

ansarä- (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *anseä̧-* (M) 'be displeased, dislike';

anšir barä- (Gt) 'be disgusted, feel repugnance';

aššašalä (So) 'improve';

šər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *ši* (M.Go) 'joy, happiness';

yäsaraxər (Č.E), *äsarä aʔaxər* (En.Gt), *äsarä ›arkar* (Ed), *yäsäyaxi* (M) 'plenty, as much as it pleases';

from the root *shl* with *h > zero* and *l:r* (8.26): Arabic *sahula* 'be smooth, be level'; Ethiopic: G. *(tä)śähalä* 'be gentle, be smooth', Tna. *sahlä* 'be benign', Te. *sähala* 'be merciful', Amh. *(tä)šalä*

'be better, be improved' (to be separated from the root *s›l* 'ask' as suggested by Praetorius 1879:74, and Guidi 1901:199, 201). See also *sana*, above.

sarä II (W) 'stir liquids with a spatula';

mäsarit (W) 'spatula used for stirring liquids';

perhaps Tna. *säharä, säḥarä* 'scratch'.

(tä)sarä (Č.E) 'ask, question';

represents *(tä)salä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

sara (Č.E.Gt) 'razor made locally';

represents *sala* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

sārī (Z) 'take fire from the fireplace with the *uččuma*-wood'.

ser (Č.E) 'woman who never marries';

from French 'soeur'. This expression is known only to the Čaha and Eža who are Catholics; they are familiar with the existence of 'soeur' in Endeber, the seat of the Catholic mission among the Gurage.

serä I (W), *sērä* (Ed) 'custom, local law, regulation';

see *(a)sērä* I.

serä II (Ed) 'plot';

see *(a)sērä* II.

sērä (Ed) 'plate made of clay';

see *sera* I.

(a)sērä I (En.Ed), *aserä* (Č.E) 'enact a law';

sera (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *sēra* (En.Gt.S), *serä* (W), *sērä* (Ed) 'custom, local law, regulation';

from Cushitic: Ga. *sēra* (for which see Haberland 1963:226ff), Sid. *sēra* that goes back perhaps to the Semitic and Ethiopic root *šr‹, śr‹*: Ar. *šara‹a* 'prescribe', G. *śär‹a* 'arrange', Tna. *sär‹e*, Te. *sär‹a*, Amh. *särra* 'decree, prescribe, arrange'.

(a)serä II (Ed), *asērä* (Gt) 'plot, conspire';

sēra (Gt), *serä* (Ed) 'plot' (n.);

perhaps Semitic: Heb. *śārā(h)* 'contend'; Ethiopic: Amh. *sēra* 'plot', denominative *asera* (Guidi 1901: 156), *aserä* (Armbruster 1920:744), Te. *sira*, Tna. *sera, sära*; Tna. *sera, sära* is connected by Coulbeaux-Schreiber 1915:227 with *särräyä* 'weave' (cp. also French 'tramer' meaning 'weave' and also 'plot'). See also *särra*, above.

sera I (Č.E.M), *sēṙa* (En), *sērä* (Ed), *sayra* (Gt), *sāyra* (S) 'plate made of clay'.

sera II (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *sēra* (En.Gt.S), *serä* (W) 'custom, local law';

see *(a)sērä* I.

serä III (Ed), *sēra* (Gt) 'plot' (n.);

see *(a)serä* II.

sər (Go.So.S.W.Z), *äsər* (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *ässər* (Ed) 'root, bottom of a thing, *secondary root of the *äsät*';

bä---sər (Č.E.So), *bä---äsər* (Ms) 'under, beneath';

figuratively it expresses the idea of 'very' or the superlative when followed by an adjective such as 'big, small, good': e.g. *sər ləq* 'the oldest, the biggest', *sər ənsiyä* 'the smallest', *sər ənsiyä ›ar* 'very little', *sər wäxe* 'the best'; also used in expressions such as *sər yəfte* (Č.E) 'first of all', *sər anq'ä* (Č.E. Gt.M) 'the last one', *sər əmmat, sərəm at* (Č.E) 'only one';

sərə (Gt), *sərəm* (Č.E.En.M.Ms.So.W), *sərəm* (S) 'never, nothing';

Semitic: Heb. *šoreš* 'root' (perhaps from *šr-šr*), Akk. *šuršu*, Soq. *śeraḥ* 'origin, source', Ar. *sirr*; Ethiopic: G. *śərəw* 'nerve, root', Te. Amh. Gaf. *sər*, Tna. *sər, sur*, Gaf. *sərət*, Arg. *sərəd*; also in Cushitic: Qem. Qua. *sər*. Praetorius 1890:26 connects it with the Ethiopic root *śrr* 'lay the foundation'.

sār I (Z) 'grass';

see *sar*.

sār II, in *haṭaṭ sār* (Ed) 'kind of snake';

from *sbr* 'break'; see *säbärä, haṭaṭ*.

sərä (Go.M), *səyä* (Č.Ms), *səyā* (Gt), *siyā* (En.Ed), *səyyä* (E) 'buy';

asrä (M.Go), *asəyä* (Č.Ms), *asəyā* (Gt), *asiyā* (En. Ed), *asyä* (Č), *asəyyä* (E) 'sell';

from the root **srḥ*; cp. Arg. *šerräha*.

səra, in *yarärge səra* (So) 'kind of necklace';

lit. 'the work (*səra*) of Harar (*arär-ge*)'; from the root *srḥ*: G. Te. *särḥa* 'make, do'; Tna. *särḥe*, Amh. *särra*. See also *(tä)särra*.

sərə (Gt) 'never';

from *sər* 'root' (see above) used in a figurative meaning to indicate the bottom of a thing, the last of it, never' (mostly used with a negative verb).

səre (S.W.Z), *sərre* (Go.M.Ms), *sərri* (So), *səray* (W),

sənä (Č), *sənne* (E.Ms), *sənay* (Gt), *sənes* (Ed), *sənes›ä* (En.Gt), *sälle* (E) 'wheat';

G. *śərnay* 'wheat', Tna. *sərnay*, Te. *šərnay*, Har. *səri* 'thick bread made of wheat', Arg. *sərray* 'wheat', Amh. *sənde*, Gaf. *səndä* (for *nd:rn*, see Cohen 1931: 380). Dillmann 1865:260 compares it with Semitic: Ar. *ša‹īr* 'barley', Heb. *śē‹orā*. The root passed into Cushitic: Ga. *sinra*, Bil. *šinray* (with metathesis), Af. *sirra*.

sərri (So), see *səre*.

sīr I (En.Gt.S), *sir* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W) 'hide of cattle after the hair has been pulled off';

perhaps from Ar. *sayr* (for which see Fraenkel 1886:93); also in Amh. *sir* 'thin strip of leather', Te. *säyyära* 'cut leather into strips'.

sīr II (Gt) 'embryo';

represents *šəl, šər* II, with *l:r* (8.25).

sir-ən bālä (Z) 'be straight, be upright, be straightened out, stand straight, stand still';

from Cushitic: Ga. *sirre*.

sirä (So) 'cook porridge';

perhaps from Cushitic: Had. *sar* 'bake, cook'.

sor I (E) 'satisfaction from good food';

see *sore*, below.

sor II (M) 'kind of *äsät*'.

sora (So) 'roof of the granary';

from Cushitic: Qab. *sor›a* 'ceiling, roof', Ga. *sōra*.

sore (W), *sōre* (S) 'feed well a sick person or a convalescent person or a pregnant woman or a bride';

sor (E) 'satisfaction from good food';

see *šärrä*, below.

sur (Č.M), *sūr* (En.Ed.Gt) 'broken thing';

from *səbur* >**səbur* >**səwər* >*sur, sūr* (see *säbärä*).

sūra (En) 'eighty';

from *smr* (see *sämana*, above) with *m*>*m̲*>*zero* (4.33) and *n:r* (8.33).

surre (Č.Gt.M.Ms.S.W), *sure* (Ed), *sure›ä* (En), *sulle* (Č.E.Gt), *sule›ä* (En) 'kind of breeches';

Te. Tna. *sərre*, Amh. *surre*, Gaf. *surri*; from Cushitic: Bil. *surri*, Ga. *surrē*, Qab. Al. *surri-ta*, Had. *suré›e*.

The derivation from Ar. *sirwāl* suggested by Armbruster 1920:493 is doubtful.

särrä›ä (Go.M) 'rob, steal';

represents *särräqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

sure›ä (En) 'kind of breeches';

see *surre*, above.

säräba (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *säräḇa* (Gt), *säräbä* (W), *särbä* (Z) 'calf of leg';

Tna. Har. *särba*, Te. *särba, šärba*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *sarbā*, Sa. Af. *sarba*, Kam. *sarbé-ta*, Al. *sarabi*. There is no connection between this root and Mo. *čuppo* as suggested by Dolgopolsky 1976:97.

särbä (Z), see *säräba*.

sərbʷačä (E), *sərbäčče* (S) 'food eaten after taking an anthelmintic or after childbirth';

see *(tä)srabbätä, (tä)srabbäṭä*.

sərbʷaččä (M.Ms.Go), *sərbäče* (W), same meaning as above;

see *(tä)srabbäṭä*, below, with palatalization of *ṭ*.

sərəbbätä (E) 'spend a certain time away from the usual place';

täsrabbätä (E) 'bid farewell, take leave';

represents *sənäbbätä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(tä)srabbätä (E), *täsrābbätä* (S) 'start to eat after taking an anthelmintic or after childbirth';

represents *(tä)srabbäṭä* (see below) with alternance *ṭ:t* (15.2).

(tä)srabbäṭä (M.Ms.Go), *täsräbbäṭä* (So), *täsräbäṭä* (W), *täsrabbätä* (E), *täsrābbätä* (S), *täsrapätä* (Č.En. Gt), *täsrappätä* (Ed) 'start to eat after taking an anthelmintic';

sərbʷačä (E), *sərbäčče* (S), *sərbʷaččä* (M.Ms.Go), *sərbäče* (W), *sərpʷäčä* (Č.Gt), *sərpʷačä* (En) 'food eaten after taking an anthelmintic or after childbirth';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *(tä)srabbaččo›*.

(a)sraččä (Ed) 'divide a small object with special skill in order that there may be a portion for everybody';

represents *(a)snaǧǧä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33) and with unvoicing of *ǧ* to *č* (13.6).

(a)sraččä (So) 'spread news, extend (tr.)';

täsraččä (So) 'extend (intr.), be extended';

Amh *(as)säraččä* 'spread (news)' of the root *srsy*; perhaps related to G. Tna. *säräṣä* 'sprout', Heb. *šāraṣ* 'swarm, teem' as suggested by Armbruster 1920:523.

särēd (Ed) 'tinea';

represents *särēt* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

särdo (Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'kind of grass';

Tna. *särdo, sordo,* Te. *sərdät* 'dry grass', Amh. *särdo* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 219); also in Cushitic: Ga. *sardō* (for which see Haberland 1963:769).

sūräd, in *äbušä sūräd* (Ed) 'red cow with white spots' (see *bušä*);

ägämbänä sūräd (Ed) 'black cow with white spots' (see *gämbänä*);

Amh. *sora, särran* 'brown and white'.

säräf (Gt), *säräf* (Č), *säref* (E) 'coward, fearful';

from *sänäfä* II (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

säref (E), see *säräf.*

särafər (Gt), *särāfər* (En), *särefər* (E), *säräfər* (Č) 'kind of breeches, *dress below the waist';

represents *sänafil* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

säräge (En) 'public, used by all people';

Amh. *sərägе* 'place where cattle of anyone grazes during the day'; also in Ga. *säräggē.*

särg (M) 'wedding';

särgäňňä (M) 'wedding guest';

Amh. *särg*; Praetorius 1879:49 derives it from G. *särgʷ* 'ornament'. For G. *särgäwä* 'decorate', cp. Ar. *sarraǧa* 'embelish, decorate', Akk. *šergu-m* 'be decorated'.

(a)surgagämä (W) 'grumble';

see *(as)suraggämä,* below.

(as)suraggämä (So), *asurgagämä* (W) 'grumble';

probably to be compared with Akk. *ragāmu* 'call out, shout', Ethiopic *rgm* 'curse' (see *räggämä*) with the prefix *as-*. However the prefix *as-* is not used in Soddo, Wolane.

särgäňňä (M) 'wedding guest';

from *särg* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

(a)sraǧä (Č.En.Gt), *asraǧǧä* (E) 'divide a small object with special skill in order that there be a portion for everybody';

represents *(a)snaǧǧä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

sərakätä (En.Gt), *sərakkätä* (M) 'put things in disorder, comb the hair in a disorderly way';

dädäräta sərakätä (Č), *dädärota (dädärəʷxta) sərakkätä* (E.M) 'his hair (of the animal) bristled' (see *dädär*).

sərxʷ (Č.E.En.Gt) 'impure, defiled';

from *sänäxä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

sərəm (S), see *sərəm.*

sərämmä (M), see *sərəmä.*

sərəmä (Č), *sreṃä* (En.Gt), *sərəmmä* (E), *sərämmä* (M), *šərəmmä* (Go), *šərämmä* (Ms) 'stir liquid with a spatula, *wag the tail';

šərmät (Č.E.M.Ms.W), *šərṃät* (Gt), *šərmʷät* (Go. So), *šərmīt* (Z), *šərṃäd* (En), *šənwäd* (Ed) 'spatula made of a thin stick of wood with two small cross-pieces on one end for stirring liquids';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *səremm-ayyo* 'stir liquids', *šərəmʷä* 'spatula'.

sərəm (Č.E.En.M.Ms.So.W), *sərəm* (S) 'never, nothing';

from *sər* 'root' (see above) and the enclitic *-(ə)m.* For *sərəm* coming from *sər-əm,* cp. *sər əmmat* and *sərəm əmmat* 'only one'. For the figurative meaning of *sər,* cp. also the meaning 'very' or for the expression of the superlative when followed by an adjective (see *sər,* above). The analysis of *sərəm* as coming from **ˀay-sən-ma* (*sən* being the equivalent of Amh. *sən-t* of *sənt* 'how much'?) >**ˀə-sənəm> sərəm* suggested by Rundgren 1955:66-7 is unlikely.

särimäsər (Č.E) 'green';

lit. 'it resembles grass', from *sär, (y)əmäsər* from *mäsälä* 'be like' with *l:r* (8.25).

(a)sram(m)äṭä (Č.E.En.Gt), see *(as)ramäṭä.*

sirna (Z) 'affair, matter';

from Ga. *sirna* 'business, system'.

(a)srana (Č), *asranna* (E) 'divide a small object with special skill in order that there be a portion for everybody';

reduplicative *a*-stem (for *a-snana*) of *säna* (see above) going back to *sälla* with *l:n* (8.23). The form

asra(n)na means literally 'make each one reach a part'.

(a)sranˀa (En.Gt), same meaning as above.

saranda (En.Gt) 'breast of a cow';

from Ga. *särändā.*

särändida (So) 'fox, jackal';

from Ga. *sarandida,* literally 'the dog (*säre*) of the field (*dida*)'.

(a)srannäfä (E) 'frighten, scare, terrify';

for *asnannäfä,* reduplicative *a*-stem of *sänäfä* II (see above); for *n:r,* see 8.33.

(tä)sränäṭä (Č.En.Gt), *täsränṭä* (Č), *täsrännäṭä* (E), *täsrannäṭä* (Ed) 'slip through, pass through an opening';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *srṭ* (see *särräṭä*); for *r:n,* see 8.33.

(a)sranṭärä (En) 'split wood into splinters';

for *asraṭärä,* with inserted *n*; it represents *sänäṭärä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

säräňňä (So) 'recover from illness'.

sərpʷäčä (Č.Gt), *sərpʷačä* (En) 'food eaten after taking an anthelmintic or after childbirth';

represents *sərbʷačä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1). See also *(tä)srabbäṭä.*

säräpätä (Č.En.Gt) 'spend a certain time away from the usual place';

täsrapätä (Č.En.Gt) 'bid farewell, take leave';

represents *sənäbbätä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33) and *b:p* (13.1).

(tä)srapätä (Č.En.Gt), *täsrappätä* (Ed) 'start to eat after taking an anthelmintic or after childbirth';

represents *(tä)srabbätä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

säräqä (S.W.Z), *särräqä* (M.Ms.So), *särräˀä* (M.Go), *sänäqä* (Č.Gt), *sännäqä* (E), *sänäˀä* (En), *sännäˀä* (Ed) 'steal, rob';

särqänä (Č), *särqännä* (E), *särqäňä* (En.Gt), *särqäňňä* (M.S), *sərqäňňe* (W), *sərqäňňä* (Ed) 'robber, thief';

Semitic: Ar. *saraqa* 'steal', Syr. *sarreq* 'lay waste, deprive'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *säräqä,* Te. *särqa,* Amh. *särräqä,* Arg. *särräqa.*

särqänä (Č), *särqännä* (E) 'robber, thief';

from *säräqä* 'steal' (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

särqäňä (En.Gt), *särqäňňä* (M.S), *sərqäňňe* (W), *sərqäňňä* (Ed) 'robber, thief';

from *säräqä* 'steal' (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

särrärä I (Ms), *särärä* (S.W) 'jump, leap, bounce';

täsärär-t (S.W) 'be covered (cattle), be coupled, conceive (cattle)';

G. *särärä* 'mount, assault', Te. *särra* 'jump', Tna. *särärä* 'mount (male on female)', Amh. *särrärä* 'jump, mount', Har. *särära,* Arg. *särrära.*

särrärä II (M.Go.So), *sänärä* (Č.En.Gt), *sännärä* (E) 'become contracted and immobile (e.g. food because of disease), *shrink'.

särir (Č.E) 'mat made from palm leaves';

represents *sälil* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

sorär (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'low seat with short legs or without legs';

see *säwrär,* below.

(tä)srarräṭä (M) 'slip through, pass through an opening';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *särräṭä* (see below).

sars (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'three years';

from the root *sls* with *l:r* (8.25); see *sost.*

sarsä (Č.E) 'in three years, third year from now';

from *sars* (see above) with the suffix *-ä* for the expression of time (day, year) in the future.

soresa (Č.En.Gt), *soressa* (E.M.Ms), *soressä* (Ed) 'hero, courageous, brave, important man, great man';

from Cushitic: Qab. *sōrēssa* 'freeborn', Ga. *sōressa* 'rich'.

sarsänä (Č), *sarsännä* (E) 'stage of growth of the *äsät* in the third year, a three-year old child';

from *sars* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

särsänät (Č), *särsännät* (E), *särsänäd* (Ed) 'chain';

represents *sänsälät* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33), *l:n* (8.23)

sarsäňä (Gt) 'stage of growth of the *äsät* in the third year, a three-year old child';

from *sars* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä.*

särsär (Č.E.En.Gt.S) 'instrument made of the ribs of a cow and used for leveling the floor, *rib of an animal';

see *sərəsärä* II.

sərəsärä I (W), *sərəssärä* (So), *siräsärä* (S) 'bore a hole and go through, dig under a house and break into it';

Semitic: Ar. *šaršara* 'split' (Armbruster 1920:503); Ethiopic: Tna. *särsärä* 'make a hole with a hard object', Amh. *särässärä, šäräššärä* 'bore', Har. *sirsir bāya* 'take off the bone from the meat'; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *seräsär-xʷa,* and probably also Som. *sar* 'incision'.

sərəsärä II (Č.En.Gt), *sərəssärä* (E.Ed), *siräsärä* (S) 'level the floor of the house by scraping off the uneven places';

särsär (Č.E.En.Gt.S), *sässär* (Ed) 'instrument made of the ribs of a cow and used for leveling the floor, *rib of a cow';

represents *səläsälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

sərəsärä III (En.Gt), *ənsəräsärä* (Č.En.W), *ənsərässärä* (E.M), *tänsərässärä* (M) 'boil (water) and make the noise of boiling';

afär sərəsärä (En.Gt), *afär ənsəräsärä* (Č), *afär ənsərässärä* (Go.M) 'be very hot (at midday)';

Amh. *(tän)särässärä* 'make the noise of boiling'.

siräsärä (S), see *sərəsärä* I, II.

(tä)srasärä (Č.En.Gt), *täsrassärä* (E), *täsyasseä̯* (M) 'joke, make fun of, talk about light things, *show off';

sərsəya (E), *sərsäya* (Č), *səya* (Č.M), *siya* (En.Gt), *səyya* (E) 'joke' (n.);

yäsəya (M, Ms), *yäsəya-m* (Č.E) 'jokingly';

the basic meaning is perhaps that of 'make fun of someone' and to be compared with Amh. *särässärä* 'bore a hole, drill' developed into the meaning 'undermine the position of someone, work against someone' with the special meaning of 'poke fun at someone, make fun of someone'.

sarsət (E) 'three years';

from *sars* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)t.*

sarsäya (Č.Gt), *sarsəya* (E) 'third year ago';

from *sars* (see above) with the suffix *-äya, -əya.*

särrätä (M), *säntä* (Č.E.Gt), *sännätä* (E), *sändä* (En), *sänädä* (Ed) 'make decorative incisions on a pot, brand cattle';

wäsräča (Č.E.Gt), *wäsränča* (En), *mäsräča* (En.M), *sərt* (E), *sinaǧo* (En) 'piece of iron (or stone) used for making incisions on a pot or for branding cattle';

Semitic: Ar. *šaraṭa* 'make incisions', Heb. *śāraṭ* 'make incisions, tattoo' with alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2); perhaps related to G. *śätärä* (with metathesis) 'tear, rip', Te. *sätra,* Amh. *sänättärä*(with augmented *n*), Ar. *šatara* 'slit'.

särat (Č.E) 'prayer';

represents *sälat* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

särēt (Gt), *särēd* (En) 'tinea'.

sərät (Č.E) 'part of the weaving loom';

Amh. *särrärä,* a verb that describes the movement of the weaver's shuttle; Č. E. *sərät* is a noun formed from this root with the suffix *-t.*

sərat (So) 'ceremony';

sənä sərat (So) 'ceremony' (see *sənä*);

Semitic: SAr. *srʿ* 'law, statue', Ar. *šaraʿa* 'prescribe', *šarʿ* 'law'; Ethiopic: G. *śərʿat* 'regulation, order', Tna. *sərʿat,* Amh. *sərat,* Har. *säraʾa* 'arrange, line up'.

sərt (E), see *särrätä.*

surät (Č.E.En), *surrät* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'snuff';

Amh. *surrät* 'snuff' (coming from Surat in India); also in Cushitic: Som. *surati,* Ga. *surrät.*

särratäňňä (So) 'employee, official';

from Amh. *särratäňňa,* from the root *srḥ* (see *täsärra,* above).

sərätätä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *sərättätä* (E) 'be bored, feel ill at ease';

asrätätä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *asrättätä* (E) 'bore';

represents *səlätätä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

särräṭä (M.Ms.Go), *sänṭä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *sännäṭä* (E) 'make something penetrate (e.g. comb into the hair)';

täsrarräṭä (M), *täsränäṭä* (Č.En.Gt), *täsränṭä* (Č), *täsrännäṭä* (E), *täsrannäṭä* (Ed) 'slip through, pass through an opening';

Tna. *säräṣä* 'pass through, penetrate', Amh. *särrätä.*

sərṭ yäxirxʹ, äxirxʹ, äxərš (Č.E.En.Gt), an expression used by the husband when he divorces his wife';

from *säläṭä* (see above); for *l:r,* see 8.25.

sərätänä (Č.Gt) 'be instructed, be educated';

represents *səläṭṭänä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

sərätätärä I (E), *sərätärä* (En) 'be educated, be instructed, be civilized';

represents *səläṭṭänä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), *n:r* (8.33).

sərätätärä II (E), *asraṭärä* (Č.Gt), *asrätärä* (En) 'split wood into splinters';

represents *sənäṭärä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

särawit, in *ṭor särawit* (Z), *ṭōr särawit* (Ed), *sərayət* (So) 'army';

Semitic: SAr. *srwyt* 'army', Ar. *sariyya* 'military detachment' (Armbruster 1920:512); Ethiopic: G. Tna. Amh. *särawit*; passed into Cush.: Aw. *särabiti.*

särəyä (Č.E.Gt), *säräyä* (En) 'name of tenth month';

represents *sänəyä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

səray (W) 'wheat';

see *səre,* above.

sərayət (So) 'army';

see *särawit,* above.

säsä (So) 'thin, lean';

see *sasa,* below.

sas (En.Ed) 'three years';

from *sls* > *ss* (see *sost*).

sasä (En.Ed) 'third year from now';

from *sas* (see above) with the suffix *-ä* for the expression of time in the future; see *sost.*

sasä dərä (En), *saso durä* (Ed) 'third year ago';

from *sasä* (see above) and *dərä* 'ago'.

sasä (W), *sāsä* (S) 'be lean';

see *sasa,* below.

sasä (Ed.W) 'thirty';

see *sasa.*

sasa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *sāsa* (S.Z), *sasä* (Ed.W) 'thirty';

from the root *sls* > *ss* (see *salasa, sost*).

sasa (Č.Gt), *sasā* (En), *sassa* (E.M.Ms.So), *sasä* (W), *sāsä* (S) 'be lean, meager, skinny, slender, slim, thin';

səs (Ms), *səsä* (Č.Gt), *səssä* (E.M), *säsä* (So), *sis* (S), *susi* (W) 'lean, meager, skinny';

Tna. *sässəḥe* 'be thin', Amh. *sassa.* On the basis of Tna. *sässəḥe* the root is **sḥsḥ* and is to be separated from Amh. *sassa* 'be greedy, voracious' (G. *śäśśəʿa,* from *śʿśʿ*) as suggested by d'Abbadie 1881:172, Guidi 1901:162, and, with reservations, by Cohen 1939:205. See also *səssəyä.*

saso durä (Ed), see *sasä dərä.*

ses (M.Go) 'three years, third year from now';

from *sls* > *ss* (see *sost*).

səs (Ms), *səsä* (Č.Gt), *səssä* (E.M) 'lean, skinny, meager';

see *sasa,* above.

səsu (En) 'collected';

from **səbsəb* with *əb* >**əḇ* becoming *-u* (4.12); see *səbäsäbä.*

sis (S) 'meager, lean, skinny';

see *sasa,* above.

sīssä (Ed), see *sīsa.*

sīsa (En.Gt), *sīssä* (Ed) 'a piece of split bamboo with which a woman scrapes the stem of the *äsät* to separate the fiber';

from Cushitic: Sid. *sissa,* Had. *sīssa*; from *səbisa* (see above) with loss of *b* through spirantization. See also *sisägər.*

(a)sisä (So), *siso arräsä* (So), *sisan arräsä* (W), *sisan arräsä* (Go) 'plough the field for the third time';

from the root *sls* > *ss* (see *sost*); Amh. *sälläsä* 'plough for the third time'; cp. also Ugar. *tlṯ* 'plough for the third time' from *tlṯ* 'three'.

siso (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *sīso* (Ed.S) 'one-third';

siso arräsä (So) 'plough the field for the third time';

Tna. Amh. *siso* 'one-third', G. *śəls,* from the root *sls* (see *sost*).

susi (W) 'thin, lean, meager, skinny';

see *sasa,* above.

sūsaʾ (Ed) 'expression of thanks to God at the occasion

of eating something for the first time in the year';

from Cushitic: Had. *sūsa*›, Ga. *sūsa.*

sīsīčča (Ed), ***sasut*** (S) 'the young of a bird, chick';

Amh. *siwsiwwa* 'chick', from *siw,* sound of birds, chicks, snakes.

soščänä (Č), ***soščännä*** (E) 'one-third';

from *sost* (see below) with palatalization of *t* and the suffix *-(ä)nnä, -(ä)nä.*

sisägər (Go), ***sīsägər*** (En.Gt), ***sīssä ägər*** (Ed) 'thin-legged';

while it is tempting to derive it from *sasa* 'be thin' it is probably derived from *sīssä, sīsa* 'a piece of split bamboo' (see above).

sissahä (Ed) 'disease that causes coughing';

see *(a)swässǟ-,* below.

sisan aräsä (W), ***sisan arräsä*** (Go) 'plough a field for the third time';

from *sis(a)* with the suffix *-an* (see *siso,* above).

(a)sasonče (W), ***asāsōnče*** (S) 'sniff';

reduplicative stem of *sonče* (see above).

sasäňä (En), ***sasäňňä*** (Ed), ***sesäňňä*** (Go.M.Ms) 'stage of growth of the *äsät* in the third year, a three-year old child';

from *sas, ses* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

sesäňňä (Go.M.Ms), see *sasaňä.*

sässär (Ed) 'instrument made of the ribs of the cow and serving to level the floor';

from **särsär* (see above) >*sässär* (17.6).

sässätä (Z) 'be thrifty';

səssətam (En.Ms.Go.So.Z) 'avaricious, greedy, stingy, miser';

Amh. *sässätä,* denominative from *səssət,* from G. *śäśśə<a* 'be greedy', Tna. *sässə<e,* from a root *s<s<* as evidenced in Amh. *sassa* 'be avaricious'. The noun *səssət* occurs in Amh. *səssət* 'voracity', Har. *sissit äša* 'be greedy'.

sästä (Č.E.En.Ed.Ms.Go), ***säsəttä*** (M) 'the day after tomorrow';

from **säst* with the suffix *-ä* for the expression of time in the future (see *sost*).

(tä)sasatä (E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W), ***täsāsātä*** (S.Z), ***täsa-sätä*** (Č.En), ***täsāssätä*** (Ed) 'err, make a mistake, be mistaken, lose the way';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *satä* (see below).

sasut (S) 'chick, kind of bird';

see *sīsīčča,* above.

sast (Č.En.Gt) 'three days';

see *sost,* below.

sastä (Gt) 'the day after tomorrow';

from *sast* (see above) with the suffix *-ä* for the expression of time in the future; Amh. *säləst,* Har. *sēstä.*

sest (W), ***sēst*** (S.Z), ***sesət, sessət*** (M) 'three days, after three days, the day after tomorrow';

see *sost,* below.

sistä (So) 'the day after tomorrow';

from **sist* with the suffix *-ä* for the expression of time in the future (see *sost*).

sost (Č.E.Ms.Go.So), *sǫst* (M), *so›ost* (En.Ed.Gt), *šešt* (W.Z), *šēšt* (S) 'three';

sasa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *sāsa* (S.Z), *sasä* (Ed.W), *salasa* (So) 'thirty';

so›oščä (Ed) 'the three';

sostäňňä (Ms.Go), *sǫstäňňä* (M), *sostänä* (Č), *sostännä* (E), *so›ostäňä* (En.Gt), *so›ostäňňä* (Ed), *sostəläňňä* (Ms.So), *šeštäňä* (Z), *šeštäňňe* (W), *šēštəläňňä* (S) 'third, *third steeping of coffee';

siso (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *sīso* (Ed.S) 'one-third';

soščänä (Č), *soščännä* (E) 'one-third';

sest (W), *sēst* (S.Z), *sästä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Ms.Go), *säsəttä* (M), *sastä* (Gt), *sistä* (So) 'the day after tomorrow';

sast (Č.En.Gt), *sesət, sessət* (M), *sarsət* (E) 'three days, after three days';

sästəna (M.Go), *sēstəna* (S), *sestənä* (W), *sistəna* (So), *sīstəna* (Z), *sästra* (Č.Gt), *sästərа* (E.En), *sästərä* (Ed), *sästəya* (Ms) 'the day before yesterday';

sars (Gt.Ms), *sarsä* (Č.E), *sas* (Ed), *sasä* (En), *ses* (M.Go), *sayso, sayiso, sayisä* (So), *says* (So) 'third year from now, in three years';

sars (Č.E), *sas* (En.Ed) 'three years';

sarsäya (Č.Gt), *sarsəya* (E), *sesäya* (Go), *sesǫ̈yǫ̈* (M), *sesäyä* (Ms), *sayso* (W), *sāyso* (S), *sayisya* (So), *sasä dərä* (En), *saso durä* (Ed) 'third year ago';

sarsäňä (Gt), *sarsänä* (Č), *sarsännä* (E), *sesäňňä* (Go.M.Ms), *sasäňä* (En), *sasäňňä* (Ed) 'stage of growth of the *äsät* in the third year, a three-year old child';

Semitic: Ar. *ṯalaṯ* 'three', Heb. *šāloš*; Ethiopic: G. *śäläs,* Te. *säläs,* Tna. *säläste,* Amh. Arg. *sost,* Gaf. *sostä,* Har. *ši›išti, šīšti.* For 'thirty', see *salasa,* above. See also *(a)sisä, sisan.*

sostəläňňä (Ms.So) 'third, *third steeping of coffee';

from *sost* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-läňňä.*

səssətam (En.Ms.Go.So.Z) 'voracious, greedy, stingy, miser';

from *sässätä* (see above) with the suffix *-am*; passed into Ga. *sassattu* 'voracious'.

sästəna (M.Go), ***sēstəna*** (S), ***sestənä*** (W), ***sistəna*** (So), ***sīstəna*** (Z) 'the day before yesterday';

from the root *ṯlṯ, sls* (see *sost*) with the suffix *-na,* marker of time in the past; cp. also Amh. *säləstənna,* Har. *sēstina.*

sēstəna (S), ***sestənä*** (W), see *sästəna.*

sistəna (So), ***sīstəna*** (Z), see *sästəna.*

sostänä (Č), ***sostännä*** (E) 'third';

from *sost* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

sostäňňä (Ms.Go), ***sǫstäňňä*** (M) 'third, *third steeping of coffee';

from *sost* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

sästra (Č.Gt), ***sästəra*** (E.En), ***sästərä*** (Ed) 'the day before yesterday';

represents *sästəna* (see above) with *-ra, na.*

sästəya (Ms) 'the day before yesterday';

from **säst* (see *sost*) with the suffix *-(ə)ya,* marker of time for the past (see also *sesäya,* below).

səsuw (Gt) 'collected';

from **səbsəb* >**səḇsəḇ* >**səwsəw* >*səsuw* (see *səbäsäbä*). See also *səsuwəyä.*

səsuwəyä (En.Gt) 'kind of hairdo';

lit. 'that which is collected, gathered, arranged', from *səsuw* (see above) with the suffix *-əyä.* See also *səssuyä.*

sesäya (Go), ***sesäyä*** (Ms), ***sesǫ̈yǫ̈*** (M) 'third year ago';

from *ses* (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)ya, -(ä)yä,* marker of time in the past, as in *sästəya.*

səssəyä yərägəyä (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

undoubtedly connected with *səs* 'lean' (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä.*

səssuyä (Ed), ***səssuyyä*** (M) 'kind of hairdo';

see *səsuwəyä,* above.

susiyyä (W) 'kind of wild animal';

perhaps Amh. *säsa* 'klipspringer', Tna. *säsəha.*

sǟt (Ed) 'debt';

from *säḇät* (see above) with *-äḇä* >**äwä* >*ǟ* (4.12).

sättǟ (Ed) 'insult, curse, abuse' (v.);

represents *säddäbä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2) and *-äbä* >*äḇä* >*äwä* >*ǟ* (4.12).

sat (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), ***sāt*** (S) 'hour, *midday';

see *sa›at,* above.

satä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), ***sātä*** (Gt), ***sādä*** (En.Ed) 'err, make a mistake, be mistaken, miss a shot, lose the way, *not recognize';

asätä (Č.E.M), *täsatä-* (So), *täsasatä* (E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *täsāsātä* (S.Z), *täsasätä* (Č.En), *täsāssätä* (Ed), *täšatä-* (Č.E.M), *täšātä-* (Gt) 'make a mistake, *not recognize';

sətät (So) 'ignorance';

sətä (M) 'mischievous';

G. *səḥətä* 'err, miss, make a mistake', Te. *säḥata,* Tna. *säḥatä,* Amh. *satä,* Arg. *sähata*; perhaps Heb. *šāḥaṯ* 'spoil, ruin'.

set (Z) 'woman';

Amh. *set* < **säb'ət* >**säḇət* >*set* (so also Praetorius 1879:57), Tna. *säbäyti* and *säyti.* Amh. *set* is not to be compared with Heb. *›iššā* as suggested by W. Müller, *ZDMG* 122 (1972).303.

sətä (M) 'mischievous';

probably from *satä* 'err, make a mistake' (see above).

sitǫ̈ (M) 'bracelet, kind of armband';

see *səteya,* below.

site (W) 'jar for butter or coagulated milk';

see *sītiye,* below.

sotta (Ms.Go.So) 'smell (intr.), smell good';

asotta (Ms.Go.So) 'smell (tr.), sniff';

sutənnät (M.Ms.Go.So) 'good smell, odor';

see *šäta, səwätta.*

sote, in *sote xädärä* (Č), *sote xäddärä* (E), *sōte attägä* (Ed) 'thatch the roof with the tip of grass pointing down';

Tna. *säto* 'thatching a flat roof'. This action includes more than using grass according to Coulbeaux-Schreiber 1915:239; see *xädärä, attägä.*

sū̃t (En) 'eight';

from *səmənt* (see above) with loss of *m* through spirantization and *n* expressed by nasalized *u* (1.35).

suto (S) 'flesh of back above the hip';

from Cushitic: Had. *suto.*

sute›ä (Ed) 'animal disease';

see *sutəyä,* below.

sätäbä (Č), *sätäḇä* (En.Gt) 'curse, insult' (v.);

represents *sädäbä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2).

sätäd (En) 'straight, upright, level (field), straightforward, kind, mild of disposition, credulous';

represents *sätät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

sätädä (En.Gt), *sättädä* (Ed) 'send away, chase away, exile';

represents *sädädä* I (see above) with *d:t* (13.2).

sättännä hont (S.W) 'be in the first stage of pregnancy';

from Cushitic: Had. *sītto›ō* 'be pregnant'.

sutənnät (M.Ms.Go.So) 'good smell, odor';

from *sota* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)nnät.*

sū̃tänä (En) 'eighth';

from *sū̃t* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-änä.*

sətər I (S) 'hidden place';

Semitic: Ar. *satara* 'hide', Heb. *sāṯar*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *sätärä,* Te. *sätra,* Amh. *sättärä*; Har. *sutri* 'secluded place, seclusion' is probably borrowed from Arabic. See also *sətər* II.

sətər II (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.S.W) 'white headband worn by Muslim women, *veil worn by Muslim women';

from Ar. *sitr* 'veil' from the root *str* 'hide' (see *sətər,* above).

sätät (Č.E.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *sätäd* (En) 'straight, upright, straightforward, credulous, mild of disposition, kind, *level (field)';

Amh. *sättätä* 'be straight, flat'.

sätate (Go.So) 'kind of basket';

Amh. *sätate* 'kind of plate', Tna. *sätäta*; also in Cushitic: Had. *sätāte›ä.*

sətät (So) 'ignorance';

noun formed from *satä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*; cp. also G. *səḥtät* 'mistake', Amh. *sətät.*

səteya (Č), *sətäya* (Ms), *səteyä* (En), *sətəya* (Gt), *sitəya* (E), *sitä̰* (M) 'kind of armband, bracelet';

also in Cushitic: Som. *sittā‹.*

sitəya (E), see *səteya.*

sītiye (S), *site* (W) 'jar for butter or coagulated milk';

perhaps from Ga. *satto* 'small pot'.

sutəyä (M), *sutiyä* (Č.E.En.Gt), *sute›ä* (Ed) 'kind of animal disease';

from Cushitic: Had. *suto›o.*

sutiyä I (Č.E.En.Gt), see *sutəyä.*

sutiyä II (Gt) 'kind of hairdo'.

(a)säṭä (W.Z), see *(a)säṭṭa.*

(a)säṭṭa (M), *asäṭa* (S), *asäṭä* (W.Z) 'spread grain or grass in the sun';

Semitic: Heb. *šāṭaḥ* 'spread', Ar. *saṭaḥa*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *säṭḥa,* Tna. *säṭḥe,* Amh. *(a)säṭṭa.*

saṭä I (W), *sāṭä* (S) 'drive a peg into the ground in a slanted way, *make something penetrate (e.g. the comb into the hair)';

Har. *sēḥaṭa* 'insert by forcing, fit', Amh. *saṭä* 'fit in, wedge', *šaṭä* 'drive in with a hammer'; perhaps also G. *säḥaṭä* 'treat with violence, Syr. *šaḥḥeṭ* 'wound'. The root also occurs in Cushitic: Had. *suṭṭe›* 'stick, put in'. See also *saṭä* II, below.

saṭä II (So) 'hide, conceal, do something in secret';

probably a derived meaning of *saṭä* I 'make something penetrate' (see above), that is, 'make something penetrate and, consequently, hide'.

seṭo (W), *sēṭo* (S), *soč̣ä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *sonč̣ä* (Č) 'tapeworm, anthelmintic, tree producing the tapeworm medicine';

Amh. *suṭ, šuṭ* 'tapeworm', Har. *sūṭi* 'tapeworm, anthelmintic'; from Cushitic: Had. *sūṭo* 'anthelmintic'; Dar. *hēṭo,* Ga. *hēṭo* (with alternance *h:s*), Aw. *šinči.*

səṭä (Ed) 'branch of bamboo';

from Cushitic: Kam. *səṭṭa,* Had. *səṭa.*

sūṭ aňe (S) 'pierce';

sūṭ barä (Ed) 'be conical';

sūṭä (Ed.S) 'sharp, pointed, *conical';

see *suṭəṭ,* below.

säṭṭä›ä (Go) 'plough a field for the first time';

represents *säṭṭäqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

säṭä›wä (Go) 'narrow gorge, irrigation channel';

represents *säṭäqo* (see below) >**säṭäqʷa* >*säṭä›wä* with *q:›* (14.1).

saṭən (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *sāṭən* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'box, *coffin';

G. *šaṣun,* Tna. *saṣun,* Amh. *saṭən*; also in Ga. *sāṭini.* Ar. *šawāṣin* is considered by Noeldeke 1910:55 a loanword from Geez.

seṭan (M.Go.So), *sēṭān* (En.Ed.Gt), *šeṭan* (Ms.W), *šēṭān* (Ed.S), *siṭar* (Č.E) 'evil spirit, Satan, devil';

G. *säyṭan* from Syriac (Noeldeke 1910:34), Tna. Amh. *säyṭan.*

səṭəna (Č.En.Gt), *səṭənä* (Ed) 'strong drink';

formed from *säčä* (see above), root *sṭy,* with the suffix *-na, -nä.*

säṭṭäqä (So), *säṭṭä›ä* (Go) 'split wood into half, plough a field for the first time';

səṭqən (So) 'half, half of a loaf of bread';

säṭäqan (So) 'the first ploughing';

säṭäqo (So), *säṭä›wä* (Go) 'narrow gorge, *irrigation channel';

Semitic: Akk. *šatāqu* 'cut, separate'; Ethiopic: G. *šäṭäqä* 'split', Te. *šäṭṭäqa*; related to *sädäqä* (see above). See also *sənäṭäqä.*

säṭäqo (So), see *säṭṭäqä.*

säṭäqan (So) 'the first ploughing';

from *säṭṭäqä* (see above) with the suffix *-an.*

səṭqən (So) 'half, half of a loaf of bread';

from *säṭṭäqä* (see above) with the suffix *-ən.*

säṭṭärä (M) 'cut, split';

Semitic: Ar. *šaṣara* 'pierce', Soq. *šiṣehar* 'split' (n.), related to Ar. *šaṭara* 'divide into two', with metathesis in Heb. *šāraṭ* 'make incisions', Ar. *šaṭara* 'slit'; Ethiopic: G. *šäṣärä,* Te. *sāṭra,* Har. *sēṭära.* For G. *sərwaṣ* 'splinter', see Rundgren *OS* 10 (1961). 127-8.

saṭära (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *saṭärä* (W), *sāṭära* (S) 'basket used for winnowing and keeping grain';

Amh. *saṭära* 'mat made of strips of reed'; also in Cushitic: Qab. *sāṭará,* Had. *sāṭára.*

siṭar (Č.E) 'evil spirit, Satan, devil';

represents *seṭan* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

soṭär (W) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Had. *sotər,* with alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2).

siṭat (Č.E.M) 'dark brown (cattle)'.

siṭiṭṭ männä (E) 'screech';

Amh. *siṭ alä, siṭiṭṭ alä.*

suṭəṭ *balä (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms), *suṭəṭṭ beä̰* (M) 'be conical';

suṭəṭənyät (Č.Gt), *suṭəṭṭənyät* (E), *suṭəṭṭəyä* (M), *suṭəṭənyäd* (En) 'conical';

Amh. *šoṭṭäṭä* 'be pointed, be slender', *šoṭaṭa, šoṭe* 'pointed, slender', Tna. *šäṭṭ bälä* 'be pointed, be thin'. See also *sūṭ aňe.*

(a)staṭṭäbä (So) 'recall';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *stb.*

suṭəṭənyäd (En) 'conical';

formed from *suṭəṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-ənyäd.*

suṭəṭənyät (Č.Gt), *suṭəṭṭənyät* (E) 'conical';

formed from *suṭəṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-ənyät.*

suṭəṭṭəyä (M) 'conical';

from *suṭəṭ* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yä.*

säw (Ed) 'man, person, human being';

from *säb* (see above) with *b* >**b̲* >*w* (4.11).

sä̃w (Ed) 'beeswax';

from *säm* (see above) >*sä̃m̲* >*sä̃w* (4.31).

səwä (Č.M.Ms.Go), *səwwä* (E) 'animal fat';

from **səbä* with $b>\underline{b}>w$ (4.11), from *säbba* (see above).

səwʾä I (Ed) 'seventy';

from *səbʾa* with $b>\underline{b}>w$ (4.11), from *sbʿ* (see *səba*).

səwʾä II (En.Gt), *sə̃wʾä* (Ed) 'animal fat';

from **səbʾä* with $b>\underline{b}>w$ (4.11); see *säbba,* above.

säwʾat (Ed) 'seven';

from **säbʾat* with $b>\underline{b}>w$ (4.11), root *sbʿ*; see *säbat,* above.

säwʾatäňňä (Ed) 'seventh';

from *säwʾat* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

säwʾattərä (Ed) 'seventh day ago';

from *säwʾat* (see above) with the suffix *-rä* for the expression of time in the past (see *-ra*).

səwä̃dä (Ed) 'urinate';

səwä̃d (Ed) 'urine';

represents *səmatä* (see above) with $m>*\underline{m}>w$ (4.31) and *t:d* (7.14).

səwak (W), *səwāk* (S), see *(tä)swākkä.*

suwak (Ms), see *(tä)swākkä.*

(tä)swākkä (S), *täswakä* (W) 'rub one's teeth with a scraper';

suwak (Ms), *səwak* (W), *səwāk* (S) 'wooden scraper used for rubbing teeth';

from Ar. *siwāk* 'toothscraper'; also in Har. *suwāk,* Te. *säwäka* 'rub one's teeth with a scraper'. The verbs of Gur. and Te. are denominatives.

səwel (Ed), *səwer*(Č.E.En), *suwer*(Gt), *səwan* (M) 'cliff, abyss, precipice';

siyol gädäl (So) 'deep precipice' (see *gädäl*);

G. Tna. Amh. *siʾol* 'hell, nether world', Te. *šəʾol, šeʾol.* For the Syriac-Hebrew origin of G. *siʾol,* see Noeldeke 1910:31.

sawme (So) 'form of address to a friend (boy)';

probably from *sakʷme* (*sakum*) with $k^w>w$ (6.31).

sawnä (Ed) 'festival of birth of the eighth child';

from **samnä* (see *samən*) with $m>*\underline{m}>w$ (4.31).

səwan (M) 'deep precipice';

represents *səwel* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

səwančo (W) 'porcupine';

the ending *-čo* would indicate a Sidamo origin.

sowonče (S) 'smell good';

see *sonče,* above.

(tä)swannärä (Ed) 'wrinkle, shrink, be curled up, be coiled up, not be able to move because of being hurt';

represents *səbärärä* (see above) with $b>w$ (4.11), and *r:n* (8.43).

suwūnt (En) 'eight';

represents *səmmənt* (see above) with $m>*m>w$ (4.31).

səwäňňä (En.Gt), *səwäňňä* (Ed) 'be sharp (point)';

aswäňňä (En.Gt), *aswäňňä* (Ed) 'sharpen a point';

represents *səxʷäňňä* (see above) with $x^w>w$ (6.31).

səwappärä (Ed) 'break to pieces, manage to get along in a difficult situation';

represents *səbabbärä,* a reduplicative stem of *säbärä* (see above) with $b>w$ (4.11) and *b:p* (13.1).

səwer (Č.E.En), *suwer* (Gt) 'cliff, abyss, precipice';

represents *səwel* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

səwər (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'broken thing';

from *səbur, səbər* (see above) with $b>w$ (4.11).

siwwärä (So) 'hide, conceal';

ləbb siwwärä (So) 'captivate', lit. 'it conceals (blinds) the heart';

G. Tna. Amh. *säwwärä.* The derivation of *säwwärä* from the causative morpheme *s* and the root *‹wr* 'be blind' suggested by Rundgren 1955:26 is doubtful.

suwer (Gt), see *səwer.*

säwrär (En), *sorär* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'low seat with short legs or without legs'.

(a)swässǟ- (Ed) 'cough' (v.);

sissahä (Ed) 'cough' (n.);

perhaps a causative of *səwässǟ* I 'squeeze' and would mean originally 'it squeezes one > cough'.

səwässǟ I (Ed) 'squeeze things together, stuff in';

to be identified with *səkässäkä* (see above) with $k>x>h>w$. For a similar development, see also *səwässǟ* II. For $k>h$, see 5.23; for $h>w$, see 10.4.

səwässǟ II (Ed) 'shell corn by grinding slightly with a pestle';

to be identified with *šəkäššäkä* (see above) with $k>x>h>zero$; see also *səwässǟ* I.

säwsäw *balä (Ms.Go.S.W) 'loaf, be idle, roam about aimlessly, *be restless, be confused';

could either be identified with G. *(ʾan)sosäwä* 'go back and forth' or could represent a variant of *zäwzäw* (see below).

səwätta (M) 'smell good';

aswätta (M.Go) 'smell (tr.), sniff';

see *sotta,* above.

səwat (M.Go.So), *šat* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *əšat* (Ms) 'granary made mostly of bamboo and kept inside the house, beehive';

from Cushitic: Had. *seččа* 'beehive', Kam. Ga. *säččа.*

suwə̃t (Gt) 'eight';

represents *səmmənt* (see above) with $m>*\underline{m}>w$ (4.31) and the nasal *n* absorbed in the vowel (1.35).

səwawər (Ed) 'a person who gets along in a difficult situation';

from **səbabər* (see *səbäbər*) with $b>*\underline{b}>w$ (4.11), from *säbärä* (see above).

sawäya (En), *sawəyä* (Gt) 'cut of meat given to the circumcised'.

seyä (Č.Gt), *səyạ̈* (M), *siyä* (E.En.Ed) 'lean meat of the upper leg of the cow';

from Cushitic: Qem. *siyā* 'meat', Qua. *zeyā*; represented as *səga* in Ethiopic (see above).

səyä (Č.Ms), *səyǟ* (Gt), *səyyä* (E), *siyǟ* (En.Ed) 'buy';

asəyä (Ms), *asəyǟ* (Gt), *asəyyä, asəyä* (E), *asiyǟ* (En. Ed), *asyä* (Č) 'sell';

represent *sərä* (see above) > *səyä* through palatalization of *r.*

səyạ̈ (M), see *seyä.*

səya (Č.M), *səyya* (E), *siya* (En.Gt) 'joke' (n.);

yäsəya (M.Ms), *yäsəya-m* (Č.E) 'jokingly, *easily';

from *(tä)srasärä,* from *sr-sr* with palatalization of $r>y$ (8.65).

siyä (E.En.Ed), see *seyä.*

siyǟ (En.Ed), see *səyä.*

siya (En.Gt), see *səya.*

sayba (Gt) 'kind of tree';

see *sebba,* above.

siyol gädäl (So) 'deep precipice';

represents *səwel* (see above) > *siyol*; see also *gädäl.*

sayna (Gt) 'joy, happiness';

see *sana,* above.

sayra (Gt), *sāyra* (S) 'plate made of clay';

see *sera* I.

says (W), *sayso, sayiso, sayisä* (So) 'third year from now';

sāyso (S), *sayso* (W) 'third year ago';

from *sls* (see *sost*) with palatalization of *l* (8.61). See also *sayisya.*

sayisya (So) 'third year ago';

from *sls* (see *sost*) with palatalization of *l* and the suffix *-ya.* See also *says* (8.61).

(tä)syasseạ̈ (M) 'joke, make fun of';

represents *(tä)srasärä* (see above) with palatalization of *r* (8.65).

säyyut (Z) 'wife's sister-in-law';

from Cushitic: Dar. *sēyyò,* Had. *sḗta,* Ga. *säyyō.*

sōzza (S), *sozzä* (W) 'very early morning, second meal in the evening during the Ramadan-period';

see *soğe,* above; for the original *z,* cp. Har. *soʾoza, sōza.*

säzäzä- (S), *täsäzäzä* (W) 'regret, repent'.

Ṣ

ṣafä (So), *ṭafä* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭāfä* (En.Ed.Gt.S.Z) 'write';

ṣahafi, ṭafi (So) 'secretary';

ṭəfät (M.Go.So) 'charm, amulet';

Semitic: SAr. *ṣḥf* 'write'; Fraenkel 1898:69 compares Ar. *ṣaḥafa* 'dig' having the meaning of making

incisions >write'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ṣäḥafä,* Te. *ṣäḥfa,* Amh. *ṭafä,* Arg. *ṭafa.* For the foreign origin (Geez, SAr) of Ar. *ṣaḥḥafa* 'write', *maṣḥaf* 'book', see Noeldeke 1910:50-51, Jeffery 1938:193-4. The root passed into Cushitic: Bil. *sahaf,* Qem. *ṭaf.*

ṣahafi (So) 'secretary';

G. *ṣäḥafi,* Amh. *ṣähafi,* an active participle form of *ṣḥf* (see *ṣafä*).

ṣälot (Č.E.Gt.M.Go.So.Z), *ṣälōt* (En) 'prayer';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *ṣälot,* from *ṣälläyä* (see below) with the suffix *-t.*

ṣälläyä (Z), *ṭilläyä* (So) 'pray';

ṣälot (Č.E.Gt.M.Go.So.Z), *ṣälōt* (En), *ṭälot* (Ms.Go. So), *ṭälōt* (En.Ed), *ṭärot* (Č.Gt), *čälot* (Č.E), *čärot* (Č.E) 'prayer';

G. Tna. *ṣälläyä* 'pray', Te. *ṣälla,* Amh. *ṣälläyä, ṭälläyä.* For the Aramaic-Syriac orgin of Geez and Ar. *ṣly* 'pray', see Noeldeke 1910:36, Jeffery 1938: 197-8.

ṣota (So) 'sex';

Amh. *ṣota* 'order, manner, species', from G. *ṣota.*

ṣäṭṭəta (So) 'quiet' (n.);

Tna. *säṭṭ bälä* 'be quiet', Amh. *ṣäṭṭ alä* 'be quiet', *ṣaṭṭəta* 'quiet' (n.).

Š

-š (Č.Gt., and other) 'as for';

G. *-sa,* Tna. *-s, -si,* Amh. *-ss,* Gaf. *-s.*

šä (Č.E.Ms.Go.So), *šä̰* (M), *šä›ä* (Gt), *se›ä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'search, look for, want, desire';

ašä- (E), *atšä-, aššä-* (Č.Go.So), *atše›ä-* (Gt), *ase›ä-* (En.Ed) 'be necessary for, be in need of, be in want, be in difficulty';

yaššo (So) 'it is necessary';

Amh. *ša.* Various comparisons were suggested for *šä.* The comparison with *s›l* 'ask' suggested by Praetorius 1879:74 (so also Cohen 1931:256), and with Amh. **šalä, aššalä* 'improve' suggested by Guidi 1901:199, 201 is unlikely. In *Arabica* 3 (1956).28 I suggested, with reservations, the derivation of Gur. *šä* from Ar. *šā›a* 'wish, want' whereas Praetorius 1879:74 considers the connection with Ar. *šā›a* "zufälliger Gleichklang". Rundgren 1955:249 seems to derive *šä* from G. *ḫaśäśä* >*aššä* stating that "dabei sah aber eine Präsensform wie **yāš-āl* 'er sucht' wie eine Kausativform aus, wozu dann auch durch eine sog. coupe fausse ein Verbum *šā* 'suchen, wollen' abstrahiert werden könnte". As for En. Ed. *se›ä* (with *s* against *š* of the other dialects) he considers it "eine Kreuzung" between G. *ḫaśäśä* (>*ašä*) and *s›l* 'ask'. His suggestion is not convincing. In view of the fact that the 1st radical of the root is *s* in En. Ed. Gt. *se›ä* and that the jussive of Č. *šä* is *yəsä̰* (with *s*) I am now inclined to consider that the original 1st radical is *s* and the initial *š* of the other dialects is secondary. It is, therefore, not to be connected with *käše, xaša* contrarily to my opinion expressed in *JAOS* 64 (1944).56 and Leslau: 1956:245. Instead, Amh. *säyä* 'desire, covet' could be the source of the Amh. and Gurage verbs.

šā aňe- I (S), *šāt-ən atbäňi* (Z) 'have dysentery, purge';

šāt (S), *šātä* (Z) 'dysentery, liquid excrement';

Amh. *ša alä, šʷa alä* 'have dysentery', *šata* 'dysentery'; perhaps also Ar. *šaḫḫa* 'urinate', Tna. *šʷaḥ bälä,* Har. *šäḥät* 'urine' (from **šäḥ* with the nominal suffix *-t* and not to be considered an Arabic loanword as suggested in Leslau 1963:145); also in Cushitic: Bil. *šag.*

šā barä II, in *miṭmiṭār šā barä* (Ed) 'put forth young shoots';

perhaps to be connected with Amh. *(tän)šaššä* 'be numerous'.

ši I (M.Go) 'joy, happiness';

represents *šər* IV (see below) with palatalization of *r.*

ši II (M) 'legal argument, lawsuit';

represents *šər* II with palatalization of *r* (8.68).

ši III (E.M.Ms.Go.So.Z.W), *šī* (Ed) 'thousand';

Te. Tna. *šiḥ,* Amh. Arg. *ši,* G. *šiḥ* is an Amharism;

from Cushitic: Bil. Sa. Af. *ših.*

šū (En.Ed.Gt) 'name, reputation';

šū ayṭärä (En.Gt) 'kind of disease', lit. 'one does not call (it) by name';

represents *šəm* with nasalized *-əm* >*ū* (1.31).

šä›ä (Gt) 'search, seek, look for, want, desire';

atše›ä- (Gt) 'be necessary for, be in need of, be in want, be in difficulty';

see *šä,* above.

ša›a (Gt), *šä̃›a* (En) 'kind of tree';

represents *šäqa* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

šu›ä (Go), *šū›ä* (Ed) 'bark of bamboo, leaf of bamboo, *parasol of women made from bamboo leaves';

represents *šuqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

ša›arä (Ed) 'dismiss, demote, depose, abolish';

see *šarä,* below.

šäbe (Ms) 'bridegroom's wedding';

represents *šäbäl* (see below) with *-äl* >*e* (8.63).

šabä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'pull, drag, lead a horse or a mule';

täšabä (Č.E.M) 'drag oneself, crawl on hands and knees';

see *sabä,* above.

šəba (M.Ms.Go), *šībä* (S) 'crippled, paralyzed';

Amh. *šəba*; see also *šəbättätä,* below. See also *šiba halta,* below.

šəbo (So) 'wire';

Amh. Tna. *šəbo,* Har. *šibo,* probably from Amh. *šäbbäbä* 'tie, bind' rather than from **sḥb, sabä* 'pull' as suggested by Praetorius 1879:81. Sidamo *sibō* 'rope' is undoubtedly borrowed from Amh. *šəbo* rather than to be connected with Gimira *sif* 'sew' as suggested by Cerulli 1938a:218 and by Dolgopolsky 1973:238.

šībä (S), see *šəba.*

šiba (Č.E), *šība* (En), *šīḫa* (Gt), *šī̃wä* (Ed) 'kind of worm'.

šiba halta (Z) 'small ax';

perhaps a transferred meaning of *šəba* 'crippled' (see above); see *halta,* above.

šəbbʷačä (E.M) 'preference';

from *šäbbätä* I (see below) with palatalization of *t.*

šäbäl (Go.So), see *šēbälä.*

šēbälä (S), *šībälä* (Z) 'sing and dance';

šəbāl (S), *šībay* (Z) 'song in honor of heroes and ancestors';

šəbālto (S) 'minstrel';

šäbäl (Go.So), *šäbe* (Ms) 'bridegroom's wedding';

from Cushitic: Had. *šibāle* 'kind of wedding dance', Som. *šubal* 'dance performed by women', Ga. *šebole,* rather than from Cushitic: Had. *sirb* 'dance, sing', Ga. *sirb* 'dance' as suggested by Cerulli 1938a: 220. The derivation of So. *šäbäl* from *šə bal* 'ein Tausendfest' suggested by Praetorius 1879:517 (recorded there as *šəbal*) is unlikely.

šəbāl (S), see *šēbälä.*

šībälä (Z), see *šēbälä.*

(a)šballälä, in *əmar-äʷx ašballälä* (Ms.Go), *umār anšəbālälä* (S), *umar ašballälä, umar ašəmbalälä* (W), *äwān-uhä ašwannärä* (Ed) 'load an empty sack or skin on the donkey';

Amh. *šäballälä* 'load a small load', Tna. *šäblälä, säblälä.* See also *šəfallälä.*

šəbālto (S) 'minstrel';

from *šəbāl* (see above) with the suffix *-to.*

šəbənnä (E) 'pubic hair';

see *šəbəňňä.*

šəbbinnä (S) 'vein of leaf of the *äsät*';

represents *čəmbilla* (see above) >**šəmbilla* >*šəmbinnä* (with alternance *l:n*) >*šəbbinnä.*

šäḫäňňä (En.Gt) 'the ground inside the frame on which a house is built, leveled ground before a house is built';

represents *šämmäňňä* (see below) with *m:ḫ* (4.35).

šəbäňňä (S), see *šəbəňňä.*

šəbəňňä (M.Ms), *šəbəňňe* (W), *šəbäňňä* (S), *šəbuňňä* (Go), *šəbənnä* (E), *šəmuňňä* (So), *šəmnä* (Č), *šəm̲na* (Gt) 'pubic hair';

probably from Cushitic: Qab. *šäbbä,* Kam. *šäbbata*; in this case *-ňňä, -na* is a suffix. See also *šombä.*

šəbuňňä (Go), see *šəbəňňä.*

(at)šäbärä- (Gt), *atšäbbärä-, ašäbbärä-* (E.M.Ms) 'miscarry';

from *säbärä* 'break' (see above) with palatalization of *s* in the *at*-stem.

šäbra (Č.E), *šäḇra* (Gt), *šäḇə̄ra* (En) 'fig tree';

represents *sobla* (see above) with palatalized *s* and with alternance *l:r* (8.25).

šəbbər (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'panic, *disturbance';

Tna. Amh. *(tä)šäbbärä* 'be seized by panic', *šəbbər* 'panic'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *šəbbəra,* Qab. *šəbbəri-ta.*

šäbräkko (W), *šoborokko* (S) 'mound around the fireplace';

see *šäbräkko,* below.

šäbräkko (So) 'round base made of leaves of the *äsät* and used for carrying loads on the shoulders or head or used under a pot';

is perhaps to be identified with *šäbräkko* 'mound around the fireplace'. It is the roundness of the base as well as of the mound around the fireplace that explains the same root for the various meanings.

šäbrät (W), *šəbrät* (Ms), *šobret* (S) 'kind of *äsät*'.

šəbrät (Ms), see *šäbrät.*

šobret (S), see *šäbrät.*

šäbbätä I (E.M.Ms), *šībätä* (Z), *šäpätä* (Č.En.Gt), *šäppädä* (Ed) 'prefer, choose, pick out';

šəbbʷačä (E.M), *šəpʷačä* (Č.En.Gt), *šəppağä* (Ed) 'preference';

Gaf. *sibbätä.*

šäbbätä II (M.Ms), *šebätä* (W), *šēbätä* (S), *šibbätä* (So), *šībätä* (Z) 'have grey hair';

šəbät (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *šəḇät* (Gt), *šəwäd* (Ed), *šīwäd* (En) 'grey hair';

šəbätamʷä (Č) 'one who has grey hair';

Tna. *šäbätä,* Amh. *šäbbätä*; denominatives from *šəbät* 'grey hair' from the root *šyb, śyb*: Heb. *śeḇå* 'grey hair', Ar. *šāba* 'have grey hair'; Ethiopic: G. *śebä* 'have grey hair', Tna. *šäyyäbä,* Te. *šäyyäba,* Arg. *šəbäd* 'grey hair'. For denominatives formed from nouns with prefixed or suffixed morphemes, see *Muséon* 75 (1962).139-175. See also *šəwät.*

šebätä (W), *šēbätä* (S), see *šäbbätä* II.

šəbät (Č.E.M.Ms:Go.So.S.W.Z), *šəḇät* (Gt), see *šäbbätä* II.

šībätä (Z), see *šäbbätä* I, II.

šibbätä (So), see *šäbbätä* II.

šəbätamʷä (Č) 'one who has grey hair';

from *šəbät* (see above) with the suffix *-amʷä.*

šäbättätä (M) 'be paralyzed';

probably denominative from **šəbät* 'paralysis' (from *šəba,* above) with reduplicated *t* (*šəbät*> **šäbbätä*>*šəbättätä*).

šäbəya (M) 'fig tree';

represents *šäbra* with palatalization of *r* (8.65).

šībay (Z) 'song in honor of heroes and ancestors';

formed from *šēbälä* (see above) with palatalization of *l* (8.61).

šäččä (Ed) 'open field, open space, plain, meadow, uncultivated pasture land, level ground without trees';

see *säča,* above.

šäd (Č.E.M), *šäd* (Gt), see *šadä.*

šadä (Č.E.M), *šādä* (Gt) 'distribute, divide, give a share';

täšadä (E.M), *täsadä* (Gt) 'receive a share, take a share';

šäd (Č.E.M), *šäd* (Gt) 'share' (n.);

see *sādä* I.

šēd (Ed) 'spider';

represents *šet* I (see below) with *t:d* (7.14); cp. also Al. *šedḗ-ta.*

šēdä (Ed) 'tread, stamp on inanimate things';

from *kedä* (with palatalization of *ke*>*še*) for which see *hedä* (above). See also *šēndä.*

(a)šedä (Č) 'swear';

from Ar. *šahida* 'witness, testify'; also in Ga. *ašēde.* See also *šahid.*

šidä (Ed) 'she';

represents *xʹida* (see above) with *xʹ* palatalized into *š*; see *kiya.*

šeddärä (Go), *šedärä* (W) 'put in a row, *pile up in order';

see *siddärä,* above.

šäfo (S) 'round base made of leaves of the *äsät* and

made for carrying loads on the shoulders or head or used under a pot';

from Cushitic: Dar. *šafà* 'leaf', Had. Qab. *šäfi-ta,* Ga. *šäfo*; perhaps also *čefät,* above, with *č:š* (9.41).

šəf *balä (Č.En.Gt), *šəff *balä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.S.W) 'be lukewarm, be tepid, be soft, *quiet down';

šəftäňä (En.Gt), *šəftänne* (W), *šəffəttäňňä* (M), *šəftänä* (Č), *šəffəttännä* (E) 'lukewarm, tepid, soft, smooth, mild (person)'.

šif (Č.E) 'kind of seed (used as a medicine)';

from Ga. *šifā, šiffu.*

šīf (En) 'clumps of butter coming out of the holes in the pot when the milk is being churned';

šif aṭa (Č), *šif qännäsä* (E), *šif aypä* (Gt), *šīf epä* (En), *šiff barä* (Ed), *šəff xänä* (M), *šifʷät xärä* (E) 'be in the first stage of churning';

Amh. *šəffəta* 'clumps of butter coming out of the holes in the pot', *šəff alä* 'appear, go out'; also in Cushitic: Sid. *šafi* 'churn', Kam. *šäffo,* Qab. Al. *šäffoʾ.* See also *čəfṭ säkkätä.*

šifä, in *humbä šifä* (S) 'foam on top of milk' (see *humbä*).

šifo (W) 'shoot of eucalyptus or cabbage before transplanting';

from Ga. *šifō.*

(a)šofä (So) 'mock, poke fun at someone, tease';

Amh. *(a)šofä.*

šuff *balä (Go.S) 'sit crowded in a group, be crowded, be in a bunch, be gathered';

Amh. *šäfäfä* 'gather'.

šəffäffänä (M.Go.So) 'envelop, wrap, cover';

täšfäffänä (Ms.So), *täšfäfänä* (Z), *täšfäfärä* (Č) 'cover one's head with cloth, be wrapped up';

reduplicative stem of *šfn* (see *šäffänä,* below).

(tä)šfäfärä (Č) 'be wrapped up';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *šäfärä* (see below).

šəfalleä (M) 'envelop, wrap up';

represents *šəfallälä* (see below) with *-älä*>*eä* (8.63).

šəfallälä I, *šəfalleä* (M), *šəfanärä* (Č.En.Gt), *šəfannärä* (E) 'envelop, wrap up'.

šəfallälä II, in *əmar-əxʷta šəfallälä* (M), *əmär-äta (əmär-xʷa) ašfanärä* (En.Gt), *əmar-äta anšəfanärä* (Č), *əmar-ota anšfannärä* (E) 'load an empty sack or skin on the back of the donkey';

is a phonetic variant of *(a)šballälä* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:f* (4.16); see *əmar.*

šäffänä (M.Ms), *šēfänä* (S), *šeffänä* (W), *šīfänä* (Z), *šiffänä* (So), *šäfärä* (Č.En.Gt), *šäffärä* (E.Ed), *šəfaffänä* (M.Go.So) 'envelop, wrap up, *cover, veil, cover an opening, cover with clothes';

täšfäffänä (Ms.So), *täšfäfänä* (Z), *täšfäfärä* (Č) 'cover one's head with clothes, be wrapped up';

Semitic: Heb. *såpan* 'cover, panel'; Ethiopic: Tna. Amh. *šäffänä* 'envelop, cover', Arg. *šeffäna,* Gaf. *šiffänä*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *šäfänu-ġʷa.*

šēfänä (S), *šeffänä* (W), see *šäffänä.*

šiffänä (So), *šīfänä* (Z), see *šäffänä.*

šəfanärä I (Č.En.Gt), *šəfannärä* (E) 'envelop';

represents *šəfallälä* I (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25).

****šəfanärä*** II, in *əmär-äta (əmär-xʷa) ašfanärä* (En.Gt), *əmar-äta anšəfanärä* (Č), *əmar-ota anšfannärä* (E) 'load an empty sack or skin on the back of the donkey';

represents *šəfallälä* II (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25).

šäfärä (Č.En.Gt), *šäffärä* (E.Ed) 'envelop, wrap up';

täšfäfärä (Č) 'be wrapped up';

represents *šäffänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

šafra (Č.E.M), *šāfəra* (En) 'meal consisting of roasted grain or bread taken any time of the day';

see *safra,* above.

šifara (E) 'silt, sediment of gravel or of dirt left by the river when it subsides, sand on the bottom of the riverbed';

from Cushitic: Al. *šifāra.*

šufuriṭa (En), *šufrīṭa* (Gt) 'boy or girl after circumcision'.

šäffätä (Ed.Ms.Go.S.Z), *šefätä* (W), *šiffätä* (So), *šäfäṭä* (Č.En.Gt), *šäffäṭä* (M) 'become a rebel, brigand, outlaw';

šəfta (E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.Z), *šəftä* (Ed.W), *šəfṭa* (Č. En.Gt) 'brigand, outlaw, rebel';

šəftənnät (E.M.Go), *šəftənäd* (Ed), *šəfṭənät* (Č.Gt), *šəftənäd* (En) 'profession of a brigand';

Tna. Amh. *šäffätä* 'revolt' (v.), Te. *šäffäta,* Arg. *šeffäta*; Tna. Te. Amh. Har. *šəfta* 'rebel, outlaw'; also in Cushitic: Ag. *šefatu* 'revolt', Kam. *šaffaččo*; Had. *šəfta* 'brigand, rebel', Kam. Al. *šəfṭa.* This root is probably to be identified with *šäfäṭä* II 'deny' (so also Rundgren *OS* 2 (1953). 21). Conti Rossini 1931:251 cites a SAr. *šft,* with a question mark. Conti Rossini 1912:248 suggests the identification of *šft* with Bil. *šab,* Qem. *sab* 'raid' and *šft* would then be a reflexive. See also Wajnberg 1937:34.

šefätä (W), see *šäffätä.*

šəftä (Ed.W), see *šäffätä.*

šəfta (E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.Z), see *šäffätä.*

šəfto (W), *šufutu* (Z) 'chicken pox, measles';

Tna. *šuf bälä* 'have pustules', Amh. *šəffəta* 'rash', Har. *šəfti* 'chicken pox'; also in Cushitic: Qem. *šiffita,* Ṭem. *šufa,* Had. *šiffi-ta,* Ga. *šifti.*

šiffätä (So), see *šäffätä.*

šifʷät xärä (E) 'be in the first stage of churning'.

see *šīf,* above.

šufutu (Z), see *šəfto.*

šəftänä (Č), *šəffəttännä* (E) 'lukewarm, tepid, soft, smooth, mild (person)';

formed from *šəf *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-tänä, -(ə)ttännä.*

šəftənäd (Ed) 'profession of a brigand';

from *šəfta* (see *šäffätä*) with the suffix *-näd.*

šəftənnät (E.M.Go) 'profession of a brigand';

from *šəfta* (see *šäffätä*) with the suffix *-(ə)nnät.*

šəftäňä (En.Gt), *šəftäňňe* (W), *šəffəttäňňä* (M) 'lukewarm, tepid, soft, smooth, mild (person)';

formed from *šəf *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä, -äňňä.*

šäfäṭ I (Z) 'boat'.

šäfäṭ II (Ed) 'wooden board on which one is buried'.

šäfäṭä I (Č.En.Gt), *šäffäṭä* (M) 'become a rebel, brigand, outlaw';

šəfṭa (Č.En.Gt) 'brigand, outlaw, rebel';

šəftənät (Č.Gt), *šəftənäd* (Ed) 'profession of a brigand';

represents *šäffätä* (see above) with alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2).

šäfäṭä II (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *šäffäṭä* (E.M.Ms), *šefäṭä* (W), *šēffäṭä* (S), *šiffäṭä* (So) 'deny';

G. *ʾasfäṭä* 'deceive', Amh. *šäffäṭä,* Tna. *šäfäṭä, säfäṭä* 'deny, cheat'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *šäffäṭa, saffaṭa* 'deny having received something', Bil. *šafat* 'be faithless'. While the root is probably to be identified with *šäffätä* 'become rebel' and *šäfäṭä* I (see above), its identification with Heb. *šāpaṭ* 'judge' (v.) as suggested by Reinisch 1887:317, Wajnberg 1937:32 and Rundgren, *OS* 2 (1952). 19ff is not likely.

šafäṭä (Ed) 'sulk';

also in Qab. *šaffaččoʾ.*

šafaṭa (En), *šafṭa* (Gt) 'diagonal';

from Ga. *šäfṭa.*

šefäṭä (W), *šēffäṭä* (S), see *šäfäṭä* II.

šəfṭa (Č.En.Gt), see *šäfäṭä* I.

šiffäṭä (So), see *šäfäṭä* II.

šəfṭənäd (En) 'profession of a brigand';

from *šəfṭa* (see *šäfäṭä* I) with the suffix *-(ə)näd.*

šəfṭənät (Č.Gt) 'profession of a brigand';

from *šəfṭa* (see *šäfäṭä* I) with the suffix *-(ə)nät.*

šägg bea näddädä (Go) 'flicker (flame), burn in a bright and wavy way';

related to *žəgžəg* (see below) with alternance *ž:š.*

šage *balä- (Ms.Go.W), *šāge bālä-* (S) 'be hoarse';

from Cushitic: Kam. *šaggeʾ,* Sid. *šängi,* Had. *šäggä-kko.*

šəg (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *wäg šəgg* (Ms) 'wonderful, marvelous, splendid, surprising';

also in Cushitic: Al. *šəga woga,* Ga. *šägga.*

šəgga (Ms.Go.So) 'weaving loom';

see *šəka* II.

šägogo (So) 'granary inside the house and made of clay';

from Ga. *sägoggō.*

šəgəg *balä I (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.So.S.W), *šəgəgg männä-* (E.Go) 'shudder with disgust, shudder with

displeasure, *give a feeling of horror and disgust';

probably from Cushitic: Kam. *šəgəgg iyeʾ,* Ṭem. *šəgəg asseʾ,* Sid. *šigig yī;* related to Amh. *(tä)säqqäqä* 'shudder with disgust'.

šəgəg barä- II (Gt) 'have plenty of (cattle, land)'.

šəgagärä (En), *šəgaggärä* (E.M) 'replace, change, exchange';

reduplicative stem of *šgr* (see *šägärä*).

šəgakärä (Č.Gt) 'replace, change';

reduplicative stem of *šgr* (see *šägärä*); for *g:k,* see 13.3.

šəgəngəl (Go) 'additional tooth'.

šägärä (Č.En.Gt), *šäggärä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *šīgärä* (Z) 'change, replace, *exchange';

see *siggärä,* above.

šägʷärä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'magician, sorcerer, witch doctor';

probably to be identified with G. *(ʾa)sgälä* 'divine, foretell', *sägälawi* 'one who foretells, sorcerer', Te. *säb sägäl* 'magicians', Amh. *sägäl* 'witchcraft, divination'. Note the palatalization of *s* and the alternance *l:r* (8.5).

šaggätä (Go), *šāgätä* (Z) 'be mouldy, be musty';

Amh. *šaggätä,* Arg. *šaggäta,* Har. *šāxäta* (with *g>k>x*).

šugguṭ (En) 'pistol';

Tna. Amh. *šəggut,* from *šäggʷäṭä* 'conceal something under the garment'.

šigäz (S) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *šägäz.*

šagʹra (Č.E), *šagʹəra* (En) 'kind of *äsät*'.

šäh (En.Ed.) 'good fortune, luck';

represents *šäx* (see below) with *x>h* (5.33).

šäh (Ms), *šēh* (Ed.S) 'Muslim teacher, sheik';

represents *šex* (see below) with *x>h* (5.33).

šēh (Ed.S), see *šäh.*

šahid (Ms.W), *šayəd* (W), *šāyəd* (S) 'witness, testimony';

from Ar. *šāhid*; also Te. *ʾašhad* 'witnesses', Qab. *šāhidi,* Al. *šahīda.* See also *(a)šedä.*

šähla (Ms.Go.S), *šählä* (Ed.W), *šähəlä* (Ed) 'clay';

represents *šäkla* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

šahara (Go) 'rough';

Tna. *šaḥkärä* 'be rough', Amh. *šakkärä*; passed into Ga. *šakara.*

šahʷra donnä (E), *šahura donä* (Č), *šāhurä dōnä* (Gt) 'big bell';

represents *šäxʷra* (see below) with *x>h* (5.33).

(tä)šäkkä (Ed) 'stand, stop';

aššäkkä (Ed) 'set up';

represents *(tä)šäkäb̲ä* (see below) with *-äb̲ä >*äwä >ä* (4.12).

šəkkʷ *balä I (E.M), *šəkʷ *balä* (Č.Gt), *šuk barä* (En), *šukk *balä* (Ed.Ms.Go.S.W) 'remain motionless because of imminence of giving birth to a child or bearing young, sit down for a moment, *sit on one's heels';

perhaps Amh. *(tä)šokäššokä, šakk alä* 'do something slowly, whisper', the basic meaning being that of a slow action. See also *šəkʷəkʷ barä.*

šəkkʷ männä II (E) 'fall upon';

Te. *šək bela* 'enter, intrude'; also in Cushitic: Bil. *šak* 'enter'.

šəkkä (Ed), see *šəka* I, II.

šəka I (Č.En.Gt), *šəkka* (E.M.S), *šəkkä* (Ed) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl';

šəka ṭäbäṭä (Gt) 'brew trouble', lit. 'hold (seize) a trap' (see *ṭäbäṭä*);

from Cushitic: Qab. Had. *šəkka* 'net'. See also *šəka* II.

šəka II (Č.En.Gt), *šəkka* (E.M), *šəkkä* (Ed), *šəgga* (Ms. Go.So) 'weaving loom';

while the noun is *šəgga* (with *gg*) on the basis of Ms.Go.So., it seems to be *šəkka* (with *kk*) on the basis of Eža and Muher. The origin of the noun is probably *šəkka* and *šəgga* is a phonetic variant with alternance of velars *g:k.* As for the meaning of *šəka* 'weaving loom' it is a transferred meaning of *šəka* I 'trap', the weaving loom resembling a trap.

šəkka III (M) 'allusion';

seems to be a transferred meaning of *šəka* I 'trap, snare'.

šuk barä (En), *šukk *balä* (Ed.Ms.Go.S.W), see *šəkʷ *balä.*

(tä)šäkäḫä (En.Gt), *täšäkkǟ* (Ed) 'stand, stop';

atšäkäḫä (Gt), *aššäkkǟ* (Ed) 'set up';

äsuku gəḫər (En), *äsuku färäz* (En.Gt), *äsukəw färäz* (Gt) 'useless' (see *äsuku*).

šəkačä (Gt), *šəkačạ̈* (Č), *šəkkačä* (M), *šəkkačạ̈* (E) 'reconciliation';

formed from *šäkätä* (see below) with palatalization of *t.*

šakädä (En.Gt), *šakkädä* (Ed) 'distribute, divide, give a share';

täšakädä (En), *täšakkädä* (Ed) 'receive a share, take a share';

šəkaǧä (En.Gt), *šəkkaǧä* (Ed) 'distribution, share';

perhaps to be identified with *šadä* (see above) from a root *šhd* with *h*>*k* by an inverse process (21.3).

šəkaǧä (En.Gt), *šəkkaǧä* (Ed) 'distribution, share';

formed from *šakädä* (see above) with palatalization of *d.*

šekäkä (W), *šēkäkä* (S) 'doubt, suspect';

from Ar. *šakk* 'doubt' (n.); also in Har. Tna. *šäkki* 'doubt' (n.). See also *šētätä.*

šəkʷəkʷ barä (Č), *šəkəkkʷ barä* (E), *šəkukk *balä* (M. Ms), *šukuk *balä* (En.Ed.Gt), *šukukk bea* (Go) 'move quietly and slowly';

see *šəkʷ balä* I.

šukuk *balä (En.Ed.Gt), *šukukk bea* (Go), see *šəkʷəkʷ barä.*

šəkakkätä (So) 'cut the dough to remove the fiber';

reduplicative stem of *škt* (see *šäkätä*).

šäkla (Go.So), *šähla* (Ms.Go.S), *šählä* (W), *šähəlä* (Ed), *šäxra* (Č.E.Gt), *šäxəra* (En), *šäxəya* (M), *sähla* (Z) 'clay';

äšäxriyä (En) 'potter' (male);

äšäxərwäd (En), *yäšäxərwät* (Č.E), *yäšäxiwät* (M) 'potter' (woman);

Tna. *šäḵla,* Amh. Arg. *šäkla* 'clay'. A transferred meaning occurs in Tna. Amh. *šäkla* 'chestnut color (of horse, mule)' derived from the color of clay; also in Cushitic: Aw. *šəhəli.* The derivation of *šäkla* from *š+kl* from G. *lḥkʷ* 'mould, shape' suggested by Praetorius 1879:94 is unlikely. There is no connection between *šäkla* and Tna. *šäkna,* Tę. *šäknab* 'pumpkin, vessel made of pumpkin' (with the Cushitic suffix *-b*), Bil. *šakenā* 'big pumpkin, vessel made of pumpkin' as suggested by Rundgren 1955:96, n. 4.

šäkärä (En.Gt), *šäkkärä* (Ed) 'brew beer';

wəyä šäkärä (En.Gt) 'dilute honey with water' (see *wəyä*);

zänga šäkärä (En.Gt) 'brew beer' (see *zänga*);

perhaps a denominative of *səkär* 'beer' (see above) with *s* becoming *š.* For *š* in the root for 'be drunk', cp. Te. *šäkra,* Bil. *šakar* against *skr.*

šukr (S), *šukur* (W) 'gratitude';

from Ar. *šukr* 'gratitude'; also in Har. *šukri,* Te. *šəkr* 'praise' (n.).

šäkʷšäkʷä (E.En.Gt) 'kind of bush'.

šəkäššäkä (Go.So), *səxäsäxä* (Č.En.Gt), *səxässäxä* (E. M.Ms), *səḫäsäxä* (En.Gt), *səwässǟ* (Ed) 'shell corn by grinding slightly with a pestle';

Tna. *šäkʷšäkʷä* 'grind, crush', Amh. *šäkäššäkä* 'bark, husk'.

(tä)škašäkä (S) 'be loose, be slack';

represents *šəqašäqä* (see below) with alternance *q:k* (15.1).

šäkätä (Č.Gt), *šäkkätä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *šikkätä* (So) 'arrange, fix, prepare, repair, make, do, act, work';

šəkakkätä (So) 'cut the dough to remove the fiber';

täšäkätä (Č.Gt), *täšäkkätä* (E.M.Ms) 'be suitable';

täšakätä (Gt), *täšakkätä* (E) 'be reconciled';

täšakkätä- (M), *täšikkätä-* (So) 'feel comfortable, be in a good state, succeed, *get rid of the tapeworm';

atšakätä (Č.Gt), *atšakkätä, aššakkätä* (E.M) 'reconcile';

täškakätä (Č.Gt), *täškakkätä* (E.M) 'arrange oneself, prepare oneself, *adorn oneself';

šəkačä (Gt), *šəkačạ̈* (Č), *šəkkačä* (M), *šəkkačạ̈* (E) 'reconciliation'.

šäx (Gt.M.Ms), *šäh* (En.Ed) 'good fortune, luck'.

šex (Č.E.M.W), *šēx* (En.Gt), *šēh* (Ed.S), *šäh* (Ms) 'sheik';

from Ar. *šayḫ*; also Te. *šek,* Tna. *šäḵ,* Amh. *šäh, šəh.*

šäxra (Č.E.Gt), *šäxəra* (En) 'clay';

represents *šäkla* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and *l:r* (8.25).

šaxura (En) 'kind of bird';

probably transferred meaning of *šäxʷra* 'bell' (see below) applied to the bird because of its chirping.

šaxʷra donä (Č), *šaxura donä* (En), *šahʷra donnä* (E), *šahura donä* (Č), *šāhurä dōnä* (Gt) 'big bell';

Amh. *šakʷra, šahʷra* 'small bell'; also in Ga. *šakura* 'ornamental collar of the mule (it makes noise)'. See also *šaxura,* above.

šäxəya (M) 'clay';

represents *šäkla* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and palatalization of *l* (8.61).

šalä I (So) 'know';

aššilä (So) 'inform';

täšišilä (So) 'get acquainted with one another';

yəšlu (So) 'wise';

from *khl* 'be able' > **kalä,* with palatalization of *k* coming from a form such as *yəkəl* > *yəšəl.* See also *xarä.*

šalä II (Ms.W), *šālä* (S) 'plane wood';

Semitic: Ar. *saḥala* 'shave off, peel'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *säḥalä* 'sharpen', Te. *säḥla,* Amh. *salä,* the *s* of this root becoming *š* in Ms. S. W. The root *sḥl* is also represented with *š* in Amh. *šolä* 'be pointed, be sharpened'. See also *sala.*

(tä)šalä III (So) 'ask, question, visit';

see *(tä)salä.*

šəl šäkkätä (Ms) 'be in the first stage of pregnancy';

šər (M), *šərər* (Č.E.En), *sīr* (Gt) 'embryo';

Semitic: Heb. *šilyå* 'afterbirth', Akk. *šilītu,* Ar. *sala(n)*; Ethiopic: Tna. Amh. *šəl* 'foetus', G. *säyəl*; connected with Tna. *šəlät* 'placenta'.

šəla (Ms.Go), *šəra* (Č.E.En.Gt.S), *šərä* (Ed), *šəya* (M), *šəyä* (W), *šiya* (So) 'blossom (flower) of the *äsät*'.

(aš)šilä (So) 'inform';

at-stem of *šalä* I.

šola balä (So), *šola abäňňä* (Ms.Go) 'gallop';

perhaps Mo. *šōlli(ye)* 'fly fast'.

šūlu (Z) 'peg, sharp (point)';

Amh. *šolä* 'be sharp , have a sharp point', denominative of *šul* 'sharp' from *səḥul.* For the root *sḥl* 'be sharp' in Semitic and Ethiopic, see *šalä* II.

šellä›ä (Go) 'grind finely';

represents *šäläqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

šālda (Z), see *šelädä.*

šelädä (W), *šēlädä* (S), *šīlädä* (Z) 'shave' (tr.);

šālda (Z) 'razor made locally';

Har. *šēläda*; related to *šällätä,* below.

šəllud (So), *šulləd* (Go), *šullūdä* (Ed.S) 'cut of meat of the back leg, *muscle of the thigh of the animal';

Tna. *šəluda, səluda,* Amh. *šəlluda, šullədа.*

šīlädä (Z), see *šelädä.*

šulləd (Go), *šullūdä* (Ed.S), see *šəllud.*

šollähä (Go) 'slip through, pass through an opening';

represents *šoläkä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

šoläkä (W), *šōläkä* (S), *šolläkä* (Ms.Go.So), *šollähä* (Go) 'slip through, pass through an opening';

šullək bea-m bässa (Go) 'arrive without being noticed' (see *bässa*);

Amh. *šolläkä, šullək alä* 'slip through', Tna. *säläḵʷä*; passed into Cushitic: Al. *šulluk-yo.*

šullək (Go), see *šoläkä.*

šäläl beę (M), *šäläll *balä* (Ms.Go.So), *šärär *balä* (Č. E.En.Ed.Gt) 'be weak, be exhausted, be paralyzed, die';

Semitic: Ar. *šalla* 'become crippled, be paralyzed'; Ethiopic: Te. *šälala* 'paralyzed', Amh. *šälala* 'crippled, disabled', also *sällälä* 'become paralyzed', Har. *šälälu* 'paralysis'; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *šalalliyo›.* See p. 732.

šälälä (Z) 'whey'.

šululən bālä (Z) 'walk slowly, walk cautiously, walk stealthily';

Amh. *(tän)šallälä* 'creep', Tna. *šälälä* 'be indolent'; passed into Cushitic: Ṭem. *šululu* 'creep'.

šulūlo (S) 'oblong';

from Ga. *šululū.*

šälämä (Gt), *šällämä* (Č.E.En.Ed.M), *šelämä* (W), *šellämä* (Ms.Go), *šēllämä* (S), *šillämä* (Z) 'adorn, decorate';

täšlallämä (S) 'adorn oneself';

šəlləmat (So) 'present, gift';

Tna. *sällämä, šällämä* 'decorate, adorn', Amh. *šällämä,* Arg. *šelläma,* Gaf. *šillämä,* Har. *šēläma,* Te. *səlləmat* 'weapons, ornaments'; passed into Cushitic: Ag. *šelämu,* Kam. *šallammo,* Sid. *šallami.* The connection with Semitic *slm* 'peace' suggested by Appleyard 1977:52 is unlikely.

šelämä (W), *šellämä* (Ms.Go), *šēllämä* (S), see *šälämä.*

šillämä (Z), see *šälämä.*

šilme (S.W), *silmi* (Z) 'tick';

Har. *šilmi*; from Cushitic: Ga. *šilmi, silmi,* Som. *šilin.*

šəlləmat (So) 'present, gift';

Amh. *šəlləmat*; see *šälämä.*

šäläqä (En.Gt), *šälläqä* (E.M.Ms) 'grind finely';

see *säläqä,* above.

šəläqqä›ä (Go) 'remove the layers of the *äsät*, pick maize or beans';

Amh. *šäläqqäqä* 'bark, peel'; for *q:›*, see 14.1.

šällätä (Ms), *šellätä* (Go), *šēlätä* (S), *šillätä* (So) 'shave one's head, *remove the hair of goat or sheep, take off clothes, undress';

täšällätä (Ms), *täšelätä* (W), *täšēlätä* (S), *täšellätä* (Go), *täšillätä* (So) 'dismount from a mule or horse, *slip off (e.g. ring from finger)';

Semitic: Ar. *salata* 'scrape off, shave'; Ethiopic: Amh. *šällätä* 'clip, shear', Te. *šälta* 'wipe off, destroy'; passed into Cushitic: Had. *šēllätǟ-kko* 'take off clothes'. See also *šelädä,* above.

šellätä (Go), *šēlätä* (S), *tä-šelätä* (W), see *šällätä.*

šillätä (So), see *šällätä.*

šämä (Č.E.M), *šemä* (Ms.So.Go), *šēṃä* (Gt), *šeme*(W), *šēme* (S), *šīmī* (Z) 'hide, conceal, put aside';

täšämä (Č.E.M), *täšēṃä* (Gt) 'hide oneself';

Semitic: Heb. *šām (śym)* 'place', Ar. *šāma* 'hide'; Ethiopic: G. *śemä* 'place (somewhere) >put aside> hide'.

šämʷä (Č.E.M.Ms), *šəmo* (So), *šūmmo* (S), *šūmu* (Z), *šəmon* (W), *šäwä* (En.Gt), *šōwä* (Ed) 'roasted barley for the preparation of beer, *boiled grain';

Har. *šuḥum* 'grain boiled in water', Gaf. *šəmonä,* Arg. *šəmmo*; probably from Cushitic: Kam. *šāmuta,* Had. *šīmo›o,* Ga. *šūmo,* Aw. *šumini* (for which see *BES* 5, 1956, p. 35).

šāmä (Ed), *šāṃä* (Gt), *šäṃä* (En) 'pull, drag, lead a horse or mule';

täšāmä (Ed), *täšāṃä* (Gt), *täšäṃä* (En)'drag oneself';

represents *šabä* with *b:m* (4.15).

šamʷä (Go), see *šamma.*

šama (Go) 'candle';

from Ar. *šamʿ*; also in Amh. Har. *šama.*

šāma (Ed) 'fortune, good fortune';

probably from Ar. *sahm* 'share' and also 'destiny, fortune'.

šamma (So), *šamʷä* (Go) 'kind of jar'.

(tä)šamma (So) 'scramble for';

Tna. *šəma bälä, (tä)šam›e, (tä)šamäwä* 'snatch away with violence', Amh. *(tä)šamma.* See also *same balä.*

šame (Go), *šami* (So) 'kind of necklace';

Amh. *šame* 'small pearl worn by Muslims on the neck'; also in Ga. *šami,* Aw. *šammi.*

šami (So), see *šame.*

šemä (Ms.Go.So), *šēṃä* (Gt), see *šämä.*

šeme (W), *šēme* (S), see *šämä.*

šəm (Č.E.M.Ms.Go) 'name, reputation';

šəm eṭäro (Go), *šəmeṭärä* (Č.E.M) 'kind of disease', lit. 'one does not call it by its name' (see *ṭära*);

see *səm,* above.

šəmo (So), see *šämʷä.*

šīmī (Z), see *šämä.*

šomä (Č.E.Ms.Go.So.W), *šōmä* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *šo͡ämä* (M) 'appoint to an office';

šum (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *šūm* (Ed.Gt) 'chief, *judge';

šumät (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *šūmät* (Ed.Gt), *šumnäd* (En) 'office, position';

Tna. Amh. *šomä* 'appoint to an office', Te. *säyäma,* denominatives from *səyum* 'appointed' (with palatalization of *s*) from G. *śemä* 'appoint', Tna. *säyämä,* Te. *säyäma.* The noun *šum* 'chief' used in all the Ethiopian languages derives from *šomä.* For G. *śemä,* cp. Akk. *šāmu* 'fix', Heb. *šām (śym)* 'place'.

šum (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *šūm* (Ed.Gt), see *šomä.*

šūmmo (S), *šūmu* (Z), see *šämʷä.*

šombä (Ed) 'pubic hair';

from Cushitic: Had. *šṍmba,* Sid. *šṍbba,* Kam. *šobbá-ta.* See also *šəbəňňä.*

šämbälälla (W) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Bil. *šimbelṍla* 'kind of bush'.

(a)šəmbalälä, in *umar ašəmbalälä hedä* (W) 'load an empty sack or skin on the back of the donkey, start for the market';

represents *(a)šballälä* (see above) with nasalization of *b* expressed by an inserted *m*; see *umar, hedä.*

šämbäqʷä (Č.E), *šämbʷäqä* (En.Gt), *šämbäqo* (M), *šomboqä* (Ed), *šämbäqqʷä* (Ms), *šämbäqqo* (Go), *šämboqqo* (So.S), *šomboqqo* (W) 'kind of bamboo';

Tna. Amh. *šämbäqqo*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *šomboqo,* Sid. *šämboqo.*

šəmbura (M.Ms.Go.So), *šəmbʷəra* (Č.E), *šumbura* (En. Gt.S), *šumburä* (Ed.W), *čəmbʷəra* (Č.E), *čəmbura* (Gt), *sumbura* (Z) 'chickpea';

Tna. *šəmbəra,* Amh. Arg. Har. *šumbura*; from Cushitic: Ga. *šumburā,* Sid. **šumbura,* Aw. *šəmbəri.*

šämädä (En), *šämmädä* (Ed) 'buy grain';

ašämmädä (Ed) 'sell grain or bread';

represents *šämätä* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

(a)šämädä (En), *ašämmädä* (Ed) 'pile up grain or hay';

represents *(a)šämätä* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

(tä)šammähä (Ms.Go) 'lean back, lean upon';

atšammähä, aššammähä (Ms.Go) 'sustain';

represents *(tä)šammäkä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

(tä)šammäkä (So), *täšamäxä* (Č.En.Gt), *täšammäxä* (E.M), *täšammähä* (Ms.Go) 'lean back, lean upon';

aššammäkä (So), *atšamäxä* (Č.En.Gt), *atšammäxä* (E.M), *atšammähä* (Ms.Go) 'sustain, lean something against something';

Semitic: Ar. *simāk* 'support', Heb. *šāmaḳ* 'support' (v.); Ethiopic: G. *(›a)smäkä* 'make lean upon'.

(tä)šamäxä (Č.En.Gt), *täšammäxä* (E.M) 'lean back, lean upon';

atšamäxä (Č.En.Gt), *atšammäxä* (E.M) 'sustain';

represents *(tä)šammäkä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

šəmäl (Ed.Go.So.S.W), *šəmär* (En), *šəṃär* (Gt), *səmäl* (M), *səmär* (Č.E) 'kind of bamboo, *haft of spear';

Tna. Amh. *šəmäl* 'kind of bamboo'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *šəmäl* 'bamboo stick', Qab. *šəmäla* 'haft of spear', Ga. *šimala,* Aw. *šəmel* 'bamboo, haft of spear'.

šəmello (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *šəmali-ta.*

šommolo (S), *šommälo* (W) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Kam. *šōᵇmolu.*

šämänä (Č), *šämännä* (E) 'the ground inside the frame on which a house is built, leveled ground before a house is built';

see *šämmäňňä,* below.

šämmane (Ms.Go.So.W), *šämmäni* (S), *šammane* (M), *šamar* (Č.En.Gt), *šammar* (E.Ed) 'weaver';

Amh. Arg. *šämmane*; also in Cushitic: Ga. Qem. *šämmāne*; probably from *šämma* (Amh.) 'toga-like national dress' with the suffix *-ne.* The derivation of Amh. *šämmane* from *š< s* (causative morpheme) and *›mn,* metathesis of G. Tna. *›anämä* 'weave' suggested by Praetorius 1879:136 is doubtful.

šəmnä (Č), *šəṃna* (Gt) 'pubic hair';

represents *šəbəňňä* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14).

šəmon (W) 'roasted barley for the preparation of beer';

represents *šämʷä* (see above) with the suffix *-n.*

šumänä (Z), see *šumänä.*

šumän (S), *šuman* (W.Z), see *šumänä.*

šumänä (S), *šumanä* (W), *šumänä* (Z), *šumätä* (S) 'urinate';

šumän (S), *šuman* (W.Z), *šumät* (S) 'urine';

SArg. *šimad* 'urine'; from Cushitic: Kam. *šuma›o* 'urinate', Had. *šume›ǟ-kko,* Al. *šuma›-yo.* There is undoubtedly a connection between *šumänä* and *səmatä,* above. It would seem that the verbs are denominatives: *səmatä* comes from a noun *səmat*

(noun with the suffix *-t*), *šumānä* comes from *šumān* (noun with a suffix *-n*). It is the root *šum-, səm-* that goes back to the Cushitic root mentioned above. Cerulli 1938a:220 thinks that in Gurage there is contamination of *šm, sm* and the Ethiopic root: G. *śenä* 'urinate', Amh. *šänna.* See also *šumānəččo, šumanančo.*

šumānəččo (S) 'kind of tree' (if an animal is hit with a stick coming from this tree it urinates blood);

see *šumānä.*

šumnäd (En) 'function, office';

from *šum* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd.*

šumanančo (W) 'kind of insect' (it urinates on man);

see *šumānä,* above.

šämmäňňä (M), *šämänä* (Č), *šämännä* (E), *šäḇäňä* (En. Gt), *šäwäňňä* (Ed) 'the ground inside the frame on which a house is built, leveled ground before a house is built'.

šəmuňňä (So) 'pubic hair';

represents *šəbəňňä* (see above) with alternance *b:m* (4.14).

šəmpəna (Gt), *šəmpən›a* (En) 'vein of the leaf of the *äsät*';

represents *čəmbilla* (see above) with *č:š, b:p* (13.1) and *l:n* (8.23).

šəmpən›a (En), see *šəmpəna.*

šämmäqä (M) 'furnish with new clothes'.

šəmäqqä›ä (Go) 'knot a cloth belt after tightening it about the waist';

represents *šəmäqäqä* I (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

šämqäq (Č), *šäm̲qäq* (En), *šämqäqqo* (W), see *šəmäqäqä* I.

šəmäqäqä I (Č.W), *šəmäqäqä* (En), *šəm̲äqäqä* (Gt), *šəmäqqäqä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.So), *šimäqäqä* (S), *šəmäqqä›ä* (Go) 'knot a cloth belt after tightening it about the waist';

šämqäq (Č), *šämqäqqo* (W), *šäm̲qäq* (En), *šəmqəq* (E.Ed), *šəmqäq* (Ed), *šänqäq* (Č), *šənqəq* (Č.E), *šänqäqo, šänqʷäqʷä, šänqʷä›ä* (M), *šänqäqqo* (Ms. Go.So), *šänqoqʷä* (Gt) 'knot made in a belt after it is tightened about the waist';

Te. *šämqäqa* 'tie a knot', Tna. *šämqäqä,* Amh. *šämäqqäqä, šämmäqä* 'tie a knot', *šämqäqqo* 'knot' (n.); on the Amharic root, see Cohen 1939: 31. The root passed into Cushitic: Qab. *šanqaquta.* See also *mäšqäq, (tä)šmaqäqä.*

šəmäqäqä II (Č.W), *šəm̲äqäqä* (En.Gt), *šəmäqqäqä* (E. Ed.M.Ms), *šimäqäqä* (S) 'pluck off grass or fruit or leaves in one stroke';

Tna. *šämqäqä* 'pick off from the branch', Amh. *šämäqqäqä* 'pull out a thread and thus make the cloth wrinkle'.

šəmqäq (Ed), *šəmqəq* (E.Ed), see *šəmäqäqä* I.

šimäqäqä (S), see *šəmäqäqä* I, II.

(tä)šmaqäqä (Z) 'shiver with disgust, shudder with disgust';

Amh. *šämäqqäqä* 'contract one's face because of a strong impression'; probably connected with *šəmäqäqä* I 'knot', the contracting of the face derived from the basic meaning 'knot'. The root passed into Cushitic: Qab. *šəmqoqqi-yo›* 'shiver'.

šamar (Č.En.Gt), *šammar* (E.Ed) 'weaver';

represents *šämmane* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

šəmär (En), *šəm̲är* (Gt) 'kind of bamboo';

represents *šəmäl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

šəmmär (Go) 'kind of spear'.

šumārät (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *sumārät,* above.

šämīs (W) 'shirt';

represents *šämīz* (see below) with unvoicing of *z.*

šämätä (Č.Gt), *šämmätä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *šemätä* (W), *šēmätä* (S), *šimmätä* (So), *šīmätä* (Z), *šämädä* (En), *šämmädä* (Ed) 'buy grain or bread';

ašämätä (Gt), *ašämmätä* (M), *ašämmädä* (Ed) 'sell grain or bread';

Tna. *šämätä,* Amh. *šämmätä,* Arg. *šemmäta*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *šometŭ-xʷa*; perhaps to be connected with Semitic *šym, sym* 'buy, sell' (Akk. *šāmu* 'buy', Ar. *šāma* 'offer for sale') formed with the nominal suffixed morpheme *-t* and the verb *šmt* in Ethiopic would then be a denominative from **šmt.*

(a)šämätä (Gt), *ašämädä* (En), *ašämmädä* (Ed) 'pile up, pile up grain or hay, heap up';

sumt (Gt), *sumd* (En), *sund* (Ed) 'pile, heap' (n.);

äsumaǧiyä (En) 'grain or bread piled up to be sold';

Har. *sämäta* 'gather, accumulate'. Littmann, *ZA* 33, p. 108 compares the Harari root with Ethiopic (Amh. Tna. Gur.) *šmt* 'buy grain'.

šameta (Gt), *šamēta* (En), *šāmēt* (S), *šāᵖmetä* (Ed), *šamita* (Č.E.M), *šamit* (Ms.Go.So.W) 'slightly fermented beer';

Amh. *šamet, šamit* 'drink prepared from roasted barley mixed with honey'; from Cushitic: Kam. *šāᵖmēta,* Qab. *šāmēta.*

šamita (Č.E.M), *šamit* (Ms.Go.So.W), see *šameta.*

šemätä (W), *šēmätä* (S), see *šämätä.*

šimmätä (So), *šīmätä* (Z), see *šämätä.*

šumät (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *šūmät* (Ed.Gt) 'office, function';

Amh. Arg. *šumät* (see *šomä*).

šumāt (S), see *šumātä.*

šumātä (S) 'urinate';

šumāt (S) 'urine';

see *šumānä.*

šəmeṭärä (Č.E.M) 'kind of disease';

a taboo expression, lit. 'one does not call it by name'; see *šəm, ṭära.*

šəm(ə)ṭəṭṭ aṭṭärä (M.Go), *šənṭəṭ *aṭärä* (En.Ed) 'make a tight fence';

Amh. *šämäṭṭäṭä*; passed into Cushitic: Had. *šämäṭ-ṭaṭ-akko.*

(a)šmʷaṭṭäṭä (M) 'flatter';

recorded in the Muher dictionary as *(as)mʷaṭṭäṭä,* but should probably be *(a)šmʷaṭṭäṭä*; cp. Amh. *(tä)šmʷaṭṭäṭä* 'flatter', Te. *šämṭäṭa* 'flatter, speak ironically', Tna. *šämṭäṭä, šänṭäṭä* 'speak maliciously or ironically'.

šämeyä (S) 'kind of cereal';

perhaps to be identified with Amh. *šämame.*

šämīz (S), *šämīs* (W) 'shirt';

Amh. *šämiz,* Har. *šämīz*; from a Western language (French *chemise*); also in Cushitic: Sid. *šamize,* Dar. *šāmise* (coming from Amharic).

šänä (Č), *šännä* (E) 'support by providing food, feed well a sick person or a convalescent person or a pregnant woman or a woman in childbed';

see *šärrä,* below.

šänä (Č), *šännä, šärä* (E), *šäňä* (Gt) 'area between two elevated places';

from Cushitic: Kam. *šänu-ta.*

šən (En.Ed.Gt) 'tooth';

see *sən* I, above.

šənä I (En.Ed) 'disease that affects the bread';

see *sən* II.

šənä II (Č.En.Gt), *šənnä* (E), *šəňňä* (M) 'small piece of wood from a dried tree that has been struck by lightning';

for more details on *šənä,* see Leslau 1950a:54, 55; Shack 1966:175.

šīnči (Z) 'fiber of the *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *šīnča.*

šanda ṭor (So) 'big spear';

to be identified with *šatta* (see below); see *ṭor.*

šēndä (Ed) 'tread, stamp on inanimate things';

aššenda (Ed) 'thresh with animals';

from *kedä,* with palatalization of *ke>še* and inserted *n* (8.81); see *hedä.*

šinnäfä (So), *atšänäfä* (Č), *atšännäfä* (E) 'surpass, defeat, be victorious, vanquish';

täšinnäfä (So) 'be defeated, be vanquished';

täšännafi (So) 'inferior', lit. 'defeated';

Amh. *(aš)šännäfä,* and *(as)čännäfä* (for which see Cohen 1939:238), Tna. *(a)sännäfä.* Praetorius 1879:81 compares it with G. *säfänä* 'overcome' (with metathesis); cp. also Amh. *säffänä* 'dominate', Akk. *sapānu* 'overpower'.

šənfəl (Go.So), *šənfəlla* (Z) 'small stomach of ruminants';

Te. Tna. Amh. *šənfəlla*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *šinfilla,* Ka. *šippilō,* Bil. *šanfilla.*

šängʷä (M.Go), *šängo* (So), *šängu* (Z), *sängʷä* (M), *songä* (Ed) 'assembly, gathering, tribunal, court';

Amh. Arg. *šängo*; also in Cushitic: Sid. *sõngo,* Dar. *sango,* Ga. *šängo.* The derivation of Amh. *šängo*

from G. *ṣəgʷ* 'market' suggested by Praetorius 1879:82, and Beguinot 1909:515 is doubtful.

šängo (So), see *šängʷä.*

šängu (Z), see *šängʷä.*

šängʷäbät (M.Ms.Go.So), *šongobät* (W) 'beard and whiskers, moustache';

Amh. *šängobät,* Gaf. *šängʷäbät*; probably passed into Cushitic: Qem. Qua. *šängobät,* Aw. *sangʷäbiti.*

šänkʷära (Č.E.En.Gt.W), *šänkorä* (Ed), *šänkōrä* (S), *yäšänkʷära agäda* (Č.E.M.Ms), *yäšänkʷära agädä* (W), *yäšänkora agäda* (Go.So), *yäšänkōrä agäda* (S), *äšänkʷära agäda* (En.Gt), *äšänkorä agädä* (Ed) 'sugar cane';

Amh. *šänkor,* Har. *šankōr*; also Ga. *šankorā agada*; to be identified with *sukkar* 'sugar' (see above). For the insertion of *n* in *šänkʷära,* cp. also *sunkar* 'sugar', above, Ar. (Daṯina) *sunkar* 'sugar'.

šənkʷərt (Č.E.En), *šənkurt* (Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *šunkurt* (W), *šənkurit* (So), *sunkurt* (S), *sunkurta* (Z) 'onion';

G. *səgʷərd, sägʷərd* 'onion', Tna. *šəgʷərti,* Te. *sə-gurt,* Amh. Arg. *šənkurt,* Amh. also *šəngʷərt* (d'Abbadie), Gaf. *šunkurt,* Har. *šənkurta*; also in Cushitic: Bil. *sugurti,* Dem. *šingurči,* Qab. Al. *šun-kurta,* Had. *šunkrutta, sunkrutta.* Dillmann 1865: 398 derives G. *səgʷərd* from Greek *skórdon;* Brockelmann 1950:30 thinks that the Ethiopic root is borrowed from Cushitic; Conti Rossini 1912:246 seems to be of the same opinion. See also Beguinot 1909:521.

(tä)šenänä (W), *täšēnänä* (S) 'quarrel' (v.);

mäššinän (W), *mäššīnän* (S) 'quarrel' (n.);

G. Tna. *(tä)sännänä* 'quarrel', Arg. *(as)sana* 'dis-pute' (v.), and probably also Har. *sinān* 'language, word, speech', *(a)sēnäna* 'talk, speak'. The com-parison of Har. *sinān* with Ethiopic *ləsan* 'language' suggested by Littmann, *ZA* 33, p. 111, Cohen 1931:261, and Cerulli 1936:272 is doubtful. Coul-beaux-Schreiber 1915:241 derive Tna. *(tä)sännänä* from *sənni* 'tooth'. Leslau 1937:51 suggests a con-nection between the Ethiopian root and Heb. *śn›* 'hate'. See also *sənan,* above.

šänqʷä›ä (M) 'belt inside the trousers';

represents *šänqʷäqʷä* (see *šänqäq,* below) with *qʷ:›* (14.1).

šanqəlla (Č.E.M.So), *šānqəlla* (En), *šanqıəlla* (Č) 'Negro';

Te. Tna. Amh. *šanqəlla* 'Negro', Gaf. *šankəlla* 'slave'; also in Cushitic: Be. *šangala*; coming from Šanqəlla, the name of an ethnic group in Ethiopia (for which see Conti Rossini, *Etiopia e genti d'Eti-opia,* p. 157). For an ethnic group coming to mean 'slave', see *alaba, barya,* above.

šänqäq (Č), *šänqäqo, šänqʷäqʷä* (M), *šänqäqqo* (Ms.Go. So), *šänqoqʷä* (Gt), *šənqəq* (Č.E) 'knot made in a belt after it is tightened about the waist';

šənqəq aṭärä (E) 'make a tight fence' (see *aṭärä*);

from *šəmäqäqä* I (see above) with *mq* > *nq* (17.2).

šänqoqʷä (Gt), see *šänqäq.*

šənqəq (Č.E), see *šänqäq.*

(a)šnäqqärä (Go.So) 'limp';

Amh. *šänäqqärä* 'bend, bend back', in Go. So. the bending back referring to the leg.

šänqurarič balä- (W) 'feel disgust in contact with a hard object or because of food eaten';

Amh. *(aš)šäqʷarrärä* 'cause to be disgusted'; Wolane has a nasalized *q* and a suffix *-ič* for which see *xəčä barä-.*

šanqıəlla (Č) 'Negro';

see *šanqəlla.*

šənṭ (Go.So) 'waist, hip';

G. *səmäṭ* 'loin', Tna. *šämṭi, šänṭi, šənṭi* 'waist', Te. *səməṭ* 'side, flank', Amh. *šənṭ,* Har. *šīnči* 'fillet'; also in Cushitic: Bil. *šimit.*

šənṭər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.S) 'hook of wood';

also in Cushitic: Al. *šinṭira.*

šənṭəṭ *aṭärä (En.Ed) 'make a tight fence';

represents *šəm(ə)ṭəṭṭ aṭṭärä* (see above) with *mṭ* > *nṭ* (17.2).

šənwäd (Ed) 'spatula made of thin stick of wood with two small crosspieces on one end for stirring liquid';

from *sərema* (see above), *šənwäd* < *sərmät* > *šərmäd* (for *t:d,* see 7.14) > *šənm̲äd* (with *r:n*) > *šənwäd.*

šäňä (Gt) 'area between two elevated places';

see *šänä,* above.

šäňňä (Go), *ašēňe* (S), *ašeňňe* (W), *ašīňī* (Z), *ašiňňä*

(So) 'accompany, escort, see off';

Tna. *sännäyä,* Amh. *šäňňä,* Arg. *šeňňa,* Har. *ašēňa.*

šaňňa (Go.So) 'hump of animal';

Amh. Arg. *šaňňa*; perhaps from Cushitic: Bil. *zāna,* Kham. *zäňä.*

(a)šēňe (S), *ašeňňe* (W), see *šäňňä.*

šəňňä (M) 'small piece of wood from a dried tree that has been struck by lightning';

see *šənä* II, above.

(a)šīňňä (So), *ašīňī* (Z), see *šäňňä.*

šəpʷačä (Č.En.Gt) 'preference';

for **šəpʷatä* from *šäpätä* (see below) that repre-sents *šäbbätä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1) and with palatalization of *t* due to the final vowel.

šäppädä (Ed) 'prefer, choose, pick out';

represents *šäbbätä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1) and *t:d* (7.14).

šəppağä (Ed) 'preference';

formed from *šäppädä* (see above) with palataliza-tion of *d* > *ğ.*

šəppiına (Ed) 'vein of the leaf of the *äsät*';

represents *čəmbilla* (see above) with alternance *č:š, b:p* (13.1), and *l:n* (8.23).

(at)šäpärä- (Č.En) 'miscarry';

from *säbärä* (see above) with palatalized *s* in the *at*-stem and *b:p* (13.1).

šäpätä (Č.En.Gt) 'prefer, choose, pick out';

šəpʷačä (Č.En.Gt) 'preference';

yatšapət (Č) 'it is preferable';

represents *šäbbätä* I (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

šäqa (Č.E.Gt), *ša›a* (Gt), *šã›a* (En) 'kind of tree'.

šəq *balä I (Č.Ed.Gt), *šəqq *balä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *šəqəq *balä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *siq-ən hāno* (Z) 'move aside, move away, withdraw oneself';

šəqq eppä (Ed) 'remove';

also in Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *šiqqi-ye›,* Had. *šiqqä-kko.*

šəq *balä II (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *šəqq *balä* (E.M), *šəqəq barä* (Č), *šəqəqq männä* (E) 'become slightly more';

šəqit (Č.E.En.Gt) 'interest on loan';

probably also in Cushitic: Sid. *sīqa›* 'raise, make higher', Dar. *šiqqi-ye* 'be high'.

šəqʷä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *šuqä, šu›ä* (Go), *šū›ä* (Ed) 'leaf of bamboo, bark of bamboo';

also Ga. *šuqa.*

šuqä (Go), see *šəqʷä.*

šəqəq balä I (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'move aside, move away';

see *šəq *balä* I.

šəqəq barä II (Č), *šəqəqq männä* (E) 'become slightly more';

see *šəq *balä* II.

šäqqärä (Ed) 'put in a row'.

šəqašäqä (Gt) 'loosen';

täšqašäqa, ašqašäqä (Č.En.Gt.S), *täšqaššäqä* (E.M), *täškašäkä* (S) 'be loose, be slack, become less squeezed so that there is room for more';

Amh. *šäqäššäqä, säqässäqä* 'detach things that stick together', Tna. *säqsäqä* 'loosen, detach', Te. *säq-säqa, säqasäqa* 'take the bread out of the pan'. See also *(tä)škašäkä.*

šəqšəqqa (M) 'kind of tree'.

šəqit (Č.E.En.Gt) 'interest on loan';

formed from *šəq *balä* II (see above) with the suf-fix *-t.*

šäqäṭ, šä›äṭ (M) 'small items of merchandise';

Tna. Amh. *šäqäṭ* 'merchandise', Te. *šäqṭa* 'trade' (v.); also in Cushitic: Ga. *šaqaṭa* 'sell as peddler', Bil. *šaqat.*

šəqəṭqəṭ bālä I (S) 'dress up, wear nice clothes';

Amh. *šanqaṭṭa, šənqəṭ* 'one whose manner of dressing is proper'.

šəqəṭqəṭ *balä II (Go.So.W.Z) 'shudder with disgust, feel discomfort because of something unpleasant';

Tna. *šäqäṭqäṭ bälä, šəqʷəṭqʷəṭ bälä* 'shiver', Amh. *šəqəṭqəṭ alä, šäqäṭṭäṭä* 'shiver with cold, start with fear'.

šärä I (E) 'area between two elevated places';

see *šänä,* above.

šärä II (Č.E.Gt), *šarä* (Gt) 'newly married bride who gets divorced or widowed';

from Cushitic: Kam. *šärre›* 'divorce one's wife'.

šärrä (M), *šerrä* (Go), *šäňä* (En.Gt), *šäňňä* (Ms), *šänä* (Č), *šännä* (E), *sore* (W), *sōre* (S) 'feed well a sick person or a convalescent person or a pregnant woman or a woman in childbed, support by providing food';

šärät (Č.E.Gt.M.Go), *šäräd* (En.Ed) 'food';

Har. *sōr* 'food offered to a group of people on a special occasion (e.g. when reciting the Koran)'; from Cushitic: Ga. *sor* 'food', Som. *sōr*, Qab. Al. *sōrro›* 'feed a bride or a woman in childbed', Sid. *sōre*.

šära (M) 'light-brown (sheep)';

see *šəre*, below.

šarä (Gt), see *šärä* II.

šarä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *šarä* (En.Gt.S), *ša›arä* (Ed) 'dismiss, demote, depose, abolish';

Semitic: Ar. *ṯaġara* 'break', Syr. *šĕ‹ar* 'split', Soq. *(y)ho›or* (root *š‹r*); Ethiopic: G. Tna. *sä‹arä* 'break open, violate', Te. *šä‹ara*, Amh. *šarä* 'dismiss, violate, depose', Har. *šāra*. See also *šər* II.

šāra (Z) 'sediment after butter has been melted';

from Cushitic: Had. *šāra*, Ga. *šāra*.

šerrä (Go), see *šärrä*.

šero (Č.E) 'lean cow, weak person';

see *čero*, above.

šər I (Č.E.M) 'upper doorframe';

probably from Cushitic: Sid. *šūré›e* 'entrance to the property'.

šər II (Č.E.En.Gt), *ši* (M) 'legal argument, lawsuit';

šər (Ed) 'I conjure you not to do it', probably originally '(I conjure you) by the law';

would it be a development of meaning of *šarä* 'dismiss, depose', that is, a verb having the concept of legal procedure?

šər III (M), *šərər* (Č.E.En), *šīr* (Gt) 'embryo';

represents *šəl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

šər IV (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *ši* (M.Go) 'joy, happiness';

see *sarä* I.

šər *balä I (Ms.Go.So), *šərəšər *balä* (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'be mad, be crazy';

šəräňä (En.Gt), *šəräňňä* (Ed.M.Go.So), *šəränä* (Č), *šərännä* (E) 'mad, crazy';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *širširri-yo›* 'be mad', *šərännä* 'mad'.

šər aše II (W) 'level the floor of the house by scraping off the uneven places';

see *šərašärä*.

šərä (Ed), see *šəra*.

šəra (Č.E.En.Gt.S), *šərä* (Ed) 'blossom (flower) of the *äsät*';

yäšra qʼinqʼä (Č.E), *yäšra fərəyä* (E) 'kind of *äsät*', lit. 'the fruit (*qʼinqʼä, fərəyä*) of the *šəra*';

represents *šəla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

šəre (So), *šire* (Ms.Go.W), *šīre* (S), *šära* (M), *šīre›* (Ed) 'black horse with white spots, *blackish, light-dark';

also in Cushitic: Sid. *šīro*, Had. *šīre›e*, Ga. *širē*.

šəro (Ed.Go.S.W.Z), *šuro* (Ed), *šūro* (En.Gt), *šərwä* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'mash, stew made of peas and spices';

Te. Tna. Amh. *širo*, *šəro* 'mashed peas', Gaf. *šərä*, Har. *šūr* 'porridge made of flour boiled in water'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *šūrō*, Sid. *šʼuro*, Ag. *šər*.

šire (Ms.Go.W), *šīre* (S), see *šəre*.

šur aňňe (W) 'purge';

šurt (S.W) 'dysentery, liquid excrement';

Te. *šär›a* 'have diarrhea', *šärə›* 'excrement', Tna. *šär›e*, *šärär bälä*, *šära›ra› bälä* 'have diarrhea', *šär‹i* 'diarrhea'.

šurä (W), see *šura*.

šura (So), *šurä* (W) 'fringe';

also in Cushitic: Kam. Sid. Had. *šura*.

šūre bālä (S) 'joke' (v.).

šuro (Ed), *šūro* (En.Gt), see *šəro*.

šire› (Ed) 'black horse with white spots';

see *šəre*.

šurrubba (Ms.Go.So.S) 'girl's long plaits of hair';

Amh. *šärräbä* 'twist several strands of rope', *šurrubba* 'hairdo', Te. *šärəbbe*, Tna. *šərubbe*; also in Ga. *šurrubbā*; perhaps loanword from Ar. *šarrāba*, *šurrāba* 'tassel, tuft'.

šäräd (En.Ed) 'food';

represents *šärät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

šorodo (Ed) 'box made from bamboo leaves and used for storing clothes';

from Cushitic: Had. *šorōda*, Ga. *šoroddō*.

šärräfä (Ms.Go), *šēräfä* (S) 'break off a piece (e.g. of wood)';

täšēräfä (S) 'be chipped (tooth)';

Semitic: Ar. *sarafa* 'gnaw the leaves or the bark of a tree'; Ethiopic: Te. *šärfa* 'break bread, become gap-toothed', Tna. *šärräfä* 'chip a utensil', Har. *šäräfa*, Amh. *šärräfä* 'lose the teeth', *afä šärfaffa* 'jar with chipped edges', Arg. *šärräfa* 'lose the teeth'; passed into Cushitic: Al. *šaráffo* 'lose the teeth', Aw. *šeräf-ġʷa*.

šēräfä (S), see *šärräfä*.

širka (Go) 'partner';

from Ar. *širka* 'partnership', *šarīk* 'partner'; also in Har. *šarīk* 'partner', Amh. *šärik*, Te. *šärka* 'partake'. For the foreign origin of Ar. *šarīk*, see Jeffery 1938:185.

šerämä (W), *šērämä* (S) 'shell corn by grinding slightly with a pestle';

perhaps to be connected with Te. *šärma* 'break through', the basic meaning being that of movement of either breaking through or grinding.

šērmo (S) 'meat of the tail of sheep' (add to the Selti dictionary);

from Cushitic: Had. *šērimo* 'tail, hair of tail', Kam. *šērima*.

šərämmä (Ms), see *šəremmä*.

šəremmä (Go), *šərämmä* (Ms) 'stir liquid with a spatula, wag the tail';

see *səremä*, above.

šərm̲ä̃d (En) 'spatula made of a thin stick of wood with two small crosspieces on one end for stirring liquids';

represents *šərmät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

šərmät (Č.E.M.Ms.W), *šərm̲ä̃t* (Gt), *šərmʷät* (Go.So), *šərmīt* (Z), same meaning as above;

formed from *səremä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

šərmīt (Z), see *šərmät*.

šarmuṭa (Č.E.Z), *šärmuṭa* (M.Ms.Go.So), *šärmuṭä* (W), *šarmūṭa* (En.Gt.S), *šarmūṭa* (Ed) 'prostitute';

from Ar. *šarmūṭa*; also in Amh. *šärmuṭa*, *šarmuṭa*, Te. Tna. *šärmuṭa*, Har. *šarmūṭa*.

šərännä (Č), *šərännä* (E) 'mad, crazy';

from *šər *balä* I (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*.

(a)šränä (Č), *ašrännä* (E) 'distinguish, recognize';

see *(a)šräňä*, below.

(a)šranäfä (Č), *ašrannäfä* (E) 'frighten, scare, terrify';

for **ašnanäfä*, reduplicative *a*-stem of *snf* (see *sänäfä* II); for *n:r*, see 8.33.

šäränit (Č) 'spider';

see *šäret*, below.

šəräňä (En.Gt), *šəräňňä* (Ed.M.Go.So) 'mad, crazy';

formed from *šər *balä* I (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*.

(a)šräňä (En.Gt), *ašraňňä* (Ed), *ašränä* (Č), *ašrännä* (E), *ašyänä* (Č), *atšəyännä* (E) 'distinguish, recognize';

is a reduplicative *a*-stem of the root *šry* becoming *šny* > *šň(šn)*; perhaps to be identified with Semitic: Heb. *šry*, Aram. *šĕrå* 'loosen > separate > distinguish > recognize'.

šərqa (S.Z), *šərqä* (W) 'fresh dung of cow, mud';

Tna. *šəräq̲ šəräq̲ bälä* 'defecate'.

šärär *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'be weak, die';

represents *šäläl *balä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

šururu balä (So) 'sing a lullaby';

Amh. *əšərərr*, *šəruru* 'lullaby'.

šəraššärä (Č.En.Gt.W), *šəraššärä* (E.Ed.So), *širāšärä* (S) 'level the floor of the house by filling the uneven places';

Amh. *šäräššärä* 'make a hole', Tna. *šäršärä*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *širāširro* 'level the floor by filling the uneven places', Al. *šarāšärro*. See *šər aše* II.

šəršər, šərəš(š)ər, see *(tä)šraššärä*.

šəršər *balä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'be mad, be crazy';

reduplicative root of *šər *balä* I.

šəršəra I (Č) 'liquid that exudes from the *äsät* when scraped';

from *šəššəra* (see *šəšəra*, below) >*šəršəra*, by dissimilation of gemination.

šəršəra II (Z) 'sand';

Te. *šäšär* 'small stone', Har. *šiḥšēra* 'sand'; probably also Amh. *šäräšär* 'kind of red earth'; also in Cushitic: Bil. *šašara* 'sand', Had. *šaššara*.

širäšärä (S), see *šərašärä*.

(tä)šrašärä (Č), *täšraššärä* (E.M), *ənšəräššärä* (So), *šəršər bālä* (S), *šəraššər efä* (Go), *šərrəšərr wärä* (Ms), *šərrəšərr wärä* (Ed), *šərrəšər hedä* (W), *šərrəššərri hīdä* (Z), *čərčər *balä* (Ms.Go) 'take a walk';

šərrəšər (So) 'walk' (n.);

Amh. *(tän)šäraššärä*, Arg. *(ən)šəraššära*, Har. *širšir bāya*; perhaps in connection with Har. *šir bāya* 'go around in a circle', Amh. *(an)šäräššärä* 'make the spindle turn'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *šir ge>e* 'go around'; passed in Al. *tänšärāššarro* 'walk' (v.), Sid. *širišširo* 'walk' (n.).

šärät (Č.E.Gt.M.Go) 'food';

formed from *šärrä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

šäret, šäreyät (Go), *šärayit* (So), *ənšärärit* (W), *šäränit* (Č), *šet* (Č.E), *šēt* (Gt), *əšet* (Ms), *əšēt* (Gt.S), *šäyät* (M), *šiyät* (E), *šēd* (Ed), *əšēd* (En) 'spider';

from Tna. *särräyä* 'spin, weave', Amh. *särra*: Tna. Te. *saret, särärit, šärärit* 'spider', G. *śaret*, Amh. *šärärit*, Arg. *ənšərarit*, SArg. *šärared*, Har. *ašširāraḥti*. Cerulli 1936:237 considers it a Cushitic loanword: Ga. *sararīti*, Bil. *säriro* (from *sar* 'dress'), Qem. *sari*, Aw. *šeränt*. For the various changes in Gurage, see *Lingua* 6(1957).285.

šurt (S.W) 'dysentery, liquid excrement';

from *šur aňňe* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

****šərattätä, ənšərattätä*** (So) 'slide, slip';

Amh. *(tän)šärattätä, šärtätt alä, (tän)šattätä, šätätt alä* 'slide, slip', Tna. *šätät bälä, šaḥtätä, šätaḥ bälä*, Te. *šätät wäda*, Har. *šätät bāya* 'go downwards'.

šärtəyä (En), *šärtiyä* (Gt) 'kind of *äsät*'.

šərwä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'mash, stew made of peas and spices';

see *šəro*, above.

šärayit (So), *šäreyät* (Go) 'spider';

see *šäret*.

šäššä (So), *šäše* (W), *šäšī* (Z) 'flee, run away';

represents *säk'ä* (see above) with palatalization of *k'>š* (9.33).

šäše (W), see *šäššä*.

šäšī (Z), see *šäššä*.

šaš (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.W.Z), *šäš* (Gt), *šaši* (Go.So), *šäšä* (En.Ed), *šäše* (S) 'muslin, veil (of Muslim women)';

from Ar. *šāš* (for which see Dozy 1845:235-40); also in Te. Tna. Amh. *šaš*, Har. *šäš*.

šäšä (En.Ed), see *šaš*.

šaša (Č), *šašä* (En.Gt), *šaššа* (E) 'place a ball on the ground and hit it with a stick, *do something strongly';

šašä dänägä, or *>äffa*, or *qräpä* (En.Gt), *šaššä aqällä* (Ed) 'hit a ball with a stick to send it far';

šašä akädä (En.Gt), *šaššä akkädä* (Ed) 'tie tightly';

šašä täfa (Gt) 'slap hard';

some of the meaning of *ša(š)ša* such as 'do something strongly, slap hard' are perhaps to be identified with Amh. *(tän)šaššа* 'be abundant'.

šäše (S), see *šaš*.

šaši (Go.So), see *šaš*.

šeššä (Ms) 'rub, massage, winnow by rubbing';

see *äšäšä*, above.

šošä barä (Ed), *šoše bälä* (S) 'be loose, be slack';

from Cushitic: Ṭem. *šaššе*, Kam. *šoššo*.

šoše (S), see *šošä*.

(aš)šašalä (So) 'improve';

from Amh. *aššašalä*, reduplicative *at*-stem of **šalä* represented in Gur. as *sarä* (see above).

(tä)šišilä (So) 'get acquainted with one another';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *šalä* I (see above).

šašära (Č.E.En.M), *šäšära* (Gt), *šaššarä* (Ed) 'kind of finger ring';

probably from Ga. *šašara* 'necklace'.

šaššarä (Ed), see *šašära*.

šašəra (E) 'big eater, voracious'.

šəšərä (Ed), see *šəšəra*.

šəšəra (Č.En.Gt), *šəšərä* (Ed), *šəšra* (E), *šərəšəra* (Č), *šəšya* (M) 'liquid that exudes from the *äsät* when scraped';

from Cushitic: Had. *šəššəra*.

šäšärat (Go) 'kind of a clay container';

from Cushitic: Kam. *šäšära*.

šäššätä (M) 'repent, regret';

perhaps from **säsätä*, with alternance *s:ṣ* of the root *ṣṣt*: Amh. *säṣṣätä* 'repent, regret', Tna. *ṣäṣät* 'repentance'.

šeššät (M), see *šəššät*.

šešt (W.Z), *šēšt* (S) 'three';

šēšt azīz (S), *šešt aziz* (W) 'kind of dish, third steeping of coffee', lit. 'three *aziz*';

from the root *ṯlṯ, sls* (see *sost*).

šəššät (E), *šəššät, šeššät* (M) 'plate made of clay, kind of jar';

Te. *šišät* 'bowl of the clay pipe'; Littmann-Höfner 1962:214 derive the Tigre noun from Ar. *šīša(t)* 'pipe' (of Persian origin).

šeštəläňňä (S) 'third, third steeping of coffee';

from *šešt* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-läňňä*.

šeštäňä (Z), *šeštäňňe* (W) 'third';

from *šešt* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-äňä, -äňňe*.

šəšya (M) 'liquid that exudes from the *äsät* when scraped';

from *šəšəra* with palatalization of *r* (8.65).

šäṭ (Č.M), *šet* (E) 'leveled ground before a house is built';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *šōhuta*, Had. *šōto>o*.

šättä (Ed), see *šäta*.

šäta (En), *šättä* (Ed) 'kind of knife';

from Ga. *šōte*.

šäta (Č), *šätä* (En.Gt), *šätta* (E.M), *šetta>a* (Ed) 'smell (intr.), smell good';

sonče (W), *sōnče* (S), *sūnčī* (Z) 'smell (intr.) smell good';

sotta (Ms.Go.So), *səwätta* (M) 'smell (intr.), smell good';

ašäta (Č), *ašätta* (E.M), *ašätä* (En.Gt), *ašetta>a* (Ed) 'smell' (tr.);

aštata (Č), *aštatä* (En.Gt), *aštatta* (E.M), *aštattä* (Ed), *aštatta>a* (Ed) 'sniff';

asōnče (S) 'smell' (tr.);

asasonče (W), *asāsōnče* (S), *asunčāčī* (Z) 'sniff';

asotta (Ms.Go.So), *aswätta* (M.Go) 'smell (tr.), sniff';

šətto, šəttu (Č.M.So), *šətnät* (Gt), *šətənät* (Č), *šətənnät* (E), *šətənäd* (En), *šəttiənäd* (Ed), *sutənnät* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'good smell, odor, *perfume';

sūnke, sūnkənä (S), *sūnkunä* (Z), *sunčənä* (W) 'good smell, odor';

Tna. *šätätä* 'smell' (intr.), *šətu* 'smell' (n.), Amh. *šättätä* 'have a bad smell', Arg. *šättäta*, Gaf. *šičä* 'smell' (n.), Har. *sōča* 'smell good, smell (tr.)'. The forms *sonče, sōnče, sūnčī* come close to Har. *sōča*, with inserted *n*. For more details on *sonče, sūnke*, see *sonče*, above.

šat (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms) 'granary made of bamboo and kept inside the house, beehive';

see *səwat*.

šāt (S), *šätä* (Z) 'dysentery, liquid excrement';

šāt-ən atbäňä (Z) 'have dysentery';

Amh. *šatä* 'have diarrhea', *šata* 'diarrhea'; see *šā äňe* I.

šätä (Z), see *šāt*.

(tä)šatä- (Č.E.M), *täšätä-* (Gt) 'err, make a mistake, be mistaken, lose the way, *not recognize';

see *satä*, above.

šatta (Ms), *šatt(a) arb* (W), *šanda ṭor* (So) 'big spear';

from Ga. *šätta*; see *arb, ṭor*.

šet I (Č.E), *šēt* (Gt), *əšet* (M.Ms), *əšēt* (Gt.S), *šäyät* (M), *šīyät* (E), *šēd* (Ed), *əšēd* (En) 'spider';

represents *šäret* (see above) with loss of *r* through spirantization.

šet II (E), see *šäṭ*.

šətto, šəttu (Č.M.Ms.So) 'good smell, good odor';

Amh. *šətto, šəttu* 'perfume, good smell', Tna. *šətu* 'smell' (n.); see *šäta*, above.

šōt barä tänässa>a (Ed) 'rise suddenly';

perhaps Te. *šit* 'quick', Tna. *šätšät bälä* 'run'.

šetta›a (Ed) 'smell' (intr.);

see *šäta, šetta›adänä.*

šetta›adänä (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*';

composed of *šetta›a* (see above) and *dänä.*

šətti›näd (Ed) 'odor, good smell';

formed from *šetta›a* (see above) with the suffix *-näd.*

šätäfä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), ***šättäfä*** (E.M) 'cut with a sharp knife or ax';

Semitic: Ar. (Daṯina) *šatafa* 'cut'; Ethiopic: Te. *šätfa* 'tear away', Amh. *šänättäfä, šanäddäfä* (with inserted *n*) 'make a clean cut'.

šətənäd (En) 'odor, good smell';

represents *šətnät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

šətnät (Gt), ***šətənät*** (Č), ***šətənnät*** (E) 'odor, good smell';

formed from *šäta* (see above) with the suffix *-nät.*

šätär (Z) 'filter for beer'.

šätärä (Č.En.Gt), ***šättärä*** (E.Ed.M), ***šēttärä*** (S), ***šettärä*** (W) 'be exhausted, be crippled, be paralyzed, be sickly, *wither'.

šettärä (W), ***šēttärä*** (S), see *šätärä.*

šētätä (S) 'doubt, suspect';

probably to be identified with *šekäkä* 'doubt' (see above) with alternance *t:k* that occurs in several Ethiopian languages (cp., for instance, Amh. *tä* and *kä* 'from').

(a)štata (Č), ***aštatā*** (En.Gt), ***aštatta*** (E.M), ***aštattā*** (Ed) 'sniff';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *šäta* (see above).

(a)štatta›a (Ed) 'sniff';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *št›* (see *šäta,* above).

šeṭan (Ms.W), ***šēṭān*** (Ed.S) 'evil spirit, Satan, devil';

represents *seṭan* (see above) with alternance *s:š.*

šäṭärä (Č.Gt), ***šäṭṭärä*** (E.M.Ms), ***žä›ärä*** (En.Ed) 'split wood into half or into big pieces, plough a field for the first time';

yäšäṭṭäri äga (Ms) 'irrigation channel';

ašṭaṭṭärä (Ed) 'split wood into small pieces';

Semitic: Ar. *šaṭara* 'divide into two', Soq. *śeṭar*; Ethiopic: G. *śäṣärä*; related to *sənäṭärä, säṭärä* (see above).

šəṭəṭ bālä- (S) 'shudder with disgust, shudder with displeasure';

Amh. *šəṭəṭṭ,* 'interjection expressing displeasure'.

šuṭəṭ bea (Go) 'be conical';

see *suṭəṭ *balä,* above.

(a)šṭaṭṭärä (Ed) 'split wood into small pieces';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *šṭr* (see *šäṭärä*).

šäwä (En.Gt), ***šōwä*** (Ed) 'roasted barley used for the preparation of beer';

represents *šämʷä* (see above) >*šäwa* (6.32).

šäwa (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), ***šawä*** (Ed) 'Addis Ababa';

derived from *šäwa* 'Shoa', the name of the province in which Addis Ababa is situated.

šawä (Ed), see *šäwa.*

šīwä (Ed) 'kind of worm';

represents *šiba* (see above) with *b* >**b̲* >*w* (4.11).

šōwä (Ed), see *šäwä.*

šwa šwa balä (So) 'flow out';

Amh. *(tän)šʷašʷa* 'spill', *šʷa alä* 'be poured out, produce noise (falling water)', *šʷašʷate* 'waterfall', Tna. *šʷaḥ bälä* 'spill', *šaḥšaḥ bälä.*

šəwäd (Ed), ***šūwäd*** (En) 'grey hair, old cow';

represents *šəwät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

šūwäd (En), see *šəwäd.*

(a)šwannärä, in *äwān-uha ašwannärä* (Ed) 'load the empty sack or skin on the back of the donkey';

represents *(a)šballälä* (see above) with *b* >**b* >*w* (4.11), *l:n* (8.23), and *l:r* (8.25).

šäwäňňä (Ed) 'the ground inside the frame on which a house is built, leveled ground before a house is built';

represents *šämmäňňä* (see above) with *m* >**m̲* >**b̲* >*w* (4.31).

šäwrä (Ed) 'fig tree';

represents *sobla* (see above) with *s*>*š, b* >**b̲* >*w* (4.11), and *l:r* (8.25).

šəwät (Č.Gt.M), ***šəwwät*** (E), ***šəwäd*** (Ed), ***šūwäd*** (En)

'old cow, *grey hair';

represents *šəbät* 'grey hair' (see above) with *b* >**b̲* >*w* (4.11).

šəwät, in *yen šəwät* (Ms) 'eyebrow'.

šay (M) 'tea';

from Ar. *šāy*; also in Amh. *šay,* Te. Tna. *šahi.*

šəyä (W), see *šəya.*

šəya (M), ***šəyä*** (W), ***šiya*** (So) 'blossom (flower) of the *äsät*';

yäšya fərəyä (M) 'kind of *äsät*', lit. 'the fruit (*fərəyä*) of the *šəya*';

represents *šəla* with palatalization of *l* (8.61).

šiya (So), see *šəya.*

šayəd, šayd (W), ***šāyəd*** (S) 'witness, testimony';

represents *šahid,* above (from Arabic) >*šayəd.*

(a)šyänä (Č), ***atšəyännä*** (E) 'distinguish, recognize';

represents *(a)šranä* (see above) with palatalization of *r* (8.65).

šäyät (M), ***šiyät*** (E) 'spider';

see *šet* I, above.

šiyät (E), see *šäyät.*

šeže (W), ***šēže*** (S) 'advise, give counsel';

from Cushitic: Kam. *sáżżo, sáǧǧo,* Qab. *sáżżo,* Ṭem. *saǧǧe›.*

T

tä (Gur) 'with, from, out, out of, more than';

Amh. *tä* (variant of *kä*), Har. Arg. *tä.*

ta (Č), ***taw*** (E), ***tay, tayd*** (Ed), ***taššš*** (Č.E.M), ***tayš*** (Gt) 'interjection used to chase away a cow or a child';

Amh. *tiwəš* 'interjection used to keep away a donkey' (to be interpreted as *ti-wəš,* or *tiw-əš*), Tna. *tuš bälä* (from *tu-š*), Tna. also *to* 'interjection used to chase away birds'.

tə+imperfect (Gur) 'when';

tə+negative imperfect 'without' (conj.);

Gaf. *tə*; for Amh. *tä* 'when', see Cohen 1939:305.

tu epä (En), ***tu aypä*** (Gt) 'do something with strength';

tu epä-m äräk'ä (Č.En), *tu amännä-m äräggʻä* (E), *tu aypä äräk'ä* (Gt), *təww abäňňä-m äräggʻä* (M) 'throw with strength';

probably to be identified with Amh. *təbb adärrägä* 'grab by force, throw down' (*təbb*>*təww*>*tu*), the basic meaning being that of doing something with strength.

tī› (En) 'afterwards, later on';

ti›inīnä (Ed) 'behind';

from *tä-ī* (see *ī›ī*).

tu›ä (En.Ed) 'solid, tough, firm, strong, powerful, vigorous, cruel, hard (work)';

from **təb›ä* with *əb*>*u* (4.12), from *täppa›a, täbba.*

ta›ačä (En), ***ta›ačča, ta›ačče*** (Ed) 'down, west';

ta›ačči (Ed), *bä---ta›ače* (En) 'down there, westward';

represents *tat* with palatalization of *t* caused by the directional element *-e, -i.*

ta›ačənyä (En) 'westward';

from *ta›ačä* (see above) with the directional *-(ə)nyä.*

ta›akärä (En.Gt), ***ta›akkärä*** (Ed) 'leave (especially a person who is disliked';

ata›akärä (En.Gt), *ata›akkärä* (Ed) 'send away a servant or wife, chase away, pour out at once, throw away something';

see *(at)takärä,* below.

(a)tē›ēm̲ä (Ed) 'find out the taste of food by chewing';

see *tamä,* below.

tə›əmmate (En) 'together';

from *tä-əmmat-e.*

ta›andä, tä›andä, see *andä.*

tu›unäd (En), ***tu›näd*** (Ed) 'toughness, cruelty';

from *tu›ä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd.*

ti›inīnä (Ed) 'behind';

from *ti›i* (see *tī›*) with the suffix *-n-īnä.*

tä›äti (En.Ed), ***ta›ayte*** (Gt) 'whence?';

lit. 'from (*tä*) where (*äti*)?'

tä›ay (Ed) 'where?'

from *tä, ay.*

täbba (E.M.Ms.Go), *täpa* (Č.En), *täpā* (Gt), *täppa›a* (Ed) 'be solid, tough, violent, strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, hard (work), cruel';

atäbba (E.M.Ms.Go), *atäpa* (Č.En), *atäpā* (Gt), *atäppa›a* (Ed) 'strengthen';

yätäbba›e (M) 'adult, mature';

təbʷä (Go), *təbo* (So), *təwä* (Č.M), *təwwä* (E), *təw›ä* (Gt), *tu›ä* (En.Ed) 'solid, tough, strong, powerful, firm, vigorous, hard, cruel, violent';

täbat (Č.E.M.So), *täbät* (M.Ms.Go), *täb›at* (Ed), *täḇ›at* (En.Gt), *täw›at* (Ed) 'male (man or animal), *courageous, brave';

təwnät (Č), *təwənnät* (M), *təwwənnät* (E), *təw›ə-nät* (Gt), *tu›näd* (Ed), *tu›unäd* (En) 'toughness';

perhaps Akk. *tebû* 'rise (for making war)', *tēbû* 'insurgent'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *täb‹a* 'be strong, courageous', Tna. *täb‹e,* Amh. *täbba,* Gaf. *täbbä* 'be abundant'; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *tabe‹* 'be strong'. Dillman 1865:561 connects this root with Ar. *tabi‹a* 'follow'. Likewise Bravmann 1977:375 explains G. *täb‹at* 'man, male' from Ar. *tabi‹a-hu* 'he followed him >he served him as his man' (in war) and considers the meaning of G. *täb‹a* 'be strong' to be secondary. Cerulli 1938a:210, Brockelmann 1950:7, and Rundgren *OS* 21 (1972). 56 rightly express doubt about the identification of Ethiopic *tb‹* 'be strong, audacious' with Ar. *tb‹* 'to follow'. The Ethiopic verb *tb‹* is, however, not a denominative as suggested by Rundgren *ib.*

təbʷä (Go), see *täbba.*

təbo (So), see *täbba.*

tibbä (Ed.S.W), see *tibba.*

tibba (M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *tibbä* (Ed.S.W) 'dust in a room or in the air or on the road';

Tna. Amh. *təbbiya*; also in Cushitic: Qab. Al. *tibbá,* Qem. *təbbəya.* The connection of Amh. *təbbiya* with G. *ṣäbäl* suggested by Praetorius 1879:84 is doubtful.

tob (Gt), *tobb* (E), *top* (Č.Ed), *ṭop* (En) 'interjection used to chase away a horse';

also in Ga. *tob,* exclamation used for horses.

tobä (W), *tōbä* (Ed.S), see *toba.*

toba (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *tōba* (En.Gt), *tobä* (W), *tōbä* (Ed. S) 'layman, ignorant, stupid, fool, uneducated, Muslim';

the basic meaning is probably 'Muslim' (that is an ordinary Muslim) >layman >ignorant, uneducated'. The noun is probably derived from Ar. *tāba* 'repent toward God'; also in Had. *tōba* 'Muslim', Ga. *tōbā* 'formula of the holy oath used by Muslims' (for which see Cerulli 1922:113); Har. *tōbät* 'repentance' is borrowed from Ar. *tawba.* For religious denominations derived from a religious practice, cp. Bil. *šilliya* 'Muslim' (explained by Reinisch 1887:324 as coming from *ṣlw* 'pray'); E. *ṭomännä* 'Christian' from *ṭomä* 'fast'; Te. *säb tärig* 'Muslims', lit. 'people of the vow (not to drink alcohol)'. See also *tobbätä.*

täb›at (Ed), *täḇ›at* (En.Gt) 'male (man or animal)';

see *täbat,* below.

täbäčä (Č), *täbäččä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *täbäčče* (S.W) 'knife for pulling out the root of the *äsät* and cutting the leaves';

from Cushitic: Had. *tabačča›e.*

täbadet (Č.E.M) 'kind of *äsät*'.

(a)täbbälä (Ms.Go.So) 'work slackly'.

täbər (Č.E.M.Ms.S), *täḇər* (En.Gt), *täwər* (Ed) 'half-door made of bamboo, plate made of bamboo, mat made of bamboo, circular table made of bamboo';

from Cushitic: Had. *tawəra.*

täbʷrä (Go) 'stomach'.

təbre (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *tibre* (Ed), *təbreyä* (En) 'animosity between two people';

təbre balä (So) 'fight with someone because of animosity'.

tibre (Ed), see *təbre.*

təbreyä (En) 'animosity between two people';

from *təbre* (see above) with the suffix *-yä.*

täbät (M.Ms.Go), see *täbat.*

täbat (Č.E.M.So), *täbät* (M.Ms.Go), *täb›at* (Ed), *täḇ›at* (En.Gt), *täw›at* (Ed) 'male (man or animal), *courageous, brave';

G. Te. *täb‹at* 'male', Tna. *täba‹tay,* Amh. Gaf. *täbat*; from *täbba* (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

tabot (En.Gt), *tawät* (M) 'church, *saint to whom the church is dedicated, saint's day';

G. Tna. Amh. *tabot* 'altar stone of the Ethiopian church, church'. For its Aramaic origin, see Noeldeke 1910:37, Polotsky, *JSS* 9(1964).6. On Ar. *tābūt* 'arch' being either of Geez or Aramaic origin, see Noeldeke 1910:37, Jeffery 1938:88; for Ar. *tābūt* taken over through the intermediary of Judeo-Aramaic of the Medina Jews, see Rodinson, *GLECS* 9(1960-63).64ff. See also Rabin 1951:109-10; Ullendorff, *JSS* 1(1956). 233ff.

tobbätä (Č.E.M.Ms), *tōbbätä* (En.Ed), *tōbätä* (Gt) 'become a Muslim, be a layman, be uneducated';

the verb form *tbt* comes probably from Ar. *tawbat* 'repentance'; see *toba,* above.

täbtäb beä (M), *tabtab männä* (E), *taptap barä* (Č.En. Gt) 'look around for something without finding it, look around for something by walking, *have weak eyes';

related to *taftaf* II, below.

tabtab männä (E), see *täbtäb beä.*

****təbätäbä, əntəbättäbä*** (So), *tätbatäbä* (S.W), *tätbätäbä* (Z), *tätbattäbä* (M.Ms.Go) 'stammer, *be incoherent in speaking';

Amh. *(tän)täbättäbä* 'stammer' (related to *ṭäbäṭṭäbä*); Tna. *tuptab* (for *tubtab,* in Praetorius 1871: 88); from the root *tbtb* 'intertwine': Amh. *täbättäbä,* Tna. *täbtäbä,* Te. *täbtäba* 'spin together'. The root is related to **dəbaddäbä.*

tabtabbiyä (E), *taptapiyä* (Č.Gt) 'kind of plant that grows fast, kind of disease';

perhaps in connection with Had. *tabtab-iyye* 'move fast'. The original meaning is probably that of the plant that is used for curing the disease.

tobbəya (So) 'Ethiopia';

Tna. *tobbiya*; see *ṭobbəya,* below.

täčče, in *ha›ädi täčče* (Ed) 'down there';

represents *tat* (see below) with palatalization of *t.*

tučča (E) 'cultivation of field, ploughing of field, farming';

from *čotä* (see above) with *č* reverting to the original *t,* and *t* of *čotä* becoming prepalatalized.

tačenä (W), *täčēnä* (S), *täšnä* (Z) 'yesterday';

Har. *täčəna, tä›ina.* The connection of *tačenä, täčəna* with Ethiopic: G. *təmaləm,* Amh. *təlant,* Č. *tərama,* and so on, suggested by Cerulli 1936: 273 as well as by Rundgren 1955:283-4 (who explains it as coming from *təlantəna >*tənantəna> *tə›antəna >*tantəna >*tattəna >*tatna >tačəna*) is not convincing. The ending *-nä* (for *-na*) of *tačenä* is the marker of time in the past, *tač* goes back to *tač* 'below', and *tačenä* would mean 'anterior to below'. As for the Harari form for 'yesterday', Cerulli 1936:178 has *täčinä* (with *č*), but p. 273 *täčinä* (with *č*), a misprint for *täčinä.* The Gurage form *tačenä* (with *č*) is undoubtedly the original form and the Harari form *täčəna* (with *č*) shows the variant *č:č.*

tičonawä xʷəǧər (Č), *tičōnawä xuǧər* (Gt), *tičonnawä xʷəǧər* (E), *tiččōnnawä ləbs* (M), *tičänäwäda xʷəǧər* (En), *təčännäwädä huǧər* (Ed) 'clothes worn by the newly married when she remains behind the curtain for about four months', lit. 'clothes when she stays in it (them)';

see *čona, xʷəǧər, ləbs.*

tačäňňäyä (Ms), *tačäňňəyä* (M) 'midwife';

lit. 'she helps to give birth to a child'; see *čäňňä.*

tačäňňəyä (M), see *tačäňňäyä.*

tädän-yä-m-äta (Č), *tädän-m-äta* (Gt), *tädänn-əʷxta* (M), *tadännə-m-ota* (E) 'he really';

lit. 'he with his body (indeed)'; see *dän.*

tədar (So) 'established household';

from Amh. *tədar* from *ad(d)ärä* (see above); passed into Cushitic: Aw. *tedari.*

täddäret (W) 'upwards';

from *tä-där* 'above' *-et.*

täf barä I (Gt), *täff *balä* (Č.E.En.M) 'the pain stopped as a result of having taken a medicine';

täf barä- (Gt), *täff *balä-*(Č.E.En.M) 'be satisfied having received food, drink, and so on';

Amh. *ṭäff alä* 'stop' with alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2).

täf barä II (Gt), *täff *balä* (Č.E.En.Ed.M.Go), *täftäf barä* (En.Ed) 'come in suddenly, fall in suddenly or unexpectedly, *appear unexpectedly';

the sudden or unexpected action is related to speed and the root is to be identified with Amh. *täftäff alä* 'be fast, be rapid'; also in Ga. *tuf ǧeḍa* 'do something suddenly'.

täfä (W) 'flesh of back above the hip';

Amh. *tafa* 'hip, behind'; probably from Cushitic: Ga. *tafa* 'hip, behind', Had. *täfo, tefo* 'buttocks'.

täfa I (Č.Gt), *täffa* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'slap' (v.);

tifä (Č.Gt), *tiffä* (E), *təffi* (M.Ms.Go) 'slap (n.), *animal disease';

yətäfʷäbbʷä (E.M.Ms), *yətäfʷäpʷä* (Č), *itäfʷäbbʷä* (Ms.Go), *yitäfʷäkʷä* (Gt), *itäfʷäkʷä* (En) 'mat used to flatten the dough', lit. 'that with which one slaps';

represents *ṭäfa* (see below) with alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2). The meaning of *tifä* (Č), *tiffä* (E) 'animal disease' means originally 'a slap'. For a similar development, cp. E. *nəgd* 'disease of men and animals' from the root *ngd* 'touch'. See also *(at)tafa.*

täfa II (Č), *täffa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *tuf balä* (W), *tuff *balä* (Ed.S), *təf-um bālä* (Z), *əttəff *balä* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ətəff barä* (En), *ətuff barä* (Ed), *itəff barä* (Gt) 'spit, *vomit';

atteffa- (Go), *attīfā-* (Z), *attiffa-* (So), *attofe-* (W), *attōfe-* (S), *atčäffa-* (E.M) 'vomit';

tuff təräf (Ed), *yətəff təräf* (Gt), *yəttəff təräf* (E), *itf təräf* (En), *itəff təräf* (Gt), *əttəff təräf* (Č.E.M) 'remain saved!' (a blessing); see *täräfä*;

yətf (En.Gt), *yəttəff* (Č.E), *əttəff* (Č.M.Ms.Go), *ətuff* (Ed), *itf* (En) 'may it not happen to you!';

Semitic: Ar. *taffa* 'spit', Aram. *tĕpap*, Heb. *topę(ṯ)* 'spittle'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *täf›a*, Tna. *täf›e*, Amh. *täffa, əttəff alä, əntəff alä*, Gaf. *täffä*, Har. *tuf bāya*, Arg. *əntəf ala.* The root is common with Cushitic: Ga. *tufe*, Be. *tiffo*, Som. *tuf*, Sid. *tufi* (so also Cohen 1947: no. 319). For the meaning of 'vomit', cp. Tna. *täf›e*, Sid. *tufi* 'spit', but Al. *tufsišo-s* 'vomit'. For the notion of blessing derived from the root 'spit', see *märräqä*, above.

(a)täffa, in *ǧibbä atäffa* (E.M) 'fold a mat';

perhaps to be identified with *täffa* 'slap' > 'fold' (see *ṭäfa* I). See also *(a)ṭrafa.*

(at)tafa (Č.Gt), *attaffa* (E.M) 'wear a toga with one end on the shoulder';

lit. 'make slap (the borders of the toga)', from *täfa* I 'slap'; cp. also Amh. *aṭṭaffa*, same meaning, likewise from *ṭäffa* 'slap'.

(at)teffa- (Go) 'vomit';

see *täfa* II, above.

təf-um bālä (Z) 'spit';

see *täfa* II, above.

təffi (M.Ms.Go) 'slap' (n.);

see *täfa* I, above.

tifä (Č.Gt), *tiffä* (E) 'slap, animal disease';

see *täfa* I, above.

(at)tīfā- (Z), *attiffa-* (So) 'vomit';

see *täfa* II, above.

(at)tofe- (W), *attōfe-* (S) 'vomit';

see *täfa* II, above.

tuff *balä (Ed.S), *tuf balä* (W) 'spit';

see *täfa* II, above.

täfändäd qəčo (W) 'kind of cereal'.

täfärädot (S) 'legal argument, lawsuit';

from *täfärädä* 'bring to court' (see *färädä*).

täftäf barä (En.Ed) 'come in suddenly, appear suddenly, fall in suddenly or unexpectedly';

reduplicated root of *täf *barä* II, above.

taftaf barä I (Ed) 'stagger under a heavy burden';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *täftäf-iyye*, Had. *täftäf.*

taftaf barä II (Ed) 'look around anywhere';

perhaps Ar. *taftafa* 'grope for something'; Ethiopic: Amh. *täftäff alä* 'be on the alert, go here and there', *atäfättäfä* 'ferret', Tna. *atäftäfä* 'ferret'; related to *täbtäb beq̈* (see above) with alternance *b:f.* For the meaning of 'grope', cp. also Cushitic: Al. *taffiyo*, Kam. *taffa›e.*

təfätäfä (Č) 'dip bread in tea or coffee or pepper';

related to Tna. *tämtämä*, Amh. *tämättämä*, with alternance of labials *m:f.*

tiftəyy, tiftəmməy (So) 'in the future';

from *ift* 'front, ahead' and the morphemes *tä-(ə)yy* 'toward', with an inserted *-m* 'indeed'.

tegä (Č.E), *tēgä* (En.Gt), *tq̈ʸq̈gä* (M) 'be accomplished successfully';

ategä (Č.E.Gt), *atēgä* (En), *atq̈ʸq̈gä* (M) 'give money to someone to buy something, ask someone to buy something, send for an object, *give the responsibility'.

təgu I (So) 'diligent';

G. Tna. *təguh*, Te. *tagəh, taghay*, Amh. *təgu*, from the root *tgh.* See also *təgu* II, below.

təgu II, in *təgu əmmāt* (Ed) 'only one';

təgu nu› (Ed) 'the biggest';

təgum (Ed) 'thoroughly, perfectly, very';

probably to be connected with *təgu* 'diligent' (see above) that came to acquire a meaning of intensity; cp. for a similar development Amh. *bäṭam* 'very', from *bä-ṭam* 'with taste'.

tuga (Z) 'mole';

from Cushitic: Ga. *tūqā* 'mole'; Dar. *tuqà*, Kam. *tugayy* 'the mole dug out the earth'.

tägadäd (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *tägādäd* (S) 'kind of *äsät*'.

tagugu (Z) 'granary inside the house made of clay';

Har. *tägūg*; from Ga. *tägugga.*

təguguft (Ms) 'kind of bird'.

tägekkäž (Ed) 'proud, haughty';

an active participle form of *tä-gʿagʿäzä.*

taggəlagəl məšt (Go), *taggəlaggəl məšt* (So) 'midwife';

lit. 'the woman who helps in the delivery of a child'; see *a-glägälä*, above.

təgum (Ed) 'thoroughly, perfectly, well';

təgum ənsiyä (Ed) 'the smallest';

təgum+negative verb 'never';

from *təgu* II+*m* (enclitic).

tägän (M.So.W), *čägän* (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S) 'shelter';

Amh. Har. *tägän.*

tägan (So) 'plantation of the *äsät*';

Amh. *tägan* 'plantation' (according to Hailu Fulass).

tägʷanän (Ms), *tägʷannän* (W), *tägʷanär* (Č) 'kind of *äsät*'.

tägʷanär (Č) 'kind of *äsät*';

represents *tägʷanän* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

taggärä (E.M), *takärä* (Č), *tākärä* (En.Gt), *tākkärä, ta›akkärä* (Ed) 'build a house and cultivate the field for the first time';

mätagäna (Č), *mätāgäna* (En.Gt), *mätagänna* (E.M), *mätagärra* (M) 'action of cultivating the field for the first time';

the root seems to be *›gr* with agglutinated *t* of the *tä*-stem. Would it be related to Amh. *akkärä* 'renew the land by ploughing and sowing?'. Semitic: Heb. *›ikkār* 'farmer', Ar. *›akr* 'action of ploughing'. For the Akkadian origin of Heb. *›ikkār*, see Baumgartner 1967:46.

(at)tiggärä (So) 'trouble, upset, distress, embarrass, annoy, bother';

Gaf. *tiggärä* 'be difficult'; *tgr* of Gaf. and So. is the root of *čäggärä* (see above) as well as of Amh. *čäggärä*, Arg. *(as)čeggära* 'bother, annoy', and Tna. *šäggärä* 'be in need', variant of *čäggärä*: also in Cushitic: Bil. *tegirā* 'hunger', Kham. *čegār.*

taggäsä (So) 'be patient';

təggəst (So) 'patience';

təggəstäňňä (So) 'patient';

G. Tna. *tä‹aggäsä*, Amh. *taggäsä*, from the root *‹gs* with agglutinated *t*- of the *tä*-stem. Dillmann 1865: 1014 compares Ar. *‹ağasa, ta‹ağğasa* 'pursue someone without letting down'; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *tages-ġʷa.*

təggəst (So) 'patience';

formed from *taggäsä* (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

təggəstäňňä (So) 'patient';

from *təggəst* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

tägʿagʿäš (E.M) 'proud, arrogant, haughty';

active participle form of *(tä)gʿaggʿäsä*, above.

tägʿagʿäž (Č.En.Gt) 'proud, arrogant, haughty';

active participle form of *(tä)gʿagʿäzä*, above.

täǧ abä (E) 'pay cash';

lit. 'give (*abä*) with the hand (*tä-äǧ*)'.

täǧäǧǧä (So), *tīǧäǧe* (S), *tiǧaǧe* (W), *tūǧäǧu* (Z) 'fight with piercing instruments, fight with the horns, clash (cattle)';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *aǧǧä* 'pierce', above.

təhä (Ms) 'child';

represents *təkä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

tōh (S) 'power, strength, means';

Har. *tāx*; Cerulli 1936:274 derives Har. *tāx* (recording by him as *tāk*) from Som. *tāg* 'strength' borrowed from Ar. *ṭāqa* 'power'.

tehälä (W), *tēhälä* (S) 'be ready (food)';

represents *tēkkälä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

tahlīl (S), *tählil* (W) 'drink made of water into which a piece of paper containing the name of Allah is placed and given either to a sick person or drunk the New Year, *death commemoration';

from Ar. *tahlīl* 'utterance of the formula *lā illāha illā llāh*'; also in Har. *taḥlīl* 'a prescription written on a plate by an amulet writer', Te. *tählil, täwlil* 'the saying of *lā illāha*', Qab. *tählīl* 'the first day of death commemoration'.

tēhäma (S), *täkekämä* (W) 'lean back, lean upon';

atēhämä (S), *atkekämä* (W), *ahīhämä* (Z) 'sustain';

Z. *ahīhämä* is of the same root as W. *(tä)kekämä* with weakening (or spirantization) of *k* to *h*. Selṭi *tēhämä* is likewise to be identified with W. *(tä)kekämä* and to be interpreted either as coming from **tähehämä>tēhämä* or coming from *kekämä, tehämä* with alternance *k:t* for which see *tä*, above. Be it as it may, the root *kekämä*, that is, 1.1.2 is unusual and may come from **kmkm*.

təhan (Ms.So), *tuhan* (W.Z), *tuhān* (Ed.S) 'bedbug';

represents *təkan* (see below) with *k:h* (5.32).

təhənnät (Ms.Go) 'childhood, boyhood';

from *təhä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät*.

tuhäňňä (Ed) 'kind of weed'.

(a)tähärä (S.W.Z), *ataharä* (Ed) 'be naughty, annoy the parents by crying';

represents *(a)täkkärä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

täk *balä I (Č.En.Gt.S), *täkk *balä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *täktäk *balä* (En.Go.S), *täktäkk *balä* (Č.E.Ed.Gt.W), *täkkətäkk beę̣* (M) 'drip, trickle in drops';

täkkətä (Ed) 'drop' (n.);

also in Cushitic: Al. *takke›*, Qab. *täkki-yo›*, Had. *tak*.

täk *balä II (En.Gt), *täkk *balä* (Č.E.Ed.M) 'appear suddenly, *die suddenly';

expresses a sudden action combined with appearing or dying; related to Amh. *tägg alä* 'appear suddenly, stop suddenly'.

tək barä ašä (En.Gt), *təkk *balä *ažä* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.S), *tukk barä aššä* (Ed) 'stare, look fixedly at';

Amh. *təkk alä*.

təkä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go), *təhä* (Ms), *təxä* (M.Ms) 'child';

təkənnät (E.M.Go), *təknät* (Č.Gt), *təkənäd* (En), *təhənnät* (Ms.Go) 'childhood, boyhood';

perhaps to be compared with Gaf. *kit-ač* 'children' (with metathesis). The derivation from the Semitic root *ṭqq* 'be small' > *ṭk>tk*, or from *dqq* (cp. G. *däqq* 'children') >*tq>tk* is not impossible.

təkkʷa, təkkʷä (M) 'peg';

also Qab. *tukka* 'peg', possibly from the root *tkl, čkl* (see *čäkkälä*, above) 'drive a peg into the ground' becoming *tukka* in Qabenna and passed into Muher. The possibility of M. *təkkʷa* taken over by Qab. *tukka* is not to be excluded.

təkku (M.Go) 'boiled in water (grain, peas)';

from **tikkeę̣, čäkkeę̣*; see *tikkälä*.

tukk barä (Ed) 'be straight, be upright, be straightened out';

tukk eppä heggä (Ed) 'throw to hit a target';

təkkuyät (M) 'face to face';

tätəkkuyät (M) 'overhead';

Te. *təkk bela* 'stand, raise the head', *täkay* 'upright', Tna. *təḵ bälä* 'be straight'. See also *tək barä ašä*.

(at)takkeę̣ (M) 'pour out water or grain at once, chase away, send away a servant or wife';

represents *(a)takkärä* (see below) with *-ärä>eę̣* (8.68).

tikike (S) 'kind of bird';

from Ga. *tikikke*.

təkəkkəl (Go.So) 'straightforward, accurate, exact, *accurately, exactly';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *təkəkkəl* 'accurate, straight' from Amh. *akkälä* 'be equal, be like'; see *›kl*.

təkäkkäsä (M) 'burn the surface (of wood or grass)';

reduplicative stem of *tks* (see *täkäsä*, below).

täkkälä (M.So) 'plant, *found';

G. *täkälä*, Tna. *täḵälä*, Te. *täkla*, Amh. *täkkälä*, Arg. *tekkäla*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *tekäl-ǵʷa* 'pitch'. See also *čäkkälä, atakəlt*.

täkkalla (E.M), *täkara* (Č) 'bowl of pipe';

perhaps from Cushitic: Haruro *tekkāle* 'vase'.

tekkälä (Ms), *tehälä* (W), *tēhälä* (S) 'be ready (food)';

atekkälä (Ms), *atehälä* (W), *atēhälä* (S) 'prepare food, *do something fast';

Amh. *čäkkʷälä* 'hurry', Tna. *šäkkʷälä*. For the relation between the meanings 'be ready, hurry', cp. Amh. *fäṭṭänä* 'hurry', Gur. *fṭn* 'be ready (food)'.

təkkul (So), see *tikkälä*.

tikkälä (So), *čäkärä* (Č.En.Gt), *čäkkärä* (E.Ed.Ms), *čäkkeä* (Go), *čäkkeę̣* (M) 'boil in water, cook in water';

čäkʷärä (Č.En.Gt), *čäkkʷärä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *təkkul* (So), *təkʷər* (Č.Gt), *təkurä* (En.Gt), *təkkʷər* (E), *tukkur* (Ms), *təkkurä* (Ed), *təkku* (M.Go) 'boiled in water (grain, peas)';

yäčäkkʷäri bäsär (Ms), *äčäkkʷäri bäsär* (Ed), *äčäkʷäri bäsär* (En.Gt), *yäčäkkʷi bäsär* (Go) 'boiled meat', lit. 'meat that one boiled' (see *bäsär*);

perhaps also in Cushitic: Be. *tekʷe* 'boil'.

tikkämä (So), *čäkkämä* (M.Ms.Go) 'take a mouthful';

atikkämä (So) 'give a mouthful, put into the mouth'.

täkkänä (So) 'be charred, cry much';

atäkkänä (So) 'hold one's breath';

Amh. *täkkänä* 'be burnt, get angry'; expresses intensity either in burning or in emotion ('get angry, cry much'). For the same relation of meanings, cp. Amh. *näddädä* 'burn' and 'be angry'.

təkan (Go.So), *təxan* (M.Ms), *təxʷan* (M), *təhan* (Ms.So), *tuhan* (W.Z), *tuhān* (Ed.S), *təxar* (Č.E), *təxār* (Gt), *təxā̃r* (En) 'bedbug';

Tna. *təḵʷan*, Te. *təkan*, Amh. *təhʷan*, Arg. *tuhan*, Har. *tuxān*; to be connected with Semitic: Ar. *kuttān*, Mh. *kettōn*; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *tukāni*, Bil. *təxān*, Ag. *təkʷana*, Qab. *tuhāná*, Kam. *tukānu*. See also *təkkən*, below.

təkkən balä (So) 'creep like a bedbug';

see *təkan*, above.

təkənäd (En) 'childhood, boyhood';

from *təkä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd*.

təkənnät (E.M.Go), *təknät* (Č.Gt) 'childhood, boyhood';

from *təkä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(n)nät*.

(a)täkkärä (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *atäxärä* (Č.En), *ataxärä* (Ed.Gt), *atähärä* (S.W.Z), *ataharä* (Ed) 'be naughty, *annoy the parents by crying';

atkari (Go.So), *atäkar, atäxar* (So), *atäxari* (Ms), *ataxari* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *yataxər* (Go), *atähari* (S.Ms), *atahari* (Ed) 'naughty (child)';

təkar (So) 'naughtiness';

Tna. *(›a)täḵärä* 'annoy, importune', Amh. *(a)täkkärä*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Had. *atāri*.

täkara (Č) 'bowl of pipe';

represents *täkkalla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

takärä (Č), *tākärä* (En.Gt), *tākkärä* (Ed) 'build a house and cultivate the field around it for the first time';

see *taggärä*, above. For *g:k*, see 13.3.

(at)takärä (Č) *attakkärä* (E), *ata›akärä* (En.Gt), *ata›akkärä* (Ed), *attakkeę̣* (M) 'pour out water or grain at once, chase away, send away a servant or a wife';

see *akärä*.

təkar (So) 'naughtiness';

see *(a)täkkärä*, above.

təkʷər (Č.Gt), *təkkʷər* (E), *təkurä* (En.Gt), *təkkurä* (Ed), *tukkur* (Ms) 'boiled in water (grain, peas)';

from *tikkälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

təkurä (En.Gt), *təkkurä* (Ed), see *təkʷər*.

tukkur (Ms), see *təkʷər*.

täkäsä I (Č.En.Ed.Gt.Z), *täkkäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *atäkäsä* (S.W) 'light the fire, put the fire on, set on fire, kindle, burn (tr.), *cauterize, brand cattle';

atäkäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W), *atäkkäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'illuminate';

təkäkkäsä (M) 'burn the surface (of wood or grass)';

bäzorä (bäzōrä) täkäsä (Č.Gt), *bäzorä täkkäsä* (E.M) 'hit the sole of someone's foot with a playing stick';

təkkus (So) 'warm, fresh';

təkkusat (Go.So) 'fever';

Te. *täksa* 'cauterize', Tna. Amh. *täkkʷäsä* 'burn, brand cattle'; Amh. Arg. *təkkus* 'hot'. The root *tks* of Gurage is different from *tkʷs* (see below) even though in Amh. and Tna. these meanings are expressed by *tkʷs*. The root passed into Cushitic: Qua. *tåkŭs*, Sa. *tåkas*. See also *təkse, təksiyä*.

täkäsä II, in *täkäsä-m gäfärä* (Č.En.Gt), *täkkäsä-m gäffärä* (E) 'tell news about someone, point at someone';

*yätäkäsa *aṭebät* (Č.E.M.Go.So) 'index finger', lit. 'the finger (used) for pointing';

to be identified with *ṭäqäsä* 'beckon' (see below)> **tqs* (by dissimilation) >*tks* (by assimilation).

täkäsä III (Z) 'shoot, fire a gun';

see *täkʷäsä.*

täkʷäsä (Č.En.Gt), *täkkʷäsä* (E.Ed.M.Ms), *täkäsä* (Z), *tokkäsä* (Ms.Go.So.W), *tōkkäsä* (S) 'shoot, fire a gun, *iron clothes';

täkʷs (So) 'a shot';

Tna. Amh. *täkkʷäsä* 'shoot', Arg. *tekkʷäsa*; Amh. *täkʷs* 'shot'; passed into Cushitic: Had. *tokkosä-kko,* Sid. *tokkosi,* Aw. *tokes-ġʷa.*

(yä)täkäsa *aṭebät (Č.E.M.Go.So), see *täkäsä* II.

täkʷs (So), see *täkʷäsä.*

təkkus (So) 'warm, fresh';

Amh. Arg. *təkkus*; see *täkäsä* I.

ṭəkse (Č.Gt.M), *təksiyä* (E), *tuksiyä* (En) 'disease of men that causes a sore';

from *täkäsä* I 'burn' (see above).

tokkäsä (Ms.Go.So.W), *tōkkäsä* (S), see *täkʷäsä.*

təkkusat (Go.So) 'fever';

Amh. *təkkusat*; see *täkäsä* I.

təksiyä (E), *tuksiyä* (En) 'disease of men that causes a sore';

from *təkse* (see above) with the suffix *-yä.*

təkəššа (Z) 'shoulder';

G. *täkesa,* Amh. Arg. *təkəššа.*

täkkətä (Ed) 'drop' (n.);

from *täk *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-ta.*

täktäk *balä I (En.Go.S), *täktäkk *balä* (Č.E.Ed.Gt.W), *täkkətäkk beǟ* (M) 'drop, trickle in drops, fall in drops';

see *täk *balä.*

täktäk bea II, in *täktäk bea-m daʾa* (Go) 'laugh loudly';

onomatopoetic: Ar. *taktaka* 'make a cracking sound'; Ethiopic: Tna. *täktäk bälä,* Amh. *antäkät-täkä* 'make boil with noise, shake laughing'. See also *kätkät balä,* with metathesis.

täkʷtara (Č.Gt), *täkutara* (En), *täkʷəttära* (E) 'early morning';

lit. 'with (the crow of) the hen (cock)'; see *tä, kutara.*

täkättay (So) 'follower';

from Amh. *täkättay,* active participle of *(tä)kät-tälä* (Amh), *tä-kittälä* (So).

təkkiyä (Ed.Go), *təkkiyyä* (So) 'pot of clay';

represents *tənkiyä* (see below) with *nk>kk* (17.7).

təkkuyät (M) 'face to face';

tätəkkuyät (M) 'overhead (sun)';

from *tukk barä* (see above) with the suffix *-yät.*

(tä)takkʼä (M) 'feel disgust, feel repugnance'.

täx (Č.E.Gt), *täxā* (En) 'from there';

from *tä, xə, xā.*

täxā (En), see *täx.*

təxä (M.Ms) 'child';

represents *təkä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

täxaʾawä, in *bäxər täxaʾawä* (En.Gt) 'cow that calves a second time';

from the root *xaʾabä* (see *kabä*) with *b>w* (4.11); see *bäxər.*

täxäbäḇ (En) 'one who covers, one who protects, military rank';

for *täxämbäb* (see below)< *täxänbäb,* from *(tä)kʷ-näbbäbä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

täxäbässa (M) 'therefore';

for *täx yäbässa,* lit. '(it is) from that (*täx*) that it came (*yä-bässa*); see for a similar expression *täxä-čänä* (see *čänä*).

täxəm (E.En.M) 'there, together, in case';

from *tä-xəm.*

täxämbäb (Č.E.M), *täxämbäḇ* (En.Gt), *täxäbäḇ* (En) 'one who covers, one who protects, one who is covered, *military rank';

from *(tä)xʷnabbäbä,* above.

təxan (M.Ms), *təxʷan* (M) 'bedbug';

represents *təkan* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

täxənka (Gt) 'from there';

for *tä-xəm-ka* (enclitic).

täxanqʼä (Č.M) 'afterwards';

from *täx-anqʼä.*

(a)täxärä (Č.En), *ataxärä* (Ed.Gt) 'be naughty, annoy the parents by crying';

represents *(a)täkkärä* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

təxar (Č.E), *təxār* (Gt), *təxäär* (En) 'bedbug';

represents *təkan* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22), *n:r* (8.33).

täxat (Č), *täxate* (E) 'beyond, yonder';

from *tä-xə(xa)-ät-e* (directional).

täxate (E), see *täxat.*

təlä (So), *tul* (Z), *tuli* (S.W), *čəlä* (Go), *čərä* (Č.E.En.Gt.Ms), *čəyä* (M), *čərʾä* (Ed) 'worm, *serpent, snake';

tūlī (Z) 'be worm-eaten';

Semitic: Heb. *tōlaʿ,* 'worm', Soq. *taʿaleh* (with metathesis), Akk. *tultu*; Ethiopic: Amh. *təl,* Arg. *tuli,* Har. *tuluʾ.*

tul (Z), *tuli* (S.W), see *təlä.*

tūl-ən sāno (Z) 'pile up individual objects one atop another';

from Cushitic: Qab. *tūllo*ʾ 'heap up', Dar. *tūle,* Ga. *tūla,* Som. *tūl*; perhaps to be identified with Har. *tullu* 'hill' that Cerulli 1936:274 derives from Cushitic *tul, tur* 'heap up'.

tälbä (W), see *tälba.*

tälba (M.Ms.Go.So.S.Z), *tälbä* (W), *talba* (En.Gt), *talbä* (Ed), *tärba* (Č.E) 'flea';

the various spellings of this root in G. *täläbe, tə-läbe, təlabe, tälabe, tälbe* 'flax' undoubtedly indicate that it is a loanword, Tna. Amh. Arg. *tälba,* Te. *tälbagər* (from *tälba-gər*) 'linen'; also in Cushitic: Qab. Ga. *talba,* Aw. *tilbi.* Conti Rossini 1912:260 thinks that flax was introduced to Ethiopia from South Arabia.

talbä I (Ed) 'flax';

see *tälba,* above.

talbä II (Ed) 'medium-sized intestine';

represents *talma* (see below) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14).

talba (En.Gt), see *tälba.*

təlabäňň (So) 'yesterday';

for *təlamäňň,* with alternance *m:b* (4.34) and with the suffix *-ňň* (see *tərama,* below).

(tä)tilläfä (So) 'penetrate, cross over, go across';

atilläfä (So) 'let pass';

tälalafi (So) 'contagious';

represents *alläfä* (see above) with agglutinated *tä-*; see also *(tä)čälläfä.*

tolofäṭṭän (W) 'kind of cabbage';

from Amh. *tolo* 'fast' and *fäṭṭaň* 'fast' or from *fṭn* 'be ready' in Gurage; undoubtedly a kind of cabbage that grows fast.

täläh (Ms.Go) 'kind of grass';

represents *täläx* (see below) with *x:h* (5.23).

täläx (M), *täläh* (Ms.Go), *täräx* (Č.E.En.Gt), *täräh* (Ed) 'kind of grass'.

(at)talälä (W), *attallälä* (M.So) 'cheat, deceive, outwit, coax, entice';

Te. *(ʾa)talälа* 'deceive', Tna. *(ʾa)talälä,* Amh. *(at)-tallälä,* Har. *(at)tälälа,* Arg. *(a)talläla.* Praetorius 1879:57 derives Amh. *(at)tallälä* from *tabällälä, täḥabälälä,* from the root *ḥbl* (see *ababälä,* above); so also Cohen 1939:209. Or would it be identified with Heb. *tll* (hifʿil) 'mock, trifle with'?

tälalafi (So), *tīlalāfi* (S) 'contagious';

from Amh. *tälalafi* 'that passes from one to another', reduplicative *tä*-stem of *alläfä* (see above).

talma (M), *talbä* (Ed), *tarma* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'medium-sized intestine';

Amh. *talma*; also Cushitic: Qab. *talma.*

tulum (Z) 'fish';

Har. *tuläm*; probably borrowed from Cushitic: Som. *kallūn* (pl. *kallūmo*), Af. *kullun,* with alternance *k:t,* as suggested by Littmann, *ZS* 1, p. 52, Cerulli 1936:274.

tälate addägä (Ms) 'make a bet by throwing three pieces of wood on the ground';

from Ar. *ṯalaṯa,* dialectal *talata* 'three'; for *addägä* 'throw', see above.

təlot (So) 'servant given by parents to their newly married daughter';

Te. *täla* 'give a dowry', *mätlo* 'dowry', Amh. *tələt* 'servants and cattle given to the bride by her parents', probably from the root *tlw* (G.Te.Tna) 'follow', that is, the ones that follow the bride. For a similar development of meaning, cp. Ar. *tābiʿ* 'servant', from *tabiʿa* 'follow'.

tələttälä (Go) 'cut meat into strips';

Tna. *tältälä*, Amh. *tälättälä*.

təltela (Go) 'fringe';

Te. *tältäla* 'sew', Tna. *tältälä*, Amh. *tälättälä* 'baste', but perhaps rather from *tələttälä* 'cut into strips' (see above). The root *tltl* 'sew' passed into Cushitic: Bil. *tältäl*.

tultulla (Go.So) 'trumpet, horn';

Amh. *tultulla*, Tna. *tutulla*, perhaps also Amh. *qaltulla* (in Gallina- Cerulli 1940:78) even though the correspondence is not regular; also in Cushitic: Ga. *tultulla*, Sa. *tutula*. This root means 'flute' in Ṭem. *tultulla*, Qab. *tulūtlēta*. See also *tuntina*, below.

təlayň (So) 'yesterday';

from *təlabäňň* (see above) with *b* > *ḇ* > *w* > *zero*. See also *tərama*.

täma (Č), *tämä* (Gt), *tämma* (E.M.Go), *ṭämä* (En.Gt) 'take a small quantity of semi-liquids such as butter or cheese';

represents *ṭäma* (see below) with *ṭ:t* (15.2).

tamä (Č.E.M.Ms), *tāmä* (Gt) 'taste good, have flavor, be sweet, *be expensive, be dear';

atätämä (Ms), *atē›ēmä* (Ed) 'find out the taste of food or drink';

represents *ṭamä* (see below) with *ṭ:t* (15.2).

tomä I (W), *tōmä* (Ed.S) 'haft of spear';

Te. *tumät* 'hilt', Amh. *tumata* 'spear with which one hits without throwing it'; from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Al. *tōma*, Som. *tumāti*.

tomä II (W) 'bone of the forearm above the knuckles'.

tumä (Z), *tummä* (Ed.S.W), see *tuma*.

tuma (En.Gt), *tumma* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *tumä* (Z), *tummä* (Ed.S.W) 'garlic';

from Ar. *ṯūm*, *tūm* (for which see Fraenkel 1886: 58); also in Har. *tumma*, Te. *tom*, Kam. Ṭem. *tumá*, Qab. *tummá*, Som. *ton-ti*.

tämä›ed (Ed) 'small quantity of milk after the cow has been recently milked'.

təmbʷäha (Go), *təmbaho* (So.W), *tumbahä* (Ed), *tämbahoy* (Z) 'tobacco';

represents *tumbākko* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

tumbākko (S), *təmbaxʷä* (Č.E.M), *təmbʷaxä* (En.Gt), *təmbaxo* (Ms.So), *təmbʷäha* (Go), *təmbaho*(So.W), *tumbahä* (Ed), *tämbahoy* (Z) 'tobacco';

from Ar. *tumbāk* 'tobacco' (of Persian origin); also in Te. *təmbak*, *təmbako*, Tna. *təmbaḳo*, Amh. *təmbako*, *təmbaho*, Har. *timbāxo*; in Cushitic: Ga. *timbō*, Had. *tambō›a*.

təmbaxʷä (Č.E.M), *təmbʷaxä* (En.Gt), *təmbaxo* (Ms. So) 'tobacco';

represents *tumbākko* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

tämbʷänä (Č.En.Gt), *tämbʷännä* (E.M), *tombonä* (Ed), *tombōnno* (S) 'big intestine';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *tombonna*.

tombonä (Ed), *tombōnno* (S), see *tämbʷänä*.

timbirä (Ed) 'kind of cereal';

from Cushitic: Had. *timbira*.

təmbošəllä (W) 'vein of the leaf of the *äsät*'.

tambuyä (Go) 'orphan';

represents *tamuyä* with inserted *b* (4.17).

tämälkač (So) 'observer'.

tumalessa (Z) 'castrated goat or sheep';

Har. *tumālessa*; from Ga. *tumālessa*, *tumānessa*.

tämʷennat (E) 'wish' (n.);

from *(tä)mēňä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

tämäňňa (M), *tamäňňä* (Go) 'yesterday';

comes the closest to G. *təmal-əm*, Tna. *təmali* (see *tərama*, below) with loss of *l* and with the suffix *-ňňa*, *-ňňä*.

tämäňňād (Ed) 'wish' (n.);

from *(tä)mēňä* (see above) with the suffix *-d* for *t* (7.14).

tämäňňāt (Gt), *tämäňňat* (Č), *tämeňāt* (En), *tämēňāt* (S) 'wish, sexual desire';

from *(tä)mēňä* (see above) with the suffix *t*.

tämeňāt (En), *tämēňāt* (S), see *tämäňāt*.

tämər (Go) 'palm, date tree';

from Ar. *tamr*; also in Har. *timir*, G. Amh. *tämər*, Arg. *təmər*, Te. *tämär*, Tna. *tämri*.

tämräčänä (Č), *tämräčännä* (E) 'why?'

from *tä-mər-(yä)čänä*, lit. 'from what is it that it came?'

təmərt (Č.E), *təmmərt* (M) 'schooling, instruction, teaching, education';

G. Amh. *təmhərt*, Tna. *təmhərti*, from the root *mhr* (see *tä-marä*, above).

təmmāte (Gt), *təmmatəm* (Č.E) 'together';

from *tä-əmmat-e* (Gt), *tä-əmmat-əm* (Č.E).

təmmatəm (Č.E), see *təmmate*.

tamuyä (M.Go), *tamʷyä* (So), *tambuyä* (Go), *tawyä* (M), *tawəyä* (Č.En.Gt), *toyyä* (E) 'orphan';

tamʷyä (So) 'widow';

is either to be connected with Mo. *ṭūme* 'widow' (with alternance *t:ṭ*) or the basic form is *tawyä*, *tawəyä*, *toyyä* and its origin is the verb *čä* 'abandon', the nouns for 'orphan, widow' would be 'left alone, abandoned'.

tän, in *yä---tän* (Z) 'toward';

a directional morpheme

tän, tänn (Gur) 'smoke' (n.);

see *tänänä*, below.

tonna (Go.So), *čona* (Č), *čōna* (Gt), *čonna* (E.Ms), *čǫänna* (Ms), *čänā* (En), *čännā* (Ed) 'sit, sit down, *ride';

awäna (Č), *awänā* (En.Gt), *awänna* (Ms.Go.So), *awännā* (Ed), *wanna* (E), *ana*, *ǫna* (Č), *ǫnna*, *äǫnna* (Ms) 'place, deposit, put aside, put';

awänā- (En.Gt), *awänna-* (Ms.Go), *awännā-* (Ed), *wanna-* (E), *ǫna-*, *ana-* (Č) 'purge';

wənä (M), *wərä* (Č.E.Gt), *čərä* (Gt), *čərä* (En), *äčunani* (Ed) 'divorced woman, divorced woman as yet unmarried';

wənat (Ms) 'excrement of a man or dog, dysentery, liquid excrement';

from the root *wnt* with agglutinated *t* of the *tä*-stem becoming *č* in the various dialects (Polotsky 1938:158). The first radical *w* appears in the derived stem as well as in Gaf. *(tä)wännä* 'sit down'. For another root 1st radical *w* with agglutinated *t* becoming *č*, see *čotä*, above. For the causative of 'sit', that is, 'make sit' coming to mean 'purge, have the diarrhea', cp. Gaf. *awännä*, Amh. *asqämmätä*- from *täqämmätä* 'sit down'.

tennä›ä (Ed) 'cross over something';

from *ennä›ä* (see above) with the morpheme *tä-*.

täna›asä (Ed) 'use as a headrest';

represents *(tä)ra›asä* (see above) with alternance *r:n* (8.42).

tənbit (So) 'future';

G. Te. Tna. Amh. *tənbit* 'prophecy', Tna. Amh. *tənbit*, *yätənbit gize* 'future', from the Semitic root *nbʾ*, *nby* 'prophesy'; in Ethiopic: G. Tna. Amh. *näbiy* 'prophet', Te. *näbi*.

tendä (Č.E), *tennädä* (E) 'dismount from a mule';

from the prefix *tä* of the *tä*-stem from the root *wrd* 'go down' (see *wärädä*, below) with *r:n* (8.43).

tänäfä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *tännäfä* (E) 'remain, be left over, be saved, be profitable, get well, heal, recover from illness, be delivered of a child';

represents *täräfä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

tänfʷaqqäqä(Ms) 'crawl on one's behind';

see *(a)foqäqä*, above.

tənäffäsä (M.Go) 'breathe';

Amh. *tänäffäsä*, Arg. *tänäffäsa*. On the root *nfs* becoming a quadriradical by agglutination of the morpheme *tä-*, see Cohen 1939:251-2.

tängäga (S) 'crush';

see **gagga*, above.

tängalälä (W) 'lie on one's back';

see **galälä*, above.

tanget (W), *tangēt* (S) 'term indicating relationship between two wives of the same man'.

tenğäppä (Ed) 'lean back, lean upon';

see *(tä)ğäppä*, above.

tanika (Č.E.Gt.M), *tanikä* (W), *tānika* (En), *tānīka* (S), *tānikä* (Ed) 'tin';

from Ar. *tanaka*, *tanika*, of Turkish origin, also in Te. Tna. Amh. *tanika*, Har. *tanaka* 'container made of tin'; also Cushitic: Sa. Bil. *tānaká*, Som. *tanag*.

tänkäbalälä (S) 'roll';

see ***kəbalälä*, above.

tänkoläňňä (So) 'shrewd';

Amh. *tänkʷäläňňa*, Te. *tänkʷäli*, from the root *tnkʷl*. Praetorius 1879:70 identifies the Amharic root with Heb. Syr. *nkl* 'act cunningly' with agglutinated *t*.

tänkəlawwäsä (So), see ***kəlawwäsä*.

tänkratätä, see ***kəratätä*.

tənkiyä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go), ***təkkiyä*** (Ed.Go), ***təkkiyyä*** (So) 'kind of jar, pot of clay';

perhaps from Cushitic: Kam. *tənqu-ta*, with *t:ṭ* (15.2), *k:q* (15.1).

tänäxä (Č.En.Gt), ***tännäxä*** (E) 'make incisions';

represents *tärräxä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

tänänä (S.W.Z), ***tännänä*** (Ms.Go.So) 'smoke' (intr.);

tän, tänn (Gur) 'smoke' (n.);

G. *tän* 'smoke' (n.), Gaf. *tännä*, Har. *tän* 'smoke' (n.), *tänäna* 'smoke' (v.), Te. *tänna* and *(tə)tähana* 'smoke' (v.), *tähan* 'smoke' (n.); Semitic: Syr. Aram. *tĕnånå* 'smoke' (n.). If, however, the suggestion made by Brockelmann 1928:828 concerning Syr. *tĕnånå* as coming from *ʿtn* (Heb. *ʿāšān*, Ar. *ʿaṯn*) is correct the root of Syriac-Aramaic cannot be compared with the Ethiopian root.

tännänä-b- (So) 'cough because liquid or food went down the windpipe';

Amh. *tənn alä, tännänä* 'food goes through the nose', Har. *tiň bāya-* 'cough because of food that went down into the windpipe'; also in Ga. *tin ğä›e*.

tänänne (Ms) 'upward';

from *tä-nän-e*.

(a)tneppā̄ (Ed) 'cover the head';

from ***athəneppā̄*** (see *tä-hneppā̄*, above).

tänqe (M) 'with what?';

from *tä-m(ə)-qe* >*tänqe* with *mq* >*nq* (17.2). See also *tänqar*.

tänqəläqqälä (So) 'be restless, be mischievous';

see *(a)qläqälä*, above.

tänqar (Č.E.Gt), ***tänqe*** (M) 'with what?';

from *tä-m(ə)-qar* >*tänqar* with *mq* >*nq* (17.2).

tänqəyäqqeạ̈ (M), see ***qəyäqqeạ̈*.

tanqʿät (M.Go) 'backwards';

from *anqʿä* (see above) with the directional *tä-–ät*.

tänärä (Č.En.Gt), ***tännärä*** (E) 'cut to small pieces';

represents *tärrärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

tansəm (Ms) 'maternal aunt';

perhaps from Bil. *tanšini* 'mother-in-law'.

tannaš (So) 'cut of meat';

Amh. *tannaš* 'the small muscle of the thigh', lit. 'the small one'. For another cut referring to the size, cp. Amh. *tallaq* 'the big muscle of the thigh', lit. 'the big one'.

tuntina (Č), *tūntəna* (En), *tūntina* (Gt), *tuntinna* (E. M.Ms), *tuntunna* (M), *tōtinna* (S) 'flute';

also in Cushitic: Had. *tuntule›a*, Qab. *tulū'tlē-ta*, Tem. *tultulla*. See also *tultulla*, above.

tuntunna (M), see *tuntina*.

tänṭəlawwa (Go), see ***ṭəlawwa*.

tänṭaṭṭā (Ed), ***tänṭaṭṭa*** (So), see ***ṭaṭa*.

tinzazälä (W), *tīnzāzälä* (S), see *ezzälä*.

tänžabbäbä (Ed), see ***žabbäbä*.

täňä (En.Gt), ***täňňä*** (Ed.Ms) 'swear';

represents *täre* (see below) with *r* >*y* >*ň* (8.66).

täpa (Č.En), *täpā* (Gt) 'be solid, tough, strong, powerful, firm, cruel';

represents *täbba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

tēpä (Gt) 'be done, be accomplished successfully';

tepä-, in *tepʷärä* (Č), *tēppä-* (Ed) 'he is successful', lit. 'it is accomplished successfully for him';

tä-stem of *epä*, above.

top (Č.Ed) 'interjection used to chase away a horse';

represents *tob* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

täppa›a (Ed) 'be solid, tough, firm, solid, cruel, violent';

represents the root *tbʿ* (see *täbba*, above), with *b:p* (13.1).

taptap barä (Č.En.Gt) 'look around for something without finding it, look around for something by walking';

represents *täbtäb beạ̈* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1). See also *taptapänä*, below.

taptapänä (Č) 'one who looks around for something by walking';

from *taptap barä* (see above) with the suffix *-änä*.

taptapiyä (Č.Gt) 'kind of plant that grows fast';

represents *tabtabbiyä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

täqäbbay (So) 'one who responds in song';

from Amh. *täqäbbay*, active participle of *(tä)qäbbälä* (Amh.), *tä-qibbälä* (So).

tạ̈rä (M), see *terä*.

tära (Go.So.Z), *tärtä* (Ed) 'turn, row, line';

täräňňä (So) 'ordinary';

Semitic: Heb. *tōr* 'turn', Ar. *tāra* 'time, turn'; Ethiopic: Te. Tna. Amh. *tära* 'area, section, turn, row', Har. *tära* 'area, section'; passed into Ga. *tära*.

täre (S.W), *täňä* (En.Gt), *täňňä* (Ed.Ms), *tänä* (Č), *tännä* (E) 'swear';

tärt (S.W), *tạ̈yä* (Č), *tạ̈yạ̈* (Gt), *teyä* (En.Ed.Ms), *tiyä* (E) 'oath';

Har. *tära›a* 'swear', Arg. *tir* 'oath'; probably also Cushitic: Sid. *ṭāri*.

tärä (Ed) 'have much milk'.

terä (Č.E.En.Ms.Go), *tērä* (Ed.Gt), *tạ̈rä* (M), *tirä* (So), *tạ̈ʸạ̈rä* (M) 'it is late in the afternoon';

aterä (Č.E.En.Ms.Go), *atērä* (Ed.Gt), *atạ̈rä* (M), *atirä* (So) 'do something late in the afternoon, he is late in the afternoon';

teräňä (En), *tēräňňä* (Ed), *tēräňä* (Gt), *tạ̈yạ̈räňňä* (M) 'one who is late in the afternoon';

Har. *tēḥara* 'be late, come late' going back to the Semitic root *ʾḥr* with agglutinated *t* (see Leslau 1963:149), but cp. also Cushitic: Ga. *ture* 'delay, wait', Dar. *ture*, Qab. *torā-ssi-yo* 'be late'. See also *teränä*.

tər iʾifti (En) 'first of all' (see *ift*);

tər əmmāt (En) 'only one' (see *əmmāt*);

tər nuʾ (En) 'the biggest' (see *nuʾ*);

tər ə̃s (En) 'the smallest' (see *ə̃s*);

tərəm (En) 'never';

is probably a variant form of *sər* (see above).

tirä (So), see *terä*.

turr eppä heggä (Ed) 'throw with strength';

Tna. *tärärä* 'be strong'. Note that this root means 'throw' in Kam. Tem. *torre›*, Qab. *torri-yo›*.

tära›asä, tärasä, see *(tä)ra›asä*.

tärba (Č.E) 'flax';

represents *tälba* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

tärraččä (So) 'kind of antelope'.

täräfä (S.W.Z), *tärräfä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *tänäfä* (Č.En. Ed.Gt), *tännäfä* (E) 'remain, be left over, be saved, be profitable, heal, recover from illness, be delivered of a child';

atärräfä (M.Ms.Go.So), *atänäfä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *atännäfä* (E) 'gain, profit, *rescue, save';

tərf (Gur) 'advantage, profit, excess';

tərfafʷäččä (M) 'leftovers in the dish';

Semitic: SAr. *trf* 'remain', Ar. *tarifa* 'live in opulence', Soq. *terof* 'be in good health'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *täräfä* 'remain, be profitable', Te. *tärfa*, Amh. *tärräfä*, Arg. *tärräfa*, Har. *täräfa*.

tərf (Gur), see *täräfä*.

tərfafʷäččä (M) 'leftovers in the dish';

1.2.3.3 form of *trf* (see *täräfä*) with the suffix *-äččä*.

tərgʷəm (M) 'preaching';

a meaning derived from Ethiopic *tərgum* 'translation, interpretation' from G. Tna. *tärgʷämä*, Te. *tärgäma*, Amh. *tärägggʷämä*, from Aramaic (Noeldeke 1910:39).

täräh (Ed) 'kind of grass';

represents *täläx* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

tarik (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *tārīk* (En.Ed.S) 'story, tale';

from Ar. *taʾrīḫ* 'date, history, chronicle' (for its origin from South Arabic *wrḫ* 'moon', see F. Rosenthal, *A history of Muslim historiography*, 1957, p. 11-13); also in Tna. Amh. *tarik*, Har. *taʾrīx*, *tarīx* 'calendar'.

tərkum *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'make an effort, do something with an effort, *be busy doing something';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *tərkəm* 'do all kinds of things'.

täräx (Č.E.En.Gt) 'kind of grass';

represents *täläx* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

tärräxä (M), *tänäxä* (Č.En.Gt), *tännäxä* (E) 'break off a piece, make incisions, tear off a leaf of the *äsät*'; *tərxʷ* (Č.E) 'incision';

Amh. *täräkkäkä* 'split'; also in Ga. *tarkān* 'break with violence'.

tərxʷ (Č.E), see *tärräxä*.

tarma (Č.E.En.Gt) 'medium-sized intestine';

represents *talma* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

tərama (Č.E.M.Ms), *tərāṃa* (Gt), *təramäna* (Č), *təramänya* (Č.E), *tərarňa* (En.Gt), *tərāňňä* (Ed), *tämäňňa* (M), *tamäňňä* (Go), *təlabäňň*, *təlayň* (So) 'yesterday';

Semitic: Heb. *(ʾę)ṯmol*, Akk. *timāli*; Ethiopic: G. *təmaləm* (that is, *təmal-əm*, possibly by analogy with *ges-äm* 'tomorrow' according to Rundgren 1955:255), Tna. *təmali*, Te. *male*, *təmale*, Arg. *təmay* (for *təmali*); with metathesis in Amh. *təlant*, *tənant* (with alternance *l:n*, possibly by assimilation), *təlantənna* (from *təlant-ənna*), for **təlamt*< *təmalt* (with *-t*, an original feminine marker that lost the gender value), Gaf. *təlam*, *təlamənna* (from *təlam-ənna*). The basic forms are **təlam* (like in Gafat, Amh. *təlam-t*) and **təmal* (like in G.Te.Tna). The form *təlam* became *tərəm(a)* in Č.E.M.Ms.Gt, with the suffix *-na*, *-nya* in Č. E. The form *tərama* (with *r*) does not go back to Amh. *n* of *tənant* (as suggested by Rundgren 1955:255) but to *l* of *təlant* (a normal phonetic development; see 8.25). While it is tempting to connect the ending *-na* of *təramäna* with *-na* of Amh. *təlantənna* serving for the expression of time in the past as suggested by Rundgren 1955:273, the marker for the time in the past is *-ra* (see above) in Čaha and not *-na*. (Incidentally, the marker of the time in the past in *-na* in Amharic, as in *am-na* 'last year', whereas the geminated *n* in *təlantənna* is due to phonetic reasons). The *-na* of Č. *təramäna*, and *-nya* of Č. E. *təramänya* stands for *-ňa*, *-ňä* of the other Gurage dialects and it is an adjectival morpheme. In So. *təlabäňň* (instead of *təlamäňň*) there is alternance of the labials *b:m* and *-ňň* is an adjectival suffix. In So. *təlayň* the original *m* or *b* became *ṃ*, or *ḇ* >*y*. The form *təmal* (or, probably **təmali*) became *tämäňňa*, *tamäňňä* in M. Go. with loss of *l* through palatalization, *(ä)ňňä* being the suffix. The forms *tərarňa*, *tərāňňä* of En. Ed. Gt. come from **təlam* with *l* becoming *r* (8.25), *m* becoming *zero* through spirantization, and *-ň(ň)a* is the adjectival suffix.

tərəm (En) 'never';

from *tər-əm*, above.

təramäna (Č) 'yesterday';

see *tərama*, above.

təramänya (Č.E) 'yesterday';

see *tərama*, above.

(tä)trammäsä (So) 'be confused';

watramäs (So) 'confusion';

Amh. *(tä)tärammäsä* 'be confused, be disturbed'.

teränä čänä (Č), *terännä čännä* (E) 'come late in the afternoon';

formed from *terä* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ä(n)nä*; see *čänä* 'come'.

tərəngo (Ms) 'orange';

from Ar. *ʾutrunǧ*, *turunǧ* 'orange' (of Persian origin); also in Amh. *tərəngo*, Har. *turunga*.

täräňňä (So) 'ordinary';

Amh. *täräňňa*, from *tära* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*.

teräňä (En), *tēräňä* (Gt), *tēräňňä* (Ed) 'one who is late in the afternoon';

teräňä maʾa (En), *tēräňňä maʾa* (Ed), *tēräňä čäňä* (Gt) 'come late in the afternoon';

from *terä* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*; see *maʾa*, *čäňä*.

tərarňa (En.Gt), *tərāňňä* (Ed) 'yesterday';

see *tərama*, above.

tärärr bālä (S) 'make noise';

Amh. *tərr alä* 'pulsate (heart)'.

tärrärä (M.Go.So), *tänärä* (Č.En.Gt), *tännärä* (E) 'tear a piece of cloth or paper, cut to small pieces, *separate';

Tna. *tärär bälä* 'be split', *tärtärä* 'break to small pieces', Te. *tärtära* 'split, tear up', Amh. *tärärr alä*, *tärättärä*, Har. *(a)trätära* 'shake the grain to separate it'. See also *tərätärä*.

tōrärä (S) 'it is late in the morning';

atorärä (W), *atōrärä* (S) 'he is late in the morning, do something late in the morning, wait';

probably from Cushitic: Qab. *torār-si-yoʾ*.

torärād (So) 'small structure attached to the house in which household utensils are kept'.

täras (Ms), *tärās* (En), see *təras*.

tärasä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *tärāsä* (S.Z), *tärāʾasä* (En), *täraʾasä* (Gt) 'use as a headrest';

see *(tä)raʾasä*, above.

təras (Č.E.M.Go.So.W), *tərās* (Ed.Gt.S), *täras* (Ms), *tärās* (En), *mätrašit* (Z) 'pillow made of leather and filled with straw or grass';

aträsä (So) 'put a pillow under the head';

Amh. Arg. *təras*, G. Tna. *tərʾas*, from *rəʾəs*, *ras* 'head'. See also *(tä)raʾasä*.

(a)träsä (So), see *təras*.

tärät (So.S.W.Z), *čärät* (Ms.Go), *čäräta* (Ms) 'story, tale, proverb';

čärrätä (Ms) 'tell a story';

Tna. Amh. Arg. *tärät*.

tärt (S.W) 'oath';

formed from *täre* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

tärtä (Ed) 'row, line';

Te. Tna. Amh. *tärta*; also in Cushitic: Ṭem. Al. *tartá*, Ga. *tärta*, Bil. *tärt*. See also *tära*.

toret tärä(s)sa (Č.E) 'wake up, be awake';

from *tä-wäret* 'from sleep'; see *(tä)rässa*.

tərätärä (Č.En.Gt.W.Z), *tərättärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *tirätärä* (S) 'unroll thread used for weaving, untwist, tear a piece of cloth';

Semitic: Ar. *tarra* 'be cut off', Post-Biblical Heb. *tirter* 'crumble, cast loose earth'; Ethiopic: Te. *tärtära* 'tear', Tna. *tärtärä*, Amh. *tärättärä* 'tear to pieces', Har. *(a)trätära* 'shake the grain to separate it from sand'; a reduplicated root *tr(r)-tr(r)*, see *tärrärä*. The root passed into Cushitic: Aw. *taratar-xʷa*, and probably in Had. *tirā-kko*.

tirätärä (S), see *tərätärä*.

täraṭaqi (Č.E.Gt), *tärāṭaqi* (En) 'robber';

from *nätäqä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

täss *balä- (So.S), *täs-əm bālä-* (Z) 'be glad, be content, rejoice, be pleased, be satisfied, feel cool';

tästa (Z), *tässətä* (S) 'joy, happiness, *hope';

tästäňňä (M.Ms.Go.So), see below;

tästäs balä- (So) 'feel cool';

see *däss balä-*. For *t* instead of *d* (see *däss*), cp. Har. *täs bāya-* and there is perhaps a Cushitic influence to consider: Qab. *tašši-yoʾ* 'be pleased', Qab. Al. *tašši̇ti* 'joy'. See also *tästäs*.

tosä (Č.E), *tǫʷasä* (M), *tä-tōsä* (En.Gt) 'be dirty, be confused';

atosä (Č.E), *atōsä* (Gt), *attōsä* (En), *atǫʷasä* (M) 'dirty (tr.), confuse';

probably G. *tosḥa* 'mix', in connection with Ar. *wsḫ* 'be dirty', *ʾittasaḫa* 'be dirty' with agglutinated *t*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Had. *tosa* 'be dirty, be unusable because of being dirty'.

tusse I (W) 'kind of plate';

from Ga. *tusse*.

tusse II (S) 'kind of ant';

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *tussé-ta*.

täsbe (S.W) 'rosary made of beads';

from Ar. *tasbīḥ*; also in Har. *täsbīḥ*, Som. *tasbah*.

täsfa (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *täsfä* (W), *täsfat* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *täsfad* (En), *täsfäd* (Ed) 'hope, *charity';

Semitic: Akk. *sapū* 'pray'; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. *täsfa* 'hope' (n.), from the root *sfw*: G. *(tä)säffäwä* 'have hope'; passed into Cushitic: Bil. Qem. *tasfa*, Had. Ṭem. *tässa*. For *täsfa* 'charity', cp. also Had. *tasfóʾo* 'alms'.

täsfad (En), *täsfäd* (Ed) 'charity';

from *täsfa* (see above) with the suffix *-d* (for *-t*, see 7.14).

täsfat (Č.E.Gt.M.Go) 'charity';

from *täsfa* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

täsxar (M) 'death commemoration';

represents *täzkar* (see below) with *k:x* (5.22) and *zx* >*sx* by assimilation (17.2).

täsār (Ed) 'death commemoration';

represents *täsxar* (see above) with *x* >*h* >*zero* (5.33).

täsas (Ed.Go.So), *təsas* (Ed.W.Z), *əntäsas* (En), *əntäsäs* (Gt) 'name of the fourth month';

G. *taḥśaś* (derived by Conti Rossini 1923:376 from *ḥśś* 'search'), Tna. *taḥsas*, Amh. *tahsas*, *təsas*; also in Cushitic: Ṭem. *tāsāsá*, Kam. Had. Qab. *tisāsa*. Tigrinya *taḥsäsä* 'the harvest is finished' could either be the origin of the noun *taḥsas* or it could be a denominative.

təsas (Ed.W.Z), see *täsas*.

tästa (Z), *tässətä* (S) 'joy, happiness, *hope';

from *täss balä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ta*.

tästäňňä (M.Ms.Go.So) 'fresh (grass, water, meat), fresh and cool';

from *tästa* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňä*.

tästäs balä- (So) 'feel cool';

reduplicated root *täs*; see *täss balä*, above.

täšembä (En.Gt), *täšämbä* (Ed) 'kind of grass used for making mats'.

täšnä (Z) 'yesterday';

represents *tačenä* with alternance *č:š* (9.41).

täšännafi (So) 'inferior';

from Amharic, from *täšännäfä* (Amh.), *täšinnäfä* (So).

tät (Č.E.Gt.M.Go), see *tat, tatä balä-*.

täte I (Č), *tätte* (E.Ms) 'down, downwards';

from *tät* (see above) with the directional *-e*.

täte II (Gt) 'whence?';

from *tä-äte*; see *äti, tete*.

tat (W), *tatä* (So), *tātä* (S), *tät* (Č.E.Gt.M.Go), *tätte* (Ms), *ta˃ačä* (En), *ta˃ačča, ta˃ačče* (Ed) 'down, under, beneath, west';

za tättät (Go), *ta˃ačči* (Ed), *bä--ta˃ače* (En), *ha˃ädi tāčče* (Ed), *xəttät* (M), *hitattazär* (Ms) 'down there, *downwards';

tättät (Go), *tätate* (So), *tä--tatet* (W), *tättəyä, tätənnəyä* (M), *täte* (Č), *tätte* (E.Ms), *tätənyä* (Gt), *ta˃ačənyä* (En) 'downward, descent, westward';

yätätt (M), *yätät* (Go) 'lower';

Semitic: Ar. *taḥta* 'under', Heb. *taḥaṯ*; Ethiopic: G. *taḥt*, Te. *täḥat*, Tna. *taḥti*, Amh. *tačč*, Gaf. *taččä*, Har. *taḥay* (with the ending *-ay* by analogy with *la˃ay*). See also *tatä balä-*.

tatä (So), *tātä* (S), see *tat*.

tctä balä- (So), *tät barä-, lä-tätt barä-* (Ms), *lätat balä-* (W), *tättät bea-* (Go), *tätätt barä-* (Ms) 'have dysentery, purge';

tatä abälä (So) 'purge';

tatä (So) 'dysentery';

from *tat* 'under' (see above) that is, 'make someone be (sit) down'.

tatä (W), *tātä* (S), see *tata*.

tata (Č), *tatā* (En.Gt), *tatta* (E.M.Ms.Go), *tatä* (W), *tātä* (S), *ṭaṭṭa* (Go.So) 'twist two or more strands of thread into a rope, intertwine several things';

tatā akädä (Gt) 'tie tightly' (see *akädä*);

ləbas (tatä) tātä (S.W) 'weave' (see *ləbas*);

šurrubba tātä (S), *märti tatä* (W) 'plait the hair' (see *šurrubba, märti*);

the original root is undoubtedly with *t*; cp. Tna. *tättä˂e* 'intertwine, plait' (from *t˂t˂*), Amh. *tatta*, perhaps enlarged by *r* in Ancient Har. *taraḥtaraḥ aña*. The verbs with *ṭ* in Go. So. *ṭaṭṭa* represents the alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2); also in Cushitic with *ṭ*: Had. *ṭaṭā-kko* 'twist, wind', Sid. *ṭāṭi*, Ga. *ṭaṭu* 'intertwine'.

tete (Č), *tette* (E), *täte* (Gt) 'whence?';

lit. 'from where?', for *tä-äte, -ete* (see *äti*). See also *tāyēt*.

tuta (Gt.Go), *tūta* (En), *tūtä* (Ed) 'group of people who buy a cow in common and share the meat';

from Ga. *tūta* 'group, crowd'.

(a)tätämä (Ms) 'find out the taste of food or drink';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *tamä* (see above).

tōtinna (S) 'flute';

for **tontinna*; see *tuntina*, above.

tätənnəyä (M), *tätənyä* (Gt) 'downwards, westwards';

from *tät* 'down' (see above)with the directional *-ənnəyä, -ənyä*.

tättät (Go) 'downwards';

za--tättät (Go) 'down there';

tättät bea- (Go), *tätätt barä-* (Ms) 'have dysentery, purge';

to be analyzed either as *tät* 'down' (see above) with the directional *-ät* or as *tä* 'to' and *tät* 'down'. For *tättät bea-* 'have dysentery', see *tatä balä-*, above.

tätate (So) 'downwards';

from *tat* 'down' with the directional *tä--e*.

tatet, in *tä---tatet* (W) 'downwards';

from *tat* or *tate* 'down' with the directional *ät*.

tettät (Go) 'toward where?';

from *ete* 'where?' and the directional *tä--ät* 'toward'.

təttet (W) 'toward here';

from *tä* 'to', *ittet* 'here'.

tättəyä (M) 'downwards, descent, westward';

from *tät* 'down' with the directional *-əyä*.

tättazär (Ms) 'down';

from *tät* 'down', *azär* 'direction'.

(tä)tizizä (So) 'stick together (intr.), be glued, adhere, cling, hold one another, fight, catch fire, begin to burn';

atizizä (So) 'attach, join, start a fire, put the light on, make something catch fire, cause people to fight';

tä-stem of *tizizä*, a reduplicative *tä*-stem of *yizzä* 'seize' with agglutinated *tä*.

taṭṭafi (M) 'kind of necklace';

Amh. *taṭṭafi* 'decoration with hinges', from *aṭṭäfä* 'bend, fold'.

taṭṭäqä (So) 'place the lid over the jar';

Amh. *taṭṭäqä* 'gird oneself', from *˂ṭq*: G. *˂aṭäqä* 'gird', Tna. *˂aṭäq̱ä*.

taw (E) 'interjection used to chase away a cow';

from *ta-w*; see also *tay, ta*.

təww abäňňä (M) 'do something with strength';

təww abäňňä-m ärägˀä (M) 'throw with strength';

see *tu epä, ärägˀä*.

təwä (Č.M), *təwwä* (E) 'solid, tough, strong, powerful, vigorous, hard, cruel, violent';

represents *təbʷä* (see above) with *bʷ> w* (4.11).

təwˀä (Gt), same meaning as above;

from **təbˀä* (from the root *tbˀ*, see *täbba*, above) with *b > w* (4.11).

təwˀänät (Gt) 'toughness, cruelty';

from *təwˀä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*.

täwˀat (Ed) 'male';

represents *täbˀat* (see above) with *b > w* (4.11).

tiwäbbʷä bänna (M) 'eat bread with food such as meat, cheese, cabbage';

lit. 'he ate with something that one eats'; see *bäla*. For *l:n*, see 8.23.

täwadä (Ed) 'from this one, from here';

from *tä- wadä*.

täwaggat (Z) 'beam which radiates obliquely from the central pillar to the roof';

from *wägga* 'pierce' (see below) with the morphemes *tä---t*.

təwlədd (So) 'generation, birth, childbirth';

from *wällädä* (see below) with the prefix *t-*.

täwallağ (En) 'native';

an Amharic active participle form from *täwällädä* (see *wällädä* 'give birth').

təwnät (Č), *təwənnät* (M), *təwwənnät* (E) 'cruelty, toughness';

from *təwä, təwwä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(n)nät*.

täwər (Ed) 'half-door made of bamboo, mat made of bamboo';

represents *täbər* (see above) with *b > w* (4.11).

tawärä (W), *tāwärä* (Ed.S) 'walk around here and there';

atawärä (Č.En.Gt), *atāwärä* (Ed), *atawwärä* (E.M.Ms), *atawwärä-m ažžä* (So) 'spy, *look around, go around looking for something';

atawari (Č.E.En.Gt), *atawwari* (M) 'spy';

Semitic: Heb. *twr* 'spy', Ar. *(˃a)tāra* 'fix the eyes attentively'; Ethiopic: Amh. *təwərr alä* 'go here and there', Te. *tora* 'spy'. The Gurage forms are of the C-type of *twr* rather than to be connected with *wärä* 'go', **awärä, atawärä* as suggested in Leslau 1954:77.

tiwär˃äkʷä qar (a˃ar) bän˃a (En.Gt) 'eat bread with food such as meat, cheese, cabbage';

lit. 'eat with something that one eats' from *bäla* 'eat'. For *l:n*, in *bänʾa*, see 8.23; for *l:r* in *tiwärʾäkʷä*, see 8.25.

tīwärʾäpʷädä ʾar bäʿna (Ed), same meaning as above.

tiwäräbbʷä bänna (E), same meaning as above.

tiwäräpʷä bäna (Č), same meaning as above.

tǫwasä (M) 'be dirty, be confused';

see *tosä*, above.

tawät (E.M) 'church, Saint to whom the church is dedicated, Saint's day';

represents *tabot* (see above) with *b* > *w* (4.11).

tawyä (M), ***tawəyä*** (Č.En.Gt) 'orphan';

either to be identified with *tamuyä* (see above) with *m* > *m̲* > *w* (4.31) or coming from *čä* 'abandon' (see above) going back to Amh. *täwä* with *w* being a radical of the root.

tä̰yä (Č), ***tä̰yä̰*** (Gt), see *teyä*.

tay (Gt) 'interjection used to chase away a cow';

from *ta-y*; see also *taw, tayd, tayš*.

teyä (En.Ed.Ms), ***tä̰yä*** (Č), ***tä̰yä̰*** (Gt), ***tiyä*** (E) 'oath';

from *täre* 'swear' (see above) with palatalization of *r* (8.65).

təyä (Č.Ms), ***təyyä*** (E) 'be noticed, be seen';

atyä, atəyä (Č.E) 'be sufficiently bright for one to see and recognize things, enable someone to see by bringing light';

from *tä* (morpheme of the passive *tä*-stem) and **ay(y)ä* 'see', a root that does not exist in Gurage, but see Amh. *ayyä*. For the Gurage root 'see', see *ažä*, above.

tiyä (E), see *teyä*.

toyyä (E) 'orphan';

see *tamuyä, tawyä*.

tayd (Gt) 'interjection used to chase away a cow';

from *tay* (see above) and to suffix *-d*.

tä̰ʸä̰gä (M) 'be accomplished successfully';

atä̰ʸä̰gä (M) 'ask someone to do something';

see *tegä*, above.

tayne (W), ***tāyne*** (S) 'whence?';

lit. 'from where?', from *tä-ayne*.

toyannä- (E) 'be confused, not recognize';

for **täwyannä-* with *täw* > *to*; it represents *(tä)-wranä* (see below) with palatalization of *r* (8.65).

tiyans tiyans (M.W) 'at least';

lit. 'when it is little'; cp. Amh. *biyans*, from *anäsä*, above.

tä̰ʸä̰rä (M) 'it is late in the afternoon';

see *terä*, above.

tä̰yä̰rännä bässa (M) 'come late in the afternoon';

from *tä̰ʸä̰rä* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-ännä*; see *bässa* 'come'.

tayš (Gt) 'interjection used to chase away a cow';

from *tay* (see above) and *-š* (enclitic).

tāyēt (S) 'whence?';

lit. 'from where?', for *tä-ayēt* (see *ayti, tete*).

təzz barä- (Č) 'remember':

Tna. *təzz bälä*, Amh. *təzz alä*.

tazabi (Č.Gt), *tāzabi* (En), *tazzabi* (E.M.Ms.Go), *tāzzābi* (Ed) 'thread of silk worn around the neck or on the arm';

Amh. *tazzabi*, from *azzäbä* 'embroider'.

tozäggäbä (E.M) 'regret, repent';

from *täwzäggäbä*, see *(tä)wzäggäbä*, below.

täzikki (Go) 'toward here';

from *tä* 'to', *zi (zə)* 'this', and *-ki* (enclitic).

tozäkäbä (Č) 'regret, repent';

represents *tozäggäbä* (see above) with *g:k* (1.33).

täzkar (Ms.Go.So.Z), ***täzkār*** (Ed), ***täzxar*** (Č.E.M), ***täzxār*** (En.Gt), ***täsxar*** (M), ***täsār*** (Ed) 'death commemoration';

G. ***täzkar***, Te. Tna. Amh. *täzkar, täskar*, from the Semitic and Ethiopic root *zkr* 'remember'.

täzxar (Č.E.M), ***täzxār*** (En.Gt) 'death commemoration';

represents *täzkar* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

täzayy (So), ***täzaye*** (Ms) 'toward there';

from *zayy, zay* 'there' and the preposition *tä* 'to'

as in So. *täzayy*, or with the directional morphemes *tä---e*, as in Ms. *täzaye*. See also *täziy*, below.

täziy, täziyya (So), ***täziye*** (Ms) 'toward here';

from *ziy, ziyya* 'here' and the preposition *tä* 'to' as in So. *täziy, täziyya*, or with the directional morphemes *tä---e* as in Ms. *täziye*.

tezäzä (Go) 'adhere';

a reduplicative *tä*-stem of *ezä* 'seize'.

təzaz (So) 'command' (n.);

Amh. *təzaz*, G. Tna. Te. *təʾzaz*, from *ʾzz* (see *azäzä*, above).

Ṭ

ṭä̰ (Č), see *ṭe*.

ṭe (M.Ms), ***ṭä̰*** (Č) 'sheep';

yäṭe sär (Ms.Go) 'kind of grass', lit. 'the grass (*sär*) for the sheep (*yäṭe*)';

see *ṭay*, below.

ṭu (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'breast';

represents *ṭəb* II (see below) with *-əb* > *u* (4.12).

ṭeʾä (Ed) 'groin';

to be identified with *ṭeyä* (see below).

ṭäʾälä (W) 'be better';

represents *ṭäqälä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭəʾällälä (Go) 'wrap up, roll up, envelop';

represents *ṭəqällälä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭəʾəm (M) 'advantage, profit';

represents *ṭəqəm* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭoʾonännät (Go) 'small child, baby';

represents *ṭoqonännät* (see *ṭōqänännät*) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭäʾär (Go) 'soot on the roof';

represents *ṭäqär* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭəʾur (M.Go.So) 'black';

represents *ṭəqur* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭoʾäsä (W) 'beg, implore';

represents *ṭoqäsä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭäʾäšša (M) 'cattle pen in the house';

represents *ṭäqäšša* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭəʾäṭṭäʾä (Go) 'squeeze together';

represents *ṭəqäṭṭäqä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭiʾwät (M) 'fiber of the *äsät* when it remains a few days in the field';

represents *ṭiqʷät* (see below) with *qʷ:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭäʾuyye (W) 'basket used as a measure';

represents *ṭäquyä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

****ṭäb***, see *ṭäbäännä, äṭäbiyä*.

ṭäb (M) 'narrow';

see *ṭäbäbä*.

ṭäb *balä (Č.En.So.Z), ***ṭäbb *balä*** (E.M.Ms.Go.S.W) 'drip, trickle in drops, fall in drops';

ṭäbbəta (E.M.Ms.Go.So), ***ṭäbtä*** (Z) 'drop' (n.);

G. *(ʾan)ṭäbṭäbä* 'trickle in drops', Te. *ṭäb bela* 'drip', Tna. *ṭub bälä*, Amh. Arg. *ṭäbb alä (ala)*, Amh. *(tän)ṭäbäṭṭäbä, ṭäbṭäbb alä*; related to *nṭb, nṭf*: G. *näṭbä* 'drip', Tna. Amh. *näṭṭäbä*, Te. *näṭba*, Ar. *naṭafa*, Heb. *nāṭap*; also in Cushitic: Al. *ṭabṭab iyeʾ* 'trickle', Bil. *ṭibby*. See also *ṭäbṭäb *bala, təbäṭäbä*.

ṭäbä (W.Z), see *ṭäba*.

ṭäbbä (S.W), see *ṭäbba* II.

ṭäbbʷä (E.M), ***ṭobbä*** (Ms.Go.So), ***ṭobe*** (S.W), ***ṭobū*** (Z), ***ṭäpʷä*** (Č.En.Gt), ***ṭoppä*** (Ed) 'suck';

aṭäbbʷä (E.M), ***atobbä*** (Go.So), ***atobe*** (S.W), ***aṭoppä*** (Ed) 'suckle';

aṭäbbʷat (E.Ms), ***aṭṭäbʷat*** (M), ***aṭobēt*** (S), ***aṭobet*** (W), ***aṭäpʷat*** (C), ***aṭäpʷāt*** (Gt), ***aṭäpʷād*** (En), ***aṭoppād*** (Ed) 'mother who suckles her baby';

ṭub (S.W.Z), ***ṭəb*** (Ms), ***ṭəbuyyä*** (Go.So), ***ṭəw*** (E. Ed), ***ṭəwəyyä*** (M), ***ṭəwuyyä*** (Go), ***ṭu*** (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'breast';

Semitic: Ar. *ṭiby* 'teat', Soq. *ʾaṭab*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ṭäbäwä* 'suck', Te. *ṭäba*, Amh. Arg. *ṭäbba*, Gaf. *ṣäbbä*, Har. *ṭäba*; G. Tna. *ṭub* 'breast', Te. *ṭəb*, Gaf. *ṭəwwä*, Amh. Arg. *ṭut*, Har. *ṭōt*. For the relationship between this root and Cushitic *tam*, see Cerulli 1938b:85. See also *ṭäbbʷät, äṭäbbuyä*.

ṭäba (S), **ṭäbä** (W.Z), **ṭäbba** (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭäpa* (Č), *ṭäpā* (Gt), *ʾäpā* (En), *ʾäppā* (Ed) 'skin an animal, *dig a channel';

ṭəbbenna (E.M), *ṭəpena* (Č) 'channel made to direct water to a certain place';

Semitic: Heb. *ṭåḇaḥ* 'slaughter'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *täbḥa* 'cut off, slaughter, skin', Tna. *täbḥe*, Har. *täbäḥa*, Amh. *täbba*. The meaning of 'dig a channel' is derived from that of skinning, that is, the earth. See also *ṭäbäb*.

ṭäḇa I (En), *ṭäwä* (Ed) 'mud';

ṭäḇaňäd, *äṭäḇiyä* (En), *ṭäwāmä* (Ed) 'dirty';

Har. *čiba* 'mud serving for building a house'; from Cushitic: Som. *ḍob*, Had. *ṭama*. Cerulli 1936:242 also compares Bil. *daraqʷa*, Ga. *ḍoqqē*.

ṭäbba II (E.M.Ms.Go), *ṭäbbä* (S.W), *ṭäpa* (Č.Gt), *ʾäpa* (En), *ʾäppä* (Ed) 'plain, field, meadow, open space, uncultivated field';

also in Cushitic: Sid. *ṭäbo*, *ṭawo*.

ṭäbo, in *bädäl ṭäbo ə(ň)ne* (S.W) 'lie on one's stomach';

lit. 'sleep (*əňňe*) on the *ṭäbo* of the stomach' (*yädäl*); from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *ṭabba* 'straight'.

ṭaba (M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭabat* (M.W) 'plate made of clay';

Amh. *ṭaba*; also in Cushitic: Had. *ṭābaʾu*, Kam. Qab. *ṭaba-ta*, Ga. *ṭāba*. The connection between Amh. *ṭabba* and *ṭəwwa* (see *ṭəwä*, below) suggested by Cohen 1931:385 is doubtful.

ṭebb (W), *ṭebbe* (S), *ṭebbä* (Go), *ṭobbe* (Ms) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭēpu-ta*.

ṭebbä (Go), see *ṭebb*.

ṭebbe (S), see *ṭebb*.

ṭəb I (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭəḇ* (En.Gt), *ṭəw*, *up* (Ed) 'tribe, clan, *division of tribe';

ṭəbnät (Č) 'tribe relationship';

from Cushitic: Had. *ṭaba*, *ṭapa*, Kam. *ṭapa*. See also *(ä)ṭäwä*.

ṭəb II (Ms) 'breast';

see *ṭäbbʷä*, above.

ṭəb III (Z) 'early morning';

see *ṭəbä*, below.

ṭəbä (M.Go), *ṭəb* (Z), *ṭəbena* (M), *ṭäbṭät*, *ṭäṭbät* (So) 'early morning';

yäṭbena (M) 'work done in the early morning';

Semitic: Ar. *ʾaṣbaḥa* 'become morning'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ṣäbḥa* 'dawn' (v.), Tna. *ṣäbḥe*, Amh. *ṭäbba*, Gaf. *ṣäbbä*; Amh. *ṭwat* 'early morning', Arg. *ṭəwwat*; probably also Har. *(a)ṭbäṭäbä* 'the seed just came out of the ground, the first leaf came out after the tree has been pruned' (from the meaning of dawning), the root *ṭbṭb* representing a reduplicated biradical *ṭb*, from **ṣbḥ>ṭb*. See also *ṭambä waʾa*.

ṭibbe (S) 'magic';

ṭibbäňňä (Ms), *ṭibbētäňňä* (S) 'magician, sorcerer, witch doctor';

see *ṭəbäb* I, below.

ṭobbä (Ms.Go.So), see *ṭäbbʷä*.

ṭobe (S.W), see *ṭäbbʷä*.

ṭobbe (Ms), see *ṭebb*.

ṭobū (Z), see *ṭäbbʷä*.

ṭub (S.W.Z) 'breast';

see *ṭäbbʷä*, above.

ṭäbä (M.Go) 'contents of the stomach';

represents *ṭäbäq* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭäbbäʾä (M.Go) 'be firm, be tight';

aṭäbbäʾä (Go) 'press hard, tighten';

täṭabbäʾä (Go) 'be glued, stick together, adhere, be pressed tightly';

represents *ṭäbäqä* II, below, with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭäbäʾa (Go) 'advocate';

represents *ṭäbäqa* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭibbiʾo (W) 'shirt';

represents *ṭəbbuqqo* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

ṭäbäb (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *ṭäḇäḇ* (Gt), *ṭäbäba* (S), *ṭəbäb* (So.W) 'ditch in which the beams forming the wall are placed, *channel made to direct water to a certain place';

from the root *ṭbb* related to *ṭbḥ* (see *ṭäba*, above) 'dig a channel'.

ṭäbäbä (Z), *ṭäbbäbä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭäpäbä* (Č), *ṭäpäḇä* (Gt), *ʾepäpä* (En.Ed) 'be narrow';

täṭäbäbä (Z), *täṭabbäbä* (Ms.Go.So), *täʾepäpä* (En. Ed) 'be crammed, be squeezed together (people in a room), be pressed (people in a room)';

ṭäb (M), *ṭäbəb* (Č.E), *ṭäḇəḇ* (Gt), *ṭäbbab* (Ms.Go. So), *ṭäbäbu* (Z), *ṭəpawä* (Gt), *ʾupapä* (Ed), *ʾupʷapʷä* (En) 'narrow';

G. *ṣäbäbä*, *ṣäbbä* 'be narrow', Tna. *ṣäbäbä*, Te. *ṣäbba*, Amh. *ṭäbbäbä*; G. Te. Tna. *ṣäbib* 'narrow', Gaf. *ṣibbä*, Amh. Arg. *ṭäbbab*, Har. *ṭäbäbu*, *ṭäbīb*; related to Ar. *ḍaff* 'narrow', Heb. *ṣåpūp* 'pressed'; perhaps also Ga. *dippo* 'narrow', Som. *ḍūban*. See also *äǧäṭäbbab*, below.

ṭäbäba (S), see *ṭäbäb*.

ṭäbbab (Ms.Go.So), *ṭäbäbu* (Z), see *ṭäbäbä*.

ṭäbəb (Č.E), *ṭäḇəḇ* (Gt), see *ṭäbäbä*.

ṭəbäb I (So) 'wisdom';

ṭəbäbäňňä (S) 'clever';

Semitic: Ar. *ṭabba* 'be knowledgeable, treat medically'; Ethiopic: G. *ṭäbbä* 'be wise', Te. *ṭäbba*, Tna. *ṭäbäbä*; Amh. Har. *ṭəbäb* 'wisdom'; Tna. Te. *ṭäbib* 'ironsmith', Amh. *ṭäbib*, *ṭäyəb*. See also *ṭibbe*, *(tä)čäbbäbä*.

ṭəbäb II (So.W) 'ditch in which the beams forming the wall are placed';

see *ṭäbäb*.

ṭəbäb III, in *ṭəbäb kutä* (W) 'kind of toga';

Amh. *ṭəbäb kuta* 'kind of toga whose borders are of different colors', Tna. *ṭəbäb*.

ṭəbäbäňňä (So.S) 'clever';

from *ṭəbäb* I (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*.

ṭəbʷačä (Č.En), *ṭəbbʷačä* (E), *ṭəbačä* (Ed), *ṭəbbuččä* (M.Ms.Go), *ṭubbäčči* (Z) 'handful with the hand closed, *fist';

Amh. *čəbbəṭ*, from *ṭäbäṭä*, below; passed into Cushitic: Sid. *ṭuwučä*.

ṭəbbuččä (M.Ms.Go), see *ṭəbʷačä*.

ṭəbčä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'wealth';

lit. 'something that one holds'; see *ṭäbäṭä*, below.

ṭubbäčči (Z), see *ṭəbʷačä*.

ṭäbäl (So) 'bread and beer taken home by the one who will give the next festivity of the monthly gathering, holy water';

Tna. *ṣäbäl* 'holy water', Amh. G. *ṭäbäl*. In view of the difference between Tna. *ṣbl* and G. *ṭbl* it is difficult to know the original root. It is possible that Geez *ṭäbäl* recorded by Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955:492 without reference is taken from Amharic. In this case the root is *ṣbl*, with *ṣ*. If the root is *ṭbl* (Amh.G) one could compare it with Heb. *ṭåḇal* 'dip into'.

(a)ṭebbälä (Go), *aṭibbälä* (So) 'crouch down (animal or man either to hide or to lie in wait)';

probably a development of meaning of *(tä)ṭbalälä* 'be coiled up, be curled up' (see *ṭəballälä*, below) which is the position of someone who crouches down.

(a)ṭibbälä (So), see *(a)ṭebbälä*.

ṭəballeä (M) 'roll up';

täṭballeä (M) 'be rolled up, be curled up, shrink';

represents *ṭəballälä* (see below) with *-älä>eä* (8.63).

ṭəballälä (M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭəballeä* (M), *ṭəmbalälä* (W), *ṭəmbälälä* (Z), *ṭəbanärä* (Č), *ṭəḇanärä* (En.Gt), *ṭəbannärä* (E), *ṭəʷwannärä* (Ed) 'roll up, *envelop, wrap up';

täṭballälä (Go), *täṭballeä* (M), *täṭbanärä* (Č), *täṭbannärä* (E), *täṭwannärä* (Ed) 'be curled up, be coiled up, be rolled up, shrink';

Semitic: Heb. *ṭĕḇūl-īm* 'turban'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ṭäblälä* 'roll, roll around, wrap up', Te. *ṭäbläla*, Amh. *ṭäbällälä*, *ṭämällälä*, Har. *ṭäläla* 'wrap up, roll up' (*ṭbll* with loss of *b*).

ṭubuluq barä (Ed) 'plunge into water, sink into something soft';

see *ṭəlbuq barä*, below.

ṭäbännä (Č), *ṭäbännä* (E) 'one who quarrels';

from **ṭäb* with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*; see *ṭäbäňňä*, below.

ṭabanä (Ed), see *ṭabana*.

ṭabana (En.Gt), *ṭabanä* (Ed) 'forehead';

from Cushitic: Had. *ṭabano*, Ga. *ṭabana*.

ṭebän (M.Ms.Go), *ṭebär* (Č.E), *ṭeḇär* (Gt) 'circumcision';

ṭebänäňňä (M.Ms.Go), *ṭeḇäräňä* (Gt), *ṭebäränä* (Č), *ṭebäränna* (E) 'circumcised'.

ṭəbena (M) 'early morning';

yäṭbena (M) 'work done in the early morning';

represents *ṭəbä* (see above) with the suffix *-na.*

ṭəbbenna (E.M) 'channel made to direct water into a certain place';

noun formed from *ṭäba* 'dig a channel' (see above) with the suffix *-nna.*

ṭebänäňňä (M.Ms.Go) 'circumcised';

from *ṭebän* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

ṭəbanärä (Č), *ṭəḇanärä* (En.Gt), *ṭəbannärä* (E) 'roll up';

täṭbanärä (Č), *täṭḇanärä* (En.Gt), *täṭbannärä* (E) 'be rolled up, shrink';

represents *ṭəballälä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25).

ṭəbnät (Č) 'tribe relationship';

from *ṭəb* I (see above) with the suffix *-nät.*

ṭäbäňňä (Ed), *ṭäbänä* (Č), *ṭäbännä* (E), *äṭäbiyä* (En) 'one who quarrels';

formed from **ṭäb* with the suffix *-ä(n)nä, -äňňä*; Semitic: Heb. *ṣåḇå'* 'wage war', Akk. *ṣabā'u, ṣabū,* SAr. *ḏb'*; Ethiopic: G. *ṣäb'a, ḏäb'a* 'fight, wage war', Te. *ṣäb'a,* Tna. *ṣäb'e* 'hate, fight', Amh. *ṭäb* 'quarrel', *ṭäbäňňa* 'one who quarrels'.

ṭibbäňňä (Ms) 'magician, sorcerer, witch doctor';

from *ṭibbe* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

ṭäḇaňäd (En) 'dirty';

from *ṭäḇa* I (see above) with the suffix *-ňäd.*

ṭäbäq (Č.E.M.So), *ṭäḇäq* (Gt), *ṭäbä'* (M.Go), *ṭämäq* (Ms), *ṭämä'* (Go), *däḇä'* (En), *däwä'* (Ed) 'contents of the stomach (of animals)';

perhaps from Cushitic: Had. *čuma* 'the stomach of the animal and its contents', probably from **čuma' < *čumaq* coming the closest to Ms. *ṭämäq,* Go. *ṭämä'.*

ṭäbäqä I (Z), *ṭibbäqä* (So) 'expect, watch, guard, take care of someone or something';

täṭbabbäqä (So) 'watch';

ṭäbäqa (Ms), *ṭäbä'a* (Go) 'advocate';

Amh. *ṭäbbäqä* 'expect, guard', Arg. *ṭäbbäqa*; Tna. *ṭäbbaqi* 'watchman'.

ṭäbäqä II (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *ṭäbbäqä* (E.M.Ms), *ṭäbbä'ä* (M.Go) 'be tight, *be strong, be powerful, be firm, be glued, stick together';

aṭäbäqä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *aṭäbbäqä* (E.M.Ms. So), *aṭäbbä'ä* (M.Go) 'press hard, *tighten';

täṭabäqä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.W), *täṭäbäqä* (S.Z), *täṭabbäqä* (E.M.Ms.So), *täṭabbä'ä* (Go), *täčabäqä* (Č.En.Gt), *täčabbäqä* (E.M), *täčabä'ä* (W) 'be glued, adhere, stick together, be squeezed together';

ṭäbäqu (Z) 'strong, resistant';

ṭəbqʷ (Č), *ṭəbq* (E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go) 'tight';

ṭəbbuqqo (S), *ṭibbi'o* (W) 'tight shirt';

Semitic: Ar. *ṭabiqa* 'cling, stick', related to Ar. *dabiqa* 'adhere', Heb. *dāḇaq* 'cleave to'; Ethiopic: G. *ṭäbäqä* 'adhere, cling', Tna. *ṭäbäqä,* Amh. *ṭäbbäqä,* Har. *ṭäbäqa,* Arg. *(əṭ)ṭabbäqa* 'glue', Te. *mäṭbäq* 'glue' (n.).

ṭäbäqʷä (Ms.Go), *ṭəbəq* (M) 'kind of grass';

probably to be identified with Amh. *ṭəbbəq* 'grass kept for cattle', from *ṭäbäqä* I 'watch, take care of someone'.

ṭäbäqa (Ms), *ṭäbä'a* (Go) 'advocate';

Amh. *ṭäbäqa,* Tna. *ṭäbäqa* (see *ṭäbäqä* I).

ṭäbäqu (Z), see *ṭäbäqä* II.

ṭəbəq (M), see *ṭäbäqʷä.*

ṭəbbuqqo (S), *ṭibbi'o* (W) 'tight shirt';

Amh. *ṭəbbəq, ṭəbbəqqo* 'tight garment', Tna. *ṭəbbiqqo,* Har. *ṭubbuqqo,* from *ṭäbäqä* II 'be tight' (see above); passed into Cushitic: Ga. *ṭibbiqqō* 'vest-like cotton garment for women'.

ṭəbqʷ (Č), *ṭəbq* (E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go), see *ṭäbäqä* II.

ṭibbäqä (So), see *ṭäbäqä* I.

ṭabaqula (Gt) 'pumpkin';

represents *däbäqula* (see above) with *d-q > ṭ-q* by assimilation (17.4). See also *ṭabaqura.*

ṭabaqura (En.Gt) 'pumpkin';

represents *däbäqula* (see above) with *d-q > ṭ-q* by assimilation, and with *l:r* (8.25). See also *ṭabaqula.*

ṭebär (Č.E), *ṭeḇär* (Gt) 'circumcision';

represents *ṭebän* (see above) with *n:r* (8.23).

ṭebärännä (Č), *ṭebäränna* (E) 'circumcised';

from *ṭebär* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä.*

ṭeḇäräňä (Gt) 'circumcised';

from *ṭebär* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä.*

****ṭəbarräqä, anṭəbarräqä*** (Ms) 'blink against the sun, have the eyes half-closed';

G. *(ʾan)ṣäbräqä* 'scintillate', Te. *(ʾan)ṣäbräqa,* Amh. *(an)ṣäbarräqä.* Dillmann 1865:1279 and Littmann Höfner 1962:639 connect it with *brq, ṣbrq* coming from *sbrq* (*s > ṣ* by assimilation to *q*), with an agglutinated *s* of the *s*-stem.

ṭäbäsä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *ṭäbbäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'fry, roast';

ṭəbs (En.Ed.Gt.M.Go), *ṭubs* (So.S), *ṭəbus* (Z), *ṭəws* (Č.E.M) 'fried, roasted';

ṭäbasa (Go), *ṭäbasä* (W), *ṭäbäsa* (S), *ṭəbus* (Z) 'scar';

G. Tna. *ṭäbäsä* 'fry', Te. *ṭäbsa,* Amh. *ṭäbbäsä,* Arg. *ṭäbbäsä*; Amh. *ṭäbasa, ṭəbbəsat* 'scar'.

ṭäbasa (Go), *ṭäbäsa* (S), *ṭäbasä* (W), see *ṭäbäsä.*

ṭəbs (En.Ed.Gt.M.Go), *ṭəbus* (Z), see *ṭäbäsä.*

ṭubs (So.S), see *ṭäbäsä.*

ṭäbbʷät (M), *ṭäbʷät* (E) 'the young of a goat or sheep';

Amh. *ṭäbbot,* Tna. *ṭəbbot,* from *ṭäbbʷä* 'suck', above.

ṭäbbəta (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭäbtä* (Z) 'drop' (n.);

Amh. Arg. *ṭäbbəta,* from *ṭäb *balä* (see above).

ṭäbtä (Z), see *ṭäbbəta.*

ṭabat (M.W) 'plate made of clay';

see *ṭaba,* above.

ṭabeta (So.Z), see *ṭabita.*

ṭäbīt (S), see *ṭabita.*

ṭabitä (W), see *ṭabita.*

ṭabita (Ms.Go), *ṭabeta* (So.Z), *ṭabitä* (W), *ṭäbīt* (S) 'bread made of millet';

Te. Tna. Amh. *ṭabita,* Tna. also *ṭayta* (from *ṭabita* with *abi > *aḇi > ay*); denominatives: Tna. *ṭäbätä* 'bake bread', Amh. *ṭäbbätä*; from Cushitic: Bil. Sa. *ṭäbita,* Ga. *čabbita* (Brockelmann 1950:21), Qab. *čäbita,* Al. *ṭäbita.*

ṭibbētäňňä (S) 'magician, sorcerer, witch doctor';

from *ṭibbe* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä.*

ṭäbäṭä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *ṭäbbäṭä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *čäbbäṭä* (Go) 'hold, seize, grasp, take into possession, *take a handful and close the hand';

aṭäbäṭä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *aṭäbbäṭä* (E) 'give money to the judge for safekeeping until the judgment is rendered';

aṭṭabäṭä (Č), *isāt (əsād) aṭṭabäṭä* (En.Ed.Gt), *aṭṭabbäṭä* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'start a fire, *bet, make wrestle';

täṭabäṭä (Č.Ed.Gt), *täṭabbäṭä* (E.M.Ms) 'wrestle, struggle, *try to harm a person whom one dislikes';

ṭəbʷačä (Č.En), *ṭəbačä* (Ed), *ṭəbbʷačä* (E), *ṭəbbučča* (M.Ms.Go), *ṭubbäčči* (Z), *ṭuwačä* (Gt), *čəbučča* (So), *čəbbučča* (Go) 'handful with hand closed';

ṭəbṭ (En.Gt) 'guarantee, pledge';

ṭəbčä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'wealth';

yəṭäbṭəyä (E), *yəṭäbṭiyä* (Č) 'kind of grass';

Semitic: Ar. *ḏabaṭa* 'seize', Heb. *ṣåḇaṭ* 'hold out'; Ethiopic: G. *ḏäbäṭä,* Te. *ṣäbṭa,* Tna. *ṣäbbäṭä, čäbbäṭä,* Amh. *čäbbäṭä,* Gaf. *säbbäṭä,* Arg. *čebbäṭa* 'squeeze'. For the connection between 'make seize' and 'start a fire', cp. Amh. *ayyayazä* 'attach, connect, kindle, start a fire', from *yazä* 'seize'. The derivation of *(a)ṭabäṭä* from *at-*abäṭä* from the root *ḥṭb* (Ar. *ḥaṭab* 'firewood')suggested by Fleisch 1944:406 n. 2 is unlikely.

ṭəbṭ (En.Gt) 'pledge';

Te. *ṣəbbäṭ,* from *ṭäbäṭä,* above.

ṭäbṭäb(b) *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.W), *ṭäbbəṭäb(b) *balä* (Go.So), *tä-ṭbäṭäbä* (Z), *anṭəbäṭṭäbä* (Ms.Go), *ənṭəbäṭṭäbä* (M.So) 'drip, trickle in drops';

ṭəbṭab (E) 'that which falls from the thatch of the roof';

reduplicated root *ṭäbb* (see above). See also *ṭəbäṭṭäbä* I, below.

ṭəbäṭṭäbä I (E.M.Ms.Go), *ṭəbäṭäbä* (Č.W), *ṭəḇäṭäḇä* (En.Gt) 'empty grain or liquid from one container to another';

probably to be identified with *ṭäbṭäb *balä* 'drip', above.

ṭəbäṭṭäbä II (So) 'finish, accomplish';

Amh. *ṭäbäṭṭäbä* 'finish running, finish to cut the pieces of a slaughtered animal'.

ṭəbäṭṭäbä III, in *ǧibbä ṭəbäṭṭäbä* (E), *ǧipä (ǧīpä) ṭəbäṭäbä* (Č.En), *ǧīpä ṭəḇäṭäḇä* (En.Gt), *ǧippä ṭəwäṭṭā* (Ed) 'dust the mat by shaking it or by beating it with a stick';

Semitic: Ar. *ṭabṭaba* 'stick used to hit the ball';

Ethiopic: G. *ṭäbṭäbä* 'flagellate', Amh. *ṭäbäṭṭäbä* 'hit, flagellate'.

ṭəḇäṭäḇä IV (En) 'wind around, roll';

represents *ṭəmäṭämä* (see below) with *m* >*ṃ* >**ḇ*. See *ṭəbṭab*, below.

***ṭəbäṭṭäbä**, see ṭäbṭäb(b) *balä.*

ṭəbṭab I (E) 'that which falls from the thatch of the roof';

see *ṭäbṭäb(b) *balä.*

ṭəbṭab II (Č.M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *ṭəbṭäb* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *ṭəmṭam* (W) 'strap inside the trousers used to tie them, cloth belt inside the trousers';

Te. *ṭäbṭäba* 'girdle' (v.), *mäṭäbṭäb* 'girdle' (n.), Amh. *ṭəbṭab* 'strap of leather', Har. *ṭəbṭäb, ṭəṭṭäb* 'round belt of cloth inside the trousers'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *ṭaṭṭaba* 'strap of leather inside the trousers', Qab. *ṭəṭṭäbá*, Sid. *tibṭäbe*, Had. *ṭəbtäba*. Tigre *ṭäbṭäba* is not to be connected with G. *ṭäbṭäbä* 'to lash' as suggested by Littman-Höfner 1962:617.

ṭəḇäṭäqä (En) 'squeeze things together, stuff in';

represents *ṭəqäṭäqä* (see below) with *q-q* >*ḇ-q* by dissimilation (18.2).

ṭäbṭät (So) 'early morning';

from *ṭäbṭäbt* (reduplicated *ṭäb* with the suffix *-t*) >*ṭäbṭät* (17.7); see *ṭəbä*. See also *ṭäṭbät*.

ṭəbuyyä (Go.So) 'breast';

see *ṭäbbʷä*, above.

ṭobbəya (So) 'Ethiopia';

Amh. *tobbiya*, a popular expression for *ityoppəya*, Tna. *tobbiya*. See also *tobbəya*, above.

ṭučča (Ed) 'fist';

Amh. Arg. *ṭučča* 'fist, blow with a fist'.

ṭädä (So), *ṭədä* (Z), *ṭid* (W), *ṭīd* (S), *däd* (M), *dädd* (E. Ms.Go) 'juniper';

Semitic: Ar. *ṣuʿd* 'kind of tree'; Ethiopic: G. *ṣəḫəd*, Te. *ṣəḥəd*, Tna. *ṣəḥdi*, Har. *ṭədḥi*, Amh. *ṭəd* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 252), Gaf. *čədä*; also Cushitic: Ag. *tsədi*, Ṭem. *ṭəda*, Qem. *täd*. The comparison of the Ethiopic root with Ar. *ṣuʿd* 'the tall one' suggested by Appleyard 1977:41 is doubtful. See also *däḇät*, above.

ṭädde (Z) 'porcupine';

from Cushitic: Ga. *ṭäddē*, Dar. *ḍäḍḍo*.

ṭadä (So) 'put together';

Amh. *ṭadä* 'put the pot on the fire (more specifically, on the cookingstand)', probably a denominative of Ar. (Daṯina, Aden) *ṣuʿd* 'cookingstand for pots'.

ṭədä (Z), see *ṭädä*.

ṭid (W), *ṭīd* (S), see *ṭädä*.

ṭōd (En.Ed) 'kind of rush, torch made of dried grass or split wood';

represents *ṭot* (see below) with final *t* >*d* in En.Ed. (7.14).

(tä)ṭadäfä (Č.En.Gt), *täṭaddäfä* (E) 'hurry, rush';

Amh. *(tä)ṭaddäfä*.

ṭadiq (So) 'bread partaken at the monthly gathering';

Amh. *ṭadiq* 'bread baked in honor of a person', from Semitic and Ethiopic root *ṣdq* 'be just, be righteous'.

ṭədat (En) 'cleanliness';

Amh. *ṭədat, ṣədat* 'cleanliness', from *ṭädda, ṣädda*, from the root *ṣdʔ*, related to *ṣʿdw*: G. Tna. *ṣaʿdäwä* 'be white, shine', Te. *ṣäʿada*; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *čäʿed* 'be white'. The G. Te. Tna. verb is perhaps a denominative from the adjective 'be white'; cp. also Akk. *ṣādu (ṣʾd)* 'shine, be brilliant'.

ṭäf (M) 'bread made of barley';

Har. *ṭuṭṭuf* 'flat bread made of any kind of flour'; also in Ga. *ṭuyiṭufa* (for which see *BES* 5, 36), from the root *tfḥ* 'flatten'; see *ṭəfäṭäfä* I, below.

ṭäf barä (Ed) 'come close';

Semitic: Ar. *ṭaffa* 'be near to someone'.

ṭäfä (W), see *ṭäfa* II.

ṭäfʷä (Č.Gt), *ṭäffʷä* (E.M), *ṭofe* (S.W), *ṭoffä* (Ms), *ṭōfä* (Z), *ʾofʷä* (En), *ʾoffä* (Ed) 'be satiated, be arrogant, be proud, *boast, brag, become lively because of drinks, be abundant';

ṭəfʷä (E.M), *ṭəfʷa* (Č.Gt), *ʾufʷä* (En) 'satiation, arrogance, pride';

ṭoffäňňä (Ms), *ṭofäňčo* (S) 'arrogant, proud, boastful';

Gaf. *ṣäfʷä* 'be satiated', Har. *ṭafa*; probably from

Cushitic: Sid. *dūbi*, Kam. Al. *dūbbo*. For the development of meaning 'be satiated, be arrogant', cp. Amh. *ṭäggäbä*.

ṭäfa I (S), *ṭäffa* (So), *ṭäfä* (Z), *ṭäfa* (Č.Gt), *täffa* (E.M. Ms.Go), *ʾäffa* (En), *ʾäffaʾa* (Ed) 'slap, clap hands';

**ṭäfa* combined with *äḡ* 'hand' means 'clap hands, swear';

**ṭäfa* combined with *wəsa* or *bəyä* 'dough' means 'flatten the dough';

**ṭäfa* combined with *čəqara* 'mud' means 'play with mud';

**ṭäfa* combined with *ṭäbäṭä* or *ezä* 'seize' means 'catch a person or an animal attempting to escape';

aṭṭafā (En), *aṭṭaffā, aṭṭaffaʾa* (Ed), *aṭṭäfä* (S), *attafa* (Č.Gt), *attaffa* (E.M) 'wear a toga with one end on the shoulder';

ṭəfe (S), *ṭəffe* (W), *ṭəfi* (Z), *ṭəffi* (Ed.So), *tifä* (Č. Gt), *tiffä* (E), *təffi* (M.Ms.Go), *ʾifä* (En) 'slap' (n.);

ṭəfi (Z) 'inflation, swelling, boil, furuncle';

Semitic: Ar. *ṣafaʿa* 'slap' (also *safaʿa*); Ethiopic: G. Te. *ṣäfʿa* 'slap' (v.), Tna. *ṣäfʿe, ṭäf bälä*, Amh. *ṭäffa, ṭäfäṭṭäfä*, Har. *ṭəfit* 'slap' (n.), Arg. *ṭəffi*; related to *tfḥ* 'clap hands': G. *ṭäfḥa*, Te. *ṭälfəʿa* 'clap hands' (from *tfʿ* augmented by *l*). The root also occurs in Cushitic: Aw. *tapatap-xʷa*. For the meaning of *aṭṭafā* 'wear a toga with one end on the shoulder', cp. Amh. *aṭṭaffa*. For *ṭəfi* 'inflation', cp. Amh. *ṭəfi* 'swelling', lit. 'a slap'; for a similar development, cp. Amh. *məčč* 'violent illness', from *mätta* 'hit'. See also *(a)ṭlafä*.

ṭäfa II (Č.Gt.S), *ṭäfä* (Z), *ṭäffa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭäfä* (W), *ʾäffa* (En), *ʾäffaʾa* (Ed) 'be extinguished, be spoiled, be wasted, disappear, vanish, be lost, *not be present';

ṭäfa- (Gt), *ʾäffa-* (En), *ʾäffaʾa-* (Ed) 'miscarry';

aṭäfa (Č.Gt.S), *aṭäfä* (Z), *aṭäffa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *aʾafa* (En), *ʾaffaʾa* (Ed) 'extinguish, waste, spoil, erase, *ruin (one's reputation)';

aṭfaffa, in *əsat aṭfaffa* (Ms) 'cover a fire with ashes to keep it alive', originally 'extinguish the fire by covering it';

ʾifad (En) 'corruption, fault';

ʾəfäʾad (En) 'panic';

ʾäffoʾot (Ed) 'bad qualities';

ṭəfo (So), *ṭəfʷä* (Č.E.M.Go), *ṭufi* (W) 'bad, evil, wretched';

ṭəfʷä weḡ (M) 'mistreat, ill-treat, offend';

ṭəfat (Č) 'fault';

ṭəfatäňä (En) 'wrongdoer';

Semitic: Ar. *ṭafiʾa* 'be extinguished'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ṭäfʾa*, Tna. *ṭäfʾe*, Har. *ṭäfaʾa*, Amh. Arg. *ṭäffa*; Amh. *ṭəfu* 'bad'.

ṭʷaf (Go.So) 'torch made of thread dipped in wax, candle';

Te. Tna. Amh. *ṭwaf, ṭʷaf, ṭəwaf* 'torch, candle'.

ṭafä I (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭäfä* (En.Ed.Gt.S.Z) 'write';

täṭaṭafä (M) 'correspond';

ṭafi (So) 'secretary';

ṭəfät (M.Go.So) 'writing, charm, amulet';

mäṭaf (M.So) 'book';

see *ṣafä*, above, and *ṭafä* II, below.

ṭafä II (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *ṭäfä* (En.Ed.Gt.S.Z) 'mend clothes by putting on patches';

ṭafät (Č), *ṭaffät* (E.M), *ṭafʷät* (Ms.Go), *ṭäfʷät* (Gt), *ṭafot* (So.W), *ṭäfōt* (S), *ṭäfʷäd* (En.Ed), *mäṭäfa* (Z) 'patch';

of the same root as *ṭafä* I 'write' (see above), the putting on patches being identified with that of writing, that is, superimposing something on paper; cp. also Ar. *kataba* 'write, sew'. The root passed into Cushitic: Aw. *tsafú-ġʷa*.

(at)ṭafā (En), *aṭṭaffā* (Ed), *aṭṭafä* (S), see *ṭäfa* I.

ṭafi I (So) 'secretary';

active participle form of *ṭafä* I, above.

ṭafi II (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *ṭäfi* (En.Ed.Gt.S.Z) 'cereal known as *eragrostis teff*';

G. *ṭaḥəf, täyəf* (Grébaut 1952:441, 442), Te. Tna. *ṭaf*, Har. *ṭäfi*, Amh. Arg. *ṭef*; also in Cushitic: Tem. *ṭäfä*, Al. *ṭäfé-ta*, Dar. *ṭäfé*, Ga. *ṭäfī*, Bil. *ṭäbä*. Conti Rossini 1912:255 thinks that *ṭef* originated in Ethiopia. It was known, however, in South Arabic: Ḥadramout *ṭaḥaf*, Daṯina *ṭahaf, ṭaḥaf* (Landberg 1942:2195, 2226), and W. Müller, *OLZ* 68 (1973). 484. It is, therefore, difficult to have a definite opinion on the origin of the cereal.

ṭēf, in *iʾiwarä ṭēf* (Ed) 'wild cat';

lit. 'the *ṭēf* of the dung' (see *iwarä*); probably borrowed from Amh. *ṭēf*.

ṭəff barä (Ed) 'fall down and make noise';

see *ṭəfäṭäfä* II, below.

ṭəfäḡ (M), see *ṭəfe*.

ṭəfʷä I (Č.E.M.Go) 'bad, evil, wretched';

see *ṭäfa* II, above.

ṭəfʷä II (E.M), *ṭəfʷa* (Č.Gt) 'satiation, arrogance, pride';

see *ṭäfʷä.*

ṭəfʷa (Č.Gt), see *ṭəfʷä* II.

ṭəfe I (Č.E), *ṭəfę* (M) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *ṭəfe.*

ṭəffe II (Ms) 'kind of grass';

from Ga. *ṭəffe.*

ṭəffe III (W), *ṭəfe* (S) 'slap' (n.);

see *ṭäfa* I, above.

ṭəfi (Z), *ṭəffi* (Ed.So) 'slap (n.), inflation, swelling, boil';

see *ṭäfa* I, above.

ṭəfo (So) 'bad, wretched';

see *ṭäfa* II.

ṭofä I (So) 'become enraged';

Amh. *ṭofä.*

ṭoffä II (Ms), *ṭofe* (S.W) 'be satiated, be arrogant';

see *ṭäfʷä.*

ṭōfū (Z) 'be satiated, be arrogant, be proud';

see *ṭäfʷä.*

ṭufi (W) 'bad, evil';

see *ṭäfa* II.

(at)ṭaffaʿa (Ed), see *ṭäfa* I.

ṭäfʷäd (En.Ed) 'patch' (n.);

noun formed from *ṭafä* II (see above) with the suffix *-d.*

(a)ṭfaffa, in *əsat aṭfaffa* (Ms) 'cover a fire with ashes to keep it alive', originally 'extinguish the fire by covering it';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *ṭäfa* II, above.

ṭofänčo (S) 'boastful';

from *ṭäfʷä* (see above) with the suffix *-ānčo.*

ṭoffäňňä (Ms) 'arrogant, proud';

from *ṭäfʷä* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

ṭäfər I (Gur) 'strap of leather, *skin of the leg of the animal';

Te. *ṣäfər,* Amh. Arg. *ṭäfər,* Gaf. *ṣäfrä*; passed into Cushitic: Had. Kam. *ṭafira,* Aw. *tsafər.*

ṭäfər II (Go) 'fingernail';

see *ṭəfər.*

ṭəfər (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *ṭäfər* (Go), *ṭifər* (S), *ʾäfər* (En.Ed) 'fingernail';

ṭəfər, ṭäfər (Go), *yäṭəfər goro* (W) 'feast given by the relatives one month before the wedding' (it consists of cutting the fingernails of the bride); for details on this ceremony, see Leslau 1968a:136;

Semitic: Ar. *ṭufr* 'fingernail', Heb. *ṣippor-ęn*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ṣəfər,* Tna. *ṣəfri,* Gaf. *ṣəfrä,* Amh. *ṭəfər,* Arg. *čəffər,* Har. *ṭifir.* See also *čäfärä.*

ṭifər (S), see *ṭəfər.*

ṭafät (Č), *ṭaffät* (E.M), *ṭafʷät* (Ms.Go), *ṭãfʷät* (Gt) 'patch' (n.);

from *ṭafä* II (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)t.*

ṭafot (So.W), *ṭāfōt* (S) 'patch' (n.);

from *ṭafä* II (see above) with the suffix *-(o)t.*

ṭəfät (M.Go.So) 'writing, charm, amulet';

from *ṭafä* I (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)t.*

ṭəfat (Č) 'fault';

from *ṭäfa* II (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

ṭəfatäňä (En) 'wrongdoer';

from *ṭəfat* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä.*

ṭäfṭaffa (M), see *ṭəfäṭäfä* I.

ṭəfäṭäfä I (W), *ṭəfäṭṭäfä* (M.Go.So) 'flatten, flatten dough';

ṭäfṭaffa (M) 'flat';

from *ṭfḥ-ṭfḥ* reduced to *ṭf-ṭf*; Semitic: Heb. *ṭåpaḥ* 'spread out', Syr. *ṭĕpaḥ,* Ar. *ṭalfaḥa* (with augmented *l*) 'make thin'; Ethiopic: Tna. *ṣäfiḥ* 'flat', Te. *ṭäfḥa, ṭälfäḥa* (with augmented *l*) 'be even, be flat', Amh. *ṭäfäṭṭäfä* 'flatten, make dough (by flattening)', Tna. *ṭäfḥe.* See also *ṭəfäṭäfä* II.

ṭəfäṭäfä II (Č) 'throw to the ground';

ṭəff barä (Ed) 'fall down and make noise';

perhaps to be identified with *fəṭäfäṭä* I 'flatten' >'throw to the ground' which results in flattening out.

ṭifäṭäfä (S) 'clap hands';

reduplicative root *ṭf-ṭf* of *ṭäfa* I 'clap hands'; cp. also Amh. *ṭäfäṭṭäfä.*

ṭäfəya (Z) 'milt, spleen';

G. Tna. Amh. *ṭafəya.*

ṭägg (So), *dägg* (E.M.Ms.Go), *däk* (Č.En.Gt), *däkk* (Ed) 'calf bigger than *mʷässa*';

Amh. Arg. *ṭəgğa,* Har. *ṭəğa, ṭiğa,* Gaf. *ṣägʷä*; also in Cushitic: Al. *dägği-ta.*

ṭägʷä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *ṭogä* (Ed) 'food or drink taken by itself without any other food or drink, *coffee without butter, harsh person';

ṭägʷäma (M) 'harsh person';

the meaning of 'harsh person' is figurative.

ṭäga balä (So), see *(tä)ṭegga.*

ṭäge (Z) 'honey';

see *ṭəgay.*

(tä)ṭegga (Ms.Go), *täṭigga, ṭäga balä* (So) 'approach, be near, be close';

ṭəgg (Ms) 'shelter';

Tna. *(tə)ṣäggəʿe* 'approach, be near', Te. *ṣäggəʿa* 'lean against', Amh. *(tä)ṭägga* 'lean against, seek protection', *ṭəgg* 'shelter'. On the basis of Te. Tna. the root is *ṣgʿ* (with *ṣ*) and is related to G. *ṭägʿa* (with *ṭ*) 'adhere'.

ṭəgg (Ms), see *(tä)ṭegga.*

ṭəge (S) 'honey';

see *ṭəgay.*

(tä)ṭigga (So), see *(tä)ṭegga.*

ṭogä (Ed), see *ṭägʷä.*

ṭəgabäňňä (M) 'rude';

from Amh. *ṭəgabäňňa,* from *ṭäggäbä* 'be satiated, be arrogant', G. *ṣägbä* 'be satiated', Tna. *ṣägäbä,* Te. *ṣägba.* For the passage of meaning 'satiated> arrogant', see *ṭäfʷä,* above. Dillmann 1865:1315, Brockelmann 1908:169, and Praetorius 1879:83 compare Heb. *šåḇaʿ,* Ar. *šabiʿa* through metathesis and dissimilation. Praetorius 1879:83 also compares Amh. *(tä)sgäbäggäbä* 'be continuously voracious' "offenbar eine intensive Vermehrung von *ṣäggäbä* 'satt sein', also sich übermässigen sättigen". Bravmann, *ZS* 9 (1933). 149 connects *ṣgb* with Ar. *saǧiba* 'be hungry', these two roots having the opposite meaning.

ṭoggälä (So) 'wither, become flexible (leaf) having been put on fire';

from **ṭəwäggälä* (with *əwä* >*o*), metathesis of *ṭəwälägä* (see below).

ṭägʷäma (M) 'harsh person';

from *ṭägʷä* (see above) with the suffix *-ma.*

ṭägärä (S) 'be unpleasant';

also Cushitic: Kam. Had. *čoggara* 'unpleasant'.

ṭägära (Z) 'big ax';

Amh. *ṭägära*; from Ga. *ṭägärā.*

ṭigär (S), see *ṭəgär*, p. 733.

ṭiggärä (So), *čīgärä* (Z) 'sell';

perhaps to be identified with Amh. *täggärä* 'trade, deal' (with the alternance *t:ṭ*), from Ar. *tāǧir, tāgir* 'merchant'. Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:541 records Amh. *ṭäggärä* with the statement that it is Gurage.

ṭəgay (W), *ṭəge* (S), *ṭäge* (Z), *dägʷä* (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms. Go) 'honey, *honeyed water, mead, hydromel, wine of grapes';

yädägʷä sär (Ms.Go) 'kind of grass' (see *sär*);

Amh. *ṭäğğ,* Har. *ṭäğği*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *ḍādi,* whereas Sid. *ṭäğğe,* Qab. *ṭaǧǧi-ta* is probably borrowed from Amharic as is *ṭäğ,* below. The connection with Mo. *dōčo,* Šin. *dawčo* suggested by Appleyard 1977:29 is doubtful.

ṭäğ (Č.En.Gt.S.W), *ṭäğğ* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'mead, hydromel';

from Amh. *ṭäğğ.* See also *ṭəgay,* above.

ṭähähä (Z) 'be fine (flour)';

from *ṭäkäkä* (for *k:h,* see 5.23), to be identified with *ṭäqäqä* I 'be ground finely' (see below) with *ṭ-q* >*ṭ-k* by dissimilation.

ṭuhara (Ms) 'pure';

from Ar. *ṭahara* 'be clear'; also G. *(ʾa)ṭharä* 'purify', Tē. *ṭahər* 'clear', Har. *ṭāḥir.*

ṭälä (W), see *ṭäla.*

ṭällä (Ed.W), see *ṭälla.*

ṭäla (S), *ṭälā* (Z), *ṭälla* (Ms.Go.So), *ṭälä* (W), *ṭäna* (Č),

ṭänä (En.Gt), *ṭäʿna* (Ed), *ṭänna* (E.M) 'hate, dislike';

täṭalla (Go.So), *täṭälu* (Z) 'quarrel' (v.);

aṭṭänna (Ed), *aṭṭenä* (En), *atčäna* (Č), *atčänna* (E. M) 'make feel disgusted';

aṭṭalla (So) 'cause enmity';

ṭəl (W.Z), *ṭəlä*(Go.So), *ṭəla* (M.Ms), *ṭilōt* (S) 'dispute, quarrel, *hate, grudge';

ṭəra ṭäb(b)äṭä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'not be on speaking terms';

ṭälat (E.M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *ṭälʾat* (Ed), *ṭärat* (Č.E), *ṭärät* (En.Gt) 'enemy, enemy in war';

ṭärä maryam (So) 'Protestant';

Semitic: Akk. *ṣelū* 'be hostile'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ṣälʾa* 'hate', Tna. *ṣälʾe*, Amh. Arg. *ṭälla*, Har. *ṭälaʾa*, Gaf. *(tä)ṣalä* 'quarrel' (v.). The connection with Heb. *śâneʾ* 'hate', Ar. *šanaʾa* suggested by Dillmann 1865:1260 is unlikely. Fraenkel 1886:120 identifies G. *ṣälʾa* with Ar. *ṣalā* (root *ṣlw*) 'fry' and for meaning 'fry' and 'hate' he compares Ar. *qalā*.

ṭälla (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S), *ṭällä* (Ed.W) 'native beer';

Amh. *ṭälla*; probably passed into Cushitic: Qab. *ṭalla*, and perhaps Kham. *šälla*. On the preparation of *ṭälla*, see Tegegne Yetesha Work, *BES* 7 (1957). 77-83. The connection with Te. *səlqa* 'beer', Tna. *čəlqa* and the various Cushitic forms such as Qem. *sälägä*, Qua. *selana* suggested by Appleyard 1977: 30 is unlikely.

ṭalä (W), *ṭälä* (S.Z) 'throw away, throw down, make fall, fell, abandon';

aṭṭalä (W), *aṭṭälä* (S) 'rescue by chasing away the assailant';

G. *ṭəḥul* 'thrown', Amh. *ṭalä*, Arg. *ṭähala*. Dillmann 1865:1216 compares Heb. *ṭilṭel* 'throw', from *ṭl-ṭl*, perhaps from *ṭḥl*; also Ar. *ṭalṭala*. See also *məṭṭiya*.

ṭalä (W), see *ṭala* II.

ṭala I (Go) 'kind of tree'.

ṭala II (M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭalä* (W), *ṭar* (Č), *ṭār* (En.Ed.S), *ṭara* (E), *ṭāra* (Gt) 'milt, spleen';

Ar. *ṭihāl* 'spleen'. Amharic *ṭara* recorded in Leslau 1959:56 does not exist.

ṭəl (W.Z), *ṭəlä* (Go.So) 'quarrel, dispute';

see *ṭäla*, above.

ṭəlä (Go.So), see *ṭəl*.

ṭəla I (So) 'parasol for women made from bamboo leaves';

Semitic: Ar. *ṭilla* 'parasol'; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. *ṣəlal*, Amh. *ṭəla* (see *at-ṭillälä*).

ṭəla II (Ms) 'hate' (n.);

ṭəla ǯzä (M) 'hold a grudge';

see *ṭäla*, *ǯzä*. See also *ṭəwa* II.

ṭəle I (M) 'shade, shadow of a person';

see *(at)ṭillälä*, below.

ṭəlle II (W) 'kick' (n.);

see *ṭollo*.

ṭillu (W) 'black-colored (cattle)';

from Cushitic: Ga. *ṭillō* 'spotted (cow)', Dar. *ṭəllóke* 'black'.

(a)ṭole I, in *bärt aṭole* (W) 'straighten out a stick by burning it in the fire';

Tna. *ṭill bälä* 'be straight'.

(a)ṭole II (W), *aṭūlī* (Z) 'wound' (v.);

ṭuli (S.W), *ṭūl* (Z) 'wound, sore';

G. Te. *ṣälaʿ* 'wound' (n.), Har. *ṭuluʾ*, Te. *ṣälʿa* 'be wounded'; also in Cushitic: Qab. Al. *ṭulā*, Sid. *ṭulá-kko*. Dillmann 1865:1262, and Brockelmann 1908:169 compare Ar. *salaʿa* 'wound' (v.); H. Holma, Kleine Beiträge zum assyrischen Lexikon (1912), p. 19 compares Heb. *ṣâraʿaṯ* 'skin-disease'.

ṭollo (S), *ṭəlle* (W) 'kick' (n.);

from Ga. *ṭille* 'kick' (v.).

ṭūl (Z), see *(a)ṭole* II.

ṭull (S.W) 'limpid, filtered, clear';

see *ṭälälä*.

ṭull balä- (So) 'feel lonely';

from Cushitic: Ga. *ṭellē* 'empty', Kam. *ṭalla* 'alone', Bu. *čallā*.

(a)ṭūlī (Z), *ṭuli* (S.W), see *(a)ṭole* II.

ṭälleǫ (M) 'be filtered, be purified';

aṭälleǫ (M) 'winnow grain by letting it fall from above the head';

represents *ṭälälä* (see below) with *-älä>eǫ* (8.63).

ṭälʾat (Ed) 'enemy, enemy in war';

from *ṭlʾ* (see *ṭäla*) with the suffix *-t*.

ṭəlbuq barä (Ms), *ṭulbuq barä*, *ṭubuluq barä* (Ed),

ṭulbuqqe gäba (S), *dəlbuq bea* (Go), and probably also *ṭəmbuq *balä* (Č.En.Gt.M), *ṭəmbuqq männä* (E), *dəmbʷəq barä* (Č), *dəmbʷəqq männä* (E), *dəmbuqq abäňňä* (M), *dəmbʷərq männä* (E), *dəmbʷərqʼ barä* (Č) 'plunge, dive, sink, sink into something soft, *give a sound when thrown into the water';

Tna. *ṭäbloq bälä*, *ṭobloq bälä* 'plunge'; probably passed into Cushitic: Kam. *ṭulbuq yeʾ*, Had. *tulbuq aʾäkko*, Bil. *ṭambalaq*, Ga. *dolbok ǧeḍa*; is a secondary formation of *ṭäläqä* 'dive' (see below) with inserted *b*. The Gurage roots *ṭmbq*, *dmbʷq*, *dmbʷrq* probably belong here. In *ṭəmbuq(q)*, *lb* became *mb*; in *dəmbʷəq*, *ṭ-q* became *d-q*; *dəmbʷərq*, *dəmbʷərqʼ* have an inserted *r*; also in Cushitic: Bil. *ṭambalaq*.

ṭulbuq barä (Ed), *ṭulbuqqe gäba* (S), see *ṭəlbuq barä*.

ṭälläfä (M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭäläfä* (En) 'rope an animal to milk or to kill it, make an opponent fall by intertwining one's legs with his, kidnap a girl to marry her, *snatch away';

Tna. *ṭäläfä* 'lay hold of, rope an animal', Amh. *ṭälläfä* 'rope an animal, kidnap a girl to marry her', Har. *ṭäläfa* 'snatch away, carry off a woman to marry her, rope an animal and make it fall'; passed into Cushitic: Al. *ṭäläffo*, Ag. *teläf-ġʷa*. See also *ṭəlfit*, *ənṭəlfit*.

ṭəlf lemat (Go) 'basket made of bamboo';

Tna. *ṭälläfä* 'embroider', Te. *ṭälfa* 'make fringes', *ṭəlf* 'fringe, embroidery', Amh. *ṭälläfä* 'embroider', *ṭəlf* 'embroidered', Har. *ṭäläfa* 'embroider'. Would the meaning of *ṭlf* 'embroider' be derived from *ṭlf* 'intertwine' (see *ṭäläfä*, above)?

ṭəlfe (S.W), *ṭəlfi* (So) 'inflation, boil, furuncle';

from Ga. *ṭəlfe*. It could also be connected with Z. *ṭəfi* 'inflation, boil, furuncle' (see above) with augmented *l*. For *ṭäfa* (from which Z. *ṭəfi* derives) with augmented *l*, see *ṭäfa* I.

(a)ṭlafä (W) 'wear a toga with one end on the shoulder';

probably for *aṭafä* with augmented *l* (see *ṭäfa* I, *at-ṭafā*).

ṭəlfit (So.W), *čəlfit* (M.Go) 'kind of hawk';

Amh. Arg. *čəlfit*, from the root *ṭlf* 'snatch away' (see *ṭälläfä*, above). See also *ənṭəlfit*.

ṭolägä (W), *ṭōlägä* (S), *ṭūlägä* (Z) 'wither';

from *ṭəwälägä* (see below) with *-əwä>o* (4.51).

ṭūlägä (Z), see *ṭolägä*.

ṭälälä (S.W.Z), *ṭällälä* (Ms.Go.So), *ṭälleǫ* (M), *ṭänärä* (Č.En.Gt), *ṭännärä* (E.Ed) 'be filtered, be purified';

aṭälälä (S.W.Z), *aṭällälä* (Ms.Go.So), *aṭälleǫ* (M), *aṭänärä* (Č.En.Gt), *aṭännärä* (E.Ed) 'filter, strain, purify, winnow grain by letting it fall from above the head, *clear someone of suspicion';

ṭälälä (M), *ṭälil* (Ms), *ṭälālu* (Z), *yä-ṭällälä* (Ms.Go. So), *ṭull* (S.W), *ṭärärä* (Č.E.En.Gt), *ṭurur*, *ṭororä* (Ed) 'filtered, purified, liquid, clear (liquid), light-colored (object)';

ṭələl (M), *ṭərər* (Č.E.En.Gt), *ṭurər* (Ed) 'pure, straightforward';

ṭəllale (So) 'beer after having been filtered';

maṭläya (So) 'filter' (n.);

Semitic: Heb. *ṣâlal* 'be pure', Syr. *ṣĕlīlā* 'pure', Ar. *ṣalla* 'percolate, filter'; Ethiopic: G. *(ʾa)ṣlälä* 'filter' (v.), Tna. *ṣälälä*, Amh. *ṭällälä* 'be pure, be filtered', Har. *ṭäläla* 'be pure', Te. *ṭäla* (root *ṭly*) 'be pure from disease'; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *ṭälallo*ʾ 'be filtered', Ga. *ṭalila* 'pure'.

(a)ṭälälä- (Z) 'float';

G. *ṣälälä* 'float', Amh. *(tän)ṭäläṭṭälä*. See also *čäläl balä*. On Heb. **ṣâlal*, see G. R. Driver, in *Supplements to Vetus Testamentum* 16(1967).62.

(bä)ṭälälä (Go.Ms), *bä-ṭärär* (Ed), *bä-ṭärärä* (En), *bä-ṭärärä-m* (Č.E) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭalala* 'only', *ṭalala-nka* 'for nothing, just so', Al. *ṭalaʿla* 'only, in vain'.

ṭälālu (Z) 'limpid, filtered';

see *ṭälälä*, above.

ṭälil (Ms) 'limpid';

see *ṭälälä*, above.

**ṭalälä*, in *gar anṭalälä* (W) 'mix cow dung with water and rub it on the floor of the house to guard against fleas';

Amh. *(an)ṭallälä* 'spread over something, make spill over'.

ṭəlal (M.Go.So) 'shade';

see *(aṭ)ṭillälä*, below.

ṭəllale (So) 'beer after having been filtered';

see *ṭälälä,* above.

ṭələl I (Ms) 'shade, shadow';

see *(aṭ)ṭillälä,* below.

ṭələl II (M) 'pure, straightforward';

see *ṭälälä,* above.

(aṭ)ṭillälä (So) 'curtain off, block the view with a curtain or cloth';

ṭəlal (M.Go.So), *ṭələl* (Ms), *ṭəle* (M), *ṭərar* (Č.E.Gt), *ṭərār* (Ed), *ṭərār* (En), *čal* (W), *čāl* (S), *čāya* (Z) 'shade, shadow of a person';

ṭəlalwät (M), *ṭərarwät* (Č.E.Gt), *ṭərārēd* (Ed), *ṭərārəyäd* (En) 'shadow of a person';

ṭəla (So) 'parasol for women made from bamboo leaves';

ṭəlal, čal, in *ənzən ṭəlal* (Go), *ənzə ṭəlal* (So), *ənzən čal* (W), *yäzən čāl* (S) 'lobe of the ear, cheek';

Semitic: Heb. *ṣel* 'shadow', Ar. *ṭill*; Ethiopic: G. *ṣälälä* 'give shade', Te. *(ʾa)ṣläla,* Tna. *(a)ṣlälä* 'shelter oneself', Amh. *ṭällälä* 'curtain off'; G. *ṣəlalot* 'shade, shadow', Tna. *ṣəlal, ṣəlalot,* Te. *ṣəlal,* Amh. Arg. *ṭəla,* Gaf. *čəlayä,* Har. *čāya*; also in Cushitic: Sa. *ṣalal,* Bil. *čaläla,* Ga. *čāya.* It is the Ga. form that passed into Har. Zway *čāya.* See also *manṭolat.*

ṭəlalläbä (M) 'burn the surface (of wood or grass)';

reduplicative stem of *ṭlb*; represents *ṭärräbä* (see below) with *r:l* (8.46).

ṭəlalwät (M) 'shadow of a person';

from *ṭəlal* (see above) with the suffix *-wät.*

ṭälläma (M.Ms), see *ṭläme.*

ṭläme (S.W) 'be dark, be black';

ṭälläma (M.Ms) 'darkness';

ṭem (W), *ṭēm* (S) 'black (man, cattle, object)';

ṭəlim (M.Ms.Go.W), *ṭələm* (So) 'soot of pots';

see *čällämä,* above.

ṭələm (So), see *ṭläme.*

ṭəlim (M.Ms.Go.W), see *ṭläme.*

ṭäläqä (S.W.Z), *ṭälläqä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭällaʾä* (Go), *ṭänäqä* (Č.Gt), *ṭännäqä* (E), *dänäʾä, dänäʾä gätä* (En) 'draw from a container with a ladle or cup, *dip into the stew, dip into a dish, sink, drown, set (sun)';

ṭəlläq beq (M), *ṭəlläq bälä gäba* (S), *ṭəlläq balä gäbä* (W) 'sink into something soft, plunge into water' (see *gäba*);

ṭälläqä-m bʷänna (Go), *ṭəlläq barä bʷəyä* (Ms) 'dive' (see *bʷänna, bʷəyä*);

aṭälläqä (So) 'immerse';

täṭilläqä (So), *täčellaʾä* (Go) 'disappear from sight, plunge, drown, set (sun)';

čənqun barä (Č), *čənqunnəyät wəyyä, yäčənqunnəyät wəyyä* (E) 'dive' (see *wəyyä*);

the original meaning of drawing from a container with a ladle is that of dipping the ladle into the container; cp. Tna. *ṭäläqä* 'immerse', Amh. *ṭälläqä* 'draw with a ladle, plunge, set (sun)', Har. *ṭäläqa* 'plunge something into something, dip'. See also *čūnqälä, ṭəlbuq.*

(a)ṭälläqä (So) 'dress, wear clothes';

Amh. *(a)ṭälläqä.*

ṭəlläq *balä (M.Ms.S.W), see *ṭäläqä.*

ṭälläsä (M.Go), *ṭänäsä* (Č.Gt), *ṭännäsä* (E), *ṭäräsä* (W) 'die out (fire), be extinguished (glowing wood), *shrink because of a disease or lack of food, lose strength';

Amh. *ṭälläsä* 'die out (fire)'; related to Te. *ṭärsa* 'emaciate and become weak'.

ṭəläs (M), *ṭəräs* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'plate made of the leaves of the *äsät* and used for eating hashed meat, *leaf of the *äsät* after it has been used for baking bread';

see also *ṭäräšat.*

ṭəloš, in *ṭəloš addägä-bim* (M) 'invent false things against someone to harm him';

undoubtedly from *ṭalä* 'throw down' (see above) with the suffix *-oš*; *ṭəloš* would mean 'something with which to throw someone down'.

ṭäläšät (M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭəläšät* (S), *ṭäräšät* (Č.E.Gt), *ṭäräšäd* (Ed) 'spark, *marks of fire that remain on the bread';

Amh. *ṭäläšät,* from *ṭälläsä* 'become black (e.g. straw or wood that burnt), become charcoal'.

ṭälat (E.M.Ms.Go.So.Z) 'enemy, enemy in war';

from *ṭäla* (see above) with the suffix *-t*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *tsəlat.*

ṭälot (Ms.Go.So), *ṭälōt* (En.Ed) 'prayer';

see *ṣälot, ṣälläyä.*

ṭəlät I (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go) 'stripe woven into any kind of toga, *weaving pattern';

Amh. *ṭəlät* 'weaving pattern', from *ṭalä* 'throw', the expression being *ṭəlät ṭalä* 'intertwine'. See also *ṭəlät,* below.

ṭəlät II (M) *ṭərät* (Go) 'plate made of the leaves of the *äsät* and used for eating hashed meat';

probably to be identified with *ṭəlät* I 'woven stripe, weaving pattern' (see above), the plate being made from interwoven leaves.

ṭilōt (S) 'hate';

from *ṭäla* (see above) with the suffix *-ōt.*

(a)ṭläṭṭälä (Ed), *anṭəläṭṭälä* (S.W), *anṭəläṭṭälä* (M.Ms. Go.So), *aṭräṭärä* (En.Gt), *anṭərätärä* (Č.En.Gt), *anṭərätärä* (E) 'suspend, hang up';

täṭläṭṭälä (Ed) 'hang in the air, be suspended';

Semitic: Heb. *ṭilṭel* 'move', Ar. *ṭalṭala.* Ethiopic: Tna. *ʾanṭälṭälä* 'suspend', Te. *ʾanṭälṭäla* 'hang, be suspended', Amh. *anṭäläṭṭälä,* Arg. *anṭäläṭṭäla,* Har. *ṭälṭäl äša,* and probably also G. *ʾanṭolälä* 'hang down slackly' (so also Praetorius 1879:132) from *ʾan- ṭwll* from which *ṭlṭl* of the other languages may have developed. See also **ṭəlawwa.*

****ṭəlawwa, tänṭəlawwa*** (Go) 'swing from a tree';

Har. *ṭälṭäl äša* 'swing, hang, suspend', Amh. *ṭill ṭill alä* 'swing' (v.), *ṭəloš* 'swing' (n.); to be connected with *(a)ṭläṭṭälä,* above.

ṭilläyä (So) 'pray';

see *ṣälläyä, ṭälot.*

ṭäma I (Č) 'dry up (small river)';

Amh. *ṭäma alä.*

ṭäma- II (Č.En.Gt.Z), *ṭämma-* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭämmä-* (Ed), *ṭemä-* (W), *ṭēmä-* (S) 'be thirsty';

ṭəm (S.M), *ṭəmi* (W), *ṭəmat* (Č.E.Ms.Go.So), *ṭəmāt* (En.Ed.Gt.Z) 'thirst';

Semitic: Ar. *ṭamiʾa* 'be thirsty', Heb. *ṣåmeʾ*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ṣämʾa,* Tna. *ṣämʾe,* Amh. Arg. *ṭämma-,* Gaf. *ṣämmä-.*

ṭämä (En.Gt), *täma* (Č), *tämä* (Gt), *tämma* (E.M.Go) 'take a small quantity of semi-liquids such as butter and cheese';

Amh. *ṭämma* 'take'.

ṭäme I (Č.E.M.So.W), *ṭäme* (Gt), *ʾäme* (En) 'potter';

ṭämennät (So) 'pottery, profession of potter';

probably from Had. *ṭama* 'mud', the potter being the one who works with clay.

ṭäme II (Ms) 'pregnant (cattle)';

see *ṭämäya,* below.

(bä)ṭam (Go) 'very, thoroughly';

Amh. *(bä)ṭam,* lit. 'with the (right) taste' developed into the meaning of 'very, thoroughly'.

ṭämä (Ed), *ṭamä* (Ms), *tamä* (Č.E.M.Ms), *tämä* (Gt), *čamä* (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *čämä* (S.Z), *eʾēmä* (Ed), *ēʾēmä* (En) 'taste good, have flavor, be sweet, be dear, be expensive';

ačäčämä (Go.So), *atätämä* (Ms), *atēʾēmä* (Ed) 'find out the taste of food or drink';

ṭam (So) 'taste' (n.);

čämənna (Go) 'good taste';

čäm (Go.So), *čum* (Ms.W), *čūm* (S), *čəm* (Z) 'expensive, dear';

(bä)ṭam (Go) 'very, thoroughly';

Semitic: Ar. *ṭaʿima* 'taste' (v.), Heb. *ṭåʿam*; Ethiopic: G. *ṭəʿəmä, ṭäʿamä* 'taste, taste good', Tna. *ṭäʿamä,* Te. *ṭäʿama, ṭämaṭäma,* Amh. *ṭamä,* Har. *ṭāmä, ṭēma,* Gaf. *čamä,* Arg. *ṭahama*; passed into Cushitic: Dar. *ṭēᵇmè* 'taste good', Ga. *čamā* 'taste, flavor'. See also *(a)mäṭa.*

(aṭ)ṭame (W), *aṭṭāme* (S) 'change, exchange, replace'.

ṭem (W), *ṭēm* (S) 'black (man, cattle, object)';

from the root *ṭlm* 'be dark' (see *ṭläme*) with palatalized *l.* For the palatalized form, cp. also Amh. *ṭäyyəm* 'black'.

ṭemä- (W), *ṭēmä-* (S) 'be thirsty';

see *ṭäma-* II, above.

ṭəm (S.M), *ṭəmi* (W) 'thirst';

see *ṭäma-* II, above.

ṭəmi (W), see *ṭəm.*

ṭimä (Ed), *ṭīmʷä* (En), *čəma* (Č.E.M.Ms), *čəma* (Gt) 'tapeworm, anthelmintic, *name of the tree from which the anthelmintic medicine is made';

äṭimäňňä šäräd (Ed) 'food eaten after taking the anthelmintic'(see *šäräd*);

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *ṭēmú,* Kam. Ṭem. *ṭēn-čúta.*

ṭom, ṭōm, see *ṭomä.*

ṭomä (Č.E.So), *ṭōmä* (En.Ed.Gt), *ṭǭmä* (M), *ṭommä* (Go) 'fast' (v.);

ṭom (Č.E.M.Go.So), *ṭōm* (En.Ed.Gt) 'fast' (n.);

ṭomännä (E) 'Christian';

Semitic: Heb. *ṣåm (ṣwm)* 'fast'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ṣomä,* Te. *ṣoma,* Gaf. *ṣämä,* Amh. *ṭomä,* Arg. *ṭoma*; passed into Cushitic: Sid. *ṭōmí*, Kam. *ṭōmmo,* Mo. *ḉōmi(ye).* The form with geminated *m* in Go. *ṭommä* may have been taken from Kam. *ṭómmo.*

ṭoma- (So) 'alone';

yäṭoma- (So) 'apart, alone';

yäṭoma yäṭoma (So) 'separately, individually'.

ṭämäˀ (Go) 'contents of the stomach';

represents *ṭämäq* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

ṭämäˀä (W), *tämmäˀä* (Go) 'brew beer';

represents *ṭämäqä* I (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

ṭämbä (W), see *ṭamba.*

ṭämbʷa *balä (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), see *ṭombä *balä.*

ṭambä (Ed) 'sound, voice';

see *ṭamba.*

ṭamba waˀa (Ed) 'the morning started';

probably lit. 'the sound (of humans and animals) started' (see *ṭambä,* above) or perhaps from the root *ṣbḥ* 'dawn' (v.), *ṭəbä* 'early morning' with nasalized *b.*

ṭamba (S), *ṭambä* (Ed), *ṭämbä* (W) 'voice, sound';

see *ṭombä *balä,* below.

ṭəmb (So.S.W) 'carrion';

Amh. *ṭəmb, ṭənb,* Tna. *ṭəmbi, ṭənbi*; passed into Cushitic: Ag. *təmb.* The connection with G. *ʿaḏəm* 'bone', Amh. *aṭənt* (from *aṭəm-t*) with an augmented *b* suggested by Praetorius 1879:100 is not convincing. To judge from the Amharic denominative *ṭänäbba* 'have the odor of carrion' the second radical is *n* and not *m.* See also *ṭimbä barä,* below.

ṭimbä barä (Ed) 'have the smell of burnt things';

perhaps to be identified with *ṭəmb* 'carrion' (see above), the smell of the carrion being extended to any unpleasant smell.

ṭombä *balä (S.W), *ṭämbʷa *balä* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *ṭombʷaˀ barä* (Ed), *ṭapʷaˀ *balä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'burst, burst and make the noise of bursting, explode';

ṭamba (S), *ṭambä* (Ed), *ṭämbä* (W) 'voice, sound';

Amh. *ṭämbʷa alä* 'burst'; also in Cushitic: Qab. *ṭomba yoˀ.*

ṭombʷaˀ barä (Ed) 'burst, explode';

see *ṭombä *balä.*

ṭəmbəl (S) 'remains of milk in the container'.

ṭəmbilla (M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭəmbina* (Č.En), *ṭimbina* (Gt), *ṭimbinä* (Ed), *ṭəmbinna* (E) 'tapeworm, *part of the tapeworm that comes out in pieces before taking a medicine';

perhaps to be identified with Amh. *ṭänbäläl, ṭämbäläl* 'plant used against the tapeworm'. For the relation between the plant and the leaves used as an anthelmintic, cp. *käbsä* (Amh. *koso*).

ṭämbäläl (Ed.M), *ṭämbərär* (Č.E.Gt), *ṭəmbərär* (En) 'water which is accumulated in a lower place during the rainy season'.

ṭəmbalälä (W), *ṭəmbālälä* (Z) 'roll up';

represents *ṭəbalälä* (see above) with nasalized *b.*

ṭambəllat (E), *ṭamblat* (Č), *ṭambərrat* (M), *ṭambrat* (Č) 'dark-brown (cattle)';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *ṭimbilla* 'brown'.

ṭəmbina (Č.E), *ṭəmbinna* (En),*ṭimbinä* (Ed), *ṭimbina* (Gt) 'part of the tapeworm that comes out in pieces when taking a medicine';

represents *ṭəmbilla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

ṭəmbuq *balä (Č.En.Gt.M), *ṭəmbuqq männä* (E) 'plunge, sink into something soft';

probably to be identified with *ṭəlbuq* (see above) with *lb* becoming *mb.*

ṭimbirra ṭäffa (So) 'lose consciousness';

Amh. *ṭəmbirraw zoräw* 'he lost his head' (given to me by an informant without specifying the meaning *ṭəmbirra*).

ṭombor (Ed) 'branches of a tree tied together and serving as a torch';

from Cushitic: Had. *ṭombora,* Ga. *ṭomborra* 'faggot'.

ṭämbərär (Č.E.Gt), *ṭəmbərär* (En) 'water which is accumulated in a lower place during the rainy season';

represents *ṭämbəläl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭambrat (Č), *ṭambərrat* (M) 'dark-brown (cattle)';

represents *ṭamblat* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭämädä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *ṭämmädä* (E.M.So), *dämmädä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go), *dämädä* (Č.En.Gt) 'yoke (v.), *join, unite, put together, bring together';

täṭamädä (Č.En.Ed), *täṭämmädä* (E) 'try to harm a person whom one dislikes or hates' (coming from the idea of yoking, subjugating);

ṭəmḏ (E.En.Ed.Gt.M.S.W), *ṭəməd* (Z), *ṭənd* (Č.Ed. So), *ṭəmmad* (So), *dəməd* (Ms.Go) 'pair of oxen';

Semitic: Heb. *ṣęmęḏ* 'couple', Ar. *ḏamada* 'bind'; Ethiopic: G. *ḏämädä* 'yoke' (v.), Tna. *ṣämädä,* Te. *ṣämda,* Amh. *ṭämmädä,* Arg. *ṭämmäda*; passed into Cushitic: Dar. *ṭamade* 'yoke' (v.), Qab. *ṭəmdí-ta* 'pair of oxen', Aw. *tsemäd-ġʷa* 'yoke' (v.). See also *wäṭmäd.*

ṭəmmad (So), see *ṭämädä.*

ṭəmd (E.En.Ed.Gt.M.S.W), *ṭəməd* (Z), see *ṭämädä.*

ṭəmmuga (Go), *ṭəmmugga* (Ms) 'kind of tree';

from Ga. *ṭimmuga* (for which see Haberland 1963: 103).

ṭämämä (Č.En.Gt), *ṭämmämä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'be bent, be crooked, be curved';

aṭämämä (Č.Z), *aṭämmämä* (E.Ms.Go.So) 'bend, curve, *lean sideways (load), be inclined sideways (load)';

täṭamämä (En) 'stretch to reach something in a high place';

täṭämmämä (Ed) 'be curved';

ṭämama (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭämämä* (Ed), *ṭamama* (En.Gt), *ṭəmum* (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'bent, crooked';

ṭamama (En.Gt) 'one who has a bad character', that is, 'one who is crooked';

Tna. *ṭämämä* 'be bent', Amh. *ṭämmämä,* Arg. *ṭämmäma.* See also *ṭəmäṭämä.*

ṭämämä (Ed), see *ṭämämä.*

ṭämama (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), see *ṭämämä.*

ṭamama (En.Gt), see *ṭämämä.*

(aṭ)ṭəmämma (So) 'overhear, eavesdrop, listen attentively';

see *(ač)čäma,* above.

ṭəmum (Č.E.En.Gt.M), see *ṭämämä.*

ṭomännä (E) 'Christian';

lit. 'one who fasts', from *ṭom* (see above) with the suffix *-ännä.*

ṭämennät (So) 'pottery, profession of pottery';

from *ṭäme* I (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nnät.*

ṭimäňňä, in *äṭimäňňä šäräd* (Ed) 'food eaten after taking an anthelmintic';

from *ṭimä* 'anthelmintic' (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)ňňä.* See also *šäräd.*

ṭämäq (Ms) 'contents of the stomach';

represents *ṭäbäq* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14).

ṭämmäqä I (Ed.So), *ṭämäqä* (S), *ṭämäˀä* (W), *ṭämmäˀä* (Go) 'brew beer';

ṭämäqä (Z), *aṭämäqä* (S.W), *čämmäqä* (So), *čəmammäqä* (E) 'wring wet clothes, squeeze water out of clothes or of dough, *press';

these both meanings go back to the same root. Semitic: Heb. *ṣåmaq* 'contract'; Ethiopic: G. *ṣämäqä* 'squeeze out, wring out', Tna. *ṣämäqʷä,* Te. *ṭämqa,* Amh. *ṭämmäqä, čämmäqä,* Arg. *ṭämmäqa, čämmäqa,* Har. *čämäqa,* Gaf. *ṣämmäqä*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *tsemek-ġʷa,* Kam. *ṭammáqqo.* The comparison with Heb. *ṣåmaq* 'dry up, shrivel' suggested by Leslau 1958:45 is doubtful. See also *ṭämmäqä* II.

ṭämmäqä II (So) 'baptize, christen';

G. *ˀaṭmäqä,* Tna. *ˀaṭmäqä,* Te. *ṭämmäqa,* Amh. *aṭämmäqä*; probably to be connected with *ṭämmäqä* I 'squeeze water out of clothes'.

(aṭ)ṭammärä (So) 'combine';

G. *ḏämärä, ṣämärä* 'attach, affix, combine, connect', Tna. *ṭämärä* 'unite', and perhaps also *ṣämbärä, ṣänbärä* 'mix' (with inserted *b*, as suggested by Wajnberg 1937d:18), Amh. *ṭämmärä* 'combine', related to *čmr* 'add, unite': Te. *čämra,* Tna. *ṣämmära, čämmärä,* Amh. *čämmärä,* Arg. *čämmärä.* Reinisch 1887:172 compares it with Heb. *ṣåḇar* 'heap up', Ar. *ḏabara.*

ṭəmäsäsä (Č), *ṭəmässäsä* (E), *ṭəm̃äsäsä* (En) 'mix the *gʿešo*-plant for the preparation of beer';

related to *ṭənäsäsä* II, below. See also p. 733.

ṭəmat (Č.E.Ms.Go.So), *ṭəmāt* (En.Ed.Gt.Z) 'thirst';

from *ṭäma-* II (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

ṭumṭ, ṭunṭ (S) 'fist';

from Cushitic: Sid. *ṭumṭuᵖmo* 'knuckles', Qab. *ṭumṭuᵖma-ta.*

ṭəmäṭämä (Č.W.Z), *ṭəm̃äṭäm̃ä, ṭəb̃äṭäb̃ä* (En), *ṭəm̃äṭäm̃ä* (Gt), *ṭəmäṭṭämä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭimäṭämä* (S), *ṭəwäṭṭä̃* (Ed) 'wind around, roll around, twist';

täṭmäṭämä tägōbälä (S) 'sit coiled up, sit curled up' (see *tä-gōbälä*);

aṭmaṭämä (Č), *aṭmäṭämä* (S), *aṭmaṭṭämä* (E.M), *aṭb̃aṭäb̃ä* (Gt) 'twist';

ṭəmṭəm (Ms.Go.S.W), *ṭəmṭam* (S) 'turban worn by Muslims';

G. *ṭämmä, ṭomä* 'roll up, fold up', Tna. *ṭämṭämä* 'wrap around', Te. *ṭämṭäma, ṭamäma, ṭema,* Amh. *ṭämäṭṭämä,* Arg. *ṭämäṭṭäma*; passed into Cushitic: Qem. *tämätäm,* Bil. *čamam,* Sa. *ṭamṭam.* See also *ṭumṭum, ṭämämä, ṭəmṭam* II.

ṭəmṭam I (S) 'turban';

Tna. Amh. *ṭəmṭəm* 'turban'; see *ṭəmäṭämä.*

ṭəmṭam II (W) 'strap inside the trousers used to tie them';

represents *ṭəbṭab* I (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m,* but could also be derived from *ṭəmäṭämä* 'wind around' (see above).

ṭəmṭəm (Ms.Go.S.W), see *ṭəmäṭämä.*

ṭimäṭämä (S), see *ṭəmäṭämä.*

ṭumṭum (W) 'kind of necklace';

Har. *ṭumṭum* 'armband on the upper part of arm', Arg. *ṭəmṭəmmo*; perhaps from *ṭəmäṭämä* 'wind around, roll' (see above).

ṭämäya (Go), *ṭäme* (Ms) 'pregnant (cattle)';

perhaps to be identified with Amh. *ṭimm alä* 'be full to capacity', or related to Kafa *ṭif* 'be pregnant' (with alternance of labials).

ṭəmʷəz (Č.E), *ṭəmuz* (En.Ed.Gt) 'intelligent, wise';

is a transferred meaning of *ṭmzz* 'twist' (see *ṭəmäzäzä,* below).

ṭəmuz (En.Ed.Gt), see *ṭəmʷəz.*

ṭəmäzäzä (Z), *ṭəmäzzäzä* (So) 'twist';

Tna. *ṭämzäzä,* Amh. *ṭämäzzäzä* 'wring clothes', Arg. *ṭämäzzäza.* See also *ṭəmʷəz.*

ṭämäžä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *ṭäm̃äžä* (En), *ṭämäžä* (Gt), *ṭämäže* (S.W), *ʾäwäžä* (Ed) 'kind of oats';

Amh. *ṭämäž, ṭämänž, ṭämänǧ* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 248).

ṭännä̃ (Ed) 'hit, strike, beat';

represents *ṭännäwä* (see below) with *-äwä* > *ä̃* (4.51).

ṭänna I (E.M), *ṭäna* (Č), *ṭänä* (En.Gt), *ṭäʿna* (Ed) 'hate, dislike';

aṭṭäna (Ed), *aṭṭenä* (En) 'make feel disgusted';

represents *ṭäla* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

ṭänna II (E), *ṭäna* (Č), *ṭänä* (Gt) 'call, invite';

represents *ṭärra* I (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

ṭänna III (M) 'wait';

G. Te. *ṣänḥa* 'wait', Tna. *ṣänḥe,* Amh. *ṭänna.*

ṭänna IV (E.M), *ṭäna* (Č) 'be dear, be expensive, be precious';

ṭənä (M), *ṭərä* (Č.E) 'dear, expensive';

perhaps from the root *ṣn<* 'be strong, hard, solid' (see *a-ṭänna,* below) developed into 'be expensive'.

(a)ṭänna (So) 'give comfort, give consolation';

aṭnanna (So) 'give comfort';

lit. 'strengthen', from *ṣn<*: G. Te. *ṣän<a* 'be strong', Tna. *ṣän<e,* Amh. *ṭänna* 'be strong', *aṭänna* 'comfort' (v.), lit. 'give strength'. Semitic: SAr. *ṣn<* 'fortify with a castle'. See also *ṭon,* below.

ṭanä (W), *ṭänä* (S.Z) 'saddle, load' (v.);

ṭinät (W), *ṭīnät* (S), *ṭānät* (Z) 'load, burden';

see *čanä,* above.

ṭena (M), *ṭenənnät* (Go), *ṭenännät* (So) 'health';

ṭenamma (So), *ṭenäňňä* (M) 'healthy';

G. Te. *ṭəʿina* 'health', Tna. *ṭəʿəna,* Amh. *ṭena, ṭenannät* (from *ṭena* with the suffix *-nnät*), from *ṭ<y*: G. *ṭəʿəyä* 'be healthy', Tna. *ṭäʿayä.* See also *ṭənṭən bea,* below.

ṭən barä (Č.Gt), *ṭənn *balä* (E.M.Ms) 'be asleep, wake up and fall asleep again';

ṭənnəṭ (Č.E.M) 'the sleeping period after having awakened and fallen asleep again'.

ṭənä (M) 'dear, expensive';

see *ṭänna* IV.

ṭon (M), *ṭona* (Č.En), *ṭūnä* (Ed), *ṭäwna* (Gt), *ṭor* (Č.E) 'strength, power';

äṭona (En), *äṭūnä* (Ed), *äṭäwna* (Gt) 'wrestling to test one's strength';

yäṭor tägadädä (Č), *yäṭor tägaddädä* (E), *yäṭon tägaddeḇ* (M), *yäṭor täṭabäṭä* (Č), *yäṭor täṭabbäṭä* (E), *yäṭona täṭabäṭä* (En), *äṭūnä täṭabäṭä* (Ed), *äṭäwna täṭabäṭä* (Gt), *äṭona ašo-wä* (En), *äṭūnä aššäkkä̃* (Ed) 'wrestle';

äṭūnä eppä (Ed) 'force someone to do something';

ṭonama (Č), *ṭonamma* (E.M), *ṭonāmʷä* (En), *ṭūnāmä* (Ed), *ṭäwnāmʷä* (Gt), *ṭoramma* (E) 'strong, powerful, vigorous';

while the root seems to be *ṭwn* (to judge from Gt. *ṭäwna*) it is probably related to *ṭänna* 'be strong' (see *a-ṭänna*).

ṭona (Č.E), see *ṭon.*

ṭūnä (Ed), see *ṭon.*

ṭännəʾä- (M), see *ṭännäqä-* (with *q:ʾ*).

ṭənnəʾit (M) 'fright';

from *ṭännəʾä-* (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

ṭänäbä (Č), *ṭänäb̃ä* (En.Gt), *ṭännäbä* (E) 'chip stones, slice thin pieces of wood from a surface, plane wood, tear off the leaf of the *äsät,* hit with the edge of a whip or a thin stick';

represents *ṭärräbä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

ṭänäb̃a (Gt), *ṭänäb̃a* (En) 'darkness';

from *ṭlm* (see *čällämä,* above) with *l:n* (8.23), and *m* >**m̲* >*b̲* (4.35). See also *ṭänäm̃a.*

(a)ṭnäbä (S), *aṭnabä* (W) 'overhear, eavesdrop, listen attentively';

Har. *(tä)ṭēnäba* 'listen attentively'; perhaps from Cushitic: Sid. Qab. Al. *ṭambi-ššoʾ* 'listen, listen attentively'. See also *(a)qnabä.*

ṭənd (Č.Ed.So) 'pair of oxen';

for *ṭəmd* (with *md* >*nd*); see *ṭämädä,* and 17.2.

ṭonad (En) 'sickness, illness';

äṭonadiyä (En) 'sick, ill';

from *ṭwr* (see *čorä-* 'be sick') with *r:n* (8.43) and with the suffix *-d.*

(a)ṭnäggäzä (Go) 'pretend not to hear, not answer having been called'.

ṭänkarra (Ms.Go.So), see *ṭənäkkärä.*

ṭənäkkärä (Go.So) 'be strong, be powerful, be vigorous';

aṭnäkkärä (So) 'strengthen';

ṭänkarra (Ms.Go.So) 'strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, rigid, resistant';

Tna. *ṭänkärä* 'be strong', Amh. *ṭänäkkärä,* Gaf. *ṣänäkkärä*; passed into Cushitic: Al. *ṭankarro.*

ṭänäma (Č), *ṭännäma* (E), *ṭänäm̲a* (Gt), *ṭänäm̃a* (En) 'darkness';

from *ṭlm* (see *čällämä,* above) with *l:n* (8.23). See also *ṭänäb̲a.*

ṭenamma (So) 'healthy';

from *ṭena* (see above) with the suffix *-amma.*

ṭonāmʷä (En), see *ṭonama.*

ṭonama (Č), *ṭonamma* (E.M), *ṭonāmʷä* (En), *ṭūnāmä* (Ed) 'strong, powerful, vigorous';

from *ṭon* (see above) with the suffix *-a(m)ma, -āmʷä.*

ṭūnāmä (Ed), see *ṭonama.*

(a)ṭnanna (So) 'give comfort';

Amh. *aṭṭänanna,* reduplicative stem of *(a)ṭänna* (see above).

ṭenənnät (Go), *ṭenännät* (So) 'health';

from *ṭena* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ənnät.*

ṭenäňňä (M) 'healthy';

from *ṭena* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

ṭännäqä I (Č.Gt), *ṭännäqä* (E), *ṭənəqʷ barä* (Č), *ṭənnəqqʷ männä* (E) 'be dry, be stubborn, be obstinate';

represents *däräqä* 'be dry' (see above) with *d-q* > *ṭ-q* by assimilation (17.4) and with *r:n* (8.43).

ṭännäqä II (Č.Gt), *ṭännäqä* (E) 'draw water from a container with a ladle or cup';

represents *ṭäläqä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

ṭännäqä- III (Č.Gt), *ṭännäqä-* (E.M), *dännəʾä-* (En), *dännəʾä-* (Ed) 'be frightened suddenly';

aṭännäqä (Č) 'frighten';

ṭənqʾit (Č.E), *ṭənnəqit, ṭənnəʾit* (M), *ṭərqīt* (Gt), *dərīʾt* (En) 'fright';

(bä)dənnəʾət (Ed) 'terrified';

ṭänqa (Č.E.En.M.Go) 'coward, fearful';

attaṭanq (M) 'courage!', lit. 'don't fear';

(bä)ṭänäqʷčar (Č), *bä-drõʾõčar* (En) 'unexpectedly, suddenly, accidentally';

to be identified with *dnq* (see *ad-dinnäqä*, above) with *d-q>ṭ-q* by assimilation. The meaning of 'be surprised, be dumbfounded' developed into that of 'be frightened'. See also **ṭänäqar*.

ṭännaqqa (E.Ms), *ṭänaqa* (Č), *ṭanaqa* (Gt) 'moon, *light of moon';

represents *ṭärraqqa* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

ṭänqä (W) 'ignorant'.

ṭänqa I (Č.E.En.M.Go) 'coward, fearful';

from *ṭänäqä-* III.

ṭänqa II (Gt.S) 'avaricious, greedy, stingy, miser';

would it be in connection with Amh. *č̣uq* 'avaricious' (with *ṭ:č̣*, and insertion of *n* in Gt.S)?

ṭänqa III (Go) 'peaceful person';

see *ṭanqa*, below.

ṭanaqa (Gt), see *ṭännaqqa*.

ṭanq abäňňä (M) 'drive crazy'.

ṭanqa (Ms), *ṭänqa* (Go) 'peaceful person, easy-going, quiet';

perhaps to be identified with So. *ṭäqq* 'mild' (see below) >*ṭanqa*, with inserted *n* (8.81).

ṭənəq (Ms), *ṭərq* (Č.En.Gt), *ṭərəq* (E) 'kind of wild animal'.

ṭənəqʷ barä (Č), *ṭənnəqqʷ männä* (E), see *ṭänäqä* I.

ṭõnqo bäla (S) 'eat bread without stew';

ṭõnqo (S) 'action of eating bread without stew';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭõnqaʾo* 'eat bread without stew', Ṭem. *ṭõnqaʾe*, Qab. *ṭõnqu-ta* 'bread eaten without stew'.

(tä)ṭnäqqäʾä (Go) 'be careful, take care of oneself, beware';

represents *(tä)ṭnäqäqä* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

(bä)ṭänäqʷčar (Č), *bä-drõʾõčar* (En) 'unexpectedly, suddenly, accidentally';

from *ṭänäqa-* III (see above) with the suffix *-čar*.

ṭänqʷalla (E) 'deaf';

from *dənäqqʷärä* (see above) with *d-q>ṭ-q*, and the variant *r:l* (8.5).

ṭənäqqʷälä (M), *č̣ənäqälä* (W), *ṭəräqʷärä* (Č.Gt), *ṭəräqqʷärä* (E) 'pull out the eye or anything from a hollow place';

Amh. *ṭänäqqʷälä*. See also *ṭənqul*.

ṭənqul, in *yen ṭənqul* (M) 'pupil of the eye';

would there be a connection with *ṭənäqqʷälä* 'pull out the eye', above, that is, that which is pulled out of the eye referring to the pupil?

ṭänqäňňä, ṭänqätäňňä (So) 'evil';

Amh. *ṭänqäňňa* 'evil, shrewd', Tna. *ṭänqäyna, ṭänqam*, from *ṭänq* (Amh), *ṭänqi* (Tna) 'evil thing, misfortune'.

ṭänqaqqa (Go), see *(tä)ṭnäqäqä*.

ṭənquq (Ms.Go.So), see *(tä)ṭnäqäqä*.

(tä)ṭnäqäqä (S.W.Z), *täṭnäqqäqä* (Ed.M.Ms.So), *täṭnäqqäʾä* (Go), *täṭräqäqä* (Č.Gt), *täṭrä̃qäqä* (En), *täṭräqqäqä* (E) 'be careful, take care of oneself, beware';

aṭṭänäqqäqä (M) 'warn';

ṭənquq (Ms.Go.So), *ṭänqaqqa* (Go) 'cautious, careful';

G. *ṭänqäqä* 'be careful', Tna. *ṭänqäqä*, Amh. *(ta)ṭänäqqäqä*, Arg. *(əṭ)ṭenäqqäqa*. Dillmann 1865:1234 compares G. *ṭänqäqä* with *ṭqq, ṭəq(q)* 'accurately'.

ṭänäqar, bä-ṭänäqar (Č.En.Gt), *bäṭännaqar* (E), *yäṭänäqar* (Č), *yäṭännaqar* (E) 'accidentally, unexpectedly, suddenly';

formed from *ṭänäqä-* III (see above) with the suffix *-ar*.

ṭänqʷara, in *ṭänqʷara bayy* (So) 'baby';

probably 'stupid (ignorant) child', from *ṭänqʷara* 'deaf' (see below). For the meaning 'deaf>dumb', cp. *donqoro* under *dənäqqʷärä*, above.

ṭänqʷara (Č.M.Go.So), *ṭanqʷara* (En.Gt) 'deaf';

see *ṭənäqqʷärä*, below.

ṭanqur (Ms), *ṭənqur* (E) 'uvula';

Gaf. *tənqʷärä* 'throat' (with *t*), either recorded wrongly for *ṭənqʷärä* or *ṭ-q>t-q*.

ṭənäqqʷärä (M.Go.So) 'be deaf';

ṭänqʷara (Č.M.Go.So), *ṭanqʷara* (En.Gt) 'deaf';

represents *dənäqqʷärä* with *d-q>ṭ-q* (17.4).

ṭənqur (E), see *ṭanqur*.

(a)ṭnaqqärä (M), *aṭraqärä* (Č.Gt), *aṭrä̃qʷärä* (En), *aṭraqqärä* (E) 'speak harshly';

Te. *ṭänqära* 'call in a loud voice'.

ṭännaqut, ṭännaqəwät (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

represents *ṭäräqät* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43). See also *ṭännaqəwät*, below.

ṭənnəqit (M) 'fright';

bä-ṭənnəqit (M) 'terrified';

from *ṭänäqä-* III (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

ṭänqätäňňä (So) 'evil';

see *ṭänqäňňä*, above.

ṭännaqəwät (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *ṭännaqut*, above.

ṭonqay (Z) 'magician, sorcerer, witch doctor';

Amh. Arg. *ṭänqʷay*, G. Tna. *ṭänqʷali*, from the root *ṭnqʷl*. On the various definitions of *ṭänqʷay*, see Rodinson 1967:52, n. 5.

ṭanq abäňňä (M) 'cause to admire';

to be identified with the Ethiopic root *dnq* (see *ad-dinnäqä*, above) with *d-q>ṭ-q* (17.4).

ṭənqʼit (Č.E) 'fright';

bäṭənqʼit (E) 'frightened';

from *ṭänäqä-* III (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

ṭänärä (Č.En.Gt), *ṭännärä* (E.Ed) 'be purified, be filtered, *be clear of dirt, be sure, be innocent';

aṭänärä (Č.En.Gt), *aṭännärä* (E.Ed) 'purify, filter, strain, winnow grain by letting it fall from above the head, *clear someone of suspicion';

represents *ṭälälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

(tä)ṭanärä (Č) 'leave, go away (person whom one does not like)';

Tna. *ṣärärä* 'leave'.

ṭänäsä I (Č.Gt), *ṭännäsä* (E) 'shrink because of a disease or lack of food, lose strength, be extinguished (glowing wood)';

represents *ṭälläsä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

ṭänäsä II (Č.En.Gt), *ṭännäsä* (E) 'break off a piece';

represents *ṭäräsä* II (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

ṭənäsäsä I (M.Ms.Go) 'conceive, be covered (cattle), be coupled';

represents a 1.2.3.3 root of G. *ḏänsä* 'conceive', Amh. *ṭännäsä, ṭänässäsä*; for Tna. *ṭänäsä* one would expect the root *ṣns*.

ṭənäsäsä II (Gt), *ṭənässäsä* (E.Ed.So), *ṭəmäsäsä* (Č), *ṭəm̃äsäsä* (En) 'mix the *gʼešo*-plant for the preparation of beer';

Tna. *ṭänsäsä*, Amh. *ṭänässäsä*.

ṭänõt (Gt) 'birth, childbirth';

from *č̣äňňä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

ṭänot (W), see *ṭonät*.

ṭänüt (Z) 'relatives';

ṭänütnäč (Z) 'relationship';

perhaps from *č̣iňi* 'give birth', the term *ṭänüt* 'relatives' could then indicate those who are born into the same family. On the other hand, since *ṭänüt* occurs only in Zway, a borrowing from a Cushitic language should not be excluded.

ṭänät (Z), see *ṭinät*.

ṭənnət (Č.E.M) 'the sleeping period after having awakened and fallen asleep again';

from *ṭən barä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

ṭənt (So) 'ancient times, originally';

G. *ṭənt* 'origin, beginning', Tna. *ṭənti* 'early time', Amh. *ṭənt*, Har. *ṭinti*, from the Ethiopic root *wṭn* 'begin'.

ṭinät (W), *ṭïnät* (S), *ṭõnät* (Z) 'load, burden';

from *ṭanä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

ṭonät (S), *ṭänot* (W) 'kind of tree used as a medicine';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭõnata*.

ṭunat (Č.E) 'sickness, illness';

from *č̣orä-* (root *ṭwr*) with the suffix *-t*; for *r:n*, see 8.43.

ṭänütnäč (Z) 'relationship';

from *ṭänüt* (see above) with the suffix *-näč*.

ṭunṭ (S) 'fist';

for *ṭumṭ* (see above) with *mṭ>nṭ* (17.2).

ṭənṭən bea- (Go) 'get well, feel better';

reduplicated root from *ṭena* 'wealth' (see above).

ṭənṭot (So) 'particle (e.g. of dust), small, poor, little';

Amh. *ṭinṭo* 'small share, small piece of land'.

ṭänäwä (Ed) 'darkness';

ṭənəw (Ed) 'soot of pots';

from *ṭlm* (see *ṭəläme, čälämä*) with *l:n* (8.23) and *m* >*ṃ >*w* (4.31).

ṭännäwä (Ed) 'hit, beat, strike';

from the root *ṣrb, ṭrb* 'plane wood, chip stones, remove leaves with a stroke' (see *ṭärräbä*, below); for *r:n*, see 8.43; for *-äbä >äwä*, see 4.12.

ṭənəw (Ed) 'soot of pots';

see *ṭänäwä*, above.

ṭənwät (Č), *ṭənnəwät* (E) 'birth, childbirth';

from *čäňňä* (see above) with the suffix *-(w)ät*.

ṭənzəzūt (Z) 'May bug';

Amh. *ṭənzizza* 'kind of beetle'; connected with Amh. *ṭəzz alä* 'hum', Har. *ṭizz bäya*. For the inserted *n*, see 8.81.

ṭōňe (S), *ṭūňī* (Z), *čoňňä* (So), *čoňňe* (W) 'defeat, vanquish, be victorious';

täṭōňe (S), *täṭūňī* (Z) 'lose in battle';

Har. *ṭōňa* 'exceed, excel'; probably from the root *ṣnʿ* 'be strong' (so also Littmann *ZS* 1, 1922, p. 71): G. Te. *ṣänʿa*, Tna. *ṣänʿe*, Amh. *ṭänna*. The root became *ṣny, ṭny* in Harari and Gurage. Cohen 1931:168 knew only the verb *čoňňä, čoňňe* (with *č*) and was unaware of *ṭōňe, ṭūňī* (with *ṭ*). He compared *čoňňä* with *qʿämä* 'defeat' (see above), but while *qʿ* could develop into *č*, the correspondence *m:n* is not normal. Besides, the original Gurage root is undoubtedly with initial *ṭ* developed into *č*.

ṭūňī (Z), see *ṭōňe*.

ṭaňži (W) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Ga. *ṭanži*, Kam. *ṭānži-ta*.

ṭäpʷä (Č.En.Gt), *ṭoppä* (Ed) 'suck';

represents *ṭäbbʷä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

ṭäpa (Č), *ṭäpā* (Gt) 'skin an animal';

represents *ṭäba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

ṭäpa (Č.Gt) 'plain, uncultivated field, meadow, open space';

represents *ṭäbba* II (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

ṭepa grar (Č.En.Gt) 'kind of acacia' (see *grar*).

ṭop (En) 'interjection used to chase away a horse';

represents *tob* (see above) with alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2) and *b:p* (13.1).

ṭoppä (Ed), see *ṭäpʷä*.

ṭapʷaʾ *balä (En.Ed.Gt) 'burst, burst and make the sound of bursting, explode';

represents *ṭombä *balä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

ṭäpäbä (Č), *ṭäpäḇä* (Gt) 'be narrow';

represents *ṭäbäbä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

ṭəpena (Č) 'channel made to direct water into a certain place';

from *ṭäbba* 'dig', a secondary meaning of 'skin an animal' (see above) with the suffix *-na*; for *b:p*, see 13.1.

ṭippinār (Ed) 'kind of bird'.

ṭəpawä (Gt) 'narrow';

from *ṭäbäbä* 'be narrow' (see above) with *b:p* (13.1), and *b* >*ḇ >*w* (4.11).

ṭipuwä (En), *ṭippuwä* (Ed.Gt) 'chipped-off part of the root of the *äsät*';

from *čäbbärä* (see above) with *č* going back to the original *ṭ*, *b:p* (13.1), and *r >y >w* (8.7).

ṭop barä (Ed) 'jump up suddenly'

also in Cushitic: Had. *ṭoppā-kko* 'jump', Mo. *ʿčupi(ye)*.

ṭäqq (So) 'one who eats little, mild (person)';

see *ṭäqäqä* I.

ṭəq epä (Č.En), *ṭəq aypä* (Gt), *ṭəq aňňe* (W), *ṭəqq eppä* (Ed), *ṭəqq amännä* (E), *ṭəqq abäňňä* (M) 'press hard, tighten, tie tightly, *receive friendly';

ṭəq epä-m änqʿäfä (Č), *ṭəqq abäňňä-m enqäfä* (Ms. Go) 'hug closely' (see *enqäfä*);

from *ṭäqäqä* II 'be narrow'. The meaning of 'receive friendly' comes probably from a shortened expression such as Č. *ṭəq epä-m änqʿäfä* 'hug closely'.

ṭiqq barä (Ed), *ṭiqq epä*, or *abäňňä*, or *amännä* (E.En. M), *ṭīq-əm bālä* (Z) 'spit in spurt';

Te. *ṣiq bela*, Tna. *ṣiq bälä, čəq bälä*, Amh. *ṭiqq alä, ṣiqq alä*.

ṭuqq (Ms.S.W) 'narrow';

from *ṭäqäqä* II, below.

ṭiqod (Ed) 'fiber of the *äsät* when it remains in the field a few days';

represents *ṭiqʷät* (see below) with *t:d* (7.14).

ṭäqälä (S.W), *ṭäqqälä* (Ms), *ṭäʾälä* (W) 'be better';

used impersonally, that is, with object suffix pronouns, it means 'recover from illness, get well, feel better';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *(aṭ)ṭaqállo* 'be able'.

ṭəqällälä (So), *ṭəqallälä* (M), *ṭiqälälä* (S), *ṭəʾällälä* (Go) 'roll up, wrap up, envelop';

(bä)ṭäqlallaw (So) 'in general';

G. Tna. *ṭäqlälä* 'wrap up', Te. *ṭäqläla*, Amh. *ṭäqällälä*, Arg. *ṭäqälläla*; So. *bä- ṭəqlallaw* is undoubtedly taken from Amh. *bäṭäqlalla*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *tekälǟl-xʷa*.

ṭiqälälä (S), see *ṭəqällälä*.

ṭäqqämä I (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭäqämä* (Č.S.W.Z) 'be useful, be advantageous';

täṭäqämä (Č.En) 'profit' (v.);

ṭəqəm (En.So), *ṭəʾəm* (M) 'advantage, profit';

ṭäqami (So) 'useful';

Tna. *ṭäqämä*, Amh. *ṭäqqämä*, Arg. *ṭäqqäma*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *tikemŭ-ǵʷa*.

ṭäqqämä II (Z), *ṭoqqämä* (Ms.Go.W), *čäqämä* (Č), *čäqäṃä* (En.Gt), *čäqqʷämä* (E.M), *čoqämä* (W), *čoqqämä* (Go), *čiqqämä* (So), *čēqämä* (S), *čäqäwä* (Ed) 'peck, pick with a small and sharp object, give a hint, indicate';

Amh. *ṭäqqämä* 'sting, pierce, draw attention to something'. The meaning of 'give a hint, indicate' undoubtedly developed from that of 'peck, pick'.

ṭäqami (So), see *ṭäqqämä* I.

ṭəqəm (En.So), see *ṭäqqämä* I.

ṭoqqämä (Ms.Go.W), see *ṭäqqämä* II.

ṭəqəmt (Ed.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *ṭəqmət* (E.M), *ṭərqəmt* (Č.En.Gt), *ṭəʾəmt* (W) 'name of the second month'; Amh. *ṭəqəmt*, Tna. *ṭəqəmti*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *ṭəqəmta*, Had. *ṭiqimte*. Conti Rossini 1923: 376 derives it from *ṭäqqämä* I 'be useful' (see above).

ṭäqqänä (M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭäqärä* (Č.En.Gt.S), *ṭäqqärä* (E.Ed), *däʾänä* (Ed), *däʾäṃä* (En) 'put, put aside, preserve, store, hide, conceal, *bring together, take possession of';

täṭäqqänä (So), *täṭäqqärä* (Ed) 'get together, *gather (intr.)';

ṭəqäqqänä (M), *ṭəqäqärä* (Č.En.Gt), *ṭəqäqqärä* (E) 'put together';

ṭəquräya (Č.Gt), *ṭəqurəya* (E), *ṭəqurəyä* (Ms), *ṭəqurayä* (S), *ṭəqʷrä* (M), *duʾuräya* (En), *duʾure* (Ed) 'bread kept in the ground for several years';

G. *ḏäqʷänä, ṣäqʷänä* 'enclose with a fence', Amh. *čäqqʷänä* 'squeeze in'.

ṭäqäna (Z) 'cheese'.

ṭäqʷänno (Ms) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭānqanu-ta* 'creeping plant'.

ṭoqänät (Č), *ṭoqännät* (E), *ṭäqʷäňňät* (Ms), *ṭōqäňät* (Gt), *ṭoqäňňät* (M), *ṭōqäňäd* (En.Ed), *ṭoʾoňňät* (Go) 'small child, baby';

it is tempting to connect it with Amh. *ṭäqqänä* 'be small', but *n* of Gurage (alternating with *ň*) would indicate that these consonants are suffixes and not radicals of the root unless the Amharic root *qṭn* became *qṭny* in Gurage.

ṭōqäňäd (En.Ed) 'baby, small child';

represents *ṭoqänät* (see above) with *n:ň*, and *t:d* (7.14).

ṭäqʷäňňät (Ms), *ṭōqäňät* (Gt), *ṭoqäňňät* (M) 'baby, small child';

see *ṭoqänät*, above.

ṭōqäňät (Gt), *ṭoqäňňät* (M), see *ṭäqʷäňňät*.

ṭäqäqä I (Č.En.Gt), *ṭäqqäqä* (E.M.Ms), *aṭäqqäqä* (So) 'be ground finely, be too much diluted in water, be about to die, *be exhausted, be very weak';

ṭäqäqä bäsärä (En.Gt) 'be overcooked, be diluted too much in water (porridge)';

aṭäqäqä (Č.En), *aṭäqqäqä* (E.M) 'grind finely, soften, weaken';

ṭäqəq (Č.Gt) 'delicate, *diluted too much in water (porridge)';

ṭäqq (So) 'one who eats little, mild (person)';

represents *däqäqä* (see above) with *d-q* > *ṭ-q*. The meanings 'be exhausted, be very weak, be about to die' are figurative meanings of the basic meaning 'be ground finely'.

ṭäqäqä II (S.W), *ṭäqqäqä* (Ms) 'be narrow, *be squeezed together';

täṭäqäqä (S), *täṭaqäqä* (W), *täṭäqqäqä* (Ms) 'be pressed (people in a room), be crammed, be squeezed together (people in a room), *be close to one another';

ṭuqq (Ms.S.W) 'narrow';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *ṭuqqé›e* 'be narrow', Had. *ṭūqqā-kko*, Qab. *ṭiqqa›-yo* 'press hard, tighten'. See also *ṭəq epä, ṭəqäṭäqä*.

ṭäqəq (Č.Gt), see *ṭäqäqä* I.

ṭəqäqqänä (M) 'put together';

reduplicative stem of *ṭäqänä* (see above).

ṭəqäqärä (Č.En.Gt), *ṭəqäqqärä* (E) 'put together';

reduplicative stem of *ṭäqärä* (see below).

ṭäqär (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.So), *ṭəqär* (S.W), *ṭä›är* (Go), *ṭä›ärša* (Go), *dä›är* (En.Ed) 'soot on the roof';

G. *ṭäqär*, Tna. *ṭäqär*, Te. *ṭäqäro*, *ṭuqurso*, Har. *ṭiqär*, Amh. *ṭäqära*, *ṭəqärša*; from the Ethiopic root *ṭqʷr* 'be black' (see *ṭäqʷärä*).

ṭäqʷär (So) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person';

Amh. *ṭäqʷar*, probably from the root *ṭqʷr* 'be black' (see *ṭäqʷärä*).

ṭäqärä (Č.En.Gt.S), *ṭäqqärä* (E.Ed) 'put aside, preserve, store, hide, conceal, *bring together, take possession of';

represents *ṭäqqänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

ṭäqʷärä (Č.Gt), *ṭäqqʷärä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *ṭäqqärä* (So), *do›orä* (En.Ed) 'be black';

ṭəqur (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭə›ur* (M.Go.So), *də›ur* (En.Ed) 'black';

G. *ṭäqärä* 'be black', Tna. *ṭäqqärä*, Amh. *ṭäqqʷärä*; Tna. Amh. Arg. *ṭəqur* 'black', Gaf. *ṭəqurä*. See also *ṭäqär, ṭäqʷär, ṭəquryä*.

ṭəqär (S.W), see *ṭäqär*.

ṭəqur (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.So), see *ṭäqʷärä*.

ṭəqʷrä (M) 'bread kept in the ground for several years';

from *ṭäqänä* (see above); for *n:r*, see 8.33.

ṭəqurayä (S), see *ṭəquräya*.

ṭəquräya (Č.Gt), *ṭəqurəya* (E), *ṭəqurəyä* (Ms), *ṭəqurayä* (S) 'bread kept in the ground for several years';

from *ṭäqänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33) and the suffix *-yä, ya*. For more details on Č. *ṭəquräya*, see Leslau 1950a:75, 77.

ṭəquryä (Č.E.M) 'inferior quality of bread';

from *ṭäqʷärä* 'be black' (see above), the black quality of bread being considered inferior.

ṭäqäsä I (Č.En.Gt.S.W.Z), *ṭäqqäsä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *qaqäsä* (Ed) 'beckon, nod, wink with the eyes to give a sign';

G. *ṭäqäsä*, Tna. *ṭäq̱äsä*, Amh. *ṭäqqäsä*, Har. *ṭäqäsa*. See also *täkäsä*.

(a)ṭäqäsä II (En.Ed.Gt), *aṭäqqäsä* (E.M.Ms) 'dip bread in tea or coffee or pepper';

Te. *ṭäqsa*, *ṭäqša*, *ṭänqäša*, Amh. *ṭäqqäsä*.

ṭoqäsä (S), *ṭōqäsä* (E), *ṭoqqäsä* (Ms.Go.So), *ṭūqäsä* (Z), *ṭo›äsä* (W), *čäqʷäsä* (Č.Gt), *čäqqʷäsä* (E.M), *čoqqäsä* (Ms) 'beg, *pray, ask the parents for the hand of their daughter';

čäqʷaš (Č), *čaqʷaš* (Gt.M), *čäqqʷaš* (E) 'beggar';

čəqʷašä (Č.Gt), *čəqqʷašä* (E) 'begging';

Har. *ṭōqäsa*. Cohen 1931:168 compares it with Amh. *ṭäqqäsä* 'invite, beckon, nod'; however, the passage of meaning 'nod > beg' is not easily explainable. Polotsky 1938:160 derives it from *wäq äsä* 'claim one's right' with the agglutinated *tä-* of the *tä*-stem from a form **täwäqäsä* > **toqäsä* > *ṭoqäsä*, *t-q* becoming *ṭ-q* by assimilation. According to Polotsky the *o* of *ṭoqäsä* could be explained through the original **täwäqäsä, -äwä* becoming *o*. While the palatalization of *ṭ* to *č* occurs quite frequently in the various Gurage dialects, the Amh. verb *ṭäyäqqäsä* (given by Guidi 1901:829 as a literary expression for *ṭäyyäqä* 'ask') could easily explain the palatalized forms (so also Rundgren 1959:252ff). As for the vowel *o* of *ṭoqäsä* it can be explained by the presence of the velar *q*. The form *ṭäyäqqäsä* is explained by Rundgren 1959: 255 as a possible contamination between *tä-wäqqäsä* and *ṭäyyäqä*. Incidentally, the Amharic form *täyäkḳäsä* given in d'Abbadie 1881:740 as well as in Getatchew 1970:71 is for *ṭäyäqqäsä* and not a

tä-stem of **yks* as suggested *ib*. The possible development is *ṭyqs* > **ṭyks* > *tyks*.

ṭūqäsä (Z), see *ṭoqäsä*.

ṭäqäšä (Ed), see *ṭäqäša*.

ṭäqäša I (Č.En.Gt), *ṭäqäšša* (E), *ṭäqäšä* (Ed) 'low round seat mostly without legs';

from Cushitic: Had. *ṭäqäša*. See also *ṭäqäša, ṭäqäšša*, below.

ṭäqäša II (En) 'wooden board placed on top of the corpse';

probably to be identified with *ṭäqäša* 'low round seat without legs' (see above) which is basically a round piece of wood.

ṭäqäšša (Ms), *ṭä›äšša* (Go) 'cattle pen in the house';

from Cushitic: Had. *ṭäqäša* 'board of wood on which the cattle step' extended to the whole pen. It is probably to be identified with *ṭäqäša* I, II.

ṭiqʷät (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *ṭīqōt* (S), *ṭiqod* (Ed) 'fiber of the *äsät* when it remains in the field for a few years, *kind of dough from which the *amīʾīd*-liquid is not removed, bread of good quality';

from Cushitic: Had. *ṭīqota*. See also *ṭi›wät*.

ṭīqōt (S), see *ṭiqʷät*.

ṭəqäṭäqä (En.Gt.W), *təqäṭṭäqä* (E.Ed.Ms.Go.So), *ṭiqäṭäqä* (S), *ṭəqäṭäqä xän›a* (En.Gt), *ṭəqṭəq abäňňä* (M), *təḇäṭäqä* (En), *ṭəwäṭṭäqä* (Ed) 'squeeze things together, stuff in, *level the floor of the house by pressing down the ground';

ṭəqṭəq barä (näᵇma) näm›a (En.Ed.Gt) 'grow thickly' (see *näm›a*);

Tna. *ṭäqṭäqä* 'crush, pound, cram, press, pound', Amh. *ṭäqäṭṭäqä*, Arg. *ṭäqäṭṭäqa*; to be identified with *qəṭäqqäṭä* (see above). See also *ṭäqäqä*.

ṭiqäṭäqä (S), see *ṭəqäṭäqä*.

ṭäquyä (Č.E.En.Gt), *ṭäquyyä* (M), *ṭoqqiyä* (Ed), *ṭä›uyye* (W) 'kind of basket'.

(bä)ṭəqqəyä (M) 'very';

probably from *ṭəq epä* 'press, tighten'. For an intensity of action coming to mean 'very', cp. Amh. *əgg̃əg* 'very' from *addägä* 'grow'.

ṭoqqiyä (Ed), see *ṭäquyä*.

ṭäqʷät (Č) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭēqita*.

ṭärä (W.Z), see *ṭärra* I.

ṭärä maryam (So) 'Protestant';

lit. 'enemy of Mary', Tna. Amh. *ṣärä (ṭärä) maryam*; Semitic: Heb. *ṣar* 'enemy', Akk. *ṣēru*; Ethiopic: G. *ḍär* 'enemy', Tna. *ṣär*, Amh. *(tä)ṭarrärä* 'be an anemy'.

ṭärra I (M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭära* (S), *ṭärä* (W.Z), *ṭänna* (E), *ṭäna* (Č), *ṭänā* (Gt) 'call, invite';

Semitic: Ar. *ṣaraḫa* 'call', Heb. *ṣåraḥ*; Ethiopic: G. *ṣärḥa*, Tna. *ṣärḥe, čärrəḥe*, Te. *ṣärḥa*, Arg. *ṭärraha*, Har. *ṭäräḥa*, Amh. *ṭärra*; related to *ṭr›, ṭrᶜ*: G. *ṭär›a* 'shout', Tna. *ṭärᶜe*, Te. *ṭärᶜa* 'complain'.

ṭärra II (So) 'be filtered, be purified, be clear';

aṭärra (Ms.Go.So) 'make clear, filter, purify, strain';

Semitic: Ar. *ṣaruḥa* 'be pure'; related to *ṣry* (see *ṭirrä*, below).

ṭäre (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *ṭärəyä*, below.

ṭar (Č), *ṭār* (En.Ed.S), *ṭara* (E), *ṭāra* (Gt) 'milt, spleen';

represents *ṭala* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭarä mot (So), see *ṭara* III.

ṭārä (En.Gt), *ṭäḇa ṭārä* (En.Gt) 'plaster' (v.);

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭalläle›*, Had. *ṭalalu-kko*, with alternance *l:r*.

ṭara I (E), *ṭāra* (Gt) 'milt, spleen';

see *ṭar*, above.

ṭara II (So), *ṭariya* (So) 'roof, ceiling';

Amh. *ṭara, ṭariya*; from Ga. *ṭāra*.

ṭara III, in *ṭara mut* (Z), *ṭarä mot* (So) 'agony';

Amh. *ṭarä mot*, Tna. *ṣäᶜarä mot*; see *(aṭ)ṭaṭarä*.

ṭara IV (Gt) 'part of the pipe that connects the *burəya* with the main pipe.

ṭər (Z), *ṭərər* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'name of the fifth month';

Tna. *ṭərri*, Amh. *ṭərr*; also in Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *ṭirra*, Had. *ṭirire*.

ṭərä (Č.E) 'expensive, dear';

from *ṭänna* IV (see above); for *n:r*, see 8.33.

ṭəra I (En) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person';

probably for *ṭəla* 'shade' (see *ṭəle* I) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭəra II, in *ṭəra ṭäbäṭä* (Č.En.Gt), *ṭəra ṭäbbäṭä* (E) 'not be on speaking terms';

see *ṭäla* 'hate', above; for *l:r*, see 8.25.

ṭəre (S.W.Z), *ṭəri* (So) 'fresh, raw, fresh and cool';

Semitic: Ar. *ṭariya* 'be fresh', Heb. *ṭārī* 'raw, fresh'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *ṭəray* 'raw, fresh', Tna. Amh. Arg. *ṭəre*, Har. *ṭiri*.

ṭəri (So), see *ṭəre*.

ṭirrä (So) 'be clear (water), be filtered (water)';

root *ṣry*: G. Tna. *ṣäräyä* 'be clean, be pure', Te. *ṣära*, Amh. *ṭärra*. See also *ṭärra* II.

ṭor I (Č.E.M.Ms) 'bundle';

see *ṭorä*, below.

ṭor II (Go.So) 'spear, arms, *battle, war';

ṭōr särawit (Ed.Z) 'army';

ṭor af (So) 'one who is offensive in speech', lit. 'mouth of spear' (see *af*);

ṭorənnät (So) 'war';

ṭorännä (So) 'warrior';

Tna. *ṣor* 'weapons', Te. *ṣəwar*, Amh. Arg. *ṭor* 'spear, war', Gaf. *čarä* 'spear', from *ṭorä* 'carry' (see below). The derivation of Amh. *ṭor* from Šin. *čära* suggested by Plazikowsky-Brauner *ZDMG* 101 (1951).388 is unlikely.

ṭor III (Č.E) 'strength';

represents *ṭon* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

ṭorä (Č.E.Go.So), *ṭōrä* (En.Ed.S), *ṭūrä* (Z) 'carry loads on the back or on the head or on the shoulders, *provide for someone (particularly for one's old parents)';

ṭor (Č.E.M.Ms) 'bundle';

see *ṭäwärä*, *ṭor* II, *ṭur* I.

ṭur I, in *näfsä ṭur* (So) 'pregnant';

lit. 'carrying (or more exactly 'the carried one?) a soul'; Amh. *näfsä ṭur*; passed into Cushitic: Al. *näfsä ṭurä-ta*; see *ṭorä*, *näfs*.

ṭur II (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *ṭūr* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'good fortune, luck, *spirit of good life who inflicts punishment supernaturally against agressors and rewards victims of wrongdoing with intangible remuneration greater than the damage suffered, good or bad destiny due to the character of the parents, a special favorable quality that is attached to the tribe and to its members';

bä--ṭur (Č) 'despite';

yabi yəmmitäňňa ṭur (So) 'Lord of my parents' (see *abi*, *əmmit*);

ṭuräňňä (So) 'people who never fought and did not take away the property of others';

Amh. *ṭur* 'punishment that befalls a wrongdoer, bad fortune'.

ṭūrä (Z), see *ṭorä*.

ṭuri (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.S.W) 'one who works well and fast, expert, good housewife, fast (horse, mule)';

see *(a)ṭawärä*, below.

ṭärrä›ä (Go.M) 'be dry, be stubborn, be obstinate';

aṭärrä›ä (Go) 'spread grain or grass in the sun to dry';

ṭəre› (Go) 'be dry!' (curse);

represents *däräqä* (see above) with *d-q > ṭ-q*, and *q:› (14.1).

ṭärräbä (M.Ms.Go), *ṭäräbä* (Ed.W), *ṭänäbä* (Č), *ṭänäḇä* (En.Gt), *ṭännäbä* (E), *ṭännäwä*, *ṭännǟ* (Ed) 'slice thin pieces of wood from a surface, plane wood, chip stones, tear off the leaf of the *äsät*, remove the leaves with a stroke, hit with the edge of a whip';

ṭərarräbä, *ṭəlalläbä* (M), *ṭərännäbä* (Č), *ṭərännäḇä* (En. Gt), *ṭərännäbä* (E) 'burn the surface (of wood or grass)';

Semitic: Ar. *ṣaraba* 'cut, remove', Soq. *ṣerob*, SAr. *ṣrb*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ṣärräbä* 'hew, carve', Te. *ṣärba*, Amh. *ṭärräbä*, Arg. *ṭärräba*, Gaf. *ṣärräbä*.

ṭarba eppä (Ed) 'produce a sound';

from Cushitic: Kam. Tem. *ṭarbe-ta* 'drum'.

ṭurbe (S) 'ball made of fiber or cloth';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭorbú-ta*, Had. *ṭurbe›e*, Ga. *ṭurbe*.

ṭirräbäsä (S) 'not be well cooked';

täṭrabbäsä (Go) 'be unsuccessful';

Tna. *ṭänbäsä* 'not burn well', Amh. *(tä)ṭänabbäsä*, *ṭämbäsbäss alä*, with alternance of *n:r* (8.5).

(a)ṭrafa, in *ǧīpä aṭrafa* (Gt) 'fold the mat';

from a root *ṭrfʔ* in the C-type; perhaps to be identified with Te. *ṭälfə‹a* 'clap hands, slap>fold'; for *l:r*, see 8.25.

ṭärägä (S.W), *ṭärrägä* (Go.So) 'sweep';

mäṭrägo (So) 'broom';

Tna. *ṣärägä* 'sweep', Te. *ṣärga*, Amh. *ṭärrägä*, Arg. *ṭärräga*, Har. *ṭäräga*; passed into Cushitic: Ag. *tserägu*; Amh. Arg. *mäṭrägiya* 'broom', Gaf. *mäṣrägiya*, *mäṭräǧa*, Har. *mäṭräg*.

ṭurgo (Ms.S) 'not yet ripe (coffee, fruit)';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭurgo*, Had. *ṭurgo›o*.

ṭäräǧǧe (S), *ṭäräǧǧi* (W) 'animal disease'.

ṭarälle (Ms) 'kind of bird';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭarälle*.

ṭarma (W) 'horizontal planks used for the partition';

either from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *ṭarma*, possibly from *ṭarba* (with alternance of labials *b:m*) taken from Amh. *ṭärb* 'board of wood', or W. *ṭarma* compared directly with Amh. *ṭärb* with alternance of labials.

ṭərəm̱ (Gt), *ṭərə̄m̱* (En), *ṭərim* (Č.E) 'soot of pots, *black (person)';

from *ṭlm* 'be black' (see *čällämä*) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭərim (Č.E), see *ṭərəm̱*.

ṭoramma (E) 'strong, powerful, vigorous';

from *ṭor* III (see above) with the suffix *-amma*.

ṭərəmbʷä (Ms), *ṭərəmbo* (Go.So) 'hairdo marked by a tuft of hair in the middle';

perhaps so called because it resembles a trumpet (see *ṭərumba*, below).

ṭərumba (Č), *ṭurumba* (En.Gt.So.S), *ṭurumbä* (Ed.W), *ṭrumba* (Ms.Go.So.Z) 'trumpet, horn';

from Italian *tromba*, probably through Ar. *ṭurumba*; also in Amh. Tna. *ṭrumba*, Te. *ṭrəmbät*, Har. *ṭurumba*; also in Cushitic: Ga. Som. Af. *ṭurumba*, Al. Sid. *ṭrumbä*. See also *ṭərəmbʷä*, above.

(tä)ṭramämä (Č.En.W), *täṭrammämä* (E.M.Go) 'stretch upward to get something from a high place, reach upward as far as possible, *bend the head to the side';

perhaps from the basic meaning 'bend the head to the side' developed into 'stretch upward' and to be identified with *ṭmm* 'bend' (see *ṭämämä*) with augmented liquid *r*.

ṭärmus (So), *ṭärmuz* (M) 'water bottle, bottle';

Amh. *ṭärmuz*, *ṭärmus*, Te. *ṭärmuz*, Tna. *ṭərmuz*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *ṭarmusī*, Sa. *ṭarmūz*.

(a)ṭramätä (W), *aṭrāmätä* (S), *aṭrammätä* (Ms) 'consider, think, be pensive, look at, observe';

to be identified with *ṭmt* with augmented *r*: Tna. *ṭämätä* 'observe, look at', Amh. *čammätä* 'be serious, be silent (rather than talk)'.

ṭärmuz (M), see *ṭärmus*.

ṭäränä (Č), *ṭäränna* (E) 'strong, powerful, vigorous, hard (object)';

see *ṭiräňňe*, below.

ṭərənnä (Č.E) 'civet cat';

see *ṭərəň*, below.

ṭəränäbä (Č), *ṭərännäbä* (E), *ṭəränäḇä* (En.Gt) 'burn the surface (of wood or grass)';

for *ṭənänäbä*, reduplicative stem of *ṭänäbä* (see above) that represents *ṭärräbä*; for *r:n*, see 8.43.

(a)ṭranäsä- (Č), *aṭrannäsä-* (E) 'feel chilly';

for *aṭnanäsä*, reduplicative stem of *ṭns* that represents *ṭls*: Tna. *ṭäläs bälä* 'cool, refresh'; for *l:n* see 8.23.

ṭorənnät (So) 'war';

from *ṭor* II (see above) with the suffix *-ənnät*.

ṭäräňňä (En.Gt), *ṭäräňňä* (Ed.Ms.Go.S) 'strong, firm, rapid, resistant';

see *ṭiräňňe*, below.

ṭərəň (Go.S.W), *ṭərrəň* (Ms), *ṭərəňä* (En.Gt), *ṭərəňňä* (M.So), *ṭərənnä* (Č.E) 'civet cat';

Tna. *ṭəriň*, Amh. *ṭərəň*: also in Cushitic: Tem. Al. *ṭərəň*, Qab. *ṭərəňňi-ta*.

ṭərəňä (En.Gt), *ṭərəňňä* (M.So), see *ṭərəň*.

ṭiräňňe (S) 'be strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, resistant, courageous, brave';

ṭäräňňä (Ed.Ms.Go.S), *ṭäräňä* (En.Gt), *ṭäräräňňä* (M.So), *ṭäränä* (Č), *ṭäränna* (E) 'strong, powerful, vigorous, rigid, firm, resistant, courageous, brave, hard (object)';

the verb gives the impression of being from a root

ṭrny, perhaps a denominative from the adjective *ṭäränä, ṭäränä*, from a root **ṭr* and to be compared with Gaf. *ṣäwwärä* 'be strong, be rigid'; cp. also Amh. *ṭäṭṭärä*, Arg. *ṭeṭṭära* 'be strong' from **ṭrṭr*, a reduplicative root of *ṭr*.

ṭorännä (So) 'warrior';

from *ṭor* II (see above) with the suffix *-ännä*.

ṭuränna (So) 'people who never fought and did not take the property of others';

undoubtedly connected with *ṭur* II (see above), but the precise relationship is difficult to establish. Note that Amh. *ṭuränna* means 'inhuman, unjust'.

ṭäräq, see *ṭärräqä*.

ṭärräqä (M.Ms), *ṭərrəqʷ beq̣ä* (M) 'be dry, be stubborn, be obstinate';

aṭärräqä (M.Ms) 'dry, spread grain or grass in the sun to dry';

ṭäräq (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So) 'dry';

represents *däräqä* (see above) with *d-q > ṭ-q*. See also *ṭänäqä* I.

ṭärraqqa (M.Go), *ṭərqa* (Z), *därraqqa* (So), *ṭännaqqa* (E.Ms), *ṭänaqa* (Č), *ṭanaqa* (Gt), *danaˀa* (En), *dannaˀä* (Ed) 'moon, light of the moon';

Amh. Arg. Har. *č̣äräqa* 'moon, light of the moon', Gaf. *ṣäräqä*. Cerulli 1936:243 considers it a loanword from Cushitic: Be. *terig*.

ṭärqʷä (M.Go), *ṭärqo* (So) 'bridge';

perhaps from Amh. *ṭärräqä* 'bind, attach', the bridge being made of attached boards.

ṭärqo (So), see *ṭärqʷä*.

ṭəräqʷä (Č.Gt), *ṭəräqqʷä* (E) 'be deaf';

represents *donqä* (see above) with *d-q > ṭ-q* by assimilation (17.4).

ṭəräq (E), see *ṭərq* I.

ṭərrəqʷ beq̣ä (M) 'be stubborn, be obstinate';

to be identified with *däräqä* 'be dry > be stubborn' (see above), with *d-q > ṭ-q* (17.4).

ṭərq I (Č.En.Gt), *ṭəräq* (E) 'kind of wild animal';

represents *ṭənəq* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

ṭərq II (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'wedge';

Amh. *ṭärräqä, ṭäräqqäqä* 'drive a wedge into the wood'; passed into Cushitic: Had. Kam. Al. *ṭirqa*.

ṭərqa (Z) 'moon';

see *ṭärraqqa*, above.

ṭəräqämä (Č.W), *ṭəräqäm̦ä* (Gt), *ṭərä̃qäm̦ä* (En), *ṭəräqqämä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go), *ṭiräqämä* (S) 'do something tightly';

ṭərqəm eppä č̣änä (Ed) 'press down a load to make room for more' (see *č̣änä*);

with 'close' it means 'close tightly';

with 'bind' it means 'bind tightly';

Amh. *ṭäräqqämä* 'be tight, bind tightly'; with augmented *m* if one compares it with *ṭärräqä* 'bind tightly'. Amharic *ṭärräqä* likewise reinforces the meaning of the verb as is the case of Gur. *ṭəräqämä*.

ṭərqəm (Ed), see *ṭəräqämä*.

ṭiräqämä (S), see *ṭəräqämä*.

(a)ṭraqqämä (Go), *aṭṭəraqqämä* (Ms.So) 'accumulate (liquid, grain), amass, gather, have enough of something';

Tna. *(a)ṭäraqämä* 'assemble, accumulate', Amh. *aṭṭäraqqämä*, Arg. *aṭäräqqäma*, Har. *ṭərqəm bāya* (Mondon-Vidailhet, in Leslau 1937:585).

ṭərqəmt (Č.En.Gt) 'name of the second month';

represents *ṭəqəmt* (see above) with inserted *r* (8.83).

(tä)ṭräqäqä (Č.Gt), *täṭrä̃qäqä* (En), *täṭräqqäqä* (E) 'be careful, take care of oneself, beware';

represents *(tä)ṭnäqqäqä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

ṭəräqʷärä (Č.Gt), *ṭəräqqʷärä* (E) 'pull out the eye or anything else from a hollow place';

represents *ṭənäqqʷälä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33), *l:r* (8.25).

(a)ṭraqärä (Č.Gt), *aṭrä̃qʷärä* (En), *aṭraqqärä* (E) 'speak harshly, scold, shout at someone';

represents *(a)ṭnaqqärä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

ṭərqʷäšä (Č.E.Gt.M) 'dried grass after having been mowed, hay';

Amh. *dərqoš* (with *d-q > ṭ-q*), from *däräqä* 'be dry' (see above).

ṭäräqät (Č), *ṭännaqəwät, ṭännaqut* (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

from *ṭärräqä* 'be dry' (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

ṭərqīt (Gt) 'fright';

formed from *ṭänäqä-* III (see above) with the suffix *-t*; for *n:r*, see 8.33.

ṭäräqˈän (M) 'dried grass after having been mowed, dried meat';

from *ṭärräqä* 'be dry' (see above) with the suffix *-n*.

ṭäräqˈät (Č.E.Ms), *ṭäraqˈät* (Gt) 'dried meat';

from *ṭärräqä* 'be dry' (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

ṭärär (Ed) 'empty';

(bä)ṭärär (Ed), *bä-ṭärärä* (En), *bä-ṭärärä-m* (Č.E) 'gratis, in vain, just so, for nothing';

represents *(bä)ṭälälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭärärä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'filtered, purified, liquid, clear, light-colored';

represents *ṭälälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭərar (Č.E.Gt), *ṭərär* (Ed), *ṭərä̃r* (En) 'shade, shadow of a person, *shelter';

represents *ṭəlal* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭərər I (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'name of the fifth month';

represents *ṭər* (see above) with reduplication of the last radical.

ṭərər II (Č.E.En.Gt) 'pure, clear, filtered, straightforward';

from *ṭälälä* (see above); for *l:r*, see 8.25.

ṭərurä (Gt), *ṭərūrä* (En), *ṭərurä gämbänä* (Ed) 'very black';

also in Cushitic: Had. *ṭərurä* 'full, complete (of color)'.

ṭororä I (Ed) 'light-colored';

from *ṭälälä* (see above); for *l:r*, see 8.25.

ṭororä II (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*';

either to be identified with *ṭororä* I (see above) or is borrowed from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭororit*.

ṭurər, ṭurur (Ed) 'limpid, clear (water), pure, filtered';

from *ṭälälä* (see above); for *l:r*, see 8.25.

ṭərärräbä (M) 'burn the surface (of wood or grass)';

reduplicative stem of *ṭrb* (see *ṭärräbä*).

ṭərärēd (Ed) 'shadow of a person';

from *ṭərar* (see above) with the suffix *-d*; for *d:t*, see 7.14.

ṭäräräg̃ (Ed), *ṭäräräg̃-xʷa* (En) 'empty-handed';

from *ṭärär, äg̃*.

ṭäräränna (M.So) 'strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, rigid, resistant, hard (object)';

formed with the suffix *-ännä* from *ṭärär*, with repetition of the last radical in relation to the form of the adjective in the other dialects (see *ṭiränne*).

ṭərarwät (Č.E.Gt) 'shadow of a person';

from *ṭərar* (see above) with the suffix *-wät*.

ṭäräräyä (En.Gt.M) 'kind of *äsät*';

undoubtedly to be identified with *ṭärəyä* (see below) with reduplication of *r*.

ṭərä̃räyäd (En) 'shadow of a person';

from *ṭərar* (see above) with the suffix *-(ə)yäd*.

ṭäräsä I (W) 'shrink because of a disease or lack of food, lose strength';

represents *ṭälläsä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), but perhaps also Te. *ṭärsa* 'emaciate and become weak'.

ṭäräsä II (W), *ṭärräsä* (M.Go), *ṭänäsä* (Č.En.Gt), *ṭännäsä* (E) 'break off a piece, *chip the rim of a utensil';

G. *ṭäräsä* 'break' (in Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955:511); Amh. *ṭärräsä* 'break the teeth, chip off the teeth, break' seems to be a denominative of *ṭərs* 'tooth', but has also the meaning of 'break anything'; passed into Ga. *ṭarsu* 'tear, rend'.

ṭəräs (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'plate made of the leaves of the *äsät* and used for eating hashed meat, *leaf of the *äsät* after it has been used for baking bread';

represents *ṭəläs* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭorošä (Ed) 'bread made of corn';

see *ṭərwäšä*, below.

ṭorša balä (So) 'burst, burst and make the sound of bursting';

ṭorša bäl (So) 'explode!' (curse);

to be identified with *ṭaš* (see below) with augmented *r* (8.83).

ṭuraš (Ms) 'kind of *äsät*'.

ṭäräšäd (Ed) 'spark, leaf of the *äsät* after it has been used for baking bread';

represents *ṭäräšät* (see below) with devoiced *t* (7.14).

ṭäräšät (Č.E.Gt) 'spark, leaf of the *äsät* after it has been used for baking bread';

to be identified with *ṭäläšät* 'mark of the fire that remains on the bread' (see above) applied also to the leaf after it has been used for baking since a mark of fire is left on it; for *l:r*, see 8.25.

ṭärat (Č.E), *ṭärāt* (En.Gt) 'enemy, enemy in war';

represents *ṭälat* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭärot (Č.Gt) 'prayer';

represents *ṭälot* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭərät (Go) 'plate made of the leaves of *äsät* and used for eating hashed meat';

represents *ṭəlät* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭərṭe (Č.E.En.Gt) 'kind of worm that eats wood';

Amh. *ṭənṭan*; derived from *ṭəräṭärä* I 'be worm-eaten' (see below) with palatalized *r*.

ṭəräṭärä I (Č.En.Gt), *ṭəräṭṭärä* (E) 'be worm-eaten';

Amh. *ṭänäṭṭänä*; for *n:r*, see 8.33. See also *ṭərṭe*.

ṭəräṭärä II (Č.En.Gt.W), *ṭəräṭṭärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭiräṭärä* (Z) 'doubt, suspect';

Tna. *ṭärṭärä*, Amh. *ṭäräṭṭärä*, Arg. *ṭäräṭṭära*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *taratar-xʷa*.

***ṭəräṭ(ṭ)ärä**, see *anṭəräṭärä*.

ṭərṭər *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'flicker (flame), burn in a bright and wavy way';

Te. *ṭärra* (root *ṭrr*) 'burn', Amh. *ṭärrärä* 'be very hot'.

ṭiräṭärä (Z), see *ṭəräṭärä* II.

(a)ṭräṭärä (En.Gt) 'suspend';

represents *(a)ṭläṭṭälä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

ṭərwäšä (En.Gt), *ṭorošä* (Ed) 'bread made of corn';

Amh. *ṭəräšo* 'unfermented bread made of corn'; probably also Te. *ṭäräšo* 'flour serving for porridge'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *ṭorošu*, Qab. *ṭoroššu*, Had. *ṭorošoʾo*.

ṭärəyä (E.M), *ṭäriyä* (Č.Gt), *ṭäriye* (S), *ṭäre* (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭäre*, *ṭärita*. See also *ṭärärəyä*.

ṭariya (So) 'roof, ceiling';

see *ṭara* II.

ṭäss barä I (Ed) 'be glued together, stick together, be stuck to something';

probably to be identified with *ṭišš aňe* (see below). See also *ṭäss epä* II.

ṭäss epä (eppä, amännä, abäňňä) *balä (E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *ṭäs aypä (amänä-m) *bäla* (C.Gt) 'eat abundantly without hurry';

ṭäss eppä näkäsä (Ed) 'bite hard';

perhaps to be identified with *ṭäss barä* I 'be glued, stick together', the abundant eating being expressed by the idea of one item of food being glued (or followed) by another item of food. See *bäla, näkäsä*.

ṭasä (Č.E.M.So), *ṭäsä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'break through something, violate the law';

Tna. *ṭäḥasä* 'overcome an obstacle, break through, violate the law', Amh. *ṭasä* 'violate the law', and probably also G. *ḍäḥasä* 'stamp upon>break through'.

ṭis barä (Č.En.Gt), *ṭiss *balä* (E.M), *ṭisṭis *balä* (Č.E. En.Gt.M) 'drip, trickle in drops';

ṭiswät (Č.Gt), *ṭissəwät* (E.M.Go), *ṭiswäd* (En), *ṭissəwod* (Ed) 'small quantity of milk from a cow that is about to stop giving milk';

also in Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. Al. *ṭissa* 'drop' (n.).

ṭos (M.Go.W), *ṭōs* (S), *ṭosa* (Č.E.Ms), *ṭōsa* (En.Gt), *ṭōsä* (Ed) 'bad fortune';

ṭos-axä (Č.E.Ms), *ṭōs-axä* (En.Gt), *ṭōs-ahä* (Ed.Go), *ṭos-däh newsəd* (So) 'please!';

Amh. *ṭos*, *ṭäws* 'bad fortune, something that afflicts a person as a curse'; from Cushitic: Had. *ṭōsa*, Kam. *ṭōsya*, Ga. *ṭōsi*, Bas. Wol. *ṭossā* 'name of a deity'. The expression for 'please!' means literally 'let me be your bad fortune!, let me take your bad fortune!'. See also *bašä*.

ṭōsä (Ed), see *ṭos*.

ṭosa (Č.E.Ms), *ṭōsa* (En.Gt), see *ṭos*.

ṭuss barä (Ed) 'be quiet, be silent'.

ṭosdäh (So), see *ṭos*.

ṭōsahä (Ed.Go), see *ṭos*.

ṭoṣaxä (Č.E.Ms), *ṭōsaxä* (En.Gt), see *ṭos*.

ṭisäňä (En) 'tenant farmer';

Tna. *ṭisäňňa*, Amh. *ṭisäňňa*, *ç̌əsäňňa*, lit. 'one who has *ṭis* (Amh) 'smoke>fire>habitation', or more precisely 'one who lives on someone else's property'.

ṭosiňňä (Go) 'kind of grass';

Amh. *ṭosəň* 'kind of plant' (for which see Rodinson 1967:39, n. 9), Har. *ṭōsəň*; from Cushitic: Ga. *ṭōsəňňe*.

ṭisṭis *balä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'drip, trickle in drops';

reduplicated root *ṭis* (see above).

ṭiswäd (En), *ṭissəwod* (Ed) 'small quantity of milk from a cow that is about to stop giving milk';

from *ṭis barä* (see above) with the suffix *-wäd*.

ṭiswät (Č.Gt), *ṭissəwät* (E.M.Go), same meaning as above.

from *ṭis barä* (see above) with the suffix *-wät*.

ṭaš *balä (Č.E), *ṭašš beä* (M), *ṭašaʾ barä* (En.Ed.Gt), *ṭoša bālä* (S), *ṭošṭoš bālä* (S) 'burst, burst and make the sound of bursting, explode, *pop when roasted, talk loud';

Tna. *ṭäšäšš bälä* 'make noise, rustle', Amh. *ṭošš alä, (tän)ṭošäṭṭoša* 'pop (when roasted)'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *ṭošš-iyeʾ*. See also *ṭorša*.

ṭeššä (W), *ṭēššä* (S) 'big stomach of ruminants';

ṭēššām (S), *ṭeššam* (W) 'one who has a big stomach';

perhaps from Cushitic: Wol. *ṭessa* 'loins, waist'.

(tä)ṭeššä (Ms.Go), *täṭišša* (So), *täčäšä* (Č.Gt), *täčäššä* (E.M), *teʾäšä* (En), *täʾeššä* (Ed) 'be convalescent by eating special food';

aṭṭeššä (Ms.Go), *aṭṭišša* (So), *ačçäšä* (Č.Gt), *ačçäššä* (E.M), *atteʾäšä* (En), *atteʾeššä* (Ed) 'feed well a sick person or a convalescent person or a pregnant woman or a woman in childbed';

çəšwär (Č.Gt), *çəššəwär* (E), *çəššəwä* (M), *ʾəšəwär* (En), *ʾəšär* (Ed) 'food given to a convalescent or to a woman in childbed';

çəza (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *ʾuzä* (Ed), *uza*, *wəza* (En) 'medicament, remedy';

from Cushitic: Qab. *ṭiżżoʾ* 'be sick', *ṭiššī-ššoʾ* 'nurse' (v.), Had. *ṭissā-kko* 'be sick', *ṭissisā-kko* 'nurse' (v.).

ṭišš aňe (S) 'tighten, press hard';

ṭišš aňe agädä (S) 'tie tightly';

ṭišš aňe ēnzä (S) 'hold tight';

ṭišš aňe bäla (So) 'eat abundantly without hurry';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭišša>e* 'tighten'. See also *ṭäss barä*, above.

(tä)ṭišša (So), see *(ta)ṭeššä*.

ṭoša (M), *ṭošät* (Č.E) 'cow with white strips on the back'.

ṭoša bālä (S) 'burst, explode';

see *ṭaš *balä*, above.

ṭašaʾ barä (En.Ed.Gt) 'burst, burst and make the sound of bursting, explode';

ṭašaʾ ṭašaʾ barä (Ed) 'pop (barley) when roasted';

see *ṭaš *balä*, above.

ṭeššam (W), *ṭēššām* (S) 'one who has a big belly';

from *ṭeššä* (see above) with the suffix *-am*.

ṭošät (Č.E) 'cow with white stripes on the back';

see *ṭoša*, above.

ṭošṭoš bālä (S) 'burst, pop when roasted, talk loud';

see *ṭaš *balä*, above.

ṭat (Ms), *ṭāt* (S), *ṭəwat* (W) 'thunder, lightning';

noun with a suffix *-t*; cp. Amh. *ṭa alä* 'make noise', *ṭwa alä* 'hit', Tna. *ṭaᶜṭaᶜ bälä* 'crackle'. See also **ṭaṭa*.

ṭit (S.W), *ṭīt* (Z) 'few, little, small, a bit, a little bit';

ṭītičča (Z) 'little by little';

Har. *ṭīt* 'a little, small'; is undoubtedly connected with Amh. *ṭəqit* 'few, a little' >**ṭəʾit*>*ṭiṭ*. Cerulli 1936:276 considers Har. *ṭīt* as well as Amh. *ṭəqit* Cushitic loanwords (Kam. *dikkā*, Ga. *ṭiqqo*) without deriving *ṭīt* from *ṭəqit*. The Cushitic origin is doubtful. Amharic *ṭəqit* is rather to be connected with G. *ṭəq(q)* with a basic meaning 'minuteness' (so also Praetorius 1879:142).

ṭot (Č.E.Ms), *ṭōt* (Gt), *ṭōd* (En.Ed) 'torch made of dried grass or of split wood, kind of rush';

from Cushitic: Had. *ṭōda*.

ṭītičča (Z) 'little by little';

from *ṭit* (see above) with the suffix *-(i)čča*.

ṭäṭe (S) 'section of the house to the right or left of the fireplace (reserved for sleeping or sitting)';

from Ga. *ṭäṭe*.

ṭaṭä (W), *ṭāṭä* (Ed), see *ṭaṭa*.

***ṭaṭa** I, *ənṭaṭa* (Č), *ənṭaṭā* (En.Gt), *ənṭaṭä* (W), *ənṭaṭṭa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *tänṭaṭṭā* (Ed) 'talk loud and much, pop (barley) when roasted, crackle';

Amh. *ṭaṭṭa alä, anṭaṭṭa, tänṭʷaṭṭʷa* 'crackle', Tna. *ṭa<ṭa< bälä, ṭaṭ bälä*; also in Ga. *ṭaṭa* 'crackle'. See also *ṭat*, above.

ṭaṭṭa II (Go.So) 'intertwine several things, twist two or more strands of thread into a rope';

represents *tata* (see above) with alternance *t:ṭ* (15.2).

(a)ṭaṭṭa III (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *aṭaṭṭā* (Ed), *aṭaṭa* (Č), *aṭaṭā* (En.Gt), *anṭāṭa* (S), *anṭaṭä* (W) 'rinse an object or cloth';

ačačwät (E), *aṭačat, aṭačwät* (Gt), *aṭačad* (En), *aṭaččoyād* (Ed), *ančačat* (S), *ančaččat* (W), *ančačwät* (Č), *ančaččəwät* (E.M), *ančačəwäd* (En), *anṭaččəwad* (Ed) 'liquid with which a milk pot has been rinsed';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *ṭāṭō-ššo*, Qab. *ṭāṭō-ššo>*,Had. *anṭāṭā-kko.*

ṭəṭ (Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *ṭəṭa* (Č.En.Gt.M), *ṭəṭä* (E.Ed) 'cotton';

from Ar. *ṭūṭ*, but could also be common to Arabic and Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ṭuṭ*, Amh. Arg. *ṭəṭ*, Har. *ṭūṭ*; also in Cushitic: Sa. *ṭuṭ*, Kham. *ṭiṭ*, Qab. Al. *ṭiṭa*, Aw. *təti.*

ṭəṭä (E.Ed), see *ṭəṭ.*

ṭəṭa (Č.En.Gt.M), see *ṭəṭ.*

ṭuṭ bālä anže (S) 'stare';

probably from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭuṭ-iyye>*, Had. *ṭuṭ-ukko.*

ṭäṭbät (So) 'early morning';

metathesis of *ṭäbṭät* (see above).

ṭūṭiččo (S) 'small jar used by girls for bringing water';

from Ga. *ṭūṭiččo.*

(tä)ṭaṭafä (M) 'correspond';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *ṭafä* I.

ṭuṭəlla (Z), *ṭūṭillä* (S), *ṭuṭulla* (Ms) 'puppy';

from Cushitic: Had. *ṭūṭúlla.*

ṭaṭäna (M), *ṭaṭänä* (W), *ṭaṭära* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'white spots left when liquid dough of the *äsät* comes in contact with an object'.

ṭäṭär (M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'pebble';

Te. Tna. *ṣäṣär*, Amh. *ṭäṭär*; also in Cushitic: Bil. *šäšärä*, Qab. *čäčära*, Aw. *tsitsiri.*

ṭaṭära (Č.E.En.Gt), see *ṭaṭäna*; for *n:r*, see 8.33.

(aṭ)ṭaṭarä (So) 'struggle';

ṭara mut (Z), *ṭarä mot* (So) 'agony';

the verb is a reduplicative *at*-stem of *ṭarä*. Semitic: Heb. *ṣa<ar* 'pain, grief, trouble'; Ethiopic: G. *ṣə<ərä* 'suffer pain', Tna. *ṣä<arä* 'be tired', *ṣa<rä mot* 'agony', Te. *ṣä<ara* 'take pains', Amh. *ṭarä, (tä)ṭaṭarä* 'take pains, be worried, make an effort', *ṭarä mot* 'agony'.

ṭaṭṭarä (Ed) 'dry and small branches of eucalyptus';

from Cushitic: Qab. *ṭaṭarrá-ta* 'firewood'.

ṭaṭärät (Ms.Go), *ṭäṭärät* (So.W) 'kind of *äsät*'.

ṭaṭeššä (W) 'kind of tree';

from Ga. *ṭātēssa* (for which see Haberland 1963: 770, Strelcyn 1973: no. 34).

ṭäwä (Ed) 'mud';

represents *ṭäḇa* (see above) with *b>w* (4.11).

(ä)ṭäwä (En), *äṭäwa* (Gt), *yäṭwa* (Č.E.M) 'in company';

ṭəw hänä (Ed), *äṭwa (yäṭwa) *xänä* (Č.E.M), *äṭäwa xärä* (Gt) 'keep company';

perhaps to be identified with *ṭəb* 'clan, tribe' > **ṭəḇ>ṭəw*), that is 'be together with people of the same tribe'. The connection with 'tribe' is evident in Ed. *ṭəw hänä* 'keep company', *ṭəw* 'tribe'.

(ä)ṭäwa (Gt), see *(ä)ṭäwä.*

ṭäwe (En) 'cruel';

Čaha (d'Abbadie, manuscript) *ṭubʷa* 'hard'; G. *ṭäb<a* 'be cruel, be tough', Te. *ṭäb<a* 'be proud'.

ṭəw I (Ed) 'tribe, clan';

ṭəw hänä (Ed) 'keep company';

represents *ṭəb* I (see above) *>*ṭəḇ>ṭəw.* See also *(ä)ṭäwä*; for *ṭəb>ṭəw*, see 4.11.

ṭəw II (E.Ed) 'breast';

represents *ṭəb* II (see above) *>*ṭəḇ>ṭəw* (4.11).

ṭəwwä (Ms.Go.S.W), *ṭəwä* (Ed), see *ṭəwa* I, below.

ṭəwa I (Č.En.Gt), *ṭəwwa* (E.M.So), *ṭəwwä* (Ms.Go.S.W), *ṭəwä, ṭäwäd* (Ed) 'jar used mainly for beer';

Semitic: Ug. *ṣ<* 'bowl', Syr. *ṣå<å*; Ar. *ṣuwā<* is considered by Noeldeke 1910:55 a Geez loanword.

Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ṣəwa<*, Te. *ṣəwa>*, Amh. *ṭəwa*; also in Cushitic: Had. *ṭuwwa>a*, Ga. *ṭuwwē*, Sa. *duwā<*. Cerulli 1938b:85 also compares Ǧan. *šāwā.*

ṭəwa II, in *ṭəwa ǎ̄zä* (M) 'not be on speaking terms, hold grudge';

is perhaps a phonetic development of *ṭəla* (see above)*>ṭəwa.*

ṭwa balä (So) 'be bright';

ṭwa balä-m abärra (So) 'shine brightly';

Tna. *ṭa< bälä* 'be resplendent, be bright'.

(yä)ṭwa (Č.E.M), see *(ä)ṭäwä.*

(a)ṭwabbʷärä (E.M), *aṭwapʷära* (Č.En), *aṭwapärä* (Gt), *aṭwappärä* (Ed) 'be in the position indicating sorrow';

is a reduplicative *a*-stem of *ṭbr*; cp. A-M. *(a)ṭbāppärä.*

ṭuwačä (Gt) 'handful with the hand closed';

noun formed from *ṭäbäṭä* (see above) with *b>ḇ>w* (4.11), and with palatalization of *ṭ* to *č*.

ṭäwäd (Ed) 'jar used mainly for beer';

represents *ṭəwa* I (see above) with the suffix *-d.*

ṭwaf (Go.So), see *ṭʷaf.*

ṭawla (So) 'flat wooden board, wooden floor';

from Ar. *ṭāwla* 'table' considered to be of Italian origin (Dozy 1927: vol. 2, p. 74); also in Dar. *ṭawla* 'plank'.

ṭəwälägä (Č.En), *ṭəwällägä* (M.So), *ṭolägä* (W), *ṭōlägä* (S), *ṭūlägä* (Z), *ṭoggälä* (So), *dəwäggeḡ* (M), *doggälä* (Go.Ms) 'wither, *become flexible (leaf) having been put on fire';

Amh. *ṭəwällägä*, Arg. *ṭəwälläga*, Har. *ṭōläga*; also in Ga. *ṭolagu*, Aw. *tsewäläg-ġʷa.* On Amh. *ṭəwällägä*, see Wajnberg 1937b:199. See also *ǧäggʷälä.*

ṭäwāmä (Ed) 'dirty';

from *ṭäwä* (see above) with the suffix *-āmä.*

(a)ṭwännä (E) 'do things well, arrange well, arrange in order';

see *(a)ṭawärä*; for *r:n*, see 8.43.

ṭäwna (Gt) 'strength';

see *ṭon*, above.

ṭäwnāmʷä (Gt) 'strong, powerful, vigorous';

from *ṭäwna* (see above) with the suffix *-āmʷä.*

ṭəwannärä (Ed) 'roll up';

represents *ṭəballälä* (see above) with *b>*ḇ>w* (4.11), *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25).

ṭäwnat (Gt) 'sickness, illness';

äṭäwnatiyä (Gt) 'sick';

from *čorä-* (see above) from *ṭwr*, with *r:n* (8.43), and suffix *-(a)t.*

(a)ṭwapʷärä (Č.En), *aṭwapärä* (Gt), *aṭwappärä* (Ed) 'be in a position indicating sorrow';

represents *(a)ṭwabbʷärä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

ṭäwärä (S.W), *ṭäwwärä* (So), *ṭorä* (Č.E.Go.So), *ṭōrä* (En.Ed.S), *ṭūrä* (Z), *čorä* (Č.E.Ms), *čōrä* (Gt), *čǫrä, čǭärä* (M) 'carry loads on the back or on the head or on the shoulders, provide for someone (particularly for one's old parents), *carry a child on the back';

čorä- (Č.E), *čǫrä-* (M), *čōrä-* (En.Ed.Gt) 'be sick, be ill';

ṭäwər (Gt.S), *ṭäwr* (W), *ṭəwarra* (Go.So), *ṭor* (Č.E. M.Ms), *oṭōrat* (Z) 'bundle';

ṭur, in *näfsä ṭur* (So) 'pregnant';

ṭəwarrat (M), *ṭäwnat* (Gt), *ṭunat* (Č.E), *ṭonad* (En) 'sickness, illness';

äṭäwnatiyä (Gt), *äṭonadiyä* (E) 'sick, ill';

Semitic: Soq. *ṣwr* 'carry'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ṣorä*, Te. *ṣora*, Amh. *ṭorä* 'carry', *ṭäwwärä* 'provide for one's parents', Arg. *ṭora* 'carry'. Rundgren 1955: 258 n. 1 connects G. *ṣorä* with **ṣäwr*, Ar. *ṭahr* 'back' and *ṣorä* would then mean 'carry on the back'. The root passed into Cushitic: Aw. *tsewär-ġʷa.*

ṭäwər (Gt.S), *ṭäwr* (W), see *ṭäwärä.*

(a)ṭawärä (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *aṭwarä* (E), *aṭawwärä* (M), *aṭwawwärä* (Ms), *aṭwännä* (E) 'do things well, arrange well, arrange in order, *prepare, repair';

äṭäwärä (Ed) 'be successful';

aṭwe (Č.E) 'one who does things well, one who works well';

ṭuri (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.S.W) 'one who works well and fast, expert, good housewife, fast (horse, mule)';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *ṭurēha* 'one who accomplishes his duties'.

ṭəwarra (Go.So) 'bundle';

see *ṭäwärä*, above.

ṭəwarrat (M) 'sickness, illness';

from *čorä-* (see above), from *ṭäwärä*, with the suffix *-t*.

ṭəws (Č.E.M) 'fried, roasted';

for **ṭəbs* (see *ṭäbäsä*, above) with *b* >**ḇ* >*w* (4.11).

ṭäwt (W) 'temple (of head)'.

ṭəwat (W) 'thunder' (n.);

see *ṭat*, above.

ṭəwäṭṭǟ I (Ed) 'wind around, roll';

aṭwaṭṭǟ (Ed) 'twist';

represents *ṭəmäṭämä* (see above) with *m* >**m̱* >*w* (4.31), and *-ämä* >**äm̱ä* >*äwä* >*ǟ* (4.32).

ṭəwäṭṭǟ II, in *ǧippä ṭəwäṭṭǟ* (Ed) 'dust the mat by shaking it or by beating it with a stick';

represents *ṭəbäṭäbä* III (see above) with *b* >**ḇ* >*w* (4.11) and *-äba* >**äwä* >*ǟ* (4.12).

ṭəwäṭṭäqä (Ed) 'squeeze together';

represents *ṭəqäṭ(ṭ)äqä* (see above) with *q-q* becoming *w-q* by dissimilation (18.2).

(a)ṭwawwärä (Ms) 'do things well, arrange well';

reduplicative stem of *(a)ṭawärä*.

ṭəwəyyä (M), *ṭəwuyyä* (Go) 'breast';

from *ṭäbbʷä* 'suck' (see above) with *b* >**ḇ* >*w* and with the suffix *-yä*.

(a)ṭwayyä (So), *aṭwaye* (W) 'twist';

Semitic: Heb. *ṭwy* 'twist', Ar. *ṭawā* 'fold'; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ṭäwäyä* 'twist', Te. *ṭäwa* 'wring'; related to Te. *ṣäwṣa (ṣwṣw)* 'twist', *ṣäwa (ṣwy)* 'distort', and probably Heb. *ṣīṣīṯ* (from **ṣyṣy-t*) 'tuft of hair, tassel'.

ṭay (E.En.Ed.Gt.So.S.W.Z), *äṭay* (So), *ṭe* (M.Ms), *ṭạ̈* (Č), *äṭe* (Ms.Go) 'sheep';

Semitic: Heb. *ṭālę(h)* 'lamb', Ar. *ṭala*, Ar. (Daṯina) *ṭali* 'young of goat or lamb'; Ethiopic: G. *ṭäli* 'goat', Tna. *ṭel*, Te. *ṭälit*, Har. *ṭāy* 'sheep'; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *tay*. See also *äṭayəwä*.

ṭeyä (En), *ṭeʾä* (Ed) 'part of the body around the genitals, *groin';

probably to be identified with Amh. *ṭi*, *ṭiy* 'hernia'.

ṭəyyä (W), see *ṭəya*.

ṭəya (Č), *ṭəyya* (M), *ṭəyyä* (W), *ṭiya* (En.Gt), *ṭiyya* (E.Ms.Go.So), *ṭiyyä* (Ed) 'of good quality and strong (tobacco, anthelmintic)';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ṭiyya*.

ṭiyyä (Ed), see *ṭəya*.

ṭiya (En.Gt), *ṭiyya* (E.Ms.Go.So), see *ṭəya*.

(tä)ṭäyyäfä (Ms), *täṭīyäfä* (Z) 'feel repugnance, feel disgust';

Tna. *(tä)ṣayäfä* 'be repugnant', Amh. *(tä)ṭäyyäfä*, *(tä)ṣäyyäfä*, Arg. *(əṭ)ṭeyyäfa*, Gaf. *(tä)ṭiyyäfä*.

ṭazma (M.Go), *ṭäzma* (S), *yä-ṭäzma nəb* (Ms), *čazma* (Č.E) 'underground bee';

ṭazma (M.Ms), *čazma* (E), *yä-ṭazma wəyä* (Go), *yä-čäzma wəyä* (Č) 'honey of the ground bee';

Amh. *ṭazma* 'ground bee'; also in Cushitic: Khamta *ṭazmǟ*.

ṭeže (W), *ṭēže* (S) 'not be anointed (hair) when mourning, not take care of one's clothes';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *ṭiǧǧo*, Had. *ṭiddo*.

W

wä...wä (E) 'either...or';

see *we*, below.

-wä (W), see *wa* III.

wa I (Ed), *wä* (En) 'this';

wäda (En), *wadä* (Ed) 'this one';

wäxä (En.Ed), *wähä*, *wamməhä* (Ed) 'thus, so, such, like this';

wäxənowa (En), *wähno* (Ed) 'these';

waʾäd (Ed), *wäy* (En), *wayy*, *wamme*, *waččʾäd* (Ed), *bäwä* (En) 'here';

wätənyä, *wäyniyä* (En) 'toward here';

wawaʾakkä (Ed) 'right now';

also in Cushitic: Som. *wä*, Sa. *wō*, *wä* 'that'. See also *wädərä*.

wa II (Č.En.Gt), *way* (E), *wi* (Č.E), *wī* (En.Gt) 'interjection expressing pain';

wawe (So) 'wailing';

waya (Ms), *wayä* (En.Ed.Gt), *wäya* (Č.Go), *wəya* (E) 'misfortune';

Semitic: Syr. *wäy* 'woe!', Ar. *wayl* 'woe!' (from *way-l* 'to'), Soq. *woy-lo* 'woe to'; Ethiopic: G. *wäy* 'woe!', Tna. *wäy*, *way*, Te. *wäy*, *ye*, *ʾawʾe*, Amh. *wayy*, *wäyyäw*, *wäyyo*, *wäyyo-lləh* 'woe unto you!', *awäyy*, *əwayy*, *aye*, Har. *wāy*; Te. *ʾawʾay* 'lamentation of women at the death of a nobleman', G. *wäyle* 'calamity, misfortune', Amh. *wayyä* 'lament, grieve'.

-wa III (Ms.S.Z), *-wä* (W) 'and';

Semitic: Ar. *wa*, Heb. *wĕ*; Ethiopic: G. Te. *wä*, Har. *-wā* and also *-ā* used only if the two terms are in a common semantic sphere, such as *gār-ā abāt* 'compound', lit. 'house and courtyard' (see *RSE* 16, 1960, p. 26); cp. also Amh. *-a* with a repeated noun as in *wänz-a wänz* 'following the riverbed', lit. 'river-and river', *čärq-a čärq* 'all kinds of material', lit. 'cloth-and cloth' (for Amharic *-a* in this combination, see Cohen 1939:97). The derivation of Har. *-wa* from Ar. *wa* 'and' as suggested by Littmann, *ZA* 33, p. 107 is doubtful.

we I (En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S.W.Z), *wem* (Č.E.En.M), *wäy* (Z), *wäyəm* (Ed), *wäyyəm*, *wäyyəš* (So) 'or';

we...we (Č.E.En.Gt), *wä...wä* (E) 'either...or';

we atuš (Č.Gt), *we attuš* (E), *we atən*, *we atənš*, *weš atən* (En), *wešatu* (Č), *wešattu* (E) 'perhaps, probably, possibly';

Te. *wä*, Tna. Amh. Gaf. *wäy*, *wäyəm*, Amh. also *wäyənnəm*, *wäyəss* (in questions), Tna. *wäy* can be contracted to *u*. This particle is related to Ar. *ʾaw*, Heb. *ʾō*, G. *ʾaw*.

-we II (M), the definite article.

wi (Č.E), *wī* (En.Gt) 'interjection expressing pain';

see *wa* II, above.

wī barä (Ed) 'be quiet'.

wu barä (Č.Ms) 'shout, bark, scream';

Ar. *waʾwaʾ* barking; Te. *waḥ bela*; in Cushitic: Bil. *wuḥ y*, Sa. *wuḥ ya*. See also *u *bala*.

weạ̈ I (M) 'spend the day, guard cattle, fall due, occur';

represents *walä* I (see below) with *-alä* >*eạ̈* (8.63).

weạ̈ II (M) 'stay away, remain behind, be absent';

represents *walä* II (see below) with *-alä* >*eạ̈* (8.63).

wäʾä (W) 'kind of *äsät*';

represents *wäqa* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

wäʾä (W) 'hit';

represents *wäqa* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

waʾ (En) 'name of a deity, name of a spirit that possesses a person';

äwaʾ (En.Ed) 'sick person possessed by the Waq-spirit', lit. 'that of *(ä)* Waq (*waʾ*);

represents *waq* (see below) with *q:ʾ* (14.1).

waʾa (En.Ed) 'go out, go up, ascend, go north, rise (sun)';

awaʾa (En.Ed) 'bring out, expel';

atwaʾa (En.Ed) 'contribute';

represents *wäṭa* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2).

wäʾä (En.Ed) 'swallow';

waʾä- (En.Ed) 'drown', lit. 'it swallowed (him)';

represents *waṭä* (see below) with *ṭ:ʾ* (14.2).

(a)wäʾä (En) 'heat, heat up';

for *amʷaqä* (see *mʷaqä*, above) with *mʷ* >**m̱ʷ* >*w* (6.32), and *q:ʾ* (14.1).

weʾa (En) 'go down to a lower place (such as a hole or a body of water), sink, go south';

represents *bʷəyä* (see above) with *bʷ* >*w* (6.32).

wiʾä (En) 'be hot, burn (intr.)';

wina (Č) 'heat' (n.);

wiʾina (Gt), *wīnʾa* (En), *wina* (Č.E), *winna* (M), *wiʾä* (En), *wiʾyä* (Ed) 'warm, hot';

winät (E) 'fever';

G. *wəʿəyä* 'be hot', *wəʿuy* 'hot', Tna. *wäʿayä* 'be hot', Te. *wəʿuy* 'hot spring', Amh. *waʾəy* 'heat' (literary language), Har. *way* 'hot'. The derivation of this root from Ga. *owa* 'hot' suggested by Praetorius, *BA* 2 (1894). 323 is unlikely since the root *wʿy* is well represented in all the Ethiopian languages.

wäʾēd (Ed), see *wəʾīd*.

waʾäd (Ed) 'here';

from *wa* I 'this', *eʾäd* 'place'.

wəʾīd (En), *wäʾēd* (Ed) 'sleep' (n.);

verbal noun of *ne›ä* 'sleep' (see above) with the prefix *wä-* and the suffix *-d* (for *-t*); the *n* of *ne›ä* seems to be lost unless it is expressed through the nasalization of the vowel. See also *wə›ind, wi›int, wi›īt,* below.

wa›agad (Ed) 'in this direction';

from *wa* 'this', *agad* 'direction'.

wa›aka (En), *wa›akkä* (Ed) 'now';

wawa›akkä (Ed), *əmwa›aka* (En), *uk wa›aka* (En) 'right now';

wa›aká wa›aká (En), *wa›akkä wa›akkä* (Ed) 'from time to time';

from *wa* 'this' and *aka* (see *akku,* above).

wa›ala (M) 'knife with wooden handle';

represents *wäqala* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

wa›ana (En.Gt), *wa›anä* (Ed), *wana* (Č), *wanna* (E.M) 'day (in daylight)';

äwa›aniyä (En.Gt) 'daily';

yäwaniyä (Č) 'work for which one is paid daily'.

wi›ina (Gt) 'warm, hot';

from *wi›ä* (see above) with the suffix *-na.*

wə›ind (En) 'sleep' (n.);

represents *wə›īd* (see above) with nasalization expressed through *n.*

wi›int (Gt) 'sleep' (n.);

represents *wi›īt* (see below) with nasalization expressed through *n.*

wa›arä I (En.Ed.Gt) 'spend the day, guard cattle, fall due, celebrate (a holiday)';

from the root *w‹l* (see *walä* I, below); for *l:r,* see 8.25.

wa›arä II (En.Ed.Gt) 'stay away, remain behind, be absent';

from the root *w‹l* (see *walä* II, below); for *l:r,* see 8.25.

wi›ir (En) 'furuncle, boil';

Har. *wēr* 'itch' (n.), *wi›ēr* in Cerulli 1936:276; to be connected with Cushitic: Had. *harā-kko* 'itch' (v.). Cerulli 1936:276 connects *wi›ēr* with *ugur* 'scab' (see above).

wä›äsa (M) 'reprimand, reproach' (n.);

represents *wäqäsa* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

wi›īt (Gt) 'sleep' (n.);

verbal noun of *ne›ä* 'sleep' (see above) with the prefix *wä-* and the suffix *-t*; for the *n* of *ne›ä,* see *wə›īd,* above.

wä›äṭä (W) 'pound, hammer, crush, castrate an animal by crushing the testicles';

represents *wäqäṭä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

wa›wa› *balä (M.Go.W) 'cackle';

represents *waqwaq* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

wä›əyä (Go) 'monkey, ape';

represents *wäqəyä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

wa›ayä (En.Gt), *wäya* (Č), *wəya* (E) 'slightly thick branch without leaves used as a rod for driving cattle';

perhaps for **waqayä,* an instrumental of *wäqa* 'hit' (see below) expressed by the suffix *-yä.* In Č.E. *wäya, wəya,* the › is eliminated.

wi›yä (Ed) 'hot, warm';

see *wi›ä,* above.

wo›əya, wotʾəya (Ed) 'go down to a lower place (such as a hole or a body of water), sink';

represents b^w*əyä* (see above) with $b^w > w$ (6.32).

wa›ayäd, in *bīd wa›ayäd* (Ed), *bīd wä›äyäd* (En) 'one who stays at home while others go to war';

from *wa›arä* I (see above) with palatalized *r* and with the suffix *-äd.* See also *walä* I, *wa›ayät.*

wa›ayäňňä (Ed) 'shepherd whose turn has come to guard his own cattle and the cattle of others';

from *wa›arä* I (see above) with palatalized *r* and with the suffix *-äňňä.*

wa›ayät (Gt) 'one who stays at home while others go to work';

see *wa›ayäd,* above; note the suffix *-t* in Gt. as against the suffix *-d* of En. Ed (7.14).

wäb(b) *balä (Gur. xZ), *obb balä* (W) 'attempt, try, try out, test, *feign to hit, shake the stick before hitting';

from Cushitic: Qab. *wobbi-yo›.*

wäbä (Ed), see *woba.*

wäbba (So) 'go down to a lower place such as a hole or a body of water, set (sun), penetrate, fall into (a river)';

perhaps denominative from *wämb* 'lowland' (see below) >**wäbb.*

wabä (W), *wābä* (S.Z), *abä* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *abä* (Gt), *aṉä* (Ed.Gt), *aṉä̃* (En) 'give, *allow, permit';

wabi (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *wābi* (En.Ed.Gt.S.Z) 'generous';

wabinät (Č), *wābinät* (Ed.Gt), *wabinnät* (E.M.Ms. Go), *wābinäd* (En) 'generosity';

Semitic: Ar. *wahaba* 'give', Syr. *yĕhaḇ*; Ethiopic: G. *wähabä,* Tna. *habä,* Te. *haba,* Gaf. *wabä,* Arg. *hawa,* Amh. *wabi* 'one who gives'.

wabi, wābi (Gur), see *wabä.*

webo (W), *wēbo* (S) 'comb with one tooth';

probably from *wäläba* I (see below) with loss of *l* through palatalization.

woba (Ms.Go.So.S), *wäbä* (Ed), *oba* (Ms) 'fever, malaria';

from Ar. *wabāʾ* 'infectious disease'; also in G. *wäba* 'fever', Amh. *woba,* Har. *woba* 'drone'; also in Cushitic: Ga. *woba.*

weḇ›at (En.Gt) 'small knife';

is perhaps borrowed from Cushitic: Had. *hēbo›o* 'small spear', with difference in meaning.

wäbada (Gt), *wäḇāda* (En) 'discussion';

from *bädda* (see above) with the prefix *wä-.*

wäbağä (Č.E.M.W), *wäḇağä* (Gt), *wäbāğä* (S) 'discussion, *mutual counsel';

from *bädda* (see above) with the prefix *wä-* and palatalization of *d.*

wäbäl (M), same meaning as below;

represents *wäbän* (see below) with *n:l* (8.5).

wäbän, wäbäl (M), *wäbär* (Č.E), *wäḇär* (En.Gt) 'heat of fire or sun felt by a person, smell of the breath of an animal such as a hyena or a lion';

from Cushitic: Had. *wäfän,* Kam. *wäfäna,* with alternance of labials *b:f.*

weḇäna (En.Gt), *wewänä* (Ed) 'the young (male) of a goat or sheep'.

wābinäd (En) 'generosity';

from *wābi* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd.*

wabinät (Č), *wābinät* (Ed.Gt), *wabinnät* (E.M.Ms.Go) 'generosity';

from *wabi* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät.*

wäbär I (Č.E), *wäḇär* (En.Gt) 'heat of fire or sun felt by a person, smell of the breath of an animal such as a hyena or a lion';

represents *wäbän* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

wäbär II (E) 'strong rain with wind';

Semitic: Ar. *wabal* 'strong rain'; Ethiopic: Amh. *wäbälo* with alternance of liquids *l:r* (8.25).

wäḇär III, in *wäḇär ṭäbäṭä* (En) 'form a group';

Amh. *wäbära* 'work done in a cooperative manner'; see *ṭäbätä* 'seize', above.

wäbarä (Č.E), *wäḇārä* (En.Gt), *wäwwārä* (Ed) 'chalk, lime';

to be identified with *bärbäro* 'chalk, lime' (see above), *wäbarä* coming from *bärbära >*bäbära > wäbära, wäwwārä.*

wabos (Ms), *wabus* (Go.So) 'funeral dance';

from *(a)bosä* (see above) with the prefix *wa-.*

wäbäšä (So) 'kind of grass'.

wäbet (Ms), see *wäbit.*

wäbit (Č.E.M), *wäḇīt* (En.Gt), *wäbet* (Ms) 'widow, divorced woman at an old age';

from Cushitic: Had. *wäbetta,* Kam. *wäbet-iččuta.*

wäččä I (S) 'hunting';

see *očča,* above.

wäččä II (S.W), *očča* (So), *očča* (S) 'loan of a cow or sheep or goat';

from Cushitic: Qab. *wočča-ta,* Had. *wäčča›a.* See also *wäk'ä.*

wäččä III (Ed), *wäčä* (En) 'front leg of cattle, *upper part of leg';

from *wärčä* (see below) >*wäččä* by assimilation of *rč >čč* (17.7).

wäčča (Go) 'cultivation of a field in a group';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *wočča.* See also *wat.*

wač I (Č.E.M) 'kind of tree that gives a good smell (it

serves for fumigation)';

represents *wato* (see below) with palatalization of *t* to *č*.

wač II (E), *wanč* (Č.En), *wānč* (Gt) 'crow';

is probably onomatopoetic from the sound of the crow.

wače (W), *wāče* (S) 'swim';

represents *wakkʿä* (see below) with palatalization of *k* to *č* (9.33).

wačč›ädi (Ed) 'here';

from *wa* 'this' (see above) augmented by *-čč* and *e›äd* 'place' (see above).

wəčərrər (Go), *wočərrər* (So) 'tendon';

perhaps to be identified with *wätär* I (see below) with palatalization of *t* to *č* and with reduplication of the last radical.

wäči (M) 'expenses';

Amh. *wäči*, an active participle of *wäṭa* 'go out' (see below).

waččo (S) 'kind of tree';

wačo (grar) grār (Č.En.Gt) 'kind of acacia' (see *grar*);

Har. *wāču*, Amh. *waču*, *wačo* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 116); from Cushitic: Dar. *waččo* 'acacia', Sid. *wāččo*, Ga. *wačo*, *waču* (Haberland 1963:770). See also *wanṭa*.

wēčä bārä (Ed), *wēnčä barä* (En.Gt) 'sing a war song or an epic song, brag, boast';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *weččä-qqi-yo›* 'boast'.

wəčä (So) 'the young of a bee';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *uča*, perhaps to be connected with Amh. *wəčəčč alä* 'cheep (chickens)'.

wəčči (Go.So) 'outdoors, outside of the house';

Amh. *wəčč*, Arg. *wəčči* 'outdoors', from *wäṭa* 'go out' (see below).

woč-ən hān (Z) 'make noise by shouting, talk loud and much';

Te. *wäččä* 'howl, make noise', Tna. *wäč bälä* 'weep a lot', Amh. *wəčəčč alä* 'screech, cheep (chickens)', to be compared with *čəw*, *čaw* 'sound of noise' (see *čuču balä*); also in Cushitic: Ga. *wačču* 'chirp', and probably also Sid. *wošši* 'shout', Had. *weššäkko* 'call'.

wāčabä (Ed), *wačämä* (W), *wāčäma* (S), *waqʿäma* (E. M), *wanqʿäba* (Č), *wanqʿäba* (En.Gt) 'wooden plate for measuring coffee or grain or for washing hands and feet';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *wāčaba*.

wäčäča (S) 'carding instrument';

wäčäča awäṭa (S) 'extract seeds from cotton' (see *wäṭa*);

connected with *bēččе* 'extract seeds from cotton' (see above) with reduplication of the last radical and with *b* becoming *w* (4.11).

wačämä (W), *wāčäma* (S) 'wooden plate used for measuring coffee or grain or for washing hands and feet';

represents *wāčabä* (see above) with the alternance of the labials *b:m* (4.14).

wäčät (Ms.Go.So), *wäčit* (S.W) 'bowl made of clay for hashed meat';

Amh. *wäčət*, from Cushitic: Had. *wäčita*, Kam. *wäčəta*, Ga. *wačītī*. If Amh. *wäčət* is for *wäṣəḥt* from *wṣḥ* 'pour out' as suggested by Praetorius 1879:84 and Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:428, cp. also G. *moṣaḥt* 'cup'.

wäčit (S.W), see *wäčät*.

wäd, in *wädge* (E.Ed) 'young slave, Fuga, *rude young man, ill-mannered';

Te. *wäd(d)*, Tna. *wäddi*, from *wld* (see *wällädä* 'give birth to a child').

wädä (M) 'young man in his prime';

yəǧǧ wädä (M) 'manly character' (see *yəǧǧ*);

see *wädäya*, below.

wäde (Go), see *wädo*.

wädo (S.W), *wäde*, *gəzz wäde* (Go), *wäǧä* (Č.E.Gt.M. Ms.Go.So), *äre wäǧä* (Ms), *yoǧäre* (Č.E) 'turn, turn for tending cattle, *cattle tended in turn';

gəzzoday (So) 'shepherd';

wädo zače (W), *wädo zāče* (S), *wäǧä walä* (Go) 'guard cattle in turns';

wäǧmäňňä (M.Ms.Go.So), *wäǧmänä* (Č), *wäǧmännä* (E) 'shepherd whose turn has come to guard his own cattle and the cattle of others';

from Cushitic: Had. *wodo›o*.

wadä (Ed), see *wāda*.

(a)wädä (En.Ed.Gt), *ǫdä* (Č) 'be necessary';

awädä- (En.Ed.Gt), *wadä-* (E), *ǫdä-* (Č) 'need';

also in Cushitic: Had. *awädä-*.

wāda (En), *wadä* (Ed) 'this one, this one here (masc.)';

täwadä (Ed) 'from here' (see *tä*);

from *wa*, *wā* 'this' (see above) and a suffix *-dä*; also in Cushitic: Had. *woda*, *woda›a*. See also *wašša*.

wədd (Ms.Z) 'expensive, dear';

Amh. *wədd*, from *wädädä* (see below).

wədo (S.Ms), *udo* (S) 'bad';

from Cushitic: Kam. *udā-nčo*.

wīd (En) 'summit, top';

represents *wit* (see below) with unvoiced *t* (7.14).

wodä (So) 'tell, inform';

represents *ewädä* (see above).

wūd (Z) 'one who has neither help nor children'.

wäddä›ä (Go), *wädä›a* (W) 'fall';

wəda› (En.Ed) 'fallen thing, cheap';

represents *wäddäqä* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

wəda› (En.Ed), see *wäddä›ä*.

waddəb (So) 'problem';

noun formed from *edäbä* (see above) with the prefix *wa-*.

wäddädä (S.W.Z), *wäddädä* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'love, like';

täwäddädä (Go) 'be expensive, be dear';

wədaǧä (Ms), *wəddeta* (W), *wəddan* (M), *däd* (Ms. S) 'love' (n.);

wädaǧ (Go.So) 'friend, companion';

wädaǧənnät (Go.So) 'friendship';

wədd (Ms.Z) 'expensive, dear';

Semitic: Ar. *wadda* 'love', Heb. *ydd* as in *yĕdīḏ* 'beloved'; Ethiopic: Amh. *wäddädä*, Arg. *wäddäda*, Har. *wäddäda*, Tna. *wädaǧ* 'splendid' (lit. 'friend') is an Amharic loanword; perhaps also G. *(›astä)wadädä* 'adapt, adjust', lit. 'make like one another'.

wädge (E.Ed) 'young slave, Fuga, *rude young man, ill-mannered';

from *wäd-ge*.

wädaǧ (Go.So) 'friend, companion';

Amh. *wädaǧ*, an active participle form of *wäddädä* (see above).

wədaǧä (Ms) 'love' (n.);

from *wäddädä* (see above) with palatalized *d*.

wädaǧənnät (Go.So) 'friendship';

Amh. *wädaǧənnät*, from *wädaǧ* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät*.

wäddäl (Ms.Go.S.W) 'great, big, large';

Tna. Amh. *wäddälä* 'become fat', Har. *wäddäla*, Te. *wäddäl* 'big and fat'; Har. *wäddälla* 'young man', Amh. *wədəlla* is of the same root; probably passed into Cushitic: Ga. *wodäla* 'male donkey', Had. *wodála* 'strong and fat donkey'. See also *wädäya*, below.

wəddella (M.Ms.Go.So), *wuddella* (Z), *wuddēlla* (S), *wuddellä* (W), *woddellä* (Ed) 'strap around the tail of a horse';

Amh. *wəddella*, Tna. *wädilla*, Har. *fuddella*; represents *gudella* (see above) with an original g^w becoming *w* (6.31); also in Ga. *udella*.

woddellä (Ed), see *wəddella*.

wuddella (Z), *wuddēlla* (S), *wuddellä* (W), see *wəddella*.

wədəmmä, wədəmma (Go), see *wədmä*.

wədmä (S.W), *udumä* (Ed), *wədəmmä*, *wədəmma* (Go) 'plain, field, meadow, open space, uncultivated field, threshing field';

Har. *udma* 'forest, uncultivated field', Arg. *wədəmma* 'threshing field', Amh. *awdəmma*, *wədma*; perhaps from Cushitic: Ga. *uduma*, Had. *udmá›a* 'uncultivated pasture land', Aw. *wudani*. Amharic *wäddämä* 'be abandoned' is a denominative. The derivation of Amh. *wədma* from *wḥd* 'be alone, isolated' suggested by Praetorius 1879:182 is unlikely. The derivation of Amh. *awdəmma* from *awd* 'threshing field' with the suffix *-(ə)mma* suggested by Praetorius ib. is possible.

wädamäča (En.Gt) 'carding instrument';

instrumental of *damäṭä* (see above).

wädmäšša (S) 'hammer';

is either a metathesis of *mädwäšša* (see *mädoša* above) or is to be derived from *dms* (Amh. *dämässäsä* 'destroy, crush').

wəddan (M) 'love' (n.);

from *wädädä* (see above) with the suffix *-an.*

wədinna (So) 'tail, hair of tail'.

wodēngäfä (Ed) 'broom';

see *wädēngʿäfa,* below.

wodēngäfād (Ed) 'broom';

see *wädēngʿäfa,* below.

wädēngʿäfa (En.Gt), *wodēngäfä* (Ed), *wodēngäfād* (Ed) 'broom';

an instrumental of *dngf, dngʿf* with initial *wä-.*

wädäqä (S.W.Z), *wäddäqä* (So), *wäddä›ä* (Go), *wätä›ä* (En), *wättä›ä* (Ed), *wäṭäqä* (Č.Gt), *wäṭṭäqä* (E.M. Ms), *wäṭṭä›ä* (M) 'fall, *be cheap';

wəṭq (Č.E.Gt.M), *wəd›* (En.Ed) 'fallen thing, cheap';

wəṭaqʿä (Č) *wəṭṭaqʿä* (E), *wəṭṭa›ä* (M) 'the act of falling down, fallen thing, cheapness';

Semitic: Ar. *wadaqa* 'fall in drops', SAr. *wdq* 'falling down'; Ethiopic: G. *wädäqä,* Te. *wädqa,* Tna. *wädäqä,* Amh. *wäddäqä,* Arg. *wäddäqa,* Har. *wädäqa.* For 'fall>be cheap', cp. Kam. Al. *ubá* 'cheap' from *ubbo* 'fall'.

wädärä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *wädäro* (S.W) 'rope, vein of a special leaf of the *äsät* when used as a rope, measure of land';

Amh. *wädäro* 'rope', Amh. *wäddärä* 'fetter the legs of an animal with a rope', Gaf. *wädärä* is probably a denominative. The root comes from Cushitic: Ga. *wädäro* 'rope', Ṭem. *wodäro,* Ka. *wodarō.* For 'rope' coming to mean 'measure of land', cp. Amh. *qälad* 'rope, measure of land' since the rope serves as a measure .

wädäro (S.W), see *wädärä.*

wädər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *wədr* (S), *wədər* (W) 'leg, upper part of leg, *bone of the calf and thigh, bone of the leg, thigh';

wädriyä (Č.Gt), *wädəriyä* (E) 'tall';

Har. *wädri* 'thigh'.

wādərä (En), *wadərä* (Ed) 'this year';

from *wa -dərä* (see above).

wədər (W), *wədr* (S), see *wädər.*

wädrägya (Č.E.En.Gt) 'hammer';

instrumental from *därrägä* 'hit, beat' with the morphemes *wä — ya.*

wädriyä (Č.Gt), *wädəriyä* (E) 'tall';

from *wädər* (see above) with the suffix *-yä.*

wäddešša (Ms.Go), *wäddēššа* (S) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Ga. *waddēssa, wadēsa* 'kind of tree, stick made of this tree' (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 263, Haberland 1963:53), Had. *woddeša.*

wəddeta (W) 'love' (n.);

from *wädädä* (see above) with the suffix *-ta.*

wädäyä (M), see *wädäya.*

wädäya (Č.En.Gt), *wädäyä* (M), *wädəyä* (E), *wädą̈* (M) 'unmarried young man in his prime';

yäwädäya gurz (Č), *yäwädəyä gurz* (E), *äwädäya gurz* (Gt), *äwädäya guz* (En), *yäwädą̈ gurz* (M) 'boy who has reached the age of marriage but is not married yet' (see *gurz, guz*);

represents *wdl* with palatalization of *l*: Amh. *wədella* 'young man', Har. *wädälla*; also in Cushitic: Kam. *wädällata,* Al. Ṭem. *wodälličču.* For its connection with *wdl* 'be fat', see *wäddäl,* above.

wädayo (W) 'kind of berry'.

wädəyä (E), see *wädäyä.*

wafʷi (Ms) 'recreation, rest';

from *(a)foye* (see above) with the prefix *wä-.*

wəfa (M) 'fresh (butter)';

perhaps from Ga. *yəfa* 'clear, bright'; also in Amh. *yəfa* 'clear, open'.

wof (So) 'bird';

see *of,* above.

wofä (W) 'dry leaf of the *äsät* on the ground or on the plant';

represents *hofa* (see above) with initial *w* instead of *h* (10.4).

wäfi›ä (Ed) 'lower grindstone';

represents *wäfčä* (see below) with *č› (14.3).

wäfčä (Č.Gt.Go.So), *wäfčä* (En), *wäfče* (S.W), *wäfči* (Z), *wäfəččä* (E.M.Ms), *wäfi›ä* (Ed) 'lower grindstone';

Amh. Arg. *wofčo, wäfčo,* Har. *wofči,* Gaf. *wäfčä,* instrumental from *fäčä* 'grind flour' (see above) with the préfix *wä-* coming from *mä-* (4.31); passed into Cushitic: Aw. *wufči.*

wäfče (S.W), *wäfči* (Z), see *wäfčä.*

wafal (Go.So.W), *wäfal* (Ms), *wäfälä* (S) 'part of plough';

perhaps Amh. *mofär* with alternance of liquids *r:l* and *m-f>w-f.*

wäfän balä (So) 'lament by glorifying a dead person'.

wäfen (M.Ms.Go), *wäfer* (Č.E), *wäfēr* (Gt), *wäfīr* (En. Ed), *wämfīr* (En), *mofän* (So.W), *mōfän* (S), *mofen* (So) 'young bull, steer';

Amh. Arg. *wäyfän, wefän,* G. *täyfän,* Tna. *täyfənti* (in Reinisch 1887:96), but the connection between initial *wä* with *tä-* of Geez is unclear; also in Cushitic: Aw. *wufani.*

wəfän (M), *wəfär* (Č.E), *äfʷärä, ofärä* (Gt), *ōfärä, ufʷär* (En), *əfʷär* (M) 'heat of the hottest time of the day';

from Cushitic: Had. *wafana-kko* 'be hot', Kam. *wofanne.*

wäfänča (Č.E.M.Ms), *wäfänčit* (So), *ə̃fʷäča* (En.Gt), *ə̃fʷäččä* (Ed) 'side doorframe, doorway, entrance gate, threshold, space in front of the house, section of the house to the left of the fireplace, member of the family descending from the same great-grandfather';

yofänčą̈, yäwäfänčą̈ (Č), *yofänče* (E), *yäwafänčat* (M), *ə›ə̃fʷäčay* (En.Gt), *ə›ə̃fʷäčari* (En), *onofʷčari, wänäfčar* (Ed) 'section of the house from the entrance to the central pillar';

Arg. *afončo.* The meaning of 'members of the family' is an extended meaning referring to those who belong to the same *wäfänča.*

wäfänčit (So) 'section of the house to the left of the fireplace, threshold';

represents *wäfänča* (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

wafändər (Č.E.En.M.Ms), *wäfändər* (Gt), *afändər* (En.Ed.Gt) 'jar used for washing hands'.

wäffärä (Go) 'be fat, be thick';

awäffärä (Go) 'fatten';

wäfram (Go.So) 'thick, fat';

Semitic: Ar. *wafara* 'abound' from which Te. *wäfära* 'large crowd, many people' is borrowed. Ethiopic: Amh. *wäffärä* 'be fat', *wäfram* 'fat', Gaf. *wäfram* 'one who has a big belly'. The connection between *wfr* 'be fat' and Gaf. *wäfrä* 'chest' suggested in Leslau 1956:243 seems to be doubtful unless the development is *wäfrä* 'chest'>*wäfram* 'one who has a big chest'>denominative *wäffärä* 'be fat'. For related roots in Semitic, see Cohen 1947: no. 367.

wäfer (Č.E), *wäfēr* (Gt), *wäfīr* (En.Ed) 'young bull';

represents *wäfen* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

wäfīr (En.Ed), see *wäfer.*

wəfär (Č.E) 'heat in the hottest time of the day';

represents *wəfän* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

wäfrəh (Go) 'patience, endurance';

from *färäkä* (see above) with *k:h* (5.23) and with the prefix *wä.*

wäfram (Go.So) 'thick, fat';

adjective formed from *wäffärä* (see above) with the suffix *-am.*

wäfəttą̈ (M), see *wäfte.*

wäfit (Z) 'sieve';

for **wänfit,* Amh. *wänfit,* from *näfa* 'sift' (see above). See also *wēft,* below.

wäfte (Ms.So), *wäfəttą̈* (M) 'spindle';

instrumental from *fättälä* (see above) with palatalization of *l.* See also *wäfteya,* below.

wēft (En.Gt) 'filter for beer';

for **wenft* (1.32), from *näfa* 'sift' (see above). See also *wäfit,* above.

wäfteya (Č), *wäfteya* (En.Gt), *wäfteyä* (Ed), *wäfəttəya* (E) 'spindle';

instrumental from *fättälä* (see above) with palatalization of *l.* See also *wäfte,* above.

wofazza (So) 'neighborhood, section of a city'.

wäg I (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.S.W), *wäg šəg* (Č.E.En. Ed.Gt.M), *wäg šəgg* (Ms) 'wonderful, marvelous, splendid, surprising';

could be either borrowed from Cushitic: Had. *woga* 'wonderful, marvelous', Qab. *wogā* (but see below), or it is a development of *wäg* II 'story' (see below). For the meaning 'story>wonderful', cp.

Amh. *tarik* 'story, wonderful'. If *wäg* 'wonderful' developed from 'story', Had. *wogā*, Qab. *wogī* could be borrowed from Gurage.

wäg II (Č) 'custom';

G. *wägə<* 'custom', Tna. *wäg<i* 'custom, story', Amh. *wäg*. For its connection with 'wonderful', see *wäg* I. See also *wäg* III, IV, *wäyäg*.

wäg III (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.So) 'old man from whom one seeks advice in case of misfortune, *wise man, agent of the deity Waq';

originally 'story, custom' (see *wäg* II) and seems to come from an expression 'one who knows the customs or regulations' as in Amh. *wäg awaqi* 'learned man' (lit. 'one who knows the customs'), Tna. *wäg<ayna* or *bä<al wäg<i*.

wäg IV (So) 'riddle';

undoubtedly a development of *wäg* II 'story' (see above).

wäg V, in *wäg-äta ažä* (Č) 'prepare in abundance';

lit. 'he saw (*ažä*) its abundance (*wäg-äta*); cp. Amh. *wäg* 'abundance'.

wäg (M) 'song, chant, song in honor of heroes or ancestors';

see *wäyäg*, below.

wägä (W), see *wägga* II.

wägga I (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *wäka* (Č.En.Gt), *wäkkaʾa* (Ed) 'pierce, crush, pound, hammer, punch, hit';

used impersonally, that is, with object suffix pronouns, it means 'feel stinging pain in the side or in the heart';

täwaga (Z), *täwagga* (E.M.Ms.Go), *täwaka* (Č.En.Gt), *täwakkaʾa* (Ed) 'clash (cattle)';

wəgat (M.Ms.Go), *wikkä* (Ed), *gat* (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'ache, stinging pain in the side or in the heart or in the head';

Semitic: Ar. *waǧaʾa* 'hit someone with a knife or with the palm of the hand', Soq. *ʾege* 'hit'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *wägʾa, wäg<a* 'pierce, crush', Tna. *wäg<e*, Amh. Arg. *wägga*. For *wagat*, cp. Amh. *wəgat*, Tna. *wəgʾat*. See also *wəga-m bəra, wəgwan*, below.

wägga II (So), *wägä* (W) 'make one drink by force';

from Ga. *wägā* 'make the baby drink'.

wägga III (So) 'the shoot appeared';

awägga (So), *awäga* (S) 'put forth young shoots';

wəg (So) 'young shoot';

Amh. *wägägg alä* 'begin to break through (dawn)'.

wägga, n. (E.M.S), *wagga* (Ms.Go.So), *waggä* (W), *wäka* (Č.En.Gt), *täwaggat* (Z) 'beam which radiates obliquely from the central pillar to the spoke rafters of the roof';

yäsäme wägga (E.M) 'rainbow', lit. 'the beam of the sky' (see *säme*);

yōgga iffōt (S) 'beam placed at right angle against the oblique beam of the roof';

from Cushitic: Dar. *wagga*.

wäge-m (E), *wäge-m-axu* (Č), *wägē-m-axä* (En) 'good morning';

wägemt (C), *wägēmt* (En.Ed.Gt) 'greeting';

is the root of *bōge* (see above), and perhaps a phonetic variant of *wäxe* (see below) coming from **wäke* with alternance *k:g*.

wagä (Ed), see *waga*.

waggä (W), see *wägga*, n.

waga (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *wagä* (Ed) 'money, price, cattle, property, wealth, domestic animals, cattle';

Tna. Amh. Arg. Gaf. *waga*; also in Cushitic: Qem. Qua. *wāyā*. For the meanings 'wealth, cattle', cp. *dinät*, above.

wagga (Ms.Go.So), see *wägga*, n.

wəg (So), see *wägga* III.

wəga-m bəra (Č.E.Ms), *wəga bərʾa* (En.Gt), *wəga-m bəya* (Go), *wəgaʾa bərʾa* (Ed) 'form of greeting a freeman uses when addressing a Fuga';

lit. 'hit (*wəga*) and eat (*bəra*)', from *wägga* I, *bäla*.

wəgu (So) 'public discussion, conversation';

Amh. *wägät* 'conversation' (from *wgʔ* with augmented *t*; see *wäg* II); passed into Cushitic: Khamta *wigā* 'conversation'.

wīgo (En.Gt) 'violent rain with wind';

represents *wagʿäbä* (see below) with *-äbä >*äḇä> *äwä >o* (4.12).

wãgiʾä (En.Gt) 'kind of cabbage';

see *wägiyä*, below.

wägäb (Z) 'waist';

Te. Amh. Arg. *wägäb* 'side, waist'.

wägäbbäča (E) 'horse-racing field';

instrumental of *gʿäbbätä* 'gallop' (see above). See also *yogäbbäča dämam*, below.

(tä)wgaggätä (So) 'weigh a decision, ask for advice by exchanging opinions, deliberate, decide';

reduplicative stem of *wgt*, denominative of *wägät* (see below).

wogälä (So) 'piece of metal attached to the handle of the plough';

Amh. *wägäl*.

wägamma (M) 'minstrel, singer';

from *wäg* (see above) with the suffix *-amma*.

wägem (E), see *wäge-m*.

wägemt (Č), *wägēmt* (En.Ed.Gt) 'greeting';

from *wäge-m* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

wagämīt (Z), *waggämit* (Go), see *wagəmt*.

waggämt (S), see *wagəmt*.

wagəmt (Ed.So), *waggəmt* (Ms.W), *waggämt* (S), *wagämīt* (Z), *waggämit* (Go) 'cup for drawing blood';

instrumental of *agämä* (see above) formed with the prefix *wä-* and the suffix *-t*. See also *waggʿämət*.

wägän (M.Go.So.S.Z) 'side, direction, tribe, clan, relatives';

bōgän (Z) 'thoroughly, very';

Te. Tna. Amh. *wägän* 'tribe'; passed into Cushitic: Som. Qua. *wägän*. See also *wägär* II, below.

wəgwan (E) 'form of greeting used when addressing a Fuga';

lit. 'pierce it!' (the animal that he hunts)'; see *wägga*.

wägänğa (Č.E.En.Gt) 'bamboo spatula used for stirring porridge';

wägänğa < **wägäğa* (8.81) < *wälgäğa* (see below) with loss or assimilation of *l*.

wägäpäča (Č) 'horse-racing field';

instrumental of *gʿäpätä* 'race'. See also *yäwägäpäča dämam*.

wägär I (S.W.Z) 'olive tree, kind of tree';

Te. *wägre*, Har. *wägär*; from Cushitic: Ga. *wagare*, Bil. *wagara*, Som. *wagar*. For the connection between *wägär* and *wäre*, see Cerulli 1936:277.

wägär II (C) 'gathering of young girls at the end of the rainy season who perambulate through the village singing praise to the *dämʷamʷit*';

to be identified with *wägän* 'tribe, clan, relatives' (see above) with *n:r* (8.33); Amh. *wägän* also 'people, group of people'.

wägäret (Č.E), *wägärēt* (En.Ed.Gt) 'well-being';

bäwägäret (W) 'goodbye!';

bogäret (Č.E), *bōgärēt* (En.Ed) 'well, in peace!' (greeting);

Arg. *wägär* 'good', Har. *wəgēr* 'reconciliation', Amh. *wägäre* 'good' recorded by Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:441 with the statement that the Gurage used *wägäret* for this meaning; from Cushitic: Had. *wägärēta*, Sa. Af. *wagare* 'peace, rest, luck'.

wägärṭännä (W), *ogorṭännä* (S), *gorṭännä* (Ed) 'kind of cereal';

perhaps composed of *wägär* and *ṭännä*, the element *wägär* to be identified with Amh. *wägäre* 'a sorghum variety coming from the region of Wägära'.

wogēssa (Z) 'local physician';

see *wägeššä*, below.

wägeššä (Go), *wogeššä* (So), *wägeššä* (W), *wugēššä* (S), *wəgeššä* (Ms), *ugēššä* (S), *ogeššä* (Go), *wogēssa* (Z) 'local physician';

Tna. *wägassa*, Amh. *wägessa, wäggaššä*, Har. *ogēsa*; from Cushitic: Ga. Sid. *ogēssa*, Kam. Had. *ogēššä*.

wägät (Č.E.M.Go.So), *ogät* (Č.Gt.Ms.Go.W), *ōgät* (S), *ägʷät* (Gt), *ogʷät* (En) 'assembly, gathering, court, *public discussion, council, advice';

yogät zänga (Č.E) 'object matter of public discussion', from *yä-wägät zänga* (see *zänga*);

Amh. *wägät* 'conversation, discussion' (see *wəgu*, above); passed into Cushitic: Qab. *ōgäti* 'tribunal', Al. *oggati*. See also *(tä)wgaggätä*.

wəgat (M.Ms.Go) 'ache, stinging pain in the side or in the heart or in the head';

Tna. *wəgʾat*, Amh. *wəgat*; from *wägga* I (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

wägäṭ (En.Gt), *ugäṭ* (Ed) 'hunting';

from Cushitic: Tem. *hogäṭu* 'hunting', Sid. *ugäṭa*,

Kam. *hugāčč̣o* 'hunt', Som. *ogād.*

wägiyä (Ed), *wãgiˀä* (En.Gt) 'kind of cabbage';

from Cushitic: Had. *wängeˀä.*

wägiyäd (En), same meaning as below;

represents *wägiyät* (see below) with unvoiced *t* (7.14).

wägiyät (Č.E.Ed.Gt.M.Ms), *wägəyät* (S.W), *wägiyäd* (En) 'divorced or widow for a certain period after her remarriage, *woman who remarries'.

(a)wäggäzä (So) 'excommunicate';

wəguz (So) 'excommunicated';

G. *(ˀa)wgäzä,* Tna. *wägäzä,* Amh. *awäggäzä* and *gäzzätä,* denominative from *gəzät,* from *wgz.*

(at)wägäzä (En) 'argue with one another over who should do something';

wagza (En) 'argument, quarrel';

perhaps from *wqs* (see *wäqäsä* 'reprimand, reproach') with *q-s* >**g-s* >*g-z.*

wagza (En), see *(at)wägäzä.*

wəgˈo (Č.E) 'violent rain with wind';

represents *wägˈäbä* (see below) with *-äbä* >**äb̲ä*> *äwä* >*o* (4.12).

wägˈäbä (Go), *wägˈäwä* (M), *wäǧäbo* (So), *wīgo* (En. Gt), *wəgˈo* (Č.E) 'violent rain with wind';

Amh. *wäǧäb, wäǧäbo*; perhaps passed into Cushitic: Qem. *wäǧäb̲.*

wigˈäd (En) 'thin stick of bamboo used to stretch cloth and measure it during weaving';

see *wəgˈəwä,* below.

waggˈämət (E.M) 'cup for drawing blood (medical treatment)';

instrumental of *agämä* (see above) with the prefix *wä-* and the suffix *-t.* See also *wagəmt.*

wəggˈär (E.M.Ms), *wəkˈär* (Č.En.Gt), *wikkär* (Ed) 'evening gathering';

wəkˈäräňä (En), *wəkˈäränä* (Č) 'one who participates in the evening gathering';

wigˈät (Gt) 'thin stick of bamboo used to stretch cloth and measure it during weaving';

see *wəgˈəwä,* below.

wägˈäwä (M) 'violent rain with wind';

represents *wägˈäbä* (see above) with *-äbä* >**äb̲ä* > *äwä* (4.11).

wəgˈəwä (Č), *wəgˈwä* (E), *wigˈät* (Gt), *wigˈäd* (En) 'thin stick of bamboo used to stretch cloth and measure it during weaving'.

wäǧä (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So) 'turn, turns for tending cattle, cattle tended in turn';

wäǧä wälä (Go) 'guard cattle in turn';

represents *wädo* (see above) with palatalization of *d.* See also *yoǧäre,* below.

wäǧǧä (Z) 'work' (n.);

wäǧǧätäňä (Z) 'worker';

from Cushitic: Ga. *hoǧǧä* 'work' (n.), Dar. Bu. *huǧe.*

waǧä (Č), see *waǧa.*

waǧǧä (So) 'buy';

Amh. *waǧǧä* 'acquire, shop', Tna. *(tä)wagäyä* 'agree on a price', denominative of *waga* 'price' (so also Cohen 1939:228). The connection with G. *wädäyä* 'place' (v.) suggested by Praetorius 1879:7 could explain the form of Amh. and So. *waǧǧä,* but not the meaning. The verb *waǧǧä* as denominative of *waga* is confirmed by Amh. *wägäwwägä* 'mention the price repeatedly' with a variant *wäǧäwwäǧä.* For 'buy' expressed by a denominative of 'price', cp. also Qem. *wāy-t* 'buy' from *wāyā* 'price'. The derivation of So. *waǧǧä* from *wäǧä* 'cattle guarded in turn' suggested in Leslau 1954:81 is unlikely.

waǧa (Gt.M), *waǧä* (Č.E), *waǧnär* (Gt), *waǧənär* (Č. En), *waǧənnär* (E) 'affair, matter, discussion';

is a variant of *haǧa* (see above).

waǧi (W), *wäǧi* (S) 'brother, elder brother';

wašt (W), *wäšt* (S) 'sister, elder sister';

from Cushitic: Had. *waǧo,* address to an elder brother.

wēǧ (S), *weǧ* (W), pl. *weǧəččä* (W) 'boy';

wēǧnät (S), *weǧnät* (W) 'boyhood';

Har. *wīǧ*; from *wällädä* (see below) with loss of *l* through palatalization and with palatalized *d.*

wəǧo (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *wəǧǧo* (M.Ms.Go), *wuǧǧo* (S), *uǧǧo* (W) 'act of collecting butter or milk from a group of families and distributing the whole amount to a different family each day';

from Cushitic: Had. *wəǧǧoˀo,* Kam. *wəǧǧu-ta.*

wuǧǧo (S), see *wəǧo.*

wäǧäbo (So) 'violent rain with wind';

see *wägˈäbo,* above.

weǧəččä (W) 'boys';

plural of W. *weǧ* (see above).

wäǧmänä (Č), *wäǧmännä* (E) 'shepherd whose turn has come to guard his own cattle as well as the cattle of others';

from *wäǧä* (see above) with the suffix *-männä.*

wäǧmäňňä (M.Ms.Go.So), same meaning as above;

from *wäǧä* (see above) with the suffix *-mäňňä.*

waǧnär (Gt), *waǧənär* (Č.En), *waǧənnär* (E) 'affair, matter, problem, discussion'; see *waǧa.*

weǧnät (W), *wēǧnät* (S) 'childhood, boyhood';

from *weǧ* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät.*

waǧərät (En) 'group of people who drink strong drinks in turn in one another's house'.

wäǧǧätäňä (Z) 'worker';

from *wäǧǧä* (see above) with the suffix *-täňä.*

wähe (W), *wehä* (Ed) 'udder';

represents *wäxˈä* (see above) with *xˈ:h* (5.33).

wähä (Ed) 'such, thus, so';

lit. 'like (*hä*) this (*wa*)'. See also *wäxä,* below.

wehä (Ed), see *wähe.*

wähäbä (W.Z), *wähabä* (S) 'buy';

represents *wäkäbä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

wähäd, wohod (Ed) 'side of face';

represents *wäkät* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23) and unvoiced *t* (7.14).

wähno (Ed) 'these' (masc.);

wähna (Ed) 'these' (fem.);

from *wa* I 'this' and *həno* 'they' (masc.), *həna* 'they' (fem.).

wähät (Ms.Go), *wähat* (S) 'side of face, cheek, temple';

represents *wäkät* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

wähay (S) 'udder, breast';

represents *wäxˈä* (see below) with *xˈ:h* (5.33).

wäka (Č.En.Gt) 'beam which radiates obliquely from the central pillar';

represents *wägga,* n. (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

wäka I (Č.En.Gt) 'pierce, pound, crush, hammer';

wäka- (Č.En.Gt) 'feel stinging pain in the side or in the heart';

täwaka (Č.En.Gt) 'clash (cattle), fight with one another, fight with horns';

wikkä (Ed) 'pain in the side or in the head or in the heart';

represents *wägga* I (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

wäkka II (E.M.Ms) 'thresh with a stick, hit, strike, beat';

represents *wäqa* (see below) with *q:k* (15.1).

wäkka III (So) 'dislike, hate';

perhaps G. *(tä)wakəḥa* 'quarrel, dispute', Amh. *(a)wäkka* 'shout'; cp. also Heb. *ykḥ* (hifʿil) 'reprove, argue before' (against Noeldeke 1910:191, n. 4).

(a)wäkka IV (E.M), *awäka* (Č.Gt) 'make the dough for the bread of millet';

from *abʷäka* (see *bʷäka*) with *bʷ*>*w* (6.32).

(tä)wakä (W), *täwäkä* (S), see *(tä)wakka.*

(tä)wakka (M.Ms.Go.So), *täwakä* (W), *täwäkä* (S) 'sigh, groan, moan';

also in Cushitic: Sid. *wäkə-ri* 'groan'.

wekkä (Ed) 'loan of a cow or sheep or horse';

see *wäkˈä,* below.

wəkk balä (So) 'sit down for a moment';

Amh. *wäkäkk alä* 'stretch out'.

wikkä (Ed), see *wäka* I.

wäkkaˀa (Ed) 'pierce, pound, hammer, crush, hit';

wäkkaˀa- (Ed) 'feel stinging pain in the side or in the heart';

täwakkaˀa (Ed) 'clash (cattle)';

from the root *wgˀ*; see *wägga* I, above, with *g:k* (13.3).

wäkäbä (S), *wähäbä* (W.Z), *wähabä* (S) 'buy';

awäkäbä (S), *ahäbä* (W) 'sell';

Har. *wäxäba*; its derivation from Gonga *kam* 'buy' suggested by Cerulli 1936:277 is doubtful.

wokče (W) 'time';

yä--wokče (W), *bä---wäkče* (M) 'when';

represents *wäqt* (see below) with alternance *q:k* (15.1) and with palatalized *t*. See also *wäkt*.

wäkäfä (Z) 'drizzle' (v.);

wäkäfu (Z) 'drizzle' (n.);

it is tempting to connect it with *k'äfä balä* 'drizzle' (see above), Amh. *kaffiya* 'drizzle' (n.), but the initial *w* is enigmatic.

wäkänä (Z) 'swim';

to be connected with *wakk'ä* (see below) with the element *-nä*. For the ending *-nä*, cp. also *šumänä, šumänä* 'urinate' in relation to Kam. *šumo>o*.

(at)wakkärä (Ed) 'confuse';

for **atbakkärä* (see *bäkärä*, above) with *atba-* becoming *atwa-* (4.11).

wikkär (Ed) 'evening gathering';

represents *wəgg'är* (see above) with *g, g':k* (13.3).

wäkašä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *wäkaš* (Go), *wäkkašä* (Ed), *wäkkäše* (S) 'kind of spice';

from Cushitic: Kam. *wäkašä*, Had. *wokkašša*.

wäkät (So), *wäxät* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *wäxäd* (En), *wähät* (Ms.Go), *wähat* (S), *wähäd, wohod* (Ed) 'side of the face, *cheek, temple'.

wäkt (W) 'time';

represents *wäqt* (see below) with alternance *q:k*, as in Te. *wäkt*. See also *wokče*, above.

wakkat (Ed) 'cup for drawing blood';

for **wakkamt >*wakkaṃt >wakkat*, instrumental of *agämä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3) formed with the prefix *wä-* and the suffix *-t*.

wäk'a (Č.Gt), *wäkk'a* (E.M.Ms.Go), *wek'a* (En), *wekkä* (Ed), *wäččä* (W), *očča* (So), *očča* (S) 'loan of a cow or sheep or horse';

represents *wäččä* (see above) with *k'<č* (21.3).

wakk'ä (Ms.Go), *wäkänä* (Z), *wače* (W), *wäče* (S) 'swim';

Har. *(tä)wäka*; from Cushitic: Kam. *wačče>* 'swim', Had. *wačča-kko*, Mo. *wäkka-ye*.

wek'a (En), see *wäk'a*.

wak'ämt (Č.Gt) 'cup for drawing blood';

instrumental of *agämä* (see above) with *g:k, k'* (13.3) formed with the prefix *wä-* and the suffix *-t*.

wək'är (Č.En.Gt) 'evening gathering';

represents *wəgg'är* (see above) with *g':k'* (13.4). See also *wək'äränä, yok'äränä*.

wək'äränä (Č), *wək'äräňä* (En) 'one who participates in the evening gathering';

from *wək'är* (see above) with the suffix *-äňä*.

wak'ät (En) 'cup for drawing blood';

for **wak'ämt*, instrumental of *agämä* (see above) with *g:k, k'* (13.3) formed with the prefix *wä-* and the suffix *-t*.

wäxe (Č.E.En.Gt), *wäxe qar* (Č.E.Gt), *wäxe a>ar* (En), *boxe* (Č), *bōxe* (En), *bōxe qar* (Gt), *bōxe a>ar* (En) 'good, well';

wäxenät (Č) 'goodness, good thing, kindness, well-being';

perhaps a phonetic variant of *wäge* (see above).

wäxä (En.Ed), *wähä* (Ed), *wamməhä* (Ed) 'thus, so, such';

lit. 'like (*xä, hä*) this (*wa*)'; for *wamməhä*, see below.

wäxäd (En) 'side of the face';

represents *wäxät* (see below) with unvoiced *t* (7.14).

wäxämbära (M) 'second day of the *mäsqäl*-feast';

it has the same initial consonants as *wäxämyä, wäxämäya* (see below); it also comes close to *qʷämbärä* (see above). As for *wäxä-* would there be any connection with *wäxe* 'good'?

wäxämyä (Č), *wäxämäya* (Gt), *wäxämeya* (En), *wäxämməya* (E) 'second day of the *mäsqäl*-feast';

see *wäxämbära*, above.

wäxən, wäxun (M) 'therefore, but';

is there any connection with *xänä* 'be'?

wäxənowa (En), *wähno* (Ed) 'these';

from *wa* I 'this' and *xənowa, həno* 'they' (see above).

wäxät (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms) 'side of the face';

represents *wäkät* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22).

wäxətta (E.M), see *wäxta*.

wäxta (Č.Gt), *wäxətta* (E.M) 'main root of the *äsät*, lower part of the trunk of the *äsät*';

yoxta wäšär (Č) 'jar for cooking the *wäxta*-root' (for *yä-wäxta*);

represents *äkutta* (see above) with initial *w* and *k:x* (5.22).

wəxwəx barä (Ed) 'bark';

Semitic: Ar. *waḥwaḥ* 'dog that barks'; Ethiopic: Har. *wəḥ bāya*, Te. *waḥ bela*, Tna. *waḥ bälä*, Amh. *hu alä, huhu alä*; also in Cushitic: Bil. *wuḥ y*, So. *wuḥ ḍaḥ*.

wäx'ä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *wehä* (Ed), *wähe* (W), *wähay* (S) 'udder';

wäx'ä wäka (En) 'rainbow', lit. 'it hit the udder';

Amh. *wäš*. On the basis of Gurage the root seems to be *wk(y)* becoming *wäx'ä, wähe, wehä, wähay* and Amh. *wäš*, with palatalization. For the expressions of the rainbow in Hamito-Semitic, see *Orbis* 5 (1956). 478-483.

wäl, in *bäxʷet wäl* (M) 'hesitating';

lit. 'with two *(bä-xʷet) wäl*', to compare perhaps with *wəlawwälä* 'hesitate', below.

wälla (S), *wolla* (Z) 'neighbor, neighborhood';

see *wäläho*, below.

walä I (Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *wälä* (S), *warä* (Č.E), *weä* (M), *wa>arä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'spend the day, *guard cattle, attend (an assembly), fall due, be held (market), occur';

awlä (So) 'the spending of the day working for someone';

wälliyä (Ms.Go), *bet wayät* (Č.E), *bet wäyät* (M), *bet wa>ayät* (Gt), *bīd wa>ayäd* (Ed), *bīd wä>äyäd* (En), *qe waltu* (W) 'one who stays at home while others go to war or work';

wa>ayäňňä (Ed) 'shepherd whose turn has come to guard his own cattle as well as the cattle of others';

G. Tna. *wä<alä* 'spend the day', Amh. Gaf. *walä*, Arg. *wala*, Har. *wāla, wa>ala*; Te. *wä<ala* 'spend the day, pasture', Amh. *awalä* 'tend cattle'. Reinisch 1902:25 compares *w<l* with Ga. *ola* 'spend the day', Som. *ol* 'stay, remain' (so also Praetorius, in *BA* 2, 1894, p. 323). The identification of Ethiopic *w<l* with West-Semitic *w<d* 'designate, appoint a time' suggested by Praetorius, *ZDMG* 53 (1899). 20-21 is doubtful. Likewise the suggestion made by Bravmann, *ZS* 9 (1933). 153-4 to connect G. *w<l* with Akk. *a>alu* 'bind, conclude a contract' is not convincing.

walä II (W), *warä* (Č.E), *wa>arä* (En.Ed.Gt), *weä* (M) 'stay away, remain behind, be absent';

is undoubtedly of the same root as *walä* I 'spend the day' (see above), that is, 'spend the day at home, spend the day doing something', consequently 'stay away from doing something else, remain behind'; cp. also Amh. *(a)walä* 'postpone', that is 'make stay away', Te. *wä<ala mən* 'abstain'.

wəl (Gur), *wəläta* (So) 'contract, agreement';

see *(tä)wawalä*.

wəll barä wa>a (Ed) 'pass by suddenly';

Amh. *wəll alä* 'appear and disappear right away'; see *wa>a*.

wəlle (So.Z) 'gourd';

from Ga. *willē*.

wolla (Z) 'neighbor, neighborhood';

see *wälla*, above.

wällä>ä (Go) 'slip off (intr., e.g. ring from finger, clothes)';

awällä>ä (Go) 'take off clothes, undress';

represents *wäläqä* (see below) with *q:>* (14.1).

wäläbä (Ed.W), see *wäläba* II.

wäläba I (Ms.Go.So) 'comb with one tooth';

Tna. Amh. *wäläba* 'hair pin'; also in Cushitic: Qab. *woliba*, Ṭem. *woläba*, Qem. Ga. *wäläba*. See also *webo*.

wäläba II (E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.Z), *wäläba, wälläba* (Č), *wäläbä* (Ed.W), *wäräba* (E) 'freeborn, one who does not belong to a despised social class';

Har. *wäläba* 'commoner'; from Cushitic: Had. *wolabi-ččo*, Sid. *wolabi-čču*.

wäläd (En), *wälläd* (Ed.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *wəldi* (Z) 'interest on loan';

from *wällädä*, below. For 'interest' from the root *wld* 'give birth to a child', cp. Tna. Amh. *wälläd*.

wällädä (So), *wälädä* (S.W.Z) 'give birth to a child, bear young';

atwillädä (So) 'help to deliver a child';

wäld (S.So), *weğ* (W), *yəğğ, yəğğ wäld* (M), *iğ* (Go), *liği* (S.W), *ärəğ* (Ms), *ärəğğ* (E), *ärč* (Č.Gt), *äč* (En. Ed), *ä›äč wäld* (Ed), *yärč wärd, yärč wärdiyä* (Č), *ä›äč wärd* (En), *ä›ärč wärd* (Gt) 'child, boy, son, male';

ärä (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *äčo* (En), *yəğğə* (M) 'boy!';

yärəğğ wärd, yärəğğ wärdəyä (E) 'manly character';

wəld, in *yäge wəld* (So) 'young slave, slave born in the master's house';

wäd, in *wädge* (Ed) 'young slave';

wäld, wold, in *abot (wäld) wold* (Ms.So.W) 'relatives, ancestry';

wälağ (So) 'parent';

täwallağ (So) 'native';

təwlədd (So) 'generation, birth';

wəldäňňä (So) 'woman in childbed';

liğnät (S), *weğnät* (W), *wēğnät* (S), *yəğğənnät* (M), *ärčənät* (Gt), *äčənäd* (En), *äččənäd* (Ed) 'childhood, boyhood, *bravery, courage';

wänad (Č), *wännad* (E.M), *wänād* (En.Ed.Gt), *wanād* (En) 'mare';

wäläd (En), *wälläd* (Ed.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *wəldi* (Z) 'interest on loan';

Semitic and Ethiopic *wld* 'give birth to a child, engender'.

wälladda (Ms.Go.So), *wälladdä* (W), *wollāddä* (Ed), *wälando* (En.Gt), *wälanda* (Gt), *wällanda* (M), *wäranda* (Č.E.Gt), *wärando* (E) 'raw meat cut into pieces and prepared by adding spices and butter'.

wäld (Ed.M.Ms.So.S), see *wällädä*.

wäldo (Ms) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *woldo*.

wəld (So), see *wällädä*.

wəldi (Z), see *wäläd*.

wollāddä (Ed), see *wälladda*.

wəldäňňä (So) 'woman in childbed';

formed from *wällädä* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä*.

wälgäğa (M.Ms.Go.So), *wägänğa* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'bamboo spatula used for stirring porridge';

instrumental of *lgd* 'touch' (see *läggädä*, above) with the prefix and palatalization of *d* coming from an ending such as *-diya>ğa*; passed into Cushitic: Qab. *wongāğğa*.

wälağ (So) 'parent';

Amh. *wälağ*, active participle of *wällädä* (see above).

wälläho (W), *wälläho, wälläko* (So), *wälla, olla* (S), *wolla* (Z), *wänäxʷä* (Č), *wänäxä* (En.Gt), *wännäxʷä* (E.M), *wänähä* (Ed), *wännähʷä* (Ms.Go) 'neighbor, neighborhood';

wällähonnät (So) 'neighborliness';

from Cushitic: Ga. *ollā* 'neighbor', Kam. Ṭem. Al. *ollō*, Had. Dar. *ollá›a*, Aw. *wal*. On the root for the other Cushitic languages, see Cerulli 1938a:189.

(a)wälähä (Z) 'speak, talk';

represents *(a)wäläkä* (see below) with *k:h* (5.23).

wällähonnät (So) 'neighborliness';

from *wälläho* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nnät*.

wälläko (So) 'neighbor, neighborhood';

represents *wälläho* (see above) with the inverse process of *h* becoming *k* (21.3).

(a)wäläkä (S), *awälähä* (Z), *äläkä* (W) 'speak, talk';

atwäläkä- (S), *atwəlaläkä-* (W) 'rave, talk nonsense';

from Cushitic: Wol. *wolakko* 'talk nonsense'.

(a)wlallä›ä (M) 'be loose, be slack';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *wl›* that represents *wlq* (see *wäläqä*, below) with *q:›* (14.1).

(at)wəlaläkä- (W) 'rave, talk nonsense';

reduplicative *at*-stem of *wlk* (see *a-wäläkä*, above).

wolamo (Go.So.Z) 'slave';

from the ethnic group of the Wolamo. For the name of 'slave' coming from an ethnic group, cp. *alaba, barəya, šanqəlla*.

wälando (En.Gt), *wälanda* (Gt), *wällanda* (M) 'raw meat cut into pieces and prepared by adding spices and butter';

see p. 733.

wälänge (Ed) 'jackal, fox';

see *wälängäyä*, below.

wälängäyä (S.W), *wälangiyä, wälänge* (Ed) 'fox, jackal';

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *wolangā*; perhaps also Ga. *wangō*, and Amh. *walga*.

wäläqä (S), *wälläqä* (M.Ms.So), *wällä›ä* (Go), *täwelläqä* (W), *tä-wälläqä* (So) 'slip off (intr., e.g. ring from finger, clothes)';

awälläqä (M.Ms.So), *awēläqä* (S), *atwelläqä* (W), *awällä›ä* (Go), *awenäqä* (Ed) 'take off clothes, undress';

awlallä›ä (M) 'be loose, be slack';

wəllaqʿät (M) 'a full amount of spun cotton taken off the spindle';

G. *wäläqä* 'slip off', Amh. *(a)wälläqä* 'take off', Arg. *(a)wälläqa*, Tna. *wäläqä* 'dislocate'. See also *(a)xʷänäqä*, above.

(a)wēläqä (S), *tä-welläqä* (W), see *wäläqä*.

(tä)wälläqä (So), see *wäläqä*.

wälqat (S.W) 'strength, power, means';

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *wolqita*, Sid. *wolqa*. See also *wälqatäňňä*.

wälqatäňňä (S), *wälqatäňňe* (W) 'strong, powerful, vigorous';

from *wälqat* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä, -äňňe*.

wəllaqʿit (M) 'full amount of spun cotton taken off the spindle';

formed from *wäläqä* 'slip off' (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

wällät I (So) 'foolish, imbecile'.

wällät II (So) 'forked digging stick';

represents *wännät* I (see below) with alternance *l:n*, unless it is to be identified with Har. *willīṭa* 'the part of the pick with which one digs the ground' (with alternance *t:ṭ*, 15.2), from Ga. *williṭa*.

waltu, in *qe waltu* (W) 'one who stays at home while others go to war or work';

from *walä* I (see above); see *qe*.

wəlätä (Z), see *wəläta* I.

wəläta I (Ms.Go.So), *wəlätä* (Z), *wəleta* (E) 'favor';

Amh. *wəläta, wäräta, wärota*; for its connection with *gäläta* (see above), with alternance *g:w*, see Cohen 1939:47.

wəläta II (So) 'agreement';

see *wəl*, and *(tä)wawalä*.

wəleta (E), see *wəläta* I.

wältät (Ms.Go.So) 'ways and means, *skill, dexterity';

bä-wältät (Ms) 'in an orderly way'.

wəläwälä (S.W), *wəläwwälä* (So) 'wipe off, wipe, polish';

Tna. *wälwälä*, Amh. *wäläwwälä*, Te. *(›a)wälwäla* (in Reinisch 1887:356); passed into Cushitic: Bil. *wälwäl*.

wəlawwälä (Ms.Go.So) 'hesitate, falter';

bäxʷet wäl (M) 'hesitating';

G. *(tä)wälawwälä* 'hesitate, have doubts', Tna. *(tä)wälawälä*, Amh. *wälawwälä, wallälä*.

wälay (W), see *wäleyä*.

wäleyä (S), *wälay* (W) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Kam. *welā*.

wälliyä (Ms.Go) 'one who stays at home while others go to war or work';

from *walä* I (see above) with the suffix *-yä*.

wäliyyä (Ms) 'Muslim religious authority';

from Ar. *waliy* 'patron, saint'.

wäma (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'cluster of fruit, generous, charitable';

Amh. *woma* 'abundant grass and leaves, dense'; also in Cushitic: Sid. *wäm-* 'be full', Kam. *wim*. The meaning of 'generous, charitable' is a figurative meaning.

wamṇe (Ed) 'here';

from *wa* I 'this' (see above) *-m* (enclitic) and *-e* (locative).

wem (Č.E.En.M) 'or';

from *we-m*; cp. also Tna. Amh. *wäyəm*.

wämb (Č.E.En.Gt), *wämbä* (Ed) 'lowland';

perhaps for *wänb* and to be compared with Gaf. *wäräbʷä*, Ka. *worabā*, with alternance *n:r*. See also *wämbiyä*, below.

wämbä (Ed), see *wämb*.

wämbär (Go.So.S.W.Z) 'stool with three legs, chair';

Amh. Gaf. *wämbär*, Arg. *əmbʷar*, G. Tna. *mänbär*, from the Ethiopic root *nbr* 'sit down'. For Ar. *minbar* taken from G. *mänbär*, see Noeldeke 1910: 49.

wämbiyä, in *yäwämbiyä qʷämät* (Č.E), *äwämbiyä qowãt* (Gt) 'small smoking pipe';

lit. 'the pipe for the lowland'; see *wämb, qʷämät, qowãt.*

wämfīr (En) 'young bull';

represents *wäfen* (see above) with nasalization of *f* and *n:r* (8.33).

wamməhä (Ed) 'thus, so';

lit. 'like this', from *wa* I 'this', *-m(m)* enclitic, *-hä* 'like'.

wämaka (Č), *wämmakka* (E), *wammakka* (M) 'proverb';

from *mʷamʷaka* (see above) with *mʷa* >*wa* (6.32).

wamänä (W), *wämänä* (S), *wammänä* (Ms.Go) 'ruminate';

wamit agäbā (Z) 'ruminate';

on the basis of *wamit* (that is, *wam-it*) the root of *wamänä* is probably *wm*, with a suffixed *-n*. For a similar situation, cp. *wäkänä, šumänä.*

wämarər (Ms) 'part of the plough'.

wamit agäbā (Z) 'ruminate';

lit. 'bring in the *wamit*'; see *wamänä*, above.

wän (So), see *wänä* I.

wänä I, *wän, won, wonəm* (So), *onəm* (Go), *yunəm* (M), *wərä* (En.Gt), *wəräm* (Č), *worəm* (So), *äwrä* (En.Gt), *yurəm* (E) 'true, truly, sure, for sure, sure thing, surely, certainly';

unätännä, wənätännä (E), *unätäňňä* (M.Ms.So), *urätänä* (Č), *wərätäňä* (En.Gt) 'truthful';

Amh. *əwnät (əwn-ät), unät (un-ät), bäwən* (from *bä-wən*) 'truly' from *ʾmn* 'believe' with the frequent passage of *m* to *w* rather than to be explained by dissimilation as suggested by Růžička 1909:96. It is questionable whether Amh. *awon* 'yes' is to be connected with the root *ʾmn* as suggested by Praetorius 1879:27. If so, the expressions of Amh. *awo* 'yes', Te. *ʾewä*, G. Tna. *ʾəwä* would represent *awon* with loss of the final *-n*. However, the original form of 'yes' could also be *awo* (without any connection with *ʾmn*) to which *n* is added in *awon*.

wänä II (So) 'or, either';

could be from *wäy* 'or', Amh. *wäyə-nn-əm.*

wänä III (Ed.M), *wärä* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'cave'.

wäna (Č.En.Gt) 'empty (house), abandoned (house)';

Amh. *wäna, wona*; see *ona.*

(a)wäna I (Č), *awänā* (En.Gt), *awänna* (Ms.Go.So), *awännā* (Ed), *wanna* (E) 'place, deposit, put aside';

used impersonally it means 'purge';

atwana (Č), *atwanā* (En.Gt), *atwanna* (E.M), *atwannā* (Ed) 'pile up wood or anything else in a special way, make a plan';

atwanna, in *əsat atwanna* (Go) 'place wood in such a way that the fire catches easily';

is the original root of *tonna* 'sit' (see above). The meaning of *(at)wana* 'make a plan' is transferred from that of 'pile up things in a special way', that is, 'with a plan', hence the more general meaning of 'make a plan'. For *awänna-* 'purge', cp. Amh. *asqämmäṭä* 'make sit down', *asqämmäṭä-* 'purge' (that is, 'make sit down'). See also *(tä)wnanna, wənä, wənat.*

(a)wäʿna II (Ed) 'feed';

for *abäʿna*, from *bäna* 'eat' (see above), with intervocalic *b* becoming **b̲, w* (4.11).

wannä (Ed), see *wanna* II.

wanna I (E.M), *wana* (Č) 'day (in daylight)';

see *waʾana*, above.

wanna II (Gur. xEd), *wannä* (Ed) 'main, *husband, capital';

Tna. Amh. *wanna* 'main, principal, representative', Te. *wanna* 'proxy'; also in Cushitic: Kam. *wanna* 'main', Aw. *wanni.*

wanna, (at)wana, (at)wanna, see *(a)wäna* I.

wənä (M) 'divorced woman, divorced woman as yet unmarried';

wənä tonna-ttəm (So), *wənä čo͡ana-ččəm* (M) 'she remained without a husband';

lit. 'sitting', that is 'sitting alone', from *tonna* of the root *wnʒ* (see *tonna, a-wäna* I). See also *wərä* I.

wina (Č.E), *winna* (M) 'warm, hot';

winät (E) 'fever';

from *wiʾä* 'be warm' (see above) with the suffix *-n(n)a*. See also *wīnʾa.*

won (So), see *wänä* I.

wīnʾa (En) 'warm, hot';

from *wiʾä* 'be warm' (see above) with the suffix *-n(ʾ)a*. See also *wina.*

wanč I (En.Ed.Gt) 'kind of tree that gives a good smell';

represents *wač* (see above) with inserted *n* (8.81).

wanč II (Č.En), *wānč* (Gt) 'crow';

represents *wač* (see above) with inserted *n* (8.81).

wančä (Ed), see *wanča.*

wanča (Go.So), *wančä* (Ed) 'cup of horn or clay';

Te. Tna. Amh. *wanča.* Praetorius 1879:84 derives it from *wäṣḥa* 'pour'. The root also occurs in Cushitic: Ga. *wānčā*, Bil. *wanča.*

wēnčä barä (En.Gt) 'sing a war song or an epic song, brag, boast';

represents *wēčä* (see above) with inserted *n.* (8.81).

wänčəf (Č.S), *wənčəf* (E.Ms.Go) 'sling';

from **wäwčəf* >**wäčəf* (with loss of *w*)>*wänčəf* (with nasalized *č*), from the root *wčf, wḏf*; Ar. *waḏafa* 'throw with a sling' is considered a Geez loanword by Noeldeke 1910:55, but not so by Landberg 1942:2926; Ethiopic: G. *moḏäf* 'sling' (for **mäwḏaf*, from *wḏf*), Tna. Te. Amh. *wänčəf*, Har. *wočäfa*, Gaf. *wənčäfʷä* 'whip' (n.); passed into Cushitic: Sa. *wänčif*, Ga. *wačēfo*, Bil. *wanšibā*, Som. *waḏaf*, Qua. *mašaba.* Tigrinya *wänčäfä*, 'throw with a sling' and Amh. *wänäččäfä* are denominatives. See also *qunčuf.*

wənčəlel barä (Ed) 'swing from a tree';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *wəčəlila* 'swinging'.

wančära (Č) 'kind of jar';

from Ga. *wančära.*

wīnčuwäd (En), *wīnčuwät* (Gt) 'woman who has the power of stopping the rain';

represents *qənčuwät* (see above) from an original *qʷ* becoming *w* (6.31); for En. *d*: Gt. *t*, see 7.14.

wīnčuwät (Gt), same meaning as above.

wänäd (En.Ed) 'forked digging pick, ironpiece of the forked digging pick';

represents *wänät* II (see below) with unvoiced *t* (7.14).

wändä (Č), *wändä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *wännädä* (E) 'go down, descend, *set (sun)';

wandä, wannädä (E), *awändä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'bring down, lower';

represents *wärädä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

wänad (Č), *wänād* (En.Ed.Gt), *wännad* (E.M), *wanād* (En) 'mare';

for *wällad* 'that bears young' (see *wällädä*, above); cp. Amh. *wälağ aḥəyya* 'she-ass'.

wanād (En), see *wänad.*

wandä, wannädä (E) 'bring down, lower';

from **awännädä* >*wannädä*; see *wändä*, above.

(at)wandä, (at)wannädä, (at)wennädä, (tä)wannädä, (tä)wendä, see *wärädä.*

wändäb (S.W.Z) 'chest';

see *wändäbän*, below.

wändäbän (S.W) 'upward slope, uphill, mountain';

from *wändäb* (see above) with the suffix *-än.* For the meaning of 'chest' developed into 'uphill', cp. *dadda.*

wändäbit (Gt.So), *wändäb̲it* (En) 'warrior's garment made of skin or of colorful material, *blouse worn by a woman when she is possessed by a spirit';

from Ga. *wandabīttī.*

wändefa (So) 'carding bow';

instrumental of *nädäfä* 'card' (see above).

wändəmmu (Ms), *wondimmu* (W) 'kind of grass, *kind of tree';

from Amh. *wädəmmu* 'his brother'.

wännadiyä (Ms.Go), *wännädiyä* (Ed), *wännädiye* (S), *wonnadiyä* (So), *wännaniyä* (So) 'kind of *äsät*'.

wänafʷä (M.Ms.Go), *wonafo* (So.W), *wonāfo* (S), *wonāf* (Ed) 'bellow, *fool, stupid, fearful';

instrumental of *nfḥ, näfa* 'blow' (see above); Te. Tna. *mänfəḥi*, Amh. Arg. *wonafo* (for *w* instead of *m*, see Praetorius 1879:58-9, Cohen 1931:389ff); passed into Cushitic: Qab. Al. *wonāfúta*, Aw. *wonafi.* The meanings of 'fool, stupid, fearful' are figurative meanings.

wonāf (Ed), *wonafo* (So.W), *wonāfo* (S), see *wänafʷä.*

wänäfčar (Ed) 'section of the house from the entrance to the central pillar';

onofʷčari (Ed) 'section of the house near the *wänäfčar.*

represents *wäfänča* (see above) with metathesis and with the suffix *-ar.*

wänäfošä (Ed) 'basket used for winnowing';

instrumental of *näfäsä* (see above).

wänfit (Č.E.M) 'filter for beer';

instrumental of *näfa* I 'filter' (see above).

wängʷä (M), *wängä* (Ms.Go), *ongo* (W) 'hut, booth, *small house for keeping objects, bridal house';

Cohen 1931:223 records M. Č. W. *wängʷä* 'poutre-loquet du magasin'.

(a)wenägä (Ed) 'slip out of hand or cattle of rope, escape';

represents *(a)mälägä* (see above) with *m* >*m̲* >*w* (4.31) and *l:n* (8.23). See also *wərg barä*, below.

(ä)wnägä, in *äwnägä, bäwnägä* (Ed) 'the next day, on the morrow';

äwnägä bäyä (Ed) 'the next day, on the morrow';

to be identified with *männaga* II (see above), **ämännagä* becoming *äwnägä*; for *m:w*, see 4.31.

wängärä (Ed) 'kind of cereal';

from Cushitic: Had. *wongāra*, Kam. *wongara*.

wängʼəba (Č.E.M.S), *wangʼəb̲a* (En.Gt) 'loft on the top of the upper doorframe'.

wangʼäta (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'hip'.

wanğod (Ed) 'hawk';

represents *wanğät* (see below) with unvoiced *t* (7.14).

wänğäl (Ms.Go.S), *wänğär* (En) 'crime, sin';

wänğälänňä (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *wänğälänňe* (W), *wänğäränä* (En.Gt), *wänğäränä* (Č), *wänğäränna* (E) 'criminal';

Amh. *wänğäl* 'crime', Tna. Te. *wängel* 'injustice, deceit', Te. also *wänğäla* 'stalk proudly'. According to Yohannəs Gäbrä Egziʾabəher 1946:636 and Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:447, Tna. *wängel*, Amh. *wänğäl* originally 'Gospel' came to mean 'wrongdoing' by the opponents of the Gospel. Dillmann 1865:955, under *maʿlet* records Amh. *mänğiya* 'injustice, rebellion', the root of which would be *nğl*. The form *mänğiya* can become **wänğiya* and with retention of the final *l* the noun *wänğäl* could have come about. In view of Te. and Tna. *wängel* the root seems to be *ngl*. Praetorius 1879:70 connects Amh. *wänäggälä* 'do injustice, mistreat' with Heb. Syr. *nkl* 'act cunningly'; ib. p. 72 he brings back Amh. *wängel* 'treachery, trickery' to *wänğäl*.

wänğäläňňä (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *wänğälänňe* (W) 'criminal';

from *wänğäl* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä, -äňňe*.

wänğär (En) 'crime';

represents *wänğäl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

wänğäränä (Č), *wänğäränna* (E) 'criminal';

from *wänğär* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*.

wänğäräňä (En.Gt) 'criminal';

from *wänğär* (see above) with the suffix *-aňä*.

wanğät, wanžät (Gt), *wänğät* (En), *wanğod* (Ed), *wänžät* (Č.E.M) 'hawk'.

wänähä (Ed), *wännähʷä* (Ms.Go) 'neighbor, neighborhood';

represents *wäläho* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

wänkʼä (Č.E.Gt.M) 'monkey, ape';

represents *wanqʼä* (see below) with alternance *qʼ:kʼ* (15.1).

wankʼsa (En.Gt) 'kind of tree'.

wänäxʷä (Č), *wännäxʷä* (E.M), *wänäxä* (En.Gt)'neighbor, neighborhood';

represents *wäläho* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23) and probably *h*>*xʷ* through an inverse process (21.3).

wonəm (So) 'sure, for sure, sure thing, surely, certainly';

from *won* (see above) and *-(ə)m*.

wänäna (M.Ms.Go.So), *wänanä* (Ed), *wärära* (Č.E.Gt), *wärära* (En) 'pit for preserving dough';

from Cushitic: Had. *wänänä*.

wänanä (Ed), see *wänäna*.

(tä)wnanna (So) 'make a bet by crossing one another's fingers';

wənəňňa (So) 'bet made by crossing one another's fingers';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *(a)wäna* 'place, put aside'.

wännaniyä (So) 'kind of *äsät*';

represents *wännadiyä* (see above) >*wännaniyä* by assimilation (17.5).

wənəňňa (So) 'bet made by crossing one another's fingers';

see *(tä)wnanna*.

(yä)wänqa tägäddärä (Ms), *yäwonqä əňňe* (W), *yōnqa əňe* (S) 'lie on one's back';

connected with *anqʼä* 'back of the body' (see above), *yä-anq̣ʼä* >**yäwanqʼä, yäwänqa, yonqa*.

(a)wenäqä I (Ed) 'slip off (tr.), take off clothes';

represents *wäläqä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

(a)wenäqä II (Ed) 'congratulate, comfort';

from **(a)beläqä* >**ab̲eläqä* >*aweläqä* >*awenäqä* (with *l:n*, see 8.23); see *(tä)blalläqä*.

wēnqä (Ed) 'monkey, ape';

see *wanqʼä*, below.

(yä)wonqa əňňe (W), see *(yä)wänqa*.

wənqit (So) 'folktale, story, proverb';

from *ənqʷit* >**wənqʷit* >*wənqit*.

wanqʼä (En), *wänqʼä* (Gt), *wēnqä* (Ed), *wäqəyä* (So), *wänkʼä* (Č.E.Gt.M), *wäʾəyä* (Go) 'monkey, ape';

Gaf. *wənč̣ä* ; undoubtedly in connection with Sid. *wēne*, singulative *wēniččo* becoming *č̣* in Gaf. *wənč̣ä* and with *č̣* becoming *q* through a reversed process in Gurage (21.3).

wanqʼäba, wanqʼäma (Č), *wanqʼäb̲a* (En.Gt) 'wooden plate used for measuring coffee or grain or for washing hands and feet';

represents *wäč̣äba* (see above) with *č̣*>*q* by a reversed process (21.3) and by nasalization of *qʼ*.

wənqʼəb (Č.E.M) 'spout of coffee jar';

see *wənqʼəbəyä*, below.

wənqʼəbəyä (Č.E), *wənqʼəb̲əyä* (Gt), *wənqʼəb̲iyä* (En), *wənqʼəbyä* (M) 'big jar for melting butter or for keeping beer';

lit. 'that which has a spout' (see *wənqʼəb*).

wanqʼäma (Č), see *wanqʼäba;*

note the alternance of labials *b:m* (4.14).

wännäsä (E) 'inherit, confiscate';

represents *wäräsä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

wanšäxäna (Č.En.Gt), *wanšäxänna* (E), *wäšähanä* (Ed) 'kind of tree'.

wänät I (W.Z) 'kind of ant';

Har. *ōnät* 'kind of red ant'.

wänät II (Č.Gt), *wännät* (E.M.Ms.Go), *wänäd* (En.Ed), *wällät* (So) 'forked digging pick, ironpiece of the forked digging pick';

yonät waga (Č) 'cow or calf given to the boy who is born (he will be the farmer when he grows up)', lit. 'the money of the *wänät*';

from Cushitic: Kam. *wonničut*, Al. Qab. *wōňňita*. Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:451 records Amh. *wännäto* stating that it is an occupation of the Gurage.

wänet (M.Ms.Go) 'sleep' (n.);

noun with the prefix *wä-* and the suffix *-t* from *nəyä* (see above).

wənat (Ms) 'excrement of a man or dog, dysentery, liquid excrement';

lit. 'the sitting down' (see *tonna, a-wäna* I); cp. Amh. *täqmaṭ* 'dysentery' from *täqämmäṭä* 'sit down'.

winät (E) 'fever';

from *wiʾä* 'be hot' (see above) with the suffix *-nät*.

wənätännä (E) 'truthful';

Amh. *unätäňňä, wənätäňňä*, from **wənät* (Amh. *wənät*) with the suffix *-äňňä*.

wəntənyäd (En) 'kind of leech';

represents *wəntərənät* (see below) with palatalization of *r* and with the suffix *-d*.

wəntənyät (Gt) 'kind of leech';

represents *wəntərənät* (see below) with palatalization of *r* and with the suffix *-t*.

wəntərənät (Č), *wəntərənnät* (E), *wəntənyät* (Gt), *wəntənyäd* (En), *wəntərəňňä* (M) 'kind of leech'.

wəntərəňňä (M), see *wəntərənät*.

wanṭa (Z) 'acacia';

to be identified with *wač̣čo* (see above).

wänṭäfčät (S) 'filter for beer';

an instrumental with *wä-* and with the suffix *-čät* from *ňäṭäfä* (see above); cp. Amh. *wänṭäft* 'sieve', G. *mänṭäft*; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *wäntäbā*, pl. *wäntäf*, Qem. *wäntäw*.

wanṭiyä (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'bamboo filter serving to separate whey from cheese, jar used for melting butter';

instrumental with *wä-* from *näṭärä* II 'filter' with palatalization of *r* (8.64).

wänwäna (En.Gt), *äwänwənna* (M), *wärwänna, wərwənna* (E), *wärwäna* (Č) 'liquid nasal mucus'.

wanwana (Č.Gt) 'kind of grass used for tying things';

represents *wärwäňä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

wänz (So.Z) 'depression (caused by water or erosion), *river';

därga wänz (Z) 'middleland, intermediate zone' (see *därga*);

Amh. *wänz* 'river', Amh. also 'square, open space' (Getatchew 1970:76), 'valley' (Isenberg 1841:146); to be connected with So. *wänz* 'depression (caused by erosion)>open space', Tna. *mäḥaz* 'river', *wəḥiz* 'flood', Te. *wəḥiz* 'stream'. For Amh. *wänz* <**wäz* <*wḥz*, see Praetorius 1879:28.

wanzä I (W) 'kind of tree';

see *wanza*, below.

wanzä II (Ed) 'the relatives of the bridegroom invite a group of people for a feast on the day of the wedding';

from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *wänǧa*.

wanza (S), *wanzä* (W) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *wanza* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 263) and probably also Har. *wäza* 'juniper tree'.

wonzo (Ed) 'spinal bone, pelvis, middle of toga, co-ownership of a cow between two persons';

represents *wäzäm* (see below) with insertion of *n* and with final *-äm>*äm̲ >*äb̲ >o* (4.32). The pelvis being in the middle of the body also refers to the middle of the toga and to co-ownership between two persons.

wänzäb̲ (Gt), see *wäzäb;*

note the insertion of the *n* (8.81).

wanzəwä (Ed) 'kind of grass';

perhaps to be connected with *wanzä* 'kind of tree' (see above) referring to grass that grows near the *wanzä*-tree.

wanžänä (Č), *wanžännä* (E) 'game with pebbles';

see *wanžäňä*, below.

wanžäňä (En.Gt), *wanžänä* (Č), *wanžännä* (E) 'game with pebbles' (Amh. *gäbäṭa*);

instrument with *wä-* and with the suffix *-ňä, -(n)nä* from *zäna* 'seed' (see below) with inserted *n:wanžäňä* <**wažäňä*. Indeed, this game consisting of displacing the pebbles is comparable to seeding.

wanžät (Gt), *wänžät* (Č.E.M) 'hawk';

see *wanǧät, wänžätarəb*.

wänžätarəb (M) 'military rank';

lit. 'hawk (*wänžät*) of war (*arəb*)'.

wäňňä I (Go) 'shout, scream, shout for help, bark';

represents the root *(a)awäyyä* (see below) with *yy>ňň* (9.5).

wäňňä II (So) 'pound the root of the *äsät*';

probably to be identified with So. *miňňä*, same meaning, with alternance of labials *m:w* (4.31).

waňňä I (Ed), *wäňi* (Z) 'despise, have contempt';

Tna. *wänänä* 'despise', Te. *wänna* 'reject', *täwnät* 'contempt'; perhaps connected with *mʷaňňä* (see above) with *mʷa>wa*. Reinisch 1887:358 compares Te. *wänna* with G. *mänänä*.

waňňä II (Go.So) 'swim';

Amh. *waňňä*, Arg. *waňňa*, G. *(tä)wanäyä* 'play (jumping, singing)'.

wäňi (Z), see *waňňä* I.

waňäd (En), *waňňäd, waňňod* (Ed) 'central pillar of the house';

äwaňädi (En), *äwaňňodi* (Ed) 'section of the house from the central pillar to the fireplace';

represents *waňät* (see below) with unvoicing of *t* (7.14).

waňät (Gt), *waňäd* (En), *waňňäd, waňňod* (Ed) 'central pillar of the house';

äwaňäte (Gt) 'section of the house from the central pillar to the fireplace'.

wäqä (W.Z), see *wäqa*.

wäqa (Č.Ms), *wä›ä* (W) 'kind of *äsät*'.

wäqa (S), *wäqqa* (M.Go.So), *wäqä* (W.Z), *wäkka* (E. M.Ms) 'hit, beat, strike, thresh with a stick, *stir liquid with a spatula';

täwaqqa (Go), *täwa›ä* (W) 'fight with one another';

wəqqit (So), *wəqot* (W), *wəqōt* (S) 'a blow';

Semitic: Ar. *waqa‹a* 'strike, hit'; Ethiopic: G. Te.

wäq‹a 'strike, beat, thresh', Tna. *wäq‹e*, Amh. Arg. *wäqqa*; related to *wg‹* (see *wägga*, above).

(a)wäqqä (Ed) 'come to an end';

from *a-bäqqä*, Amh. *abäqqa* (see *bäqä*, above) with intervocalic *b* becoming *w* (4.11).

waq (Č.E), *wäq* (Gt), *wa›* (En) 'name of a deity';

äwa› (En.Ed) 'sick person possessed by a spirit', lit. 'that of *wa›*';

yäwaqäfʷ (Č.E), *äwäqäfʷ* (Gt) 'kind of bird', lit. 'the bird of Waq';

from Cushitic: Had. *wä›a* 'heaven, god', Ga. Som. *wäq*, Ǧan. *ha›ō* (see Cerulli 1938b:75). On Waq in Čaha, see Leslau 1950a:50ff, Shack 1966: index, Gurage; on Waq among the Oromo (Galla), see G. W. B. Huntingford, *The Galla of Ethiopia*, 74 ff.

wäqač (So), *wäqači* (Z) 'blacksmith, ironsmith, *craftsman';

Amh. *wäqač*, active participle of *wäqqäṭä* (see below).

wäqf (Gt) 'cemetery of Muslims';

from Ar. *waqf* 'religious endowment', the cemetery being an element of the endowment.

wäqala, wä›ala (M) 'knife with wooden handle';

represents *wäqara* (see below) with *l:r* (8.25).

woqlä (So) 'arrow'.

wäqämbər (En) 'hole near the fence in which bread is kept';

for **mäqämbər, mäqabər*, with an inserted *m* for *n* (8.81), *nb* becoming *mb*; see *qäbärä*.

waqaq balä (So) 'cackle, cluck';

for *waqwaq *balä*, see below.

wäqärä (Č.En.Gt.S.W.Z), *wäqqärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'engrave, hew stones, chip holes in the grinding stone to roughen it';

Semitic: Ar. *waqara* 'break, split'; Ethiopic: G. *wäqärä* 'engrave', Tna. *wäqärä*, Te. Arg. *wäqqära*, Amh. *wäqqärä*, Har. *wäqära*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *waqqarro*, Qab. *woqqarro›*, Ga. *waqara* 'the stone with which the mill stone is sharpened'.

wäqara (Č.E.Gt), *wäqala, wä›ala* (M) 'knife with wooden handle';

on the basis of Amh. *wäqera* 'knife' the root is *wqr*.

In this case Muher *wäqala* (with *l*) represents an alternance of liquids *r:l* (8.25).

(at)waqqärä (Ed) 'make an effort';

represents *(at)baqqärä* (see above) with *b >*b̲ >w* (4.11).

wäqäsä (Č.En.Gt.Z), *wäqqäsä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *wä›äsä* (M) 'reprimand, blame, reproach';

wäqäsa (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *wäqäsä* (Ed) 'reproach, *trouble';

wäqäz (Ed) 'trouble, difficulty, misery';

Semitic: Heb. *yäqaš* 'lay snares'; Ethiopic: G. *wäqäsä* 'contradict in disputing', Tna. *wäqäsä* 'reprimand', Amh. *wäqqäsä*. The Ethiopic root has a figurative meaning in relation to Hebrew 'lay snares'. The meaning of 'trouble, difficulty' is an extended meaning of 'reproach, blame', the noun having the meaning of 'subject of reproach, trouble'; cp. also Cushitic: Had. *waqasa-kko* 'make trouble'.

wäqäsa (Č.E.En.Gt.M), see *wäqäsä*.

wäqt (Č.S.W), *wäqət* (Z), *wäkt, wokče* (W) 'time';

from Ar. *waqt*; also in Har. *wäqti*, Arg. *wäqt*, Te. *wəqät, wäkt*, G. *wäqat*.

wəqqit (So), *wəqot* (W), *wəqōt* (S) 'a blow';

noun formed from *wäqa* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

wäqqäṭä (Go.So), *wäqäṭä* (S.W.Z), *wä›äṭä* (W) 'pound, hammer, crush, castrate an animal by crushing the testicles';

wäqač (So), *wäqači* (Z) 'blacksmith, ironsmith, *craftsman';

moqäča (So), *mʷä›äča* (Go) 'big mortar';

Semitic: Ar. *waqaṭa* 'hit, strike'; Ethiopic: Tna. *wäqäṭä*, Te. *wäqqäṭa*, Amh. *wäqqäṭä*, Har. *wäqäṭa*, Arg. *wäqqäṭa*.

waqwaq *balä (Ms.So.S.W), *waqaq balä* (So), *wa›wa› *balä* (M.Go.W) 'cackle, *talk much, talk incessantly';

wa›wa› yäbeä ǧärä (Go) 'hen that is about to lay eggs', lit. 'hen that cackles' (see *ǧärä*);

Semitic: Ar. *waqwaqa* 'bark', Daṯina *waqqa* 'croak'; Ethiopic: Amh. *wäqq wäqq alä* 'croak', Har. *wäqwa wäq* 'imitation of the cry of children'; also in Cushitic: Qab. *wäqē-sso›* 'cackle'; related to *(a)wäkka* 'make noise' (see above).

wäqəyä (So) 'monkey, ape';

see *wanqʿä*, above.

wäqäz (Ed) 'trouble, difficulty, misery';

represents *wäqäs* (see *wäqäsä*, above) with *q-s* > *q-z*.

waqʿäma (E.M) 'wooden plate used for measuring coffee or grain or for washing hands and feet';

represents *wäčäba* (see above) with the reversed process of *č* becoming *q* (21.3) and with the alternance of labials *b:m* (4.11).

wär I (Z), *wärä* (M.Go.So), *wäri* (S.W), *wärri* (W) 'month, *moon';

Semitic: Heb. *yåreăḥ* 'moon'; Ethiopic: G. *wärḥ* 'month', Tna. *wärḥi*, Te. *wärəḥ*, Har. *wärḥi*, *wäḥri*, Amh. *wär*, Arg. *wärəh*. See also *wärat*, *märet*, *bäňä*.

wär II (Č.E.En.Gt) 'leg';

would it be derived from *wärä* 'go'?

wärä (Č.E.Ms), *wā̆rä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'leave, go away, pass, escape';

SAr. *ḥwr* 'go' (for which see Müller 1972:44); Ethiopic: G. Tna. *ḥorä* 'go', Gaf. *(a)horä*, Har. *ḥāra*. The initial *ḥ* of the root *ḥorä (ḥwr)* reappears in the jussive (Ed) *yəxwär*. Dillmann 1865:113 compares G. *ḥorä* with Ar. *ḥārä* 'return', a comparison not accepted by Noeldeke 1910:48. Ethiopic *ḥora (ḥwr)* could perhaps be compared with Ar. *rāḥa* 'go' (with metathesis). Arabic *ḥawāriyyūna* 'apostles' is borrowed from G. *ḥawarya* (Ludolf 1669:41). See also *wərwər *balä*, *tawärä*, *wärəm tərama*.

wärä I (Č.E.En.Gt) 'cave';

represents *wänä* III (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

wärä II (M.Go.So) 'month';

see *wär* I, above.

wärä III, in *wärä äsäd* (Ed) '*äsät* of good quality';

see *wära* II, below.

wärą (M) 'kind of bamboo';

see *wäre* II, below.

(a)wärra (So) 'speak';

Amh. *awärra*; see *wäre* I, below.

wära I (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *wärä* (Ed), *dän (dänn) wära* (Č. M), *käsä (wärä) wära* (En.Ed) 'kind, easy-going, *mild' (see *dän*, *käs*);

is there any connection with *wära* II, below?

wära II (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'the best quality of pumpkin or *äsät*';

wära äsät (Gt), *wära ässät* (M), *wära äsäd* (En), *wärä äsäd* (Ed) '*äsät* of good quality';

see *wära* I, above.

wäre I (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *waray* (En.Gt), *wäray* (Ed), *uru* (So) 'news, rumor, gossip, false story, lie';

awärra (So) 'speak';

awärrärä (So) 'speak, talk, announce';

wäreňňä (M.So), *wärayäňňä* (Ed), *wäraywä* (Gt), *warayəwä* (En), *urutamma* (So) 'liar, one who reports rumors';

Amh. *(a)wärra* 'announce, talk', Te. *wära*; Te. Tna. Amh. Arg. *wäre* 'news, rumor', Har. *wär*. Praetorius 1879:242 connects it with Semitic *wry* (Heb. *h-ōrå* 'teach'); Barth 1893:14 compares it with Ar. *rawā (rwy)* 'tell, relate' (with metathesis); Cerulli 1936:435 derives it from Cushitic: Bil. *ware*, Ga. *warē*, Som. *war*, Kam. *wora-ta*.

wäre II (Ms), *wärą* (M), *wäriyä* (So), *wäräyä* (Go.So) 'kind of bamboo'.

wäri (S.W) 'moon';

wärri (W) 'month';

see *wär* I, above. Note in W. *wäri* 'moon', but *wärri* 'month'.

wäro (S.W), *woro* (S), *wäru* (Z), *oro* (Ms) 'python';

from Cushitic: Kam. *worro*, Had. *woll-iččo*.

wäru (Z), see *wäro*.

warä I (Č.E) 'spend the day, guard cattle, be held (market), fall due';

represents *walä* I (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

warä II (Č.E) 'be absent, stay away, remain behind';

represents *walä* II (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

warä I (Č.E.Gt.M.Go) 'space between the house and the main street, area of open space near the house'.

warä II, in *äfuga warä* (En.Gt), *yäfʷga warä* (M) 'oil-seed bearing tree';

lit. 'the *warä* of the fuga' (see *fuga*, above).

wā̆ri, **wā̆r**, in *ā̆wā̆ri* (En) 'apart';

ā̆wā̆rmʷar (En), *äwarmʷar* (Gt) 'separately, individually';

represents *mʷan* (see above) with *mʷa* > *wa* (6.32) and with *n:r* (8.33).

wērä I (Ed) 'olive tree';

see *wera*, below.

wērä II (Z) 'new';

see *wäriya*, below.

wera (Č.E.Ms.Go), *wēra* (En.Gt), *wērä* (Ed) 'olive tree';

Amh. *wäyra*, Arg. *wera*; from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Had. *wērá*, Qem. *wera*. Cerulli 1936:277 connects it with *wägär*, above.

wər (Gur. xZ), *ur* (W) 'main, male (animal), bull, *courageous, brave';

wəryä (Č.E), *wərəyä* (En.Gt) 'courageous, brave';

wər followed by 'finger' means 'thumb';

wər followed by 'chicken' means 'cock';

yoğä wər (Č.E.M), *oʾoğä wər* (En.Gt) 'great liar' (see *oğä*);

Amh. Gaf. *wər* 'main, male', Te. *wəhər* 'bull'; also in Cushitic: Som. *wär* 'man', Sid. *arō* 'husband', Mo. *wuró* 'male of animal', Bil. *wuhīr* 'bull'. See also *wərwəro*.

wərr beğ (M) 'walk fast';

wərr barä aššä (Ed) 'look around', lit. 'walk around and look' (see *aššä*);

see *wərwər *balä*, below.

wərä I (Č.E.Gt) 'divorced, woman not yet married';

represents *wənä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

wərä II (En.Gt), *wəräm* (Č), *worəm* (So) 'true, truly, sure, for sure, surely, certainly';

äwrä (En.Gt) 'in relity, certainly, surely, truly';

wərätäňä (En.Gt) 'truthful';

represents *wänä* I (see above) with *n:r* (8.33). See also *burəm*.

wərra (So) 'only'.

woro I (S) 'python';

see *wäro*, above.

worō II (Ed) 'kind of insect that lives in the house';

worō gād (Ed) 'rare', lit. 'white *worō*-insect' (which is rare); see *gād*;

perhaps from Cushitic: Kam. *ōrú-ta* 'flee', Had. *ōra* 'ant'.

wərʾečä (En), *wərʾečča* (Ed) 'both';

from *wərʾet* (see below) with palatalization of *t*.

wärä'ät (Go) 'paper, letter';

represents *wäräqät* (see below) with *q:'* (14.1).

wərʾet (En.Ed) 'two';

wərʾettä (Ed) 'twice';

wərʾečča (Ed), *wərʾečä* (En) 'both';

represents *klʾ* (see *kʷett* 'two') with *k* > *h* (5.23) > *w* (10.4), *l:r* (8.25) and with the suffix *-t* as in Amh. *hulätt*.

wərʾetäňňä (En), *wərʾetäňňä* (Ed) 'second, *second steeping of coffee';

from *wərʾet* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*.

wäräba I (E) 'freeborn, one who does not belong to a despised social class';

represents *wäläba* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

wäräba II (Č.E.M), *wäräḇa* (En.Gt), *woräba* (So) 'kind of cockroach';

from Cushitic: Kam. *ōräba*.

wärabä (W), *wärābä* (S), *urāba* (Z) 'hyena';

woräba (So) 'man-eater';

yōrābä urbāt (S) 'animal that is likely to be eaten by the hyena', lit. 'the dinner (*urbāt*) of the hyena (*yōrābä* from *yäwärābä*)';

Har. *wärāba*; from Cushitic: Som. *wärāba*, Ga. *warābessa*, Dar. *worābessà*.

wərbä (S.W), see *wərba*.

wərba (Ms), *wərbä* (S.W), *wərəwä* (Ed) 'lion';

probably from Cushitic: Sid. *wórba* 'brave', Dar. *wōrbà*. For the passage of meaning 'lion, brave', cp. SAr. *ʾsd* 'warrior' from the meaning of 'lion'. In the case of Gurage 'lion' one would have the opposite situation, namely Sid. *wórba* 'brave' came to mean 'lion' in Gurage.

wərbe (Č.E.Gt), *wərbeʾä* (En), *wərbəyä* (M) 'kind of tree'.

woräba I (So) 'man-eater';

see *wärabä* 'hyena', the hyena being considered a man-eater.

woräba II (So) 'kind of bug';

see *wäräba* II, above.

wərbeʾä (En) 'kind of tree';

see *wərbe*, above.

wərbeyä (M) 'kind of tree';

see *wərbe*, above.

wärəččä (M.Ms), see *wärčä*.

wärčä (Č.E.Gt.Go.So), *wärəččä* (M.Ms), *wäčä* (En), *wäččä* (Ed) 'front leg of cattle, upper part of front leg of cattle';

yorčä bašä (Č.E) 'fatal disease of animal', lit. 'the disease (*bašä*) of the front leg (*yorčä*, from *yä-wärčä*)';

Amh. *wärč* 'front leg of animal'. Wajnberg 1937c: 21 derives Amh. *wärč* from **wärke* (*-e* being a trace of the dual) and compares it with Heb. *yåreḵ* 'upper thigh', Ar. *wark*; cp. also Te. *wärkät* 'hip', Tna. *wäräḵät* 'rump of animal'. For the form *warč* in modern Arabic, see Cantineau (cited in Landberg 1942:2919, under *wark*).

wərč (Ed) 'interjection used to chase away a calf';

represents *wərš*, below, with alternance of prepalatals *š:č* (9.41).

wäräd (En.Ed) 'special share of a slaughtered cow';

represents *wärät* with unvoiced *t* (7.14).

wärädä (S.W.Z), *wärrädä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *wändä* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt), *wänädä* (Č), *wännädä* (E) 'go down, descend, *dismount from a mule or horse, go west, go south';

awärädä (S.W.Z), *awärrädä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *ǫrrädä* (M), *arädä* (W), *awändä* (En.Ed.Gt), *wandä*, *wannädä* (E), *andä*, *ǫndä* (Č) 'bring down, lower';

atwarädä (En), *atwarrädä* (Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), *atwandä* (Č.Gt), *atwannädä* (E) 'humiliate, belittle';

atwärrädä- (M), *atweräde-t*, *ateräde-t* (W), *atwerrädä-* (Ms.Go), *atwīrädä-* (Z), *atwirrädä-* (So), *ateräde-t* (W), *atwennädä-* (E), *atwendä-* (Gt), *atwēndä-* (En) 'miscarry', lit. 'make go down';

täwēndä (En), *täwendä* (Gt), *tendä* (Č.E), *tennädä* (E) 'dismount from a mule';

täwannädä (E), *täwendä* (Č.Gt), *täwēndä* (En.Ed) 'become free by paying the necessary money';

täwēndä (Ed) 'be covered (cattle), be coupled, conceive (cattle)';

täwrarrädä (Go.So) 'bet' (v.);

wərdän (Go.So), *wərdänyät* (So), *yäwäränəyä* (M) 'downwards, downward slope, descent, southward';

wərdät (So) 'disgrace' (n.);

wärərrəd (Ed.Ms.Go.So.Z), *urərrəd* (W) 'bet' (n.);

awwəraräd (So) 'pattern of melody';

Semitic: Ar. *warada* 'go down, descend', Heb. *yåraḏ*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *wäräda*, Te. *wärda*, Amh. *wärrädä*, Arg. *wärräda*, Har. *wäräda*. For 'miscarry' from the *at*-stem, cp. Amh. *aswärrädä* 'miscarry' (from the *as*-stem). In Tigre the meaning of 'miscarry' is expressed by the *at*-stem of *wdq* 'fall': *atwadäqa*, as in Ar. *ʾasqaṭa* 'miscarry', *ʾa*-stem of *saqaṭa* 'fall'. For 'go west, go south' from the root *wrd* 'go down', see under *wäst*, below. See also *wərğä*.

wärd, in *yärč (äʾärč, äʾäč) wärd* (Č.En.Gt) 'son, male';

yärəğğ wärd (E) 'son, manly character';

for *wäld* (see *wällädä*, above), with *l:r* (8.25). See also *wärdəyä*, below.

warda (Č.S.W) 'brown (mule), *black';

Tna. Amh. *warda*; also in Ga. *warda*.

werad (En.Ed) 'kind of grass';

represents *warat* I (see below) with unvoicing of *t*.

wordu (Z) 'lie' (n.);

wordutäňä (Z) 'liar';

from Cushitic: Ometo *wordō* 'false', Haruro *wärdo*.

wərdän (Go.So) 'downwards, downward slope, southward, descent';

wərdän addägä-m arässä (Go) 'thatch the roof with the top of grass pointing down' (see *addägä, a-räššä*)';

from *wärädä* 'go down' (see above) with the suffix *-än*. For 'downwards, southward', see *wäst*, below.

wərdänyät (So) 'descent, downwards, downward slope';

from *wərdän* (see above) with the directional suffix *-yät*.

wərdät (So) 'disgrace';

Amh. *wərdät*, from *wärädä* 'go down' (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

wordutäňä (Z) 'liar';

from *wordu* (see above) with the suffix *-täňä*.

wärdəyä, wärdiyä, in *yärəğğ wärdəyä* (E), *yärč wärdiyä* (Č) 'son, male, *manly character';

from *wärd* (see above) with the suffix *-əyä*; see *ärč, ärəğğ*.

wärafʷä (Č.Gt), *wäräfʷä* (En), *wärafo* (Č.E.Gt) 'bellows';

instrumental with the prefix *wä-* from *näfa* 'blow' (see above); for *n:r*, see 8.33.

wärafo (Č.E.Gt), see *wärafʷä*.

wäräfäša (En.Gt) 'basket used for winnowing';

instrumental with the prefix *wä-* from *näfäsä* (see above); for *n:r*, see 8.33.

wərag (So) 'praise' (n.);

wərag ewädä (So) 'praise the deeds of a dead person, praise' (see *ewädä*);

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *hirāga* 'telling the history of someone by praising him'.

wərg (Go), *urāg* (Ed) 'first shot of hunters that wounds an animal';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *urāga*.

wərg *balä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'slip away (e.g. hen when one tries to catch her)';

to be identified with *(a)wenägä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

wərgessa (W) 'kind of tree';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *worgessa*, Ga. *wärgēssa*.

wäräğä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'space in front of the house, threshold, *outside of the house';

would it be derived from *wärädä* 'go down' (see above)?

wərğä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'boasting through songs of one's ancestry';

wərğä odä (Č.E), *wərğä oʾodä* (Gt), *wərğä *balä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'boast, boast through songs of one's ancestry, *belittle with songs';

originally 'belittle someone (through songs)' developed into the meaning 'praise oneself with songs, boast through songs' from the root *wärädä* 'go down' (see above), *awwarrädä* 'humiliate'.

wariha (So.W), *wariya* (Go) 'evening gathering';

probably from Ga. *warāhu* 'keep a watch, be vigilant'.

wärkä I (En.Ed.Gt) 'kind of tree';

Amh. *wärka* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 267). See also *wärkä* II, III.

wärkä II (En), *wärkʷä* (Č) 'frontier, border, *long piece of timber used as boundary marker between clan and tribal territories';

undoubtedly connected with *wärkä* 'kind of tree' (see above), this tree delimiting the borders between the territories. For the role of trees in Gurage society, see *wərär*, below. See also *wärkä* III.

wärkä III (En.Ed.Gt), *wärkʷä* (Č), *wärko* (E.M) 'funeral dance in honor of an important man (it is done on the borders of the attendance)';

developed from the original meaning 'border' (see *wärkä* II) taking the meaning of 'dance performed on the borders'.

wärko (E.M), see *wärkä* III.

wärəm tərama (Č) 'in olden days';

lit. 'go indeed (*wär-əm*) to yesterday (*tərama*)'; see *wärä*.

wəräm (Č) 'sure, for sure, surely, sure thing, certainly';

from *wərä-m*; see *wərä* I.

worəm (So) 'truth';

from *wor-(ə)m*; see *wərä* I.

(ä)warmʷar (Gt), *äwärmʷar* (En) 'apart';

from *(ä)mʷarmʷar*, with *mʷ* > *wa* (6.32) from *mʷan* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

wäränä (Č.Ed.Gt), *wäränna* (E) 'kind of grass that grows in the highland (it kills the animals of the lowland when they eat it)'.

waran (Go.So) 'place lower than the surrounding area, *plain, meadow, field, open space';

gəbətt waran (Go) 'middleland, intermediate zone' (see *gəbətt*).

(a)wranä-, täwranä- (Č), *awrannä, täwrannä-* (E) 'be confused in making a decision, not recognize, change one's behavior for the worse';

see *(tä)wraňä-*, below.

(a)wrannā (Ed) 'be slippery';

reduplicative stem to be identified with *(a)mlalla* (see above) with *m* >**m̲* >*w* (4.31), *l:r* (8.25) and *ll:nn* (8.23).

wərinčä (Z) 'the young of a donkey';

Tna. Amh. *wərənča*, Amh. also *wərənčəlla*, Har. *wäčära* (with metathesis).

wäranda (Č.E.Gt), *wärando* (E) 'raw meat cut into big pieces and prepared by adding spices to it';

represents *wälladda* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25) and *nd*<*dd* by dissimilation of gemination.(18.5).

wäränṭo (Z) 'tweezers';

Tna. *wäränṭo, wäräṭo,* Amh. *wäränṭo*; from Cushitic: Ga. *waranṭō,* Had. *woranṭo.*

wäreňňä (M.So) 'liar, one who reports rumors, one who tells stories';

from *wäre* I (see above) with the suffix *-ňňä.*

(tä)wraňä- (En.Gt), *täwraňňä-* (Ed.M), *täwranä-* (Č), *täwrannä-* (E), *täwyanä-* (C), *täwyannä-, toyannä-* (E) 'be confused in making a decision, not recognize, *change one's behavior for the worse';

awraňňä- (Ed) 'lose the way';

Amh. *(tä)wäraňňä* 'go here and there'.

wäräqo (E) 'ladder'.

wärq (Gur) 'gold';

Semitic: Heb. *yåroq* 'green', Akk. *arqu* 'yellow, green', SAr. *wrq* 'gold'; Ethiopic: G. Te. Amh. Arg. *wärq* 'gold', Tna. *wärqi,* Har. *wärīq* 'green' (Cerulli 1936:278 translates it 'yellow'); passed into Cushitic: Aw. *worko.* For the Indo-European words for 'green' appearing in the name of 'yellow', see Buck 1949:1058.

wärqe (So.Z) 'kind of *äsät*';

Amh. *wärqe,* lit. 'the golden one'; also in Ga. *worqe.*

wərəqqʷä (M), see *wərqä.*

wəriqqä (Go), see *wərqä.*

wərqä (En.Ed.Gt.So), *wərqʷä* (Č.E), *wərəqqʷä* (M), *wəriqqä* (Go) 'frost of morning, cold' (n.);

wərqamma (So) 'cold' (adj.);

Amh. Arg. *wərč,* Gaf. *wərčä,* with alternance *q:č* (9.33); also in Cushitic: Al. *wəriččа.*

wərqamma (So) 'cold' (adj.);

from *wərqä* (see above) with the suffix *-amma.*

wäräqät (Gur) 'letter, paper';

from Ar. *waraqa(t)*; also in Amh. Te. *wäräqät,* Tna. *wäräqät,* Aw. *worikʸet.*

wärär I, in *yəft (yift) wärär* (Č.E.M), *iəift wärär* (En. Ed.Gt) 'at the initial stage, in the beginning, at first'; from Cushitic: Sid. *warō* 'time'.

wärär II, in *wärär dänägä* (En.Gt) 'attack the enemy boldly';

Tna. *wärärä* 'invade, pillage', Te. *wärra* (root *wrr*), Amh. *wärrärä.* Praetorius 1879:56 compares the Amharic root *wrr* with G. *bärbärä.* The root passed into Cushitic: Bil. *wärär,* Som. *werar* (as against Brockelmann 1950:35). For more details on this root in Cushitic, see Cerulli 1951:408, under *aur.*

wärära (Č.E.Gt), *wärära* (En) 'pit for preserving dough';

represents *wänäna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(a)wärrärä (So) 'speak, talk, announce';

awwərar (So) 'speech';

awrarmäňňä (So) 'one who talks much';

represents *(a)wärra* (see above) with repeated last radical.

wärer *balä (Go.So) 'be arrogant, be proud';

wärera (Go.So) 'arrogant, proud';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *wärēra.*

wərär (Č) 'name of tree (also known as *zəgba*)'; it is usually found standing in the main road of the village, the tree being a symbol of the local earth shrine.

wərorä (W), *wərōrä* (S) 'throw';

represents *wəräwärä* (see below), *-äwä-* becoming *o.*

wərūro (S) 'cock';

represents *wərwəro, wə* becoming *u* (4.51).

wərərrəd (Ed.Ms.Go.So.Z), see *(tä)wrarrädä.*

(tä)wrarrädä (Go.So) 'bet' (v.);

wərərrəd (Ed.Ms.Go.So.Z), *urərrəd* (W) 'bet' (n.);

Te. *(tə)wärräda* 'bet' (v.), Tna. *(tä)warädä,* Amh. *(tä)wärarrädä*; Te. *wardo* 'bet' (n.), Tna. *wərdi, wäräda,* Amh. *wərərrəd*; coming from the expression *wərädənna wəräd* 'go down then!' that one uses when challenging someone to fight (see *wärädä,* above).

wäräsä (En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *wärräsä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *wännäsä* (E) 'inherit, confiscate, *marry the widow of one's relative';

wäraš (Go.So) 'heir, one who marries the widow of his relative';

wəršət (M.Z) 'woman who remarries a relative of her husband';

rəst (So) 'family land, estate';

Semitic: Ar. *wariṯa* 'inherit', Heb. *yåraš*; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *wäräsä,* Te. *wärsa,* Amh. *wärräsä* 'inherit, confiscate', Gaf. *wärräsä* 'inherit', Arg. *wärräsa,* Har. *wäräsa*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *worés-xʷa.* See also *warsa.*

warsa (So) 'wife's brother-in-law';

Amh. *warsa,* from *wäräsä* 'inherit' since the husband's brother marries the wife of the deceased brother; passed into Ga. *warsa.*

wäraš (Go.So) 'heir, one who marries the widow of his relative';

Amh. *wäraš,* active participle of *wäräsä* (see above).

wərš (Č.E.En.Gt), *wərč* (Ed) 'interjection used to chase away a calf';

represents *wäšš* (see below) with *-šš*>*rš* (18.5).

wəršət (M.Z) 'woman who remarries a relative of her husband';

from *wäräsä* 'inherit' (see above).

wärät (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.W), *wäräd* (En.Ed) 'special share of a slaughtered cow';

Amh. *wärät* 'property'.

wäräṭ (Č), see *wäret.*

wärat (So) 'time';

Amh. *wärat* 'time', a Geez plural form with *-at* of *wär* 'month' (see above); cp. also Tna. *wärḥat.*

wäret (Č.E), *wäräṭ* (Č) 'sleep' (n.);

noun with prefix *wä-* and suffix *-t* from *nəyä* (see above); for *n:r,* see 8.33.

wärte I (So) 'thread that ties the cover of a jar when churning'.

wärte II (So) 'whirlpool';

from Cushitic: Al. *haruta* 'pound' with change of meaning.

warat I (Č.E.M.Ms.Go), *wērät* (Gt), *werad* (En.Ed) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Kam. *worāta,* Had. *worātò.*

warat II, in *gär warat* (Z) 'conclusion of the engagement';

see *gär* 'house'.

wērät (Gt), see *warat* I.

(tä)wrata (Č.En), *täwratä* (Gt), *täwratta* (E.M) 'be confused, be excited';

Amh. *wärät-äňňa* 'inconsistent, capricious'.

(tä)wratäḇä (En) 'be distorted, be coiled up';

represents *(tä)wrattämä* (see below) with *m* >**m̲* >*ḇ* (4.35).

wərtəm(m) *balä, wərtəmä barä, see *(tä)wrattämä.*

(tä)wrattämä- (E), *täwratäm̲ä* (Gt), *täwratäbä* (En), *wərtəm *balä* (Gt.Ms), *wərtəmm *balä* (Č.E.M), *wərtəmä barä* (En), *hərtəm barä* (Ed), *hurtəmm balä-* (W) 'sprain, *be distorted, be coiled, be curled up';

täwratämä(Č) 'not give a clear answer';

to judge from Ed. W. the root is *hrtm, h* becoming *w* in the other dialects (see *wofä, wərʿet*). As for *hrtm* it derives from *krtm, kʷrtm*: cp. Amh. *kʷärät-tämä* 'be coiled up'. See also *(tä)kʷrammätä,* above.

wərätäňä (En.Gt) 'truthful';

from *wərä* II (see above) with the suffix *-täňä.*

wäräṭiyä (Ms.Go) 'kind of *äsät*';

formally it could be connected with *wärät* (see above) with the suffix *-(i)yä.*

wärṭäb, wärtäḇ (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms) 'irrigation channel';

noun formed with the prefix *wä-* from *rṭb* 'be wet, be humid' even though the verb *rṭb* 'be wet, be humid' is not represented in many Gurage dialects (see *räṭäbä,* above).

wərəwä (Ed) 'lion';

represents *wərba* (see above) with *b* >**ḇ* >*w* (4.11).

wärwänä (En), see *wärwänna* I.

wärwänna I (E), *wärwänä* (En) 'kind of grass used for tying things';

see *wärwäňä,* below.

wärwänna II, *wərwənna* (E), *wärwäna* (Č) 'liquid nasal mucus';

represents *wänwäna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

wərwənna (E), see *wärwänna* II.

wärwäňä (Gt), *wärwänä* (En), *wärwänna* (E), *wanwana* (Č.Gt) 'kind of grass used for tying things';

wärwär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'small rainy season'.

wəräwärä (W.Z), *wəräwwärä* (Go.So), *wərorä* (W), *wərōrä* (S) 'throw';

wəräwärä- (Z) 'miscarry';

Semitic: Heb. *yārā(h)* 'throw', Ar. *warra,* SAr. *wrw*; Ethiopic: G. *wäräwä,* Te. *wärwära,* Tna. *wärwärä,* Amh. *wäräwwärä,* Arg. *wäräwwära.*

wərawwər (Ed), see *wərawər.*

wərawər (Č.E.En.Gt), *wərawwər* (Ed) 'throat, glottis, uvula';

represents *gʷrgʷr* (see *gʷärärä* 'throat') with *gʷ* becoming *w* (6.31).

wərwər *balä (Č.E.M.Ms.En.Ed.Gt) 'take a walk';

wərr beḡ (M) 'walk fast';

wərwərt (Č.En.Gt.M), *wərwərət* (E) 'walk' (n.);

also in Cushitic: Qab. *wurwuri-yo* 'take a walk', Sid. *wirr-yiˀ* 'wander, roam'. The Gurage root represents perhaps a reduplication of *wärä* 'go, leave' (see above), that is, *wrwr.*

wərwəro (Ms), *wərwəru intāq* (Z), *wərūro* (S), *ururo* (W) 'cock';

reduplicative root of *wər* 'male' (see above).

wurawur (So) 'kind of tree'.

wərwərt (Č.En.Gt.M), *wərwərət* (E) 'walk' (n.);

from *wərwər *balä* (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

wäräyä (Go.So), *wäriyä* (So) 'kind of bamboo';

see *wäre* II, above.

wäray (Ed), see *waray.*

wäriyä (So) 'kind of bamboo, part of the pipe that is put into the mouth'; see *wäräyä*

wäriya (M.Go), *wērä* (Z), *wäya* (En), *wäyä* (Ed) 'new';

Gaf. *wäyä* 'new'; from Cushitic: Kam. Sid. *hāro* 'new', Had. *hāri-ččo.* For *w* coming from *h*, see 10.4.

waray (En.Gt), *wäray* (Ed) 'news, rumor, gossip, false story, lie';

see *wäre* I, above.

wariya (Go) 'evening gathering';

see *wariha.*

wəryä (Č.E), *wərəyä* (En.Gt) 'courageous, brave';

represents *wər* (see above) with the suffix *-yä.*

wärayäňňä (Ed) 'liar, one who reports rumors';

from *wäray* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

wərrəyät, in *yäwərrəyät xäma* (M) 'right away, immediately';

lit. 'like (the flight of the) dove', to be identified with Č. *yäwənyät xäma,* E. *yäwənnəyät xäma,* with alternance of liquids *n:r* (8.33).

waraywä (Gt), *warayəwä* (En) 'liar, one who reports rumors';

from *waray* (see above) with the suffix *-wä.*

wäs (Č.E), *wäss* (M), *wā̃s* (Gt), see *wasä.*

(a)wäsä (E), see *wasä.*

wässe (S) 'awl';

for *wäsfe* (see *sefä* 'sew') with *sf>ss* (17.8).

wässo ənṭābit (S) 'index finger';

since the index finger is expressed, among others, by the finger that points at something (see *Orbis* 9, 1960, p. 392) one is tempted to derive *wässo* from *wäss* 'guarantor' (see *wäs,* above) even though I did not record the Selṭi expression for 'guarantor'.

was (Ms.Go.So.W.Z), see *wasä.*

wasä (M), *awasä* (Ms.Go.W), *awāsä* (En.Ed.Gt.S), *awäsä* (E) 'lend an object';

täwasä (E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *täwāsä* (En.Ed.Gt.S) 'borrow an object, bring a guarantor';

wäs (Č.E), *wā̃s* (Gt), *wäss* (M), *wōs* (En.Ed) 'loan of money';

was (Ms.Go.So.W.Z), *wäss* (M) 'guarantor, guarantee';

since taking a loan is connected with bringing a guarantor, the two notions are expressed by the same root: G. *ˀawḥasä* 'lend', *täwḥəsä* 'borrow', *waḥəs* 'guarantee'; Te. *ˀawḥasa* 'take a guarantee, give security', *täwäḥasa* 'guarantee' (v.), *wəḥsa* 'guarantor'; Tna. *(tä)wäḥasä* 'guarantee', *waḥəs* 'guarantor'; Amh. *(a)wasä* 'lend, bring a guarantor', *täwasä* 'borrow', *was* 'guarantor', Arg. *was* 'guarantor', Har. *wās*; also in Cushitic: Ga. *wāsī,* Sid. *wässe,* Dar. *wāsè.* Conti Rossini 1931:136 connects the Geez root, with reservations, with SAr. *s-wḥś* gift, donation'.

wesä (Č), *wēsä* (Gt), *wessä* (E.M), see *wessa.*

wessa (Ms.Go), *wessä* (E.M), *wesä* (Č), *wēsä* (Gt), *wī̃sä* (En), *wīssä* (Ed) 'small ax';

could there be any connection with Ka. *wolisō* 'ax' with loss of *l* through palatalization?

wesse (W), *wēsse* (S) 'banana-like plant (*äsät*)';

from Cushitic: Qab. *wēssi-ta,* Had. *wēssa,* Sid. Ga. *wēsse.*

wəss I (Ms) 'mad, crazy';

see *(t)esäsä,* above.

wəss II (So) 'interjection used to chase away a dog';

see *wəssa* II, below.

wəssa I (E.Ms), *wəsa* (Č.En.Gt), *usa* (En.Gt), *ussä* (Ed) 'bread made from *äsät,* *stage of dough after *yəra (īrä) wəsa*';

from Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. Al. Had. *wāsa.* Cerulli 1938a:224 also compares Har. *wāza mūz* 'banana-like plant', but *wāza* by itself means 'juniper tree' and is to be compared with *wanza,* above.

wəssa II (So) 'dog';

wis (Č.E.En), *wiss* (Gt.M.Ms.Go), *wəss* (So) 'interjection used to chase away a dog';

Amh. *wəššə*; from Cushitic: Kam. *woši-čču,* Sid. *woši-ččo,* Had. *wuši-ččo.* For the comparison with *bučo* suggested by Cerulli 1938a:224, see *bučo,* above.

wis (Č.E.En), *wiss* (Gt.M.Ms.Go), see *wəssa* II.

wī̃sä (En), *wīssä* (Ed), see *wessa.*

wōs (En.Ed) 'loan of money';

see *wasä,* above.

(a)wässäˀa- (Ed) 'perspire, sweat';

represents *(a)wäzza* (see above) from *wzˁ,* with *z:s* (13.7).

wäsäḇād (En) 'comb with one tooth';

represents *wäsäbat* (see below) with unvoicing of *-t* (7.14).

wäsäbat (Č.E), *wäsäḇāt* (Gt) 'comb with one tooth';

from **wäsäbsäbat >*wäsäsäbat* (see M. *wäsässäbat*) *>wäsäbat* (by haplology), from *səbäsäbä* 'gather' (see above). See also *wässäd,* below.

wəsačča (W), see *wəsača.*

wəsača (Č.En.Gt), *wəsačča* (E.M.Ms.Go), *wəsačča* (W), *usača* (En), *insačča* (Ed) 'day when the *äsät* is scraped and processed (it is a cooperative undertaking)';

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *hasačča* 'day when the place is prepared for scraping the *äsät*'; see 10.4.

(a)wsäččä (So), *awsačča* (Go) 'set a trap';

awsač (Z), *awsäčä* (So), *aswaččat* (S), *mawsačat* (W), *wäsaṭä* (M), *wäsax'ä* (Ms), *wäseha* (Go) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl'.

wäsaṭä (M) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl';

from *(a)wsäččä* (see above) with alternance *č:ṭ* (15.3).

wässäd (Ed) 'comb with one tooth';

from **wäsäbsäbäd >*wäsäsäbäd >*wässäḇäd* (by haplology) *>wässäd,* with *-äḇä >ä* (4.12), from *səbäsäbä* 'gather'. See also *wäsäbat.*

wäsädä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.S.W.Z), *wässädä* (E.Ms.Go.So) 'take, take away';

G. Tna. *wäsädä,* Amh. *wässädä.*

wäsifä (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *wäsfi* (Z) 'awl, *iron-piece of the smoking pipe serving to clean the *buriyä*';

instrumental with the prefix *wä-* of *sefä* 'sew' (see above); G. *mäsfe,* Te. *mäsfạ̈,* Tna. *mäsfe,* Har. *wäsfi,* Amh. *mäsfe, wäsfe*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *wusifi.* See also *wäsfafit, wässafit.*

wäsfi (Z), see *wäsifä.*

wäsfafit (W) 'awl';

instrumental with the prefix *wä-* of the reduplicative stem *sf-f* of *sefä* 'sew' (see above). See also *wäsifä, wässafit.*

wässafit (W) 'awl';

from *wäsfafit >wässafit* by assimilation (17.8).

wäseha (Go) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl';

represents *wäsax'ä* (see below) with *x':h* (5.31). See also *(a)wsäččä.*

wäskomba (So) 'lid of the basket used for eating';

Tna. *wäskämbiya* 'lid of basket', Amh. *wäskämbay,* Har. *wäskämbāy,* instrumental of *as*-stem of *knbl* 'cover' (Amh. *känäbbälä*) with palatalization of *l.*

wäsax'ä (Ms), *wäseha* (Go) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl';

probably derived from *(a)wsäččä* 'set a trap' from *wsky* with *ky* becoming *xʲ* in M. *wäsaxʲa* and *h* in Go. *wäseha.*

wäsīlä (Z) 'paternal uncle';

from Cushitic: Sid. *wosīla,* Ga. *wasīla* 'father's brother, brother's son'. For more details on Ga. *wasīla,* see Haberland 1963:114.

wisill eppä (Ed) 'wag the tail'.

wäsmäča (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'fly whisk';

represents *wäšmäṭ* (see below) from *šmṭ* with palatalization of the final *ṭ.*

wəsmar (Go.So) 'nail';

from *məsmar* (see below) with *m-m* > *w-m*(18.2).

wäsän (So), see *wessänä.*

wessänä (Ms.Go), *wissänä* (So) 'delimit a boundary, define, *decide';

wäsän (So) 'frontier, limit, border';

Semitic: SAr. *wṯn* 'delimit'; for Ar. *wasama* 'mark' see Brockelmann 1908:154; Ethiopic: G. Tna. *wäsänä* 'delimit a boundary', Amh. *wässänä,* Arg. *wässäna*; G. Tna. Amh. Arg. Gaf. *wäsän* 'limit, border'; passed into Cushitic: Ga. *wasana,* Kam. *wässánno,* Aw. *wosʸen.* See also *wäsängäfi.*

wissänä (So), see *wessänä.*

wäsängäfi (So) 'name of a spirit that possesses a person';

Amh. *wäsän gäfi* 'one who pushes back the boundary'; see *wäsän, gäffa.*

(a)wässärä (Ed) 'bake, cook, fertilize (earth)';

for *abässärä* with intervocalic *b* becoming *w* (4.11), from *bäsälä* 'be fertile, be ripe' with *l:r* (8.25).

wäsräča (Č.E.Gt) 'piece of iron (or stone) used for making incisions on a pot or for branding cattle';

instrument with the prefix *wä-* from *särrätä* (see above).

wäsränča (En), same meaning as above;

represents *wäsräča* with inserted *n* (8.81).

wäsässäbat (M) 'comb with one tooth';

from **wäsäbsäbat* > *wäsässäbat,* instrumental with the prefix *wä-* from *səbäsäbä* 'gather' (see above).

wastəgaba (So) 'harmony, reconciliation';

noun formed from Amh. *astägabba* 'unite, reconcile' with the prefix *wä-.*

wäsṭ (Č.E.Gt), *wäsəṭ* (M) 'down, south';

wäsṭe (Č.E.Gt) 'down there, underneath, southward';

wäsṭənyä (Č.E.Gt) 'descent, downwards, down slope, *southward';

bosṭ (Č.E) 'below' (from *bä-wäsṭ*);

yosṭe (Č.E) 'below' (from *yä-wäsṭe*);

yǫsəṭ (M), *yosṭ* (Č) 'lower';

to be identified with Z. *wəsṭ* 'inside, under' (see below). Note that the root for 'under' is used for 'south' while the root for 'up' is used for 'north' (see *ZAW* 74, 1962, 322-323). For Ga. 'up, east', and 'down, west' see Haberland 1963:592. See also *nän, fuṭ-än.*

wəsṭ (S.W.Z), *wəsəṭ* (Go), *wəsəṭṭ* (M), *wəšṭa* (So) 'interior, inside, within';

bä--wəsṭ (Z) 'inside, within, beneath, under';

bǫ̨asəṭ (M) 'inside, within';

angät läwəsṭ, angälläwəsṭ (Z) 'down slope';

Semitic: Ar. *wasṭ, wasaṭ* 'middle'; Brockelmann 1913:419 compares Akk. *ištu, ultu* for which see Rundgren 1955:177. Ethiopic: G. *wəsṭ* 'interior', *wəstä* 'inside, in', Te. *wəst, wəsṭ* 'inside', *wəšaṭe* 'interior', Tna. *wəšṭä,* Amh. *wəsṭ* 'inside, under', Har. *usṭu,* Arg. *wəfč̣* (with *č̣* by analogy with *wəč̣* 'outside' and the enigmatic *f* as in *lef* 'on', *tef* 'under').

wäsṭənyä (Č.E.Gt) 'descent, downward, down slope, southward';

from *wäsṭ* (see above) with the directional suffix *-(ə)nyä.*

wäsiyä (S), *wäsiyyä* (W), *wäsiyya* (Ms) 'last will';

from Ar. *waṣiyya*; also in Har. Arg. *wäsiyya.*

wässiyye (W) 'awl';

from **wäsfiyye* > *wässiyye* by assimilation, instrumental with the prefix *wä-* from *sefä* 'sew'.

wäšš (S), *wəšš* (Ms.Go) 'interjection used to chase away a donkey or to drive him';

Amh. *wäšš, wəšš,* Tna. *wäšš, wäššä.* See also *ašš, wərš.*

(a)wäšä (En) 'complain to someone about things done to him';

from Cushitic: Had. *awäsä,* Wol. *awäse.*

waššä (Ed) 'this one' (fem.);

feminine form of *wadä* 'this one' (masc.), probably from *wad-šä.*

waššä (S.W), see *waššа.*

waššа (Ms.Go.So), *waššä* (S.W) 'cave';

Amh. Arg. *waššа,* Gaf. *waššä*; perhaps from Cushitic: Ag. *waši,* Had. *wäššа,* Ga. *waššа,* Qem. *wänšä.*

weš at(t)u, weš atən (Č.E.En) 'perhaps';

from *we-š* (enclitic); cp. Tna. Amh. *wäyəs(s); at(t)u, atən* from *at* 'one' with *-u, -ən.* See also *wešatu.*

wəšš (Ms.Go), see *wäšš.*

wošo (Ms.S) 'jar for water';

from *wäšän, wäšär* (see below) with *-än, -är* > *o.*

wäšähanä (Ed) 'kind of tree';

see *wanšäxänä*; for *x:h,* see 5.33.

wäšälа (Z), *wäšälam* (So) 'uncircumcised';

Amh. *wäšälа* 'foreskin, uncircumcised', Har. *wäšälа* 'uncircumcised'; also in Ga. *wašalä,* Aw. *wošeli.*

wäšlaˀo (W) 'rod';

represents *wäšlāqo* (see below) with *q:ˀ* (14.1).

wäšälam (So) 'uncircumcised';

from *wäšälа* (see above) with the suffix *-am.*

wäšlāqo (S), *wäšlaqo, wäšlaˀo* (W), *wäšlāqu* (Z) 'thin branch without leaves used as a rod for driving cattle or for beating children, rod';

from Cushitic: Al. *wošlāqú-ta,* Qab. *wošāqú-ta.*

wäšämğa (Gt) 'kind of *äsät'.*

wäšmäṭ I (Go) 'waistline';

Amh. *wäšmäṭ,* to be identified with G. *səmäṭ.*

wäšmäṭ II (Ed), *wäsmäča* (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'fly whisk';

Har. *wäšmäṭ* 'thin flexible stick used for whipping', Amh. *šämäṭṭäṭä* 'whip a thief or a person who committed a bad deed'; probably passed into Cushitic: Kam. *wäšmáṭa,* Had. *wäšmäṭṭa.*

wäšän (M.Ms.Go), *wäšär* (Č.E.Gt), *wošo* (Ms.S) 'kind of jar'.

wəšəňä (En) 'lizard';

undoubtedly to be identified with *ənšəlalit* (see above) >**ənšəlet* > *ənšənet* (Č) >**ənšəňä, wəšəňä.*

wäšär (Č.E.Gt) 'kind of jar';

represents *wäšän* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

wäšer (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'kind of gazelle, kind of antelope'.

wošärbät (Z) 'kind of jar'.

wašt (W), *wäšt* (S) 'sister, elder sister';

from **wağt,* feminine of *waği* 'brother' (see above).

wešatu (Č), *wešattu* (E) 'perhaps';

from *we* 'or' *-š* (enclitic) *-at(t)u* 'one'.

wəšṭa (So) 'inside, within';

see *wəsṭ,* above; for *š,* cp. Te. *wəšaṭe* 'interior', Tna. *wəšṭi.*

wašwašinyät (Č), *wäšwašənnəyät* (E) 'kind of bush';

to be identified with *kʷaškʷašiyä* (see above), with *kʷa* > *wa* (6.31).

wät I (Č) 'minor clan of shallow genealogical depth';

from Cushitic: Had. *watto.*

wät II (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *wätt* (Ed) 'kind of white ant'.

wäta (En) 'main root of the *äsät'*;

to be identified with *äkutta* (see above) with *ku, kʷə* becoming *wä* (6.31).

(a)wättā (Ed) 'give the daughter in marriage';

atwattā (Ed) 'consult one another, counsel';

from *abättā, atbattā* with *b* >**b̲* > *w* (see *bätta* 'take'). For 'consult one another' from the root 'take', see *bädda,* above.

wäto (Č.E.En.S), *woto* (En.Ed.Gt.Ms) 'name of seventh month';

from Cushitic: Had. *wotoˀ.*

wat (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Go) 'ploughed field, ploughing of the field, cultivation, farming, work';

wateyä (Go) 'worker, farmer';

from *čotä* 'cultivate' (see above) the root of which is *wt.* See also *wäčča* with palatalized *t.*

wäto (S), *wato* (W), *wač* (Č.E.M), *wanč* (En.Ed.Gt) 'kind of tree that gives a good smell';

from Cushitic: Had. *wäto,* Kam. *wete-čču.*

wətt *balä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *witt barä* (Ed), *wətət barä* (En), *wətətt *balä* (Č.E.Ed.Gt.M) 'be stiff, rigid, obstinate, not be cooked to the proper point'.

wəte (Ed.So.S), 'warp, *thread';

see *wəteya*, below.

(yä)wəti (Z) 'his';

from *ut* 'he' (see above).

wit (Č), *wīt* (Gt), *wīd* (En), *qʷit* (E.Ms) 'summit, top, *top of the central pillar visible above the roof';

from Ga. *wittu*; in E. Ms. *qʷit*, *w* of *wit* became *qʷ* by an inverse process (21.3).

witt barä (Ed), see *wətt *balä*.

woto (En.Ed.Gt.Ms), see *wäto*.

wutta (Ms) 'shout, shouting for help, noise';

noun formed with the suffix *-(t)ta* from *(a)wäyyä* (see below).

wätäʾä (En), *wättäʾä* (Ed) 'fall, be cheap';

represents *wädäqä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2); *q:ʾ* (14.1).

wattəbabär (So) 'cooperation';

Amh. *mattäbabär*, from *abbärä* (see above); Amh. *mä-* is represented in So. as *wä-*.

wättaddär, wottaddär (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *wotadär* (En.Gt) 'soldier';

wättaddärənnät (So) 'soldiery';

Amh. *wättaddär*, Tna. *wättəhaddär*, *wättahaddär*, Te. *wädd tähaddär* (given by Littmann-Höfner 1962:430 under the root *wld* 'give birth to', *wädd* 'young man'). The derivation from *wäṭto addär* > *wätto addär* 'going out he lives' suggested by Yohannəs Gäbrä Egziʾabəher 1946:635 is probably a folketymology. Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:474 derives it from *watto adär* 'who spends the night (lives) going around everywhere'. Praetorius 1879: 160 states that the original meaning of Amh. *wättaddär*, Tna. *wättaḥaddär* is 'camp' deriving it from *mäthaddär* (from G. *ḫdr*, Amh. *addärä*). The form of Khamta *gʷittādär* given by Conti Rossini, *GSAI* 17 (1904). 215 is perhaps the origin of the name for 'soldier'. Indeed, *gʷeta addär* (or better *lägʷeta addär*) corresponding to the Amharic expression *lägeta addär* 'become a servant to a master', lit. 'supported (or provided for) by a master' could develop into the meaning of soldier since the soldiers were supported by the lords. Phonetically *gʷe-*, *gʷi-* became *w* (6.31).

wättäfä (So), *wettäfä* (Go) 'stop up the opening or the hole of a container, *stuff';

Tna. Amh. *wättäfä* 'block up', Gaf. *wittäfä*, Arg. *wettäfa*, Har. *wētäfa*, Te. *wättäfa* 'insert'. See also *wattäfä*, below.

wätafʷä (M.Ms.Go), *wotafo* (W), *wotāfo* (S), *wätafo* (So) 'side doorframe, threshold, *doorway, lower doorframe, front of the house';

from Cushitic: Kam. *wotāfu-ta*.

wätafo (So), see *wätafʷä*.

wattäfä (So) 'eat a lot, eat too much';

to be derived from *wättäfä* 'stuff' (see above) and meaning 'stuff oneself'.

wettäfä (Go), see *wättäfä*.

wotafo (W), *wotāfo* (S), see *wätafʷä*.

wättägagäz (So) 'cooperation';

Amh. *mättägagäz*, reduplicative *at*-stem of *aggäzä* 'help' (see *agäzä*, above).

wätmänna (M) 'desire, wish' (n.);

verbal noun of *(tä)mĕňä*, above.

watan (M.Ms.Go.So.W), *watar* (Č.E.En.Gt), *wätär* (S), *wattar* (Ed) 'wooden board on which the woman scrapes the stem of the *äsät* to separate the fiber'.

wətənä (Č), *wəttənnä* (E) 'ram';

see *wətəňňä*, below.

wätənəyä (En) 'toward here';

from *wa* I 'this' *-t -(ə)nəyä* 'toward'.

wətəňňä (Go), *wəttəňňä* (M.Ms), *wətənä* (Č), *wəttənnä* (E) 'the young (male) of a goat or a sheep, *ram';

from Cushitic: Kam. *wātānču* 'calf', Had. *wātānčo*.

wätqäbbi, in *bazäna wätqäbbi* (M) 'hospitality';

lit. 'receiving (*wätqäbbi*) of guests (*bazäna*)', verbal noun of *(tä)qäbbeä*, above.

wätqʼəbabär (Č.E) 'mutual assistance';

verbal noun of the reduplicative *at*-stem of *qbl*; see *(tä)qibbälä*.

wätär I (Gur) 'nerve, sinew, gut, tendon';

Semitic: Ar. *watar* 'sinew', Heb. *yeṭer*; Ethiopic: G. *wätər*, Har. *wätär* 'nerve, gut, sinew', Amh. *wätär* 'bowstring'; from *wätärä* 'stretch by pulling', below (so also Cerulli 1936:279).

wätär II (S), see *watar*.

wätärä (Č.En.Gt), *wättärä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So), 'stretch by pulling, stretch hide, distend hide';

Semitic: Ar. *wattara* 'stretch the bow'; Ethiopic: G. *wätärä* 'stretch out', Te. *wättära*, Tna. Amh. *wättärä*, *wäṭṭärä*, Arg. *weṭṭära*, Gaf. *wittärä*. See also *wätär*, *wəteya*.

wätra (Č.E), *wätəra* (En.Gt) 'kind of bush'.

watar (Č.E.En.Gt), *wattar* (Ed), *wätär* (S) 'wooden board on which the woman scrapes the stem of the *äsät* to separate the fiber'; see *watan*.

(a)wetärä (W), *awētärä* (S) 'dilute whey or milk with water';

wətro (Ms.Go.S.W), *utro* (S.W) 'liquid remaining after butter has been made from milk'.

wəttarä (E.M.Ms), see *wətara*.

wətara (Č), *wəttarä* (E.M.Ms) 'beam for the roof'.

wətro (Ms.Go.S.W), see *(a)wetärä*.

watramäs (So) 'confusion';

verbal noun of *(tä)tramäsä*, above.

wätrarəʾ (Ed) 'joy, happiness';

represents *mätrarəʾ* (see above) with *m* > *w* (4.31).

wətət barä (En), *wətətt *balä* (Č.E.Ed.Gt.M) 'be stiff, rigid, inflexible, obstinate, not be cooked to the point'.

wətətənnəyä (M), *wətəttənnəyä* (Go), *wətətənyät* (Č), *wətəttənnəyät* (E), *wətəttəyä* (So) 'upper part of the rolled-up leaf of the *äsät*';

represents *mutətənyät* with *m* > *w* (4.31).

wətətənyät (Č), *wətəttənnəyät* (E), see *wətətənnəyä*.

wətəttəyä (So), see *wətətənnəyä*.

wätwaččä barä I (Ed) 'ask incessantly, ask again and again';

Amh. *wätäwwätä* 'ask incessantly for favors'.

wätwaččä barä II (Ed), see *watwačč barä*.

watwačč barä (Gt), *watwačä barä* (En), *wätwaččä barä* (Ed) 'have compassion';

see *watwat *balä*.

watwat *balä* (Č.E.M.S.W), *watwačč barä* (Gt), *watwačä barä* (En), *wätwaččä barä* (Ed) 'have compassion'.

wateyä (Go) 'farmer, worker';

from *wat* (see above) with the suffix *-yä*.

wəteya (Č.En.Gt), *wətteyä* (M), *wəttəya* (E), *wəte* (Ed.So.S), *ute* (S) 'warp, *thread';

from *wätärä* 'stretch by pulling' (see above) with palatalization of *r* into *y* (8.65).

wəttəya (E), see *wəteya*.

wäṭ I (Ms.S.W) 'share, individual part';

bä--wäṭ (W), *lə--wäṭ* (S) 'instead of';

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *woṭi* 'part, share'.

wäṭ II (Gur) 'stew, sauce';

wäṭ bet (Ms) 'kitchen' (see *bet*);

Amh. *wäṭ*, ancient orthography *wäṣəḥ*, Har. *wäṭi*, Arg. *wäṭəh*, Gaf. *wäṣä*. Praetorius 1879:84 derives it from G. *(ʾa)wṣəḥa* 'pour'. On the basis of Gaf. *wäṣä* the root has *ṣ* (becoming *ṭ* in the other languages) and the origin of *wäṣä*, *wäṭ*, *wäṭəh* is perhaps Te. *ṣəbaḥ* 'stew', Tna. *ṣäbḥi* becoming *ṣəwaḥ*, *ṣäwḥi*, and by metathesis *wṣḥ* resulting in *wäṣä*, *wäṭ*, *wäṭəh*.

wäṭä (W), see *wäṭa*.

wäṭa (Č.Gt.S), *wäṭā* (Z), *wäṭṭa* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *wäṭä* (W), *waʾa* (En.Ed) 'go out, go up, ascend, climb, rise (sun), *go east, cross, go across';

wäṭa- (Č.Gt), *wäṭṭa-* (E.M) 'be enough, suffice';

wäṭä- (W) 'get rid of the tapeworm';

wäṭa balä (So) 'go out for a while';

awäṭa (Č.Gt.S), *awäṭā* (Z), *awäṭṭa* (Ms.Go.So), *awäṭä*, *aṭä* (W), *waṭṭa* (E), *awaʾa* (En.Ed), *aṭa*, *ọṭa* (Č), *aṭṭa*, *ọṭṭa* (M) 'bring out, expel, make ascend, *answer, lead the singing';

waṭṭa- (E), *aṭa-* (Č) 'purge', lit. 'make go out';

atwaṭa (Č.Gt), *atwaṭā* (S), *atwaṭṭa* (E.M.Ms.Go), *awwaṭṭa* (So), *atwaʾa* (En.Ed) 'contribute';

atwačat (Č.Gt), *atwaččat* (E.M), *atwaʾad* (En) 'contribution';

wəṭe (Č), *wəṭṭe* (E.M.Go), *wəčči* (Go.So) 'outdoors,

outside, outside of the house, *dysentery, excrement';

wəṭṭe bea- (Go) 'purge';

wäčï (M) 'expenses';

wäṭet, oṭet (Č), *wäṭṭet* (E) 'grass that begins to grow after a drought, *grass that sprouts after mowing';

mawčä (Ed) 'instrument serving to remove things';

mawṭa (En.Gt), *moṭa* (Č.E.Ms), *močä* (M.Go.So) 'large place where cattle gather or graze, road leading from the village to the field or market, road, way';

Semitic: Heb. *yåṣå›* 'go out', SAr. *wṣ›*; Ethiopic: G. *wäṣ›a, wäḏ›a,* Tna. *wäṣä,* Amh. Arg. *wäṭṭa* 'go out, go up'. The concept of 'go out, go up' expressed by the same root also occurs in Cushitic: Kam. *follo,* Had. *fira-kko* 'go out, go up'. For 'up' and 'east', see *wäṣṭ.* For *atwaṭa* 'contribute', cp. Amh. *awwaṭṭa.* See also *awṭayt, wäṭa wärädä.*

wäṭa wärädä (S) 'open space in the village surrounded by houses serving as public place';

lit. 'he went up (*wäṭa*) he went down (*wärädä*)', that is, a place where people come from all directions.

waṭä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.W), *wäṭä* (Gt.S.Z), *wä›ä* (En. Ed) 'swallow';

used impersonally (that is, with object suffix pronouns) it means 'drown', lit. 'it swallowed (him)';

abba waṭo (M) 'big eater';

G. *wəḫəṭä,* Tna. *wäḥaṭä,* Te. *wäḥaṭa, ḥaṭa,* Amh. *waṭä,* Arg. *wähaṭa.*

waṭṭa (E) 'bring out, expel, make ascend, answer';

from *awäṭṭa* (see *wäṭa,* above) >*waṭṭa.*

waṭo, in *abba waṭo* (M) 'big eater';

from *waṭä* 'swallow', above. See also *aba.*

weṭa (Č.E.M.Ms.So), *wēṭa* (Gt), *wīṭa* (En), *wīṭä* (Ed) 'yellow';

could it be identified with Amh. *bəčä* 'yellow' with *b* >*w,* and with an original *ṭ* palatalized in Amharic?

wəṭä gänna (M) 'short period after the *mäsqäl*-feast';

see *wəṭät* II, below.

wəṭe (Č), *wəṭṭe* (E.M.Go) 'outside of the house, outdoors';

wəṭṭe bea- (Go) 'purge';

see *wäṭa,* above.

wīṭä (Ed), see *weṭa.*

wīṭa (En), see *weṭa.*

wiṭe (Ed) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Ga. *wiṭa* (for which see Haberland 1963:770), Had. *hiṭe,* Ṭem. Al. *hiṭi-ta.*

wäṭṭä›ä (M) 'fall';

wəṭṭa›ä (M) 'fallen thing, cheapness';

represents *wädäqä* (see above), with *d-q* >*ṭ-q* (by assimilation) >*ṭ-›*; for *q:›,* see 14.1.

wäṭmäd (So.S) 'snare for fowl, trap for fowl';

Amh. *wäṭmäd* 'snare' for *mäṭmäd,* from *ṭämmädä* 'set a snare', undoubtedly from the original meaning of *ṭmd (ṣmd, ḏmd)* 'join, put together, attach' (see *ṭämädä,* above). Tigrinya *mäṣawädiya* 'trap, snare' could be either instead of *mäṣamädiya* of the root *ṣmd* with *m* becoming *w* (and connected with *wäṭmäd*) or from *ṣwd,* a root that does not exist in Tigrinya, and to be identified with Semitic *ṣwd* 'hunt' (Heb. *ṣåḏ,* Akk. *ṣādu*), Heb. *måṣoḏ* 'hunting-net'.

wäṭṭänä (M) 'begin, start';

Semitic: SAr. *m-wṭn* 'beginning'; Ethiopic: G. *wäṭänä* 'begin', Amh. *wäṭṭänä,* connected with Te. *wäṭṭäna* 'try' (that is, begin some thing), Gaf. *wäṭänä* 'test'.

wäṭäqä (Č.Gt), *wäṭṭäqä* (E.M.Ms) 'fall, *be cheap';

wəṭq (Č.E.Gt.M) 'fallen thing, cheap';

wəṭaqıä (Č), *wəṭṭaqıä* (E) 'the act of falling down, fallen thing, cheapness';

represents *wädäqä* (see above) with *d-q* >*ṭ-q* by assimilation (17.4).

wəṭq (Č.E.Gt.M), see *wäṭäqä.*

wəṭaqıä (Č), *wəṭṭaqıä* (E) 'the act of falling down, fallen thing, cheapness';

from *wäṭäqä* (see above) with palatalized *qı* due to the nominal pattern **wəṭaqe.*

waṭṭarkä (Ed) 'so much, that much';

from *waṭṭa-ar* (=›*ar* 'thing')-*kä*; see *xaṭṭaka›ar.*

wäṭet (Č), *wäṭṭet* (E) 'grass that begins to grow after a drought, grass that sprouts after mowing';

while it is tempting to connect it with Cushitic: Kam. *wiṭa-ta* 'seed', Qab. *wuṭä-ta,* Sid. *wiṭa,* it is undoubtedly from the root 'go out' (see *wäṭa,* above).

wəṭät I (Gur) 'Monday';

wəṭät männag (M.Go.So), *wəṭät männaga* (Ms), *wəṭät märäga* (Č.E), *wəṭät mär̃äga* (Gt) 'Tuesday';

from Cushitic: Qab. *woṭāti* 'Monday', Had. *wəṭäta.* The expressions for 'Tuesday' mean literally 'the next day of Monday', cp. Amh. *maksäňňo* 'Tuesday' from *magəst-säňňo* >**magsäňňo* >*maksäňňo* (*Word,* 1949, 277-8).

wəṭät II (M) 'time, period of time, season';

wəṭä gänna (M) 'short period after the *mäsqäl*-feast';

would there be any connection with *wəṭät* I 'Monday', that is, 'a period of time'?

wäṭäṭe (Ms.Go.So) 'male goat bigger than *gəlgäl*';

Tna. *wäṭoṭo,* Te. *wäṭäṭo,* Amh. *wäṭäṭe, wäṭäṭo*; also in Cushitic: Ag. *woteti.*

wäṭawäräda (S), see *wäṭa wäräda.*

wəṭäwwäṭä (So) 'shake (a spear) in a threatening way';

Amh. *(tä)wäṭṭäṭä* 'boast', Tna. *wäṭwäṭä* 'shake a spear'.

wawe (So) 'wailing';

reduplication of *wa* II, above.

wawa›akkä (Ed) 'right now';

from *wa* I 'this', *wa›akkä* 'now' (see *wa›aka*).

(tä)wawalä (So) 'make an agreement, make a contract';

wəl (Gur) 'contract';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *walä*: Amh. *wəl* 'contract', from *(a)walä* 'tie, make a knot>make an agreement', Tna. *wə‹li* 'agreement', *täwä‹a‹alä* 'make an agreement', Te. *(tə)wä‹a‹ala* 'agree on the price'.

wewänä (Ed) 'the young (male) of a goat or sheep';

represents *weḇäna* (see above) with *ḇ* >*w* (4.11).

wäwwärä (Ed) 'chalk, lime';

represents *wäbarä* (see above) with *b* >*w* (4.11).

wawat (M.Ms.Go.So) 'crow';

Semitic: Ar. *wa‹wa‹a* 'shout'; Ethiopic: Amh. *wawa* 'the sound of a crow', G. *wäwwə‹a* 'shout'.

wäy (Z) 'or';

see *we,* above.

wäyä (Ed) 'new';

see *wäya* II, below.

(a)wäyyä (So), *wäňňä* (Go), *ǫňňä* (M), *onä* (Č), *onnä* (E) 'shout, shout for help, make noise, scream, *howl (wind), roar';

wäyat (Go), *awyat* (So), *oyat* (Č.M), *oyyat* (E), *wutta* (M) 'shout, shouting for help, noise arising mainly from shouting';

see *u *balä, wəxwəx balä.*

wäya I (Č), *wəya* (E) 'slightly thick branch without leaves used as a rod for driving cattle';

see *wa›ayä.*

wäya II (En), *wäyä* (Ed) 'new';

represents *wäriya* (see above) with loss of *r* through palatalization.

wäya III (Č.Go), *waya* (Ms), *wayä* (En.Ed.Gt), *wəya* (E) 'misfortune';

derives from *wa* II 'interjection expressing pain' (see above), but could also be connected with Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *hawwá* 'misery', Had. *háwwa.*

way I (E) 'interjection expressing pain';

see *wa* II, above. See also *way* II.

way II, in *way ayqūču* (Z) 'useless, worthless';

lit. 'woe! (*way*) it does not cut (*ayqūču*)', that is, 'it is useless', from *qoče*; for *way,* see *wa* II, *way* I.

wāy III (En.Ed), *wayy* (Ed) 'here';

wāyniya (En) 'toward here';

from *wa* I 'this' and the directional *-y(y).*

wayä (En.Ed.Gt), see *wäya* III.

waya (Ms), see *wäya* III.

wəyä (Č.Gt), *wəyyä* (E) 'go down to a lower place (such as a hole or a body of water), sink, set (sun)';

represents *bʷəyä* (see above) with *bʷ*>*w* (6.32).

wəyä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *wəyyä* (E) 'honey';

perhaps from Be. *wiyu* 'bee' compared by Reinisch 1895:240 with Be. *aû* 'honey'. The derivation of *wəyyä* from Tna. *wälälä* 'purified honey' (with palatalization of *l*) could also be considered.

wəya I (E) 'slightly thick branch without leaves used as a rod for driving cattle';

see *wäya* I, above.

wəya II (E) 'misfortune';

see *wäya* III, above.

wəyya (So) 'clitoris, female genital organs';

to be identified with *fəyä*, above, with alternance of labials *f:w*.

wäyäg (Č.Gt), ***wəyäg*** (E), ***wäg*** (M) 'song, chant, song in honor of heroes or ancestors';

probably to be connected with Amh. *wäg* 'story, history'; see *wäg* II, above. See also *wäyägama*, below.

wəyäg (E), see *wäyäg*.

wäyägama (Č), ***wäyägāma*** (Gt), ***wəyägamma*** (E), ***wäg̣amma*** (M) 'minstrel, singer';

from *wäyäg* (see above) with the suffix *-a(m)ma*.

wäyəm (Ed), ***wäyyəm*** (So) 'or';

from *wäy-(ə)m* (enclitic).

wäynä däga (So) 'middleland, intermediate zone, temperate zone';

Tna. Arg. *wäyna däga*, Amh. *wäynä däga*, *wäyna däga* lit. 'the highland (*däga*) of wine (*wäyn*)'. For *wayn* 'wine', see Landberg 1942:2944.

(tä)wyanä- (Č), ***täwyannä-***, ***toyannä-*** (E) 'be confused in making a decision, not recognize, change one's behavior for the worse';

represents *(tä)wranä-* (see above) with palatalization of *r* (8.65).

wāyniyä (En) 'toward here';

from *way* III (see above) with the directional *-niyä*.

wäyyəš (So) 'or';

from *wäy* (see above) and *-š* (enclitic).

wäyät, in *bet wäyät* (M), see *wayät*.

wäyat (Go) 'shout, shouting for help';

noun formed from *(a)wäyyä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

wayät, in *bet wayät* (Č.E), *bet wäyät* (M) 'one who stays at home while others go to war or work';

from *walä* I with palatalization of *l* (8.61).

waywät (Č) 'a special style of chant sung by Gurage women only';

coming from the refrain *way*.

woyzu (Z) 'booth, hut';

perhaps to be identified with Amh. *goǧǧo, goǧǧo* (see *goǧǧo*, above) with *go>wo* and with loss of palatalization of *ǧ*. For *ǧ* as a variant of *ǧ* in this noun, cp. So.W. *gonžo*, and probably also Kam. *gēyyu-ta*. Since, however, this noun occurs only in Zway it may be borrowed from a Cushitic language.

wäz (Č) 'slave';

represents *b^w^äz* (see above) with *b^w^* becoming *w* (6.32).

(a)wäzä- (S.W.Z), see *(a)wäzza-*.

(a)wäzza- (Ms.Go.So), *awäzä-* (S.W.Z), *ǫzza-* (M), *awässä›a-* (Ed), *awzazza, ozazza-* (E), *ǫzazza-* (M), *awzasa-* (Č.En.Gt) 'perspire, sweat';

wəz (Z), *wəzi* (W), *wəzat* (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *wəzāt* (S), *wəza›at* (Ed), *uzat* (En) 'perspiration, sweat';

Semitic: Heb. *yęza‹* 'perspiration', Akk. *zūtu*, Aram. *dâ‹ātâ*; Ethiopic: Amh. *wäzza* 'perspire', Har. *(a)wäza›a;* Gaf. *wəzä* 'perspiration', Tna. Amh. *wäz*; related to G. *wəḥəzä* 'flow', Tna. *wäḥazä*, Te. *wäḥaza*.

wāzä (Ed), see *waza*.

waza (Gt), *wāza* (En), *wāzä* (Ed) 'insignificant';

Tna. Amh. *waza*, used frequently in the Amharic expression *waza fäzaza* 'carelessness, trivial way'. Praetorius 1879:58 and Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955: 583 connect it with G. *mäḥaza* 'youth', *tämaḥazä* rendered, among others, by Kidanä Wäld K fle, *ib.* 'joke, have fun'.

waze, in *yäfäräz waze* (Ms) 'early morning'.

wəz (Z), see *(a)wäzza-*.

wəza (En) 'remedy, medicament';

a variant pronunciation of *uza* (see above).

wəzi (W), see *(a)wäzza-*.

wəza›at (Ed) 'perspiration, sweat';

from *(a)wäzza-* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

wäzäb (Go), ***wäzäḇ*** (En.Gt) 'spinal bone, middle of toga, co-ownership of a cow between two persons';

represents *wäzäm* (see below) with *m>b>ḇ* (4.35).

wəzbəkär (En) 'regret, repentance';

metathesis in relation to *(tä)wzägäbä* (see below); for *g:k*, see 13.3; *-är* is a nominal suffix of abstraction.

wozgo (Ed) 'plaited door of bamboo';

represents *wäzgäb* (see below) with *-äb>*äḇ, äw>o* (4.12).

wäzgäb (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.S.W), ***wäzgäḇ*** (En), ***wäzgäm̱*** (Gt), *wozgo, ozgo* (Ed) 'plaited door of bamboo';

noun with the prefix *wä-* from *zgb*, perhaps to be connected with Amh. *zäggäbä* 'collect, amass> enclose', *wäzgäb* would then mean 'that which encloses', that is, 'door'.

wəzəggəb (So), see *(tä)wzägäbä*.

(tä)wzägäbä (W), *täwzäggäbä* (Ms.Go.So), *tozäggäbä* (E.M), *täwzäkkäbä* (S), *täwzäkäḇä, täwzäkäm̱ä* (En.Gt), *täwzäkkǟ* (Ed), *tozäkäbä* (Č) 'regret, repent';

wəzəggəb (So), *wəzgəbban* (M.Ms.Go), *wəzgəbbär* (E), *wəzgəpär* (Č.En.Gt), *wəzgəppər* (Ed), *wəzəkkəb* (S), *wəzbəkär* (En) 'regret, repentance'.

wəzgəbban (M.Ms.Go) 'regret, repentance';

noun formed from *(tä)wzägäbä* (see above) with the suffix *-an*.

wəzgəbbär (E) 'regret, repentance';

noun formed from *(tä)wzägäbä* (see above) with the suffix *-är*.

wäzgäm̱ (Gt) 'plaited door of bamboo';

represents *wäzgäb* (see above) with *b>m̱* (4.15).

wəzgəpär (Č.En.Gt), *wəzgəppər* (Ed) 'regret, repentance';

noun formed from *(tä)wzägäbä* (see above) with the suffix *-är, -ər*; for *bb:p*, see 13.1.

(tä)wzäkkǟ (Ed) 'regret, repent';

represents *(tä)wzägäbä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3), and with *-äbä >*äḇa, äwä>ǟ* (4.12).

wəzəkkəb (S) 'repentance'; see *(tä)wzäkkäbä*.

(tä)wzäkkäbä (S), *täwzäkäḇä* (En.Gt), *tozäkäbä* (Č) 'regret, repent';

represents *(tä)wzägäbä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

(tä)wzäkäm̱ä (Gt) 'regret, repent';

represents *(tä)wzägäbä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3), and with *b>*ḇ>m̱* (4.15).

wäzäla (So) 'work, function, service';

see *wəzäyyä*, below.

wäzältäňňä (So) 'worker';

from *wäzäla* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä*.

wäzäm (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *wäzäb* (Go), *wäzäḇ, wänzäḇ* (Gt), *wäzäḇ* (En), *wonzo* (Ed) 'spinal bone, pelvis, middle of toga, co-ownership of a cow between two persons, *half of a slaughtered animal';

yäwäzämyä (E), *yäwäzämiyä* (Ms.Go), *yozämyä* (E.M), *yozämiyä* (Č), *awäzäbiyä* (Gt), *äwäzäḇiyä* (En), *äwäzäwiyä* (Ed) 'cow owned by two people';

the basic meaning of this noun is the middle part of something, be it the pelvis, the middle of the toga, or co-ownership of a cow between two persons. See also *yozäm səy(y)ä*, below.

wazma (M) 'kind of grass';

see *wažma*, below.

wäzän (W), *wäzänä* (S.Z) 'heart, *chest';

Har. *wäzäna* 'chest, courage'; from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *wäzana* 'heart, chest', Sid. *wodána*, Som. *wadne*, Sa. *wazanā* (see also Cerulli 1936:279) For the Cushitic languages, see Dolgopolsky 1973: 187, 295.

wäzänä (S.Z), see *wäzän*.

wazän (Ed) 'this year';

from *wa* I 'this' and *zän* 'year'.

wizänä (Č), *wizännä* (E) 'kind of bird';

see *wižäňä*, below.

wizäňä (Gt), *wīzäňä* (En), *wīzäňňä* (Ed), *wizänä* (Č), *wizännä* (E) 'kind of bird';

probably Amh. *wiza* (for which see d'Abbadie 1881:676) with the suffix *-ň(ň)ä, -n(n)ä*.

(a)wzaqärä (En.Gt) 'imitate in a mocking manner the speech of someone';

awzaqärä- (En.Gt.W), *awzaqqärä-* (Ed) 'talk nonsense, rave, talk in sleep';

metathesis of *zaqʷärä*, below.

(a)wzarāqä- (W), *täwzarräqä-* (S) 'talk nonsense, rave, imitate in a mocking manner';

metathesis of *zaqʷärä*, below.

(a)wzasa- (Č.En.Gt) 'perspire, sweat';

reduplicative stem of *(a)wäzza-*, above; for *z:s*, see 13.7.

wəzat (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *wəzāt* (S) 'perspiration, sweat';

noun formed from *(a)wäzza-* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

wəzäwäzä I (Ed) 'swing' (intr.);

awzawäzä (Č.En.Gt.W), *awzawwäzä* (E.M.Ms.So), *awzäwwäzä* (Go) 'swing' (tr.);

awwəzawwäzä (So) 'shake' (tr.);

Te. *wäzwäza* 'jolt, shake', Tna. *wäzwäzä* 'shake', Amh. *wäzäwwäzä* 'swing, shake, move', Arg. *wäzäwwäza*.

****wəzäwwäzä*** II, *(a)wzawäzä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *awzawwäzä* (E.M) 'prevent from doing something (e.g. a child keeping his mother busy before she goes to market), get in the way of someone';

dəyä (dəyyä) awzawwäzä (E.M.Ms), *dəyä (diyä) awzawäzä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'become dark';

'his eye' *awzaw(w)äzä-* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'he did not see clearly';

Amh. *(as)wäzawwäzä* 'pester, trouble'.

wəzäyyä (So) 'work' (v.);

wäzäla (So) 'work' (n.);

wäzältäňňä (So) 'worker';

from *wzly*; cp. Gaf. *wälägğä* (a phonetic variant of *wälážžä*, from *wlzy*) with metathesis (see also Polotsky, *JAOS* 69, 1949, p. 40).

(a)wzazza- (E) 'perspire, sweat';

reduplicative stem of *(a)wäzza-*, above.

wažma (Go), *wazma* (M) 'kind of grass';

Amh. *wažma*.

Y

-yy, in *tä--yy* (So) 'toward';

see also *-yän*.

yä (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *ä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'of, to, for';

yä+perfect (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W.Z), *ä*+perfect (En) 'who (relative)';

the element *yä* 'of' is used in all the South Ethiopian languages except in Harari. This element represents *lä* 'to' (G. *lä*, Ar. *li*) with palatalization of *l*. Praetorius 1879:126 derives Amh. *yä* from G. *zä* 'of'.

yā (S) 'take!, here!';

represents a shortened form of *yäh, yähä* (see below).

ye (Go), *yē* (Ms.So.S.W), see *yō*.

yi (So) 'yes';

yiyy (So) 'certainly';

Semitic: Ar. *›iy* 'yes, certainly!', Ugar. *›i* 'truly!'; also in Cushitic: Qua. *iyā*, Sa. *yō*. See also *ə̄*, *ī*.

yī (Z) 'this, this one';

a demonstrative element used in nearly all the Ethiopian languages: Amh. *yəh*, Har. *yī*. See also **ī*, *i*, *yīğği*.

yō (Č.E.Ed.Gt.So), *yǫ* (M), *yē* (Ms.So.S.W), *ye* (Go), *oy* (M), *ōy* (En) 'yes, Sir!, here I am!';

an element of exclamation; cp. Ar. *yā* 'oh!', G. *›o*; also in Cushitic: Sa. *yē*, *ya*. See also *ō*.

ye›ä (Ed) 'tree, wood';

represents *e›ä* (see above) with on-glide *y* (9.6).

ya›axər (En.Gt) 'it is equal, about, approximately';

imperfect of *›kl* (see above) with *k:x* (5.22) and *l:r* (8.25); cp. also Amh. *yahəl*.

yä›una (Go) 'only, alone';

for **yäquna* with *q:›* (14.1); see *quna*, above.

ya›ans (En) 'less';

lit. 'it is less, it is small', imperfect of *›ns*; see *anäsä*, above.

yä›unnət (Go) 'together';

from *›u(n)na* (representing *quna*, above, with *q:›* 14.1) with the adverbial morphemes *yä---ət*.

yä›unəyä (M) 'an only child';

from *yä›una* (see above) with the suffix *-yä*.

yä›urb (M) 'close' (adj.);

for *yäqurb*, with *q:›* (14.1); see *qäräbä*.

ya›ars (Gt) 'less';

lit. 'it is less, it is small', imperfect of *›ns* (see *anäsä*, above) with *n:r* (8.33).

yä›aratəyä (M) 'night watchman, guard';

for *yäqaratəyä* (with *q:›*, see 14.1), from *qärat* (see above) with the morphemes *yä...əyä*.

yä›äswä (M) 'kind of *äsät*';

represents *yäqʿäswä* (see below) with *qʿ:›* (14.1).

yä›ïtä säb (So) 'tired';

lit. 'a man who was (is) tired' for **yä-qïtä* (from *qïtä*, above) with *q:›* (14.1).

yeb č̣əza (Č.E) 'kind of grass';

lit. 'medicament (*č̣əza*) for milk (*yä-eb*)'.

yibʷe›e (Go) 'food';

lit. 'things (*›e*) that one eats (*yibʷe*)'; see *bäla*.

yəbʷäbbʷä (Go), *yəbʷabbʷä* (M) 'anything with which one eats bread';

lit. 'that with which one eats'; see *bäla*.

yəbab gʿimmä (Go) 'kind of caterpillar';

lit. 'the headrest (*gʿimmä*) of the serpent (*yä-əbab*)'.

yəbʷabbʷä sända (M) 'knife used to cut meat when eating';

lit. 'knife (*sända*) with which one eats (*yəbʷabbʷä*)'; see *bäla*.

yəbʷabbʷä täbər (M) 'bamboo plate from which one eats';

lit. 'bamboo plate (*täbər*) from which one eats (*yəbʷabbʷä*)'; see *bäla*.

yəbibi›e (M) 'how good it tastes!';

lit. 'that says (*yəbi*) that says (*yə-bi>bi*) the thing (*›e*)'; see *balä*. See also *yəbər yəbər qar*.

yäbčo aṭm (S) 'ankle';

lit. 'bone (*aṭm*) of the dog (*yä-bučo>yäbčo*)'.

yäbčo galle (W) 'kind of tree';

lit. '*galle* for the dog (*yä-bučo>yäbčo*)'.

yabač qam (W), *abäč qām* (S) 'penis';

lit. 'body (*qam*) of the adult (*yä-abač*)'. See also *yägämməya məssəyä*, below.

yəbdadərra (Go.So) 'at first, formerly, previously, first of all';

from *bädärä* 'precede, be first' (see above).

yābdan (S) 'heavy';

lit. 'it is heavy', imperfect of *abädä* (see above).

yəbʷedärä (Ms), *yəbädäre* (W), *əbʷedärä* (Ms), *yəbedäriyä* (Go), *yəbädäryä* (So), *yəwädärä* (Č.E.M) 'mat of fiber and rope used to eat upon, *mat used to flatten dough';

one recognizes the element *därä* 'a good quality mat' (see above). As for the first element *yəbʷe*, *yəbä*, and so on, it is to be derived from *bäla* 'eat' (see above) and means '(on) which one eats'. Or would it be derived from Cushitic: Kam. Al. *ändebēru*, with metathesis?

yəbedäriyä (Go), *yəbädäryä* (So), see *yəbʷedärä*.

yäbäddäräzär (M.Go.So), *yäbäddärazär* (W) 'name of the fourth or fifth month';

from Cushitic: Qab. *yäbäddäräzär*.

yäbäxräräč (Č), *yäbäxräräğ* (E), *yäbäxər yəğğ* (M), *äḇäxərärč* (Gt), *äbäxräč* (En), *äbähräč* (Ed) 'first-born';

from *yä-bäxər* 'first-born' and *ärč (äč, yəğğ)* 'child'.

yäbxʿä əxa (Č.E), *yäbxʿä əga* (M) 'food brought to the house of mourning';

lit. 'water (*əxa, əga*) for the mourning (*yä-bixʿä*)'.

yäbulle xäma (M) 'immediately';

lit. 'like (*yä---xäma*) the dove (*bulle*)', or '(the flight of) the dove'.

yibälo qay (So) 'food';

lit. 'the thing (*qay*) that one eats (*yibälo*)'; see *bäla*.

yibälubyan qärše (W) 'small spoon';

lit. 'spoon (*qärše*) with which one eats (*yibälubyan*)'.

yibälyan gəz (W) 'food';

lit. 'the thing (*gəz*) which one eats (*yibälyan*)'.

yäbʷänəyä (M) 'bald';

from *bʷäna* 'baldness' (see above) with the morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yäbqäbäqä gurz (Č), *yäbqäbbäqä gurz* (E) 'very old man';

lit. 'an old man (*gurz*) who is completely destroyed (*yä-bəqäbäqä*)'.

yäbär käya (Č), *yäbär kəyya* (E), see *yäbärkäya.*

yəbara (Č.E.M.Go.So) 'fresh dung of cow';

see *ibara, yəbara fäggä.*

yəbara fäggä (E.M.Go.So), *yəbara fäčä* (Č), *iʾibara fäčä* (En), *iʾibara fäčä* (Gt) 'kind of bird';

lit. 'that finishes, or eats up (*fäggä, fäčä*) the dung (*yəbara*)'. For a similar expression, cp. Amh. *mäʿarä fägg* 'kind of ant' (recorded in H. Ludolf, *Lexicon Amharico-Latinum*, p. 16).

yəbər yəbər qar (Č.E), *yəbər yəbər qar* (Gt), *yə̃r-ka yə̃r-ka aʾar* (En) 'how good it tastes!';

lit. 'that says (*yəbər*) that says (*yəbər*) the thing (*qar*)'; see *balä.* See also *yəbibiʾe*, above.

yibʷäre qar (Ms) 'food';

lit. 'the things (*qar*) that one eats (*yibʷäre*)'; see *bäla*, with alternance of liquids *l:r.*

yəbäräbbʷä (Ms) 'anything with which one eats bread (e.g. cheese, butter, cabbage)';

lit. 'with which one eats' from *bäla* (see above) with alternance of liquids *l:r.*

yəbäräbbʷä sända (Ms), *yəbʷabbʷä sända* (M), *yəwäräbbʷä sända* (E), *yəwäräpʷä sända* (Č), *yəwärəäkʷä sända* (Gt), *yəwärəäkʷä-da šäta* (En) 'knife used to cut meat when eating';

lit. 'knife (*sända, šäta*) by means of which one eats (*yəbäräbbʷä*)'; see *bäla*, with alternance of liquids *l:r.*

yəbaräčča (M) 'two long pieces of wood tied with a rope with which the dung is carried out, litter to carry dung';

for *yəbara äčča*, lit. 'wood (*äčča*) for the dung (*yä-yəbara >yəbara*)'.

yäbärkäya (Č), *yäbärkəyya* (E) 'kind of bush';

lit. 'the *kayya* (*kəyya*) of the river (*yä-bär*)'. See also *yəxakäya.*

yabariyä (Č.E.Ed), *yabarəyä* (M) 'cattle that becomes lean in the dry season, coffee nipped by frost and picked during the dry season, loan (mostly coffee) made in the rainy season and given back with interest in the dry season';

from *abar* 'dry season' (see above) with the morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yäbässa, in *bä---yäbässa* (M) 'because of';

bäzəm yäbässa (M) 'therefore';

lit. 'by (the thing, the reason) that it came (*yäbässa*)', from *bässa* (see above). For a similar expression, cp. Č. *tä---yäčänä* (from *čänä* 'come'), En. *bä---äma>a* (from *ma>a* 'come'), Amh. *käzzih yämäṭṭa.*

yäbsäbäsä gurz (Č) 'very old man';

lit. 'an old man (*gurz*) that is rotten, or worn-out (*yä-bəsäbäsä*)'.

yäbäsär äčä (Č), *yäbäsäräčča* (Ms) 'piece of wood on which one cuts meat';

lit. 'wood (*ačä, äčča*) for meat (*yäbäsär*)'.

yäbäsäryä (Č), *yäbäsärəyä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *äbäsärəyä* (Ed), *äbäsärəyä* (En.Gt) 'ox or cow fattened to be eaten';

from *bäsär* 'meat' with the morphemes *yä---(ə)yä, ä---(ə)yä.*

yäbašä gʷəyä (Č.E.M), *äbaʾašä (äbaʾašä) gʷəyä* (En. Gt), *äbaʾašä goyä* (Ed) 'sickly';

see *baša, baʾašä* 'disease', *gʷəyä.*

yäbetəmm (E.M) 'mistress of the house, wife';

lit. 'the mother (*əmm*) of the house (*yä-bet*)'.

yäbetəmäna ätämʷ (Č), *yäbetəmmäna ättämʷ* (E), *yabetəmmäňňa ättämʷ* (M) 'husband's sister-in-law';

lit. 'the sister (*ätämʷ, attämʷ*) of my wife (*yä-bet-əm-äna*)'.

yäbəṭe (So) 'form of address to a friend';

from *yä* 'of' *bəṭe* 'companion'.

yäčča (Go) 'alone'.

yäčba (Č) 'central pillar of the house';

yäčbä (Č.M), *yäčbe* (E) 'section of the house from the central pillar to the fireplace';

yäčba, variant of *äčba* (see above); *yäčbä, yäčbe* comes from *yäčba+e* (directional).

yäčbanät (M.Go) 'section of the house from the central pillar to the fireplace';

from *äčba* (see above) with the directional *yä---nät.*

yäčoči afär (Č.E), *yäčočči afär* (M), *äčočči afär* (Gt), *äčoggi afär* (En) 'ploughed field';

lit. 'field (*afär*) that one ploughed (*yä-čoči*)'; see *čotä.*

yičočəbbʷä äčča (E), *yəčočəbbʷä äčča* (M), *yičočpʷä äčä* (Č), *yičočkʷä äčä* (Gt), *yəčügkʷäda eʾä* (En) 'piece of wood held with the left hand while cutting dough so as to protect the hand from being cut by the knife';

lit. 'wood (*äčča, äčä, eʾä*) by means of which one cuts the dough (*yičočəbbʷä, yičočpʷä, yičočkʷä, yəčügkʷä-da*)'; see *čotä.*

yičočkʷä äčä (Gt), same meaning as above;

see *čotä, äčä.*

yičočpʷä äčä (Č), same meaning as above;

see *čotä, äčä.*

yəčäfərəbbʷä anqäfʷä (E), *yəčäffərəbbʷä anqəfʷä* (Ms), *yəčäfʷərpʷä anqäfʷä* (Č), *yəčäfʷərkʷä-da anqʷäfʷä* (En), *yəčäfʷərkʷä anqäfʷä* (Gt) 'small spoon';

lit. 'spoon (*anqäfʷä*) with which one takes a mouthful (*yəčäfərəbbʷä*)'; see *čäfärä.*

yəčäfʷərkʷä anqäfʷä (Gt), *yəčäfʷərkʷä-da anqʷäfʷä* (En), see *yəčäfərəbbʷä anqäfʷä.*

yəčäfʷərpʷä anqäfʷä (Č), see *yəčäfərəbbʷä anqäfʷä.*

yəčügkʷäda eʾä (En), see *yičočəbbʷä äčča.*

yäčäkkʷi bäsär (Go) 'boiled meat';

lit. 'meat (*bäsär*) that one boiled (*yäčäkkʷi*)'; see *čäkkeä.*

yəčäkkəməbbʷä anqäfʷä (M.Go) 'small spoon';

lit. 'spoon (*anqäfʷä*) with which one takes a mouthful (*yəčäkkəməbbʷä*)'; see *čäkkämä.*

yäčäkkʷäri bäsär (Ms), *äčäkʷärī bäsär* (En), *äčäkʷäri bäsär* (Gt), *äčäkkʷäri bäsär* (Ed) 'boiled meat';

lit. 'meat (*bäsär*) that one boiled (*yäčäkkʷäri*)'; see *čäkärä.*

yäčänä, in *tä---yäčänä* (Č), *tä---yäčännä* (E) because of';

täx yäčänä (Č) 'therefore';

bämər yäčänä (Č) 'why?';

lit. 'by (the thing or reason) that it came'; see *čänä.* See also *yäbässa*, above.

yačənyä äčä (Č), *yačənnəyä äčča* (E) 'wooden pick for making holes';

see *aččiňňəyä wänät, äčča.*

yäčä atebä (Č), *yäčča atebä* (E), *yäčča atebät* (M), *ēʾä aṭeyä* (En), *äʾäčä aṭaybä* (Gt) 'branch';

lit. 'finger (*atebä, aṭeyä, aṭaybä*) of the tree (*yä-äčä*)'.

yäčidä qärä (En) 'fourth day of the *mäsqäl*-feast';

lit. 'the day (*qärä*) in which one slaughters (*yäčidä*)'; see *anṭä.*

yäčäfasär (Go) 'kind of grass';

lit. 'the grass (*sär*) of the marshland (*yä-čäfa*)'.

yäčäg (E.M), *ēʾäg* (En), *äʾäčäg* (Gt) 'branch';

lit. 'the hand (*äg*) of the tree (*yä-äčä, äʾäčä, ēʾä*)'.

yäčkʷäda šäta (En) 'knife used for cutting meat';

lit. 'knife (*šäta*) with which one cuts (*yäčkʷä-da*)'; see *anṭä.*

yäčənqunnəyät wəyyä (E) 'dive';

lit. 'go down (*wəyyä*) in a diving manner (*yäčənqunnəyat*)'; from *čənqun* (see above) with the adverbial morphemes *yä---(ə)yät.* For the adverbial Amharic expressions through the prefix *yä-* and occasional suffixes, see Cohen 1939:329-330.

yəčoň, in *tä---yəčoň* (So) 'more than';

lit. 'which is better (more) than'; see *čoňňä.*

yäčqariyä (Č.E.Ms), *yäčqarəyä* (M) 'muddy, dirty';

from *čəqara* 'mud' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yäčwan (So) 'meat about to be cooked which is tied with a string'.

yəččuwär (M) 'name of seventh month';

see *əččuwär*, above.

yəčəyä (E), *yəččəyä* (Č), *yiččiyo, yičiyyo* (M) 'it is plentiful';

seems to be an imperfect of *čəyä, čəyyä,* and possibly from *(tä)čəyä.*

yädi bəṭe (So) 'beggar';

lit. 'my (*yä-ädi*) friend (*bəṭe*)', a euphemistic expression; cp. Amh. *yäne biṭe.*

yaddu (Z) 'worry' (n.);

yadd-ən hänä (Z) 'be sorrowful, worry';

Har. *yāda* 'worry' (n.); from Cushitic: Ga. *yāda,* Dar. *yāde* 'be sad, worry', Mo. *yīǧǧi(ye)* 'be sad'.

yədda (E.M) 'carding bow';

see *iddä,* above.

yädbərəyä (E.M) 'kind of snake';

lit. 'that of the forest', from *dəbər* (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä--(ə)yä.*

yädbərəyä (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

lit. 'that of the forest', from *dəbər* (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä--(ə)yä.*

yädäčče bärbäre (W) 'kind of grass';

lit. 'the pepper (*bärbäre*) of the earth (*yä-däčče*)'.

yäddäfa (Go.So) 'let it be!';

jussive of *(tä)däffa* from *däffa* 'turn on its side' (see above).

yadgabba (E.M) 'contagious';

imperfect of *(ad)gabba, (at)gabba* 'make to be contagious', see *gäba*; cp. also Amh. *tägabba* 'be catching (contagious disease)'.

yädgan addägä (M.Go.So) 'miscarry';

lit. 'throw a throwing'; *yädgan* is formed from *addägä* (see above) with the suffix *-an.*

yadgapa (Č), *yādgapa* (En.Gt) 'be contagious';

see *yadgabba,* above; for *b:p,* see 13.1.

yädgar addägä (E) 'miscarry';

lit. 'throw a throwing'; *yädgar* is formed from *addägä* (see above) with the suffix *-ar.*

yädägʿä sär (Ms.Go) 'kind of grass';

lit. 'grass (*sär*) of (of for) honeyed water (*yä-dägʿä*)'.

yädäm äsər (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), ***yädäm sər*** (Go.S.W.Z) 'vein';

lit. 'the root (*äsər, sər*) of the blood (*yä-däm*)'; cp. Amh. *yädäm sər.*

yäddämmädän begg (M), ***yäddämʷädän zär*** (Č), ***yäddämʷädän zär*** (E) 'heavy rainy season';

lit. 'the rainy season (*begg, zär*) that is joined to it or to one another (*yäddämmädän*)'; see *dämädä.*

yädämärṭ (M), ***yadämärṭ*** (W) 'bead, kind of necklace';

see *dämärṭa,* above.

yaddən hänä (Z) 'be sorrowful, worry';

see *yaddu,* above.

yädingar adägä (Č) 'miscarry';

lit. 'throw a throwing'; *yädingar* is formed from *addägä* (see above) with nasalized *g* and with the suffix *-ar.*

yädənq (So) 'abundant, much, many, very';

yädənq gʷe, yädənq goy (So) 'most often, usually', lit. 'many times' (see *gʷe, goy*);

probably for *yädəmq,* jussive of *dämmäqä* 'be beautiful, be pretty' (see above) developed into the meaning of 'very, much'. For a similar development of meaning, cp. Amh. *bäṭam* 'very', from *bä-ṭam* 'with (good) taste', from *ṭamä* 'taste good'. The form *yädənq* could also be derived from *dnq* 'be surprising, be wonderful, be miraculous' (see *ad-dinnäqä*).

yədänqan (W) 'wonderful, marvelous';

imperfect of *dnq* 'be wonderful'; see *ad-dinnäqä.*

yäddär qərb (W) 'eyebrow';

lit. 'eyelash or eyebrow (*qərb*) of above (*yä-d-där*)'.

yädar (E), *ä-ädār* (En) 'overnight's stay, overnight';

yädar xuǧər (Č), *yädar ləbs* (M) 'toga serving as a blanket', lit. 'cloth (*xuǧər, ləbs*) for overnight (*yädar*)';

noun derived from *addärä* 'spend the night'. See also *ädar.*

yädara, ädarä (M), *ädarəyä* (Go) 'lunch, midday meal';

perhaps to be connected with *ädiyä,* above. Morphologically *yädarä, ädarä* could mean 'who blessed' from *darä.*

yaddärä (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *yadärä* (Č) 'leftovers from the evening meal, *breakfast';

lit. 'that which spent the night', from *addärä,* above. The expression *yaddärä* 'breakfast' is also used in Amharic. See also *yandärä,* below.

yədar (Č.E.M) 'name of the third month';

see *ədar,* above; for the on-glide *y,* see 9.6.

yədre wärä (C), *yəddəre fäkka* (E) 'hunt';

lit. 'go (*wärä, fäkka*) for hunting (*yədre, yəddəre*)'; *yədre* from *iddänä* 'hunt' (see above) with alternance *n:r* (8.33).

yadäräsər xärä (Č), *yaddäräsər (xärä) xʷänä* (E.M) 'be stubborn, be obstinate';

lit. 'be (*xärä, xʷänä*) a root (*sär*) that spent the night (*yadärä*)', that is, 'become hard, stubborn'; see *addärä,* above.

yədärsəyä (M) 'one who leads the singing';

from *yədärs* (imperfect of *däräsä* 'sing') with the adjectival suffix *-yä.*

yadot, see *adot.*

yadäwd amära (Ms) 'kind of bird';

lit. 'the bird (*amärä*) of *ädäwd* or *däwd*', of unknown origin.

yäddiyä amʷära (Go) 'kind of bird';

lit. 'the bird (*amʷära*) of the river (*yä-äddiyä*)'. See also Go. *yäga amʷära* 'the bird of the water'.

yädiya (Č.E) 'lunch, midday meal';

see *ädiya,* above.

yäfʷ (xäma) häma (Č.E.Ms.Go), *yõf xäma* (M) 'right away, immediately';

lit. 'like (*yä...xäma, häma*) the bird (*äfʷ, õf*)'. For a similar expression, cp. *yäwənyät xäma.*

yəfa (Č), *yəffa* (E), *yiffa* (Ms.So) 'lid, cover, *kind of basket, bone of knee';

see *efä* 'cover', above. Eža *yəffa* 'bone of knee', lit. 'cover (of knee)' to be identified with *yəffa* 'cover'; also in Amh. *əffiya,* Had. *ifī-ččo,* Kam. *ifi-čču.* The meaning of 'basket' is likewise to be identified with 'cover' since the basket serves as a cover for things.

yəfe (Gt) 'kind of tree';

see *ifa,* above.

yiffa (Ms.So), see *yəfa.*

yõf xäma (M), see *yäfʷ xäma.*

yofo (Č.E.M) 'uncircumcised';

see *ofo,* above.

yəffačəyä (M) 'one who has a scab';

from *əffačä* 'scab' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä--(ə)yä.*

yäfgʷa wąrą (M) 'kind of bamboo';

lit. 'the *wąrą* of the Fuga (*fuga*)'.

yäfʷga warä (Č.E.M) 'kind of tree';

lit. 'the *warä* of the Fuga (*fuga*)'.

yofänčą (Č), *yofänče* (E) 'section of the house from the entrance to the central pillar';

from *yä-wäfänča-e, yä--e* being the directional morphemes.

yäfənčər (E) 'face to face';

yäfənčər täwaka (Č) 'fight face to face, fight with spears or stones';

see *fʷänčära,* above.

yäfänqäṭəyä (M) 'person who has teeth that are spread or set apart';

from *fänqäṭ* (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä--(ə)yä.*

yäfʷäqä (E), *yäfʷäqʷä* (Č.M) 'leftovers in the dish';

lit. 'the scrapings of the dish'; see *faqä.*

yäfēq məšr (S) 'kind of bush';

lit. 'the lentils (*məšr*) for the goat (*yä-fēq*)'.

yäfʷär ambər (Č) 'immature person';

lit. 'cabbage (*ambər*) of above (*yä-fʷär*)', that is, only the upper part is cooked.

yäfʷär bäsär (Č.E) 'immature person';

lit. 'meat (*bäsär*) of above (*yä-fʷär*)', that is, only the upper part is cooked.

yäfur bäsär (Č.E.Go) 'biceps';

lit. 'meat (*bäsär*) of the mouse (*yä-fur*)'.

yäfur bet (Go) 'biceps';

lit. 'the house (*bet*) of the mouse (*yä-fur*)'.

yäfur däd (M) 'kind of tree';

lit. 'the juniper (*däd*) of the mouse (*yä-fur*)'.

yafär (M) 'ball played on Christmas';

lit. 'of (*yä*) the ground (*afär*)', that is, the ball played on the ground.

yafär grangər (E) 'cricket';

lit. 'the young of an animal (*grangər*) of the ground (*yä-afär*)'.

yifräčokä qar (Gt), *yifräčōko-da-ʾar* (En) 'food prepared for the spirits';

lit. 'the things (*qar, ʾar*) that one sprinkles (*yifräčokä*)', from *fənätta.*

yäfärrämu (So) 'small pieces of bread';

lit. 'the bread that one broke' (see *färämä*).

yäfwässəyä (M) 'coward, fearful';

lit. 'the one of the fart', from *fossä* (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.* See also *fossamma.*

yəft, yift (Č.E.En.M.Go.So) 'face, *first day of the *mäsqäl*-feast';

yiftä (S) 'first';

yəfte (Č.E.Gt.Ms) 'before';

yiftə lift (So) 'face to face, opposite';

see *ift,* above.

yifwät (Č), *yiffwät* (E.M) 'pot made of the leaves of the *äsät,* cover, lid';

from *efä* (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

yəftəft, yiftift (Č.E.M) 'face to face, opposite';

from *yəft-əft*; see *ift,* above.

yiftäňňä (Ms) 'first day of the *mäsqäl*-feast';

from *yift* (see above) with the suffix *-äňňä.*

yəftät (M) 'before, in front of, forward';

yäziftät (M) 'formerly';

yägəzz yəftät (Go) 'section of the house in front of the cowshed';

from *yəft* (see above) with the directional *-ät.*

yiftäzəbbʷan bässa-ččəm (M) 'the newly married bride visited her parents about four months after marriage';

lit. 'she came (*bässa-ččəm*) for the return of the face (*yiftäzəbbʷan*)', that is, 'return to see the face of the parents' (from *yift* 'face', *zəbbʷan,* from *zibbärä* with *r:n*). For the return visit of the bride coming from the root 'return', cp. also Amh. *mäls* from *mls* 'return'. For details on the ceremony of the *yiftäzəbbʷan, yəftäžəbbʷar,* see Leslau 1950a: 41, 47.

yiftäzəbbʷar (yiftäžəbbʷar) wärä-ččəm (E), same meaning as above;

see *wärä* 'go', above.

yiftäzpʷar (yiftäžpʷar) wärä-čəm (Č), same meaning as above;

see *wärä* 'go', above; for *yiftäzpʷar* with *p* against *yiftäzəbbʷar* with *bb,* see 13.1.

yiftäzwar wärä-ččəm (E), same meaning as above;

from *yiftäzbʷar, yiftäzəbbʷar* (see above) with $b^w > w$; see *wärä* 'go'.

yiftäžəbbʷar (E), *yiftäžpʷar* (Č), see *yiftäzəbbʷar, yiftäzpʷar.*

yəfätnu (Go) 'fast, rapid, quick';

lit. 'he is fast', imperfect of *fätänä.*

yəfätriyä (Gt), *yəfätəriyä* (En) 'liar';

from *yəfätər* 'he lies' (imperfect of *fätärä*) with the adjectival suffix *-(i)yä.*

yäfʷtəṭəmar tägätärä (Č) 'lie on one's stomach';

reduplicative stem of *fṭm* (see *fäṭṭämä, tä-feṭämä* (Č) 'bow very low so that one touches the ground with hands and face'. The form *yäfʷtəṭəmar* consists of *fṭṭm* with the prefix *yä-* and the suffix *-ar.*

yafṭaṭṭənu (So) 'active, alert';

imperfect of the reduplicative stem *(a)fṭaṭṭänä* from *fätänä* 'be fast'.

yäga amʷära (Go), see *yiga.*

yägo fizo (W), *yägäwo wädäro* (S) 'vine used for binding wooden planks in building a house';

lit. 'rope (*fizo, wädäro*) of the forest (*yä-go, yägäwo*)'.

yiga (So) 'water';

yäga amʷära (Go) 'kind of bird', lit. 'the bird (*amʷära*) of the water (*yä-äga*)';

see *əga,* above.

yōggä iffōt (S) 'beam placed at right angles against the oblique beam of the roof';

lit. 'the cover (*iffōt*) of the oblique beam (*yä-wägga*)'.

yägubbe (M) 'meat from the chest of the animal'.

yogäbbäča dämam (E), *yäwägäpäča dämam* (Č) 'title of the woman who represents the deity Waq on earth';

lit. 'the master (*dämam*) of the horse-racing field (*yä-wägäbbäča*)'. The title is due to the fact that horse-racing is a part of the festivities celebrating the representative of Waq. For more details, see Leslau 1950a:51, 55; Shack 1966:182ff.

yägäbbat (E.M) 'time of the afternoon, meat eaten when cattle have come back from the field';

lit. 'that of evening (*yä-gäbbat*)'.

yägäbbatiyä (E) 'time of afternoon, work (mainly cultivation of the field) done in the afternoon';

from *gäbbat* 'evening' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä--(i)yä.*

yägʷäčä qeṭṭa (Ms) 'kind of grass';

lit. 'dress (*qeṭṭa*) of the hyena (*yä-gʷäčä*)'.

yagdadde (E) 'section of the house near the partition';

from *yä-agdadda-e,* that is, *agdadda* (see above) with the directional morphemes *yä--e.*

yagdaddat (M.Go), same meaning as above;

from *yä-agdadda-ät,* that is, *agdadda* (see above) with the directional morphemes *yä--ät.*

yägädärä (W) 'big';

lit. 'that was (is) big'; see *gädärä.*

yəgädər gəzyä (Gt) 'most often';

lit. 'the time (*gəzyä*) that is extensive (*yəgädər*)', imperfect of *gädärä.*

yägädärtəte wašt (W) 'elder sister';

lit. 'the sister (*wašt*) that is big (*yägädärtəte*)', from *gädärä* 'be big'.

yagdatä (Č) 'section of the house near the partition';

from *yä-agdata-e,* that is, *agdata* (see above) with the directional morphemes *yä--e.*

yəglaggəlät wäṭṭa (Go) 'come to the aid when two people fight';

lit. 'go out (*wäṭṭa*) for the helping (*yəglaggəlät*)', see *gəlaggälä.*

yägäliwä (M) 'coffee of inferior quality';

lit. 'that of the frost', from *yä-gäli-wä.*

yägemmit (So) 'mistress of the house, wife';

for *yä-ge-əmmit,* lit. 'mother (*əmmit*) of (*yä*) the house (*ge*)'.

yägʷämməwä (M) 'kind of mushroom';

from *yä-gʷämm-əwä,* perhaps from *(a)gʷämä* 'be about to burst (flower, mushroom)'.

yägämməya məssəyä (E), *yägämyä məsyä* (Č) 'penis of adult';

see *gämməya, məssəyä.* See also *yabač qam.*

yägʷəmməyä (Č), *yägʷəmmiyä* (E), *yägumməyä* (M) 'one who likes to fight';

from *gumma* 'club' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yägumməyä (M), see *yägʷəmməyä.*

yägändiyä (Č), *ägändiyä* (En.Gt) 'kind of *äsät*';

for *yä-gända-iyä* from *gända* 'neighborhood' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(i)yä.*

yägunnäne (Ms), *yägunnänät* (M.Go) 'head of bed';

from *gunnän* 'head' (see above) with the directional morphemes *yä--ät, yä---e.*

yägunäre (Č), *yägunnäre* (E) 'head of the bed';

from *gun(n)är* 'head' with the directional morphemes *yä---e.*

yägäňňəyä (M) 'food eaten by the boys and girls in the house of their relatives or friends a few days before the wedding';

lit. 'that of the village' from *gäňň* 'village' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yägäpat (Č) 'meal eaten when cattle have come from the field';

lit. 'that of evening (*yä-gäpat*)'.

yägäpatiyä (Č) 'time of the afternoon, work done in the afternoon';

from *gäpat* (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(i)yä.*

yägər humma (Ms) 'heel';

lit. 'elbow (*humma*) of the foot (*yä-ägər*)'.

yägər säb (Č.E.M), *äʾägər säb* (En.Gt), *äʾägər säw* (Ed) 'pedestrian';

lit. 'person (*säb, säw*) of foot (*yä-ägər*)'. See also *yəngər säb.*

yägre (E.Ms) 'foot of bed, grassy place of cattle behind the plantation';

for *yä-ägər-e,* from *ägər* 'foot' (see above) with the directional morphemes *yä--e.*

yägwärä gəyä (Ms), ***yägwärä gʷəyä*** (Č.E.M) 'fox, jackal';

see *gʷärä,* above.

yägärbä zān (S) 'next year';

lit. 'of the morrow (*yä-gärbä*) year (*zān*)'.

yägred ambi (M), ***yägred ambər*** (Č.E.Ms), ***yagred ambrəyät*** (Č) 'kind of grass (used for itch), *kind of cabbage';

lit. 'cabbage (*ambi, ambər*) of or for the girls (*yägred*)'.

yägred ambər (Č.E.Ms), same meaning as above.

yägred ambrəyät (Č), same meaning as above.

yägwärdätät (M) 'section of the house near the fireplace';

from *gʷärdät* (see above) with the directional morphemes *yä--ät.*

yägərf čəza (Č.E.M) 'kind of grass used as a medicine for the *gərf*-disease';

lit. 'medicine (*čəza*) for the *gərf*-disease (*yä-gərf*)'.

yägərge (Ms) 'foot of bed';

from *yä-ägər-ge* 'the side (*ge*) of the bed (*yä-ägər*)'.

yägwärägʷəyä (Č.E.M), see *yägwärä gʷəyä.*

yägrämma (M) 'lowland';

from *yä* 'of', *ägər* 'foot' and the suffix *-ämma.*

yägʷärärä›e (M) 'uvula';

lit. 'the thing (*›e*) of (*yä*) the throat (*gʷärärä*)'.

yägrəwyä amrarit (E), ***yägruyä amraret*** (Č) 'game of sliding downhill played by children during the *gərəwyä*-festivities';

lit. 'the sliding (*amrarit, amrarit*) of *gərəwyä*'.

yägoste (Ms.So.W), ***ägoste*** (Ms), ***ägʷäste, ägoste*** (Go) 'friend (girl), form of address to a friend (girl)';

perhaps connected with *gʷäsa* 'kinship' (see above).

yəgašəyä (Č.En.Gt) 'one who raids';

from *yəgaš* 'he raids' (imperfect of *gašä*) with the adjectival suffix *-(ə)yä.*

yägäta sär, gätasär (Go) 'grass used for basketwork';

lit. 'grass (*sär*) of the *gäta-* kind (*yä-gäta*)'.

yogät zänga (Č.E) 'subject matter of public discussion';

for *yä-wägät zänga.*

yaggaṭami-kom (So) 'by accident';

Amh. *baggaṭami,* from *bä-aggaṭami,* active participle of *(ag)gaṭṭämä*; see *gäṭämä.*

yägäwo wädäro (S) 'vine used for binding wooden planks in building a house';

lit. 'the rope (*wädäro*) of the forest (*yä-gäwo*)'. See also *yägo fizo.*

yägəzz yəftät (Go) 'section of the house in front of the cowshed';

lit. 'in front of (*yəftät*) the cattle (*yä-gəzz*)'.

yəgzär tiqʷärän (Č) 'fortunately for him!';

lit. 'while God is kind to him'; see *əgzär, qänna* IV.

yägʷža (Č.E.M) 'aid, help' (n.);

see *ägʷža* (see above), noun formed from *agäzä.*

yəgažžəyä (E.M) 'one who raids';

from *yəgažž* (imperfect of *gažžä* 'raid') with the adjectival morpheme *-(ə)yä.*

yägˈäkˈər-ka äč (En), ***yagˈäkˈər ärč*** (Č.Gt) 'male slave';

lit. 'servant (*äč, ärč*) who is useful (*yägˈäkˈər-ka, yagˈäkˈər*)', from *gˈäkˈärä.*

yägˈännatyä (Ms), ***yägˈənnatəyä*** (M) 'coward, fearful';

from *gˈännat, gˈənnat* 'fear' with the adjectival morphemes *yä--(ə)yä.*

yagˈrabbəwä (M) 'kind of mushroom';

seems to be formed with the prefix *yä-* and the suffix *-əwä.*

yəğğ (M) 'child, boy, son';

yəğğə (M) 'o boy!';

from *ləğğ* >**liğğ* >*yəğğ* (8.61); see *wällädä.*

yīğği (Z) 'toward here';

from *yī* 'this' and *-iğği* for which see *bīğği.*

yoğä gʷəyä (Č.E) 'one who normally tells lies';

from *yä-oğä gʷəyä.*

yoğä wər (Č.M), *o›oğä wər* (En.Gt) 'great liar';

from *yä-oğä wər,* lit. 'a great one of liar'. As for En. Gt. *o›oğä* it comes from *ä-oğä* with vocalic assimilation *ä-o* >*o-o* and with insertion of › between the two vowels.

yäğoka (Č), ***yäğokka*** (M) 'special locality used as a meeting place for the Gurages';

lit. 'that of (the place of) the public matters'; see *ğokka.*

yəğğənnät (M) 'childhood, boyhood';

from *yəğğ* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät.*

yəğäpərwä (Č.En.Gt) 'end' (n.);

lit. 'that by which it ends'; see *ğäpärä.*

yoğäre (Č.E) 'cattle tended in turn, herd';

from *yä-wäğä-äre.*

yäğeruy bäsär (W) 'boiled meat';

lit. 'meat that one boiled'; see *ğere.*

yağatä (Č) 'on his part';

from *yä-ağa-äta-e*; see *ağa.*

yäğäwäčä (Č) 'visiting of relatives on a holiday, gifts brought at the occasion of a holiday';

represents *yäğäwäğğä* (see below) with *ğ:č* (13.6).

yäğäwäğğä (E.M), ***yäğäwäčä, äğäwäčä*** (Č), ***äğäbʷäčä*** (En.Gt), ***äğwodāy*** (Ed) 'visiting of relatives on a holiday, *gift brought at the occasion of a holiday';

from *yä* 'of', *äğ* 'hand' and a nominal form from *bädda* in the expression *äğ bädda* 'visit relatives on a holiday', lit. 'take the hand'. The noun is realized as *yäğäwäğğä* (E.M) with *b* (or *bʷ*) >**ḇ* >*w*; as *yäğäwäčä* (Č) with *b* >*w,* and *ğğ:č* (13.6); as *äğäbʷäčä* (En.Gt) with *ğğ:č* (13.6); and *äğwodāy* (Ed) with *b* >*w* (4.11).

yäh (Z), see *yähä.*

yähä (Ed.Ms.Go.So.W), ***yäh*** (Z) 'take!, here!, *behold!' (sg. masc.);

represents *yäxä* (see below) with *x:h* (5.33).

yaka (Go) 'your' (sg. masc.);

from *yä* 'of', *aha* 'you'.

yahi, in *yä*+perfect+*yahi* (Go) 'as long as, as much as';

mən yahi (Go) 'how much?';

yahi from *yahəl* (with *-əl*>*i*) and with *k:h* (5.23) from *ʾkl.*

yoha (Go) 'his';

from *yä-kʷa* 'of-he' >**yokʷa* with *kʷ*>*h* in intervocalic position (5.23).

yəhäbdan (W) 'heavy';

imperfect of *kbd* 'be heavy' (see *käbbädä*) with *k*>*h* in intervocalic position (5.23).

yahəl (So) 'about';

mən yahəl (So) 'how much?';

yä--yahəl (So) 'according to';

imperfect of *ʾkl* (see above) with *k*>*h* in intervocalic position; cp. Amh. *yahəl* 'about', *mən yahəl* 'how much?'

yahəläl, in *aynä yahəläl* (Z) 'how much?';

imperfect of *ʾkl* (see above) with *k*>*h* in intervocalic position (5.23).

yahlan, in *tä*+perfect+*yahlan* (W) 'as soon as';

mən yahlan (S) 'how much?';

imperfect of *ʾkl* (see above) with *k*>*h* in intervocalic position (5.23).

yahəʷm (Go) 'your' (pl. masc.);

from *yä* 'of', *ahəʷm* 'you' (pl. masc.).

yahmą (Go) 'your' (pl. fem.);

from *yä* 'of', *ahma* 'you' (pl. fem.).

yähən (Ms), see *yähun.*

yähun (Go.So.S.W), ***yähən*** (Ms) 'all right, *let it be!';

yähun aldäbäl (So) 'nevertheless, be it as it may!';

*yähun *balä* (Go.So.S.W) 'agree, consent', lit. 'say all right';

jussive of *honä* 'be' (see above); see *aldäbäl.*

yəhonu (Go) 'it is enough, it suffices';

imperfect of *honä* 'be' (see above).

yəhonan (W) 'it is enough, it suffices';

imperfect of *honä* 'be' (see above).

yahər (Ms) 'it is equal';

mən yahər (Ms) 'how much?';

represents *yahəl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

yahay (Z) 'that, that one, that one here';

from *yah -ay*; for *yah* (a demonstrative for far objects), cp. Amh. *ya* 'that' as against *yəh* 'this'; for the ending *-ay*, cp. S. *hattay, attay, haʾittay.*

yahiyu, in *äčban yahiyu* (M) 'long, tall';

lit. 'it is equal (*yahiyu*) the central pillar (*äčban*)'; *yahiyu* is the imperfect of *ʾkl* (see above) with *k>h* in intervocalic position (5.23).

yəhiyu (Go) 'intelligent, wise';

imperfect of *kea* (see above) with *k>h* in intervocalic position (5.23).

yekka (So) 'fine paid by a person that stays away from a meeting';

from Ga. *yakka.* For details on So. *yekka,* see Leslau 1968a:178ff; Fecadu Gadamu, *Proceedings of the third international conference of Ethiopian studies,* vol. 3 (1970). 211-2.

yikočču (Go) 'coward, fearful';

lit. 'he fears', imperfect of *kʷäččä,* above.

yikkoläňay säb (Z) 'such a man';

see *aykoläňay, säb.*

yəkkum-ni (Z) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing';

see *əkkəm,* above.

yäkänfärəyä (E.M) 'one who has big lips';

from *känfär* 'lip' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä--(ə)yä.*

yäkərwät (Č.E.M) 'friend (girl)';

from *kər* (see *kəro,* above) with the morphemes *yä--wät* (feminine marker), *kər* is perhaps a shortened form of *ker* 'good' (see above).

yokʿäränä (Č) 'one who participates in the monthly gathering';

from *yä* 'of', *wəkʿär* 'monthly gathering', *-äna* (suffix).

yäx (Č.E) 'therefore';

lit. 'for (*yä*) that (*xə*)'.

yäxä (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *yähä* (Ed.Ms.Go.So.W), *yäh* (Z) 'take!, here!, behold!' (sg. masc.);

Har. *yäx,* Gaf. *yähä,* Arg. *yah,* from *yä* 'to' with the suffix pronoun of the 2nd masc. sg. See *yäš,* below.

yäxxe (Č) 'there';

from *xəx* 'that' and the directional morphemes *yä--e.*

yaxä (Č.E.M) 'your' (sg. masc.);

from *yä* 'of', *axä* 'you' (sg. masc.).

yaxi (M) 'it is equal, about, approximately';

for **yaxəl* (imperfect of *ʾkl*) with *k:x* (5.22) and *əl>i* (8.63).

yaxu (Č.E) 'your' (pl. masc.);

from *yä* 'of', *axu* 'you' (pl. masc.).

yaxiʾe (M) 'that much':

from *yaxi* (see above) and *ʾe* 'thing'.

yəxädənyä (M) 'roof thatcher';

from the imperfect *yəxädən* (from *kädänä,* with *k>x*) with the adjectival suffix *-yä.*

yəxädrəyä, yəxädriyä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'roof thatcher';

from the imperfect *yəxädər* (from *kädänä,* with *k>x,* and *n:r* for which see 8.33) with the adjectival suffix *-yä.*

yäxifte (Č) 'before that';

from *yä* 'of ', *xə* 'that', *ifte* 'before'.

yəxakäya (Č) 'bush that grows near the river';

lit. 'the *käya* of the water (*yä-əxa*)'. See also *yäbärkäya.*

yaxoxiyoxe beą (M) 'utter shouts of joy while the bonfire burns';

an onomatopoetic expression.

yaxəmʷ (M) 'your' (pl. masc.);

from *yä* 'of', *axəmʷ* 'you' (pl. masc.).

yaxma (Č.E.M) 'your' (pl. fem.);

from *yä* 'of', *axma* 'you' (pl. fem.).

yäxäre (Č) 'since' (conj.);

from *yä-xärä* 'be' *-e.*

yaxər (Č.E.Ms) 'it is equal, about, approximately, *such as, like';

yä--yaxər (Č) 'like, as, according to';

mʷani yaxər (Č.E) 'however much';

imperfect of *ʾkl* (see above) with *k>x,* and *l:r* (8.25).

yixʷärkʷä äčä (Gt) 'wooden pick for making holes';

lit. 'wood (*äčä*) with which one digs (*yixʷärkʷä*)', from *xʷärrä* 'dig'.

yäx(ə)riyä (Č.E), *ähriyä* (Ed) 'kind of bird';

lit. 'that of cereal', that is, 'who eats cereal', from *äxər, ähər* (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä--(i)yä.*

yoxta (Č), *yoxətta* (E), see *wäxta.*

yaxʿ (Č.E.M) 'your' (sg. fem.);

from *yä* 'of', *axʿ* 'you' (fem.).

yəxʿər (Ms) 'intelligent, wise';

imperfect of *xarä* 'know' (see above).

yəxʿiyu (M) 'intelligent, wise';

imperfect of *xeą* 'know' (see above).

yalä (Ms.Go.So), *yälä* (S) 'without';

see *alä,* above.

yel ləbas (Ms) 'eyelid';

for *y-en ləbas* 'the garment (*ləbas*) of the eye (*y-en*)'.

yellä (So) 'there is not, no';

Amh. *yällä-m* 'no', Arg. *ellaw,* Har. *ēlu-m,* negative of *al*; see *elä.*

yəlla (So) 'covet, desire';

see *ella,* above.

yäläggäğği qʿässa (M) 'well prepared cheese';

lit. 'cheese (*qʿässa*) that one touched (*yäläggäğği*)', probably to test it; see *läggädä.*

yalilo natran (Go) 'kind of grass';

yalilo, from *yä-alilo,* perhaps to be identified with *alilä* 'kind of tree' (see above). For *natran,* cp. Amh. *natra, natran* 'leaf that has a good smell'; borrowed from Cushitic: Had. Kam. *natra.*

yälām idōt (S) 'lizard';

lit. 'the guardian spirit (*idōt*) of the cow (*yä-lām*)'.

yälämčiyä (Č.E), *yälämčəyä* (M) 'twin (individually)';

from *lämča* 'twin' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä--(ə)yä.*

yəlq (M.So), *yələq* (Ed) 'especially, *more';

imperfect of *laqä* 'grow' (see above); cp. also Amh. *yələq* 'more (than)'.

yəlqəm gi (M) 'most often';

from *yəlq-(ə)m,* enclitic, and *gi* 'time'.

yəlqəməʷxta (M) 'moreover';

from *yəlqəm* (see above) followed by *-əʷxta,* the possessive suffix of the 3rd masc. sg.

yammʷe (M) 'form of address to a friend (girl)'.

yämaʾe (Go) 'why?';

lit. 'for (*yä*) what (*mə*) thing (*ʾe*)?'.

yämʾay (So) 'why?';

lit. 'for (*yä*) what (*mə*) thing (*ʾay*)?'.

yambe (E) 'cut of meat';

see *ambe,* above.

yambi ãfʷ (Go) 'kind of bird';

lit. 'bird (*ãfʷ*) of cabbage (*yä-ambi*)', that is a bird eating cabbage.

yambəqwä (E), *yambəqəwä* (M) 'kind of non-edible mushroom';

lit. 'of cold and coughing' for *yä-ambəq-əwä,* because it grows, according to the belief, where people urinate and this causes coughing.

yambər ãfʷ (Ms) 'kind of bird';

lit. 'bird (*ãfʷ*) of cabbage (*ambər*)', that is, a bird eating cabbage.

yambərwät (Č.E) 'woman who sells cabbage';

from *ambər* 'cabbage' and *yä--wät,* feminine marker for the profession.

yambərəyä (E) 'kind of snake';

for *yä-ambər-(ə)yä* 'that of cabbage', that is, eating cabbage.

yambiwät (M) 'kind of snake';

for *yä-ambi-wät* 'that of cabbage', that is, eating cabbage.

yambiwät (M) 'woman who sells cabbage';

from *ambi* 'cabbage' (see above) and *yä--wät.*

yämʷčəčča (E), *yäwčičä* (Č) 'slice taken from a piece of meat to make it equal to a smaller piece'.

yämdraḫi (So) 'proprietor, owner of land';

from *yä* 'of', *mədər* 'land', *aḫi* 'owner'.

yamädariyä (Č), *yamädaryä* (E) 'coffee of inferior quality, coffee beans caused to fall by frost';

for *yä-amädar-iyä*, from *amädar* 'frost' with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(i)yä*.

yəmfas wäzgäb (Č.E.M) 'half-door made of bamboo';

for *yä-əmfas wäzgäb*, lit. 'the door (*wäzgäb*) for the wind (*yəmfas*)'.

yämğačä (Č) 'section of the house near the fireplace';

for *yä-məğača-e*, from *məğača* 'fireplace' (see above) with the directional morphemes *yä---e*.

yämğağğe (E), same meaning as above;

for *yä-məğağğa-e*, from *məğağğa* 'fireplace' (see above) with the directional morphemes *yä---e*.

yämʷğağğat (M), same meaning as above;

for *yä-məğağğa-ät*, from *məğağğa* 'fireplace' (see above) with the directional morphemes *yä---ät*.

yämğağğəwä (M) 'kind of edible mushroom';

lit. 'that of the fireplace', from *yä-məğağğa-əwä*.

yämkeryä (E) 'one who participates in the monthly gathering';

from *məker* (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä*.

yämkʿeriyä (Č) 'one who participates in the monthly gathering';

from *məkʿer* (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(i)yä*.

yamäl (M) 'just a bit';

Amh. *lamäl*, see *amäl*.

yämən (M.Ms.Go.So) 'why?';

lit. 'for (*yä*) what (*mən*)?'.

yəməna (So) 'last year';

see *amnä*, above.

yämʷänči (Č.E) 'peel, bark of tree';

lit. 'that what one peeled', from *mänṭä*.

yämännagəyä (M) 'every day';

from *männaga* II (see above) with the morphemes *yä---əyä*.

yämʷanimʷäxna (Č) 'in any case';

from *yä* 'of', *mʷanim* 'any', *-äʷxna* (suffix pronoun of the 3rd masc. pl.).

yämʷanmʷan (M) 'separate, separately';

from *yä* 'of', *mʷan-mʷan* 'share'.

yämʷaňňatəyä (M) 'jealous';

from *mʷaňňat* 'jealousy' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä*.

yämqay (So) 'why?';

lit. 'for (*yä*) what (*mə*) thing (*qay*)?'

yämara səmʷa (Č.E) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

see *mara, səmʷa*.

yämʷare (Č) 'apart';

from *mʷar* 'share' (see above) with the adverbial morphemes *yä---e*.

yämər (Č.E) 'why?';

lit. 'for (*yä*) what (*mər*)?'.

yamär (Č.E) 'just a bit';

see *amär, amäl*, above.

yamara bašä (Č.E.M) 'leprosy';

lit. 'the disease (*bašä*) of the Amhara (*yä-amara* > *yamara*)'.

yamara gʿə(b)bər (Č.E), *yamara gəbər* (M) 'taxes paid to the government';

lit. 'taxes (*gʿəbər, gəbər*) for the Amharas (*yä-amara* > *yamara*)'.

yamuri (So) 'one day';

from *yamurä* (see *amurä*) with *-i* (article).

yemra qäbbʷärä (E), *yemra qäpʷärä* (Č) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

lit. 'the *qäbbʷärä*-stage of last year (*yä-emra*)'.

yəmärr qar (Ms) 'bitter';

lit. 'a thing (*qar*) that is bitter (*yəmärr*)', from *märärä* 'be bitter'.

yəmar anqʿä (Č.E.M) 'hide of cloth put on the donkey's back before the load is placed on it';

lit. 'the back (*anqʿä*) of the donkey (*yä-əmar*)'.

yəmar gʷad (Č.M) 'rare';

lit. 'white (*gʷad*) of donkey (*yä-əmar*)', a white donkey being rare.

yəmar gaṭ (Č.E.M) 'disease that causes swelling of the feet';

lit. '*gaṭ* (of unknown origin) of the donkey (*yä-əmar*)'.

yəmar qəṭär (Č.E) 'kind of grass';

lit. 'the leaf (*qəṭär*) for the donkey (*yä-əmar*)'.

yəmar sox (Č.E.M) 'kind of grass';

lit. 'the thorn (*sox*) of the donkey (*yä-əmar*)'.

yimər (So) 'sun, disk of sun';

see *imir*, above.

yämärčä (Č), *yämarčä* (E), *yämärča* (M), *ämänčä, ämäčä* (En.Gt), *äḫäčä* (En) 'the youngest son in the family, the last born in the family';

from *yä* 'of' and a nominal form *märčä, marčä*. Phonetically as well as semantically it could be either from the root *märäṭä* 'choose' (see above) and *yämärčä* as well as the other nominal forms would mean 'the choicest' (since he was born last), or from the root *bäläṭä* 'surpass, exceed' (see above) and *yämärčä* would mean 'the best one'. In case the root is *blṭ*, the radical *b* is preserved in En. *äḫäčä*, while in the other dialects the original *b* would alternate with the labial *m*. As for *r, n* in *yämärča, ämänčä* it is the normal correspondence of *l:r:n* (8).

yämäräga (bäyä) bəyä (Č.E) 'happy condition after having faced a bad situation';

see *märäga, bəyä*.

yämärägəyä (Č.E) 'daily';

from *märäga* (see *bä-märäga*) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä*.

yämʷamʷar (Č.E) 'separate, separately';

from *yä* 'of', *mʷar-mʷar* 'share' (see above).

yämʷarmʷäte (Č) 'separately';

from *yä-mʷar-mʷar-äta* (suffix of the 3rd person) *-e* (adverbial morpheme).

yämärar(a) adot (Č.E) 'woman who preserves butter by periodically adding spices to it';

lit. 'the mother (*adot*) of the *märara*' (see above).

yemarat (E) 'traveler';

for *yä* 'of', *ema* 'road', *arat* 'traveler'.

yamäratəyä (Č), *yamäratyä* (E), *yamʷäratəyä* (M) 'kind of *äsät*';

from *amärat* (see above) with the morphemes *yä---(ə)yä*; see also *amäratəyä*.

yämaryam äfʷ (Ms.Go) 'kind of bird';

lit. 'the bird (*äfʷ*) of Mary (*yä-maryam*)'; cp. also Amh. *yämaryam wof*.

yämaryam azgaləd (Go) 'rainbow';

lit. 'the belt (*azgaləd*) of Mary (*yä-maryam*)'; see *Orbis* 5(1956).478-483.

yäməsməs (E), *yämsäms* (Č) 'two men alone';

for *yä-məs-məs*, lit. 'of man-to-man'.

yäməštəyä (Ms) 'effeminate';

that is, 'womanly', from *məšt* 'woman', with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä*.

yämʷätä (Č.E.Ms), *yämotä*, *yämʷätä* (Go) 'dead';

lit. 'who died'; see *mʷätä*.

yəmmat (E) 'alone';

see *əmmat*, above.

yämʷätyä (Č), *yämʷätəyä* (E.M) 'animal that died without being slaughtered';

from *mʷät* 'death' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä*.

yəmmatiyä (Č.E) 'an only child';

from *yəmmat* (see above) with the adjectival morpheme *-(ə)yä*.

yimäṭale zämän (Z) 'next year';

lit. 'the year (*zämän*) that will come (*yimäṭale*)'; see *mäṭa* 'come'.

yämṭämäṭä gurz (Č), *yämṭämmäṭä gurz* (E), *ämṭämäṭä (gus) gurz* (Ed.Gt) 'very old man';

lit. 'old man (*gurz*) who is rotten (*yä-mṭämäṭä*)'.

yammäwä (E) 'kind of *äsät*'.

yämʷäyät aräg (Go) 'kind of snake';

lit. 'the snake (*aräg*) of the *mʷäyät* (see above)'.

yämʷäyatyä (Č), *yämʷəyatəyä* (E) 'jealous';

from *mʷäyat* 'jealousy' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yämžamža (Č.E), *yämžaməžä* (M) 'groin';

see *məžamža,* above.

-(y)yän (So) 'toward';

in view of Soddo directional morphemes *tä---yy,* the morphemes *-(y)yän* is probably composed of *-(y)y* and *-än.* Praetorius 1879:510, 521 takes *-yän* as basis and derives it from **zän* < Amh. *zänd.* Rundgren 1955:68 accepts Praetorius' suggestion, but p. 263 he derives, with reservations, *-yän* from *ˀəndä* >* *an(d)* >*yän.* The element *-än,* of *-(y)yän* seems to be an enclitic element.

yännä (Go), *yennä* (M) 'there is not';

see *elä* 'there is not', above.

(at)yanä (Č), *at-yannä* (E) 'think, be pensive';

see *(aty)anä,* above.

yannä wägäne, yannä azär (S) 'that one there';

see *annä, wägän, azär.*

yane gi (Z) 'then';

see *annä, gi.*

yen brät (M), *yīn bərät* (Z), *yen gäräd* (M.Ms.Go), *äˀēn gärädiyät* (Ed), *yen ṭənqul* (M) 'pupil of the eye';

see *en, brät, gäräd, ṭənqul.*

yennä (M), see *yännä.*

yəna (Č.E) 'we';

see *ina,* above.

yino (M.So) 'there is, be present';

see *ino.*

yinäˀulubyan qärse (W) 'big spoon';

lit. 'spoon (*qärše*) with which one lifts (*yənäˀälubyan*)'; for *yinäqäläbyan,* with *qː*ˀ; see *näqälä.* See also *yənäšäbbʷä anqäfʷä.*

yänäbi šətto (Ms) 'kind of flower';

lit. 'the odor or perfume (*šətto*) of the prophet (*yä-näbi*)'.

yanačču (Z) 'those';

see *annä, ənačču, -čču* is the plural marker.

yānče (Ed) 'hide or cloth put on a donkey's back before the load is placed on it, worn-out leather';

either from Cushitic: Kam. *yānči-ta,* Had. *yānče,* Wol. *yānčiˀa,* or from *ančä* 'back of body' (see above) and Cushitic would be borrowed from Ethiopic.

yənče ənğ (W) 'branch';

lit. 'the hand (*ənğ*) of the tree (*yä-ənče*)'.

yančät ğipä (Č) 'mat made of fiber and *ančät*-grass serving for sitting or sleeping';

lit. 'the mat (*ğipä*) of *ančät*-grass'.

yändəfyä (M) 'animal affected by the *nədəf*-disease';

from *nədəf* (see *nädäfä*) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yandäl (Z) 'toward there';

see *andäl,* above.

yandärä (W) 'leftovers from the evening meal';

lit. 'that which spent the night'; see *andärä, yaddärä.*

yandar fəqər (Z) 'evening gathering';

lit. 'the gathering (*fəqər*) of spending the night (*y-andar*)'; see *andärä.*

yīndät liğ (S) 'brother';

lit. 'the child (*liğ*) of the mother (*yä-əndät*)'.

yəndəwädärä gʿimmä (Ms) 'caterpillar';

lit. 'the headrest (*gʿimmä*) of the serpent (*yä-əndəwädärä*)'.

yänafe balä (So) 'be jealous';

yänafənnät (So) 'jealousy';

from Ga. *ināfu* 'be jealous'.

yanfunnančä (So) 'piece of wood that binds the *lubayä* of the plough with the *qämbärrä*';

from *yä-anfunna-ənčä,* lit. 'the wood of the nose (tip)'; see *äfuna, ənčä.*

yänafənnät (So) 'jealousy';

from *yänafe balä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)nnät.*

yangaččа ənṭar (Ms) 'kind of tree';

lit. 'the stick (*ənṭar*) for the neck (*angaččа*)'.

yəngulləl tägäddeä (M) 'lie on one's back';

Amh. *yangəlil,* from *tängallälä* 'lie on one's back', W. *tängalälä,* Ed. *angannärä tägätärä*; related to *yəngurrər* (see below); see *(tä)gäddeä.*

yəngər säb (W) 'pedestrian';

lit. 'person (*säb*) of foot (*yä-əngər*)'. See also *yägər säb.*

yəngurrän tägäddeä (Go), *yängurrän əňňä* (So) 'lie on one's back';

see *yəngurrər, (tä)gäddeä, əňňä.*

yəngurrər tägäddeä (M), *yəngurrän tägäddeä, əngurrän tägäddeä* (Go), *yängurrän əňňä* (So) 'lie on one's back';

Amh. *gərgərit, yägərəngərit* 'backwards, in the back', Arg. *(b)angərru teňňa* 'lie on one's back'; also in Mo. *ongrač wotta(ye).* See also *yəngulləl,* above.

yangät har (So) 'kind of necklace';

lit. 'silk (*har*)for the neck (*yä-angät*)'.

yangät qäläbät (So) 'kind of necklace';

lit. 'ring (*qäläbät*)for the neck (*yä-angät*)'.

yangätəyä (Č.E), *yangätyä* (M) 'cut of meat';

from *angät* 'neck' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yīnğe bərk (S) 'elbow';

lit. 'the knee (*bərk*) of the hand (*yä-ənğe*)'.

yənkʿakʿəyä (Č.E) 'one who has a scab';

from *ənkʿakʿä* 'scab' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yənnam ift (Go) 'feeding trough';

lit. 'front (*ift*) of cattle (*yä-ənnam*)'.

yənnam sända (M) 'lizard';

lit. 'the knife (*sända*) of cattle (*yä-ənnam*)'.

yunəm (M) 'sure, for sure, sure thing, surely, certainly';

from *yä-wän-(ə)m.*

yänqe (M) 'why?';

from *yä-m(ə)-qe, yämqe* >*yänqe,* lit. 'for (*yä*) what (*mə*) thing (*qe*)?'.

yanqʷä (kuttära) kuttäna (E.M) 'a laying hen';

lit. 'hen (*kuttära, kuttäna*) of eggs (*yä-anqʷä*)'.

yōnqa əňe, yōnqa wädäqä (S) 'lie on one's back';

from *yä-wänqa*; see *əňe, wädäqä.*

yanqäfʷ(ə)yä (Č.E) 'one who makes local spoons';

from *anqäfʷä* 'spoon' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yanqäfʷ(ə)yä (Č.E) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *anqäfʷəyä.*

yənqulləyä gäffa (M), *yənqunnəyät xänna* (E), *ənqunəyät xäna* (Č), *ənqunnəyät xänna* (E), *ēnqunyät xänˀa* (Gt), *ēnqunyäd xänˀa* (En) 'immerse';

yənqunəyät wəyä (Č), *yənqunnəyät wəyyä* (E), *ənqunet wəyä, ənqunəyät wəyä* (Č), *ənqunnəyät wəyyä* (E), *ənqunyät woᵗˀyä* (Ed), *ēnqunyät wəyä* (Gt), *ēnqunyäd weˀä* (En) 'dive';

perhaps to be identified with *yäčəqunnəyät* (see above) with *čə* >*zero* (passing through ˀə) and with alternance *n:l* (8.5).

yanqʷänəˀəbbʷä äčča (M), same meaning as below;

from *nqnq* with *qː*ˀ (14.1).

yanqʷänəqəbbʷä äčča (M.Ms), *yanqʷänəˀəbbʷä äčča* (M), *yənqʷänəqkʷä (wänät) äčä* (Gt), *yənqʷänəkkʷä-da eˀä* (En) 'wooden pick for making holes';

lit. 'wood or wooden pick (*äčča*) with which one shakes (*yanqʷänəqəbbʷä*)'; see *nəqänäqä.*

yənqunnəyät xänna (E) 'immerse';

yənqunnəyät wəyyä (E), *yənqunəyät wəyä* (Č) 'dive';

see *yənqulləyä,* above.

yänqar (Č.E) 'why?';

from *yä-m(ə)-qar, yämqar* >*yänqar* (by assimilation), lit. 'for (*yä*) what (*nə, mə*) thing (*qar*)?'.

yənqura bəša-ta (Č) 'yolk';

lit. 'its red (*bəša-ta*) of the egg (*yä-ənqura*)'.

yənqračənyä tägätärä (Č),*yənqäračənnəyä tägäddärä* (E) 'lie on one's back';

yənqäračənnəyä yar (E) 'he is proud', lit. 'he walks (*yar*) on the back (?) or backwise (?)'; see *wärä;*

represents perhaps *yänqäṭinna* (see below) with augmented *r* and palatalized *ṭ.*

yənquryä kutara (Č) 'a laying hen';

lit. 'a hen (*kutara*) of eggs (*yä-ənqura*)'; *yənquryä* from *ənqura* with the morphemes *yä---yä.*

yänqaṭinna tägäddeä (M), *yanqaṭina tägätärä* (Č), *yanqaṭinna tägäddärä* (E) 'lie on one's back';

yanqaṭina yar (Č), *yanqaṭinna yar* (E) 'he is proud', lit. 'he walks on the back (?) or backwards (?)'; see *wärä*;

see also *yənqraččənyä, ənqəraṭṭər.*

yannäqäwä (M) 'end' (n.);

lit. 'that by which it ends'; see *annäqä.*

yanqʷəyä (E) 'a laying hen';

for *yä-anqʷəyä,* from *anqʷä* 'egg' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yanqʿä, yanqʿe (Č.Gt.M.Ms) 'behind, afterwards, later on';

see *anqʿä,* above.

yanqʿäniyä (Č) 'backwards';

for *yä-anqʿäniyä,* from *anqʿä* 'back' with the directional morphemes *yä---niyä.*

yanqʿät (Go) 'backwards';

for *yä-anqʿät,* from *anqʿä* 'back' (see above) with the directional morphemes *yä---ät.*

yännässa, in *bä---yännässa* (So) 'because of';

lit. 'by (the thing) that it rises' (see *nässa*); Amh. *kä---yätänässa.* See also *yätänässa,* below.

yanäsä (W), *yannäsä* (Go) 'small, little';

lit. 'that which was (is) small'; see *anäsä.*

yans (M.Ms) 'small, little, less';

lit. 'that which is small', imperfect of *an(n)äsä.*

yanästəte wašt (W) 'small sister';

lit. 'the sister (*wašt*) that is small (*yanästəte*)'; see *anäsä.*

yənäšäbbʷä (anqʷəfʷä) anqäfʷä (M.Ms.Go) 'big spoon';

lit. 'spoon (*anqəfʷä*) with which one lifts (*yənäšäbbʷä*)'; see *nässa.*

yonät äčä (Č) 'wooden handle of the forked digging pick';

lit. 'the wood (*äčä*) of the pick (*yä-wänät*)'.

yonät waga (Č) 'a cow or calf given to the boy when he is born (for the reason that he will be the farmer when he grows up)';

lit. 'the cow (*waga*) for the (or of the) forked digging pick (*yä-wänät*)'.

yänäṭṭärä (Go) 'melted';

lit. 'that which melted'; see *näṭärä* II.

yanṭorra- (M) 'one's own';

from Ga. *anṭurra.*

yənzən qe (M) 'earring';

lit. 'the thing (*qe*) of the ear (*yä-ənzən*)'.

yənzənyä (M), *yənzər qar* (Č) 'earring';

for *yä-ənzənyä,* from *ənzən* 'ear' (see above) with the morphemes *yä---yä.*

yənzər qar (Č) 'earring';

lit. 'the thing (*qar*) of the ear (*yä-ənzər*)'.

yäňa (S) 'our';

from *yä* 'of', *əňa* 'we'.

(at)yaňňä (M) 'think, be pensive';

see *(aty)aňňä,* above.

yäqäčənyä (M), *yäqäčäriyä* (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

from *qäčən, qäčär* 'name of village' with the morphemes *yä---(i)yä.*

yäqäčäriyä (E), see *yäqäčənyä.*

yäqum gəbər (M), *yäqʷəm gəbər* (Č.E), *äqūm gəḇər* (Gt) 'useless';

yäqum färäz (M), *yäqʷəm färäz* (E) 'useless';

lit. 'the thing (*gəbər*) or horse (*färäz*) of standing (*yä-qum*)', that is, it stands but does not perform any function.

yäqämbʷäniyä (Č), *yäqämbʷännəyä* (M), *yäqämbʷänniyä* (E) 'effeminate';

from *qämbʷän(n)ä* 'dish eaten by women only' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(i)yä.*

yəqmäčču (M) 'bashful, shy, timid, ashamed';

imperfect of *qəmäč(č)ä* 'be bashful'.

yaqmaṭäṭä zega (Č), *yaqmaṭṭäṭä zega* (E) 'very poor';

lit. 'poor (*zega*) who is wrinkled (*yä-aqmaṭäṭä*)'.

yäqʷämaṭəyä (Č.E.M.Ms) 'leper';

from *qʷämaṭa* 'leprosy' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yäqin (Ms.W), *yäqīn* (S) 'sure, for sure, sure thing, surely, true, truly';

Har. *yäqīn,* from Ar. *yaqīn.* For its Greek origin coming into Arabic from Aramaic, see Vollers, *ZDMG* 51, p. 305; Jeffery 1938:292-3.

yäqäniyä (Č), *yäqänniyä* (E) 'cow with big horns';

from *qän* I 'horn' with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(i)yä.*

yäqäniyä mena (Č), *yäqänəyä mena* (E) 'work for which one is paid daily';

from *qänä* 'day' and the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä*; see *mena* 'work'.

yäqoqäsuy (W) 'fried';

lit. 'that which one fried'; see *qʷäqʷäsä.*

yeqir balä (So) 'forgive';

lit. 'say (*bälä*) may it be left out (*yeqir*)!', jussive of *qirrä.*

yəqʷäršəbbʷä (E), *yəqäršəbbʷä* (M), *yəqʷäršəpʷä* (Č), *yəqʷäršəkʷä* (Gt), *yəqʷärškʷä-da* (En) 'starting point';

lit. 'that with which one starts'; see *qänäsä* I.

yəqʷäršəkʷä (Gt), *yəqʷärškʷä-da* (En), see *yəqʷäršəbbʷä.*

yəqʷäršəpʷä (Č), see *yəqʷäršəbbʷä*;

for *b:p,* see 13.1.

yäqäratəyä (Č.E.M), *yä›äratəyä* (M) 'nightwatchman, guard';

from *qärat* 'watching of the house at night' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yäqärrəyä (M) 'cow with big horns';

from *qär(r)* I 'horn' with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yaqär(ə)yä (Č.E.M) 'one who has a big stomach';

from *aqär* 'stomach' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yäqʿännatəyä (M) 'one who holds grudge against someone';

from **qʿännat* 'grudge' (see *qʿänna*) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yäqʿäswä (Č.E) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *qʿäsuwä.*

yäqʿəṭənyä (Č), *yäqʿəṭṭənnəyä* (E) 'one who has syphilis';

from *qʿəṭnä, qʿəṭṭənnä* 'syphilis' with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä.*

yäre yəfte (Č.E) 'section of the house in front of the cowshed';

lit. '(that which is) in front (*yəfte*) of the cows (*yä-äre*)'.

yero (E) 'goal in a ball game';

Amh. *əlli* (for which see *BES* 9, 1959, p. 10) with *l:r* (8.25). See also *ero.*

yə̃r-ka yə̃r-ka a›ar (En) 'how good it tastes!';

lit. 'that says (*yə̃r-ka*) that says (*yə̃r-ka*) the thing (*›ar*)'; imperfect of *barä.* See also *yəbibä›e.*

yəra (Č.E.M.Ms.Go) 'wet, humid, fresh, raw';

see *ira,* above.

yəra amära (Ms) 'kind of bird';

lit. 'wet (*yəra*) bird of prey (*amära*)'.

yīr gār (Z) 'back part of the house in which various objects are kept';

see *īrä, gār.*

yərä̃› (En) 'especially';

yərä̃-ka gəzəyä (En) 'usually, most often';

imperfect of *nä›ä* 'exceed' (see *laqä*); for *l:r,* see 8.25; see *gəzəyä* 'time'.

yarä›ädiyä gʷärfa (Gt) 'malaria';

lit. 'malaria (*gʷärfa*) that makes tremble (*yarä›ädiyä*)'; imperfect of *(a)ra›adä* (see above) with the adjectival morpheme *-(i)yä.*

yərä̃›əmäxʷa (En) 'moreover';

from *yərä̃›* (see above) *-m* (enclitic) *-äxʷa* (suffix pronoun of the 3rd masc. sg.).

yarə››əwä-da (En) 'end' (n.);

lit. 'that by which one ends'; see *allä›ä, alläqä.* For *q:›,* see 14.1; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

yərä›äz (Gt), *yərä›ä̃z* (En) 'heavy';

lit. 'it is heavy'; see *ra›azä.*

yärəb, see *nəb.*

yärbe, yerbe (So) 'hide of goat or sheep placed under the saddle to sit on';

see *irbe*, above.

yərbo (So) 'kind of basket';

Amh. *ərbo* 'measuring basket for a fourth of the *qunna*-measure'; would it be derived from the root of 'four' (*arbät*)?

yōrābä urbāt (S) 'animal that is likely to be eaten by the hyena';

lit. 'the evening meal (*urbāt*) of the hyena (*yä-wärābä*)'.

yarbadəyä (E) 'straight and smooth hair';

see *arbadiyä*, above.

yərbora (M.So) 'kind of armband, bracelet';

Amh. *yärbora*, from Ga. *irbora*.

yärbat (Č.E) 'evening meal, dinner';

see *ärbat*, above.

yärbatämʷä (Č), ***yärbatämmʷä*** (E) 'time of the evening meal';

from *yärbat* (see above) with *-ä(m)mʷä*, marker for expressing time.

yärč (wärd) wärdiyä (Č) 'son, manly character';

see *ärč, wärd, wärdiyä*.

yorčä bašä (Č.E) 'fatal disease of animals';

lit. 'disease (*bašä*) of the leg (*yä-wärčä*)'.

yarči kärä (Č.E), ***yārči kärä*** (Gt), ***yarči känä*** (M) 'fourth day of the *mäsqäl*-feast';

lit. 'the day (*kärä, känä*) on which one slaughters (*yarči*)'; from *arräṭä*.

yarčəbbʷä sända (E.M), ***yārčkʷä sända*** (Gt), ***yarčəpʷä sända*** (Č) 'knife used for cutting meat';

lit. 'knife (*sända*) with which one cuts (*yarčəbbʷä, yarčəpʷä, yārčkʷä*)'; see *arräṭä*.

yārčkʷä sända (Gt), see *yarčəbbʷä*.

yarčəpʷä sända (Č), see *yarčəbbʷä*;

for *b:p*, see 13.1.

yərda (Č.Gt) 'carding bow';

from *yədda* >*yərda*; see *iddä*.

yärdəfyä (Č.E) 'animal affected by the *nədəf*-disease';

from *nədəf* (see *nädäfä*) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---yä*; for *n:r*, see 8.33.

yarädiyä (Č.E), ***yarädiyä gʷärfa*** (Č) 'malaria';

from *yaräd* 'it makes shiver', imperfect of *(a)radä-* (see above) with the adjectival morpheme *-yä*.

yäräffad (W) 'evening';

from *räffädä* (see above) with the suffix *-d*.

yäräfʷrä, see *näfʷrä*.

yarfʷarräfʷi näqäba (Ms), ***yarfarräfʷi nä äba*** (Go) 'well-prepared cheese with butter';

see *(a)rfarräfä, näqäba, nä›äba*.

yärägga äfat (So), ***yäräg ayb*** (Z) 'coagulated milk';

lit. 'milk that coagulated'; see *räga, äfat, ayb*.

yäräg^w^äǧi q'äsa (Č), ***yäräggʷäǧi q'ässa*** (E) 'well-prepared cheese';

lit. 'cheese (*q'äsa*) that one touched (*yäräg^w^äǧi*)'; see *läggädä*.

yərägəyä (Č.E.M) 'kind of *äsät*';

is probably to be derived from *yəräg*, imperfect of *räga* 'coagulate' with the adjectival morpheme *-yä*.

yärəǧǧ wärdəyä (E) 'son, manly character';

see *ärəǧǧ, wärdəyä*.

yurəm (E) 'sure, for sure, sure thing, surely, certainly';

from *yä-wəräm*; see *wəräm*.

yäramʷä (Č.E) 'kind of edible mushroom';

could be from *äram* 'cow' with the morphemes *yä---wä* and mean 'that for the cows'.

yārämʷä (Gt) 'kind of bush'.

yərq (Č.Gt) 'especially, *greater, elder';

yərq gəz(ə)yä (Č.E.Gt) 'usually, most often';

imperfect of *raqä* 'be superior'; see *gəz(ə)yä*.

yäräqäbat (Č) 'kind of *äsät*';

lit. 'of *(yä) näqäbat* 'hashed meat that is put aside for special occasions'; for *n:r*, see 8.33. For the *äsät* connected with a food item, see also *q'äsuwä*.

yäräqäbatəyä (Č.E) 'hashed meat that is put aside for children for special occasions';

from *näqäbat* (see above) with the morphemes *yä---(ə)yä*; for *n:r*, see 8.33.

yərqəm (Č.Gt) 'especially';

yərqəm gi (E) 'usually, most often';

from *yərq* (see above) with the enclitic *-(ə)m*.

yərqəmäta (Č), ***yərqəmota*** (E) 'especially, moreover';

from *yərqəm* (see above) with *-äta*, suffix pronoun of the 3rd masc. sg.

yarqʷännəqəbbʷä wännät (E), ***yarqʷänəqpʷä (äčä) wänät*** (Č) 'wooden pick for making holes';

lit. 'wood (*äčä*) or wooden pick (*wänät*) with which one makes holes (*yarqʷännəqəbbʷä*)'; see *nəqä-näqä*.

yarqʷänəqpʷä (äčä) wänät (Č), see *yarqʷännəqəbbʷä*.

yarqəwä (Č.E), ***yārqəwä*** (Gt) 'end' (n.);

lit. 'that by which it is ended' (see *alläqa*); for *l:r*, see 8.25.

yərər (Č) 'shout of joy';

represents *ələrl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

yärōre (S) 'big', see *(yä)rōre*.

yorar (M) 'evening';

see *orar, yorarəyä*.

yorarəyä (M) 'work done in the afternoon';

from *yorar* 'evening' (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-(ə)yä*.

yärērčiňňä (S) 'backwards';

from *rer* (see above) with the morphemes *yä---čiňňä*.

yarärge səra (So) 'kind of necklace';

lit. 'work (*səra*) of Harar (*yä-arär-ge*)'.

yars (Č.E) 'less, smaller';

imperfect of *anäsä* 'be less, be small'; for *n:r*, see 8.33.

yaräšəbbʷä gəbər (E.M), ***yāräškʷä gəḇər*** (Gt), ***yaräško-da gəḇər*** (En), ***yaräšpʷä gəbər*** (Č) 'weaving loom';

lit. 'instrument (*gəbər*) with which one weaves (*yaräšəbbʷä*)'; see *(a)räššä*.

yəräšäbbʷä anqäfʷä (E), ***yəräšäkʷä anqäfʷä*** (Gt), ***yərä̃šäkʷäda anqʷäfʷä*** (En), ***yəräšäpʷä anqäfʷä*** (Č) 'big spoon';

lit. 'spoon (*anqäfʷä*) with which one lifts (*yəräšäb-bʷä, yəräšäkʷä, yəräšäpʷä*)'; see *nässa*.

yaräškʷä gəḇər (Gt), ***yaräško-da gəḇər*** (En), see *yaräšəbbʷä gəbər*.

yəräšäkʷä anqäfʷä (Gt), ***yərä̃šäkʷä-da anqʷäfʷä*** (En), see *yəräšäbbʷä anqäfʷä*.

yaräšpʷä gəbər (Č), see *yaräšəbbʷä gəbər*.

yəräšäpʷä anqäfʷä (Č), see *yəräšäbbʷä anqäfʷä*.

yarṭänätä gurz (Č), ***yarṭännäṭä gurz*** (E) 'very old (man)';

yarṭänäṭä šəwät (Č), ***yarṭännäṭä šəwwät*** (E) 'very old (cow)';

see *yarṭärräṭä, gurz, šəwät*; for *r:n*, see 8.33.

yarṭärräṭä (M.Ms.Go) 'very old (man, cow)';

lit. 'that which is about to break'; see *(a)rṭärräṭä*. See also *yarṭänäṭä*, above.

yərotiyä (Č.E) 'kind of grass used for tying things';

from *yəroṭ* 'it runs (on the ground)', imperfect of *roṭä* (see above) with the adjectival morpheme *-yä*.

yarwate (Č) 'by himself, on his part';

from *yä-arwa-äta-e*, lit. 'for his soul'.

yəräz (Č.E.Ms), ***yəräzu*** (M.Go) 'heavy';

lit. 'it is heavy', imperfect of *razä* (see above).

yärrazär (Go.M), ***yärrazzär*** (So), ***yərrazzär*** (W) 'name of sixth month';

from Cushitic: Qab. *yarrāzärá*.

yosa, yossa, from *yä-wə(s)a*, see *wəsa*.

yosa adot (Č), ***yossa (a)dot*** (E), ***u›usa adōd*** (En) 'step-mother';

from *yä-wəs(s)a adot*, lit. 'the mother (*adot*) of or for the bread (*yä-wəsa*)', that is, the one who feeds the child (gives him bread) but is not his own mother; cp. also for the same expression Amh. *yänǧära ənnat*, Ed. *ə›ənǧär›ä adōd*, So. *yäguns əmmit*.

yasəbbʷäččä (M) 'ladder';

lit. 'wood (*äččä*) by which one climbs (*yasəbbʷä*)'; see *asseä*.

yäsoxəyä (M) 'milk given by the cow after she has calved';

from *sox* 'thorn' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä*; so called because the milk after the cow has calved has the taste of a thorn, that is, it is not of good quality.

yäsälla (Go) 'young man in his prime';

lit. 'who reached (the age of marriage)'; see *sälla*.

yäsulmučče gäba (S) 'drown';

lit. 'he entered (*gäba*) by diving'; see *sälämäṭä*. Note the palatalization of *ṭ*.

yäsəmbäbe gar (W) 'kind of mushroom';

lit. 'house (*gar*) of cold (*səmbäbe*)', this kind of mushroom supposedly causing coughing.

yäsämbätyä, see *yäsänbätyä*.

yäsāmrān (S) 'twin boy';

yäsāmrānt (S) 'twin girl';

see *sāmra*, above; *-n* of *yäsāmrān* and *-nt* of *yäsāmrānt* are copulas of the 3rd person masc. sg. ('he is'), and 3rd fem. sg. ('she is').

yäsämäsečče (W) 'fresh butter preserved for a long time by adding spices to it (it is considered a medicine)';

from *yäsäm əsečče*, lit. 'butter (*əsečče*) of beeswax (*yäsäm*)'.

yäsmʷət samər (Č), *yäsmut samər* (E) 'festival on the day of birth of the eighth child';

see *səmʷət, samər*.

yäsmʷətiyä (E) 'festival on the day of birth of the eighth child';

from *səmʷət* 'eight' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(i)yä*.

yäsəmməṭṭe gäbä (W) 'dive';

lit. 'he entered (*gäbä*) by diving'; see *sämmäṭä*.

yäsəmməṭənnəyä gäbba (M) 'dive';

lit. 'he entered (*gäbba*) by diving'; from *yäsəmməṭe* with the adverbial suffix *-(ə)nnəyä*.

yäsänbätyä (M), *yäsämbätyä* (Č.E.M) 'items of food and drink each prepared by different people and brought on Sunday to the church where it is shared by the faithful';

from *sänbät (sämbät)* 'Sunday', with the adjectival morphemes *yä---yä*.

yäsənnäčča (M.Ms) 'wooden scraper used for rubbing teeth';

lit. 'wood (*äčča*) for the teeth (*yä-sənn*)'.

yäsinäčä (Č), *yäsinäčča* (E.M.Ms), *yäsīnäčä* (S) 'cup stand';

lit. 'wood (*äčä, äčča*) for the cups (*yä-sin*)'.

yäsnäčuwä (Č), *yäsənnəčəwät* (E) 'wooden scraper used for rubbing teeth';

from *yä-sən-äčä*-(suffix) *wä, -wät*, lit. 'the wood (*äčä*) for the teeth (*yä-sən, sənn*)'.

yäsənnəčəwät (E), see *yäsnäčuwä*.

yäsanxänəyä (M) 'thin-legged';

from *sanxäna* 'lower part of the leg' with the adjectival morphemes *yä---(ə)yä*.

yäsīnənčä (S), *yäsinənče* (W) 'cup stand';

lit. 'wood (*ənčä, ənče*) for the cups (*yä-sin*)'.

yäsənsən (Č) 'one near the other';

lit. 'of (*yä*) tooth-tooth (*sən-sən*)', that is, 'tooth to tooth'.

yäsənwä, yäsənwät (Č), *yäsənnəwät, yäsənnəwät äčča* (E) 'wooden scraper used for rubbing teeth';

from *sən, sənn* 'tooth' with the morphemes *yä---wä, yä---wät* probably meaning 'that of, that which serves for'.

yäsənwät (Č), *yäsənnəwät* (E), see *yäsənwä*.

yäsär čərä (Č), *yäsär čəyä* (M) 'serpent, snake';

lit. 'worm (*čərä, čəyä*) of the grass (*yä-sär*)'.

yasər samər (Č.E) 'festival on the day of the tenth child';

from *yä-asər samər* (see above).

yäsaraxər (Č.E) 'plenty, as much as it pleases';

for *yä-sarä-axər*, from *sarä* I 'it pleases', and *yä---axər* 'as much as'. See also *yäsäyaxi*.

yässät dänn (E) 'the *äsät* plantation';

from *yä-ässät dänn* 'interior'.

yəsate (Č.E), *yəsatät* (M) 'section of the house near the fireplace';

for *yä-əsat-e, yä-əsat-ät*, from *əsat* 'fire' and the directional morphemes *yä---e, yä---ät*.

yəsatät (M), see *yəsate*.

yosṭ (Č), *yǫsəṭ* (M) 'lower';

from *yä-wäsṭ*.

yosṭe (Č.E) 'below';

for *yä-wäsṭ-e*, from *wäsṭ* 'down' with the directional morphemes *yä---e*.

yäsṭewä (M) 'kind of mushroom'.

yäsəya (M.Ms), *yäsəya-m* (Č.E) 'jokingly';

from *yä* 'of', *səya* 'joke' followed by the enclitic *-m*.

yäsäyaxi (M) 'plenty, as much as it pleases';

for *yä-seä-yaxi*, from *seä* 'it pleases', *yä---yaxi* 'as much as'. See also *yäsaraxər*.

yäš (Ed) 'take!, here!, come! (sg. fem.);

from *yä* 'to' with the suffix pronoun of the 2nd fem. sg. For the masculine, see *yähä*.

yäša (S) 'evening prayer';

see *išaʾ*, above.

yaššo (So) 'it is necessary';

imperfect of *aššä, atša*; see *šä*.

yōšo ayb (S) 'coagulated milk';

from *yä-wošo ayb*, lit. 'the milk (*ayb*) of the jar (*yä-wošo*)'.

yəšba (Č), *yəššəba* (E) 'bribe, tip, gratuity';

see *əšba*, above.

yäšäxərwät (Č.E) 'potter (woman)';

from *šäxra* 'clay' and *yä---wät*, feminine marker for a profession. See also *yäšäxiwät*.

yäšäxiwät (M) 'potter (woman)';

from *šäxi* 'clay' and *yä---wät*, feminine marker for a profession. See also *yäšäxərwät*.

yəšlu (So) 'wise';

lit. 'he knows', imperfect of *šalä*.

yäšra fərəyä (E), *yäšra qʿinqʿä* (Č.E), *yäšya fərəyä* (M) 'kind of *äsät*';

lit. 'the fruit (*fərəyä, qʿinqʿä*) of *šəra, šəya*'.

yäšərq ənče (S), *yäšərqänče* (W) 'two long pieces of wood tied with a rope and with which dung is carried out, litter to carry dung';

lit. 'wood (*ənčä, ənče*) for dung (*šərqa*)'.

yošär eb (Č) 'coagulated milk';

for *yäwäšär eb*, lit. 'milk (*eb*) of the jar (*yošär*)'.

yəšta qar (Č.E), *yəšəttaʾe* (M), *əʾəšta qar* (Gt), *əʾəšča aʾar* (En) 'menses';

lit. 'the thing (*qar, ʾar, ʾe*) of the women (*yä-əšta, yä-əšətta*)'.

yəšta wər (Č.E), *iʾišča (gäma) wər* (Gt), *əʾəšča wər* (En), *eʾeššä wər* (Ed) 'a man who associates with women rather than with men, effeminate';

from *yä-əšta wər, gäma*.

yəšəttaʾe (M), see *yəšta qar*.

yäšäṭṭäri äga (Ms) 'irrigation channel';

lit. 'water (*äga*) that one split or dug (*yäšäṭṭäri*)'; see *šäṭärä*.

yäšya fərəyä (M) 'kind of *äsät*';

lit. 'fruit (*fərəyä*) of *šəya*'.

yitta (So) 'which?';

yitta hom (So) 'how?', lit. 'like which?';

see *et, hom, yittanä*.

yite (M) 'lady';

see *ite*, above.

yitti (So) 'where?';

see *ete*, above.

yätäbbaʾe (M) 'adult, mature';

from *yä-täbba-ʾe*, lit. 'one (*ʾe*) who is adult (*yä-täbba*)'.

yatebätiyä (Č), *yatebätyä* (E), *yatebätəyä* (M) 'finger ring';

for *yä-atebätiyä*, from *atebät* 'finger' with the morphemes *yä---(ə)yä* 'that of, that for'.

yətf (En.Gt), *yəttəff* (Č.E), *yətəff təräf* (Gt), *yəttəff təräf* (E) 'may it not happen to you!, remain saved!';

təräf is the imperative of *täräfä* 'remain, be saved'; *yətf, yəttəf* is an interjection expressing spitting and blessing; see *täfa* II.

yətäfʷäbbʷä (E.M.Ms), *yətäfʷäpʷä* (Č), *yitäfʷäkʷä* (Gt) 'mat used to flatten the dough';

lit. 'that on which one flattens'; see *täfa* I.

yitäfʷäkʷä (Gt), see *yətäfʷäbbʷä*.

yitäfʷäpʷä (Č), see *yətäfʷäbbʷä*.

yätfäṭämä zär (Č) 'heavy rainy season';

lit. 'the rainy season (*zär*) that is poured out (*yä-tfäṭämä*)'; see *fäṭṭämä.*

yitgʿäbbo (M) 'it is necessary';

imperfect of *(tä)gʿäbba* 'be necessary'; see *gäba.*

yataxər (Go) 'naughty';

lit. 'he is naughty', imperfect of *(a)täxärä.*

yätīm (Ms) 'orphan, poor';

from Ar. *yatīm*; also in Har. *yätīm.*

yatmēkan (S) 'difficult';

lit. 'it is difficult' from *(at)mēkä* 'annoy, bother'; see *mäka-.*

yittani (So) 'which?';

from *yitta* 'which?' with the suffix *-ni.* See also *yitattani.* For the suffix *-ni,* see also *zani, zini.*

yätänässa, in *bä--yätänässa* (So) 'because of';

lit. 'by (the thing) that it rises' from *tänässa*; see *nässa.* See also *yännässa.*

yatqʷäžxä (Č.E) 'may you have dysentery!';

lit. 'may it make you have dysentery!', imperfect of *(at)qʷäžä*; see *qʷäžä.*

yaträdəyä, yaträdəyä gʷälfa (M) 'malaria, fever';

imperfect of *(at)radä* 'make shudder' (see *radä-*) with the adjectival suffix *-yä*; see *gʷälfa.*

yatšäpət (Č) 'it is preferable';

imperfect of *atšäpätä*; see *šäbbätä* 'prefer, choose'; for *b:p,* see 13.1.

yatat (Č), ***yattatt*** (E) 'each';

from *yä-atat (attatt)* 'each' from *at-at.*

yətet (Č.E.M) 'king's wife, tribal queen, respectable old lady';

represents *ite* (see above) with the suffix *-t.*

yitot (So) 'nun';

see *itet,* above.

yitattani (So) 'which?';

represents *yittani* (see above) with reduplication of *t.*

yäṭe sär (Ms.Go) 'kind of grass';

lit. 'the grass (*sär*) for the goat (*te*)'.

yoṭa- (Č) 'apart';

see *ōṭa,* above.

yǫṭṭe səmat (M) 'excrement';

for *yä-wäṭṭe səmat,* lit. 'the urine (*səmat*) of the outside (*yä-wäṭṭe*)'.

yäṭbena (M) 'work done in the early morning';

from *ṭəbä* 'early morning' with the morphemes *yä--na.*

yäṭbəqəyä (M) 'festival on the day of birth of the eighth child';

from the root *ṭbq* with the morphemes *yä--(ə)yä.*

yəṭäbṭəyä (E), ***yəṭäbṭiyä*** (Č) 'kind of grass';

from *yəṭäbṭ* 'it grasps' (from *ṭäbäṭä*) with the adjectival morpheme *-yä.*

yäṭänäqar (Č), ***yäṭännaqar*** (E) 'by accident, accidentally, unexpectedly';

from *yä-ṭänäqar* (see *ṭänäqar*).

yäṭəwa gəbətt (E), ***yäṭəwwa gəbətt*** (M), ***yäṭwa gəbt*** (Č) 'jar for measuring butter';

lit. 'half (*gəbətt, gəbt*) of the *ṭəwa*-jar'.

yäwčičä (Č) 'slice taken from a piece of meat to make it equal to a smaller piece';

represents *yämʷčəča* (see above) with *mʷ>w* (6.32).

yəwädärä (Č.E.M) 'mat of fiber and rope and used to eat upon';

to be identified with *yəbʷedärä* (see above) with *bʷ>w* (6.32).

yäwädäriyä (Ms) 'kind of wild animal (it eats chicken)'.

from *wädär(ä)* with the adjectival morphemes *yä--yä.* Would this mean that it has the form of a rope (*wädärä*)?

yäwäfänčä (Č), ***yäwafänčat*** (M) 'section of the house from the entrance to the central pillar';

for *yä-wäfänča-e, yä-wäfänča-ät,* from *wäfänča* 'doorway' with the directional morphemes *yä--e, yä--ät.*

yäwafänčat (M), see *yäwäfänčä.*

yoʷaga fäggät (M) 'the act of smearing the cows of the village with the blood of the cow slaughtered during certain festivities';

for *yä-waga fäggät.*

yäwägäpäča dämam (Č) 'title of the woman who represents the deity Waq on earth';

see *yogäbbäča dämam*; for *b:p,* see 13.1.

yäwäggmännä (E) 'shepherd whose turn has come to guard his own cattle as well as those of others';

see *wäggmännä,* above.

yäwämbiyä qʷämät (Č.E) 'small smoking pipe';

lit. 'the pipe (*qʷämät*) of the lowland (*wämbiyä*)', probably the pipe that one takes when traveling.

yäwä(n)nät waga, see *yonät waga.*

yäwänet waga (Č), ***yäwännet waga*** (E), ***yäwännet käs*** (M) 'money given by the husband's sister to the bride upon entering the house';

lit. 'money (*waga, käs*) of the husband's sister (*yäwänet, yäwännet*)', from *yä-bʷänet* with intervocalic *bʷ* becoming *w* (6.32).

yäwaniyä (Č) 'work for which one is paid daily';

from *wana* 'day' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *yä--(i)yä.*

yäwənyät xäma (Č), ***yäwənnəyät xäma*** (E), ***yäwəňňät häma*** (Ms), ***yäwərrəyät xäma*** (M) 'immediately, right away';

lit. 'like (*yä--xäma, yä--häma*) the dove', *yäwənyät, yäwənnəyät* coming from *yäbunyät* with intervocalic *b* becoming *w* (4.11). For a similar expression, see *yäfʷ häma.*

yäwəňňät häma (Ms) 'immediately, right away';

for *yäwənyät häma,* with palatalization of *n*; see *yäwənyät xäma,* above.

yäwaqäfʷ (Č.E), ***äwäqäfʷ*** (Gt) 'kind of bird';

lit. 'the bird (*äfʷ*) of the deity Waq (*waq*)'.

yəwärʾäkʷä anqäfʷä (Gt) 'small spoon';

lit. 'spoon (*anqäfʷä*) with which one eats (*yəwärʾäkʷä*)', see *bäla*; for *l:r,* see 8.25. Note *b>w* in the impersonal.

yəwärʾäkʷä qar (Gt), ***yəwärʾäkʷä-da ʾar*** (En), ***yəwäräbbʷä*** (E), ***yəwäräpʷä*** (Č) 'anything with which one eats bread';

lit. 'anything (*qar*) with which one eats (*yəwärʾäkʷä*)'; see *bäla*; for *l:r,* see 8.25. Note *b>w* in the impersonal.

yəwärʾäkʷä sända (Gt), ***yəwärʾäkʷä-da šäta*** (En), ***yəwäräbbʷä sända*** (E), ***yəwäräpʷä sända*** (Č) 'knife used to cut meat when eating';

lit. 'knife (*sända, šäta*) with which one eats (*yəwärʾäkʷä*)'; see *bäla*; for *l:r,* see 8.25. Note *b>w* in the impersonal.

yəwärʾäkʷä täbər (Gt), ***yəwärʾäkʷä-da täbər*** (En), ***yəwäräbbʷä täbər*** (E), ***yəwäräpʷä täbər*** (Č), ***yəbʷabbʷä täbər*** (M), ***əwärʾokkä-dä täwər*** (Ed) 'bamboo plate from which one eats';

see *bäla, täbər, täwər*; note *b>w* in the impersonal; for *l:r,* see 8.25.

yəwäräbbʷä (E), see *yəwärʾäkʷä qar.*

yəwäräbbʷä sända (E), see *yəwärʾäkʷä sända.*

yəwäräbbʷä täbər (E), see *yəwärʾäkʷä täbər.*

yäwärčä bašä (Č), see *yorčä bašä.*

yäwarännəyä (M) 'downward, downward slope, descent';

for *yäwärädnəyä* 'toward down', from *wärädä* 'descend' and the directional morphemes *yä--nəyä.*

yəwäräpʷä (Č), see *yəwärʾäkʷä qar.*

yəwäräpʷä sända (Č), see *yəwärʾäkʷä sända.*

yəwäräpʷä täbər (Č), see *yəwärʾäkʷä täbər.*

yäw(ə)rawər qʿinqʿä (Č.E) 'scrofula of the neck';

lit. 'fruit (*qʿinqʿä*) of the throat (*yä-wərawər*)'.

yäwərrəyät xäma (M) 'right away, immediately';

represents *yäwənyät xäma* (see above) with *n:r.*

yäwatane (W) 'the best part of bread';

see also *yäwätärəye.*

yäwätärəye (S) 'the best part of bread';

probably to be identified with *yäwatane.*

yäwəṭər gəbt (Č), ***yäwṭər gəbətt*** (E) 'sixteenth of a loaf of bread';

for *yä-bʷəṭər gəbt (gəbətt),* lit. 'half (*gəbt*) of the (*bʷəṭər*)', *yäbʷəṭər>yäwəṭər.*

yäwäy dämam (Č.E) 'representative of a deity';

lit. 'the master (*dämam*) of *wäy* (*yäwäy*)'. Would *wäy* be for *we, weʾ=waq*? For the *yäwäy dämam,* see Leslau 1950a:55, 57; Schack 1966:186ff.

yäwya (gärä) wäšär (Č), *yäwəya (gärä) wäšär* (E), *yäwya gäyä* (M) 'small jar in which the *bʷəya*-liquid is collected';

lit. 'the jar (*gärä, gäyä, wäšär*) of the *bʷəya*-liquid', *yäwəya*<*yäbʷəya*, with intervocalic *bʷ* becoming *w* (6.32).

yäwäzämyä (E), *yäwäzämiyä* (Ms.Go) 'cow owned by two people';

from *wäzäm* 'co-ownership of a cow' with the morphemes *yä---yä.*

yäyä (S) 'my';

from *yä* 'of' + *iyä* 'I'.

yiyy (So) 'certainly';

see *yi*, above.

yäza azäri (So) 'that one over there';

from *yä* 'of' + *za* 'that' + *azär* 'direction' *i* (article).

yäzi häma (Ms) 'such';

lit. 'like this', from *zi* 'this', *yä---häma* 'like'.

yäzi qar, yäzi zänga (Ms) 'therefore';

lit. 'for (*yä*) this (*zi*) matter (*qar, zänga*)'.

yizzä (So) 'grasp, seize, take, hold, take possession of';

see *izä*, above.

yäzäbänəyä (M) 'modern';

from *zäbän* 'time' with the adjectival morphemes *yä--yä.*

yäzädrä mänqʷärä (E), *yäzädrä qäbbʷärä* (E) 'stage of growth of the *äsät*';

lit. '*mänqʷärä, qäbbʷärä* of (*yä*) this year (*zädrä*)'.

yäzifte (Č.E), *yäziftät* (M) 'formerly';

from *zi* 'this', *ift* 'before', and the directional morphemes *yä---e, yä--ät.*

yäziftät (M), see *yäzifte.*

yäzäffuwä (M) 'kind of mushroom';

undoubtedly from *yä-zäf(zaf)-əwä*, lit. 'that of the tree' (that is, that grows under a tree) even though M. *zäf (zaf)* was not recorded (see *zaf*).

yazälä bädädēt (S), *yäzara badädet* (E), *äzarä badadēt* (Gt), *äzarä badadēd* (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*';

lit. 'the *bädädet* (kind of *äsät*) of the *zälä, zarä*'. Would there be any connection with *zalä* 'jar for preparing or keeping beer'?

yozäm səy(y)ä (Č.E) 'two people bought a cow to share between them';

from *yä-wäzäm səy(y)ä*, lit. 'buy a cow as co-ownership'.

yäzämbʷäne (Č), *yäzämbʷänne* (E) 'place where the *zämbʷä(n)nä*-disk is placed';

from *zämbʷänä* (see above) with the directional morphemes *yä---e.*

yäzämbʷärrät (M) 'place where the *zämbʷärrä*-disk is put';

from *zämbʷärrä* (see below) with the directional morphemes *yä---ät.*

yozämyä (E.M), *yozämiyä* (Č) 'cow owned by two people';

for *yä-wäzäm-əyä*, from *wäzäm* (see above) and the morphemes *yä---(i)yä*, lit. 'that of the co-ownership of a cow'.

yäzanqıä (Č) 'from now on';

from *yä-za-anqıä*, lit. 'after this'.

yazunat wä(ṭ)ṭa (Č.Ms), *yazurät wäṭṭa* (Go) 'guard a house at night by going around it';

for *yä* 'for' + *azunat* 'guarding of a house at night' + *wä(ṭ)ṭa* 'go out'.

yäzarä badädet (E) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *yäzälä bädädēt.*

yazrəbbʷäččä (E), *yazərpʷäčä* (Č) 'ladder';

lit. 'wood (*äččä, äčä*) by which one climbs (*yazrəbbʷä*)' from *azärä.*

yazərpʷäčä (Č), see *yazrəbbʷäččä;*

for *bʷ:pʷ*, see 13.1.

yazurät wäṭṭa (Go) 'guard a house at night by going around it';

from *yä* 'of' + **azurät* 'guarding of a house at night' (from *zorä*) + *wäṭṭa* 'go out'.

yäzuriyä (Č.E), *yäzurəyä* (M) 'cattle or people that roam about';

from **zur* 'the going around' (from *zorä*) and the morphemes *yä---(ə)yä* 'that of'. See also *yəžäwriyä.*

yäzawta (Go) 'that one over there';

from *yä* 'of' + *za* 'that' + *wta* (suffix pronoun of the 3rd masc. sg.).

yäzaye (Ms) 'that one over there';

from *za(y)* 'that' and directional morphemes *yä---e* 'toward'.

yožža čäbär (E) 'time before sunset';

see *ozozz beä* 'be dusk', and *čäbär* 'sun'.

yəžäwriyä (En.Gt) 'cattle or people that roam about';

from *yəžäw(ə)r*, imperfect of *žōrä* 'go around' with the adjectival morpheme *-(i)yä.*

yäžəwät (M) 'in company, one who keeps company';

lit. 'that of company'; see *žəbot* >**žəḇät* >*žəwät.*

Z

zä (Č), see *zäyä.*

za (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So) 'that, that one, that one here, *those';

zə (Č.E.Gt.M), *zi* (M.Ms.Go.So) 'this, *those';

zə (Č.E.M) 'behold!, here!, take!';

Semitic demonstrative element: Heb. *zę*, Ar. *(hā)dā.* It occurs in nearly all the Ethiopian languages. For the opposition *ə:a* for 'near:far', cp. Amh. *yə(h)* 'this' : *ya* 'that'.

ze (Go) 'young girl reaching the age of marriage';

see *zäyä*, below.

zə, see *za.*

zi, see *za.*

za›axər qar (Gt) 'a bit, a little bit';

from *za* 'that', *axər* 'it is equal'; see *qar*, and *za›axərwät, zaxərwät.*

za›axərwät (Gt) 'a thing thing';

from *za›axər* (see above) with the feminine marker *-wät.*

za›otäňňe (W) 'shepherd';

for *zaqotäňňe* (see below) with *q:›* (14.1).

zäb (So) 'guard' (n.);

Amh. *zäb* 'guarding', Tna. *zäb*<*i.* See also *zäbäňňä.*

zäba (M.Go.So) 'side, direction, *road, way, journey'.

zäbe beä (M), *zäbē barä* (Ed) 'loaf, be idle, roam about aimlessly, go astray';

zäwānām (Ed) 'one who wanders about aimlessly';

Tna. *(tä)zäbazäbä* 'go around here and there'.

zäbo I (S.W), *zäwä* (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M), *zəwä* (E) 'collateral, object taken to insure the payment of taxes';

Amh. *zäbo* 'capture faite par représailles' (d'Abbadie); also in Cushitic: Qem. *zäbō.*

zäbo II (Č.E) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Had. *däbo*, Kam. *dobo›*, with alternance *d:z* (7.11).

zab (Go.So.Z), *zāb* (Gt) 'rein';

see *əzab*, above. The noun is probably to be derived from *azzäbä* (Amh) 'plait, make thongs' rather than to consider the verb a denominative from *əzab.* Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955:439 also records G. *ḥazäba* 'tie' without giving any reference. The noun passed into Cushitic: Aw. *zabi.*

zaba (M), *zabba* (E), *zapa* (Č.En.Gt), *zappä* (Ed) 'circular frame of the inside of the roof'.

zebbä (E.W), see *zebba* II.

zeba I (Č.E.Ms) 'haft of spear';

see *ʼabiya*, below.

zebba II (M), *zebbä* (E.W), *zēbbo* (S), *zepä* (Č), *zipä* (En) 'central part of an old *äsät*'.

zēbbo (S), see *zebba* II.

zobe (Č.E.M), *zōbe* (En.Gt) 'funeral dance in honor of an important man'.

zäbib (So) 'raisin';

from Ar. *zabīb*; also in G. Tna. Amh. *zäbib*, Te. *zäbib, ğäbib*, Har. *zäbīb*; Amh. also *zäyb*<*zäḇib*< *zäbib*; in Cushitic: Bil. *zäbib*, Be. *debīb*, Sa. *zabīb.*

zäbän (M.Ms.Go.So) 'time, period of time, year, age';

yäzäbänəyä (M) 'modern';

represents *zämän* (see below) with alternance of labials *m:b* (4.34). For Amh. *zäbän* and *zämän*, see Cohen 1931:387.

zəbbʷan, in *yiftäzəbbʷan bässa-ččˇ* (M), see *zibbärä*.

zäbäňňä (Ed.Ms.Go.So.S), *zäbäňňe* (W) 'night watchman, guard';

Amh. Har. *zäbäňňa*, Tna. *zäb‹eyna*, from *zäb* (see above) with the suffix *-(ä)ňňä*, *-(ä)ňňe*; also in Cushitic: Aw. *zibini* 'guard'.

zəbbaqiyä (So) 'kind of *äsät*, special kind of *äsät* plant'.

zäbär (Č.E), *zäḇär* (En) 'time, period of time, age, year';

represents *zämän* (see below) with *m:b* (4.34) and *n:r* (8.33).

zəbbʷarä (E), see *zibbärä*.

zibbärä (So), *žäbbärä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *žäpärä* (Č.En.Gt), *žappärä* (Ed) 'return (tr.), bring back, answer, reply, *reverse, invert';

žäbbärä- (E.M), *žäpärä-* (Č.En.Gt), *žappärä-* (Ed) 'become wealthier after having been poor, become fat after having been thin, recover from illness';

täzibbärä (So), *täžäbbärä* (M.Ms.Go), *täžäpärä* (Č. En.Gt), *täžapärä* (Ed) 'return' (intr.);

atžabbärä- (E.M), *atžapärä-* (Č.En.Gt), *atžappärä-* (Ed) 'heal, get well, recover from illness';

žəbabbärä (E.M), *žəbapärä* (Č), *žəḇapärä* (En.Gt), *žəwappärä* (Ed) 'reverse, invert, turn upside down, turn over the bread to bake well';

zəbbʷarä (E), *žəbbʷarä* (E.Ms.Go), *žəpʷarä* (Č.Gt) *zəpʷarä* (Č.En) 'recovery from illness';

žəbbʷarä wärä-ččˇ (Ms), *žəbbʷarä efä-tt*, *žəbbʷarä fäkka-tt* (Go), *i›iftä zəpʷarä wärä-čə* (En), *iftä zəpʷar wärä-čə* (Ed), *i›ift zəpʷar wärä-čə* (Gt), *yiftäžpʷar wärä-č* (Č), *yiftäžəbbʷar (yiftäzəbbʷar, yiftäzwar) wärä-ččˇ* (E), *yiftäzəbbʷan (yiftäžəbbʷan) bässa-ččˇ* (M) 'the newly married bride visited her parents about four months after marriage' (see *wärä, bässa*);

also in Cushitic: Had. *dabarā-kko* 'return, answer', Sid. *dabari*, with alternance *d:z*. Goldenberg 1977: 472 compares *zbr*, with reservation, with *zäwwärä* 'make turn around' with *w>b*.

zobər (Č.E.M), *zōbər* (En.Ed.Gt), *zobir* (W), *zōbir* (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Had. *zōbro*, Kam. *zōboru*.

zobir (W), *zōbir* (S), see *zobər*.

(az)zəbarräqä (So) 'mix up';

Amh. *zäbarräqä* 'mix up, talk incoherently', Tna. *zäbräqʷä*; perhaps also Amh. *qäbažžärä* 'rave' (by metathesis). See also *zaqʷärä*, below.

zəḇäsäḇä (En.Gt) 'be wet, be humid';

represents *zəmäzämä* with *m>*m>b* (4.35).

(a)zḇäsägä äräkʿä (En.Gt) 'throw in a spiral motion' (see *äräkʿä*);

azḇäsägä dänägä (En.Gt) 'hit with a stick throwing it in a spiral motion' (see *dänägä*);

from *zbzg* going back to *zgzg* by dissimilation (see *a-zgäzägä*). For *s* of *(a)zḇäsägä*, see 13.7.

zabbätä (E.M.Ms.Go), *zābbätä* (S), *zabätä* (W), *zapätä* (Č.En.Gt) 'wander about aimlessly, go astray, lost the way';

azabbätä (E) 'mislead';

from Cushitic: Kam. Al. *zābaččo*, Qab. *zābbáččo›*.

zäbay (S.W) 'calf bigger than *radä*, heifer';

Har. *däbāy* 'female calf, heifer'; perhaps also G. Te. *däbela* 'he-goat', Tna. *dibäla*, Amh. *dabbol* 'young animal', the *-la* of which is palatalized in Harari, Selṭi, Wolane; also in Cushitic: Som. *dībi* 'calf', Ga. *dibi-ča* 'male calf' with alternance *d:z*.

zabiya (M.Go.So), *zeba* (Č.E.Ms), *zayḇa* (En.Gt) 'haft of spear';

Tna. Amh. *zabiya*, Har. *zāb*; also in Cushitic: Qem. *zabi*, Sa. *zab*, Af. Som. *dab*, Be. *dabi*, Sid. *dībba*, with *d:z*.

zäbäz (Č.E.M), *zäḇäz* (En.Gt) 'kind of grass used for basketwork'.

zäčä (Č.En.Gt), *zäččä* (E), *začčä* (Ed), *začča* (M) 'stubble that remains in the ground when the grass is cut'.

začčä (Ed), see *zäčä*.

začčа I (E), *zača* (Č) 'in vain, gratis, just so, for nothing';

Amh. *zač(č)a* 'mockery, trifle'.

začčа II (M), see *zäčä*.

začad (En), *začčad* (Ed) 'cut of meat from the thigh';

see *začat*, below; for final *d:t*, see 7.14.

začat (Č.Gt), *začčat* (E.M), *začad* (En), *začčad* (Ed) 'cut of meat from the thigh (given to the blacksmith)'.

zäče (S), *zače* (W), *zäčī* (Z) 'guard cattle';

zaqotäňňe, za›otäňňe (W), *zäqūtäňä* (Z), *zäqīlo* (S) 'shepherd, shepherd whose turn has arrived to guard his own cattle and the cattle of others';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *ze›o* 'guard cattle'; for *›:č*, see 14.3.

začə (So) 'same';

see *za, čə*.

zäde (So) 'manner, method, scheme';

Amh. *zäde*.

zīd (En.Ed) 'sick person possessed by a spirit';

see *zit*, below; for final *d:t*, see 7.14.

zīdäňä (En), *zīdäňňä* (Ed) 'sick person possessed by a spirit';

from *zīd* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*.

zädrä (Č.E), *zidərä* (Ms), *zādərä* (Gt) 'this year';

from the demonstrative *z* (see *za, zə*) and *dərä*, above. See also *zändərä*.

zādərä (Gt), see *zädrä*.

zidərä (Ms), see *zädrä*.

zäf *balä (En.Gt), ***zäff *balä*** (Č.E.Ed.M.Ms.Go) 'relax, calm down, *sit down carelessly';

zäff bālä tägōbälä (S) 'sit down carelessly';

zäff bālä wädäqä (S) 'fall face downward on the ground';

zäft (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'calm' (n.);

zäftäňňä (En) 'calm (adj.), low (place)';

zäfət (Z), *zäftämʷä* (Č.En.Gt), *zäftämmʷä* (E.M) 'time around midnight';

Har. *zäf bāya* 'stretch out on the ground', Tna. *zäf bälä* 'fall to the ground', Te. *zäf bela*, Amh. *zäff alä* 'lie down, stay without doing anything'.

zaf (Ms.So) 'tree';

Amh. Arg. *zaf*, Gaf. *zafʷä*, Har. *zāf* 'large tree'; from Cushitic: Qem. *zaf*, Qua. *ǧafa*. See also *yäzäffuwä*.

zafä (Č.E.Ms.W), *zāfä* (En.Ed.Gt.S.Z) 'pull, drag';

Semitic: Ar. *zaḥafa* 'crawl, creep on the ground, drag the foot (camel)'; Ethiopic: Amh. *(tän)zäfäzäfä* 'drag'.

z̃äfä (Ed), see *z̃äfʷa*.

z̃äfʷa (Č.E.Ms), *z̃äfʷa* (En.Gt), *z̃äfä* (Ed), *zõffa* (M) 'afterbirth of cattle, meat of poor quality given to a dog or cat';

Amh. *zof*.

zof (So.W.Z) 'sole of foot, *trace, track';

yä---zof (Ms), *bä---zōf* (S) 'behind, after';

to be identified with *ǧäf* (see above) with palatalization of *z >*ž* with the variant *ǧ*. The connection with *zäfäl* 'trace, track' that I suggested in *JNES* 15 (1956). 243, n. 16 is unlikely.

zõffa (M), see *z̃äfʷa*.

zäfäl (M), *zäfär* (Č.E.En.Ed) 'track, trace'.

zäfär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt) 'track, trace';

represents *zäfäl* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

zäft (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'calm' (n.);

zäfət (Z) 'time around midnight';

noun formed from *zäf *balä* with the suffix *-t*.

zäftämʷä (Č.En.Gt), *zäftämmʷä* (E.M) 'time around midnight';

from *zäft* (see above) with *-ä(m)mʷä*, marker of time.

zäftäňä (En) 'calm, low (place)';

from *zäft* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-äňňä*.

zage, za ge (Go) 'then';

lit. 'that (*za*) time (*ge*)'.

zeggä (Go) 'become poor';

zegä (W), *zēgä* (S), *zega* (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *zēga* (Gt), *zīga* (En), *zīgä* (Ed) 'poor';

see *zäyägä*, below.

zegä aybälaš (W) 'kind of cereal';

lit. 'a poor (*zegä*) will not eat you (*aybälaš*)', from *bäla* (see above).

zēgä bärbäro (S) 'kind of tree';

lit. 'poor (*zegä*) chalk (*bärbäro*)'.

zīgä (Ed), see *zeggä*.

zīga (En), see *zeggä*.

zugä barä (Ed) 'lie down in wait';

Har. *zäg bāya* 'lie down', Amh. *zägg alä* 'stretch out, fall down', Tna. *zäg bälä* 'fall down heavily'.

zäggeq̇ (M) 'jump, leap';

represents *zäggärä* (see below) with *ärä* >*eq̇* (8.68).

zəgbä (W), see *zəgba*.

zəgba (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.S), *zəgəḇa* (En.Gt), *zəgbä* (W), *zəgəwä* (Ed) 'kind of tree';

G. Tna. *zägba*, Amh. *zəgba*, *zägba* 'podocarpus' (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 198); also in Cushitic: Had. *dígiba*. See also *zəgbəwät*.

zəgbəwät (Ms), *zəgəbwät* (M) 'kind of *äsät*';

from *zəgba* (see above) with the feminine marker *-wät*.

zägäd (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms) 'sharp stick';

probably to be identified with Te. *zängät* 'long and sharp stick' >**zangäd* with *g-t* >*g-d* (by dissimilation); cp. also Tna. *zängi*, Amh. *zäng*.

zägädä (Č), *zäggädä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *zäkädä* (En.Gt), *zäkkädä* (Ed) 'remember';

zägädä- (Č), *zäggädä-* (E.M.Go), *zäkädä-* (En.Gt) 'yearn, long for';

azägädä, adzägädä (Č), *azäggädä* (E.M.Ms.Go), *azziggädä* (So), *azäkädä* (En.Gt), *azäkkädä* (Ed) 'remind'.

zägädo (S) 'fox, jackal';

Har. *āyzägädu*.

(a)zagägä (Č), *azāgägä* (En.Ed.Gt), *azaggägä* (E.M.So) 'delay, postpone, do something late, *be careless, neglect';

zugug (En.Gt) 'one who delays';

related to Amh. *zägäyyä* 'be delayed, be tardy'.

(tä)zgaǧǧä (M.So) 'be ready, be prepared';

G. Tna. *(tä)zägadäyä*, Amh. *(tä)zagaǧǧä*.

(a)zgallädä (Go) 'gird oneself';

the root for 'gird oneself' is *gld* in Ms. Go. So. as well as in Geez and Gafat (see *gällädä*, above), but the initial *z* of *(tä)zgallädä* is enigmatic. See also *azgaləd*.

zägän (M.Ms.Go), *zägär* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.S) 'small house used for keeping utensils';

zägäräňňä (Ed), *zägäräňä* (En.Gt) 'circumcised';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *zagara* 'small house', Had. *ǧagara*.

zägänä (S.W) 'take a handful and close the hand';

G. Tna. *zägänä*, Te. *zägna*, Amh. *zäggänä*, Har. *zēgäna* 'accumulate things taken from various places'.

zīgnäd (Ed), *zīgənäd* (En) 'poverty';

from *zīgä*, *zīga* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-näd*.

zegnät (Č), *zegənät* (W), *zēgnät* (Gt), *zēgənät* (S), *zegənnät* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'poverty';

from *zega* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-(ə)n(n)ät*.

zägär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.S) 'small house used for keeping utensils';

represents *zägän* (see above) with the alternance *r:n*.

zäggärä (E), *zaggeq̇* (M), *zäkärä* (Č.En.Gt), *zäkkärä* (Ed) 'jump, leap'.

zägʷara (Č.E.So), see *zagʷära*.

zägʷerä (E), see *zägʷirä*.

zägʷirä (Č), *zägʷīrä* (En.Gt), *zägʷerä* (E), *zogīrä* (Ed) 'beam which radiates obliquely from the central pillar to the roof, *part of the roof between the various beams, beam above the loft where objects are placed';

from Cushitic: Had. *ǧägīrä*. See also *zogīräd*.

zagʷära (En.Gt), *zägʷara* (Č.E.So), *zagorä* (Ed), *zogara* (M.Ms.Go) 'leopard, tiger';

Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:482 records Amh. *zäggʷärä*, *zänäggʷärä* 'be like a leopard', but he is aware that *zägʷara* is Gurage; perhaps derived from *zgr*, *zgrgr* 'be many-colored' (see *zəgrä* 'spotted', below). It is more likely to be taken from Cushitic: Sid. Had. *dagūn-čo*, with the regular alternance *d:z*, and with the suffix *-čo*.

zagorä (Ed), see *zagʷära*.

zəgrä (Ed) 'spotted (sheep, hen)';

Tna. *zəgurgur* 'spotted', Te. *zəngərgər*, Amh. *zəgurgur*, *zəngur*, *zəngurgur*, *žəngurgur*; also in Cushitic: Had. *degara* (with alternance *d:z*). See also *zəngdärdär*.

zəgra (S), *zəgəra* (En), *zəgre* (Ed) 'guinea-fowl';

see *žəgra*, below.

zəgre (Ed), see *zəgra*.

zogara (M.Ms.Go), see *zagʷära*.

zogīrä (Ed), see *zägʷirä*.

zogīräd (Ed) 'kind of *äsät*';

to be identified with *zogīrä* 'beam of the house' (see above), the *äsät* called *zogīräd* having the form of the beam.

zägäräňňä (En.Gt), *zägäräňňä* (Ed) 'circumcised';

lit. 'the one of (the one who sits in) the small house' (see *zägär*, above). On the ceremony of circumcision in Gurage, see Leslau 1950a:36-8.

zəgəwä (Ed) 'kind of tree';

represents *zəgba* (see above) with *b* >**ḇ* >*w* (4.11).

zigäz, žigäz (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *zigʿäz*, below.

zägzäg barä (Ed) 'roam about (cattle, man) to look for food';

see *ǧäǧǧäg *balä*, above.

(a)zgäzägä (Č.En.Gt), *azgäzzägä* (E.M) 'throw in a spiral motion';

azḇäsägä äräkʿä (En.Gt) 'throw in a spiral motion' (see *äräkʿä*);

azḇäsägä dänägä (En.Gt), *agʷzäggʷäzä ṭännā* (Ed) 'hit with a stick throwing it in a spiral motion' (see *dänägä, ṭännā*);

angəzaggäzä (M) 'shake something that is heavy';

bazgʷäzägʷat qänäfä (Č), *bazgʷäzägʷāt qänäfä* (Gt), *bazgʷäzzägʷat qännäfä* (E), *bämäzäzzəǧǧət qärräfä* (M), *bä>azguguniyä(t) qänäfä* (En.Gt) 'hit with a stick throwing it in a spiral motion';

Amh. *(an)zägäzzägä*, *(am)zägäzzägä* (or *a-mzägäzzägä*), *(a)wzägäzzägä* 'throw in a spiral motion'.

(ba)zgʷäzägʷat qänäfä (Č), *bazgʷäzägʷāt qänäfä* (Gt), *bazgʷäzzägʷat qännäfä* (E), see *(a)zgäzägä*.

zəgʿäz (Ed), see *zigʿäz*.

zigʿäz (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *zəgʿäz* (Ed), *zigäz*, *žigäz* (S) 'kind of tree'.

zihäma (Go), *zihom* (So) 'such';

lit. 'like (*häma, hom*) this (*zi*)'. See also *zittəhom*.

zihom (So), see *zihäma*.

zähon (So) 'elephant';

see *žäxʷänä*, below.

zəhur (Ed.Ms.Go.So.S.W), *zuhr* (S), *zəxur* (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *žəxur* (M) 'time around noon, midday prayer';

from Ar. *ṭuhr*.

zuhr (S), see *zəhur*.

zäkkä (S), see *zäkka*.

zäkka (W), *zäkkä* (S) 'charity given at the end of the Ramadan-period';

from Ar. *zakā(t)* 'alms-giving'; also in Te. *zäkat* 'tax given to the sheik, gift', Amh. *zäka*, *zeka* 'tithe'. For the foreign origin of Ar. *zakā(t)*, see Jeffery 1938:153.

zäkke (Go.Z) 'leftovers of food in the church, bread crumbs';

Amh. *zäkke* 'leftovers of food carried home by the poor'.

zakki, in *tä---zakki* (Go) 'toward there';

from *za* 'that', the element of distance *-kk*, and *-i* (directional).

zekkä (Ed) 'kind of tree'.

zəkka (Č.E), *zəkki* (M) 'thus, such, like this, so';

from *zə* 'this' and *-əkka*, *-əkki*; see *əkka*, *zəkkəm*.

zəkki (M), see *zəkka*.

zäkädä (En.Gt), *zäkkädä* (Ed) 'remember';

zäkädä- (En.Gt) 'yearn, long for';

represents *zägädä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

zəkkəm (E) 'thus, so';

zəkkəm qe (M) 'a bit' (see *qə*);

from *zəkki* (see above) with enclitic *-m*. See also *zəkkʿəm*.

zäkkärä I (Ed), *zäkärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'jump, leap';

represents *zäggärä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

zäkkärä II (So) 'commemorate';

zəkər (So) 'remembrance';

Semitic: Heb. *zāḵar* 'remember', Ar. *ḏakara*; Ethiopic: G. *zäkärä*, Tna. *zäḵärä*, Te. *zäkra*, Amh. *(tä)zäkkärä*.

zəkər (So), see *zäkkärä* II.

zäkt (S), *zäktä* (W) 'plain, field, meadow, open space';

probably from Cushitic: Had. *dakaye* 'plain', with alternance *d:z*.

zakkät (M) 'toward there';

from *zakk* (see *zakki*) with the directional *-ät*.

zakkət (M) 'there';

zəkkət (M) 'here';

from *za* 'that', *zə* 'this' augmented by the enclitics *-k* (possibly indicating the distance) and *-t*.

zəkkət (M) 'here';

see *zakkət*, above.

zikt (S) 'beer before being filtered'.

zäkkätit (Z) 'name of sixth month';

Amh. *yäkkatit*; as for Zway *zäkkätit* it is taken from Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *zakkatīta*.

zəkkʼəm (E) 'small, little';

zəkkʼəm qar (E), *zəkʼəm qar* (Č), *zəkkʼəm qe* (M) 'small, little, a bit, a little bit, few';

from *zə* 'this' and *əkkʼəm* (see above); for *qar, qe* 'thing' see above. See also *zəkkəm*.

zäxʷä (Č) 'immediately, right away, right now';

from *zə* 'this' and *äxʷä* 'now'. See also *zəmäxʷä*.

zax (Č.E.M) 'that, that one, that one there, *those';

from *za* 'that', reinforced by *-xə*. See also *zəx, zaxe*.

zaxe, in *bäzaxe* (Č.E) 'there';

from *zax* (see above) with the directional *-e*.

zəx (Č.E.M.Ms) 'this, this one';

from *zə* 'this' reinforced by *-xə*. See also *zax, zəxe*.

zəxe (Č.E) 'here';

from *zəx* (see above) with the directional *-e*.

zəxäxʷna, zəxäxno (Č), *zəxoxna* (E), *zəxäxnäwa* (Gt) 'these, these ones';

from *zəx* 'this' (see above) and **xəno, xəna, xənäwa* 'they'. See also *zoxna*, and *kənnäm*.

zəxoxna (E), see *zəxäxʷna*.

zəxäxnäwa (Gt), see *zəxäxʷna*.

zəxäxuňňa (M) 'immediately, right away';

from *zəx* 'this', *äxuňňa* 'now'.

zoxna (E), *zāxənowa* (Gt), *zəxənnämʷ* (M) 'these';

from *zə* 'this', and *xəna, xənowa, xənnäm* 'they'. See also *zəxäxʷna, kənnäm*. For *zāxənowa*, see below.

zaxənnäʷm (M) 'those';

from *za* 'that' and *xənnäʷm* 'they'. See *kənnäm*.

zəxənnämʷ (M) 'these';

from *zə* 'this' and *xənnämʷ* 'they'. See *zaxənnäʷm, kənnäm*.

zāxənowa (Gt) 'these';

perhaps wrongly recorded for 'those' since it is composed of *za* 'that' (and not 'this') and *xənowa*; see *zoxna*.

zəxeniyä (Č), *zəxennəyä* (E) 'toward here, in this direction';

from *zəxe* 'here' with the directional *-(n)nəyä*.

zəxur (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'midday prayer, time around noon';

see *zəhur*, above.

zaxərwät (Č.E) 'a tiny thing';

from *zə-axər* (see *zaˀaxər*, above) with the feminine marker *-wät* expressing the diminutive. See also *zaxiwät*.

zaxäta (Č), *zaʷxta* (M), *zaxota* (E) 'that';

from *zax* 'that' with the suffix pronoun of the 3rd masc. sg. (*zax-äta, zaʷx-ta, zaxota* from *zaxʷta*). See also *zəxäta*.

zaxota (E), see *zaxäta*.

zaʷxta (M), see *zaxäta*.

zəxäta (Č), *zəxota* (E), *zəxʷta* (M) 'this';

from *zəx* 'this' with the suffix pronoun of the 3rd masc. singular. See *zaxäta*, above.

zəxota (E), see *zəxäta*.

zəxʷta (M), see *zəxäta*.

zaxiwät (M) 'a tiny thing';

from *zaxi* (*za-axi* < **axəl*, see *zaˀaxər*) with the feminine marker *-wät* for the expression of the diminutive. See also *zaxərwät*.

zalä (Ms.Go), *zalo* (W), *zālo* (S), *zarä* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'big jar for preparing or keeping beer';

Te. *zalo* 'dipper (for drawing water from the cistern)'; also in Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *zāli-ta*, Ṭem. *zāla*, Had. *ǧalóˀo*. See also *yäzālä bädädet*.

zalo (W), *zālo* (S), see *zalä*.

zul (W), *zūl* (S) 'wind with cold';

probably from Cushitic: Dar. *didallò* (1.1.2) 'wind' from **dildallo* (1.2.1.2), with alternance of *d:z*.

zälleǫ̈ (M) 'jump, leap';

azzälleǫ̈ (M) 'throw something across something';

represents *zällälä* (see below) with *-älä* >*eǫ̈* (8.63).

zällaˀä (M) 'penetrate, reach a place';

represents *zäläqä* (see below) with *qˀ* > *ˀ* (14.1).

zəlāˀel (Ed) 'death';

represents *azraˀil* (see above) with the alternance *r:l*.

zələččat ṭalä (W) 'slide down in a play';

from *(a)zlāṭä-* 'slide' (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ* > *č* (9.3); see *ṭalä*.

zələfləf balä (So) 'be awkward';

Amh. *(tä)zläfälläfä, zələfləff alä* 'be exhausted, drag oneself, pine away', Tna. *zäläff bäla*.

zələgləg balä (So) 'be slender, be thin';

Amh. *zälägg alä, zäläglägg alä* 'be tall and thin', Tna. *zälägg bälä, zäläglägg bälä*.

zällälä (M.Ms.Go.So), *zälleǫ̈* (M), *zänärä* (Č.En.Gt), *zännärä* (E.Ed) 'jump, leap, *start to fly';

azänärä (En.Gt), *azännärä* (Ed) 'teach a young bird to fly';

azzälleǫ̈ (M), *adžänärä* (Č), *adžännärä* (E), *adženärä* (En.Gt) 'throw something across something';

azōnnar (Ed) 'the young of a bird';

Tna. *zälälä*, Amh. *zällälä*, Arg. *zälläla*, Har. *zäläla*. See also *(a)zalälä*, below.

(a)zalälä (W), *azallälä* (So), *ažannärä* (Ed), *anzalälä* (W), *anzālälä* (Z), *anžallälä* (Ms.Go), *anžalleǫ̈* (M), *anžanärä* (Č.En.Gt), *anžannärä* (E.Ed) 'float, *soar without flapping the wings';

Har. *zäläla*; perhaps related to the root *zll* 'jump' (see *zällälä*, above).

zəlel (Go) 'evil spirit';

represents *azraˀil* (see above) with alternance *r:l*.

(a)zlaläṭä (W) 'be slippery';

anzəlälätä- (Z) 'slide, slip';

reduplicative stem of *zlṭ* (see *a-zlaṭä-*).

zälämä (S.W) 'rain' (v.);

zəlam (W), *zilām* (S) 'rain' (n.);

represents *zänäbä* (see below) with alternance of *l:n* (8.5), and *b:m* (4.14).

zəlam (W), see *zälämä*.

zilām (S), see *zälämä*.

zällan (So) 'nomad';

Tna. Amh. *zällan*.

zäläqä (En.Gt.S.W.Z), *zälläqä* (Ed.Ms.Go), *zälläˀä* (M), *zänäqä* (Č), *zännäqä* (E) 'penetrate, reach a place';

Tna. *zäläqä*, Amh. *zälläqä*, Arg. *zälläqa*.

(a)zlāṭä- (S), *azlaṭä-* (W), *anzəlälätä-* (Z) 'slide, slip';

azlaläṭä (W) 'be slippery';

zələččat (W), *mäzlīčat* (S) 'sliding';

Semitic: Ar. of Lebanon *(t)zaḥlaṭ*, classical Arabic *zalaṭa* 'walk fast'; Ethiopic: Te. *(ˀan)ǧälḥaṭa* 'slip, totter', Tna. *zälḥaṭ bälä* 'totter, stagger', Har. *(tä)-zlāḥaṭa, zilḥič bāya* 'slip', Amh. *(an)zälaṭṭäṭä* 'make slip'.

zəlāyəl (S) 'agony';

represents *azraˀil* (see above) with the alternance *r:l*.

zälzälo hedä (W), see *zəläzälä* I.

zəläzälä I (W), *ziläzälä* (S), *zälzälo hedä* (W) 'practice small trade';

also in Cushitic: Kam. *zazzállo* 'trade' from *zalzallo*, Qab. *zazzálloˀ*, Sid. *daddaʼli*, Had. *daddar*.

zəläzälä II (W.Z), *zəlāzzälä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *ziläzälä* (S), *zərāzzärä* (E), *zərāsärä* (Č.En.Gt), *zərāssärä* (Ed) 'cut meat into strips';

Amh. *zäläzzälä*, Arg. *zäläzzäla*, Tna. *zälzälä*, Te. *zärzära*; passed into Cushitic: Had. *zärāzärā-kko*, Aw. *zizəlü-xʷa*.

ziläzälä (S), see *zəläzzälä* II.

zämmi (So) 'brother';

perhaps from Cushitic: Qem. *zan* 'brother', Kham. *zin*. In Te. Tna. *zäma* means 'brother-in-law. The

derivation of *zämmi* from *zä-əmm* 'that of the mother' suggested by Praetorius 1879:515 is unlikely.

zam (E) 'the same way';

from *za* 'that' with the enclitic *-m*.

zemä (W), *zēmä* (S) 'lead the singing';

zema (So), *zemo, zemʷä* (Č.E), *zēmo* (Gt) 'song in honor of heroes or ancestors, melody';

G. *zema* 'mode of singing', Tna. Amh. *zema* 'song'.

zemo (Č.E), *zēmo* (Gt), see *zemä*.

zəm (Č.E.M.Gt) 'same';

zəm äxʷa, zəmäxʷa (Č.E.Gt) 'immediately, right now' (see *äxʷa*);

from *zə* 'this' with the enclitic *-m*. See also *zəmäta*.

zəmb (Gur) 'fly' (n.);

Semitic: Ar. *ḏubāb*, Heb. *zĕḇūḇ*; Ethiopic: Tna. Har. *zəmbi*, Gaf. *zəmbä*, Amh. Arg. *zəmb*, from *zəbb* >*zəmb*.

zamba›a (En) 'palm';

from *zämbaba* (see below) >*zämba›a* (18.4).

zämbaba (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So), *zämbāba* (S), *zämbabä* (W), *zamba›a* (En), *zambaw* (Ed) 'palm';

Amh. *zämbaba, zänbaba* (for which see Strelcyn 1973: no. 133); from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *zambābá*, Ga. *zambaba*, Had. *dimbāba*.

zämbʷänä (Č), *zämbʷännä* (E.Ms) 'wooden disk on which dough is cut';

yäzämbʷäne (Č), *yäzämbʷänne* (E), see below.

represents *zämbʷärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

zämbʷärä (Gt), *zambʷärä* (Ed), *zämbʷärrä* (M.Go.So), *zämbʷänä* (Č), *zämbʷännä* (E.Ms) 'wooden disk on which dough is cut, *big plate of clay used for food';

yäzämbʷäne (Č), *yäzämbʷänne* (E), *yäzämbʷärrät* (M) 'place where the *zämbʷärä*-disk is placed'.

zambaw (Ed) 'palm';

represents *zämbaba* (see above) with *b* >**ḇ* >*w* (4.11).

zämäča (Z) 'raid, expedition';

noun formed from *zämätä* 'raid' (v.).

zēmačä (Gt) 'shepherd whose turn has arrived to guard his own cattle and the cattle of others';

see *zemančä*, above.

zämäd (Ms.Go.So) 'relatives';

see *(tä)zammädä*.

zämädä (Č.En.Gt.S.W), *zämmädä* (E.Ed.M.Ms.Go.So) 'pull, drag, stretch by pulling, kidnap a girl from her father's house to marry her';

täzämädä (En.Gt), *täzammädä* (Ed) 'stretch upward to get something from a high place';

zamağ (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *zammāğ* (Ed) 'runaway horse';

Har. *zämäda* 'pull'. See also *zəmammädä*, and *zämädä-*, below.

zämädä- (Č.En.Gt.W), *zämmädä-* (E.Ed) 'vomit, *purge';

perhaps an impersonal of *zämädä* 'drag, pull' (see above), the meaning being 'it pulls one, it drags one'.

(tä)zammädä (So) 'get related';

zämäd (Ms.Go.So) 'relatives';

zəmdənna (Ms.Go.So) 'relationship';

G. *(tä)zämädä* 'be related', Tna. *täzamädä*, Amh. *täzammädä*; G. Tna. Amh. *zämäd* 'relatives'.

zəmdənna (Ms.Go.So) 'relationship';

noun formed from *(tä)zammädä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-ənna*.

zamağ (Č.E.En.Gt.M), *zammāğ* (Ed) 'runaway horse or mule';

lit. 'that which pulls' from *zämädä*, above.

zəmäxʷa, zəm äxʷa (Č.E.Gt) 'immediately, right away, right now';

from *zəm* 'this' (see above) and *äxʷa* 'now'.

zəmammädä I (So) 'pinch';

reduplicative stem of *zämädä* 'pull, drag' (see above) >pinch'. See also *zəmammädä* II.

zəmammädä II (E.M.Ms.Go), *zəmamädä* (Č.En), *zəmämädä* (Gt) 'prepare the *zəmʷamʷäğat*-dish'.

probably from *zəmammädä* I 'pinch' (see above), that is, handle it, knead. See also *zəmʷamʷäğat*.

zəmammoğad (Ed), *zəmamoğād* (En), same meaning as below;

represents *zəmʷamʷäğat* with final *t:d* (7.14).

zəmʷamʷäğat (Č), *zəmāmoğāt* (Gt), *zəmāmuğat* (S), *zəmʷammʷäğat* (E), *zəmammʷäğat* (M), *zəmammoğat* (Ms.Go.So), *zəmammoğad* (Ed), *zəmamoğād* (En) 'dish consisting of cheese, cabbage and spices';

see *zəmammädä* II, above.

(a)zmamärä (Č.En.Gt), *azmammärä* (E.M) 'lament by glorifying a dead person';

reduplicative *a*-stem of *zmr*; see *zimmärä*.

zämän (So.Z), *zäman* (W), *zämän* (S), *zäṃär* (Gt), *zäm̃är* (En), *zäbän* (M.Ms.Go.So), *zäbär* (Č.E), *zäḇär* (En), *zän* (Ed), *zān* (S) 'time, period of time, age, year';

zämänawi (So), *yäzäbänəyä* (M) 'modern';

Semitic: Heb. *zĕmān*, Ar. *zamān*; Ethiopic: G. *zämän*, Amh. *zämän, zäbän*, Te. Arg. *zäbän*, Har. *zämän*; passed into Cushitic: Bil. *dában* (with alternance *z:d*). For the Aramaic origin of the root, see Noeldeke 1910:47.

zäman (W), *zämän* (S), see *zämän*.

zemančä (Č.E.M), *zemānčä* (En), *zēmānčä* (Ed), *zēmačä* (Gt) 'shepherd whose turn has come to guard his own cattle and the cattle of others';

from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. Ṭem. Al. *zēmānča* 'shepherd', from *zēmá-ta* (Kam.Ṭem) 'tending of cattle'.

zämänawi (So) 'modern';

from *zämän* (see above) with the adjectival suffix *-awi*; cp. also Amh. *zämänawi*.

zäṃär (Gt), *zäm̃är* (En) 'time, period of time, age, year';

represents *zämän* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(a)zämärä (Č.En.Gt.S), *azämmärä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), see *zimmärä*.

zimmärä (So) 'sing';

azämärä (Č.En.Gt.S), *azämmärä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'sing a war song or an epic song, bestow praise on someone or oneself, *boast through songs';

azmamärä (Č.En.Gt), *azmammärä* (E.M) 'lament by glorifying a dead person';

Semitic: Heb. *zimmer* 'sing, praise', Akk. *zamāru*; Ethiopic: G. Amh. *zämmärä*, Te. *zämmära*, Tna. *zämärä*. See also *žämmärä*, below.

zōmär (Ms.Go.W), *zōmār* (S) 'kind of grass';

from Cushitic: Kam. *zumāra*.

zəmäsämä (Č) 'be wet, be humid';

represents *zəmäzzämä* (see below) with *z:s* (13.7).

zämätä (Z) 'raid' (v.);

zämäča (Z) 'raid' (n.);

Tna. *zämätä*, Te. *zämta*, Amh. *zämmätä*, Arg. *zämmäta*. Conti Rossini 1912:205 seems to derive Amh. *zämmätä* from Qem. *ğimät* 'raid' (v.) from the noun *ğimī* 'military expedition'.

zəmäta (Gt) 'the same';

from *zəm* (see above) with *-äta*, suffix pronoun of the 3rd pers. masc. sg.

zəmäzzämä (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *zəmäsämä* (Č), *zəḇäsäḇä* (En.Gt), *zəwässäwä* (Ed), *zəwässǟ* (Ed) 'be wet, be humid';

azmäzzämä (Go.So) 'wet' (tr.);

zəmzəm (Ms.Go), *zəmʷzəmʷ* (M), *zəzzəmʷ* (E.M), *zəsəmʷ* (Č), *zəsu* (En.Gt), *zəssəw* (Ed) 'wet, humid';

if the root is *zbzb* (as in En.Ed.Gt), cp. perhaps Tna. *zänbäbä* 'be wet' from a root *zbb* with augmented *n*. The Gurage root *zbzb* would then be a reduplication of *zb(b)*, and *zmzm* represents the same root with alternance of labials *b:m*; cp. also Amh. *zäfäzzäfä* 'make wet, soak' with alternance of labials *b:f*.

zəmzəm (Ms.Go), *zəmʷzəmʷ* (M), see *zəmäzzämä*.

zā̄n (Ed) 'time, period of time, age';

see *zān*, below.

zänä I (W) 'road, way';

from Cushitic: Kam. *zäna*.

zännä II (S.W) 'argument, animosity';

zännätäňňä (Ms), *zannatäňňä* (Ed), *zaňňätäňä* (En) 'one who quarrels';

Tna. *zanzan täbahalä* 'argue, fight with one another'.

zäna (Č), *zänna* (E), *zäʿna* (Ed) 'seed, play the *wanžänä*-game';

zənä (Č), *zənnä* (E), *zəʿnä* (Ed) 'seed' (n.);

represents *zärra* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

zān (S), *zā̄n* (Ed) 'time, period of time, age';

from *zämän* (see above) >*zäṃän* >*zā̄n, zān*, with *-am*, or *-mä* becoming *zero* (4.33).

zani (So) 'that one over there';

atti—zani (So) 'the one—the other';

from *za* 'that' with the element *-ni*; for *-ni*, see also *zini, yittani*; cp. also G. *zäni, zəni, -ni* also in Tigre.

zena (So) 'story, life story, tale, reputation';

zənna (So) 'reputation';

G. *zenäwä* 'announce', *zena* 'message, story', Te. Tna. Amh. *zena* 'reputation, story'. The derivation of G. *zenäwä* from a root **senäwä* to be connected with Syr. *tĕnå* 'tell', Ar. *ṯannā* as suggested by Praetorius 1890:33 is unlikely.

zənä (Č), *zənnä* (E), *zəˈnä* (Ed) 'seed' (n.);

see *zäna*, above.

zənna (So) 'reputation';

see *zena*, above.

zini (So) 'this one, this one here';

from *zə* 'this' with the element *-ni*; see also *zani*.

zänˀa (En.Gt) 'sow, seed';

represents *zärra* (from *zrˀ*) with *r:n* (8.43).

zänäbä (Č.Z), *zänäḫä* (Gt), *zännäbä* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *zälämä* (S.W) 'rain' (v.);

zənab (M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *zərab* (Č.E), *zəram* (Gt), *zəlam* (W), *zilām* (S) 'rain' (n.);

Semitic: Heb. *zęręm* 'rain' (n.), Ar. *zariba* 'flow (water)'; Ethiopic: G. *zänämä* 'rain' (v.), Tna. *zänäbä, zänämä*, Te. *zälma, zänma*, Amh. *zännäbä, zännämä*, Arg. *zännäba*, Har. *zäläma*; G. *zənam* 'rain' (n.), Gaf. *zənabʷä*, Tna. Amh. Arg. *zənab*, Har. *zənāb*, Te. *zəlam*.

zənab (M.Ms.Go.So.Z), see *zänäbä*.

(a)znäbbäbä (M) 'bend, bend down' (tr.);

täznäbbäbä (M), *täzräbbäbä, ənzräbbäbä* (E), *täzräpäbä, ənzräpäbä* (Č) 'be bent (as, for instance, a person when descending a precipice)';

Amh. *(an)zäräbbäbä* 'lower, bring down'.

(a)znäbbälä (Ms) 'be bent (as, for instance a person when descending a precipice)';

Tna. *zänbälä, zäbälä* 'be bent', Te. *zänbäla, zäbla*, Amh. *zänäbbälä, zämbäll alä*.

zəndo (So) 'python';

Amh. Arg. *zändo*; also in Cushitic: Aw. *zʸéndu*.

zändərä (So), *zəndərä* (M.Go), *zänduru* (Z) 'this year';

from *zə* 'this', *dərä* 'year' with inserted *n*; see also *zädrä* and Amh. *zändəro*. The analysis of Amh. *zändəro* as coming from **zəḫadəro* 'dieses Verweilen, gegenwärtiger Zustand' becoming *zadro*> *zändəro* suggested by Praetorius 1879:63 is unlikely.

zänäfä I (Č), *zännäfä* (E) 'pillage, plunder';

represents *zäräfä* (see above) with *r:n* (8.43).

zännäfä II (M) 'hit, beat, strike';

Tna. *zänäfä* 'toss, hurl, bang', Amh. *zännäfä* 'insult' is probably a figurative meaning, that is, 'toss insults at someone'.

(tä)zannäfä III (Ed.Ms), *täžannäfä* (Ed), *täzrarräfä* (M.Go), *täzranäfä* (Č.En), *täzrannäfä* (E.Ed), *täznannäfä* (Go), *täžranäfä* (Č.En.Gt), *täžrannäfä* (E. Ed), *täsnanäfä* (W), *täsnānäfä* (S) 'be messy and in disorder, *not be equal or even';

Amh. *(tä)zannäfä* 'not be equal (border of a dress)'. The comparison between *(tä)zranäfä, (tä)žranäfä* and Amh. *zärf* 'fringe', Har. *zärāfla* suggested by Leslau 1963:167 is unlikely.

zängä (Ed), see *zänga*.

zänga (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *zängä* (Ed) 'affair, matter, business, public discussion, argument, *litigious matter';

bä--zänga (Go) 'because of';

see *zənäggˈä*, below.

zängʷäd (En), *zängod, zongʷäd* (Ed) 'buttocks, anus';

represents *zängʷät* (see below) with final *t:d* (7.14).

zongʷäd (Ed), see *zängʷäd*.

zəngdärdär (Č) 'a decorative multicolored cloak, usually worn by leaders as part of their battle-dress';

undoubtedly to be identified with *zngrgr* 'many-colored'; see *zəgrä*, below.

zängälänňä (M) 'one who talks much';

see *zənäggˈä*, below.

zängən (M), *zängər* (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms.S), *sängən* (Go. So) 'wooden wall';

äzängəri (En.Ed), *äzängəre* (Gt) 'section of the house near the wall, *section of the house to the right of the fireplace';

probably to be connected with Aw. *žigər, ǧigər*, the original form in Gurage being M. with *n*.

zängər (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms.S) 'wooden wall';

represents *zängən* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

zängäränä (Č), *zängärännä* (E) 'one who talks much';

represents *zängälänňä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

zängäräňä (En.Gt), *zängäräňňä* (Go) 'one who talks much';

represents *zängälänňä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

zangäräta (Č), *zängärata* (E), *zangerattä* (Ed), *zängˈäräta* (En.Gt) 'kind of bush';

from Cushitic: Had. *zangärätta* 'wild cabbage'.

zängärätäňňä (Ms) 'one who talks much';

see *zənäggˈä*, below.

zängʷät (Gt), *zängʷäd* (En), *zängod, zongʷäd* (Ed) 'buttocks, anus, bottom of a thing';

bä--zängʷäd (En) 'under, beneath'.

zängätäňňä (Ms) 'one who talks much';

from *zänga* (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä*.

zängay (Ed) 'one who talks much';

from *zänga* (see above) with the suffix *-ay*.

zongäya (W), *zōngäya* (S) 'bracelet, armband';

from Cushitic: Wol. *sogayō*.

zängaywä (En) 'one who talks much';

from *zänga* (see above) with the suffix *-aywä*.

zənäggˈä (M.Ms.Go), *zənekkä* (Ed), *zəräggˈä* (E), *zəräkˈä* (Č.Gt), *zərākˈä* (En) 'speak, talk';

aznaggˈä (M.Go), *aznekkä* (Ed), *azraggˈä* (E), *azrakˈä* (Č.Gt), *azrākˈä* (En) 'converse, chat, talk with someone';

aznaggˈä- (Ms.) 'rave';

täznaggˈä (Go) 'converse, chat';

bäšər täzraggˈä (E), *šər täzrakˈä* (Gt) 'have a legal argument' (see *šər*);

zänga (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *zängä* (Ed) 'affair, matter, public discussion, argument';

zängäräňä (En.Gt), *zängäräňňä* (Go), *zängäränä* (Č), *zängärännä* (E), *zängärätäňňä* (Ms), *zängätäňňä* (Ms), *zängälänňä* (M), *zängay* (Ed), *zängaywä* (En) 'one who talks much, *one who quarrels';

the root seems to be *zngy* even though no comparison is available from the other Ethiopian languages. The nominal derivations, however, present problems. The forms *zängätäňňä* (Ms), *zängay* (Ed), *zängaywä* (En) could be explained as coming from *zänga* (from the root *zngy*) with the suffixes *-täňňä, -ay, -aywä*. The analysis of the other derived forms presents problems. The form *zängälänňä* could be explained as coming from *zänga* with the suffix *-länňä* that also occurs in the ordinal numbers such as *kittəlänňä* (see above) while the form *zängärä(n)ä* (Č.E), *zängärä(ň)ňä* (En.Gt.Go) could be identified with *zängälänňä* with the alternance *l:r* even though this alternance does not occur normally in Gogot. It is the form *zängärätäňňä* (Ms) that is difficult to interpret. If one takes *zngy* as basis of the root the form *zängärätäňňä* would manifest an unusual suffix *-rätäňňä* (< *-lätäňňä*). A root *zngl* could explain *zängärätäňňä*, that is, *zängär-ätäňňä* (< *zängälätäňňä*) as well as *zängälänňä*, that is, *zängäl-äňňä*, but *zngl* could not easily explain *zänga* nor the verbal form *zənäggˈä*.

zangˈärä (Č.E.Gt.M), *zängˈärä* (En.Ed), *zangˈära* (Ms), *zanǧärä* (Go.So), *zanǧero* (W), *zānǧēro* (S) 'baboon';

Amh. *zənǧäro, ǧənǧäro*, Arg. *ǧinǧäro*, Gaf. *ǧənǧərä*, Har. *zāgäru*; from Cushitic: Bil. *ǧoǧǧura*, Qua. *ǧagira*, Qem. *ǧəgəra* (Cerulli 1936:280), Aw. *zagri*, Had. *dāgēra*. For the root in the other Cushitic languages, see Cerulli 1938b:89, under *zaňau*. Dolgopolsky 1973:107 reconstructs a Cushitic form *żankja̯r*. See also *zangˈärəyä*.

zəngˈera (Gt) 'kind of toga'.

zängˈäräta (En.Gt) 'kind of bush';

see *zangäräta*, above. See also *zangˈärəyä*.

zangˈärəyä (E) 'kind of bush';

perhaps from *zangˈärä* 'baboon' (see above) with the suffix *-əyä*, possibly because of its shape, or could it be identified with *zängˈäräta*, above?

zanǧärä (Go.So), *zanǧero* (W), *zānǧēro* (S) 'baboon';

see *zangˈärä*, above.

zanǧero (W), *zānǧēro* (S), see *zanǧärä*.

zānǧēro.bärt (S) 'kind of tree';

perhaps literally 'stick (*bärt*) for the baboon (*zānǧēro*)'.

zənekkä (Ed) 'speak, talk, tell';

aznekkä (Ed) 'converse, chat';

represents *zənäggˈä* (see above) with *gˈ:k* (13.4).

zənka (Gt) 'thus, so';

from *zə* 'this' and *ənka*; see *ənka, əkka.*

(tä)znannäfä (Go) 'be messy and in disorder';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *znf*; see *(tä)zannäfä* III.

zänäqä (Č), ***zännäqä*** (E) 'penetrate, reach a place';

represents *zäläqä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23).

zänärä (Č.En.Gt), ***zännärä*** (E.Ed) 'jump, leap, *start to fly';

azänärä (En.Gt), *azännärä* (Ed) 'teach a bird to fly, *make a son be independent by giving him a house and cattle';

represents *zällälä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25). See also *(a)zänärä*, below.

(a)zänärä (Č.En), ***azännärä*** (E.Ed) 'winnow grain by letting it fall from above the head';

represents *(a)zärrärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

zənar (Č), ***zənār*** (En.Gt), ***zənnar*** (E.M.Ms.Go.So.W.Z), ***zənnār*** (Ed.S) 'cartridge pouch';

G. Te. Amh. *zənnar*, Har. *zənnār*; from Ar. *zunnār* for which see Dozy 1845:196-8; for its Greek origin, see Landberg 1942:1868.

zännätäňňä (Ms), ***zannatäňňä*** (Ed) 'one who quarrels';

from *zännä* II (see above) with the suffix *-täňňä*.

zanṭəlä (W), ***zānṭəlä*** (S) 'parasol, umbrella';

see *ğanṭəla*, above.

zənäṭälä (Z) 'tear off a branch at the joint';

Tna. *zänṭälä*, Amh. *zänäṭṭälä*. See also *zənäṭṭäṭä*.

zənäṭṭäṭä (Ms) 'tear by biting';

related to *zənäṭälä* (see above) that seems to be augmented by *l* in relation to *znṭṭ*.

zänəwä (Ed) 'young man in his prime';

represents *zärmä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43), and *m>w* (4.31).

zanza barä (Ms), see *zanze *balä*.

zanze *balä (Č.E.M), ***zānze barä*** (En.Gt), ***zanza barä*** (Ms), ***žanže *balä*** (Č.E), ***žānže barä*** (Gt), ***žānžä barä, žānžeyä barä*** (En), ***žānžeˀ barä*** (Ed), ***žäžä barä*** (En), ***žōžä barä*** (Ed) 'loaf, be idle, roam about aimlessly, be incoherent in speaking, *be feeble (eyesight)';

Amh. *(tän)zazza* 'go around, roam about'. In Gurage the root is augmented by *n*; cp. also Amh. *žažžä, žažža* 'talk idly', Tna. *žažäwä* 'become old'; related to *zäwzäw* (see below).

zänäzäna (E) 'pestle';

Amh. *zänäzäna*.

zänzänä (Ed), see *zänzäna* I.

zänzäna I (Č.En.Gt), ***zänzänä*** (Ed), ***zärzänna*** (E) 'tube of the smoking pipe';

Amh. *zänäzäna* explained by Dästa Täklä Wäld 1970:501 as coming from the tree called *zänäzäna*.

zänzäna II (Č) 'ritual wand, a slender rod which is always carried about by the *mʷəyät* girls';

either to be identified with the tree called *zänäzäna* in Amharic or to be compared with Amh. *zänäzäna* 'cane for fish-hook'.

zinzan (Go) 'kind of porridge'.

zaňňä (M.Ms.Go.So), ***zāňi*** (Z) 'dawn' (v.);

azaňňä (Ed.Ms) 'he was late in the morning';

zaňňät (M.Ms.Go.So), *zāňat* (Z) 'dawn, early morning, *daylight';

Arg. *zaňňa* 'dawn' (v.), Har. *zāňa*; also in Cushitic: Qab. *zāňňi-yo*.

zəňe (S), ***zəňňe*** (W) 'appointment';

bäzəňe awäkäbä (S) 'sell on credit';

from Cushitic: Qab. *zəňňi-ta*, Had. *ğīnne*.

zəňˀä (En.Gt) 'seed, cereal';

from *zärra* (see below); for *r:n*, see 8.43.

zaňňät (M.Ms.Go.So), ***zāňat*** (Z) 'dawn, early morning, *daylight';

from *zaňňä* (see above) with the suffix *-t*.

zaňňätäňä (En) 'one who quarrels';

from *zännä* (see above) with the suffix *-täňä*. It is perhaps a wrong recording instead of *zannätäňä*.

zapa (Č.En.Gt), ***zappä*** (Ed) 'circular frame of the inside of the roof';

represents *zaba* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

zepä (Č), ***zipä*** (En) 'central part of the old *äsät*';

represents *zebbä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

zipä (En), see *zepä*.

zəpipä (Ed) 'gnat';

from Cushitic: Kam. *zəmbibit*.

(a)zapärä (En.Gt) 'soar without flapping the wings';

Amh. *zabbärä* 'fly away slowly'; for *b:p*, see 13.1.

zəpʷar (Gt), ***zəppʷar*** (Ed), ***zəpʷarä*** (Č.En) 'return, answer, recovery';

iˀiftä (iftä, iˀift) zəpʷarä (zəpʷar) wārä-čə (En.Ed.Gt) 'the newly married bride visited her parents about four months after marriage';

from *zibbärä* (see above); for *b:p*, see 13.1.

zapätä (Č.En.Gt) 'wander about aimlessly';

represents *zabbätä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

zəqq bea (Go) 'be low (place)';

Tna. *zəq bälä*, Amh. *zəqq alä*.

(a)zaqqʷälä- (M) 'rave, talk nonsense';

see *zaqʷärä*, below.

zāqīlo (S) 'shepherd whose turn has come to guard his own cattle as well as the cattle of others';

from *zače* (with alternance *č:q*, see 21.3) and the suffix *-lo*.

zaqʷärä (Č.En.Gt), ***zaqqʷärä*** (E), ***a-zaqʷärä-*** (Č.En), ***a-zaqqʷärä-*** (E), ***a-zaqqʷälä-*** (M), ***a-wzaqärä-*** (En.Gt.W), ***a-wzaqqärä, a-zwaqqärä-*** (Ed), ***a-wzaräqä-*** (W), ***tä-wzarräqä-*** (S) 'talk nonsense, rave, *talk in sleep, annoy by making noise';

the various forms *zqʷr, wzqr, zwqr, wzrq* of the root can possibly go back to *zbrq* (with *b>w* and metathesis in the various dialects); see *(az)zəbarräqä*, above. Note also Had. *zankira-*.

zaqotäňňe (W), ***zāqūtäňä*** (Z) 'shepherd';

from *zāče* (with the alternance *č:q*, see 21.3) with the suffix *-täňňe, -täňä*. See also *zaˀotäňňä*.

zär I (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W) 'grain, seed, ancestors, origin, ethnic group';

Te. *zärəˀ* 'seed', Tna. *zärˀi*, Amh. *zär* has the same meanings as Gurage *zär*; also in Semitic: Heb. *zeraʿ* 'seed, offspring'; from *zärra*, below. See also *zär* II.

zär II (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M) 'rainy season';

perhaps to be explained by *yä-zär gize* 'time of seeding'; see *zärra*.

(a)zäṭä (Z), ***azere*** (W), ***azzerra*** (Go), ***azirrä*** (So) 'winnow grain by letting it fall from above the head';

from the root *zry, zrw*: Heb. *zārā(y)* 'disperse, winnow', Ar. *ḏarā (ḏry)*; Ethiopic: Har. *(a)zōra* 'winnow', Amh. *(a)zärra, (an)zäräzzärä*, G. *zäräyä, zäräwä* 'disperse', Tna. *(ˀa)zräwä, (ˀa)zräyä*; passed into Cushitic: Sa. *zaraw* 'winnow'. See also *zərazzärä* 'scatter objects', and *(a)zärrärä* 'winnow'.

zärra (M.Ms.Go.So), ***zära*** (S), ***zärā*** (Z), ***zärä*** (W), ***zäna*** (Č), ***zänna*** (E), ***zäˀna*** (Ed), ***zänˀa*** (En.Gt) 'sow, seed';

zärra (M), *zäna* (Č), *zänna* (E), *zänˀa* (En.Gt) 'play the game called *wanžänä* or *zärəyät* in Gurage and *gäbäṭa* in Amharic', lit. 'seed' referring to the stones that are placed in the holes of the *gäbäṭa*-board.

zär (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.Go.So.S.W), ***zərrä*** (M) ***zənä*** (Č), ***zənnä*** (E), ***zəˀnä*** (Ed), ***zəňˀä*** (En.Gt) 'seed, grain, origin, offspring, ancestry, ethnic group, tribe, clan';

Semitic: *zrʿ, zrw, ḏrˀ* 'sow'; Ethiopic: G. Te. *zärˀa*, Tna. *zärˀe*, Amh. Arg. *zärra*, Har. *zäraˀa*, Gaf. *zärrä*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *zäru-xʷa*. See also *zuriyya, mäzərˀä*.

zäro (Go) 'kind of grass'.

zar I (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'witness, testimony';

Te. *zärrära* 'call witnesses', Amh. *(tä)zärazzärä*.

zar II (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms.Go.W.Z), ***zār*** (Ed.S) 'spirit that possesses a person';

Te. Amh. *zar*, derived from the name of pagan Cushitic sky-god (see E. Cerulli, *Encyclopedia of Islam*, article *zār*; Cerulli 1951:521, under *yarō*); Ar. *zār* is taken from Ethiopic. On the *zār*, see E. Littmann, *Arabische Geistesbeschwörungen aus Ägypten*; Haberland 1963:505ff; Rodinson 1967, passim; M. Leiris, *La possession et ses aspects théâtraux chez les Ethiopiens* (1958).

(az)zārä (S), ***azzare*** (W) 'make a bet by crossing one another's fingers';

zərra (S), *zərrä* (W) 'bet made by crossing one another's fingers';

Har. *zirri*; from Cushitic: Qab. *zerˀä-mmoˀ* 'bet' (v.).

zarä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'big jar for preparing or keeping beer'.

äzara badadēt (Gt), *äzarä badadēd* (Ed) 'kind of *äsätˀ*';

represents *zalä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

(az)zerra (Go), see *(a)zärä*.

(a)zere (W), see *(a)zärä*.

zərrä I (M) 'seed' (n.);

see *zärra,* above.

zərrä II (W) 'bet' (n.);

see *zərra,* below.

zərra (S), *zərrä* (W) 'bet made by crossing one another's fingers';

see *(az)zärä,* above.

zorä (Go), *zōrä* (S), *zäwärä* (S.W), *zäwwärä* (So), *žorä* (Č.E.M), *žōrä* (En.Ed.Gt), *žo͡ärä* (M), *tä-ǧäwärä* (Z) 'go around, turn around';

azorä (So), *ažorä* (Č.E.Ms), *ažōrä* (En.Ed.Gt), *azwawärä* (W) 'make go around, guard a house at night by going around it';

azōrä- (S) 'feel dizzy', lit. 'it makes (one's head) turn';

zuriya, bä---zuriya (Č.E.En.Gt.Go.S.W), *bä---zūriyä* (Ed), *zura* (Ms), *bä---zura* (Ms.So), *bä---zurä* (M) 'around';

azunat (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *mazoya* (Č.E.Gt), *mazōya* (En), *mazōyä* (Ed) 'guarding of a house at night by going around it';

yazunat wä(ṭ)ṭa (Č.Ms), *yazurät wäṭṭa* (Go) 'guard a house at night by going around it';

mazōyäňňä (Ed) 'night watchman, guard';

yäzuriyä (Č.E), *yäzurəyä* (M), *äzuriyä* (Gt), *yəžäwriyä* (En.Gt) 'cattle or people that roam about';

zäwārīt, azwäwər (S) 'whirlpool';

G. Tna. Amh. *zorä* 'go around, turn around', Te. *zora, dora,* Arg. *zora,* Gaf. *zärä*; probably Heb. *zwr (zâr)* 'turn aside from' followed by the preposition *min* 'from'; Müller 1972:61 also compares Ar. *zāʿa* 'visit', SAr. *zwr.* The root passed into Cushitic: Aw. *zuru-ǵʷa.*

zorä I (M) 'disease that affects the *äsät*'.

zorä II (Č.E.M), *zōrä* (En.Gt) 'thin straight stick used for games'.

zorǫ (M), see *zore.*

zore (Č.E), *zorǫ* (M) 'greyish (cattle), dark-brown';

see *zäwre,* below.

zorro (W), *zōrro* (S) 'feather';

from Cushitic: Qab. *zōrú-ta,* Al. *zōrᵊu-ta.* See also *zäwyä.*

zurä (S) 'fringe';

see *žəra,* below.

zura, bä---zura (Ms.So), *bä---zurä* (M) 'around';

see *zorä,* above.

zūrra (Z), see *zūrī.*

zūrī (Z) 'be thick, be stout, be fat';

zūrra (Z) 'thick, stout, fat';

comes close to Te. *(tə)zäʾara* 'be thick, be full', but Z. *zūrī* is probably borrowed from Cushitic: Had. *diʾir-* 'be fat', with alternance *d:z* (7.11).

zärbo (Č.E.Ed.M), *zärboʾä* (En), *zärbaʾä* (Gt) 'planks used for the roof, horizontal planks that bind the boards'.

zərab (Č.E) 'rain' (n.);

from *zänäbä,* above; for *n:r,* see 8.33.

zärboʾä (En), *zärbaʾä* (Gt) 'planks used for the roof, horizontal planks that bind the boards of the wall';

see *zärbo,* above.

(tä)zräbbäbä, ənzräbbäbä (E) 'be bent (as, for instance, a person when descending a precipice)';

represents *(a)znäbbäbä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

(tä)zrabäṭä (Č.En.Ed.Gt) 'have a strong desire for something, have hope for something'.

(tä)zrabbäṭä, täzrabbäṭä-m wäṭṭäqä (E) 'fall face downward on the ground';

represents Amh. *zabbäṭä* 'bend, bow down', the Eža verb being augmented by *r* (8.83).

(a)zraččä (Ed) 'sprinkle holy water'.

(a)zraččə (S) 'make a straight scratch (e.g. thorn)';

from the root *zrṭy,* related to *šrṭ, śrṭ* 'make incisions': Ar. *šaraṭa,* Heb. *śārat*; see *särräṭä,* above.

zäräfä (S.W.Z), *zärräfä* (M.Ms.Go.So), *zänäfä* (Č), *zännäfä* (E), *žänäfä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'pillage, plunder, snatch away';

zärraf (So) 'plunderer';

Semitic: Ar. *zarrafa* 'carry away', SAr. *zrf-t* 'incursion' (Conti Rossini 1937:144): Dolgopolsky 1973: 129 compares Ar. *ṯafira* 'get hold of something'; Ethiopic: Tna. Amh. *zärräfä,* Te. *zärfa,* Har. *zäräfa,* Arg. *zärräfa*; passed into Cushitic: Kam. *zaráffo,* Qab. *zaráffoʾ,* Qem. *zäräf,* Aw. *zeräf-xʷa.*

zarfä (W) 'meat of poor quality given to a dog or cat'.

zərägga (Ms.Go.So), *zəragga* (E.M), *zərägä* (Z), *ziräga* (S), *zəraka* (Č), *zərakā* (En.Gt), *zərakkā* (Ed) 'spread out carpet or hide, stretch out (e.g. hand)';

bäfənčər täzraggä-bo (E) 'they opposed one another in an argument';

Tna. *zärgəḥe* 'spread', Amh. *zärägga,* Har. *zägaḥa*; probably also Arg. *zäräqqäha* (with *q*).

ziräga (S), see *zərägga.*

zəräggäfä (E) 'spread over something';

Amh. *zäräggäfä* 'spread'; probably also Tna. *zärgäfä* 'comb the hair', the action of combing involving spreading or separating.

(a)zrägägä (S) 'tear off the leaf of the *äsät,* tear by biting';

Amh. *zäräggägä* 'shake, dilute', the action of shaking to be identified with that of tearing.

zərägg'ä (E) 'speak, talk';

azragg'ä (E) 'converse, chat';

šər täzragg'ä (E) 'have a legal argument';

represents *zənägg'ä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

zəraka (Č), *zərakā* (En.Gt), *zərakkā* (Ed) 'spread out a carpet or hide, stretch out (e.g. hand)';

represents *zərägga* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

zəräk'ä (Č.Gt), *zərãk'ä* (En) 'speak, talk';

azrak'ä (Č.Gt), *azrãk'ä* (En) 'converse, chat';

represents *zənägg'ä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33), and *g':k'* (13.4).

zärämmʷä (M) 'planks used for the roof';

from Cushitic: Kam. *zäräma.*

zärammä (W), see *zäramma.*

zäramma (S), *zärammä* (W) 'bridge';

from Cushitic: Kam. *zaraᵖmá,* Qab. *zärāᵖma,* Al. *zarāᵖma.*

zärma (Č.E.En.M), *zärm̲a* (Gt), *zärəm̲a* (En), *zänəwä* (Ed) 'young man in his prime';

to be identified with Gur. Har. *därma* 'young of a domestic animal' (see above) with the alternance *d:z* (7.11).

zəram̲ (Gt) 'rain' (n.);

represents *zənab* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33) and *b:m, m̲* (4.15).

(tä)zranäfä (Č.En), *täzrannäfä* (E.Ed) 'be messy and in disorder, be awkward, not be equal or even';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *znf*; see *(tä)zannäfä* III.

(tä)zräpäbä, ənzräpäbä (Č) 'be bent (as, for instance, a person when descending a precipice)';

represents *(tä)znabbäbä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33) and *b:p* (13.1).

(a)zärrärä (M) 'winnow grain by letting it fall above the head';

related to *zry* (see *a-zärä*). See also *(a)zännärä.*

(a)zerrärä, in *bärt azerrärä* (W) 'hold a stick in a posture to hit someone';

Amh. *(a)zärra* 'shake a stick with both hands', *bädulla azärra* 'hit with a stick'.

****zūrärä, anzūrärä*** (Z) 'suspend, hang up in the air'.

(tä)zrarräfä (M.Go) 'be messy and in disorder, be awkward, not be equal or even';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *znf*; see *(tä)zannäfä* III; for *n:r,* see 8.33.

zəräsärä I (Č.En.Gt), *zərässärä* (Ed) 'cut meat into strips';

represents *zəläzzälä* II (see above) with *l:r* (8.25), and *z:s* (13.7).

zərasärä II (Č.En.Gt) 'scatter objects';

azräsärä (Č.En.Gt), *azrässärä* (Ed), *anzräsärä* (Č) 'have a hole (container) and leak grain or flour';

see *zəräzzärä* III, below; for *z:s,* see 13.7.

zärat (W), *zärāt* (S), *zərat* (Z) 'tail, *tip of tail';

Amh. *žərat* 'tail', Tna. *ǧərät-am kokäb* 'comet', lit. 'a star that has a tail' (from Amharic). See also *(bä)zarrat,* below.

(bä)zarrat (So) 'afterwards, later on';

perhaps to be identified with *zärat* 'tail' (see above) >*behind, *after >afterwards'.

zaret (M) 'scrofula'.

zuriya, in *bä---zuriya* (Č.E.En.Gt.Go.S.W), *bä---zūriyä* (Ed) 'around';

Amh. Tna. *zuriya, zurəya,* from *zorä* (see above).

zuriyya (Ms) 'tribe, clan';

Amh. *zärəyya* 'tribe'; Te. *zəryät* is considered by

Littmann-Höfner 1962:497 an Arabic loanword (*ḏuriyya-t* 'offspring'), but is rather to be derived from *zrʿ*, *zrˀ* (see *zärra* 'seed', *zär* 'offspring').

zərayil (So) 'evil spirit';

see *azraˀil*, above.

zärəyät (Č.E.Gt.M) 'game with pebbles' (called *gäbäṭa* in Amharic);

from *zärra* 'seed' referring to the pebbles that are displaced and put into the holes. Indeed, the action of playing the *zärəyät* is expressed by *zärəyät zärra*, lit. 'seed the *zärəyät*'.

zärzänna (E) 'tube of the smoking pipe';

represents *zänzäna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

zärzärä (W.Z), see *zärzära*.

zärzära (S), *zärzärä* (W.Z) 'sickle';

from Cushitic: Qab. Al. *zäzzärä-ta*, Had. *ǧäǧǧära*.

zəräzzärä I (E) 'cut meat into strips';

represents *zəläzzälä* II with *l:r* (8.25).

zəräzzärä II (E.M.So), *zəräzärä* (Č.En) 'change money, *put down in detail';

zərzər (So) 'detail, list';

the root is undoubtedly borrowed from Amharic *zäräzzärä* 'change money'.

zəräzzärä III (M), *zərazzärä* (E), *zərasärä* (Č.En.Gt) 'scatter objects';

azräzzärä (E), *anz(ə)räzzärä* (E.M.Go), *azräsärä* (Č. En.Gt), *azrässärä* (Ed), *anzräsärä* (Č) 'have a hole (container) and leak grain or flour';

Semitic: Ar. *ḏarḏara* (Dillmann 1865:1047); Ethiopic: G. Tna. *zärzärä* 'scatter, spread', also *zäräwä*, Amh. *zäräzzärä*; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *zezärxʷa*.

zərzər (So), see *zəräzzärä* II.

zasa (Č.En.Gt) 'act mad, act crazy';

represents *zazza* (see below) with *z:s* (13.7).

zəsu (En.Gt) 'wet, humid';

from *zəmzəm* from *zəmäsämä* (see above) becoming **zəmsəm* > *zəssəm* (by assimilation) > *zəsu*, with *-əm* becoming *u* through spirantization (4.32).

zassaˀa (Ed) 'act mad, act crazy';

represents *zazza* (see below) with *z:s* (13.7).

zəsəmʷ (Č) 'wet, humid';

from *zəmzəm* from *zəmäsämä* (see above) becoming **zəmsəm* > *zəssəm* (by assimilation); for *z:s*, see 13.7.

zəsər (Č.En.Gt), *zəssər* (Ed) 'span';

from *zənzər* (see *sənäzärä*) > *zəzzər* by assimilation (17.7) > *zəsər* (13.7).

zəssəw (Ed) 'wet, humid';

from *zəmzəm* (see *zəmäsämä*) > *zəzzəm* by assimilation (17.7) > *zəssəm* (13.7) > *zəssəw* (4.31).

zišäˀām (Ed) 'mad, crazy';

from *zazza* (see below) with *z* >**žž* > *š* and the adjectival morpheme *-ām*.

zat, bäzat (Go) 'there';

from *za* 'that'+*t* (enclitic).

zatä (E.M) 'threaten';

Amh. *zatä*.

zāta (Gt) 'this one';

probably from *zə* 'this' and *-äta*, suffix pronoun of the 3rd masc. sg. See also *zawta*.

zet (So.Z) 'oil';

see *zäyt*, below.

zit (Č.E.M), *zīt* (Gt), *zīd* (En.Ed), *zitäňňä* (M), *zītäňä* (Gt), *zitänä* (Č), *zitännä* (E), *zīdäňä* (En), *zīdäňňä* (Ed) 'sick person possessed by a spirit';

for details on the *zitänä* in Chaha, see Leslau 1950a: 58 ff; Shack 1966:167.

zittəhom (So) 'thus, so, such';

lit. 'like this', from *zə(zi)* 'this', *-t(t)* identifying element, and *-hom* 'like'. See also *zihom*.

zəttən (So) 'here it is';

from *zə* 'this', *-t(t)* identifying element, and *-ən* 'it is'.

zitänä (Č), *zitännä* (E) 'sick person possessed by a spirit';

from *zit* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(n)nä*.

zitäňňä (M), *zītäňä* (Gt) 'person possessed by a spirit';

from *zit* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*.

zītarä (Ed) 'sling'.

zōttarä (Ed) 'kind of tree'.

zäṭäna (Go.So), *zəṭäna* (M.Ms), *zəṭänä* (W), *zəṭəna* (Z), *ziṭäna* (S) 'ninety';

see *zäṭäň*.

zäṭäň (So), *zäṭṭäň* (Z), *ziṭṭäň* (W), *ziṭṭäňňe* (S), *žäṭä* (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go), *žiˀä* (Ed), *žīˀā* (En) 'nine';

zäṭäňäňňä (So), *ziṭṭäňäňňe* (W), *ziṭṭäňňäläňňä* (S), *žäṭäňä* (Gt), *žäṭäňňä* (M.Ms), *žäṭänä* (Č), *žäṭännä* (E), *žiˀäňä* (En), *žiˀäňňä* (Ed) 'ninth';

zäṭäna (Go.So), *zəṭäna* (M.Ms), *zəṭänä* (W), *zəṭəna* (Z), *ziṭäna* (S), *zəṭära* (Č.E), *zäṭära* (Gt), *žiˀänä* (Ed), *žäˀära* (En) 'ninety';

Amh. *zäṭäňň*, Gaf. *zäṭäňňä*, Arg. *žäḥʷṭäňň*, Har. *zəḥṭäň*. To judge from the basis of *žäṭä*, *žiˀä*, *žäˀä*, *ň* of the other languages is a suffix. For 'ninety', see Amh. *zäṭäna*, Gaf. *zäṭänä*, Har. *zäḥṭəna*, Arg. *zäṭänä* and *žäḥʷṭäňň assər*, lit. 'nine tens'. Praetorius 1879:203 does not attempt to explain Amh. *zäṭäňň*; on p. 515 he analyzes So. *zäṭäň* as consisting of the relative pronoun *zä* followed by *-ṭäň*. Leslau, *Word* 5(1948).278-9 identifies *zṭ-* with Semitic *tsʿ*. Hetzron 1972:29 seems to suggest a Cushitic origin of this root, but so far no Cushitic root **zḥṭ(n)* has been recorded. The Semitic root *tsʿ* is used in Amh. as *təča* (for which see d'Abbadie 1881:285, under *qäbarwa*) in a game played with a stick and ball where counting is involved.

ziṭṭäňňäläňňä (S) 'ninth';

from *ziṭṭänne* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-läňňä*.

zäṭäňäňňä (So), *ziṭṭäňäňňe* (W) 'ninth';

from *zäṭäň*, *ziṭṭäň* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-äňňä*, *-äňňe*.

zäṭära (Gt), *zəṭära* (Č.E) 'ninety';

represents *zäṭäna* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

zäwä (Č.En.Ed.Gt.M), *zəwä* (E) 'collateral, object taken to insure the payment of taxes';

represents *zäbo* I (see above) with *b* >**b̲* > *w* (4.11).

zawa (Go) 'that one';

from *za* 'that' and the demonstrative *wa*.

zəwä (E), see *zäwä*.

zəwänä (Č), *zəwännä* (E) 'covet, crave meat';

represents *žəbärrä* (see below) from an original *zəbärrä (zbry)* > **zəbäňä* (with palatalization of *ry* > *ň*) > **zəbänä* (according to the Č.E. pattern) > *zəwänä*, with *b* > *w* (4.11).

zäwānām (Ed) 'one who wanders about aimlessly';

derived from *zäbē bārä* 'wander about aimlessly' (see above) with *b* > *w* (4.11) and a suffix *-n-ām*.

****zəwän(n)ärä, anzəwänärä*** (Č), *anzəwännärä* (E) 'meander';

represents **zəwarrärä* (see above) with *r:n* (8.43).

zəwäňňä (En.Gt), *zəwäňňä* (Ed) 'covet, crave meat';

represents *žəbärrä* (see below) from an original *zəbärrä (zbry)* > *zəbäňä* (with palatalization of *ry* > *ň*) and with *b* > *w* (4.11).

(a)zwäňňä (En.Gt), *azwäňňä* (Ed) 'be beautiful, be pretty';

azwäňňä- (Gt), *azwäňňä-* (Ed) 'be glad, rejoice, be pleased, be satisfied, like';

perhaps causative of *zəwäňä* 'covet' (see above) with the meaning 'make one covet something', that is, something that is beautiful, pretty, and, as a result, it makes one covet it; or would it be borrowed from Cushitic: Kam. *danno* 'be beautiful' with alternance *d:z*? For the impersonal usage of *azwäňňä* 'be beautiful' coming to mean 'be pleased, like', cp. Amh. *amarä* 'be pretty', used impersonally it means 'be pleased, like'.

(tä)zwaqqärä (Ed) 'talk nonsense, rave';

represents a metathesis of *zaqwärä* (see above).

zäwärä (S.W), *zäwwärä* (So) 'go around, turn around';

täzwawwärä (So) 'turn around here and there';

azwawärä (W) 'guard a house at night by going around it';

see *zorä*, above.

zäwre (En.Ed.Gt), *zore* (Č.E), *zorä* (M) 'greyish (cattle), dark-brown'.

****zəwarrärä, anzəwarrärä*** (M), *anzəwanärä* (Č), *anzəwannärä* (E) 'meander';

to be identified with *zwr* (see *zäwärä* 'turn around') with reduplicated last radical. See also *anžəwallälä*.

zäwārīt (S) 'whirlpool';

Amh. *azwarit*, from *zäwärä*, *zorä* 'turn around' (see above). See also *azwäwər*.

zəwässā̄ (Ed) 'be wet, be humid';

represents *zəmäzzämä* (see above), with *m* >*w* (4.31), *z:s* (13.7), and *-ämä* >*äm̲ä* >*äwä* >*ǟ* (4.32).

(a)zwässǟ heggä (Ed) 'throw in a spiral motion';

from the root *zwzw* going back perhaps to *zgzg* (see *a-zgäzägä* 'throw in a spiral motion') becoming *zbzg* by dissimilation (see *a-zḇäsägä*) becoming *zbzb* (by assimilation) >**zḇzḇ* >**zəwäzzäwä* with *z:s* (13.7), and *-äwä* >*ǟ*; or would *zwzw* represent a metathesis of *wzwz* 'shake, swing' (see *wəzäwwäzä*)?; for *heggä* 'throw', see above.

(a)zwässägä hä'na (Ed) 'squeeze things together, stuff in';

of a root *zbzg*, or *zmzg*; for *hä'na*, see above.

(a)zwässärä, azwässärä wǟrä (Ed) 'walk one behind another (when going home from market)';

of a root *zwzr*, or *zbzr* becoming *zwsr*; for *wǟrä* 'go', see above.

zəwässäwä (Ed) 'be wet, be humid';

represents *zəmäzzämä* (see above) with *m* >*w* (4.31), and *z:s* (13.7).

zawta (Ms) 'that one';

from *za* 'that' and *-ʷta*, suffix pronoun of the 3rd masc. sg.

(a)zwawärä (W) 'guard a house at night by going around it';

täzwawwärä (So) 'turn around here and there';

reduplicative stem of *zwr*; see *zorä*, *zäwärä* 'go around'.

(a)zwättärä (M) 'do something often';

Tna. *(ʾa)zäwtärä*, Amh. *(a)zäwättärä*, denominative from G. *zä-wätro* 'always'.

zäwyä (Ed.Gt), *zäwəyä* (En), *zoyä* (Č.M.Ms.Go), *zoyyä* (E) 'feather';

perhaps to be identified with *zorro* 'feather' (see above) with palatalization of *r* to *y*. See also *zoyyä* II.

zäwzäw *balä (Ms.Go), *zeze balä* (So) 'loaf, be idle, roam about aimlessly';

Amh. *zäwzäw alä* 'enter here and there', that is, 'move all the time', Har. *zawzaw bäya* 'move backward and forward', Tna. *zäzäw bälä* 'move, swing'; also in Cushitic: Al. *ǧawǧawwe*ʾ 'roam about aimlessly', Qab. *ǧawǧawwi-yo*ʾ, Kam. *ǧawǧawiye*ʾ 'be confused'. See also *zanze*, *säwsäw*.

zäyä (En.Ms), *zäẓyä*, *ze* (Č), *zäẓyạ̈* (M), *zeyä* (Č.E.En. Ed.Gt.Ms), *ziyä* (E), *ze* (Go) 'young girl reaching the age of marriage';

zeyänät (Č) 'virginity';

Gaf. *zäyä* 'pretty', *zäyay* 'young girl', lit. 'she is pretty'; for the relationship between 'pretty' and 'young girl', cp. Amh. *qonǧo* 'pretty, young girl'.

zäy (Gt), *zayy* (So), *zay*, *zaye* (Ms) 'there, toward there';

from *za* 'that'+*y(y)-e* 'toward'.

zaye (Ms) 'there';

from *zay* (see above)+*e* (directional).

zeyä (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.Ms), see *zäyä*.

ziyä (E), see *zäyä*.

ziyy, ziyya, in *tä---ziyy*, *tä---ziyya* (So) 'toward here';

from *zə* 'this' and *-yy(a)*, directional.

ziye (Ms) 'here';

täziye (Ms), *täziyya* (So), *ziyät* (M) 'toward here';

from *ziyy* 'this, here', and *tä---e*, *-ät* 'toward'.

zoyyä I (E), *zoyä* (Č.M.Ms.Go) 'feather';

see *zäwyä*, *zoyyä* II.

zoyyä II (E) 'kind of bird';

Amh. *zəyy* 'kind of bird', but perhaps to be connected with *zoyyä* I 'feather' (see above) extended to the meaning of bird that has feathers.

zayḇa (En.Gt) 'haft of spear';

see *zabiya*, above.

zäẓyägä (M), *zeggä* (Go) 'become poor';

zega (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *zegä* (W), *zēga* (Gt), *zēgä* (S), *zīga* (En), *zīgä* (Ed) 'poor';

zegnät (Č), *zegənät* (W), *zēgnät* (Gt), *zēgənät* (S), *zegənnät* (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *zīgnäd* (Ed), *zīgənäd* (En) 'poverty';

G. *zega* 'poor', Har. *zēga*, Amh. *zegä* 'be poor', *zega* 'serf'; from Cushitic: Ga. *dega*, Qab. *zēga*, Bil. *ǧiǧā*, Kham. *ǧigā*. This root is perhaps a variant of *dəha*, *dəka*.

ziʸogän, in *bäziʸogän* (So) 'on this side';

from *bä-zi-wägän*.

zayyän (So) 'toward there';

from *zay(y)* 'there' and *-än* 'toward'. Praetorius 1879:510 records *-yän* analyzing probably *zayyän* into *za-(y)yän*. For *-yän*, see above.

zeyänät (Č) 'virginity';

from *zeyä*, *zäyä* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät*.

zäyniyä (Gt) 'toward there';

from *zay* 'there' and *-niyä* 'toward'.

zäyärä (W), *zäyyärä* (S) 'greet by kissing the hand';

from Ar. *zayyara* 'visit'; also in Amh. *zäyyärä* 'visit, greet', Te. *zäyyära*.

zäẓyät (M) 'there, toward there';

from *zay* 'there' and *-ät* 'toward'.

zäyt (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M.Ms.S.W), *zäyət* (Go.So), *zet* (So.Z) 'oil';

from Ar. *zayt*; also in G. Amh. Har. *zäyt*, Tna. *zäyti*, Te. *zet*; for the Aramaic origin of the root, see Noeldeke 1910:42.

ziyät (M) 'toward here';

from *ziy* 'here' and *-ät* 'toward'.

ziyazär, in *bä*+perfect+*ziyazär* (Go.So) 'as, since, after (conj.)';

from *zi* 'this', *azär* 'direction'.

zazza (E.M.Ms.So), *zasa* (Č.En.Gt), *zassaʾa* (Ed) 'act mad, act crazy, *talk nonsense';

zišša̓ām (Ed) 'crazy, mad';

zažat (Č), *zažät* (E.Gt), *ažažät* (En) 'one who acts mad';

Amh. *zazza*, *žažža*, *ǧaǧǧa* 'talk much and nonsense, become stupid', *žažžəta* 'confused speech', Tna. *ǧaʿǧəʾe* 'become decrepit'.

zeze balä (So) 'loaf, be idle, roam about aimlessly';

represents *zäwzäw* (see above) reduced to *zeze*.

zezo (So) 'spirit'.

zəzä (Ed), see *ziza*.

zəza (En), see *ziza*.

ziza (Č.E.M), *zīza* (Gt), *zəza* (En), *zəzä* (Ed) 'wet, humid, fresh (water, grass, meat), cool, *raw';

see *žäžžä*, below.

zizi (So) 'this one';

reduplication of *zi* 'this'.

zizo (W), *zīzo* (S) 'May bug';

see *ənzəz*, above.

zäziččo (W), *ziziččo* (S) 'small handful with the hand closed';

the ending *-ččo* is of Sidamo origin, and possibly the entire item is a Sidamo loanword.

zäzäma (En.Gt), *zäzämmä* (Ed), *zäzäňňä* (M.Ms) 'fenced-in meadow, grass in a fenced-in meadow';

probably to be identified with Amh. *zämäzzämä* 'prevent, dam' becoming *zzm*. For the root 'prevent' coming to mean 'a fenced-in meadow' so as to prevent the cattle from entering, cp. Amh. *kəlkəl*.

zəzzəmʷ (E.M) 'wet, humid';

from **zəmzəm* >*zəzzəm*; see *zəmäzzämä*, above.

zäzäňňä (M.Ms) 'grass in a fenced-in meadow, *kind of grass';

see *zäzäma*, above.

zazär (Ms), *tä---zazär* (Go) 'beyond, yonder';

from *za* 'that', *azär* 'direction'.

zezzärä (Go) 'measure with a span';

zəzzər (E.M.Ms.Go.So) 'span';

see *sənäzzärä*, above.

zəzzər (E.M.Ms.Go.So), see *zezzärä*.

zažat (Č), *zäẓät* (E.Gt) 'one who acts mad';

from *zazza*, above.

Ž

žiʾä (Ed), *žīʾǟ* (En) 'nine';

represents **žiṭä*, with *ṭ:*ʾ (14.2); see *žäṭä*, *zäṭäň*.

žiʾänä (Ed) 'ninety';

represents **žiṭänä*, with *ṭ:*ʾ (14.2); see *žäṭänä*, *zäṭäň*.

žäʾangəwä (Ed) 'instrument to pound the root of the *äsät*';

represents *žəbangˈəba* (see below) with *b-b*˃˃*-b* (18.2);for *b*˃*w*, see 4.11.

ža˃angˈəḫa (En), *žä˃angˈəba* (Gt), same meaning as above;

represents *žəbangˈəba* with *b-b*˃*-b* (18.2).

ži˃äňä (En), *ži˃äňňä* (Ed) 'ninth';

from *ži˃ä* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-(ä)ňňä.*

žä˃ärä (En.Ed) 'split wood into half or into big pieces, plough a field for the first time, tear a piece of cloth or paper';

represents *šätärä* with *š* becoming *ž* by dissimilation of voice (18.2) and with alternance *t:*˃ (14.2).

žã˃ã̈ra (En) 'ninety';

represents *žäṭänä, zäṭäna* (see above) with *ṭ:*˃ (14.2), and *n:r* (8.33).

žäbb (E.M), *žäp* (Č.En.Gt) 'lion';

Gaf. *zibbä*; from Cushitic: Kam. *zobbe-čču,* Qab. *zōbbō,* Sid. *dōbbi-ččo.*

žəbo (W), *žubo* (S) 'affair, matter, thing';

žəbotäňňe (W) 'one who talks much';

from Cushitic: Ga. *dubbi* 'affair', Qab. *dubdubo* 'news' (reduplicated *db*) with the alternance *d:z* becoming *ž.*

žubo (S), see *žəbo.*

žäbbäbä (E) 'dam water';

variant of *ǧäbbäbä* (see above).

****žabbäbä, anžabbäbä*** (E.M.Ms.Go.So), *tänžabbäbä* (Ed), *anžapäbä* (Č), *anžapäḫä* (Gt), *anǧabbäbä* (Ms) 'soar without flapping the wings, *float on water';

Amh. *anžabbäbä, žäbäbb alä, anǧabbäbä* 'soar without flapping the wings'; passed into Cushitic: Aw. *zebäbŭ-ǵʷa.*

žəbabbärä (E.M) 'reverse, invert, turn upside down, turn over the bread to bake it well';

reduplicative stem of *žbr*; see *žäbbärä,* below.

žəbänä (Č), *žəbännä* (E) 'crave meat';

represents *žəbärrä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

žəbangˈəba (Č.E.M), *žəḫängˈäba, ža˃angˈəba* (Gt), *žängəba* (S), *ža˃angˈəḫa* (En), *žä˃angəwä* (Ed), *žagba* (Ms.Go.So), *žagbä* (W) 'instrument used to pound the root of the *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Qab. *žəbängˈəba.*

žəḫäňä (En.Gt) 'crave meat';

to be identified with *žəbärrä,* below.

žəbapärä (Č), *žəḫapärä* (En.Gt) 'reverse, invert, turn upside down, turn over the bread to bake well';

represents *žəbabbärä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

žäbbärä (E.M.Ms.Go) 'return, bring back, answer, reply';

žäbbärä- (E.M) 'become wealthier after having been poor, become fat after having been thin, recover from illness';

täžäbbärä (E.M.Ms.Go) 'return' (intr.);

atžabbärä- (E.M) 'get well, recover from illness';

žəbbʷarä (E.Ms.Go) 'answer, recovery';

žəbbʷarä (wärä-ččˈ, efä-tt) fäkka-tt (Ms.Go) 'the newly married bride visited her parents about four months after marriage', lit. 'she went for the return';

see *zibbärä,* above.

žäbər (Č.E.M), *žäḫər* (Gt), see *žəbärrä.*

žäbər angaččа (M), *žäbəryä* (E), *žäbəryä angača* (Č) 'wild cat';

lit. 'cat who covets'; see *žəbärrä, angaččа.*

žəbärrä (M), *žəḫäňä* (En.Gt), *žəbänä* (Č), *žəbännä* (E), *zəwäňňä* (Ed), *zəwäňä* (En.Gt), *zəwänä* (Č), *zəwännä* (E) 'crave meat, covet';

žäm̲är (Gt), *žä̃m̲ä̃r* (En) 'the act of craving meat';

žäbər (Č.E.M), *žäḫər* (Gt), *žä̃m̲ər* (En) 'one who craves meat';

žäbər angaččа (M), *žäbəryä* (E), *žäbəryä angača* (Č) 'wild cat';

it is an abbreviated quadriradical **zbry,* or **zbny* rather than *žbry, žbny.*

žəbbʷarä (E.Ms.Go) 'answer, recovery';

see *žäbbärä,* above.

žəbor (W) 'bird of prey';

Amh. *žəbri*; from Cushitic: Qab. *zōbirú,* Kam. *zobrá,* Sid. *dōbir-čo.*

žäbəryä (E), *žäbəryä angača* (Č) 'wild cat';

lit. '(cat) who covets meat', from *žəbärrä* (see above) with the suffix *-yä.*

žəbot (So) 'one who keeps company';

yäžəwät (M) 'in company, one who keeps company';

Amh. *ǧəbb alä* 'be together, be in company'.

žəbotäňňe (W) 'one who talks much';

from *žəbo* (see below) with the suffix *-täňňe.*

žägg bea-m näddädä (Go) 'flicker brightly';

see *žəgžəg *balä.*

žäggäbä (E.M), *žäkäbä* (Č), *žäkäḫä* (En.Gt) 'prevent the passage (river that overflows), dam a river or water';

originally *zgb* and perhaps metathesis of *gdb* (see *gäddäbä* 'dam water') with alternance *d:z* (7.11).

žägʷäba (E.M.Ms.So), *žägäba* (Č), *žägäḫa* (En.Gt) 'sterile, barren';

see *žiggäbä-tt,* below. See also *žagʷäba,* below.

žagʷäba (Go) 'maize that does not have fruit';

lit. 'that is sterile'; see *žägʷäba,* above.

žagba (Ms.Go.So), *žagbä* (W) 'instrument used to pound the root of the *äsät*';

represents *žəbangˈəba* (see above) with loss of the syllable *-ban* (through *b* becoming *zero* and loss of the dental *n*). See 19.

žiggäbä-tt (So) 'she is sterile';

žägʷäba (E.M.Ms.So), *žägäba* (Č), *žägäḫa* (En.Gt), *žägäwä* (Ed) 'sterile (woman), barren';

žagʷäba (Go) 'maize that does not have fruit'.

žəgra (Č.E.Gt.Ms), *žəgrä* (Go.So.W), *žəgˈəra* (M), *zəgra* (S), *zəgəra* (En), *zəgre* (Ed), *sigre* (Ed) 'guinea-fowl';

G. *zəgra,* Tna. *zagra,* Te. *zagra, ǧagra,* Amh. *zəgra, žəgra, ǧəgra,* Arg. *žəgra,* Har. *zikra*; from Cushitic: Kam. *zigre-ta,* Al. *ǧigrā-ta,* Bil. *ǧägira,* Sa. *zagrā* (so also Cerulli 1938b:89).

žägäwä (Ed) 'barren';

represents **žägäbä* (see *žiggäbä-tt,* above) with *b* >**ḫ* >*w* (4.11).

žigäz (S) 'kind of *äsät*';

see *zigäz,* above.

žəgžəg *balä nädädä (So.S.W), *žägg bea-m näddädä* (Go) 'flicker, flare up (flame), burn in a bright and wavy way';

Amh. *žägäžžägä* 'be about to burn'. See also *šägg beä.*

žəgˈəra (M) 'guinea-fowl';

see *žəgra,* above.

žähonä (Ed.Ms.Go) 'elephant';

represents *žäxʷänä* (see above) with *xʷ:h* (5.33).

žäkäbä (Č), *žäkäḫä* (En.Gt) 'prevent the passage (river that overflows), dam a river or water';

represents *žäggäbä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

žäxʷänä (Ms), *žäxonä* (M), *žähonä* (Ed.Ms.Go), *zähon* (So), *dähano* (S), *dähäno* (W), *žäxʷärä* (Č.E.En.Gt) 'elephant';

Amh. Arg. *zähon,* Har. *doxon*; from Cushitic: Kam. Qab. *zanō,* Had. *dānó-ččo,* Sa. *dakāno* (so also Cerulli 1936:244). Cerulli 1938a:198, under *daniččō,* reconstructs the Cushitic root as *zakʷar* while Dolgopolsky 1973:107 reconstructs it as *zakʷan.* Note that M. Č. E. Ed. Ms. Go. recorded in Leslau 1963:55 with *z* are misprints; in all these dialects the initial consonant is *ž.*

žäxonä (M), see *žäxʷänä.*

žäxʷärä (Č.E.En.Gt) 'elephant';

represents *žäxʷänä* (see above) with *n:r* (8.33).

žəxur (M) 'time around noon';

see *zəhur,* above; note the original *h* represented as *x.*

****žalleǫ̈, anžalleǫ̈*** (M) 'float';

represents *(a)zalälä* (see above) with *-älä* >*eǫ̈* (8.63); note the palatalization of *z.*

žel (W), *žēl* (S) 'flower';

see *želälä,* below.

želä (W), *žēlä* (S) 'remove beeswax from a beehive';

while the root of *želä, žēlä* is **žyl* it is perhaps related to *ǧäňňä* (see above) of a root *ǧny, ǧry,* with the variant *ž:ǧ* and alternance of liquids.

****žallälä, anžallälä*** (Ms.Go) 'float';

see *(a)zalälä,* above; note the alternance *z:ž.*

želälä (W), *žēlälä* (S) 'flower, bloom, blossom' (v.);

žel (W), *žēl* (S) 'flower, bloom, blossom' (n.);

taken from Cushitic: Kam. Al. *zarārro,* Ṭem. *zarārre*˃, Sid. *darāri,* Ga. *darara,* with alternance of

liquids *r:l*. The passage of *z* into *ž* in the B-type is normal.

žamä (Č.E.M), *žāmä* (Ed), *žāṃä* (Gt), *žãṃä* (En) 'covet, wish ardently';

žäṃätāmʷä (En) 'one who covets'.

žəme (M.Go) 'red core of the trunk of big trees, *important man';

represents *žəmar* (see below) with *ar>e* (8.68).

žəmamärä (Gt), *žəmammärä* (M), *žəmämärä* (Č.En), *žəmämmärä* (E) 'low, moo, bellow';

reduplicative stem of *žmr* (see *žämmärä*, below).

žäṃär (Gt), *žãṃãr* (En) 'the act of craving meat';

from *žəbärrä* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m*.

žãṃər (En) 'one who covets meat';

from *žəbärrä* (see above) with alternance of labials *b:m*.

žämmärä (Ed), *žəmamärä* (Gt), *žəmammärä* (M), *žəmämärä* (Č.En), *žəmämmärä* (E) 'low, moo, bellow';

to be identified with *zimmärä* 'sing', that is, utter a sound either by singing or by bellowing.

žəmar (Č.E.Ms.S), *žəṃãr* (En.Gt), *žəwān* (Ed), *žəme* (M.Go), *žəmay* (W) 'red core of the trunk of a big tree';

would it be from *žmr* 'begin' (see *ǧämmärä*), that is, the part that begins when the tree grows?

žäṃätāmʷä (En) 'one who covets';

from **žämät* (see *žamä*) with the suffix *-āmʷä*.

žəmay (W) 'red core of the trunk of a big tree';

represents *žəmar* (see above) with palatalization of *r* (8.64).

žəmeya (Go) 'heavy stick';

probably from Cushitic: Kam. Ṭem. *dama* 'heavy stick' with alternance *d:z, ž*.

(bä)žəmžəmat gädälä (So) 'kill with a stick by throwing it in a spiral motion';

žəmžəm probably anomatopoetic; see *gädälä*.

žänä (Ed) 'light-brown (cattle)';

represents *žära* I with alternance of *r:n* (8.42).

žännäbä (S) 'kind of *äsät*'.

žänäfä I (En.Ed.Gt) 'pillage, plunder, snatch away';

represents *zäräfä* (see above) with *r:n* (8.43).

žänäfä II (Č.En.Ed.Gt), *žännäfä* (E) 'reprimand in a loud voice';

G. Tna. *zäläfä*, Amh. *zälläfä*; for *l:n*, see 8.23.

(tä)žannäfä III (Ed) 'be messy and in disorder';

see *(tä)zannäfä* III.

žäng I (M) 'measure of land';

probably to be identified with Amh. *zäng* 'stick', Tna. *zängi*, that could be used as a measure. In Amh. *zäng* is used as a measure by the weaver.

žäng II (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms) 'bridge'.

žanägä (Č.En.Gt), *žannägä* (E) 'go, leave, go away';

represents *žarrägä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

žängəba (S) 'instrument used to pound the root of the *äsät*';

represents *žəbang'əba* (see above) with loss of *b* through spirantization (4.13).

žänärä (Č.En.Gt), *žännärä* (E.Ed) 'block the view with a curtain or cloth';

represents *žärrärä* (see below) with *r:n* (8.43).

(ad)žänärä II (Č), *adžännärä* (E), *adženärä* (En.Gt) 'throw something across something';

lit. 'make something jump across something' from *zällälä* (see above) with palatalization of *z* in the *at*-stem, with *l:n* (8.23), and *l:r* (8.25).

(a)žannärä (Ed), *anžanärä* (Č.En.Gt), *anžannärä* (E.Ed) 'float';

represents *(a)zalälä* (see above) with *l:n* (8.23), *l:r* (8.25).

(ad)ženärä (En.Gt), see *(ad)žänärä* II.

žänät (Ed) 'liquid nasal mucus';

to be identified with *žäränta* (see below) with loss of *r*.

žanṭəla (M.Ms.Go.So.Z) 'parasol, umbrella';

represents *ǧanṭəla* (see above) with *ǧ:ž* (9.42).

žanṭəra (Č.E.Gt), *žānṭəra* (En) 'parasol, umbrella';

represents *žanṭəla* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25).

žānžä I (Ed), *žanžä* (M.Go.S.W), *žanža* (Č.E.Ms),

žānža (En.Gt) 'inner part of the trunk of the *äsät*, *nerve of the stem of the *äsät*';

from Cushitic: Had. *ǧanǧa*, with *ǧ:ž* (9.42). See also *žānžä* II.

žānžä II (Ed) 'cover for the hole in a pot';

undoubtedly to be identified with *žānžä* I (see above) that can be used as a cover.

žānžä barä (En), see *žanže barä*.

žanža (Č.E.Ms), *žānža* (En.Gt), see *žānžä* I.

žanže barä (Č.E), *žānže barä* (Gt), *žānžä barä*, *žānžeyä barä* (En), *zānže› barä* (Ed) 'loaf, be idle, roam about aimlessly, be incoherent in speaking';

see *zanze *balä*, above.

žānže› barä (Ed), see *žanže barä*.

žānžeyä barä (En), see *žanže barä*.

žäp (Č.En.Gt) 'lion';

represents *žäbb* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

žäpäbä (Č), *žäpäḇä* (Gt) 'dam water, place something across or horizontally';

represents *ǧäbbäbä* (see above) with *ǧ:ž* (9.42) and *b:p* (13.1).

****žapäbä, anžapäbä*** (Č), *anzapäḇä* (Gt) 'soar without flapping the wings';

represents **žabbäbä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1).

žäpärä (Č.En.Gt), *žappärä* (Ed) 'return, bring back, answer, reply';

žäpärä- (Č.En.Gt), *žappärä-* (Ed) 'become wealthier after having been poor, become fat after having been thin, recover from illness';

tážäpärä (Č.En.Gt), *tážappärä* (Ed) 'return' (intr.);

atžapärä- (Č.En.Gt), *atžappärä-* (Ed) 'get well, recover from illness';

žəpʷarä (Č.Gt) 'answer, recovery';

represents *žäbbärä* (see above) with *b:p* (13.1). See also *zibbärä*.

žappärä (Ed), see *žäpärä*.

žaqā (Gt), *žaqa-m ǫna* (Č), *žaqā awänā* (En), *žaqqa-m ẓwanna* (E), *žaqqā awännā* (Ed) 'put in a row';

while the root is *žqɤ*, it has the same meaning as M. *žäqqeḑ* (see below) going back to *žäqärä*.

žäqqeḑ-m ǫnna (M), *ažäqqeḑ* (M) 'walk one behind another';

represents *žäqqärä* (see below) with *-ärä>eḑ* (8.68). See also *žaqā*, above.

žäqqärä (E), *žäqärä* (Č.Gt), *a-žäqqeḑ* (M) 'walk one behind another (when going home from market)';

the root can also be *žql*, with *l:r*.

žärä (Ed), see *žära* II.

žära I (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms), *žãra* (En), *žänä* (Ed) 'light-brown (cattle)';

probably to be identified with *žära amännä* 'mix a little milk with water' (see below) which would result in the light-brown color.

žära II (Č.E.En.M.Ms.Go), *žärä* (Ed) 'one who does not belong to a despised social class, *a man who is ritually clean, having not committed a ritual transgression'.

žära amännä, žäre amännä (E), *žära aypä* (Gt), *žãra epä* (En), *žäre amänä* (Č) 'mix a little milk with much water';

Amh. *žärrärä* 'dilute'.

žäre (Č.E.En.Ed.Gt.M), *žäräyä* (En) 'any kind of wheat that grows in a field of another kind of wheat, *weed that grows in a barley or wheat field, empty husk'.

žäre beḑ I (M) 'tell a nonsensical story';

see *žärär *balä*.

žäre amä(n)nä II (Č.E), see *žära amännä*.

žər (Č.En.Gt) 'measure of land (equivalent to seven pieces of bamboo or to seven eucalyptus trees)'.

žərä I (Ed) 'fringe';

see *žəra*, below.

žərä II (Ed) 'thin skin of cattle used as a cloth'.

žəra (Č.E.En.Gt.M.Ms), *žərä* (Ed), *zurä* (S) 'fringe';

also in Cushitic: Qab. *žərʿa*.

žorä (Č.E.Ms), *žōrä* (En.Ed.Gt), *žǫärä* (M) 'go around, turn around';

ažorä (Č.E.Ms), *ažōrä* (En.Ed.Gt) 'make go around, guard a house at night by going around it';

ažǫärä (M) 'thresh with animals', that is, make the animals turn around the threshing field'. See *zorä*.

žərāf (En.Gt) 'long whip of fiber';

represents *ǧəraf* (see above) with *ǧ:ž* (9.42).

žarrägä (M.So), *žanägä* (Č.En.Gt), *žannägä* (E) 'go, leave, go away, *take a step, step over';

perhaps Amh. *(tä)žäräggägä* 'walk in unrestricted manner'.

(tä)žranäfä (Č.En.Gt), *täžrannäfä* (E.Ed) 'be messy and in disorder, not be equal or even, be awkward';

reduplicative *tä*-stem of *žnf* (see *tä-zannäfä* III, above); for *n:r*, see 8.33.

žäränta (Gt), *žänät* (Ed) 'liquid mucus'.

žärär *balä I (Č.E.En.Gt), *žäre beǫ* (M), *žäreyä barä* (En), *žärəyä barä* (Gt) 'tell a nonsensical story, talk nonsense';

žäräriyä (Č.E.En.Gt), *žärärəyä* (M) 'nonsensical story, folktale';

Har. *zarzar*, in *zarzar asēnäna* 'rave', lit. 'talk (*a-sēnäna*) nonsensical things (*zarzar*)'.

žärär barä tägättärä II (Ed) 'lie flat on one's back (e.g. a drunkard)';

Amh. *zärrärä* 'stretch out, lay down'.

žärrärä (M), *žänärä* (Č.En.Gt), *žännärä* (E.Ed), *ǧīrärä* (Z) 'curtain off, block the view with a curtain or cloth';

mäzänąt (Č), *mäzännąt* (M), *mäzänēt* (Gt), *mäzännəyat* (E), *mazanēd* (En) 'curtain' (n.);

perhaps to be connected with Amh. *zärrärä* 'stretch out, spread out', the meaning of the Gurage root being 'spread a curtain >curtain off, block the view with a curtain'.

žäräriyä (Č.E.En.Gt), *žärärəyä* (M) 'folktale, nonsensical story';

from *žärär *balä* I (see above) with the suffix *-əyä*.

žäräyä (En) 'any kind of wheat that grows in a field of another kind of wheat';

see *žäre*, above.

žäreyä barä (En), *žärəyä barä* (Gt) 'tell a nonsensical story';

see *žärär *balä* I, above.

žäšä (Č.En.Gt), *žäššä*, *žeššä* (Ed) 'be cold, cool off';

used impersonally, that is, with object suffix pronouns it means 'feel cool';

ažäšä (Č.En.Gt), *ažäššä* (Ed) 'appease';

represents *žäžžä* (see below) with *ž:š* (13.8).

žeššä (Ed), see *žäšä*.

žäṭä (Č.E.Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'nine';

see *zäṭäň*, above.

žäṭänä (Č), *žäṭännä* (E) 'ninth';

from *žäṭä* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-ä(n)nä*.

žäṭäňä (Gt), *žäṭäňňä* (M.Ms) 'ninth';

from *žäṭä* (see above) with the ordinal suffix *-ä(ň)ňä*.

****žəwallälä, anžəwallälä*** (Ms) 'meander';

probably to be identified with *anzəwarrärä* (see **zəwarrärä*) with palatalization of *z* to *ž* and with the alternance of liquids *r:l*.

žəwān (Ed) 'red core of the trunk of a big tree';

represents *žəmar* (see above) with *m* >*m̲* >*w* (4.31) and with alternance *n:r* (8.33).

žəwappärä (Ed) 'reverse, invert, turn upside down';

for *žəbappärä* (with *b* >*b̲* >*w*)<*žəbabbärä* (for *b:p*, see 13.1), reduplicative stem of *žäbbärä*, above.

žəyä (Č.Gt), *žə̃yä* (En) 'dusk';

ēnä žəyä (Ed) 'it is not time yet';

probably a nominal form of *ozozz beǫ* 'be dusk' from *äzz beǫ* (see above).

žäžžä (E.M), *žežžä* (Ms), *žäšä* (Č.En.Gt), *žäššä*, *žeššä* (Ed) 'be cold, cool off';

žäšä- (Č), *žäžžä-* (E.M) 'feel cool';

ažäžžä (E.M), *ažežžä* (Ms), *ažäšä* (Č.En.Gt), *ažäššä* (Ed) 'appease';

ziza (Č.E.M), *zīza* (Gt), *zəza* (En), *zəzä* (Ed) 'cold, cool, fresh (water, grass, mat), wet, *raw';

the root is *zzy* possibly going back to *zyzy*.

žäžä barä (En), *žōžä barä* (Ed) 'loaf, be idle, roam about aimlessly, be incoherent in speaking, *be feeble (eyesight)';

see *zanze *balä*.

žežžä (Ms), see *žäžžä*.

žōžä barä (Ed), see *žäžä barä*.

ADDITIONS

The additions contain a few entries not recorded in the dictionary as well as entries mentioned in the dictionary but for which a different arrangement or a new comparison is suggested. An entry with a number refers to an entry of the dictionary. For these entries no dialect is indicated. The reader will find more details on these entries in the body of the dictionary.

o›oǧä wər (En.Gt) 'great liar'; see *oǧä, wər*.

i›ir (Ed) 'short'; see *a›ärä*.

o›ur (En), *u›ur* (Ed) 'fence'; see *a›ärä*.

i›iwarä ṭēf (Ed) 'kind of wild cat';

lit. 'the *ṭēf*-millet of the dung'; see *iwarä, ṭēf*.

abi (Č), *abbi* (E), *ābi* (En.Gt) 'form of address to an elderly brother or to an elderly male person'; see *ab*.

abbo (Go) 'leopard, tiger';

a taboo expression from the root *ab* 'father'.

abäba (Ms.Go), *abäbo* (So) 'flower' (n.); see *ebbäbä*.

ababälä 'entice, coax' (p. 6);

cp. also Ar. *ḥibl* 'cunning, crafty'.

äbabut 'roundworm' (6);

also Šin. *obobto*.

abūl (Z); see *abol*.

abaqura (Z) 'vessel'.

äbār awänä (Ed) 'duck';

lit. 'the bird (*awänä*) of the sea (*ä-bār*)'.

əḥbʷət, əbbət, ubbut; see *ebbätä*.

ačoppurt bi›äd (Ed) 'one who denies that something was given to him';

lit. 'one who eats (the things) that were given to him'; see *a-čäppärä, bi›äd*.

äčə (M) 'meat given to the neighbors when one slaughters a cow or a goat' (12);

perhaps to be identified with M. *očča* 'raw meat in large quantities from a slaughtered cow' with alternance *č:č* (15.3).

äčqariyä (Gt) 'muddy';

from *čəqara* 'mud' with the adjectival morphemes *ä--(i)yä*.

əde (S) 'debt'; see *əda*.

īdu (Z), *aydo* (S.W) 'year';

probably from Ar. *ʿīd* 'feast' referring to a feast celebrated once a year becoming 'year'.

edäbä (W), *ēdäbä* (S) 'trouble, bother'; see *iddäbä*.

adäbəl (Č) 'he is not'; see *ädäbəll'*.

adbar (E) 'anything (tree, river, animal) that is considered holy' (15);

probably also Dar. *adbāre* 'sacrifice'.

adəm, in *badəm* (Z) 'together' (16);

should probably be *baddəm* in view of Z. *addəm* 'anything'.

ädämärṭ (Gt), *ädäm̲ärṭ* (En) 'kind of necklace' (16); see *dämärṭa*.

ädar (So) 'livelihood'; see *addärä*.

agombä (Ed), *agumbo* (S) 'kind of tree'; see *agəmbʷä.*

äg*ʷ*ärä, äg*ʷ*är (Gt) 'bent'; see *ag*ʷ*ärä.*

ägər 'foot' (26);

Hommel 1879:79, n.1 likewise separates Ar. *rigl* from G. *ʾəgər.*

agoyä (Ed), *agoye* (W) 'avaricious, greedy'; see *ag*ʷ*äye.*

agäzä 'help' (28);

Kidanä Wäld Kəfle 1955:434 also cites G. *täḥagäzä* 'help one another'. Since this root also occurs in Tigre there is no reason to consider Tna. *ḥagäzä* an Amharic loanword as suggested by Ullendorff 1977:226, n.1.

aǧe (S.W), *aǧī* (Z) 'pierce'; see *aǧǧä.*

əǧənä (W.Z), *iǧnä* (S) 'stinging pain'; see *äǧina.*

äǧäwäxe, äǧä wäxe (En.Gt) 'blacksmith';

a euphemism meaning literally 'good of hand' or 'of good hand' (see *äǧ, wäxe*); cp. also *äǧäwärq.*

ahma (Ms.Go) 'you' (pl.fem.); see *axəmʷ.*

āk barä 'throw out the spittle' (32);

also in Cushitic: Bil. *hāk y*, Sa. *hāk ḍah*, Be. *hāk di* 'clear one's throat'. Reinisch 1895:114 compares Ar. *ʾaḫḫa* 'cough'.

akärä (Č.En.Gt), *akkärä* (Ed) 'raise cattle';

represents *aggärä* (see above) with *g:k* (13.3).

okʷərärʾä (En) 'this morning';

also *okʷa ʾərärʾä*; see *akkərärʾä.*

äkäsäkäsäm (Č) 'every so often';

from *äkäsä -äkäsä-m.*

ixa (Gt) 'water'; see *əxa.*

ãxʷärän, ãxʷärän, ãxärän; see *ãxʷärä-n.*

aläqəṭṭ (So) 'immoderately';

lit. 'without (*alä*) accurateness (*qəṭṭ*)'.

emma (Ms), *emä* (W), *ẽmä* (S) 'calumniate'; see *amä.*

ummo (S) 'pestle'; see *əmʷä.*

əmmaʾakkä samt (Ed) 'in a week';

from *əmmä -akkä -samt* (see *əm, akkä*).

əmbə (Z) 'tear (from the eye)'; see *əmba.*

əmbabba *därräqä 'become completely dry from the heat of the sun or fire'; see **babba.*

ämarariyät (Gt); see *ämärarwäd.*

amāyyēd (Ed); see *əmmewät.*

-än, in *(y)yän* (So) 'toward'; see *(y)yän*, above.

anä sänbät (Z) 'Saturday'; see *an.*

anne (S); see *annä.*

ənne (S); see *ənnä.*

anči (Z) 'back of body'; see *ančä.*

ənče (S.W), *inče* (S) 'tree, wood'; see *ənčä.*

ančot; see *ančät.*

andur (W) 'flute'; see *andər.*

(t)ēnäfä (Ed) 'leave'; see *annäfä.*

angäče (W), *angäččе* (Ms.S); see *angäčä.*

əngoččä (Ed); see *əngʷäča.*

angʷaṭṭäṭä (So); see **gʷaṭṭäṭä.*

ənkʷäkʷä (Go) 'earwax' (66);

for the prefix *ən*, see 8.82.

ənkokko (So.W); see *ənkʷäkʷä.*

ənkurkur (En.Gt.So) 'lumpy'; see *ənkʷ(ə)räkʷärä.*

ənnəmäta (Č) 'whole';

from *ənnəm* 'all' with the possessive suffix of the 3rd pers. masc. *-äta.*

anäqʷä, annäqʷä 'distress, difficulty' (68); see *anäqä* 'strangle'.

ənqäffe (S), *ənqäfi* (Z) 'armful'; see *anqäfä.*

ənqračənyä tägätärä (En.Gt) 'lie on one's back' (71);

from *ə-ənqračənyä* (1.28)<*ä-ənqračənyä* (1.8) to be compared with Č. *yənqračənyä.*

anq'ä 'back of body' (72);

the root of En. *ĩʾĩ* (connected with *anq'ä*, see p.2) is *ḥqw* and not *ḥyq* as suggested by Hetzron 1970: 566.

ənq'äʾəlla (M) 'the central rolled-up part of the leaf of the *äsät*';

represents *ənq'äq'əlla* (see above) with *q':ʾ* (14.1).

əns (En), *ənəss* (M.Go) 'small, little'; see *anäsä.*

ons (Ed) 'little'; see *anäsä.*

onsiyä (Ed) 'little'; see *ənsiyä.*

ənnäwgən (W) 'therefore, or else';

wrongly placed on p. 62.

ānžä näfäqä (M) 'be in the first stage of pregnancy' (79);

lit. 'the *ānžä* tore off (*näfäqä*)'; for *ānžä*, cp. En. *ānǧä* 'milk of the cow before she bears'.

aňī (Z) 'put to sleep'; see *əňe.*

əqʷəb, əqub 'cooperative banking in which each member gets his share by drawing lots' (80);

for the *əqqub*, see Asfaw Damte, *BES* 9 (1958): 63-76.

āqärəyä (Gt) 'one who has a big stomach';

from *aqär* 'stomach' (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *ä (ä-a>ā)---əyä.*

ero, ēro, yero 'goal in a ball game, goal' (83);

Amh. *əlli* with alternance *l:r* (8.25). For Amh. *əlli*, see *BES* 9, 1959, p. 10. Would there be any connection with E. *ero* 'ransom paid by the slave'?

īr, in *yīr gār* (Z); see *īrä.*

ärab (Go.So) 'hunger'; see *ärabä-.*

ärub (M.Go.So) 'quarter, one-fourth'; see *arbät* 'four'.

aräb (Č.E) 'Arab'; see *aräb*, below.

aräb (Č.E.En.Gt), *yaräb gʷärade* (Go), *yaräb gorade* (Ms) 'sharp sword, *sharp knife';

from Ar. *ʿarab* 'Arab'. For the meaning of *aräb* 'Arab' used in the expressions for 'foreign, imported', see Leslau, *The Muslim World* 39 (1949), 307-8.

arräbä (M) 'milk' (v.);

represents *aläbä* (see above) with an unexpected alternance *l:r.*

arb, arəb (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.S.W), *arəb̲* (En.Gt), *arəw* (En. Ed) 'battle, war, *spear';

from Ar. *ḥarb*; also in Te. *ḥarəb* 'war', Har. *ḥarbi*, Arg. *harb* 'battle, spear', Amh. *arbäňňa* 'patriot', originally 'fighter'.

arba (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So.Z), *arbä* (W) 'forty, *memorial service on the fortieth day after the decease of a person'; see *arbät* 'four'.

arbäňňä 'hare' (85);

also in Cushitic: Bu. *hərbāne.*

ardä (W), *arda* (Č.E.En.Gt.M) 'vast land, earth';

would it be borrowed from Ar. *ʾarḍ*?

arägа, harägä 'second steeping of coffee, *third steeping of coffee' (88);

from Ar. *raǧʿ* (from *raǧaʿa* 'return') in *qahwa raǧʿ* 'the second steeping of coffee' (for which see Landberg 1942:2537).

ärkus, ərkus 'impure, defiled, unclean'; see *äräkkäsä.*

äräqʷe (Č.E), *äräqʷe* (Gt) 'far'; see *äraqä.*

äroqe (Gt) 'far'; see *äraqä.*

äruq (So), *äruqe* (Ms); see *äraqä.*

äräqʷät (M) 'far'; see *äraqä.*

aräši (So); see *araši.*

arət (Z) 'four'; see *arat.*

arṭ 'flour' (93);

connected with *ḥrḍ, ḥrḍ* 'grind' (see above); cp. also Heb. *ḥāraṣ* 'decide' with the original meaning 'cut'.

ärrazär (Go), *ərrazär* (W) 'name of the sixth month'; see *yärrazär.*

ärzaz (So) 'dream' (n.); see *äräzzäzä.*

äsuʾun bīd (Ed), *äsuʾun gufä* (Ed); see *säqälä.*

äsaʾar čərä (E) 'snake, serpent';

lit. 'the worm (*čərä*) of the grass (*ä-saʾar*)'.

äsäda bänʾa (Gt) 'receive recompense for the injustice done to him';

lit. 'eat' (*bänʾä*) *äsäda'* (see *säda* II).

äsamärriyä (En.Gt) 'the eighth, tenth or twelfth child';

from *samər* (see above) with the adjectival morphemes *ä---(i)yä.*

äsīn äčä (Gt), *äsīn eʾä, äsīn mädärdäräya* (En), *äsīn mädärdäre* (E) 'cup stand';

lit. 'wood (*äčä, eʾä*) or shelf (*mädärdärä, mädärdäräya*) for the cups (*ä-sin*)'.

äsqur gəḫər (Gt), *äsqur bēt* (Gt); see *säqälä.*

əšš, əšu 'interjection used to chase away a cow, a dog'; see *aššä.*

ə̃šäšä (Gt), *ũšäšä* (En.Ed); see *äšäšä.*

õšt (S) 'two' (102);

would there be any connection between S. *õšt* and W. *oyt*, W.Z *hoyt* with *y*>*ž* and *žt*>*št* by assimilation? For *y* becoming *ž* in Gafat, see Leslau 1956a:9.

ut (Z) 'he'; see *kʷa.*

ätīʾī (Ed) 'behind';

from *ät, īʾī.*

əta*ʾ*at (Ed) 'crack in the ground after the rainy season' (103);

the form *əta*ʾ*at* of Endegeň is probably the original one whereas En. *əntäʾat* and Gt. *əntäʾät* is augmented by *n* (8.81). Indeed, if the original form were *əntaʾat*, the Ed. form *əta*ʾ*at* would represent an assimilation of *nt* to *t*. In this case, however, one would normally expect **əttaʾat* in Endegeň, with a geminated *t*.

utūba (Z) 'central pillar'; see *äčba.*

ätäčä (En) 'which?' (fem.);

from *ät, et* (see above) with the feminine marker; for the masculine, see *ätädä.*

ātärä (Gt); see *atärä.*

atšaqətyä (E) 'kind of *äsät*' (106);

is undoubtedly the original form with *t* assimilated in *ašaqəṭ* (En.Gt), *aššaqṭ* (S); for *t:ṭ*, see 15.2.

äṭ 'lot, fortune' (107);

on the relation between 'arrow' and 'fortune', see Palache 1959:21.

ēwäǧ (S) 'one who tells';

active participle of *ewädä.*

äwäṭa (Gt) 'alone' (115);

for *ä-wäṭa* and perhaps to be connected with S.W. *mäṭṭ* 'alone' with *m*>*w* (4.31).

uwayä (Ed) 'sun'; see *ə̃wayä.*

ayyu (Ms.Go) 'wise'; see *ayo.*

aydo (S.W) 'year'; see *īdu*, above.

ayam (E), *ayām* (En.Ed.Gt) 'trouble'; see *äyam.*

oze (E) 'evil eye'; see *ozä.*

azməra (Z) 'harvest'; see *azmara.*

ʾäffaʾa (Ed) 'slap' (v.);

represents **ṭäffaʾa* with *ṭ:*ʾ (14.2); see *ʾäffa* and *ṭäfa* I.

****babba, əmbabba*** 'stammer' (129);

is perhaps to be identified with **babba, əmbabba* 'pop when roasted' (see above), the sound of stammering giving the impression of popping.

būbūfe (Z) 'seat'.

bädä (S.W.Z) 'take'; see *bädda.*

bäddä (Z) 'highland'; see *bädda.*

bʷäka 'ferment' (135);

Littmann-Höfner 1962:291 compare Tna. *bäḳʿa* 'rise (dough)' with Te. *(tə)bäkkəʾa* 'burst, crack'.

bīli (S) 'food'; see *bäla.*

buli (Ms.S.W) 'sharp'; see *(a)bälla.*

****bʷəläbbeä*** (M); see *əmbʷəläbbeä.*

bolale, bolāle 'broad pants' (140);

Amh. *bolale, bolala* 'broad, large (pants, shirt)'; from Ga. *bolāle.*

bullal 'dove, pigeon' (141);

cp. Akk. *bulīlu* 'kind of bird'.

bollit (So); see *bolet.*

buno 'coffee bean, coffee drink'; see *buna.*

(a)bänärä- (En) 'yawn'; see *(a)bannärä-.*

bʷenät (En.Gt) 'wife's sister-in-law'; see *bʷänet.*

bonät (Ed), *bonnet* (Ms) 'wife's sister-in-law'; see *bʷänet.*

(a)bäňňä (M.Ms.Go) 'make' (146);

to be identified with Č. *(a)mänä*, E. *amännä* 'make', with alternance of labials *m:b* (4.34).

boqolu (Z) 'mule'; see *bʷäqla.*

(a)bärä (Z) 'illuminate'; see *(a)bärra.*

bare (W), *bāre* (S), *bāri* (Z) 'clear up (weather after rain)'; see *barrä.*

bʷər 'well, pit' (150);

perhaps from Ar. *biʾr* rather than to consider it a cognate with the various Semitic languages.

burä (M) 'insect that eats the root of the *äsät*'; see *bura.*

bäräkä, bäräkä 'blessing'; see *baräkä.*

besa (So) 'money' (158);

also Ar. (Aden) *biyas.*

bitän yizzä (So) 'be on their own'; see *betän.*

battät (Go) 'together';

from *bä-att-ät*, lit. 'with one-indeed'.

bəyät 'eater, usually of things that one should not eat' (168);

the same concept is expressed by Som. *yáhan* 'Esser' (nur gebraucht in Verbindung mit Speisen welche einem anständigen Somali durch die Volkssitte zu geniessen nicht erlaubt is); see Reinisch 1902:389.

čäbṭo (Ed), *čubṭo* (S) 'gonorrhea';

Amh. *čäbṭo*; from Ga. *čopṭo.*

čuču *balä 'twitter' (177);

cp. also post-Biblical Hebrew *ṣiyyeṣ* 'whistle'.

čəgär (So.W) 'hair of body';

represents *ṭəgär* (see below) with palatalization of *ṭ.*

(tä)čära (Č), *bä-čära* (En) 'properly, correctly'; see *čär.*

****čərarräqä*** (M.Ms.Go); see *ančərarräqä.*

çəyā, çiyā 'smell bad' (192);

Habte Mariam Marcos 1974:260 suggests for the Ennemor verbs *səyā* 'buy', *gəyā* 'be inhospitable' (translated by him as 'abhor') and *çəyā* 'smell bad' a quadriradical pattern with the last two radicals weak.

****dəbadäbä, tädbadäbä*** 'hesitate, be confused, stammer' (195);

related to **təbätäbä.*

****dəballeä, əndəballeä*** (M); see **dəbällälä.*

(tä)dbatäbä (Č), *tädbatäbä* (Gt) 'hesitate, falter';

represents **dəbaddäbä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2).

dafar (M) 'military rank'; see *däfärä.*

dägär (E) 'south'; see *dägäre.*

dāgussa (Z) 'kind of millet';

Amh. *dagussa*; from Ga. *daguǧa.*

däna, dänna 'conceive (cattle), be coupled' (210);

also in Cushitic: Had. *däna-kko.*

dəngät 'accidentally, unexpectedly' (213);

see also Beguinot 1909:509ff.

(ad)dinnäqä 'surprise' (214);

see also Beguinot 1909:511ff.

dərädärä (Č) 'be piled up, flatten'; see *dərädärä.*

durešša 'rich' (221);

from Cushitic: Sid. Ṭem. Dar. Ga. *durēssa* 'wealthy', Om. *dure* 'wealth'.

(tä)feʾärä (W) 'play, converse';

represents *täfeqärä* with *q:*ʾ (14.1).

(a)fäče (S), *afʷače* (W) 'scratch the ground'; see *fʷačä.*

fäl-ən sänä (Z) 'offer a sacrifice' (231);

perhaps for *fäl-ən sänä* and see *fal* 'omen'.

fʷälä (So) 'after' (231);

the passage from *kʷ* (G. *käwäla*, Amh. *hʷala*) is probably to be explained by *kʷ* becoming *w* (6.31) and then *f*.

fənçä (Ms.Go.So), *fīnçä* (Č.E.M), *fīnçä* (En.Gt) 'forehead';

probably to be connected with G. *fəṣəm* 'forehead'; in this case *fənçä* would come from **fəmçä* for *fəčmä* (with metathesis)<*fəṣmä*, with palatalization of *ṣ*>*ṭ*>*č*.

fənäqqälä 'pull out something that is entrenched in the ground' (235);

the derivation of Amh. *fnql* from a contamination of *fḥr* 'dig' and *nql* 'eradicate' suggested by Beguinot 1909:519 is unlikely.

(a)fäqärä 'love' (239);

Barth 1893:9 compares G. *ʾafqärä* 'love' with Ar. *rafaqa* 'treat gently', *rifq* 'kindness'.

furri (Z) 'nasal mucus';

Amh. *furro* 'disease that affects the nose of cattle and makes them sneeze'; from Ga. *furri* 'nasal mucus'.

(tä)feṭ(ṭ)ämä (Č.En.Gt.Ms.Go); see *fäṭṭämä.*

(tä)fiṭṭämä (So); see *fäṭṭämä.*

fuṭum (So) 'young' (250);

fuṭum bayy (So) 'young'; cp. Amh. *fəṣṣum ləǧ* 'young', lit. 'definitely a child'.

fəyyä 'female genital organs' (252);

Cohen 1931:113 compares Amh. *fiňňa* 'bladder'.

gäba 'enter, come in' (255);

Dillmann 1865:1168 compares Ar. *ǧaba›a* 'remain behind'; so also Rundgren *OS* 10 (1961). 104ff.

gēbo (Z) 'vessel made of a gourd';

from Ga. *geba.*

gäbs 'barley' (258);

perhaps to be separated from G. *sägäm, səgäm,* the Geez root to be derived from Cushitic: Bil. *sekmá,* Aw. *simeki.*

gõčä (En) 'hyena'; see *gʷäčä.*

gäddälä 'kill' (263);

for the relationship between *gdl* 'kill' and *qtl,* see also Beguinot 1909:529ff.

godalle (Gt) 'kind of potatoes'; see *gʷädalle.*

giddīr (Z) 'great, big, large'; see *gädärä.*

****galälä, tängalälä*** 'lie on one's back' (274);

see also *yəngulləl tägäddeḫ.*

gem 'empty-handed' (276);

with **walä* 'spend the day', **adärä* 'spend the night' it means 'spend the day (or night) fasting';

perhaps to be identified with S. *komo walä* (or *adärä*) 'spend the day (or night) fasting' with alternance of velars *g:k.*

gambisa 'epidemic of infectious disease (276);

represents *gabisa* with inserted *n>m* (8.81) or *gabbisa>*ganbisa>gambisa* with dissimilation of gemination (18.5).

gänaṃätäňä (En), *gänāmätäňä* (Gt) 'one who is good-natured'; see *gänaḇätäňä, gärramätäňňä.*

gänzäb 'money' (285);

Praetorius 1890:41 derives it from **gzb* with inserted *n* and connects the root *gzb* with Ar. *kasaba* 'gain, acquire', *ks>gz* because of voiced *b.* Appleyard 1977:53 derives it from Aramaic *gĕnūzbå* for which see p. 285.

goro (S) 'season of agricultural activities';

see *gʷär* 'season' (p. 287). As for W. *yäṭəfər goro* 'feast given by the relatives before the wedding' it probably means originally 'the season (*goro*) of (cutting) the nails (*yäṭəfər*)'. For the practice of cutting the nails of the bride before the wedding, see Leslau 1968a:135ff.

gar (Ed) 'outside part of the wall'.

gurzan (Z) 'kind of sorghum'.

gätärä (Gt), in *yəgädər gəzyä* 'most often', *agätärä aṃä-nə* 'he gave him more';

represents *gädärä* (see above) with *d:t* (13.2).

geṭ (Č.So) 'decoration, ornament'; see *(a)geṭä.*

gʷãwä 'splinters of wood that fall while wood is being chopped' (302);

perhaps from *gämämä* 'chip the rim of a utensil' (see above), *gʷãwä* coming from *gämämʷä* with *m* absorbed in the nasalized vowel (1.31) and the final *m* becoming *w* (4.31).

gəzgaz (M) 'feeling of cold'; see *gəzägäzä.*

ǧäbä 'great, large, big' (311);

Amh. *ǧäbbäbä* 'be enlarged'.

ǧan xʷe 'Majesty!' (317);

Te. Tna. Amh. *ǧanhoy* 'Majesty!'.

ǧarä 'remove beeswax from a beehive' (319);

probably in connection with Ms. *ǧäňňä* 'remove the honey from the beehive' with alternance of liquids.

ho barä (E) 'shout';

hotta (E) 'shouting, scream';

represents *ko barä* (see above) with *k:h* (5.23).

ho›onä (Ed) 'scab';

from Cushitic: Ga. *koňoňňa* 'scab'; for *k:h,* see 5.23.

həmbīla (Z) 'papyrus'.

hōr-ən hān (Z) 'multiply (cattle, men)'.

kadä 'deny' (337);

add Heb. *kḥd* (pi‹el) 'hide, conceal'.

kadä (W), *kādä* (Z) 'betray'; see *kädda.*

kaffärä (Ed) 'separate the calf from the cow either at birth or when the cow is grazing';

represents *käfälä* 'divide' (see above) with *l:r* (8.25); cp. also Har. *atkafäla* 'separate two people that are fighting'.

käkk'älä (Ms) 'hold in the armpit' (341);

should perhaps be *k'äkk'älä.*

komo walä (W) 'spend the day fasting' (343); see *gem,* p. 730.

****kʷän(n)ärä*** (Č.E.En.Gt); see *ənkʷänärä.*

kitt (So) 'two'; see *kʷett.*

kutš (Č.E), *kuttəš* (E) 'interjection used to chase away a hen';

from *kut* (see above) and enclitic *-š.*

xãxnowa (Ed), *xãxənowa* (En), *xãxnäwa* (Gt) 'those'; see *xaxʷna.*

lehite (Z) 'therefore';

lit. 'for this'; from *lä* 'this' and the demonstrative *hi* (see *ha,* above) with the enclitic *-t.*

muči (Ed); see *mučča.*

mäggärä (E) 'suppurate';

represents *mägälä* with *l:r* (8.25).

mädäräbe (Ed) 'great-grandchild'; see *mädäläbäya.*

məggər (So) 'bonfire'; see *mägg'ärä.*

muka (En.Gt), *mukka* (M.Ms.Go.So), *mukkä* (Ed.W), *mukəka* (Č), *mukəkka* (E) 'central part of the root of the *äsät* which is the most tender part when cooked, the lower part of the trunk of the *äsät* that remains with the root, the soft part in the ground of any vegetable';

probably from *mukk balä* (see above), *muka* being the ripe part.

mukōk (Z) 'shuttle of the weaver's loom'.

mikk'ər (Ed) 'bonfire' (400);

is probably wrongly recorded instead of *mikkər* since the verb in Endegeň is *mekkärä.*

mena II 'mild person, kind' (407);

perhaps to be connected with Ar. *manna* 'be kind'.

mänga 'herd' (408);

Beguinot 1909:522 following Reinisch derives Amh. *mänga* from G. *mäkʷäyä* 'watch', *mäkka>mänka>mänga.*

muqād 'lamp, light-giving object' (415);

the connection with W. *(a)qode,* S. *(a)qōde* 'illuminate' should not be excluded.

mər›afäd (En), *mər›afär* (Ed) 'what? (418);

for the alternance *d:r,* cp. Amh. *mädhən* 'savior' and *märkən* (Armbruster 1920:906). However, Amharic *d* is followed by a consonant whereas in Gurage *d* or *r* is final.

məsyä 'body'; add 'penis' (432);

yägämya məsyä (Č), *yägämməya məssəyä* (E) 'penis of adult';

for 'body' and 'penis', see also *qam,* below.

meyäňňä (Ed) 'traveler';

from *meyä* 'road' with the suffix *-äňňä.*

näčəlla 'kind of cabbage' (449);

perhaps from *näčä* 'white'; for the suffix *-la,* see *məštola* 'effeminate' from *məšt* 'woman'.

näffäqä II (M) 'start to walk'.

natran 'kind of grass' (462);

from Cushitic: Kam. Had. *natra.* See also *yalilo.*

qēbäbä (S), *qebäbä* (W) 'surround';

represents *käbbäbä* (see above) with *k:q* (15.1).

qile 'piece of wood hit with a playing stick' (474);

add Bu. *qəlle* 'ball of wood'.

qam 'body'; add 'penis';

yabač qam (W), *abāč qām* (S) 'penis' (see *abač* 'male');

for 'body' and 'penis', see also *məsyä.*

qanqo (S) 'kind of tree'; see *qänqo.*

(a)qʷänäsä seččä 'drink to the last drop' (489);

on the basis of the form of M. Go. So. the root is *qʷrs*; for *r:n,* see 8.43.

qərrəb abä (So) 'be kind to someone';

lit. 'give (*abä*) the eyebrow (*qərrəb*); seems to be an idiomatic expression for 'be kind'.

qurčičimyät (E) 'ankle';

this is the correct form as against *qurčimčimyät* of p. 497.

qawa (Z) 'opening in the wall serving as window';

from Ga. *qawa.*

q'äṭärä 'attach one thing to another' (519);

for Endegen one would expect the form *täq'äṭṭärä.*

(a)räk'ämä (Č), *arätk'äm̲ä* (Gt) 'put a person on a horse or mule, make ride';

atrak'ämä (Č), *atrak'äm̲ä* (Gt) 'pile up individual objects one atop another'; lit. 'make ride one thing atop another';

represents *leggämä* (see above) with *l:r* (8.25) and *g':k'* (13.4).

(tä)räṭṭärä (E) 'be separated';

from *näṭṭärä* I with *n:r* (8.33).

rāzärib (Z) 'weaver's loom'.

säčät, säččät 'interest on loan' (535);

undoubtedly to be identified with *šəqit* 'interest on loan' becoming **šəčit, šäčät* (for *q:č*, see 9.33) >*säčät* by dissimilation of palatalization.

səxʷäňä 'be sharp' (541);

Habte Mariam Marcos 1974:256 derives it from a morphophonemic form *(a)sxäryä.*

sälf 'order of battle, line' (543);

perhaps from Ar. *salafa* 'go in front' rather than to consider it a cognate with Ar. *salafa.*

summut (W) 'eight'; see *səmmənt.*

sämay 'sky, heaven' (549);

Semitic: Ar. *samāˀ*, Heb. *šāmayim*; Ethiopic: G. Te. Tna. Amh. Gaf. *sämay*, Arg. *səmay*, Har. *sämi.*

sənkərtäňä (En.Gt), *sənkərtäňňä* (M) 'neat, tidy';

from *sənkərt* (see above) with the suffix *-ä(ň)ňä.*

sərsäya (Č), *sərsəya* (E) 'joke' (n.);

from *(tä)srasärä* 'joke' (v.) with palatalization of *r* into *y* (8.61).

səwässǟ 'squeeze things together' (568);

while the derivation of *səwässǟ* from *səkässäkä* with *k>x>h>w* is possible (see p. 568) one could also consider the possibility of *səkässäkä, səxässäxä* becoming **sə̱bässäxä, səwässäxä* by dissimilation of homorganic consonants (18.2)>*səwässäwä* (by assimilation)>*səwässǟ* (4.51).

šəˀwä (M) 'leaf of bamboo';

represents *šəqʷä* (see above) with *qʷ:ˀ* (14.1).

šəfallälä I 'envelop, wrap up' (573);

is perhaps of the same root as *šəfallälä* II in *umar šəfallälä* 'load an empty sack or skin on the back of the donkey'.

šakädä 'distribute' (576);

in view of the fact that final *d* can also represent *t* (7.14), the root *škd* is perhaps to be identified with *šäkätä* 'arrange' (see above) with a specialized meaning of 'arrange in a special manner> distribute'.

šäläl beḡ 'be weak, be paralyzed' (577);

perhaps from Ar. *šalla* 'become crippled, be paralyzed' rather than to consider it a cognate with Ar. *šalla.*

šäňä (En.Gt), *šäňňä* (Ms) 'support by providing food, feed well a sick person or a convalescent person or a pregnant woman or a woman in childbed';

represents *šärrä* (see above) with *ry>y>ň* (8.66).

šərər (Č.E.En) 'embryo';

see *šər* III 'embryo' with a reduplicated last radical.

tukk barä 'be straight' (594);

tukk barä aššä (Ed) 'stare, look fixedly at';

see also *tək barä aššä.*

tänä (Č), *tännä* (E) 'swear';

represents *täre* (see above) with *r>y>n* (8.66).

tašš (Č.E.M) 'interjection used to chase away a cow or a child';

from *ta* (see above) with the enclitic *-šš.*

täzakki (Go) 'toward there';

from *tä* 'to', *za* 'that', and *-ki* (enclitic).

ṭäˀärša (Go) 'soot on the roof';

represents Amh. *ṭəqärša* with *q:ˀ* (14.1) from *ṭäqʷärä* 'be black'.

(a)ṭb̲aṭäb̲ä (Gt) 'twist'; see *ṭəb̲ätäb̲ä* IV.

ṭofe (S.W) 'be satiated, be arrogant, be proud, be boastful'; see *täfʷä.*

ṭəgär (Z), *ṭigär* (S), *č̣əgär* (So.W), *dəgär* (Č.E.En.Ed. Gt.M.Ms.Go) 'hair';

G. *ṣägʷər*, Tna. *ṣägʷri*, Te. *č̣əgär*, Gaf. *ṣəgʷärä*, Amh. *ṭägur, ṣägur*, Arg. *č̣əgär*, Har. *č̣igär.* Cerulli 1936:243 considers this root a loanword from Cushitic: Bil. *šagur*, Qua. *ṭagur*, Som. *dogor.* Dillmann 1865:1315 (followed by Brockelmann 1908: 169) connects the Ethiopic root with Semitic: Heb. *śeʿär*, Ar. *šaʿr.* It is possible that there is a connection between the Semitic and Cushitic root (Cohen 1947:no. 281) and that the Semitic-Ethiopic root is taken from Cushitic. See also *č̣äg̣ʷarre.*

ṭäma (Č), in *əmbaq'ä teṭäma* 'immediately';

lit. 'without (that) he tastes the spittle' (see *ṭäma, əmbaq'ä*).

ṭəmäsäsä 'mix the *gešo*-plant for the preparation of beer' (621);

the original form is *ṭənäsäsä* (p. 625) and a form such as *yəṭänsəs* became *yəṭämsəs*, hence *ṭəmäsäsä.*

ṭəqṭəq abäňňä (M) 'squeeze things into a container so as to make room for more'; see *ṭəqäṭäqä.*

ṭaṭa (Č.E.M.Ms.Go.So), *ṭäṭa* (En.Gt.S), *ṭaṭä* (W), *ṭäṭä* (Ed) 'complication, trouble, difficulty';

Amh. *ṭaṭa.*

waˀäma (M) 'wooden plate that catches water when a person washes his hands';

represents *waq'äma* (see above) with *q':ˀ* (14.1).

wəgaˀa bərˀa (Ed); see *wəga-m bəra.*

wäxenät (Č) 'goodness, good thing, kindness, well-being';

from *wäxe* (see above) with the abstract suffix *-nät.*

wälladda, wälanda 'raw meat cut into pieces and prepared by adding spices and butter' (652);

the root is either *wälladda* and *wälanda* would then have an inserted *n* (8.81) or the root can be *wälanda* and *wälladda* would result from the assimilation of *nd* to *dd* (17.7).

wəṭṭe (Go) 'dysentery';

from the root *wäṭṭa* 'go out (into the field), go outdoors'.

wäze, in *wäze täbäňňä* (Ms) 'become free by paying the necessary money';

is there any connection with Č. *wäz* 'slave'?

yəbälṭ, in *tä---yəbälṭ* (M) 'more than';

imperfect of *bälläṭä* 'exceed, surpass'.

yägunnänät (Ms.Go) 'head of bed';

from *gunnän* 'head' with the directional morphemes *yä---ät.*

yənäčiyä (Č) 'used mat'; see *ənäčiyä.*

yənqračənyä tägätärä 'lie on one's back' (691); see *ənqračənyä.*

yätätt (M), *yätät* (Go) 'lower' (adj.);

from *yä-tät(t).*

INDEX OF THE SEMITIC ROOTS

The index of the Semitic roots is compiled for the benefit of the Semitist. It will enable him to determine the existence of a Semitic root in Gurage and follow its etymological correspondence in Ethiopic. Only a selection of the Semitic languages is given; e.g. for *ṭärra* 'call' only Arabic and Hebrew are given even though the root also exists in Akkadian. The Semitist will find more information on the Semitic roots in the various etymological dictionaries of the individual Semitic languages.

The entry "Sem." (=Semitic) refers to an item for which more than two Semitic languages are involved.

Heb. (=Hebrew) refers to Biblical and post-Biblical Hebrew. Specific information is given in the dictionary.

The Hebrew allophones *ḏ* and *ṯ* are transcribed *d* and *t* in order to avoid confusion with the Arabic phonemes *ḏ* and *ṯ*.

The symbol ° preceding the entry refers to a comparison suggested by other scholars but considered by me doubtful or unlikely. The reader will find more information in the body of the dictionary.

The Semitic roots are placed first; the Gurage root and the page of the dictionary are placed after ::.

The alphabetical arrangement is as follows: Vowel - ʾ, ʿ, *b, d, ḏ* (Arabic *ḏāl*), *ḍ* (Arabic *ḍād*), *f-p, g-ǧ, ġ, h, ḥ-ḫ, k, l, m, n. q, r, s-ś* (Hebrew *śin*)-*š, ṣ, t, ṯ* (Arabic *ṯāʾ*), *ṭ, ẓ* (Arabic *ẓaʾ*), *w, y, z.*

Vowel – ʾ

ʾe (Heb) 'where?' :: *e* 1

e (Akk), see *ʾī*

ʾī (Heb), negative, *e* (Akk) :: **e* 1

ʾi (Ug), see *ʾiy*

ʾō (Heb), see *ʾaw*

° *aʾālu* (Akk) :: *walä* I 651

ʾb (Sem) 'father' :: *ab* 5, *abač* 6, *aḇiyä* 11

ʾabā (Ar), see *ʾby*

ʾeḇ (Heb) 'shoot, bud', *inbu* (Akk) :: *ebbäbä* 6

ʾabbaba, habba, habbaba (Ar) 'bawl' :: *əmbʷa* **balä* 43

ʾeḇęl (Heb) 'mourning' :: *aläbəl* 38.

ʾęḇęn (Heb) 'stone', *abnu* (Akk), *ʾoben* (Soq) :: *əmən* 49

ʾabbīr (Heb) 'strong', *abāru* (Akk) 'be strong', *ʾibr* (Ug) 'young steer' :: *abər* 9

ʾby (SAr) 'refuse', *ʾabā* (Ar) :: *ebbä* 5

ʾad-t (Ug) 'lady' :: *adot* 18

° *ʾăḏâr* (Heb) 'name of month' :: *ədar* 18

ʾuḏn (Ar) 'ear', *ʾozęn* (Heb) :: *əzən* 121

ʾap (Heb), see *ʾanf*

apū (Akk), see *ḥafā*

ʾępʿę (Heb) 'viper', *ʾafʿan* (Ar) :: *äfäyä* 23

epēqu (Akk), see *ḥåḇaq*

ʾafara (Ar) 'boil' :: *näfärä* 452

ʾege (Soq), see *waǧaʾa*

° *ʾåg̱ad* (Heb) 'tie', *ʾăgad* (Aram) :: *agädä* 24

ʾiǧr (Ar) 'foot' :: *ägər* 26

ʾaḥḥa (Ar) 'cough' :: *uxu barä* 36

ʾaḥad (Ar) 'one', *ʾęḥåd* (Heb) :: *had* 322

ʾaḫaḏa (Ar) 'hold', *ʾåḥaz* (Heb) :: *ezä* 119

ʾaḥar (Heb) 'behind', *ʾāḫir* (Ar) 'last', *ḥer-hen* (Soq) :: *iräni* 89, *rer* 527, *terä* 601

ʾuḫt (Ar) 'sister', *ʾåḥōt* (Heb) :: *ət* 102

ʾåḥaz (Heb), see *ʾaḫaḏa*

ekēku (Akk), see *ḥakka*

ˀakala (Ar) 'eat', *ˀåḵal* (Heb) :: *əhat* 32, *äkəl* 33

ˀakkel (Aram) 'measure' :: **ˀkl* 124

ˀikkâr (Heb) 'farmer, *ˀakr* (Ar) 'action of ploughing' :: *taggärä* 592

ˀal (Heb), negation, *ˀl* (SAr) :: *alä* 37

ˀelę (Heb) 'these', *ˀel* (Aram), *ˀūlā* (Ar) :: *allē-t* 37

ˀalf (Ar) 'thousand', *ˀęlęp* (Heb) :: *əlf* 39

○ *ˀalyå* (Heb) 'fat tail of sheep' :: *läbät* 374

ˀem (Heb) 'mother', *ˀumm* (Ar) :: *əmm* 42

ˀmn, ˀaˀmana (Ar) 'believe', *hęˀęmīn* (Heb) :: *amänä* 49, *wänä* 654

ˀęmęš (Heb), see *masā*

ˀanā (Ar) 'I', *ˀănī* (Heb) :: *anä* 54

annū (Akk) 'this' :: *annä* 54

ˀănū (Heb) 'we', *naḥnu* (Ar) :: *ina* 55

inbu (Akk), see *ˀeḇ*

eňbered (Šḫ), see *barada*

ˀanf (Ar) 'nose', *ˀaṗ* (Heb) :: *ăf barä* 20, *ăfuna* 21

ˀenes (Soq) 'be small', *enēšu* (Akk) 'grow weak', *ˀnš* (Heb) 'be sickly' :: *anäsä* 73

ˀnš (Heb), *enēšu* (Akk), see *ˀenes*

ˀanta (Ar) 'you' (sg. masc.), *ˀattå* (Heb) :: *atä* 102

ˀantum (Ar) 'you' (pl. masc.), *ˀattęm* (Heb) :: *atum* 105

ˀunṯā (Ar) 'woman', *ˀiššå* (Heb) :: *ənəst* 74, *əšta* 102

ˀarra (Ar) 'shout' :: *ərr* 83

ˀarbaᶜ (Ar.Heb) 'four' :: *arbät* 85

ˀerehon (Soq) 'sheep' :: *äre* 82

○ *ˀåraḵ* (Heb) 'be long', *arāku* (Akk) :: *rağe* 524

○ *ˀarmala* (Ar) 'widow' :: *ibīrī* 9

ˀarnab (Ar) 'hare', *ˀarnębęt* (Heb) :: *arbäňňä* 85

arqu (Akk), see *yåroq*

ˀarye (Heb) 'lion', *ˀaryå* (Syr) :: *awre* 114

ˀas, ˀis (Ar) 'interjection used to chase away a sheep' :: *ass* 94

ˀiššå (Heb), see *ˀunṯā*

○ *ˀiššå* (Heb) 'woman' :: *set* 565

ˀeš (Heb) 'fire', *išātu* (Akk) :: *əsat* 98

išātu (Akk), see *ˀeš*

ištu (Akk), see *wasṭ*

iṣu (Akk), see *ᶜeṣ*

ˀiṣbaᶜ (Ar) 'finger', *ęṣbaᶜ* (Heb) :: *aṭebät* 108

eṣēdu (Akk), see *ᶜaḏada*

eṣēpu (Akk), see *ᶜaṭṭafa*

ˀattå (Heb), see *ˀanta*

ˀattęm (Heb), see *ˀantum*

ˀętmōl (Heb) 'yesterday', *tīmāli* (Akk) :: *tərama* 602

ˀaṭab (Soq), see *ṭiby*

ˀaw (Ar) 'or', *ˀō* (Heb) :: *we* I 639

ay (Akk), negative :: **e* I

ˀayy (Ar) 'which?' :: *et* 102, *ayku* 116

ˀayye (Heb) 'where?', *ˀy* (Ug), *ayya-ka* (Akk) :: *e* 1, *ete* 102

ˀiy (Ar) 'yes', *ˀi* (Ug) :: *yi* 676

ˀayna (Ar) 'where?', *ˀayin* (Heb) :: *ayne* 117

ˀozęn (Heb), see *ˀuḏn*

ᶜ

ᶜabreh (Soq) 'old age' :: *ibīrī* 9

ᶜby (Heb) 'be thick' :: *abbä* 5

ᶜadā (Ar) 'pass', *ᶜådå* (Heb) :: *ode* 14

ᶜāda (Ar) 'turn' (v.), *ᶜāwada* (Ar) 'reply' :: *ewädä* 112

ᶜadāˀ (Ar), see *ᶜdw*

ᶜadala (Ar) 'equalize' :: *əddəl* 16

ᶜiddān (Ar) 'time', *ᶜiddån* (Aram) :: *ədme* 16

ᶜdw (SAr) 'pay', *ᶜadāˀ* (Ar) 'repayment of a debt' :: *əda* 13

ᶜaḏḏaba (Ar) 'torment' :: *iddäbä* 14

ᶜaḏada (Ar) 'cut a tree, mow', *eṣēdu* (Akk) :: *adädä* 45

ᶜōṗ (Heb) 'bird' :: *of* 20

ᶜåṗår (Heb) 'dust, earth' :: *afär* 21

ᶜeḡęl (Heb) 'calf' :: *gəlgəl* 273

ᶜağasa, taᶜağğasa (Ar) 'pursue someone without letting down' :: *taggäsä* 593

○ *ᶜuğayr* (Ar) 'kind of millet' :: *gagärä* 268

○ *ᶜęḵęs* (Heb) 'anklet' :: *ankasa* 67

ᶜalā (Ar) 'on, upon', *ᶜal* (Heb) :: *lalä* 378

ᶜālam (Ar) 'world', *ᶜōlåm* (Heb) :: *aläm* 40

ᶜalaqa (Ar) 'leech', *ᶜälūqå* (Heb) :: *aläqət* 41

ᶜeylaq (Soq), see *ḥalaqa*

ᶜām (Ar) 'year' :: *amät* 53

ᶜamb (Soq) 'lung' :: *sambʷa* 546

ᶜanbas (Ar) 'lion' :: *anbässa* 56

ᶜunq (Ar) 'neck' :: *angät* 63

ᶜīnāᵗ (Ar) 'kind' :: *aynät* 117

ᶜanz (Ar) 'goat', *ᶜez* (Heb) :: *anž* 79

ᶜq (Aram), see *ḏāqa*

ᶜqb (SAr) 'guard' :: *əqʷəb* 80

ᶜaqada (Ar) 'bind', *ᶜåqad* (Heb) :: *agädä* 24

○ *ᶜqp* (Heb) 'surround' ::*anqäfä* 69

ᶜåråḇå (Heb) 'desert' :: *abar* 9

ᶜęręḇ (Heb), see *ġarb*

ᶜaraǧa (Ar) 'ascend' :: *arägä* 87

○ *ᶜåśå* (Heb) 'make' :: *aše* 99

ᶜęśęr (Heb), see *ᶜašar*

ᶜašar (Ar) 'ten', *ᶜęśęr* (Heb) :: *asər* 97

ᶜušr (Ar) 'tithe', *maᶜåśer* (Heb) :: *asrat* 98

ᶜeṣ (Heb) 'tree', *ᶜṣ* (SAr), *iṣu* (Akk) :: *äčä* 12

ᶜęṣęm (Heb) 'bone' :: *aṭəm* 108

ᶜaṭṭafa (Ar) 'fold', *ᶜåṭaṗ* (Heb), *eṣēpu* (Akk) 'double' (v.) :: *aṭäfä* 108

ᶜṭr (Ar.Syr) 'perfume' :: *aṭänä* 109

ᶜaṭasa (Ar) 'sneeze', *ᶜåṭaš* (Heb) :: *äṭiššä* 110

ᶜawā (Ar) 'shout', *ᶜĕwå* (Syr) :: *u *balä* 1

ᶜwd (Sem) 'go around' :: *awd* 111

ᶜāwada (Ar), see *ᶜāda*

ᶜāwana (Ar) 'help' :: *ewälä* 113

ᶜiwwer (Heb) 'blind' :: *(t)awwärä* 114

ᶜayn (Ar) 'eye, spring', *ᶜayin* (Heb) :: *ənet* 75, *ayn* 117

ᶜāyara (Ar) 'make even' :: *ere* 83

ᶜez (Heb), see *ᶜanz*

b

bĕ (Heb) 'in, with', *bi* (Ar) :: *bä* 127

bo (Soq), *bu* (Mh), see *po*

båˀ (Heb) 'enter' :: *bʷəyä* 167

biˀr (Ar) 'well', *bĕˀer* (Heb) :: *bʷər* 150

baˀisa, baˀusa (Ar) 'be miserable', *båˀaš* (Heb) 'smell bad', *beˀš* (Syr) :: *baˀasä* 129

○ *baˀusa* (Ar) 'be harsh, be strong' :: *məs* 426

båˀaš (Heb), *beˀš* (Syr), see *baˀisa*

baᶜbaᶜa, baḫbaḫa (Ar) 'murmur' :: *baˀ *balä* 127

baᶜida, baᶜuda (Ar) 'be distant', *ˀabᶜed* (Syr) :: *bada* 132

bᶜl (Ug) 'work', *påᶜal* (Heb), *faᶜala* (Ar) :: *bəl* 138

baᶜal (Heb) 'owner', *baᶜl* (Ar) :: *bal* 138

bŏᶜīr (Heb) 'cattle', *bᶜr* (SAr) :: *bora* 150

babba-tu (Ar) 'stammering of the baby' :: **babba* 129

bīb (Heb), see *būbyå*

būbyå (Syr) 'canal', *bīb* (Heb) :: *boya* 167

bidi (Soq), see *bådåˀ*

bådåˀ (Heb) 'invent', *bidi* (Soq) :: *(a)buğī* 134

bdl (SAr) 'harm', *bahdala* (Ar) 'offend' :: *bäddälä* 132

badara (Ar) 'precede' :: *bädärä* 133

○ *badara* (Ar) 'precede' :: *būrädä* 152

bāǧa (Ar) 'flash' :: *bʷägg bea* 133

baġl (Ar) 'mule' :: *bʷäqlä* 148

bahdala (Ar), see *bdl*

behel (Soq), see *båšal*

behl-īt (Mh) 'word', **bhl, ibtahala* (Ar) 'implore', *bālu* (Akk) :: *balä* 138

bahara (Ar) 'be clear', *båhar* (Heb) :: *barrä* 150

baḫbaḫa (Ar), see *baᶜbaᶜa*

baḥr (Ar) 'sea', *bḥr* (SAr) :: *bahər* 135

baḥt (Ar) 'pure', *baḥta* (Ar) 'solely', *bḥt* (SAr) 'pure' :: *bīt* 162

bakā (Ar) 'cry', *båḵå* (Heb) :: *bäkʷä* 136

bikr (Ar) 'first-born', *bĕḵōr* (Heb) :: *bäkər* 136

bālu (Akk), see *behl-īt*

baliᶜa (Ar) 'swallow', *bålaᶜ* (Heb) :: *bäla* 138

balbala (Ar), see *bålal*

○ *balad* (Ar) 'country' :: *bād* 132

ballala (Ar) 'coo' :: *bullal* 141

bålal (Heb) 'mix, confuse', *balālu* (Akk), *balbala* (Ar) :: *bulbulä* 139

balas (Ar) 'fig tree' :: *bäläs* 142

balāṣu (Akk) 'stand out', *bĕlaṣ* (Syr) 'flourish', *bålaṭ* (Heb) 'be evident, prominent' :: *bəlləč *balä* 140, *bällätä* 143

○ *balata* (Ar) 'cut' :: *bəllət* 142

bilti (Heb) 'without' :: *alä* 37

bålaṭ (Heb), see *balāṣu*

° *bendher* (Soq) 'port', *bandar* (Ar) :: *mändär* 408

bintu-l-ʿayni (Ar) 'pupil of the eye' :: *b(ə)rät* 156

båqaʿ (Heb) 'split', *pqʿ* (Syr) :: *bəq balä* 146, *bʷäqäqä* 148

baqbaqa (Ar) 'gargle' :: *bʷäq bʷäq epä* 146

baqala (Ar) 'sprout', *būqålå* (Syr) 'germ before the seed has separated' :: *bäqälä* 147

° *båqår* (Heb) 'cattle', *bqr* (SAr) :: *bäxar* 137

br (SAr) 'door' :: *bär* 149

berberoh (Soq) 'thigh' :: *bärrä* 149

barada (Ar) 'file, lime', *eňbered* (Šh) :: *mʷäräd* 419

baruda (Ar) 'be cold', *bårad* (Heb) 'hail' :: *bärädä* 152, *burdä* 153

brḥ (Syr) 'be clear, transparent', *barāḥ* (Ar) 'bare stretch of land' :: *bʷära* 149

bāraka (Ar) 'bless', *båreḵ* (Heb) :: *baräkä* 153

båraḵ (Heb) 'kneel', *běraḵ* (Syr); *bęręḵ* (Heb) 'knee', *birku* (Akk) :: *bərk* 153, **birräkä* 153

baraqa (Ar) 'flash', *båraq* (Heb) 'lighten'; *båråq* (Heb) 'lightning', *barq* (Ar) :: *bərq* **balä*, *bəraq* 155

barqaṭa (Ar) 'flee in disorder' :: *bəläqqäṭä* 142

° *bårar* (Heb) 'purge out, select' :: *mərämärä* 422

barāru (Akk) 'flicker, glitter', *brr* (Ug) 'kind of metal' :: *bər* 150, *bərbər* **balä* 151

barasa (Ar) 'break up (clods)' :: *bärräsä* 156

běrōš (Heb) 'kind of tree', *běrōta* (Aram) :: *burat* 156

barāṣu (Akk) 'sparkle' :: *(a)braṭa* 157

běrōɪa (Aram), see *běrōš*

baraza (Ar) 'appear' :: *bəräzäzä* 157

bšbš, mbašbaš (Ar) 'drenched' :: *bəsäbäsä* 158

båšal (Heb) 'boil', *behel* (Soq) 'be cooked' :: *bäsälä* 159

båśår (Heb) 'flesh', *besrå* (Syr) :: *bäsär* 159

biśśer (Heb) 'announce an event' :: *abšər* 10

° *basīsa* (Ar) 'paste made of flour' :: *bässuwä* 160

baṣṣa (Ar) 'glare, sparkle' :: *bʷäṭ* **balä* 164

biṣṣå (Heb) 'oozy place', *biṣbeṣ, biṭbeṭ* (Heb) 'ooze' :: *bəṭäbäṭä* 165

biṣbeṣ (Heb), see *biṣṣå*

baṣaqa (Ar) 'spit' :: *bəčəq balä* 131

baṣura, baṣira (Ar) 'look, see' :: *bässärä* 159

batta (Ar) 'cut' :: *butəto* 164

bataka (Ar) 'cut off', *batāqu* (Akk), *båtaq* (Heb) 'slaughter' :: *bätäkä* 162

batala (Ar) 'separate' :: *bättänä* 163

batāqu (Akk), *båtaq* (Heb), see *bataka*

batara (Ar) 'cut', *båtar* (Heb) :: *betärä* 163, *mätärä* 435

baṭṭa (Ar) 'incise' :: *baṭäṭä* 166

biṭbeṭ (Heb), see *biṣṣå*

(ta)baṭṭaḥa (Ar) 'stretch out', *bṭḥ* (Syr) :: *baṭäṭ* 166

baṭala (Ar) 'be vain, worthless', *båṭal* (Heb) :: *baṭil* 165

baṭara (Ar) 'split' :: *(a)biṭṭärä* 166

baṭaša (Ar) 'hit, strike' :: *bäṭäsä* 166

bayit (Heb) 'house', *bayt* (Ar) :: *bet* 162

bazza (Ar), see *båzaz*

bazḫ (Ar) 'abundance of wealth' :: *bäzza* 168

båzaz (Heb) 'take a spoil', *bazza* (Ar) :: *bəzäbbäzä* 169

d

daʿbasa (Ar) 'search, fumble' :: *dabbäsä* 197

daʿasa (Ar) 'trample down, crush', *daḥasa* (Ar.Daṯina) 'destroy' :: *dasä* 222

daʿätå (Aram), see *yęzaʿ*

dbb (Heb) 'flow over softly', *dbb* (Aram) 'trickle', *dabdaba* (Ar) 'clattering noise' :: *dubb bea* 194

debābet (Soq), see *dabdāb*

dabdāb (Ar) 'drum', *duff* (Ar), *debābet* (Soq), *top* (Heb) :: *dəbbe* 194

dabdaba (Ar), see *dbb*

dabala (Ar) 'unite', *dbl* (Soq) :: *däbälä* 196

dubla (Ar) 'lump', *durbula* (Ar.Daṯina) :: **dəbällälä* 196

dabiqa (Ar) 'adhere', *dåḇaq* (Heb) :: *ṭäbäqä* II 610

dĕḇåš (Heb) 'honey', *dibs* (Ar) :: *däbäsä* 197

ddy (Heb) 'lead a child' :: *dahä* 203

duff (Ar), see *dabdāb*

dafaʿa (Ar) 'push' :: *däffaɔa* 200

dafana (Ar) 'hide, cover, bury', *defon* (Soq), *dūpnå* (Syr) 'coffin' :: *däfänä* 201

dåpaq (Heb) 'rap (at the door)' :: *däfäqä* 201

daǧǧa (Ar) 'walk slowly' :: *dəg(g)* **balä* 202

digir (Soq), see *duǧr*

daǧr (Ar) 'wood of the plough' :: *dəgər* 203

duǧr (Ar) 'bean', *digir* (Soq) :: *adangʷarre* 17

dåḥå (Heb) 'push' :: *mäǧä* 396

daḥaǧa (Ar) 'drag on the ground' :: *dahä* 203

daḥasa (Ar), see *daʿasa*

daḥaṣa (Ar) 'slide' :: *daṭä* 223

dikka (Ar) 'waistband' :: *däqot* 217

dele (Soq) 'weigh' :: *(a)dälla* 205

dileq (Soq) 'be numerous' :: *laqä* 381

dam (Sem) 'blood' :: *däm* 207

dāma (Ar), see *dmm*

deme (Soq), see *dmy*

dmm (Heb) 'be motionless, stand still', *dāma* (Ar) :: *dəmm barä* 207, and *dmy*, below

damāqu (Akk) 'be pleasing', *dmq* (Ug) 'fine, good' :: *dämmäqä* 209

dmy (Heb) 'be silent', *deme* (Soq) 'sleep' :: *dəmm barä* 207, and *dmm*, above

ḏarḏara (Ar) 'scatter' :: *zəräzzärä* III 716

dqq, daq (Heb) 'crush', *daqqa, daqqaqa* (Ar) 'reduce to powder' :: *deddäqä* 199, *däqäqä* 217

dāra (Ar) 'go around' :: *(a)dawärä* 224

dōr (Heb) 'period, generation' :: *dərä* 218

durbula (Ar.Daṯina), see *dubla*

drs (Sem) 'study' :: *däräsä* 221

darasa (Ar) 'wipe out' :: *därräsä* 221

°*dåš* (Heb) 'thresh' :: *mädoša* 392

dāṣu (Akk) 'treat with injustice, torment' :: *daṭä* 223

dayyān (Heb.Ar) 'judge' :: *daňňä* 216

ḏ

(hā)ḏā (Ar), see *zę*

ḏubāb (Ar) 'fly', *zĕḇūḇ* (Heb) :: *zəmb* 708

ḏakara (Ar) 'remember', *zåḵar* (Heb) :: *zäkkärä* II 705

ḏarā (Ar) 'disperse, winnow', *zåråå* (Heb) :: *(a)zärä* 713

ḍ

ḍbʾ (SAr), see *ṣåḇåʾ*

ḍabara (Ar), see *ṣåḇar*

ḍabaṭa (Ar) 'seize', *ṣåḇaṭ* (Heb) 'hold out' :: *ṭäbäṭä* 611

ḍaff (Ar) 'narrow', *ṣåpūp* (Heb) 'pressed' :: *ṭäbäbä* 609

ḍaḥika (Ar) 'laugh', *ṣåḥaq* (Heb) :: *daqä* 216, *saqä* 556

ḍuḥay (Ar) 'sun' :: *čęt* 190

ḍamada (Ar), see *ṣęmęd*

ḍanaḥ (Soq) 'hip' :: *čən* 183

ḍanuka (Ar) 'be narrow', *ṣīnōq* (Heb) 'iron collar' :: *(ač)čänäqä* 184

ḍāqa (Ar) 'be straight', *ṣwq*, hifʿil (Heb) 'oppress', *ʿq* (Aram) 'distress' :: *čəqäčäqä* 186

f - p

pę (Heb), see *fū*

po (Heb) 'here', *bo* (Soq), *bû* (Mh) :: *abbi* 5

fū (Ar) 'mouth', *pę* (Heb) :: *af* 19

fiɔa (Ar), see *peɔå*

peɔå (Heb) 'side, rim', *fiɔa* (Ar), *pūtu* (Akk) 'forehead' :: *ift* 22

faɔr (Ar) 'mouse', *pērūrūtu* (Akk) :: *fuɔur* 226

påʿal (Heb), *faʿala* (Ar), see *bʿl*

pådå (Heb), see *fadā*

fadā (Ar) 'buy off, ransom', *pådå* (Heb) :: *fäǧä* 229

faḏaḥa (Ar), see *påṣaḥ*

faġama (Ar) 'kiss' :: *saɔamä* 530

faḥm (Ar), see *pęḥåm*

pęḥåm (Heb) 'charcoal', *faḥm* (Ar), *pēntu* (Akk) :: *fem* 232

fakka (Ar) 'separate' :: *fäka* 230

pålå, hifʿil (Heb) 'separate', *falla* (Ar) :: *fila* 231, *fəlä-fälä* 231

falla (Ar), see *pålå*

filfil (Ar), see *pilpel*

pilpel (Heb) 'pepper', *filfil* (Ar) :: *bärbäre* 151

falaqa (Ar) 'split' :: *fäläqä* 232

(ta)falqaḥa (Ar) 'be gay and in a good mood' :: *fälqe beä* 232

felaṭ (Šḫ), see *pålaṭ*

pålaṭ (Heb) 'escape', *pĕlaṭ* (Syr), *felaṭ* (Šḫ) :: *fäläṭä* 232

pånå (Heb) 'turn toward a direction', *fini* (Soq) :: *fone* 233

fini (Soq), see *pånå*

pēntu (Akk), see *pęḥåm*

faqa‹a (Ar) 'explode' :: *fäqa* 238

pq‹ (Syr), see *båqa‹*

påqad (Heb) 'look after' :: *fäqädä* 239

påqaḥ (Heb) 'open', *faqaḥa* (Ar) :: *fäqa* 238

faqaḥa (Ar), see *påqaḥ*

par (Syr), see *farra*

pĕrī (Heb) 'fruit' :: *(a)färra* 240

farra (Ar) 'fly', *fer* (Soq), *par* (Syr) 'run away' :: *bärärä* 155

(›a)farra (Ar), see *parāru*

prd, frd (Sem) 'separate' :: *färädä* 241

farfara (Ar), see *parāru*

faraǧa (Ar) 'open' :: *furǧa *čona* 242

farama (Ar) 'cut to small pieces' :: *färämä* 242

påraq (Heb), see *faraqa*

faraqa (Ar) 'split', *frq* (SAr), *påraq* (Heb) 'tear off' :: *(a)färräqä, fəräqa* 243

parāru (Akk) 'break', *pĕrūr-īm* (Heb) 'crumbs', *farfara* (Ar) 'cut', *(›a)farra* (Ar) 'split' :: *fur-ən hān* 241, *fəräfärä* 241

frr, f-t-rr (Soq) 'yawn' :: *(a)barärä-* 155

pērūrūtu (Akk), see *fa›r*

faras (Ar) 'horse', *påråš* (Heb) 'horseman' :: *färäs* 244

farasa (Ar), see *påras*

påras (Heb) 'split, break (bread)', *parāsu* (Akk) 'divide', *farasa* (Ar) 'break (bread)' :: *bärräsä* 156, *färräsä* 244

påråš, see *faras*

faraṣa (Ar) 'cut', *påraṣ* (Heb) 'burst', *prṭ* (Syr) 'burst open' :: *färäṭä* 245

påraṣ (Heb), see *faraṣa*

prṭ (Syr), see *faraṣa*

fasā (Ar) 'fart' :: *fossä* 246

påśå (Heb), see *fašā*

fašā (Ar) 'spread out', *påśå* (Heb) :: *fässäsä* 247

påṣaḥ (Heb) 'break to pieces', *faḍaḥa* (Ar) :: *fäčä* 227

faṣala (Ar) 'separate' :: *fäläṭä* 232

faṣṣama (Ar) 'bend over' :: *fäṭṭämä* 250

fatta (Ar), see *påtat*

pūtu (Akk), see *pe›å*

påtaḥ (Heb), see *fataḥa*

fataḥa (Ar) 'open', *påtaḥ* (Heb) :: *fäta* 247

påtal (Heb), see *fatala*

fatala (Ar) 'spin', *påtal* (Heb) 'twist' :: *fätälä* 248

fatana (Ar) 'tempt, seduce' :: *fetänä* 248

påtat (Heb) 'break', *fatta* (Ar) :: *fətäfätä* 248

pty, hif‹il (Heb) 'make spacious' :: *fetätä* 248

faṭuna (Ar) 'be clever' :: *fäṭänä* 251

paṭāru (Akk), see *faṭara*

faṭara (Ar) 'split', *paṭāru* (Akk) :: *fäṭärä* 251

pzz (Heb) 'be hasty' :: *fuzz barä* 253

g - ǧ

ge (Soq) 'flee, hurry' :: *gwäggä* 267

gå‹å (Heb), see *ǧa‹ǧa‹a*

ǧa›ǧa›a (Ar) 'flee' :: *gwäggä* 267

ge›ge› (Soq), see *ǧa‹ǧa‹a*

ǧa›ara (Ar), see *gå‹ar*

ǧa‹ǧa‹a (Ar) 'grumbling of camel', *ge›ge›* (Soq) 'bellow', *gå‹å* (Heb) 'low' :: *gugu barä* 268

gå‹ar (Heb) **'rebuke'**, *ǧa›ara, ǧa‹ara* (Ar) 'roar' :: *(a)gwärra* 288

gb› (SAr) 'return' :: *gäba* 255

gĕbība (Syr) 'hunchbacked' :: *(tä)gnäbba* 281

ǧabǧaba, ǧubǧuba (Ar) 'drum' :: *gəbb(ə) gəbb* 256

gibben (Heb) 'hunchbacked', *gĕbintå* (Aram) 'hump' :: *gwəbən* 257

ǧabara (Ar) 'force', *gåḇar* (Heb) 'prevail' :: *gäbbärä* 257

ǧābara (Ar) 'contribute' :: *gäbärä* 257

ǧadda (Ar), see *ǧdd*

gūda, gudda (Aram) 'wall' :: *gədgədda* 263

ǧada‹a (Ar) 'mutilate', *gåda‹* (Heb) 'cut' :: *gwäda* 260

ǧdd, ǧadda (Ar) 'overwhelm, exhaust' :: *(ag)giddädä* 262

gådad (Heb) 'cut', *ǧadda, ǧaddada* (Ar) :: *gädädä* 262, *qädädä* 472

ǧadaf (Ar) 'dregs', *kuddāfa* (Ar. Aden) :: *guduf* 262

ǧadafa (Ar) 'cut' :: *gädäfä* 262, *g(ə)rädäfä* 291

ǧadala (Ar) 'be strong', *gådel* (Heb) :: *gäddälä* 263, *qäṭälä* I 508

ǧadama, ǧaḍama (Ar) 'cut', *gdm* (SAr) :: *gəräddämä* 291

ǧāḍa, ǧāṭa (Ar) 'strut' :: *(a)geṭä* 302

ǧafa›a (Ar) 'turn upside down' :: *gäfa* 266

gahgah (Syr), see *gwḥ*

gehem (Soq), see *ǧaḥima*

ǧaḥada (Ar) 'negate' :: *kadä* 337

ǧaḥafa (Ar) 'scrape off' :: *gafä* 266

gaḥęlęt (Heb) 'burning charcoal', *miǧhal* (Ar) 'stick for raking coals' :: *galä* 271

ǧaḥima (Ar) 'burn', *gehem* (Soq) :: *gamä* 275

gehem (Soq) 'do something at midday', *gehum* (Šḫ) 'become morning' :: *gēs* 298

ǧaḥr (Ar.Daṯina) 'famine' :: *gōro* 289

°*ǧāla* (Ar) 'perform a turning movement', *gwl* (Heb) :: *gwäla* 271

gĕlå (Syr), see *gly*

ǧilbāb (Ar) 'a large outer cover worn by women' :: *gälämä* 274

gild, ǧild (Sem) 'skin' :: *gällädä* 272

°*gild, ǧild* (Sem) 'skin' :: *goga* 268, *golodo* 272

gll (Heb) 'be round' :: *gulgulla* 273

ǧalaṭa (Ar) 'skin an animal' :: *gälläṭä* 275

gly (Ug) 'leave', *gĕlå* (Syr) 'uncover, depart' :: *gällälä* 273

ǧamma (Ar), see *gåmam*

ǧamada (Ar) 'cut' :: *(a)gwamädä* 309

ǧamǧama (Ar) 'mumble', *gimgem* (Heb) 'stutter' :: *gəmägämä* 277

ǧamal (Ar) 'camel', *gåmål* (Heb) :: *gəmäl* 277

gåmam (Heb) 'cut off short', *gamāmu* (Akk), *ǧamma* (Ar) :: *(a)gwäma* 275, *gämämä* 278

ǧamir (Ar) 'embers, flame', *gĕmurtå* (Aram) :: *gämär* 278

ǧāmūs (Ar) 'buffalo' :: *gäš* 299

ǧanā (Ar) 'pick (fruit, berries)' :: *ǧäňňä* 318

°*ǧanaba* (Ar) 'keep away' :: *gənbot* 282

gend (Šḫ) 'wood, piece of wood' :: *gənd* 283

ǧanda‹ (Ar) 'kind of beetle' :: *gwända* 282

ǧanaza (Ar) 'conduct the funeral services' :: *gännäzä* 285

går (Heb) 'dwell', *ǧār* (Ar) 'neighbor' :: *gar* 288

ǧarra (Ar) 'extract, pull out' :: *gwärärä* 295

grb (SAr) 'body' :: *gäräbä* 289

ǧarada (Ar) 'lay bare', *gårad* (Heb) 'scrap' :: *gəräddädä* 291

gardama (Ar.Syria) 'cut', *girdem* (Heb) :: *gəräddämä* 291

gårap (Heb) 'wash away', *ǧarafa* (Ar) 'sweep away' :: *gäfärä* 267, *gorräfä* 292

gargårōt (Heb) 'throat, gullet', *ǧarāǧir* (Ar) :: *gwärärä* 295

ǧarama (Ar) 'prune, cut off' :: *gurämmä* 294, *gurma* 294

gårōn (Heb) 'throat' :: *gwärärä* 295

gåraz (Heb) 'cut', *ǧaraza* (Ar) :: *gäräzä* 297

gĕså (Syr), see *ǧaššaʾa*

ǧaššaʾa (Ar), see *gašāšu*

gāšu (Akk) 'run fast' :: *gəsägäsä* 298

ǧaššaʾa (Ar), *gĕså* (Syr) 'belch' :: *(a)gäsa* 297

°*ǧasa‹a* (Ar) 'ruminate' :: *mənäzzähä* 413

gašāšu (Akk) 'cut down', *ǧaṯṭa, ǧaššaʾ* (Ar) :: *(a)gäsäsä* 298

ǧaṯṭa (Ar), see *gašāšu*

ǧāṭa (Ar), see *ǧāḍa*

ǧiwāʾ (Ar), see *gay(›)*

gwḥ, gyḥ (Heb) 'burst forth', *gahgah* (Syr) :: *ga *balä* 253

gwl (Heb), see *ǧāla*

gay(›) Heb. 'valley', *ǧiwāʾ* (Ar) :: *ge* 254

ǧazza (Ar), see *gåzaz*

ǧāza (Ar) 'pass along' :: *ga›azä* 255

°*ǧāza* (Ar) 'pass along' :: *gəz(ə)yä* 306

ǧaza›a (Ar) 'distribute' :: *gäza* 304

gzm, ǧzm (Sem) 'cut' :: *gänžämwä* 286

gåzar (Heb), *ǧazara* (Ar) :: *gäräzä* 297

°*gzw* (Sem) 'cut, determine' :: *gəz(ə)yä* 306

gåzaz (Heb) 'shear, cut', *ǧazza* (Ar) :: *genzo* 285, *gəzägäzä* 305

ǧ, see *g*

ġ

°*ġalaba* (Ar) 'conquer' :: *gulbät* 272

°*ġulām* (Ar) 'young boy' :: *gulmasa* 274

ġarb (Ar) 'west', *ʿęręḇ* (Heb) 'evening' :: *arot* 92, *gəra* 289

ġurāb (Ar) 'crow' :: *qure* 495

°*ġurfa* (Ar) 'room on the upper floor' :: *arräfä* 86

ġaym (Ar) 'fog' :: *gŭwä* 302

h

hū(ʾ) Heb, see *huwa*

(y)hóʾor (Soq), see *ṯaġara*

habba, habbaba (Ar), see *ʾabbaba*

hgr (SAr) 'city' :: *agär* 26

°*hll, muhallil* (Ar) 'praising God' :: *(tä)mallälä* 404

hallala (Ar) 'shout with joy', *hillel* (Heb) 'praise' :: *əlləll* 39

håmå (Heb) 'murmur', *hamhama* (Ar) :: *əmm *balä* 42

hirr (Ar) 'cat' :: *hurru* I 328

huwa (Ar) 'he', *hū(ʾ)* Heb. :: *hudä* 322, *kʷa* 332

hwt (SAr.Ug) :: *xut* 369

hazer (Mh), see *šezir*

ḥ – ḫ

ḥabā (Ar) 'crawl' :: *əmbʷat* 46

ḥubāb (Ar) 'serpent' :: *əbab* 6

ḫabala (Ar) 'act corruptly against', *ḫabālu* (Akk), *håḇal*(Heb) :: *ababälä* 6

håḇaq (Heb) 'embrace', *ḥĕfaq* (Syr), *epēqu* (Akk) :: *anqäfä* 69

håḇar (Heb) 'be united' :: *abbärä* 9

ḥabiṭa (Ar) 'have a swollen stomach' :: *abäṭä* 11

ḥubz (Ar) 'bread' :: *xäbs* 363

ḫdg (SAr) 'leave', *ḥadaǧa* (Ar) 'miscarry' :: *adägä* 15

ḥędęr (Heb) 'room', *ḫdr* (SAr) :: *addärä* 17

ḥådåš (Heb), see *ḥaduṯa*

ḥaduṯa (Ar) 'be new', *ḥådåš* (Heb) 'new' :: *iddäsä* 18

ḥdy (Ug), see *ḥäzå*

ḫaḍaba (Ar) 'dye, color' :: *aṭäbä* 108

ḫaḍala (Ar) 'have many branches' :: *qəṭäl* 508

ḥiḏn (Ar) 'thigh', *ḥoṣęn* (Heb) :: *č̣ən* 183

ḫafā (Ar) 'hide', *ḥåṗå* (Heb), *apū* (Akk) :: *efä* 19

ḥafna (Ar) 'handful', *ḥoṗęn* (Heb) :: *ə̃fuňňa* 21

ḥĕfaq (Syr), see *ḥåḇaq*

ḥafara (Ar) 'dig', *ḥåṗar* (Heb) :: *fəräfärä* 241, *qoffärä* 473

ḫafira (Ar) 'be timid, shy', *ḥåṗer* (Heb) :: *affar* 21

ḥafaša (Ar) 'gather' :: *afäsä* 22

ḥeḵ (Heb), see *ḥanak*

ḥkk, ḥakka (Ar) 'scratch', Akk. *ekēku* :: *akäkä* 33

ḥalaba (Ar) 'milk' (v.), *ḥålåḇ* (Heb) 'milk' (n.) :: *aläbä* 38

ḫalafa (Ar) 'follow', *ḥålaṗ* (Heb) 'pass' :: *alläfä* 39

ḥålīl (Heb) 'flute' :: *hulule* 324

hillel (Heb) 'praise', *hallala* (Ar) 'shout with joy' :: *əlləll* 39

ḫalaqa (Ar) 'be worn-out', *ḫalāqu* (Akk), *ʿeylaq* (Soq) :: *alläqä* 40

ḫalaqa (Ar) 'measure', *ḥålaq* (Heb) 'decide' :: *eläqä* 41

ḥålaṣ (Heb) 'draw off', *ḫalāṣu* (Akk) 'press out' :: *laṭä* 383

ḥam (Heb.Ar) 'father-in-law' :: *amat* 53

ḥemå (Heb) 'poison, anger', *ḥuma* (Ar) :: *amot* 53

ḫamada (Ar) 'be extinguished' :: *amäd* 47

ḥamuḍa (Ar) 'be sour', *ḥmṣ* (Heb) 'be leavened' :: *kəmäṭäṭä* 344

°*ḥamala* (Ar) 'carry' :: *aməl* 48

ḫams (Ar) 'five', *ḥåmeš* (Heb) :: *aməst* 52

ḥomęś (Heb) 'belly' :: *anzät* 78

ḥmṣ (Heb), see *ḥamuḍa*

ḥanǧara, ḥanǧūr (Ar) 'throat' :: *angäro* 62

ḥanak (Ar) 'palate', *ḥnk* (Aram), *ḥeḵ* (Heb) :: *enke* 65

°*ḥanak* (Ar) 'palate' :: *mängäga* 409

ḫanaqa (Ar) 'strangle', *ḥånaq* (Heb) :: *anäqä* 68

ḥaqw (Ar) 'waist' :: *anqʿä* 72

ḥarra 'be hot, be burning', *ḥårå* (Heb) :: *ar-ən* 82, *arrärä* 91

°*ḥāra* (Ar) 'return' :: *wärä* 660

ḥer-hen (Soq), see *ʾaḥar*

ḫariʾa (Ar) 'defecate', *ḥĕrå-īm* (Heb) 'dung' :: *arra* 82

ḥarada (Ar) 'pierce' :: *arrädä* 86

°*ḥurǧa* (Ar) 'basket' :: *mäkräǧ* 399

ḫarḫara (Ar) 'snore' :: **kʷärrärä* 350

ḫarama (Ar) 'cut in order to separate' :: *arrämä* 89

ḥarīs (Ar) 'rhinoceros' :: *awraris* 114

ḫarūs (Ar) 'woman in childbed' :: *arās* 91

ḥrṣ (SAr) 'flour' :: *arṭ* 93

ḫarāṣu (Akk) 'cut off' :: *arräṭä* 93

håraš (Heb), see *ḥaraṭa*

håråš (Heb) 'craftsman', *ḥarâšå* (Aram) :: *(at)rašša* 528

ḥaraṭa (Ar) 'plough', *håraš* (Heb) :: *aräsä* 91

ḥåšaḇ (Heb) 'think' :: *asäbä* 95

ḫašāḫu (Akk) 'desire' :: *käše* 355

ḥašr, ḥušr (Ar) 'husk' :: *ašära* 101

ḥassasa (Ar) 'caress' :: *äšäšä* 101

ḫašāšu (Akk) 'rejoice' :: *aššu* 99

ḥeṣ (Ar), see *haṯṯ*

ḥoṣęn (Heb), see *ḥiḏn*

ḫṣr, iḫtaṣara (Ar) 'be short' :: *aṭärä* 109

ḥåṣer (Heb) 'yard', *ḥaṭira* (Ar) 'enclosure' :: *aṭärä* 109

ḫatama (Ar) 'seal' (v.), *ḥåtam* (Heb) :: *atämä* 105

ḥuṯāla (Ar) 'dregs' :: *atäla* 105

ḫaṭiʾa (Ar) 'sin' (v.), *ḥåṭåʾ* (Heb) :: *haṭiat* 330

ḥoṭęr (Heb) 'stick', *ḫuṭārtu* (Akk) :: *ənṭar* 77

ḥaṯṯ (Ar) 'fortune, luck', *ḥeṣ* (Heb) 'arrow', *ḥẓ* (Ug) 'lucky' :: *äṭ* 107

ḥaṭira (Ar), see *ḥåṣer*

ḥaṭiya (Ar) 'be superior, esteemed' :: *aṭe* 107

ḥwr (SAr) 'go' :: *wärä* 660

°*ḥwr* (SAr) 'be gracious' :: *marä* 417

ḥawāriyyūna (Ar) 'apostles' :: *wärä* 660

°*ḫawṣ* (Ar) 'leaf' :: *qəṭäl* 508

ḥayya (Ar) 'live', *ḥåyå* (Heb) :: *xəywät* 371

ḥayil (Heb) 'power' :: *hayl* 331

ḥäzå (Heb) 'see', *ḥdy* (Ug) :: *ažä* 123

ḥizb (Ar) 'group' :: *həzb* 331

ḥazina (Ar) 'be sad' :: *azänä* 121

ḥẓ (Ug), see *ḥaṯṯ*

ḫ, see *ḥ*

k

ka (Sem), demonstrative element :: *ka* 331

ka (Ar) 'like', *kĕ* (Heb) :: *ko* 332

koḇaʿ (Heb), see *qoḇaʿ*

kabbaba (Ar) 'form into a ball', *kirkeḇ* (Heb) 'surround' :: *käbäbä* 333

kåḇed (Heb) 'heavy' :: *käbbädä* 333

kåḇed (Heb) 'liver' :: *käbd* 333

°*kåḇed* (Heb) 'liver' :: *gəbbʷät* 258

kabar (Ar) 'drum' :: *käbäro* 334

kabura (Ar) 'be big', *kabbīr* (Heb) 'powerful' :: *käbbärä* III 334

kubat (Ar) 'dung', *kĕḇūṯå* (Syr) :: *kubäta* 335

kuddāfa (Ar.Aden), see *ǧadaf*

kuduf (Ar.Yemen) 'stumble' :: *(ak)kənattäfä* 346

kadkada (Ar) 'burst out laughing' :: *kätkät balä* 357

kadānu (Akk) 'protect', *mu-kdana* (Ar.Daṯina) 'cover of oven' :: *kädänä* 337

kåṗal (Heb) 'fold, double' :: *käfälä* I 338

kapālu (Akk) 'coil, twist' :: **kəbalälä* 334

kifl (Ar) 'part, portion' :: *käfälä* I 338

kafana (Ar) 'envelop in a shroud' :: *käfänä* 339

kafūra (Ar.Moroccan) 'groin' :: *känfär* 345

°*kipru* (Akk) 'edge, shore' :: *känfär* 345

khl (Aram) 'be able', *khl* (SAr.Soq) :: *čalä* 173

kḥd (Ar.Daṯina) 'deny' :: *kadä* 337

kḥš (Heb) 'grow lean' :: *käsa* 352

kāka (Ar) 'make noise' :: **kaka* 340

kōḵåḇ (Heb), see *kawkab*

kikkår (Heb) 'round bread', *knkr* (Aram), *kakkaru* (Akk) :: *tä-kʷräkkʷärä* 349

kali (Mh), see *qehelihon*

kilā (Ar), see *kilʾ-ayim*

kull (Ar) 'all', *kol* (Heb) :: *kull-əm* 342

kålåʾ (Heb) 'restrain', *kĕlå* (Syr) :: *källa* 341

kilʾ-ayim (Heb) 'of two kinds', *kilā* (Ar) :: *kʷett* 356

°*kalb* (Sem) 'dog' :: *gəňi* 286

kalmatu (Akk), see *qaml*

kulya (Ar) 'kidney', *kilya* (Heb) :: *kulalit* 342

kamā (Ar) 'like', *kĕmō* (Heb) :: *käma* 343

kamāru (Akk) 'pile up' :: *kämärä* 343

kāna (Ar) 'be' :: *konä* 345

kanf (Ar) 'wing', *kånåp* (Heb) :: *kanfa* 345

knkr (Aram), see *kikkår*

kinnōr (Heb) 'zither', *kinnāra* (Ar), *kinnāru* (Akk) :: *kərar* 350

kr (Sem), expression of sound :: *kärärä* I 350

karr (Ar) 'rope woven of the fiber of the palm tree' :: *(a)kärrärä* II 350

karā (Ar) 'dig', *kåra* (Heb) :: *käre* 347

kura (Ar) 'ball' :: *kurure* 351

kurāʿ (Ar) 'leg', *kĕrāʿ-ayim* (Heb) 'shank' :: *kərrä* 347

kirkeb (Heb), see *kabbaba*

°*karuma* (Ar) 'be generous' :: *kärrämä* 349

karīr (Ar) 'rattle in the throat' :: **kʷärrärä* 350

kirš (Ar) 'belly', *kęręś* (Heb) :: *kärs* 351

kas (Syr) 'blame' :: *käsäsä* 354

kassa, kaskasa (Ar) 'pound, grind', *kas* (Syr), *kåsaḥ* (Heb) :: *kəsäkäsä* I 353

kaššа, kaškaša (Ar) 'rustle' :: *kaš barä* 355

kassāb (Ar.Oman) 'highway man', *(ʾal)kawāsib* (Ar) 'wild animals' :: *(a)kässäbä* II 353

kasafa (Ar) 'cut' :: *(a)kässäbä* II 353

kåsaḥ (Heb), see *kassa*

°*kasaḥa* (Ar) 'sweep' :: *käšä barä-* 354

kaskasa (Ar), see *kassa*

kaškaša (Ar), see *kaššа*

kattaʿa (Ar) 'cut in small pieces' :: *kätta* II 356

kattafa (Ar) 'cut meat into pieces' :: *kätäfä* 357

katkūt (Ar) 'hen' :: *kuttäna* 358

kuttān (Ar) 'bedbug', *kettōn* (Mh) :: *təkan* 595

kåtar (Heb) 'surround' :: *kätärä* 358

kåtat (Heb) 'crush' :: *kʷäčče* 336, *kätta* II 356, *kətäkätä* II 357

kawkab (Ar) 'star', *kōḵåḇ* (Heb) :: *kʷäkʷäb* 340

kwl, hifʿil *heḵīl* (Heb) 'contain' :: **ʾkl* 124

l

la (Sem) 'to, for' :: *lä* 372

låʾå (Heb) 'become weary, weak' :: *lalla* 378

laʾaka (Ar) 'send' :: *lakä* 377

lĕʿal (Syr) 'on, above', *lʿl* (SAr) :: *lalä* 378

labbå (Heb) 'flame' :: *ləbäläbä* 373; see also *lahab*

leḇ (Heb), see *lubb*

lubb (Ar) 'heart', *leḇ* (Heb) :: *ləbb* 373

°*lblb* (Heb) 'germinate, flourish' :: *läma* 379

lbs, lbš (Sem) 'put on a dress' :: *läbäsä* 374

lahab (Ar) 'flame', *lahaḇ, labbå* (Heb) :: *ləbäläbä* 373

lihm (Ar) 'aged ox' :: *lam* 379

°*lahiqa* (Ar) 'be white' :: *laqä* 381

lahăqå (Heb) 'the seniors' :: *laqä* 381

laḥiʿa (Ar) 'be soft, lax' :: *lalla* 378

°*lęḥęm* (Heb) 'bread' :: *lam* 379

laḥisa (Ar) 'lick' :: *lasä* 383

lamaʿa (Ar) 'gleam' :: *läma* 379

lmd (Sem) 'learn, study, get accustomed' :: *ləmad* II 380, *nämädä* 457

lmn (SAr) 'intercession' :: *lämmaň* 380

°*lamaṭ* (Ar) 'white spot on the horse's lower lip' :: *lämṭ* 380

laqqa (Ar) 'come loose' :: *läqäqä* 382

låqaḥ (Heb) 'take' :: *leqä* II 382

laqlaqa (Ar) 'agitate, shake', *liqeleq* (Soq) 'confuse' :: *ləqäläqä* I 382

låš (Heb) 'knead dough', *lāšu* (Akk), *lāṯa* (Ar) :: *läwäsä* 384

lassa (Ar) 'lick' :: *lasä* 383

lāṣa (Ar) 'take off the best part' :: *laṭä* 383

latama, laṯama (Ar) 'strike' :: *lätämä* 383

lāṯa (Ar), see *lāš*

laṯlaṯa (Ar) 'become weak' :: *ləsäläsä* 382

laṯama (Ar), see *latama*

m

mā (Ar) 'what?', *ma* (Heb) :: *mə* 385

māʾ (Ar) 'water', *mayim* (Heb) :: *may* 441

miʾa (Ar) 'hundred', *meʾå* (Heb) :: *mäto* 435

maʾmaʾa (Ar) 'bleat' :: *ma barä* 385

meʾen (Heb) 'refuse', *mʾn* (SAr) :: *mʷaňňä* 413

°*meʿ-ayim* (Heb) 'intestines' :: *maʾat* 386

miʿeh (Soq) 'side' :: *meyä* 441

maʿăråḇ (Heb), see *maġrib*

maʿăśer (Heb), see *ʿušr*

°*māʿiz* (Ar) 'goat, goatskin' :: *mas* 426

madar (Ar) 'clod of earth', *mdr* (SAr), *medrå* (Syr) :: *mədər* 392

madar (Ar) 'village' :: *mändär* 408

maḍiḍa (Ar) 'feel pain' :: *(a)mäṭṭäṭä-* 439

miğhal (Ar), see *gaḥęlęt*

miğl (Ar.Haḍramaut) 'pus', *mūglå* (Syr) :: *mägälä* 394

miğğet (Mh) 'drought, gulp' :: *magä* 393

maġrib (Ar) 'west', *maʿăråḇ* (Heb) :: *maräb* 419

°*muhallil* (Ar) 'praising God' :: *(tä)mallälä* 404

mahara (Ar) 'be skillful', *måhīr* (Heb) 'quick, skilled' :: *(tä)marä* 417

mahāt (Ar) 'crystal' :: *māwa* 440

maḥaḍa (Ar) 'shake, smite', *maḥiḍa* (Ar) 'have labor pains', *måḥaṣ* (Heb) 'smite' :: *(a)mäṭä-ččˇ* 436, *māṭä* 437

mḥr (SAr) 'pity, compassion' :: *marä* 417

måḥaṣ (Heb), see *maḥaḍa*

måḵaḵ (Heb) 'bow one's head' :: *mäkäkä* 398

mĕḵerå (Heb) 'council' :: *mäkärä* IV 399

°*malla* (Ar) 'return' :: *mäls* I 404

malaʾa (Ar) 'fill', *måleʾ* (Heb) :: *mälla* II 401

malʾak (Ar) 'angel', *malʾåḵ* (Heb) :: *mälʾak* 402

malaḥa (Ar) 'tear out', *malāḥu* (Akk) :: *mäla* I 401

malaṭa (Ar) 'shake', *(hit)malleṭ* (Heb) 'seem bald' :: *mälläṭä* 405

(ni)mlaṭ (Heb) 'excape', *malaṭa* (Ar.Daṯina) :: *mälläṭä* 405

man (Ar) 'who?', *mannu* (Akk) :: *man* 407

mannā (Ar) 'wish' :: *(tä)mĕňä* 414

min (Akk) 'what?' :: *mən* 407

minbar (Ar) 'pulpit' :: *wämbär* 653

marra (Ar) 'be bitter', *mar* (Heb) 'bitter' :: *märärä* 423

marū (Akk), see *mrʾ*

mrʾ (Heb) 'fatten', *marū* 'fat' :: *mora* 418

marraḥa (Ar) 'besmear', *måraḥ* (Heb) :: *märägä* 420

maraqa (Ar) 'pull the wool from the skin', *mĕraq* (Syr) 'rub off' :: *məräqäqä* 423

måraṭ (Heb) 'pull out (hair)', *maraṭa* (Ar), *marāṭu* (Akk) :: *märäṭä* II 425

massa (Ar) 'touch', *miššeš* (Heb), *mašāšu* (Akk) :: *mʷašä* 432

masā (Ar) 'become evening', *ʾęmęš* (Heb) 'yesterday evening' :: *mäšä* 432

mašaḥ (Heb) 'smear' :: *məsə* 426

mašaḵ (Heb) 'draw' :: *mäsäkä* 427

mašal (Heb), see *maṯala*

musnifa (Ar) 'lean (cattle)' :: *sänäfä* I 551

miššeš (Heb), *mašāšu* (Akk), see *massa*

°*māṣa* (Ar) 'wash' :: *mečä* 388

maṣṣa (Ar) 'absorb, suck', *måṣaṣ, måṣå* (Heb) :: *mäṭäṭä* 439

måṣaṣ (Heb), see *maṣṣa*

matā (Ar) 'when?', *måtay* (Heb) :: *mäčä* 487

mataʾa (Ar) 'hit' :: *mätta* 435

matara (Ar) 'cut' :: *mätärä* 435

måtay (Heb), see *matā*

maṯala (Ar) 'be like', *mašal* (Heb) :: *mäsälä* 428

mṯy (Soq), see *mṯʾ*

mṯʾ (SAr) 'come', *mṯy* (Soq) :: *mäṭa* 437

mwr (SAr) 'frontier' :: *mwärä* 417

mwt (Sem) 'die' :: *motä* 435

may-im (Heb), see *māʾ*

°*māza* (Ar) 'go from one place to another' :: *maziya* 444

n

nå›aq (Heb), see *nåhaq*

nabba (Ar), see *nåḇ*

nåḇ, nōḇeḇ (Heb) 'speak', *nabba* (Ar) 'produce a sound' :: *(a)näbbäbä* I 447

nīḇ (Heb) 'fruit' :: *(a)näbbäbä* II 447

nūb (Ar) 'bee', *nūbtu* (Akk) :: *nəb* 447

nåḇa‹ (Heb) 'flow', *nambā›u* (Akk) 'spring' :: *əmba* 43, *əmbʷäya* 46

nablu (Akk) 'flame' :: *näbälbäl* 448

nūbtu (Akk), see *nūb*

nabiyy (Ar) 'prophet' :: *näbi* 447, *tənbit* 599

nâdu, na›adu (Akk) 'praise' :: *(tä)nädä* 449

ndd (Heb) 'be consumed' :: *nädädä* 450

nadafa (Ar) 'card cotton' :: *nädäfä* 450

naḏā (Ar), see *nṣy*

naḏafa (Ar) 'exhaust the milk by sucking too much' :: *no›offä* 446

nåṗå (Heb) 'sift', *napû* (Akk) :: *näfa* I 450

nafaḥa (Ar) 'blow up', *nåṗaḥ* (Heb) :: *näfa* II 451

nāfaqa (Ar) 'play the hypocrite' :: *näffäqä* I 451

(ta)naffasa (Ar) 'breathe', *nafāšu* (Akk) :: *näfäsä* 452

nafs (Ar) 'soul', *nepeš* (Heb) :: *näfs* 452

nafaṭa (Ar) 'sneeze', *nefoṭ* (Soq) 'blow the nose' :: *(tä)naffäṭä* 452

någa‹ (Heb) 'touch' :: *(tä)nagga* 453

nôgap (Heb) 'smite', *n-t-gf* (Soq) 'shake' :: *nägäfä* 454

någah (Heb) 'become dawn', *nigoh-oh* (Soq) :: *nägga* I 453

någaḥ (Heb) 'gore', *ngḥ* (Ug) :: *(tä)nagga* 453

negneg (Soq) 'tremble' :: *nəqänäqä* 459

nagāru (Akk) 'notify' :: *nägär* 454

°*naǧala* (Ar) 'beget' :: *dəngəl* 212

naǧasa (Ar) 'exact tribute', *någaś* (Heb) 'press, drive', *ngs* (SAr) :: *nägäsä* 454

naġaḍa (Ar) 'vacillate' :: *dənäggäṭä* 213

°*nåhag* (Heb) 'drive' :: *mänga* 408

nåhaq (Heb) 'cry out', *nå›aq* (Heb) 'groan', *nahaqa* (Ar) 'bray', *nāqu* (Akk) :: *näqʷä* 458

naḥafa (Ar) 'breathe through the nose' :: *(a)nfänäfä* 451

naḥnu (Ar), see *›ănū*

nuḥās (Ar) 'copper', *nĕḥošeṭ* (Heb) :: *nas* I 461

nĕḥošeṭ (Heb), see *nuḥās*

nåḵå (Heb) 'hit', *nakā, naka›a* (Ar) 'wound', *nky* (SAr) 'do damage' :: *näka* II 455

naka›a (Ar), see *nåḵå*

nkl (Heb.Syr) 'act cunningly' :: *tänkoläňňä* 600, *wänǧäl* 656

nĕkat (Syr), see *nåšaḵ*

nky (SAr), see *nåḵå*

nambā›u (Akk), see *nåḇa‹*

namir (Ar) 'leopard', *nåmer* (Heb) :: *näwər* 465

nāqu (Akk), see *nåhaq*

naqafa (Ar) 'break', *nåqap* (Heb), *néqof* (Soq) 'scrape' :: *näqäfä* 459

naqiha (Ar) 'convalesce' :: *näqa* 458

naqala (Ar) 'remove', *nĕqal* (Syr) 'clear away' :: *näqälä* 459

nåqam (Heb) 'take vengeance', *naqama* (Ar) :: *(at)qeyyämä* 513

°*naqara* (Ar) 'bore' :: *dənäqqʷärä* 215

nĕqas (Syr) 'cut', *neqos* (Soq) 'pierce an abcess' :: *näqäsä* I 459

naqaṣa (Ar) 'decrease' :: *qännäsä* II 489

nåšå (Heb), see *nasiya*

nåśå› (Heb) 'carry' :: *nässa* 461

nåšaḵ (Heb) 'bite', *nṯk* (Ug), *nĕkat* (Syr) :: *näkäsä* 450

našnaša (Ar) 'agitate', *neśneś* (Soq) :: *nəsänäsä* 461

nasiya (Ar) 'forget', *nåšå* (Heb) :: *räsa* 527

naṣaḥa (Ar) 'be pure', *nĕṣaḥ* (Syr) 'shine' :: *näṭa* 463

nṣl, hif‹il (Heb) 'tear away' :: *näṭṭälä* 464

nåṣar (Heb), see *naṭara*

nṣy, nif‹al (Heb) 'struggle with each other', *naṣû* (Akk) 'scrape off', *naḏā* (Ar) 'destroy' :: *näčä* 449

natū (Akk) 'strike, crush' :: *(a)notū* 462

nĕtaḥ (Aram) 'separate', *ntḥ,* pi‹el (Heb) 'cut to pieces' :: *nätta* 462

nataqa (Ar) 'pull off', *nåtaq* (Heb) :: *näṭäqä* 464

nṯk (Ug), see *nåšaḵ*

naṭafa (Ar) 'drip', *nåṭap* (Heb) :: *ṭäb *balä* 607

naṭara (Ar.Daṯina) 'jump' :: *näṭärä* III 464

naṭufa (Ar) 'be clean' :: *näṭäfä* 464

naṭara (Ar) 'keep watch', *nåṣar* (Heb) :: *mənəsṭər* 412

nāza‹a (Ar) 'struggle, dispute' :: *nəzännäzä* 466

p, see *f*

q

qa›qa›a (Ar), see *qāqa*

qa‹ba (Ar) 'bowl of wood' :: *qabe* 468

qa‹qa‹a (Ar) 'make noise', *qaḥqaḥ* (Syr) 'laugh' :: *kʷa *balä* 331, **kaka* III 340

°*qa‹ər* (Soq) 'house' :: *gar* 288

qabba (Ar) 'raise a clamor', *qabqaba* 'utter a sound' :: *qʷab amänä* 468

qåḇa‹ (Heb) 'deceive' :: *qäba* 468

qoḇa‹, koḇa‹ (Heb) 'helmet', *qubba‹a* (Ar) :: *qobi* 468

qabaḍa (Ar) 'make scanty' :: *qäbäṭä* 470

qablu (Ar) 'before' :: *qäbbəlla* 469

qibbel (Heb) 'receive' :: *(tä)qibbälä* 469

qabqab (Ar) 'wooden clog' :: *kʷäbe* 332

qabqaba (Ar), see *qabba*

qabara (Ar) 'bury', *qåḇar* (Heb) :: *qäbbärä* II 470

qadda (Ar), see *qådad*

qådad (Heb) 'tear', *qadda* (Ar) :: *qädädä* 472

qadaḥa (Ar) 'ladle out with a ladle' :: *qäda* 472

qadama (Ar) 'be first', *qiddem* (Heb) :: *qädämä* 473

qadasa (Ar) 'be holy', *qådōš* (Heb) 'holy' :: *qiddäsä* 473

qaḏqaḏa (Ar) 'crush', *qaṭṭa* (Ar) 'cut', *qṣṣ* (Heb) 'cut', *qiṭqeṭ* (Heb) 'spread out by beating' :: *qəṭäqäṭä* 509

quffa (Ar) 'large basket', *quppu* (Akk) :: *qäfo* 473

qfd, pi‹el (Heb) 'roll up', *qĕpad* (Syr) 'make to shrink', *qarfada* (Ar) 'be dried out and shrunk' :: *(tä)quraffädä* 497

qaffala (Ar) 'lock' (v.), *qūplå* (Syr) 'lock' (n.) :: *qʷälläfä* 476

°*qahala* VII (Ar) 'fall down due to infirmity' :: *laqä* 381

qehelihon (Soq) 'egg', *qahalit* (Šḥ), *kali* (Mh) :: *anqʷä* 68

qahalit (Šḥ), see *qehelihon*

°*qahara* (Ar) 'subjugate' :: *qerä* 495

°*qaḥala* VII (Ar) 'be weakened through age' :: *laqä* 381

qaḥqaḥ (Soq) 'hit' :: *ka balä* 331

qaḥqaḥ (Syr), see *qa‹qa‹a*

qal (Heb) 'light' (adj.), *qalla* (Ar) 'become little :: *qälälä* 477

qāla (Ar) 'say', *qōl* (Heb) 'voice' :: *qal* 474

qalā (Ar) 'roast' :: *qollä* 475

°*qallû* (Akk) 'slave, servant' :: *qolla* 475

qulla (Ar) 'jug' :: *qəl* 474

°*qala‹a* (Ar) 'uproot' :: *(a)qälla* 474

qallā‹ (Ar) 'lictor' :: *qolla* 475

°*qlb* (Ar) 'vanquish' :: *gulbät* 272

°*qlb-n* (SAr) 'act of establishing a metropolis' :: *qällläbä* II 475

qalada (Ar) 'twist a rope' :: *qälad* 476

qalafa (Ar) 'bark a tree', *qåläp* (Heb), *qalāpu* (Akk) :: *qəlfi* 476, *qərfit* 497

qalmå (Syr), see *qaml*

qalqala (Ar) 'move, shake', *qilqel* (Heb) :: *(a)qläqälä* 478

qalasa (Ar) 'spit blood' :: *qʷässälä* 504

qilles (Heb) 'jeer at' :: *qʿanäsä* 516

qulṭufa (Ar) 'agility' :: *qälṭaffa* 479

qəlʷä (Ar) 'testicles' :: *ənqulä* 70

qāma (Ar) 'stand', *qåm* (Heb) :: *qomä* 479

qēmu (Akk), see *qemaḥ*

qamaḥa (Ar.Daṯina) 'eat' :: *qamä* 479

qemaḥ (Heb) 'flour', *qēmu* (Akk) :: *qämä* 479

qaml (Ar) 'louse', *qalmå* (Syr), *kalmatu* (Akk), *qåmal* (Heb) 'be taken by lice' :: *qämmälä* 481

qamaṣa (Ar) 'jump' :: *qänäṭä* I 489

qamṣūṣ (Heb) 'bent up' :: *qəmäṭäṭä* 484

qmṭ (Heb.Aram) 'wrinkle' :: *qəmäṭäṭä* 484

qinne› (Heb) 'be jealous', *qn›* (Soq) :: *qänna* I 484

qnn, ›iqnānna (Ar) 'stand up' :: *qanänä* 488

qanther (Soq), see *qanṭār*

qanṭār (Ar.Daṯina) 'clitoris', *qanther* (Soq) :: *qənṭər* 490

qāqa, qa›qa›a (Ar) 'croak', *qawqi* (Syr) :: *qoq* 492

qūqiyyå (Heb) 'kind of bird' :: *qoq* 492

qarra (Ar) 'be cold', *qar* (Heb) 'cold' :: *qorra* 495, *qərärä* 500

qurra (Ar) 'frog' :: *ənqurarit* 71, *gʷägʷära* 268

qaruba (Ar) 'be near', *qåraḇ* (Heb) :: *qäräbä* 496

qurād (Ar) 'tick' :: *qərdäği* 497

qaraḏa (Ar), see *qaraṣa*

qarafa (Ar) 'peel off' :: *qərfit* 497

qarfada (Ar), see *qpd*

qåraḥ (Heb) 'make bald' :: *qʷärrärä* 500

qarama (Ar) 'graze' :: *qerrämä* 497

qarn (Ar), *qęręn* (Heb) 'horn' :: *qär* I 494

qurqurru (Ar) 'metal worker' :: *qurqura* 500

qarére (Soq) 'tomorrow', *(ha)qaraur* (Mh) 'go in the morning', *al-qarra-tāni* (Ar) 'the two (cool) times of the day' :: *qərärä* 500

qaraša (Ar) 'crunch' :: *qəräšämä* 501

qarāšu (Akk) 'split, cut', *qaraša* (Ar) :: *qäräsä* II 501

qaraṣa, qaraḏa, qaraṭa (Ar) 'pinch, bite, cut', *ḏåraṣ* (Heb) :: *mäqʷräča* 416, *qərätätä* 503, *(aq)qʷarräta* 502

qaraṭa (Ar), see *qaraṣa*

∘*qīrāṭ* (Ar) 'small coin' :: *qäräṭit* 503

qarṭama (Ar) 'cut', *qirṭem* (Heb) :: *qərätämä* 502

qassa (Ar) 'seek, pursue' :: *qəsäqäsä* II 504

qasama (Ar) 'divide, break, cut asunder' :: *qəräšämä* 501, *qəsəm* II 504, *(a)qsäsänä* 505

qašama (Ar) 'cut' :: *qəräšämä* 501

qasqasa (Ar) 'agitate, shake' :: *qəsäqäsä* I 504

qåšar (Heb) 'attach' :: *qaṭärä* 510

qašīšå (Syr) 'priest' :: *qes* 504

qęšęṯ (Heb), see *qaws*

qaṣā (Ar), see *qṣy*

qṣ‹ (SAr), see *qaṭa‹a*

qaṣa‹a (Ar) 'humiliate' :: *qäṭṭa* II 507

∘*qaṣala* (Ar) 'cut' :: *qəṭäl* 508

qaṣara (Ar) 'lock up' :: *qəṭər* II 510

qaṣura (Ar) 'be short', *qåṣår* (Heb) 'short' :: *aṭärä* 109

qåṣaṣ (Heb) 'cut', *qaṣṣa* (Ar) :: *qoče* 471, *qäṭäṭo* 511, and *qaḏqaḏa*, above

qṣy, pi‹el (Heb) 'cut', *qaṣā* (Ar) 'mutilate' :: *qoče* 471

qatala (Ar) 'kill', *qěṭal* (Syr) :: *qäṭälä* I 508

qaṭṭa (Ar), see *qaḏqaḏa*

qaṭa‹a (Ar) 'make incisions', *qåṭa‹* (Heb), *qṣ‹* (SAr) :: *qäṭṭa* I 506

qaṭaba (Ar) 'gather' :: *qʷäṭṭäbä* 508

qěṭal (Syr), see *qatala*

qaṭama (Ar) 'bite, cut' :: *qərätämä* 503

qåṭån (Heb) 'small', *qṭn* (SAr), *qeṭehon* (Soq) :: *qäṭänä* 508

qiṭqeṭ (Heb), see *qaḏqaḏa*

qaṭara (Ar) 'attach', *qěṭar* (Syr) :: *qaṭärä* 510

(tä)qāwama (Ar) 'oppose' :: *(tä)qawwämä* 511

qawqi (Syr), see *qāqa*

qaws (Ar) 'bow', *qęšęṯ* (Heb) :: *qäst* 505

qyḥ (SAr) 'red' :: *qäy* 512

r

ra›ā (Ar) 'see', *rå›å* (Heb) :: *ərī* 83

ra›s (Ar) 'head', *rō(›)š* (Heb) :: *ras* 527

∘*r›y* (Sem) 'see' :: *martäňňä* 424

rå‹eḇ (Heb) 'hungry', *raġiba* (Ar) 'desire' (v.) :: *rabä-* 520

rå‹ad (Heb) 'tremble', *ra‹ada* (Ar) :: *(a)ra›adä-* 520

rěḇīḇ-īm (Heb) 'dew as heavy rain', *rbb* (Ug) 'rain' :: *(a)rbärräbä* 521

rabiḥa (Ar) 'gain, profit' :: *räbä* 500

rāda (Ar) 'prowl', *rodi* (Soq) 'steal' :: *ranği* 526

rada›a (Ar) 'support' :: *rädda* 521

raḏraḏa (Ar), see *råṣaṣ*

rafa›a, rafā (Ar) 'sew' :: *märf* 420

råga‹ (Heb) 'form a crust, come to rest' :: *rägga* 523

rağafa (Ar) 'agitate' :: *rägäfä* 523

∘*riğl* (Ar) 'foot', *ręgęl* (Heb) :: *ägər* 26

ragāmu (Akk) 'call out, shout', *rağğama* (Ar) 'curse' :: *räggämä* 523, *(as)suraggämä* 560

riğriğa (Ar) 'muddy remainder of pool' :: *rägräg* 523

raġiba (Ar), see *rå‹eḇ*

∘*rhn* (Ar) 'be a guarantor' :: *mädin* 392

∘*raḥa* (Ar) 'grindstone' :: *mäğä* 396

rāḥa (Ar) 'go' :: *wärä* 660

raḫḫa (Ar) 'be soft', *raḫraḫ* (Ar) 'soft' :: *rarra* 527

raḥaḏa (Ar), see *råḥaṣ*

∘*raḥama* (Ar) 'have compassion', *råḥam* (Heb) :: *marä* 417

råḥaq (Heb) 'be far' :: *raqä* 526

raḥraḥ (Ar), see *raḫḫa*

råḥaṣ (Heb) 'wash', *raḥaḏa* (Ar) :: *(tä)raṭä* 528

rkb, hif‹il (Heb.Aram) 'graft upon, join' :: *räkäbä* 524

rakaḏa (Ar) 'stamp', *råqad* (Heb) 'kick about' :: *rägäṭä* 524

riks (Ar) 'dirt' :: *räkäsä* I 525

råm (Heb) 'be high' :: *(tä)ra›amä* 520

ramaḏa (Ar) 'roast on stones, scorch', *rimṣå* (Aram) 'ashes' :: *märämmäčat* 421, *(a)rämmäṭä* 526

rimṣå (Aram), see *ramaḏa*

råqad (Heb), see *rakaḏa*

ras (Syr), see *rašša*

rasā (Ar), see *rsy*

∘*rasa‹a* (Ar) 'be slack', *råša‹* (Heb) 'err willfully' :: *räsa* 527

rašša (Ar) 'besprinkle', *ras* (Syr) :: *rasä* 527

rsy (SAr) 'prepare', *rasā* (Ar) 'be firm, stable' :: *(a)räšä* 527

råṣ (Heb) 'run' :: *roṭä* 529

råṣaṣ (Heb) 'crush' :: *raḏraḏa* (Ar) 'break to pieces' :: *(a)rṭärräṭä* 529

retû (Akk) 'be fortified' :: *räta* 528

raṭuba (Ar) 'be wet', *råṭoḇ* (Heb) 'wet' :: *räṭäbä* 529

rawā (Ar) 'tell, relate' :: *wäre* 660

ruzz (Ar) 'rice' :: *ruz* 529

s - ś - š

šā›a (Ar) 'wish' :: *šä* 570

sa›ala (Ar) 'ask', *šå›al* (Heb) :: *səlä* 542, *(tä)salä* 542

šě›ōl (Heb) 'nether world' :: *səwel* 568

sě›ōn (Heb), see *šēnu*

sā‹a (Ar) 'hour', *šå‹å* (Heb) :: *sa›at* 531

sa‹ala (Ar) 'cough', *š‹l* (Heb) :: *sal* 542

ša‹ār (Ar) 'vegetation' :: *sa›ar* 530

ša‹īr (Ar) 'barley', *śě‹orå* (Heb) :: *səre* 559

śe‹år (Heb) 'hair', *ša‹r* (Ar) :: *ṭəgär* 615

šě‹ar (Syr), see *ṯaġara*

šåḇ (Heb), see *ṯāba*

śeḇå (Heb) 'grey hair', *šāba* (Ar) 'have grey hair' :: *šäbbätä* II 572

śåḇa‹ (Heb) 'be satiated', *šabi‹a* (Ar) :: *ṭəgabäňňä* 615

śåḇa‹ (Heb) 'be satiated' :: *säbba* 531

sab‹a (Ar) 'seven', *šęḇa‹* (Heb) :: *säbat* 534

šabḥ (Ar) 'large' :: *säbba* 531

šåḇar (Heb) 'break' :: *säbärä* 533

∘*šibr* (Ar) 'span' :: *sənäzzärä* 555

šabbåt (Heb) 'Sabbath' :: *sänbät* 550

šabaṭa (Ar) 'make cuts on the skin', *šebęṭ* (Heb) :: *samṭ* 549

šådad (Heb) 'deal violently' :: *sädädä* I 535

sådaq (Heb) 'split', *sědaq* (Syr) :: *sädäqä* 536

sedęr (Heb) 'arrangement' :: *siddärä* 536

sādis (Ar) 'sixth', *šeš* (Heb) :: *sədəst* 536

saffa (Ar) 'basket made of palm leaves' :: *säf* 537

saffa (Ar) 'weave leaves of a palm tree' :: *sefä* 537

sapū (Akk) 'pray' :: *täsfa* 603

safa‹a (Ar) 'slap' :: *ṭäfa* I 613

∘*safiha* (Ar) 'be silly' :: *sänäfä* I 551

safiḥa (Ar) 'be stretched out' :: *säffa* 537

sapānu (Akk) 'overpower' :: *šinnäfä* 581

såpan (Heb) 'cover, panel' :: *šäffänä* 573

såpar (Heb) 'count', *sfr* (SAr) 'measure' :: *säfärä* I 538

šft (SAr) 'rebel' :: *šäffätä* 574

∘*sapat* (Heb) 'judge' :: *säfätä* II 574

saǧada (Ar) 'prostrate', *sěged* (Aram) :: *sägädä* 538

∘*šaǧawǧa* (Ar) 'bulky' :: *səga* 538

saġiba (Ar) 'be hungry' :: *ṭəgabäňňä* 615

sahula (Ar) 'be smooth, be level' :: *sarä* I 557

šaḫḫa (Ar) 'urinate' :: *šā aňe-* I 570

saḥaba (Ar) 'drag', *såḥaḇ* (Heb) :: *sabä* 531

saḥala (Ar) 'shave off' :: *sala* 542, *sälät* II 547, *šalä* II 577

śåḥaq (Heb) 'play' :: *daqä* 216, *saqä* 556

šåḥat (Heb) 'spoil' :: *satä* 565

šaḥḥeṭ (Syr) 'wound' :: *saṭä* I 566
sakka (Ar), see *sâḵaḵ*
°*sĕḵâ* (Syr) 'look out' :: *mäskot* 428
sâḵaḵ (Heb) 'block', *sakka* (Ar) :: *səkäsäkä* 541
śoḵ (Heb) 'thorn', *šawk* (Ar) :: *sox* 541
šakka (Ar.Haḏramaut) 'string' :: *säkkäkä* I 540
sakira (Ar) 'be drunk', *šâḵar* (Heb) :: *säkärä* 540
šâḵar (Heb) 'hire', *šakar* (Ar) 'reward' :: *aškär* 100
sala (Ar), see *šilyâ*
šalla (Ar) 'become crippled' :: *šäläl beä* 577
sala‹a (Ar) 'wound' :: *(a)ṭole* II 616
salaba (Ar) 'pull out', *ślb* (SAr) :: *säläbä* 542
salafa (Ar) 'go in front' :: *sälf* 543
(ta)sallala (Ar) 'sneak' :: *sällälä* I 543
°*salām* (Ar) 'peace' :: *šälämä* 578
°*sullâm* (Heb) 'ladder' :: *mäsälal* 427
šâloš (Heb), see *ṯalaṯ*
silsila (Ar) 'chain', *šalšeleṭ* (Heb) :: *sänsälät* 554
salata (Ar) 'scrape off, shave' :: *šällätä* 578
šilītu (Akk), see *šilyâ*
saluṭa (Ar) 'be strong, dominate', *šâlaṭ* (Heb) :: *säläṭä* 545
šilyâ (Heb) 'afterbirth', *šilītu* (Akk), *sala* (Ar) :: *šəl* 577
šâm (Heb) 'place' (v.), *šāmu* (Akk) 'designate' :: *šomä* 578
šāma (Ar) 'buy', *šāmu* (Akk) :: *šämätä* 580
šem (Heb) 'name', *(ʾi)sm* (Ar) :: *səm* 545
samāʾ (Ar) 'sky', *šâmayim* (Heb) :: *sämay* 549
sami‹a (Ar) 'hear', *šâma‹* (Heb) :: *säma* 545
simāk (Ar) 'support' (n.), *sâmaḵ* (Heb) 'support' (v.) :: *(tä)šammäkä* 579
šĕmonę (Heb), see *ṯamān*
šâmayim (Heb), see *samāʾ*
sinn (Ar) 'tooth', *šen* (Heb) :: *sən* I 549
šĕnu (Akk) 'shoe', *sĕʾōn* (Heb) :: *ašən* 100
śâneʾ (Heb) 'hate' (v.), *šanaʾa* (Ar) :: *(tä)šenänä* 582
°*śâneʾ* (Heb) 'hate' (v.) :: *ṯäla* 616
snf, musnifa (Ar) 'lean (camel)' :: *sänäfä* 551
šanānu (Akk) 'be like' :: *sənňat* 556
sĕneq (Syr) 'be in need' :: *sənq* 553
šĕnayim (Heb) 'two' :: *sän yä* 555
saqā (Ar) 'drink', Heb. *šâqâ*, hif‹il (Heb) 'give to drink' :: *säčä* 534
šaqālu (Akk) 'hang', *sĕqal* (Syr) 'lift', *siqlhel* (Soq) 'high' :: *säqälä* 557
siqlhel (Soq), see *šaqālu*
śârâ (Heb) 'contend' :: *(a)serä* II 558
šârâ (Heb) 'loosen', *šĕrâ* (Aram) :: *(a)šräňä* 585
šara‹a (Ar) 'prescribe', *šr‹* (SAr) :: *(a)sērä* I 558, *sərat* 562
sarafa (Ar) 'gnaw the leaves or the bark of a tree' :: *šärräfä* 585
sarrağa (Ar) 'embelish, decorate', *šergu-m* (Akk) :: *särg* 560
śeraḥ (Soq), see *šoręš*
saraqa (Ar) 'steal', *sarreq* (Syr) 'lay waste' :: *säräqä* 561
šoręš (Heb) 'root', *šuršu* (Akk), *śeraḥ* (Soq) :: *sər* 558
šaršara (Ar) 'split' :: *sərəsärä* I 562
šâraṣ (Heb) 'swarm, teem' :: *(a)sraččä* 560
šaraṭa (Ar) 'make incisions', *śâraṭ* (Heb) :: *särrätä* 562, *säṭṭärä* 567, *(a)zrače* 714
srwyt (SAr) 'army', *sariyya* (Ar) 'military detachment' :: *särawit* 563
sariyya (Ar), see *srwyt*
šiṣehar (Soq), see *šaṣara*
šaṣara (Ar) 'pierce', *śeṭar, šiṣehar* (Soq) :: *säṭṭärä* 567
šeš (Heb), see *sādis*
šâtâ (Heb) 'drink', *šatū* (Akk) :: *säče* I 534
šatafa (Ar.Daṯina) 'cut' :: *šätäfä* 588
šatāqu (Akk) 'cut, separate' :: *säṭṭäqä* 567
šatara (Ar) 'slit' :: *särrätä* 562
sâtar (Heb) 'hide', *satara* (Ar) :: *sətər* I 566
°*šaṭaṯ* (Heb) 'wash off' :: *sämmäṭä* 549
sataḥa (Ar) 'spread', *šâṭaḥ* (Heb) :: *(a)sätṭa* 566
sâṭânâ (Syr) :: *seṭan* 567
šaṭara (Ar) 'divide into two', *śeṭar* (Soq) :: *säṭṭärä* 567, *šäṭärä* 588, *särrätä* 562
śeṭar (Soq), see *šaṣara*
šawk (Ar), see *śoḵ*
šawāṣin (Ar) 'box, coffin' :: *saṭən* 567
šazara (Ar) 'twist' :: *sənäzzärä* 555

šezir (Soq) 'span', *hizer* (Mh) :: *sənäzzärä* 555

ś, see *s*

š, see *s*

ṣ

ṣaʾā (Ar), see *ṣâwaḥ*
ṣeʾâ (Heb) 'excrement', *ṣaʾ-tâ* (Syr), *ṣuʾiya* (Ar. Yemen) 'have a bad smell', *ṯoye* (Mh) :: *čəyä* 192
ṣaʾika (Ar) 'have a bad smell' :: *čeqä* 185
ṣaʾṣaʾa (Ar), see *ṣâwaḥ*
ṣuʾiya (Ar.Yemen), see *ṣeʾâ*
ṣâ‹â (Syr) 'bowl', *ṣ‹* (Ug), *ṣuwā‹* (Ar) 'goblet' :: *ṭəwa* I 637
ṣu‹d (Ar) 'kind of tree' :: *ṭädä* 612
ṣu‹d (Ar.Daṯina,Yemen) 'cooking stand for pots' :: *ṭadä* 612
ṣa‹ar (Heb) 'pain, grief' :: *(aṭ)ṭaṭarä* 636
ṣâbâʾ (Heb) 'wage war', *ṣabāʾu, ṣabū* (Akk), *ḏbʾ* (SAr) :: *ṭäbäňňä* 610
(ʾa)ṣbaḥa (Ar) 'become morning' :: *subhi* 532, *ṭəbä* 608
ṣâbar (Heb) 'heap up', *ḏabara* (Ar) :: *(a)ṭammärä* 621
ṣâbaṭ (Heb), see *ḏabaṭa*
ṣādu (Akk) 'shine' :: *ṭədat* 612
ṣafa‹a (Ar) 'slap' :: *ṭäfa* I 613
ṣâpūp (Heb), see *ḏaff*
ṣaffaḥa (Ar) 'flatten, broaden' :: *säffa* 537
ṣafuqa (Ar) 'be dense' :: *čəfäläqä* 178
sippor-ęn (Heb), see *ṯufr*
ṣipṣep (Heb) 'whistle' :: *(a)fʷaččä* 227
ṣaḥ (Heb) 'clear, bright', *ṣaḥā* (Ar) 'be bright' :: *čet* 190
ṣḥf (SAr) 'write', *ṣaḥḥafa* (Ar) :: *ṣafä* 569
ṣaḥafa (Ar) 'dig' :: *ṣafä* 569
ṣâḥaq (Heb), see *ḏaḥika*
ṣuḥra (Ar) 'crevice' :: *čarä* 187
ṣalā (Ar) 'pray' :: *ṣälläyä* 570
ṣel (Heb), see *ṯill*
ṣelū (Akk) 'be hostile' :: *ṭäla* 616
ṣalla (Ar), see *ṣâlal*
ṣâlal (Heb) 'be pure', *ṣalla* (Ar), *ṣĕlīlâ* (Syr) 'pure' :: *ṭälälä* 617
°*ṣâlal* (Heb) 'sink' :: *čäläll balä* 180
ṣâlal (Heb) 'float' :: *(a)ṭalälä* 617
ṣlm (Heb), see *ṯalima*
ṣalata (Ar) 'empty a container' :: *čellätä* 180
ṣâm (Heb) 'fast' (v.) :: *somänä* 547, *ṭomä* 620
ṣamma (Ar) 'be deaf' :: *(tä)čäma* 181
ṣâmeʾ (Heb), see *ṯamiʾa*
ṣęmęd (Heb) 'couple', *ḏamada* (Ar) 'bind' :: *ṭämädä* 621
ṣâmaq (Heb) 'contract' (v.) :: *ṭämmäqä* I 621
ṣamata (Ar) 'be silent', *ṣammet* (Syr) 'silence someone', *ṣmt* (Heb) :: *čämätä* 182
ṣānu (Akk) 'load' (v.), *ṭ‹n* (Ug), *ṯa‹ūn* (Ar) 'camel that carries a load' :: *čanä* 182
ṣn‹ (SAr) 'fortify' :: *(a)ṭänna* 622
ṣana‹a (Ar) 'make' :: *sānä* 549
ṣīnōq (Heb), see *ḏanuka*
ṣar (Heb) 'enemy', *ṣēru* (Akk) :: *ṭärä maryam* 629
ṣâra‹at (Heb) 'skin disease' :: *(a)ṭole* II 616
ṣaraba (Ar) 'cut, remove', *ṣereb* (Soq), *ṣrb* (SAr) :: *ṭärräbä* 630
ṣaruḥa (Ar) 'be pure' :: *ṭärra* II 629
ṣaraḥa (Ar) 'call', *ṣâraḥ* (Heb) :: *ṭärra* I 629
ṣaraq (Ar) 'thin, fine' :: *čərq balä* 188
ṣīṣīt (Heb) 'tassel' :: *(a)ṭwayyä* 638
ṣuwā‹ (Ar), see *ṣâ‹â*
ṣâwaḥ (Heb) 'cry aloud', *ṣḥ* (Ug), *ṣaʾā, ṣaʾṣaʾa* (Ar) :: *čuču *balä* 178
ṣwq (Heb), see *ḏāqa*
ṣwr (Soq) 'carry' :: *ṭäwärä* 637
ṣawt (Ar) 'voice' :: *(tä)čawwätä* 192
ṣwy, pi‹el (Heb) 'call up, order' :: *(tä)čawwätä* 192
ṣyṣ (Heb) 'twitter' :: *čuču *balä*

t

°*tĕʾōm-īm* (Heb) 'twins', *tuʾām* (Ar) :: *mälta* 404
ta‹aleh (Soq), see *tōla‹*

tebû (Akk) 'rise' :: *täbba* 590

°*tabiʿa* (Ar) 'follow' :: *täbba* 590

tābūt (Ar) 'arch' :: *tabot* 591

taffa (Ar) 'spit', *tĕpap* (Aram), *topet* (Heb) 'spittle' :: *täfa* II 592

top (Heb), see *dabdāb*

tĕpap (Aram), see *taffa*

topet (Heb), see *taffa*

taftafa (Ar) 'grope for something' :: *taftaf barä* II 592

taḥta (Ar) 'down, under', *taḥat* (Heb) :: *tat* 604

tikka (Ar) 'waistband' :: *däqot* 217

taktaka (Ar) 'make a cracking sound' :: *täktäk bea* II 596

tōlaʿ (Heb) 'worm', *taʿaleh* (Soq), *tultu* (Akk) :: *tələ* 597

tll, hifʿil (Heb) 'mock, trifle with' :: *(at)tallälä* 597

tultu (Akk), see *tōlaʿ*

timāli (Akk), see *ʾętmōl*

tĕnå (Syr), see *tannā*

tĕnånå (Syr.Aram) 'smoke' :: *tänänä* 600

tarra (Ar) 'be cut off', *tirter* (Heb) 'crumble' :: *tərätärä* 603

(a)tāra (Ar), see *twr*

tōr (Heb) 'turn' (n.), *tāra* (Ar) :: *tära* 601

trf (SAr) 'remain', *tarifa* (Ar) 'live in opulence', *terof* (Soq) 'be in good health' :: *täräfä* 601

tirter (Heb), see *tarra*

tsʿ, tšʿ (Sem) 'nine' :: *zäṭäñ* 717

twr (Heb) 'spy', *(ʾa)tāra* (Ar) 'fix the eyes attentively' :: *tawärä* 605

ṯ

°*ṯāba* (Ar) 'return', *šåḇ* (Heb) :: *mäsob* 426

ṯaġara (Ar) 'break', *šĕʿar* (Syr) 'split', *(y)hoʾor* (Soq) :: *šarä* 584

ṯalaṯ (Ar) 'three', *ṯlṯ* (Ug), *šåloš* (Heb) :: *(a)sisä* 563, *sost* 565

ṯamān (Ar) 'eight', *šĕmonę* (Heb) :: *səmmənt* 547

°*ṯannā* (Ar) 'tell', *tĕnå* (Syr) :: *zena* 710

ṯoye (Mh), see *ṣeʾå*

ṭ

ṭaʿima (Ar) 'taste' (v.), *ṭåʿam* (Heb) :: *ṭāmä* 619

ṭʿn (Ug), see *ṣānu*

ṭabba (Ar) 'be knowledgeable' :: *ṭəbäb* I 609

ṭåḇaḥ (Heb) 'slaughter' :: *ṭäba* 608

ṭåḇal (Heb) 'dip into' :: *ṭäbäl* 609

ṭĕḇūl-īm (Heb) 'turban' :: *ṭəballälä* 609

ṭabiqa (Ar) 'cling, stick' :: *ṭäbäqä* II 610

ṭabṭāba (Ar) 'stick used to hit the ball' :: *ṭəbäṭṭäbä* II 611

ṭiby (Ar) 'teat', *ʾaṭab* (Soq) :: *ṭäbbwä* 607

ṭaffa (Ar) 'be near to someone' :: *ṭäf barä* 612

ṭafiʾa (Ar) 'be extinguished' :: *ṭäfa* II 613

ṭåpaḥ (Heb) 'spread out', *ṭĕpaḥ* (Syr), *ṭalfaḥa* (Ar) :: *ṭəfäṭäfä* I 614

ṭahaf, ṭaḥaf (Ar. Daṯina, Ḥaḍramaut) 'kind of millet' :: *ṭafi* II 613

ṭihāl (Ar) 'spleen' :: *ṭala* II 616

ṭaḥaf (Ar), see *ṭahaf*

ṭåle (Heb) 'lamb', *ṭala, ṭali* (Ar) :: *ṭay* 638

ṭalfaḥa (Ar), see *ṭåpaḥ*

ṭilṭel (Heb), *ṭalṭala* (Ar) 'throw' :: *ṭalä* 616

ṭilṭel (Heb) 'move', *ṭalṭala* (Ar) :: *(a)ṭläṭṭälä* 619

ṭårī (Heb), see *ṭariya*

ṭariya (Ar) 'be fresh', *ṭårī* (Heb) 'raw, fresh' :: *ṭəre* 630

ṭawā (Ar), see *ṭwy*

ṭwy (Heb) 'twist', *ṭawā* (Ar) :: *(a)ṭwayyä* 638

ṯ

ṯaʿūn (Ar), see *ṣānu*

ṯafira (Ar) 'get hold of something' :: *zäräfä* 714

ṯufr (Ar) 'fingernail', *ṣippor-ęn* (Heb) :: **čäfärä* 178, *ṭəfər* 614

ṯahr (Ar) 'back' :: *ṭäwärä* 637

ṯill (Ar) 'shade', *ṣel* (Heb) :: *(aṭ)ṭillälä* 618

ṯilla (Ar) 'parasol' :: *ṭəla* I 616

ṯalima (Ar) 'be dark', *ṯlm* (SAr), *ṣlm* (Heb) :: *čällämä* 180

ṯamiʾa (Ar) 'be thirsty', *ṣåmeʾ* (Heb) :: *ṭäma-* II 619

w

wa (Ar) 'and', *wĕ* (Heb) :: *wa* III 639

waʾwaʾ (Ar) 'barking', *waʿwaʿa* (Ar) 'shout' :: *wu barä* 639, *wawat* 673

°*wʿd* (Sem) 'designate' :: *walä* I 651

waʿwaʿa (Ar), see *waʾwaʾ*

wabal (Ar) 'strong rain' :: *wäbär* II 641

wadda (Ar) 'love' (v.), *yĕdīd* (Heb) 'beloved' :: *wädädä* 643

wadaqa (Ar) 'fall in drops', *wdq* (SAr) :: *wädäqä* 644

waḏafa (Ar) 'throw with a sling' :: *wänčəf* 655

wafara (Ar) 'abound' :: *wäffärä* 645

waǧaʾa (Ar) 'hit someone with a knife', *ʾege* (Soq) :: *aǧǧä* 29, *wägga* I 646

wahaba (Ar) 'give', *yĕhåḇ* (Syr) :: *wabä* 641

°*wahana* (Ar) 'lose strength' :: *nəyä* 466

°*(s)whṣ* (SAr) 'gift' :: *wasä* 666

waḥwaḥ (Ar) 'dog that barks' :: *wəxwəx barä* 651

wld (Sem) 'give birth to a child' :: *wällädä* 652

waqqa (Ar), see *waqwaqa*

waqaʿa (Ar) 'strike, hit' :: *wäqa* 658

waqada (Ar) 'burn', *yåqad* (Heb) :: *magädä* 393, *muqād* 415

waqara (Ar) 'break, split' :: *wäqärä* 659

waqaṭa (Ar) 'hit, strike' :: *wäqqäṭä* 659

waqwaqa, waqqa (Ar) 'bark' :: *waqwaq* 659

warra (Ar) 'throw', *wrw* (SAr), *yårå* (Heb) :: *wəräwwärä* 666

warč (Ar), see *wark*

warada (Ar) 'descend', *yårad* (Heb) :: *wärädä* 662

wark (Ar), *warč* (Ar.Syria) 'upper thigh', *yåreḵ* (Heb) :: *wärčä* 662

wrq (SAr), see *yåroq*

wariṯa (Ar) 'inherit', *yåraš* (Heb) :: *wäräsä* 664

wrw (SAr), see *warra*

wry, h-ōrå (Heb) 'teach' :: *wäre* 660

wsḫ (Ar) 'be dirty' :: *tosä* 603

wasana (Ar), see *wṯn*

wasṭ, wasaṭ (Ar) 'middle', *ištu* (Akk) :: *wəsṭ* 668

wṣʾ (SAr) 'go out', *yåṣåʾ* (Heb) :: *wäṭa* 672

watar (Ar) 'sinew', *yęṭęr* (Heb) :: *wätär* I 671

wattara (Ar) 'stretch the bow' :: *wätärä* 671

wṯn (SAr) 'delimit', *wasana* (Ar) 'mark' (v.) :: *wessänä* 668

(m)wṯn (SAr) 'beginning' :: *wäṭṭänä* 672

wåy (Syr) 'woe!', *wayl* (Ar) :: *wa* II 639

wayl (Ar), see *wåy*

y

yā (Ar) 'oh!' :: *yō* 676

°*yaʿar* (Heb) 'forest' :: *maʾar* 368

yad (Ar.Heb) 'hand' :: *äǧ* 29

*yåda*ʿ (Heb) 'know' :: *ənǧi* 64

yĕdīd (Heb), see *wadda*

yĕhåḇ (Syr), see *wahaba*

ykḥ, hifʿil (Heb) 'reprove' :: *wäkka* III 649

yåḵol (Heb) 'be able' :: *čalä* 173

yåqad (Heb), see *waqada*

yåqaš (Heb) 'lay snares' :: *wäqäsä* 659

yårå (Heb), see *warra*

yårad (Heb), see *warada*

yåreăḥ (Heb) 'moon' :: *wär* I 660

yåreḵ (Heb), see *wark*

yåraq (Heb) 'spit' :: *məraq* 422

yåroq (Heb) 'green', *arqu* (Akk) 'yellow, green', *wrq* (SAr) :: *wärq* 664

yåraš (Heb), see *wariṯa*

yåṣåʾ (Heb), see *wṣʾ*

°*yåšån* (Heb) 'old' :: *masärä* 430

yęṭęr (Heb), see *watar*

yęzaʿ (Heb) 'perspiration', *zūtu* (Akk), *daʿåtå* (Aram) :: *(a)wäzza-* 674

z

zę (Heb) 'this', *(hā)ḏa* (Ar) :: *azi* 119, *za* 701

zĕḇūḇ (Heb), see *ḏubāb*

zaḥafa (Ar) 'crawl, creep' :: *zafä* 703

(t)zaḥlaṭ (Ar.Lebanon) 'slide' :: *(a)zläṭä-* 707

zåḵar (Heb), see *ḏakara*

zalaṭa (Ar) 'walk fast' :: *(a)zlāṭä-* 707

zamān (Ar) 'time', *zĕmǎn* (Heb) :: *zämän* 709

zimmer (Heb) 'sing, praise', *zamāru* (Akk) :: *zimmärä* 709

zǎr (Heb) 'turn aside', *zāra* (Ar) 'visit', *zwr* (SAr) :: *zorä* 714

zār (Ar) 'spirit' :: *zar* II 713

zǎrǎ (Heb), see *ḏarā*

zrʿ, zrw (Sem) 'sow' :: *zärra* 713

zęraʿ (Heb) 'seed, offspring' :: *zär* I 713

zariba (Ar), see *zęręm*

zarrafa (Ar) 'carry away', *zrf-t* (SAr) 'incursion' :: *zäräfä* 714

zęręm (Heb) 'rain' (n.), *zariba* (Ar) 'flow' :: *zänäbä* 710

zęręt (Heb) 'span', *zartǎ* (Syr) :: *sənäzzärä* 555

zūtu (Akk), see *yęzaʿ*

zwr (SAr), see *zǎr*

INDEX OF THE ARABIC LOANWORDS

The index of the Arabic loanwords is compiled for the benefit of the Arabist as well as of the Semitist. While some of the loanwords come directly from Arabic others come from other languages such as Persian or Turkish through the intermediary of Arabic. The Arabic root is placed first; the Gurage root and the page of the dictionary are placed after ::

For a detailed phonetic and morphological treatment of the Arabic loanwords in Gurage and in Ethiopic in general, see W. Leslau, "The Arabic loanwords in Gurage", *Arabica* 3 (1958). 266-284; and "The phonetic treatment of the Arabic loanwords in Ethiopic", *Word* 13 (1957). 100-123.

The alphabetical arrangement is as follows:
Vowel - ʾ, ʿ, *b, f, g-ǧ, ġ, ḥ, ḫ, k, l, m, n, q, r, s, š, ṣ, t, ṯ, ṭ, ṯ̣, w, y, z.*

ʾabadan 'always' :: *abädän* 7

abūgidi 'cloth bearing the imprint of a goat' :: *abwä-ǧäde* 7

ʾabil 'death commemoration' :: *alābəl* 38

ʾiblīs 'evil spirit' :: *iblīs* 8

ʾibrīq 'kettle' :: *ibrīq* 9

ʾadab 'good manners' :: *adäb* 14

ʾifṭār 'first meal in the evening during Ramadan' :: *afṭər* 23

(al)ʾāḫira 'hereafter' :: *axera* 37

ʾallah 'God' :: *allah* 39

ʾimām 'religious leader' :: *imām* 49

ʾarnab 'hare' :: *arbaňňä*

ʾislām 'Islam' :: *əslam* 96

ʾuṭruǧǧ 'orange' :: *tərəngo* 602

ʾawwal 'first' :: *abol* 8, *awwäl* 112

ʾawliyāʾ 'saints' :: *awliya* 113

ʾayyām 'days' :: *äyam, ayam* 117

ʿabd 'slave, servant' :: *aḫād* 7

ʿibāda 'divine service' :: *ibād* 7

ʿīd 'Muslim festival' :: *īd* 13

ʿidda 'period of three months during which a woman cannot marry' :: *idda* 14

ʿaḏāb 'punishment' :: *azab* 120

ʿaḏḏaba 'torment' :: *iddäbä* 14

ʿafā 'forgive' :: *af barä* 19

ʿāfiya 'health' :: *afəya* 23

ʿalāma 'aim' :: *alama* 40

ʿālim 'wise' :: *alim* 40

ʿamm 'paternal uncle' :: *umi* 42

ʿimāma 'turban' :: *imama* 49

ᶜumr 'age' :: *umur* 51
ᶜanz 'goat' :: *anž* 78
ᶜaqīd 'contracting party' :: *aqīd* 80
ᶜarafa, in *yawmu-l-ᶜarafa* 'Muslim festival' :: *arāfa* 87
ᶜaraq 'arrack' :: *arāqe* 90
ᶜaskar 'soldier' :: *aškär* 100
ᶜašr 'the verses of the Koran' :: *ašər geta* 101
ᶜašūra 'name of fast day' :: *ašūra* 101
ᶜaṣr 'afternoon prayer' :: *asər* 97
ᶜatar 'pea' :: *atär* 106
ᶜawwala 'take care of' :: *ewälä* 113
ᶜazīz 'strong' :: *aziz* 122

biᵓr 'well, pit' :: *bʷər* 150
bābūr 'engine' :: *babur bet* 129
badw 'desert' :: *bäda* 131
bālaġa 'become adult' :: *baläqä* 141
ballūr, billawra 'crystal' :: *brəlle* 154
bilāš 'gratis' :: *(a)blašä* 142
bunn 'coffee bean' :: *buna* 144
bāqilāᵓ 'bean' :: *baqela* 148
būrī (Daṯina) 'bowl of pipe' :: *burəya* 157
baraka 'blessing' :: *bäräka* 153
barmīl 'barrel' :: *bärmel* 154
bərnēṭa 'hat' :: *barneṭa* 155
baraṣ 'leprosy' :: *burs* (delete)
burtukān 'orange' :: *bərtukan* 157
baššara 'bring good news' :: *abšər* 10
bāṭil 'vain, invalid' :: *baṭil* 165

duᶜāᵓ 'prayer' :: *duwa* 223
dubbāᵓ 'pumpkin' :: *duba* 194
dukkān 'platform, stand' :: *dənkʷan* 214
dimāġ 'skull' :: *dum* 207
dīn 'belief, faith' :: *dīn* 211
dunyā 'this world' :: *dunya* 216
daraǧa 'rank' :: *däräǧa* 220
darrās 'student' :: *däräsa* 221
dist 'pot' :: *dəst* 223
dawāᵓ 'remedy' :: *däwi* 223

dawlat 'counsel' :: *dulät* 206

fāᵓida 'profit, advantage' :: *(a)feᵓädä* 225
faᵓl 'omen' :: *fal* 231
faǧr 'dawn' :: *(a)feǧärä* 230
faḫara 'brag' :: *fʷäkärä* 230
finǧān 'drinking cup' :: *finǧan* 235
faqīr 'poor, ascetic' :: *fəqʷära* 240
fariḥa 'be joyful' :: *afre *balä* 21
firāš 'mattress' :: *fəraš* 244
faṭara 'break the fast' :: *(a)fäṭärä* 251

gabalawi 'spirit of the mountain' :: *ǧäbäl* 312
ǧabana 'coffee pot' :: *ǧäbän* 312
ǧadaf 'dregs' :: *guduf* 262
ǧuḏām 'leprosy' :: *ǧuzam* 320
ǧumᶜa 'Friday' :: *ǧimᵓat* 316
ǧamāᶜa 'group' :: *ǧäma* 316
ǧumla 'wholesale' :: *ǧəmla* 316
ǧinn 'spirit' :: *ganel* 284, *ǧin* 317
ǧināᵓiz 'corpses' :: *ǧənᵓēz* 317
ǧannat 'garden' :: *ǧenät* 318
ǧūniya (Daṯina) 'sack' :: *ǧonniyya* 318
ǧurda, gurda 'sword' :: *gʷärade* 290
ǧism 'body' :: *ǧism* 319
ǧazāᵓ 'favor' :: *ǧeza* 320

ġurš, qirš 'piaster' :: *qärši* 501
ġayyara 'change' :: *qäyyärä* 513
ġazā 'raid' :: *gažžä* 306

ḥabba ṣawdāᵓ 'black caraway' :: *abäsud* 10
ḥadra 'gathering with a religious purpose' :: *hadra* 322
ḥāǧa 'matter' :: *haǧa* 323
ḥaǧama 'cup to draw blood' :: *agämä* 28
ḥakama 'bit of bridle' :: *akkäm* 34
ḥakīm 'physician' :: *akim* 34, *hakim* 323
ḥamd 'praise' (n.) :: *hamd* 325
ḥimār 'donkey' :: *əmar* 51
ḥaqq 'justice' :: *haq* 328

ḥurr 'free' :: *arənnät* 89, *hurru bälä* II 328
ḥarīr 'silk' :: *har* 328
ḥirz 'charm, amulet' :: *hərz* 329

ḫadama 'serve' :: *käddämä* 337, *xadämä* 363
ḫadaᶜa 'deceive' :: *kädda* 337
ḫafīf 'light' (adj.) :: *käfif* 338
ḫalaqa 'create' :: *xäläqä* 365
ḫamīs, in *yawmu-l-ḫamīs* 'Thursday' :: *käms* 343
ḫarīṭa 'pouch' :: *käräṭīt* 351
ḫasira 'lose in business' :: *käsärä* III 353
ḫušāla 'rubbish, scum' :: *košola* 355
ḫušāra 'things of no value' :: *kašara* 355
ḫatama 'seal' :: *kätäma* 358
ḫawā 'be empty' :: *hawä* 330
ḫawḫ 'peach' :: *kuk* 340
ḫayr 'good' :: *ker* 347
ḫayzurān 'reed' :: *käzära* 359

kabīr 'rich' :: *käbbärä* II 334
kubbāyat 'cup' :: *kubbayya* 335
kaḏaba 'lie' :: *käzäbä* 359
(ᵓa)kfala 'fast' (v.) :: *käffälä* III 339
kafara 'become unfaithful to the Muslim faith' :: *käfärä* II 339
kūfiyya 'square kerchief worn as a headdress' :: *kafiya* 340
kuḥl 'antimony' :: *(tä)kʷalä* 341
karā 'rent, hire' :: *(tä)krayyä* 351
kūr 'saddle' :: *kor* 348
karrāz 'pitcher' :: *kurraz* 351
kīs 'pocket' :: *kis* 352
kataba 'write', *kitāb* 'book' :: *ašin kətab* 100, *kätäbä* 357
kūz 'jar' :: *kūz* 359

luᵓlu 'pearl' :: *lul* 378
labab 'breast collar of the harness' :: *ləbab* 373
labbayka 'here I am!' :: *labbēk* 373
laḏḏa 'be pleasant' :: *läzäzä* 384
luǧām 'bridle' :: *läǧʷämä* 376

laḥd 'vault with a niche for the corpse' :: *lod* 374
liqāᵓ 'gathering' :: *liqa* 382

māᵓida 'table' :: *mad* 390
maǧlis 'session' :: *maǧlis* 396
maġrib 'evening prayer' :: *magrib* 395
maḥrama 'handkerchief' :: *mähalläb, mäharräb* 397
makān 'place' :: *mäkän* 398
milqāṭ 'instrument to collect' :: *bəlqaṭ* 192
manām 'sleep' (n.) :: *manām* 410
miqaṣṣ, maqaṣṣ 'scissors' :: *mäqäs* 416
markab 'boat' :: *märkäb* 421
maraq 'soup' :: *märäq* 422
musāfir 'traveler' :: *musāfir* 427
masǧid 'mosque' :: *mäsgid* 427
mismār 'nail' :: *məsmar* 429
masnuww 'irrigation channel' :: *mäsno* 429
mawlid 'monthly gathering in honor of the prophet' :: *mawlid* 440
mawza 'banana' :: *muz* 442
mūz 'banana' :: *muz* 442
mīzān 'scales' :: *mizan* 443

nafṭ 'petroleum, rifle' :: *näfṭ* 452
niǧās 'impurity' :: *niǧās* 454
nikāḥ 'marriage' :: *nəka* 455
nūr 'light' :: *nur* 460
nūra, nawra 'lime' :: *nora* 460
nīšān (Oman) 'decoration' :: *nišan* 462
nuṣṣ 'half' :: *nas* II 461

qabḍ 'receipt' :: *qäbd* 469
qahwa 'coffee' :: *qawa* 511
qalb 'heart' :: *qälb* 475
qāma 'stature' :: *qam* 479
qamīṣ 'shirt' :: *qämis* 482
qinṭār 'weight of about 100 pounds' :: *qumṭa* II 483
qaraᵓa 'read' :: *qära* 494
qurᵓān 'Koran' :: *qurān* 498
qaranful 'clove' :: *qurənfəd* 498

qirš 'piaster' :: *qärši* 501
qišr 'drink made of peel' :: *qəšər* 505
qušaš, qašīš 'rubbish' :: *qʷäšäšä* 506
qāt 'narcotic plant' :: *čat* 190
qūt 'subsistence' :: *qot* I 506
qaṭīb (Daṯina) 'smallpox' :: *kutb* 357
quwwa(t) 'power' :: *qot* I 506
qiyāma, in *yawmu-l-qiyāmati* 'day of judgment' :: *qəyam* 513

rabš (Daṯina) 'panic' :: *räbbäšä* 521
rağā› 'hope' (n.) :: *arägä* 88
rūḥ 'spirit' :: *rux* 525
raḫuṣa 'be cheap' :: *räkäsä* II 525
rikāb 'stirrup' :: *ərkab* 88
raṣāṣ 'lead' (n.) :: *ərsas* 92
rizq 'subsistence' :: *rəzq* 529

sa‹āda 'good fortune' :: *sädaxäd* 535
sabab 'cause, reason' :: *säbäb* 532
(ta)sāfara 'travel' :: *(tä)safärä* 538
sahm 'share' (n.) :: *šäma* 578
saḥūr 'last meal before daybreak during Ramadan' :: *səhur* 539
sukkar 'sugar' :: *sukkar* 540
salafa 'go in front' :: *sälf* 543
salām 'peace' :: *sälam* 543
(a)slama 'become a Muslim' :: *sälämä* 543
sulṭān 'power' :: *säläṭṭänä* 545
summ 'poison' :: *summi* 546
sūq 'shop' :: *suq* 556
sirwāl 'breeches' :: *sänafil* 552, *sənayər* 555, *surre* 559
sitr 'veil' (n.) :: *sətər* II 566
siwāk 'toothbrush' :: *(tä)swäkkä* 568
sayf 'sword' :: *sef* 537
sayr 'leather belt' :: *sīr* I 559

šahida 'testify' :: *(a)šedä* 573
šāhid 'witness' :: *šahid* 575, *šayəd* 589
šakk 'doubt' (n.) :: *šekäkä* 576
šukr 'gratitude' :: *šukr* 576

šalla 'be paralyzed' :: *šäläl beğ* 577
šām‹ 'wax, candle' :: *säm* 545, *šama* 578
šarrāba, šurrāba 'hassle, tuft' :: *šurrubba* 584
širka 'partnership' :: *širka* 585
šarmūṭa 'prostitute' :: *šarmuṭa* 585
šāš 'muslin' :: *šaš* 586
šīša(t) 'pipe' :: *šəššät* 587
šay 'tea' :: *šay* 589
šayḫ 'sheik' :: *šex* 576

(a)ṣbaḥa 'become morning' :: *subi* 532, *subhi* 532
ṣābūn 'soap' :: *samʷna* 547
ṣabbara 'urge to be patient', *ṣabr* 'patience' :: *(as)sabärä* 533
ṣabiyy 'young man' :: *säbiyyä* 534
ṣadaqa 'alms' :: *sädäqa* 536
ṣadr 'chest' :: *sēdärä* 536
ṣadriyya 'waistcoat' :: *sädärəyya* 536
ṣaḥn 'dish, plate' :: *saxən* 541
ṣalāt 'prayer' :: *sälat* 544
ṣana‹a 'make' :: *sānä* 549
ṣandal sandalwood' :: *sändäl* 551
ṣīniyy 'porcelain' :: *sin* 550

ta›rīḫ 'date, history' :: *tarik* 601
tāba 'repent toward God' :: *toba* 590
tāğir 'merchant' :: *ṭiggärä* 615
tahlīl 'utterance of the formula *lā illāha*' :: *tahlīl* 594
tumbāk 'tobacco' :: *tumbākko* 598
tamr 'palm, date tree' :: *tämər* 599
tanak, tanika 'tin plate' :: *tanika* 599
turunğ 'orange' :: *tərəngo* 602
tasbīḥ 'rosary' :: *täsbe* 603
tawba(t) 'repentance' :: *tobbätä* 591

ṯalaṯ 'three' :: *tälate* 597
ṯūm 'garlic' :: *tuma* 598

ṭahara 'be clear' :: *ṭuhara* 615
ṭāqa (Syria) 'piece of cotton' :: *qāqa* III 492
ṭurumba 'trumpet' :: *ṭərumba* 631

ṭūṭ 'cotton' :: *ṭəṭ* 636
ṭāwla 'table' :: *ṭawla* 637

ẓuhr 'midday prayer' :: *zəhur* 705

wabā› 'infectious disease' :: *woba* 641
wuḍū› 'ritual ablution' :: *uḍu›ä* 14
waqf 'religious endowment' :: *wäqf* 659
waqt 'time' :: *wäqt* 659
waraqa(t) 'letter, paper' :: *wäräqät* 664

waṣiyya 'last will' :: *wäsiyä* 668

yaqīn 'certainly' :: *yäqin* 692
yatīm 'orphan' :: *yätīm* 698

zabīb 'raisin' :: *zäbīb* 701
zakā(t) 'alms-giving' :: *zäkka* 705
zanğabīl 'ginger' :: *ğənğəbəl* 318
zunnār 'girdle, sash' :: *zənar* 712
zayyara 'visit' (v.) :: *zäyärä* 719
zayt 'oil' :: *zäyt* 719

INDEX OF THE ETHIOPIAN ROOTS

The index contains the Semitic Ethiopian roots mentioned in the dictionary in connection with a Gurage entry. It should prove particularly helpful for the Ethiopian languages for which no etymological dictionary exists.

The Index of the Ethiopian roots also cites doubtful or unlikely etymologies but, contrarily to the index of the Semitic roots, they are not marked with the symbol ∘. The reader will therefore have to go back to the dictionary for each entry in which he is interested.

The entries are not translated since the translations would have increased the bulk of the dictionary. The translation can easily be found on the page indicated after the Gurage entry.

The Gurage entry and the page number are placed after ::

The mention "see" after the Ethiopian entry refers to the entry of the index; e.g. *qən* (Gaf), see *qänna* II refers to *qänna* II of the index and not of the dictionary.

The alphabetical arrangement is as follows:

Vowel -ˀ-ʿ, *b, č, č̣, d, ḍ,* (Geez *ḍ*), *f, g, ǧ, h-ḥ-ḫ, k-x, l, m, n, p-p̣, q, r, s-ś* (Geez *ś-nəgus*), *š, ṣ, t, ṭ, w, y, z.*

a alä (Amh) :: *a *balä* 1

ˀi (G.Te) :: **e* 1

-o (Amh) :: *o* 1

ˀo (G) :: *o* 1, *yō* 676

u-u alä (Amh) :: *u *balä* 1

(ˀ)a(ˀ)a (Amh) :: *ˀaˀa* 123

ˀab (G.Te.Tna), *abʷä* (Gaf) :: *ab* 5

ˀaba (Te) :: *ebbä* 5

ʿaba I (Te) :: *abbä* 5

ʿaba II (Te) :: *əbba č̣orä* 5

abba sänga (Amh) :: *abba sänga, abba sanga* 5

ˀabe (Tna) :: *eba* 5

ˀəb (Te) :: *bä* 127

əbiˀ (Har) :: *əmba* 43

abäba (Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *ebbäbä* 6

abbabba (Amh) :: *ababayyu* 6, *abäˀäbä* 6, *abbəbba* 6, *bʷäbbo* 129

əbab (Amh), *əḫabʷä* (Gaf) :: *əbab* 6

əbubu alä (Amh) :: *əbba č̣orä* 5

abōč (Har) :: *abač* 6

ˀabädä (Te) :: *abädän* 7

abadan (Har) :: *abädän* 7

ˀabägaz (Tna), *abägaz* (Amh) :: *abägaz* 7

abäguž (Arg) :: *məgənžä* 394

ˀabuǧädid (Te.Tna), *abuǧädid* (Amh) :: *abʷäǧäde* 7

abbälä (Amh) :: *ababälä* 6

ˀabal (G.Tna), *abal* (Amh) :: *abal* 7, *bəllət* 142

abol (Amh) :: *abol* 8, *awwäl* 112

ˀablis (Tna), *ˀabliš* (Te) :: *iblīs* 8

ˀəbən (G.Tna), *əbnä bärädo* (Amh) :: *əmən* 49

ˀabär (Tna) :: *äbbʷər* 8

ʿabär (Tna) :: *ibīrī* 9

abbärä (Amh) :: *abbärä* 9, *(at)xˀabbärä* 371

ʿabbära (Te) :: *ibīrī* 9

ʿabar (Te), *abār* (Har), see *ʿabrä*

abʷar (Amh) :: *abro* 9

abʷara (Amh) :: *awwara* 114

ˀabora (Tna) :: *awwara* 114

ʿabrä (G), *ʿabärä* (Tna), *ʿabra* (Te); *ʿabar* (Te), *abār* (Har) :: *abar* 9

ˀəber, ʿəber (G) :: *ibīrī* 9

ˀabriq (Te) :: *ibrīq* 9

abäsuda (Amh) :: *abäsud* 10

abəš (Amh.Arg) :: *abäšä* 10

abbat (Amh) :: *ab* 5

ˀabet (Te), *abet* (Amh) :: *abet* 10

abətta (Amh) :: *abta* 10

əbät (Amh) :: *əbəyä* 11

abbäṭä (Amh), *abbäṭa* (Arg) :: *abäṭä* 11

ˀabäyä (G.Tna) :: *ebbä* 5

abbāy (Har) :: *abbayye* 11

ʿabbay (Te.Tna), see *ʿabyä*

abbiyye (Amh) :: *abiyä* 11

ʿabyä (G), *ʿabäyä* (Tna), *t-abbäyä* (Amh); *ʿabbay* (Te.Tna) :: *abbä* 5

abzaňňočč (Amh) :: *abzaňňoč* 11

ačča (Amh) :: *ača* 11

ač̣č̣ä I (Gaf) :: *ač̣ä* 12

ač̣č̣ä II (Gaf) :: *aqıä* 82

ʿəč̣č̣a (Tna) :: *äṭ* 107

ač̣č̣ädä (Amh) :: *adädä* 15

ʿač̣əm (Te) :: *aṭəm* 108

ʿəč̣č̣ät (Te) :: *äč̣ä* 12

ʿəč̣äyti (Tna) :: *äč̣ä* 12

addä (Gaf), see *ʿada*

ʿada (Te), *tä-ʿadda* (Tna), *ada* (Har), *addä* (Gaf) :: *ode* 14

ˀadde (Tna) :: *adot* 18

ado käbir (Amh) :: *ada* 13

adu (Har) :: *aǧǧä* 29

ēda (Har) :: *ewädä* 112

ˀəd (G.Te), *ˀid* (Tna) :: *äǧ* 29

ʿəda (G.Tna), *əda* (Amh.Arg) :: *əda* 13

īd (Har) :: *īd* 13

ˀid (Tna), see *ˀəd*

ʿodä (G) :: *ewädä* 112

ūd (Har) :: *awd* 111

ˀadäb (Te.Tna), *adäb* (Amh) :: *adäb* 14

ʿaddäba (Te), *addäbä* (Amh) :: *iddäbä* 14

ˀaddäbabay (Tna), *addäbabay* (Amh) :: *adbabay* 14

adbar (Amh) :: *adbar* 15

idōč (Har) :: *adot* 18

ˀadäf (G), *addäfä* (Amh) :: *addäfä* 15

addägä (Amh.Gaf) :: *adägä* 15

adäga (Amh) :: *adäga* 16

(at)iddägä (Gaf) :: *(t)addägä* 16

ʿəddəl (Te.Tna), *əddəl* (Amh) :: *əddəl* 16

adma (Amh) :: *adma* 16

ʿədme (G), *ʿədmä* (Tna), *ədme* (Amh) :: *ədme* 16

udma (Har) :: *wədmä*

adän (Har) :: *adän* 17

addänä (Amh) :: *adämō* 16, *iddänä* 17

ˀadangʷəra (Tna), *ˀadungʷəra* (Te), *adängʷarre* (Amh), *adängʷarä* (Gaf), *odongure* (Arg) :: *adangʷarre* 17

adär (Amh) :: *adärä* 17

addärä (Amh.Gaf), *addära* (Arg) :: *addärä* 17

adära (Amh), *adärä-ha* (Gaf) :: *adära* 17

adäri (Har) :: *andärre* 59

adər bay (Amh) :: *adər bay* 18

adurru (Har), *adure* (Arg) :: *adurru* 18

əddər (Amh) :: *əddər* 18

adrus (Amh) :: *adrus* 18

ˀaddaraš (Te.Tna), *addaraš* (Amh) :: *addaraš* 18

addäsä (Amh.Gaf) :: *iddäsä* 18

ˀadäwä (G) :: *aǧǧä* 29

ʿadäwä (G) :: *ode* 14

adäy (Amh) :: *ade* 13

ʿəday (Te) :: *əda* 13

əday (Gaf) :: *äddiyä* 19

ʿəḍ (G) :: *äč̣ä* 12

ʿəḍa (G) :: *äṭ* 107

ʿaḍädä (G) :: *adädä* 15

ʿaḍəm (G) :: *ṭəmb* 620

ʿəḍäwat (G) :: *äṣawat* 99

ˀaf (G.Te.Tna), *af* (Amh.Arg.Har) :: *af* 19

āfwä (Gaf) :: *āfuna* 21
›əf bela (Te), *əff alä* (Amh), see *›uf bälä*
›əfa (Te) :: *efä* 19
‹of (G.Te), *‹uf* (Te), *ūf* (Har) :: *of* 20
›uf bälä (Tna), *uf bāya* (Har), *›əf bela* (Te), *əff alä* (Amh) :: *əf balä* 19
ūf I (Har) :: *āfuna* 21
ūf II (Har), *‹uf* (Te), see *‹of*
uffa (Har) :: *efä* 19
›af‹ot (G.Te), *›af‹ut* (Tna) :: *äfäyä* 23
afdīǧa (Har) :: *mədaǧǧa* 391
‹afänä (Tna), *affänä* (Amh) :: *effänä* 21
afončo (Arg) :: *wäfänča*
afənča (Amh) :: *tä-naffäṭä* 452
əffəňň (Amh.Arg) :: *fuňňa* 21
əffuňňət (Amh) :: *äfäyä* 23, *umfäňňe* 47
affärä I (Amh) :: *əfuriyä* 22
affärä II (Amh), *affära* (Arg) :: *affar* 21
‹afär (G), *afär* (Amh.Arg.Har), *afärä* (Gaf) :: *afär* 21
‹afra (Te.Tna) :: *aräfa* 87
āfʷərä (Gaf) :: *fu›ur* 226
afrənǧ (Amh) :: *afrīnǧä* 22
affäsä (Amh) :: *afäsä* 22, *fesäsä* 247
afot (Amh) :: *ofo* 20
əfʷatä (Gaf) :: *fʷat* 247
afṭir (Har) :: *afṭər* 23
āfiya (Har), *afiya* (Arg) :: *afəya* 23
əffəya (Amh) :: *efä* 19, *yəfa* 681
əffoyy alä (Amh) :: *əffuyyo balä* 23
əfoyta (Amh) :: *āfʷat* 22
‹afyät (Te) :: *afəya* 23
ägä (Gaf) :: *əxa* 36
›aga (Tna) :: *äga* 23
ūga (Har) :: *ungä* 60
›agädä (G), *aggädä* (Amh), *agäda* (Har) :: *agädä* 24
›agʷädä (Tna) :: *magädä* 393
agäda (Amh.Arg) :: *agäda* 24
agädu (Har) :: *angädo* 61
agdami wämbär (Amh) :: *agdami* 24
›agʷagʷəl (Tna), *agʷagʷəl* (Amh), *agāgul xāna* (Har) :: *agul* 25
agūǧa (Har) :: *gunǧe* 284
›agaǧän, *‹agaǧän* (Tna) :: *agazän* 28
agul (Amh) :: *agul* 25
›əgäle (G.Te.Tna), *əgäle* (Amh) :: *ägäle* 25
›əgal (Te), see *›əgʷəl*
›əgʷəl (G), *›əgal* (Te) :: *gəlgəl* 273
›agälgəl (Tna), *agälgəl* (Amh) :: *agälgəl* 25
agälgay (Amh) :: *agälgay* 25
aggämä (Amh) :: *agämä* 25
‹agam (Te.Tna), *agam* (Amh), *agām* (Har) :: *agam* 25
agär (Amh) :: *agär* 26
agara (Amh) :: *angrəyä* 63
agər, agre (Amh), *agri* (Har) :: *agre* 27
›əgər (G.Te), *›əgri* (Tna), *əgər* (Amh), *əgʷrä* (Gaf), *igir* (Har) :: *ägər* 26
igir (Har), see *›əgər*
(tä)‹aggäsä (G.Tna) :: *taggäsä* 593
ogēsa (Har) :: *wägeššä* 647
›agäsäs (Tna), *agäsäs* (Amh) :: *agäsäs* 28
agat (Gaf) :: *agat* 28
aggʷat (Amh) :: *anguba* 60
(b)aggaṭami (Amh) :: *yaggaṭami-kom* 684
aggäzä (Amh) :: *agäzä* 28
›agʷäza (Tna), *agʷäza* (Amh) :: *agʷäza* 28
›əgzi› (G) :: *gäza* 304
›əgzi›abəḥər (G.Tna), *əgzi›abəher* (Amh) :: *əgzär* 28
›əgzahər (Te) :: *əgzär* 28
›agazen (Te.Tna), *‹agazen* (Tna), *agazän* (Amh) :: *agazän* 28
əgzer (Amh) :: *əgzär* 28
aǧǧä (Gaf) :: *ažä* 123
əǧ (Amh), *iǧi* (Har) :: *äǧ* 29
əǧǧä (Gaf) :: *had* 322
iǧi (Har), see *əǧ*
əǧǧädägan (Amh) :: *äǧaddägan* 29
›əǧǧeggä (Tna), *əǧǧəge* (Amh) :: *əǧǧəge* 29
›aǧǧoḳa (Tna) :: *ayzoh* 119
›əǧǧäta (Tna), *əǧǧäta* (Amh) :: *äǧät* 30

›əǧäṭäbbab (Tna), *əǧǧäṭäbbab* (Amh) :: *äǧäṭäbbab* 30
ähʷa (Arg) :: *əxa* 36
›ah (G), *›ah bela* (Te) :: *ux barä* 36
›oho, *›uhu* (G.Te) :: *ō* 1, *ek* 32
›uhu (G.Te), see *›oho*
uhu (Amh) :: *uxu barä* 36
›əhə› (Tna) :: *ähäk* 31
oḥo› bāya (Har), see *›əḥu‹ bela*
›əḥu‹ bela (Te), *oḥo› bāya* (Har) :: *uxu barä* 36
›aḥadu (G) :: *had* 322
əhəd (Arg) :: *ōt* 102
›əhiḳä (Tna) :: *ähäk* 31
əhəl (Amh.Arg) :: *äkəl* 33
ahun (Amh) :: *ahoňň* 31, *akku* 32
ahaň (Arg), *ahuň* (Gaf) :: *akku* 32
ahuň (Gaf), see *ahaň*
›aḫḫarä (G), *äḫär-be* (Har) :: *iräni* 89
›əḫət (G), *əḫit* (Har), *əhət* (Amh) :: *ōt* 102
›aḫazä (G) :: *ezä* 119
‹aḳ bälä (Tna), *akk alä* (Amh) :: *āk barä* 32
axxa› (Har) :: *akku* 32
›akke (Te), *›akko*, *›əkko* (Tna), *əkko* (Amh) :: *aka* 32, *ek* 32
›akko (Te), see *›akke*
›əkkʷa (Tna) :: *ənkʷan* 66
əxi (Har) :: *äkəl* 33
›əkko (Tna), *əkko* (Amh), see *›akke*
ukku (Har) :: *əkka* 32
akkababi (Amh) :: *akkababi* 33
akafa (Amh) :: *akafa* 33
akkäkä (Amh) :: *akäkä* 33
axāx (Har) :: *axä* 35
›akkälä (G), *›akla* (Te), *›aḳälä* (Tna), *akkälä* (Amh) :: **›kl* 124, *təkəkkəl* 594
›akal (G.Te.Tna), *akal* (Amh) :: *akalat* 34
›akəl ›ayi (Te) :: **›kl* 124
əkäle (Amh) :: *ägäle* 25
›əkəl (G.Te), *›əḳli* (Tna) :: *äkəl* 33
əkkul (Amh), *əkulä* (Gaf) :: *äkkul* 33
akalat (Amh.Arg) :: *akalat* 34
akämbalo (Amh) :: *akämbalo* 34
akkärä (Amh) :: *taggärä* 593
›akera (Te) :: *axera* 37
›akər (Te) :: *iräni* 89
əkəss (Amh) ::*əskəsa* 96
(›a)›kʷätä (G), *akkʷätä* (Amh) :: *ahat* 32
›akäta (Te), *akkätä* (Amh) :: *aqīd* 80
‹aḳəta (Tna), *akəta* (Amh), *axti* (Har) :: *āk barä* 32
axti (Har), see *‹aḳəta*
›ukät (Te), *uxāt* (Har) :: *əhat* 32
(men)äkkäwm (Gaf) :: **›kl* 124
›al-bo (G), *›alä-bu* (Te.Tna), *al-* (Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *alä* 37
alä I (Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *alä* 37
alä II (Amh) :: *balä* 138
allä (Amh) :: *banä* 143, and *›allo*, below
›allo (Tna), *allä* (Amh) :: *alä* 37
›alu bälä (Tna), *›alu bela* (Te), *alu alä* (Amh) :: *alu *balä* 37
ēlu-m (Har) :: *elä* 38, *yellä* 687
əl-əm (Gaf) :: *kull-əm* 342
›əllä (G.Tna), *əllä* (Amh) :: *nä-* 445
əlli (Amh) :: *yero* 693
›əllu (G) :: *allē-t* 37
alläbä (Amh) :: *alläbä* 38
›aläbu (Te.Tna), *›albo* (G) :: *alä* 37
›albo I (Te.Tna), *albo* (Amh) :: *albo* 38
›albo II (G), see *›aläbu*
aläbäläzzəya (Amh) :: *alalläzim* 40
alläfä (Amh.Gaf) :: *alläfä* 39
alfi (Har), see *›əlf*
›əlf (G.Te), *›əlfi* (Tna), *əlf* (Amh), *alfi* (Har) :: *əlf* 39
əlfəňň (Amh) :: *əlfəň* 39
aläga (Har) :: *aläga* 39
alga (Amh.Arg) :: *alga* 39
alagbab (Amh) :: *alagbab* 39
aliha (Arg) :: *alu* 37
allälä, aläle (Amh) :: *aläle* 39
‹allälä (Tna), *‹alläla* (Te); *›əlləll* (Tna.Te), *əlləll* (Amh) :: *əlləll* 39

ʾəlall (Tna.Te), əlall (Amh), see ʿallälä
əlol (Amh) :: alilä 39
ululu (Har) :: hulule 324
älamʷ (Gaf) :: lam 379
ʿaläm (G.Te.Tna), aläm (Amh) :: aläm 40
alama (Amh) :: alama 40
ʿaləm (Te), ālim (Har) :: alim 40
ēlum (Har), see ēlu-m
ʿəlama (Te.Tna) :: alama 40
əlləmm alä (Amh) :: əlləm bea 40
alänga (Amh.Arg) :: alänga 40
ʿaläq (Te), see ʿaläqt
alläqä (Amh), alläqa (Arg) :: alläqä 40
aläqa (Amh) :: aläqa 40
əlqo (Amh) :: eläqä 41
ʿaläqt (G), ʿaläq̱ti (Tna), ʿaläq (Te), aləqt (Amh) :: aläqət 41
ʾalləs (Te) :: aläč 38
ələttä (Gaf) :: kʷett 356
ellaw (Arg) :: elä 38, yellä 687
alässiya (Amh) :: alallässim 40
ʾamm bela (Te), əmm alä (Amh) :: um bālä 42
ʿam (G), tə-ʿam (Te) :: amät 53
amʷä (Gaf) :: amat 53
amma (Amh) :: ama 41
amme (Arg) :: umi 42
ʿami (Tna) :: amnä 49
ʾəm (G.Te), əm (Arg) :: əmm 42
ʾəmm bälä, ʾəməmm bälä (Tna) :: əmm *balä 42
əmm alä (Amh), see ʾamm bela
ʾəmma (Te) :: ə̃m̱a 42
əmmo (Amh) :: əmm 42
əmba (Arg), əmbʷä (Gaf) :: əmba 43
(b)əmbʷa-hu heda (Arg) :: əmbʷat 46
ʾəmba bela (Te), əmbʷa alä (Amh) :: əmbʷa *balä 43
ʾəmbi (G), ʾəmbi, ʾənbi (Tna), əmbi (Amh) :: ebbä 5
ʿəmbaba (Tna), ʿəmboba (Te) :: ebbäbä 6
ʾəmbaḥ bälä (Tna) :: əmbʷa *balä 43
ambäl (Amh) :: xämbär 365
ʾəmbäl (Te.Tna) :: balä 138
ʾəmbəlta (Te.Tna), əmbilta (Amh) :: əmbilt 44
ambälay I (Amh) :: əmbulbulit 44
ambälay II (Amh) :: xämbär 365
ʿambar (Tna), ambar (Amh.Arg) :: ambar 45
əmbʷär (Arg) :: wämbär
əmbərt (Amh.Arg) :: əmbərbiṭ 45
əmbossa (Amh) :: əmbossa 46
ambuš, əmbiš (Amh) :: əmbošo 46
ʾəmbet (Tna), əmmäbet (Amh.Har) :: əmm 42, əmmäwečä 54
ʿambäṭa (Te) :: ambäṭa 46; see ʾanbäṭa, below
əmənččo (Amh) :: ammənččo 46
amäd I (Arg) :: amät 53
amäd II (Amh) :: amäd 47
amäd III (Amh) :: amäd 47
əmädağ (Gaf) :: amädar 47
əmdəğğa (Arg) :: mədağğa 391
amäday (Amh) :: amädar 47
amfəča, anfəča (Amh) :: (tä)naffäṭä 452
amfar, anfar (Amh) :: anfar 60
amfut (Amh) :: äfäyä 23
amäğa (Amh) :: abäğä 7
əməğğa, amäğğa (Amh) :: amäğe 47
amhara (Amh) :: amara 50
ʾəmḥewət (G) :: mēt 435
əmmahoy (Amh) :: əmmahoy 48
ʾamäl (Te.Tna), amäl (Amh.Har) :: amäl 48
ʾamole (Tna), amole (Amh.Arg), amōle (Har) :: amole 48
amlä (Gaf) :: aməl 48
amle (Amh) :: amle 48
ammalağ (Amh) :: ammalağ 48
ʾamlak (G.Te.Tna) :: amlakənnät 48, (a)mälläkä 403
amlakənnät (Amh) :: amlakənnät 48
amäläňňu (Amh) :: amäläňňä 48
(ast)ammämä (Amh) :: (at)ammämä 49
əmam (Amh) :: əmām 49
imām (Har) :: imām 49
əmmamma (Amh.Har) :: əmm 42, əmmama 49

ʾəməmm bälä (Tna), see ʾəmm bälä
ʿəmamät (Te.Tna), imāmat (Har) :: imama 49
ʾamänä (Tna), ʾamnä (G), ʾamna (Te), ammänä (Amh) :: amänä 49
ʾamäna (Tna), əmmuna (Gaf) :: əmun 50
amna (Amh.Arg) :: amnä 49
əmmuna (Gaf), see ʾamäna
ʾəmni (Tna) :: əmən 49
əmmaň (Amh) :: əmmaň 50
ʾamärä (G) :: imir 51
amära (Har), see ʾamora
amara (Amh) :: amara 50
ʾamir (G) :: amurä 51, imir 51, ayr 118
ʾamora (Tna), amora (Amh.Arg), amära (Har) :: amära 50
ʿəmər (Te) :: umur 51
amäraro (Amh) :: märāro 423
amus (Amh) :: amus 52
amsa (Amh), amsä (Gaf) :: amsa 52
amməst (Amh.Arg), amməstä (Gaf) :: aməst 52
əmməstä (Gaf) :: məst I 431
ʿamät (G.Te.Tna), amät (Amh.Har) :: amät 53
amat (Amh) :: amat 53
amot (Amh), amotä (Gaf) :: amot 53
əmmet, əmmete (Amh) :: əmmēt 53
əmʷit (Gaf) :: əmm 42
ammäṭaṭ (Amh) :: ammäṭaṭ 53
ān (Har), see ʾanä
ʾanä (G), ʾana (Te), ʾane (Tna), ān (Har), əne (Amh) :: anä 54
anä-t, anä-tti (Gaf) :: ädi 13
anna (Arg.Har) :: anat 75
ʾana (Te), see ʾanä
ʾane (Tna), see ʾanä
ännä (Amh.Gaf) :: nä- 445
ʾənna (Tna) :: ənnə 55
ənna (Arg), ənni (Gaf) :: ina 55
-ənna (Amh) :: ənna 55
əne (Amh), see ʾanä
ənni (Gaf), see ənna
ʾənni-ha (Tna) :: annä 54
ʿin (Te), inä (Gaf), īn (Har) :: ayn 117
ona (Har) :: ona 55
ūn (Har) :: əmən 49
ənba (Amh), see ʾanbəʿ
ʾənbi (Tna), see ʾəmbi
ʾanbəʿ (G), ʾənbəʿ (Te), ənba (Amh) :: əmba 43
ʾənbälä (G) :: alä 37, balä 138
ʾənbilho (Te) :: əmbilt 44
ʾənbilta (Te) :: əmbilt 44
ʾanbässa (G.Tna), anbäs(s)a (Amh) :: anbässa 56
ʾanbäṭa (G.Tna), anbäṭa (Amh.Arg.Gaf), ʿambäṭa (Te) :: ambäṭa 46
anč (Arg), anči (Amh.Gaf) :: ači 11
anči (Amh.Gaf), see anč
ənča (Gaf), inči (Har) :: äčä 12
inči (Har), see ənča
ʾančaču (Te) :: čəwačwəyä 191
ənčəč (Amh) :: ənčəčwät 56
ənčed (Arg) :: äčä 12
ənčərar (Amh) :: čərät 190
ančət (Amh) :: anqıət 73
ənčät (Amh) :: äčä 12
and (Amh) :: and 58, had 322
əndä (Amh) :: ənnäz 78
ʾənde (Te) :: ənde 58
ənda› (Amh), see ʾəndaʿi
ʾəndaʿi (G), ʾəndəʿi (Tna), ənda› (Amh) :: əngi 64
andäbät (Amh) :: arämät 89
indōč (Har) :: adot 18
əndod (Amh), indōd (Har) :: əndod 58, hundūda 326
ʾəndägäna (Tna), əndägäna (Amh) :: əndägäna 59
əndähohla, əndahulla, əndähʷahulla (Amh) :: əndahulla 59
andand (Amh) :: hadad 322
ʿəndər (G.Te), ʿəndur (Tna), əndər (Amh) :: andər 59
əndiya (Amh) :: ənde 58
annäfä, ənf alä (Amh) :: ə̃f barä 20
ʾanf (G), ʾanəf (Te), ʾanfi (Tna) :: ə̃f barä 20, ə̃funa 21, (tä)nfannäfä 451, (tä)naffäṭä 452

ənf alä (Amh), see *annäfä*

anfəča (Amh), see *amfəča*

anfar (Amh), see *amfar*

ənforša (Amh) :: *fərša* 244

ənfīṭ (Har) :: *(tä)naffäṭä* 452

ʾənga (G) :: *äga* 23

ənga alä (Amh), *ənga balä* (Gaf), see *ʾəngi*

ʾəngi (Tna), *ənga alä* (Amh), *ənga balä* (Gaf) :: *ənkə* 65

əngwäča, əngoča (Amh) :: *əngʷäča* 61

əngəčča (Amh) :: *əngəčča* 61

angäd (Arg) :: *angät* 63

(ʾa)ʾangädä (Tna), see *ʾəngəda*

ʾəngəda (G.Te), *ʾa-ʾangädä* (Tna), *əngəda* (Amh), *əngədä* (Gaf) :: *nägda* 453

ənguday (Amh), *ungudāy* (Har) :: *ənguday* 61

angwälam (Amh) :: *angulla* 62

ʿangära (Te) :: *nagärä* 454

ʿangwärä (Tna) :: *angulla* 62

(b)angərru teňňa (Arg) :: *yəngurrər* 691

əngär, əngər (Amh) :: *əngwära* 62

ʾəngera (Te.Tna) :: *əňgära* 65, *gagärä* 268, *gˈāngˈära* 309

ingir (Arg) :: *ägər* 26

ʿangärär bälä (Tna) :: *nagärä* 454

ʾangät (Te.Tna), *angät* (Amh.Har.Gaf) :: *angät* 63

ʾangat (Tna) :: *anguba* 60

anguz, angʷəz (Amh) :: *anguz* 64

əňğ (Arg) :: *äğ* 29

əňğa (Amh) :: *əňği* 64, *(bä)käntu* 346

əňğəbo (Amh) :: *əngˈäba* 64

əňğəmo (Amh) :: *əngˈäba* 64

əňğära (Amh) :: *əňğära* 65, *gagärä* 268, *gˈāngˈära* 309, *yäňğärä ənnat* (Amh) :: *yosa adot* 695

əňğorre, əňğorri (Amh) :: *əngˈärra* 64

əňğəwa (Amh) :: *əngˈäba* 64

ʾənkʷa (Tna), *ənkʷa* (Amh) :: *ənkʷan* 66, and *ənkʷan*, below

ankäbal (Har) :: *akämbalo* 34

ʾənkəbəl (Tna), *ənkəbəll* (Amh) :: **kəbalälä* 334

ənkʷäkä (Gaf) :: *akäkä* 33

ankola (Amh) :: *ankulä* 66

ənkʷan (Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *ənkʷan* 66

ʿənkʷaro (Te) :: *ənkuro* 66

ənkuro (Amh) :: *ənkuro* 66

ʿənkʷərkʷər bälä (Tna) :: *(tä)kʷräkkʷärä* 349

anäkkäsä (Amh), *anäkkäsa* (Arg) :: *ankassa* 67

ankase (Amh) :: *ankase* 67

ānäkkʷätä, ənkuto (Amh) :: *ənkuto* 67

ʾanämä (G.Tna) :: *šämmane* 579

ʾənnantum (Gaf) :: *atum* 105

ənnəňňih (Amh) :: *annä* 54

annäqä (Amh) :: *anäqä* 'strangle' 68

ʿanäqä (G) :: *angät* 63

anqʷä (Gaf) :: *anqʷä* 68

ʾanqa (Te), *anqa* (Amh) :: *anqa* 68

ʾanqe (G) :: *anqˈət* 73

ənqəb (Amh) :: *unqube* 69

ʿanqäfa, ʿanqäf (Te), *ʿənqəfat* (Tna), *ənqəfat* (Amh. Arg), *ənqəfatä* (Gaf) :: *ənqəft* 70

ənqulal (Amh.Arg) :: *anqʷä* 68

ʾənqulaliḥ (Tna) :: *anqʷä* 68

ʾənqaqʿo, ənqaqʷəʿo (Tna), *ənqoqqo* (Amh) :: *ənqoqä* 70

ʾanqoqḥo (G), *ʾənqoqḥo* (Te), *ʾənqʷaqʷəḥo* (Tna) :: *anqʷä* 68, *ənqāqu* 70

ənqoqəlləḥ (Amh) :: *ənqʷit* 72

anqär (Har), *anqära* (Arg) :: *aqär* 81

ənqur (Amh) :: *ənqurqur* 71

ʾənqorəʿ (Te) :: *ənqurarit* 71, *gʷägʷära* 268

ʾənqʷərʿob (Tna) :: *ənqurarit* 71

ənqurāraḥti (Har) :: *ənqurarit* 71, *gʷägʷära* 268

ənqurarit (Amh) :: *ənqurarit* 71, *gʷägʷära* 268

ʿənqərti (Tna), *ənqərt* (Amh.Arg), *ənqərti* (Har) :: *ənqərt* 71

ʾanqet (G) :: *anqˈət* 73

ənqäṭ (Amh) :: *ənqäṭ* 72

annäsä (Amh), *anäsa* (Har) :: *anäsä* 73

ənsəra (Amh) :: *ənsaryä* 74

ʾənsəsa (G.Tna), *ʾənsus* (Te), *ənsəsa* (Amh) :: *ənsəsa* 74

ənsosälla (Amh) :: *ənšošälla* 75

ʾanəst (G), *anəst, ənəst* (Amh), *ənəsti* (Har), *ənsətä* (Gaf) :: *ənəst* 74, *əšta* 102

ənəst (Amh), *ənəsti* (Har), *ənsətä* (Gaf), see *ʾanəst*

ənsät (Amh) :: *äsät* 98

ʾanəstäyti (Tna) :: *ənəst* 74, *əšta* 102

ənəšča (Arg) :: *ənəst* 74

ənšəlalit (Amh) :: *ənšəlalit* 75

ənšərarit (Arg) :: *šäret* 586

ʿənṣäyti (Tna) :: *äčä* 12

ʿanat (Te), *anat* (Amh) :: *anat* 75

ʾantä (G.Tna), *ʾənta* (Te), *antä* (Amh), *ant, antä* (Gaf) :: *atä* 102

ʾanti (G) :: *ači* 11

ʾənta (Te), see *ʾantä*

ʾənti (Te) :: *ači* 11

inta (Har) :: *(ə)n* 444

unät (Amh) :: *unätäňňä* 76

əntəff alä (Amh), *əntəf ala* (Arg) :: *täfa* II 592

ʾantəmu (G), *ʾantum* (Tna), *ʾəntum* (Te) :: *atum* 105

anaṭi (Amh) :: *anaṭi* 76

ənṭəl (Amh) :: *ənṭəl* 76

anäṭṭäsä (Amh), *anäṭṭäsa* (Arg) :: *äṭiššä* 110

ʾənṭəšo bälä (Tna) :: *äṭiššä* 110

ʿənzira (G) :: *andər* 59

ənzərt (Amh) :: *ənzərt* 78

anzätä (Gaf) :: *anzät* 78

ənzəz (Amh) :: *ənzəz* 78

ənžəbo (Amh) :: *əngˈäba* 64

anžäd (Arg) :: *anzät* 78

anžät (Amh) :: *anzät* 78

aňňä (Amh) :: *aňe* 79, *nəyä* 466

āňa (Har) :: *aňe* 79

əňna (Amh.Har) :: *ina* 55

əňňə (Gaf) :: *annä* 54

əňňāč (Har) :: *ina* 55

əňňəh (Amh) :: *annä* 54

aňňäkä (Amh) :: *enke* 65

ʿaqäbä (G), *ʿaqqäbä* (Tna), *ʿaqba* (Te), *aqqäbä, əqqub* (Amh) :: *əqʷəb* 80, *aqqäwä* 81

ʿəqub (G) :: *qūba* 468

əqqub (Amh) :: *əqʷəb* 81, and *ʿaqäbä*, above

ʿaqädä (G), *ʿaqda* (Te), *aqqädä* (Gaf) :: *agädä* 24, *aqīd* 80

ēqäd (Har) :: *qädä* 472

(ʾa)ʿqäfä, ʿəqfät (G) :: *ənqəft* 70

aqqäfä (Amh) :: *anqäfä* 69

ʿəqfät (G), see *(ʾa)ʿqäfä*

aquḥ (Har) :: *anqʷä* 68

aqmä addam (Amh) :: *aqəm* 80

ʿaqqämä (G), *ʿaqqäma* (Te); *ʿaqəm* (G.Te), *ʿaqmi* (Tna), *aqəm* (Amh) :: *aqəm* 80

aqəm (G.Te), *ʿaqmi* (Tna), *aqəm* (Amh), see *ʿaqqämä*

ʾəqʷaqʷəḥo (Tna) :: *anqʷä* 68

aqrabbiya (Amh) :: *aqrabbiya* 81

ēqti (Har) :: *aläqət* 41

ʿarr (Tna), *ʾarro* (Te), *ərr* (Amh) :: *arr* 82

ʿara (Te), see *ʿarräyä*

arra, ara I (Amh) :: *arənnät* 89, *hurru bālä* II 328

arra II (Amh) :: *arra* 82

ʾarro (Te), see *ʿarr*

ʿorä (G), *ʿora* (Te) :: *t-awwärä* 114

urrä (Gaf) :: *hurru* I 328

ʾarʾaya (G) :: *araya* 94

(t)arräbä (Amh) :: *ärbat* 85

arba (Amh) :: *arbät* 85

ərbo (Amh) :: *yərbo* 694

ʾarbaʿ (G.Te) :: *arbät* 85

ʾarbəʿa (G.Te), *ʾarbaʿa* (Tna) :: *arbät* 85

arbaʿte (Tna) :: *arbät* 85

arräbbädä (Amh) :: *(a)rbadda* 521

arbattä (Gaf), *arbit* (Arg) :: *arbät* 85

arrädä (Amh), *arräda* (Arg) :: *arrädä* 86

arada (Arg) :: *arämät* 89

ardawīğ (Har) :: *rädda* 521

(ˀa)ʿräfä (G), *ʿaräfa* (Te), *ʿaräfä* (Tna), *arräfä* (Amh) :: *arräfä* 86

aräfa (Amh.Arg) :: *aräfa* 87

ʿərf (G), *ʿərfi* (Tna), *ərf* (Amh) :: *urf* 87

aräfat (Amh) :: *aräfa* 87

arägʷ (Amh) :: *arägʷ* 87

ˀarägä (G.Tna) :: *rağe* 524

ʿargä (G), *ʿarga* (Te), *ʿarägä* (Tna), *arrägä, (as)arrägä* (Amh) :: *arägä* 87

ərgo (Amh.Arg) :: *rägga* 523

ərgum (Amh) :: *ərgum* 88

ˀərgəṣ (Tna) :: *ar-rəgaggäṭä* 523

ərgəṭ (Amh) :: *ar-rəgaggäṭä* 523

ˀarägawi, ˀarägay (G) :: *rağe* 524

arägğä (Amh), *arägğa* (Arg) :: *rağe* 524

ərägğa (Amh) :: *arägğa* 88

ərkab (Amh.Arg) :: *ərkab* 88

ərkus (Amh.Arg) :: *räkäsä* I 525

ərkaš (Amh) :: *räkäsä* II 525

ˀarrämä (Tna), *ˀarräma* (Te), *arrämä* (Amh) :: *arrämä* 89

ˀarämi (G.Tna), *ˀaräm* (Te) :: *arämäne* 89

arämäne (Amh) :: *arämäne* 89

ˀarängʷadi (Tna), *arängʷade* (Amh) :: *arängʷade* 89

arənnät (Amh) :: *arənnät* 89, *hurru bāla* II 328

ʿaräqä (G), *ʿaräqä* (Tna), *ˀattä-ʿarräqa* (Te), *arräqä* (Amh) :: *(at)arräqä* 90

ʿaräqi (Te.Tna), *aräqe* (Amh.Har) :: *aräqe* 90

ʿəraq (G), *əraq* (Amh) :: *əndəraq* 59

arrärä I (Amh) :: *mättarärä* 435

arrärä II (Amh) :: *arrärä* 91

arera (Amh) :: *ärärä* 91

ˀərər (Tna) :: *ərr* 83

ˀəruru bälä (Tna) :: *ärärä barä* 90

ˀarärbəʿa (Te) :: *arbät* 85

arräsä (Amh.Gaf) :: *aräsä* 91

aras (Amh.Gaf) :: *arās* 91

ərs (Amh) :: *ərs* 91

ərsä (Gaf) :: *kärs* 351

urūs (Har) :: *ras* 527

ˀərsas (Tna), *ərsas* (Amh) :: *ərsas* 92

ˀəršaš (Tna) :: *ərsas* 92

arrätä (Amh) :: *härätä* 329

aratt (Amh) :: *arbät* 85

arrāt (Har) :: *arämät* 89

artu, ōrti (Har) :: *arot* 92

ərat (Amh) :: *ärbat* 85

ōrti (Har), see *artu*

arräṭä (Gaf) :: *arräṭä* 93

ʿarṭäṭä (Tna) :: *ərrače* 86

ˀarwe (G.Te) :: *awre* 114

ˀarwe ḥariś (G) :: *awraris* 114

ˀarawit (Tna) :: *awre* 114

ʿarräyä (G), *ʿaräyä* (Tna), *ʿara* (Te) :: *ere* 83

araya (Amh) :: *araya* 94

ərya, əriya (Amh) :: *iräyä* 94, *həräyä* 329

ʿaräzä (G), *aräza* (Har), *t-arräzä* (Amh) :: *(t)äräzä* 94

ʿaraz (G), *ariz, əriz* (Amh), *ərāz, irāz* (Har) :: *əraz* 94

ariz I (Amh), see *ʿaraz*

ariz II (Amh), *əriz* (Gaf) :: *arēda* 86

ərāz (Har), *əriz* (Amh), see *ʿaraz*

əriz (Gaf), see *ariz* II

irāz (Har), see *ʿaraz*

ässu (Har) :: *asäbo* 95

ʿass (Te.Tna) :: *ass* 94

ʿaśa (G), *ʿasa* (Te.Tna), *asa* (Amh) :: *asa* 94

asso (Amh) :: *aššu* 99

ˀasəˀn (Te) :: *ašən* 101

ʿasʿas bälä (Tna) :: *(t)esäsä* 98

assäbä (Amh), *issäbä* (Gaf) :: *asäbä* 95

assab (Amh) :: *hassab* 329

ʿasəb (G), *ʿasbi* (Tna), *asəb* (Amh) :: *äšba* 100

issäbä, see *assäbä*

əsad (Arg) :: *əsat* 98

ˀəsfənt (G) :: *məst* I 431

əsihʷä (Gaf) :: *sox* 541

usux (Har) :: *sox* 541

askʷal (Amh) :: *askʷal* 96

ʿaskär (Te) :: *aškär* 100

ˀəskəskəs bälä (Tna) :: *əskəsa* 96

əskəsta (Amh) :: *əskəsa* 96

asäla (Har) :: *asälä* 96

ˀəslam (Te.Tna), *əslam* (Amh.Arg) :: *əslam* 96

asama (Amh.Arg) :: *asama* 96

asär (Amh) :: *ašära* 101

ʿaśäru (G), *ʿassər* (Te), *assər* (Amh.Arg), *assir* (Har), *asrä* (Gaf) :: *asər* 'ten' 97

asri (Har) :: *asər* 'four in the afternoon' 97

əsər bet (Amh) :: *əsər bet* 97

əsräňňa (Amh.Har) :: *əsräňä* 97

ʿassärte (Tna) :: *asər* 'ten' 97

asrat (Amh) :: *asrat* 98

assäsä (Amh) :: *asäsä* 98, *äšäšä* 101

asīta (Har) :: *əset* 98

asta (Amh) :: *ast* 98

ˀəsat (G.Te), *əsat* (Amh), *əsatä* (Gaf) :: *əsat* 98

ˀəssit (Te) :: *ənəst* 74, *əšta* 102

astädadari (Amh) :: *astädadari* 98

astäway (Amh) :: *astäway* 98

astäyayät (Amh) :: *astäyayät* 98

usṭu (Har) :: *wəsṭ* 668

əsawwä (Gaf) :: *asawä* 98

ˀəssäy (Tna), *əssäy* (Amh) :: *aššu* 99

aššä (Amh) :: *äšäšä* 101

āša (Har) :: *aše* 99

əš, iš (Har), *əšš* (Amh) :: *aššu* 99

ˀəš bälä (Tna), *əšš* (Amh) :: *əš* 99

iš (Har), see *əš*

ašäbo (Amh) :: *asäbo* 95

əšed (Arg) :: *əset* 98

əšoh (Amh.Arg) :: *sox* 541

ašḥiy(y)a (Har) :: *asiyya* 99

ˀəšoḵ (Tna) :: *sox* 541

ʿaškär (Te), *aškär* (Amh.Arg) :: *aškär* 100

ašmur (Amh) :: *ašmur* 100

ašäṇ kətab (Amh) :: *ašän kətab* 100

ašīn (Har) :: *ašən* 101

ašär (Amh) :: *ašära* 101

ʿaššärä (Tna) :: *asrat* 98

ašaro (Amh) :: *ašaro* 101

ašīr (Har) :: *ašər geta* 101

ašūra (Har) :: *ašūra* 101

əšərərr (Amh) :: *šurura balä* 585

ašširāraḥti (Har) :: *šäret* 586

išīš (Har) :: *əsečče* 95

ašīta (Har), see *əšät*

əšät (Amh.Gaf), *ašīta* (Har) :: *əset* 98

ašäwa (Amh.Arg) :: *ašawa* 102

ʿaṣa (Te), see *ʿaṣäwä*

aṣe (Amh) :: *aṭe* 107

ʿeṣ (Te) :: *anqʼä* 72

ʿəṣ (Te), *ʿəṣa* (Tna) :: *äṭ* 107

aṣṣäbä (Gaf) :: *aṭäbä* 108

ˀaṣabəʿ (Tna), *ˀaṣbaʿt* (G) :: *aṭebät* 108

ˀaṣbaʿt (G), see *ˀaṣabəʿ*

ʿaṣädä (Tna), *ʿaṣda* (Te), *aṣṣädä* (Gaf) :: *adädä* 15

ʿaṣäfä (G.Tna), *ʿaṣfa* (Te) :: *aṭäfä* 108

ʿaṣəm (G.Te), *ʿaṣmi* (Tna), *aṣmʷä* (Gaf) :: *aṭəm* 108

ʿaṣqi (Tna), *aṣqä* (Gaf) :: *aṭq* 109

ʿaṣäwä (G.Tna), *ʿaṣa* (Te) :: *ačä* 12

əṣäwat (Amh) :: *äṣawat* 99

atte (Arg) :: *eˀät* 4

ət (Amh) :: *ōt* 102

əte (Amh) :: *ite* 103

ˀətu (Tna) :: *attay* 107

ʿatäbä (G.Tna) :: *matäb* 435

ˀətəb (Te), *ˀətəbti* (Tna), *ətəbt* (Amh) :: *utb* 103

ˀətəbti (Tna), *ətəbt* (Amh), see *ˀətəb*

əttəff alä (Amh) :: *täfa* II 591

ətege (Amh) :: *ite* 103

ˀataḵəlti (Tna), *atakəlt* (Amh) :: *atakəlt* 104

ˀatäl (Te), *atäla* (Amh.Har) :: *atäla* 105

attämä (Amh) :: *atämä* 105

atamo (Amh) :: *atamo* 105

ʿatär (Te.Tna) *atär* (Amh.Arg.Har), *atärä* (Gaf) :: *atär* 106

atäte, atete (Amh) :: *atete* 106

ətətt alä (Amh) :: *ətəti* 107

atäy (Te), see *ʾattäya*
attay (Har) :: *eʾät* 4
ʾattäya, ʾatäy (Te) :: *ete* 102
ʾətəye (Te), *ʾətiyä* (Tna) :: *ite* 103
ʾətuy (Tna) :: *attay* 107
ʾitay (Te.Tna) :: *itet* 107
āṭ (Har) :: *aṭəm* 108
aṭe (Amh) :: *aṭe* 107
əṭa (Amh.Arg) :: *äṭ* 107
ʿaṭʿaṭ (Tna), *aṭaṭ* (Amh) :: *aṭaṭ* 110
aṭṭäbä (Amh) :: *aṭäbä* 108
aṭābiňňa (Har) :: *aṭebät* 108
aṭbiya (Amh) :: *aṭbäya* 108
aṭṭäfä (Amh) .: *aṭäfä* 108
aṭmit (Amh) :: *aṭmeṭ* 109
ʿaṭänä, ʿəṭan (G.Tna), *ʿaṭna, ʿəṭan* (Te), *aṭṭänä, əṭan* (Amh), *aṭäna* (Har) :: *aṭänä* 109
ʿəṭan (G.Te.Tna), *əṭan* (Amh), see *ʿaṭänä*
aṭənt (Amh) :: *aṭəm* 108, *ṭəmb* 620
ʿaṭäqä (G), *ʿaṭäqä* (Tna) :: *taṭṭäqä* 605
aṭəq (Amh) :: *aṭq* 109
aṭṭärä (Amh) :: *aṭärä* 'be short' 109
aṭər (Amh) :: *aṭärä* 'make a fence' 109
ʿaṭäsä (G), *iṭṭäsä* (Gaf) :: *äṭiššä* 110
aṭaṭ (Amh) :: *aṭaṭ* 110
aw (Arg), *āw* (Har) :: *ab* 5
ʾaw (G) :: *we* I 639
ʾaw (Te) :: *awi* 110
ʿaw bälä (Tna), *aw bāya* (Har) :: *u *balä* 1
awo, aw (Amh), see *ʾəwä*
ʾewä (Te), see *ʾəwä*
ʾəwä (G.Tna), *ʾewä* (Te), *awo, aw* (Amh) :: *āwo* 110, *wänä* 654
ʾawʾe, ʾawʾay (Te) :: *wa* II 639
awčäčəňňa (Amh) :: *awčäčiňňä* 111
äwädä (Gaf), see *ʿawadi*
ʿawadi (G), *äwädä* (Gaf), *aweda* (Arg) :: *ewädä* 112
aweda (Arg), see *ʿawadi*
ʿawd (G), *ʿawdi* (Tna) :: *awd* 111
awdəmma (Amh) :: *awdäm* 112, *wədmä* 643
awgäräd (Amh) :: *awgäräd* 112
ʾawwäǧä (Tna), *ʾawwäǧa* (Te), *awaǧ* (Amh) :: *ewädä* 112
ʾawwäl (Tna), *awwäl* (Har) :: *awwäl* 112
ʿawlo (G), *awlo nəfas* (Amh) :: *awlo nəfas* 113
ēwäla (Har) :: *ewälä* 113
ʾawlay (Te) :: *awlo nəfas* 113
ʾawliya (Tna), *awliyaʾ* (Har), *awliya* (Amh) :: *awliya* 113
awon (Amh) :: *āwo* 110, *wänä* I 654
əwnät (Amh) :: *unätäňňä* 76, *wänä* I 654
awaqi (Amh) :: *awaqi* 113
ʿawärä (Tna), *t-awwärä* (Amh), *ʿəwər* (G.Te.Tna), *əwwər* (Amh.Arg), *əwwərä* (Gaf) :: *(t)awwärä* 114
awwara (Amh.Arg) :: *awwara* 114
awre (Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *awre* 114
ʿəwər (G.Te.Tna), *əwwər* (Amh.Arg), *əwwərä* (Gaf), see *ʿawärä*
awwäräräd (Amh) :: *awwəräräd* 114
awraris (Amh) :: *awraris* 114
awṭ (Amh) :: *awṭiyä* 115
awäyy, əwayy (Amh) :: *wa* II 639
ʿaway bälä (Tna) :: *u *balä* 1
əwayy (Amh), see *awäyy*
ʿawyäwä (G) :: *u *balä* I
ʾay I (G), *ʾayi* (Te), *āy* (Har) :: *ēt* 102
ʾay II (Tna) :: **e* 1
ay (Arg) :: *anä* 54, *əya* 116
āy (Har) :: *āy* 116
ayyä (Amh) :: *ažä* 123, *təyä* 606
aye (Amh) :: *wa* II 639
ayb (Amh.Arg) :: *aläbä* 38, *ayb* 116
ʾaydəʿo (G) :: *ädäbəll* 14
aydolläm (Amh) :: *ädäbəll* 14
āyku-t (Har) :: *ayku* 116
ayām (Har) :: *ayam* 117
aymərä (Gaf) :: *imir* 51, *ayr* 118
ayyāna (Har) :: *ayana* 117
ʿayn (G), *ʿayni* (Tna), *ayn* (Amh.Arg) :: *ənet* 75, *ayn* 117

aynä (Har) :: *aynät* 117
ʿaynät (Tna), *aynät* (Amh) :: *aynät* 117
ʾayyänay (Tna) :: *et* 102
ʾayte (G), *ʾayti* (Tna) :: *et* 102
āyzägädu (Har) :: *zägädo* 704
ayzoh (Amh) :: *ayzoh* 119
ʾaze (Te) :: *awǧe* 112
azzo (Amh.Arg) :: *azzo* 119
azzo arägg (Amh) :: *azzo* 119
ʾəzu (Tna) :: *azi* 119
azzäbä (Amh) :: *zab* 701
(t)azzäbä (Amh) :: **azzäbä* 120
azāb (Har) :: *azab* 120
əzab (Amh) :: *əzab* 120
ʾəzgiher (Tna) :: *əgzär* 28
azzälä (Amh) :: *ezzälä* 120
ʾazmač (Tna), *azmač* (Amh) :: *azmač* 121
ʾazmära (Tna), *azmära, azmara* (Amh) :: *azmara* 121
azmari (Amh.Arg) :: *azmari* 121
azmariyä (Gaf) :: *azmari* 121
ʾazmati (Te) :: *azmač* 121
azzänä (Amh) :: *azänä* 121
ʾəzən (G.Te), *ʾəzni* (Tna), *əznä* (Gaf), *uzun* (Har), *izin* (Arg) :: *əzən* 121
izin (Arg), see *ʾəzən*
uzun (Har), see *ʾəzən*
ʾazrəyal (G) :: *azraʾil* 122
azwarit (Amh) :: *zäwārīt* 717
ʾazzäzä (G.Tna), *ʾazzäza* (Te), *azzäzä* (Amh), *ezzäzä* (Arg), *izzäzä* (Gaf) :: *azäzä* 122
ezzäzä (Arg), see *ʾazzäzä*
izzäzä (Gaf), see *ʾazzäzä*

b

bä (Eth) :: *bä* 127
ba alä (Amh) :: *baʾ* **balä* 127
bʷa alä (Amh) :: *bʷa barä* 127
bə (South Eth) :: *bə* 127
bu alä (Amh) :: *buʾ barä* 128, *bubuʾ ənēt* 129
bäʾa (Te), see *boʾa*
bäʾa alä (Amh), see *baʿ bälä*
baʿ bälä (Tna), *bäʾa alä* (Amh) :: *baʾ **balä* 127
boʾa (G), *boʾe* (Tna), *bäʾa* (Te) :: *bʷəyä* 167
boʾe (Tna), see *boʾa*
buʿ bälä (Tna) :: *buʾ barä* 128
buʾa (Amh) :: *buʾä wärädä* 128
bäʿaʿ bälä (Tna) :: *baʾ **balä* 127
baʿəd (G.Te), *baʿdi* (Tna) :: *bada* 132
bäʿal I (G.Te.Tna) :: *baʾal* 128
bäʿal II, *baʿəl* (G), *bäʿal* (Te), *bäʿal, baʿal* (Tna) :: *bal* 128
bäʿal däräba (Tna) :: *baldäräba* 140
bäʿal gara (Tna) :: *balägara* 140
baʿal (Tna), see *bäʿal* II
baʿəl (G), see *bäʿal* II
bäʿalägä (Tna) :: *ballägä* 140
bäʿaltet (Tna) :: *baltet* 142
baʾara (Har) :: *bora* 151
buʾur (Har) :: *bʷər* 150
bəʿrawi (G) :: *bora* 150
bəʿəray (Te.Tna) :: *bora* 150
bäʾasä (Tna), see *bəʾəsä*
bəʾəsä (G), *bəʾəsa* (Te), *bäʾasä* (Tna) :: *bäʾasä* 129
bəʾəsi (G), *bəʾəs* (Te) :: *məs* 426
bəʾəsit (G) :: *məšt* 434
bəʾəyä (Te) :: *baʾ **balä* 127
baba alä I, *(tän)bʷabbʷa* (Amh), see *bubb alä*
baba alä II (Amh) :: *baʾ **balä* 127
bubb bälä (Tna), *bubb bela, bubu bela* (Te), *bubb alä* (Amh), *baba alä, (tän)bʷabbʷa* (Amh) :: **babba* 129, *bubuʾ ənēt* 129
babur (Te.Tna.Amh), *bābur* (Har) :: *babur* 129
bibäza (Amh) :: *bibäza* 129
bəčča (Amh) :: *bīt-* 162
buči (Har), *bučč* (Amh) :: *bučo* 130
buččəlla (Amh) :: *bučəlla* 130
(a)baččä (Amh) :: *bēččе* 131
bəča (Amh) :: *weṭa* 672
bäčbäča (Te), *an-bočäbbočä* (Amh) :: *bučabbʷäčat* 131, *bəṭäbäṭä* 165

bəčəlä (Gaf) :: *bwäqla* 148

bäčäq bälä (Tna) :: *bəčəq bālä* 131

bäččäqä, boččäqä (Amh) :: *bičäqä* 131, *mäččäqä* 389

boččäqä (Amh), see *bäččäqä*

bəčay (Tna) :: *bəṭe* 165

bäda I (Tna.Amh), see *bädu*

bäda II (Te), *bada* (Amh) :: *bada* 132

bädda I (Har) :: *bädda* 'highland' 132

bädda II (Amh) :: *bädda* 'take' 132

bädu (Te), *bädu, bäda* (Tna), *bäda* (Amh) :: *bäda* 131

bād (Har) :: *bād* 132

bada (Amh), see *bäda* II

bado (Amh) :: *bado* 132

buda (Te.Tna.Amh.Har) :: *buda* 132

bädäd bela (Te), *bədədd bälä* (Tna) :: *budəd *barä* 132

bədəgg bälä (Tna), *bəddəgg alä* (Amh) :: *bədəgg *balä* 132

bäddälä (Tna.Amh), *beddäla* (Arg), *biddälä* (Gaf) :: *bäddälä* 132

bädärä (G), *bädra* (Te), *bäddärä* (Amh) :: *bädärä* 133

(a)bäddärä (Amh), *a-beddära* (Arg); *bəddər* (Amh. Arg) :: *bəddər* 133

bädrägg alä (Amh) :: *bədəgg *balä* 132

bädəw (G.Amh) :: *bäda* 131

buff alä (Amh), *buf bälä* (Tna), *buf bāya* (Har) :: *buf barä* 133

būfa (Har) :: *būfa* 133

bägg bälä, bogg bälä (Tna), *bogg alä* (Amh), *bäg bāya* (Har) :: *bwägg bea* 133

bäggo, boggo (Amh) :: *bōge* 134

bogg bälä (Tna), *bogg alä* (Amh), see *bägg bälä*

boggo (Amh), see *bäggo*

bägbägg bälä (Tna), *bägbäg bela* (Te), *bägbäg bāya* (Har), *tän-bogäbbogä* (Amh) :: *bwägg bea* 133

bägäna (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *bägäna* 134

bugunğ (Amh) :: *məgənžä* 394

bäğğä, bäğğ alä (Amh), *bēğa* (Har) :: *bēžže* 170

bağı (Amh) :: *bağo* 134

bēğa (Har), see *bäğğa*

boha, buha (Amh) :: *bäha* 134

buh bälä I (Tna) :: *buˀ barä* 128

buh alä II (Amh) :: *bokk-əm balä* 135

buḥ bälä (Tna) :: *bokk-əm balä* 135

buha (Amh), see *boha*

bəḥəˁa (G) :: *bwäka* 135

buḥbuḥ bälä (Tna) :: *bubuˀ ənēt* 129

bəhälä (G) :: *balä* 138

bihon (Amh) :: *bihon* 135

bäḥaqʷä (Tna) :: *bwäka* 135

bähar (Arg), see *bahər* II

bäḥar (Har), see *baḥər*

bähər (Amh), *bəhər* (Arg) :: *bäkər* 136

bäḥər (Te), see *baḥər*

bahər I (Amh) :: *bähar* 135

bahər II (Amh), *bähar* (Arg) :: *bahər* 135

bahər zaf (Amh) :: *bähar zaf* 135

baḥər (G), *bäḥər* (Te), *baḥri* (Tna), *bäḥar* (Har) :: *bahər* 135

baḥri (Tna) :: *bähar* 135, *bahər* 135

bəhər (Arg), see *bähər*

bəhor (Tna.Amh) :: *bəxwär* 137

bäḥatä (Tna), *bäḥata* (Te); *bəḥtu, baḥtu* (G), *bəḥət* (Te) :: *bīt-* 162, *(a)bitä* 162

baḥtäwä (G) :: *bīt-* 162

bʷaḥṭäṭä (Tna) :: *baṭäṭä* 166

bäka (Te.Har) :: *bäkıä* 136

bʷäkka, bokka (Amh) :: *bwäka* 135

baḵʷa, boḵa (Tna) :: *bäha* 134

bokka (Amh), see *bʷäkka*

boḵa (Tna), see *baḵʷa*

bäḵʷˁe (Tna) :: *bʷäka* 135

boḵaˁ (Tna) :: *bäha* 134

boḵboḵ bälä (Tna) :: *bwäka* 135

bäkäča (Amh) :: *bʷəkəč barä* 136

bäkkäkä (Amh) :: *bokäk balä* 186

bakkänä (Tna), *a-bakkänä* (Amh) :: *(a)bahänä* 134

bäḵwärä (Tna), *bäkra* (Te), *a-bäkkärä* (Amh) :: *bäkärä* 136

bäkʷər (G), *bäkwri* (Tna), *bäkər* (Te) :: *bäkər* 136

bəxri (Har) :: *bərk* 153

bäkkätä (Amh) :: *bukučč balä* 136

bäḵätä (Tna), *bäxäta* (Har); *bäkt* (Amh.Arg) :: *bäkätä* 136

bäxäta (Har), see *bäḵätä*

bäkt (Amh.Arg), see *bäḵätä*

bäkäyä I (G) :: *bokäk balä* 136

bäkäyä II (G), *bäḵäyä* (Tna) :: *bäkıä* 136

bälä (Tna), *bela* (Te), *balä* (Gaf) :: *balä* 138

bällä (Gaf), see *bälla* I

bälla I (Amh.Arg), *bällä* (Gaf) :: *bäla* 138

bälla II (Amh) :: *(a)bälla* 138

bälla III (Har) :: *balla* 138

bal I (Amh.Gaf) :: *bal* 138

bal II (Amh.Arg) :: *baˀal* 128

balä (Gaf), see *bälä*

balla (Te.Amh) :: *balla* 138

bālli (Har) :: *balle* 138

bela (Te), see *bälä*

bəl (Amh), *bəli* (Har) :: *bəl* 139

bulla I (Amh) :: *bullä* 139

bulla II (Amh.Tna) :: *bula* 139

bäläˀa (Har), see *bälˁa*

bälˁa (G.Te), *bälˁe* (Tna), *bäläˀa* (Har) :: *bäla* 138

baleˁ (Tna), see *bəliˁ*

bəliˁ, balaˁ (Tna) :: *bəl* 139

bəlläˁti (Tna) :: *bəllət* 142

bäläbbälä (Amh) :: *bulbulä* 139

(ˀan)bälbälä (G) :: *näbälbal* 448

(ˀan)bälbälä (G), *tän-bälbälä, bälbälä, bälbäl bälä* (Tna), *bälbäll alä, (tän)boläbbolä, (tän)bäläbbälä, bilbill alä* (Amh) :: *bolbol balä* 139

bilbill alä (Amh), see *(ˀan)bälbälä*

(tän)boläbbolä (Amh), see *(ˀan)bälbälä*

bulbula (Amh) :: *bulbulä* 139

balabbat (Amh), *balabāt* (Har) :: *balabbat* 139

bäläčču (Har) :: *boläččo* 139

bäläč (Amh) :: *bäläč* 139

bäläč bela (Te), see *bəläč balä*

bəläč bälä (Tna), *bäläč bela* (Te), *bəlläčč alä* (Amh), *bəläč ala* (Arg), *billič bāya* (Har) :: *bəlläč *balä* 140

bäläčläča (Te), *tä-bläčälläčä* (Amh), *bəläčläč bälä* (Tna) :: *bəlläč *balä* 140

bäläčəmma (Amh) :: *bäläč* 139

balčut, bəlčut, bəlčət (Amh) :: *bäläččä* 140

baldäräba (Amh) :: *baldäräba* 140

bällägä, bälg (Amh), *balägä* (Tna) :: *barəg* 153

bälg (Amh), see *bällägä*

balägä (Tna), see *bällägä*

ballägä (Amh); *baläge* (Amh), *bāläge* (Har) :: *ballägä* 140

baläge (Amh), *bāläge* (Har), see *ballägä*

balagär (Amh) :: *balagär* 140

balägara (Amh), *bālägara* (Har) :: *balägara* 140

bäliḥ (Tna), *bälaḥ* (Har), see *bälḫa*

bälḫa (G), *bälḥa* (Te), *bälḥe* (Tna), *bäläḥa* (Har); *bäliḥ* (Tna), *bälaḥ* (Har), *bələh* (Amh) :: *(a)bälla* 138, *bəlat* 142

bələh (Amh), see *bälḫa*

bəlḥat (Tna), *bəlhat* (Amh) :: *bəlat* 142

bäläxa (Har) :: *balägä* 141

bullukko (Amh) :: *bullukko* 140

bälälä (Tna), *bäläla* (Te.Har), *bällälä* (Amh); *bäläla* (Tna), *bälala* (Amh) :: *(bä)bälälä* 140

bəlul, bullal (Amh) :: *bullal* 141

bullal (Amh), see *bəlul*

balämʷəya (Amh) :: *balämʷəya* 141

bäläqqäṭä (Amh) :: *balqač barä* 141

balläqä (Amh), *ˀa-bläqa* (Te) :: *balägä* 141

bilqaṭ (Tna), *bəlqaṭ, bilqaṭ* (Amh) :: *bəlqaṭ* 142

bəlur (G), *bälur* (Te), *balur* (Tna) :: *brəlle* 154

bäläs (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *bäläs* 142

bälläsä (Amh) :: *bäläs* 142

bälsa (Te) :: *mäls* I 404

(tä)bälaššä (Amh), *ab-bälaššä* (Arg), *at-bälaššä* (Gaf); *bəlaš* (Tna.Amh) :: *(a)blašä* 142

bəlaš (Tna.Amh), see *(tä)bälaššä*

(tä)bälašäwä (Tna) :: *(a)blašä* 142

bälaṣä (Tna), *tə-bälläṣa* (Te), *tä-bällaṣi* (Tna) :: *bälläṭä* 143

(tä)balaṣä (G) :: *bəlläč *balä* 140

bällätä, bəllət (Amh) :: *bəllət* 142

bəlat (Amh) :: *bəlat* 142

bəllət (Amh), see *bällätä*

bəlatäňňa (Amh.Arg) :: *bəlat* 142

baltet (Amh) :: *baltet* 142

bälläṭä (Amh), *bälläṭa* (Arg), *bäläṭa* (Har); *bəlṭ* (Amh. Arg), *bəlṭä* (Gaf) :: *bäläṭä* 143

billawa (Amh) :: *billawä* 143

bənn alä, bunn alä (Amh) :: *bunn *balä* 144

bun (Te.Tna.Amh.Gaf.Har), *bunna* (Amh.Arg) :: *buna* 144

bunn alä (Amh), see *bənn alä*

bunna (Amh.Arg), see *bun*

bänän bälä (Tna), *bännänä, bonnänä* (Amh), *bänäna* (Har) :: *bunn *balä* 144

bänur (Te) :: *brəlle* 154

bəntä ʿayn (G) :: *b(ə)rät* 156

biňbiň äša (Har) :: *bunn *balä* 144

bäq bälä (Tna), *bäq bela* (Te), *bəqq alä* (Amh) :: *bəq *balä* 146

bäqqa (Amh.Arg), *bäqa* (Har), *bäqqä* (Gaf) :: *bäqā* 146

(a)bäqqa (Amh) :: *(a)wäqqā* 659

bəqq alä (Amh), see *bäq bälä*

boqq alä (Amh) :: *bʷäq bʷäq epä* 146

boqa (Amh) :: *boqa* 147

buqa (Amh) :: *buʾä wärädä-b* 128

bäqʷəʿa (G), *bäqʿe* (Tna) :: *bäqā* 146

bäqbäqa (Te) :: *bʷäq bʷäq epä* 146

boqäbboqä (Amh) :: *bəqäbäqä* 147

bäqäl (Te.Har), see *bäqəl*

(as)bäqqälä (Amh), *bəqəl* (Te) :: *bäqqʹälä* 149

bäqʷälä (G), *bäqʷälä* (Tna), *bäqla* (Te), *bäqqälä* (Amh), *bäqqäla* (Arg), *bäqäla* (Har) :: *bäqälä* 147

bäqəl I (G), *bäqäl* (Te.Har), *bäqli* (Tna), *bäqlo* (Amh. Arg) :: *bʷäqla* 148

bäqəl II (Amh), *bäqlä* (Har.Gaf) :: *bäqəl* 147

bäqlä (Har.Gaf), see *bäqəl* II

bäqli (Tna), see *bäqəl* I

bäqlo (Amh.Arg), see *bäqəl* I

baqela (G.Te.Tna.Amh), *bäqēla* (Har) :: *baqela* 148

bəqəl (Te), see *(as)bäqqälä*

boqqollo (Amh) :: *bäqollo* 147

bäqqäqä (Amh) :: *bʷäqäqa* 148

bäqär (Amh) :: *bäqär* 148

bəqqəta (Amh) :: *bəq *balä* 146, *bəqqət* 148

(ʾa)bqäwä (G) :: *bəq *balä* 146, *bʷäqäqa* 148

buqayya (Amh) :: *buqäya* 149

bärr bälä (Tna) :: *bärbeʾä barä* 151

bär, bärr (Te.Amh.Arg.Gaf), *bärri* (Tna), *bäri* (Har) :: *bär* 149

bärra I (Amh), *bāra* (Har) :: *barrä* 150

bärra II (Amh) :: *bʷära* 149

bärra III (Te), *bərr alä* (Amh), *bərr ala* (Arg) :: *bärärä* 155

bäre (Amh), *bara* (Arg), *bāra* (Har) :: *bora* 150

bäri (Har), *bärri* (Tna), see *bär*

bar (Amh) :: *bahər* 135

barä (Gaf) :: *ibīrī* 9

bāra I (Har), see *bärra* I

bāra II (Har), *bara* (Arg), see *bäre*

bərr alä (Amh), *bərr ala* (Arg), see *bärra* II

bər, bərri (Tna), *bərr* (Amh), *bər* (Arg), *bər, bərrä* (Gaf) :: *bər* 150

bər säbsəb (Amh) :: *bər säbsəb* 150

bərrä (Gaf), see *bər*

bərri (Tna), see *bər*

bir (Amh), see *būr*

bora (Amh), *bōra* (Har) :: *bʷära* 149

būr (Har), *bir* (Amh) :: *bʷər* 150

burre (Amh.Har) :: *burre* 151

bäräbbärä I (Amh) :: *mərämärä* 422

bäräbbärä II (Amh), *bärbärä* (G.Tna), *bärbära* (Te) :: *bərəbärä* 151

bäräbbärä III (Amh), *bärbärä* (G.Tna), *bärbära* (Te) :: *banärä* 145

bäräbbärä IV (Amh) :: *(a)bräbärä* 151

bärbärr bälä (Tna) :: *bärbeʾä barä* 151

bärbäre (G.Te.Tna.Arg), *bärbärre* (Amh) :: *bärbäre* 151

bärbir (G) :: *bʷər* 150

bərabəra (Amh) :: *(a)bräbärä* 151

bərbərra (Amh) :: *bərbərrä* 151

birrabirro (Amh) :: *ənbərbäya* 56

birbir bāya (Har) :: *bərbər *balä* 151, *ənbərbäya* 56

boräbor (Amh), see *borbor*

boräbborä (Amh) :: *bəräbärä* 151

borbor, boräbor (Amh) :: *bärbäro* 151

bərabərit (Tna) :: *ənbərbäya* 56

bʷäračča (Gaf) :: *bʷačä* 130

bärčumma (Amh) :: *bʷärčəma* 152

bärčäqä, bərčəq (Te), *bərčəq bälä* (Tna), *bärčäqq alä* (Amh) :: *bəčəq bālä* 131

bərčəq bälä (Tna), *bərčəq* (Te), see *bärčäqä*

bərčəqqo (Tna.Amh.Arg), *bərčəqo* (Har) :: *bərčəqo* 152

bäräd (G.Te.Tna.Har), *bärädä* (Gaf), *bärädo* (Amh. Arg) :: *bärädä* 152

bärädä I (G.Tna), *bärda* (Te), *bärrädä* (Amh), *bärräda* (Arg), *bäräda* (Har) :: *bärädä* 152, *burdä* 152

bärädä II (Tna), *bärda* (Te) :: *mʷäräd* 419

bärädo (Amh.Arg), see *bäräd*

bäred (Arg) :: *bärät* 156

bōräda (Har) :: *būrädä* 152

borde (Amh) :: *bordoddu* 153

bräd (Arg) :: *brät* 157

bärdädo, bordäde (Amh) :: *bordoddu* 153

bärdäg bälä (Tna), *bärdägg alä* (Amh) :: *bədəgg *balä* 132

bärräg bela (Te), *bāräga* (Har) :: *b(ə)rägägä* 153

bāräga (Har), see *bärräg*

bäräggägä (Amh), *bärgägä, bärgʷägʷä* (Tna) :: *b(ə)rägägä* 153

bərəgrəg bela (Te) :: *b(ə)rägägä* 153

bäräha (Amh) :: *bäräha* 153

bäraḥ (G), *bärraḥ* (Te), see *bärḥa*

bärha (G.Te), *bärhe* (Tna) :: *barrä* 150

bärḥa (Te), *bärḥe* (Tna); *bäraḥ* (G), *bärraḥ* (Te) :: *bʷära* 149

bärhayä (G) :: *bäräha* 153

bäräkä (G), *ʾa-bräka* (Te), *täm-birräkä* (Gaf) :: *bir-räkä* 153

bäräḳa I (Tna), *bäräka* (Amh) :: *bäräka* 153

bäräḳa II (Tna), *baräḳa* (Te) :: *bäräha* 153

baräkä (G), *baräka* (Te), *baräḳä* (Tna), *barräkä* (Amh) :: *baräkä* 153

baräka (Te), see *bäräḳa* II

bərakʷa (Amh) :: *bärranga* 154

bərk (G), *bərək* (Te), *bərḳi* (Tna), *bərxi* (Har) :: *bərk* 153

(täm)birräkä (Gaf). see *bäräkä*

(tän)bäräkkäkä (Amh), *ən-bäräkkäka* (Arg), *täm-bär-käḳä* (Tna) :: *birräkä* 153

bərkumma (Amh) :: *borkimma* 154

bəräle (G), *bərəlle* (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *brəlle* 154

bärmil (Tna.Amh), *bärmel* (Te) :: *bärmel* 154

bäräno (Har) :: *bäräno* 154

brəndo (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *burdo* 153

bäräntəčča, boräntičče (Amh) :: *boräntičča* 155

barneṭa (Tna.Amh), *bärneṭa* (Te) :: *barneṭa* 155

bäräqä (G.Tna), *bärqa* (Te), *bärräqä* (Amh), *biriq bāya* (Har) :: *bərq *balä* 155

bärəq (Te), *bärqi* (Tna), *bəraq* (Amh.Arg), *bərāq* (Har) :: *bəraq* 155

bəraq (Amh.Arg), *bərāq* (Har), see *bärəq*

bərq (Amh), *bərqi* (Tna) :: *bərq* 155

biriq bāya (Har), see *bäräqä*

burqa (Har) :: *burqitu* 155

bärärä I (G), *bärrärä* (Amh) :: *banärä* 145

bärärä II (G) :: *bär* 149

bärärä III (Tna), *bärrärä* (Amh), *bärära* (Har) :: *bärärä* 155

baror (Har) :: *ənbərbäya* 56

bərur (G) :: *bər* 150

bäräsä (Tna), *bärräsä* (Amh), *bäräsa* (Har) :: *bärräsä* 156

bursi (Har) :: *burs* 156

(tä)baräṣä (G) :: *(a)braṭa* 157

bärṣäṣä (Tna) :: *(a)braṭa* 157

bärät (Amh) :: *bärät* 156

bärätta (Amh.Arg) :: *bərätta* 156

bärti (Har), *bärtä* (Gaf) :: *bättər* 163

bareta (Tna), *barita* (Amh) :: *barita* 156

barita (Amh), see *bareta*

bərät I (Tna.Amh), see *bərt*

bərät II, in *yayn bərät* (Amh) :: *b(ə)rät* 156

bərt (G), *bərät* (Tna.Har), *brät* (Amh) :: *brät* 157

burat (G) :: *burat* 156

brät (Amh), see *bərt*

bärtəᶜe (Tna), *tə-bärtəᶜa* (Te) :: *bərätta* 156

burtukan (Amh), *bərtəḵwan* (Tna), *burtuxān* (Har) :: *bərtukan* 157

(tän)bäräṭṭäṭä (Amh), *bärṭäṭä* (Tna), *bärṭäṭa* (Te) :: *burṭ* 157

barya (Tna.Amh) :: *barya* 157

buray (Tna) :: *burre* 151

baräyta (Te) :: *barita* 156

bärräzä (Amh), *bärräza* (Arg), *bäräzä* (Tna); *bərz* (Amh), *bərzi* (Tna), *birzi* (Har) :: *bärräzä* 157

bərz (Amh), *bərzi* (Tna), see *bärräzä*

birzi (Har), see *bärräzä*

barzaf (Amh) :: *bähar zaf* 135

bäräzzäzä (Gaf); *bərzāz* (Har) :: *bəräzäzä* 157

bäräžžä (Amh) :: **birazäzä* 157

bässa (Te), see *bässo*

bässa (Amh) :: *busod* 159

bässo, bosso (Tna), *bässo* (Te.Amh.Har), Te *bässa* :: *bässuwä* 160

basä (Amh) :: *baᵓasä* 129

besä, bis (Amh) :: *bəs* 158

besa (Amh), *bēsa* (Har) :: *besa* 158

bis (Amh), see *besä*

bosso (Tna), see *bässo*

bäsᶜe (Tna) :: *busod* 159

bäsäbbäsä (Amh), *bäsbäsä* (Tna), *bäsbäsa* (Te) :: *bəsäbäsä* 158

(a)bäsäbbäsä (Amh) :: *(a)bsäbäsä* 158

(a)bäsaččä (Amh) :: *(a)bsaččä* 159

bässäkä (Amh) :: *bəskāt* 159

bäsälä (G.Tna), *bässälä* (Amh.Gaf), *bäsäla* (Har) :: *bäsälä* 159

bäsənna (Te), *bəsänna, bəsənna* (Tna), *bəsanna, bosanna* (Amh) :: *bisänä* 159, *mäsäna* 429

bäsäqa (Har) :: *bäsäqä* 159

bäsär (Har), *bäsärä* (Gaf), *bäsor* (G) :: *bäsär* 159

(ᵓa)bsärä (G.Tna) :: *abšər* 10

bässäsä (Amh) :: *(a)bsabäsä* 159

bäššä (Gaf) :: *bäkıä* 136

bäšᶜa (Te) :: *busod* 159

bäšla (Te) :: *bäsälä* 159

bäsäqa (Har) :: *bäsäqä* 159

(ᵓa)bäššära, ᵓabšər (Te), *a-bäššärä* (Amh) :: *abšər* 10

bäššəta (Amh) :: *baᵓasä* 129

biṣ (G) :: *bəṭe* 165

bäṣbäṣä (Tna) :: *bəṭäbäṭä* 165

bäṣḥa (G), *bäṣḥe* (Tna) :: *bässa* 158

bəṣay (Tna) :: *bəṭe* 165

batä (Amh) :: *(a)bitä* 162

bet (Eth) :: *bet* 162

betä krəstyan (G) :: *betä krəstyan* 162

bita (Te.Tna) :: *bitawo* 164

butt bälä (Tna) :: *batbat barä* 162

bätäbbätä (Amh), *bätbätä* (Tna) :: *butəto* 164

butbut bela (Te) :: *batbat barä* 162

bätäkä (G), *bätäḵä* (Tna), *bätka* (Te), *bättäkä* (Amh) :: *bätäkä* 162

bätäḵä (Tna) :: *bäkätä* 136

bätək (Tna) :: *bäkätä* 136

bətk (Amh) :: *bətk* 163

betäksiyan (Amh) :: *betä krəstyan* 162

bätäläyy (Amh) :: *bätäläyy* 163

bättänä (Tna.Amh), *bettäna* (Arg), *bētäna* (Har), *bittänä* (Gaf) :: *bättänä* 163

bettäna (Arg), *bētäna* (Har), see *bättänä*

bittänä (Gaf), see *bättänä*

bätärä (G) :: *betärä* 163

bätər (G.Te), *bättər* (Amh), *bätri* (Tna), *bəttər* (Arg) :: *bättər* 163

(am)bwattärä (Amh) :: *(a)bātärä* 163

bəttər (Arg), see *bätər*

betäskyan (Amh) :: *betä krəstyan* 162

butətto (Amh), *bututtu* (Har) :: *butəto* 164

bitawa, bitäwa (Amh) :: *bitawo* 164

bitäy (Tna) :: *bāt* 162

bäṭ (Te) :: *bəṭ* 165

bäṭ bälä I (Tna), *bäṭ bela* (Te) :: *buṭṭ beä* 165, *baṭāṭ* 166

biṭe (Amh) :: *bəṭe* 165

biṭṭi (Har) :: *biṭṭe* 165

bäṭäbbäṭä (Amh), *bäṭäbbäṭa* (Arg), *bäṭbäṭä* (Tna) :: *bəṭäbäṭä* 165

bäṭbäṭ bälä (Tna) :: *bəṭäbäṭä gänäzä* 165

bäṭälä (G), *bäṭṭälä* (Amh), *bäṭla* (Te) :: *baṭil* 165

bəṭṭəl, bəṭṭəle (Amh) :: *biṭṭe* 165

(a)bäṭṭärä (Amh), *a-beṭṭära* (Arg), *a-biṭṭärä* (Gaf) :: *(a)biṭṭärä* 166

(a)beṭṭära (Arg), see *(a)bäṭṭärä*

(a)biṭṭärä (Gaf), see *(a)bäṭṭärä*

bäṭärräqä (Amh), *bäṭräq bälä* (Tna) :: *bəṭərq *balä* 166

bäṭṭäsä (Tna.Amh), *bäṭäsa* (Har), *beṭṭäsa* (Arg), *biṭṭäsä* (Gaf) :: *bäṭäsä* 166

bäṭṭäṭä (Amh) :: *buṭṭ beä* 165, *baṭāṭ* 166

bwaṭṭäṭä (Amh), *bwaṭṭäṭa* (Arg) :: *baṭäṭä* 166

bəṭṭəya (Amh) :: *biṭṭe* 165

bäyy bälä, bäyyä bälä (Tna) :: *bäy* 167, *bēžže* 170

bäy bäy (Tna) :: *bäy* 167

bāya (Har) :: *balä* 138

boy (Amh) :: *boya* 167

bōyyä (Har) :: *boyye* 167

biyak biyak alä (Amh) :: *bäkbäk barä* 135

biyans (Amh) :: *biᵓans* 128, *tiyans* 606

bäyyäṣä (G) :: *bēččе* 131

bäzza (Amh) :: *bäzza* 168

boz (Amh) :: *būz* 169

bäzäbbäzä (Amh), *bäzbäzä* (G.Tna), *bäzbäza* (Te) :: *bəzäbbäzä* 169

bäzḫa (G), *bäzḫe* (Tna), *bäzäḫa* (Te.Har), *bäzzaha* (Arg) :: *bäzza* 168

bozäna (Amh) :: *buzanä* 169

bazra (Te.Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *bazra* 169

bäzätä (Tna), *bäzzätä* (Amh) :: *(a)mazzätä* 444

bezäwä (G) :: *bēžže* 170

bozzay (Te) :: *buda* 132

bazzäzä, bwazzäzä (Amh) :: *bazäzä* 169

č

čwa alä (Amh) :: *ča *balä* 170

ča (Tna), *če* (Amh) :: *če* 170

če (Amh), see *ča*

čəbbo (Amh) :: *čəbbo* 170

čəbaha, čəbəhe (Amh) :: *čabe* 170

čačata (Amh) :: *ča *balä* 170

čəff alä (Amh) :: *čəff balä* 171

čifa, in *dūs čifa* (Har) :: *čəfa* 171

čäfäččäfä, čəfčəff alä I (Amh) :: *(tä)čfačäfä* 171

čäfäččäfä, čəfčəff alä II (Amh) :: *čəfäččäfä* 171

čäffärä (Amh) :: *čäfärä* 171

čəggəň (Amh) :: *čəggəň* 171

čäggärä (Amh), *as-čeggära* (Arg) :: *(a)ǧägärä* 314, *(at)-tiggärä* 593

čaḥ āša (Har) :: *ča *balä* 170

čeh (Te) :: *če* 170

čahala (Arg) :: *čalä* 173

čəkk alä (Amh) :: *čək(k) *balä* 172

čäkäččäkä (Amh) :: *čək(k) *balä* 172

čäkkälä (Amh); *čəkal* (Amh.Arg), *čəkāl* (Har) :: *čäkkälä* 172

čäkkwälä (Amh) :: *tekkälä* 595

čəkal (Amh.Arg), *čəkāl* (Har), see *čäkkälä*

čäll alä, čəlla alä (Amh) :: *čəlla *balä* 173

čalä (Amh) :: *čalä* 173

čəlla alä (Amh), see *čäll alä*

čəlot (Amh) :: *čəlot* 173

čəlota (Amh) :: *čəlota* 173

(as)čännäfä (Amh) :: *šinnäfä* 581

(tä)čänäkkälä (Amh) :: *čənäkkärä* 174

čänäkkärä, čənkar (Amh) :: *čənäkkärä* 174

čär (Amh) :: *ker* 347

čäräččärä (Amh) :: *čəräčärä* 174

čärənnät (Amh) :: *čärənnät* 175

č

ča alä (Amh) :: *čič *balä* 177

čä›e (Tna) :: *čəyä* 192

ča‹ bälä (Tna) :: *ča› barä* 175

ča‹ča‹ bälä (Tna) :: *ča› barä* 175

čä‹an (Te) :: *čanä* 182

čäbb abbälä (Tna) :: *čəbčəbba* 176

čäbba (Amh) :: *čäba* 176

čiba (Har) :: *čəqa* 186; *täba* I 608

čube (Amh) :: *čobe* 176

čəb‹it (Te) :: *atebät* 108

(›a)čäbčäbä (Tna), *a-čäbäččäbä* (Amh) :: *(a)čbäčäbä* 176

čäbärä (Gaf) :: *čäbär* 176

(a)čbäräbbärä (Amh) :: *(a)čäbbärä* 177

(tän)čäbärrärä (Amh) :: *(tä)čimbärärä* 181

čäbbätä (Tna.Amh), *čebbäta* (Arg) :: *täbätä* 611

čəbbəṭ (Amh) :: *təbwačä* 609

(tän)čačča, čəčč alä I (Amh), *ən-čačča* (Arg), *čəčč bälä* (Tna) :: *ča› barä* 175, *čuču *balä* 178

(tän)čačča II (Amh), *čəčč bälä* (Tna) :: *əmwčäčä* 46

čāču (Har), see *čuču*

čəčč bälä I (Tna), *čəčč alä* (Amh), see *(tän)čačča* I

čəčč bälä II (Tna), see *(tän)čačča* II

čəčč alä III (Amh) :: *čič *balä* 177

čočo (Amh) :: *čočo* 177

čūč (Har) :: *čunče* 183

čuču (Te), *čäču* (Har) :: *čəwačwəyä* 191

čičič bāya (Har) :: *čuču *balä* 178

čačut (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *čəwačwəyä* 191

čəčat (Amh) :: *čunče* 183

čičäta (Gaf) :: *čəyä* 192

čad (Arg) :: *čat* 190

čədä (Gaf) :: *tädä* 612

čədda (Amh) :: *čida* 178

čäfe (Amh), *čäffe* (Har) :: *čäfa* 178

čaf (Tna.Amh.Har) :: *čaf* 178

čif bāya (Har) :: *čefä* 178

(an)čäfäččäfä (Amh) :: *čefä* 178

čäfäff alä (Amh) :: *čəf barä* 178

čäfälläqä (Amh), *čäfläqä* (Tna), *čäfläqa* (Te) :: *čəfäläqä* 178

čäffäqä (Amh), *čäfäqa* (Har) :: *čəfäläqä* 178

čäffärä (Tna), *čəfra* (Amh.Te) :: *čəfra* 178

čəffər (Arg) :: *čāfla* 178, *təfər* 614

čəfra (Amh.Te), see *čäffärä*

čəgag (Amh) :: *čang* 183

čäggwarre (Amh), *čäggwärä* (Tna) :: *čäggwarre* 179

čəgär (Te), *čigär* (Har) :: *təgär* 733

(a)čēḥa (Har) :: *čäččä* 177

čohä (Amh) :: *čuču *balä* 178

čoho (Amh) :: *čäxwä* 179

čaḥčaḥ bälä (Tna) :: *ča› barä* 175

čähed (Arg) :: *čet* 190

čahana (Arg) :: *čanä* 182

čäḥara (Te), *čēḥara* (Har), *čahara* (Arg) :: *čarä* 187

čēḥara (Har), see *čäḥara*

čukko, čəkko (Amh) :: *čəkko* 179

čäkkänä (Amh), *čekkäna* (Arg) :: *čäkkänä* 179

čälle (Amh.Har) :: *čälle* 179

čälbäba (Te) :: *(a)čäbbäbä* 176

čäläbläb bälä (Tna) :: *(a)čäbbäbä* 176

čilčilli (Arg) :: *čälle* 179

čäläfä (Tna), *čälläfä* (Amh), *čälläfa* (Arg); *čəlfa* (Tna. Amh) :: *čälläfä* 179

čəlfit (Amh.Arg) :: *təlfit* 617

čululu (Har), *čəlulle* (Amh) :: *čululle* 180

čällämä (Amh), *čelläma* (Arg), *čēläma* (Har) :: *čällämä* 180

čelläma (Arg), *čēläma* (Har), see *čällämä*

čälqa (Te) :: *čälqä čälqä balä* 180

čəlqa (Tna) :: *tälla* 616

čälqə›e (Tna) :: *čorqa* 189

čäläqläqa (Amh) :: *čälələqqa* 180

čəlat (Amh) :: *čululle* 180

čälläṭä (Tna.Amh), *čälläṭa* (Arg) :: *čelläṭä* 180

čäläwä (Tna) :: *atole* 108

čəlayä (Gaf) :: *(a)tillälä* 618

čamä (Gaf) :: *tāmä* 619

čamma (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *čamma* 181

čoma (Tna.Amh.Arg), *čōma* (Har) :: *čoma* 181

čəmbə‹ro (Te) :: *čämbāro* 181

čämäččämä (Amh) :: *məqıaməqıat* 416

čämdädä (Tna), *čämdäda* (Te), *čämäddädä* (Amh) :: *(tä)čmadädä* 181

(ač)čämalläqä (Amh), *a-čimäläqa* (Har) :: *(a)čmaläqä* 182

čämmäqä (Amh), *čämmäqa* (Arg), *čämäqa* (Har) :: *tämmäqä* I 621

čämmärä (Tna.Amh), *čämmära* (Arg), *čämra* (Te) :: *(a)tamärä* 621

čämmätä I (Amh), *čämätä* (Tna) :: *čämätä* 'shoot without missing' 182

čämmätä II (Amh) :: *čämätä* 'reflect' 182

čammätä (Amh) :: *(a)tramätä* 631

čanä (Amh.Gaf), *čana* (Arg) :: *čanä* 182

čən I (Amh.Arg.Gaf.Har) :: *čən* 183

čən II (Tna) :: *čini* 183

čənča I (Tna.Amh) :: *čiččä* 177

čənča II (Te) :: *čini* 183

čənčay (Te) :: *čini* 183

(›a)čännäqä (Tna), *as-čännäqä* (Amh), *as-čennäqa* (Arg), *at-činnäqä* (Gaf) :: *(ač)čänäqä* 184

čənqəllat (Amh) :: *čənqəllat* 184

čənqur (Amh) :: *čankwe* 183

čēqa (Har) :: *čeqä* 185

čəq bälä (Tna) :: *čərq balä* 188, *tiqq barä* 627

čəqa (Tna.Amh.Arg), *čəqqa* (Te.Tna), *čəqä* (Gaf) :: *čəqa* 186

čuq (Amh) :: *tänqa* II 624

čäqäččäqä (Amh), *čäqwčäqw bälä* (Tna) :: *čəqäčäqä* 186

čäqla (Amh) :: *čäqla* 186

čənqəlit (Te) :: *čiqile* 186

čäqqwänä (Amh) :: *täqqänä* 627

čəqənna (Amh) :: *čəqqənna* 186

čärrę, čərre (Amh) :: *čəre* 187

čarä I (Amh) :: *čarä* 187

čarä II (Gaf) :: *tor* II 630

čərr alä I (Amh) :: *čər(r) *balä* 187

čərr alä II (Amh) :: *čər barä* 187

čəra (Tna.Amh.Arg.Gaf.Har) :: *čəra* 187

čəre (Amh), *čəru* (Tna) :: *čərri* 187

čərre (Amh), see *čärre*

čur bāya (Har) :: *čərur barä* 189

(tän)čoräččorä, čurčur alä (Amh) :: *čərčər *balä* 188

čäräččäsä (Amh) :: *čəräččäsä* 188

čärrəḥe (Tna) :: *tärra* I 629

(a)čärräqä, čərq alä (Amh), *čäräq abälä, čərq bälä* (Tna) :: *čərq balä* 188

čäräqa (Amh.Arg.Har) :: *tärraqqa* 632

čäräqqwa, čärqwa, čarqwa (Amh) :: *čorqa* 189

čärq (Te.Amh.Arg), *čärqi* (Tna.Har) :: *čärq* 186

čärqwa, čarqwa (Amh), see *čäräqqwa*

čəraq (Amh) :: *čəraq* 188

čərq alä (Amh), *čərq bälä* (Tna), see *(a)čärräqä*

čärärr alä, čururr alä, čorrärä (Amh) :: *čərur barä* 189

čəraro (Tna.Amh) :: *čarara* 189

čərərr alä (Amh) :: *čirīrä barä* 189

čorärä (Tna) :: *čarara* 189

čorrärä (Amh), see *čärärr alä*

čururr alä (Amh), see *čärärr alä*

čəririq bela (Te) :: *čərq balä* 188

čärräsä (Tna.Amh), *čerräsa* (Arg), *čirräsä* (Gaf) :: *čeräsä* 189

(a)česa (Arg) :: *(a)česä* 190

čis (Amh) :: *čəs* 190

čəsäňňa (Amh) :: *tisäňä* 634

čat (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *čat* 190

čäw abäla (Te), see *čəw bälä*

čäwa (G.Tna.Amh) :: *čäwa* 191

čəw bälä (Tna), *čəww alä* (Amh), *čəw bela, čäw abäla* (Te) :: *ču bālä* 175, *čuču *balä* 178

čawčaw bälä (Tna), *čiwčiw bela* (Te) :: *čuču *balä* 178

čəwčəw bela (Te) :: *əmwčäčä* 47

čiwčiw bela (Te), see *čawčaw bälä*

čəwaḥ bälä (Tna) :: *čuču *balä* 178

(tä)čawwätä (Amh), *əč-čawwäta* (Arg); *čäwata* (Amh)

:: *(tä)čawwätä* 192

čəwəwwət (Amh) :: *čəwəwwət* 192

čāya (Har) :: *čāya* 192, *(at)tillälä* 618

d

da da (Amh) :: *dahä* 203

däba (Amh) :: *däba* 194

däbba I (Te) :: *(a)debbäbä* 195

däbba II (Te) :: *ǧäbbäbä* 312

(tä)däbba (Te), *a-däbba* (Amh) :: *(a)däfäfä* 200

däbi (Gaf) :: *däbwä* 194

dabbo (Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *dabbo* 194

dəb bela (Te), *dubb bälä* (Tna) :: *dubb bea* 194

dəbba (Har), see *dubba*

dəbbe (Amh) :: *dəbbe* 194

dubb bälä (Tna), see *dəb bela*

dubba (Tna.Amh.Har), *dəbba* (Har) :: *duba* 194

dubbe (Amh) :: *dubbe* 194

däbbäbä I (Amh) :: *(a)debbäbä* 195

däbbäbä II (Amh) :: *ǧäbbäbä* 312

däbub (G.Tna.Amh) :: *däbub* 194

dəbab (G.Te.Tna) :: *dəbāb* 195

däbäddäbä I (Amh), *dəbdəb bela* (Te) :: *dəbädäbä* 'hit' 195, *dəbbe* 194

däbäddäbä II (Amh), *däbdäba* (Te) :: *dəbädäbä* 'be blown up' 195

däbäddäbä III (Amh) :: *dəbädäbä* 'mend' 195

däbäddäbä IV (Amh), *däbdäba* (Te) :: *dəbdab* 195

däbäddäbä V (Amh), *däbdäba* (Te) :: *dəbāb* 195

dəbdəb bela (Te), see *däbäddäbä* I

däbäl (Amh) :: *dibbälä* 196

däbbälä (Amh.Gaf), *däbbäla* (Te), *däbäla* (Har), *tädabälä* (G) :: *däbälä* 196, *däbbʷärä* 197

däbul (Amh) :: *dābäl-tāt* 196

(tä)dabälä (G), see *däbbälä*

(tä)dboläbbolä, dəbəlbəl, dəbulbul (Amh) :: **dəbällälä* 196

(tän)däballälä (Amh) :: **dəbällälä* 196

däballäqä (Amh), *däballäqa* (Arg), *däbaläqa* (Te), *däbläqä* (Tna) :: *dəballäqä* 196

däbbänä (Amh), *dəbanä* (Gaf) :: *dobbänä* 196

däbäna (Te.Tna) :: *dämmäna* 209

dəbanä (Gaf), see *däbbänä*

dəbbənn adrəgo (Amh) :: *dabbänä* 196

däbər I (G.Te), *däbri* (Tna), *dəbrä* (Gaf) :: *dəbər* 197

däbər II (G) :: *däbər* 197

däbər III (G) :: *dəmbär* 208

dəbrä (Gaf), see *däbər* II

däbäsä (Tna) :: *däbäsä* 'dilute' 197

däbbäsä I (Amh) :: *däbäsä* 'abound' 197

däbbäsä II (Amh) :: *däbäsä* 'rust' 197

dabbäsä (Amh), *dabbäsa* (Arg) :: *dabbäsä* 197

dəbsä (Gaf) :: *däbäsä* 'dilute' 197

däbāt (Har) :: *dəbädäbä* 'mend' 195

dabit (Amh) :: *dabit* 198

dəbit (Tna), see *dəbot*

dəbot (Te), *dəbit* (Tna) :: *dəbbom* 196

däbäyä (G) :: *(a)däfäfä* 200

däbay (Tna) :: *dəbbe* 194

däbāy (Har) :: *zäbay* 702

däči (Har) :: *däččе* 198

doččo (Tna.Amh) :: *doččo* 198

däd (Har) :: *däd* 198

dede (G) :: *dīda* 199

dəd (Amh.Arg) :: *dəd* 198

dəda (Te), *duda, dida* (Amh), *dūda* (Har), *duda* (Arg) :: *dida* 199

dida (Amh), see *dəda*

duda (Amh.Arg), *dūda* (Har), see *dəda*

dädäho (Amh) :: *doddoke* 199

didiḥ (Har) :: *dəd* 198

dōdäma(Har) :: *dūma* 207

däd(d)äqä I (G) :: *dudəq balä-* 199

däddäqä II (Amh), *dēdäqa* (Har) :: *deddäqä* 199

dēdäqa (Har), see *däddäqä* II

dodäqo (Amh) :: *dodo* 199

dodot (Amh) :: *dodo* 199

däf (Amh) :: *däf* 199

däfä alä (Amh) :: *däf *balä* 199, *dəfädäfä* 'do something completely without being interrupted' 200

däffa (Amh.Arg) :: *däffaʸa* 200

dəfo (Amh) :: *dəfo* 200

däfʿa (G), *däfʿe* (Tna) :: *däffaʸa* 200

däfäčča (Amh) :: *dəfaffʷäčat* 200

däfdäfä (Tna), *däfdäfa* (Te), *däfäddäfä* (Amh), *däfdäf bāya* (Har) :: *dəfädäfä* 'press down slightly' 200

däfänä (G), *däfna* (Te), *däffänä* (Amh), *däffäna* (Arg); *dəffən* (Amh) :: *däfänä* 201, *dəfun* 201

dəffən (Amh), see *däfänä*

däffäqä (Amh) :: *däfäqä* 201

däfärä (G.Tna), *däfra* (Te), *däffärä* (Amh), *däffära* (Arg) :: *däfärä* 201

däfräsä (Tna), *däfärräsä* (Amh), *däfärräsa* (Arg) :: *dəfäräsä* 201

dəffit (Amh) :: *dəffit* 201

däffätä (Amh) :: *däfätä* 201

(a)däffätä (Amh) :: *(a)däfätä* 201

dāg (Har) :: *dagät* 203

dəg I (Te) :: *dəg(g) *balä* 202

dəg II (Amh) :: *däqot* 217

dug (Amh) :: *adägä* 16

dägäddägä I (Amh), *dägdäga* (Te) :: *dəbätägä* 198

dägäddägä II (Amh), *dägdägä* (Tna), *dägdäga* (Te) :: *dəgädägä* 202

digädag (Har) :: *gədgədda* 263

däggäfä (Tna.Amh), *dägfa* (Te), *deggäfa* (Arg) :: *deggäfä* 202

dägäla (Tna.Amh) :: *däggäla* 202

däggämä (Amh), *dägami* (Te) :: *dägäm* 202

dägan (G.Amh), *digān, (tä)dōgäna* (Har) :: *dägan* 202

digān (Har), see *dägan*

(tä)dōgäna (Har), see *dägan*

dəgʷər (G), *dəgər* (Amh), *dugʷri* (Tna) :: *dəgər* 203

dugʷri (Tna), see *dəgʷər*

däggäsä (Tna.Amh), *deggäsa* (Arg), *diggäsa* (Har) :: *dägäsä* 203

daggʷäsä (Amh) :: *(tä)gʷagʷäzä* 308

deggäsa (Arg), see *däggäsä*

diggäsa (Har), see *däggäsä*

dagät (Amh.Arg) :: *dagät* 203

däǧǧ (Amh) :: *dīda* 199

dīǧa (Har) :: *ǧeǧe* 315

dähä (Gaf), see *dəha*

dahä (Amh) :: *dahä* 203

dəha (Amh.Arg), *dähä* (Gaf) :: *dəka* 204

dəḫəḏä (G) :: *datä* 223

dəḫəkä (G), *däḥaka* (Te), *däḥaḵä* (Tna) :: *dahä* 203

daḥəl (G), see *(tä)dəḥälä*

(tä)dəḥälä, daḥəl (G) :: *dəl* 205

dahmäṣä (Tna) :: *damätä* 210

dəḫənä (G), *däḥanä* (Tna), *däḥana* (Te) :: *dähna ädär* 204

däḫarä (G), *däḥara* (Te), *dähara* (Arg) :: *darä* 218

dähasä (Tna), *dähasa* (Te) :: *dasä* 222

däḥaṣä (Tna), *däḥaṣa* (Te) :: *datä* 223

dəḫəyä (G) :: *mäǧä* 396

dəka (Te), *dəḵa* (Tna) :: *dəka* 204

dəko (Amh) :: *dəxʷä* 204

duka (Amh) :: *duka* 204

däḵdäḵä (Tna) :: *dənk* 214

dəkkan (Te), *dukan* (Arg) :: *dənkʷan* 214

doxon (Har) :: *žäxʷänä* 721

dukan (Arg), see *dəkkan*

däḵäyä (Tna) :: *(tä)dxaňä* 204

dakəyye (Amh) :: *dakiyyä* 204

(a)dälla (Amh) :: *(a)dälla* 205

dəl (Amh.Tna), *dəl, dili* (Har) :: *dəl* 205

dili (Har), see *dəl*

dōlo (Har) :: *dole* 205

dulla (Tna.Amh.Arg.Har) :: *dulla* 205

dälläbä (Tna.Amh) :: *dellabä* 205

dulläčča (Amh) :: *dulläčča* 205

däläddälä (Amh), *däldälä* (Tna), *diläddäla* (Har) :: *dəlädälä* 206

(tä)däladdälä (Amh), *däldälla* (Te) :: *(tä)dəladdälä* 206

däldäla (Te) :: *dildil* 206

däldälla (Te), see *(tä)däladdälä*

dəldəl (Tna), *dildila* (Har) :: *dildil* 206

diläddäla (Har), see *däläddälä*

dildila (Har), see *dəldəl*

doläddomä (Amh) :: *dəläddämä* 206

dəldəy (Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *dildil, dəldəy* 206

dalga I (Tna.Amh) :: *daləgga* 206

dalga II (Tna.Amh) :: *dalga muse* 206

*dälä*ḫ*a* (Har) :: *dälla* 205

*dəllə*ḫ (Amh) :: *dəllək* 206

(ʾan)dälḥaṣä (Tna) :: *daṭä* 223

*dəllə*ḵ (Tna) :: *dəllək* 206

(tä)dallälä (Amh) :: *(a)dälla* 205

(an)dōläla, dulālu (Har) :: **dəbällälä* 196

dulālu (Har), see *(an)dōläla*

dulolo (Amh) :: *dolollo* 206

dällätä (Tna), *dollätä, dulät* (Amh) :: *dulät* 206

dulät (Amh), see *dällätä*

dlw (G.Te.Tna) :: *ädäbəll* 14

däläwä, (a)dläwä (G), *ʾad-daläwä* (Tna) :: *(a)dälla* 205, *dəlädälä* 206

däm (Eth) :: *däm* 206

dämm bälä (Tna), see *dəmm alä*

däma käse, dama käse (Amh) :: *dammaköse* 209

dama (Amh), *dāma* (Har) :: *dama* 207

dāmi dūs (Har) :: *dāmmo* 207

dəmm alä (Amh), *dämm bälä* (Tna) :: *dəmm barä* 'make noise' 207

dəmwä (Gaf) :: *dum* 207

dəma (Tna), see *dima*

dima(Amh), *dəma* (Tna) :: *dima* 207

dämb, dänb (Amh), *dänbi* (Tna) :: *dämb* 207

dəmbəlbəl (Amh), *dəmbəlbəl bälä* (Tna) :: **dəbällälä* 196

dämbär, dänbär (Tna.Amh), *dəmbär* (Amh) :: *dəmbär* 208

dəmbiṭ (Amh) :: *dəmmit* 210

dämäddämä I (Amh) :: *dəmm barä* 'level off' 207

dämäddämä II (Amh), *dämdämä* (Tna), *dämdäma* (Te) :: *dəmäddämä* 208

dämäddämä, domdamma III (Amh), *dämdämä* (Tna), *tə-dämdäma* (Te) :: *dūma* 207

(tä)dämäddämä IV (Amh), *dämdämä* (Tna), *tə-dämdäma* (Te) :: *dəläddämä* 206

domdamma (Amh), see *dämäddämä* III

dəmḏ (G) :: *dəmṣ* 209

dəmaḥ (G), *dəmah* (Arg) :: *dum* 207

dämmämä I (Amh), *dämäma* (Te) :: *ǧämämä* 317

(tä)dämmämä II (Amh) :: *dəmm barä* 'be quiet' 207

dämam (Amh) :: *dämamwä* 209

dämäna (G.Te), *dämmäna* (Tna), *dämmänä* (Gaf), *dammäna* (Amh.Arg) :: *dämmäna* 209

dämmäqä (Amh), *dämäqä* (Tna), *dämqa* (Te), *dämmäqa* (Arg), *dämäqa* (Har) :: *dämmäqä* 209

dämqät (Te) :: *dum* 207

dämmärä (G) :: *ǧämmärä* 317

dämära (Tna), *damära* (Amh) :: *mädämayra* 391

damära (Amh), see *dämära*

dämərṭ (Amh) :: *dämärṭa* 209

dims (Arg) :: *däbäsä* 'dilute honey with water' 197

dəmṣ (Te), *dəmṣi* (Tna) :: *dəmṣ* 209

dammäṭä I (Amh), *dammäṭa* (Arg) :: *damäṭä* 210

(ad)dammäṭä II (Amh), *ad-dammäṭa* (Arg) :: *(ad)dammäṭä* 210

dəmṭ (Amh) :: *dəmṣ* 209

dämäwä (Tna) :: *dämamwä* 209

dämäwäz (Amh) :: *dämoz* 210

dämoz (Tna.Amh), *dämōz* (Har) :: *dämoz* 210

danä (Amh) :: *dähna ädär* 204

dāna (Har) :: *dämmäna* 209

din (Te), *dīn* (Har.Arg) :: *dīn* 211

dina (Amh), *dīna* (Har) :: *dina* 211

dänb (Amh), *dänbi* (Tna), see *dämb*

dänäbbärä (Amh), *dänäbbära* (Arg) :: *dənäbärä* 211

(tä)dänabbärä (Amh), *dänbärä* (Tna) :: *(tä)dnabbärä* 211

dänbär (Tna.Amh), *dənbär* (Amh) :: *dəmbär* 208, and *dämbär*, above

dənbär (Amh), see *dänbär*

dänäbbäṣä (Gaf) :: *dənäbäṭä* 211

dinäbäṭa (Har) :: *dənäbäṭä* 211

dənnəčč (Amh), *dinničča* (Har) :: *dənnəčča* 212

dänäddänä (Amh), *dänäddäna* (Arg), *dändäna* (Te) :: *dənäddänä* 212

dängäḏä (G) :: *dənäggäṭä* 213

dänäggägä (Amh), *dängägä* (Tna); *dəngag, dəngage* (G) :: *dang* 212

dəngag, dəngage (G), see *dänäggägä*

dängwäla (Tna) :: *dəngʿäla* 213

dəngəl (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *dəngəl* 212

(ad)dänäggärä (Amh) :: *dəräggärä* 220

(ad)dänaggärä (Amh), *tä-dänagärä* (Tna), *dängära* (Te) :: *(ad)dənaggärä* 213

dängwära (Amh), see *dongora*

dongora (Har), *dongora, dängwära* (Amh) :: *dängwära* 213

dəngəš bāya (Har) :: *dängəžaž *balä* 213

dängäṣä (G), *dängäṣa* (Te) :: *dənäbäṭä* 211, *dənäggäṭä* 213

dəngät (Tna.Amh) :: *dəngät* 213

dänäggäṭä (Tna.Amh), *dänäggäṭa* (Arg) :: *dənäbäṭä* 211, *dənäggäṭä* 213

dəngay (Amh) :: *dəngʿäla* 213

dängäzä (Tna), *dänäggäzä* (Amh) :: *dängəžaž *balä* 213

dənk (Te.Amh), *dənki* (Tna.Har) :: *dənk* 214

dənkwan (Tna.Amh) :: *dənkwan* 214

dännäqä (Tna.Amh), *dänäqa* (Har), *ad-dinnäqä* (Gaf) :: *(ad)dinnäqä* 214, *dəngät* 213

(ad)dinnäqä (Gaf), see *dännäqä*

dōnqa (Har) :: *donqä* 214

dänäqqäfä (Amh) :: *(a)dnäqäfä* 215

dänqwärä (Tna), *dänäqqwärä* (Amh), *donqoro* (Arg) :: *dənäqqwärä* 215

dənqät, dənqätä (G) :: *dudəq balä-* 199, *dəngät* 213

dänqäwä, dənqəw (G) :: *donqä* 214

dənnəš (Tna.Te) :: *dənnəčča* 212

dīnät (Har) :: *dinät* 215

dännäzä (Amh) :: *dənäzzäzä* 216

dänäzzäzä (Amh), *dänäzzäza* (Arg), *dänzäzä* (Tna), *dänzäza* (Te), *dənzuz* (G) :: *dənäzzäzä* 216

daňňa (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *daňňä* 216

däqqä (G) :: *deddäqä* 199

däqqa (Te), see *däqäqä*

doqa (Amh), *dōqa* (Har) :: *doqa* 217

däqäddäqä (Amh), *däqwdäqwä* (Tna), *däqdäqa* (Te) :: *deddäqä* 199

dəqdəq (Amh) :: *duʾduʾ* 193

diqunna (Tna.Te), *dəqunna* (Amh) :: *dəqqunna* 217

däqäqä (G.Tna), *däqqäqä* (Amh), *a-däqqäqa* (Arg), *däqqa* (Te) :: *däqäqä* 217

däqqwäsä (Amh), *däqwäsä* (Tna), *däqsa* (Te) :: *dūqqäsä* 217

duqet (Amh) :: *duʾet* 193

daqiya (Har) :: *dakiyyä* 204

därra (Amh) :: *därra* 217

dar (Tna.Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *dar* 217

dar, dor (G) :: *dərä* 218

darä (Amh) :: *darä* 218

dēra (Har) :: *dera* 218

dərr (Amh), *dərri* (Tna) :: *dər* 218

dərä (Tna.Amh.Arg), see *dar*

dəro (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *dərä* 218

dor (G), see *dar*

dora (Te) :: *zorä* 714

(ʾa)dora (Te) :: *(a)dawärä* 224

doro (Amh) :: *ǧärä* 319, *əngwäroʾä* 62

dur (Amh.Tna) :: *dəbər* 197

däraʾa (Te), *därrəʾe* (Tna) :: *dəritto* 222

däräb, däräba (Amh) :: *däräbo* 219

därräbä (Tna.Amh), *därräba* (Te), *dərrəb āša* (Har) :: *däräbä* 218

dərrəb āša (Har), see *därräbä*

(an)däräbbäbä (Amh), *därbäba, däräbäba* (Te) :: *däräbäbb abälä* 219

dərəčča (Amh) :: *dar* 217

däräddärä (Amh), *därdärä* (Tna), *dərdər gäʾa* (Te) :: *dərädärä* 219

(a)därrägä (Amh) :: *därrägä* 219, *däräg* 219

däräggämä (Amh), *därgämä* (Tna) :: *dəräggämä* 220

däräǧa (Amh), *daraǧa* (Har) :: *däräǧa* 220

dorho (G), *derho* (Te), *därho* (Tna) :: *ǧärä* 319

därma (Har) :: *därma* 220, *zärma* 715

därräqä (Amh), *därräqa* (Arg), *däräqä* (Tna), *tə-däräqa* (Te) :: *däräqä* 21

därqwäsä (Tna) :: *dūqqäsä* 217

dərqoš (Amh.Arg) :: *dərqoš* 221, *ṭərqwäšä* 632

däräsä (Tna), *därsa* (Te) :: *däräsä* 221

därräsä, dəräs (Amh), *därräsa* (Arg), *därräsä* (Gaf) :: *addaraš* 18, *dəräs* 221

däräsa (Har) :: *däräsa* 221

dəräs (Amh), see *därräsä*

därasäsa (Te) :: *därräsä* 221

dərša (Amh) :: *dərša* 221

därät (Tna.Amh) :: *därät* 222

därrätä, dərrito (Amh) :: *dəritto* 222

dərrito (Amh), see *därrätä*

däs bälä- (Tna), *däss alä-* (Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *däs balä-* 222

das (G.Tna.Amh), *dās* (Har), *dosa* (Te) :: *das* 222

dəs (Te) :: *dəst* 223

dosä (Amh) :: *däwäsä* 224

dosa (Te), see *das*

dūs (Har) :: *dābäsä* 'dilute honey wih water' 197

dästa (Tna.Amh) :: *däs balä-* 222, *dästa* 222

däset (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *dässit* 222

dəst (Te.Amh), *dəsti* (Tna) :: *dəst* 223

disṭi (Har) :: *dəs* 223

dāt (Har) :: *dəbädäbä* 'mend' 195

daṭä (Amh) :: *daṭä* 223

däwa I (Te) :: *däbba* 194

däwa II (Te) :: *däwi* 223

däwäl (G.Te.Tna.Amh), *däwwäla* (Te) :: *däwwälä* 224

duwā (Har) :: *duwa* 223

däwänä (Tna) :: *donä* 211

däwwäna (Te) :: *däwwälä* 224

däwwärä, dəwər (Amh) :: *(a)dawärä* 224

däwwäsä (Tna) :: *däwäsä* 224

däwšäša (Te) :: *däwäsä* 224

diyablos (G.Tna.Amh) :: *dabilos* 196

däyyäfa (Te) :: *dəbbe* 'kind of drum' 194

däyänä, däyani (G), *dayna* (Te.Tna) :: *dañňä* 216

diyaqon, dəyaqon (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *diyaqon* 225

ḏ

ḏaʾḏaʾ (G) :: *č̣əwač̣wəyä* 191

ḏäbʾa (G) :: *ṭäbäňňä* 610

ḏäbäṭä (G) :: *ṭäbäṭä* 611

ḏäḥasä (G) :: *ṭasä* 634

ḏäḥay (G) :: *č̣et* 190

ḏämädä (G) :: *ṭämädä* 621

ḏämärä (G) :: *(a)ṭammärä* 621

ḏänsä (G) :: *ṭənäsäsä* I 625

ḏäqwänä (G) :: *ṭäqqänä* 627

ḏär (G) :: *ṭärä maryam* 629

ḏärq (G) :: *č̣ärq* 188

f

fe, in *läfe* (G) :: *ift* 22

fu alä (Amh) :: *fūfū bālä* 228

fəʾəg (G) :: *fig* 229

fuʾur (Har) :: *fuʾur* 226

fəčč (Amh), *fəčči* (Tna) :: *fəč* 226

fäčč̣ä I (Amh), *fäčč̣a* (Arg), *fäča* (Har) :: *fäčä* 'grind' 227

fäčč̣ä II (Amh) :: *fäčä* 'sharpen' 227

(af)fačč̣ä (Amh) :: *fäṭa* 249

fāča (Har) :: *fāči* 227

(a)fʷačč̣ä, (an)fʷačč̣ä (Amh), *a-foč̣ča* (Arg), *a-fēča, fič̣ āša* (Har) :: *(a)fʷačč̣ä* 227

(a)fēča (Har), see *(a)fʷačč̣ä*

fič̣ āša (Har), see *(a)fʷačč̣ä*

(a)foč̣ča (Arg), see *(a)fʷačč̣ä*

fäčfäčä I (Tna) :: *fəṭäfäṭä* 250

fäčfäčä II (Tna), *fäčfäča* (Te) :: *fäčä* 'grind' 227

fʷačč̣ärä (Amh) :: *fʷačč̣ärä* 227, *(a)fračč̣ä* 241

fäčč̣itta (Amh) :: *fäčč̣itta* 228

fäda (Te) :: *fäḡä* 229

fid (Arg) :: *ift* 22

fuddi (Har) :: *fōdo* 228

fuddella (Har) :: *gudella* 263, *wəddella* 643

fädäyä (G.Tna) :: *fäḡä* 229

fäḏämä (G) :: *fäṭämä* 250

faffa (Amh) :: *faf* 228

fʷafʷa alä (Amh) :: *fafat* 228

fif bälä (Tna), *fuf bälä* (Tna), *fuf bela* (Te) :: *fūfū bālä* 228

fīfī (Har) :: *fälfäl* 231

fuf bela I (Te), *fuf bälä* (Tna) :: *əf *balä* 19

fuf bela II (Te), *fuf bälä* (Tna), see *fif bälä*

fʷafʷate (Amh) :: *fafat* 228

fəg (Amh) :: *fig* 229

fägaʿ bälä (Tna) :: *fäggägä-m arräṭä* 229

fägäffägä (Amh), *fägfäga* (Te) :: *fäggägä-m arräṭä* 229

fäggägä, foggägä (Amh) :: *fäggägä* 229

faggʷärä, fʷaggärä (Amh) :: *fʷaggärä* 229

fäḡḡä (Amh), *fäḡa* (Har) :: *fäḡä* 229

(a)fʷiḡḡä (Gaf) :: *(a)foye* 252

fəḡḡälä (Gaf) :: *fəyyäl* 252

fäḡära (Har), *fäḡər* (Te) :: *(a)fēḡärä* 230

faḥfəḥe (Tna) :: *fāfä* 228

fəḥuḳ bälä, (tä)fäḥakʷä (Tna) :: *(a)foqäqä* 239

fäḥam (Te), see *fəḥəm*

fēḥama (Har), see *fəḥəm*

fəḥəm (G), *fäḥam* (Te), *fəḥmi* (Tna), *fəhəm* (Arg); *fēḥama* (Har) :: *fem* 232

fiḥinna (Tna) :: *fiňňa* 238

fəḥunquq bāya (Har) :: *(a)foqäqä* 239

fəḥəňňa (Tna) :: *fiňňa* 238

fäḥaqä (G), *fäḥaqʷä* (Tna), *fäḥaqa* (Te), *fēḥaqa* (Har), *fähaqa* (Arg) :: *faqä* 238

fēḥaqa, see *fäḥaqä*

fäharä (G), *fäḥarä* (G.Tna) :: *fəräffärä* 'make a hole' 241

faḥṭärä (Tna) :: *fʷačč̣ärä* 227

fäkka (Te.Amh) :: *fäka* 230

fäḳfäḳ bälä (Tna) :: *fuqq barä* 239

fäkäḥa (Har) :: *fäqa* 238

fäḳäḳä (Tna) :: *fäka* 230

fäkkärä (Tna), *fokkärä* (Amh), *fikkärä* (Gaf), *tä-fāxära* (Har) :: *fʷäkärä* 230

fikkärä (Gaf), see *fäkkärä*

fokkärä (Tna), see *fäkkärä*

(tä)fāxära (Har), see *fäkkärä*

fäla (Te), see *fäläyä*

fälla (Amh) :: *fäla* 231

fälo (Amh) :: *fʷäl xʷänä* 231

fāl (Har), *fal* (G.Te.Tna) :: *fal* 231

fila (Har) :: *fila* 231

fōlla (Har) :: *follä* 231

fälfälä (G.Tna), *fälfäla* (Te), *fäläffälä* (Amh), *filäfäla* (Har) :: *fəläfälä* 231

fəlfäl (Amh.Arg), *fəlfəlä* (Gaf) :: *fälfäl* 231

filäfäla (Har), see *fälfälä*

fälḥa (G.Te), *fälḥe* (Tna), *fälaḥa* (Har), *fällaha* (Arg) :: *fäla* 231

fälḥaqʷä (Tna) :: *faqä* 238

fällämä (Amh), *fälma* (Te) :: *fulləm *balä* 232

fäläma (Har) :: *tä-fallämä* 231

fälläqä I (Amh) :: *fälqe beḏ* 232

fälläqä II (Amh), *fäläqä* (Tna), *ʾa-fläqa* (Te), *fäläqa* (Har), *fälläqa* (Arg) :: *fäläqä* 232

fälläqä III (Amh), *fäläqä* (Tna) :: *tä-blalläqä* 141

fäläqqäqä (Amh), *fälqäqä* (Tna) :: *fəläqäqä* 232

(tä)faläṣä (G), *fälläṣä* (Tna), *fälläṣa* (Te) :: *fäläṭä* 232

fəlṣät (Tna) :: *fəlṭät* 232

fäläṭä (G), *fälläṭä, fəltät* (Amh), *fälläṭa* (Arg), *fäläṭa* (Har) :: *fäläṭä* 232, *fəlṭät* 232

fäläyä (G.Tna), *fäla* (Te) :: *fila* 231, *fəläfälä* 231

fim (Amh) :: *fem* 232

fännä (Gaf), see *fəna*

fanno (Tna.Amh) :: *fanno* 233

fəna (G), *fännä* (Gaf) :: *fone* 233

fänäč̣č̣ä (Amh) :: *fənäč̣e* 233

fänč̣älä (Tna), *fänč̣äla* (Te) :: *fäläṭä* 232

fənč̣ət (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *fänqäṭ* 236

fänädda (Amh) :: *fənäda* 234, *fräta* 245

fändəʾa (Te) :: *fənäda* 234, *fräta* 245

fändot (Te) :: *fōdo* 228

fandiya (Tna.Amh), *fandiyya* (Arg), *fändəya* (Te) :: *fandiyya* 234

fänge (Te) :: *fänge barä* 234

fänäggälä (Amh) :: *fənäggälä* 234

fängay (Amh) :: *fängäya* 234

fəngal (Amh) :: *finḡan* 235

fəngan (Amh) :: *finḡan* 235

fänäkkärä (Amh) :: *(a)fnäkkärä* 235

fänkätä (Tna), *fänäkkätä* (Amh) :: *fənäkkätä* 235

fʷanq, fənaqʷa (Amh), *fanqʷa* (Tna) :: *fʷänq* 235

fänqäḥa (Tna) :: *fäqa* 238

fänäqqälä (Amh), *fänqälä* (G.Tna), *fänqäla* (Te) ::

fənäqqälä 236

fänṣaṣa (G) :: *fänṭaṭa* 237

fänta (Te.Tna.Amh), see *fäntäwä*

fäntäwä (G.Tna), *fänättäwä* (Amh), *fänta* (Te.Tna. Amh) :: *fäntä* 236

fenṭa (Amh) :: *fenṭa* 237

fänṭəḥe (Tna) :: *fənäṭṭa* 237

(tä)fänäṭṭärä (Amh), *fänṭär bälä* (Te) :: *(tä)fnaṭṭärä* 237

(tä)fänaṭṭärä (Amh) :: *fʷänčära* 234

fənṭər (Tna.Amh) :: *(yä)fənṭər* 237

fänṭäraʿ bälä (Tna) :: *(tä)fnaṭṭärä* 237

fänṭärṭär bälä (Tna) :: *(tä)fnaṭṭärä* 237

fänṭäräw bälä (Tna) :: *(tä)fnaṭṭärä* 237

(tä)fänṭäṭä (Tna), *tä-fänaṭṭäṭä, finṭiṭṭa* (Amh) :: *(tä)-fnäṭäṭä* 237

fänṭaṭa (Amh), *fənṭaṭa* (Tna) :: *fänṭaṭa* 237

fənṭaṭa (Tna), see *fänṭaṭa*

finṭiṭṭa (Amh), see *(tä)fänṭäṭä*

fännäwä (G.Tna) :: *fone* 233

(a)fnäzännäzä (Amh) :: *fəräzzäzä* 246

fiňňa (Amh) :: *fiňňa* 238

fōň (Har) :: *fone* 233

fäq bela (Te), *fiq bāya* (Har) :: *fäqäq *balä* 239

fäqqa (Amh) :: *fäqa* 238

faqä (Amh) :: *faqä* 238

feqo (Amh) :: *fəyäq* 253

fiq bāya (Har), see *fäq bela*

fäq›a (G.Te) :: *fäqa* 238

fäqʿa (G.Te), *fäqʿe* (Tna) :: *fäqa* 238

fäqädä (G), *fäq̱ädä* (Tna), *fäqqädä* (Amh), *tä-fäqäda* (Har) :: *fäqädä* 239

fäqäffäqä (Amh) :: *faqä* 238

(tän)fäqäffäqä (Amh), *foq̱foq̱ bälä* (Tna) :: *fuqq barä* 239

foq̱foq̱ bälä (Tna), see *(tän)fäqäffäqä*

fäqḥa (G) :: *fäqa* 238

fäqäqq alä (Amh), *fäqäq ala* (Arg), *fäqäq bela* (Te), *fäq̱äq̱ bälä* (Tna) :: *fäqäq *balä* 239

(tän)fʷaqqäqä (Amh) :: *(a)foqäqä* 239

(a)fäqqärä (Amh), see *(›a)fqärä*

fäqir (Te), see *fuqra*

(tä)fēqära (Har) :: *(tä)feqärä* 238

fuqra (Amh.Har), *fuq̱ra* (Tna), *fäqir* (Te) :: *fəqwära* 240

(›a)fqärä (G), *a-fäqqärä* (Amh) :: *(a)fäqärä* 239

fära (Te), *a-färra* (Amh) :: *(a)färra* 240

färra I (Te) :: *bärärä* 155

färra II (Amh.Arg), *fära* (Har) :: *färe* 240

farä (Amh) :: *fəräfärä* 'make a hole' 241

fəre (Eth) :: *(a)färra* 240

fūr (Har) :: *fu›ur* 226

färädä (Tna), *färda* (Te), *färrädä* (Amh), *färäda* (Har), *fərd* (G) :: *färädä* 241

fərd (G), see *färädä*

färäffärä I (Amh), *färfärä* (Tna) :: *(a)fräfärä* 242

färäffärä II (Amh), *färfärä* (Tna) :: *fərəfärä* 'make a hole' 241

färäffärä III (Amh.Tna), *färfärä* (G), *färfära* (Te), *firäfära* (Har); *fərfar* (G.Tna), *fərəffari* (Amh.Arg) :: *fərəfärä* 'be worm-eaten' 241

fərfar (G.Tna), *fərəffari* (Amh.Arg), see *färäffärä* III

firäfära (Har), see *färäffärä* III

furfur alä (Amh) :: *fure balä* 241

fərgəṣ bela (Te) :: *frägäṭä* 242

färgäṣgäṣ bälä (Tna) :: *frägäṭä* 242

(tän)färäggäṭä (Amh), *tä-frägäṭa* (Har) :: *frägäṭä* 242

fərgəṭgəṭ alä (Amh) :: *frägäṭä* 242

färräğä (Amh), *färäğa* (Te) :: *furğa *čona* 242

färha (G.Te), *färhe* (Tna) :: *färe* 240

färha (G.Te), *färhe* (Tna) :: *färe* 240 (delete)

fäṛḥa (Te) :: *afre *balä* 21

färäkä (Gaf), *färäka* (Har), *färräka* (Arg) :: *färäkä* 242

färrämä (Amh), *färämä* (Tna) :: *firrämä* 243

frəmba (Amh) :: *frəmbəya* 243

(a)främärrämä (Amh) :: *färämä* 242

frənbiya (Amh) :: *frəmbəya* 243

färäqä (G), *färräq̱ä* (Tna), *färqa* (Te), *färräqä* (Amh) :: *(a)färräqä* 243, *fəräqa* 243

färäqqäqä (Amh) :: *fəläqäqä* 232, *fəräqa* 243

färärä (Tna) :: *bärärä* 155

färäs (G.Te.Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *färäs* 244

färräsä (Amh), *färäsä* (Tna), *a-färräsa* (Arg), *›a-fräsä* (G), *färsa* (Te) :: *bärräsä* 156, *färräsä* 244

fəraš (Te.Amh), *fərraš* (Tna), *fərāš* (Har) :: *fraš* 249

färtätä (Tna), *färtäta* (Te) :: *fətäfätä* 248

färräṭä I (Amh), *färräṭa* (Arg), *färäṭa* (Har) :: *färäṭä* 'burst' 245

färräṭä II (Amh) :: *f(ə)räṭäṭä* 245, *fräṭäṭä* 245

(a)färräṭä III (Amh) :: *färräṭä* 245

(a)färräṭä IV (Amh) :: *(a)färräṭä* 245

färṭaʿ bälä I (Tna) :: *färäṭä* 'burst' 245

färṭaʿ bälä II (Tna) :: *fərčəčč abälä* 241

färäṭräṭ ›abälä (Tna), see *färäṭṭäṭa* II

(a)fräṭärräṭä (Amh) :: *fərčəčč abälä* 'crush' 241

färäṭṭäṭä I (Amh), *färṭäṭä* (Tna) :: *fräṭäṭä* 245

färäṭṭäṭä II (Amh), *färäṭräṭ ›abälä* (Tna) :: *fərčəčč abälä* 241

färäyä (G.Tna) :: *(a)färra* 240

färäz (Har) :: *färäs* 244

(tä)färräzä (Amh) :: *fʷänža *balä* 238

(tän)färäzzäzä I (Amh) :: *furzəz* 246

(tän)färäzzäzä II (Amh), *tä-färzäzä* (G) :: *fʷänža *balä* 238

(tä)färzäzä (Tna) :: *fuz* 253

fäs äša (Har), see *fässa* II

fässa I (Te), see *fäsäsä*

fässa II (Amh.Arg), *fʷäsa* (Gaf), *fäs äša* (Har) :: *fossä* 246

fas (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *fas* 246

fäsäsä (Tna), *fässäsä* (Amh), *fässäsa* (Arg), *fässa* (Te) :: *fässäsä* 246

(af)fassäsä (Amh) :: *fesäsä* 247

fäsäw (G), *fäsäwä* (Tna) :: *fossä* 246

fäša (Te) :: *fossä* 246

fäššа (Te) :: *fässäsä* 246

fäṣa (Te), see *(tä)faṣäyä*

fiṣṣ abälä (Tna) :: *(a)fʷačča* 227

fäṣfäṣä (Tna) :: *fäčä* 'grind flour' 227, *fətäfäṭä* 250

fäṣḥa (G), *fäṣṣəḥe* (Tna) :: *fäčä* 'grind flour' 227

fäṣṣämä (G.Tna.Amh), *fäṣma* (Te) :: *fiṣṣämä* 247

(tä)faṣäyä (G), *faṣäyä* (Tna), *fäṣa* (Te) :: *(a)fʷačča* 227

fätta (Amh.Arg) :: *fäta* 247

fätta (Amh.Arg) :: *fäta* 247

fit (Tna.Amh), *fīt* (Har) :: *ift* 22

fit bälä I (Tna) :: *fit barä* 247

fit bälä II (Tna), *fit bela* (Te), *futt alä* (Amh) :: *fič aypä* 227, *fut barä* 247

futt alä (Amh), see *fit bälä* II

fätfätä (Tna), *fätäffätä* (Amh) :: *fətäfätä* 248

fäṭḥa (G.Te), *fäṭḥe* (Tna), *fäṭäḥa* (Har) :: *fäta* 247

fäṭäk bälä (Tna) :: *fätäkk *balä* 248

fätälä (G.Tna), *fätla* (Te), *fättälä* (Amh.Gaf), *fättäla* (Arg), *fätäla* (Har) :: *fätälä* 248

fətläkk alä (Amh) :: *fätläk beq̱* 248

(a)ftälättälä (Amh) :: *(a)fätälä* 248

fätänä (G), *fätna* (Te), *fättänä* (Amh.Tna), *fettäna* (Arg) :: *fetänä* 248

fettäna (Arg), see *fätänä*

fätätä (G), *fätäta* (Te), *fättätä* (Amh) :: *fətäfätä* 248

fätīt (Har), *fatita* (Arg) :: *fətīt* 249

fäṭṭa (Har) :: *fenṭa* 237

feṭo (Amh) :: *feṭo* 249

fiṭ bälä (Tna) :: *(tä)nafäṭä* 452

fiṭṭ alä (Amh) :: *fuṭ* 249

fäṭäffäṭä (Amh) :: *fəṭäfäṭä* 250

faṭula (Amh) :: *faṭula* 250

fäṭṭämä (Amh), *feṭṭäma* (Arg), *fiṭṭämä* (Gaf) :: *fiṣṣämä* 247, *fäṭämä* 250

feṭṭäma (Arg), see *fäṭṭämä*

fəṭum (Amh) :: *fuṭum* 250

fiṭṭämä (Gaf), see *fäṭṭämä*

fäṭänä (G.Tna), *fäṭṭänä* (Amh), *fäṭäna* (Har) :: *fäṭänä* 251

fēṭäna (Har) :: *fənäṭṭa* 237

fäṭṭärä I (Amh), *fäṭṭära* (Arg), *(›a)fṭära* (Te), *fäṭära, fuṭūra* (Har) :: *(a)fäṭärä* 251

fäṭṭärä II (Amh), *fäṭärä* (G.Tna), *fäṭra* (Te) :: *fäṭärä* 251

fäṭraʿ bälä (Tna) :: *färäṭä* 'burst' 245

(a)fäṭärräqä I (Amh) :: *fəčäräqä* 227

(a)fäṭärräqä II, *(tä)fäṭärräqä* (Amh), *fäṭräq̱ bälä* (Tna) :: *bəṭərq *balä* 166, *fəṭərq beq̱* 252

(a)fäṭṭäṭä (Amh), *›a-fṭäṭä* (Tna) :: *(a)fäṭäṭä* 252

fäṭäṭṭ alä (Amh) :: *fäṭṭ eppä* 249

fäṭiṭṭ alä (Amh) :: *fäṭṭ eppä* 249

fäyä (Amh) :: *fʷat* 247

fōy (Har) :: *fəyä* 252

(a)fōya (Har) :: *(a)foye* 252

fäyyädä, fayda (Amh), *fāyda* (Har) :: *(a)feˀädä* 225

fəyyäl (Amh.Arg) :: *fəyyäl* 252

fayätä (Tna) :: *fič aypä* 227, *fut barä* 247

(a)fezä (Amh) :: *(a)fezä* 253

fəzz alä (Amh) :: *fuz* 253

fiz bāya (Har) :: *fäzäzä* 253

fäzzäzä (Amh), *fäzäzä, fəzəz bälä* (Tna), *ˀa-fzäzä* (Te) :: *fäzäzä* 253

fəzəz bälä (Tna), see *fäzzäzä*

g

-g (Tna), see *ga*

ga, in *andə-ga* (Amh), *wərtə-g* (Tna), *gu* (Gaf) :: *-ga* 254

ge (G.Amh.Arg) :: *-ge* 254

gu (Gaf), see *ga*

gwaᶜmämä (Tna) :: *gämämä* 278

gəˀən (Tna) :: *gən* 281

gäᶜarä (G), *gäᶜara* (Te) :: *(a)gwärra* 288

guᶜuš (Tna) :: *guš* 299

gʷəᶜəš (Tna) :: *guš* 299

gäᶜatä (Tna) :: *gaǧǧä* 269

gäᶜazä (G.Tna), *gäᶜaza* (Te) :: *gaˀazä* 255

gäbba (Amh), *gäbbä* (Gaf) :: *gäba* 255

gabb alä (Amh) :: *gäb barä* 255

(tä)gabba (Amh) :: *yadgabba* 680

gabi (Tna.Amh), *gabu* (Te) :: *gabi* 255

gabu (Te), see *gabi*

(tä)gēba (Har), *gʷəbb alä* (Amh) :: *(tä)gubi* 256

gʷəbb alä (Amh), see *(tä)gēba*

gəbbi (Amh) :: *gəbbi* 256

gubbo (Amh) :: *gubbo* 256

gäbaˀ bāya (Har) :: *ǧäbä* 312

gäbˀa (G.Te), *gäbˀe* (Tna), *gäbaˀa* (Har) :: *gäba* 255

gʷäbᶜe (Tna) :: *gʷäba barä* 255

gʷäbbäbä (Amh) :: *(tä)gnäbba* 281

(tä)gäbabba (Amh) :: *(ä)gapana* 287

gabəččа (Amh) :: *gabəččа* 256

gäbäggäbä (Amh), *gäbgäb bälä* (Tna) :: *gəbäggäbä* 256

gʷäbgʷäbä (Tna) :: *(tä)gnäbba* 281

(tä)gʷäbbälä (Amh), *tä-gēbäla* (Har) :: *(tä)gebälä* 256

(tä)gēbäla (Har), see *(tä)gʷäbbälä*

gubän (Amh) :: *gʷäbenna* 257

gäbär (Amh) :: *gäbär* 257

gäbbärä I (Tna.Amh), *gäbbära* (Te.Arg); *gəbər* (G.Amh. Te), *gəbri* (Tna.Har) :: *gäbärä* 257

gäbbärä II (Amh) :: *(a)gäbärä* 257

(a)gäbbärä III (Amh), *gäbrä* (G), *gäbra* (Te), *gäbbärä* (Tna), *a-gäbära* (Har) :: *gäbbärä* 257

gʷäbbärä (Amh) :: *gʷəbən* 257

gäbäre (Amh) :: *gäbäre* 257

gēbära (Har) :: *gēbärä* 257

gəbər I (G) :: *gəbər* 'implement' 257

gəbər II (G.Te.Amh), *gəbri* (Tna.Har), see *gäbbärä* I

gäbs I (Amh.Arg) :: *gäbs* 258

gäbs II (Te) :: *(a)gʷənäbbäsä* 281

gʷəbsät (Amh) :: *gabisa* 258

gäbäta I (G.Har), *gäbäte* (Amh) :: *gäbäta* 258

gäbäta II (Amh.Arg) :: *gäbäta* 258

gäbäte (Amh), see *gäbäta* I

gubbät (Amh) :: *gəbbʷät* 258

gäbäṭa (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *gäbäṭa* 259

gäbäya, gäbäyyä (Amh) :: *gäbäya, (tä)gbayyä* 259

gäbäz (G.Tna.Amh) :: *gäbäz* 259

gʷäbäz (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *gʷäbäz, gobäz* 259

gabbäzä (Amh) :: *gabäzä* 259

gäbäzzäzä (Amh) :: *gəbäzäzä* 259

(tä)gaččä (Amh), *əg-gaččа* (Arg), *tä-gāčа* (Har) :: *(tä)-gaččä* 260

gəččа (Amh) :: *əngəččа* 61

(tän)gäčaggäčä (Amh) :: *(tä)gaččä* 260

(tä)gaččäwä (Tna) :: *(tä)gaččä* 260

gʷädä (Gaf), see *godo*

gädda I (Te) :: *gädädä* 262

gädda II (Te) :: *gud* 261

gʷädda (Amh.Arg) :: *gʷäda* 260

gädu (Har), see *godo*

gʷad (Amh) :: *abägʷäda* 7

gadda, gaddi (Amh), *gādi* (Har) :: *gaǧǧä* 269

gʷada I (Te) :: *gʷado* 261

gʷada II (Tna.Amh) :: *gʷada* 261

gaddi (Amh), *gādi* (Har), see *gadda*

gaddo (Te), see *gud*

gədd (Te), *bä-gəddi* (Tna) :: *(ag)giddädä* 262

godo (Arg), *gʷädä* (Gaf), *gädu* (Har) :: *gädädä* 262

gud (Tna.Amh.Har), *gaddo* (Te) :: *gud* 261

gʷädˀa (G), *gädˀa* (Te), *gʷädˀe* (Tna) :: *gʷäda* 260

gʷädᶜa (G) :: *gʷäda* 260

gäddäb (Har), see *gäddäbä*

gäddäbä (Amh), *gädäbä* (Tna), *gädäb* (Har) :: *gäddäbä* 262, *gʷäddäbä* 307

gäddädä (Amh) :: *(ag)giddädä* 262

(a)gäddädä, (tän)gaddädä (Amh) :: **gūdädä* 262

gədud (G) :: *(ag)giddädä* 262

gäddäfä I (Amh), *gädäfä* (G.Tna), *gädfa* (Te) :: *gädäfä* 262

gäddäfä II (Amh), *gädafi* (Te) :: *geddäfä* 262

gʷäduf (Tna), see *gʷədəf*

gʷədəf (G), *gʷədəf, gudəf* (Amh), *gʷäduf* (Tna), *gədəf* (Te), *guduf* (Har) :: *guduf* 262

gudəf (Amh), see *gʷədəf*

guduf (Har), see *gʷədəf*

gädägäd, gädgäd (G), *gidgidda* (Tna), *gədgədda* (Amh), *gidägäd* (Har) :: *gədgədda* 263

(tän)gädäggädä (Amh) :: **gədäggädä* 263

(a)gʷädgʷädä (Tna), *gʷädäggʷädä, gädäggädä* (Amh) :: *gädädä* 262

(tän)gʷädäggʷädä (Amh), *ˀan-gʷädgʷädä* (G), *gʷəd-gʷəd bälä* (Tna) :: *nägʷädgʷad* 453

(tän)gʷadäggʷädä (Amh) :: *gudgud balä* 263

gʷədgʷəd bälä (Tna), see *(tän)gʷädäggʷädä*

gədgədda (Amh), see *gädägäd*

gidägäd (Har), see *gädägäd*

gidgidda (Tna), see *gädägäd*

gudgʷad (Amh.Tna) :: *gädädä* 262

gädäl (Tna.Amh.Arg), *gädälä* (Gaf) :: *gädäl* 263

gädälä (G), *tä-gaddälä* (G.Tna), *gadäla* (Te), *gäddälä* (Amh), *gäddäla* (Arg), *gädäla* (Har) :: *gäddälä* 263, *qäṭälä* I 508

(tä)gäddälä (Gaf) :: **gʷaddälä* 263

gädäla (G) :: *gäla* 271

gʷädälä (G.Tna), *gʷäddälä* (Amh), *gʷäddäla* (Arg), *gädäla* (Har) :: *gʷäddälä* 263

gaddälä (Amh) :: *a-gaddälä* 263

(a)gaddälä (Amh) :: *gʷäddärä* 307

gadäla (Te), *tä-gaddälä* (G.Tna), see *gädälä*

gädämu (Har) :: *gädämo* 263

(ag)gaddämä, (tä)gaddämä (Amh), *tə-gadäma* (Te), *tä-gadämä* (Tna), *ˀa-gdämä, gədəm* (G) :: *(tä)gad-dämä* 264

gədəm (G), see *(ag)gaddämä*

(ˀa)gdämä (G), see *(ag)gaddämä*

gʷädäna (Tna), *gʷädäna, gʷädana* (Amh) :: *gʷädäna* 264

gʷädən (G.Amh), *gʷädni* (Tna) :: *gʷädin* 264

gʷaddänna (Amh) :: *gʷäddännä* 264

gäddärä I (Gaf), *gōdära* (Har) :: *godärä* 265

(tä)gäddärä II (Amh), *gädära* (Har) :: *gädärä* 264

gʷädäre (Amh) :: *gʷädarre* 265

gōdära (Har), see *gäddärä* I

gəd(d)ät (G) :: *(ag)giddädä* 262

gʷədat (Amh) :: *gadä-* 261

gäday (Amh) :: *gäday* 265

gudday (Amh.Arg) :: *gudday* 265

gäffa (Amh.Arg), *gōfa* (Har) :: *gäfa* 266

gafä (Amh) :: *gafä* 266

gōfa (Har), see *gäffa*

gufu (Har) :: *gufiččo* 266

gäfˀa (G), *gōfaˀa* (Har) :: *gäfa* 266

gōfaˀa (Har), see *gäfˀa*

gäfᶜa (G.Te), *gäfᶜe* (Tna) :: *gäfa* 266

gäfäf bälä (Tna) :: *gäf barä* 265

gäfäfa, gəfaf (Tna), *gəfof* (Te) :: *gäfät* 267

gəfaf (Tna), see *gäfäfä*

gəfof (Te), see *gäfäfä*

gəfofät (Te) :: *gäfät* 267

(tän)gäfäggäfä (Amh) :: **gəfäggäfä* 266
gwäfla (Amh) :: *gwäfla* 266
(tä)gfäläffälä (Amh) :: **gəfällälä* 266
(tän)gwäfällälä (Amh) :: *gälläfä* 272
gäfärä (Gaf), *gäfära* (Har) :: *gäfärä* 267
gwäfäre (Amh) :: *gwäfäre* 267
gäfät, gäfäta (Amh) :: *gäfät* 267
gīfti (Har) :: *gist* 298
gufta (Har) :: *gufta* 267
gwägwä (Gaf), see *gōga*
gäga (Har) :: *gäga* 267
gwäggwa (Amh) :: *gwäggä* 267
gagga (Amh) :: *gaǧǧa* 269
(tän)gagga (Amh), *ən-gagga* (Arg) :: **gagga* 268
(an)gagga, an-gwaggwa :: *mänga* 409
gwəga, gwəggwa (G), see *guga*
gīgi (Har) :: *gəlgəl* 273
gōga (Har), *gwägwä* (Gaf) :: *goga* 268
guga, gugwa, gwəga, gwəgwa (G) :: *gwängwa* 283
gwäggwəə (G) :: *gwäggä* 267
gogobša, gogobš (Amh) :: *gäggäbät* 268
gwagwəčär (Amh) .: *gwägwära* 268
gaggämä, (a)gäggämä (Amh), *gägäma* (Har), *a-geggäma* (Arg) :: *(a)giggämä* 268, *dägämäňä sänä* 202
(a)geggäma (Arg), see *gaggämä*
gagano (Amh) :: *gaganu* 268
gwagwənčär (Amh) :: *gwägwära* 268
gagärä (Tna), *gaggärä* (Amh), *gaggära* (Arg), *gāgära* (Har), *gegära* (Te) :: *əngära* 65, *gagärä* 268, *gıängıära* 309
gwaggwärä (Amh) :: *(a)gwäggwärä* 268, *(a)gwarra* 288
gagora (Amh) :: *gāgurä* 268
gagära (Te), see *gagära*
goǧǧo (Tna.Amh), *goǧo* (Gaf), *gōǧǧo* (Har) :: *goǧǧo* 270, *woyzu* 674
gäǧämo (Amh) :: *gänžämwä* 286
gəǧawa (Amh) :: *gəzawa* 306
gäha (Amh) :: *gwäha* 270
gaḥ (Tna), see *goha*
goha, goḥa, goḥ (G), *goḥa, goḥ* (Te), *gaḥ* (Tna), *goh* (Amh) :: *ga *balä* 254
gäḥafä (G), *gäḥafa, gähafa* (Te), *gwäḥafä* (Tna) :: *gafä* 266
gaḥgaḥ (Tna) :: *ga *balä* 254
gahəha (G) :: *ga *balä* 254
gähala (Arg) :: *galä* 271
gäḥama (Te), *tä-gäḥama* (Har) :: *gamä* 275
gaḥmäčä (Te) :: *gämäṭä* 279
gähannäb (Tna) :: *gähannäm* 270
gähannäm (G.Tna.Amh) :: *gähannäm* 270
gähara (Te) :: *galä* 271
gəḥəśä (G) :: *gaššä* 299
gaḥaṣä (Tna), *a-gḥaṣa, a-ghaṣa* (Te) :: *gaṭä* 31
gäḥaṭä (Tna), *gēḥaṭa* (Har), *gähaṭa* (Arg) :: *gaṭä* 301
gēḥaṭa (Har), see *gäḥaṭä*
gaḥṭäṭä (Tna) :: *gaṭä* 301
goḥoy (Har) :: *bwäka* 135
gäl (Amh), *gäli* (Har.Arg) :: *gäl* 271
gäla (Amh) :: *gäla* 271
gäli (Har.Arg), see *gäl*
gwal (Amh.Arg), see *gul*
galä (Amh) :: *galä* 271
galla (Har) :: *galla* 271
gəll (Amh) :: *(yä)gəll* 271
gwəl (Amh) :: *guləh* 273
gol (G.Te) :: *gwäla* 271
gul, gwal (Amh), *gwal* (Arg) :: *gulgulla* 273
gulo (Amh) :: *golo* 271
gullo (Tna.Amh) :: *gıila* 308
gälə< (G.Te), *gäl<i* (Tna) :: *gäl* 271
gwälläbä, gwəlləb (Amh), *gōläba* (Har) :: *gälba* 271, *gälämä* 274
gäläba (Amh) :: *gäläba* 271
gälba (Te), see *gallābä* I
gallābä I (Amh), *gallāba* (Arg), *galābä* (Tna), *gälba* (Te) :: *gallābä* 271
gallābä II (Amh) :: *gıəlallābä* 308
gəlib (Har), *gəlb* (Te) :: *gulbät* 272
gōläba (Har), see *gwälläbä*
gälbäbä, gəlbab (G), *>a-gwälbäbä* (Tna), *gälbäba* (Te) :: *gälämä* 274

gulbät (Tna.Amh.Gaf) :: *gulbät* 272
gälbäṭä (Tna), *gäläbbäṭä* (Amh), *gäläbbäṭa* (Arg), *giläbäṭa* (Har) :: *gəläbäṭä* 272
gulləčča (Amh.Arg) :: *gulləčča* 272
gälač (Amh) :: *gälač* 272
gälča (Te) :: *gälläṭä* 275
gäläd (Te), see *gäläddä* II
gäläddä I (G) :: *läggädä* 376
gäläddä II (G), *gällädä* (Gaf), *gäläd* (Te) :: *gällädä* 272
gäläddo (Amh), *gälido* (Tna), *gäloda* (Te) :: *golodo* 272
gälido (Tna), see *gäläddo*
gäloda (Te), see *gäläddo*
(a)gäläddämä, gəldəm (Amh) :: *gällädä* 272
gäläddäwä (Amh) :: *gwaddälä* 263
guluf äša (Har) :: *gallābä* 271
gälläggälä (Amh), *gilägäla* (Har) :: *gəlägälä* 273
(a)gälläggälä I (Amh) :: *dəgälälä* 202
(a)gälläggälä II (Amh), *>a-gälgälä* (Tna), *a-gälläggäla* (Arg) :: *dəgälälä* 202, *gəlaggälä* 273
gwälläggwälä (Amh), *gwälgwälä* (Tna), *gälgäla* (Te) :: *gwəläggwälä* 273
gälagälä, tä-gälagälä (Tna), *gälaggälä, tä-gälaggälä* (Amh) :: *gəläggälä* 273
gälgäla (Te), see *gwälläggwälä*
gəlgäl (Te.Tna.Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *gəlgəl* 273
gilägäla (Har), see *gälläggälä*
gälgälay (Te) :: *gəlaggälä* 273
gwələh (G.Amh), *gwəlhi* (Tna) :: *guləh* 273
gällälä, gälall alä (Amh), *gälälä, gäläl bälä* (Tna), *gäläla, gäläl bāya* (Har) :: *gällälä* 273, *mägläl* 394
gwälälä (Tna), *an-gwallälä* (Amh), *golāla* (Te), *an-gōläla* (Har) :: **gwälälä* 274
(tän)gallälä (Amh) :: **galälä* 274
gəlalo (Amh) :: *gīlalo* 274
goläla (Te), *an-gōläla* (Har), see *gwälälä*
gwəlmassa (Amh) :: *gulmasa* 274
gälämota, galamota (Tna.Amh) :: *gälämota* 274
golanda (Arg) :: *golodo* 272
gəlas (Te.Tna.Amh.Har) :: *gəlas* 275
gwəlləša (Tna) :: *gulləčča* 272
gälaṣä (G.Tna) :: *gälläṭä* 275
gwällätä (Amh) :: *gulləčča* 272
gäläta (Amh.Har) :: *gäläta* 275
gältu (Amh) :: *gältu* 275
gälläṭä (Amh), *gälläṭa* (Arg) :: *gälläṭä* 275
gäläyä (G) :: *gällälä* 273
gam äša (Har) :: *gamä* 275
gamä (Amh) :: *gamä* 275
gammä (Tna), see *gamme*
gamma (Amh), *gāmma* (Har) :: *gama* 275
gamme (Te.Amh), *gammä* (Tna) :: *game* 276
gəmm alä (Amh) :: *gəmägämä* 277
gim (Te), *gime* (G.Tna), *gum* (Amh) :: *gūwä* 302
gum (Amh), see *gim*
gäm<a (G), *tə-gämmə<a* (Te), *gäm<e* (Tna) :: *(a)gwäma* 275
gəmə>, gomə> (Te) :: *gəmma* 276
gämbo, gänbo (Tna.Amh) :: *gämba* 276
gumbəč (Arg) :: *gūnbäṭä* 282, *gwinčä* 282
gumbərä (Gaf), *gumbəra* (Amh) :: *əmbərbiṭ* 45
gwämbäs bälä (Tna) :: *(a)gwənäbbäsä* 281
gombisa (Amh), *gōmbisa* (Har) :: *gwämbisa* 276
gombiso (Amh) :: *gombiso* 277
gumuč bāya (Har) :: *tä-gwmämwäṭä* 278
gumči (Har) :: *gwinčä* 282
gämädä (G), *gwämädä, gämmädä* (Tna), *gwämmädä, gämmädä* (Amh), *gəmd* (Te) :: *gəmäddälä* 277, *gənd* 283, *(tä)gıamädä* 309
gəmd (Te), see *gämädä*
gwämäddädä (Amh), *gwämdädä* (Tna) :: *gəmäzzäzä* 280
gämäddälä (Amh) :: *gəmäddälä* 277
gämäggämä (Amh) :: *gəmägämä* 277
gwämäggwämä (Amh) :: *(a)gwäma* 275
gwämäǧǧä (Amh) :: *gwəmäžžä* 280
gämmōǧǧi (Har) :: *gämmoǧǧi* 277
gəmǧa (Tna.Amh) :: *gəmǧa* 277
gwämǧäyä (Tna) :: *gwəmäžžä* 280
gämḥačä (Te) :: *gämäṭä* 279
gämäl (G.Tna), *gamela* (Arg), *gəmäl* (Amh), *gāmäla, gāmila* (Har) :: *gəmäl* 277
gämmälä (Amh) :: *gämär* 278

gämäla, gämila (Har), see *gämäl*

gamela (Arg), see *gämäl*

gəmäl I (Amh), see *gämäl*

gəmäl II (Amh) :: *gämär* 278

gumäla (Amh) :: *gumär* 279

gämmämä (Amh), *gamäma, gəmum* (Te) :: *gämämä* 278

gämär (Te) :: *gəmmul* 278

gämmära (Te) :: *gämärä* 278

(ˀa)gmärä (G) :: *ǧämmärä* 317

gʷämärra (Amh) :: *gumära* 279

gämäro, gumäro (Amh), *gumär* (Har) :: *gəmar* 278

gomari (G), see *gumarre*

gumär (Har), *gumäro* (Amh), see *gämäro*

gumärä (Tna) :: *gʷəmarre* 278

gumarre (Tna.Amh), *gumārre* (Har), *gomari* (G) :: *gʷämarre* 278

gämäsä (G.Tna), *gamäsa* (Te), *gämmäsä* (Amh) :: *gämäsä* 279

gəmmaš (Tna.Amh) :: *gämäsä* 279

gämäṣä (G) :: *gämäṭä* 279

gämätä (G.Tna), *gämmätä* (Amh), *gemmäta* (Arg) :: *gämätä* 279

gemmäta (Arg), see *gämätä*

gämmäṭä (Amh), *gämmäṭa* (Arg), *gämṭa, gämäṭ* (Te) :: *gämäṭä* 279

(tä)gʷmäṭämmäṭä (Amh) :: *(tä)gʷmämʷäṭä* 278

gəmṭ (Amh) :: *gərmiṭ* 294

gʷämäzzäzä (Amh) :: *gəmäzzäzä* 280

gʷänn (Amh) :: *gʷän* 280, *gʷädin* 264

gäna (Tna.Amh) :: *gäna* 280

gänna I (Tna.Te.Amh.Har), *gena* (G) :: *gänna* 280

gänna II (Te) :: *gännänä* 284

gan (Amh), *gān* (Har) :: *gan* 280

gana (Te), *gʷana* (Tna) :: *gänä* 280

gena (G), see *gänna* I

gene (Amh) :: *genä* 281

gən (Tna.Amh.Gaf) :: *gən* 281

gənni (Te) :: *ganel* 284, *ǧin* 317

gänəˀ (G.Te), *gänˀi* (Tna) :: *gan* 280

gänəˁ (G) :: *gan* 280

gänäbba, gənb (Amh.Arg) :: *gənäbba* 281

gänbo (Tna.Amh), see *gämbo*

gannäb (Amh) :: *gähannäm* 270

gənb (Amh.Arg), see *gänäbba*

(a)gʷnäbbäsä (Amh) :: *(a)gʷənäbbäsä* 281

gənbot (G.Tna.Amh) :: *gənbot* 282

(tä)gʷänäčča (Amh) :: *(tä)gʷnäčča* 282

gʷənč (Amh), see *gunč*

gunč, gʷənč (Amh), *gunči* (Tna.Har) :: *gʷinčä* 282

gända (Har) :: *gända* 282

gʷənd (G), *gənd, gund* (Amh.Arg), *gʷəndi* (Tna) :: *gənd* 283

gund (Amh.Arg), see *gʷənd*

gundo, gʷəndo (Amh), *gundo* (Har) :: *gundo* 283

gʷändälä (Tna), *gʷänäddälä, gundəl* (Amh) :: *gundəl* 283

gʷəndan (Amh) :: *gʷända* 282

gʷändäre (Amh) :: *gʷändäre* 283

gʷändäyä (G) :: *gäna* 280

gənday (Te) :: *gənd* 283

gänfo (Amh), *gänfwä* (Gaf), *gənfo* (Arg) :: *gänfwä* 283

gänäffälä (Amh), *gänafäla* (Te) :: **gəfällälä* 266

gʷangʷa (Tna), *gangi* (Te), *ganga, gʷangʷa* (Amh) :: *gʷangʷa* 283

gängad (Arg) :: *gäggäbät* 268

gänäggänä (Amh) :: *gʷänna* 309

gʷänäggʷänä (Amh), *gʷänäggʷäna* (Arg), *gʷängʷänä* (Tna) :: *gənäggänä* 284

gangat (Amh) :: *gaganu* 268

gānǧa (Har) :: *gaga* 269

gänäǧǧärä (Amh), *gänǧära* (Te) :: *gunǧərəyä* 284

ganǧir (Amh.Arg) :: *ənǧära* 65, *gagärä* 268, *gʿängʿära* 309

ganhoy (Amh) :: *ǧan xʷe* 317

gännänä (Amh), *gänänä* (Tna) :: *gännänä* 284, *ǧan xʷe* 317, *(a)msägänä* 427

gʷännänä (Amh) :: *gənäggänä* 284

ganen (G.Tna.Amh) :: *aganənt* 26, *ganel* 284, *ǧin* 317

gənəňňunnät (Amh) :: *gənəňunnät* 285

gänṣälä (Tna) :: *gənäṭṭälä* 285

gännät (G.Tna) :: *ǧenät* 318

gänäṭṭälä (Amh), *gänäṭṭäla* (Arg) :: *gənäṭṭälä* 285

gänäyä (G), *ˀa-gnäyä* (Tna) :: *(a)gäňňä* 286

gʷänäyä (Tna) :: *(tä)ginna* 281

gänäzä (G.Tna), *gänza* (Te), *gännäzä* (Amh) :: *gännäzä* 285

gʷänzä (Gaf) :: *gamäzä* 280

(tä)gänäzzäbä (Amh) :: *(tä)gnäzzäbä* 286

gänzäb (Te.Tna.Amh), *gänzäbä* (Gaf) :: *gänzäb* 285

gänzära (Te) :: *gäräzä* 297

ganžu (Amh) :: *ganǧa* 284

gonžo (Arg) :: *goǧǧo* 270

gunž (Arg) :: *gʿənžä* 310

(a)gäňňä (Amh), *a-gäňňa* (Arg), *a-gäňa* (Har) :: *(a)gäňňä* 286

gaňa, geňa (Amh) :: *gäňä* 286

geňa (Amh), see *gaňa*

gär (Amh) :: *gär* 287

gärra (Amh) :: *gärra* 288

gār (Har) :: *gar* 288

garä, (a)gʷarra (Amh) :: *(a)gʷarra* 288

gʷarä (Gaf), see *gʷaro*

gara (Amh) :: *gara* 'mountain' 288

gara (Amh) :: *gara* 'common' 288

(a)gʷarra (Amh), see *garä*

garre (Amh) :: *gʷare* 288

gʷaro (Tna.Amh), *gʷarä* (Gaf) :: *gʷar* 288

gəra (Amh.Arg), *gərä* (Gaf), *gura* (Har) :: *gəra* 289

gərra (Te) :: *gära* 288

gor (G), *gorä-bet* (Amh) :: *gar* 288

gūr bāya (Har) :: *gur *balä* 289

gura (Har), see *gəra*

gʷərˁe (G), *gərəˁ* (Te) :: *agoreˀä* 27, *gorä* 289, *gʷärärä* 295

gōraˀa (Har) :: *gorä* 289

gʷäraˁraˁ (Tna) :: *gʷärärä* 295

gʷärˁayä (G) :: *gorä* 289

gärob (Te) :: *gäräbä* 289

gʷäräč ˀabälä (Tna) :: *goräṭä* 297

guruč bāya (Har) :: *gurč barä* 290

gračča (Tna.Amh) :: *gračč* 290

gäräd (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *gäräd* 290

gärad (Amh), see *gärād*

gʷärädä (Tna), *gʷärrädä* (Amh) :: *gʷärade* 290, *gərädädä* 291

gärād (Har), *gärad* (Amh) :: *garād* 291

garädä (Tna), *garrädä* (Amh), *garäda* (Har), *garräda* (Arg) :: *garädä* 291

gərade (Te), *gʷərade* (Tna), *gʷərade, gurade* (Amh), *gurāde* (Har) :: *gʷärade* 290

gurade (Amh), *gurāde* (Har), see *gərade*

gurda (Amh) :: *gurda* 291

gärdäda (Te) :: *gərädädä* 291

gärdäfä (Tna), *gäräddäfä* (Amh) :: *g(ə)rädäfä* 291

gʷäräddämä, gäräddämä I (Amh), *gʷärdämä* (Tna), *gärdäma* (Te) :: *gəräddämä* 291

gʷäräddämä II (Amh), *gʷärdämä* (Tna) :: **gurättämä* 296

gäräfä (Tna), *gärfa* (Te), *gärräfä* (Amh), *gärräfa* (Arg) :: *gäräfä* 292

gʷärräfä (Amh), *gʷärf* (Amh.Arg) :: *gorräfä* 292

gʷärafa (G) :: *gäräfä* 292

gʷärf (Amh.Arg), see *gʷärräfä*

gərf (Amh) :: *gərf* 292

gərrəfat (Amh), *gäräfta* (Tna) :: *gərf* 292

gäräffäṭä (Amh) :: *(a)gafäṭä* 267

girägäba (Har) :: *gərägäbä* 292

gʷärgʷäčä (Tna), *gurguččä adärrägä* (Amh) :: *gurč barä* 290

gərgədda (Amh) :: *gədgədda* 263

gərgəm (Amh) :: *girgim* 293

gäräggärä, gərgərr alä (Amh) :: *gärgär *balä* 293

gʷäräggʷärä I (Amh) :: *gʷəräggʷärä* 293

(an)gʷäräggʷärä II (Amh), *ˀan-gʷärgʷärä* (G.Tna) :: *(a)gʷarra* 288, **gəraggärä* 293

gärägära (Amh) :: *gärängär* 295

gärgar (Amh) :: *gargara* 293

gərgur (Te) :: *gərrare balä* 296

girgāra (Har) :: *gəlaggälä* 273

girgir bāya (Har) :: *(a)gʷarra* 288

gʷərgʷərät (Tna) :: *gʷärärä* 295

gərgərit (Amh) :: *yəngurrər* 691

gərgərta (Amh) :: *gärgär *balä* 293

grğ, in *kä--yəgärğ* (Gaf) :: *gara* 288

gəraği (Te) :: *gwärade* 290

gärğäma (Te) :: *gəräddämä* 291

gärğämo (Amh), *gärğama* (Te) :: *gwärzäma* 297

gärğama (Te), see *gärğämo*

gärräha (Arg), see *gärḥa*

gärha (G.Te), *gärrəhe* (Tna) :: *gär* 287

gärḥa (G.Te), *gärḥe* (Tna), *gärräha* (Arg) :: *gärra* 288

gärämä (G.Tna), *gärräma* (Te.Arg), *gärrämä* (Amh) :: *gärämä* 294

gärram (Amh) :: *gärramätäňňä* 294

gurm gurm bāya (Har) :: *(a)gwərämärrämä* 294

gwärmädä (Tna), *gwärämmädä* (Amh) :: *gəmäddälä* 277

gwärämmämä (Amh) :: *gurämmä* 294, *gurma* 294

(ˀa)gwrämrämä (Tna), *ˀa-grämräma* (Te), *a-gwrämärrämä* (Amh), *a-gwrämärräma* (Arg) :: *(a)gwərämärrämä* 294

gwärämsa (Amh) :: *gulmasa* 274, *gwärämsa* 294

gurmaṣ (Tna) :: *gurmäčo* 294

gwəränno, gurränno, gorränno (Amh) :: *gwäränno* 295

gwərəna (Amh) :: *gwərīna* 295

gärängäre (Amh) :: *gärängär* 295

gərnih (Tna) :: *gwərīna* 295

gärrärä I (Amh) :: *gᵘirgᵘir *balä* 310

(a)gärrärä II (Amh), *ˀa-gwrärä* (Tna) :: *gerrare balä* 296

(ˀa)grärä (G) :: *gärra* 288

(ˀa)gwrärä (Tna), see *(a)gärrärä* II

gwäräro (Tna), *gurorro* (Amh.Arg), *gurarä* (Gaf) :: *gwärärä* 295

gärar (Te), see *gərar*

gərar (Amh), *gärar* (Te) :: *g(ə)rar* 296

gurarä (Gaf), see *gwäräro*

gurorro (Amh.Arg), see *gwäräro*

gurur bāya (Har) :: *gur *balä* 281

gwära˂ra˂ (Tna) :: *gwärärä* 295

gwärräsä (Amh), *gwärräsa* (Arg), *gwäräsä* (Tna), *gōräsa* (Har) :: *gwärräsä* 295

gōräsa (Har), see *gwärräsä*

gurša (Tna.Amh) :: *gwärräsä* 296, *gurša* 296

gwäräṣ ˀabälä (Tna) :: *gorätä* 297

gwärrätä (Amh) :: *gerrärä* 296

gərrat (G) :: *g(ə)rar* 296

gwärrätä (Amh) :: **gwəlaččä* 272, *gorätä* 297

(an)gäraṭṭäṭä (Amh) :: *gärrätä* 297

gəraw (Tna) :: *gəra* 289

gərawwa (Tna.Amh) :: *gərawa* 297

gəray (Te) :: *gwar* 288

gäräzä (Gaf) :: *gärräzä* 297

gärräzä (Amh), *gärräza* (Arg), *girräzä* (Gaf), *gēräza* (Har) :: *gäräzä* 297

gēräza (Har), see *gärräzä*

girräzä (Gaf), see *gärräzä*

gureza (Amh) :: *gureza* 297

gässa I (Te), see *gäsäsä*

(a)gässa II (Amh), *as-gessa* (Arg) :: *(a)gäsa* 297

gwäsa, gosa (Amh) :: *gwäsa* 297

gesä, gešä (G), *gesa* (Te) :: *gēs* 298

(as)gessa (Arg), see *(a)gässa* II

geso (Tna) :: *gešo* 299

gosa (Amh), see *gwäsa*

gūs (Har) :: *gäbs* 258

gwäśˀa (G) :: *(a)gäsa* 297

gwäś˂a (G), *gwäs˂e* (Tna), *gäs˂a* (Te) :: *(a)gäsa* 297

gwəsə˂sə˂o (Tna) :: *guš* 299

gäsäggäsä (Amh), *gäsgäsä* (Tna), *gäsgäsa* (Te), *ˀan-gäsgäsä* (G) :: *gəsägäsä* 298

gäsgäsä (G) :: *(a)gäsäsä* 298

gesäm (G.Te) :: *gēs* 298

gäsäsä I (G), *gässa* (Te) :: *(a)gäsäsä* 298

gäsäsä II (Tna), *gässäsä* (Amh), *a-gäsäsa* (Har), *gässa* (Te) :: *gässäsä* 298

gīsti (Har) :: *gist* 298

gässäṣä (G.Tna.Amh) :: *gissäṣä* 298

gässäṭä (Amh) :: *gässäṭä* 298

gaššä I (Te.Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *gaššä* 299

gaššä II (Amh) :: *gaša* 299

gēšä (Tna), *gīš* (Har) :: *gēs* 298

gešo (Amh), *gēšo* (Har), *gəšo, gišo* (Te) :: *gešo* 299

gəšo, gišo (Te), see *gešo*

gīš (Har), see *gešä*

goš (Amh.Arg), *gōš* (Har) :: *gäš* 298

guš (Amh) :: *guš* 299

(tä)gäšäggäšä (Amh) :: **gəšäggäšä* 299

gəšgəšš alä (Amh) :: *gəbəšbəš balä* 258

gīštāň (Har) :: *gēs* 298

gaṣä (Gaf) :: *gaṭä* 301

gat (Amh) :: *qwat* 506

gweta, geta (Amh), *geta* (Arg), *gwitä* (Gaf) :: *gweta* 300, *wättaddär* 670

gwitä (Gaf), see *gweta*

gutti (Har) :: *gəbt* 259

gutto (Amh) :: *gutto* 300

gwətəččä (Tna), *gutəččä* (Amh.Arg) :: *gutəčä* 300

gätäm, gətäm (Amh) :: *gätäm* 300

gättämä (Amh) :: *gᵘättämä* 310

gətäm (Amh), see *gätäm*

gwättänä (Amh), *gwätänä* (Tna) :: *(a)gotänä* 301

gättärä (Tna.Amh) :: *gᵘättärä* 311

gwätärä (Amh) :: *gwätärä* 301

gwätätä (Tna), *gwättätä* (Amh), *gwättäta* (Arg), *gätätt ˀabäla* (Te) :: *gwätätä* 301

gäṭṭ alä (Amh) :: *qäṭṭ *balä* 506

gaṭ (Tna), *gaṭ, gaṭa* (Amh) :: *gaṭa* 301

gaṭä (Amh) :: *gaṭä* 301

(a)geṭä (Amh), *a-geṭa* (Arg) :: *(a)geṭä* 301

gäṭṭämä, gətəm (Amh), *gäṭämä* (Tna), *gäṭma* (Te) :: *gäṭämä* 302

gəṭəm (Amh), see *gäṭṭämä*

(a)gwäṭṭäṭä I (Amh) :: *gᵘiṭṭəš* 311

(a)gwäṭṭäṭä II (Amh) :: **gwaṭṭäṭä* 302

gaṭṭäṭä I (Amh) :: *gaṭä* 301

(an)gaṭṭäṭä II (Amh) :: **gaṭṭäṭä* 302

gäwwa (Har) :: *gawa* 302

gäwgawwa (Amh), *gawgaw* (Te) :: *gawa* 302

(a)gawäḥa (Te) :: *ga *balä* 254

(tä)gawärä (Tna), *tä-gawära* (Te) :: *gar* 288

gwäyä (G) :: *gwäggä* 267

gayya (Arg), *gāyya* (Har), *gayyä* (Amh) :: *gayya* 303

gwaya (Amh) :: *gayyo* 303

gayəs, gayso (G), *gayso* (Amh) :: *gaša* 299

(tä)gayäṣä (G), *gäyṣi* (Tna) :: *(a)geṭä* 301

gwäyta (Tna), *gōyta* (Har) :: *gweta* 300

gwäyäyä (Tna) :: *gwäggä* 267

gäzzä (Gaf), see *gäzza* I

gäza (Amh) :: *gäza* 304

gäzza I (Amh.Arg), *gäzzä* (Gaf) :: *gäza* 304

gäzza II (Te) :: *gəzägäzä* 305

gāz I (Har) :: *gāz* 304

gāz II (Har) :: *gažžä* 306

gāz III (Har), see *gwaz*

gwaz (Amh), *gāz* (Har) :: *gwaz* 304

(tä)gwazä (Amh), *gāza* (Har) :: *gaˀazä* 254

gəzzä (Gaf), *gīzä* (Arg) :: *gəzz* 305

gəzu (Amh) :: *guzi* 305

gīzä (Arg), see *gəzzä*

gize (G.Tna.Amh) :: *gəz(ə)yä* 306

gūz (Har) :: *gᵘäz* 311

gäzˀa (Te), *gäzˀe* (Tna), *gäzaˀa* (Har) :: *gäza* 304

gəzuˀ (Tna) :: *guzi* 305

gizaˀ āša (Har) :: *(a)gäsa* 297

gäz˂a (G), *gäz˂e* (Tna) :: *gəzägäzä* 305

gäzäggäzä (Amh) :: *gəzägäzä* 305

gwäzäggwäzä (Amh), *gwäzäggwäza* (Arg), *gwäzgwäzä* (Tna), *guzguz āša* (Har) :: *gwəzägwäzä* 305

(tän)gäzaggäzä (Amh) :: *(a)gzagäzä* 305

guzguz āša (Har), see *gwäzäggwäzä*

gäzämo (Tna) :: *gänžämwä* 286

gäzärä (G.Tna), *gäzzärä* (Amh), *gəzrät* (Te.Tna) :: *gäräzä* 297

gəzrät (Te.Tna), see *gäzärä*

gäzätä (Tna), *gäzzätä* (Amh) :: *(tä)gizzätä* 306, *(a)wäggäzä* 648

gizawa, gizewa (Amh) :: *gəzawa* 306

gəzye (Gaf) :: *gəz(ə)yä* 306

gäž, in *agärä gäž* (Amh) :: *gäž* 306

gožžo (Amh.Tna) :: *goğğo* 270, *woyzu* 674

gäžämo (Amh) :: *gänžämwä* 286

ǧ

ǧaʿǧəʿe (Tna) :: *zazza* 719
ǧäb bela (Te) :: *ǧabb amännä* 312
ǧäba (Te) :: *ǧäbä* 312
ǧəbb alä (Amh) :: *žəbot* 721
ǧobaʾ bälä (Tna) :: *ǧäbä* 312
ǧäbib (Te) :: *zäbib* 701
(an)ǧabbäbä (Amh) :: **žabbäbä* 720
ǧäbäl (Amh) :: *ǧäbäl* 312
ǧäbäna (Tna.Amh) :: *ǧäbän* 312
ǧäbänät (Te) :: *ǧäbän* 312
ǧedalu (Har) :: *ǧēdäla* 313
ǧəgi (Amh) :: *ǧigi* 313
ǧägna (Tna.Amh.Gaf), *ǧagin* (Te) :: *ǧägna* 314
ǧagra (Te), *ǧəgra* (Amh) :: *žəgra* 721
ǧaǧǧa (Amh) :: *zazza* 719
ǧähannäb (Te) :: *gähannäm* 270, *ǧähannäb* 315
ǧal (Amh), *ǧāle* (Har) :: *ǧälä* 315
ǧalba (Amh) :: *obolu* 8 (delete)
(ʾan)ǧälḥaṭa (Te) :: *(a)zlāṭä* 707
ǧuma (Har) :: *ǧimʾat* 316
ǧumʾa (Har) :: *ǧimʾat* 316
ǧəmʿat (Te) :: *ǧimʾat* 316
ǧəmla (Te.Tna.Amh), *ǧimla* (Har) :: *ǧəmla* 316
ǧämäm bela (Te) :: *dəmm barä* 207
ǧämmärä (Tna.Amh) :: *ǧämmärä* 317
ǧəmmat (Tna.Amh) :: *ǧimmat* 317
ǧano (Tna.Amh) :: *ǧano* 317
ǧin (Har), *ǧin, ǧən* (Amh), *ǧən* (Te.Tna) :: *ǧin* 317
ǧinäʾiz (Har) :: *ǧənʾēz* 317
ǧənfo (Amh) :: *ǧənfu* 317
ǧänǧäbil (Te.Amh) :: *ǧənǧəbəl* 318
ǧənǧäro (Amh), *ǧinǧäro* (Arg), *ǧənǧərä* (Gaf) :: *zangʿärä* 711
ǧanhoy (Amh) :: *dām* 207, *ǧan xwe* 317
ǧännänä (Amh) :: *ǧan xwe* 317
ǧanṣəla (Gaf) :: *ǧanṭəla* 318
ǧännät (Te.Amh.Har) :: *ǧenät* 318
ǧännäto (Tna.Amh) :: *ǧennäto* 318
ǧanṣəla (Gaf) :: *ǧanṭəla* 318 (delete)
ǧanṭəla (Amh) :: *ǧanṭəla* 318
ǧoniyya (Amh), *ǧōniya* (Har) :: *ǧonniyya* 318
ǧəraf (Te.Tna.Amh.Arg), *ǧirāf* (Har) :: *ǧəraf* 319
ǧərät-am kokäb (Tna) :: *zärat* 715
ǧasaʿa (Ar) :: *mənäzzähä* 413 (delete)
ǧism (Arg) :: *ǧism* 319
ǧəww alä (Amh) :: *ǧäww* 319
ǧäzāʾ (Har) :: *ǧeza* 320
ǧuzām (Har) :: *ǧuzam* 320

h, ḥ, ḫ

hu alä, huhu alä (Amh) :: *wəxwəx barä* 651
habä (Tna), *heba* (Te) :: *wabä* 641
ḥabba (Te) :: *əbab* 6
ḥabi (Har) :: *epä* 80
ḥabu (Har) :: *ambä* 42
heba (Te), see *habä*
həbo (G), *hubo* (Tna) :: *aḫwä* 5
hubo (Tna), see *həbo*
ḥubāb (Har) :: *əbab* 6
habobla (Tna), *habobäla* (Te) :: *əmbulbulit* 44
ḥibābäla (Har) :: *ababälä* 6
ḥabälä (G.Tna) :: *ababälä* 6
ḥēbäl (Har) :: *ebälo* 8
həbal (Te) :: *alābəl* 38
ḥablūl (Har) :: *əmbulbulit* 44
ḥabläyä (G) :: *ababälä* 6
ḫabärä (G), *ḥabärä* (Tna), *ḥabra* (Te) :: *abbärä* 9, *(at)xʿabbärä* 371
ḥabār (Har) :: *abar* 9
ḥəbər (G) :: *kəbrä sämay* 334
ḫəbəst (G), *ḥəbəsti* (Tna) :: *xäbs* 363
habt (Amh), *habti* (Te) :: *habt* 321
habtam (Amh.Arg), *habtamwä* (Gaf) :: *habt* 321
ḥabäṭä (G.Tna), *ḥabṭa* (Te), *ḥabäṭa* (Har) :: *abäṭä* 11
(tä)ḥabäyä (G) :: *epä* 80

ḥəbbəzät (Te) :: *xäbs* 363
hačč (Amh) :: *kaččä* 336
ḥači (Har) :: *anqʿä* 72
haččäda (Arg) :: *adädä* 15
ḥačra (Te) :: *aṭärä* 'be short' 109
ḥade I (Te) :: *had* 322
ḥade II (Har) :: *ade* 13
hedä (Amh), *heda* (Arg) :: *hedä* 322
hod (Amh) :: *käbd* 333
huda (Arg) :: *xut* 369
hadädä (Tna) :: *adädä* 'do something in abundance' 15
haddäfa (Arg) :: *addäfä* 15
ḫädägä (G), *ḥadägä* (Tna), *ḥadga* (Te); *ḥədug* (Te) :: *adägä* 15
ḥadäga (Tna) :: *adäga* 16
ḥədug (Te), see *ḫadägä*
ḥadḥad (Tna) :: *hadad* 322
hadänä (Tna), *hadna* (Te); *hadäno* (Arg) :: *iddänä* 17
ḫadärä (G), *ḥadärä* (Tna), *ḥadra* (Te), *ḥadära* (Har) :: *addärä* 17
ḥadära, *ḥədri* (Tna) :: *adära* 17
ḫədar (G), *ḥədar* (Tna), *hədar* (Amh) :: *ədar* 18
ḥaddäsä (G.Tna), *ḥaddäsa* (Te) :: *iddäsä* 18
ḥaḏe (G) :: *aṭe* 107
ḫadäbä (G) :: *aṭäbä* 108
ḫəḏən (G) :: *čən* 183
ḥəfən (G.Te), *ḥəfni* (Tna) :: *ăfuňňa* 21
ḥiffiň (Har) :: *äfäyä* 23
ḥafäqa (Har) :: *anqäfä* 69
ḫafärä (G), *ḥafärä* (Tna), *ḥafra* (Te) :: *affar* 21
ḥafäsä (G), *ḥafäsä* (Tna), *ḥafsa* (Te), *ḥafäsa* (Har), *ḥaffäsa* (Arg) :: *afäsä* 22
ḥaftu (Har) :: *aftu* 22
ḫəgg (G), *ḥəggi* (Tna), *həgg* (Amh) :: *hägg* 323
ḥagwämä (Tna), *ḥagma* (Te), *ḥagäma* (Har), *haggäma* (Arg) :: *agämä* 25
ḫēgäna (Har) :: *egänä* 26
hagär (G.Te.Tna) :: *agär* 26
ḥagäzä (Tna), *ḥagza* (Te), *haggäza* (Arg) :: *agäzä* 28
ḥaǧa (Har) :: *aǧǧä* 29
ḫāǧa (Har) :: *haǧa* 323
ḥēǧa (Har) :: *ažä* 123
ḥəǧi (Tna), see *ḥōǧi*
ḥōǧi (Har), *ḥəǧi* (Tna) :: *awǧe* 112
ḥaǧis (Har), *haǧəs* (Arg) :: *iddäsä* 18
ḥaǧät (Tna) :: *haǧa* 323
hah bela (Te) :: *a *balä* 1
huh bela (Te) :: *uxu barä* 36
huhu alä (Amh), see *hu alä*
ḥaḥad (Te) :: *hahad* 322
hak bela (Te) :: *āk barä* 32
ḥakka (Te), see *ḥakäkä*
ḥekä (G), *ḥeḳä* (Tna), *ḥēka* (Har) :: *enke* 65
ḥakäf bälä (Tna), *ḥēkäfa* (Har), *ḥakāfa* (Har) :: *akafa* 33
ḥakāfa (Har), see *ḥakäf bälä*
ḥēkäfa (Har), see *ḥakäf bälä*
ḥakäkä (G.Tna), *ḥakäka* (Har), *ḥakka* (Te), *hakkäka* (Arg) :: *akäkä* 33
ḥakəl (Te), *ḥakli* (Tna), see *ḥēkäla*
ḥēkäla (Har), *ḥakəl* (Te), *ḥakli* (Tna) :: *ekkälä* 34
ḥokkola (Har) :: *okkol* 34
ḥakäma (Har) :: *akkäm* 34
hakim (Amh), *ḥakim* (Har.Te.Tna) :: *akim* 34, *hakim* 323
ḥal (Har), see *hallo*
halla I (Te.Arg), see *hallo*
halla II (Te) :: *aläle* 39
hwala (Amh) :: *fwälä* 231
hallo (G), *halla* (Te.Arg), *ḥal* (Har) :: *alä* 37
ḥil (Te) :: *hayl* 331
ḥūl (Har) :: *aməl* 48
hullu (Amh) :: *kull-əm* 342
ḥaläbä (G.Tna), *ḥalba* (Te), *ḥaläba* (Har), *halläba* (Arg); *ḥalib* (G.Te.Tna) :: *alābä* 38
ḫaläfä (G), *ḥalläfä* (Tna), *ḥalfa* (Te), *halläfa* (Arg), *ḥuluf bāya* (Har) :: *alläfä* 'pass' 39
ḥalläfä (Tna), *ḥalfa* (Te) :: *alläfä* 'be better' 39
halafi (Amh) :: *halafi* 324
ḥuluf bāya (Har), see *ḫaläfä*
halāle (G), *halali, hälala* (Tna) :: *aläle* 39
hələm bälä (Tna) :: *əlləm bea* 40

ḥallänä (Tna), *ḥalläna* (Te) :: *anä* 54
ḥalängi (Te.Tna) :: *alänga* 40
ḫʷäläqʷä (G), *ḥēläqa* (Har) :: *eläqä* 41
ḫaläqä (G), *ḥaläqä* (Tna), *ḥalqa* (Te) :: *alläqä* 40
ḥaläq bälä (Tna) :: *eläqä* 41
ḥaläqa (Tna), *ḥaləq* (Te) :: *aläqa* 40
ḥaləq (Te), see *ḥaläqa*
ḥēläqa (Har), see *ḫʷäläqʷä*
haləqit (Arg) :: *aläqət* 41
ḥaläta (Te) :: *atäla* 105
hulätt (Amh) :: *kʷett* 356
ḫaläyä (G), *ḥaläyä* (Tna) :: *anä* 54
ḥam (G.Te), *ḥamu* (Tna) :: *amat* 53
hamma (Te), *həmm bälä, hamämä, hamhamä* (Tna) :: *um bālä* 42
ḥama (Te), *ḥēma, ḥēmaʾa* (Har), *hamma* (Arg) :: *ama* 41
hema (Arg) :: *ema* 41
ḥēma (Har), see *ḥama*
həmm bälä (Tna), see *hamma*
ḥummi (Har) :: *kumbi* 343
ḥēmaʾa (Har), see *ḥama*
ḥamba (Har) :: *ambä* 42
ḥumbō bāya (Har) :: *əmbʷa *balä* 43, *əmbʷat* 46
ḥambälay (Te) :: *xämbär* 365
hambäq ʾabälä (Tna) :: *ambuq *bālä* 44
ḥəmbər (Te), *ḥəmbərti* (Tna), *ḥambūrṭi* (Har) :: *əmbərbiṭ* 45, and *ḥənbərt*, below
ḥamāči (Har), *hamāč* (Arg) :: *amat* 53
ḥamäd (G.Te.Tna.Har), *hamäd* (Arg) :: *amäd* 47
ḥamäda (G), *ḥamda* (Te) :: *amädar* 47
ḥamde (Te), *ḥamdi* (Har) :: *hamd* 325
ḥamadāy (Har) :: *amädar* 47
hamhama (Te) :: *amamʷe *balä* 48
hamhamä (Tna), see *hamma*
həmhəmm alä (Amh) :: *əmm *balä* 42
ḥaml (G.Amh), *ḥamle* (Te), *ḥamli* (Tna), *haməl* (Arg) :: *aməl* 48
ḥamle I (Te), see *ḥaml*
ḥamle II (G.Te), *ḥamlä* (Tna) :: *amle* 48
hamämä (Tna) :: *um bālä* 42
ḥəmamat (G.Tna), *həmamat* (Amh) :: *amamat* 49
ḫams (G), *ḥaməs* (Te) :: *aməst* 52
ḥamsa (G), *ḥamsa* (Tna), *ḥəmsa* (Te), *hamsa* (Arg) :: *amsa* 52
ḫamus (G), *ḥamus* (Te.Tna) :: *amus* 52
ḥəms (G) :: *anzät* 78
ḥəmsa (Te), see *ḥamsa*
ḥammisti (Har) :: *aməst* 52
ḥammušte (Tna) :: *aməst* 52
ḥamot (G.Te.Tna) :: *amot* 53
homäṭṭäṭä (Amh), *homäṭṭäṭa* (Arg) :: *kəmäṭäṭä* 344
ḥamäyä (G.Tna) :: *ama* 41
ḥəna (Te) :: *ina* 55
honä (Amh.Gaf), *hona* (Arg) :: *konä* 345
hanbəʾa (Te) :: *əbba ḉorä* 5
ḥanbäbä (Tna) :: *ebbäbä* 6
ḥanbälay (Te) :: *xämbär* 365
ḥənbərt (G), *ḥənbər* (Te) :: *əmbərbiṭ* 45, and *ḥəmbər*, above
hand (Arg) :: *had* 322
ḥəndiq bälä (Tna) :: *andiqʹ barä* 59
ḥindirti (Har) :: *ənzərt* 78
ḥanfäčča (Te) :: *affäṭä* 22
ḥanfäṭä (G.Tna) :: *affäṭä* 22
ḥanga (Tna) :: *anguba* 60
ḥangʷal (Te.Tna) :: *čənqəllat* 184
ḥangōra (Har) :: *hungorčo* 326
ḥangūr (Har) :: *angäro* 62
(tä)ḥangäṭä (Tna) :: *angät* 63
hanğa (Arg) :: *ažä* 123
ḥankʷäkʷä (Tna), *ḥankäka* (Te) :: *akäkä* 33
ḥankʷälä (Tna), *ḥənkil bāya* (Har) :: *okkol* 34
ḥankola (Tna), see *ḥənkəl*
ḥənkəl, ḥonkol (Te), *ḥankola* (Tna) :: *ankulä* 66
ḥənkil bāya (Har), see *ḥankʷälä*
ḥənkəro (Te), *ḥənkəro, ḥənkuro* (Tna), *ḥankūr* (Har) :: *ənkuro* 66
ḥankäsä (G.Tna), *ḥankāssa* (Har) :: *ankassa* 67
ḥankäša (Te) :: *ankassa* 67
ḥankaššo (Tna) :: *ankase* 67

hankʷätä, hənkʷəto (Tna) :: *ənkuto* 67
ḫanäqä (G), *ḥanäqä* (Tna), *ḥanqa* (Te), *ḥanäqa* (Har), *hannäqa* (Arg) :: *anäqä* 'strangle' 68
ḥənqəfti (Har) :: *ənqəft* 70
hannäsa (Arg) :: *anäsä* 73
ḥənšəro (Tna) :: *ašaro* 101
ḥanäṣä (G.Tna) :: *anaṭi* 76
ḥanat (Tna), *ḥanāt* (Har) :: *anat* 75
ḥante (Te) :: *had* 322
huneta (Amh) :: *huneta* 327
hanṭəro (Arg) :: *aṭärä* 'make a fence' 109
hanṭäsa (Tna) :: *äṭiššä* 110
hanṭäša (Te) :: *äṭiššä* 110
ḥanzälä (Tna) :: *ezzälä* 120
ḥənžiž (Tna) :: *ənzəz* 78
haňňähä (Gaf), *haňňäha* (Arg) :: *enke* 65
ḥaqq (Te), *ḥaqqi* (Tna), *ḥaq* (Har), *haq* (Amh) :: *haq* 328
ḥaqʷe (G), *ḥəqʷe, ḥaqo* (Te) :: *anqʹä* 72
ḥəq bälä (Tna), *ḥəq bela* (Te), *ḥiq bāya* (Har), *həqq alä* (Amh), *həqq ala* (Arg) :: *həq barä* 328
ḥəqʷe (Te), see *ḥaqʷe*
ḥiq bāya (Har), see *ḥəq bälä*
ḥaqäfä (G), *ḥaqʷäfä* (Tna), *ḥaqfa* (Te), *haqqäfa* (Arg) :: *anqäfä* 69
ḥəqəq bälä (Tna) :: *həq barä* 328
ḥaqqät (Tna) :: *anqʹä* 72
ḥaqäyä (G), *ḥaqäyä* (Tna) :: *aqʹä* 82
har I (Arg) :: *arra* 82
har II (Amh.Arg), *ḥarri* (Tna) :: *har* 328
ḥar (Te) :: *iräni* 89
ḥara (G.Te.Tna) :: *arənnät* 89, *hurru bālä* II 328
ḥarra (Te), see *ḥarärä*
ḫāra (Har), see *ḥorä*
ḥarri (Tna), see *har* II
ḫer (G) :: *ker* 347
hərr bela (Te) :: *ərr* 83
ḥorä (G.Tna), *ḥāra* (Har), *a-horä* (Gaf) :: *marä* 417, *wärä* 660
harʾe (Tna) :: *arra* 82
harʿa (Te) :: *arra* 82
ḥərab (Te), *ḥirāb* (Har) :: *ärbat* 85
harbädä (G) :: *(a)rbadda* 521
hərbad (Arg) :: *ärbat* 85
ḥarbäňňo (Har) :: *arbäňňa* 85
ḥarädä (G.Tna), *ḥarda* (Te) :: *arrädä* 86
hərd (Te) :: *hərz* 329
ḫariḍ (G) :: *arṭ* 93
harräfa (Arg) :: *arräfä* 86
ḥaräfa (G), *ḥaräfa, ḥorofa* (Har) :: *aräfa* 'foam' 87
ḥorofa (Har), see *ḥaräfa*
haräfat (Arg) :: *aräfa* 'foam' 87
ḥaräg (G.Tna) :: *arägä* 87
ḥarägä (G.Tna) :: *arägä* 87
ḫarämä (G), *harräma* (Te.Arg), *ḥaram* (Har) :: *arrämä* 89
harənnät (Amh) :: *hurru bālä* II 328
ḥaräq (Har) :: *aräq* 90
ḥarqōt (Har) :: *arqūt* 90
ḥarärä (G.Tna), *ḥarära* (Har), *ḥarra* (Te) :: *arrärä* 91
ḥarir (Te.Tna) :: *har* 328
ḥaräsä (G.Tna), *ḥarsa* (Te), *ḥaräsa* (Har), *harräsa* (Arg) :: *aräsä* 91
ḫaras (G), *ḥaras* (Te.Tna), *ḥarās* (Har), *haras* (Arg) :: *arās* 91
ḥars (G) :: *(at)rašša* 528
ḥariš (Te.Tna) :: *awraris* 114
ḫaräṣä (G) :: *arräṭä* 93
ḥariṣ (Te.Tna) :: *arṭ* 93
ḥarat (Har) :: *arbät* 85
ḥirāt (Har) :: *ärbat* 85
harṭ (Arg) :: *arṭ* 93
ḫaräwä (G) :: *mʷarä* 418
ḥarawi (G) :: *arənnät* 89, *hurru bālä* II 328
ḥarawya (G), *ḥaräwya* (Te) :: *iräyä* 94, *hərräyä* 329
ḥariyya (Har) :: *iräyä* 94, *hərräyä* 329
ḥərəz, hərz (Te) :: *hərz* 329
has (Har) :: *azzo* 119
ḥasa (Te) :: *äšäšä* 101
ḥassa (Te) :: *asäsä* 98
həss (Te) :: *əš* 99

ḥaś‹a (G) :: *əš* 99

ḥasäbä (G.Tna), *ḥasba* (Te), *ḥēsäba* (Har), *hassäba* (Arg) :: *asäbä* 95

hassab (Amh) :: *hassab* 329

ḥēsäba (Har), see *ḥasäbä*

ḥasḥasä (Tna), *ḥasḥasa* (Te) :: *äšäšä* 101

ḥasäma (Tna), *ḥasama* (Te) :: *asama* 96

ḥaśär (G), *ḥasär* (Tna) :: *ašära* 101

həsräňňa (Arg) :: *əsräňä* 97

ḥassäsä (Tna), *ḥāsäsa* (Har) :: *asäsä* 98, *äšäšä* 101

ḥaśäśä (G) :: *käše* 355, *šä* 570

ḥesas (Te) :: *əsečče* 95

hassät (Amh) :: *hassät* 329

ḥāsawa (Har) :: *asawä* 98

ḥasäyä (G.Tna) :: *äšäšä* 101

(tä)ḥaśäyä (G) :: *aššu* 99

ḥaša (Te.Har), *hašša* (Arg) :: *äšäšä* 101

ḥaškär (Tna) :: *aškär* 100

ḥašär (Te.Har) :: *ašära* 101

ḥašoro (Tna) :: *ašaro* 101

ḥašäwa (Tna) :: *ašawa* 102

ḥaṣäbä (Tna), *ḥaṣba* (Te) :: *aṭäbä* 108

ḥəṣən (Te) :: *č̣ən* 183

həṣanənnät (Amh) :: *həṣanənnät* 330

ḥaṣärä (G.Tna), *ḥaṣṣära, ḥəṣur* (Te) :: *aṭärä* 'make a fence' 109

ḥaṣärä (G), *ḥaṣärä* (Tna) :: *aṭärä* 'be short' 109

ḥəṣur (Te), see *ḥaṣärä*

ḥaṣäwä (Tna) :: *ač̣ä* 12

ḥaṣäy (Tna) :: *aṭe* 107

ḥatte (Te) :: *had* 322

ḥət (Te) :: *ə̄t* 102

hətu (Te) :: *xut* 369

ḥatäla (Te.Tna) :: *atäla* 105

ḥatämä (G), *ḥatämä* (Tna), *ḥatma* (Te), *hattäma* (Arg) :: *atämä* 105

ḥaṭa (Te) :: *waṭä* 672

ḥəṭa, ḥiṭa (Har) :: *äṭ* 107

ḥaṭi›at (G), *ḥaṭi›at* (Tna) :: *haṭiat* 330

ḥaṭäba (Har), *haṭṭäba* (Arg) :: *aṭäbä* 108

haṭṭäfa (Arg) :: *aṭäfä* 108

haṭəm (Arg) :: *aṭəm* 108

ḥaṭära (Har), *haṭṭära* (Arg) :: *aṭärä* 'be short' 109

haṭṭära (Arg), *ḥēṭära* (Har) :: *aṭärä* 'make a fence' 109

ḥēṭära (Har), see *haṭṭära*

haṭäsä (Tna) :: *äṭiššä* 110

ḥaṭṭäša (Te), *ḥaṭṭiš bāya* (Har) :: *äṭiššä* 110

haṭiyat (Amh) :: *haṭiat* 330

hawa (Arg) :: *wabä* 641

ḥawti (Tna) :: *ə̄t* 102

həwaw (Arg) :: *əbab* 6

häya (Amh) :: *käya* 359

ḥay (Har), *hayu* (Arg) :: *aläbä* 38

hayy alä (Amh), *ḥaya* (Har) :: *hay* 331

haya (Amh), *hayä* (Gaf) :: *kʷəya* 359

ḥaya I (Te) :: *xəywät* 371

ḥaya II (Har), see *hayy alä*

hayu (Arg), see *ḥay*

hoy (Amh) :: *kʷe* 332

ḥayl (G), *ḥayli* (Tna), *hayl* (Amh) :: *ḥayl* 331

haymanot (G.Tna.Amh) :: *haymanot* 331

ḥayot (Te) :: *hiwot* 330, *xəywät* 371

ḥaywä (G), *ḥayäwä* (Tna) :: *xəywät* 371

ḥəywät (G.Tna), *həywät* (Amh) :: *hiwot* 330, *xəywät* 371

ḥazä (Tna) :: *ezä* 119

ḥəzi (Tna) :: *awğe* 112

ḥazäbä (G) :: *zab*

(tä)ḥazzäbä (G), *tä-ḥazzäba* (Te) :: **azzäbä* 120

ḥəzab (Tna) :: *əzab* 120

ḥəzb (G), *ḥəzbi* (Tna), *həzb* (Arg) :: *həzb* 331

ḥazälä (G.Tna), *ḥazla* (Te), *ḥazäla* (Har), *hazzäla* (Arg) :: *ezzälä* 120

ḥazänä (G.Tna), *ḥazna* (Te), *hazzäna* (Arg); *ḥuzni* (Har) :: *azänä* 121

ḥ, see *h*

ḫ, see *h*

k

kä (G) :: *ko* 332

kʷa alä (Amh) :: *kʷa *bālä* 331, *kaka* II 340

kä‹e (Te) :: *xo›ä* 362

ka› bela (Te) :: *ka balä* 331

(a)kō›a (Har) :: *xo›ä* 362

kä‹abä (G), *ka‹aba* (Te); *ka‹ab* (Har), *ka›əb* (Amh) :: *kabä* 332

(›a)ka‹bätä, ka‹bät (Tna) :: *kabä* 332

kä›alä (Tna) :: *čalä* 173

ka‹se (G) :: *käšä barä* 354

kʷə‹so (G.Tna) :: *kʷas* 352

ko›ot (Har) :: *kʷett* 356

kä‹awä (G.Tna) :: *xo›ä* 362

käbba (Te), see *käbäbä*

kab (Amh), *kabä* (Gaf) :: *kab* 332

kabba (G.Tna.Amh) :: *kabba* 333

kebo (Te), see *kəbo*

kəb bela (Te), *kəb bälä* (Tna) :: *käf barä* 337

kəbo, kebo (Te), *kubo* (Tna) :: *kubäta* 335

koba (Amh) :: *kobä* I 333

kobo (Amh) :: *xʷäba* 362

kubo (Tna), see *kəbo*

käb‹e (Tna) :: *käbba* I 332

käbäbä (G.Tna), *käbbäbä* (Amh), *käbba* (Te) :: *käbäbä* 333

käbdä (G), *käbda* (Te), *käbädä* (Tna), *käbbädä* (Amh), *käbbäda* (Arg) :: *käbbädä* 333

käbəd (G.Te), *käbdi* (Tna) :: *käbd* 333

(tän)käbäkkäbä (Amh) :: **kəbäkkäbä* 333

kubkab (Har) :: *kʷäbe* 332

käbäl I (Har) :: *käbäl* 334

käbäl II (Har) :: *käbäl* 334

käbbälä (Amh) :: *qäbbälä* 469

(tä)kbälabbälä (Gaf) :: **kəbalälä* 334

kʷäblälä, (›an)käbalälä (Tna), *tə-käbläla* (Te), *tän-käballälä* (Amh), *ən-kəballäla* (Arg), *ən-kəballälä* (Gaf) :: **kəbalälä* 334

käbrä (G), *käbärä* (Tna), *käbra* (Te), *käbbärä* (Amh) :: *käbbärä* III 334

käbäro (G.Te.Tna.Amh.Gaf) :: *käbäro* 334

kəbər (Amh.Arg) :: *käbbärä* II 334

kəbrä sämay (Amh) :: *kəbrä sämay* 334

käbbärte (Amh) :: *käbbärä* II 334

kabbort (Amh) :: *kabbort* 334

käbso (Te) :: *käbsä* 334

kəb(b)əs (Amh) :: *tä-kbabäsä* 333

(tä)kbäsäbbäsä (Amh) :: *(tä)kbabäsä* 333

käbt (Te.Amh), *käbti* (Tna) :: *habt* 321, *käbt* 335

(ak)kabbätä I (Amh) :: *ebbätä* 10

(tä)kabbätä II (Amh) :: *kabä* 332

kubät (Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *kubäta* 335

kəbotät (Te) :: *kubäta* 335

kubbayya (Amh), *kəbbayät* (Te) :: *kubbayya* 335

kaččä (Amh) :: *kaččä* 336

kəčč alä I (Amh), *kič bāya* (Har) :: *kəčəč *balä* 336

kəčč alä II (Amh) :: *kätta* I 356

kəčč alä III (Amh) :: *kʷäččä* 336

kič bāya (Har), see *kəčč alä* I

käčäčč alä (Amh) :: *kačkačč *balä* 336

kaččäčä (Amh) :: *kəčəč *balä* 336

kädä (Tna), see *kedä*

kädda (Amh.Arg) :: *kädda* 337

kadä (Amh) :: *kadä* 337

kedä (G), *keda* (Te), *kädä* (Tna) :: *hedä* 322

kodda (Amh) :: *kʷädda* 337

kūd (Har) :: *käbd* 333

käd‹a (Te), *käd‹e* (Tna) :: *kädda* 337

xäda›a (Har) :: *kädda* 337

kudade (Amh) :: *kudade* 337

käddämä (Tna.Amh), *kädma* (Te) :: *xadämä* 363

kädänä (G.Tna), *kädna* (Te), *käddänä* (Amh) :: *kädänä* 337

käff alä (Amh), *käff ala* (Arg), *käf abälä* (Gaf) :: *käf barä* 337

käffa (Amh), *kəfu* (Amh.Arg) :: *kəfu* 337

(a)kaffa (Amh); *kafa* (Tna) :: *čəfäčäfä* 171, *kʷäfä *balä* I 360

kəff (Amh) :: *čəff* 171

kəfu (Amh.Arg), see *käffa*

kif bälä (Tna), see *kuff alä* III

kuff alä I (Amh) :: *kuff *balä* I, III 338

kuff alä II (Amh) :: *kuff bälä* II 338

kuff alä III (Amh), *kif bälä* (Tna) :: *kuff balä* III 338

käfˀa (G.Te), *käfˀe* (Tna) :: *kəfu* 337

käfčōr (Har) :: *känčäfäro* 345

käffäfä (Amh), *käffäfa* (Te), *käfīf* (Har) :: *käfīf* 338

xäfīf (Har) :: *käfīf* 338

käfäkkäfä (Amh), *käfkäfä* (Tna) :: *kəfäkkäfä* 338

käfälä (G.Tna), *käfla* (Te), *käffälä* (Amh), *käffäla* (Arg) :: *käfälä* I 338

(a)käffälä (Amh) :: *käffälä* III 339

kwäfəl (Amh) :: *koffälä* 339

kəfəl (Amh) :: *kəfəl* 339

kifl (Arg) :: **kəbalälä* 334

käfna (Te), *kēfäna* (Har); *käfən* (Te). *käfän* (Amh. Har), *käfänä* (Gaf) :: *käfänä* 339

kuffəňň (Amh.Arg) :: *kufuňä* 339

kafər (Te), *kafir* (Amh) :: *käfärä* II

(a)xōfära (Har) :: *(a)kōräfä* 348

käfätä (Tna), *käfta* (Te), *käffätä* (Amh), *käfäta* (Har), *käffäta* (Arg) :: *käfätä* 339

käffəta (Tna.Amh) :: *käf barä* 337

kʷəfit (Amh), see *kofit*

kofit (Te), *kofta* (Tna), *kufta, kʷəfit* (Amh) :: *kwäfita* 339

kufta (Amh), see *kofit*

kafäyä (Tna), *kaffiya* (Amh.Arg) :: *kʷäfä *balä* I 360, *wäkäfä* 650

kofəyät (Te), *kufəyät* (Tna) :: *kwäfita* 339

xēǧa (Har) :: *hedä* 322

käǧǧälä (Amh), *kēǧǧäla* (Arg), *kiǧǧälä* (Gaf) :: *kēǧǧälä* 340

kaḥ bälä I (Tna), *kaḥ bāya* (Har) :: *kaka* II 340

kwaḥ bälä II (Tna) :: *kwa *balä* 331

kəḥədä (G), *käḥadä* (Tna), *käḥada* (Te) :: *kadä* 337

kaḥkaḥ (Har) :: *kwa *balä* 331

kwäḥalä (G.Tna), *käḥala* (Te); *kʷəḥəl* (G), *kəḥəl* (Te) :: *(tä)kwalä* 341

kähala (Te), see *kəhəlä*

kʷəḥəl (G), *kəḥəl* (Te), see *kwäḥalä*

kəhəlä (G), *kähala* (Te) :: *čalä* 173

käḥasä (Tna), *käḥasa* (Te), *kēḥasa* (Har), *kähasa* (Arg) :: *kāsä* 352

käkka I (Amh), *kekka* (Arg) :: *kekka* 340

käkka II, *kʷakʷa alä* (Amh) :: *ka balä* 331

(an)kakka, (as)kakka, (aš)kakka (Amh), *kwaḳ bälä* (Tna), *kak bela* (Te) :: **kaka* III 340

(tän)kwakkwa (Amh) :: *kaka* II 340

kwakwa alä (Amh), see *käkka*

kekka (Arg), see *käkka* I

kok (G.Te.Amh), *kuḳ* (Tna) :: *kuk* 340

kuk I (Amh) :: *ənkwäkwä* 66

kuḳ II (Tna), see *kok*

kwäkkwəˁe (Tna) :: *ənkwäkwä* 66, *kwəräkkwärä* 349

kwakwəˁe (Tna) :: *ka balä* 331

kokäb (G.Te.Amh), *koḳob* (Tna), *kokobä* (Gaf) :: *kwäkwäb* 340

(as)kākaḥ-ti (Har) :: **kaka* III 340

kakkärä, kakra (Amh) :: *kokirä däräq* 341

källa I (Amh) :: *källa* 341

källa II (Amh) :: *(tä)kwalla* 341

kwalä, kʷəl (Amh) :: *(tä)kwalä* 341

kəl (Te), see *kwəll-u*

kəla (Amh.Tna) :: *kəla* 341

kʷəll-u (G.Tna), *kəl* (Te), *kullu* (Har) :: *kull-əm* 342

kullu (Har), see *kwəll-u*

kälˀa (G.Te), *kälˀe* (Tna) :: *källa* 341

kəlˀe (G) :: *kwett* 356

kəlˀot (Te) :: *kwett* 356

kälaḥ (Te), see *kälḥa*

kälḥa I (G), *tä-kalḥe* (Tna), *kälaḥa, kalḥa* (Har); *kälaḥ* (Te) :: *(at)kalla* 341

kälḥa II (Te), *källəḥe* (Tna) :: *kwäläkkwälä* II 342

källəḥe (Tna), see *kälḥa* II

(tä)kalḥe (Tna), see *kälḥa* I

kälkälä (Tna), *kälkäla* (Te), *käläkkälä* (Amh.Gaf), *käläkkäla* (Arg); *kəlkəl* (Amh) :: *källa* 341, *kʷilkʷili* 360

kəlkəl (Amh), see *kälkälä*

kilkil äša (Har) :: *kekkälä* 340

kəlkəlˀot (Te) :: *kulalit* 342

kilkilät (Har) :: *kekkälä* 340

källälä I (Amh) :: *kələl bälä* 342

källälä II (Amh) :: *(at)kalla* 341

kwäläll alä (Amh), see *(ˀan)kolälä*

(an)kwallälä (Amh), see *(ˀan)kolälä*

koläll alä (Amh) :: *kwäläl männä* 342

(ˀan)kolälä (G), *an-kwallälä, kwäläll alä* (Amh), *kulul bāya* (Har) :: *(at)kulāle* 342

kulul bāya (Har), see *(ˀan)kolälä*

(a)klalla (Amh) :: *(at)kalla* 341

kʷəlalit (Amh), *kullalit* (Gaf) :: *kulalit* 342

xäläqa (Har), *xälläqa* (Arg) :: *xälläqä* 365

(ak)kwälaššä (Amh) :: *kološša* 342

kələtte (Tna) :: *kwett* 356

kʷəlit (G.Tna) :: *kulalit* 342

kältäfä (G), *tä-kwälattäfä* (Amh) :: *(tä)kwlattäfä* 342

xōläṭa (Har) :: *holäṭä* 324

kəlawəˀ (Te) :: *kulalit* 342

(an)käläwwäsä, kəlwəss alä (Amh) :: **kəlawwäsä* 342

kullay (Arg), *kulāy* (Har) :: *kulalit* 342

kämä (G.Amh.Arg), *käm* (Tna), *kəm* (Te) :: *kämä* 343, *xəm* 365

kəm (Te), see *kämä*

kum (Har) :: *kəm* 343

kumbi (Amh) :: *kumbi* 343, *qəmb* 480

kwämbäl, kumbul (Amh) :: *kombäl* 343

kämbäla (Te) :: *kənäbälä* 345

kumbul (Amh), see *kwämbäl*

kumbulbul bāya (Har) :: **kəbalälä* 334

kumčəčč alä (Amh) :: *xəmätätä* 366

kämäkkämä (Amh), *kämkämä*(Tna), *kämkäma* (Te) :: *kəmäkkämä* 343

kämmämä (Amh) :: *kəmäkkämä* 343

kämärä (G), *kämmära* (Te), *kwämmärä* (Tna), *kämmärä* (Amh), *kemmära* (Arg), *kimmärä* (Gaf) :: *kämmärä* 343

kämis (Te), *xamīs* (Har) :: *käms* 343

(ˀa)kwämsəˁe (Tna) :: *mənäzzähä* 413

kämiš (Te) :: *käms* 343

kämša (Te) :: *qämäsä* 482

(tä)kwämattärä (Amh), *ək-kwämattära* (Arg) :: *(tä)-kwmattärä* 344, *(tä)kwrammätä* 350

kwämäṭṭäṭä, komäṭṭäṭä (Amh), *komṭaṭṭa* (Amh) :: *kəmäṭäṭä* 344, *komṭaṭṭe* 344

kāmiyōl (Har) :: *kamiyon* 344

(tä)kanä (Amh) :: *(tä)kanä* 344

xāna (Har), see *konä*

konä (G.Tna), *ˀi---kon* (Te), *xāna* (Har) :: *konä* 345

kännäbä (Amh) :: *(tä)kwnäbbäbä* 345

känbälä (G.Tna), *känäbbälä, känbäll alä* (Amh) :: *kənäbälä* 345

kunbul (Amh) :: *kombäl* 343

kənəbnəb alä (Amh) :: *(tä)kwnäbbäbä* 345

känčäfär (Arg) :: *känčäfäro* 345

känädda (Amh) :: *kənätta* 346

kändo (Te) :: *(bä)käntu* 346

kənd (Amh), *kəndä* (Gaf) :: *kərrä* 347

kwänäfä (Tna) :: *(a)koräfä* 348

kənf (G.Te.Amh.Arg), *kənfi* (Tna) :: *kanfa* 345

känfär (G.Te.Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *känfär* 345

kwankwa (Amh.Tna) :: *kwankwa* 346

känäkkänä (Amh) :: *kənkən *amänä* 346

känsäbä (Tna) :: *(a)kässäbä* II 352

känšäbä (Tna) :: *(a)kässäbä* II 352

käntu (G.Tna) :: *(bä)käntu* 346

käntäfä (Tna), *käntäfa* (Te) :: *kätäfä* 357

kuntal (Amh) :: *qumṭa* II 483

koňňa (Arg) :: *hāňa* 328

kappa (G.Tna.Amh) :: *kabba* 333

kapport (Amh) :: *kabbort* 334

kära (Te) :: *känna* III 344

kʷärra, korra (Amh) :: *kwärra* 347

(tə)kara (Te) :: *(tä)krayyä* 351

xara (Har) :: *käre* 347

ker (Te.Tna) :: *ker* 347

kərr (Amh), *kər* (Arg) :: *(a)kärrärä* II 350

kərra (Arg) :: *kərrä* 347

kʷərro (Tna), *kora* (Amh) :: *kuro* 348

kor (Amh.Te), *kōra* (Har) :: *kor* 348

kora (Amh), see *kwərro*

kōra (Har), see *kor*

korra (Amh), see *kwärra*

kūr (Har) :: *ənqulä* 70

kura (Har) :: *qure* 495

kure (Amh), *kūri* (Har) :: *kure* 348

kwärᶜe (Tna) :: *kwärra* 347

kuruʾ (Har) :: *kərrä* 347

käräbi (Har), see *kärbe*

käräbo (Arg), *karabo* (Gaf), *karäbu* (Har) :: *käbäro* 334

kärbe (G.Te.Tna.Amh), *käräbi* (Har) :: *kärbe* 348

karäbu (Har), see *käräbo*

karabo (Gaf), see *käräbo*

korbessa (Amh) :: *korbeša* 348

korbeys (Har) :: *korbeša* 348

korəččа (Amh.Arg) :: *kor* 348

käräččämä (Amh) :: *kəräččämä* 348

käräddädä (Amh) :: *hirädädä* 329

(an)kwärräfä, (an)kwarräfä (Amh) :: *(a)kōräfä* 348

kwərf alä (Amh) :: *kuff bālä* II 338

koräğa (Amh) :: *kwärğa* 348

kärräha (Arg), *kwərəh* (G) :: *kwärra* 347

kwärkwəᶜe (Tna), *kärkəᶜa, kərkuᶜ* (Te) :: *ənkwäkwä* 66, *kwəräkkwärä* 349

kärkaḥ bela (Te) :: *kwa *balä* 331

käräkkämä (Amh), *kärkämä* (Tna) :: *kəmäkkämä* 343, *kəräkkämä* 348

kwäräkkwämä I (Amh), *kurkum* (Amh.Har) :: *kwəräkwämä* I 349

kwäräkkwämä II (Amh) :: *kwəräkkwämä* II 349

kurkum (Amh.Har), see *kwäräkkwämä* I

käräkkärä (Amh) :: *xwärrärä* 369

kwäräkkwärä I (Amh), *kwäräkkwära* (Arg) :: *kwəräkkwärä* 349

(tän)kwäräkkwärä II (Amh), *ʾan-kwärkwärä* (G), *kärkära* (Te) :: *(tä)kwräkkwärä* 349

kärkära I (Te), see *(tän)kwäräkkwärä* II

kärkära II (Te), *kärkärä* (Tna) :: *kəräkä* 348

(tä)kärakkärä (Amh), *tä-kraḳärä* (Tna) :: *(tä)krakärä* 349

kwəräkwərro (Tna) :: *xoxäňä* 364

käräm (Te), see *kärämä*

(a)xraxara (Har) :: *käre* 347

kärämä (G), *kärrämä* (Amh); *käräm* (Te), *kirmi* (Har) :: *kärrämä* 349, *mäskäräm* 428

kwərma (Amh) :: *kirmāyo* 350

kirmi (Har), see *kärämä*

korma (Amh.Har) :: *kwärma* 350

(tä)kʷärammätä (Amh), *(tä)k̲ʷärammätä* (Tna) :: *(tä)kwrammätä* 350

kwärämtu (Amh) :: *kwärämto* 350

kərämt (G.Amh.Arg), *krämti* (Tna), *krämtä* (Gaf) :: *kärrämä* 349

kərn (Amh) :: *kərrä* 347

kwərnaᶜ (G.Tna) :: *kərrä* 347

kwärnäfä (Tna) :: *(a)kōräfä* 348

kärärä I (Tna), *kärära* (Har), *kərir bela* (Te) :: *kärärä* I 350

kärärä II (Tna), *kärrärä* (Amh), *kärära* (Har) :: *(a)kärrärä* II 350

kärärä III (Tna), *ʾan-kärära* (Te) :: *(tä)kwäräkkwärä* 349

kärrärä III (Amh), see *kərar*

(an)kwärrärä (Amh) :: **kwärrärä* 350

kərar (Amh.Arg), *kirār* (Har); *kärrärä* (Amh) :: *kərar* 350

kərir bela (Te), see *kärärä* I

kirār (Har), see *kərar*

korärima (Te), *korarima* (Amh), *kororima* (Amh), *kwärärima* (Tna) :: *korärimma* 351

(ʾan)kwäraräyä I (Tna) :: *(tä)kwräkkwärä* 349

(ʾan)kwäraräyä II (Tna) :: *(a)kraňňä* II 350

kärś (G), *kärsi* (Tna.Har), *kärəs* (Te), *kärs* (Arg) :: *kärs* 351

krəstənna (Amh) :: *krəstəna* 351

krəstyan (Eth) :: *krəstyan* 351

käršät (Te) :: *kärs* 351

korit (Te) :: *(tä)kwräkkwärä* 349, *kurure* 351

kärättäfä (Amh) :: *kätäfä* 357

kärtäfa (Te) :: *kirätäfä* 351

kwärättämä (Amh) :: *(tä)wrattämä* 665

(tän)kärättätä (Amh) :: **kərätätä* 351

(tän)kärattätä, kärtätt alä (Amh), *tän-kratätä, kärtät*

bälä (Tna) :: **kərätätä* 351

kärtätt alä (Amh), *kärtät bälä* (Tna), see *(tän)kärattätä*

käräṭit (Tna.Amh) :: *käräṭīt* 351

käräyä (G), *käräyyä* (Amh) :: *käre* 347

(tä)kärayyä (Amh), *tä-kärayya* (Arg); *kəray, kiray* (Tna.Amh), *käray* (Te) :: *(tä)krayyä* 351

kəray, kiray (Tna.Amh), *käray* (Te), see *(tä)kärayyä*

kurraz (Amh), *kurrāz* (Har) :: *kurraz* 351

kässa I (Te), see *käsäsä*

kässa II (Amh) :: *käsa* 352

kwässa, kwəs, kus (Amh) :: *käšä barä-* 354

käse (Amh) :: *käse* II 352

kwas (Amh) :: *kwas* 352

kasä (Amh) :: *kasä* 352

kəss (Amh) :: *kᵻəss* 361

kwəs (Amh), see *kwässa*

kis (G.Te.Amh.Arg), *kīs* (Har) :: *kis* 352

koso (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *käbsä* 334

kus (Amh), see *kwässa*

käsäbä (G) :: *(a)kässäbä* II 352

kässäha (Arg) :: *käsa* 352

kwäsḥa (G), *käsḥa* (Te) :: *käšä barä-* 354

käsäkkäsä (Amh) :: *kəsäkäsä* I 353

kwäsäkkwäsä (Amh), *kwäskwäsä* (Tna) :: *kwəsäkkwäsä* 353

kwəskwəst (Amh) :: *mankwäškwäšat* 410

käsäl (Tna.Amh.Har) :: *käsälä* I 353

käsär (Har) :: *kwäsänät* 353

kässärä (Amh), *käsärä* (Tna), *käsra* (Te) :: *käsärä* II 353

käsäsä (Tna), *kässäsä* (Amh), *kässäsa* (Arg), *käsäsa* (Har), *kässa* (Te) :: *käsäsä* 354

kwäsäsä (Tna), *kwässäsä* (Amh) :: *käsa* 352

kässäta (Arg) :: *käzäbä* 359

kəstənna (Te) :: *kəstənna* 354

kwästärä (G.Tna), *kästära* (Te), *kwäsättärä* (Amh) :: *kostarra* 354

kwäsäyä I (G) :: *kəsäkäsä* I 353

kwäsäÿä II (G) :: *mokše* 399

kwäsäyä III (G) :: *(a)kᵻäsä* 361

käšš (Amh), see *kʷaššä*

käšš alä (Amh), see *kwašš*

kwašš alä, käšš alä (Amh) :: *kaš barä* 355

kwaššä, käšš (Amh) :: *(a)kᵻäsä* 361

kwaša (Arg) :: *kwas* 352

xaša (Har) :: *käše* 355

kəš (Arg) :: *käšä barä-* 354

kōš, in *atännäkōš* (Har) :: *kwas* 352

käšba (Te) :: *(a)kässäbä* II 352

kwäšḥe (Tna) :: *kəsäkäsä* I 353

(tän)käšakkäšä (Amh), *käškäša* (Te) :: *kaš barä* 355

košim (Har), *košəm* (Amh) :: *košəm* 355

kwäšäšš alä (Amh) :: *kaš barä* 355

käšäw bälä (Tna) :: *kaš barä* 355

kätt alä I (Amh) :: *kätt balä* 356, *kätkät balä* 357

kätt alä II (Amh), *kätto* (Amh) :: *kətäkätä* I 357

kätta I (Te), see *kättätä*

kätta II (Amh) :: *kotəčča* 357

kwätte, kotte (Amh) :: *kwäte* II 356

kätto (Amh), see *kätt alä* II

ket (Arg), see *kōt* II

kit-ač (Gaf) :: *təkä* 594

kōt I (Har), *kot* (Amh) :: *kot* II 356

kōt II (Har), *ket* (Arg) :: *kwett* 356

kotte (Amh), see *kwätte*

kut (Har) ɩ: *ko* 332

kutt (Tna.Amh) :: *kut* 350

kut-iš (Gaf) :: *kačkač *balä* 336

kuttä (Gaf) :: *kuttäna* 358

kuta (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *kuta* 356

kättäbä (Amh), *kätäba* (Har), *kätba* (Te); *kətab* (G. Tna.Amh) :: *kätäbä* 357

kättäfä I (Amh), *kättäfa* (Te.Arg), *kätäfa* (Har) :: *kätäfä* 357

kättäfä, kätäff alä II (Amh), *kätäf bälä* (Tna) :: *kätäff balä* 357

kätäkkätä, (an)kätakkätä (Amh), *kätkätä* (Tna), *kätkäta* (Te) :: *kwäčče* 336, *kätta* II 356, *kətäkätä* II 357

(tän)kätakkätä (Amh), *kätkät bälä* (Tna) :: *kätkät balä* 357

kätkät bälä (Tna), see *(tän)kätakkätä*

kətkətta (Amh) :: *kətkətta* 357

(tä)kättälä (Amh), *tə-kättäla* (Te), *tä-ḳättälä* (Tna), *ək-kettäla* (Arg), *tä-kittälä* (Gaf), *tä-xētäla* (Har) :: *(tä)kittälä* 357

(ək)kettäla (Arg), *tä-xētäla* (Har), see *(tä)kättälä*

(tä)kittälä (Gaf), see *(tä)kättälä*

kotälik (Amh) :: *kotälik* 357

kätäma (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *kätäma* 358

kätma (Te) :: *kätäma* 358

kätämbäri (Har) :: *kätäma* 358

kätärä (G.Tna), *kättärä* (Amh), *xätära* (Har) :: *kätärä* 358

xätära (Har), see *kätärä*

kutara (Amh) :: *kuttäna* 358

kʷətəššä (Tna) :: *gutəča* 300

kättätä I (Amh), *kätätä* (Tna), *kätta* (Te), *xätäta* (Har) :: *hatätä* 330, *kət* 356, *kättätä* I 358

kättätä II (Amh), *kätätä* (Tna) :: *kätätä* II 358

kättätä III (Amh), *kätätä* (Tna) :: *kətäkätä* I 357

xätäta (Har), see *kättätä* I

käwäla (G) :: *fʷälä* 231

kiya (Arg) :: *kʷəya* 359

käyyära (Te) :: *ker* 347

kiz (Har) :: *käzäbä* 359

kuz (Amh) :: *kūz* 359

käzba (Te), *kizzāb* (Har) :: *käzäbä* 359

käzära (Amh) :: *käzära* 359

kezäran (Te) :: *käzära* 359

l

lä (Eth) :: *lä* 372

lə (Amh.Arg.Gaf.Har) :: *lə* 372

lä‹a (Te) :: *lawa* 384

lä›u (Har) :: *lawa* 384

lä›akä (G), *lä›aka* (Te), *lä›aḳä* (Tna), *la›axa* (Har) :: *lakä* 377

la›axa (Har), see *lä›akä*

la‹lä, lä‹alä (G), *lä‹al, (›a)l‹ala* (Te), *lə‹li, lä‹alä* (Tna) :: *lalä* 378

lu›lu› (Har) :: *lul* 378

lä›ay (Har) :: *lalä* 378

läbb alä (Amh), *läbb ala* (Arg) :: *läbb *balä* 373

laba (Amh) :: *laba* II 373

leba (Tna.Amh.Arg), *libä* (Gaf) :: *leba* 373

ləbb (G.Te.Amh), *ləbbi* (Tna), *ləb* (Arg) :: *ləbb* 373

libä (Gaf), see *leba*

läbab (Te), *ləbab* (Tna.Amh) :: *ləbab* 373

läboba (Amh) :: *laba* II 373

ləbab (Tna.Amh), see *läbab*

läbd (Amh) :: *lämd* 380

läbläbä (Tna), *läbläba* (Te), *läbälläbä* (Amh); *läbläb* (Har) :: *ləbäläbä* 373

läbbämä (Tna.Amh) :: *lebbämä* 374

lābän (Har) :: *(a)lābäbä-* 373

läbbäqä (Amh), *läbäqa* (Har) :: *läbäqä* 374, *näbäqä* 448

lbs (Eth) :: *läbäsä* 374

läbäṭṭ alä (Amh) :: *(tä)lbabäṭä* 373

läbäṭ bälä (Tna) :: *läbbäṭä* 374

läbbäṭä (Amh) :: *(a)rbabäṭä* 521

laččä (Amh), *lačča* (Arg) :: *laččä* 374

lučča (Amh) :: *lučča* 374

läffa (Amh.Arg) :: *läffa* 374

(tä)laffa (Amh) :: *(tä)laffa* 375

läfa›a (Har) :: *läffa* 374

läf‹e (Tna) :: *läffa* 374

läfläf (Har) :: *läfläf* 375

läfläfä (Tna), *läfläfa* (Te), *läfälläfä* (Amh), *läfälläfa* (Arg) :: *ləfäläfä* 375

läfäqä (G), *lafäqa* (Te) :: *(tä)läffäqä* 375

läga (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *läggag* 376

lägga I (Amh) :: *lägga* I 375

lägga II (Amh) :: *ärägg‹ä* 88

lagä I (Amh) :: *lagä* 375

lagä II (Amh) :: *nagä* II 453

ləg (Amh) :: *luga* 375

loga (Amh) :: *loga* 375

läg‹, ləga‹, ləg‹i (Tna) :: *luga* 375

läg‹a (Tna) :: *lägga* I 375

lägäda (Har) :: *läggädä* 376

lägällägä (Amh), *läglägä* (Tna) :: *ləgällägä* I 376

läggalägga (Har) :: *lägga* I 375

läggämä (Amh), *lägämä* (Tna), *tə-läggäma* (Te), *tə-läggäma* (Te) :: *läggämä* 376

läggʷämä (Amh), *lägʷämä* (Tna), *lägma* (Te); *ləgʷam* (G.Tna.Amh.Arg), *ləgam* (Te) :: *läggʷämä* 376

lägma (Te), see *läggʷämä*

ləgʷam (G.Tna.Amh.Arg), *ləgam* (Te), see *läggʷämä*

laǧǧä (Gaf) :: *lalä* 378

ləǧ (Amh.Arg), *liǧi* (Har) :: *liǧi* 377

liǧǧä (Gaf) :: *läyyä* 384

liǧi (Har), see *ləǧ*

läḥ bela (Te) :: *lalla* 378

lähabä (Tna), *lahəb* (G) :: *läbb *balä* 373, *ləbäläbä* 373

lahəb (G), see *lähabä*

lähučča (Amh) :: *lučča* 374

läḥakʷä I (G) :: *šähla* 576

läḥakʷä II (Tna) :: *lagä* 375

lahaka (Arg) :: *lakä* 377

laḥləḥa (G), *läḥləḥa* (Te), *läḥläḥe* (Tna), *laḥlaḥ bāya* (Har), *lähälläha* (Arg) :: *lalla* 378

lähamä I :: *läbb *balä* 373

lähamä II (Tna), see *ləhəmä*

lähim (Arg), see *ləhəmä*

lahəm (G), *lahmi, laḥmi* (Tna) :: *lam* 379

lēḥama (Har), see *ləhəmä*

ləhəmä, ləḥəmä (G), *lähamä* (Tna), *lēḥama* (Har); *lähim* (Arg) :: *lamä* 379

lähamät (Te) :: *lilmät* 378

(a)lēḥaqa (Har) :: *leqä* II 382

ləhəqä (G) :: *laqä* 381

läḥasä (G.Tna), *läḥasa* (Te.Har), *lähasa* (Arg) :: *lasä* 383

läḥaṣä (G.Tna), *läḥaṣa* (Te) :: *laṭä* 383

lähote (Amh) :: *lokote* 377

lähaṭa (Arg), *lēḥaṭa* (Har) :: *laṭä* 383

läkka (Amh), *likka* (Arg) :: *läkka* 377

laḳä (Amh.Gaf), *lāxa* (Har) :: *lakä* 377

lāxa (Har), see *lakä*

lakku (Har) :: *läkku* 377

likka (Arg), see *läkka*

läk›a, läk‹a (G), *läkkə‹e* (Tna) :: *läkka* 377

(a)läkälläkä (Amh) :: **ləkäläkä* 377

ləkəskəs (Amh), *likiskis* (Har), *ləḳʷəsḳʷəs* (Har) :: *ləkəskəs* 377

läkʷäto, ləkʷäto (Tna), *läkote* (Amh) :: *lokote* 377

lälä bela (Tna), *lele* (Amh) :: *lale* 378

lalla (Amh) :: *lalla* 378

lela (Amh.Arg) :: *lela* 378

(›a)lela (Te) ::*läyyä* 384

lele (Amh), see *lälä bela*

lul (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *lul* 378

lulluqäččа (Har) :: *ləqalläqä* II 382

läläy balä (Tna) :: *lale* 378

läläyä (Tna), *leläyä* (G) :: *läyyä* 384

lämma (Amh) :: *läma* 379

lam (Tna.Amh.Arg), *lām* (Har) :: *lam* 379

lamä (Amh) :: *lāmä* 379

lomi (G.Amh) :: *lomi* 379

läm›a (G) :: *läma* 379

läm‹a (G.Te), *lämmə‹e* (Tna) :: *läma* 379

lamba (Amh.Te.Tna), *lāmba* (Har) :: *lamba* 379

ləmbəč (Amh) :: *lumčä* 380

lämbäṭä (Tna) :: *(tä)lbabäṭä* 373

ləmməč (Amh) :: *lumčä* 380

lämädä (G.Tna), *lämda, lämäd* (Te), *lämmädä, ləmad* (Amh) :: *nämädä* 457, *ləmad* II 380

lameda (Amh) :: *lameda* 380

ləmad (Amh), see *lämädä*

lämḥa (G) :: *läma* 379

lamäl (Amh) :: *amäl* 48, *yamäl* 688

lämläm bela (Te) :: *(a)rmänämä* 526

lämlämä (G.Tna), *lämläma* (Te) :: *läma* 379

lämlämwä (Gaf) :: *lāmä* 379

(tä)lämammäṭä (Amh) :: *(as)lamäṭä* 381

lämmänä (G.Tna.Amh); *ləm(m)ano* (Te) :: *lämmaň* 380

lomin (Te), *lämun, lomin* (Tna) :: *lomi* 379

lämäṣä (G), *lämmäṣä* (Tna), *lämṣa* (Te) :: *(as)lamäṭä* 381

lämṣ (G), *lämṣi* (Tna) :: *lämṭ* 380

lamät (Amh), *ləmet* (Te) :: *lilmät* 378

lemat (Te.Tna.Amh), *lēmāt* (Har), *lemätä* (Gaf) :: *lemat* I 380

ləmet (Te), see *lamät*

lämṭ (Amh.Arg) :: *lämṭ* 380

(as)lammäṭä (Amh) :: *(a)lmamäṭä* 381

länbäṭä (Tna) :: *(tä)lbabäṭä* 373

lanqa (Amh.Arg) :: *lanqa* 381

lənqwaṭo (Amh), *lənqaṭo* (Tna) :: *lunquṭo* 381

läqqa (Te), see *läqqäqä*

(tä)läqqa (Amh) :: *leqä* II 382

laqä (Amh), *liq* (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *laqä* 381

liq (G.Te.Tna.Amh), see *laqä*

läqqäbä (Gaf) :: *liqqäbä* 382

läqäba (Te) :: *qälläbä* I 475

läqqəḥa (G), *›a-läqqəḥe* (Tna), *›a-läqḥa* (Te), *a-lēqäḥa* (Har) :: *leqä* II 382

läqläqä I (G), *läqläqä* (Tna), *läqläqa* (Te), *läqälläqä* (Amh), *liqāläqa* (Har) :: *ləqaläqä* I 382

läqläqä II (G), *läqläqä* (Tna), *läqläqa* (Te), *läqälläqä* (Amh), *a-lqāläqa* (Har) :: *ləqalläqä* II 382

liqāläqa (Har), see *läqläqä* I

läqämä (G.Tna), *läqma* (Te), *läqqämä* (Amh), *läqqäma* (Arg), *läqäma* (Har) :: *läqämä* 382

läqqäqä (Amh), *läqqäqa* (Arg), *läqäqä* (Tna), *läqäqa* (Har), *läqqa* (Te) :: *läqäqä* 382

ləqqaqit (Amh) :: *ləqqaqit* 382

läqäwä (G) :: *läqäqä* 382

lasä (Amh) :: *lasä* 382

losä (G) :: *lawäsä* 384

läsälläsä (Amh), *läsläsä* (Tna), *läsläsa* (Te); *laslāssa* (Har) :: *ləsälläsä* 383

ləsan (Eth) :: *(tä)šenänä* 582

ləšan (Amh) :: *nišan* 462

laṣa (Te) :: *laččä* 374

läṣḥa, ləṣuḥ (Te) :: *näṭa* 463

laṣäyä (G.Tna) :: *laččä* 374

lat (Amh), *lāt* (Har) :: *läbät* 374

lätämä (G.Tna), *lättäma* (Te) :: *lätämä* 383

läṭṭ bela (Te), *läṭṭ alä* (Amh) :: *läṭṭ beä* 383

laṭä (Amh) :: *laṭä* 383, *(tä)ra›ä* 520

leṭa (Tna.Amh), *liṭa* (Te) :: *leṭa* 383

liṭa (Te), see *leṭa*

ləṭṭač (Amh) :: *liṭačče* 383

läwa alä (Amh) :: *lawa* 384

läwwäsä (Tna.Amh), *lewwäsa* (Arg), *liwwäsä* (Gaf) :: *lawäsä* 384

läwwäṭä (Tna.Amh), *lewwäṭa* (Arg), *liwwäṭä* (Gaf) :: *lewwäṭä* 384

läyyä (Amh), *läyya* (Arg), *lāya* (Har) :: *läyyä* 384

lay (Amh) :: *lalä* 378

lāya (Har), see *läyyä*

layda (Amh) :: *lameda* 380

läyəsmulla (Amh) :: *näyəsmulla* 466

läzza (Te), see *läzzäzä*

läzzäbä (Tna.Amh), *läzba* (Te), *lezzäba* (Arg), *lizzäbä* (Gaf) :: *läzzäbä* 384

läzzäzä (Amh), *läzza* (Te) :: *läzäzä* 384

m

-m (Eth) :: *-m* 385

ma (Amh.Arg) :: *ma* 385

mʷa alä (Amh) :: *māmu* 405

me alä (Amh) :: *ma barä* 385

mə, mi (Te) :: *mə* 385, *mən* 407

mi (Te), see *mə*

mī (Har) :: *may* I 441

mo (Amh) :: *māwa* 440

me› bälä (Tna) :: *ma barä* 385

(tä)m‹ə‹a (G) :: *ma›ačä* 386

ma‹bäl (G) :: *bəl* 138

ma›əd (G.Te), *mä›adi* (Tna) :: *mad* 390

ma‹do (Te) :: *ode* 14

mə‹daw (G) :: *ode* 14

mä‹agä (Tna) :: *magä* 393

ma›agʷädi (Tna) :: *magädä* 393

ma›agär (G) :: *magär* 395

ma›kät (G) :: *mʷaxätta* 400

mä‹al (Te) :: *mʷalt* 405

mä›altu (Har), see *mä‹alt*

mä‹alt (G), *mä‹alti* (Tna), *mä›altu* (Har) :: *mʷalt* 405

mä‹anṭa (Tna) :: *manṭa* 412

mä‹ar (G.Te.Tna) :: *ma›ar* 386

mə‹rab (G.Tna) :: *maräb* 419

mä‹arəg (G.Tna) :: *maräg* 420

ma›əs, ma‹əs (G), *mä›as* (Te), *ma›si* (Tna) :: *mas* 426

mä›at (Amh), see *mä‹atä*

mä‹atä, mä‹at (G.Te.Tna), *mä›at* (Amh) :: *ma›ačä* 386

mə›ət (G.Te), *mə›ti* (Tna) :: *mäto* 435

mo›ot (Har) :: *mut* III 435

ma‹täb (G.Tna), *mä‹atäb* (Te) :: *matäb* 435

mä‹atəm (G) :: *ma›ačä* 386

ma›əzən, ma›əzän (G), *mä›azən* (Tna) :: *mazän* 443

məblas (Te) :: *mäls* I 404

mabär (Amh) :: *mabär* 387

mäbräd (Tna) :: *mʷäräd* 419

mäbrahti (Tna) :: *mäbrat* 387

mäbräq (G) :: *bəraq* 155

mäbrat (amh.Arg), *mabrätä* (Gaf) :: *mäbrat* 387

mäčä, mäče (Amh.Arg.Gaf), *mäči* (Har) :: *mäčä* 387

(tä)mäččä (Amh), *əm-mečča* (Arg), *tä-mēča* (Har), *tä-miččä* (Gaf) :: *(tä)mäčä* 387

mäči (Har), see *mäčä*

(tä)mačä (Gaf) :: *ma›ačä* 386

(əm)mečča (Arg), *tä-mēča* (Har), see *(tä)mäččä*

məčč (Amh) :: *məčč* 388

(tä)miččä (Gaf), see *(tä)mäččä*

mäč (Amh) :: *mäčä* 388

mäčč (Tna.Amh) :: *mäčč* 388

mʷačča (Amh) :: *mučuč balä* 389

mēča (Har) :: *mečä* 388

mäčami (Tna), *mäčamma* (Amh) :: *mäččammä* 389

mäčämmäčä (Amh) :: *məqıaməqıat* 416

mäčmäča (Tna) :: *miṭmiṭār* 418

mäčamiyä (Amh) :: *mäččammä* 389

mäčaňňa (Amh) :: *mäčaňa* 389

mäččäqä (Tna), *mäččäqa* (Te) :: *mäččäqä* 389, *(a)mčačäqä* 389

mičiriq äša (Har) :: *məččərq abäňňä* 390

mäčärräša (Amh) :: *mäčärräša* 390

mäda (Amh) :: *mäza* 444

mad (Amh) :: *mad* 390

mado (Amh) :: *ode* 14

meda (Amh.Arg) :: *meda* 390

mido (Tna.Amh.Arg), *mīdu* (Har) :: *mido* 390

mädäb (G.Te.Tna.Amh), *mädäba* (Har) :: *mädäb* I 391

mädab (Tna.Amh) :: *mädäb* II 391

mädbäbiya (Amh) :: *dəbdab* 195

mäddädä, mädada (Amh), *mädädä* (Tna) :: *mädädä* 391

mädid (Tna) :: *mäǧä* 396

mədəǧǧa (Tna.Amh) :: *mədaǧǧa* 391

mädḥe (G) :: *mäǧä* 396

mädḫən (G), *mädḥən* (Tna) :: *mädin* 392

mädḫanit (G), *mädḥanit* (Tna) :: *mädhanit* 391

mädən (Amh) :: *mädin* 392

mädina (Amh) :: *bädna* 133

mädanit (Amh) :: *mädhanit* 391

mədər (G.Te.Amh), *mədri* (Tna) :: *mədər* 392

mädärdäri (Tna) :: *mädärdäräya* 392

mädärdäriya (Amh) :: *mädärdäräya* 392

mädoša (Tna.Amh.Arg), *mädōša* (Har) :: *däwäsä* 224, *mädoša* 392

məddät (Te) :: *mäǧä* 396

muday (Tna.Amh.Gaf), *mudāy* (Har) :: *muday* 392

moḏäf (G) :: *wänčəf* 655

mofär (Amh), *mofära* (Arg), *mofärt* (G) :: *mofär* 393, *wafal* 645

magä (Amh) :: *magä* 393

mägäbä (G.Tna), *mäggäbä, məgəb* (Amh) :: *məgəb* 393

məgəb I (Te) :: *gəbt* 259

məgəb II (Amh), see *mägäbä*

mäggabit (Tna.Amh) :: *mäggābit* 393

maggädä, magädo (Amh), *māgäda* (Har), *məgda* (Te) :: *magädä* 393

məgda (Te), see *maggädä*

magʷḥəya (G) :: *muǧǧa* 396

mägälä (G.Tna), *mägla* (Te), *mäggälä* (Amh), *mägäla* (Har); *məgəl* (Arg) :: *mägälä* 394

mägal, mägala (Tna.Amh) :: *mägal* 394

məgəl (Arg), see *mägälä*

mägämmägä (Amh) :: *magä* 393, *məgämmägä* 394

mäggänä, mägän (Amh), *tä-mēgäna* (Har) :: *mägän* 394

mägänta (Har) :: *mägän* 394

maggärä, magär (Amh), *migār āša* (Har) :: *magär* 395

migār āša (Har), see *maggärä*

migir (Har) :: *megär* 395

mägʷräb (Tna) :: *mägʷrä* 394

mägarya (Tna) :: *mägära* 394

magəst (Amh) :: *gēs* 298

mägʷätä, mogʷätä (Tna), *mäggʷätä, moggʷätä* (Amh); *mugut* (Tna), *muggət* (Amh) :: *(tä)mʷaggätä* 395

muggət (Amh), *mugut* (Tna), see *mägʷätä*

mugōt (Har) :: *mogät* 395

mugya, məgʷya (Tna) :: *muǧǧa* 396

mägaz (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *mägaz* 395

mägzəˀ (G) :: *mägaz* 395

mäǧ I (Amh), *mäǧǧi* (Har) :: *mäǧä* 396

mäǧ II (Amh) :: *məǧäǧi* 396

(tä)maǧa (Har) :: *(a)smadä* 546

muǧǧa (Amh) :: *muǧǧa* 396

mäǧäḵ ˀabälä (Tna) :: *mənäzzähä* 413

mäǧlis (Amh.Har), *məǧləs* (Te) :: *maǧlis* 396

maǧmaǧ (Har) :: *məzämmäzä* III 443

mäha (Te) :: *māmu* 405

məho (Te.Amh) :: *māwa* 440

miḥe (Tna) :: *(a)meme* 406

miḥi (Har) :: *meyä* I 441

mōḥa (Har) :: *māmu* 405

maḥbär (Tna), *mäḥabär* (Te), *mahbär* (Amh) :: *mabär* 387

(ˀa)mḫaḏä, məḫəḏ (G) :: *(a)mäṭä-čč* 436

mähakkäl (Amh) :: *(a)makkälä* 398

mäḥalä (G.Tna), *mäḥala* (Te), *mähala* (Arg) :: *malä* 401

mähalla (Te) :: *(tä)mallälä* 404

maḥläfiya (Tna) :: *alläfä* 'be better' 39

(tä)mahlälä, (tä)maḥlälä (G.Tna), *mähläla* (Te), *tä-mähalläla* (Arg) :: *(tä)mallälä* 404

mähan (Arg.Gaf) :: *mäkan* 398

muhinžed (Arg) :: *mize* 442

(am)mähaňňä (Amh), *am-mähaňňa* (Arg) :: *(am)mə-kaňňä* 398

mähär (Amh) :: *mähär* 397

mähharä (G), *mäharä* (Tna), *mähara* (Te), *əm-məhera* (Arg) :: *(tä)marä* 418

mäḥarä (G.Tna), *mäḥara* (Te) :: *marä* 417

(əm)məhera (Arg), see *mähharä*

mäharräb (Amh), see *mäharräm*

mähräǧ (Amh) :: *mäkräǧ* 399

mahräkä (G) :: *maräkä* 421

mäharräm, mäharräb (Amh), *mäharämät* (Te) :: *mäharräb* 397

mäḥasä (G.Tna) :: *masä* 426

mäḥaṣä (G.Tna), *mäḥaṣa* (Te) :: *māṭä* 437

mäḥaṣa, mäḥaṣ (Te) :: *(a)mäṭä-čč* 436

mäḥaṭa (Har), *mahaṭa* (Arg) :: *māṭä* 437

miḥṭi (Har) :: *(a)mäṭä-čč* 436

mahəw (G) :: *māwa* 440

məhəwä (G) :: *māmu* 405

mähaymən (G), *mähayyəmən, mähayyəm* (Amh) :: *mayəm* 441

mäḥaz (Tna) :: *wänz* 658

mäḥaza I (G) :: *waza* 674

mäḥaza II (G.Tna), *məḥəz* (Har) :: *mize* 442

məḥəz (Har), see *mäḥaza* II

mäk bela (Te), *moḵ bälä* (Tna), *mokk alä* (Amh) :: *mukk balä* 397

(tä)mäkka (Amh) :: *(tä)mäkka* 397

moḵ bälä (Tna), *mokk alä* (Amh), see *mäk bela*

(tä)mäkkəḥa (G.Te), *tä-mäkkəḥe* (Tna) :: *mäka-* 397

mäxäxa, muxux (Har) :: *mäkäkä* 398

mʷakkäkä (Amh), see *mokkäkä*

məḵəḵ bälä (Tna) :: *mukk balä* 397

mokkäkä, mʷakkäkä (Amh) :: *mukk balä* 397

makäl (Amh) :: *(a)makkälä* 398

maxmāxa (Har) :: *mʷamʷaka* 406

mäkan I (G.Te.Amh), *mäḵan* (Tna) :: *mäkan* 398

mäkan II (G.Te.Tna) :: *mäkān* 398

mäkina (Te.Amh), *makina* (Tna) :: *mäkina* 398

(ˀa)mäkna (Te) :: *(am)məkaňňä* 398

(ˀa)mäknäyä (G), *ˀam-mäḵanäyä* (Tna) :: *(am)məkaň-ňä* 398

məknəyat (G.Amh), *məḵnəyat* (Tna) :: *(a)bnäkkäsä* 144, *(am)məkaňňä* 398

mäkär I (Amh) :: *mäkärä* II 399

mäḵär II (Tna) :: *mähär* 397

mäkärä I (G), *mäḵärä* (Tna), *mäkra* (Te), *mäkkärä* (Amh), *mäkkära* (Arg) :: *mäkärä* IV 399

mäkkärä II (Tna), *mokkärä* (Amh), *mokkära* (Arg) :: *mokkärä* 399

mäkära (G.Tna.Amh) :: *mäkära* 399

mokkärä (Amh), *mokkära* (Arg), see *mäkkärä* II

mäkräǧ (Amh) :: *mäkräǧ* 399

mäkärkär (G) :: *kəräkä* 348

mäkʷsi (G.Tna), *məksa* (Te) :: *mokše* 399

(ˀa)mäkʷsəˁe (Tna) :: *mənäzzähä* 413

mäksäs (Amh) :: *mäksäs* 399

mäkʷše, mokše (Amh) :: *mokše* 399

mäkkätä I (Tna.Amh), *mäkkäta* (Te), *mekkäta* (Arg), *mikkätä* (Gaf) :: *mäkkätä* 399

mäkkätä II (Tna); see *mokkätä*

makʷta (Amh) :: *mʷaxätta* 400

mekkäta (Arg), see *mäkkätä*

məkkət (Te), see *mokkätä*

mikkätä (Gaf), see *mäkkätä*

mokkätä, mäkkätä (Tna), *mokkätä* (Amh); *mukkət* (Amh), *məkkət* (Te) :: *mokkätä* 399

mäktär (Amh) :: *kätärä* 358

makkäya (Gaf) :: *ekkälä* 34

maxazu (Har) :: *mäkäzo* 400

mäla (Tna.Amh.Har), *mela* (Te) :: *mäla* 401

mälla, molla I (Amh.Arg) :: *mälla* II 401

mälla II (Te) :: *məll *balä* 401

mälu (Har) :: *molu* 401

malä (Amh) :: *malä* 401

male (Te) :: *tərama* 602

mela (Te), see *mäla*

molla (Amh.Arg), see *mälla*

mälˀa (G.Te), *mälˀe* (Tna), *mäläˀa* (Har) :: *mälla* II 401

mälˀak (G.Te) :: *mälˀak* 402

mälḉa (Te), *mulləčč alä* (Amh) :: *(a)malläčä* 402, *mäl-läṭä* 405

məlləčč alä (Amh) :: *(a)malläčä* 402

mulləčč adärrägä (Amh) :: *mulləč(č) *balä* 402

mulləčč alä (Amh), see *mälḉa*

mallädä, maläda (Amh) :: *mʷallädä* 402, *mʷaläda* 402

(ˀam)mallädä (Tna), *am-mallädä* (Amh) :: *ammalaǧ* 48

maläfiya (Amh) :: *alläfä* 'be better' 39

mallägä (Amh), *mulug bāya* (Har) :: *(a)mällägä* 402

mäläggʷädä (Amh) :: *məläggädä* 402

mäläglag bälä (Tna) :: *(a)mällägä* 402

mälḫa (G), *mälḥa* (Te), *mälḥe* (Tna) :: *mäla* I 401

mälak (Amh), *mäläk* (Har) :: *mälˀak* 402

mälk (Amh.Arg) :: *mälk* 403

(ˀa)mläkä (G.Tna), *ˀa-mläka* (Te), *a-mälläkä* (Amh) :: *(a)mälläkä* 403

mälkaˁ (Tna), *mälkaˀ, mälkaˁ* (G) :: *mälk* 403

mälkaˁayna, mälkaˁaňňa (Tna) :: *mälkamma* 403

mälkam (Amh) :: *mälkamma* 403

mäläkkʷäsä, moläkʷse, molokse (Amh) :: *məläkäsä* 403, *mənäkkʷäsä* 409

mäläkät (Te.Amh), *mäläḵät* (Tna) :: *mäläkät* 403

(tä)mälkätä (Tna), *tä-mäläkkätä* (Amh) :: *(tä)mläk-kätä* 403

məlləkkət (Tna.Amh) :: *məlləkkət* 403

mälkäyna (Tna) :: *mälkamma* 403

mäläl bälä (Tna), *mäläll alä* (Amh) :: *məll *balä* 401

(tä)mallälä (Amh) :: *(tä)mallälä* 404

molala (Amh), *molal* (Tna) :: *muləl barä* 404

mälämmälä I (Amh), *mälamälä* (Tna) :: *mäla* I 401

mälämmälä II (Amh), *mälmälä* (Tna) :: *muli* I 401

mälmäla (Te) :: *muləl barä* 404

(a)molämmolä (Amh) :: *əmbulbuyyät* 44

mələqqo (Tna) :: *ləqqaqit* 382

mäläss alä (Amh) :: *maläs* 404

mälläsä (Amh), *mäläsä* (Tna), *melläsa* (Arg); *mäls* (Amh), *mälsi* (Tna) :: *mäls* I 404, *mäls* II 404

melläsa (Arg), see *mälläsä*

məllaš (Amh) :: *mäls* I 404

mälta (Har) :: *mälta* 404

māltu (Har) :: *mʷalt* 405

mäläṭä, (›a)mäläṭä (G.Tna), *mälṭa* (Te), *mälläṭä, (a)mälläṭä* (Amh), *mäläṭa* (Har), *a-mälläṭa* (Arg); *mälaṭa* (Amh) :: *mälläṭä* 405

mulōyo (Har) :: *muləl barä* 404

mälaykät (Har) :: *mäl›ak* 402

mamma, mammʷa, mʷammʷa (Amh) :: *māmu* 405

mämmär (Har) :: *mämär* 406

mämäyä (Tna) :: *(a)meme* 406

mäna I (Te) :: *mänä* 406

mäna II (Amh) :: *mäna* 406

(tə)männa (Te) :: *(tä)mēňä* 414

man (Eth) :: *man* 407

mən (Amh.Arg) :: *mən* 407

mänbär (G.Tna) :: *wämbär* 653

mənč (Amh.Arg), *mənči* (Tna), *mənčä* (Gaf) :: *mənč* 408

mänčäräq (Amh) :: *mäčäräq* 390

mändädi (Te) :: *mədağğa* 391

mändäf (Te) :: *nədəft* 450

mändəğğa (Tna) :: *mədağğa* 391

mändär (Te.Amh.Arg) :: *mändär* 408

mänfe (G) :: *näfa* I 450

mänfəḥi (Te.Tna) :: *mänafʷä* 655

mänfäq (G.Tna.Amh) :: *mänfäq* 408

mänfit (Tna) :: *näfa* I 450

mänga (Amh), *mängä* (Gaf) :: *mänga* 408

mängaga, məngaga (Tna), *mängaga* (Amh.Arg), *mängāga* (Har) :: *mängāga* 409

mängəst (Eth) :: *mängəst* 409

mənğe (Amh) :: *mize* 442

(a)mänäğğähä (Amh) :: *mənäzzähä* 413

mänğiya (Amh) :: *wänğäl* 656

mänka, manka (G.Te.Tna.Amh.Arg.Har.Gaf) :: *manka* 409

mänäkos (G.Tna), *mänokse* (Amh), see *mänkʷäsä*

mänkʷäsä, mänäkos (G.Tna), *mänäkkʷäsä, mänokse* (Amh), *mänkäsa, mənkus* (Te) :: *mənäkkʷäsä* 409

mänkäs (G) :: *näkäsä* 456

mənkus (Te), see *mänkʷäsä*

mənalbat (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *mənalbat* 410

mänam (Arg) :: *manām* 410

mannəm (Amh.Arg) :: *manəm* 410

mənəm (Amh.Arg) :: *mənəm* 410

mänän (Amh) :: *mänän* 410

männänä (G.Tna.Amh), *männäna* (Te) :: *mʷaňňä* 413

manäqo (Amh) :: *manäqʷä* 411

mänqə‹ (G) :: *mənč* 408

mänqʷäqʷä (Tna) :: *məräqäqä* 423

manqorqoriya (Amh) :: *(a)qʷəräqʷärä* 499

manqurt (Amh) :: *manqurt* 411

mänqäsi (Tna) :: *manqäša* 411

mänqäša (Amh) :: *manqäša* 411

mänš (Amh) :: *mänš* 412

mänäṣṣär (Te.Tna) :: *mənəsṭər* 412

mänta (G.Tna.Te.Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *mälta* 404

mənt (G) :: *mən* 407

mäntaraša (Amh) :: *mätrašit* 436

mäntäwä (G.Tna) :: *mälta* 404

məntay (Tna) :: *mən* 407

männäṭä (Amh) :: *(tä)mänṭä* 412

manṭa (Amh) :: *manṭa* 412

menṭo (Amh) :: *mīnṭo* 412

mänṭäft (G) :: *näṭäfä* 464, *wänṭäfčät* 657

mänäṭṭäqä (Amh) :: *näṭäqä* 464

mänäṭär (Amh) :: *mənəsṭər* 412

mänäṭṭärä (Amh) :: *mäṭṭärä* I 438

mänṭäsä (Tna) :: *mäṭṭäsä* I 439

(tä)männäyä (G.Tna) :: *(tä)mēňä* 414

mənzəggəg (Amh) :: *(bä)mäzäzzəğət* 444

(a)mänäzzähä (Amh), *a-mänäzzäha* (Arg) :: *mənäzzähä* 413

mänäzzärä (Amh), *mänäzzära* (Arg) :: *mənäzärä* 413

manzäräziyä (Amh) :: *manzärzeya* 413

(tä)mäňňä (Amh), *tä-miňňä* (Gaf), *əm-meňňa* (Arg) :: *(tä)mēňä* 414

mäňňa (Arg) :: *mänä* 406

(əm)meňňa (Arg), see *(tä)mäňňä*

(tä)miňňä (Gaf), see *(tä)mäňňä*

mäqa I (Amh) :: *mä›e* 386

mäqa II (Amh.Arg), *maqa* (Tna) :: *mäqa* 414

maqa (Tna), see *mäqa* II

moqä (G.Amh.Gaf), *moqä* (Tna), *moqa* (Te.Arg), *mōqa* (Har) :: *mʷaqä* 414

mäqqäčča, mäqqäččo (Amh) :: *mäqqäča* 415

muqäčča (Amh), *mūqäč* (Har) :: *mäqäṭ* 416

mäqəlmät (Te), *mäqlämt* (Amh) :: *mäqʷlant* 415

(tä)mäqäňňä (Amh) :: *(tä)mqäňňä* 415

mäqräča (Har), *mäqʷräča* (Amh) :: *mäqʷräča* 416

mäqʷräṣi (Tna) :: *mäqʷräča* 416

mäqʷäsä (G), *mäqäs* (Amh.Har), *mäqäs* (Tna), *mäqas* (Te) :: *mäqäs* 416

mäqaṭən (G.Amh) :: *mäqāṭən* 416

mäqäṭqäča (Amh) :: *mäqäṭqäṭ* 416

mäqäṭqäṭi (Tna) :: *mäqäṭqäṭ* 416

märra ((Te), see *märärä*

märra II, *(tä)märra* (Amh) :: *mära* 417, *(tä)märā* 417

märi (G) :: *martäňňä* 424

märo (Amh) :: *mʷarä* 418

mar (Amh), *mār* (Har) :: *ma›ar* 386

marä (Amh) :: *marä* 417

(tä)marä (Amh) :: *(tä)marä* 418

(tä)mʷarä (Amh) :: *märät-ən hān* 424

meri (Arg) :: *märi* II 417

mora (Amh) :: *mora* 418

mure (Amh) :: *muräya* 425

mär‹at (G.Te.Tna) :: *märat* 424

räb (Tna.Amh) :: *räb* 419

mərab (Amh) :: *räb* 419

märbäb (Tna.Amh) :: *räb* 419

märbäbt (G) :: *räb* 419

räči (Har) :: *räč* 419

murač (Arg) :: *mərraq* 422

märdo (Amh) :: *märdo* 419

marädä (Tna) :: *(a)marädä* 419

moräd (Amh.Arg), *morädä* (Gaf) :: *mʷäräd* 419

märfe (Amh), *märfi* (Har), *mirfä* (Gaf) :: *märf* 420

märfə› (G.Tna) :: *märf* 420

märägä (G.Tna), *märräga* (Te), *märrägä* (Amh), *märäga* (Har) :: *märägä* 420

marägä, marəg (Amh) :: *marägä* 420

(tä)märgʷäzä (G) :: *(tä)mräkäzä* 421

märḥa (G.Te), *märḥe, (tä)märḥe* (Tna), *märraha* (Arg) :: *mära* 417, *(tä)märā* 417

marräkä (Amh), *marräka* (Arg), *maräka* (Te), *maräkä* (Tna), *māräxa* (Har) :: *maräkä* 421

märkäb (Te.Tna.Amh.Har) :: *märkäb* 421

räx (Har) :: *räq* 422

māräxa (Har), see *marräkä*

(tä)märkʷäsä (Tna), *tä-märäkkʷäsä* (Amh) :: *(tä)mräkäzä* 421

mərkuš (Te) :: *(tä)mräkäzä* 421

(tä)märäkkʷäzä (Amh), *mərkus* (Te) :: *(tä)bräggäzä* 153, *(tä)mräkäzä* 421

märämmärä I (Amh) :: *mirämärä* II 422

märämmärä II (Amh), *märmärä* (Tna), *märmära* (Te) :: *mərämärä* 422

märmär (Har) :: *mämär* 406

märränä (Amh) :: *mərar* 423

mərran (Tna.Amh) :: *mərar* 423

märinnät (Amh) :: *märinnät* 422

märīň (Har) :: *märi* II 417

räq (G.Te.Amh.Arg.Gaf), *räq* (Tna) :: *räq* 422

märräqä (Tna.Amh), *merräqa* (Arg), *mirräqä* (Gaf) :: *märräqä* 422

merräqa (Arg), see *märräqä*

mərraq (G.Amh), *mərraq* (Te.Tna), *mərāq* (Har) :: *əmburqəya* 45, *mərraq* 422

mərq (Amh), *mərqʷi* (Tna) :: *mərq* 422

mirräqä (Gaf), see *märräqä*

märärä (G.Tna), *märrärä, mərərr alä* (Amh), *märrära* (Arg), *märära* (Har), *märra* (Te) :: *märärä* 423

märsäsä (G) :: *mʷašä* 433

räṣä (Tna) :: *märräṭä* I 425

räṣṣän (Tna) :: *mənəsṭər* 412

märtu (Amh.Har) :: *märti* 424

(tä)marätä (G), *tä-mʷarrätä* (Amh) :: *martäňňä* 424

mərat (Amh) :: *märat* 424

mərrit (Amh), *mirrit* (Har) :: *(tä)märā* 417

mirrit (Har), see *mərrit*

mʷartäňňa (Amh) :: *martäňňä* 424

märräṭä (Amh), *märräṭa* (Arg) :: *märräṭä* I 425

räṭa (Har) :: *räṭä* II 425

murṭ I (Amh) :: *murčəč bālä* 419
murṭ II (Amh) :: *murṭ* II 425
(a)mrāṭäsa (Har) :: *mäṭṭäsä* I 439
märäwwa, märäwwat (Amh) :: *märäwwa* 425
märäwwaḥ (Tna) :: *märäwwa* 425
märwaḫət, märwaḥət (G) :: *märäwwa* 425
(tä)märäyä, (tä)maräyä (G) :: *martäňňä* 424
muriya (Amh) :: *muräya* 425
märz (Amh.Arg), *märzi* (Tna) :: *märz* 425
mäsa (Te) :: *mäšä* 432
mas (Amh), *mās* (Har) :: *mas* 426
masä (Amh) :: *masä* 426
masa (Amh) :: *masa* II 426
məsa (Amh.Arg) :: *məsə* 426
mis (Arg) :: *məs* 426
mossa (Amh) :: *mʷäsa* 425
muse (Amh) :: *muse* 426
mäs›e (Te), see *mäś‹e*
mäś‹e (G), *mäs‹e* (Tna), *mäs›e* (Te) :: *mänš* 412
mäs›ay (Te) :: *mänš* 412
mäsob (G.Te.Tna.Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *mäsob* 426
mäsobä wärq (Amh) :: *mäsoborq* 427
mäsfe (G.Tna), *mäsfä* (Te) :: *sefä* 537, *wäsifä* 667
mäsgid (Amh), *mäsgīd* (Har) :: *mäsgid* 427
mäsagəl (G) :: *məsgen* 427
(a)mäsäggänä (Amh), *a-mäsgänä* (Tna), *a-mäsäggäna* (Arg); *məsgana* (Tna.Amh) :: *(a)msägänä* 427, *məsgana* 427
mässəḫa (G), *məsaḥ* (G.Te.Tna) :: *məsə* 426
mäsḥe (Tna) :: *mänš* 412
məsaḥ (G.Te.Tna), see *mässəḫa*
mäsḥal (Te), *mäsḥali* (Tna) :: *mäsal* 428
mäsäkä (G) :: *mäsäkä* 427
mäsk (Amh) :: *mäsk* 427
(›a)mäskʷə‹a (G); *mäskʷa‹* (Tna), *mäska‹* (Te) :: *mənäzzähä* 413
mäsäkkärä (Amh), *mäsäkkära* (Arg), *mäskärä* (Tna) :: *məsäkärä* 428
mäskäräm (G.Tna.Amh) :: *kärrämä* 349, *mäskäräm* 428
mäskot (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *mäskot* 428
miskät (Har) :: *məskät* 428
mässäl (Amh) :: *mosolo* 429
mäsälä (G.Tna), *mäsla* (Te), *mässälä* (Amh.Gaf), *mässäla* (Arg), *mäsäla* (Har), *(am)massälä* (Amh) :: *mäsälä* 428, *(at)masälä* 428
(am)massälä (Amh), see *mäsälä*
masluf (Har) :: *sänäfä* I 551
mäsaləl (Tna), *mäsälal* (Amh) :: *asälä* 96, *mäsälal* 429
məsläne (Tna.Amh) :: *məsläne* 429
məsmar (Te.Amh), *mismār* (Har) :: *məsmar* 429
mäsina (Amh), *mäsena* (Arg), *mäsēna, mäsīna* (Har) :: *missänä* 429
mäsno (Te.Tna.Amh), *mäsnu* (Har) :: *mäsno* 429
masänä (G.Tna), *masäna* (Te), *massänä* (Amh) :: *masärä* 430
masənna, məsänna, məsanna (Amh) :: *bisānä* 159, *mäsäna* 429
məsänna, məsanna (Amh), see *masənna*
mäsänqo (G.Te.Tna.Amh), *masinqo* (Amh) :: *mäsänqo* 429
mäsqäl (Eth) :: *mäsqäl* 429
mäsqäq (Amh) :: *mäšqäq* 433
mäsar (Te), see *məśar*
məśar (G), *məssar* (Tna.Amh), *mäsar* (Te) :: *məsər* II 430
məsər (G.Te), *məssər* (Amh.Arg.Gaf), *missir* (Har) :: *məssər* 430
missir (Har), see *məsər*
mäsära‹ya (Tna) :: *mässariya* 431
masräǧǧa (Amh) :: *masräǧǧa* 430
mäsarḥa (Tna) :: *mässariya* 431
mässaräriya (Tna) :: *mässariya* 431
mäsrätä (Tna), *mäsräta* (Te), *mäsärrätä* (Amh); *mäśärät* (G) :: *məsärrätä* 430
mässariya (Amh), *mäsarəya* (Tna) :: *mässariya* 431
mäsäsa (Har) :: *mäzzäzä* 444
mʷassäsä (Amh), *masäsä* (Tna), *masäsa* (Te) :: *mʷašä* 433
mässasäbya (Amh) :: *səbäsäbä* 533
mäsäta (Har) :: *mäsätä* I 431
məset (G.Te) :: *mäšä* 432
məst (Amh.Arg) :: *məšt* 434

misti (Har) :: *məst* I 431
mästäwat, mästäwät, mästawät (Amh), *mästawät* (Arg) :: *mästawät* 431
mästäyat (Amh), *mästəyat* (Tna) :: *mästawät* 431
məsṭir (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *məsṭir* 432
masäwä (Tna) :: *mʷašä* 432
mäsäyä (Tna), see *mäsyä*
mäsaya (Amh), *masaya* (Arg) :: *mäsal* 428
mäsyä (G), *mäsäyä* (Tna) :: *mäšä* 432
masaya (Arg), see *mäsaya*
mossay (Gaf) :: *mʷäsa* 425
mäššä (Amh), *mäššа* (Arg), *mäša* (Har) :: *mäšä* 432
(a)mʷaššä (Amh), *māša* (Har) :: *mʷašä* 432
miš (Har) :: *məs* 426
mušed (Arg) :: *mäšä* 432
mäšaḥ (Har) :: *mäššа* 433
(›a)mäškʷə‹a (G) :: *mənäzzähä* 413
mašəla (Te), *mašəlla* (Amh.Arg), *mäšälla* (Tna) :: *mašəlla* 433
mošälläqä (Amh) :: *mušləq beq̱* 433
mašəllut (Amh) :: *mašəllut* 433
mäšmäšä (Tna), *mäšmäša* (Te), *mošämmošä* (Amh) :: *mošä barä* 433
mäšən (Amh) :: *mänš* 412
mäšänqoq, mäšänqoqi (Tna) :: *mäšqäq* 433
mäšqäq, mäšqäqo (Amh), *mäšqäq, mäšqʷäq* (Tna) :: *mäšqäq* 433
mušərra (Amh) :: *məšra* 434
mäšätä (Tna), *mäššätä, mäšäta* (Amh) :: *mäšäta* 434
məšät (Tna.Amh), *məšätä* (Gaf), *məšēt* (Har) :: *mäšä* 432
məšet (Har), see *məšät*
məšt (Amh), *mišti* (Har) :: *məšt* 434
mišti (Har), see *məšt*
mäṣṣa (Te) :: *(a)mäṭṭäṭä-* 439
maṣä (Gaf) :: *mäṭä* 437
mäṣ›a (G.Te), *mäṣ›e* (Tna) :: *mäṭa* 437
məṣ‹ad (G) :: *məṭad* 437
mäṣ‹an (Tna) :: *mäčaňa* 389
mäṣḥaf (G.Tna), *mäṣhaf* (Amh) :: *mäṭaf* 437
moṣaḥt (G) :: *wäčät* 642
mäṣmäṣa (Te) :: *mečä* 389
mäṣrägiyä (Gaf) :: *mäṭrägo* 439, *ṭärägä* 631
(a)mäṣṣäṣä (Gaf) :: *(a)mäṭṭäṭä-* 439
mäṣiṣ (Tna) :: *muṭəṭ* 440
mäṣawdiya (Tna) :: *wäṭmäd* 672
məṣwat (G.Tna.Amh) :: *məswat* 432
mätta (Amh) :: *mätta* 435
mäto (Amh.Arg) :: *mäto* 435
mat (Amh) :: *ma›ačä* 386
mət (G) :: *məs* 426
mita (Amh) :: *mēt* 435
motä (Eth) :: *motä* 435
matäb (Amh) :: *matäb* 435
mattäbabär (Amh) :: *wattəbabär* 670
mättägagäz (Amh) :: *wättägagäz* 670
məthat (G.Te.Tna) :: *mʷätätä* 436
mäthazi (Tna) :: *mäyaža* 442
mätlo (Te) :: *təlot* 598
mätärä (G.Tna), *mättärä* (Amh), *mätra* (Te) :: *mätärä* 435
mätär›as (G.Tna), *mättär›as* (Te) :: *mätrašit* 436
mättaräriya (Amh) :: *mättarärä* 435
mətraš (Har) :: *mätrašit* 436
mätat (Amh) :: *mʷätätä* 436
matot (Amh) :: *mätät* 436
mättaya (Amh) :: *mätaya* 436
mäṭṭa (Amh.Arg) :: *mäṭa* 437
maṭ (Amh) :: *maṭ* 437
(am)maṭä, məṭ (Amh) :: *(a)mäṭä-čč* 436
məṭ (Amh), see *(am)maṭä*
muṭṭi (Har) :: *mäṭṭ* 436
mäṭabər (Tna.Amh) :: *mäṭabər* 437
mäṭäbṭäb (Te) :: *ṭəbṭab* II 612
məṭəčča (Amh) :: *mäṭiča* 437
məṭad (Amh.Arg), *məṭād* (Har) :: *məṭad* 437
mäṭaf (Amh) :: *mäṭaf* 437
moṭaḥt (G) :: *mʷäčä* 388
mäṭamər (Tna) :: *mäṭabər* 437
məṭämäṭä (Amh) :: *mäṭäṭä* 439

miṭmiṭṭa (Amh) :: *miṭmiṭa* 438
mäṭän (G.Tna.Amh) :: *mäṭän* 438
mäṭṭan (Har) :: *mäčaňa* 389
mäṭäqä (G) :: *näṭäqä* 464
mēṭäq (Har) :: *meṭṭäq* 438
mətri (Tna) :: *murṭ* II 425
mäṭräg (Har) :: *mäṭrägo* 439, *ṭärägä* 631
mäṭrägiya (Amh.Arg) :: *mäṭrägo* 439, *ṭärägä* 631
mäṭräǧa (Gaf) :: *ṭärägä* 631
mäṭäqä (G) :: *näṭäqä* 469
mäṭäṭṭ (Amh) :: *mäṭäṭ* 439
mäṭäṭ bälä (Tna) :: *(tä)meṭäṭä* 440
mäṭäṭä (Tna), *mäṭṭäṭä* (Amh), *mäṭäṭa* (Har) :: *mäṭäṭä* 439
mäṭṭäṭa (Arg) :: *(a)mäṭṭäṭä-* 439
mäṭaṭa (Amh) :: *muṭəṭ* 440, *kəmäṭäṭä* 344
mäṭawər (Tna) :: *mäṭabər* 437
mäwqäčča (Amh), *mäwqača* (Gaf) :: *mäqäṭ* 416
mäwärwäriya (Amh) :: *mäwärwäryä* 440
mäwäṭṭäriya (Amh) :: *mäwräča* 440
mäyä (Gaf) :: *meya* 441
may (G.Te.Tna.Amh), *mīy* (Har) :: *may* I 441
mʷaya, moya, muya (Amh) :: *mʷəya* I 441
mʷəya, muya (Amh), *moya* (Tna) :: *balämʷəya* 141
mīy (Har), see *may*
mōy (Har) :: *may* II 441
muya (Amh), see *mʷaya*
moyale (Amh) :: *muyyale* 441
mayyəm (Amh) :: *mayəm* 441
muyät (Amh) :: *mʷäyät* 442
miyaziya (Tna.Amh) :: *maziya* 444
mäyaža (Amh) :: *mäyaža* 442
mäzä (Gaf) :: *mäza* 442
mäzza (Te), see *mäzäzä*
mize (Amh) :: *mize* 442
muz (Te.Tna.Amh), *mūz* (Har) :: *muz* 442
mäzgäb (Amh) :: *mäzgäb* 442
(ʾa)mäzgänä (G), *mäzgäna* (Te) :: *(a)msägänä* 427
mäzgär (Amh) :: *məžgər* 444
(a)mzägäzzägä (Amh), *məzəgzəg* (Amh) :: *(a)mgəzäg-gäzä* 395, *mäzäzzəǧət* 444
mäzämmäzä I (Amh), *mäzmäza* (Te) :: *məzämmäzä* I 443
mäzämmäzä II (Amh) :: *məzämmäzä* II 443
mäzzänä (G.Tna.Amh), *mäzzäna* (Te), *mezzäna* (Arg), *mēzäna* (Har) :: *mäzzänä* 443
mazän (Amh) :: *mazän* 443
mezzäna (Arg), *mēzäna* (Har), see *mäzzänä*
mizan (Tna.Amh) :: *mizan* 443
məzər (G) :: *bärräzä* 157
mazay (Te) :: *mize* 442
maziya (Amh) :: *maziya* 444
mäzäzä (Tna), *mäzzäzä* (Amh), *mäzzäza* (Arg), *mäzza* (Te) :: *mäzzäzä* 444
mäžgär (Amh), *məžgär* (Arg) :: *məžgər* 444
mäžäḳ ʾabälä (Tna) :: *mənäzzähä* 413
možäle (Tna) :: *muǧale* 396, *muyyale* 441

n

na (Amh) :: *na* 445
-na, as in *amna* (Amh), *sēstina* (Har) :: *-na* 445
näʿa (G.Te), *nəʿa* (Tna) :: *na* 445
nəʿa (Tna), see *näʿa*
nəʾədä (G), *näʾadä* (Tna) :: *(tä)nadä* 449
nəʾamälu (Te) :: *amäl* 48
näʿaq̱ä (Tna) :: *naqä* II 458
(ʾa)nʿarä, naʿri (Tna) :: *nare barä* 460
nəʾəsä (G), *näʾasä* (Tna) :: *anäsä* 73
näʾaša (Te) :: *anäsä* 73
näbba I (Te) :: *(a)näbbäbä* I 447
näbba II (Amh) :: *əmbʷäya* 46
näbi (Te.Har) :: *näbi* 447, *tənbit* 499
nəb (Amh), *nəbʷä* (Gaf) :: *nəb* 447
(ʾa)nbəʿa (G), *näbʿa* (Te), *näbʿe* (Tna) :: *əmba* 43
nəbʿat (Tna) :: *əmba* 43
(a)näbbäbä I (Amh), *näbäbä, (ʾa)nbäbä* (G.Tna) :: *(a)näbbäbä* I 447
(a)näbbäbä II (Amh) :: *(a)näbbäbä* II 447
(an)näbabbärä (Amh), *a-nbābära* (Har), *ʾan-näbabbärä* (Tna) :: *(at)nabärä* 448

näbäl (G) :: *näbälbal* 448
näbälbal (G.Te.Tna.Amh), *näbälbäla* (Te) :: *näbälbal* 448
näbärä (G.Tna), *näbra* (Te), *näbbärä* (Amh), *näbära* (Har) :: *näbärä* 448
näbər (Te.Amh), *näbri* (Te.Tna) :: *näwər* 465
(ʾastä)nabärä (G) :: *(at)nabärä* 448
näbiy (G.Tna.Amh) :: *näbi* 447, *tənbit* 499
näčč (Amh) :: *näṭa* 463
näččä (Amh), *näčča* (Te.Arg), *näča* (Har) :: *näčä* 449
näčīḥ (Har) :: *näṭa* 463
načəllo (Amh) :: *näčəlla* 449
-ndo (Tna) :: *ənde* 58
nädda (Te), see *nädädä*
nädo (Amh) :: *näddewa* 450
nadä (Amh) :: *(tä)nädä* 449
nädäb (Arg) :: *mädäb* I 391
nädädä (G.Tna), *näddädä* (Amh), *näddäda* (Arg), *nädäda* (Har), *nädda* (Te) :: *nädädä* 450
nädäfä (G.Tna), *tä-nädfa* (Te), *näddäfä* (Amh), *näddäfa* (Arg), *nädäfa* (Har) :: *nädäfä* 450
nədəft (Amh), *nədəfti* (Tna) :: *nədəft* 450
nädälä (Tna), *nädla* (Te), *näddälä* (Amh.Gaf), *näddäla* (Arg), *nädäla* (Har) :: *nädälä* I 450
nədlät (G) :: *nädälä* I 450
näḏfä (G) :: *noʾoffä* 446
näffa I (Amh), *näfa* (Te.Har) :: *näfa* I 450
näffa II (Amh.Arg) :: *näfa* II 451
(an)naffa (Amh) :: *(a)näfä* 450
näfägä (Tna), *näfga* (Te), *näffägä* (Amh); *nəfug* (G) :: *näfägä* 451
näfḥa (G), *näfḥe* (Tna), *näfḥa* (Te), *näfaḥa* (Har), *näffaha* (Arg) :: *näfa* II 451
(a)näfännäfä (Amh), *näfnif bela* (Te) :: *(a)nfänäfä* 451
(tä)näfannäfä (Amh) :: *(tä)nfanäfä* 451
näfnif bela (Te), see *(a)näfännäfä*
näfäqä (G), *näfäqä* (Tna), *näffäqä* (Amh), *nafäqä* (G), *nafäqä* (Tna), *naffäqä* (Amh) :: *näffäqä* I 451, *mänfäq* 408
nafäqä (G), *nafäqä* (Tna), *naffäqä* (Amh), see *näfäqä*
näfärä (G), *näffärä* (Amh), *näffära* (Arg) :: *näfärä* 452
nəfro (Tna.Amh) :: *nəfro* 452
näfas (Tna), see *nəfas*
näfs (Eth) :: *näfs* 452
näfsä (G), *näfsa* (Te), *näfäsä* (Tna), *näffäsä* (Amh) :: *näfäsä* 452
nəfas, näfas (Tna), *nəfas* (Amh.Arg) :: *nəfas* 452
näffaša (Amh) :: *näffaššä* 452
näfäṭä (G.Tna), *näffäṭa* (Te), *tä-naffäṭä* (Amh); *nəffaṭ* (Te.Tna), *nəfəṭ, nəfṭ* (Amh.Arg) :: *(tä)naffäṭä* 452
näfṭ (G.Amh), *näfṭi* (Tna), *nəfṭ* (Har) :: *näfṭ* 452
nəffaṭ (Te.Tna), *nəfəṭ, nəfṭ* (Amh.Arg), see *näfäṭä*
nəfṭ (Har), see *näfṭ*
näfäyä (G.Tna) :: *näfa* I 450
näg (Arg.Gaf), see *nägä*
nägä (Amh), *näg* (Arg.Gaf) :: *nägä* 453
nägga (Amh.Arg) :: *nägga* I 453
(a)näggʷa (Amh), see *(an)nagga*
(an)nagga, (a)näggʷa (Amh) :: *(tä)nagga* 453
(ʾa)ngʷəʿa (G) :: *(tä)nagga* 453
nägädä (G), *nägda* (Te), *näggädä* (Amh), *neggäda* (Arg) :: *nägädä* II 453
nägʷädä (Tna) :: *nägʷädgʷad* 453
näggade (Amh) :: *näggade* 453
(astä)naggädä (Amh) :: *(astä)naggädä* 453
neggäda (Arg), see *nägädä*
nigdi ā̱ša (Har) :: *nägädä* II 453
nugda (Har) :: *nägda* 453
nägʷädgʷäd (G.Tna.Amh) :: *nägʷädgʷad* 453
nägäfä (G.Tna), *nägfa* (Te) :: *nägäfä* 454, *rägäfä* 523
nägha (G.Te), *näghe* (Tna) :: *nägga* I 453
nägʷäl, nəgul (Amh) :: *angulla* 62
nəgul (Amh), see *nägʷäl*
nəgʷla (Amh), see *nugla*
nugla (Har), *nugla, nəgʷla* (Amh) :: *nägʷla* 454
nägärä (G.Tna), *nägra* (Te), *näggärä* (Amh); *nägär* (Te. Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *nägär* 454
nägarit (Tna.Amh), *nəggarit* (Te) :: *nägarit* 454
ngs, nəgus (Eth) :: *nägäsä* 454
näǧäsa (Har) :: *niǧäs* 454
niǧät (Har) :: *inžat* 79

nəhəb (G.Te), *nəhbi* (Tna) :: *nəb* 447

(ʾa)nhagä (G) :: *mänga* 408

nəḥnä (G) :: *ina* 55

näḥaqa (Arg) :: *naqä* II 458

näḥaqa (Te) :: *näqʷä* 458

näḥas (Te.Har), *näḥasi* (Tna), *naḥs* (G), *nähas* (Arg) :: *nas* I 461

näḥase (G.Tna), *nähase* (Amh) :: *nase* 461

naḥs (G), see *näḥas*

näḥaṣä (Tna) :: *naṭä* 463

näḥaṭa (Har), *nähaṭa* (Arg) :: *naṭä* 463

nəhəyä (G) :: *nəyä* 466

näkka (Amh.Arg) :: *näkā* II 455, *manka* 409

nika (Amh) :: *nəka* 455

näkʾa (Te), *näkaʾa* (Har), *näk̲ʾe* (Tna) :: *näkā* II 455

näknäkä (G), *näk̲näk̲ä* (Tna), *näknäka* (Te) :: *nəqä-näqä* 459

näkkärä (Amh), *näkkära* (Arg), *näk̲ärä* (Tna), *näxära* (Har) :: *näkkärä* 455

näxära (Har), see *näkkärä*

näkkäsä (Amh), *näkkäsa* (Arg), *näk̲äsä* (Tna), *näxäsa* (Har) :: *näkäsä* 456

näxäsa (Har), see *näkkäsä*

näkša (Te) :: *näkäsä* 456

näkäyä (G), *nak̲äyä* (Tna) :: *manka* 409, *näkā* II 455

nämər (Amh), *nämri* (Tna) :: *näwər* 465

nanu (Amh) :: *nanno* 457

naňňä (Amh) :: *naňňä barä* 458

näqa I (Te) :: *näqʷä* I 458

näqqa II (Amh), *nəqu* (Amh) :: *näqa* 458

naqä (Amh) :: *naqä* II 458

nəqu (Amh) :: *nəʾu* 445, *näqa* 458

näqäfä (G), *näq̲äfä* (Tna), *näqfa* (Te), *näqqäfä* (Amh) :: *näqäfä* 459

näqha (G), *näqḥa* (Te), *näqḥe* (Tna), *näqaḥa* (Har), *näqqäha* (Arg) :: *näqa* 458

näqälä (G), *näqla* (Te), *näqälä* (Tna), *näqqälä* (Amh), *näqqäla* (Arg), *näqäla* (Har) :: *näqälä* 459

näqännäqä (Amh), *näqnäq̲ä* (Tna), *näqnäqa* (Te), *niq-niq äša* (Har) :: *nəqänäqä* 459

näqärsa (Amh), *näqris* (G) :: *näqärsa* 459

näqqäsä I (Amh), *näq̲äsä* (Tna) :: *manqäša* 411, *näqäsä* I 459

näqäsä II (Tna), *näqsa* (Te) :: *qännäsä* II 489

näqqäša (Te), *näqši* (Har) :: *näqäsä* I 459

näqäṭqäṭ (G) :: *(a)qṭäqäṭä-* 510

näqäwä (G), *näq̲äwä* (Tna) :: *näqʷä* I 458

näqäz, nəqəz (G), *näqäz* (Te.Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *nəqəz* 460

nāra (Har), *norä* (Amh) :: *nänä* 457, *nārä* 460

norä (Amh), see *nāra*

nora (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *nora* 460

nuro (Amh) :: *nuro* 460

nōrät (Har) :: *nora* 460

nässa (Amh.Arg) :: *nässa* 461

nas (Amh) :: *nas* I 461

näśʾa (G), *näsʾa* (Te), *näsʾe* (Tna), *näsaʾa* (Har) :: *nässa* 461

näsḥa (G), *tä-nässəḥa* (Te.Tna); *nəsḥa* (Tna), *nəssəha* (Amh) :: *nəssa* 461

nəssəha (Amh), *nəsḥa* (Tna), see *näsḥa*

näsäkä (G) :: *näkäsä* 456

näsnäsä (G.Tna), *näsnäsa* (Te), *näsännäsä* (Amh), *näsännäsa* (Arg) :: *nəsänäsä* 461

nišan, nəšan (Tna.Amh) :: *nišan* 462

näṣäfä (Tna), *näṣfa* (Te) :: *noʾoffä* 446

näṣḥa (G), *näṣḥe* (Tna); *nəṣuḥ* (G.Tna), *nəṣuh* (Amh) :: *näṭa* 463

nəṣuḥ (G.Tna), *nəṣuh* (Amh), see *näṣḥa*

näṣälä (Tna), *näṣla* (Te), *tä-näṣlä* (G); *näṣṣäla* (Tna), *näṣäla* (Te) :: *näṭṭälä* 464, *näṭäla* 464

näṣṣäla (Tna), *näṣäla* (Te) :: *näṭäla* 464

näṣnäṣä (Tna) :: *näčä* 449

näṣṣärä I (G.Tna), *näṣra* (Te) :: *mənəstər* 412

näṣärä II (Tna) :: *näṭärä* II 464

nəṣwä (Gaf) :: *näṭa* 463

näṣäyä (G.Tna) :: *näčä* 449

nät (Amh) :: *mäntä* 412

(a)näta- (Har) :: *(a)notū-* 462

nätəʿ (G.Te), *nätʿi* (Tna) :: *mäntä* 412

nätʿe (Tna) :: *(a)notū-* 462

nätḥa (Te) :: *nätta* 462

nättäqä (Amh) :: *näṭäqä* 464

nätära (Har) :: *nätärä-* I 462

natra, natran (Amh) :: *natran* 463

näṭṭa (Amh) :: *näṭa* 463

naṭä (Amh) :: *naṭä* 463

(tə)naṭa (Te) :: *nätta* 462

näṭbä (G), *näṭba* (Te), *näṭṭäbä* (Tna.Amh) :: *ṭäb *balä* 607

(tä)naṭṭäbä (Amh) :: *(tä)naṭäbä* 463

näṭṭäfä I (Amh), *näṭäfä* (G), *näṭfa* (Te) :: *näṭäfä* 464

näṭṭäfä II (Amh) :: *noʾoffä* 446

nəṭuh (Amh) :: *nəṭuh* 464

näṭṭälä, näṭäla (Amh) :: *näṭṭälä* 464, *näṭäla* 464

näṭäla (Amh) :: *näṭäla* 464

näṭṭäqä (Amh), *näṭṭäqa* (Arg), *näṭäq̲ä* (Tna) :: *näṭäqä* 464

näṭṭärä I (Amh), *näṭṭära* (Arg), *näṭärä* (Tna) :: *näṭärä* III 464

näṭṭärä II (Amh), *näṭṭära* (Arg) :: *näṭärä* II 464

näw (G.Amh) :: *(ə)n* 444

nəwe (Te) :: *näwe* 465

näwr (G.Amh), *näwri* (Tna) :: *näwr* 465

näwit (Tna) :: *näwe* 465

näwwäṭä (Amh) :: *naṭä* 463

nāwäza (Har) :: *noze* 466

näzza (Amh), see *näzḥa*

nazo (Amh) :: *naʾazäňňä* 446

näzḥa (G), *näzḥa* (Te), *näzḥe* (Tna), *näzza* (Amh) :: *nässā* 461

näzännäzä (Amh), *näznäzä* (G) :: *nəzännäzä* 466

(tä)nazäzä (Tna), *tä-nazzäzä* (Amh); *nuzaze* (Tna. Amh) :: *(tä)nazzäzä* 467

ňēʾa (Har) :: *nəyä* 466

p, p̲

päpäre (G) :: *bärbäre* 151

p̲agʷmen (G.Amh), *p̲agumen* (Te.Tna), *p̲agʷme* (Amh) :: *p̲agum* 467

q

qa alä (Amh) :: *qaqqa* II 492

qʷa alä (Amh) :: *qʷa epä* 467

qäʿ bela (Te), *qaʿ bälä* (Tna) :: *qʷa epä* 467

qäbb adärrägä (Amh) :: *qäbb epä* 468

qäbba (Amh), *qebba* (Arg); *qəb* (Amh), *qəbʷi* (Gaf), *qəbi* (Arg) :: *qäba* II 468, *qəb* 468

qʷäba (Amh) :: *qʷab amänä* 468

qaba (Amh.Har) :: *qabe* 468

qeb (Amh) :: *qēb* 468

qebba (Arg), see *qäbba*

qəb (Amh), *qəbʷi* (Gaf), *qəbi* (Arg), see *qäbba*

qəbe, in *yäqəbe ar* (Amh) :: *ənqəb ariyä* 69

qob (Amh) :: *qobi* 468

qōba (Har) :: *qūba* 468

qäbʾa (G), *qäbʾe* (Tna), *qābaʾa* (Har); *qəbəʾ* (G.Tna), *qəbʾi* (Tna) :: *qäba* II 468, *qəb* 468

qābaʾa (Har), see *qäbʾa*

qəbəʾ (G.Tna), *qəbʾi* (Tna), see *qäbʾa*

qobəʾ(G.Tna) :: *qobi* 468

qobʿat (Te) :: *qobi* 468

qəbbuč alä (Amh) :: *qäbäṭä* 470

qäbd (Amh), *qäbdi* (Har) :: *qäbd* 469

qäbälä I (G), *qäbäla* (Har) :: *qäbälä* 469

(tä)qäbälä II (G), *tä-q̲äbälä* (Tna), *tä-qäbbälä* (Amh), *tä-qibbälä* (Gaf), *əq-qebbäla* (Arg), *tä-qēbäla* (Har) :: *(tä)qibbälä* 469

qäbäle (Amh) :: *qäbäle* 469

qäbəl (Te) :: *qäbbəlla* 469

(əq)qebbäla (Arg), *tä-qēbäla* (Har), see *(tä)qäbälä* II

(tä)qibbälä (Gaf), see *(tä)qäbälä* II

qäbärä (G.Tna.Gaf), *qäbra* (Te), *qäbbärä* (Amh), *qäbbära* (Arg), *qäbära* (Har) :: *qäbbärä* II 470

qäbäro (Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *qʷäbärä* 470

qäbäräččo (Amh) :: *qäwärəččä* 512

(tän)qäbarrärä (Amh) :: **qəbarrärä* 470

qäbäṣä (G.Tna), *qäbṣa* (Te), *qäbbäṣä* (Gaf) :: *qäbäṭä* 470

qäbätto (Amh), *qäbäto* (Tna) :: *qäbäto* 470

qäbäṭa (Har) :: *qäbäṭä* 470

qäbaṭṭärä (Amh), *qäbṭärä* (Tna), *ʾa-qbäṭṭära* (Te) :: *(tä)qbaṭärä* 470

qäbaẓẓärä (Amh) :: *(a)zəbarräqä* 702

qäč (Te) :: *qənač* 486

qäččä I (Amh) :: *qäči* 470

qäččä II (Amh), *qōča* (Har) :: *qoče* 471

qʷäččä I (Amh), *qəčč bälä* (Tna) :: *qʷäččä* 471

qʷäččä, qʷačča II (Amh) :: *qučit* 472

qačča (Amh.Arg.Har) :: *qanča* 486

qʷačča (Amh) :: *qučit* 472

qečo (Amh) :: *qəčä* 471

qəčč bälä (Tna), see *qʷäččä* I

qəča (Te), see *qičča*

qʷəča (Amh) :: *quča* 471

qičča (Tna), *qəča* (Te) :: *qiṭṭa* 507

qōča (Har), see *qäččä* II

qučč alä (Amh), *quč bälä* (Tna) :: *qučč eppä* I 471, *quṭ *balä* 507

quččo (Amh.Tna) :: *quččа* 471

(tä)qäččäčä (Amh) :: *qäčqäč *balä* I 472

qučač (Amh.Har) :: *qʷänčačit* 487

qačäla (Te), *qačəl* (Amh.Tna) :: *qačəl* 471

qäčämo (Amh), *qečäm* (Te) :: *qäčämo* 471

(tän)qʷäčaqqʷäčä (Amh) :: **qʷəčä(č)čä* 471

qäčqäč bälä (Tna) :: *qäčqäč *balä* I 472

qäčqäče (Amh) :: *qıečo* 514

qʷəčət (Amh) :: *qučit* 472

qäčäw bälä (Tna) :: *qoče* 471

qäčäwčäw bälä (Tna) :: *qäčqäč *balä* I 472

qädda I (Amh), *qäddä* (Gaf) :: *qäda* 472

qädda II (Te); *quddä* (Gaf) :: *qädädä* 472

qoda (Amh.Arg), *qodä* (Gaf) :: *qʷäda* 472

quddä (Gaf), see *qädda* II

qädädä (Tna), *qäddädä* (Amh), *qäddäda* (Arg), *qädäda* (Har), *qädda* (Te) :: *qädädä* 472

qädḥa (G.Te), *qädḥe* (Tna), *qädaḥa* (Har), *qäddäha* (Arg) :: *qäda* 472

qäddämä (G.Tna); *qədame* (Amh), *qədamä* (Gaf) :: *qäddämä* 473

qäddäsä (G.Tna.Amh), *qäddäsa* (Te) :: *qiddäsä* 473

qäḏʾa (G) :: *qäṭṭa* I 506

qäfo (G.Te.Amh), *qʷäfo* (Tna), *qafo* (Arg) :: *qäfo* 473

qafo (Arg), see *qäfo*

qōf (Har) :: *gof* 266

qäffädä (Tna.Amh) :: *qiffätä* 473

qäfäddädä (Amh) :: *qiffätä* 473

qäfäfä (Tna), *qäffäfä* (Amh) :: *qäfäfä* 473

qəfəff alä (Amh) :: *qıaf beq* 515

qäffäla (Te), *a-qōfäla* (Har) :: *qʷälläfä* 476

(a)qōfäla (Har), see *qäffäla*

qäfäqqäfä I (Amh), *qäfqäfa* (Te) :: **qəfäqäfä* I 473

qäfäqqäfä II (Amh) :: **qəfäqäfä* II 473

qʷäfärä (Tna), *qʷäffärä* (Amh), *qʷäffära* (Arg), *qʷiffärä* (Gaf) :: *qoffärä* 473

qʷiffärä (Gaf), see *qʷäfärä*

qafät (Har) :: *qäfät* 473

qoffät (Te), *quffat* (Te.Amh) :: *qufät* 474

quffat (Te.Amh), see *qoffät*

qʷagʷmen (Tna), *qʷagme* (Te.Tna) :: *pagum* 467, *qāgme* 474

qäǧo, qeǧo (Amh) :: *qäǧo* 474

qaǧǧä (Amh) :: *qʷada* 472

qeǧo (Amh), see *qäǧo*

qeḥa (G), *qäḥa* (Te), *qäḥe, qeḥe* (Tna), *qeha* (Arg) :: *qäy* 512

qäḥamä (G), *qʷäḥamä* (Tna), *qäḥama* (Te), *qähama* (Arg) :: *qamä* 479

qäḥarä (G), *qäḥarä-* (Te.Tna); *qäḥar* (G.Te.Tna.Har), *qəḥar* (Tna) :: *qārä* 494

qäḥawa (Te), *qaḥwa* (Har) :: *qawa* 511

qälla I (Amh) :: *(a)qälla* 474

qälla II (Amh) :: *qəlat* 478

qäla (Te), *qʷälla* (Amh.Arg), *qʷälä* (Gaf), *qala* (Har); *qollo* (Amh.Tna), *qəlo* (Te) :: *qollä* 475

qʷälla, qolla (Tna.Amh.Arg), *qälla* (Te) :: *qala* 474

qäli (Arg), see *qəl*

qal (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *qal* 474

qala (Har), see *qäla*

qəl (Amh), *qäli* (Arg) :: *qəl* 474

qəle (Amh) :: *qile* I 474

qəlo (Te), see *qäla*

qolla (Tna.Amh), see *qʷälla*

qollo (Tna.Amh), see *qäla*

qula (Amh) :: *ənqulä* 70

(tä)qälʿa (G), *qälʿe* (Tna), *tə-qällə<a* (Te) :: *qəlat* 478

qʷälʿa (Te.Tna), *qʷəlʿa* (G) :: *qolla* 475

qälʿe (Tna) :: *(a)qälla* 474

qʷəlʿa (G), see *qʷälʿa*

qulu> (Har) :: *qəl* 474

qälläbä I (Amh), *qʷäläbä* (Tna), *qäläba, qalbo* (Har) :: *qälläbä* I 475

qälläbä II (Tna.Amh), *qälläba* (Arg) :: *qälläbä* II 475

qälb (Te.Amh), *qälbi* (Tna.Har) :: *qälb* 475

qalbo (Har) :: *qälläbä* I, *qəlləboš* 475

qəlləboš (Amh) :: *qəlləboš* 475

qäläbät (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *qäläbät* 475

qallеčča (Amh), *qalliččа* (Har) :: *qaləča* 476

qəlčəm (Te) :: *qəlṭəm* 479

qälladä (Amh) :: *qäladä* 476

qälad (Amh.Arg), *qalād* (Har) :: *qälad* 476

qalād (Har), see *qälad*

qolad, qoladi (Har) :: *qolad* 476

qʷälläfä (Tna.Amh), *tä-qʷalläfä* (Amh), *qälläfa* (Te), *qolläfa* (Arg), *qʷəlf* (G) :: *qʷälläfä* 476, *qulf* 476

qʷəlf (G), see *qʷälläfä*

qolläfa (Arg), see *qʷälläfä*

qäläh, qälah (Amh), *qälḥi* (Tna), *qalaḥ* (Har) :: *qäläx* 476

qälälä (G.Tna), *qäläla* (Te.Har), *qällälä* (Amh), *qälläla* (Arg) :: *qälälä* 477

qʷällälä, qʷäläll adärrägä (Amh) :: **qʷällälä* 477

qululu (Har) :: *quləl* 477

qələlləmoš (Amh.Har) :: *qəlləboš* 475, *qələlləboš* 477

qäläm (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *qäläm* 477

qällämä (Amh) :: *qälläbä* I 475

qälama (Amh) :: *qäläma* 477

qalame (Har) :: *qämäle* 481

qälammädä (Amh) :: *(tä)qlammädä* 477

qəlləmoš (Amh) :: *qälläbä* I 475

qʷälmäṣä (Tna) :: *qəlammäṭä* 477

(aq)qälammäṭä (Amh) :: *qəlammäṭä* 477

qələnqal (Te) :: *qulqʷal* 478

qälaqqälä (Amh), *qälaqqäla* (Arg), *tä-qlaqäla* (Har) :: *qəlaqqälä* 478

(ʾan)qälqälä (G.Tna), *ʾan-qälqäla* (Te) :: *(a)qläqälä* 478

qälaqəl (Te) :: *qala* 474

qʷälqʷal (Tna), *qulqʷal* (Amh.Arg) :: *qulqʷal* 478, *qāqa* I 492

qälqalla (Amh) :: *(a)qläqälä* 478

qalqallo (Har) :: *qälqäla* 478

qulqʷal (Amh.Arg), see *qʷälqʷal*

qʷəlqʷas (G) :: *qulqʷal* 478

(tä)qläšälläšä (Amh) :: *qələšləš bea* 478

qəlṣəm (Tna) :: *qəlṭəm* 479

qaltulla (Amh) :: *tultulla* 598

qälläṭä I (Amh) :: *qälläṭä* 478

qälläṭä II (Amh) :: *(a)qlaläṭä* I 477

qäläṭa (Har) :: **qänäṭä* II 489

qälṭaffa (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *qälṭaffa* 479

(a)qläṭälläṭä (Amh) :: *(a)qlaläṭä* I 477

qəlṭəm (Amh) :: *qəlṭəm* 479

qäläwä (G.Tna) :: *qollä* 475

qälawwäṭä (Amh), *qälawäṭä, qälwäṭä* (Tna) :: *qʷällläṭä* 478

qämma (Amh) :: *qıämä* 515

qām (Har), *qam* (Arg) :: *qam* 479

qamä (Amh) :: *qamä* 479

qim (G.Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *(at)qeyyämä* 513

qomä (G.Tna.Amh.Gaf), *qoma* (Arg) :: *qomä* 479

qum (Amh) :: *qum* 479

qämʿe (Tna) :: *qıämä* 515

qämbäba (Te) :: *qənäbba* 485

qämbär (Tna.Amh.Arg), *qämbärä* (Arg) :: *qämbär* 480, and *qänbär*, below

qəmburs, qənburs (Amh), *qumbursa* (Har) :: *qəmbər* I 480

qimčir bāya, (tä)qmāčära (Har) :: *(tä)qʷmačärä* 481

qäṃḥ (G) :: *qəmäm* 481

qämḥa (G), *qämaḥa* (Har) :: *qamä* 479

qamale (Har) :: *qämäle* 481

qʷəmal (G.Tna), *qəmal* (Amh.Arg) :: *qämmälä* 481

qämlät (Te) :: *qämmälä* 481

qəmäm (Te.Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *qəmäm* 481

(bä)qumäna-w (Amh) :: *qumäna* 481

quminä (Gaf) :: *qämä* 479

qämär (G) :: *qämbär* 480

qumar (Amh) :: *qəmamärä* 481

qämäsä (Tna), *qämmäsä* (Amh) :: *qämäsä* 482

qämis (G.Tna.Amh), *qämīs* (Har) :: *qämis* 482

(a)qōmäsa (Har) :: *(a)qomäsä* 482

qämiš (Te) :: *qämis* 482

qämiṣ (G) :: *qämis* 482

qumät (G.Amh), *qʷəmät* (Tna) :: *qumät* 483

(tä)qämmäṭä (Tna.Amh) :: *qəmäṭäṭä* 484

qʷämmäṭä (Amh), *qʷämäṭä* (Tna); *qʷämaṭ* (Tna), *qʷämaṭa* (Amh), *qomaṭa* (Arg), *qomaṭe* (Har) :: *qʷämmäṭä* 483

qʷämaṭ (Tna), *qʷämaṭa* (Amh), see *qʷämmäṭä*

qʷəmaṭa (Tna) :: *qəmčalla* 481

qəmṭ (Amh) :: *qəlṭ* 478

qomaṭa (Arg), *qomaṭe* (Har), see *qʷämmäṭä*

qumuṭ bāya (Har) :: *qəmäṭäṭä* 484

qumṭa I (Tna.Amh) :: *qumṭa* I 483

qumṭa II (Amh) :: *qumṭa* II 483

qämäṭṭälä (Amh) :: *qəmäṭälä* 483

(tä)qämaṭṭälä (Amh), *tä-qämaṭälä* (Tna) :: *(tä)qmaṭṭälä* 483

qimäṭära (Har) :: *(tä)qbaṭärä* 470

qʷämäṭṭäṭä (Amh) :: *qəmčačo* 481

(tə)qämṭäṭa (Te) :: *qəmäṭäṭä* 484

qumāy (Har) :: *qämmälä* 481, *qəmāy* 484

qän (Amh), *qänä* (Gaf), *qäna* (Arg) :: *qänä* 484, *qär* II 494

qänä (Gaf), *qäna* (Arg), see *qän*

qäna alä (Amh) :: *käna* I 344

qänna I (Amh.Arg) :: *qänna* I 484, *(tä)mqäňňä* 415

qänna II (Amh), *qən* (Gaf) :: *käna* I 344, *(at)kʼanna* 360, *qänna* III 485, *ʾänʾa* 125

qən (Gaf), see *qänna* II

qinnä (Gaf) :: *qinna* 485

qunna (Amh.Har) :: *quna* I 485

qänaʾa (Har), see *qänʿe*

qänʾa (G.Te), *qänʾe* (Tna) :: *qänna* I 484, *(tä)mqäňňä* 415

qänʿe, qənuʿ (Tna), *ʾa-qnəʿa* (Te), *qänaʾa* (Har) :: *qänna* III 485

qənuʿ (Tna), see *qänʿe*

qänäbba (Amh) :: *qənäbba* 485

qänbär (Amh) :: *qämbär* 480

qənburs (Amh) :: *qəmbər* I 480

qanča (Tna) :: *qanča* 486

qʷənäččä (Amh) :: *qənčä* I 486

qənče (Amh) :: *qənčä* II 486

qʷənči (Tna), *qunəčča* (Amh.Arg), *qunāč* (Har) :: *qənač* 486

qinče (Amh) :: *qəmče* 481

qunāč (Har), see *qʷənči*

qunəčča (Amh.Arg), see *qʷənči*

qunčo (Amh) :: *qunču* 486

qunčačət (Amh) :: *qʷänčačit* 487

qʷənčato (Amh) :: *qənčä* I 486

qänd (Amh.Arg), *qändä* (Gaf) :: *qär* I 494

(tä)qʷänadda (Amh) :: *qänžä* 491

qondo (Har), see *qundo*

qundo (Amh), *qondo* (Har) :: *qondo* 487

qəndəb (Arg), *qəndəbä* (Gaf) :: *qərb* 496

(tä)qʷänadäyä (G) :: *qänžä* 491

qənəffər (Tna) :: *qurənfəd* 498

(tə)qannäǧa (Te) :: *qänžä* 491

qanǧa (Tna), *qʷanǧa* (Amh) :: *gaga* 269

qonǧo (Tna.Amh) :: *qänžä* 491

qānäna (Har) :: *qanänä* 488

qʷänänä ʿat (G) :: *ənqurarit* 71

qʷanqʷa (Tna.Amh) :: *kokke* 340, *qʷanqʷa* 488

qänäqqänä I (Amh) :: *qunqun* 488

qänäqqänä II (Amh) :: *qənäqqänä* II 488

qänäqqäna (Arg), see *qʷänäqqʷänä*

qʷänäqqʷänä (Amh), *qʷänqʷänä* (G.Tna), *qänäqqäna* (Arg) :: *qənäqqänä* I 488

qʷänqʷana (Amh) :: *qunqun* 488

qʷənqʷəne (G.Tna), *qənqən, qunqun* (Te), *qənqən, qʷənqʷən* (Amh) :: *qənäqqänä* I 488

qənqən (Te.Amh), see *qʷənqʷəne*

qunqun (Te), see *qʷənqʷəne*

qənqənam (Amh) :: *qunqun* 488

qännäsä (Amh) :: *qännäsä* II 487

qänäṣä (G), *qänṣa* (Te) :: *qänäṭä* I 489

qʷənṣ (G), *qʷənṣi* (Tna) :: *qənač* 486

qʷänṣälä (Tna) :: *qəmäṭälä* 483

(tä)qänaṭṭa (Amh), *qōnṭi* (Har) :: **qänäṭä* III 489

qʷanṭa I (Tna.Amh.Arg), *qanṭa* (Te), *qānṭa* (Har) :: *qʷanṭa* I 489

qʷanṭa II (Amh) :: *qʷanṭa* II 490

qʷanṭa, qʷanṭe III (Amh) :: *qʷanṭa* III 490

qenṭo (Amh) :: *qūnče* 486

qōnäṭa (Har) :: *qʷənäṭṭäṭä* 490

qōnṭi (Har), see *(tä)qänaṭṭa*

qunnəṭṭ alä (Amh) :: *qänäṭä* I 489

qänṭəʿe (Tna) :: **qänäṭä* II 489

qʷänäṭṭälä (Amh) :: *qəmäṭälä* 483

qənṭan (Amh) :: *qunčä* I 486

(tä)qʷnäṭännätä (Amh) :: *qänäṭä* I 489

qʷänäṭṭärä (Amh), *qʷänṭärä* (Tna) :: *qʷənäṭärä* 490, *qəräṭärä* 503

qənṭar (Amh) :: *qumṭa* II 483

qənṭər (Tna.Amh.Har) :: *qənṭər* 490

qunṭərr alä (Amh) :: *qunčər barä* 487

qänṭirät (Tna) :: *qənṭər* 490

qänṭäsä (G), *qʷänṭäsä* (Tna), *qänäṭṭäsä* (Amh) :: *qʷənäṭäsä* 490

qänṭäša (Te) :: *qʷənäṭäsä* 490

qənṭat (Amh) :: *qunčä* I 486

qʷänṭäṭä (Tna), *qänṭäṭa* (Te), *qʷänäṭṭäṭä* (Amh), *qʷänäṭṭäṭa* (Arg) :: *qʷənäṭṭäṭä* 490

qänṭäwä (Tna) :: *qʷənäṭṭäṭä* 490

qänäwä (G) :: *qʷanqʷa* 488

qānäwa (Har) :: *qʼən* 516

qänäyä (G) :: *qʷanqʷa* 488

qʷanža (Arg) :: *gaga* 269

qäňň (Amh), *qäňňa* (Arg); *qäň-īt* (Har) :: *qänna* III 485

qäňňa (Arg), see *qäňň*

qäňňä (Amh) :: *qʷanqʷa* 488

qaňaʾa (Har) :: *qänna* I 484

qəňqiň (Har) :: *qənäqqänä* I 488

qopon (G) :: *kʷäbe* 332

qaq bela (Te), *qāq qāq bāti* (Har) :: **kaka* III 340

qaqqa I (Amh) :: *qaqqa* I 492

(tän)qaqqa II (Amh) :: *qaqqa* II 492

qʷaqqʷa (Amh) :: *qawqaw *balä* 512

qoq (Amh.Arg) :: *qoq* 492

qoq bela (Te) :: *qoq* 492

quqʷaǧǧi (Gaf) :: *qoq* 492

qoqah, qoqəh (G), *qoqaḥ* (G.Te.Tna) :: *qoq* 492

ququm (Har) :: *qʷəmäqʷämä* 482

qaqmen (Te) :: *ṗagum* 467, *qāgme* 474

qaqaq bälä (Tna) :: **kaka* III 340

qʷaqʷirä (Tna) :: *qʷaqʷira* 493

qär (Har), see *qar*

qär bälä (Tna), see *qərr alä*

qärrä (Amh), *qärra* (Arg), *qära* (Har) :: *qärrä* 494

qärra I (Arg), *qära* (Har), see *qärrä*

qärra II (Te); *qʷərr* (Amh), *qʷərri, qurri* (Tna) :: *qorra* 'frost' 495

qärra III (Amh) :: *qära* 494

qʷärra (Amh) :: *qorra* 'hit the head' 495

qar (Te), *qär* (Har) :: *qär* I 494

qarä, qar (Amh) :: *qārä* 494

qərr alä (Amh), *qär bälä* (Tna) :: *qər *balä-* 495

qʷərr (Amh), *qʷərri* (Tna), see *qärra* II

qoro (Amh) :: *qʷäro* 494

qura (Amh.Arg), *qurä* (Gaf) :: *qure* 495

qurri (Tna), see *qärra* II

qärʾa (Te) :: *qära* 494

qʷərʿa (Tna), *qorəʿ* (Te) :: *ənqurarit* 71, *gʷägʷära* 278

qorəʿ (Te), see *qʷərʿa*

qʷərʿob (Tna) :: *ənqurarit* 71, *gʷägʷära* 268

qärbä (G), *qärba* (Te), *qäräbä* (Tna), *qärräbä* (Amh), *qärräba* (Arg), *qäräba* (Har) :: *qäräbä* 496

qäräba (Amh.Har) :: *qäräba* 496

qärbäbbo (Amh) :: *qaribo* 496

qurbätä alim (Amh) :: *qurbätaläm* 496

qärač (Amh) :: *qärač* 496

qʷärač (Amh) :: *qorač* 497

qärča (Te) :: *mäqʷräča* 416, *(aq)qʷarräṭä* 502

qərča (Amh) :: *qərča* 496

qurrač (Amh) :: *qurrač* 497

qurčəmčəmit (Amh.Arg) :: *qurčəmčəm* 497

qurčəmət (Te) :: *qurčəmčəm* 497

qərčat (Tna.Amh) :: *qärčat* 497

qärad (Te) :: *qərdäǧi* 497

qärdädä (Tna), *qärdäda* (Te), *qäräddädä* (Amh), *qirädäda* (Har) :: *qädädä* 472, *qərdäǧi* 497

qirädäda (Har), see *qärdädä*

qurdid (Tna), *qurdūd* (Har) :: *qərdäǧi* 497

qurdūd (Har), see *qurdid*

qäräfä (G.Tna), *qärfa* (Te), *qärräfä* (Amh), *qēräfa* (Har) :: *qərfit* 497

qʷäräffädä (Amh) :: *(tä)ʾuraffädä* 126, *(tä)quraffädä* 497

qərfit (Amh.Arg) :: *qərfit* 497

qʷärḥe (Tna) :: *qorra* 'hit the head' 495

qēräḥa (Har) :: *qerä* 495

qärḥet (Te.Tna) :: *qʷərər* I 500

(tä)qärrämä (G), *qärämä* (Tna), *qärrämä* (Amh), *qärräma* (Arg); *qärm* (Amh), *qärma* (Har), *qärim* (Te) :: *qerrämä* 497

qōräma (Har) :: *kʷärätʷämä* I 349

qʷərəmbi, qʷərənbi (Amh) :: *qʷärbänta* 496

qʷäräna (Tna) :: *(tä)qʷrañä* 498

qärn (G), *qärni* (Te) :: *qär* I 494

qurno (Amh) :: *qäro* 494

qərnəb (G.Tna) :: *qərb* 496

qərənfud (Amh) :: *qurənfəd* 498

qərənful (Amh), *qərənfəl* (Tna), *qurunful* (Har) :: *qurənfəd* 498

qʷärnänäʿat (G) :: *gʷägʷära* 268

qʷärnanat (Amh) :: *gʷägʷära* 268

qäränqära (Tna) :: *qʷärrärä* 500

qʷaräňňä (Amh), *əq-qʷäräňňa* (Arg), *quräňňa ʾäša* (Har) :: *(tä)qrañä* 498

qäräqqäbä (Amh) :: *qəräqäbä* 499

qoräqonda (Amh) :: *qurqunčo* 499

qäräqqärä (Amh) :: *qəräqqärä* II 499

qʷäräqqʷärä I (Amh), *qʷärqʷärä* (Tna) :: *qʷärqʷäro* 499, *qurqura* 500

qʷäräqqʷärä II (Amh) :: *qerä* 495

qʷäräqqʷärä III (Amh) :: *qʷäqʷärä* 493

(an)qʷäräqqʷärä IV (Amh), *qʷärqʷärä, (ʾan)qʷärqʷärä* (Tna) :: *(a)qʷəräqʷärä* 499

qäraqro (Tna), see *qərqər*

qərqar (Amh) :: *qərqərt* I 500

qərqər (Amh), *qäraqro* (Tna) :: *qərqər* 499

qorqoro (Te.Tna), *qorqorro* (Amh.Har) :: *qʷärqʷäro* 499

qurqur (Har) :: *qärqär *balä* 499

qʷäräqqʷäzä (Amh) :: *(a)qʷzäqʷäzä-* 513

qärrärä (Amh), *qərrari* (Amh) :: *qərrare* 500

qʷärrärä I (Amh), *qʷärärä* (G) :: *qorra* 'frost of morning' 495, *qərärä* 500

qʷärrärä II (Amh) :: *qʷänärä* 488

qərrari (Amh), see *qärrärä*

qäräsä (Gaf) :: *qäräsä* I 500

qʷäräsä (Tna), *qʷärräsä* (Amh), *qʷärräsa* (Arg), *qōräsa* (Har); *qərras* (Te), *qurs* (Amh.Arg), *qursi* (Tna) :: *qäräsä* II 501

qarso (Te.Tna) :: *ənqərša* 71

qərras (Te), see *qʷäräsä*

qurs (Amh.Arg), *qursi* (Tna), see *qʷäräsä*

qärsämä (Tna) :: *qəräšämä* 501, *qəsəm* II 504

qärš (Te.Arg), *qärši* (Har), *qərš* (Amh), *qərši* (Tna) :: *qärši* II 501

qʷərraš (Amh) :: *qurraše* 501

qərš (Amh), *qərši* (Tna), see *qärš*

qʷəršo (Amh) :: *quršo* 501

qäräššämä (Amh), *qäršäm ʾäša* (Har) :: *qəräšämä* 501

qäräṣ (Tna), see *qärräṣä*

qäräṣä, qʷäräṣä (G.Tna), *qärṣa* (Te); *qəraṣä* (Gaf) :: *mäqʷräča* 416, *(aq)qʷarräṭä* 502

qärräṣä, qäräṣ (Tna) :: *qäräṭä* 502

qəraṣä (Gaf), see *qäräṣä*

qäräṭ I (Amh), see *qärräṭä*

qäräṭ II (Amh), see *qiraṭ*

qärräṭä, qarät (Amh) :: *qäräṭä* 502

qʷärräṭä, (aq)qarräṭä (Amh), *a-qäräṭa* (Har), *qorräṭa* (Arg) :: *mäqʷräča* 416, *(aq)qʷarräṭä* 502

qərṭ (Amh), see *qiraṭ*

qiraṭ, qərṭ, qäräṭ (Amh) :: *qäräṭit* 503

qorräṭa (Arg), see *qʷärräṭä*

qärṭämä, qʷärṭämä (Tna), *qäräṭṭämä, qʷäräṭṭämä* (Amh) :: *qəräṭämä* 503, *qʷəräṭṭämä* 503

qäräṭit (Amh) :: *qäräṭit* 503

qʷärṭäṭä (Tna), *qʷäräṭṭäṭä* (Amh), *qärṭäṭa* (Te) :: *qəräṭäṭä* 503, *mäqʷräča* 416

qäräyä (Tna) :: *qärrä* 494

qarəya (Amh) :: *qarəya* 503

qäs I (G), *qès* (Amh), *qēs* (Har) :: *qes* 504

qäss alä (Amh), *qäss ala* (Arg), *qäss bälä* (Tna) :: *qäss bālä* 503

qes (Amh), *qes* (Har), see *qäs*

qōsa (Har) :: *(a)kʾäsä* 361

quss alä (Amh) :: *qus barä* 504

qʷäslä (G), *qʷäsälä* (Tna), *qosla* (Te), *qʷässälä* (Amh); *qusəl* (Amh.Arg) :: *qʷässälä* 504

qusəl (Amh.Arg), see *qʷäslä*

qäsäm (Tna.Amh) :: *qäsäm* II 504

qässämä (G) :: *qämäsä* 482

qäsäqqäsä I, *(an)qäsäqqäsä* (Amh), *qäsqäsä, (ʾan)qäsqäsä* (Tna), *qäsqäsa, (ʾan)qäsqäsa* (Te) :: *qəsäqäsä* I 504

qäsäqqäsä II (Amh), *qasqāsa* (Har) :: *qəsäqäsä* II 504

qasqāsa (Har), see *qäsäqqäsä* II

qäsis (G) :: *qes* 504

qässätä (Amh) :: *qesätä* I 505

(aq)qassätä (Amh) :: *qesätä* II 505

qäst (G.Amh), *qästi* (Tna) :: *qäst* 505

qʷästä (Tna) :: *qʷäswät* 505

qäš bela (Te) :: *qaša eppä* 505

qäš I (Te), *qäši* (Tna) :: *qes* 504

qäš II (Te) :: *qäst* 505

(aq)qʷaššä (Amh) :: *(tä)qʷašä* 505

qašir (Har) :: *qəšər* 505

qošaša (Amh), *qušāš* (Har) :: *qʷäšäšä* 506

qäṣ (Te) :: *qənač* 486

qiṣṣa (Arg) :: *qiṭṭa* 507

qäṣʿa (G.Te), *qäṣʿe* (Tna) :: *qäṭṭa* II 507

qäṣṣälä (Tna) :: *qäṭälä* II 508

qʷäṣəl (G), *qʷäṣli* (Tna) :: *qəṭäl* 508

qaṣəl (Tna) :: *qačəl* 471

qäṣänä (Tna) :: *qäṭänä* 508

qäṣqäṣä I (G) :: *qäṭṭa* I 506

qäṣqäṣä II (G) :: *qəṭäqäṭä* 509

qäṣärä (G.Tna) :: *qəṭər* 510

qʷäṣärä I (G.Tna) :: *qaṭärä* 510

qʷäṣärä II (Tna), *tə-qaṣära* (Te) :: *qäṭṭärä* III 510

qʷäṣärä III (Tna) :: *qʷäṭṭärä* 510

qʷäṣäro (Tna) :: *qäṭṭärä* III 510

qäṣri (Tna) :: *qäṭər* 510

(tə)qaṣära (Te), see *qʷäṣärä* II

qäṣäṣä (Tna) :: *qäṭäṭä* 511

qäṣäyä (G), *qʷäṣäyä* (Tna) :: *qoče* 471

qätälä (G.Tna), *qätla* (Te) :: *qäṭälä* I 508

*qäṭ(ṭ) *alä* (Amh.Arg.Gaf), *qäṭ bälä* (Tna); *qäṭṭ* (Te) :: *qäṭṭ *balä* 506

qʷäṭ, qoṭ (Amh), *qōṭ* (Har) :: *qʷäṭä* 506

qäṭṭa I (Amh) :: *qäṭṭa* I 506

qäṭṭa II (Amh.Arg) :: *qäṭṭa* II 507

(tä)qʷäṭṭa (Amh), *əq-qʷaṭṭa* (Arg) :: *(tä)qʷaṭṭa* 507

qaṭṭa I (Amh) :: *qʾaṭa* II 518

qaṭṭa II (Amh) :: *qäṭṭa* II 507, *qʾaṭa* I 518

qəṭ (Amh) :: *qʾəṭ *balä* 518

qiṭ (Amh) :: *qʾəṭṭəňňä* II 519

qiṭṭ alä (Amh) :: *qiṭṭ balä* II 507, *qʾəṭṭəňňä* II 519

qiṭṭa (Amh) :: *qiṭṭa* 507

qoṭ (Amh), *qōṭ* (Har), see *qʷäṭ*

quṭi (Har) :: *qəṭäl* 508

qäṭaʾa (Har) :: *qäṭṭa* II 507

qäṭʿa (Te), *qəṭʿi* (Tna) :: *qäṭṭa* I 506

qäṭʿe (Tna) :: *qaṭ* I 507

(tä)qʷäṭṭəʿa (G), *tä-qʷäṭṭəʿe* (Tna) :: *(tä)qʷaṭṭa* 507

qəṭʿi I (Tna) :: *qʾəṭ *balä* 518

qəṭʿi II (Tna), see *qiṭʿa*

qʷäṭäbä (Tna), *qäṭba* (Te), *qʷäṭṭäbä* (Amh), *qʷäṭṭäba* (Arg) :: *qʷäṭṭäbä* 508

quṭəčč alä (Amh) :: *quṭ *balä* 507

qäṭṭälä I (Amh), *qeṭṭäla* (Arg) :: *qäṭälä* II 508

qäṭṭälä II (Tna.Amh) :: *qiṭṭälä* I 508

qäṭəl (Te), *qəṭäl* (Amh), *qəṭal* (Arg) :: *qəṭäl* 508

qeṭṭäla (Arg), see *qäṭṭälä*

qəṭäl (Amh), *qəṭal* (Arg), see *qäṭəl*

qəṭälawi (Amh) :: *qəṭələyä* 508

qəṭäləyya (Tna.Amh :: *qəṭələyä* 508

qäṭema, qeṭäma (Amh) :: *qeṭäma* 508

qäṭṭänä (Amh), *qäṭṭäna* (Arg), *qäṭänä* (Tna), *qäṭna* (Te), *ʾa-qṭänä* (G) :: *qäṭänä* 508

qäṭana (Amh) :: *qaṭaňä* 509

(a)qaṭṭänä (Amh) :: *mäqāṭən* 416

qəṭṭəň, qiṭṭəň (Amh), *qəṭṭiň* (Har) :: *qəṭəňä* 509, *qɪəṭəňňä* I 519

qäṭqač (Amh.Arg) :: *qäṭqač* 509

qäṭäqqäṭä I (Amh) :: *qäṭṭa* I 506

qäṭäqqäṭä II (Amh), *qäṭqäṭä* (G.Tna), *qäṭqäṭa* (Te), *qiṭäqäṭa* (Har) :: *qəṭäqäṭä* 509

(tän)qäṭäqqäṭä III (Amh), *tän-qäṭqäṭä, qäṭqäṭ bälä* (Tna), *tän-qäṭqäṭa* (Te), *an-qiṭäqqäṭä* (Gaf), *ən-qäṭäqqäṭa* (Arg) :: *(a)qṭäqäṭä* 510

(a)qʷäṭäqqʷäṭä, qʷäṭqʷaṭ (Amh), *qʷəṭqʷaṭo* (Tna) :: *(a)qʷṭäqqʷäṭä* 510

qäṭqaṭi (Tna) :: *qäṭqač* 509

qʷäṭqʷaṭ (Amh), see *(a)qʷäṭäqqʷäṭä*

qʷəṭqʷaṭo (Tna), see *(a)qʷäṭäqqʷäṭä*

(an)qiṭäqqäṭä (Gaf), see *(tän)qäṭäqqäṭä* III

qiṭäqäṭa (Har), see *qäṭäqqäṭä* II

qiṭqiṭ bāya (Har) :: *(a)qṭäqäṭä* 510

quṭqʷaṭ (Amh) :: *quṭquṭṭa* II 510

qəṭqəṭät (Te) :: *quṭquṭṭa* II 510

qäṭṭärä, (aq)qaṭṭärä I (Amh), *qäṭära* (Har); *qäṭäro* (Amh.Arg) :: *qäṭṭärä* III 510

qäṭṭärä II (Amh), *qəṭər* (Amh) :: *qəṭər* II 510

qʷäṭṭärä (Amh), *qʷäṭṭära* (Arg), *qʷiṭṭärä* (Gaf) :: *qʷäṭṭärä* 510

qäṭäro (Amh.Arg), see *qäṭṭärä* I

qʷaṭṭärä (Amh), *qʷaṭṭära* (Arg), *qaṭära* (Har) :: *qaṭärä* 510

qəṭər (Amh), see *qäṭṭärä* II

qʷiṭṭärä (Gaf), see *qʷäṭṭärä*

qəṭaṭ (Amh) :: *qäṭṭa* II 507

qäṭṭätä I (Amh) :: *qäṭṭa* I 506

qäṭṭäṭa II (Amh) :: *qäṭäṭo* 511

qäṭäṭa (Har) :: *qäṭäṭo* 511

quṭiṭ bälä (Tna), *quṭiṭṭ alä* (Amh) :: *quč̣č̣ eppä* I 471, *qiṭṭ balä* II 507

qəṭay (Amh) :: *qəṭəyä* 511

qawä (Gaf) :: *qaw barä* 511

qawa (Tna) :: *qawa* 511

qəwi (Arg) :: *qəb* 468

qäwʿa (Te); *qäwəʿ* (G.Te), *qäwʿi* (Tna) :: *qaw barä* 511

(tä)qawwämä (Amh) :: *(tä)qawwämä* 511

qawqaw bälä (Tna) :: *qawqaw *balä* 512

qäyä (Gaf) :: *qärrä* 494

qʷäyyä (Amh) :: *qerä* 495

qʷaya (Amh) :: *(tä)qʷaye* 513

qaye (Amh) :: *qaya* 513

quy, quy äša (Har) :: *(tä)qʷaṭṭa* 507, *(tä)qʷaye* 513

qäyiḥ (G), *qäyyəḥ* (Tna), *qäyəḥ* (Te), *qäyyəh* (Arg) :: *qäy* 512

(tä)qäyämä (G.Tna), *tä-qäyyämä* (Amh) :: *(at)qeyyämä* 513

(tä)qʷäyäqʷä (Tna) :: *(tä)qʷaye* 513

qäyyärä (Amh.Tna), *qäyyära* (Te) :: *qäyyärä* 513

qʷəyṣ (G) :: *qɪəṭṭəňňä* II 519

qäzzänä (Amh), *qəzän* (Amh.Arg) :: *qōzänä* 513

qäzqäzä (Tna), *qäzqäza* (Te), *qäzäqqäzä* (Amh) :: *gəzägäzä* 305

qäzzäzä (Amh), *qäzäz bälä* (Tna) :: *qəzz beä* 513

qažžä (Amh) :: *qʷada* 472

r

räʾa (Te), *riʾa* (Har) :: *ərī* 83

raʾdi (Har), see *rəʿədä*

rəʿədä (G), *räʿadä* (Tna), *räʿada* (Te); *raʾdi* (Har) :: *(a)raʾadä-* 520

raʾama (Har) :: *ramä* 525

rəʾəs (G), *rəʾəsi* (Tna) :: *ras* 527

rəʾəyä (G), *räʾayä* (Tna); *raʾəy* (Amh) :: *ərī* 83

räbba (Amh) :: *räbä* 520

rabä-, rab (Amh) :: *rabä-* 520

reb (Amh) :: *äribä* 84

ribʷä (Gaf), see *rub*

rob (Amh), see *rub*

rub, rob (Amh), *ribʷä* (Gaf) :: *arbät* 85, *rub* 520

räbuʿ, rabəʿ (G.Te), *robʿi* (Tna) :: *arbät* 85, *rub* 520

rabəʿ (G.Te), see *räbuʿ*

robʿi (Tna), see *räbuʿ*

rabʾət (Amh) :: *arbät* 85

rabʾətəna (Amh) :: *arbät* 85

(a)räbbädä (Amh) :: *(a)rbadda* 521

räbḥa (G.Te), *räbḥe* (Tna) :: *räbä* 520

räbräbä I (Tna), *a-räbärräbä* (Amh) :: *(a)rbärräbä* I 521

räbräbä II (Tna), *räbärräbä* (Amh), *a-rbäräba* (Har) :: *(a)rbärräbä* II 521

räbša (Amh.Har), *rabša* (Tna) :: *räbbäšä* 521

(a)rbättäbä (Amh) :: *(a)rbadda* 521

räčč̣ä (Amh), *reč̣č̣a* (Arg) :: *reč̣č̣ä* 521, *(tä)raṭä* 528

rädda (Amh.Arg) :: *rädda* 521

(a)rädda (Amh.Arg) :: *(ar)radda* 522

radä (Amh) :: *(a)raʾadä-* 520

rodä (G) :: *rangi* 526

räd>a (G.Te), *räd>e* (Tna); *rädə>* (G) :: *rädda* 521

(a)rdə>e (Tna), *a-räda>a* (Har) :: *(ar)radda* 522

räf>a (G) :: *märf* 420

(a)räffädä (Tna.Amh.Gaf), *a-räffäda* (Arg), *a-räfäda* (Har) :: *räffädä* 522

räfärräfä I (Amh) :: *(a)rfanäfä* I 522

räfärräfä II, *(tä)räfärräfä* (Amh) :: *rifäräfä* II 522

(a)räfärräfä III (Amh) :: *rəfärräfä* 522

räfräfä, (a)rfarräfä (Tna) :: *(a)rfarräfä* I 522

rägga (Amh) :: *rägga* 523

rāga (Har) :: *rağe* 524

räg>a (Te), *räg>e* (Tna), *räga>a* (Har), see *räg<a*

räg<a (G), *räg>a* (Te), *räg>e* (Tna), *räga>a* (Har) :: *rägga* 523

rəggəbb alä- (Amh) :: *ərgəb abälä* 87

(a)rgäbäggäbä- (Amh), *tä-rgäbgäbä* (Tna) :: *ərgəb abälä* 87

rägäḍä (G) :: *rägäṭä* 523

rägäfä (Tna), *räggäfä* (Amh), *a-raggäfa* (Arg), *rägäfa* (Har) :: *rägäfä* 523

(ar)rägaggäṭä (Amh) :: *ar-rəgaggäṭä* 523

rägämä (G.Tna), *rägma* (Te), *räggämä* (Amh) :: *räggämä* 523

(a)rägärrägä (Amh) :: *rägräg* 523

rägräg (Tna.Amh) :: *rägräg* 523

rägäṣä (Tna), *rägṣa* (Te) :: *rägäṭä* 523, *(ar)rəgaggäṭä* 523

räggäṭä I (Amh), *räggäṭa* (Arg), *rägäṭa* (Har), *riggäṭä* (Gaf) :: *rägäṭä* 523

(tä)räggäṭä II (Amh) :: *(ar)rəgaggäṭä* 523

riggäṭä (Gaf), see *räggäṭä* I

räğa (Amh) :: *aräğa* 88

rōğa, rōği (Har) :: *rangi* 526

ruḥ (Tna.Har) :: *rux* 525

rəḥəbä (G), *räḥabä-* (Tna), *räḥaba-* (Har); *räḥab* (Te) :: *rabä-* 520

rəḥəḍä (G) :: *(tä)raṭä* 528

räḥama (Te), *räḥamä* (Tna) :: *marä* 417

rəḥəqä (G), *räḥaqä* (Tna), *räḥqa* (Te), *rōḥaqa* (Har), *rähaqa* (Arg) :: *raqä* 526

räḥar (Te) :: *rer* 527

(tä)raḥrəḥa (G), *raḥrəḥe* (Tna), *räharräha* (Arg) :: *rarra* 527

rəḥəsä (G), *räḥasä* (Tna), *rēḥasa* (Har), *rähasa* (Arg) :: *rasä* 527

rähaṣä (Tna), *rähaṣa, räḥaṣa* (Te) :: *(tä)raṭä* 528

rähaw (Arg) :: *rabä-* 520

räkko (Har) :: *räkko* 524

räkäbä (G), *räḳäbä* (Tna), *räkba* (Te), *as-räkkäbä* (Amh), *as-rekkäba* (Arg), *räxäba* (Har) :: *räkäbä* 527

(as)rekkäba (Arg), see *räkäbä*

rəkab (Te), *rəḳab* (Tna) :: *ərkab* 88

räxäba (Har), see *räkäbä*

räkäbot (Amh) :: *räkäbot* 524

(a)rkäfäkkäfä (Amh), *a-rkäfäkkäfa* (Arg) :: *(a)rkəfäkkäfä* 524

räkkäsä I (Amh), *räkkäsa* (Arg), *räḳʷäsä* (Tna), *räkʿʷsä* (G), *räksa* (Te) :: *räkäsä* I 525

räkkäsä II (Amh) :: *(a)räkäsä* 525

räksa I (Te), *räkis* (Arg), *räxīs* (Har) :: *räkäsä* II 525

räksa II (Te), see *räkkäsä* I

räkis (Arg), *räxīs* (Har), see *räksa* I

rəkkaš (Tna.Amh) :: *räkäsä* II 525

rämmäčča, rämäč (Te) :: *(a)rämmäṭä* 526

(a)rämmädä (Amh) :: *(a)rämmädä* 525

(tä)ramädä (Tna), *tä-rammädä* (Amh), *ər-rammäda* (Arg) :: *(tä)rammädä* 525

rämäḏä, rämäḏ (G) :: *märämmäčat* 421, *(a)rämmäṭä* 526

rammämä I (Amh) :: *(tä)ra›aṃä* 520

rammämä II (Amh), *ramämä* (Tna) :: *ramä* 525

rämäṣä, rämäṣ (Tna) :: *(a)rämmäṭä* 526

rämmäṭä, rämäṭ (Amh) :: *(a)rämmäṭä* 526, *märämmäčat* 421

(a)rmäṭämmäṭä (Amh) :: *(tä)rmāmäṭä* 526

raqä (Amh.Gaf) :: *raqä* 526

räqba (Te) :: *rabä-* 520

räqäyä (G) :: *rečča* 521

rära (Amh) :: *rära* 527

rarra (Amh) :: *rarra* 527

rässa (Amh.Arg) :: *räsa* 527

ras (Amh) :: *ras* 527

rasä (Amh) :: *rasä* 527

resa (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *resa* 527

rəs (Te) :: *rəst* 528

räsa›a (Har), see *räs‹a*

räs‹a (G), *rässə‹e* (Tna), *tä-rässə‹a* (Te), *räsa›a* (Har) :: *räsa* 527

räsärräsä (Amh), *räsräsä* (Tna) :: *rasä* 527

rəsas (Te.Tna) :: *ərsas* 92

rəst (Te.Amh), *rəsti* (Tna) :: *rəst* 528

räsäyä (G) :: *(a)räšä* 528

rišša (Gaf) :: *(a)räšä* 528

rəšaš (Te.Tna) :: *ərsas* 92

räṣä (Gaf), see *roṣä*

(tä)raṣä (Gaf) :: *(tä)raṭä* 528

roṣä (G), *roṣa* (Te), *räṣä* (Gaf) :: *roṭä* 529

rätta (Amh.Arg) :: *räta* 528

räta›a (Har), see *rät‹a*

rät‹a (G.Te), *rät‹e* (Tna), *räta›a* (Har) :: *räta* 528

roṭä (Amh), *rōṭa* (Har) :: *roṭä* 529

ruṭṭa (Har) :: *räṭäbä* 529

räṭbä (G), *räṭäbä* (Tna), *räṭṭäbä* (Amh), *räṭṭäba* (Arg) :: *räṭäbä* 529

riz I (Amh) :: *arēda* 86

riz II (Amh) :: *räzz* 529

ruz (Te.Tna.Amh), *rūz* (Har) :: *ruz* 529

rzn (Har.Tna) :: *razä* 529

räzzäqä (Amh), *tə-räzzäqa* (Te); *rəzq* (Te), *rizqi* (Har) :: *näzzäqä* 467, *rəzq* 529

rəzq (Te), *rizqi* (Har), see *räzzäqä*

s, ś

su (Arg) :: *säb* 531

sa›a (Har) :: *sa›at* 531

sē›ada (Har) :: *sādä* I 535

sä›alä (G), *sä›ala* (Te), *tä-sa›ala* (Har) :: *(tä)salä* 542

sä‹alä (G.Tna), *sä‹ala* (Te) :: *sal* 542

si›ol (G.Tna.Amh) :: *səwel* 568

sä‹amä (G.Tna), *sä‹ama* (Te) :: *sa›amä* 530

śa›ən (G), *sa›ni* (Tna) :: *ašən* 101

sa›int (Arg) :: *säbat* 534

sa‹not, si‹nat (Har) :: *sānä* 549

sä›ar (Har) :: *sa›ar* 530

sä‹ar (Te), see *śa‹ər*

sä‹arä (G.Tna) :: *šarä* 584

śä‹arä (G), *sä‹arä* (Tna) :: *mässariya* 431

śa‹ər (G), *sa‹ri* (Tna), *sä‹ar* (Te) :: *sa›ar* 530

sä‹at (G.Te.Tna), *sa‹at* (Tna) :: *sa›at* 531

śä‹ayä (G) :: *mänš* 412

so›oza (Har) :: *soğe* 539

säb (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *säb* 531

säba (Amh), *säbä* (Gaf) :: *səba* 531

säbba (Amh) :: *säbba* 531

sabä (Amh.Gaf) :: *sabä* 531

śebä (G) :: *šäbbätä* II 572

säbə› (G) :: *säb* 531

säb‹a (G.Te.Tna), *säbu‹* (Te) :: *səba* 531, *säbat* 534

säbäb (Te.Amh.Har) :: *säbäb* 532

śäbḥa (G), *säbḥe* (Tna), *säbaḥa* (Har) :: *säbba* 531

subḥi (Har) :: *subhi* 532

säbäkä (G.Tna), *säbka* (Te), *säbbäkä* (Amh) :: *säbbäkä* 532

sōbla (Har) :: *sobla* 532

säblälä (Tna) :: *(a)šballälä* 571

säbänä (Gaf) :: *subhi* 532

sabun (Te) :: *samʷna* 547

säbənnät (Amh) :: *säbənnät* 532

(tä)säbaqqälä (Amh) :: *(tä)sbaqqälä* 532

säbärä (G.Tna), *säbra* (Te), *säbbärä* (Amh), *säbbära* (Arg), *säbära* (Har) :: *säbärä* 533

säbər wäda (Te), *säbri bāya* (Har) :: *(as)sabärä* 533

säbri (Har), see *säbər*

säbrada (Amh) :: *säbrada* 533

säbsäbä (Tna), *säbässäbä* (Amh), *säbässäba* (Arg) :: *səbäsäbä* 533

śäbśäb (G), *säbsab* (Te.Tna), *səbsab* (Amh) :: *səbsab* 533

səbsab (Amh), see *śäbśäb*

säbat (Amh), *säbattä* (Gaf) :: *säbat* 534

sibbätä (Gaf) :: *šäbbätä* I 572

säbiy (Har), *sʷäbiyy* (Arg) :: *säbiyyä* 534

säbäyti (Tna) :: *set* 565

säča (Har), *säčča* (Arg) :: *säče* I 534

sōča (Har) :: *sonče* 550, *šäta* 587

sädda (Te), see *sädädä*

sädäbä (Tna), *säddäbä* (Amh), *säddäba* (Arg), *sädäba* (Har) :: *sädäbä* 533

sädädä (G.Tna), *säddädä* (Amh), *säddäda* (Arg), *sädäda* (Har), *sädda* (Te) :: *sädädä* I 535

sädada (Amh) :: *sädada* 535

sadulla (Tna.Amh) :: *sadulla* 535

sädäqa I (Tna.Amh) :: *säddēqa* 536

sädäqa II (Har), *sʷädäqa* (Arg) :: *sädäqa* 536

sēdäqa (Har) :: *sädäqä* 536

sädäqät (Te) :: *sädäqa* 536

säddärä I (Amh) :: *siddärä* 536

säddärä II (Tna), *säddära* (Te); *sədri* (Tna), *sädər* (Te) :: *sənäzzärä* 555

sädər (Te), see *säddärä* II

sədri (Tna), see *säddärä* II

sädärəya (Tna), *sedärəya* (Amh) :: *sädärəyya* 536

sədərəyät (Te) :: *sädärəyya* 536

säddəst (Amh.Arg), *säddəstä* (Gaf), *siddisti* (Har) :: *sədəst* 536

säffa I (Amh.Arg), *säfa* (Te.Har) :: *sefä* 537

säffa II (Amh) :: *säffa* 537

safi (Tna) :: *säf* 537

sīf (Har) :: *sēf* 537

säfə›, säf›i (Te), *säf›i* (Tna) :: *mäsob* 426, *säf* 537

säfed (Amh), *säfädi* (Te) :: *säfed* 537

säffäfä (Amh); *säfäf* (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *səfäf* 537

säfḥa (G.Te), *säfḥe* (Tna), *säffaha* (Arg) :: *säffa* 537

säfänä (G), *säffänä* (Amh) :: *šinnäfä* 581

säfär (Te.Tna.Amh), see *säffärä* II

säffärä I (Amh), *säfärä* (G.Tna), *säfra* (Te), *säfära* (Har) :: *säfärä* I 538

säffärä II (Amh), *säffära* (Arg), *säfärä* (G.Tna), *säfra* (Te), *säfära* (Har); *säfär* (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *säffärä* II 538

(tä)saffärä (Amh), *tä-safärä* (Tna), *sāfära* (Har) :: *(tä)safärä* 538

säffitta (Amh) :: *säffitta* 538

səfet (Amh.Arg) :: *säf* 537, *säfed* 537

säfäṭä (Tna), *›a-sfäṭä* (G) :: *šäfäṭä* II 574

(tä)säffäwä (G) :: *täsfa* 603

säfäyä (G.Tna) :: *sefä* 537

saga (Amh) :: *saga* 538

śəga (G), *səga* (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *səga* 538

sig (Tna) :: *sāg* 538

säg^w‹a (G) :: *sänga* 552

(tä)sgäbäggäbä (Amh) :: *ṭəgabäňňä* 615

sägädä (G.Tna), *sägda* (Te), *säggädä* (Amh), *säggäda* (Arg), *sägäda* (Har) :: *sägädä* 538

säggägä (Amh) :: *säkkäkä* II 540

sägäl (Te.Amh), see *(›a)sgälä*

sägla (G.Te.Tna) :: *sobla* 532

(›a)sgälä (G); *sägäl* (Te.Amh) :: *məsgen* 427, *šäg^wärä* 575

sägäm, səgäm (G), *səgäm* (Tna) :: *gäbs* 258

sägär (Amh) :: *säggärä* 539

säggärä (Tna.Amh), *sägra* (Te), *sägära* (Har) :: *sägärä* 538

sägära (Tna.Amh.Har) :: *sägära* I 538
sägʷərd, səgʷərd (G) :: *šənkʷərt* 582
səgʷərt (Te) :: *šənkʷərt* 582
sägässägä I (Amh) :: *səkäsäkä* 541
(tän)sägässägä II (Amh) :: **səkässäkä* 541
säḥabä (G.Tna), *säḥaba* (Te), *sähaba* (Arg) :: *sabä* 531
säḥagä (G), *tä-säḥagä* (Tna) :: *(a)sagä-* 538
(tä)śähalä (G), *sahlä* (Tna), *sähala* (Te) :: *sarä* I 557
säḥalä (G.Tna), *säḥla* (Te) :: *sala* 542, *sälät* II 544, *šalä* II 577
sahama (Arg) :: *saʾamä* 530
sahən, sahan (Amh); *saḥan* (Tna) :: *saxən* 541
saḥan (Tna), see *sahən*
śäḥaqä, śəḥəqä (G), *säḥaqä* (Tna), *säḥaqa* (Te), *sēḥaqa* (Har), *sähaqa* (Arg) :: *saqä* 556
sähara, säḥara (Tna) :: *sarä* II 557
səḥətä (G), *säḥata* (Te), *säḥatä* (Tna), *sähata* (Arg) :: *satä* 565
səḥtät (G) :: *sətät* 566
säḥaṭä (G), *sēḥaṭa* (Har) :: *saṭä* I 566
säka (Te.Har) :: *säkʿä* 541
säkka, (tä)sakka (Amh) :: *tä-sakka* 540
śok (G) :: *sox* 541
säkʿa (G.Te), *säḳʷʿe, säḳʿe* (Tna) :: *(tä)sakka* 540
säkkäkä I (Amh), *säkäka* (Har) :: *säkkäkä* I 540
säkkäkä II (Amh) :: *säkkäkä* II 540
säkʷäna (G.Amh), *säḳʷäna* (Tna), *säxana* (Har) :: *säxana* 541
säkärä (G), *säḳärä* (Tna), *säkra* (Te), *säkkärä* (Amh) :: *säkärä* 540
sukkar (Amh.Har) :: *sukkar* 540
säkässäkä (Amh), *säḳsäḳä* (Tna) :: *səkäsäkä* 541
säkäyä (G) :: *säkʿä* 541
sälla (Gaf), *sala* (Har) :: *sälla* 542
salä I (Amh) :: *sala* 542, *sälät* II 544, *šalä* II 577
salä II (Amh) :: *sal* 542
(tä)salä III (Amh) :: *(tä)salä* 542
sala I (Amh) :: *selä* 542
sala II (Har), see *sälla*
sälä (Amh.Gaf) :: *sälä* 542
sälläbä I (Amh), *sälläba* (Arg), *säläbä* (G.Tna), *sälba* (Te), *säläba* (Har) :: *säläbä* 542
sälläbä II (Amh), *säläbä* (Tna), *saläba* (Te); *sälabi* (Amh) :: *sälabi* 542
səlbabot (Amh) :: *(a)släbäbä* 543
(a)säläččä (Amh), *a-säläčča* (Arg) :: *sälätätä* 544
səluda (Tna) :: *šəllud* 577
sälf (Te.Amh), *sälfi* (Tna) :: *sälf* 543
säläḳʷä (Tna) :: *šoläkä* 577
sälkäyä (Tna) :: *sälätätä* 544
sällälä I (Tna.Amh), *sälläla* (Arg) :: *sällälä* I 543
sällälä II (Amh) :: *šäläl beḏ* 577
sällämä I (Tna) :: *šälämä* 578
sällämä II (Amh), *sälläma* (Arg), *ʾa-slämä* (G.Tna), *ʾa-släma* (Te) :: *sälämä* 543
sälam (Tna), *sälām* (Har) :: *sälam* 543
sälamta (Tna.Amh) :: *sälamta* 543
sälləmat (Te) :: *šälämä* 578
sälen (Tna.Amh), *sēlän* (Har) :: *sälen* 544
sälläqä (Amh), *säläqä* (Tna), *silliqe-zo* (Har) :: *säläqä* 544
(tä)saläqä (G.Tna), *tä-salläqä* (Amh) :: *qʿanäsä* 516
səlqa (Te) :: *ṭälla* 616
sälläsä (Amh) :: *(a)sisä* 563
śäläs (G), *säläs* (Te); *śälasa* (G), *sälasa* (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *salasa* 544, *sost* 565
śəls (G) :: *siso* 563
səls (Amh), *səlsi* (Tna) :: *səls* 544
səlsa (Tna.Amh), *səlsä* (Gaf) :: *sədsa* 536
(a)sälässälä (Amh) :: *sälässälä* II 544
sälsälät (Te), *silsälät* (Har) :: *sänsälät* 554
säläste (Tna), *säləst* (Amh) :: *sost* 564
säləst (Amh), see *säläste*
säləstənna (Amh) :: *ästəna* 565
sällätä I (Amh) :: *sällätä* I 544
sällätä II (Amh), *sälätä* (Tna) :: *sällätä* II 5
sälat (Arg) :: *sälat* 544
sälta (Te) :: *šällätä* 578
sälät (Amh) :: *tä-salä* 542
sälättätä (Amh) :: *sälätätä* 544
säläṭä (G.Tna), *säläṭa* (Har), *sälṭa* (Te) :: *säläṭä* 545

sällaṭṭe (Amh) :: *sälāṭe* 545
säläṭṭänä (Amh), *ʾa-sälṭänä, səlṭan* (G) :: *säläṭṭänä* 545
sälaṭen (Tna) :: *sälāṭe* 545
səlṭan (G), see *säläṭṭänä*
säläzzih (Amh) :: *säläzi* 545
säm (Amh.Arg), *sämä* (Gaf) :: *säm* 545
säm bāya (Har) :: *sām-ən bālä* 545
sämä (Gaf), see *säm*
sämmä (Gaf), see *sämma*
sämma (Amh.Arg), *sämmä* (Gaf) :: *säma* 545
sämi (Har) :: *sämay* 549
samä (Amh.Gaf) :: *saʾamä* 530
samma (Amh) :: *samä* 545
śemä (G) :: *šämä* 578, *šomä* 578
səm (G.Te.Tna.Amh.Arg), *səmʷä* (Gaf), *sum* (Har) :: *səm* 545
səmʷä (Gaf), see *səm*
soma (Amh) :: *sōmäya* 549
sum (Har), see *səm*
summi (Har) :: *summi* 546
sämaʾa (Har), see *sämʿa*
sämʿa (G.Te), *sämʿe* (Tna), *sämaʾa* (Har) :: *säma* 545
śämə< (G) :: *säm* 545
sämaʿət (G.Tna), *sämaʾət* (Amh) :: *sämat* 548
sämba, sambo (Tna), *samba* (Amh) :: *sambʷa* 546
sämbuʾ (Te), *sambuʾ* (Tna) :: *sambʷa* 546, and *sänbuʾ*, below
səmbäb (Amh) :: *sənäbäbä* 550, and *sənbäb*, below
sämbäd (Arg) :: *sänbät* 550
sämbäleṭ (Amh) :: *sämbäleṭ* 546, and *sänbäleṭ*, below
sämbär I (Amh) :: *səmbər mänä* 546
sämbär II (Amh), see *səmbər* I
səmbər I (Te.Tna.Amh), *sämbär* (Amh) :: *sämbär* 546, and *sənbər*, below
səmbər II (Tna) :: *səmbira* 546
sämbät (Te) :: *sänbät* 550, and *sänbät*, below
(ʾa)smäkä (G) :: *(tä)šammäkä* 579
səməmmənnät (Amh) :: *səməmmənnät* 546
sämani (G), *säman* (Te) :: *səmmənt* 547
sämon (Amh) :: *sämon* 547
sämun (G), *samən* (Te), *səmun* (Tna) :: *sammənt* 547
samən (Te), see *sämun*
samuna I (Tna.Amh) :: *sāmuna* 547
samuna II, *samʷna* (Tna.Amh) :: *samʷna* 547
səmun (Tna), see *sämun*
sōmäna (Har) :: *somänä* 547
sammənt (Amh.Arg) :: *sammənt* 547
səmmənt (Amh.Arg), *səmməntä* (Gaf) :: *səmmənt* 547
sämanya (G.Te.Tna.Amh), *sämanyä* (Gaf) :: *sämana* 547
samra (Amh) :: *samra* 548
sämmʷätä (Gaf) :: *sämmot* 548
sämäta (Har) :: *(a)šämätä* 580
samət, samənttä (Gaf) :: *sammənt* 547
sämmäṭä (Amh) :: *sämmäṭä* 549
səmäṭ (G) :: *wäšmäṭ* I 669
səmaṭ (G), *səmət* (Te) :: *šənṭ* 582
səmət (Te), see *səmaṭ*
sämay (G.Te.Tna.Amh.Gaf), *səmay* (Arg) :: *sämay* 549
säne (Amh), see *śəne*
(as)sana I (Arg) :: *(tä)šenänä* 582
(tə)sana II (Te) :: *səňňat* 556
śenä (G) :: *šumänä* 580
sən (G.Arg.Har), *sənni* (Tna), *sənä* (Gaf) :: *sən* I 549
śənä śər<at (G), *sənä sər<at* (Tna), *sənä sərʾat* (Amh) :: *sənä sərat* 550
śəne, səne (G), *səne* (Tna), *säne* (Amh) :: *sänəyä* 555
sini (Amh) :: *sin* 550
sənəʾ, sənaʾ (G) :: *səňňat* 556
sinʿat (Har) :: *sānä* 549
sänbuʾ, sänbuʿ (G), *sänbuʾ* (Te) :: *sambʷa* 546, and *sämbuʾ*, above
sənbäb (Amh) :: *sənäbäbä* 550, and *səmbäb*, above
sänbäleṭ (Amh) :: *sämbäleṭ* 546, and *sämbäleṭ*, above
sänbär (Amh) :: *səmbira* 546
sənbər (Tna) :: *sämbär* 546
sänbät (G.Tna.Amh) :: *sänbät* 550, and *sämbät*, above
sänbätä (Tna), *sänbäta* (Te), *sänäbbätä* (Amh) :: *sənäbbätä* 550

sənčar (Tna) :: *sənäṭärä* 555

(as)sänadda (Amh.Arg), *as-sänaddä* (Gaf) :: *(a)snādä* 551

sənde (Amh), *səndä* (Gaf) :: *səre* 558

sändähe (Tna) :: *(a)snādä* 551

sändäl (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *sändäl* 551

(ʾa)sänadäwä (Tna) :: *(a)snādä* 551

sänäfä (Tna), *sänfa* (Te), *sännäfä* (Amh.Gaf); *sänäf* (Arg) :: *sänäfä* I 551

(a)sännäfä (Tna) :: *šinnäfä* 581

sänafil (G.Amh) :: *sänafil* 552

sänägga (Amh), see *sänga*

sänaga (Amh) :: *sanaga* 552

sänga, sanga (Tna), *sänga* (Amh.Har); *sänägga* (Amh) :: *sänga* 552

sanga (Tna), see *sänga*

sängäwä (Tna) :: *sänga* 552

sōnğe (Arg) :: *sonče* 550

sənkʷa, sənkʷan (Amh) :: *sənkʷan* 552

sänkälä I (Tna), *sänäkkälä* (Amh) :: *säkkälä* 540

sänkälä II (Tna), see *sənkä* (delete)

sänketo (Amh) :: *sägēta* 539

(tä)sännänä (G.Tna), *a-sēnäna, sinān* (Har) :: *(tä)šenänä* 582

(a)sēnäna (Har), see *(tä)sännänä*

sinān (Har), see *(tä)sännänä*

(tä)sänaňňä (Amh) :: *səňňat* 556

sänqa (Te) :: *mäsänqo* 429

sanqa (Amh) :: *sanqa* 553

sənq (G.Te.Amh), *sənqi* (Tna.Har) :: *sənq* 553

sänäqqärä (Amh) :: *sənqʷər* 553

sänqäwä (G.Tna) :: *mäsänqo* 429

sənnar (Tna), *sinar* (Amh) :: *sənnar* 553

sansa (Amh) :: *sansa* 553

sänässälä (Amh) :: *səlässälä* II 544

sänsäl (G) :: *sänsälät* 554

sänsälät (Tna.Amh), *sinsilät* (Har) :: *sänsälät* 554

sänṣar (Tna) :: *sənäṭärä* 555

sənnit (Tna) :: *səňňat* 556

sənt (Amh) :: *məst* I 431

sinät (Har) :: *sānä* 549

sänättärä (Amh) :: *särrätä* 562

sänṭi (Tna.Amh), *senṭi* (Arg), *sēnṭi* (Har) :: *sänṭi* 554

sänṭäqä (Tna), *sänäṭṭäqä* (Amh) :: *sənäṭṭäqä* 554

sänäṭṭärä, sənṭər (Amh) :: *sənäṭärä* 553

sännäyä (Tna) :: *šäňňä* 583

sänäzzärä (Amh), *sänäzzära* (Arg); *sənzər* (Amh.Arg) :: *sənäzzärä* 555

säňi (Har) :: *säňe* I 555

saqä (Amh) :: *saqä* 556

səq (Te) :: *sənq* 553

soq (Te), see *suq*

suq (Amh), *suq̱* (Tna), *soq* (Te) :: *suq* 556

säqälä (G), *säqälä* (Tna), *säqla* (Te), *säqqälä* (Amh), *säqäla* (Har) :: *säqälä* 557

säqäla (Amh), *säq̱äla* (Tna) :: *säqala* 557

(tä)säqqäqä (Amh) :: *šəgəg *balä* 575

səqər (Amh) :: *sənqʷər* 553

säqässäqä I (Amh), *a-sqäsäqa* (Har) :: *səqäsäqä* I 556

säqässäqä II (Amh), *säq̱säq̱ä* (Tna), *säqsäqa* (Te) :: *šəqašäqä* 583

(tän)säqässäqä III (Amh) :: **səkässäkä* 541

(tän)säqässäqä IV (Amh) :: **sə>ässä>ä* 530

sära (Tna) :: *(a)serä* II 558

särra I (Te), see *särärä* I

särra II (Amh) :: *(a)sērä* I 557

särra III (Amh) :: *(tä)särra* 556, *səra* 558

särra IV (Amh) :: *šäret* 586

säri (Har) :: *säri* 556

sar (Amh.Gaf), *sār* (Har), *sīr* (Arg) :: *sa>ar* 530

sera, (a)sera (Amh), *sera* (Tna), *sira* (Te) :: *(a)serä* II 558

sər (Te.Amh.Gaf), *sər, sur* (Tna) :: *sər* 558

sərre (Te.Tna), *surre* (Amh), *surri* (Gaf) :: *surre* 559

sərri (Har) :: *səre* 559

sir (Amh) :: *sīr* I 559

sīr (Arg), see *sar*

sira (Te), see *sera*

sōr (Har) :: *šärrä* 584

sora (Amh) :: *sūräd* 560

sur (Tna), see *sər*

surre (Amh), *surri* (Gaf), see *sərre*

sara>a (Har) :: *sərat* 562 (delete)

särʿa (G), *särʿa* (Te), *särʿe* (Tna) :: *(a)serä* I 557

sära>a (Har) :: *sərat* 562

śərʿat (G), *sərʿat* (Tna) :: *sərat* 562

särba (Te.Tna.Har) :: *säräba* 559

särbada (Amh) :: *säbrada* 533

(as)säraččä (Amh) :: *(a)sraččä* 560

särdo (Amh), *särdo, sordo* (Tna) :: *särdo* 560

sərred (Arg) :: *sər* 558

sordo (Tna), see *särdo*

sərdät (Te) :: *särdo* 560

särg (Amh), *särgʷ* (G) :: *särg* 560

sərräge (Amh) :: *säräge* 560

särgäwä (G) :: *särg* 560

särḥa (G.Te), *särḥe* (Tna) :: *(tä)särra* 556, *səra* 558

sərḥi (Tna) :: *särra* 556

särran (Amh) :: *sūräd* 560

śərnay (G), *sərnay* (Tna) :: *səre* 559

säräqä (G), *säräq̱ä* (Tna), *särqa* (Te), *särräqä* (Amh), *särräqa* (Arg) :: *säräqä* 561

śärärä (G) :: *sər* 558, *məsärrätä* 430

särärä I (G.Tna), *särrärä* (Amh), *särra* (Te) :: *sänärä* I 554

särärä II (G.Tna), *särrärä* (Amh), *särära* (Har) :: *särrärä* I 561

särrärä III (Amh) :: *sərät* 562

särärit (Tna) :: *šäret* 586

särässärä I (Amh), *särsärä* (Tna), *sirsir bāya* (Har) :: *səräsärä* I 562

särässärä II (Amh) :: *(tä)srasärä* 562

(tän)särässärä III (Amh) :: *səräsärä* III 562

sirsir bāya (Har), see *särässärä* I

säräṣä I (G.Tna) :: *(a)sraččä* 560

säräṣä II (Tna) :: *särräṭä* 562

särätä (Tna) :: *məsärrätä* 430

śaret (G), *saret* (Te.Tna) :: *šäret* 586

sərat (Amh) :: *sərat* 562

sərət (Gaf) :: *sər* 558

surrät (Amh) :: *surät* 562

särratäňňa (Amh) :: *särratäňňä* 562

särräṭä (Amh) :: *särräṭä* 562

śərəw (G) :: *sər* 558

sərwaṣ (G) :: *säṭṭärä* 567

särawit (G.Tna.Amh) :: *särawit* 563

särräyä (Tna) :: *(a)serä* II 558, *šäret* 586

sərray (Arg) :: *səre* 559

säsa (Amh) :: *susiyyä* 565

sasa (Har), *sasä* (Gaf) :: *salasa* 544, *sost* 564

sassa I (Amh) :: *sasa* 563

sassa II (Amh) :: *sässätä* 564

səs (Te), see *səssu*

səssa (G.Te.Tna) :: *sədsa* 536

səssu (G), *səs* (Te) :: *sadəst* 536

siso (Tna.Amh) :: *siso* 563

śäśśəʿa I (G) :: *sasa* 563

śäśśəʿa II (G), *sässəʿe* (Tna) :: *sässätä* 564

sässəḥe (Tna) :: *sasa* 563

sässätä (Amh), *sissit āša* (Har) :: *sässätä* 564

sēstä (Har) :: *sost* 564

sissit āša (Har), see *sässätä*

sost (Amh.Arg), *sostä* (Gaf) :: *sost* 564

sēstina (Har) :: *sästəna* 565

(ʾan)sosäwä (G) :: *säkʿä* 541, *säwsäw *balä* 569

śaṣun (G), *saṣun* (Tna) :: *saṭən* 567

śäṣärä (G) :: *säṭṭärä* 567, *šäṭärä* 588

säta (Te), see *sätyä*

säto (Tna) :: *sote* 566

sat, sa(ʾ)at (Amh) :: *sa>at* 531

satä (Amh) :: *satä* 565

sātti (Har) :: *säbat* 534

set (Amh) :: *set* 565

sūt (Har) :: *səmmənt* 547

sätärä (G.Tna), *sätra* (Te), *sättärä* (Amh) :: *sətər* I 566

śätärä (G), *sätra* (Te) :: *särrätä* 562

sätra I (Te), see *sätärä*

sätra II (Te), see *śätärä*

sutri (Har) :: *sətər* I 566

sättätä (Amh) :: *sätät* 566

sätäta (Tna), see *sätate*
sätata (Amh) :: *säča* 534
sätate (Amh), *sätäta* (Tna) :: *sätate* 566
sətät (Amh) :: *sətät* 566
sätyä (G), *sätäyä* (Tna), *säta* (Te) :: *säče* I 534
(a)säṭṭa (Amh) :: *(a)säṭṭa* 566
saṭä (Amh) :: *saṭä* I 566
siṭṭ alä (Amh) :: *siṭiṭṭ männä* 567, and *siṭiṭṭ alä*, below
suṭ (Amh), *sūṭi* (Har) :: *seṭo* 567
säṭḥa (G.Te), *säṭḥe* (Tna) :: *(a)säṭṭa* 566
sätämä (G.Tna), *säṭṭämä* (Amh) :: *sämmäṭä* 549
saṭən (Amh) :: *saṭən* 567
śäṭäqä (G) :: *säṭṭäqä* 567
säṭra (Te), *sēṭära* (Har) :: *säṭṭärä* 567
saṭära (Amh) :: *saṭära* 567
sēṭära (Har), see *säṭra*
siṭiṭṭ alä (Amh) :: *siṭiṭṭ männä* 567, and *siṭṭ alä*, above
säw (Amh), *säwwä* (Gaf) :: *säb* 531
säwäka (Te), *suwāk* (Har) :: *(tä)swākkä* 568
säwwärä (G.Tna.Amh) :: *siwwärä* 568
siwsiwwa (Amh) :: *sīsīččä* 564
śäwit (G), *säwwit* (Tna) :: *əset* 98
säyä (Amh) :: *šä* 570
säyf (G.Te.Amh), *säyəf, säyfi* (Tna) :: *sef* 537
säyəl (G) :: *šəl* 577
säyämä (Tna), *säyäma* (Te) :: *šomä* 578
säyyärä (Te) :: *sīr* I 559
säyti (Tna) :: *set* 565
śäyṭan (G), *säyṭan* (Tna.Amh) :: *seṭan* 567
sōza (Har) :: *soğe* 539
säzärä, səzər (G) :: *sənäzzärä* 555

š

ša (Amh) :: *šä* 570
ša alä, šʷa alä (Amh) :: *šā aňe-* I 570
šʷa alä (Amh) :: *šwa šwa balä* 588
ši (Amh.Arg) :: *ši* III 570
šeˀol, šəˀol (Te) :: *səwel* 568
šiˀišti (Har) :: *sost* 564
šäᶜara (Te) :: *šarä* 584
šəba (Amh) :: *šəba* 571
šəbo (Amh.Tna), *šibo* (Har) :: *šəbo* 571
štbo (Har), see *šəbo*
šobᶜatte (Tna) :: *säbat* 534
šäbbäbä (Amh) :: *šəbo* 571
šəbäd (Arg) :: *šäbbätä* II 572
šäbḥa (Te) :: *säbba* 531
šəbällälä (Amh), *šäblälä* (Tna) :: *(a)šballälä* 571
(tä)šäbbärä, šəbbər (Tna.Amh) :: *šəbbər* 572
šäbätä (Tna), *šäbbätä* (Amh) :: *šäbbätä* II 572
šäbäṭ abälä (Tna) :: *samṭ* 549
šičä (Gaf) :: *sonče* 550, *šäta* 587
šəddušte, šəddəštu (Tna) :: *sədəst* 536
šəff alä (Amh) :: *šīf* 573
(a)šofä (Amh) :: *(a)šofä* 573
šuf bälä (Tna) :: *šəfto* 574
šäffäfä (Amh) :: *šuff *balä* 573
šäffänä (Tna.Amh), *šeffäna* (Arg), *šiffänä* (Gaf) :: *šäffänä* 573
šəfšəft (Amh) :: *kəfkəft* 338
šäffätä (Tna.Amh), *šäffäta* (Te), *šeffäta* (Arg); *šəfta* (Te.Tna.Amh.Har) :: *šäffätä* 574
šeffäta (Arg), see *šäffätä*
šəffəta I (Amh) :: *čəft šäkkätä* 171, *šīf* 573
šəffəta II (Amh), *šəfti* (Har) :: *šəfto* 574
šəfti (Har), see *šəffəta* II
šäffäṭä (Amh), *šäfäṭä* (Tna) :: *šäfäṭä* II 574
šəg (Tna), *šəg, šəgʷ* (Amh) :: *sāg* 538
šäggärä (Tna) :: *(at)tiggärä* 593
šəgʷərti (Tna) :: *šənkʷərt* 582
šaggätä (Amh), *šaggäta* (Arg) :: *šaggätä* 575
šəgguṭ (Tna.Amh) :: *šugguṭ* 575
šägäz (Amh) :: *šigäz* 575
šäh, šeh (Amh) :: *šex* 576
šʷaḥ bälä I (Tna) :: *šā aňe-* I 570
šʷaḥ bälä II (Tna) :: *šwa šwa balä* 588
šahi (Te.Tna) :: *šay* 589
šiḥ (G.Te.Tna) :: *ši* III 570
(ˀa)šhad (Te) :: *šahid* 575

šaḥkärä (Tna) :: *šahara* 575
šuḥum (Har) :: *šämʷä* 578
šäḥan (Tna) :: *saxən* 541
šähona (Amh) :: *säxana* 541
šaḥʷra (Amh) :: *šäxʷra* 577
šuḥur (Te) :: *səhur* 539
šaḥšaḥ bälä (Tna) :: *šwa šwa balä* 588
šiḥšēra (Har) :: *šəršəra* II 586
šäḥät (Har) :: *šā aňe-* I 570
(tän)šaḥtätä (Tna) :: **šərattätä* 586
šakk alä (Amh) :: *šəkkʷ *balä* I 575
šäḵ (Tna), see *šek*
šäḵa (Tna), see *šeka*
šäkki (Tna.Har) :: *šekäkä* 576
šek (Te), *šäḵ* (Tna) :: *šex* 576
šeka (Te), *šäḵa* (Tna) :: *säča* 534
šək bela (Te) :: *šəkkʷ männä* II 575
šox (Har) :: *sox* 541
šäḵälä, šəḵal (Tna) :: *čäkkälä* 172
šäkkʷälä (Tna) :: *tekkälä* 595
šäkla (Amh.Arg), *šäḵla* (Tna) :: *šäkla* 576
šəḵal (Tna), see *šäḵälä*
šäkna (Tna) :: *šäkla* 576
šəkna (Te), *šoḵona* (Tna) :: *säxana* 541
šoḵona (Tna), see *šəkna*
šäknab (Te) :: *šäkla* 576
šäkra (Te) :: *säkärä* 540, *šäkärä* 576
šakkärä (Amh) :: *šahara* 575
šakʷra (Amh) :: *šäxra* 577
šəkr (Te), *šukri* (Har) :: *šukr* 576
šukri (Har), see *šəkr*
šäkäššäkä (Amh), *šäḵʷšäḵʷä* (Tna) :: *šəkäššäkä* 576
šäkšäka (Te) :: *səkäsäkä* 541
(tä)šokäššokä (Amh) :: *šəkkʷ *balä* I 575
šäxäta (Har) :: *šaggätä* 575
šokät (Te) :: *sox* 541
šäl bälä (Tna) :: *čəlla *balä* 173
šalä I, *aš-šalä* (Amh) :: *šä* 570
šalä II (Gaf) :: *čalä* 173
(tä)šalä III (Amh) :: *sarä* I 557
šəl (Tna.Amh) :: *šəl* 577
šəla (Te), *šola* (Amh.Arg) :: *sobla* 532
šolä (Amh), *a-šola* (Arg) :: *səlät* II 544, *šalä* II 577, *šūlu* 577
šola (Amh.Arg), see *šəla*
šēläda (Har) :: *šeläda* 577
šəluda (Tna), *šəlluda, šulləda* (Amh) :: *šəllud* 577
šälläḥe (Tna) :: *səlät* II 544
šəlläḥetät (Te) :: *ənšəlalit* 75
šolläkä, šulləkk alä (Amh) :: *šoläkä* 577
šäläl bälä (Tna) :: *čəlla *balä* 173
šälälä (Tna), *tän-šallälä* (Amh) :: *šulul-ən bālä* 577
šälälu (Har), see *šälala*
šälala (Te.Amh), *šälälu* (Har) :: *šäläl beğ* 577
šällämä (Tna.Amh), *šelläma* (Arg), *šēläma* (Har), *šillämä* (Gaf) :: *šälämä* 578
šelläma (Arg), *šēläma* (Har), see *šällämä*
šillämä (Gaf), see *šällämä*
šilmi (Har) :: *šilme* 578
šəlləmat (Amh) :: *šəlləmat* 578
šäläqqäqä (Amh) :: *šəläqqäˀä* 578
šəllošəllo alä (Amh) :: *čulull balä* 173
šällätä (Amh) :: *šällätä* 578
šəlät (Tna) :: *šəl* 577
šama (Amh.Har) :: *šama* 578
(tä)šamma (Amh), *šəma bälä* (Tna) :: *(tä)šamma* 578
šame (Amh) :: *šame* 578
šəma bälä (Tna), see *(tä)šamma*
šəmmo (Arg) :: *šämʷä* 578
šomä (Tna.Amh) :: *šomä* 578
šämaᶜ (Te), *šämᶜi* (Tna) :: *säm* 545
(tä)šamˀe (Tna) :: *(tä)šamma* 576
šämbäqqo (Tna.Amh) :: *šämbäqʷä* 579
šəmbər I (Tna) :: *sämbär* 546
šəmbər II (Tna) :: *səmbira* 546
šəmbəra (Tna), *šumbura* (Amh.Arg.Har) :: *šəmbura* 579
šimad (Arg) :: *šumānä* 579
šəmäl (Tna.Amh) :: *šəmäl* 579

šämmane (Amh.Arg) :: *šämmane* 579

šəmonä (Gaf) :: *šämʷä* 578

šommänte (Tna) :: *səmmənt* 547

šämmäqä (Amh) :: *šəmäqäqä* 580

šämäqqäqä I (Amh), *šämqäqä* (Tna), *šämqäqa* (Te) :: *šəmäqäqä* I 580

šämäqqäqä II (Amh), *šämqäq̱ä* (Tna) :: *šəmäqäqä* II 580

šämäqqäqä III (Amh) :: *(tä)šmaqäqä* 580

šämätä (Tna), *šämmätä* (Amh), *šemmäta* (Arg) :: *šämätä* 580

šamet, šamit (Amh) :: *šameta* 581

šemmäta (Arg), see *šämätä*

šumät (Amh.Arg) :: *šumät* 581

šämṭi (Tna) :: *šənṭ* 582

šämäṭṭäṭä I (Amh) :: *wäšmäṭ* II 669

šämäṭṭäṭä II (Amh) :: *šəm(ə)ṭəṭṭ aṭṭärä* 581

(tä)šmʷaṭṭäṭä (Amh), *šämṭäṭa* (Te), *šämṭäṭä* (Tna) :: *(a)šmʷaṭṭäṭä* 581

(tä)šamäwä (Tna) :: *(tä)šamma* 578

šämiz (Amh), *šämīz* (Har) :: *šämiz* 581

šänna (Amh) :: *šumänä* 580

šīnči (Har) :: *šənṭ* 582

šänäddäfä (Amh) :: *šätäfä* 588

(aš)šännäfä, tä-šännäfä (Amh) :: *šinnäfä* 581, *täšännafi* 604

šänafil (Te) :: *sänafil* 552

šənfəlla (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *šənfəl* 581

šängo (Amh.Arg) :: *šängʷä* 591

šängobät (Amh), *šängʷäbät* (Gaf) :: *šängʷäbät* 582

šängäla (Te) :: *dəngəl* 212

šəngʷərt (Amh) :: *šənkʷərt* 582

šankəlla (Gaf) :: *šanqəlla* 582

šänkärä, šənkar (Tna) :: *čənäkkärä* 174

šänkor (Amh), *šankōr* (Har) :: *šänkʷära* 582

šənkar (Tna), see *šänkärä*

šənkurt (Amh.Arg), *šunkurt* (Gaf), *šənkurta* (Har) :: *šənkʷərt* 512

šanqəlla (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *šanqəlla* 582

šänäqqärä I (Amh) :: *šənqʷər* 553

šänäqqärä II (Amh) :: *(a)šänäqqärä* 582

šänättäfä (Amh) :: *šätäfä* 588

šänṭi (Tna), see *šənṭ*

šənṭ (Amh), *šänṭi, šənṭ* (Tna) :: *šənṭ* 582

šənṭər (Amh) :: *sənäṭärä* 555

šänṭäṭä (Tna) :: *(a)šmʷaṭṭäṭä* 581

šäňňä (Amh), *šeňňa* (Arg), *a-šēňa* (Har) :: *šäňňä* 583

šaňňa (Amh.Arg) :: *šaňňa* 583

šeňňa (Arg), *a-šēňa* (Har), see *šäňňä*

šuq̱ (Tna) :: *suq* 556

(aš)šaqʷarrärä (Amh) :: *šänqurarič balä-* 582

šäqäššäqä (Amh) :: *šəqaššäqä* 583

šäqäṭ (Tna.Amh), *šäqṭa* (Te) :: *šäqäṭ* 583

šäqäṭqäṭ bälä, šəqʷəṭqʷəṭ bälä (Tna), *šəqəṭqəṭ alä* (Amh) :: *šəqəṭqəṭ *balä* II 583

šäqäṭṭäṭä (Amh) :: *šəqəṭqəṭ *balä* II 583

šär, šer (Tna) :: *ker* 347

šarä I (Amh), *šāra* (Har) :: *šarä* 584

šarä II (Amh) :: *mässariya* 431

šer (Tna), see *šär*

šərä (Gaf), see *šəro*

šəro, širo (Te.Tna.Amh), *šərä* (Gaf), *šūr* (Har) :: *šəro* 584

šir bāya (Har) :: *(tä)šrašärä* 586

šūr (Har), see *šəro*

šärəa (Te), *šärəe* (Tna); *šärəə* (Te), *šärəi* (Tna) :: *šur aňňe* 584

šäraəraə bälä (Tna) :: *šur aňňe* 584

šärräbä I (Amh), *šäräbä* (Tna) :: *sänäbä* 550

šärräbä II (Amh); *šurrubba* (Amh), *šärəbbe* (Te), *šərrubbe* (Tna) :: *šurrubba* 584

šärba (Tna) :: *säräba* 559

šərrubbe (Tna), see *šärräbä* II

šurrubba (Amh), see *šärräbä* II

šärfa (Te), *šärräfä* (Tna.Amh), *šärräfa* (Arg), *šäräfa* (Har) :: *šärräfä* 585

šärfaffa (Amh) :: *šärräfä* 585

šerräha (Arg) :: *sərä* 558

šarīḳ (Har), *šärik* (Amh), *šärka* (Te) :: *širka* 585

šärma (Te) :: *šerämä* 585

šärmuṭa, šarmuṭa (Amh), *šärmuṭa* (Te.Tna) :: *šarmuṭa* 585

šərnay (Te) :: *səre* 559

šəräq̱ bälä (Tna) :: *šərqa* 585

šärär bälä (Tna) :: *šur aňňe* 584

šəruru (Amh) :: *šururu balä* 585

šärared (Arg) :: *šäret* 586

šärärit (Tna.Amh) :: *šäret* 586

šäräšär (Amh) :: *šəršəra* II 586

šäräššärä I (Amh) :: *səräsärä* I 562

šäräššärä II (Amh), *šäršärä* (Tna) :: *šərašärä* 585

(tän)šäräššärä (Amh), *ən-šəräššära* (Arg), *širšir bāya* (Har) :: *(tä)šrašärä* 586

širšir bāya (Har), see *(tän)šäräššärä*

(tän)šärattätä, šärtätt alä (Amh) :: **šərattätä* 586

šäššä (Amh), *šäšša* (Arg) :: *säkıä* 541

šas (Te.Tna.Amh), *šāš* (Har) :: *šaš* 586

(tän)šaššа I (Amh) :: *šaša* 586

(tän)šaššа II (Amh) :: *ša barä* II 570

(tän)šʷašʷa (Amh) :: *šwa šwa balä* 588

(aš)šašalä (Amh) :: *(aš)šašalä* 586

šäšär (Te) :: *šəršəra* II 586

šʷašʷate (Amh) :: *šwa šwa balä* 588

šišät (Te) :: *šəššät* 587

šīšti (Har) :: *sost* 465

šatä, šata (Amh) :: *šä aňe-* I 570, *šät* 587

šətto, šəttu (Amh), *šətu* (Tna) :: *šətto* 587

šit (Te) :: *šät barä* 587

šätfa (Te) :: *šätäfä* 588

šätaḥ bälä (Tna) :: **šərattätä* 586

šätšät bälä (Tna) :: *šät barä* 587

šätätt alä, (tän)šattätä (Amh), *šätät bälä* (Tna), *šätät wäda* (Te), *šätät bāya* (Har) :: **šərattätä* 586

šättätä (Amh), *šättäta* (Arg), *šätätä* (Tna) :: *šäta* 587

(tän)šattätä (Amh), see *šätätt alä*

šäṭṭ bälä (Tna) :: *suṭəṭ *balä* 567

šaṭä (Amh) :: *saṭä* I 566

šoṭe (Amh) :: *suṭəṭ *balä* 567

šuṭ, šuṭi (Amh) :: *seṭo* 567

šäṭṭäqä (Te) :: *säṭṭäqä* 567

šəṭəṭṭ (Amh) :: *šəṭəṭ balä-* 588

šoṭṭäṭä, šoṭaṭa (Amh) :: *suṭəṭ *balä* 567

šäwwit (Tna), *šäwit* (Te) :: *əset* 98

šäyyäbä (Tna), *šäyyäba* (Te) :: *šäbbätä* II 572

šäyäma (Te) :: *šomä* 578

ṣ

ṣeəä (G) :: *čəyä* 192

ṣäʿada (Te) :: *ṭədat* 612

ṣaʿdäwä (G.Tna) :: *ṭədat* 612

ṣäʿanä (G.Tna), *ṣäʿana* (Te) :: *čanä* 182

ṣäʿanä (G.Tna), *ṣäʿana* (Te) :: *čanä* 182 (delete)

(ə)ṣʿaqä (G) :: *čəqäčäqä* 186

ṣäʿarä mot (Tna) :: *ṭara* III 629

ṣəʿərä (G), *ṣäʿarä* (Tna), *ṣäʿara* (Te) :: *(aṭ)ṭaṭarä* 636

ṣäbbä I (G), *ṣäbba* (Te), *ṣibbä* (Gaf) :: *ṭäbäbä* 609

ṣäbbä II (Gaf) :: *subhi* 532, *ṭəbä* 608

ṣäbbä III (Gaf) :: *ṭäbbʷä* 607

ṣibbä (Gaf), see *ṣäbbä* I

ṣäbəa (G.Te), *ṣäbəe* (Tna) :: *ṭäbäňňä* 610

ṣäbäbä (G.Tna); *ṣäbib* (G.Te.Tna) :: *ṭäbäbä* 609

ṣäbḥa (G.Te), *ṣäbḥe* (Tna) :: *subhi* 532, *ṭəbä* 608

ṣäbḥi (Tna), see *ṣəbaḥ*

ṣəbaḥ (Te), *säbḥi* (Tna) :: *wäṭ* II 671

ṣäbäl (G) :: *təbbiya* 590

ṣäbäl (Tna) :: *ṭäbäl* 609

ṣäblälä (Tna) :: *čäläll bälä* 180

(ə)an)ṣäbräqä (G), *əan-ṣäbräqa* (Te), *an-ṣäbarräqä* (Amh) :: **ṭəbarräqä* 611

ṣäbbäṭä (Tna.Gaf), *ṣäbṭa* (Te); *ṣəbbäṭ* (Te) :: *ṭäbäṭä* 611, *ṭəbṭ* 611

ṣəbbäṭ (Te), see *ṣäbbäṭä*

(tä)ṣadäfä (Tna) :: *(tä)drafäṭä* 219

ṣədat (Amh) :: *ṭədat* 612

ṣäfʷä (Gaf) :: *ṭäfʷä* 612

ṣäfʿa (G.Te), *ṣäfʿe* (Tna) :: *ṭäfa* I 613

ṣäfiḥ (Tna) :: *ṭəfäṭäfä* I 614

(ə)ṣfäqä (G) :: *čəfäläqä* 178

ṣäfärä (G) :: *čäfärä* 178

ṣäfər (Te), *ṣäfrä* (Gaf) :: *ṭäfər* I 614

ṣəfər (G.Te), *ṣəfri* (Tna), *ṣəfrä* (Gaf) :: *ṭəfər* 614

ṣägʷä (Gaf) :: *ṭägg* 615

ṣägga (G.Tna) :: *dängäňä* 213

ṣəgʷ (G) :: *šängʷä* 582

ṣägʷ<a (G) :: *sänga* 552

ṣäggə<a (Te), *tə-ṣäggə<e* (Tna) :: *(tä)ṭegga* 615

ṣägbä (G), *ṣägba* (Te), *ṣägäbä* (Tna) :: *ṭəgabäňňä* 615

ṣəgag (G.Tna) :: *č̣ang* 183

ṣägʷər (G), *ṣägʷri* (Tna), *ṣəgʷärä* (Gaf), *ṣägur* (Amh) :: *ṭəgär* 733

ṣäḥe (Tna), *ṣäḥa* (Te) :: *č̣et* 190

ṣeḥa (G) :: *č̣äčč̣ä* 177

ṣəḥəd (G), *ṣəḥəd* (Te), *ṣəḥdi* (Tna) :: *ṭädä* 612

ṣäḥafä (G.Tna), *ṣäḥfa* (Te) :: *ṣafä* 570

säḥafi (G), *ṣähafi* (Amh) :: *ṣahafi* 570

ṣäḥarä (G.Tna), *ṣäḥara* (Te) :: *č̣arä* 187

ṣäḥawä (G) :: *č̣et* 190

ṣəḥəwä (G) :: *č̣iči barä* 177

ṣäḥayä (Tna); *ṣäḥay* (Te.Tna), *ṣähay* (Amh) :: *č̣et* 190

ṣälla (Te) :: *ṣälläyä* 570

(tä)ṣalä (Gaf) :: *ṭäla* 616

ṣäl>a (G.Te), *ṣäl>e* (Tna) :: *ṭäla* 616

ṣäl<a (Te); *ṣälə<* (G.Te) :: *(a)ṭole* II 616

ṣälälä I (G) :: *(a)ṭälälä-* 617

ṣälälä II (G), *>a-ṣläla* (Te), *>a-ṣlälä* (Tna); *ṣəlal* (G.Te. Tna) :: *ṭəla* I 616, *(aṭ)ṭillälä* 618

ṣälälä III (Tna), *>a-ṣlälä* (G) :: *ṭälälä* 617

ṣällälä (G), *ṣäläl bälä* (Tna) :: *č̣äläll bāla* 180

ṣəlal (G.Te.Tna), see *ṣälälä* II

ṣəlalot (G.Tna) :: *(aṭ)ṭillälä* 618

ṣälmä (G), *ṣälma* (Te), *ṣällämä* (Tna), *ṣillämä* (Gaf) :: *č̣ällämä* 180

ṣälmätä (G.Tna), *ṣälmäta* (Te) :: *č̣ällämä* 180

ṣäläqʷä (Tna) :: *č̣älqä balä* 180

ṣälot (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *ṣälot* 570

ṣäläṭä (G) :: *č̣elläṭä* 180

ṣälläyä (G.Tna.Amh) :: *ṣälläyä* 570

ṣämä (Gaf), see *ṣomä*

ṣämmä I (G), *ṣämma* (Te), see *ṣämämä*

ṣämmä II (Gaf) :: *ṭäma* II 619

ṣomä (G.Tna), *ṣoma* (Te), *ṣämä* (Gaf) :: *ṭomä* 620

ṣäm>a (G.Te), *ṣäm>e* (Tna) :: *ṭäma-* II 619

ṣämbärä, ṣänbärä (Tna) :: *(a)ṭamärä* 621

ṣämädä (Tna), *ṣämda* (Te) :: *ṭämädä* 621

ṣämämä (Tna), *ṣämmä, (tä)ṣämämä* (G), *ṣämma* (Te) :: *(tä)č̣äma* 181

ṣämäqä (G), *ṣämäqʷä* (Tna); *ṣämmäqä* (Gaf) :: *ṭämmäqä* I 621

ṣämärä (G), *ṣämmärä* (Tna) :: *(a)ṭamärä* 621

(>a)ṣmätä (G) :: *č̣ämätä* 182

ṣən (Tna) :: *č̣ini* 183

ṣän<a (G.Te), *ṣän<e* (Tna) :: *(a)ṭänna* 622, *ṭoňe* 626

ṣänḥa (G.Te), *ṣänḥe* (Tna) :: *ṭänna* III 622

ṣänäkkärä (Gaf) :: *ṭənäkkärä* 623

ṣänqäqä, ṣänqʷäqʷä (G) :: *č̣əqa* 186

ṣənṣənya (G) :: *č̣ini* 183

ṣənṣəya (G.Tna) :: *č̣ini* 183, and *ṣəṣənya*, below

ṣaqä (Gaf) :: *saqä* 556

ṣiq bela (Te), *ṣiq (ṣəq) bälä* (Tna), *ṣiqq alä* (Amh) :: *č̣ərq balä* 188, *ṭiqq barä* 627

ṣäqʷänä (G) :: *ṭäqqänä* 627

ṣär (Tna), *ṣärä (ṭärä) maryam* (Tna.Amh) :: *ṭärä maryam* 629

ṣära (Te), see *ṣäräyä*

ṣor (Tna) :: *ṭor* II 630

ṣorä (G.Tna), *ṣora* (Te) :: *ṭäwärä* 637

ṣäräbä (G.Tna), *ṣärba* (Te), *ṣärräbä* (Gaf) :: *ṭärräbä* 630

ṣärägä (Tna), *ṣärga* (Te) :: *ṭärägä* 631

ṣärḥa (G), *ṣärḥa* (Te), *ṣärḥe* (Tna) :: *ṭärra* I 629

ṣäräq bälä (Tna) :: *(a)č̣īräqä* 188

ṣäräqä (Gaf) :: *ṭärraqqa* 632

ṣärärä (Tna) :: *(tä)ṭanärä* 625

(>a)ṣrärä (Tna) :: *čərur barä* 189

ṣäräyä (G.Tna), *ṣära* (Te) :: *ṭirrä* 630

ṣaṣe (Tna) :: *č̣unč̣e* 183

ṣəṣənya (G) :: *č̣ini* 183, and *ṣənṣəya*, above

ṣäṣär (Te.Tna) :: *ṭäṭär* 636

ṣäṣṣätä (Amh), *ṣäṣät* (Tna) :: *šäššätä* 587

ṣaṣut, ṣaṣot (G), *ṣaṣot* (Te) :: *č̣unč̣e* 183

ṣota (G.Amh) :: *ṣota* 570

ṣäṭṭ bälä (Tna), *säṭṭ alä* (Amh) :: *ṣäṭṭəta* 570

ṣaṭä (Gaf) :: *aṭebät* 108

ṣäṭṭəta (Amh) :: *ṣäṭṭəta* 570

ṣäwa (Te) :: *(a)ṭwayyä* 638

ṣəwa> (Te), see *ṣəwa<*

ṣäw<a (G.Te), *ṣäw<e* (Tna) :: *č̣uč̣u *balä* 178

ṣəwa< (G.Tna), *ṣəwa>* (Te) :: *ṭəwa* I 636

ṣäwäčč̣ä (Gaf) :: *(tä)č̣awwätä* 192

ṣäwwärä (Gaf) :: *ṭiräňňe* 631

ṣəwar (Te) :: *ṭor* II 630

ṣäwṣa (Te) :: *(a)ṭwayyä* 638

(tä)ṣawätä (Tna); *ṣäwat* (G), *ṣäwäta* (Tna) :: *(tä)č̣awwätä* 192

ṣäwäyä (Tna) :: *(tä)č̣awwätä* 192

ṣäy>a, ṣäy<a (Te) :: *č̣əyä* 192

(tä)ṣayäyäfä (Tna), *tä-ṣäyyäfä* (Amh) :: *(tä)ṭäyyäfä* 638

ṣäyyäqä (Tna), *ṣəyuq* (Te) :: *č̣əqa* 186

t

tä (Amh.Har.Arg) :: *tä* 589

tə (Gaf) :: *tə* 589

to (Tna) :: *ta* 589

tā>ina (Har) :: *tačenä* 591

ta>rīx (Har) :: *tarik* 601

tə>zaz (G.Te.Tna) :: *təzaz* 607

täbba (Amh), *täbbä* (Gaf) :: *täbba* 590

təbb adärrägä (Amh) :: *tu epä* 589

täb<a (G.Te), *täb<e* (Tna) :: *täbba* 590

täb<at (G.Te) :: *täbat* 590

täb<atay (Tna) :: *täbat* 590

täbat (Amh.Gaf) :: *täbat* 590

tabot (G.Tna.Amh) :: *tabot* 591

tōbät (Har) :: *toba* 590

täbättäbä, (tän)täbättäbä (Amh), *täbtäbä, tubtab* (Tna), *täbtäba* (Te) :: **təbätäbä* 591

tubtab (Tna), see *täbättäbä*

təbbiya (Tna.Amh) :: *tibba* 590

tobbiya (Tna) :: *tobbəya* 591, *ṭobbəya* 612

taščč (Amh), *taččä* (Gaf) :: *ta>ačä* 589, *tat* 604

təča (Amh) :: *zäṭäň* 717

tāč̣əna (Har) :: *tačenä* 591

tädbab (G) :: *dəbāb* 195

tädäbəllam (Gaf) :: *ädäbəll* 14

tədar (Amh) :: *tədar* 591

täff alä (Amh) :: *täf barä* I 591

täffa (Amh), *täffä* (Gaf), *tuf bāya* (Har) :: *täfa* II 591

tafa (Amh) :: *täfä* 591

tīfa (Har) :: *čəfäčäfä* 171

tuf bāya (Har), see *täffa*

täf>a (G.Te), *täf>e* (Tna) :: *täfa* II 591

täftäff alä I (Amh) :: *täf barä* II 591

täftäff alä II (Amh), *a-täftäfä* (Tna) :: *taftaf barä* II 592

tīfatīfa āša (Har) :: *čəfäčäfä* 171

täfäy bälä (Tna) :: *čäf *balä* 170

tägg alä (Amh) :: *täk *balä* II 594

təgu (Amh) :: *təgu* I 593

tägūg (Har) :: *tagugu* 593

təguh (G.Tna), *tagəh* (Te) :: *təgu* I 593

tägän (Amh.Har) :: *tägän* 593

tägan (Amh) :: *tägan* 593

täggärä (Amh) :: *tiggärä* 615

taggärä (Amh) :: *(a)ğägärä* 314

tiggärä (Gaf) :: *(at)tiggärä* 593

taggäsä (Amh) :: *taggäsä* 593

tählil (Te) :: *tahlīl* 594

(tə)tähana, tähan (Te) :: *tänänä* 600

təhʷan (Amh), *tuhan* (Arg) :: *təkan* 595

tēḥara (Har) :: *terä* 601

taḥsäs' (G), *taḥsaṣ, taḥsäsä* (Tna), *tahsas* (Amh) :: *täsas* 604

taḥt (G), *täḥat* (Te), *taḥti* (Tna) :: *tat* 604

taḥay (Har) :: *tat* 604

tāx (Har) :: *tōh* 593

təkk alä I (Amh) :: *tək barä* 594

təkk bela II (Te), *tək bälä* (Tna) :: *tukk barä* 594

təkəkkəl (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *təkəkkəl* 594

täkälä (G), *täkälä* (Tna), *täkla* (Te), *täkkälä* (Amh), *tekkäla* (Arg) :: *čäkkälä* 172, *täkkälä* 594

tekkäla (Arg), see *täkälä*

täkkänä (Amh) :: *täkkänä* 595

təkan (Te), *təḵʷan* (Tna), *tuxān* (Har) :: *təkan* 595

tuxān (Har), see *təkan*

täkkärä I (Amh) :: *(a)čnakkärä* 172

(a)täkkärä II (Amh), *ʾa-täḵärä* (Tna) :: *(a)täkkärä* 595

täkkʷäsä I (Tna.Amh), *täksa* (Te); *təkkus* (Amh.Arg) :: *täkäsä* I 595, *təkkus* 596

täkkʷäsä II (Tna.Amh), *tekkʷäsa* (Arg) :: *täkʷäsä* 596

täkesa (G) :: *təkəšša* 596

tekkʷäsa (Arg), see *täkkʷäsä* II

təkkusat (Amh) :: *təkkusat* 596

təkäšša (Amh.Arg) :: *təkəšša* 596

täktäk bälä (Tna), *an-täkättäkä* (Amh) :: *täktäk bea* II 596

täkättay (Amh) :: *täkättay* 596

täkay (Te) :: *tukk barä* 594

täla (Te) :: *təlot* 598

təl (Amh), *tuli* (Arg) :: *tələ* 597

tuli (Arg), see *təl*

tullu (Har) :: *tūl-ən sāno* 597

tuluʾ (Har) :: *tələ* 597

täläbe, tälbe (G), *tälba* (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *tälba* 597

tälbagər (Te) :: *tälba* 597

tälalafi (Amh) :: *tälalafi* 597

(ʾa)talälä (Tna), *ʾa-taläla* (Te), *at-tallälä* (Amh), *at-tāläla* (Har), *a-talläla* (Arg) :: *(at)talälä* 597

talma (Amh) :: *talma* 597

tələm (Gaf) :: *tərama* 602

tulām (Har) :: *tulum* 597

tələmənna (Gaf) :: *tərama* 602

tələnt (Amh) :: *tačenä* 591, *tərama* 602

tələntənna (Amh) :: *tərama* 602

talīs (Har) :: *däläsä* 206

tələt (Amh) :: *tələt* 598

tälättälä I (Amh), *tältälä* (Tna) :: *tələttälä* 598

tälättälä II (Amh), *tältäla* (Te), *tältälä* (Tna) :: *tələtəla* 598

tultulla (Amh) :: *tultulla* 598

tlw (G.Te.Tna) :: *tələt* 598

tom (Te), see *tumma*

tumma (Har), *tom* (Te) :: *tuma* 598

təmbaho (Amh) :: *tumbākko* 598

təmbak, təmbako (Te), *təmbako* (Amh), *təmbaḵo* (Tna), *timbāxo* (Har) :: *tumbākko* 598

təmhərt (G.Amh), *təmhərti* (Tna) :: *təmərt* 599

təmale (Te), *təmali* (Tna) :: *tämäňňa* 598, *tərama* 602

təmaləm (G) :: *tačenä* 591, *tämäňňa* 598, *tərama* 602

tumālesa (Har) :: *tumalessa* 598

tämər (G.Amh), *tämär* (Te), *tämri* (Tna), *təmər* (Arg), *timir* (Har) :: *tämər* 599

tumät (Te), *tumata* (Amh) :: *tomä* I 598

tämtämä (Tna), *tämättämä* (Amh) :: *təfätäfä* 592

təmay (Arg) :: *tərama* 602

tän (G.Har), *tännä* (Gaf), *tänna* (Te) :: *tänänä* 600

tənn alä (Amh) :: *tännänä* 600

tənbit (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *tənbit* 599

tänäffäsä (Amh), *tänäffäsa* (Arg) :: *tənäffäsä* 599

tanika (Te.Tna.Amh), *tanaka* (Har) :: *tanika* 599

tankʷa (Tna.Amh) :: *kʷankʷa* 346

tänkʷäli (Te), *tänkʷäläňňa* (Amh) :: *tänkoläňňä* 600

tänäkkärä (Amh) :: *(a)čnakkärä* 174

tänäna (Har) :: *tänänä* 600

tännänä (Amh) :: *tännänä* 600

tənant (Amh) :: *tərama* 602

tannaš (Amh) :: *tannaš* 600

täňňa (Amh), *teňňa* (Arg) :: *nəyä* 466

teňňa (Arg), see *täňňa*

tiň bāya (Har) :: *tännänä* 600

täqäbbay (Amh) :: *täqäbbay* 601

tära (Te.Tna.Har) :: *tära* 601

tərr alä (Amh) :: *tärärr bälä* 602

tir (Arg) :: *täre* 601

tora (Te) :: *tawärä* 605

täraʾa (Har) :: *täre* 601

(tä)tärʾasä (G.Tna), *tärʾasa* (Te); *tərʾas* (G.Tna) :: *(tä)raʾasä* 520, *təras* 603

tərʾas (G.Tna), see *(tä)tärʾasä*

(tä)tärʾasä (Tna) :: *(tä)raʾasä* 520 (delete)

täräfä (G.Tna), *tärfa* (Te), *tärräfä* (Amh), *tärräfa* (Arg), *täräfa* (Har) :: *täräfä* 601

tärgʷämä (G.Tna), *tärgäma* (Te), *täräggʷämä* (Amh) :: *tərgʷəm* 601

taraḥtaraḥ āna (Har) :: *tata* 604

tarik (Tna.Amh), *tarīx* (Har) :: *tarik* 601

täräkkäkä (Amh) :: *tärräxä* 602

(tä)tärammäsä (Amh) :: *(tä)tramäsä* 602

tərəngo (Amh), *turunga* (Har) :: *tərəngo* 602

täräňňa (Amh) :: *täräňňä* 602

tärär bälä (Tna), *tärärr alä* (Amh) :: *tärrärä* 602

tärärä (Tna) :: *turr eppä* 601

(tän)tärasä (Amh); *təras* (Amh.Arg) :: *(tä)raʾasä* 520, *təras* 603

təras (Amh.Arg), see *(tän)tärasä*

tärät (Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *tärät* 603

tärta (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *tärtä* 603

tärtärä (Tna), *tärtära* (Te), *tärättärä* (Amh), *a-trätära* (Har) :: *tärrärä* 602, *tərätärä* 603

täs bāya- (Har) :: *däs balä-* 222, *täss *balä-* 603

täsbīḥ (Har) :: *täsbe* 603

täsfa (G.Te.Tna.Amh.Arg) :: *täsfa* 603

tosḥa (G) :: *tosä* 603

täskar (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *täzkar* 606

təsas (Amh) :: *täsas* 604

tuš bälä (Tna) :: *ta* 589

tatta (Amh) :: *tata* 604

tättäʿe (Tna) :: *tata* 604

tutulla (Tna) :: *tultulla* 598

taṭṭafi (Amh) :: *taṭṭafi* 605

taṭṭäqä (Amh) :: *taṭṭäqä* 605

täwä (Amh) :: *čä* 170, *tawyä* 606

tawlīl (Te) :: *tahlīl* 594

təwərr alä (Amh) :: *tawärä* 605

tiwəš (Amh) :: *ta* 589

täyfän (G), *täyfənti* (Tna) :: *wäfen* 645

təzz bälä (Tna), *təzz alä* (Amh) :: *təzz barä-* 606

tazzabi (Amh) :: *tazabi* 606

täzkar (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *täzkar* 606

təzaz (Amh) :: *təzaz* 607

ṭ

ṭa alä (Amh) :: *ṭat* 635

ṭi (Amh) :: *ṭeyä* 638

ṭaʿ bälä (Tna) :: *ṭwa balä* 637

ṭəʿəmä (G), *ṭäʿamä* (Tna), *ṭäʿama* (Te) :: *ṭāmä* 619

ṭaʾana (Har) :: *čanä* 182

ṭəʿina (G.Te), *ṭəʿəna* (Tna) :: *ṭena* 622

ṭaʿṭaʿ bälä (Tna) :: *ṭat, *ṭaṭa* 635, 636

ṭəʿəyä (G), *ṭäʿayä* (Tna) :: *ṭena* 622

ṭäb (Amh) :: *ṭäbäňňä* 610

ṭäb bela (Te), *ṭäbb alä* (Amh), *ṭäbb ala* (Arg), *ṭub bälä* (Tna) :: *ṭäb *balä* 607

ṭäbbä (G), *ṭäbba* (Te) :: *ṭəbäb* I 609 and *ṭäbäbä*, below

ṭäbba I (Amh) :: *subhi* 532, *ṭəbä* 608

ṭäbba II (Amh.Arg), *ṭäba* (Te.Har); *ṭub* (G.Tna), *ṭəb* (Te) :: *ṭäbbʷä* 607

ṭäbba III (Amh) :: *ṭäba* 608

ṭaba (Amh) :: *ṭaba* 608

ṭəb (Te), see *ṭäbba* II

ṭub (G.Tna), see *ṭäbba* II

ṭub bälä (Tna), see *ṭäb bela*

ṭäbʿa (G.Te) :: *ṭäwe* 636

ṭäbäbä I (Tna); *ṭəbäb* (Amh.Har), *ṭäbib* (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *ṭəbäb* I 609, and *ṭäbbä*, above

ṭäbbäbä II (Amh); *ṭäbbib* (Amh.Arg), *ṭäbīb, ṭäbābu* (Har) :: *ṭäbäbä* 609

ṭäbābu (Har), see *ṭäbbäbä* II

ṭäbib (Te.Tna.Amh), see *ṭäbäbä* I

ṭäbbib (Amh.Arg), *ṭäbīb* (Har), see *ṭäbbäbä* II

ṭəbäb I (Amh.Har), see *ṭäbäbä* I

ṭəbäb II (Tna), *ṭəbäb kuta* (Amh) :: *ṭəbäb* III 609

ṭäbḥa (G.Te), *ṭäbḥe* (Tna), *ṭäbäḥa* (Har) :: *ṭäba* 608

ṭäbäl (G.Amh) :: *ṭäbäl* 609

ṭäblälä (G.Tna), *ṭäbläla* (Te), *ṭəbällälä* (Amh) :: *ṭəballälä* 609

ṭäbloq (ṭobloq) bälä (Tna) :: *ṭəlbuq barä* 617

ṭäbbäqä I (Amh), *ṭäbbäqa* (Arg) :: *ṭäbäqä* I 610

ṭäbbäqä II (Amh), *ṭäbäqä* (G), *ṭäbäqä* (Tna), *ṭäbäqa* (Har), *əṭ-ṭabbäqa* (Arg) :: *ṭäbäqä* II 610

ṭäbäqa (Amh), *ṭäbäqa* (Tna) :: *ṭäbäqa* 610

ṭəbbəq I (Amh) :: *ṭäbäqʷä* 610

ṭəbbəq, ṭəbbəqqo II (Amh), *ṭəbbiqqo* (Tna), *ṭubbuqqo* (Har) :: *ṭəbbuqqo* 610

ṭubbuqqo (Har), see *ṭəbbəq* II

ṭäbbärä (Amh) :: *mäṭabər* 437

(a)ṭbäräbbärä (Amh) :: *(a)čäbbärä* 177

ṭäbäsä (G.Tna), *ṭäbsa* (Te), *ṭäbbäsä* (Amh), *ṭäbbäsa* (Arg); *ṭäbasa, ṭəbbəsat* (Amh) :: *ṭäbäsä* 611

ṭəbbəsat (Amh), see *ṭäbäsä*

ṭäbätä (Tna), *ṭäbbätä* (Amh); *ṭabita* (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *ṭabita* 611

ṭäbbəta (Amh.Arg) :: *ṭäbbəta* 611

ṭäbbot (Amh), *ṭəbbot* (Tna) :: *aṭäbbuyä* 108, *ṭäbbʷät* 611

ṭabita (Te.Tna.Amh), see *ṭäbätä*

ṭəbbot (Tna), see *ṭäbbot*

ṭäbäṭṭäbä I (Amh) :: *ṭəbäṭṭäbä* II 611

ṭäbäṭṭäbä II (Amh), *ṭäbṭäbä* (G) :: *ṭəbäṭṭäbä* III 611

(tän)ṭäbäṭṭäbä III, *ṭäbṭäbb alä* (Amh), *ʾan-ṭäbṭäbä* (G) :: *ṭäb balä* 607

ṭäbṭäba (Te), *ṭəbṭab* (Amh), *ṭəbṭāb* (Har) :: *ṭəbṭab* II 612

ṭəbṭab (Amh), *ṭəbṭāb* (Har), see *ṭäbṭäba*

(a)ṭbäṭäba (Har) :: *ṭəbä* 608

ṭäbäwä (G.Tna) :: *ṭäbbʷä* 607

ṭobbiya (Amh) :: *ṭobbəya* 612

ṭuč (Arg) :: *čunče* 183

ṭučča (Amh.Arg) :: *ṭučča* 612

ṭad (Arg) :: *aṭebät* 108

ṭadä (Amh) :: *məṭad* 437, *ṭadä* 612

ṭəd (Amh) :: *ṭädä* 612

(tä)ṭaddäfä (Amh) :: *(tä)draffäṭä* 219, *(tä)ṭadäfä* 612

ṭədḥi (Har) :: *ṭädä* 612

ṭadiq (Amh) :: *ṭadiq* 612

ṭədat (Amh) :: *ṭədat* 612

ṭäf bälä (Tna), see *ṭäffa* I

ṭäffa I (Amh), *ṭäf bälä* (Tna); *ṭəfi* (Amh), *ṭəffi* (Arg) :: *ṭäfa* I 613

ṭäffa II (Amh.Arg); *ṭəfu* (Amh) :: *ṭäfa* II 613

ṭaf (Te.Tna), *ṭāfi* (Har), *ṭef* (Amh.Arg) :: *ṭafi* II 613

ṭafä (Amh), *ṭafa* (Arg) :: *ṣafä* 570, *mäṭaf* 437

ṭafa (Har) :: *ṭäfʷä* 612

(aṭ)ṭaffa (Amh) :: *(at)ṭafa* 591

ṭef (Amh.Arg), see *ṭaf*

ṭəfe (Amh) :: *ṭəfe* I 614

ṭəfi (Amh), *ṭəffi* (Arg), see *ṭäffa* I

ṭəfu (Amh), see *ṭäffa* II

ṭofä (Amh) :: *ṭofä* I 614

ṭäfʾa (G.Te), *ṭäfʾe* (Tna), *ṭäfaʾa* (Har) :: *ṭäfa* II 613

ṭäfḥa I (G) :: *ṭäfa* I 613

ṭäfḥa II (Te), *ṭäfḥe* (Tna) :: *ṭəfäṭäfä* I 614

ṭäfər (Amh.Arg) :: *ṭäfər* I 614

ṭəfər (Amh), *ṭifir* (Har) :: *ṭəfər* 614

ṭifir (Har), see *ṭəfər*

ṭəfit (Har) :: *ṭäfa* I 613

ṭäfäṭṭäfä I (Amh) :: *ṭəfäṭäfä* I 614

ṭäfäṭṭäfä II (Amh) :: *ṭäfa* I 613, *ṭifäṭäfä* 614

ṭufṭuf (Har) :: *ṭäf* 612

ṭafəya (G.Tna.Amh) :: *ṭafəya* 615

ṭägga I (Amh) :: *dängäňä* 213

(tä)ṭägga II (Amh), *ṭəgg* (Amh) :: *(tä)ṭegga* 615

ṭəgg (Amh), see *(tä)ṭägga* II

ṭägʿa (G) :: *(tä)ṭegga* 615

ṭəgabäňňa (Amh) :: *ṭəgabäňňä* 615

ṭäggärä (Amh) :: *ṭiggärä* 615

ṭägära (Amh) :: *ṭägära* 615

ṭägur (Amh) :: *ṭəgär* 733

ṭäǧǧ (Amh), *ṭäǧǧi* (Har) :: *ṭəgay* 615, *ṭäǧ* 615

ṭəǧǧa (Amh.Arg), *ṭəǧa, ṭiǧa* (Har) :: *ṭägg* 615

ṭiǧa (Har), see *ṭəǧǧa*

ṭaḥəf (G) :: *ṭafi* II 613

ṭähala (Arg), *ṭəḥul* (G) :: *ṭalä* 616

ṭəḥul (G), see *ṭähala*

ṭahama (Arg) :: *ṭāmä* 619

(ʾa)ṭharä (G), *ṭahər* (Te), *ṭāḥir* (Har) :: *ṭuhara* 615

ṭäḥasä (Tna) :: *ṭasä* 634

ṭäla (Te) :: *ṭälälä* 617

ṭälla I (Amh) :: *ṭälla* 616

ṭälla II (Amh.Arg) :: *ṭäla* 616

ṭäli (G), *ṭel* (Tna) :: *ṭay* 638

ṭalä (Amh) :: *ṭalä* 616

ṭel (Tna), see *ṭäli*

ṭəla (Amh) :: *ṭəla* I 616, *(aṭ)ṭillälä* 618

ṭill ṭill alä I (Amh) :: **ṭəlawwa* 619

ṭill bälä II (Tna) :: *(a)ṭole* I 616

ṭilli (Har) :: *čululle* 180

(a)ṭolä (Amh) :: *aṭole balä* 108

ṭalaʾa (Har) :: *ṭäla* 616

ṭuluʾ (Har) :: *(a)ṭole* II 616

ṭäläb (Har) :: *läbbäṭä* 374

ṭälläfä I (Tna.Amh), *ṭälfa* (Te), *ṭäläfa* (Har) :: *ṭəlf lemat* 617

ṭälläfä II (Amh), *ṭäläfä* (Tna), *ṭäläfa* (Har) :: *ṭälläfä* 617

ṭälläfä III (Amh) :: *čelläfä* 180

ṭälfəʿa (Te) :: *ṭäfa* I 613, *(a)ṭrafa* 630

ṭälfäḥa (Te) :: *ṭəfäṭäfä* I 614

ṭōläga (Har) :: *ṭəwällägä* 637

ṭällälä I (Amh) :: *(aṭ)ṭillälä* 618

ṭällälä II (Amh) :: *čäläll bälä* 180

ṭällälä III (Amh), *ṭäläla* (Har) :: *ṭälälä* 617

(an)ṭallälä (Amh) :: **ṭalälä* 617

ṭäläla (Har) :: *ṭəballälä* 609

(ʾan)ṭolälä (G) :: *(a)ṭläṭälä* 619

ṭälläqä I (Amh), *ṭäläqä* (Tna), *ṭäläqa* (Har) :: *ṭäläqä* 618

(a)ṭälläqä II (Amh) :: *(a)ṭälläqä* 618

ṭäläs bälä (Tna) :: *(a)ṭranäsä-* 631

ṭälläsä I (Amh) :: *ṭälläsä* 618

ṭälläsä II (Amh) :: *čäläs* 180

ṭəloš (Amh) :: **ṭəlawwa* 619

ṭäläšät (Amh) :: *ṭäläšät* 618

ṭälit (Te) :: *ṭay* 638

ṭəlät (Amh) :: *ṭəlät* I 619

(an)ṭäläṭṭälä I (Amh), *an-ṭäläṭṭäla* (Arg), *ʾan-ṭälṭälä* (Tna), *ʾan-ṭälṭäla* (Te), *ṭälṭäl äša* (Har) :: *(a)ṭläṭälä* 619

(tän)ṭäläṭṭälä II (Amh) :: *(a)ṭälälä-* 617

ṭälṭäl äša I (Har) :: **ṭəlawwa* 619

ṭälṭäl äša II (Har), see *(an)ṭäläṭṭälä* I

ṭälläyä (Amh) :: *sälläyä* 570

ṭämmä, ṭomä (G), *ṭema* (Te) :: *ṭəmäṭämä* 622

ṭämma I (Amh) :: *ṭämā* 619

ṭämma- II (Amh.Arg) :: *ṭäma-* II 619

ṭäma alä (Amh) :: *ṭäma* I 619

(bä)ṭam (Amh) :: *(bä)ṭam* 619

ṭamä (Amh), *ṭāma, ṭēma* (Har) :: *ṭāmä* 619

ṭema (Te), see *ṭämmä*

ṭēma (Har), see *ṭamä*

ṭimm alä (Amh) :: *ṭämäya* 622

ṭomä I (Amh), *ṭoma* (Arg) :: *ṭomä* 620

ṭomä II (G), see *ṭämmä*

ṭämbʷa alä (Amh) :: *ṭomba *balä* 620

ṭəmb (Amh), *ṭəmbi* (Tna) :: *ṭəmb* 620, and *ṭənb*, below

ṭämbäläl, ṭänbäläl (Amh) :: *ṭəmbilla* 620

ṭəmbirra (Amh) :: *ṭimbirra* 620

ṭämbäsbäss alä (Amh) :: *ṭiräbäsä* 630

ṭämmädä (Amh), *ṭämmäda* (Arg) :: *ṭämädä* 621

ṭämällälä (Amh) :: *ṭəballälä* 609

ṭämämä (Tna), *ṭämmämä* (Amh), *ṭämmäma* (Arg) :: *ṭämämä* 621

ṭämäma (Te) :: *ṭəmäṭämä* 622

ṭämänž, ṭämänǧ (Amh) :: *ṭämäžä* 622

ṭämmäqä I (Amh), *ṭämmäqa* (Arg), *ṭämqa* (Te) :: *ṭämmäqä* I 621

(a)ṭämmäqä I (Amh), *ṭämmäqa* (Te), *ʾa-ṭmäqä* (G), *ʾa-ṭmäqa* (Tna) :: *ṭämmäqä* II 621

ṭämmärä (Tna.Amh) :: *(a)ṭamärä* 621

ṭämätä (Tna) :: *čämätä* 182, *(a)ṭramätä* 631

ṭämäṭṭämä (Amh), *ṭämäṭṭäma* (Arg), *ṭämṭämä* (Tna), *ṭämṭäma* (Te) :: *ṭəmäṭämä* 622

ṭämaṭäma (Te) :: *ṭāmä* 619

ṭəmṭəm (Tna.Amh) :: *ṭəmṭam* I 622

ṭəmṭəmmo (Arg), *ṭumṭum* (Har) :: *ṭumṭum* 622

ṭumṭum (Har), see *ṭəmṭəmmo*

ṭämzäzä (Tna), *ṭämäzzäzä* (Amh), *ṭämäzzäza* (Arg) :: *ṭəmäzäzä* 622

ṭämäž (Amh) :: *ṭämäžä* 622

ṭänna I (Amh) :: *(a)ṭänna* 622, *ṭōňe* 626

ṭänna II (Amh) :: *ṭänna* III 622

ṭan (Amh) :: *aṭänä* 109

ṭāna, ṭēna (Har) :: *čanä* 182

ṭena (Amh) :: *ṭena* 622

ṭēna (Har), see *ṭāna*

ṭänäbba (Amh) :: *ṭəmb* 620

(tä)ṭēnäba (Har) :: *(a)ṭnābä* 623

ṭənb (Amh), *ṭənbi* (Tna) :: *ṭəmb* 620, and *ṭəmb*, above

ṭänbäsä (Tna), *tä-ṭänabbäsä* (Amh) :: *ṭiräbäsä* 630

ṭänkärä (Tna), *ṭänäkkärä* (Amh) :: *ṭənäkkärä* 623

(aṭ)ṭänanna (Amh) :: *(a)ṭnanna* 623

ṭenannät (Amh) :: *ṭena* 622

ṭänq (Amh), *ṭänqi* (Tna) :: *ṭänqäňňä* 624

ṭänäqqälä (Amh) :: *ṭənäqqʷälä* 624

ṭänqʷali (G.Tna) :: *ṭonqay* 625

ṭänqam (Tna) :: *ṭänqäňňä* 624

ṭänqäňňa (Amh) :: *ṭänqäňňä* 624

ṭänqäqä (G), *ṭänqäqä* (Tna), *tä-ṭänäqqäqä* (Amh), *əṭ-ṭenäqqäqa* (Arg) :: *(tä)ṭnäqäqä* 624

ṭänqära (Te) :: *(a)ṭnaqqärä* 625

ṭənqʷärä (Gaf) :: *ṭanqur* 624

ṭənqur (G) :: *čankʷe* 183

ṭänqʷay (Amh.Arg) :: *ṭonqay* 625

ṭänqäyna (Tna) :: *ṭänqäňňä* 624

ṭännäsä (Amh), *ṭänäsä* (Tna) :: *ṭənäsäsä* I 625

ṭänässäsä I (Amh) :: *ṭənäsäsä* I 625

ṭänässäsä II (Amh), *ṭänsäsä* (Tna) :: *ṭənäsäsä* II 625

ṭənt (G.Amh), *ṭənti* (Tna), *ṭinti* (Har) :: *ṭənt* 625

ṭinti (Har), see *ṭənt*

ṭinṭo (Amh) :: *ṭənṭot* 626

ṭänäṭṭänä (Amh) :: *ṭəräṭärä* I 634

ṭənṭan (Amh) :: *ṭərṭe* 634

ṭənzizza (Amh) :: *ṭənzəzūt* 626

ṭōňa (Har) :: *ṭōňe* 626

ṭaqa (Amh.Arg) :: *qāqa* III 492

ṭeqä (Amh) :: *čəqa* 186

ṭəqq (G) :: *ṭit* 635

ṭiqq alä (Amh) :: *čərq balä* 188, *ṭiqq barä* 627

ṭäqlälä (G.Tna), *ṭäqläla* (Te), *ṭäqällälä* (Amh), *ṭäqälläla* (Arg) :: *ṭəqällälä* 627

(bä)ṭäqlallaw (Amh) :: *bäṭäqlallaw* 166

ṭäqqämä I (Amh), *ṭäqqäma* (Arg), *ṭäqämä* (Tna) :: *ṭäqqämä* I 627

ṭäqqämä II (Amh) :: *ṭäqqämä* II 627

ṭəqəmt (Amh), *ṭəqəmti* (Tna) :: *ṭəqəmt* 627

ṭäqqänä (Amh) :: *ṭoqänät* 627

ṭäqär (G), *ṭäqär* (Tna), *ṭäqäro* (Te.Amh), *ṭiqär* (Har) :: *ṭäqär* 628

ṭäqärä (G), *ṭäqqärä* (Tna), *täqqʷärä* (Amh); *ṭəqur* (Tna.Amh.Arg), *ṭəqurä* (Gaf) :: *ṭäqʷärä* 628

ṭäqäro (Te.Amh), see *ṭäqär*

ṭäqʷar (Amh) :: *ṭäqʷär* 628

ṭəqur (Tna.Amh.Arg), *ṭəqurä* (Gaf), see *ṭäqärä*

ṭiqär (Har), see *ṭäqär*

ṭuqurso (Te) :: *ṭäqär* 628

ṭäqärša (Amh) :: *ṭäqär* 628

ṭäqqäsä I (Amh), *ṭäqäsä* (G), *ṭäqäsä* (Tna), *ṭäqäsa* (Har) :: *ṭäqäsä* I 628

ṭäqqäsä II (Amh), *ṭōqäsa* (Har) :: *ṭoqäsä* 628

ṭōqäsa (Har), see *ṭäqqäsä* II

ṭəqit (Amh) :: *ṭit* 635

ṭäqäṭṭäqä I (Amh) :: *qəṭäqäṭä* 509

ṭäqäṭṭäqä II (Amh), *ṭäqäṭṭäqa* (Arg), *ṭäqṭäqä* (Tna) :: *ṭəqäṭäqä* 629

ṭärra I (Amh) :: *ṭärra* I 629

ṭärra II (Amh) :: *ṭirrä* 630

ṭärra III (Te) :: *ṭərṭər *balä* 634

ṭarä, (tä)ṭaṭarä (Amh); *ṭarä mot* (Amh) :: *(aṭ)ṭaṭarä* 636, *ṭara* III 629

ṭara (Amh) :: *ṭara* II 629

ṭərr (Amh), *ṭərri* (Tna) :: *ṭər* 629

ṭəre (Tna.Amh.Arg), *ṭiri* (Har) :: *ṭəre* 630

ṭiri (Har), see *ṭəre*

ṭor (Amh.Arg) :: *ṭor* II 630

ṭorä (Amh), *ṭora* (Arg) :: *ṭäwärä* 637

ṭur I, in *näfsä ṭur* (Amh) :: *ṭur* I 630

ṭur II (Amh) :: *ṭur* II 630

ṭärʾa (G), see *ṭärʿa*

ṭärʿa (Te), *ṭärʿe* (Tna), *ṭärʾa* (G) :: *ṭärra* I 629

ṭärräbä (Amh), *ṭärräba* (Arg) :: *ṭärräbä* 630

ṭärb (Amh) :: *qarba* 496, *ṭarma* 631

ṭärrägä (Amh), *ṭärräga* (Arg), *ṭäräga* (Har) :: *ṭärägä* 631

ṭäräḥa (Har), *ṭärraḥa* (Arg) :: *ṭärra* I 629

ṭrumba (Amh.Tna), *ṭurumba* (Har), *ṭrəmbät* (Te) :: *ṭərumba* 631

ṭärmus (Amh) :: *ṭärmus* 631

ṭärmuz (Te.Amh), *ṭərmuz* (Tna) :: *ṭärmus* 631

ṭəriň (Tna), *ṭərəň* (Amh) :: *qəriňňä* 498, *ṭərəň* 631

ṭuräňňa (Amh) :: *ṭuräňňä* 632

ṭärräqä I (Amh) :: *ṭärqʷä* 632

ṭärräqä II (Amh) :: *ṭərq* II 632

ṭärräqä III (Amh) :: *ṭəräqämä* 632

ṭərq bälä (Tna) :: *čərq balä* 188

ṭärräqqämä (Amh) :: *ṭəräqämä* 632

(aṭ)ṭäraqqämä (Amh), *a-ṭäräqqämä* (Arg), *a-ṭäraqämä* (Tna), *ṭərqəm bāya* (Har) :: *(a)ṭraqqämä* 632

ṭərqəm bāya (Har), see *(aṭ)ṭäraqqämä*

ṭäräqqäqä (Amh) :: *ṭərq* III 632

(tä)ṭarrärä (Amh) :: *ṭärä maryam* 629

ṭärräsä I (Tna) :: *čeräsä* 189

ṭärräsä II (Amh), *ṭäräsä* (G) :: *ṭäräsä* II 633

ṭärsa (Te) :: *ṭälläsä* 618, *ṭäräsä* I 633

ṭəräšo (Amh) :: *ṭərwäšä* 634

ṭärṭärä (Tna), *ṭäräṭṭärä* (Amh), *ṭäräṭṭära* (Arg) :: *ṭəräṭärä* II 634

ṭäräṭṭäsä (Amh) :: *čəräččäsä* 188

ṭariya (Amh) :: *ṭara* II 629

ṭəray (G.Te) :: *ṭəre* 630

ṭasä (Amh) :: *ṭasä* 634

(ʾa)ṭesä (Tna) :: *(a)česä* 190

ṭis (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *čəs* 190

ṭos (Amh) :: *ṭos* 634

ṭisäňňa (Tna.Amh) :: *ṭisäňä* 634

ṭosəň (Amh), *ṭōsəň* (Har) :: *ṭosiňňä* 635

ṭošš alä (Amh) :: *ṭaš *balä* 635

ṭäšäšš bälä (Tna) :: *ṭaš *balä* 635

(tän)ṭošäṭṭošä (Amh) :: *ṭaš *balä* 635

ṭat (Amh) :: *aṭebät* 108

ṭīt (Har) :: *ṭit* 635

ṭōt (Har), see *ṭut*

ṭut (Amh.Arg), *ṭōt* (Har) :: *ṭäbbʷä* 607

ṭatt alä, (an)ṭaṭṭa, (tän)ṭʷaṭṭʷa (Amh), *ṭaṭ bälä* (Tna) :: **ṭaṭa* I 635

ṭəṭ (Amh.Arg), see *ṭuṭ*

ṭuṭ (G.Tna), *ṭūṭ* (Har), *ṭəṭ* (Amh.Arg) :: *ṭəṭ* 636

ṭəṭṭāb (Har) :: *ṭəbṭab* II 612

ṭäṭṭəḥa (Tna) :: *čäčča* 177

ṭäṭär (Amh) :: *ṭäṭär* 636

ṭäṭṭärä (Amh), *ṭeṭṭära* (Arg) :: *ṭiräňňe* 631

(tä)ṭaṭarä (Amh), see *ṭarä*

ṭäwa (Te), see *ṭäwäyä*

ṭəwwä (Gaf) :: *ṭäbbʷä* 607

ṭəwa (Amh) :: *ṭəwa* I 636

ṭwa alä (Amh) :: *ṭat* 635

ṭwaf, ṭəwaf, ṭʷaf (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *ṭʷaf* 613

ṭəwällägä (Amh), *ṭəwälläga* (Arg) :: *ṭəwälägä* 637

ṭäwwärä (Amh) :: *ṭäwärä* 637

ṭäws (Amh) :: *ṭos* 635

ṭwat (Amh), *ṭəwwat* (Arg) :: *ṭəbä* 608

ṭäwäyä (G.Tna), *ṭäwa* (Te) :: *(a)ṭwayyä* 638

ṭay (Te.Amh) :: *čet* 190

ṭāy (Har) :: *ṭay* 638

ṭiy (Amh) :: *ṭeyä* 638

ṭäyəb (Amh) :: *ṭəbäb* I 609

(tä)ṭäyyäfä (Amh), *tä-ṭeyyäfa* (Arg), *tä-ṭiyyäfä* (Gaf) :: *(tä)ṭäyyäfä* 638

ṭäyəf (G) :: *ṭafi* II 613

ṭäyäkkäsä (Amh) :: *ṭoqäsä* 628

ṭäyyəm (Amh) :: *ṭem* 619

(ʾa)ṭäyyäqä (G), *ṭäyyäqä* (Amh) :: *(a)čäqä* 185

ṭäyäqqäsä (Amh) :: *ṭoqäsä* 628

(ʾa)ṭayäsa (Te) :: *(a)česä* 190

ṭayta (Tna) :: *ṭabita* 611

ṭəzz alä (Amh), *ṭizz bāya* (Har) :: *ṭənzəzūt* 626

w

wä I (G.Te), *-wā* (Har) :: *wa* III 639

wä II (Te) :: *-we* I 639

-wā (Har), see *wä* I

wäʿa (Te), *waʿ bälä* (Tna) :: *u *balä* 1

waʿ bälä (Tna), see *wäʿa*

waʾala (Har), see *wäʿalä*

(tä)wäʿaʿalä (Tna), *tə-wäʿaʿala* (Te); *wəʿli* (Tna) :: *(tä)-wawalä* 673

wäʿalä (G.Tna), *wäʿala* (Te), *waʾala* (Har) :: *walä* I 651

wəʿli (Tna), see *(tä)wäʿaʿalä*

wīʾēr (Har) :: *wiʾir* 640

wəʾətu (G) :: *xut* 369

wəʿəyä (G), *wäʿayä* (Tna); *wəʿuy* (Te), *waʾəy* (Amh) :: *wiʾä* 639

wäba (G), *woba* (Amh.Har) :: *woba* 641

wabä (Gaf), *wabi* (Amh) :: *wabä* 641

woba (Amh.Har), see *wäba*

wäbälo (Amh) :: *wäbär* II 641

wäbära (Amh) :: *wäbär* II 641

wäč bälä (Tna), *wäččä* (Te) :: *woč-ən hän* 641

wäččä (Te), see *wäč bälä*

wäči (Amh) :: *wäči* 642

wäču (Har), *waču, wačo* (Amh) :: *waččo* 642

wəčč (Amh), *wəčči* (Arg) :: *wəčči* 642

wəčəčč alä I (Amh) :: *wəčä* 642

wəčəčč alä II (Amh), *wəčəč bälä* (Tna) :: *xʷəčxʷəč alä* 363, *woč-ən hän* 642

wočāfa (Har) :: *wänčəf* 655

wäčära (Har) :: *wərinčä* 663

wäčət (Amh) :: *wäčät* 642

wädd (Te), *wäddi* (Tna) :: *wäd* 642

wädd tähaddär (Te) :: *wättaddär* 669

wədd (Amh) :: *wədd* 643

wäddädä (Amh), *wäddäda* (Arg), *wädäda* (Har), *ʾastä-wadädä* (G) :: *wädädä* 643

wädağ (Tna.Amh) :: *wädädä* 643, *wädağ* 643

wäddälä (Tna.Amh), *wäddäla* (Har); *wädäl* (Te), *wädäl-la* (Har), *wədella* (Amh) :: *wädäl* 643, *wädäyä* 644

wäddälla (Har), see *wäddälä*

wädilla (Tna), see *wəddella*

wədella (Amh), see *wäddälä*

wəddella (Amh), *wädilla* (Tna) :: *gudella* 263, *wəd-della* 643

wədəmma (Arg), *wədma* (Amh); *wäddämä* (Amh) :: *wədmä* 643

wäddäqä (G), *wädqa* (Te), *wäddäqä* (Tna), *wäddäqä* (Amh), *wäddäqa* (Arg), *wäddäqa* (Har) :: *wäddäqä* 644, *dəngät* 213

wäddärä (Amh), *wädärä* (Gaf); *wädäro* (Amh) :: *wä-därä* 644

wädri (Har) :: *wädər* 644

wädäyä (G) :: *muday* 392, *wağğä* 648

wäḏʾa (G) :: *wäṭa* 671

wof (Amh) :: *of* 20

wäfčo, wofčo (Amh.Arg), *wäfčä* (Gaf) :: *wäfčä* 644

wəfč (Arg) :: *wəsṭ* 668

wofčo (Amh.Arg), see *wäfčo*

wefän (Amh) :: *wäfen* 645

wäfänṭär (Amh) :: *fänṭina* 237

wäfärä I (G) :: *mofär* 393

wäffärä II (Amh), *wäfära* (Te), *wäfrä* (Gaf) :: *wäffärä* 645

wäfram (Gaf) :: *wäffärä* 645

wäg I (Amh) :: *wäg* III 646, *wäyäg* 674

wäg II (Amh) :: *wäg* V 646

wägga (Amh.Arg) :: *ağğä* 29, *wägga* I 646

waga (Tna.Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *waga* 646

wägʾa (G.Te), *wägʿa* (G), *wägʾe* (Tna) :: *ağğä* 29, *wägga* I 646

wägʿa (G), see *wägʾa*

wägəʿ (G), *wägʿi* (Tna) :: *wäg* II 646

wəgʾat (Tna) :: *wəgat* 647

wägʿayna (Tna) :: *wäg* III 646

wägäb (Te.Amh.Arg) :: *wägäb* 647

wägägg alä (Amh) :: *wägga* III 646

wägḥa (Te), *wägḥe* (Tna) :: *ga *balä* 254

wägäl (Amh) :: *wogälä* 647

wägän (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *gən* 281, *wägän* 647, *wägär* II 647

wägär I (Har), *wägre* (Te) :: *wägär* I 647

wägär II (Arg), *wägäre* (Amh), *wəgēr* (Har) :: *wägäret* 647

wägäre I (Amh), see *wägär* II

wägäre II (Amh) :: *wägärṭännä* 647

wägre (Te), see *wägär* I

wəgēr (Har), see *wägär* II

wägassa (Tna), *wäggessa* (Amh) :: *wägešša* 647

wäggešša (Amh) :: *wägešša* 647

wägät (Amh) :: *wəgu* 646, *wägät* 647

wəgat (Amh) :: *wəgat* 647

wägäwwägä (Amh) :: *waga* 646

(tä)wagäyä (Tna) :: *wağğä* 648

(a)wäggäzä (Amh), *ʾa-wgäzä* (G), *wägäzä* (Tna) :: *(tä)-gizzätä* 306, *(a)wäggäzä* 648

wağğä (Amh) :: *wağğä* 648

wīğ (Har) :: *wēğ* 648

wäğäb, wäğäbo (Amh.Arg) :: *wägʿäbä* 648

wäğäwwäğä (Amh) :: *waga* 646

waḥ bela (Te), *waḥ bälä* (Tna), *wəḥ bāya* (Har) :: *wu barä* 639, *wəxwəx barä* 651

wəḥ bāya (Har), see *waḥ bela*

wəha (Amh) :: *əxa* 36

wähabä (G) :: *wabä* 641

wäḥri (Har) :: *wär* I 660

wəhər (Te) :: *wər* 661

(a)wḥasä (G), *ʾa-wḥasa* (Te), *tä-wäḥasä* (Tna); *waḥəs* (G.Tna), *wəḥsa* (Te) :: *wasä* 666

wəḥəṭä (G), *wäḥaṭä* (Tna), *wäḥaṭa* (Te), *wähaṭa* (Arg) :: *waṭä* 672

wähaza (Arg) :: *ezä* 119

wəḥəzä (G), *wäḥazä* (Tna), *wäḥaza* (Te) :: *(a)wäzza-* 674

wəḥiz (Te.Tna) :: *wänz* 658

(a)wäkka (Amh) :: *wäkka* III 649

(tä)wäka (Har) :: *wakkʿä* 650

wäxäba (Har) :: *wäkäbä* 649

(tä)wakəḥa (G) :: *wäkka* III 649

wäkäkk alä (Amh) :: *wəkk balä* 649

wäkt (Te) :: *wäkt* 650

walä (Amh.Gaf), *wala* (Arg), *wāla* (Har) :: *walä* I 657

wəl (Amh) :: *(tä)wawalä* 673

wəll alä (Amh) :: *wəll barä* 651

wäläba I (Tna.Amh) :: *wäläba* I 651

wäläba II (Har) :: *wäläba* II 651

wälağ (Amh) :: *wälağ* 652, *wänad* 655

wälağğä (Gaf) :: *wəzäyyä* 676

wälälä (Tna) :: *wəyä* 673

wallälä (Amh) :: *wəlawwälä* 653

wäläqä (G), *wäläqä* (Tna), *a-wälläqä* (Amh), *a-wälläqa* (Arg) :: *wäläqä* 653

wəläta (Amh) :: *wəläta* I 653

wälläṭä (G) :: *lewwäṭä* 384

willīṭa (Har) :: *wällät* II 653

wäläwwälä (Amh), *wälwälä* (Tna), *ʾa-wälwäla* (Te) :: *wəläwälä* 653

wälawwälä (Amh), *tä-wälawwälä* (G), *tä-wälawälä* (Tna) :: *wəlawwälä* 653

woma (Amh) :: *wäma* 653

wämbär (Amh.Gaf) :: *wämbär* 653

(tä)wännä (Gaf) :: *tonna* 599

wäna, wona (Amh) :: *ona* 55, *wäna* 654

wänna (Te), see *wänänä*

wäni (Amh) :: *xʿən* 372

wanna (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *wanna* II 654

(bä)wən (Amh) :: *wänä* I 654

wona (Amh), see *wäna*

wanča (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *wanča* 655

wənčä (Gaf) :: *wanqʿä* 657

wänčəf (Te.Tna.Amh), *wənčäfʷä* (Gaf) :: *wänčəf* 655

wändəmmu (Amh) :: *wändəmmu* 655

wonafo (Amh.Arg) :: *wänafʷä* 655

wänfäl (Amh) :: *nəfəl* 451

wänfit (Amh.Har), *wänfitä* (Arg) :: *näfa* I 450, *wäfit* 646

wängel (Te.Tna) :: *wänğäl* 656

wänğäl (Amh), *wänğäla* 'stalk proudly' (Te) :: *wän-ğäl* 656

wänänä (Tna), *wänna* (Te) :: *waňňä* I 658

wännäto (Amh) :: *wänät* II 657

wənät (Amh) :: *wənätäňňä* 657

wänṭäft (Amh) :: *näṭäfä* 464, *wänṭäfčät* 657

(tä)wanäyä (G) :: *waňňä* II 658

wänz (Amh) :: *wänz* 658

wanza (Amh) :: *wanza* 658

waňňä (Amh), *waňňa* (Arg) :: *waňňä* II 658

wäqq wäqq alä (Amh), *wāq-wa wāq* (Har) :: *waqwaq* 659

wäqqa (Amh.Arg) :: *wäqa* 658

wāq-wa wāq (Har), see *wäqq wäqq alä*

wäqʿa (G.Te), *wäqʿe* (Tna) :: *wäqa* 658

wäqač (Amh) :: *wäqač* 659

wäqlämt (Amh) :: *mäqʷlant* 415

wäqärä (G), *wäqärä* (Tna), *wäqqärä* (Amh), *wäqqära* (Te.Arg), *wäqära* (Har) :: *wäqärä* 659

wäqera (Amh) :: *wäqara* 659

wäqäsä (G), *wäqäsä* (Tna), *wäqqäsä* (Amh) :: *wäqäsä* 659

wäqt (Arg), *wäqti* (Har), *wäqat* (G), *wəqät* (Te) :: *wäqt* 659

wäqqäṭä (Amh), *wäqqäṭa* (Te.Arg), *wäqäṭä* (Tna), *wäqäṭa* (Har) :: *wäqqäṭä* 659

wär I (Amh) :: *wär* I 660

wär II (Har), see *wäre*

wärra I (Te), see *wärärä*

(a)wärra II (Amh), *wära* (Te); *wäre* (Te.Tna.Amh. Arg), *wär* (Har) :: *wäre* 660

wäre (Te.Tna.Amh.Arg), *wär* (Har), see *(a)wärra* II

wēr (Har) :: *ugur* 27, *wiʾir* 640

wera (Arg) :: *wera* 661

wər (Amh.Gaf) :: *wər* 661

wərro (Amh) :: *hurru* I 328

wäräbʷä (Gaf) :: *wämb* 653

wärāba (Har) :: *wärabä* 661

wärč (Amh) :: *wärčä* 662

wərč̣ (Amh.Arg), *wərč̣ä* (Gaf) :: *wərqä* 664

wärädä (G.Tna), *wärda* (Te), *wärrädä* (Amh), *wärräda* (Arg), *wäräda* (Har) :: *wärädä* 662

(tə)wärräda (Te), *tä-warädä* (Tna); *wardo* (Te), *wərdi*, *wäräda* (Tna) :: *(tä)wrarrädä* 664

wäräda (Tna), see *(tə)wärräda*

warda (Tna.Amh) :: *warda* 662

wardo (Te), see *(tə)wärräda*

wərdi (Tna), see *(tə)wärräda*

wərdät (Amh) :: *wərdät* 662

wärfa (Arg) :: *märf* 420

wärḥ (G), *wärḥi* (Tna), *wärəḥ* (Te), *wärḥi* (Har), *wärəh* (Arg) :: *wär* I 660

wärḥat (Tna) :: *wärat* 665

wärka (Amh) :: *wärkä* I 663

wärkät (Te), *wäräk̲ät* (Tna) :: *wärčä* 662

wərənč̣a (Tna.Amh) :: *wərinč̣ä* 663

wərənč̣əlla (Amh) :: *wərinč̣ä* 663

wäränṭo (Tna.Amh) :: *wäränṭo* 664

(tä)wäraňňä (Amh) :: *(tä)wraňä-* 664

wäräqä (G) :: *məraq* 422

wärīq (Har), see *wärq*

wärq (G.Te.Amh), *wärqi* (Tna), *wärīq* (Har) :: *wärq* 664

wärqe (Amh) :: *wärqe* 664

wäräqät (Te.Amh), *wäräq̲ät* (Tna) :: *wäräqät* 664

wärrärä (Amh), *wärärä* (Tna), *wärra* (Te) :: *errärä* 91, *wärär* II 664

(tä)wärarrädä (Amh); *wərərrəd* (Amh) :: *(tä)wrarrädä* 664

wərərrəd (Amh), see *(tä)wärarrädä*

wäräsä (G.Tna), *wärsa* (Te), *wärräsä* (Amh.Gaf), *wärräsa* (Arg) :: *wäräsä* 664

warsa (Amh) :: *warsa* 665, *mʷäräša* 424

wäraš (Amh) :: *wäraš* 665

wärät (Amh) :: *wärät* 665

wäräta, wärota (Amh) :: *wəläta* I 653

wärat (Amh) :: *wärat* 665

wärota (Amh), see *wäräta*

wärätäňňa (Amh) :: *(tä)wrata* 665

wäräṭo (Tna) :: *wäränṭo* 664

wäräwä (G) :: *wəräwärä* 666

wäräwwärä (Amh), *wäräwwära* (Arg), *wärwärä* (Tna), *wärwära* (Te) :: *wəräwärä* 666

wäreza (G.Tna) :: *qärēzä* 503

wärzäwä (Te) :: *qärēzä* 503

(a)wasä (Amh); *was* (Amh.Arg), *wās* (Har) :: *wasä* 666

wäsädä (G.Tna), *wässädä* (Amh) :: *wäsädä* 667

wäsfe (Amh.Arg), *wäsfi* (Har) :: *sefä* 537, *wäsifä* 667

wäsafəččа (Amh) :: *sefä* 537

wäskämbiya (Tna), *wäskämbay* (Amh), *wäskämbāy* (Har) :: *wäskomba* 667

wäsängäfi (Amh) :: *wäsängäfi* 668

wäsänä (G.Tna), *wässänä* (Amh), *wässäna* (Arg); *wäsän* (G.Tna.Amh.Arg.Gaf) :: *wessänä* 668

wəstä (G), *wəst* (Te) :: *wəsṭ* 668

wəsṭ (G.Te.Amh) :: *wəsṭ* 668

wäsiyya (Har.Arg) :: *wäsiyä* 668

wäš (Amh) :: *wäxʿä* 651

wäšš, wəšš (Amh), *wäšš, wäššä* (Tna) :: *wäšš* 668

wäššä I (Gaf) :: *käše* 355

wäššä II (Gaf), see *wäšša*

wäšša (Amh.Arg), *wäššä* (Gaf) :: *wäšša* 669

wəšš (Amh), see *wäšš*

wəšša (Amh) :: *bučo* 130, *wəssa* I 667

wäšäla (Amh.Har) :: *wäšäla* 669

wäšmäṭ I (Amh) :: *wäšmäṭ* I 669

wäšmäṭ II (Har) :: *wäšmäṭ* II 669

wəšate (Te), *wəšṭi, wəšṭä* (Tna) :: *wəsṭ* 668, *wəšṭa* 669

wäṣä I (Tna) :: *wäṭa* 671

wäṣä II (Gaf) :: *wäṭ* II 671

wäṣʾa (G) :: *wäṭa* 671

wäṣəḥ (Amh), see *(ʾa)wṣəḥa*

(ʾa)awṣəḥa (G), *wäṣəḥ* (Amh) :: *wäṭ* II 671

wət (Gaf) :: *xut* 369

wättaddär (Amh) :: *wättaddär* 670

wättäfä (Tna.Amh), *wittäfä* (Gaf), *wettäfa* (Arg), *wētäfa* (Har) :: *wättäfä* 670

wättəhaddär, wättaḥaddär (Tna) :: *wättaddär* 670

wätär (Amh.Har), see *wätər*

wättärä (Tna.Amh), *wättära* (Te), *wätärä* (G), *wittärä* (Gaf) :: *wätärä* 671

wätər (G), *wätär* (Amh.Har) :: *wätär* I 670

(zä)wätro (G) :: *(a)zwättärä* 718

wittärä (Gaf), see *wättärä*

wätäwwätä (Amh) :: *wätwaččä barä* I 671

wäṭ (Amh), *wäṭi* (Har) :: *wäṭ* II 671

wäṭṭa (Amh.Arg) :: *wäṭa* 671

waṭä (Amh) :: *waṭä* 672

waṭa (Tna.Amh) :: *awṭayt* 115

wäṭəh (Arg) :: *wäṭ* II 671

wäṭmäd (Amh) :: *wäṭmäd* 672

wäṭänä (G), *wäṭṭänä* (Amh.Gaf), *wäṭṭäna* (Har) :: *wäṭṭänä* 672

wäṭṭärä (Tna.Amh), *weṭṭära* (Arg) :: *wätärä* 671

(tä)wäṭṭäṭä (Amh) :: *wəṭäwwäṭä* 673

wäṭäṭe, wäṭäṭo (Amh), *wäṭäṭo* (Te), *wäṭoṭo* (Tna) :: *wäṭäṭe* 673

wäṭwäṭä (Tna) :: *wəṭäwwäṭä* 673

waṭay (Te), *waṭäyä* (Tna) :: *awṭayt* 115

wawa (Amh) :: *wawat* 673

wäwwəʿa (G), *wäwʿa* (Te) :: *u *balä* 1, *wawat* 673

wäy I (Tna.Amh.Gaf) :: *we* I 639

wäy II (G.Te), *wäy, way* (Tna), *wayy, wäyyo, wayyä* (Amh), *wāy* (Har) :: *wa* II 639

wäyä (Gaf) :: *wäriya* 666

way (Tna), *wayy, wayyä* (Amh), *wāy* (Har), see *wäy* II

wəy (Har) :: *wiʾä* 639

wäyfän, wefän (Amh.Arg) :: *wäfen* 645

wäyle (G) :: *wa* II 639

wäyəm (Tna.Amh) :: *wem* 653

wäyna däga (Tna.Amh.Arg), *wäynä däga* (Amh) :: *wäynä däga* 674

wäyənnəm (Amh) :: *we* I 639, *wänä* II 654

wäyra (Amh) :: *wera* 661

wäyəss (Tna.Amh) :: *we* I 639, *weš at(t)u* 669

wäyyäw (Amh) :: *wa* II 639

wäzza (Amh); *wäz* (Tna.Amh), *wəzä* (Gaf) :: *(a)wäzza-* 674

waza (Tna.Amh) :: *waza* 674

wāza (Har) :: *wanza* 658

wāza mūz (Har) :: *wəssa* I 667

wəzä (Gaf), see *wäzza*

wiza (Amh) :: *wizäňä* 675

(a)wäzaʾa (Har) :: *(a)wäzza-* 674

wäzäna (Har) :: *wäzän* 675

wäzäwwäzä (Amh), *wäzäwwäza* (Arg), *wäzwäzä* (Tna), *wäzwäza* (Te) :: *wəzäwwäzä* I 676

(as)wäzawwäzä (Amh) :: **wəzäwwäzä* II 676

wäžma (Amh) :: *wäžma* 676

y

yä (South Eth) :: *yä* 676

ya (Amh) :: *a* 1

ye (Te) :: *wa* II 639

yī (Har) :: *yī* 676

yaʾ (Har) :: *a* 1

yəəti (G) :: *it* 102, *kiya* 359

yəəze (G) :: *awğe* 112

yāda (Har) :: *yaddu* 680
yed (Arg) :: *ete* 102
yädämərṭ (Amh) :: *dämärṭa* 209
yədər (Gaf) :: *dərä* 218
yəfʷä (Gaf) :: *of* 20
yägərəngərit (Amh) :: *yəngurrər* 691
yähä (Gaf), *yah* (Arg) :: *yäxä* 686
yah (Arg), see *yähä*
yəh (Amh) :: *yī* 676
yahəl (Amh) :: **ʾkl* 124, *yaʿaxər* 676
yähun (Amh) :: *ohon* 31
yäx (Har) :: *yäxä* 686
yäkkatit (Amh) :: *zäkkātit* 706
yälläm (Amh) :: **e* 1, *elä* 38
yämäna (Tna) :: *əmun* 50
yangəlil (Amh) :: *yəngullə̄l* 690
yənit (Gaf) :: *ino* 55
yäqīn (Har) :: *yäqin* 692
yärbora (Amh) :: *yərbora* 694
yät (Amh) :: *ete* 102
yätīm (Har) :: *yätim* 698
yətot (Amh) :: *əte* 103, *itet* 107
yäyä (Gaf) :: *u *balä* 1
yaya (Tna) :: *äʿä* 2
yaymən (Gaf) :: *amnä* 49
yazä (Amh.Gaf) :: *ezä* 119

z

zə (G), *zi* (Har) :: *azi* 119
(tə)zäʿara (Te) :: *zūrī* 714
zäbo (Amh) :: *zäbo* I 701
zab (Amh.Arg) :: *əzab* 120
zāb (Har) :: *zabiya* 702
zibbä (Gaf) :: *žäbb* 720
zäbʿeyna (Tna) :: *zäbäňňä* 702
zäbib (G.Te.Tna.Amh), *zäbīb* (Har) :: *zäbib* 701
zäbälä (Tna) :: *(a)znäbbälä* 710
zäbän (Te.Tna.Amh) :: *zäbän* 701, *zämän* 709
zäbäňňa (Amh.Har) :: *zäbäňňä* 702
zabbärä (Amh) :: *(a)zapärä* 713
zäbarräqä (Amh), *zäbräq̱ʷä* (Tna) :: *(az)zəbarräqä* 702
zabbäṭä (Amh) :: *(tä)zrabbäṭä* 714
zabiya (Tna.Amh) :: *zabiya* 702
(tä)zäbäzzäbä (Tna) :: *zäbe beq̱* 701
začčа (Amh) :: *začčа* I 702
zäde (Amh) :: *zäde* 703
zäf bälä (Tna), *zäf bela* (Te), *zäff alä* (Amh), *zäf bāya* (Har) :: *zäf *balä* 703
zaf (Amh.Arg), *zāf* (Har), *zafʷä* (Gaf) :: *zaf* 703
zof (Amh) :: *zäfʷä* 703
zäfäzzäfä (Amh) :: *zəwäzzäwä* 718
(tän)zäfäzzäfä (Amh) :: *zafä* 703
zäg bälä (Tna), *zägg alä* (Amh), *zäg bāya* (Har) :: *zugä barä* 703
zega (G), *zēga* (Har); *zegä* (Amh) :: *zäyäg̃ä* 718
zəg bälä (Tna), *zəg bela* (Te), *zəgg alä* (Amh), *zəgg ala* (Arg), *zəg balä* (Gaf) :: *dəg(g) *balä* 202, *g̃əgg *balä* 313
zägba (G.Tna), *zägba, zəgba* (Amh) :: *zəgba* 704
(tä)zägadäyä (G.Tna) :: *(tä)zgag̃g̃ä* 704
(tä)zägag̃g̃ä (Amh) :: *(tä)zgag̃g̃ä* 704
zägaḥa (Har) :: *zərägga* 715
zäggänä (Amh), *zägänä* (G.Tna), *zägna* (Te), *zēgäna* (Har) :: *zägänä* 704
zäggʷärä (Amh) :: *zagʷära* 704
zagra (Te.Tna), see *zəgra*
zəgra (G.Amh), *zagra* (Te.Tna) :: *žəgra* 721
zägäru (Har) :: *zangʿärä* 711
zəgurgur (Tna.Amh) :: *zəgrä* 704
zägäyyä (Amh) :: *(a)zagägä* 704
-zih (Amh) :: *azi* 119
zēḥaba (Har) :: *sabä* 531
zähon (Arg.Amh) :: *žäxʷänä* 721
zäḥṭəna (Har) :: *zäṭäň* 717
zəḥṭäň (Har) :: *zäṭäň* 717
zäka, zekä (Amh) :: *zäkka* 705
zäkke (Amh) :: *zäkke* 705
zekä (Amh), see *zäka*
zäkärä (G), *zäkra* (Te), *zäk̲ärä* (Tna), *tä-zäkkärä* (Amh) :: *zäkkärä* II 705

zikra (Har) :: *žəgra* 721
zäkat (Te) :: *zäkka* 705
zalo (Te) :: *zalä* 707
zäläff bälä (Tna) :: *zələfləf balä* 707
zäläfä (G.Tna), *zälläfä* (Amh) :: *žänäfä* II 722
(tä)zläfälläfä, zəlafläff alä (Amh) :: *zələfläff balä* 707
zälägg alä (Amh), *zälägg bälä* (Tna) :: *zələgləg balä* 707
zäläglägg alä (Amh), *zäläglägg bälä* (Tna) :: *zələgləg balä* 707
zilḥič bāya (Har) :: *(a)zlāṭä-* 707
zälḥaṭ bälä (Tna), *tä-zlāḥaṭa* (Har) :: *(a)zlāṭä-* 707
zälälä (Tna), *zällälä* (Amh), *zälläla* (Arg), *zäläla* (Har) :: *zällälä* 707
zäläla I (Har), see *zälälä*
zäläla II (Har) :: *(a)zalälä* 707
zälma (Te), *zäläma* (Har); *zəlam* (Te) :: *zänäbä* 710
zällan (Tna.Amh) :: *zällan* 707
zäläqä (Tna), *zälläqä* (Amh), *zälläqa* (Arg) :: *zäläqä* 707
(an)zälaṭṭäṭä (Amh) :: *(a)zlāṭä-* 707
zäläzzälä (Amh), *zäläzzäla* (Arg), *zälzälä* (Tna) :: *zəläzälä* II 707
zäma (Te.Tna) :: *zämmi* 707
zema (G.Tna.Amh) :: *zemä* 708
zəmm alä (Amh) :: *sām-ən bālä* 545
zəmb (Amh.Arg), *zəmbi* (Tna.Har), *zəmbä* (Gaf) :: *zəmb* 708
zämbaba (Amh) :: *zämbaba* 708
zämbäll alä (Amh) :: *(a)znäbbälä* 710
zämäd (G.Tna.Amh), see *(tä)zämädä*
(tä)zämädä (G), *tä-zamädä* (Tna), *tä-zammädä* (Amh); *zämäd* (G.Tna.Amh) :: *(tä)zamädä* 708
zämmäda (Har) :: *zämädä* 708
(tä)zamädä (Tna), *tä-zammädä* (Amh), see *(tä)zämädä*
zämän (G.Amh), *zämān* (Har) :: *zämän* 709
zämmärä I (G.Amh), *zämmära* (Te), *zämärä* (Tna) :: *zimmärä* 709
zämmärä (Tna.Amh), *zämmära* (Arg) :: *g̃ämmärä* 317
zämätä (Tna), *zämta* (Te), *zämmätä* (Amh), *zämmäta* (Arg) :: *zämätä* 709
zämäzzämä (Amh) :: *zäzäma* 719
zani, zəni (G) :: *zani* 709
zena (G.Te.Tna.Amh) :: *zena* 710
zəni (G), see *zani*
zänäbä (Tna), *zännäbä* (Amh), *zännäba* (Arg); *zənab* (Tna.Amh.Arg), *zənāb* (Har), *zənabʷä* (Gaf) :: *zänäbä* 710
zänbäbä (Tna) :: *zəmäzzämä* 709
zänbaba (Amh) :: *zämbaba* 708
zänbälä (Tna), *zänbäla* (Te), *zänäbbälä* (Amh) :: *(a)znäbbälä* 710
zänd (Amh) :: *(y)yän* 690
zändo (Amh.Arg) :: *zəndo* 710
zändəro (Amh) :: *dərä* 218, *zändərä* 710
zänäfä (Tna), *zännäfä* (Amh) :: *zännäfä* II 710
(tä)zannäfä (Amh) :: *(tä)zannäfä* 710
zäng (Amh), *zängi* (Tna) :: *žäng* I 722
zänäggʷärä (Amh) :: *zagʷära* 704
zəngərgər (Te), *zəngurgur* (Amh) :: *zəgrä* 704
zənğəbəl (Te.Tna.Amh), *zänğäbīl* (Har) :: *g̃əng̃əbəl* 318
zənğäro (Amh) :: *zangʿärä* 711
zänämä (G.Tna), *zänma* (Te), *zännämä* (Amh); *zənam* (G) :: *zänäbä* 710
zənnar (G.Te.Amh), *zənnār* (Har) :: *zənar* 712
zänäṭṭälä (Amh), *zänṭälä* (Tna) :: *zənäṭälä* 712
zənäwä (G) :: *zena* 710
zanza (Te) :: *sansa* 503
zänäzäna I (Amh) :: *zänzäna* I 712
zänäzäna II (Amh) :: *zänzäna* II 712
zanzan (Tna) :: *zännä* II 709
zunzurti (Har) :: *sənäzzärä* 555
zāňňa (Arg), *zāňa* (Har) :: *zaňňä* 712
zəqq alä (Amh), *zəq̲ bälä* (Tna) :: *zəqq bea* 713
zär (Amh) :: *zär* I 713
zärä (Gaf), see *zorä*
zärra I (Amh.Arg), *zärrä* (Gaf) :: *zärra* 713
(a)zärra II (Amh) :: *(a)zärä* 713, *(a)zerrärä* 715
zar (Te.Amh) :: *zar* II 713
zirri (Har) :: *(az)zārä* 713
zorä (G.Tna.Amh), *zora* (Te.Arg), *zärä* (Gaf) :: *zorä* 714

(a)zōra (Har), *a-zärra* (Amh) :: *(a)zärä* 713
zärʾa (G.Te.Har), *zärʾe* (Tna); *zärəʾ* (Te), *zärʾi* (Tna) :: *zärra* 713, *zär* I 713
(an)zäräbbäbä (Amh) :: *(a)znäbbäbä* 710
zärräfä (Tna.Amh), *zärfa* (Te), *zäräfa* (Har), *zärräfa* (Arg) :: *zäräfä* 714
zärägga (Amh) :: *zərägga* 715
zäräggäfä (Amh), *zärgäfä* (Tna) :: *zəräggäfä* 715
zäräggägä (Amh) :: *(a)zrägägä* 715
zärgəḥe (Tna) :: *zərägga* 715
zäräqqäha (Arg) :: *zərägga* 715
zärrärä (Amh) :: *žärär barä* 724, *žärrärä* 724
zäräwä (G), *ʾa-zräwä* (Tna) :: *(a)zärä* 713
zäräyä (G), *ʾa-zräyä* (Tna) :: *(a)zärä* 713
zärəyya (Amh) :: *zuriyya* 715
zuriya, zurəya (Tna.Amh) :: *zuriya* 715
zəryät (Te) :: *zuriyya* 715
zäräzzärä I (Amh) :: *mäzäräziyä* 443
zäräzzärä II (Amh) :: *zəräzzärä* II 716
zäräzzärä III (Amh), *zärrärä* (G.Tna) :: *zəräzzärä* III 716
(an)zäräzzärä IV (Amh) :: *(a)zära* 713
(an)zäräzzärä V (Amh) :: *manzärzeya* 413
(tä)zärazzärä (Amh), see *zärzära* I
zärzära I (Te), *tä-zärazzärä* (Amh) :: *zar* I 713
zärzära II (Te) :: *zəläzälä* II 707
zarzar (Har) :: *žärär *balä* I 724
zatä (Amh) :: *zatä* 716
zet (Te) :: *zäyt* 719
zäṭäna (Amh), *zäṭänä* (Gaf.Arg) :: *zäṭäň* 717
zäṭäňň (Amh), *zäṭäňňä* (Gaf) :: *zäṭäň* 717
(ʾa)zäwtärä (Tna), *a-zäwättärä* (Amh) :: *(a)zwättärä* 718
zäwzäw alä (Amh), *zawzaw bāya* (Har) :: *zäwzäw *balä* 718
zäyä (Gaf) :: *zäyä* 718
zayy (Amh) :: *zoyyä* II 718
zäyb (Amh) :: *zäbib* 701
zäyyärä (Amh), *zäyyära* (Te) :: *zäyärä* 719
zäyt (G.Amh.Har), *zäyti* (Tna) :: *zäyt* 719
zazza I (Amh) :: *zazza* 719
(tän)zazza II (Amh) :: *zanze *balä* 712
zäwzäw balä (Tna) :: *zäwzäw *balä* 718
(an)žabbäbä, žäbäbb alä (Amh) :: **žabbäbä* 720
žäbri (Amh) :: *žəbor* 720
žəg bälä (Tna) :: *ǧəgg *balä* 313
žig (Amh) :: *ǧāgo* 313, *ǧeǧe* 315, *ǧängo* 317
žigi (Amh) :: *ǧigi* 313
žəgra (Amh.Arg) :: *žəgra* 721
žägäžžägä (Amh) :: *žəgžəg *balä* 721
žäḥʷṭäňň (Arg) :: *zäṭäň* 717
žäma (Amh) :: *ǧäma* 316
žämmärä (Tna), *žämmära* (Arg) :: *ǧämmärä* 317
žəmmat (Amh) :: *ǧimmat* 317
žəngurgur (Amh) :: *zəgrä* 704
žanṭəla (Arg) :: *ǧanṭəla* 318
(tä)žäräggägä (Amh) :: *žarrägä* 724
žärrärä (Amh) :: *žärä amännä* 723
žərat (Amh) :: *zärat* 715
žažžä, žažža (Amh) :: *zanze *balä* 712
žažža (Amh) :: *zazza* 719, *zanze *balä* 712
žažäwä (Tna) :: *zanze *balä* 712

CORRECTIONS

Most of the misprints occur in words with diacritic marks. The diacritic marks, including *ə*, had to be added by hand with the help of so-called rub-ons. Unfortunately, some of the rub-ons fell off in the process of handling the manuscript.

The first number indicates the page; the second, the column; and the third, the line.

As a rule, only the correct form is given. Wherever there is a doubt as to which misprint the correct form refers to, the misprint is given in parentheses. At times, the wording "instead of" is used or, for more precision, the name of the language is cited.

This section also contains additional etymologies.

8,2,16 *ng(gg)*; **8**,2,29 *abäʾäṭ*; **14**,2,7 484 (489); **20**,2,15 *t(ṭ)*; **24**,1,1 clod (cloud); **32**,1,28 *ḥak*; **37**,2,3 *ʾell(ęh)*; **44**,2,19 see 13.1 (see); **46**,1,1 *ambraṭa* (En.Ed.Gt), *ambraṭṭa* (M.Go); **52**,1,32 *ḫamsa* (*hamsa*); **52**,1,33 *hamsa* (*ḫamsa*); **54**,1,29 feminine (femine); **58**,1,11 *č̣* instead of *č* in all the lexemes; **59**,2,20 **ḇ* (**b*); **60**,1,35 **wänä-fošä*; **63**,2,12 *angäčä* (*angäcä*); **66**,1,12 add: Tna. also *ʾəkkʷi* 'earwax', *ʾakkʷäk̲ʷä* 'clean the ears'; **71**,2,17 *qʷärnänä<at* (*qʷänänä<at*); **72**,1,32 **ḇ* (**b*); **78**,1,15 **azäla*; **83**,2,35 *neʾä*; **84**,2,11 *wäräbä*; **89**,1,29 *ərəmmačä*; **97**,1,4 *sən*; **98**,1,3 *ma<äśer*; **105**,1,5 *attəläňňä*; **108**,1,27 *atebät* (*atebät*); **109**,2,7 Heb. *qāṣar*; **111**,1 heading *ə̄wä*; **127**,1,29 *bʷa bālä*; **127**,2,22 *bə<əya* (*bəʾəya*); **128**,1,26 glassy (glossy); **130**,1,4 add 'of' after 'palatalization', **134**,1,24 robber (rubber); **135**,2,14 *bäkʾä*; **140**,1,39 *–tä(–ta)*; **144**,1,6 should (would); **148**,2,5 above (below); **163**,1,14 delete 'and'; **165**,1,3 giving a description (specifying the name); **167**,2,11 connection (suggestion); **169**,2,6 add: Since Sidamo does not, as a rule, have *z*, Sidamo *bazra* is probably borrowed from Semitic Ethiopic; **170**,2,8 Kam. (Kem.); **177**,1,10 *č̣äbär*; **180**,1,22 *č̣urəryät*; **191**,1,19 *č̣uṭmäňňe*; **191**,2,12 *č̣əqäč̣äqa*; **191**,2,34 *č̣uč̣u* (*č̣uč̣a*); **192**,1,5 *täč̣ōätä*; **193**,2,12 *ṭäqʷärä*; **204**,2,20 add: The noun is probably derived from the *Sidamó root for 'swim': Dar. *dāke*, Sid. *dāhi*; **209**,2,26 *yädämərṭ* (*yädämärṭ*); **213**,2,40 *əmmaňňä*; **217**,2,10 *där* 'above, on' add: to be connected with Wolamo *derē* 'mountain', Čara *derā*; **217**,2,38 *dār* (En) instead of *dar* (E); **219**,2,42 **ṭäfa*; **220**,1,15 add 'that' after 'is'; **222**,1,20 Te. *där<a*, Tna. *därrə<e*; **222**,2,42 *dəsti*; **223**,2,26 *däwäʾ* (*däwä*); **224**,2,27 **ḇ* (**b*); **225**,1,14 *diyagad*; **225**,2,31 *faʾayd*; **226**,1,5 *waʾarä*; **226**,1,17 *fəqunnät<fəqurnät*; **229**,1,22 *ašaqəṭ*; **229**,1,34 *fägfäga* (*fäggäga*); **230**,2,1 *fʷäkkä*; **234**,1,2 **fnṭy*; **235**,1,42 broken!; **237**,2,30 *fänṭāṭṭa*; **243**,2,26 *frāqā* (En); **257**,1,26 The connection between *gäbär* 'one who is not a member of the family' and *gbr* 'work' suggested by Reinisch 1887:138 is possible; **259**,2,20 add *gʷäbäz* after *gəwässärä*; **272**,1,10 Sa. (So.); **272**,1,32 delete 'probably'; **272**,2,27 Sa. (So.); **274**,2,30 verheiratete (verheirate); **275**,1,25 where (when); **280**,1,24 *gumäže*; **281**,1,40 *täg'änä* (Č); **284**,1,12 (n.) instead of (s.); **289**,2,21 *gʷäräba* (Č.E) instead of *gʷaräba*; **290**,2,38 Amh. *gʷärade* instead of *gʷərade*; **298**,

2,40 *gässäṭä*; **298**,2,44 *gäš* instead of *gäs*; **302**,2,4 *goggottännä* (*goggotännä*); **304**,2,5 governor (govern); **311**, 2,5 *g'äzäňňä*; **311**,2,23 *ǧ(g)*; **312**,1,13 1956 (1946); **312**,2,37 above (below); **313**,1,14 *heel (*heal); **314**, 1,24 from (with); **314**,2,23 *ǧəgʷaräňä*; **316**,1,7 *ǧäma*; **317**,1,14 1879:86 (1879); **317**,1,30 *m(m̲)*; **319**,2,4 *gäräfä*; **330**,2,17 *haṭṭišo*; **330**,2,29 *ḫawāˀ*; **332**,2,38 *bēt* (*bet*); **339**,2,5 add: *kaffärä* (Ed) from *käfälä I* 'divide' with *l:r* (8.25); **341**,1,11 lean back (lean on back); **342**,2,10 *(ak)kʷälaššä*; **344**,1,12 *xum̲ṭəṭ* (*xumṭəṭ*); **344**,2,19 above (below); **346**,1,41 reduplication (reduplicative); **347**,2,36 with (between); **347**,2,39 and (with); **348**,1,19 or (of); **350**,2,15 root (stem); **354**,1,23 *kəbäsäsä* (*kəbəsäsä*); **354**,2,40 and (with); **355**,2,3 *kʷäškʷäšš* (*kʷaškʷašš*); **355**,2,11 *kʷaškʷašiyä*; **359**,2,18 1920-40 (1920-70); **362**,2,28 *xabäda-š* (En); **365**, 1,14 *xäma* (*xäma*); **369**,1,16 *axräpärä* (En); **371**,2,33 *(a)x'ačä*; **373**,2,14 *läbbäṭä*; **374**,1,9 *ləbbam*; **374**,1,37 add: Te. *läbbät* 'place of the fillet stake on the back of the animals; **376**,1,4 *yäläggäǧǧi*; **378**,1,41 *alālla* (Ed); **380**,1,36 add *ləmma* after 'and'; **380**,2,37 lip (hip); **381**,2,40 1661 (1669); **383**,1,2 add 'tongue' after *lâšōn*; **386**,2,2 *–näd*; **389**,2,24 *mäččäqä* (E); **389**,2,33 *moččäqä* (So); **392**,2,1 *äsīn* (*äsin*); **393**,1,17 above (below); **393**,1,29 175ff (1755ff); **395**,1,1 below (above); **398**,1,12 above (below); **398**,2,29 *məknəyāt* (En); **399**,1,18 1661 (1669); **399**,1,34 above (below); **410**,2,10 *mātnim*; **411**,2,4 *manqəret* (Ms); **414**,1,18 *tämänni āša* (*tämänni*); **416**,1,37 Amh. *mäqäs* instead of 'it'; **417**,2,43 1661 (1969); **418**,1,10 *māra* (S); **422**,2,25 Thiene; **424**,1,16 compared with (compares); **428**,2,6 *–äm* > **äm̲* (*–am* > **äm*); **431**,1,18 **mäzzet* (**mäzet*); **431**,1,1 *(a)mʷaššä*; **444**,1,36 *(bä)mäzäzzəǧǧət*; **457**,2,12 by (be); **457**,2,20 delete 'The fact . . . ' to the end of the sentence; **460**,1,22 *q-ṭ* (*q-t*); **461**,1,40 Tna (Te); **465**,1,30 **b̲* (**b*); **465**,1,33 **b̲* (**b*); **466**,1,9 *nəyä* (Č); **467**,1,31 *qʷagum* (E); **468**,1,37 *I* (*II*); **473**,1,8 *qäṭa*; **474**,1,7 *qaqmen* (*qʷaqmen*); **475**,1,20 1661 (1669); **476**,1,8 151ff (15ff); **477**,2,1 Wolane (Wol.); **483**,1,35 *qumṭä* (Ed. W); **483**,2,41 *qəmäṭṭäṭä* (Go); **484**,2,20 *–ämä* > **äm̲ä* (*–amä* > **ämä*); **489**,2,24 *qēnnäṭä*; **490**,1,10 *kənätta*; **490**,2,7 Te. (Tna.); **493**,2,6 *aqōqäsä* (S); **493**, 2,8 *yaqoqäsuy*; **495**,1,18 delete *äˀärādəyä* (Ed); **496**,1,12 *q'rannäbä* (E); **496**,2,31 *qʷənäṭṭäṭä*; **499**,2,1 Amh. *qäräqqärä*; **503**,1,17 *m̲(m)*; **503**,1,19 *qərṭ* (*qənṭ*); **503**,1,41 *qäräṭ* (*qärät*); **508**,2,21 *qəṭäləyä*; **516**,1,37 be lopsided (lopsided); **519**,2,4 *q'əṭwä* (Č); **521**,2,28 add 'Ar.' after 'Semitic'; **525**,2,35 *(tä)raˀam̲ä* (*täraˀam̲ä*); **526**,2,18 *äruq* (So); **534**,1,3 *x–x* (*k–k*); **536**,1,8 *sṭq* (*stq*); **536**,2,22 *šəddušte* (*šədduste*); **537**,1,24 Tna. *säfḥe*; **547**,1,34 add: cp. also Te. *somä* 'fast' beside *ṣomä*; **547**,2,24 *sam̲ər* (En.Gt); **552**,2,18 *ənǧära*; **552**,2,19 add: to be connected with Tna. *sänkälä* 'collect honey from the beehive'; **559**,2,12 1973 (1976); **561**,2,15 foot (food); **568**,2,11 **m̲* (**m*); **570**,1,23 *ṣäṭṭ* (*säṭṭ*); **570**,1,24 *ṣäṭṭəta*; **572**,1,3 add: also Kafa *šabarō*; **572**,2,4 *šəbättätä*; **573**,1,7 *šəftäňňe* (W); **581**,1,3 *sāmäta*; **584**,1,16 *šärä* (En.Gt.S); **584**,2,27 *šärˀi* (*šärᶜi*); **585**,2,2 *šarmūṭä* (Ed); **588**,2,27 *äwān–uhä*; **588**,2,29 **b̲* (**b*); **597**,1,29 flax (flea); **599**,1,14 *təmmāte*; **607**,2,9 *q:ˀ* (*qʷ:ˀ*); **607**,2,23 **balä*; **607**,2,29 *aṭobbä* (Go.So) *aṭobe* (S.W.); **612**,2,29 *ṭfḥ*; **613**,2,40 *ṭef'*; **614**,2,40 *ṭəfäṭäfä* (*fəṭäfäṭä*); **615**,1,21 add: G. *(tä)ǧängəᶜa*; **620**,2,30 add: perhaps Qab. *ṭimbi–yoˀ* 'plunge' from *ṭmbq* with *q>ˀ>zero*; **620**,2,35 add 'of' before *ṭambirra*; **621**,2,38 *ṣämmärä*; **629**,1,24 *ṭəqäṭṭäqä* (*təqäṭṭäqä*); **635**,2,23 *ṭit* (*ṭiṭ*); **637**,1,31 Amh. *ṭäwällägä*, Arg. *ṭäwälläga*; **637**,1,32 Amh. *ṭäwällägä*; **639**,1,42 **balä*; **639**,2,18 *wāˀä–*; **642**,1,9 *k'* (*k*); **642**,2,12 add: from Kam. *woč̣ač̣ita* rather than to be connected with *bēčče*; **648**,2,9 *walä*; **651**,2,15 add: to be connected with Akk. *aˀālu*, *ayyālu* 'ally, confederate'; **655**,2,25 *wändəmmu*; **657**,2,5 when he (who); **660**,1,28 1661 (1669); **661**,1,41 flea (flee); **665**,1,33 pond (pound); **665**,2,25 *wärṭäb̲* (*wärtäb̲*); **678**,2,32 *bašä* (*baša*); **680**,1,38 (or for) instead of (of for); **694**,2,7 *näˀäba*; **695**,1,38 *yaräškʷä* (*yaräškʷä*); **701**,1,31 a tiny thing (a thing thing); **702**,2,26 *dābba* (*dībba*); **704**,1,33 *(tä)zägaǧǧä* instead of *(tä)zagaǧǧä*; **707**,1,22 *bälä*; **717**,1,29 *ziṭṭäňňe*; **722**,1,37 onomatopoetic; **723**,1,11 *žānžeˀ*; **729**,2,27 *fəčmä*; **745**,1,24 *ḥaṭṭ*; **753**,1,28 *ṣippor–ən*; **759**,1,24 *kofiya* (*kafiya*); **770**,2,27 *aššo* (Amh); **771**,1,7 *ᶜašər* (*ᶜašäru*); **777**,1,9 *bärčäqa*; **777**,1,41 *baräka* (Te); **778**,2,5 *bäšäqa* (Har); **779**,1,35 *bazzätä* (Amh); *(a)mozzätä*; **792**, 1,13 *gaǧǧa* (Amh); **792**,1,16 *gʷəgʷa* (*gʷəggʷa*); **792**,2,12 34 (31); **794**,2,32 *g'āňg'ära*; **795**,1,32 *ägoreˀä*; **795**,2,2 *gäräd* (*gärād*); **795**,2,28 *gʷärade*, *gurade* (Amh); **796**,2,39 *gešä*; **799**,2,9 *hadad* (*hahad*); **801**,1,12 *hanṭäsä*; **803**,2,21 *käččäčä*; **806**,2,22 *IV* (*III*); **815**,2,11 *mərkuz*; **817**,1,32 *məšēt*; **825**,1,19 *(tä)qʷnäṭännäṭä*; **827**,1,13 *qēs* (Har); **827**,2,34 *qäṭᶜa* (*qiṭᶜa*); **828**,1,39 *qəṭat*; **828**,1,40 *qäṭṭäṭä*; **839**,1,26 *šōt* (*šāt*); **840**,1,14 *ṣäḥafi* (G); **844**,2,2 592 (591); **846**,2,8 *ṭäqqʷärä*; **847**,1,12 *ṭäräqqämä* (Amh).