

A Dictionary of the Safaitic Inscriptions

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A Dictionary of the Safaitic Inscriptions

By

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Cover illustration: Photograph of a Safaitic inscription in situ from northeastern Jordan by Ahmad Al-Jallad.

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Contents

Preface VII

Letter Order and Transcription Conventions VIII

List of Illustrations X

Abbreviations XI

Introduction 1

1 Overview of Safaitic 1

2 The Language of the Safaitic Inscriptions and Its Speakers 4

3 Writing System 5

4 Text Genres 8

5 Resources for the Study of Safaitic 19

6 The Safaitic Dictionary 19

7 The Entries 20

Sigla and Bibliography 21

Dictionary 37

Addendum to Dictionary 145

Index of Roots 149

Preface

The present dictionary grew out of the lexicon in Al-Jallad's *An Outline of the Grammar of the Safaitic Inscriptions* (2015), utilizing the open-access software LexiquePro. By the end of 2015, the lexicon had reached 760 lexical items, and was made available to students of Safaitic and the History of Arabic at Leiden University, but work halted for over a year. In March 2017, Al-Jallad resumed work on the dictionary with Karolina Jaworska. The original set of vocabulary was revised and edited for stylistic consistency, and entries were expanded (among others, to include comparative data from other North Arabian epigraphic corpora). New vocabulary from the OCIANA database and articles/editions of texts published since 2015 were added. In its current form, the dictionary contains over 1450 lemmata and over 1500 lexical items. The Dictionary of the Safaitic Inscriptions is the inaugural work of the online *Dictionary of the Inscriptions of Ancient North Arabia* (DIANA), designed and hosted by Brill Publishers. The text will be updated annually within the scope of DIANA. This volume will be followed by a revised and expanded updated of the Outline of the Grammar of the Safaitic Inscriptions, including a comparative study of the other corpora of Ancient North Arabian inscriptions.

We owe thanks to Michael Macdonald for his close reading of this text and his copious comments and corrections, which have greatly improved the work. We also thank Prof. Clive Holes, Fokelien Kootstra, Ilkka Lindstedt, Ali al-Manaser, Marijn van Putten, and Benjamin Suchard for their comments.

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Karolina Jaworska

Letter Order and Transcription Conventions

The following lists the order of the entries in the present dictionary, along with the phonological or phonetic reconstruction of each consonant's pronunciation and its Arabic-script equivalent. In cases where a definitive reconstruction is not possible, a phonemic rather than a phonetic value is given between square brackets.

Letter Order

ʾ	[ʔ]	ء
ʿ	[ʕ]	ع
b	[b]	ب
d	[d]	د
ḏ	[ð]	ذ
ḍ	[ḍ]	ض
f	[p]	ف
g	[g]	ج
ġ	[ɣ]	غ
h	[h]	ه
ḫ	[χ]	خ
ḥ	[ħ]	ح
k	[k]	ك
l	[l]	ل
m	[m]	م
n	[n]	ن
q	[q]	ق
r	[r]	ر
s = s ¹	[s]	س

LETTER ORDER AND TRANSCRIPTION CONVENTIONS

IX

ś = s ²	[ʃ]	ش
ṣ	[s]	ص
t	[t]	ت
ṭ	[θ]	ث
ṭ	[t]	ط
w	[w]	و
y	[y]	ي
z	[z]	ز
ẓ	[θ]	ظ

Illustrations

Maps

- 1 The distribution of languages and South Semitic scripts of pre-Islamic Arabia 2
- 2 The distribution of the Safaitic inscriptions based on the GIS data in the OCIANA corpus 3

Photographs

- 1 A Safaitic inscription in situ, Northeastern Jordan 4
- 2 An example of Safaitic rock art 11
- 3 An effaced Safaitic inscription 18

Figures

- 1 PCA visualization on the relationship between Safaitic and other Semitic languages (SPCA) 6
- 2 A script chart detailing the local variety of the mixed Safaitic-Hismaic script at Dūmat al-Jandal 8

Tables

- 1 Script chart of the Safaitic letter forms 7
- 2 List of animals commonly depicted in the rock art 10
- 3 Terms for loved ones 14
- 4 Verbs of grieving 15

Abbreviations

Abbreviations of Languages, Scripts, and Inscriptions

Akk	Akkadian
Ar	Arabic
Arm	Aramaic
Car	Classical Arabic
Cun	cuneiform
Dad	Dadanitic
EgAr	Egyptian Arabic
EnAv	En Avdat inscription
GAr	Gulf Arabic
GrAr	Graeco-Arabica
Grk	Greek
Gz	Ge'ez
Hb	Hebrew
His	Hismaic
Ḥrn	Ḥarrān inscription
HSab	Haramic Sabaic
Jus	Jebel Usays inscription
LevAr	Levantine Arabic
Nab	Nabataean
NabAr	Nabataean Arabic
NajAr	Najdi Arabic
Nam	Al-Namārah inscription
NWS	North West Semitic
PS	Proto-Semitic
Q	Qur'an
QCT	Qur'anic Consonantal Text
QF	Qaryat al-Faw
Sab	Sabaic
Saf	Safaitic
Syr	Syriac
ThamB	Thamudic B
Ug	Ugaritic
Zbd	Zebed inscription

Grammatical Abbreviations

abst	abstract
adj	adjective
adv	adverb
art	definite article
c-stem	causative stem (form IV)
col	collective
cnst-gen	construct-genitive chain
dem	demonstrative
dn	deity name
d-stem	doubled stem (form II)
fem	feminine
fs	feminine singular
g-stem	ground stem (form I)
h-stem	causative stem (equivalent to c-stem)
imp	imperative
inf	infinitive
l-stem	long stem (form III)
mp	masculine plural
n	noun
n-stem	n-prefixed stem (form VII)
num	numeral
pl	plural
pn	proper noun
prep	preposition
pro	pronoun
prtl	particle
ptc	participle
r-stem	reduplicated stem
rel	relative pronoun
sc	suffix conjugation
sing	singular
t1-stem	t-infixed stem (form VIII)
t2-stem	t-prefixed stem (form V, VI, and variant form VIII)
top	toponym
v	verb
voc	vocative particle

Introduction

1 Overview of Safaitic¹

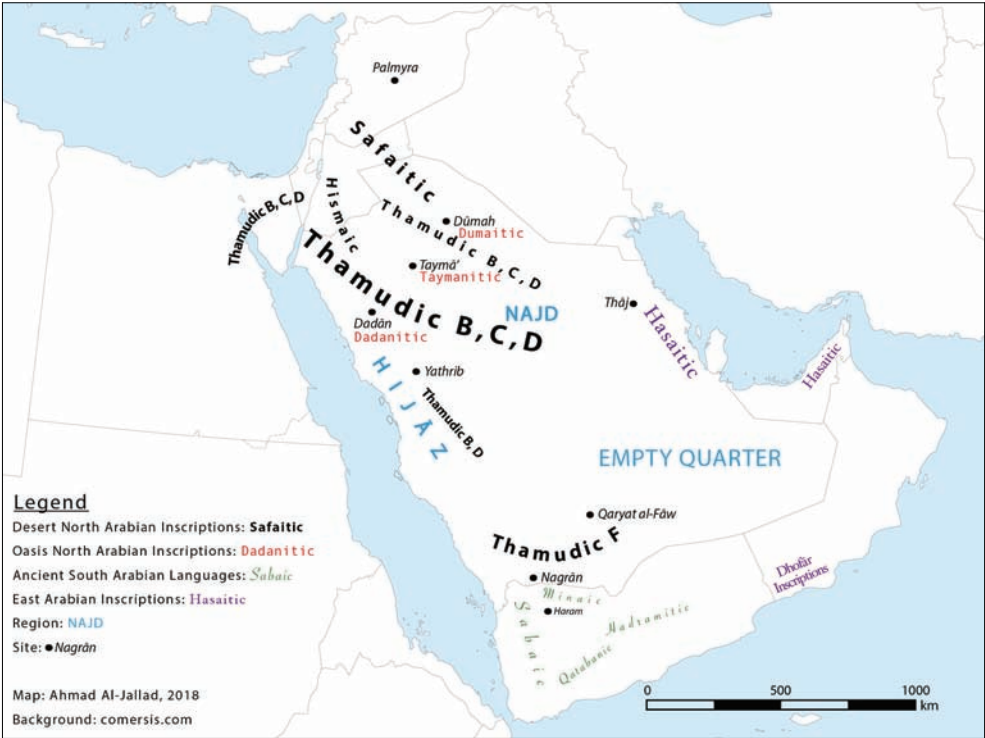
Pre-Islamic Arabia was home to an indigenous family of alphabets, the “South Semitic script”, a sister of the Phoenico-Aramaic script. The earliest dated examples of this writing tradition come from ancient Yemen. Sticks bearing writing in the Ancient South Arabian script have been radiocarbon dated (¹⁴C) to the early 1st millennium BCE, while the latest examples date to the 6th c. CE—thus, it is a writing tradition spanning fifteen-hundred years (DADSM). While a single alphabet unites the various languages of ancient Yemen, the areas to the north, from the desert region surrounding Nagrān to Syria, attest a stunning degree of script diversity. These inscriptions have been collectively labelled “Ancient North Arabian”, a negative definition referring to the non-Ancient South Arabian manifestations of the South Semitic script. Unlike Ancient South Arabian, the dating of these texts is much more difficult to ascertain. The earliest inscriptions come from the north and date contextually from the early to middle 1st millennium BCE, while the latest securely dated text is associated with a Nabataean inscription bearing the date 267 CE (McANA, pp. 490–491).

Safaitic is the conventional name of the northern-most variety of the South Semitic script. Texts composed in this alphabet are concentrated in the Syro-Jordanian Ḥarrah, a basalt desert stretching from the Ḥawrān to northern Saudi Arabia, and were carved by the nomadic and semi-nomadic inhabitants of this steppe from perhaps the end of the 1st millennium BCE to the 4th c. CE (SafGram, § 1.3).² Although the inscriptions mainly come from this region, isolated examples of Safaitic have been found as far away as Pompeii in the west and Dura Europos and Palmyra in the east.

The inscriptions were discovered in 1857 by Cyril Graham, a Scottish explorer, during a journey into the desert east of the Ḥawrān. The local inhabitants informed him of a place called “el-Harrah”, where the stones were “covered with writing and pictures”. Graham reached the edge of the Ṣafā, a volcanic region southeast of Damascus within the Ḥarrah, and there he encountered his first Safaitic inscription:

1 The present overview is intended to be brief, serving those who wish to use the dictionary without consulting SafGram. Volume 2 will contain a thorough introduction to all aspects of the Safaitic inscriptions and writing tradition.

2 For a thorough overview of the Ancient North Arabian inscriptions, see WhANA.



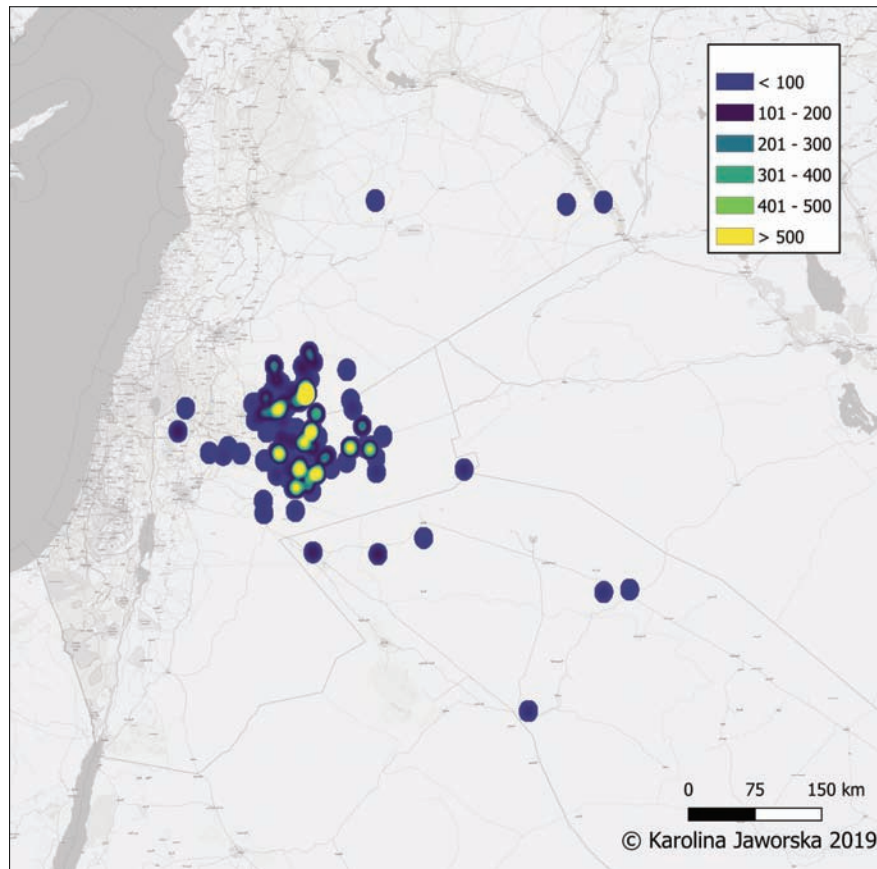
MAP 1 The distribution of languages and South Semitic scripts of pre-Islamic Arabia

We had not gone very far when my attention was attracted by some marks cut in one of the large basaltic stones which lay loose in our path. On examining it more closely I detected what I took to be characters, and carefully copied them down.

GEH, p. 236

Graham continued to discover texts in great numbers. The script appeared alien from the perspective of Biblical languages and Arabic, a remoteness captured by his initial speculation on its origin:

Whether this country once was tributary to Phoenicia, or whether we have on these stones inscriptions of a far earlier period, traces perhaps left by the old Rephaim themselves who first occupied this land, is at present mere matter for speculation; but should these inscriptions someday be deciphered, we may hope to have some light thrown upon the history of a country of which we seem at present to know nothing, and of a people who may have been perhaps the earliest emigrants out of



MAP 2 The distribution of the Safaitic inscriptions based on the GIS data in the OCIANA corpus; numbers correspond to density of inscriptions per location

Shinar, and the original founders of the cities of the Land of Bashan and of Moab.

GEH, p. 241

The full decipherment of the script was achieved four decades later. In 1901, Enno Littmann presented the phonemic values of all the characters of the script Graham discovered on his journey in the Ḥarrah. The inscriptions were not the works of Biblical giants or proto-Moabites, but were carved by ancient Arabic-speaking tribespeople who inhabited this land some two-thousand years ago. And as Graham suspected, they indeed shed important light on this region's past and the culture and customs of its inhabitants, all previously lost to history. But what he could not know was that they would become a major source for what was once Arabic's pre-history.



PHOTOGRAPH 1 A Safaitic inscription in situ, Northeastern Jordan
PHOTOGRAPH BY A. AL-JALLAD

2 The Language of the Safaitic Inscriptions and Its Speakers

The Safaitic alphabet was used to write various dialects of Old Arabic across the southern Levant and North Arabia. The interpretation of the linguistic variation in the corpus is challenged by geographic and chronological uncertainties. Since the authors of these inscriptions were mobile, linguistic variation, even in inscriptions coming from the same general area, could reflect far-flung geographic variants. And since the chronological boundaries of Safaitic are unknown (SafGram, §1.3), variation can, in some cases, reflect changes in the language over time. The true extent of this linguistic variation is further concealed by the laconic and formulaic language of the writing tradition.

Safaitic attests most of the grammatical innovations that characterize Arabic, including:

- 1 system of verbal negation: *lam yaʿal*, *mā faʿala*, *lān* (< *lāʿan) *yaʿala*,
- 2 the G-passive participle pattern *mafʿūl*,
- 3 *ʾan* as a complementizer,
- 4 the use of *f* to introduce modal clauses,
- 5 independent object pronominal base (ʾ)y,

- 6 unique set of prepositions and adverbs, such as *ʿnd* [‘end] ‘at’ (CAr *ʿinda*),
 7 *f* [pī] ‘in’ (CAr *fī*), *ldn* [ladon] ‘at, close to’ (CAr *ladun*); etc.,
 8 vestiges of nunation,
 the subjunctive use of the prefix conjugation terminating in *-a*.

An innovative principal-component analysis of the core lexicon of Safaitic, based on an expanded version of the Swadesh list, by Souag et al. (SPCA) illustrates its relationship to the other Semitic languages. Safaitic clusters with varieties of Arabic, being most closely related to Classical and Qur’anic Arabic.

The feature that distinguishes Safaitic most from other forms of Arabic is the phonetic realization of the definite article. Unlike Nabataean Arabic, the Qur’anic Consonantal Text, and Classical Arabic, all of which exhibit some form of the *ʾal*-article, most Safaitic inscriptions employ the definite article *h-*. But other article forms are used as well, including *ʾl-* [ʾal], *ʾ-* [ʾa], and in rare cases, *hn-* [han]. A small number of Safaitic inscriptions do not exhibit the use of any definite article. Thus, it seems that Safaitic attests a stage in the history of the Arabic language where there was considerable variation in the shape of this feature.

The linguistic variation attested in the corpus accords with the diverse groups who partook in this writing tradition. The Safaitic inscriptions were not produced by a single *ethnos*; various tribal groups across North Arabia and the southern Levant composed texts in this script. Most of these are referred to by the term *ʾl* [ʾāl], ‘lineage’ or perhaps ‘people’. Among the larger tribes attested in the corpus are *ḏf* [ḏayp], *mrt* [amarat], *tm* [taym], *rwḥ* [rawāḥ], and *ʾwḏ* [ʾawīḏ]. While these groups are known primarily from Safaitic inscriptions, men claiming affiliation with groups beyond the Ḥarraḥ have composed inscriptions in Safaitic as well. Several authors identify as Nabataeans, *nbṭy* (e.g. MISSB1), and there is even an inscription by a man named *gys* ‘Gaius’ from *ʾlrm* ‘the people of Rome’ (unpub). The vast majority of texts, however, contain no explicit information about tribal affiliation. And while the basic conventions of writing remain consistent, it is possible that the choice of particular lexical items and grammatical forms was determined by variation in the spoken language.

3 Writing System

The Safaitic script consists of twenty-eight glyphs, distinguishing graphically all 28 consonantal phonemes of Arabic. No *matres lectionis* are used; long and short vowels are not represented graphically. Texts can be written in any direction and are inscribed employing various techniques, most often hammered,

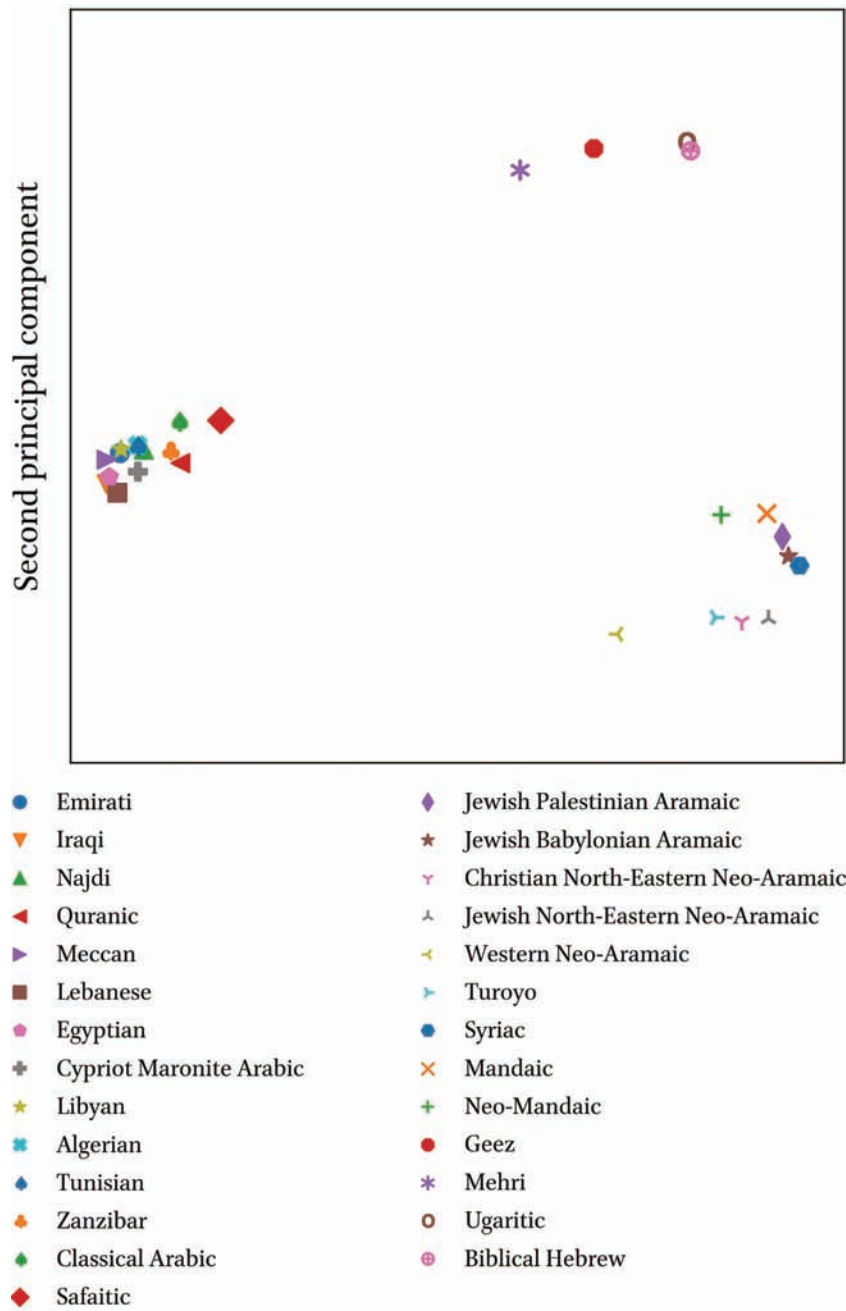


FIGURE 1 PCA visualization on the relationship between Safaitic and other Semitic languages (SPCA)

INTRODUCTION

7

TABLE 1 Script chart of the Safaitic letter forms

Safaitic phoneme	Idealized glyph	Square glyph	Tracings of attested forms
ʾ	ʾ	ʾ	ʾ ʾ
ʿ	◦	◦	◦ ◦
b	⸇	⸇	⸇ ⸇
d	⸌	⸌	⸌ ⸌
ḏ	⸎	⸎	⸎ ⸎
ḏ = ṣ	⸐	⸐	⸐ ⸐
f	⸑	⸑	⸑
g	⸒	⸒	⸒ ⸒
ḡ	⸔	⸔	⸔ ⸔ ⸔
h	⸕	⸕	⸕
ḥ	⸖	⸖	⸖ ⸖
ḥ	⸗	⸗	⸗ ⸗
k	⸘	⸘	⸘ ⸘
l	⸙	⸙	⸙
m	⸚	⸚	⸚ ⸚ ⸚
n	⸛	⸛	⸛ ⸛
q	⸜	⸜	⸜
r	⸝	⸝	⸝ ⸝ ⸝
s	⸞	⸞	⸞ ⸞
ś	⸟	⸟	⸟
ṣ	⸠	⸠	⸠ ⸠
t	⸡	⸡	⸡
ṭ	⸢	⸢	⸢ ⸢
ṭ	⸣	⸣	⸣ ⸣
w	⸤	⸤	⸤ ⸤
y	⸥	⸥	⸥ ⸥
z	⸦	⸦	⸦
ẓ = ṭ	⸧	⸧	⸧ ⸧ ⸧

	ʾ	b	t	ṭ	g	ḥ	ḥ	d	ḏ	r	z	s ¹	s ²	š
Undifferentiated	Ⲁ	Ⲃ	Ⲅ				Ⲇ	Ⲉ		Ⲋ		Ⲍ		Ⲏ
Safaitic shape				Ⲑ	Ⲓ	Ⲕ					Ⲗ		Ⲙ	
Simplified version of a Safaitic shape													Ⲛ	
Hismaic shape										Ⲑ				
Simplified version of a Hismaic shape								Ⲕ						
‘Local’ shape								Ⲗ	Ⲙ					
	ḏ	ṭ	z	ʾ	ḡ	f	q	k	l	m	n	h	w	y
Undifferentiated				Ⲑ	Ⲓ	Ⲕ	Ⲇ			Ⲋ		Ⲍ	Ⲏ	Ⲑ
Safaitic shape		Ⲑ	Ⲓ		Ⲕ				Ⲗ				Ⲙ	Ⲛ
Hismaic shape	Ⲑ							Ⲕ			Ⲗ			
‘Local’ shape					Ⲕ									

FIGURE 2 A script chart detailing the local variety of the mixed Safaitic-Hismaic script at Dūmat al-Jandal
COURTESY J. NORRIS, THNQT

incised, or chiseled. Letter shapes can also show considerable variation. Clark (CSNS, pp. 70–71) divided the script into five main types: *common*, *fine*, *square*, *formal*, and *90 degrees*. The interrelationships between these hands remain so far unclear.

In addition to the variants mentioned above, various patterns of mixing between the Safaitic and Hismaic—an Ancient North Arabian alphabet concentrated in the Ḥismā region of southern Jordan and Northwest Arabia—exist. The Safaitic inscriptions from the southern periphery of Dūmat al-Jandal (northern Saudi Arabia) exhibit a consistent mixture of letter shapes, such that it appears to be a true script variant rather than an impromptu mixing of letter forms from two scripts known to the authors. This variant is described in some detail by J. Norris (ThNQT).

4 Text Genres

The Safaitic inscriptions have traditionally been regarded as spontaneous graffiti produced by nomads to pass the time. However, their formulaic structure and contents, as well as the consistency in letter shapes and style, strongly suggest that these texts reflect an established writing tradition. While individual examples of non-formulaic texts exist, the vast majority of inscriptions conform to a small number of thematic categories, and nearly all texts are composed according to the same formulaic structure:

l- genealogy + narrative + invocation

Narratives are limited to a small number of subjects dealing mainly with activities that involve a degree of danger and uncertainty, such as pasturing, migrating, warfare, and awaiting the rains. They can also mark the construction installations (e.g. shelters or hides), commemorate the performance of religious rituals (pilgrimages and sacrifices), and funerary practices, such as constructing graves and grieving for the dead. Invocations following the narrative are often logically connected to it. Authors will also invoke the gods to bless those who read their text, and compose elaborate curses to protect the inscriptions from vandalism, indicating that texts were meant to be read and interacted with.

The Safaitic inscriptions can be divided into two basic types:

1) Initial invocations

These texts begin with the vocative particle *hā* followed by the name of a divinity and then a short prayer.

KRS 681: *h rḏw s'd msk bn 'r*

'O Rḏw, help Msk son of 'r'

KRS 957: *h yṭ' whb l-s'd bn ghm n'm*

'O Yṭ', grant favor to S'd son of Ghm'

This type finds a parallel in the Thamudic B and Dumaitic inscriptions and likely reflects a very ancient genre.

Thamudic B:

SESP.U 31: *h rḏw hb l-yd-n ntn m ḥṭb*

'O Rḏw, grant into our hands the gift of what was requested'

Dumaitic:

WTI 23: *h rḏw w nhy w 'trsm s'd-n 'l-wdd-y*

'O Rḏw and Nhy and 'trsm, help me in the matter of my love'

Indeed, this structure is found in what is perhaps one of the oldest Ancient North Arabian inscriptions—a text from Bāyir, Jordan, likely dated to the early 1st millennium BCE, which reads:

KhAna 1: *h mlkm w kms w qws b-km 'wḏn*
 'O Malkom and Kemosh and Qaws, we have sought refuge in you'

2) Initial genealogies

The rest of the inscriptions belong to this category. They begin with the *lām auctōris*, which marks association, either direct authorship, ownership, or commissioning, followed by a genealogy, which can span from a single name to up to twenty generations. The exact purpose of these inscriptions is not always clear. They could sometimes reflect a simple graffito by the author or contextually can be taken as grave markers or building inscriptions, if associated with a grave/funerary cairn or installation.

2a) Signatures accompanying rock art and places

The authors of the Safaitic inscriptions also had a complex tradition of rock art. Engraved images were often 'signed', presumably by their authors indicating ownership. In these cases, the genealogy can be followed by a generic term for image or carving, *dmyt* 'image', *ḥṭṭ* 'carving', or by the word for the animal depicted in the rock art.

TABLE 2 List of animals
commonly depicted
in the rock art

<i>'sd</i>	lion
<i>'tn</i>	she-ass
<i>'r</i>	wild ass
<i>bkr̥t</i>	young she-camel
<i>dsy(t)</i>	oryx
<i>gml</i>	male camel
<i>fr̥s</i>	horse/horseman
<i>ḥmr</i>	donkey
<i>ḥyt</i>	animals
<i>n'm(t)</i>	ostrich
<i>nqt</i>	she-camel
<i>tr</i>	bull
<i>w'l</i>	ibex
<i>zby(t)</i>	gazelle

INTRODUCTION

11



PHOTOGRAPH 2 An example of Safaitic rock art
BY E. MUHANNA

They will also indicate spending time at a place by carving the name of a location after the genealogy.

- l PN h-dr* ‘by PN, at this place’
l PN h-mnẓr ‘by PN, at this look-out point’
l PN h-mdt ‘by PN, at this spring pasture’

Some texts served as structure markers indicating ownership of a building or a grave.

- WH 3017: *l ’ḥwf bn w’bt h-zlt*
 ‘this shelter is for (constructed by?) ’ḥwf son of W’bt’
 Vogue 404.2: *l ’n bn kst h-nfs*
 ‘this funerary monument is for ’n son of Kst’

2b) Narratives

The narrative section following the genealogy is most often introduced by *w* ‘and’. The activities described in this section are highly restricted, usually to those involving a degree of danger or uncertainty, the building of installations, or funerary customs. The following categories are attested:

2b.1) Pasturing: Narratives belonging to this genre usually begin with the verb *r’y* ‘he pastured’. Inscriptions can indicate the type of animal pastured, location, time, and herbage grazed. For example:

- C 269: *w r’y h-nḥl bql b-dkr snt gśm w ḥn’l*
 ‘he pastured in the valley on fresh herbage during Aries, the year of Gśm and Ḥn’l’
 ZeGA 11: *w r’y h-m’zy h-nḥl qyz*
 ‘he pastured the goats in the valley in the dry season’

2b.2) Migrating: Inscriptions of this sort can be composed at the start of a journey or during it. Verbs associated with this genre are most commonly *šrq* ‘to migrate to the inner desert’, *syr* ‘to return to a place of water’, *mty* and *ḥyt* ‘to journey (on a beast)’. The goal of the migration need not be expressed, but often is.

- HaNSB 197: *šrq m-ḥrn b-’bl-h*
 ‘he migrated to the inner desert from the Ḥawrān with his camels’

- BS 870: *šyr ḥrn m-ʿgz ft h-ḥtt*
 ‘he returned to water at the Ḥawrān from ‘gz and these are his writings’
- KRS 15: *w mty m-gl’d l-tdmr*
 ‘and he set off from Gilead to Palmyra’

2b.3) Military activities: These include verbs like *ǧzz* and *ǧb* ‘to raid’, *qšš* ‘to patrol’, and possible *šrq* ‘to migrate to the inner desert’, but sometimes clearly referring to a military activity.

- WH 65: *ǧzz h-nḥl*
 ‘he went on a raid in this valley’
- KRS 1468: *qšš b-m’t frs b’d l df*
 ‘he patrolled as a part of a cavalry unit for the lineage of Df’
- WH 1675: *w šrq b-h-msrt*
 ‘and he migrated to the inner desert with the military unit’

2b.4) Watch-keeping and waiting: Authors kept watch for enemies, both men and animals, either defensively or perhaps as part of a hunt. The two main terms for this are *nẓr* ‘to (stand) guard/keep watch’ and *ḥrṣ* ‘to keep watch’, while other terms used less frequently are *ḥll* and *rʿy*.

- HaNSB 48: *w nẓr h-gś*
 ‘and he stood guard against the raiding party’
- C 426i: *w ḥrṣ h-śn*
 ‘and he kept watch for the enemy’
- SIT 52: *w nẓr b’d m’zy-h*
 ‘and he kept watch on account of his goats’

Authors record lying in wait for enemies and animals most often with a T-stem of *nẓr*: *tnẓr* and *tẓr*. replace ‘a’ by ‘the’?

- WH 359: *w tẓr ḥyt*
 ‘and he lay in wait for animals’
- C 420: *w tẓr śn*
 ‘and he lay in wait for enemies’

The same verbs, when taking *sm̄y* as an object, should be understood as ‘to await’.

KRS 1563: *w tʒr ʔ-smy*
 ‘and he awaited the rains’

HaNSB 62: *w tnʒr h-smy*
 ‘and he awaited the rains’

2b.5) Grieving and yearning: In addition to carving inscriptions to mark the burials of loved ones, authors recorded their grief upon visiting the graves and cairns of the dead. The inscriptions contain a rich vocabulary for grieving; the commonest term is *wgm* ‘to grieve’, which is associated with grief for the dead. The object of the verb of grieving is usually introduced by the preposition *ʔ*. Those grieved for can be unnamed or named loved ones and family members.

HCH 82: *wgm ʔ-l-hn*
 ‘he grieved for Hn’

ASWS 70: *qʔdfbky ʔ-ʔht-h mtt*
 ‘he halted and wept for his sister, who had died’

TABLE 3 Terms for loved ones

<i>ʔb</i>	father
<i>ʔb ʔm</i>	maternal grandfather
<i>ʔh</i>	brother
<i>ʔht</i>	sister
<i>ʔm</i>	mother
<i>ʔm</i>	paternal grandfather
<i>ʔmt</i>	grandmother
<i>bn</i>	son
<i>bnt</i>	daughter
<i>dd</i>	paternal uncle
<i>hl</i>	maternal uncle
<i>hlt</i>	maternal aunt
<i>htn</i>	any relation on the side of the wife, i.e., father-in-law, etc.
<i>mrby</i>	foster child
<i>hbb</i>	loved one
<i>ʂdq</i>	friend
<i>wdd</i>	loved one

Following the name of the deceased, authors will sometimes describe the conditions of their death, *(m)hʔrb* ‘plundered’, *(m)qtl* ‘murdered’, *trh* ‘perished’, *mt*

TABLE 4 Verbs of grieving

<i>bky</i>	to weep
<i>ndm</i>	to be devastated (by grief)
<i>ng'</i>	to grieve in pain
<i>qsf</i>	to be sad
<i>wgm</i>	to grieve
<i>wg'</i>	to grieve in pain
<i>wlh</i>	to be distraught

'having died', being the most common. The expression *rgm mny* 'struck down by Fate' often appears in such contexts and likely reflects the deification of Fate as a force who stalks the living and ultimately causes death.

Following expressions of grief for the lost, authors will sometimes add ~~the expression~~ *f b's m(n) zll* 'for those who remain (alive) despair'.

The verb *tšwq* 'to long for' is used to express yearning for and longing for separated loved ones. Its object is introduced by *'l-* and rarely *l-*. Texts of this sort are usually followed by a prayer for 'reunion', *qbl*.

LP 68o: *w tšwq 'l-r'-h*
'and he longed for his friend'

2b.6) Finding inscriptions: Authors sometimes carve an inscription in reaction to finding the trace of a loved one, usually in the form of an inscription or grave. These texts are usually followed by blessings or expressions of grief, and in rare cases by an invocation introduced by the verb *ql* 'to say aloud'.

KRS 926: *wgd 'tr mlk*
'he found the trace of Mlk'

Mu 897: *wgd sfr hl-h 'n'm*
'he found the writing of his maternal uncle, 'n'm'

SIJ 688: *f wgd 'tr hn' hyrf ql l-'l-h h-'mr*
'and he found the trace of Hn' in good form and so he said: may his people have long life'

2b.7) Funerary activities: Narratives also record the performance of burials. The commonest expression is *bny 'l-* 'to build upon', an expression which likely refers to laying stones of the cairn of a dead person. Building a cairn for a dead man is expressed by *bny l-PN h-rgm/h-šwy* 'he built the funerary cairn for PN'.

The term *ʿḥd h-rgm/h-šwy l-PN* ‘he took the cairn for PN’ likely refers to the reuse of a pre-existing cairn for a burial. Finally, some texts employ the verbs *qbr* and *dṭn* ‘to bury’, to indicate the digging of a grave.

- HCH 3: *bny ʿl-ʿḥ-h trḥ*
 ‘he built for his brother who had perished’
 KRS 52: *bny l-ghm h-rgm*
 ‘he built the funerary cairn for Ghm’
 WH 1136: *lPN w qbr ʿḥ-h*
 ‘by PN and he buried his brother’

2b.8) Religious rituals: Commemoration of religious rituals include making a sacrifice (*dbḥ*), erecting a cult-stone (*nšb*), and performing a pilgrimage (*hgg*).

- RWQ 318: *dbḥ h-nqt*
 ‘he sacrificed the she-camel’
 KRS 929: *nšb fh dśr slm*
 ‘he erected a cult-stone so, O Dśr, may he be secure’
 Al-Mafraq
 Museum 24: *hgg snt myt mn’t bn rḏwt*
 ‘he made a pilgrimage the year Mn’t son of Rḏwt died’

2c) Prayers and curses

Narratives are often followed by a prayer to the gods, often logically connected to the preceding content, and a curse to protect the inscription. Authors will petition the deities for security while pasturing or migrating, spoil when raiding, rain and deliverance when awaiting the rains (especially during a drought), reunion when longing for loved ones, deliverance when keeping watch for enemies, security for those who remain alive while mourning the dead, vengeance for the family and friends of one who was murdered, and favor when performing religious rituals.

- HCH 83: *w wgm ʿl-brʿ w ʿl-ʿsd fh lt slm l-d sʿr w bny ʿl-hn*
 ‘and he grieved for Brʿ and for ʿsd so, O Lt, may those who remain alive be secure, and he built upon Hn’
 C 663: *w mṭy tdmr fh lt slm*
 ‘and he set off on a journey to Palmyra so, O Lt, may he be secure’
 LP 160: *w ḏbʿ fh lt w rḏy ḡnmt*
 ‘and he set off to raid so, O Lt and Rḏy, may there be spoil’

ASWS 185: *w tẓr h-smyf h b'lsmn rwḥ b-mṭr*
 'and he awaited the rains so, O B'lsmn, send the winds with rain'

Prayers and Curses to Protect the Inscription

The Safaitic inscriptions were meant to be read by passersby. This is proved by the 'inscription finding' genre, as well as the numerous prayers carved encouraging the reading and invoking of texts. The usual term for reading a text is *d'y* but one rarely encounters *qr* as well. In light of this, it is possible that even inscriptions lacking an explicit prayer were understood by those who found them to be requests for a benediction and perhaps gained an oral invocation by a well-meaning passerby.

RMSK 1: *h gddf slm w ḡnmt l-d d'y h-sfr*
 'O Gddf, may he who would read this writing have security and spoil'
 RSIS 126: *w sl[m] l-d qr' h-ktb*
 'and may he who would read this writing have security'

Authors also constructed elaborate curses to discourage vandalism. The commonest of these is wishing blindness, *wr* ['awār], upon the one who effaces, *wr* ['awwara], an inscription. But curses can include diseases (*hkk* 'mange'), injury (*rg* 'lameness'), the loss of the senses (*hrs* 'dumbness'), dearth of pasture (*mhl*), and finally ejection from the grave (*nq't*), sometimes even by a loved one (*b-wdd*, *b-ṣdq*).

WH 368: *h lt 'wr w 'rg w hrs w grb w hkk l-d y'wr h-sfr*
 'O Lt, let there be blindness and lameness and dumbness and scab and mange to him who would efface this writing'

Prayers against Death

As we mentioned earlier, *rgm mny* 'struck down by Fate' often follows the name of a dead person in grieving inscriptions. There exist several examples of protective prayers against Fate. Inscriptions of this sort begin with the narrative *w tẓr mny* 'and Fate lay in wait', foreshadowing the image of death stalking the living in pre-Islamic Arabic poetry. This phrase is often followed by a prayer for deliverance.

WH 3133.1: *w tẓr mnyf h rḏw s'd-h*
 'and Fate lay in wait so, O Rḏw, help him!'

ASWS 169: *w tẓr mnyf h rḏw flt m-b's*
 'and Fate lay in wait so, O Rḏw, deliver from misfortune'



PHOTOGRAPH 3

An effaced Safaitic inscription from near Marabb al-Shurafā', in northeastern Jordan. The vandal, perhaps in fear of divine retribution, did not damage the name of the god *rdy*, while ~~name~~ of the inscription's author and his invocation, which invokes *rdy* for retribution (*qbt*) against the Nabataeans have been removed.

PHOTOGRAPH BY A. AL-JALLAD

2d) Dating inscriptions

The Safaitic inscriptions are dated using a formula beginning with the word *snt* 'year'. The nomads did not have a fixed calendar so most texts are dated to prominent regional events, many of which are lost to history. The elaboration of events to describe the year can range from a single word to rather detailed descriptions of conflict and movements of people. The dating formula is in a way the least formulaic component of the Safaitic inscriptions, as writers were free to choose which event to use to date the inscription and in how much detail to describe it.

KRS 301: *r'y nwy snt brht šlhđ*

'he pastured while migrating the year Šlhđ was abandoned'

MISS.D 1: *nšb 't' snt 'md qyṣr h-mdnt w swy h-mdnt w bḥs 'l 'shm f ḥrb-hm 'l mlk w 'm h-'bšy w 's d 'l frt w d 'l yṣr*

'he erected the cult-stone of 't' the year Caesar sent reinforcements to the province and set the province in good order and the lineage of 'shm was defeated, for the lineage of Mlk, 'm the 'obayṣite, 's of the lineage of Frt and those of Yṣr waged war against them'

5 Resources for the Study of Safaitic

The standard corpus of Safaitic inscriptions is the Online Corpus of the Inscriptions of Ancient North Arabia (OCIANA), which can be accessed at the Khalili Research Center's website: <https://krc.web.ox.ac.uk/>. Each inscription is given a siglum, an abbreviation of the corpus in which it was originally published, and a number, e.g. WH 30 (= Winnett, F.V. and Harding, G.L. *Inscriptions from Fifty Safaitic Cairns*. Near and Middle East, 9. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1978, inscription number 30). At the time of publication, the corpus contains 33,180 Safaitic inscriptions, but this number grows with every expedition to the Ḥarrah. The standard dictionary and grammar of Safaitic was published in 2015 (SafGram) and is superseded by volume I and II of this work as well as the up-to-date grammatical description published by Al-Jallad in 2019 (TSLs). The updated Safaitic grammar contained in volume II will deepen the discussion of the phonological, morphological, and syntactic features encountered in the Safaitic inscriptions, informed by new discoveries since 2015, and will also include a comparative discussion of other Ancient North Arabian corpora. The bibliography of this book contains most of the published editions of inscriptions, which often contain helpful introductions and commentaries treating grammatical and cultural aspects of the texts.

6 The Safaitic Dictionary

Safaitic lexicography began with the first editions of inscriptions in the late 19th century, even before the complete decipherment of the alphabet. And while no comprehensive dictionary exists, several of the major editions, such as ISB and WH, contain useful wordlists, even though we depart in the interpretation of many of the debatable items. The dictionary contained in SafGram, updated by the wordlist in AADD, contains the largest collection of Safaitic vocabulary, but is far from complete. We are indebted to all who exerted their time and effort into collecting inscriptions from the field, interpreting and publishing these texts. Their voices are heard throughout this book in the *notes* accompanying selected lexica. The interpretations of the inscriptions cited here rest on the judicious weighing of previous opinions along with our own interpretations. There are no doubt several cases where the exact meaning of a word is uncertain, and this is made clear to the reader.

This is a dictionary of the vocabulary used in a corpus of inscriptions rather than of a single language. Given the great uncertainties in dialectal and chronological boundaries, it is impossible to know if all of these words belonged to

the lexicon of a single speaker. In addition to this, most of the vocabulary attested appears only at the margins of the otherwise formulaic language of the inscriptions. In other words, the vast majority of words contained in this dictionary are attested only a handful of times, and many are *hapax legomena*. New inscriptions will no doubt yield clearer contexts, changing and refining our interpretation of some of the vocabulary.

While this is the first attempt at a comprehensive Safaitic dictionary, it should be said from the start that such an effort is premature. The current dictionary is based on the OCIANA corpus; there are about 10,000 more texts recorded in the OCIANA Badia Surveys of 2015–2017 which have not yet been fully studied. On the other hand, several hundred inscriptions published in articles, dissertations, and festschrifts, but not yet inserted into OCIANA, are included in this dictionary. Yet one must always keep in mind that the majority of the Ḥarrah remains unexplored, and so unknown scores of lexical items are no doubt missing from the present volume. For this reason, the dictionary will have an online component that can be updated yearly, to reflect the ever-growing corpus of texts.

7 The Entries

The entries are organized lexically rather than by root. Grammatical information accompanies the entry, followed by the gloss in bold font. We then provide the consonantal root of the entry as well as a reconstructed phonological form, based primarily on information drawn from Greek-Safaitic/Arabic bilingual texts (SafGram, 39–54; AGA 1; NEJ 11). Illustrative examples are provided, with reference to the corpus and inscription number; we have chosen to omit most editorial symbols for ease of reading. Notes discuss occurrences of cognate words in other corpora of Ancient North Arabian, Greek, Aramaic, and/or cuneiform sources; this section is separated by the symbol || from the etymological discussion of the entry, which minimally identifies Classical Arabic cognates but will, as needed, engage in a comparative Semitic discussion. We have chosen to use English-language dictionaries of Arabic, such as Lane's *Lexicon*, whenever possible to open up this text to users with no formal training in Classical Arabic. Aramaic lexical data are mainly drawn from CAL (the Comprehensive Aramaic Lexicon Project), which is constantly updated and contains references to all the standard Aramaic dictionaries.

Homographic lexical items are numbered to distinguish various etyma. This only applies to words that would have had different forms in pronunciation, concealed by the consonantal spellings, and not different meanings of a single etymon that emerge from its pragmatic context.

Sigla and Bibliography

For ease and consistency of usage, all references—not only editions of inscriptions—are given a two to five letter abbreviation. References to inscriptions follow the standard format of abbreviation + inscription number (e.g. WH 1), while references to specific pages numbers follow a comma, (WH, 25).




AbaNS	Ababneh, Mohammad I. 2005. <i>Neue safaitische Inschriften und deren bildliche Darstellungen</i> . SSHB 6. Aachen: Shaker Verlag.
A1	Al-Jallad, Ahmad, and Ali al-Manaser. 2015a. “New Epigraphica from Jordan 1: A Pre-Islamic Arabic Inscription in Greek Letters and a Greek Inscription from North-Eastern Jordan.” <i>Arabian Epigraphic Notes</i> 1: 51–70.
AAAZ 1	Al-Jallad, Ahmad. 2014. “An Ancient Arabian Zodiac. The Constellations in the Safaitic Inscriptions, Part 1.” <i>Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy</i> 25: 214–230.
AAAZ 11	Al-Jallad, Ahmad. 2016a. “An Ancient Arabian Zodiac. The Constellations in the Safaitic Inscriptions, Part 11.” <i>Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy</i> 27: 84–106.
AADD	Al-Jallad, Ahmad. 2017b. “Marginal Notes on and Additions to An Outline of the Grammar of the Safaitic Inscriptions (SSL 80; Leiden: Brill, 2015), with a Supplement to the Dictionary.” <i>Arabian Epigraphic Notes</i> 3: 75–96.
AAEK	Al-Manaser, Ali. 2008. <i>Ein Korpus neuer safaitischer Inschriften aus Jordanien</i> . Semitica et Semitohamitica Berolinensia 10. Aachen: Shaker Verlag.
AAHY	Al-Manaser, Ali. 2014. “ḥ r b y h d fī ’l-nuqūš al-‘arabiyyah al-šamāliyyah al-qadīmah (al-šafāwiyyah).” <i>Al-majallah al-urduniyyah li-l-ta’rīḥ wa-l-āṭār</i> 8 (1): 1–13.
AArQ	Al-Jallad, Ahmad. 2016b. “New Evidence from a Safaitic Inscription for a Late Velar/uvular Realization of *š in Aramaic.” <i>Semitica</i> 58: 257–270.
AATB	Al-Jallad, Ahmad, and Ali Al-Manaser. 2015b. “A Thamudic B Abecedary in the South Semitic Letter Order.” In <i>Semitic Languages in Contact</i> , edited by Aaron M. Butts, 1–15. Studies in Semitic Languages and Linguistics 82. Leiden: Brill.
AbNH	Abbadī, Sabri. 2015. “New Evidence of a Conflict between the Nabataeans and the Hwlt in Safaitic Inscription from Wadi Ram.” <i>Arabian Epigraphic Notes</i> 1: 71–76.

- AbNSJ Abbadi, Sabri. 2001. "A New Safaitic Inscription Dated to 12–9 BC." In *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan VII*, 481–484. Amman: Department of Antiquities of Jordan.
- AbSWS Abbadi, Sabri. 2006. *Nuqūš šafawiyyah min Wādī Salmā (al-bādīyah al-urduniyyah)*. Amman: Badia Research and Development Center.
- AbWH Abbadi, Sabri. 1996. "Nuqūš šafawiyyah ġadidah fi 'l-urdun / wādī al-ḥašād." *Dirāsāt al-ʿulūm al-insāniyyah wa-ʿl-iġtimāʿiyyah [al-ġamīʿah al-urduniyyah]* 23: 242–252.
- AEAL Al-Jallad, Ahmad. 2018. "The earliest attestation of Laysa and the implications for its etymology." In: *Languages, scripts and their uses in ancient North Arabia*, edited by Michael C.A. Macdonald, 111–119. Supplement to volume 48 of the Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- AEBC Al-Jallad, Ahmad. 2015. "Echoes of the Baal Cycle in a Safaito-Hismaic Inscription." *Journal of Ancient Near Eastern Religions* 15: 5–19.
- AGA 1 Al-Jallad, Ahmad. 2017. "Graeco-Arabica 1: The Southern Levant." In *Arabic in Context: Celebrating 400 Years of Arabic at Leiden University*, edited by Ahmad Al-Jallad, 99–186. Leiden: Brill.
- AGQ Abbadi, Sabri. 1987. "Kitābāt šafawiya min ġabal qurma." *Dirāsāt al-ʿulūm al-insāniyyah wa-ʿl-iġtimāʿiyyah [al-ġamīʿah al-urduniyyah]* 14: 125–156.
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- AJWS Atallah, Nabil, and Khaled Al-Jibour. 1997. "Inscriptions grecques de Wadi Salma dans la région désertique du Nord-Est de la Jordanie." *Le Muséon* 110 (3–4).
- AKSD Abu Assaf, A. 1973. "Kitābāt ʿarabiyyah šafawiyyah ġadidah fi al-maṭṭaf al-waṭanī bi-Dimašq." *Annales Archéologiques Arabes Syriennes* 23: 201–212.
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- Al-Namārah.H Inscriptions published on OCIANA, collected at Al-Namārah (Syria).

- Al-Namārah.M Inscriptions published on OCIANA, collected by M.C.A. Macdonald at Al-Namārah (Syria) during Al-Namārah Rescue Survey.
- AMGh Al-Jallad, Ahmad, and Michael C.A. Macdonald. 2015. "A Few Notes on the Alleged Occurrence of 'Ghassān' in a Safaitic Inscription." *Archiv Für Orientforschung* 53: 152–157.
- AMSI Al-Manaser, Ali. 2016. "Einige altnordarabische Inschriften aus Jordanien." *Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 69 (4): 457–469.
- AMWR Inscriptions published on OCIANA, collected by Mohammad I. Ababneh.
- APMS Al-Jallad, Ahmad. 2017c. "Pre-Islamic "Ḥamāsah" Verses from North-eastern Jordan: A New Safaitic Poetic Text from Marabb Al-Shurafā', with Further Remarks on the 'Ēn 'Avdat Inscription and KRS 2453." *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 47: 117–128.
- ASFF Inscriptions published on OCIANA, collected by Sabri Al-Abbadi at Qā' Fahadah and Tell al-Fāhdaw.
- ASWS Awad, 'Abd al-Rahman. 1999. *Dirāsāt nuqūš šafawīyyah min ḡanūb Wādī Sārah al-bādiyah al-'urdunniyyah aš-šamāliyyah*. MA thesis, Irbid: Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Yarmouk University.
- AtIN Atallah, Nabil. 2001. "Des Inscriptions du Nord de la Jordanie." *Epigraphica Anatolica* 33: 199–207.
- AWS Alolow, G. 1996. *Dirāsāt nuqūš šafawīyyah ḡadīdah min wādī as-sū' ḡanūb Sūriyā*. MA thesis, Irbid: Irbid Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- AZNG Abbadi, Sabri, and Fawzi Zayadine. 1996. "Nepos the Governor of the Provincia Arabia in Safaitic Inscription?" *Semitica* 46: 155–164.
- Betts Inscriptions published on OCIANA, collected at Wadi Miqat.
- BR Bikaj, P.M. Rajil. 2009. "The Cairn of The Mermaids." In *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan. x*, edited by Fawzi Khaysheh. Amman: Department of Antiquities of Jordan.
- BRenv.A Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995, at a small small outcrop on the left bank of Wādī Shām, north-west of the water-tower at Bi'r al-Ruṣay'ī, and published on OCIANA.
- BRenv.H Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 at a number of elaborate Ahl al-Ḡabal graves with "wings", one with a desert mosque attached, some 80 m south of the water tower at Bi'r al-Ruṣay'ī, and published on OCIANA.
- BRenv.J Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 at an outcrop and cairn approximately 30 m south of the

- Rushaydah–Zalaf road, 1.2 km east of the water tower at Bi'r al-Ruṣayṣī, and published on OCIANA.
- BS Inscriptions published on OCIANA, recorded by the Badia Survey in north-eastern Jordan in 2015.
- BTH Inscriptions published on OCIANA, recorded by Alison Betts at Tell Ḥibā, north-east Jordan and entered by Geraldine King.
- BWM Inscriptions published on OCIANA, recorded by Alison Betts in Wadi Miqāt.
- C Ryckmans, Gonzague. 1950. *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum: Pars Quinta, Inscriptiones Saracenicae Continens: Tomus 1, Fasciculus 1, Inscriptiones Safaiticae*. Paris: E Reipublicae Typographeo.
- CAL “Comprehensive Aramaic Project.” n.d. <http://cal.huc.edu/>.
- CDG Leslau, Wolf. 1987. *Comparative Dictionary of Ge'ez (Classical Ethiopic): Ge'ez–English, English–Ge'ez, with an Index of the Semitic Roots*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- CEDS Inscriptions published on OCIANA, collected by Vincent Clark during Eastern Desert Survey.
- CH, CH.R Corbett, Glenn Joseph 2010. “Mapping the Mute Immortals: A Locational and Contextual Analysis of Thamudic E/Ḥismaic Inscriptions and Rock Drawing from the Wādī Ḥafir of Southern Jordan.” PhD thesis, Chicago: University of Chicago.
- CSA Clark, Vincent A. 1984. “New Safaitic Inscriptions from Sakaka and Azraq.” *Abr-Nahrain* 23: 14–21.
- CSNS Clark, Vincent A. 1979. *A Study of New Safaitic Inscriptions from Jordan*. PhD thesis, University of Melbourne. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International.
- DADSM Drewes, A.J., T.F.G. Higham, M.C.A. Macdonald, and C. Bronk Ramsey. 2013. “Some Absolute Dates for the Development of the Ancient South Arabian Minuscule Script.” *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 24 (2): 196–207.
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- DDD Toorn, Karel van der, Bob Becking, and Pieter W. van der Hors, eds. 1999. *Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible*. Leiden & Boston: Brill.
- DDJK Hidalgo-Chacón Díez, María del. 2018. “Dadanitic Inscriptions from Jabal Al-Khramāt (Madā'in Ṣāliḥ).” In *To the Madbar and Back Again. Studies in the Languages, Archaeology, and Cultures of Arabia Dedicated to Michael C.A. Macdonald*, edited by Laila Nehmé and Ahmad Al-Jallad, 218–237. *Studies in Semitic Languages and Linguistics* 92. Leiden: Brill.

- DEAr Hinds, Martin, and al-Saïd Muhammad Badawi. 1986. *A Dictionary of Egyptian Arabic: Arabic-English*. Beirut: Librairie du Liban.
- DHH Al-Theeb, Sulayman, and Madallah bin Al-Hayshan. 1437/2016. *Nuqūṣ ṣafawīyah (ṣafāʿīyyah) min Qāʿ al-ʾarnibiyyat Umm Gadīr wa-l-ʾamāriyyah fī šamālīʾl-mamlakat al-ʾarabīyat al-saʿūdīyyah*. Al-Riyāḍ: Markaz al-malik fayṣal li-l-buḥūṭ wa-ʾl-dirāsāt al-islāmiyyah.
- DLAr Barthélemy, Adrien. 1935. *Dictionnaire arabe-français. Dialectes de Syrie: Alep, Damas, Liban, Jérusalem*. Paris: Librairie orientaliste Paul Geuthner.
- DNWSI Hoftijzer, J., and K. Jongeling. 1995. *Dictionary of the North-West Semitic Inscriptions, with Appendices by R.C. Steiner, A. Mosak Moshavi and B. Porten*. Vol. I–II. Handbuch Der Orientalistik. I. Der Nahe Und Mittlere Osten 21. Leiden: Brill.
- EANA Eksell, Kerstin. 2002. *Meaning in Ancient North Arabian Carvings*. Stockholm Oriental Studies 17. Stockholm: Almqvist.
- EnAv En Avdat inscription; see PAAW.
- ESACD Beeston, Alfred F.L. 1956. *Epigraphic South Arabian Calendars and Dating*. London: Luzac.
- EWGM Eksell, Kerstin. 2005. “The Verb Wgm in Safaitic Inscriptions.” In *Alltagsleben und materielle Kultur in der arabischen Sprache und Literatur: Festschrift für Heinz Grotzfeld zum 70. Geburtstag*, edited by Thomas Bauer and Ulrike Stehli-Werbeck, 163–171. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- Ġabal Itlib Dadanitic inscriptions from Ġabal Itlib, published on OCIANA.
- GEH Graham, Cyril C. 1858. “Explorations in the Desert East of the Haurān and in the Ancient Land of Bashan.” *The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 28: 226–263.
- GIPT Alt, Albrecht. 1921. *Die griechischen Inschriften der Palaestina Tertia westlich der Araba*. Berlin, Leipzig: de Gruyter.
- GLH.Misc Inscription published on OCIANA; present location unknown.
- GS Inscriptions published on OCIANA, collected at Jabal Says (Ghabal Says).
- HALOT Koehler, Ludwig, Walter Baumgartner, M.E.J. Richardson, and Johann Jakob Stamm. 1995. *Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament 1–v (Electronic Edition)*. Leiden: Brill.
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- HaNS Harahsheh, Rafe. 2001. “Nuqūṣ ṣafāʿīyah ḡadīdah min al-bādīyah al-

- urduṇṇīyah al-šimālīyyah al-šarqīyah—dirāsah muqāranah wa-taḥ-lil." PhD thesis, Bagdad: University of Baghdad.
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- HaNSC Harahsheh, Rafe. 2007. "Nuqūš šafā'īyyah muḥtārah min al-bādīyah al-urduṇṇīyah." *Journal of Epigraphy and Rock Drawings* 1: 29–52.
- HASI Inscriptions published on OCIANA, collected by 'Abdul-Qader Al-Huṣān in Al-Mafraq Province.
- HAUI Unpublished Safaitic inscriptions from Jordan, to appear on OCIANA.
- Hava Hava, J.G. 1982. *Arabic-English Dictionary for the Use of Students*. Beirut: Dār al-Mašriq.
- HCH Harding, G. Lankester. 1953. "The Cairn of Hani'." *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 2: 8–56.
- FZW  er correct? Farès, Saba, Zayadine, Fawzi. 1998. "Two North-Arabian inscriptions from the temple of Lāt at Wady Iram." *ADAJ* 42: 255–258.
- HFSI Harding, G. Lankester. 1970. "Further Safaitic Texts in the Iraq Museum." *Sumer* 26: 179–185.
- HH Hayajneh, Hani. 2016. "Ancient North Arabian Inscriptions, Rock Drawings, and Tribal Brands (Wasms) from Šammāḥ / 'Ayl (ʿĒl) Region—Southern Jordan." In *The Shammakh to Ayl Archaeological Survey, Southern Jordan (2010–2012)*, edited by Burton MacDonald, Geoffrey Clark, Larry Herr, D. Scott Quaintance, Hani Hayajneh, and Jürg Egger, 505–541. Amman: American Schools of Oriental Research.
- HNSD Al-Hajj, A. 2015. "Dirāsāt nuqūš šafawīyyah ḡadidah min minṭaqat al-ḡawaylah fi 'l-bādīyyah al-urduṇīyyah al-šamālīyyah al-šarqīyyah." MA thesis, Jordan: Hashemite University.
- HNSM Al-Husan, Abdul-Qader. 2015. "A Selection of Safaitic Inscriptions from the Mafraq Antiquities Office and Museum." *Arabian Epigraphic Notes* 1: 77–102.
- HNWR Hayajneh, Hani. 2006. "The Nabtaean Camel Burial Inscription from Wādī Ram/ Jordan." *Die Welt Des Orients* 36: 104–115.
- Ḥrn Ḥarrān inscription; see PAAW.
- HSIM Harding, G. Lankester. 1950. "Safaitic Inscriptions in the Iraq Museum." *Sumer* 6: 124–129.
- HSNS Harahsheh, Rafe, and Younis Shdeifat. 2006. "Nuqūš šafawīyyah mu'r-raḡah ilā ḥukm aḡrībā al-tānī (19/50–92/93 m)." *Maḡallat mu'tah li-l-buḡūt wa-'l-dirāsāt (silsilat al-'ulūm al-insānīyyah wa-'l-iḡtimā'īyyah)* 20 (6): 111–129.
- HWFS Hayajneh, Hani. 2018. "Safaitic Prayers, Curses, Grief and More from

- Wadi Salhub—North-Eastern Jordan.” In *To the Madbar and Back Again. Studies in the Languages, Archaeology, and Cultures of Arabia Dedicated to Michael C.A. Macdonald*, edited by Laïla Nehmé and Ahmad Al-Jallad, 41–68. Studies in Semitic Languages and Linguistics 92. Leiden: Brill.
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- IGLS XIII/2 Sartre, M. 2011. *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie*, t. 13, fascicule 2. *Bostra (supplément) et la plaine de la Nuqrah*. Bibliothèque archéologique et historique 194. Paris.
- IGLS XV/2 Sartre-Fauriat, A., and M. Sartre. 2014. *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie*, t. 15, fascicule 1. *Le plateau du Trachôn et ses bordures*. Bibliothèque archéologique et historique 194. Paris.
- IGLS XXI/2 Gatier, P.-L. 1986. *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie*, t. 21. *Inscriptions de la Jordanie*, fascicule 2. *Région centrale (Amman, Hesban, Madaba, Main, Dhiban)*. Bibliothèque archéologique et historique 114. Paris.
- IGLS XXI/4 Sartre, M. 1993. *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie*, t. 21. *Inscriptions de la Jordanie*, fascicule 4. *Pétra et la Nabatène méridionale du Wadi al-Hasa au golfe de ‘Aqaba*. Bibliothèque archéologique et historique 115. Paris.
- IHGI ‘Igl bn Hf‘m Qaryat al-Fāw inscription in QF.
- ISB Oxtoby, Willard Gurdon. 1968. *Some Inscriptions of the Safaitic Bedouin*. American Oriental Series 50. New Haven: American Oriental Society.
- Is.Extra Inscription recorded at al-‘Īsāwī by M.C.A. Macdonald, on the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme, 2003, and published on OCIANA.
- Is.H Inscriptions recorded at al-‘Īsāwī by Hussein Zeinaddin, on the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme, 1996–2002, and published on OCIANA.
- Is.K Inscriptions recorded at al-‘Īsāwī by Geraldine King, on the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme, 1996, and published on OCIANA.
- Is.L Inscriptions recorded at al-‘Īsāwī by Laïla Nehmé, on the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme, 1996–2003, and published on OCIANA.
- Is.M Inscriptions recorded at al-‘Īsāwī by Michael Macdonald, on the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme, 1995–2003, and published on OCIANA.
- Is.Mu Inscriptions recorded at al-‘Īsāwī by Muna Al-Mu‘azzin, on the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme, 1995–2002, and published on OCIANA.

- Is.N Inscriptions recorded at al-ʿĪsāwī by Najat Al-Rafi, on the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme, 2002, and published on OCIANA.
- Is.R Inscriptions recorded at al-ʿĪsāwī by Reem Salih, on the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme, 1996, 2000, and published on OCIANA.
- Jacobson B Himaic inscriptions from David Jacobson's collection published on OCIANA.
- JaL Jamme, Albert. 1968. *Minaean Inscriptions Published as Lihyanite*. Washington, D.C.: privately printed.
- JaS Safaitic inscriptions published on OCIANA from 'Ar'ar, Saudi Arabia in the collection of I.A. al-Awshan.
- JNDJ Norris, Jérôme. forthcoming. "A Survey of the Ancient North Arabian Inscriptions from the Dūmat Al-Jandal Area (Saudi Arabia)." *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies*.
- JNq Jamme, Albert. 1967. "The Safaitic Noun Nq't and Its Synonyms." *Catholic Biblical Quarterly* 29 (4): 386–392.
- JNRh Norris, Jérôme. 2017. "The Expression H-Rhwy in Thamudic B Inscriptions from North-West Arabia." *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 47: 193–208.
- JSJ Al-Jibour, Khaled. 2011. "Prices of Wheat in a Mamluk Inscription from the Badiya of Jordan from the Years 748 A.H./1347 A.D. and 764 A.H./1363 A.D." *Jordan Journal for History and Archaeology* 5 (4): 1–18.
- JSLih, JSNab, JSTham Jaussen, Antonin, and Raphaël Savignac. 1909. *Mission Archéologique En Arabie*. 6 vols. Paris: Leroux/Ernest Paul Geuthner.
- JUs Jabal Usays inscription.
- KDAM Biberstein-Kazimirski, Albert de. 1860. *Dictionnaire arabe-français, contenant toutes les racines de la langue arabe, leurs dérivés, tant dans l'idiome vulgaire que dans l'idiome littéral, ainsi que les dialectes d'Alger et de Maroc*. Paris: Maisonneuve et Cie.
- KENAH, AMJ, KJA, KJB, KJC King, Geraldine M.H. 1990. "Early North Arabian Himaic. A Preliminary Description Based on a New Corpus of Inscriptions from the Ḥismā Desert of Southern Jordan and Published Material." PhD thesis, London: University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies.
- KGH Knauf, Ernst Axel. 1980. "Eine Gruppe safaitischer Inschriften aus der Ḥismā." *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins* 96: 169–173.
- KhANA Hayajneh, Hani, Mohammad I. Ababneh, and Fawzi Khraysheh. 2015. "Die Götter von Ammon, Moab und Edom in einer neuen früh-nordarabischen Inschrift aus Südost-Jordanien." In *Fünftes Treffen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Semitistik in der deutschen Morgenländis-*

- chen Gesellschaft vom 15.–17. Februar 2012 an der Universität Basel*, edited by V. Golinets, H.-P. Mathys, and S. Sarasin, 79–105. Münster: Ugarit-Verlag.
- KhBG Khraysheh, Fawzi. 2002. *Nuqūš ṣafawiyyah min biyār al-ḡuṣayn*. Mudawwanat an-nuqūš al-ʿUrdunniyyah 1. Irbid: Yarmouk University Press.
- KhMA Zwettler, Michael J., and David F. Graf. 2004. “The North Arabian ‘Thamudic E’ Inscription from Uraynibah West.” *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 335: 53–89.
- KhNSB Khraysheh, Fawzi. 1994. “Eine safaitisch-nabatäische bilingue Inschrift aus Jordanien.” In *Arabia Felix. Beiträge zur Sprache und Kultur des vorislamischen Arabien. Festschrift Walter W. Müller zum 60. Geburtstag*, edited by Norbert Nebes, 109–114. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- KhNSJ Khraysheh, Fawzi. 1995. “New Safaitic Inscriptions from Jordan.” *Syria* 72: 401–414.
- KhS Khraysheh, Fawzi. 2007. “al-ṣayd ‘inda ʾl-ʿarab al-ṣafāʾiyyīn qabla ʾl-ʾislām.” *Journal of Epigraphy and Rock Drawings* 1: 9–28.
- KhU Inscriptions published on OCIANA, collected at Khirbat al-Umbāshī.
- Khunp Inscriptions published on OCIANA, collected by Fawwaz al-Khraysheh at Ar-Ruwayshid.
- KnGQ Knauf, Ernst Axel. 1991. “More Notes on Ḡabal Qurma, Minaeans and Safaites.” *ZDPV* 107: 92–101.
- KnR Knauf, Ernst Axel. 2016. “‘Thamūd and Safa’ Revisited.” In *Studies in Honour of Enno Littmann. Akten der 111. Internationalen Enno-Littmann-Konferenz Berlin 2009*, edited by Reiner Voigt, 205–213. Studien zum Horn von Afrika 4. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.
- KRS Inscriptions recorded by Geraldine King on the Basalt Desert Rescue Survey in north-eastern Jordan in 1989 and published on OCIANA.
- KTIC Kootstra, Fokelien. 2016. “The Language of the Taymanitic Inscriptions and Its Classification.” *Arabian Epigraphic Notes* 2: 67–140.
- KWM King, Geraldine M.H. 1989. “Some Inscriptions from Wadi Matakḥ.” In *Arabian Studies in Honour of Mahmoud Ghūl. Symposium at Yarmouk University, 8th–11th December 1984*, edited by M.M. Ibrahim. Yarmouk University Publications: Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Series 2. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- KWQ Inscriptions from Wadi Qattafi published on OCIANA.
- LADA Livingstone, Alasdair. 1997. “An Early Attestation of the Arabic Definite Article.” *JSS* 42: 259–261.
- Lane Lane, Edward W. 1863. *An Arabic-English Lexicon, Derived from the*

- Best and Most Copious Eastern Sources*. 8 vols. London: Williams & Norgate.
- LeNab Cantineau, Jean. 1978. *Le Nabatéen*. Réimpression de l'éd. de Paris 1930/1932. Osnabrück: Zeller.
- Lisān Ibn Manzūr. 1955. *Lisān al-'Arab*. Beirut: Dar Sadir.
- LP Littmann, Enno. 1943. *Safaitic Inscriptions*. Publications of the Princeton University Archaeological Expeditions to Syria in 1904–1905 and 1909. Division IV, Section C. Leiden: Brill.
- LSI Littmann, Enno. 1904. *Semitic Inscriptions*. New York: Century Co.
- MA Al-Maani, Sultan, and Fardous Al-Ajlouni. 2003. "Safaitic Inscriptions from the Eastern Part of Mafrāq Governorate / Jordan." *Adumatu* 8: 33–49.
- MAEN Macdonald, Michael C.A. 1992. "North Arabian Epigraphic Notes 1." *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 3: 23–43.
- MAHB Ababneh, Mohammad I. 2007. "Safaitische Inschriften aus El-Hseniyat/jordanisches Badiyah." *Journal of Epigraphy and Rock Drawings* 1: 19–28.
- MARS Al-Jallad, Ahmad. 2018. "The Safaitic Inscription C 4717 and the Old Arabic Names for the Planet Mars." *Wiener Zeitschrift Für Die Kunde Des Morgenlandes*, 11–20.
- MBAG Milik, Joseph T. 2003. "Une bilingue araméo-grecque de 105/104 avant J.-C." In *Hauran 11: Les installations de Si' 8. de sanctuaire à l'établissement viticole*, edited by J. Dentzer-Feydy, J.-M. Dentzer, and P.-M. Blanc. Vol. 1—Texte. Institut français d'archéologie du Proche-Orient.
- McANA Macdonald, Michael C.A. 2004. "Ancient North Arabian." In *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the World's Ancient Languages*, edited by R.D. Woodard, 488–533. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- MGDG Macdonald, Michael C.A. 2012. "Goddesses, Dancing Girls or Cheerleaders? Perceptions of the Divine and the Female Form in the Rock Art of Pre-Islamic North Arabia." In *Dieux et Déesses d'Arabie: Images et Représentations*, edited by Isabelle Sachet and Christian R. Robin, 261–297. Orient & Méditerranée 7. Paris: De Boccard.
- MGJT Mowry, L. 1953. "A Greek Inscription at Jathum in Transjordan." *BA-SOR* 132: 34–41.
- MKJS Inscriptions published on OCIANA from Jabal Ṣaqa' recorded by Macdonald/King.
- MKMR Inscriptions published on OCIANA from Mithnayāt Rajil recorded by Macdonald/King.
- MKOWI Inscriptions published on OCIANA collected on the way from Wadi Irinbeh recorded by Macdonald/King.

- MKWS Inscriptions published on OCIANA from Wadi Safawi recorded by Macdonald/King.
- MISS Robin, Christian J., and Alessia Prioretta. 2013. "Nouveaux arguments en faveur d'une identification de la cité de Gerrha avec le royaume de Hagar (Arabie orientale)." *Semitica et Classica* 6: 131–185.
- MISS.B, MISS.D, MISS.E, MISS.I / NWStL, MMNS Macdonald, Michael C.A, Muna Al Mu'azzin, and Laïla Nehmé. 1996. "Les inscriptions safaitic de Syrie, cent quarante ans après leur découverte." *Comptes rendus de séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* 140 (1): 435–494.
- MLIP Macdonald, Michael C.A. 2009. *Literacy and Identity in Pre-Islamic Arabia*. Surrey: Ashgate.
- MNM Milik, Joseph T. 1958. "Nouvelles inscriptions sémitiques et grecques du pays de Moab." *Liber Annuus* 9: 330–358.
- MNSA Al-Maani, Sultan. 1996. "Nuqūš 'arabiyyah safā'iyyah min al-ṣaḥrā' al-urduniyyah." *Mağallat al-ʿulūm al-iğtimaʿiyyah wa-l-insāniyyah* 1: 103–133.
- MNSI Macdonald, Michael C.A. 1981. "Appendix G. Notes on Some Safaitic Inscriptions." In *Jawa, Lost City of the Black Desert*, edited by Svend Helms, 257–263. London: Methuen.
- Mr.A Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 on the right bank of the Wādī Gharz at al-Mrōshan, southern Syria, and published on OCIANA.
- MRGH Macdonald, Michael C.A. 2014. "Romans Go Home? Rome and Other 'outsiders' as Viewed from the Syro-Arabian Desert." In *Inside and Out. Interactions between Rome and the Peoples on the Arabian and Egyptian Frontiers in Late Antiquity*, edited by Jitse H.F. Dijkstra and Greg Fisher, 145–163. Leuven: Peeters.
- MRw Musil, Alois. 1928. *The Manners and Customs of the Rwala Bedouin*. New York: American Geographical Society.
- Ms Inscriptions published on OCIANA recorded on the SESP surveys 1996–2003.
- MSDE Macdonald, Michael C.A. 2005. "The Safaitic Inscriptions at Dura Europos." In *A Journey to Palmyra: Collected Essays to Remember Delbert R. Hillers*, edited by Eleonora Cussini, 118–129. Leiden & Boston: Brill.
- MSNS Al-Maani, Sultan, and Ibrahim Sadaqah. 2002. "New Safaitic Inscriptions from the Mafraq Office Department of Archeology of Jordan." *Syria* 79: 249–269.
- MSTC al-Manaser, Ali. 2018. "Understanding Safaitic inscriptions in their topographical context." In *Languages, Scripts, and their uses in An-*

- cient North Arabia: Papers from the Special Session of the Seminar for Arabian Studies held on 5 August 2017*, edited by Michael C.A. Macdonald, 101–110. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- MSTS Macdonald, Michael C.A. 1992. "The Seasons and Transhumance in the Safaitic Inscriptions." *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain & Ireland* 2 (1): 1–11.
- MZSD Al-Maani, Sultan, and Mahdi Al-Zoubi. n.d. "New Pre-Islamic Inscriptions from Al-Ḍwayleh Region—Jordan." Unpublished typescript.
- NabRel Healey, John F. 2001. *The Religion of the Nabataeans: A Conspectus*. Religions in the Graeco-Roman World 136. Leiden: Brill.
- Nam Al-Namārah inscription; see PAAW.
- NAoA Nehmé, Laila. 2017. "Aramaic or Arabic? The Nabataeo-Arabic Script and the Language of the Inscriptions Written in This Script." In *Arabic in Context: Celebrating 400 Years of Arabic at Leiden University*, edited by Ahmad Al-Jallad, 75–89. SLL 89. Leiden: Brill.
- NEJ 11 Al-Jallad, Ahmad, and Ali al-Manaser. 2016. "New Epigraphica from Jordan 11: Three Safaitic-Greek Partial Bilingual Inscriptions." *Arabian Epigraphic Notes* 2: 55–66.
- NLB.C Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 on the lower slopes of the left bank of the Namārah basin and published on OCIANA.
- NRE.B Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 at a large cairn on the east side of the "Roman road" between al-Namārah and the Wādī Gharz, and published on OCIANA.
- NRW.D Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 at a large low cairn surmounted by a small pile of stones on the west side of the "Roman road" between al-Namārah and the Ruḥbah, and published on OCIANA.
- NSR Abdallah, Y.M. 1970. "Al-nuqūsh al-ṣafawiyya fī maǧmūʿat ḡāmiʿat al-riyāḍ ʿām 1966." MA thesis, Beirut: American University of Beirut.
- NST Harding, G. Lankester. 1951. "New Safaitic Texts." *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 1: 25–29.
- NTSB Naveh, Joseph. 1978. "Ancient North-Arabian Inscriptions on Three Stone Bowls." *Eretz Israel* 14: 179–182.
- OPCA Kurpershoek, P.M. 2005. *Oral Poetry and Narratives from Central Arabia, Vol. v Voices from the Desert: glossary, indices, & list of recordings*. Studies in Arabic Literature 17/v. Leiden: Brill.
- P.Petra *The Petra Papyri*. 2002–2018. Vol. 1–IV. American Center of Oriental Research Publications 4–7. Amman.
- PAAW Fiema, Zbigniew T., Ahmad Al-Jallad, Michael C.A. Macdonald, and

- Laïla Nehmé. 2015. "Provincia Arabia: Nabataea, the Emergence of Arabic as a Written Language, and Graeco-Arabica." In *Arabs and Empires before Islam*, edited by Greg Fisher, 373–433. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- PAES Littmann, Enno, David Magie, and Duane Reed Stuart. 1907. *Publications of the Princeton University Archaeological Expeditions to Syria in 1904–1905 and 1909, Division III. Greek and Latin Inscriptions in Syria, Section A. Southern Syria*. Leiden: Brill.
- PDYA Piamenta, M. 1990–1991. *Dictionary of post-classical Yemeni Arabic*. (2 volumes). Leiden: Brill
- PNNR Negev, Avraham. 1991. *Personal Names in the Nabatean Realm*. Qedem 32. Jerusalem: Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
- PTer Meïmaris, Yiannis E., and Kalliope I. Kritikakou-Nikolaropoulou. 2005. *Inscriptions from Palaestina Tertia, Vol. Ia. The Greek Inscriptions from Ghor Es-Safi (Byzantine Zoora)*. Meletimata 41. Athens: Research Centre for Greek and Roman Antiquity, National Hellenic Research Foundation.
- QF Beeston, Alfred F.L. 1979. "Nemara and Faw." *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 42 (1): 1–6.
- QZMJ Inscriptions published on OCIANA, recorded by Al-Qudrah, Hussein, Al-Zoubi, Mahdi and Al-Maani, Sabri.
- QZUI Unpublished Safaitic inscriptions to appear on OCIANA.
- RMSK Al-Rousan, Mohammad. 1425/2005. "Naqš šu'ayyit bin kaḥsimān." *Adumatu* 11: 45–52.
- RQ.A Inscriptions published on OCIANA recorded on the SESP surveys 1996–2003, Riġm Qa'qūl A.
- RQ.D Inscriptions published on OCIANA recorded on the SESP surveys 1996–2003, Riġm Qa'qūl D.
- RR Inscriptions published on OCIANA recorded on the SESP surveys 1996–2003 at site number 21.
- Rsh Macdonald, Michael C.A. 2006. "Burial between the Desert and the Sown: Cave-Tombs and Inscriptions near Dayr Al-Kahf in Jordan." *Damaszener Mitteilungen* 15: 273–301.
- RSIS Rawan, Schirin Faisal. 2013. *Neue safaitische Inschriften aus Süd-Syrien*. Semitica et Semito-hamitica Berolinensia 16. Aachen: Shaker Verlag.
- RVP Ryckmans, Gonzague. 1941. "Inscriptions šafaitiques de Transjordanie." *Vivre et penser* 1: 255–259.
- RWQ Al-Rousan, Mohammad. 2005. "Nuqūš šafāwiyyah min Wādī Qaṣṣāb bi-l-'Urdunn." PhD thesis, Riyadh: King Sa'ūd University.

- RyDamas Ryckmans, Gonzague. 1951. "Inscriptions safaitiques Au British Museum et Au Musée de Damas." *Le Muséon* 64: 83–91.
- SafGram Al-Jallad, Ahmad. 2015. *An Outline of the Grammar of the Safaitic Inscriptions*. Leiden: Brill.
- SAHI Sima, Alexander. 2002. "Die Hasaitischen Inschriften." In *Neue Beiträge Zur Semitistik. Erstes Arbeitstreffen Der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Semitistik in Der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft Vom 11. Bis 13. September 2000 an Der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena*, edited by Norbert Nebes, 167–200. Jenaer Beiträge Zum Vorderen Orient 5. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- SD Beeston, Alfred F.L., Mahmoud A. Ghul, Walter W. Müller, and Jacques Ryckmans. 1982. *Sabaic Dictionary (English-French-Arabic)*. Louvain-la-Neuve: Éditions Peeters.
- SDMS Inscriptions from the OCIANA Badia Survey 2016, under study by Phillip Stokes and to appear.
- SESP.S Inscriptions published on OCIANA recorded on the SESP surveys 1996–2003, unnamed location.
- SESP.U Inscriptions published on OCIANA recorded on the SESP surveys 1996–2003, unnamed location.
- SG Inscriptions published on OCIANA recorded on the SESP surveys 1996–2003 at site number 29.
- ShNGA Shdeifat, Younis. 2003. "Naqš šafawiyy min ġabal 'anāzah fi šamāl šarq al-Urdunn, T'ādah qirā'ah wa-taḥlil." *Mağallat Mu'tah li-l-Buḥūt wa-l-Dirāsāt* 18 (3): 213–229.
- SHNS Sadaqah, Ibrahim, and Rafe Harahsheh. 2005. "Nuqūš šafawiyyah jadīdah min minṭaqah Marabb al-ġanam." *Adumatu* 12: 45–74.
- SIAM Macdonald, Michael C.A. 1979. "Safaitic Inscriptions in the Amman Museum and Other Collections I." *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 23: 101–119.
- SIJ Winnett, Frederick Victor. 1957. *Safaitic Inscriptions from Jordan*. Near and Middle East 2. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- SIT Harding, G. Lankester. 1972. "Safaitic Inscriptions from Tapline in Jordan." *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 17: 5–14.
- SPCA Souag, Lameen, Hythem Sidky, Slavomir Čéplö, and Marijn van Putten. forthcoming. "Principal Component Analysis as a tool for visualising non-treelike relationships in Semitic."
- SSWS Al-Sweerky, M. 1999. "Dirāsāt nuqūš šafawiyyah ġadīdah min šamāl wādī sārāh fi šamāl al-'Urdunn." MA thesis, Jordan: Yarmouk University.
- Steingass Steingass, Francis Joseph. 1884. *The Student's Arabic-English Dictionary*. London: W.H. Allen.

- SW “Sabäisches Wörterbuch.” n.d. <http://sabaweb.uni-jena.de/>.
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Dictionary

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- ① **art. definite article.** *Root:* **hn.** [ʔa + gemination] WH 234: bny ʔ-rgm 'he built the funerary cairn' KhNSJ 1: gls mn ʔ-dmt snt mt mlk nbʔ 'he halted on account of the downpour the year the king of Nabataea died' HaNSB 312: l-h ʔ-frs 'the (drawing of the) horse is his' *Note:* Cun: a-na-qa-a-te < ʔan-nāqat (?), also plausibly the ha- article) (mid-8th c. BCE Neo-Assyrian transcription, LADA); Dad: ʔgw ʔ-ʔll 'he organized the ʔll-ceremony' (AH 138); GrAr: α-δᾶρα 'this region, place' (A1) || This form of the article may reflect a variant of the ʔl-article with the assimilation of the coda or may derive directly from *han > ʔan, with the subsequent assimilation of the coda to the following consonant.
- ② **voc. vocative.** *Root:* **h.** [ʔā] RSIS 204: ʔ bʔsmn rwḥ b-mṯrt 'O Bʔsmn, send the winds with rains' *Note:* See h (voc), perhaps related to CAr interrogative particle ʔā.
- ʔly **pn. Taurus (constellation).** *Root:* ʔlw. [ʔāley] KRS 1706: ʔd h-ḏn b-ḥrn b-rʔy ʔly 'he put the sheep in an enclosure in the Ḥawrān during the rising of Taurus' C 974: mtʔ l-ḥlqt b-h-mʔzyn b-rʔy ʔly f rʔy-h bql 'it (a celestial object) shone brightly in a portion of Orion at the rising of Taurus, and he pastured them (the animals) on fresh herbage' *Note:* Compare with the Akkadian name of this constellation, alū; see AAAZ I and AAAZ II.
- ʔd **imp.c-stem. to bring back; to return.** *Root:* ʔwd. [ʔāʔdī] (feminine singular) C 3145: h lt ʔd-h 'O Lt, bring him back' *Note:* See ʔwd (v.g-stem).
- ʔd **v.c-stem. to place under protection.** *Root:* ʔwd. [ʔāʔda] AWS 380: w ʔd-h b-yṯ 'and he placed it (the image) under the protection of Yṯ' *Note:* QF: ʔd/b-khl/wlh/ wʔtr/ʔšrq 'he has placed it under the protection of Khl and Lh and ʔtr of the east' || See ʔwd (v.g-stem). The indirect object of this verb is introduced by the preposition b-.
- ʔl **imp.c-stem. to exalt.** *Root:* ʔlw. [ʔāʔl] BS 491: h rḏw ʔl 'O Rḏw, exalt (him)' *Note:* See ʔly (v.d-stem).
- ʔly ① **v.c-stem. to raise; to erect; to deliver.** *Root:* ʔlw. [ʔāʔlaya] WH 1696: f šʔhqm ʔly l-hm 'n m-b's 'so šʔhqm, deliver to them help against misfortune' WH 2181: ʔly 'n-h nʔgl 'may (the deity) deliver his help quickly' *Note:* CAr ʔāʔlā-hu 'he elevated it; or made it high, or lofty' (Lane, 2143c). We suggest the semantic shift "to raise up" > "to deliver, bring" in such prayers.
- ʔly ② **inf.c-stem. to raise; to erect; to deliver.** *Root:* ʔlw. [ʔēʔlāy] KRS 2420: wrd ʔly h-šwy ʔbgr b-ʔ-dr 'he came down to raise the cairn for ʔbgr in this region' *Note:* See ʔly (v.c-stem). This meaning is conjectural as the infinitive's exact sense is not clear from its single attestation. The object of ʔly, šwy ʔbgr ('the cairn of ʔbgr'), may refer to the burial cairn of a certain ʔabgar, perhaps lamented for in WH 16. On the other hand, the phrase may refer to a region called after the burial cairn of a famous individual. This interpretation finds support in the Greek inscription of Jathum (MGJT), which refers to an area called σιου[α] Αβγαρ. In this case, it is possible to interpret the infinitive ʔly as 'ascended', rendering the translation of KRS 2420 as: 'he came down (and then) ascended the cairn of ʔbgr, in this region'.
- ʔn ① **v.c-stem. to abuse.** *Root:* ʔnn. [ʔāʔanna] WH 1599: h lt ʔyr m ʔn l-h 'O Lt, disgrace anyone who abuses him' *Note:* CAr ʔāʔanna 'abuse, revile' (Steingass, 728).
- ʔn ② **v.c-stem. to help.** *Root:* ʔwn. [ʔāʔāna] WH 2031–2032: ʔn gyl 'he helped Gyl' *Note:* CAr ʔāʔāna-hū 'he aided, helped, or assisted, him' (Lane, 2203b).
- ʔwr **v.c-stem. to efface; to be blind in one eye.** *Root:* ʔwr. [ʔāʔwara] C 793: w rḏy nqʔt l-ḏ ʔwr 'O Rḏy, may he who would efface (the inscription) be thrown out of

the grave' RWQ 326: 'wr l-srt śmḥr 'he was blinded in one eye while serving in the troop of Śmḥr' *Prefix conjugation*: y'r. [yo'ir] KRS 742: 'wr l-d y'r h-sfr 'blindness to him who would efface this inscription' *Note*: CAR 'awira, ya'waru 'he was, or became, blind of one eye' (Lane, 2193c); Hb D-stem ya'awēr 'to blind' (HALOT, #6883). See 'wr (v.d-stem).

ʿym *v.c-stem. to cause thirst. Root: 'ym.* [a'yama] Is.K 28o: 'ym ḥr '(the) heat caused thirst' *Note*: CAR 'āma 'he thirsted' or 'to desire milk' (Lane, 2213b).

ʿzz *inf.c-stem. to give strength. Root: 'zz.* [e'zāz] C 74: hy 'lt 'zz 'O 'lt, give strength' *Note*: Arm D 'zz 'to strengthen, fortify' (CAL, s.v.); CAR 'a'azza 'to make honoured and powerful; strengthen, fortify' (Stein-gass, 691b).

'b *n.sing. father. Root: 'bw.* [ab] HCH 12: wgm 'l-gls w 'l-b-h 'he grieved for Gls and for his father' *Note*: Dad: 'b (U 44); GrAr: Αβου Ζωντιου (GIPT 57), Αβου Χερρεβου (P.Petra 39, 448); His: 'b (WTI 84) || Proto-Semitic *abum.

'b-m *n.sing. maternal grandfather.* [abū 'omm] AWS 395: wgd sfr 'b 'm-h 'he found the writing of his maternal grandfather' *Note*: See 'b (n.sing) and 'm (n.sing).

'b'r *top. toponym. Root: b'r.* [abā'er] KhNSB 1: r'y 'b'r 'he pastured at 'b'r' *Note*: Likely Bāyir, Jordan (N 30° 45' 49" E 36° 40' 44"), from 'abāyir < 'abā'ir 'wells'; see b'r (n.sing).

'b's *v.c-stem. to inflict misfortune. Root: b's.* [ab'asa] Is.Mu 89 = LP 4o7: snt 'b's m-sry h-ns 'ld-h 'the year his children experienced misfortune on account of the pox epidemic' *Note*: Denominal verb from the common noun b's 'misfortune'; a G-stem also exists in the common expression b's m zll 'those who remain despair'. See b's (v.g-stem and n.abst).

'bd *adv. forever; eternity. Root: 'bd.* [abada] KRS 1015: rb-h qyl hy lt slm w b-'n-h slm w qm-h 'bd 'he exalted it saying: O Lt, may they be secure, and for all time secure, and its people forever' *expression*: l-'bd 'forever' (KRS 458). *expression*: kl 'bd 'forever' (SW 193). *Note*: QF: 'bdm 'forever'; Dad: l-

'bd 'forever' (Al-Ḥuraybah 17), broken context || The equivalent of CAR li-'abadi l-'abad 'to the end of time; forever' and the adverb 'abadan, which signifies all future time (Lane, 4c).

'bl ① *n.col. camels. Root: 'bl.* [ebel] C 98: r'y h-'bl 'he pastured the camels' *Note*: CAR 'ibilun 'camels' (Lane, 8b); this word is curiously absent in Hismaic and Dadanitic.

'bl ② *top. toponym. Root: 'bl.* [abela] C 2473: 'hmd 'bl f rdf m-gl'd 'he remained at Abila as he returned from Gilead' *Note*: Abila, the ancient city in the Decapolis, approximately 13 km northeast of Irbid, Jordan.

'blt *top. toponym.* C 1868: dt' h-ḥnš snt h-rm št b-'blt w whb 'mlk-h 'ḥrs 'he spent the season of the later rains (among) the young animals the year the Romans were wintering at 'blt and gave its rulers guards' *Note*: Unknown toponym, perhaps Abila, but the final t remains difficult to explain.

'br' *v.c-inf. to tremble in fear. Root: br'.* [ebrā'] WH 1234: ... PN w 'qd h-nqt h-ḥbqy w knf l-'br'-h '... PN and he captured the she-camel, the Hbq-ite, but then showed mercy on account of her trembling' *Note*: Gz bar'a 'tremble, shake, be agitated'; LevAr barba' 'frighten' (CDG, 101b).

'bš *v.g-stem. to be pleased. Root: 'bš.* [abaša] C 285: nyk bgrmh f 'tm zf f qd 'bš 'he had sex with Bgrmh, celebrated the bridal night, and so he was pleased' *Note*: Meaning is tentative as it occurs in an opaque, non-formulaic context. Root is not in Lane, but the Lisān (s.v.) equates its meaning with the root nšt, i.e. raḡulun 'abiṣun, 'abūṣun: našit, that is, 'brisk, lively, sprightly, active, agile, prompt, and quick; or pleased, cheerful, happy, or willing' (Lane, 2797a). The latter set of meanings better suits its context in C 285.

'db *imp.d-stem. to grant. Root: 'db.* [addeb] SIJ 75o: h lt 'db l-h wlm w 'ḥt-h rhlt 'O Lt, grant him a feast and his sister a ewe-lamb' *Note*: CAR 'adaba 'he invited (people) to his repast, or banquet' (Lane, 34c) does not seem to fit the context of this inscription. Something more general like 'to offer' or 'to

’DM

grant’ is instead required, a meaning that can easily be the source of the more narrow CAR sense.

’dm *top. toponym. Root: ’dm.* [’edām] Ry-Damas 6822: l PN d l ’dm ’by PN of the lineage/people of Edom’ *Note:* GrAr: αλ-ιδάμου (A1) || Edom, the region in the southwest of Jordan and the Negev.

’dm’ *v.c-stem. to weep. Root: dm’.* [’adma’a] WH 2320: w ’dm’ ’and he wept’ *Note:* Denominal verb of the noun dam’un ‘tears’ (Lane, 913b).

’dmy *adj.gen. Edomite. Root: ’dm.* [’edā-meyy] Is.M 105: l PN h-’dmy h-frs ’by PN the Edomite is this horse’ *Note:* Gentilic adjective of Edom, see ’dm (top).

’dn *v.c-stem. to debase. Root: dnw.* [’adnā] BS 821: dkr rgl f ’dn l-rgl ’he remembered Rgl and was debased (by grief) on account of Rgl’ *Note:* CAR danuwa ‘he (a man) was, or became, such as is termed daniyyun, meaning weak; contemptible’ (Lane, 920c); and mudannin ‘applied to a man, weak; contemptible’ (Lane, 922b).

’d *adv. when; because; since. Root: ’d.* [’ed] QZMJ 638: wgm ’d wgd sfr ’b-h ’he grieved because he found the writing of his father’ *Note:* CAR ’id, resultative particle.

’dm *v.c-stem. to seek protection. Root: dmm.* [’adamma] KRS 32: zī’ mty f ’dm b-š’hqm ’he developed a limp while journeying so he sought protection in Š’hqm’ *Note:* CAR ’adamma-hū ‘he protected him, granted protection, refuge’ (Lane, 123c). A parallel of the phrase ‘wd b- ‘to seek refuge in’—see ‘wd (v.g-stem).

’dry *v.c-stem. to weep. Root: dry.* [’adraya] KRS 1703: dt’ ’rs whd f ’dry ’he spent the season of the later rains fatigued, alone, and so he wept’ *Note:* CAR wa qad ’adrati l-’aynu l-dam’a tudrī-hi ’idrā’an wa daran ’ay šabbat-hu ‘the eye poured forth tears’ (Lisān, s.v.).

’dyr *v.c-stem. to anger. Root: dyr.* [’adyara] CEDS 183: r’y hry f h lt l-’št d ’dyr ’he pastured Hry, so, O Lt, may you indeed cause hardship for him who causes anger’ *Note:* The C-stem of the root dyr, related to CAR ’adāra-hu ‘alayhi ‘he made him angry with

’FRQ

39

him; ’adāra-hū ‘he excited him to animosity’ (Lane, 50b). The classical lexicographers derive this verb from the root d’r, but this appears to be a hypercorrection in light of the Safaitic evidence.

’d *adv. again. Root: ’yd.* [’ayša] Is.H 506: hqr snt hgz b’lsmn l-h ’d ’he camped near permanent water the year B’lsmn withheld (the rain) from it (the land) again’ *Note:* His: ’d, meaning unclear (KJA 23) || CAR ’ada ‘he returned to the thing, i.e., to the doing of the thing; he did the thing again, or a second time, esp. the adverb ’aydan (Lane, 137a).

’dll *v.c-stem. to lead astray. Root: dll.* [’ašlala] KRS 303: ’dll bđ gś ‘he led a troop astray here’ *Note:* CAR ’adalla-hū ‘to cause him to go astray’ (Lane, 1798a).

’dyt *n.sing. watering hole. Root: ’dw.* [’ašayāt] MSNS 6: wrd ’dyt h-’wdy ‘he went to water at the watering hole of the ‘wd-ites’ *Note:* CAR ’adātun ‘pond’ (Steingass, 51b); See the commentary of MSNS 1 for its first identification and discussion.

’f *v.g-stem. to sigh in grief. Root: ’ff.* [’appa] C 1475: ’f l-’b-h f rwh ‘he sighed in grief for his father so let there be ease’ *Note:* CAR ’affa ‘to say ’uffun, an expression of distress of mind’ (Lane, 67a).

’fl *n.sing. young camel. Root: ’fl.* [’apil] WH 2870: r’y h-’fl h-’n ‘he pastured the young camel at the spring’ *Note:* CAR ’afilun ‘a young camel ... a young weaned camel’ (Lane, 70a–b).

’flt *v.c-stem. to escape. Root: flt.* [’aplata] HCH 194: nfr f ’slm w b’d ’flt snt ’šrq rđwt l-hdy l-ymnt ‘he deserted but then surrendered but afterwards escaped the year Rđwt the commander migrated southward to the inner desert’ *Note:* CAR ’aflata ‘he, or it, escaped; got away’ (Lane, 2435b).

’frq *v.c-stem. to lose a portion of one’s sheep or goats. Root: frq.* [’apraqa] CSNS 998: ’frq f h lt slm ‘he lost a portion of his sheep/goats so, O Lt, may he be secure’ *Note:* This word is identical to CAR ’afraqa, with an identical meaning (Lane, 2384c). It is also possible to take it from the basic sense of the root ‘to separate’, meaning ‘he was separated from his group’.

’g *v.g-stem. to burn, blaze. Root: ’gg.* [’agga] SIJ 716: ’g mn h-’rd f h rdy rwḥ ‘part of the land burned (because of the heat) so, O Rdy, send the winds (with rain)’ *Note:* CAR ’aḡḡa ‘to burn, blaze’ (Steingass, 9b).

’g’ *v.c-stem. to cause pain. Root: wg’.* [’aw-ga’a] KRS 3074: ’g-nh ’n bn ’ns ’-śn ‘n son of ’ns, the enemy, has caused him pain’ *Note:* CAR tawaḡḡa’a ‘he expressed manifested pain, affliction, distress, grief, or sorrow’ (Lane, 3049b); see also ng’ (v.n-stem) and wg’ (v.g-stem).

’gd *imp.c-stem. to cause one to find something. Root: wgd.* [’awged] KRS 1715: fqđ šwt h lt ’gd-h ‘he lost a sheep, O Lt, cause him to find it’ *Note:* See wgd (v.g-stem).

’gdy *n.pl. kids. Root: gdy.* [’agdāy] BRenvJ 2: r’y h-’gdy f h lt slm ‘he pastured the kids and so, O Lt, may he be secured’ *Note:* CAR ḡadyun ‘a kid’ (Lane, 303b).

’gn *v.c-stem. to go mad (from grief). Root: gnn.* [’aganna] WH 3508: w ’gn ‘and he went mad (out of grief)’ *Note:* CAR ’aḡanna-hū ‘he (God) caused him to be, or become, maḡnūn ... mad, insane, unsound in mind’ (Lane, 462b). The single occurrence of this word is found in WH 3508, which is most likely incomplete. It probably would have contained an expression of grief for a lost loved one. See ngn (v.n-stem).

’gr *n.sing. hired man. Root: ’gr.* [’agīr] C 1639: ‘ny ’gr f h rḏw rdt ‘he suffered as a hired man so, O Rḏw, (grant) compensation’ *Note:* CAR ’aḡīrun ‘hireling’ (Lane, 24b); cf. kry (v.g-stem).

’grt *n.abst. wage; compensation for work. Root: ’gr.* [’egārat] KRS 1563: h rḏw bdd-h m-n’m m-’grt-h ‘O Rḏw, compensate by means of his share of livestock’ *Note:* CAR ’iḡāratun ‘recompense, compensation, hire, pay, or wages, from one man to another, for work’ (Lane, 24b).

’gn *imp.c-stem. to free from want. Root: ḡny.* [’aḡn] SSWS 264: h yt’ ’gn ‘m-h flt mn snt ‘O Yt’, render his people free from want; may (the) year bring deliverance’ *Note:* CAR ḡaniya ‘he was, or became, free from want’ (Lane, 2301c); see ḡny (v.g-stem).

’ḡnm *n.pl. goats. Root: ḡnm.* [’aḡnām] WH 1900: ‘qdt m-rḥbt h-’ḡnm ‘the goats were prevented from entering the Ruḥbah’ *Pau-cal: ḡnmt.* [ḡanamāt] C 4448: šyr b-ḡnmt-h ‘he returned to a place of water with his goats’ *Note:* CAR ḡanamun ‘sheep and goats’ (Lane, 2301a–b).

’ḡrb *v.c-stem. to return from the inner desert. Root: ḡrb.* [’aḡraba] SIJ 788.1: h lt slm l-mn ’ḡrb w l-mn ’šrq ‘O Lt, may whosoever returns from and migrates to the inner desert be secure’ *Note:* Its single attestation presents it as the opposite of ’šrq ‘to migrate to the inner desert’. It is unclear if, like ’šrq, it lost any directional meaning and referred only to movement towards permanent water, cf. šyr (v.g-stem).

’ḡyr *v.c-stem. to remove; to change. Root: ḡyr.* [’aḡyara] C 2967: tẓr h-rm f ’ḡyr ḏ’f w ḡny ‘he awaited the Romans so may weakness be removed that he may prosper’ *Note:* Nab: ‘yr ‘autre’ (LeNab, 129b), loan from Arabic ḡayr || Compare with the CAR ḡay-yara š-šay’a ‘he ... altered it; changed it’ (Lane, 2315a).

’hl *n.sing. family. Root: ’hl.* [’ahl] HaNSB 307: tšwq ’l-’hl-h f h lt qbl ‘he longed for his family so, O Lt, may they be reunited’ WH 135: h lt qbl ‘hl slm f nngy ‘O Lt, let there be a safe reunion with (my) family that we/I may be saved’ *Note:* His: ḏkrt lt ‘lh kll-h ‘may Lt be mindful of my entire family’ (KJC 42) || CAR ‘ahlun ‘the people of the house or dwelling, and of a town or village, and of a country; and the family of a man’ (Lane 121a). In the Safaitic context, ’hl seems to be a smaller family unit than ’l, as it is never used to refer to larger, outside groups like the Romans or Nabataeans, and may therefore refer to the immediate family.

’hlk *v.c-stem. to slaughter. Root: hlk.* [’ahlaka] C 35: ‘hlk h-ḏ’nt ‘he slaughtered the ewe’ *Note:* Nab: w hy hlkt py ’l-ḡgrw ‘and she died in Hegra’ (JSNab 17) || CAR ‘ahlaka ‘he destroyed, made an end of, or caused to perish’ (Lane, 3044b), euphemism from original ‘to go’, e.g. Hb. ḥālak ‘to go’; compare to English ‘to pass away’.

’HMD

’hmd *v.c-stem. to remain in place; to stay.* *Root: hmd.* [’ahmada] C 2473: ’hmd ’bl f rdf m-gl’d ‘he remained at Abila as he returned from Gilead’ *Note:* CAR ’ahmada ‘he remained, continued, stayed, abode, or dwelt’ (Lane, 2900a).

’hmy *v.c-stem. to weep.* *Root: hmy.* [’ahmaya] KRS 759: ’hmy f h lt rwh ‘he wept so, O Lt, grant ease’ *Note:* CAR hamat ’aynu-hū: šabbat dam’a-hū ‘his eyes poured forth their tears’ (Lisān, s.v.).

’h *n.sing. brother.* *Root: ’hw.* [’ah] KRS 78: wgm 1-’h-h 1-’s w 1-’hd 1-h f h lt ryh w qyt ‘he grieved for his brother, for ’s, and for Hd, his brother, so, O Lt, grant ease and protect’ *Pl: ’hw.* [’ehaw] KRS 24: wgm 1-’hw-h w ’šy-’h hrbn ‘he grieved for his brothers and his companions, who were plundered’ *Variant: ’hwn.* [’ehwān] SIJ 352: tšwq 1-’hwn-h 1-mdbr ‘he longed for his brothers from the inner desert’ *Variant: ’hwy.* [’ahawāy] KRS 2890: wgm 1-’hwy ‘he grieved for brothers’ (?) *Note:* GrAr: Ἀχχοῦ (Wadd 2200, 2); Nab: ’h (LeNab: 59); His: ’h (KJA 20, KENAH, index, s.v.) || Proto-Semitic *’ahum.

’hd *v.g-stem. to take; to bury in a cairn.* *Root: ’hd.* [’ahada] WH 1516: ’hd klb-h d’b ‘a wolf carried off his dog’ HaNSB 206: ’hd 1-shm h-šwy ‘he buried Shm in the funerary cairn’ KRS 1379: ’hd h-rgm w wgd hn ‘m-h f hy lt w dšr nq’t 1-d y’wr h-sfr ‘he buried (someone) in a funerary cairn, and found the hn (mark?) of his grandfather, so, O Lt and Dšr, may he who would efface this writing be thrown out of the grave’ *Note:* Dad: ’hdw h-mkn ‘they took possession of the place’ (JSLih 72); His: ’hd, meaning unclear (TIJ 507) || The verb ’hd (CAR. ’ahada ‘he took’ (Lane, 28b)) occurs with both terms for cairn šwy and rgm, and has traditionally been translated in such contexts as ‘he took possession of the cairn’. Archaeological research in the Ḥarrah has shown that such cairns experienced significant reuse over the centuries. It is suggested that ’hd + cairn refers to burying a dead man in a pre-existing cairn, thus ‘taking’ it for the deceased. Such cairns would have no doubt been the site of funerary inscrip-

’HS

41

tions, so explaining KRS 1379. The author buries someone in a cairn and finds there the inscription, no doubt funerary, of his grandfather, suggesting that his grandfather was buried in the same cairn.

’hdt *n.sing. grave.* *Root: ’hd.* [’ehādat] KRS 844: 1 PN h-’hdt ‘this grave is for PN’ *Note:* CAR ’ihādatun ‘land taken for one’s self, a grave’ (Lane, 30c).

’hl *n.abst. uncertainty.* *Root: hyl.* [’ehāl] C 1186: h lt 1-’hl w wks w hrs w ’rg w ‘wr l-mn hbl ‘O Lt, may whosoever effaces (this writing) be afflicted with uncertainty, loss, mutism, lameness, and blindness’ *Note:* This word probably reflects a nominal form derived from the C-stem, which in Arabic means ‘it (a thing) was, or became, dubious, or confused, or vague’ (Lane, 834a). The l- preceding the curse is the “asseverative lām”.

’hlš *v.c-stem. to make safe; to be delivered.* *Root: hlš.* [’ahlaša] HASI 24: sb’ m-hrn w hyt f ‘mgd w ’hlš ‘he made a burnt offering, (having come) from the Ḥawrān and then journeyed so may he attain bounty and deliverance’ KRS 1964: šty ’ny 1’t f ’hlš 1-d’n d 1 hlš ‘he spent the winter suffering from scarcity, but he kept the sheep of the lineage of Hlš safe’ *Note:* See hlš (v.g-stem) and hlšt (n.abst).

’hrb *v.c-stem. to ruin; to destroy.* *Root: hrb.* [’ahraba] BReNV.A 2: snt kbs 1 lhyn h-’skn w ’hrb h-n’m ‘the year the lineage group of Lhyn made a sudden attack on the settled areas and ruined the livestock’ *Note:* CAR ’ahraba ‘to reduce to ruin’ (Lane, 715c).

’hrt *adv. thereafter.* *Root: ’hr.* [’ohrata] KRS 896: wrd h-nmrt b-mt ’hrt ‘he went to water at Al-Namārah during Libra thereafter’ *Note:* Dad: ’hrt ‘offspring’ (AH 23); Nab: 1-’hrh ‘in the future’ (DNWSI, 40), ’hr ‘postérité, descendants’ (LeNab, 60) || CAR ’āhirun ‘the last, aftermost, latter, after’ (Lane, 32a).

’hs *v.c-stem. to experience scarcity.* *Root: hss.* [’ahassa] WH 2411: qrb brkt w ’hs f n’m snt b’lsmy ‘he made an offering at Brkt because he was suffering from scarcity, so may B’lsmy show grace (this) year’ *Note:*

CAR ḥassa ‘to make one’s share small’ (Steingass, 323b).

’ht *n.sing. sister. Root: ’hw.* [’oht] NST 2 = TIJ 522: wgm l-ḥld ’ht-h mtt trht w ’bs w rḡmt mny ‘he grieved for Ḥld, his sister, who died, perished, and he was grief-stricken because she was struck down by Fate’ *Note:* Dad: ’ht (AH 204); His: ’ht (WTI 81) || Proto-Semitic *uḥtum.

’hy *n.sing. (diminutive). little brother. Root: ’hw.* [’oḥayy] BS 243: tšwq l-’hy-h ‘he longed for his little brother’ *Note:* GrAr: Οαυχος (Wadd 2216), suggested by Cantineau to be a misspelling of an original Οχαιος (LeNab, 59), reflecting the Nabataean name ’hyw || See ’h (n.sing).

’hyt *n.sing. (diminutive). little sister. Root: ’hw.* [’oḥayyat] C 893: wgm l-t’mr trht w l-’hyt-h ‘he grieved for T’mr, who perished, and for his little sister’ *Note:* GrAr: Οχαιαθη (IGLS 13/2, 9893) || See ’ht (n.sing).

’hb *adj. (relative). most beloved. Root: ḥbb.* [’aḥabb] AWS 48: tšwq l-h-’hb ‘he longed for the most beloved’ *Note:* See ’hbb (v.c-stem).

’hbb *v.c-stem. to love. Root: ḥbb.* [’aḥbaba] MKWS 8: h rdy ḡnmt w slm w qbl d ’hbb ‘O Rdy, may those whom he loves have spoil, security, and a reunion with loved ones’ *Variant:* ’hb. [’aḥabba] AbNSJ 1: h b’lsmn ḡwt w slm w qbl l-d ’hb ‘O B’lsmn, may those whom he loves have aid, security, and a reunion with loved ones’ *Note:* CAR ’aḥabba ‘he loved, liked, approved, or took pleasure in, him, or it’ (Lane, 495c).

’hd ① *v.c-stem. to be alone. Root: whd.* [’awḥada] ASFF 281: wgm l-ḡt trḥ w ’hd f wrt ‘he grieved for ḡt, who perished, and he was alone and so became heir’ *Note:* Dad: ’hd (JSLih 271) || See whd (v.g-stem).

’hd ② *pn. deity. Root: whd.* [’ahad] KRS 1131: h ’hd w h lt slm w ḡnmt l-d d’y ‘O ’hd and O Lt, may he who reads (this writing) aloud have security and spoil’ *Note:* Dad: ’hdy ‘one’ (AH 202); Nab: ’hd ‘un’ (LeNab, 59) || Perhaps an epithet of the Jewish god.

’hgf *top. toponym. Root: hgf.* WH 2114: r’y h-’hgf ‘he pastured in the ’hgf’ *Note:* Unknown toponym; a similar placename is known in Yemen, al-’ahḡāf (N 14° 30’ 23”

E 44° 9’ 33”). In CAR ḥaḡafatun can refer to a shield of skins (Lane, 520a), which may have given its name to the place on account of a similar topographic feature.

’hlṭ *v.c-stem. to settle down. Root: ḥlt.* [’aḥlaṭa] C 3291: ns f ’hlṭ ‘he halted and settled down’ *Note:* CAR ’aḥlaṭa ‘he stayed in place’ (KDAM, 480a).

’hrb *v.c-stem. to take as plunder. Root: ḥrb.* [’aḥraba] KRS 2837: ’hrb h-d’n ‘he took the sheep as plunder’ *Note:* See ḥrb (v.g-stem).

’hwl *inf.c-stem. to enclose. Root: ḥwl.* [’eḥwāl] WH 1023: ‘d l-h-d’n b-mslt ’hwl h-tyt ‘he returned to the sheep by the stream bed to enclose them in the pen’ *Note:* The root ḥwl has to do with ‘surrounding’ and ‘changing’ state or location (Lane, 673–676). While the C-stem does not have the meaning ‘to enclose’ exactly, it can refer to ‘transferring’ something from one place to another, e.g. ’aḥāla l-mā’a mina l-dalw ‘he poured the water from the bucket’. The single occurrence in the cited inscription suggests moving the sheep to an enclosure, and may derive from the basic sense ‘to transfer’ or directly from ḥawla ‘surrounding’, i.e. ‘to surround, enclose’.

’kl ① *v.g-stem. to eat. Root: ’kl.* [’akala] SSWs 45: ’kl h-shl ‘he ate the lizard’ RWQ 325: ’kl lḥm smn ‘he ate fatty meat’ *Note:* CAR ’akala ‘to eat’ (Lane, 71a).

’kl ② *v.d-stem. to feed; to nourish. Root: ’kl.* [’akkala] HaNSB 8: s’d-h rḡw w ’kl-h rḡw w r’y bql ntl ‘may Rḡw aid him and may Rḡw nourish him and he pastured on fresh herbage ahead of the others’ *Note:* CAR ’akkala-hū ‘he made him to eat’ (Lane, 71c).

’kl ③ *n.sing. cankering, decay of limb. Root: ’kl.* [’okāl] C 4657: ’kl l-d y’wr h-ḥtt ‘cankering of the limb to him who effaces this writing’ *Note:* CAR ’ukālun ‘cankering or decay of a limb’ (Lane, 72c).

’km’ *n.pl. truffles. Root: km’.* [’akmā’] WH 2867: snt h-’km’ ‘the year of the truffles’ *Note:* See km’ (v.g-stem).

’l ① *art. definite article. Root: hn.* [’al] C 5137: ḥll l-dr ‘he camped in this place’ HCH 194: snt ’srq rḡwt l-hdy ymnt ‘the year Rḡwt, the commander, migrated southward to the inner desert’ *Note:* Dad: f’l l-

'sd 'he made the lion' (DDJK 04); GrAr: αλ-ιδάμι /al-'idāmi/ 'the Edomite' (A1), αλ-Βηρ /al-bēr/ 'the well' (P.Petra 17, 05), Αβδαλμιθαβου /'abd al-mītab/ 'PN' (PTer 123.1-2), no assimilation of coda: αλ-Σαρκία /al-šarqiyyah/ 'the eastern (part)' (P.Petra 49, 16), el-variant: ελ-Δαργαθ /el-dargāt/ 'the terraces' (P.Petra 30 48, 81); Nab: 'l-qbrw, 'l-hgrw 'the grave' and 'Hegra', respectively (JSNab 17) || This variant of the article, common in Nabataean Arabic, is rarely encountered in the Safaitic inscriptions. The coda sometimes does not assimilate to coronals, as in Nabataean Aramaic (AGA 1).

- ¹ ② *prep. to; for; as far as.* ['el] Damascus Museum 1942.1 = RyDamas 4195: tšwqt 'l-hn w 'l-y'ly w 'l-sbyt 'she longed for Hn' and for Y'ly and for Šbyt' C 1167: r'y m'-hl-h 'l-hrn 'he pastured with his maternal uncle as far as the Ḥawrān' C 31: štky 'l-lt f hnn 'he petitioned Lt, so show compassion' *Note:* His: 'l (Damascus Museum 24235.1) || CAR 'ilā, 'ilay+pronominal suffixes, LevAr 'il+pronominal suffixes; Hb 'ēl.

- ¹ ③ *n.col. lineage; people.* *Root:* 'wl. ['āl] C 4039: qsf 'l-'l d'b w n'n'l dln 'he was sad on account of the lineage of D'b and N'n'l, who were lost' WH 2815: snt mrdt nbṭ 'l-'l rm 'the year the Nabataeans rebelled against the Romans' HCH 53: d 'l d'f 'of the lineage of D'f *Note:* Dad: 'l, d 'l (U 047); His: 'l, d 'l and mn 'l 'of the lineage' (KENAH, A.1); Nab: 'l, mn 'l (LeNab, 62; KENAH, A.1, n. 6) || CAR 'ālun 'kinsfolk', 'family' (Lane, 127a-b). This word probably reflects an original collective noun based on the root 'wl, 'āl < 'awalun, originally denoting free folk, cf. Akk 'awilum 'freeman'. The term is sometimes used to refer to any body of people, including outside groups such as the Nabataeans, Jews, and Romans.

- ¹ If ① *num. thousand.* *Root:* 'lf. ['alp] C 2076: srt 'l-hdd 'bgr b-'lf rgl 'he served in a military unit on the border of (the territory of) 'bgr with a thousand foot soldiers' *Note:* Nab: 'lp (LeNab: 63) || Proto-West Semitic *³alpum.

- ¹ If ② *n.sing. close companion.* *Root:* 'lf. ['elp] C 74: zry b-'lwhb 'lf-h l-'bd hy 'lt 'zz 'he

was treated with contempt by 'lwhb who had always been his close companion, O 'lt, give strength' *Note:* CAR 'ilfun 'a mate; a fellow' (Lane, 80b).

- ¹ If ③ *n.sing. pact of protection.* *Root:* 'lf. ['alāp] AWS 385: gzz h-ḡnmt b-h-dr ṭltt h-'lf f h lt slm 'he sacrificed the goats in this place, three for the pact of protection so, O Lt, may he be secure' *Note:* Compare with CAR 'ālaḥ 'to make a covenant for protection during a journey' (Lane, 80a). The identification of this word's meaning is tentative, given its unique context. The inscription is only known from a hand drawing, so it is possible that the h before 'lf should be interpreted instead as a k, giving a much more natural reading, namely, ṭltt k-'lf 'three as a pact of protection'.

- ¹ lgyt *n.pl. hiding places.* *Root:* lgy. ['algeyat] KWQ 159: bny h-'lgyt 'he built these hiding places' *Note:* CAR malḡa'un 'a place of refuge; an asylum' (Lane, 2651c), although note the irregular correspondence between Saf. y and CAR 'l; see also 'syṭ (n.sing).

- ¹ lh ① *n.sing. deity; generic term for deity.* *Root:* 'l. ['elāh] KRS 30: h šlm 'lh dmt rwḥ 'O Šlm, god of Dūmah, grant ease' *Feminine:* 'lt. ['elat] C 96: h 'lt 'ss nq't l-d y'wr h-sfr 'O goddess of 'ss, may he who would efface this writing be thrown out of the grave' *Pl:* "lht. ['a'lehat] KRS 1287: hy "lht nq't b-šdq l-d y'wr 'O gods, may he who would efface be thrown out of the grave by a friend' *Note:* Dad: 'lh (U, 257-258); Nab: 'lh, fem 'lht' (LeNab, 62) || Probably an augmented form of Proto-Semitic *'ilum 'divinity'.

- ¹ lh ② *pn. deity.* *Root:* 'l. ['allāh] ['elāh] SIJ 293: 'šly w 'qsm b-'lh hy l-hdy 'zm 'he made a burnt offering and swore by 'lh, who is living, that he shall lead bravely' *Variant:* lh. [llāh] [allāh] KRS 1551: h lh rwḥ w mḥltn l-d y'wr h-sfr 'O Lh, send the winds but may he who would efface this writing experience a dearth of pasture' *Note:* GrAr: Αβδαλλας (PAES III.a 46); Nab: 'bd'lh, 'bd'lyh (PNNR, 46) || The god Allāh.

- ¹ ll *v.g-stem. to cry and moan.* *Root:* 'll. ['alala] LP 1300: wgd sfr dd-h f bky w 'll 'he found the writing of his paternal uncle, so he

- cried and moaned’ *Note*: CAR ’alla, ’alalun ‘sigh, cry out aloud imploringly or from pain’ (Steingass, 70a).
- ’lmm *pn. Mars (?) Root: ’lm. [’almān]* KRS 155: ’lmm b-’qbt f h lh rwḥ ‘Mars was in Scorpio so, O Lh, send ease’ *Note*: This identification is tentative. Perhaps Mars, compare with Akk Lumnu ‘Mars’ (AAAZ 1, 5).
- ’lsnt *n.pl. tongues (curses). Root: lsn. [’alse-nat]* LP 1108: h lt slm m-’lsnt ‘O Lt, may he be secure against curses’ *Note*: CAR lisānun ‘a tongue’ (Lane, 3010b). It is also possible to take the ’l as the definite article, producing the common formula slm m-’l-snt ‘may this year bring security’.
- ’lt ① *n.abst. scarcity. Root: ’lt. [’alt]* KRS 1964: šty ’ny ’lt f ’hlš ’-d’n d ’l hlš ‘he wintered suffering from scarcity, but he kept the sheep of the lineage of Hlš safe’ *Note*: Compare with CAR ’alata, ’altun ‘it (a thing) became decreased; diminished; lessened; became defective, deficient, incomplete, or imperfect’ (Lane, 79a).
- ’lt ② *pn. deity. Root: ’l. [’allāt]* C 70: h ’lt slm w ḡnmt ‘O ’lt, may he be secure and have spoil’ *Note*: GrAr: Ουαβαλλαθου (Wadd 2615, 1–2) || The Arabian goddess Allāt.
- ’lt ’-ḡb *pn. deity. Root: ’l. [’elat ’aḡ-ḡayb]* KRS 3074: ’lt ’-ḡb slm ‘O ’lt ’-ḡb, may he be secure’ *Note*: The name possibly translates as ‘goddess of the unseen’, compare with CAR ḡaybun ‘unseen’ (Lane, 2313a), and the epithet of Allāh in the Quran, ‘ālimu l-ḡayb ‘knower of the unseen’ (Q 6:73), compare also with Dad ḡ-gbt (AH 212).
- ’lt ’-hgr *pn. deity. Root: ’l. [’elat ’aḡ-ḡegr]* KWQ 119: h ’lt ’-hgr dn-hm y’wr ‘O goddess of ’-hgr, debase those who would efface’ *Note*: Nab: ’l-hgr, ’l-hgrw (JSNab 17) || The equation between ’-hgr and Ḥegrā (modern Madā’in Saleh) is likely, with the ’- article instead of the common h- or ’l-.
- ’lt dṭn *pn. deity. Root: ’l. C 2446: h lt m’mn w ’lt dṭn w ḡd’wḡd w ḡdḡf t’r m-ḡ ’slf ‘O Lt-M’mn and ’lt-Dṭn and ḡd’wḡd and ḡdḡf, he will have vengeance against him who committed this act’ Note: Macdonald et al.*

- suggest that dṭn should be understood as a toponym (MISS.B, 474–475). Dṭn may be related to Akk diṭānu, didānu ‘bison’, but note the irregular correspondence of Ar ṭ to Akk t. Ditanu appears as a component of personal names, but the term seems to refer to a tribal group rather than a deity (DDD, 232).
- ’ly *pro. demonstrative pronoun (plural). Root: ’ly. [’olay]* C 4980: l PN br’-h ’ly ‘by PN are these hunting hides of his’ SDMS 27: w l-h ’-fs ’ly ‘these funerary monuments are his’ *Note*: CAR ’ulā or ’ulā’.
- ’m ① *prtcl. conditional particle. Root: ’m. [’emmā]* AWS 237: ’m m ‘wr h rḡw f l-y’wr ‘if anyone would efface, O Rḡw, let him be blinded’ *Note*: CAR ’immā; Hb ’im; Gz ’em-.
- ’m ② *n.sing. mother. Root: ’mm. [’omm]* C 4443: wgm ’l-m-h ‘he grieved for his mother’ *Note*: Dad: ’m (AH 217); GrAr: Ουμ-αυατ (PAES 111.a 48), Ουμ-αβιη (PTer 46); Nab: ’m (LeNab, 64) || Proto-Semitic *’im-mum.
- ’md *v.c-stem. to send reinforcements. Root: mdd. [’amadda]* SESP.S 1= MISS.D 1: snt ’md qyr h-mdnt ‘the year Caesar sent reinforcements to the province’ *Note*: MISS.D 1 (p. 456) connects this verb with CAR ’amdadtū-hū bi-madadin ‘I aided him, and strengthened him ... with an army’ (Lane, 2696a).
- ’mgd *v.c-stem. to attain bounty. Root: mgd. [’amgada]* HASI 24: sb’ m-hm w ḡyt f ’mgd w ’hlš ‘he made a burnt offering from the Ḥawrān and then set off on a journey so may he attain bounty and deliverance’ *Note*: See mgdt (n.abst).
- ’mhl *v.c-stem. to be devoid of pasture; to cause dearth. Root: mhl. [’amḥala]* ASWS 202: b’lsmn ḡwr m-mdbr w bḡrt m mṭr f ’mhl ‘B’lsmn returned from the inner desert but during the late summer, it did not rain and was devoid of pasture’ *Note*: CAR maḥlun and muḥālatun, with the same meanings as above (Lane, 3018b). See mḥlt (n.abst) for the common curse.
- ’mlk *v.c-stem. to take control. Root: mlk. [’amlaka]* RQA 10: srt ’l-mlk h-slṭn snt bnḡr

'MN

'mlk l-mšy b-šr rm'n w b-m'ty frs 'he served in a troop under Mlk the governor the year Bnh'r took control for Mšy with ten archers and two cavalry units' *Note:* CAR 'amlaka 'to reign over' (Hava, 726a).

'mn *n.sing. guard. Root: 'mn.* ['amin] C 88: 'mn mk 'the guard of Mk' *Note:* Nab: 'mynw (PN) 'fidèle' (LeNab, 64) || CAR 'amnun 'trustiness, faithfulness'; 'aminun 'a person in whom one trusts or confides' (Lane, 101b–102a).

'mr' *v.c-stem. to find pasture. Root: mr'.* ['amra'a] KRS 1617: hyt šhb f h hmlt f 'mr' 'he journeyed swiftly and, behold, there was a plain and he found herbage' *Note:* CAR 'amra'a 'it (a valley) abounded with herbage' (Lane, 3019a).

'mt ① *v.c-stem. to cause death. Root: mwt.* ['amāta] GLH.Misc 1: 'mt h-š'r 'Sirius caused death' *Note:* CAR 'amāta-hu 'he (God) caused him to die; put him to death, killed him' (Lane, 2741b).

'mt ② *n.sing. slave girl. Root: 'm.* ['amat] KRS 59: nyk slm 'mt slm 'he copulated with Slm, the slave girl of Slm' *Note:* Nab: 'mh, 'mt (LeNab, 64) || Proto-Semitic *³amatum.

'mt ③ *pn. Libra (constellation). Root: 'mt.* ['āmet] KRS 169: kl' h-smy ḥdr mlh f ḍkr f 'mt f y's 'the sky withheld its rain during (the sun's) presence in Aquarius, then Aries, then Libra, and so he despaired' *Variant: 'mtn.* ['āmaten] KRS 1770: wrd f nyt b-'mtn 'he went to water and then migrated during Libra' *Note:* See AAAZ 1 and AAAZ 11; 'mtn likely reflects a form with a vestige of nunation.

'mṭr *n.pl. rain shower. Root: mṭr.* ['amṭār] TaNQF 7: mṭr ṭltt 'mṭr sfm 'it rained; three rain showers consecutively' *Note:* See mṭr (v.g-stem).

'n ① *pro. 1st singular independent pronoun. Root: 'n.* ['anā] KRS 268: 'n PN 'I am PN' *Note:* Dad: 'n (Ġabal Itlib 6); JUs: 'nh; Ḥrn: 'n; His: 'n (CH.R348.6) || Proto-Semitic *³anā, also attested in Thamudic B as 'n.

'n ② *prtcl. that (introduces complement clause). Root: 'n.* ['an(na)] Ms 44: sm' 'n myt flš 'he heard that Philipp had died' KRS 68: h š'hqm šmy nqt f 'n-k bgy-h w

'QDN

45

qfyt-h 'O Š'hqm, he sacrificed a camel, for you are indeed the one he seeks and his path' *Note:* CAR 'an + verb or 'anna + noun phrase.

'n ③ *prtcl. conditional particle. Root: 'n.* ['in] KRS 213: ḥbl ḥrm 'n ygl 'may the effacer go insane if he should efface (this inscription)' *Note:* Dad: 'in (Al-Ḥuraybah 17) || CAR 'in.

'n ④ *n.abst. time. Root: 'wn.* ['ān] KRS 1015: hy lt slm w b-'n-h slm w qm-h 'bd 'O Lt, may he be secure and may he remain secure for all time, and his people too' *expression: b-'n-h 'for all time', lit. 'in all of its time'.* *Note:* CAR 'ānun and al-āna 'present time' (Lane, 138c).

'nf *v.g-stem. to cry; to feel sadness. Root: 'nf.* ['anapa] C 1475: 'nf l-'b-h 'he felt sadness on account of his father' *Note:* CAR 'anafā 'to feel scorn, disdain, dislike, hate' (Lane, 113c); the reading of 'nf is based on a doubtful handcopy.

'nksr *top. toponym. Root: ksr.* BMW 3: l PN h-dr snt qtl ḥrb w 'lmn f nwy l-'nksr 'by PN, at this place the year Ḥrb and 'lmn fought and then began the migration to 'nksr' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

'nqd *v.c-stem. to capture. Root: nqd.* ['an-qada] DHH 26: r' w tly l-'qwm f 'nqd 'he kept watch and tracked 'qwm who was captured' *Variant: 'qd.* ['aqqada] WH 1234: 'qd h-nqt 'he captured the she-camel' *Note:* Compare to South Arabian hnqd/snqd 'to capture' (SW).

'ns *n.col. people. Root: 'ns.* ['ens], ['onās] Is.K 205: h-'ns mlš w qsf l-d'n-h mḥr[b][t] 'the people escaped and were sad on account of their plundered sheep' *Note:* CAR 'insun, 'unāsun 'people' (Lane, 114); it is possible to take the phrase b's 'ns as b's-'ns, with an 'n-article.

'qbl *n.sing. kinsman. Root: qbl.* ['aqbal] C 4768: wlh l-'zd 'qbl-h 'he was distraught for Zd, his kisman' *Note:* CAR qabilatun 'a body of men from one father and one mother' or qabilun 'a body of men from several ancestors' (Lane, 2984b).

'qdn *imp.c-stem. to give sufficiency. Root: qdn.* ['aqdenī] RWQ 340: t'mr h-mš't f h lt 'qdn 'he anticipated want so, O Lt, give

sufficiency' *Note*: CAR qadnun 'sufficiency' (Lisān, s.v.).

'qm *v.c-stem. to alight. Root: qwm.* [ʔaqāma] ZMID 2: 'qm w tẓr h-smy 'he alighted and awaited the rains' *Note*: CAR 'aqāma 'he abode, continue in a state' (Lane, 2996a); see also qm (n.sing).

'qrf *v.g-stem. to cause disgust. Root: qrf.* [ʔaqrapa] BS 825: nqmt m-d 'qrf 'vengeance against him who makes loathe' *Note*: CAR taqrifun 'to cause disgust; to make loathe' (Steingass, 831a).

'qsm *v.c-stem. to swear an oath. Root: qsm.* [ʔaqsama] SIJ 293: 'šly w 'qsm b-'lh hy l-hdy 'zm 'he made a burnt offering and swore by 'lh, who is living, that he will lead bravely' *Note*: CAR qasamun 'an oath by god' (Lane, 2988c); uqsimu bil-lāh 'I swear an oath by God'. Benefactive introduced by b-.

'qš *adj. (relative). furthest. Root: qsy.* [ʔaqšay] C 4332: mty snt brh 'qš h-mdnt 'he set off on a journey the year of the departure to/from the furthest part of the province' *Note*: CAR qašā 'to remove to a great distance; to be very far' (Steingass, 841a).

'qwy *inf.c-stem. to grant endurance. Root: qwy.* [ʔeqwāy] SIJ 1008: gd'wd nwy w 'qwy w dt' w qyẓ w šty h-rhbt 'wd '(O) Gd'wd, let there be pastureland and endurance while he spends the season of the later rains, the dry season, and the winter at this raḥabah once again' *Note*: The CAR root 'qwy signifies 'strength or endurance' (Lane, 2997a), of which the Safaitic is the causative. The CAR C-stem means to 'vacate or empty', which seems to be an unsuitable meaning for the word's single occurrence.

'rb' *num. four. Root: rb'.* [ʔarba'] WH 3094: l PN h-zrt 'rb' snn tly 'by PN at the sheepfold, for four successive years' *Feminine*: 'rb't. [ʔarba'at] KRS 2340: ndm l-'b-h w l-'dwd-h 'rb't rgm mny w l-'hwl-h 'rb't f rgm mny 'he was devastated by grief on account of his father and his four paternal uncles, struck down by Fate, and for his four maternal uncles, struck down by Fate' *Note*: Dad: 'rb'n w 'rb' (AH 244) 'forty-four' || Proto-Semitic *'arba'um.

'rd *n.sing. land. Root: 'rd.* [ʔarš] Is.K 154: wln l-h-'rd 'woe to the land' WH 641.1: byt b-h-'rd wrh 'he camped in this land for a month' *Note*: Proto-Semitic *'aršum.

'rdy *v.c-stem. to please. Root: rdw. Prefix conjugation: trd (3fs).* [torši (jussive)] SIJ 309: trd-h h-lr 'may fortune favor him' *Note*: See rdy (v.g-stem).

'rfq *n.sing. utmost ease. Root: rfq.* [ʔarpaq] BS 1197: l PN w l-h 'rfq 'by PN and may he have utmost ease' *Note*: The single attestation of this word occurs in an unformulaic context. Usually inscriptions of the structure l-PN w l-N refer to a drawing accompanying the inscription or a structure, neither of which is apparent in this text or supported by the etymology of the word. Thus, the phrase is translated as a prayer for ease. Compare this word with CAR rafiqun, 'arfaqu 'gentle, soft, gracious' (Lane, 1126c).

'rh *v.c-stem. to rest. Root: rwh.* [ʔarāha] ISB 79: 'rh f hwt 'he rested and returned' *Note*: See rwh (v.d-stem).

'rk-rh *n.cnst-gen. forbearance.* [ʔarak-rūh] LP 685: h lt slm w 'rk rh l-d 'y h-ḥtt 'O Lt, may he who would read this writing aloud have security and forbearance' *Note*: Compare with Hb 'ārāk rūḥ ... longanimity, forbearance' (LP, xxi); see also rwh (v.d-stem).

'rs *n.sing. compensation for blood. Root: 'rs.* [ʔarš] QZMJ 479: r'y h-rglt 'rs 'he pastured (the animals given to him in) compensation for blood at the narrow water channel' *Note*: CAR 'aršun 'a fine for a wound in lieu of retaliation' (Lane, 47b).

'rwh *v.c-stem. to restore one's right or due. Root: rwh.* [ʔarwaḥa] MKJS 88: 'rwh l-h hn 'may his right be restored here' *Note*: CAR 'arwaḥa 'alay-hi 'to restore one's right or due' (Lane, 1179b). The broken context of this inscription renders the identification of this hapax legomenon doubtful.

's *v.g-stem. to despair. Root: 'ys.* [ʔasa] C 2488: ḥrš h-mlkt w 's mn mlkt 'he kept watch for the queen and despaired of (keeping watch for the) queen' *Note*: The CAR 'ayisa min-hu 'he despaired of it' (Lane, 137a) suggests that the Safaitic has been assimilated to the transitive pattern, CaCaCa.

'SD

- 'sd ① *inf.g-stem. to raid. Root: 'sd.* [ʾasād] RWQ 187: šml 'sd 'he went north to raid' *Note:* Sabaic 'sd 'troop, war party' (AADD).
- 'sd ② *ptc.g-stem. to raid. Root: 'sd.* [ʾased] LP 319: h rdw hb l-qdm nqmt mn 'sd 'bl-h 'O Rdw, grant retribution to Qdm against the one who raided his camels' *Note:* See 'sd (inf.g-stem).
- 'sd ③ *n.sing. lion. Root: 'sd.* [ʾasad] LP 161: ḥll 'l-h-ḥsy f klm-h h-'sd 'he camped on the edge of the (area having a) small amount of water near the surface and then the lion injured him' *Note:* Dad: f'l 'l-'sd 'he made (the image of) the lion' (DDJK 04) || CAr 'asadun 'a lion' (Lane, 57b).
- 'sd ④ *pn. Leo (constellation). Root: 'sd.* [ʾasad] C 28: byt ḥyt f tẓr h-'sd 'he spent the night while journeying, then he awaited (the appearance of) Leo' *Note:* The same term for this constellation survives into the Islamic period (AAAZ 1 and AAAZ 11). This term is often accompanied by the definite article.
- 'sf ① *v.g-stem. to feel sorrow. Root: 'sf.* [ʾasepa] WH 2017: 'sf b-šbḥr 'he felt sorrow on account of Šbḥr' *Note:* CAr 'asifa 'he grieved, lamented, or regretted' (Lane, 58b).
- 'sf ② *n.abst. regret. Root: 'sf.* [ʾasap] LP 718: zhr 'sf-h mn-ḥd y's 'his regret for him whom he upset was evident' *Note:* See 'sf (v.g-stem).
- 'sfr *v.c-stem. to travel. Root: sfr.* [ʾaspara] C 1649: 'sfr tdmr f h b'l slm w mgdt 'he set off for Palmyra, so, O B'l, may he be secure and attain glory' *Note:* The equivalent of CAr sāfara 'he journeyed, or went, or went forth to journey' (Lane, 1370c).
- 'slf *v.c-stem. to commit an act worthy of vengeance; to bring to an end. Root: slf.* [ʾaslapa] ZMQJ 1: h rdy nqmt m-d 'slf 'O Rdy, may he have vengeance against him who committed this act' ASWS 124: 'slf h-rwy m-h-ḥm 'the sweet water was brought to an end because of the heat' *Note:* CAr salafa 'came to an end'; 'aslafa 'to do something (before the present time) which requires requital (either good or bad, at the present time)' (Lane, 1408a–b). As G.M.H. King points out (unpublished

'SRY

47

notes), this verb occurs almost exclusively in the context of killing and vengeance, and so seems to refer to a negative action.

- 'slm ① *v.c-stem. to surrender. Root: slm.* [ʾaslama] HCH 194: nfr f 'slm w b'd 'flt snt 'srq rdwt 'l-hdy l-ymnt 'he deserted then surrendered but afterwards escaped the year Rdwt the commander migrated southward to the inner desert' *Note:* GrAr: Ασλαμου (Wadd 1968, 4, elative) || CAr 'aslama 'he resigned or submitted himself (with reflexive pronoun often gapped)' (Lane, 1413a).
- 'slm ② *n.abst. safety. Root: slm.* [ʾeslām] KRS 34: h š'hqm qbl 'slm 'O Š'hqm, (grant) a safe reunion with loved ones' *Note:* See 'slm (v.c-stem).
- 'sr ① *v.g-stem. to be captured. Root: 'sr.* [ʾasera] C 4457: gd'wd rwḥ m 'sr w slm 'may Gd'wd grant ease to whosoever was captured that he may be secure' *Note:* Compare to CAr 'asara-hū and 'asrun 'he made him a captive; captured him; or took him a prisoner' (Lane, 57c).
- 'sr ② *ptc.g-stem. to be captured. Root: 'sr.* [ʾasir] LP 643: ng' 'l-šmt 'sr f h lt yslm 'he grieved in pain for Šmt, who was taken prisoner, so, O Lt, may he be secure' *Note:* See 'sr (v.g-stem).
- 'sr ③ *n.abst. capturing. Root: 'sr.* [ʾasr] HCH 73: dmy h-šḥt w h-'sr 'he drew (the image) of the pen and the capturing' *Note:* This inscription is accompanied by a rock drawing of animals being captured in a kite. This reading and meaning was suggested by E.A. Knauf (apud MSDE, n. 10). Although Macdonald objects to the interpretation, the high quality photographs on OCIANA certainly permit this reading, and it seems favorable to the others suggested so far (see MSDE, *ibid.*). See 'sr (v.g-stem).
- 'srf *v.c-stem. to make a burnt offering. Root: srf.* [ʾasrapa] BS 456: l PN w 'srf 'by PN and he made a burnt offering' *Note:* Hb and Arm srp 'to burn' (CAL, s.v.).
- 'sry *v.g-stem. to travel by night. Root: sry.* [ʾasraya] WR.A 16: 'sry 'yr b-h-d'n 'he travelled by night having journeyed (here) with the sheep' *Note:* CAr sarā 'he jour-

neyed, or traveled, by night, or in the night' (Lane, 1355a).

'ss *top. toponym.* ['osays] C 96: h 'lt 'ss nq't l-d y'wr h-sfr 'O Goddess of 'ss, may he who would efface this writing be thrown out of his grave' *Note:* JUs: 'sys || Jebel Says, located in the Ḥarrah about 100 km southeast of Damascus. 'Usays is the ancient and medieval name of this site.

'sy *n.sing. hide.* *Root:* 'sy. ['āseyat] HWFS 2.2: l-h h-'sy tšyd ts 'this hide is by him to hunt mountain goats' *Note:* CAR al-'āsiyah 'base, column' (Hava, 9b), ultimately from Akk asītu 'Turm' through Arm 'sy't 'wall' (CAL, s.v.). While Hayajneh gives the meaning 'construction' (HMFS), it seems that the term refers specifically to a heap of stones or a stone wall that a hunter uses to conceal himself from prey.

'šh *n.pl. sheep.* *Root:* 'šh. ['asāh] RWQ 339: r'y h-rd snt mrq 'šh d 'l 'mrt 'he pastured in this valley the year the sheep belonging to the lineage of 'mrt passed by' *Note:* Sg unattested; CAR šātun 'a sheep or goat' (Lane, 1623b).

'šrq *v.c-stem. to migrate to the inner desert.* *Root:* 'šrq. ['asraqa] C 96: 'šrq b-h-'bl w tšwq 'he set off to the inner desert with the camels and felt much longing' *Prefix conjugation:* yšrq. [yošreq] LP 180: trwḥ l-yšrq l-mdb'r 'he set off at night to migrate towards the inner desert' *Note:* Littmann in his commentary of LP 180 suggested that this verb means 'to migrate to the desert' rather than eastward, as in CAR šarraqa 'he took the direction to the east' (Lane, 1539c). Macdonald goes on to connect this sense with the meaning of šarraq among the Rwala as described by Musil, where it means to migrate to the desert regardless of the direction taken (MSTS, 4–5).

'šhy *n.abst. drought.* *Root:* 'šhy. ['ešhāy] HaNSB 184: ḥrṣ h-ḏf f rwḥ b'lsmn w nṣr h-smy b-'šhy 'he kept watch for the (lineage) of ḏf, so may B'lsmn send the winds while he awaited the rains during a drought' *Note:* Syr šahyū/šahyūtā 'thirst' (SD, 474a).

'šh *v.c-stem. to cry out (in grief).* *Root:* 'šh. ['ašahḥa] LP 409: 'šh l-d ḏll 'he cried out in grief over those who were lost' *Note:* Com-

pare with CAR šāḥḥatun 'a cry that deafens by its vehemence' (Lane, 1657a).

'sl *imp.c-stem. to deliver.* *Root:* wsl. ['awšeli] (feminine) KRS 753: 'sl 'lt s'd l-lbb 'deliver, O 'lt, fortune to Lbb' *Note:* CAR waššala 'he joined or connected; he made it reach him' (Lane, 3054c).

'sly *v.c-stem. to make a burnt offering.* *Root:* šly. ['ašlaya] SIJ 293: 'sly w 'qsm b-'lh hy l-hdy 'zm 'he made a burnt offering and swore by 'lh, who is living, that he shall lead bravely' *Note:* CAR šalā-hu fi n-nāri 'he threw it into the fire to be burned' (Lane, 1721b); note that the C-stem 'ašlā-hu is equivalent to the G-stem in this root. The Safaitic seems to have a ritual sense as it occurs in the context of an oath.

'šmd *v.c-stem. to return smth.* *Root:* šmd. ['ašmada] AWS 243: wgd h-gml h-dr f 'šmd-h 'he found the camel in this place and returned it' *Note:* CAR šamada 'he repaired, betook himself' (Lane, 1726c).

't *ptc.g-stem. to come.* *Root:* 'tw. ['ātī] WH 2815: snt mrdt nbṭ 'l-'l rm f 't slm 'the year the Nabataeans rebelled against the Romans, so may peace come' *Note:* See 'tw (v.g-stem). One can also interpret this form as a misspelling of the divine name 'lt, therefore reflecting the common prayer 'O 'lt, may he be secure'.

'tgnn *v.tz-stem. to go mad (from grief).* *Root:* gnn. ['etgannana] BS 880: wgd 'tr 'lr f 'tgnn f ḥbl 'he found the trace of 'lr and so he went mad and lost his mind out of grief' *Note:* CAR tağannana 'to be mad out of senses' (Steingass, 246b). The representation of the prothetic syllable with a glottal stop is very rare; most T2-stems are simply written with a preformative t.

'tīm *n.pl. furrows of the ploughshare (feature of the landscape (?))* *Root:* tīm. ['at-lām] BS 1238: r'y h-'tīm 'he pastured the furrows (?)' *Note:* CAR tilmun, 'atlāmun 'furrows' (Hava, 59a), perhaps here referring to a feature of the landscape. There is damage on the rock at the mid-point of the l, causing it to appear as a poorly carved h.

'tm ① *v.c-stem. to lose one's mind (on account of grief).* *Root:* tym. ['atāma] HSNS 6: 'tm 'l-'mrn snt myt grfš 'he lost his mind

'TM

(on account of grief) for 'mrn the year Agrippa died' JaS 10: 'tm 'l-ḥr w tly 'l-ḥr ty' f ḥrb 'he lost his mind (on account of grief) for Ḥr because the Ṭayyi' tracked Ḥr and plundered (him)' *Note:* ThamB: 'tm (AATB), possibly from the root tmm || CAR tāma 'his reason departed and became disordered in consequence of love or desire' (Lane, 325a); the Safaitic context suggests that this sadness was in consequence of grief.

'tm ② *n.sing. ceremony. Root: 'tm. [ʔatem]* WH 375: bh' b'd 'tm 'ys 'he rejoiced on account of the ceremony of 'ys' *Note:* WH's comparison with CAR 'atima 'any assembly of men and of women in a case of mourning or of rejoicing' (Lane, 14a) seems most likely. While Winnett understood the term as a mourning ceremony (WH), the verb bh' which precedes it has a positive connotation, and therefore it more likely references a happy occasion, perhaps a wedding.

'tn *n.sing. she-ass. Root: 'tn. [ʔatān]* C 505: l PN h-'tn 'by PN is this she-ass' *Note:* CAR 'atānun or 'itānun 'she-ass' (Lane, 14b).

'trk *v.c-stem. to leave alone; to abandon. Root: trk. [ʔatraka]* AbaNS 977: r'y brkt w 'trk h-frs w n'm 'he pastured at Brkt and left the horse(s) and livestock' *Note:* CAR taraka 'he left it' (Lane, 304c).

'tw *v.g-stem. to come. Root: 'tw. [ʔatawa]* SIJ 975: l PN f 'tw mn ḥrt 'for PN, so may he come from the Ḥarrah' *Variant:* 'ty. [ʔataya] SIJ 78: snt 'ty h-mdy bšry 'the year the Persians came to Bostra' *Prefix conjugation:* yt. [yāti] SIJ 351: l PN 'gl yt mn-rm b-rbt w whb'l 'by PN, who is coming quickly from Rm with Rbt and Whb'l' *Note:* GrAr: αθααα (A1) || CAR 'atā 'he came' (Lane, 14c–15c), reflecting the confusion of w and y in final position.

't' *pn. deity. Root: t'. [ʔayta']* C 1936: h š'hqm w 't' slm 'O Š'hqm and 't', may he be secure' *Note:* See t' (pn).

'tm *v.g-stem. to act wrongfully. Root: 'tm. [ʔatema]* RWQ 73: h lt w h ḏsr l'n ḥwlt ḥd 'tm 'O Lt and O ḏsr, curse Ḥwlt who acted wrongfully' *Note:* CAR 'atīma 'he did what was unlawful' (Lane, 21c–22a).

'WS

49

'tr *n.sing/pl. trace(s). Root: 'tr. [ʔatar]* [ʔotor] ASFF 294: wgd rgm ḡt w 'tr khl f b's m zll 'he found the cairn of Ḡt and the trace of Khl, for those who remain despair' *Note:* GrAr: [α]λ-Αῤεῖρ /ʔal-'atīr/ 'place' or 'parcel of land' (P.Petra 62 l. 10); Nab: 'tr (YANH, s.v.). || Upon finding the 'tr of loved ones, authors will grieve. These 'traces' could refer to any evidence of the absent loved one, an inscription, campsite, or perhaps even a grave. The exact meaning of this term is unclear. That it occurs with rgm in ASFF 294 strongly suggests that it can have a funerary function. It is possible that 'trace' refers to a type of burial (as suggested by Eksell, EANA, 112) or perhaps even to a funerary inscription. Given these difficulties, it has been chosen to translate the word literally as 'trace' (cf. CAR 'atarun 'a sign, mark, or trace' (Lane, 18c)).

'tn *v.c-stem. to cut off. Root: 'tn. [ʔatanna]* C 25: wgd 'tr 'h-h f wlh 'l-h f hy lt w h šms 'tn 'l-km yd-h l-t'r m-d 'slf 'he found the trace of his brother so he was distraught with grief for him, so, O Lt and Šms, may he cut off his hand for you (in promise) that he will indeed have vengeance against him who has committed this act' *Note:* CAR 'atanna yada-hū 'he made his arm or hand to fall off by a stroke of a sword' (Lane, 1883a).

'whm *v.c-stem. to desire. Root: whm. [ʔawḥama]* C 1491: l PN w 'whm 'by PN and he desired' *Note:* CAR waḥama 'to desire intensely' (Steingass, 1203a). The broken context of this word's single attestation does not allow us to confirm its meaning.

'wl *n.abst. beginning. Root: 'wl. [ʔawwal]* SSWS 168: qtl gml-h 'wl srn-h f ḥwb 'his camel was killed at the beginning of his journey and so he lamented' *Note:* CAR 'awwalun 'first, beginning, foremost' (Steingass, 94–95).

'wn *adv. time after time. Root: 'wn. [ʔawena]* CSNS 758: r'y-h 'wn 'he pastured them (the animals) time after time' *Note:* See 'n (adv).

'ws *imp.d-stem. to grant a boon. Root: 'ws. [ʔawwes]* RWQ 335: h lt 'ws w s'd bn w ḥrṣ b's w ḥr 'O Lt, grant a boon and let good fortune be manifest, and he kept watch dur-

50

ʾWSN

ing bad and good times' *Note*: The CAR root $\sqrt{\text{'ws}}$ denotes compensation and giving, al-*aṭṭiyatu* (Lisān, s.v.).

ʾwsn *n.sing. boon. Root: ʾws.* [ʾawsān] RWQ 62: h yṭ^ʿ rwḥ ʾwsn 'O Yṭ^ʿ, grant ease by means of a boon' *Note*: See ʾws (imp.d-stem); the final n may be explained as nunciation or a derivational morpheme.

ʾy *voc. vocative. Root: ʾy.* [ʾayyā] LP 329 = Is.Mu 141: ʾy 'lt nq't l-d y'wr 'O 'lt, may he who effaces (this writing) be thrown out of the grave' *Note*: Vocative particle. Cf. GAr. ʾaya.

ʾy's *v.c-stem. to make despair. Root: y's.* [ʾay'asa] WH 1022: ʾy's-h hyṭn 'travelling made him despair' *Note*: CAR ya'isa 'he despaired of the thing' (Lane, 2974c).

ʾyb ① *v.g-stem. to return. Root: ʾwb.* [ʾayeba] C 3293: gzz b-rḥbt f ʾyb b-r'y gml 'he raided

ʾDY

the Ruḥbah and then returned at the rising of Gemini' *Note*: CAR ʾāba 'he returned to his place or to a thing, or from his journey' (Lane, 123b).

ʾyb ② *inf.g-stem. to return. Root: ʾwb.* [ʾayāb] C 3345: qyṣ h-šbn b-ʾdm ʾyb nwy 'he spent the dry season at h-šbn without returning to pastureland' *Note*: See ʾyb (v.g-stem).

ʾyl *n.col. ibex. Root: ʾyl.* [ʾayyal] WH 1145: rwḥ mn-ʾyl 'grant ease by means of ibex' *Note*: His: ʾyl (CH.R701.1) || CAR ʾayyalun 'mountain-goat; deer' (Steingass, 99b), but accompanying rock art is of an ibex. The inscription perhaps represents a prayer for game.

ʾymn *v.c-stem. to go south. Root: ymn.* [ʾaymana] C 325: l PN w ʾymn 'by PN and he went south' *Note*: Sab yḥymnn 'be southward' (SD, 168). See ymnt (adv).

c

ʾbd *n.sing. slave, servant. Root: ʾbd.* [ʾabd] Is.Mu 550: h 'lt s'd ysm'l bn fḥl ʾbd-k 'O 'lt, aid Ysm'l son of Fḥl, your servant' *Note*: Dad: ʾbd (JSLih 127); GrAr: Αβδας (IGLS XXI, 123) || Proto-West Semitic *ʾab-dum.

ʾbm *n.sing. land with much water. Root: ʾbm.* AGQ 7: l PN w r'y h-ʾbm 'by PN and he pastured in the land with much water' *Note*: This hapax legomenon is attested in a badly damaged context and the reading is very uncertain. The meaning and reading here are given by the ed.pro.

ʾbs *v.g-stem. to be grief-stricken. Root: ʾbs.* [ʾabesa] NST 2 = TIJ 522: wgm 'l-ḥld ʾḥt-h mtt trḥt w ʾbs w rgmt mny 'he grieved for Ḥld, his sister, who died, perished, and he was grief-stricken because she was struck down by Fate' *Note*: CAR ʾabasa 'he frowned; [looked sternly, austerely, or morosely]' (Lane, 1939a).

ʾdf *v.g-stem. to taste (death). Root: ʾdf.* [ʾadapa] BS 1098: l PN w l-h ʾšwy trḥ w ʾdf 'for PN, who perished, and this funer-

ary cairn is his and he tasted (death)' *Note*: CAR ʾadafa 'to eat', ʾadufun 'anything that is tasted' (Lane, 1972b–c), but probably 'to taste death' in this funerary context; compare to the similar metaphor in the Quran wa kullu nafsin dā'iqatu l-mawti 'and every soul will taste death' (Q 3:185). See also dww (v.g-stem).

ʾdm *prep. without. Root: ʾdm.* [ʾadam] C 3345: qyṣ h-šbn b-ʾdm ʾyb nwy 'he spent the dry season at h-šbn without returning to pastureland' *Note*: CAR ʾadamun 'non-possession' (Lane, 1976a).

ʾdy ① *v.g-stem. to transgress; to exceed limits. Root: ʾdy.* [ʾadaya] SSWS 80: ʾdy h-ʾsd f ḥbl rb't 'Leo transgressed and ruined the spring' *Note*: CAR al-ʾadwu 'transition ... the going, or passing, beyond, or the exceeding, a limit ...' (Lane, 1977b). The subject of this verb is the constellation Leo which signals the end of the spring rains (also: KRS 1131). The author complains that the spring was ruined, suggesting that Leo, i.e. the early summer, transgressed into the season of spring.

‘DY

‘dy ② *top. toponym. Root: ‘dy. KRS 1131: ḥl syr h-dr m-‘dy ‘he camped having returned to this place of water from ‘dy’ Note: Unknown toponym.*

‘d’t *n.sing. fertile land. Root: ‘dw. [‘adā’at] C 5108: h ‘lt flt-h mn-‘d’t ‘O ‘lt, deliver him by means of fertile land’ Note: CAR ‘adā’atun ‘land good in its soil and fertile’ (Lane, 1989b).*

‘dl *n.sing. companion. Root: ‘dl. C 1339: l PN dm l-‘slm ‘dl-h ‘by PN who draws for ‘slm, his companion’ Note: The meaning of this word is drawn from its context; its etymology is unclear.*

‘f ① *v.g-stem. to die. Root: ‘fw. [‘apā] WH 3696: l PN w ‘f ‘for PN and he died’ Note: CAR ‘afā ‘he perished, died’ (Lane, 2092c).*

‘f ② *n.col. kind of plant. Root: ‘wf. [‘awp] KRS 37: rg‘ b-‘bl r’y l-ḥrt ‘f ht ‘he returned with camels to the Ḥarrah to pasture on ‘awf-plants of low-lying tracts of land’ Note: CAR ‘awfun, a species of sweet-smelling desert plants (Lane, 2198c).*

‘gl *adv. hastily. Root: ‘gl. [‘agela] SG 5: h lt rwḥ w nqmt m-ḍ ‘slf ‘gl ‘O Lt, let there be respite and hasty vengeance against him who has committed this act’ Note: CAR ‘agilun ‘hasting, making haste, speeding’ (Lane, 1964b). See n’gl (inf.n-stem).*

‘gz *v.g-stem. to lack (rain). Root: ‘gz. [‘ageza] WH 312: ‘gz h-smy ‘the sky lacked (rain)’ Third feminine singular: ‘gzt. [‘agezat] HaNSB 16: ‘gzt h-smy kll h-snt ‘they sky lacked (rain) the entire year’ Note: CAR ‘aḡiza ‘he lacked the strength, or power, or ability for or to do effect, accomplish achieve, attain or compass, such a thing’ (Lane, 1960a). In Safaitic, the verb is used exclusively with the sky to signify a drought.*

‘gzt *n.sing. drought. Root: ‘gz. [‘agzat] BS 92: mṭr l-h-smy b-‘qbt ‘gzt ‘may the sky have rain during a drought in Scorpio’ Note: Context suggests that BS 92 is a prayer for rain in a drought during the period/month of Scorpio. See ‘gz (v.g-stem).*

‘gz *top. toponym. Root: ‘gz. BS 870: syr ḥrn m-‘gz f t h-ḥtt ‘he returned to water in the Ḥawrān from ‘gz and these writings (are his)’ Note: Unknown toponym.*

‘L

51

‘hd *v.g-stem. to charge (with protecting). Root: ‘hd. [‘ahada] SWS 124: ‘hd l-bdrn b-h-‘ḥdt ‘he charged Bdrn with (protection) of this land/pool of water’ Note: CAR ‘ahada ‘ilā ‘to enjoin, charge, order, or command’ (Lane, 2182a).*

‘hn *v.g-stem. to dwell. Root: ‘hn. [‘ahana] KRS 1596: ‘hn b-dr ṣdq ‘he dwelt in a land of friends’ Note: CAR ‘ahana ‘he remained, stayed, dwelt’ (Lane, 2185a).*

‘hnt *inf.g-stem. to dwell. Root: ‘hn. [‘ahnat] KRS 38: h lt w dśr slm w ‘hnt ‘O Lt and Dśr, (grant) security and (safe) dwelling’ Variant: ‘hny. [‘ehnāy] WH 2999: ḥt f h dśr ‘hny ‘he journeyed so, O Dśr, (grant) (safe) dwelling’ Note: See ‘hn (v.g-stem).*

‘kd *adv. after. Root: ‘kd. [‘akday] SG 1: ḥgz h b’lsmn ‘kd-h yšn ‘B’lsmn withheld the rain; may he preserve (the land) thereafter’ LP 732: ṭrd h-ḍ‘b ḍl‘ m-mn ‘kd yglḥ ‘he drove away the wolf, which was seeking to mate, from Mn after it attacked’ Note: Nam: ‘kdy ‘thereafter’ || This adverb has no clear cognates in Classical or Modern Arabic and its etymology is unclear. The event described in LP 732 is clearly metaphorical, perhaps referring to a sinister group pillaging and raping in the area; the same event might be mentioned in the dating component of LP 237.*

‘ky *n.sing. strong fever. Root: ‘kk. [‘okkay] C 96: wgm ‘l-hbb w ‘l-hbb w ‘l-hbb w ḥbb w ḥbb w drg l-h-‘ky ‘he grieved for loved one after another and they succumbed to a strong fever’ Note: Perhaps a feminine elative formation from √‘kk, the basic meaning of which is ‘it (a day) was, or became ... vehemently hot’ (Lane, 2118b). The form ‘akkatun can refer to ‘access of a fever, on the occasion of the first tremor, or shivering, thereof’ (ibid.).*

‘l *prep. against; because; on; above; on behalf. [‘al(ay)] AKSD 5: tqb yd-h w dśr ‘l-ksr wq‘-n ‘may he cut off his (own) hand that Dśr be against any destroyer of our inscription’ KRS 756: h ṣ‘hqm slm m ‘l-h-‘bl ‘O ṣ‘hqm, keep safe what is upon the camels’ C 3230: r’y h-‘bl b-r’y mlḥ ‘l-nḥl ‘he pastured the camels on the edge of (the) valley at the rising of Aquarius’ HaNSB 305:*

nzr ‘l-gš-h w mty ‘he stood guard on behalf of his troop while they were on a journey’
Variant: ‘ly [‘alay] MNSI 2.3: s’d-h ‘ly m-rr hy ‘help him against whatever disgraces life’
Note: Dad: ‘l (AH 70), ‘ly (JSLih 81); ‘l (KWM 1); JUs ‘ly || The Safaitic form may terminate in a diphthong, not noted in the orthography on account of it being a proclitic or may reflect a short form ‘al, as in LevAr ‘al and Hb ‘al.

‘lf *v.g-stem. to feed on dry fodder. Root:* ‘lf. [‘alapa] LP 722 = SG 1: ‘lf h-m’zy snt b’s w hgz-h b’lsmn ‘he fed the goats on dry fodder the year of misfortune because B’lsmn withheld it (i.e. the rain)’
Note: CAR ‘alafa d-dābata ‘he fed the beasts with fodder’ (Lane, 2131a). While the term ‘alafun is applied to both fresh and dry fodder, that this term always occurs in the context of drought and the dry season would seem to indicate that the latter sense was productive in the Safaitic inscriptions.

‘lgt *inf.g-stem. to overcome. Root:* ‘lg. [‘elā-gat] KRS 1575: h yt’ flt l-‘lgt-h ‘O Yt’, grant deliverance so that he may overcome (adversity)’
Note: CAR ‘alağa ‘to be strong, robust’; ‘alağa ‘he struggled to overcome it’ (Lane, 2180a).

‘ll ① *v.g-stem. to be sick. Root:* ‘ll. [‘alela] CSNS 1093: w ‘ll f rđw ... ‘he was sick so, Rđw ...’
Note: CAR ‘illatun, ‘ilalun ‘illness, sickness’ (Hava, 484a).

‘ll ② *n.abst. sickness. Root:* ‘ll. [‘elal] CSNS 1195: gl ‘ll ‘may sickness be removed’
Note: See ‘ll (v.g-stem).

‘lm ① *v.g-stem. to know (something). Root:* ‘lm. [‘alema] SIJ 274: dśr ‘lm m hb’ b-str ‘Dśr is all-knowing of what is hidden behind veils’
Note: The single attestation of the term in the Safaitic inscriptions accords with CAR ‘alima, i.e., to know a fact rather than a person (Lane, 2138ff.), although the translation of the example is uncertain.

‘lm ② *n.sing. writing. Root:* ‘lm. [‘alam] LP 1079: l PN h-‘lm ‘this writing is by PN’
Variant: ‘lmt. [‘alāmat] WH 583: l PN h-‘lmt ‘by PN is this writing’
Note: His: ‘lm, meaning unclear (AMJ 148) || CAR ‘alamun ‘a sign’, ‘a mark’ (Lane, 2140a–b), perhaps

another word for ‘writing’ in Safaitic. Alternatively, it could refer to a way mark, although why one would sign a way mark is unclear.

‘ls *n.sing. grainland. Root:* ‘ls. [‘alas] WH 784: r’y b-rđ w mdbr w b-‘ls ‘he pastured on meadows and in the inner desert and on grainland (?)’
Note: Compare with CAR ‘alasun [‘a kind of grain] like wheat, but difficult to cleanse, having two grains in one envelope, and it is the corn of Šan’a’ (Lane, 2130a). This can obviously not be the same meaning as Safaitic ‘ls, so we have opted for a neutral translation of ‘grainland’. Perhaps this refers to the phenomenon where agriculturalists allow the nomads to graze on their plots of land after the crop has been collected in order to fertilize them.

‘lt *n.sing. image. Root:* ‘ll. [‘allat] ASFF 214: l PN h-‘lt ‘this image is by PN’
Note: The single attestation of this word appears to refer to a rock art hunting scene, cf. CAR ‘allatun ‘a thing with which a person ... is diverted ... and contended, or satisfied, such as talk, and singing, and food’ (Lane, 2124c). On inscriptions and rock art causing satisfaction, see hn’ (v.g-stem) and sr (v.g-stem).

‘lw *v.g-stem. to ascend. Root:* ‘lw. [‘alawa] C 4236: ‘lw w hrs w tẓr ‘he ascended and gaurded and kept watch’
Note: CAR ‘alawtu ‘alā l-gabal ‘I ascended the mountain’ (Lane, 2142c).

‘ly ① *v.d-stem. to raise; to erect. Root:* ‘lw. [‘allaya] NRW.D 1: ‘ly h-’fs l-frs grm’l ‘he erected these funerary monuments for the horsemen of Grm’l’
Note: CAR ‘alā-hu ‘he elevated it; or made it high, or lofty’ (Lane, 2143c). The form ‘ly must reflect the D-stem with an equivalent meaning of the C-stem.

‘ly ② *n.sing. high place. Root:* ‘lw. [‘ely] ASWS 134: šty w dṭ h-dr w ‘hđ h-‘ly ‘he spent the winter and season of the later rains in this region and buried (a man) at the high place’
Note: CAR ‘ilwun, ‘ulwun ‘the higher, or highest, part of a house, or an abode, or a thing’ (Lane, 2144b).

‘M

‘m ① *n.sing. year. Root: ‘wm.* [‘ām] SIJ 119: wg’
‘m f ‘m ‘he grieved in pain year after year’
Note: CAR ‘āmun ‘a year’ (Lane, 2202b).

‘m ② *n.sing. paternal grandfather. Root: ‘mm.* [‘amm] KRS 1379: ‘hđ h-rgm w wgđ hn ‘m-h f hy lt w đsr nq’t l-đ y’wr h-sfr ‘he buried a man in the cairn and found the mark (?) of his paternal grandfather so, O Lt and Đsr, may he who would efface this writing be thrown out of the grave’ *Pl:* ‘m. [‘a’amm] WH 399: wgd ‘tr ‘m-h ‘he found the traces of his grandfathers/forefathers’ *Note:* GrAr: *Χαμμου* (Wadd 2210a = Wetzst 20) = Saf. k’mh = ka-amm-[oh] ‘like his grandfather’ pn.; Nab: ‘m ‘grand-père’ (LeNab, 131b) || Unlike CAR, this word refers to the father of one’s father rather than the paternal uncle; see the commentary of LP 140. Many Arabic dialects use the term ‘amm for the father of one’s spouse, but this likely reflects the honorific use of the word for older, non-blood male relatives. See also ‘mt (n.sing).

‘m ③ *n.col. people; folk. Root: ‘mm.* [‘amm] AWS 81: h b’lsmn rwh b-mtr w slm w shq w mhq l-‘m w wld đ y’wr h-sfr ‘O B’lsmn, send the winds with rain that he may be secure; and may the people (or forefathers?) and offspring of him who would efface this writing have ruin and bad fortune’ *Note:* Dad: ‘m (Al-Ḥuraybah 12) || Arm ‘m’ ‘ammā; Hb ‘ām ‘people, folk’.

‘mr ① *v.g-stem. to remain; to construct. Root: ‘mr.* [‘amara] MKWS 8: ‘mr h-mkmn st ‘ym f wny ‘he remained in this hiding place for six days and grew weary’ MKWS 28: ‘mr ‘sr syđ ‘he constructed ten snares’ *Note:* CAR ‘amara bi-makānin ‘he remained, continued, stayed, resided, dwelt, or abode, in a place’ (Lane, 2154a) and ‘to build (a house)’ (Hava, 491).

‘mr ② *imp.d-stem. to grant long life. Root: ‘mr.* [‘ammer] AMSI 41: h lt ‘mr šdq-k ‘O Lt, grant long life to your righteous one’ *Note:* CAR ‘umrun ‘life’ (Lane, 2155a); compare to prayers for hyy (n.abst).

‘mr ③ *n.abst. long life. Root: ‘mr.* [‘omr] SIJ 688: wgd ‘tr hn ‘hyr f ql l-l-h h-‘mr ‘he found the traces of Hn in good form and

‘NY

53

said: may his people have long life’ *Note:* See ‘mr (imp.d-stem).

‘mś *top. toponym. Root: ‘mś.* WH 1243: nšt l-‘mś ‘he went forth towards ‘mś’ *Note:* Unknown toponym.

‘mt *n.sing. paternal grandmother. Root: ‘mm.* [‘ammāt] Damascus Museum 26750: wgm ‘l-mtn ‘ht-h w ‘l-ygt w dd-h w ‘l-gtt ‘ht-h w ‘l-‘wđ bn ‘mt-h w ‘l-‘bd hl-h ‘he grieved for Mtn his sister and for Ygt and his paternal uncle and for Gtt his sister and for ‘wđ son of his paternal grandmother and for ‘bd his maternal uncle’ *Note:* See also ‘m (n.sing).

‘my *inf.d-stem. to blind. Root: ‘my.* [‘emmāy] HWFS 3.1: h lt ‘my ‘O Lt, blind (the effacer of this writing)’ *Note:* CAR ‘amā ‘to be blind in both eyes’ (Lane, 2160a).

‘n ① *n.abst. help; aid. Root: ‘wn.* [‘awn] WH 1696: f š’hqm ‘ly l-hm ‘n m-b’s ‘O Š’hqm, bring to them help against misfortune’ *Note:* CAR ‘awnun ‘aid, help, or assistance’; ‘āna-hū ‘he aided, helped, or assisted him’ (Lane, 2203b–c).

‘n ② *n.sing. eye; spring. Root: ‘yn.* [‘ayn] QZUI 462: trq ‘n-h h-mrd f h lt nqmt ‘the rebel struck out his eye so, O Lt, let there be retribution’ WH 1200.1: wrđ ‘n f-snt qtl kmn ‘he went to water at a spring in the year of Kmn’s killing’ *Note:* Proto-Semitic *‘aynum ‘eye’, ‘spring’.

‘nd ① *prep. near; at. Root: ‘nd.* [‘enda] AAEK 173: ‘rf sfr ‘b-h ‘nd h-rgm ‘he recognized the writing of his father at the cairn’ *Note:* CAR ‘inda, ‘anda, ‘unda ‘at, near, nigh’ (Lane, 2223a).

‘nd ② *v.g-stem. to be distant from family. Root: ‘nd.* [‘anada] NSR 55: tśwq ‘l-‘hl-h f h lt w đsr slm w qbl l-l-đ ‘nd ‘he longed for this family so, O Lt and Đsr, may he who is distant from his family have security and a reunion (with loved ones)’ *Note:* CAR ‘anada ‘he went, or retired, to a distance, or far away, from it (the road)’; ‘anada ‘an ‘aṣḥābi-hi ‘he removed to a distance from his companions’ (Lane, 2170b).

‘ny ① *v.g-stem. to suffer. Root: ‘ny.* [‘aneyā] C 1639: ‘ny ‘gr ‘he suffered as a hired man’ *Variant:* ‘nw. [‘anowa] KRS 1570: ‘nw đf f h rđw rwh ‘Đf (lineage group) suffered so, O

54

‘NY

Rd̥w, send ease’ *Note*: Compare with CAR ‘anā ‘he was, or became, lowly, humble, or submissive’ (Lane, 2178b). For a similar range of meanings, see Hb ‘ānā, but also ‘to be wretched, suffering’ (HALOT, #7135).

‘ny ② *v.d-stem. to cause suffering. Root: ‘ny.* [‘annaya] MKMR 35: ‘ny-h h-kśdy ‘the Chaldaean caused him suffering’ *Note*: See ‘ny (v.g-stem).

‘ny ③ *ptc.g-stem. to suffer. Root: ‘ny.* [‘āney] KRS 1964: śty ‘ny ‘lt f ‘hlš ‘-d̥n d ‘l hlš ‘he wintered suffering from scarcity, but he kept the sheep (belonging to) the lineage of Hlš safe’ *Note*: See ‘ny (v.g-stem).

‘nzt ① *n.sing. goat. Root: ‘nz.* [‘anzat] ASFF 151: l PN h-‘nzt ‘this goat belongs to PN’ *Pl: ‘nz.* [‘a‘noz] CEDS 117: myt ‘nz-h b-h-zrt ‘his goats died in the sheepfold’ *Note*: CAR ‘anzun ‘a she-goat’ (Lane, 2173a).

‘nzt ② *top. toponym. Root: ‘nz.* KRS 26: rdf h-d̥n w h̥dr ‘hl-h b-‘nzt f wgd-h mśrtq l-mdb̥r ‘he followed the sheep and his family camped by water at ‘nzt, then he found them migrating towards the inner desert’ *Note*: A toponym in the Ḥarrah near a place of permanent water, possibly Ġabal ‘Anāzah 32.37583333 N; 37.07194444 E (we thank M.C.A. Macdonald for this suggestion).

‘qb *imp.d-stem. to punish. Root: ‘qb.* [‘aqqe-bū] (plural) C 4404: wlh ‘l-hbb-h qtl tr̥h f h śms w h gd̥w̥d w h lt ‘qb b-h-rm d̥ ‘slf ‘he was distraught for his beloved, who was killed, perished, so, O Śms and O Gd̥w̥d and O Lt, punish the Romans, who committed this act’ *Note*: Dad: ‘qb-hm ‘their successors’ (U 26) || CAR ‘iqābun ‘to punish’ (Hava, 477a).

‘qbt ① *n.abst. retribution. Root: ‘qb.* [‘aqā-bat] AbaNS 352: h ṛhm ‘qbt m-bny ‘O Ṛhm, grant retribution against Bny’ *Note*: CAR ‘uqūbatun ‘punishment’ (Lane, 2103a). See ‘qb (imp.d-stem).

‘qbt ② *pn. Scorpio (constellation). Root: ‘qb.* [‘aqqabat] [‘oqābat] KRS 2489: t̥zr ‘-smy b-‘qbt ‘he awaited the rains during Scorpio’ *Note*: Safaitic ‘qbt is very close to the expected ‘qrb(t), scorpion. The unexpected deletion of the r may point towards taboo

‘RD

deformation, which is a common phenomenon with dangerous animals. It is also possible to consider a connection with CAR ‘uqābun ‘eagle’ (Lane, 2102b), suggesting a different conceptualization of this constellation. In this case, the word should probably be vocalized as [‘oqābat]. See AAAZ1 and AAAZ11 for further discussion.

‘qd *v.g-stem. to be restrained. Root: ‘qd.* *Third feminine singular: ‘qdt.* [‘aqedat] WH 1900: wr’ f ‘qdt m-r̥hbt h-ḡnm ‘he remained behind because the goats were prevented from entering the Ruḥbah’ *Note*: Compare with CAR ‘aqada l-ḥabla ‘he tied the cord, or rope’ (Lane, 2104c). In the context of WH 1900, the term probably meant to tie up the sheep in order to prevent them from grazing on the agricultural fields of the Ruḥbah.

‘ql *n.sing. camel. Root: ‘ql.* [‘oqayl] Is.H 744: l PN h-‘ql ‘this camel is by PN’ *Note*: The inscription accompanies a rock drawing of a camel; cf. CAR ibilun ‘uqayliyyatun ‘certain hardy, excellent, highly esteemed, camels, of Nejd’ (Lane, 2115b).

‘r *n.sing. wild ass. Root: ‘yr.* [‘ayr] AbaNS 881: l PN h-‘r ‘by PN is this wild ass’ *Dual: ‘rn.* [‘ayrān] WH 3642: l y’l h-‘rn bn z’m ‘by Y’l son of Z’m are these two wild asses’ *Note*: CAR ‘ayrun ‘wild or domestic ass’ (Lane, 2208c).

‘rb *n.col. Arabs (?) Root: ‘rb.* [‘arab] C 4681: snt ‘rb h-b̥gyt b-h-r̥hbt ‘the year the Arabs of h-b̥gyt were at this raḥabah’ *Note*: MAEN (33, n. 7) translates ‘rb h-b̥gyt as ‘the torrents of much rain’, which is possible but it should be noted that if we take ‘rb as a verb, it would exhibit anomalous masculine agreement with a feminine subject. Since b̥gyt is attested as a toponym in the corpus, it is possible to see ‘rb h-b̥gyt as a group name. Expressions of groups settling in places are known, e.g. LP 344: kym ‘l ḥwlt b-r̥hbt ‘the lineage of Ḥwlt gathered at Ruḥbah’.

‘rd *n.sing. wild ass. Root: ‘rd.* [‘arād] AbaNS 1032: l PN h-‘rd ‘by PN is this wild ass’ *Pl: ‘rd.* [‘a‘rād] KWQ 88: l PN h-‘rd ‘by PN are these wild asses’ *Feminine: ‘rdt.* [‘arādat] AbaNS 689: l PN h-‘rdt ‘by PN is this fe-

‘RD

male wild ass’ *Note*: Arm ‘rd [‘rād] ‘wild ass’ (CAL, s.v.). The inscription is accompanied by a rock drawing of asses.

‘rd *n.sing. valley-side. Root: ‘rd. [‘ariš] Ms 44: r’y h-’bl b-h-’rd ‘he pastured the camels in this valley-side’ Variant: ‘rt. [‘ariṭ] NWStL 3: wrd h-’rt ‘he went down to this valley-side’ Pl: ‘rdy. [‘a’rešāy] WH 2139: r’y h-’rdy ‘he pastured the valley-sides’ *Note*: CAR ‘irdun ‘side of a valley, low ground or land, any valley in which there are towns or trees’ (Lane, 2007c–2008a).*

‘rdt *n.sing. army. Root: ‘rd. [‘aršat] LP 679: t’s rdf bn ‘h-h qtl ‘rdt ‘he despaired of Rdf, his brother’s son, who was killed by/in an army’ *Note*: CAR ‘arḏun ‘an army’ (Lane, 2009a).*

‘rf *v.g-stem. to know; to recognize. Root: ‘rf. [‘arepa] HCH 71: ‘rf ḥl-h mt f wlh ‘l-h ‘his maternal uncle came to know death and so he was distraught over him’ HCH 134: ‘rf sfr nšr ‘h-h ‘he recognized the writing of Nšr, his brother’ *Note*: CAR ‘arifa ‘he knew it; he had cognition of it’ (Lane, 2013a).*

‘rg *n.abst. lameness. Root: ‘rg. [‘arag] WH 368: h lt ‘wr w ‘rg w ḥrs w grb w ḥkk l-ḏ y’wr h-sfr ‘O Lt, blindness and lameness and dumbness and scab and mange to him who would efface this writing’ *Note*: CAR ‘araḡun ‘natural lameness’ (Lane, 1996b).*

‘rr *v.d-stem. to disgrace. Root: ‘rr. [‘arrara] MNSI 2.3: s’d-h ‘ly m-’rr ḥy ‘help him against whatever disgraces life’ *Note*: Dad: ‘rr (AH 222) || CAR ‘arra-hū ‘he did to him an abominable thing’ (Lane, 1990a).*

‘rs ① *ptc.g-stem. to be fatigued. Root: ‘rs. [‘āres] KRS 1703: dṭ ‘rs wḥd ‘he spent the season of the later rains fatigued, alone’ *Note*: CAR ‘arisa ‘he was fatigued’ (Lane, 1998b).*

‘rs ② *n.sing. wedding. Root: ‘rs. [‘ors] SWS 264: bh’ b-’rs mnqs w šty ‘rejoiced at the wedding of Mnqs while wintering’ *Note*: CAR ‘ursun ‘the ceremony of conducting a wife to her husband’ (Lane, 1999b).*

‘rtn *n.abst. journey. Root: ‘yr. [‘īraten] SG 5: wlh ‘rtn yqbl b-bs’l ‘he was distraught by grief during the journey to reunite with loved ones at Bs’l’ *Note*: The final /n/ on the*

‘SRN

55

single occurrence of this word is probably to be interpreted as a vestige of nunation. See ‘yr (v.g-stem).

‘ry *n.sing. enclosure. Root: ‘ry. [‘aray] LP 276 l PN h-’ry ‘by PN, at the enclosure’ *Note*: CAR ‘aran ‘a hard and elevated plain or tract’ or the same as ḥā’it, ‘a wall of an enclosure’ (Lane, 2030a).*

‘ryd *n.sing. (diminutive). small wild ass. Root: ‘rd. [‘orayyed] CEDS 115: l PN h-’ryd ‘this small wild ass is by PN’ *Note*: See ‘rd (n.sing). The image accompanying this text is of what seems to be a disfigured camel.*

‘s *prtcl. modal particle: maybe; might. Root: ‘sy. [‘asay] WH 3840: tẓr ḏ ‘s yṭf ‘he kept watch for him who might return’ *Note*: CAR ‘asā, used with the subjunctive (‘an yaf‘ala) to imply hope and eager desire (Lane, 2048a).*

‘sf *v.g-stem. to be lost; to mistreat. Root: ‘sf. [‘asapa] SDMS 12: ‘sf ḏ ḥbl h-sfr ‘may the one who would efface this writing be lost’ *Note*: CAR ‘asafa ṭ-ṭariq ‘he travelled the road not following a right direction’, ‘to mistreat’ (Lane, 2044a).*

‘ś *n.sing. life. Root: ‘yś. [‘ayś] KRS 3202: ‘ś b-ḡwṭ l-mn ybd ḥdd ‘may he who is sent off to the border of the land have a life of abundance’ *Note*: CAR ‘ayšun ‘life’ (Lane, 2210c).*

‘śr ① *num. ten. Root: ‘śr. [‘aśr] MKWS 28: h rḏw s’d-h w ‘mr ‘śr šyd ‘O Rḏw, aid him while constructing ten snares’ Variant: ‘śr’. Is.Mu 319 = LP 396: snt ‘rḥ ‘śr ‘meaning uncertain’ *Note*: Dad: ‘śr (JSLih 70); Nab: ‘śr (LeNab, 135a) || Proto-Semitic *‘aśrum.*

‘śr ② *n.sing. kinsman; member of a community. Root: ‘śr. [‘āšer] HCH 191: tśwq ‘l-kl ‘śr šdq ‘he longed for every righteous kinsman’ *Note*: Compare with CAR ‘ašīrun ‘a community, such as the Benoo-Temeem [sic], and the Benoo-Amr-Ibn-Temeem [sic]’ (Lane, 2053a). Safaitic ‘śr probably reflects a single member of the ‘ašīratun ‘kinsfolk’ (ibid.).*

‘śrn *num. twenty. Root: ‘śr. [‘eśrīna] KRS 225: r’y h-’bl ḥmst ‘śrn ‘m f wlh ‘he pastured the camels for twenty five years and was distraught’ *Note*: Dad: ‘śrn (AH 204); Nab: ‘śryn (LeNab, 135b) || Central Semitic *‘is-rūna.*

56

‘š

‘š *v.g-stem. to experience hardship. Root: ‘wš. [‘āša]* BS 48: sqm w ‘š f h š’hqm hnn ‘he was ill and experienced hardship so, O Š’hqm, show compassion’ *Note:* CAR ‘awiša ‘it was, or became, difficult; the thing was ... difficult and confused and intricate to him, so that he did not find the right course therein’ (Lane, 2196b).

‘št *n.abst. hardship. Root: ‘wš. [‘āšat]* CEDS 183: f h lt l ‘št d ‘dyr ‘O Lt, may you indeed inflict hardship upon him who causes anger’ *Note:* CAR ‘awišun ‘a difficult thing or affair’ (Lane, 2196c).

‘tq *n.sing. freed man. Root: ‘tq. [‘atīq]* KRS 1563: tẓr ‘-smy b-mlh ‘tq w hrš h df ‘gr ‘he was waiting for the rains during Aquarius as a freed man after having kept watch for the (lineage of) Df as a hired man’ *Note:* In CAR, atīqun and ātīqun are adjectives ‘applied to a slave, signifying freed from slavery, or emancipated’ (Lane, 1947b).

‘ty *v.g-stem. to behave arrogantly. Root: ‘ty. [‘ataya]* KRS 203: nq’t l-d ‘ty ‘may he who behaves arrogantly be thrown out of the grave’ *Note:* CAR ‘atā ‘he behaved proudly, he was excessively proud’ (Lane, 1951a).

‘trt *pn. deity. Root: ‘tr. [‘attarat]* KRS 1604: ‘trt h’tm ---- glmt ‘meaning uncertain’ *Note:* The inscription is badly effaced but accompanies a drawing of a female figure.

‘wd ① *v.g-stem. to return. Root: ‘wd. [‘awoda]* WH 1849: ‘wd b-h-msrt m’t frs ‘the cavalry unit returned to the camp’ *Variant: ‘yd. [‘ayeda]* C 654: šyr m-mdbf h lt slm l-d ‘yd ‘he returned to a place of water from the inner desert, so, O Lt, may he who has returned be secure’ *Variant: ‘d. [‘āda]* KhS 13: l PN f ‘d ‘by PN so may he return’ *Prefix conjugation: y’d. [ya’od]* (jussive) MSNS 2: bgy ‘h-h f lm y’d f qsf ‘he sought after his brother but he did not return, so he was filled with sadness’ *Note:* CAR ‘āda ‘to return’ (Lane, 2188c).

‘wd ② *adv. again. Root: ‘wd. [‘awada]* SIJ 1008: gd’wd nwy w ‘qwy w dē w qyz w šty h-rhbt ‘wd ‘Gd’wd, let there be pasture and endurance while he spends the season of the later rains, the dry season, and the winter at this raḥabah again’ *Note:* See ‘wd (v.g-stem).

‘WR

‘wdt *inf.d-stem. to cause to return. Root: ‘wd. [‘awwādat]* C 5011: ‘wdt rḏw ‘may Rḏw grant return’ *Note:* See ‘wd (v.g-stem).

‘wd ① *v.g-stem. to seek protection. Root: ‘wd. [‘awada]* ASFF 260: ‘wd b-rḏw ‘he sought protection in Rḏw’ *Note:* CAR ‘āda bi-hi ‘he sought protection, or preservation by him’ (Lane, 2192a).

‘wd ② *v.d-stem. to place under protection. Root: ‘wd. [‘awwada]* KRS 1683: h gd’wd w h gddf ‘wd-km h-bl ‘O Gd’wd and O Gddf, he has placed the camels under your protection’ *Note:* See ‘wd (v.g-stem).

‘wd ③ *n.abst. protection. Root: ‘wd. [‘awād]* HAUI 182 = Al-Mafraq Museum 25: h lt w gd’wd w š’hqm w dšr b-hfrt-k ‘wd-k ‘O Lt and Gd’wd and Š’hqm and Dšr, through your guidance comes your protection’ *Note:* See ‘wd (v.g-stem).

‘wq *v.d-stem. to be imprisoned. Root: ‘wq. [‘owweqa]* LP 183: wgd sfr m’r d ‘wq ‘he found the inscription of M’r who was imprisoned’ *Variant: ‘yq. [‘oyyeqa]* CSNS 900: ‘yq gn’l ‘Gn’l was imprisoned’ *Note:* Littmann (LP, 42) suggests the meaning ‘imprisoned’ probably a passive of CAR ‘āqa-hū ‘it hindered, prevented, impeded, or withheld him’ (Lane, 2198c–2199a).

‘wr ① *v.d-stem. to efface; to blind. Root: ‘wr. [‘awwara]* HCH 85: ‘wr d ‘wr h-sfr ‘blind him who would efface this writing’ *Variant: ‘yr [‘ayyara]* KRS 1695: h rḏy ‘yr m ‘yr-h ‘O Rḏy, blind him who would efface (it)’ *Prefix conjugation: y’wr. [yo’awwer]* KRS 1240: ‘wr w ‘rg l-d y’wr h-hṭṭ ‘blindness and lameness to him who would efface this writing’ *Note:* CAR ‘awira ‘he became blind of one eye’ (Lane, 2193b); the Safaitic would seem to denote general blindness, as the same verb is used for the effacing of an inscription, creating the juxtaposition ‘if the inscription cannot be read (because it was effaced) then let the one who has effaced it lose the ability to read (i.e. implying blindness in both eyes).’

‘wr ② *imp.d-stem. to blind; to efface. Root: ‘wr. [‘awwer]* WH 408: h rḏw ‘wr m ‘wr ‘O Rḏw, blind whosoever effaces’ *Variant: ‘yr*

‘WR

[‘ayyer] KRS 1695: h rdy ‘yr m ‘yr-h ‘O Rdy, blind him who would efface it’ *Note*: See ‘wr (v.d-stem).

‘wr ③ *n.abst. blindness. Root: ‘wr. [‘awār]* AWS 347: ‘wr l-d y’wr h-sfr ‘may he who effaces this writing go blind’ *Variant: ‘r. [‘awr]* KRS 883: ‘r l-d y’r h-ḥṭṭ ‘blindness to him who would efface this writing’ *Note*: See ‘wr (v.d-stem).

‘wz *n.abst. lack. Root: ‘wz. [‘awaz]* BS 241: snt h-‘wz ‘the year of lack’ *Note*: CAR ‘awiza ‘a thing became wanting’ (Lane, 2195c).

‘yb *n.abst. shame. Root: ‘yb. [‘ayāb]* C 1087: ‘yb l-d ḥbl h-tl ‘may he who would efface this writing be shamed’ *Note*: CAR ‘aybun ‘defect, imperfection, unsoundness’ (Lane, 2258b); LevAr ‘ayb ‘alaysk ‘shame on you!’.

‘yd *v.d-stem. to cause to return; to put animals in an enclosure. Root: ‘wd. [‘ayyada]* KRS 1706: ‘yd h-dīn b-ḥrn b-r’y ‘ly ‘he put the sheep in an enclosure in the Ḥawrān during the rising of Taurus’ *Note*: His: ‘d (KJA 20) meaning uncertain || A causative of √wd, which carries the basic sense of ‘to circle, enclose, encompass, etc’ (CDG, 77a).

‘yl *v.d-stem. to become part of a household/military unit. Root: ‘yl. [‘ayyala]* KRS 1086: snt ngy hn’ hdy f ‘yl l-h ‘the year Hn’ was announced commander and he joined his (unit)’ *Note*: CAR ‘ayyilun ‘one belonging to the household’ (Steingass, 741b). Considering the fact that the verb is connected to the previous statement of announcing a military leader, one could see the Safaitic as a denominal verb meaning ‘to become part of a household’, or in the present military context, ‘to become part of a military unit’. Other CAR meanings seem unsuitable for the present context.

‘yr ① *v.g-stem. to journey. Root: ‘yr. [‘ayera]* ShNGA 1: ‘yr b-rḥṭ-h ‘mrn d l g’br [w] tmlh d l t’ ‘he journeyed with his kinsman ‘mrn of the lineage of G’br [and] Tmlh of the lineage of t’ *Note*: CAR ‘āra, ya’ūru ‘he went, or journeyed’ (Lane, 2207c).

‘yr ② *ptc.g-stem. to journey. Root: ‘yr. [‘āyer]* WRA 16: ‘sry ‘yr b-h-dīn ‘he travelled by

‘ZM

57

night journeying with the sheep’ *Note*: See ‘yr (v.g-stem).

‘yr ③ *imp.d-stem. to disgrace. Root: ‘yr. [‘ay-yer]* WH 1599: h lt ‘yr m ‘n l-h ‘O Lt, disgrace anyone who abuses him’ *Note*: CAR ‘ārun ‘disgrace, shame’ (Lane, 2208b).

‘yr ④ *n.sing. (diminutive). small wild ass; young wild ass. Root: ‘yr. [‘eyayr]* WH 284: l PN h-‘yr ‘this (drawing of a) small wild ass is by PN’ *Note*: See ‘r (n.sing).

‘yz *v.g-stem. to need. Root: ‘wz. [‘ayeza]* WH 1255: ‘yz rḏw ‘he was in need of Rḏw’ *Note*: CAR ‘āza š-šay ‘he wanted, needed, or required the thing, and found it not’ (Lane, 2196a); the general sense of ‘to want, need’ is found in EgAr huwwa ‘āyiz / ‘āwiz ‘he wants’.

‘zz *v.d-stem. to protect; to reinforce. Root: ‘zz. [‘azzaza]* LP 342: ‘zz h-ḥmy l ‘wḏ ‘he protected this area of pasture of the lineage of ‘wḏ’ HNSD 230: [h]rq h-nqt f ‘zz ‘he sacrificed the she-camel so may he be protected’ *Note*: In CAR ‘azzaza-hū and ‘a’azza-hū can mean ‘to render powerful; to strengthen’ (Lane, 2031b). The object of this verb in LP 342 is a protected area of pasturage ḥmy, so the sense ‘to protect’ is preferable. The C-stem in C 74, on the other hand, occurs in a prayer following a statement in which the author complains about being treated with contempt, and so fits well the sense of CAR ‘a’azza-hū ‘he rendered him mighty ... after he had been low, or mean, in condition’ (idem).

‘zb *v.g-stem. to keep watch. Root: ‘zb. [‘aṭa-ba]* CEDS 260: ‘zb l-mḥbb ‘he kept watch for a loved one’ *Note*: CAR ‘azaba ‘persevere patiently; attend well to one’s cattle and fortune’ (Steingass, 706b) but used in the same context of verbs of keeping watch.

‘zm *adj. great; brave. Root: ‘zm. [‘aṭim]* SIJ 293: ‘sly w ‘qsm b-lh ḥy l-hdy ‘zm ‘he made a burnt offering and swore by ‘lh, who is living, that he shall lead bravely’ *Note*: Compare with CAR ‘azīmūn ‘esteemed great by another or others’ (Lane, 2087c). The context of SIJ 293 prefers the translation ‘bravely’.

B—b

- b** *prep. with; in; near.* [be] HaNSB 304 = HaNS 304 ḥzr b-sf-h 'he struck with his sword' WH 325: dt' b-h-'bl 'he spent the season of the later rains with the camels' KRS 1563: tẓr 'smy b-mlh 'he awaited the rains during Aquarius' RSIS 339: wrd h-b'r b-h-nmrt 'he went to the well at / near Al-Namārah' *Note:* Dad: b (*passim*); GrAr: βεωωωωω = be-ḥaqq[oh] (PAES 111.a 74); His: b (KhMa 2) || West Semitic *bi-.
- b'r** *n.sing. well. Root: b'r.* [be'r] RSIS 339: wrd h-b'r b-h-nmrt 'he went to the well at Al-Namārah' *Pl: b'ry.* [be'rāy] CSNS 803: l PN h-b'ry 'by PN, at the wells' *Note:* GrAr: βερ 'well, spring' (P.Petra 2, 1.117) || Proto-Semitic *bī'rum 'well'. Compare the expression wrd h-b'r to nb' h-gb (KRS 3051).
- b's** ① *v.g-stem. to despair. Root: b's.* [ba'osa] LP 1300: f b's m ẓll 'for those who remain despair' KRS 3051: b's ḥrṣ 'l-h-db' 'he despaired keeping watch on account of the raiding party' *Note:* CAR ba'usa 'he was, or became, in a state of distress' (Lane, 146a).
- b's** ② *v.d-stem. to make miserable. Root: b's.* [ba'asa] C 4010: rwḥ m-d b's-h 'grant ease from that which has made him miserable' *Note:* See b's (v.g-stem).
- b's** ③ *n.abst. misfortune. Root: b's.* [bo's] RR 4: b's l-bḡy b's 'misfortune to those who seek misfortune' *Variant: b's.* [bo's] KhBG 345: fṣy m-b's 'deliver from misfortune' *Pl: b'st.* [bo'sāt] C 218: h yt' ḡwt h-b'st 'O Yt', remove these misfortunes' *expression: b's 'ns 'epidemic' (WH 3730).* *Note:* His: b's (KJB 138) || CAR bu'sun 'distressed; straitness of the means of subsistence, or of the conveniences of life; poverty ... or a state of pressing want ... or misfortune; calamity' (Lane, 146b).
- b'd** ① *prep. after; following; for; on account of. Root: b'd.* [ba'da], [be'ad] WH 619.1: nẓr b'd h-msrt 'he kept watch for the troop' WH 1700.1: 'srq b-h-lh b'd h-n'm 'he migrated to the inner desert with the horses following the livestock' WH 375: bh' b'd 'tm 'ys 'he rejoiced on account of the ceremony of 'ys' *Note:* Dad: b'd (U 56) 'on account of'; Ḥrn: b'd, meaning unclear || CAR ba'du 'after' (Lane, 225a).
- b'd** ② *v.g-stem. to be far away. Root: b'd.* [ba'oda] CSNS 279: b'd 'h-h 'his brother was far away' *Note:* CAR ba'uda 'he, or it, was, or became distant, remote, far off' (Lane, 224a–b).
- b'd** ③ *adv. afterwards. Root: b'd.* [ba'da] HCH 194: nfr f 'slm w b'd 'flt 'he deserted then surrendered, but afterwards escaped' *Note:* CAR 'af'alu ḥādā ba'dā 'I will do this afterwards' (Lane, 225a).
- b'lsmn** *pn. deity. Root: b'l.* [ba'l-samin] KRS 2420: h b'lsmn rwḥ b-mṛ 'O B'lsmn, send the winds with rain!' *Variant: b'lsmy.* [ba'l-samāy] C 88: tśwq l-b'lsmy w l-bny dd-h 'he longed for B'lsmy and the children of his paternal uncle' *Variant: b'l.* [ba'l] ASWS 37: wgm m-dn-b'l 'he grieved in the absence of B'l' *Note:* Dad: b'lsmn (JSLih 64) || Baal-samin, the rain god (referred to as mlk h-smy 'king of the sky' in KRS 1944). The form b'lsmy is the Arabicized form, and occurs far less frequently. On prayers to B'lsmn, see AAAZ 11, Appendix 11.
- b'r** ① *v.g-stem. to ride a beast. Root: b'r.* [ba'ara] WH 635: b'r b-bḡyt 'he rode a beast to Bḡyt' *Note:* Likely a denominal verb of b'r 'a male camel' (Lane, 226c); a connection with CAR ba'ara 'to throw dung' (Lane, 226b) is improbable.
- b'r** ② *n.sing. (male) camel. Root: b'r.* [ba'ir] RWQ 309: l PN h-b'r 'by PN is this male camel' *Feminine: b'rt.* [ba'irat] Is. 1995: l PN h-b'rt 'by PN is the female camel' *Note:* CAR ba'irun 'male camel older than five or seven years', pl. 'abā'iru (Lane, 226c–227a). The feminine form is unattested in CAR.
- b't** *v.g-stem. to send.* [ba'ata] *Root: b't.* C 5180: tśwq 'l-hḡt w 'l-gdt b't n'm 'he longed for Ḥḡt and for Gdt; may divine favor be sent' *Note:* CAR ba'ata 'to send' (Lane, 222c).
- b'y** *v.g-stem. to treat unjustly. Root: b'w.* [ba'aya] RWQ 336: snt b'y h-yhdy 'l ḡf 'the year the Jews treated the lineage of Df

B'YR

unjustly' *Note*: CAR ba'ā 'act unjustly, sin, cause misfortune to anybody' (Steingass, 132a–b).

b'yr *n.sing. small (male) camel. Root: b'r.* [bo'ayyer] BTH 39: l PN h-b'yr 'by PN is the small (male) camel' *Note*: See b'r (n.sing).

bd *v.g-stem. to make one retire or withdraw far away. Root: bdd. Prefix conjugation: ybd.* [yabodd] KRS 3202: š b-ḡwt l-mn ybd ḥdd 'may he who is sent off to the border of the land have a life of abundance' *Note*: CAR badda-hū 'he made him to retire, withdraw, far away' (Lane, 160c).

bd' *v.g-stem. to begin; to initiate. Root: bd'.* [bada'a] Is.Mu 484: bd' h-wq't 'he began (digging) the watering hole' *Note*: CAR bada'a 'to begin' (Lane, 163a).

bdd *imp.d-stem. to compensate. Root: bdd.* [baddad] KRS 306: h rḏw bdd-h m-grt-h 'O Rḏw, compensate him by means of his share of livestock' *Note*: A denominal verb of bddt (n.sing), cf. CAR biddun, badādun 'a lot, share, portion' (Lane, 161c); the CAR baddada 'to separate' seems inappropriate here.

bddt *n.sing. share; portion. Root: bdd.* [badādat] C 3212: h rḏw ṭmt w ḡnmt bddt 'O Rḏw, nourish (him) and (grant) a share of spoil' *Note*: CAR biddun, badād 'a lot, share, portion' (Lane, 161c).

bdr ① *v.l-stem. to hasten. Root: bdr.* [bādara] WH 3289: bdr h-'f [w] my m-ḥrn 'he hastened towards the new growth and water from the Ḥawrān' *Note*: CAR bādara 'he made haste' (Lane, 165b).

bdr ② *n.sing. the end of the dry season; first part of winter; full moon. Root: bdr.* [badr] C 1240: wrd h-mqzt bdr 'he went to water at the summer pasture at the end of the dry season' *Note*: Dad: bdr (AH 67) a toponym (?) || The noun badrun signifies the 'full moon', and is called so because it hastens to rise before sunset. The form with a gentilic suffix, badriyyun, can be applied to rain which is before, or a little before, or in the first part of the winter (Lane, 166ba).

bḏ *adv. here; there. Root: ḏ.* [beḏā] KRS 303: ḏll bḏ ḡs 'he led a troop astray here / there' *Note*: Dad: bḏh (JSLih 279) 'here' || This construction is also attested in Taymanitic bz

BH'

59

and Hb bāzē. It seems impossible to determine from its Safaitic occurrences whether it means 'here' or 'there'.

bḏg *n.sing. camel. Root: bḏg.* [baḏag] C 4781: l PN h-bḏg 'this camel is by PN' *Note*: CAR baḏaḡun 'a lamb' (Lisān, s.v.). The inscription is accompanied by a drawing of a camel and therefore likely refers to a young camel rather than a lamb.

bḡ *ptc.g-stem. to seek. Root: bḡy.* [bāḡī] TaSTF 1: bḡ ḏ fd '(he is) seeking the one who was taken ransom' *Pl: bḡy (cnst).* [bāḡeyī] RR 4: b's l-bḡy b's 'misfortune to seekers of misfortune' *Note*: CAR bāḡin 'seeking' (Lane, 232c). See bḡy (v.g-stem).

bḡḏ *v.g-stem. to be hateful. Root: bḡḏ.* [baḡe-ṣa] C 291: l PN h-ḡrb w 'mt f bḡḏ 'by PN, (who was) in the west (= settled areas) during Libra, and he hated (it)' *Note*: CAR baḡiḏa 'he was/became hateful' (Lane, 229c–230a).

bḡy ① *v.g-stem. to seek. Root: bḡy.* [baḡeya] MSNS 2: bḡy 'h-h 'he sought his brother' *Note*: CAR baḡā 'he sought for, after' (Lane 231a).

bḡy ② *n.sing. thing sought. Root: bḡy.* [beḡy] KRS 68: h š'hqm šmy nqt f 'n-k bḡy-h w qfyt-h w b-ḡfrt-k fltn m-mt 'O Š'hqm, he sacrificed a camel, for you are indeed the one he seeks and his path and by means of your guidance there is deliverance from death' *Note*: CAR biḡyatun, baḡiyyatun 'a thing sought' (Lane, 231c). See bḡy (v.g-stem).

bḡyt *top. toponym. Root: bḡyt.* WH 635: b'r b-bḡyt 'he rode a beast to Bḡyt' *Note*: Unknown toponym.

bh' *v.g-stem. to rejoice. Root: bh'.* [baha'a] SSWS 264: bh' b-'rs mnqs 'he rejoiced at the wedding of Mnqs' *Note*: CAR baha'a bi-hī 'he was, or became, sociable, friendly, or familiar, with him, or it, namely a man, or a thing; and loved or liked his, or its nearness' (Lane, 263b). The suggested meaning in the Safaitic inscriptions comes from its occurrence with 'rs 'wedding' in SSWS 264, and in the phrase bh' b'd 'tm 'ys (WH 374, 375, 377, 496), which could be translated as 'he rejoiced on account of the ceremony of 'ys'. This sense also suits C 320: bh' brkt w

bql 'he rejoiced at Brkt because there was fresh herbage'.

bhm *n.abst. confusion; mutism. Root: bhm.*

[bahm] KRS 439: 'wr w ḥrm w šrm w ṭwl w bhm w ksr w bhr l-ḏ y'wr h-tll 'blindness and stabbing and separation from a friend and madness and mutism and a broken limb and disappointment to whoever would scratch out the words' *Note:* CAr 'abhamu 'destitute of the faculty of speech or articulation, like the beasts' (Lane, 269b).

bhr *n.abst. labored breathing; disappointment. Root: bhr.*

[bohr] KRS 439: 'wr w ḥrm w šrm w ṭwl w bhm w ksr w bhr l-ḏ y'wr h-tll 'blindness and stabbing and separation from a friend and madness and confusion and a broken limb and labored breathing/disappointment to whoever would scratch out the words' *Note:* CAr buhrun 'the state of being out of breath; interruption of the breath, by reason of fatigue, or by hard work, and by running' and bahrūn 'disappointment' (Lane, 265c).

bhs *vg-stem. to defeat. Root: bhs.*

[baḥasa] MISS.D 1: bhs 'l 'shm f ḥrb-hm 'l mlk w 'm h-'bśy w 's ḏ 'l frṭ w ḏ 'l yzr 'the lineage of 'shm was defeated, for the lineage of Mlk, 'm the 'obaysite, 's of the lineage group of Frṭ and those of Yzr waged war against them' *Note:* CAr baḥasa-hū 'he diminished it' (Lane, 159a).

bhrt ① *n.sing. pond. Root: bhr.*

[boḥayrat] WH 1002: l PN h-bhrt 'by PN, at the pond' *Note:* CAr buḥayratun, diminutive of baḥrun, meaning 'lake' (Lane, 157c).

bhrt ② *n.sing. the late summer. Root: bhr.*

[bāḥūrat] ASWS 202: b'lsmn ḥwr m-mdbr w bhrt m mṭr f 'mḥl 'B'lsmn returned from the inner desert but during the late summer, it did not rain and caused dearth' *Variant:* **bhr.** [bāḥūr] Is.K 205: snt 'ḥrb ḡlḏ h-n'm bhr 'the year ḡlḏ took the live-stock as plunder in the late summer' *Note:* CAr bāḥūrun, bāḥūrā'u 'the vehemence of heat in [the Syrian month of] Tammūz or Tamūz [corresponding to July]' (Lane, 157c). It is suggested that this term denotes the latter half of Qyz, the former half being denoted by Šyf.

bkr ① *vg-stem. to set off in the morning.*

Root: bkr. [bakara] KhS 17: bkr l-gzr 'he set off in the morning to slaughter (a camel)' *Note:* CAr bakkara 'to set out early in the morning, to be early' (Lane, 239c).

bkr ② *n.sing. young (male) camel. Root: bkr.*

[bakr] AWS 202: l PN h-bkr 'the young male camel is by PN' *Feminine:* **bkr.** [bakrat] KRS 74: l PN h-bkr 'the she-camel is by PN' *Dual:* **bkrtn.** [bakratān] AbaNS 28: l PN h-bkrtn 'by PN are the two she-camles' *Pl:* **bkr.** [bakarāt] WH 179: ḡzz b-ḥrt tbl h-bkr m-m'n 'he raided the Ḥarrah to bring (back) the she-camels from M'n' *Note:* His: bkr (KJC 60), bkr (KJB 59) || CAr bakrun 'a youthful he-camel' (Lane, 240b); Safaitic attests the feminine form more frequently.

bky *vg-stem. to weep. Root: bky.*

[bakeya] KRS 17: wgd sfr msk f bky 'he found the writing of Msk and wept' *Third feminine singular:* **bkyt.** [bakayat] C 5142: l mr't ng't bkyt 'by Mr't, who grieved in pain, who wept' *Variant:* **bkt.** [bakat] KRS 863: f q't w bkt 'so she sat and wept' *Note:* His: ybk (prefix conjugation, unpub.) || CAr bakā 'he wept' (Lane, 242a).

bld *top. toponym. Root: bld.*

C 1486: slḥ h-'bl bld 'he fed the camels on slḥ-plants at Bld' *Note:* Unknown toponym, perhaps corresponding to CAr baladun 'country', although the latter is thought to be a loan from Latin.

blg *vg-stem. to arrive. Root: blg.*

[balaḡa] DaJ144ANA 35: h dśr s'd w slm l-mn blg 'rd t kll-h 'O Dśr, may whosoever arrives in any part of this land have good fortune and security' *Note:* CAr balaḡa 'to reach, arrive at, come to' (Lane, 250b-c).

bll *vg-stem. to be secure. Root: bll.*

[balala] C 1046: bll w rwḥ 'may he be secure and have relief' *Note:* CAr balla 'he recovered from his disease; he escaped, became safe, secure' (Lane, 243a).

blqy *top. toponym. Root: blq.*

[balqāy] NSR 1.1: h lt w dśr slm w qblḏ ḏ 'l blqy 'O Lt and Dśr, may he be secure and reunited with the people of Blqy' *Note:* Blqy is probably to be identified with the region of Balqā', the eastern plateau of the Jordan valley.

bly *n.sing. type of burial: a baliyyah. Root: bly.* [baleyy] KRS 289g: l PN h-bly 'the baliyyah is for PN' *Note:* Nab: blw' (HNWR) || CAr baliyyatun 'a camel with its fore shank bound to its arm at the grave of its master, and is left without food until it dies' (Lane, 257a). The Safaitic reflects a masculine form and therefore must have been applied to a male camel.

bn ① *prep. between; among. Root: byn.* [bayn] C 4037: bn yd-h 'between his hands' *Note:* West Semitic *bayna.

bn ② *v.g-stem. to be manifest. Root: byn.* [bāna] RWQ 335: h lt 'ws w s'd bn 'O Lt, grant a boon and let good fortune be manifest' *Prefix conjugation:* ybn. [yobīn] BS 138: nwy ymn ybn hml 'he migrated south, seeking fertile plains' *Note:* Compare with CAr bāna, 'abāna, bayyana, tabayyana, and istabāna, all meaning 'it was, or became apparent, manifest, evident, clear, plain, or perspicuous' (Lane, 268a).

bn ③ *n.sing. offspring; descendant. Root: bn.* [ben] C 3474: l hl bn tlh f bt 'by Hl son of Tlh, so may he camp the night (safely)' *Variant:* 'bn. ['Vbn] KRS 2340: dkr tmnh 'bn fsky 'may Tmnh son of Fsky be remembered' *Pl:* bny. [benāy], [banī] C 3365: rđw hlw l-bny-h mn-sqm 'O Rđw, may his sons be healed from sickness' *Variant:* bn (cnst). [banī] C 511: l ht bn 'mt h-mšbt f qyt bn y'd 'the cult-stone was set up by Ht son of 'mt, so (may it) preserve the sons of Y'd' *Note:* Dad: bn (*passim*); His: bn (*passim*); Nab: 'bn = 'bn klbt (PNNR, s.v.) || Proto-Semitic *binum. The form 'bn is attested only once in KRS 2340, in the narrative rather than the genealogy.

bnn *v.d-stem. to build. Root: bny.* [bannana] AbaNS 78: bnn h-str 'he built the shelter' *Note:* CAr bannaya 'to build' (Lane, 260c).

bnt *n.sing. daughter; girl. Root: bn.* [bent] C 4768: wgm 'l-għm bnt 'n'm mr't-h 'he grieved for Għm daughter of 'n'm his wife' *Variant:* bt. [bett] WH 214: l mty bt hr't 'by Mty daughter of Hr't' *Note:* Dad: bnt (AH 23); His: bnt (NTSB 2.2) || Proto-Semitic *bintum.

bny ① *v.g-stem. to build. Root: bny.* [banaya] KRS 52: bny l-għm h-rgm 'he built the fu-

nerary cairn for Ghm' JaS 73: bny 'l-hlšt w 'l-mt't w fdyt 'he lay stones on (the cairn of) Hlšt and Mt't and accepted the bloodwit' *Note:* Dad: bny (AH 208); His: bny (KGH 3) || The combination bny 'l- likely signifies the laying of a stone on the funerary cairn of a dead person. CAr banā-hu 'he built it' (Lane, 260b); Proto-West Semitic *banaya.

bny ② *n.sing. (diminutive). young(est) son.* *Root:* bn. [bonayy] C 4076: wgm 'l-'bgr bny-h 'he grieved for 'bgr, his young son' *Note:* See bn (n.sing).

bnyt *n.sing. structure; building. Root: bny.* [bonyat] KRS 1515: l PN h-bnyt 'this structure belongs to PN' *Note:* CAr bunyatun 'a building, a structure' (Lane, 261a-b).

bql *n.col. fresh herbage. Root: bql.* [baql] KRS 967: w r'y h-'bl bql 'and he pastured the camels on fresh herbage' *Note:* This word is spelled in Greek transcription as βαχλα (see A1), in the accusative. CAr baqlun 'herbage produced by the spring rain' (Lane, 236b), but its context in the Safaitic inscriptions may suggest that it referred more generally to fresh herbage produced by rain in any season.

bqr ① *imp.d-stem. to split in half. Root: bqr.* [baqqr] RWQ 73: h lt w y dšr f h šdr m zlm msk f bqr 'O Lt and O Dšr and O Šdr, whosoever oppresses Msk, split [him] in half' *Note:* This word appears once in a curse, cf. CAr baqīrun 'slit; ripped; split; cut; or divided, lengthwise' (Lane, 234c). The ed. pro. understood šdr as a misspelling of Dšr, that is, Dusares, but this god is already invoked in this inscription.

bqr ② *n.col. cattle; oryx. Root: bqr.* [baqar] LP 155: r'y h-bqr 'he pastured the cattle' *Sg:* bqrt. [baqarāt] WRA 19: h b'lsmn hb l-h-'mrt bqrtn 'O B'lsmn, give to the 'mrt a number of cattle' *Note:* KRS 274 (and a number of other drawings) associates this word with a drawing of three oryxes. CAr baqarun 'ox, or bull, and cow; and oxen, or bulls, and cows' (Lane, 234a).

br ① *v.g-stem. to bring bounty. Root: br.* *Third feminine singular:* brt. [barrat] CSNS 70: brt h-nql 'may the torrent(s) bring bounty' *Note:* CAr barra-hū bi-kaḏā 'he

62

BR

showed kindness to him by such a thing' (Lane, 175c).

br ② *n.sing. barren land; open desert. Root: br.* [barr] C 2363: hml br 'he pastured in the open desert' *Variant: brt.* [barrat] KRS 2669: l PN h-brt 'by PN, at this barren land' *Note:* CAr barrun 'a desert, a waste' (Lane, 177b).

br' ① *v.g-stem. to be free; to be cured. Root: br'.* [bare'a] HaNSB 156: br' m-b's d d'y 'may he who reads (this writing) aloud be free from misfortune' *Variant: bry.* [bareya] CEDS 136: bry f ngw 'he was cured and escaped (death)' *Note:* CAr bari'a 'he was, or became, in a state of freedom or immunity, secure, or safe' (Lane, 178a).

br' ② *n.abst. freedom (from illness or affliction). Root: br'.* [barā'] C 4110: sqm h lt br' 'he fell ill; O Lt, may he be free from illness' *Variant: bryy.* [baryāy] CEDS 410: l PN f bryy 'by PN, so may he be freed (from illness/affliction)' *Note:* See br' (v.g-stem).

br' ③ *n.pl. hunting hides. Root: br'.* [bora'] C 4980: l PN br'-h 'ly 'by PN are these hunting hides of his' *Note:* CAr buru'atun, pl. bura'un 'a hunter's lurking place' (Lane, 179a).

brḥ *v.g-stem. to depart; to abandon. Root: brḥ.* [baraḥa] C 2820: brḥ ḥlqt šty h-dr 'he abandoned this region for the period of the winter' ZeGA 15: snt brḥ lgyn bšry 'the year the legion departed from Bostra' *Third feminine singular: brḥt* [baraḥat] KRS 301: r'y nwy snt brḥt šlḥd 'he pastured while migrating the year Šlḥd was abandoned' *Note:* Dad: brḥ, meaning unclear (JSLih 41) || CAr baraḥa l-makāna 'he went away, or departed, from the place' (Lane, 181a).

brk *v.l-stem. to bless. Root: brk.* [bāraka] CSNS 1149: l PN w brk 'by PN and may he be blessed' *Third feminine singular: brkt.* [bārakat] SSWS 80: h lt brkt 'may, O Lt, bless' *Note:* CAr bāraka llāhu fika 'God bless thee' (Lane, 193c). Note that the form brkt in SSWS 80 could equally reflect a nominal form, barakat (= CAr barakatun 'blessing').

brkt *top. toponym. Root: brk.* WH 289: qyz brkt 'he spent the summer at Brkt' *Note:* The name of a place of a permanent water in the Ḥarrah; see MSTs.

BWY

brt *n.abst. benevolence. Root: brt.* [barā-rat] CSNS 42: l PN w brt 'by PN and may he experience benevolence (?)' *Note:* Perhaps connected to CAr birrun 'benevolent conduct' (Lane, 176c), although the syntax of its single occurrence is opaque.

bs' *top. toponym. Root: bs'.* AMWR 139: ḥls b-bs' 'may he be safe in Bs' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

bs'l *top. toponym. Root: bs'l.* SG 5: wlh 'rtn yqbl b-bs'l 'he was distraught by grief during the journey to reunite with loved ones at Bs'l' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

bšry *top. toponym.* [bošray] SIJ 78: mrd 'l-rm snt 'ty h-mdy bšry 'he rebelled against Rome the year the Persians came to Bostra' *Note:* Bostra, a city in southern Syria.

bt ① *v.g-stem. to be cut off. Root: btt.* [batta] KRS 2453: h 'b'l ybt w l-h bt w m-nm 'behold, Ba'al is cut off; cut off indeed, but not dead' *Prefix conjugation: ybt.* [yobatt] KRS 2453: h 'b'l ybt w l-h bt w m-nm 'behold, Ba'al is cut off; cut off indeed, but not dead' *Note:* CAr inbatta 'to be cut off, separated' (Lane, 148a). This verb can also be interpreted as bāta 'to spend the night' (Lane, 279a); see APMS and byt (v.g-stem).

bt ② *n.sing. tent; sanctuary. Root: byt.* [bayt] WH 3548: l PN h-bt 'the tent belongs to PN' *Note:* Dad: bt 'sanctuary' (AH 247); His: bt lt 'sanctuary of Allāt' (FZWl) || CAr baytun signifies a tent with more than one pole (Lane, 280a).

btr *top. toponym. Root: btr.* Is.Mu 868: lgm 'l-brkt qyz f wrd 'l-btr 'he grazed on the edge of Brkt in the dry season and then went to water at Btr' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

bṭl *v.g-stem. to fail. Root: bṭl.* [baṭala] BRev.A 1: snt bṭl ḥg s' 'the year the pilgrimage to Sī' failed' *Note:* CAr baṭala 'it was or became vain, futile, it went for nothing' (Lane, 218c).

bwy *v.g-stem. to return. Root: bw'.* [bawaya] C 1828: h rḏw bwy fl 'O Rḏw, may (the) one who has departed return' *Note:* CAr bā'a 'ilay-hi 'he returned' (Lane, 270b). The word is attested once in an unformulaic prayer and so its etymological identification awaits confirmation by future attestations.

byt *v.g-stem. to spend the night. Root: byt.* [bayeta] KRS 77: byt h-dr 'he spent the night in this region' *Variant: bt.* [bāta] C 3466: l PN f bt 'by PN, so may he spend the night (safely)' *Note:* His: bt (AMJ 64) || The G-stem bāta can mean 'he did such a thing by night, or at night ... he passed, or spent the night, or a night, or part thereof' (Lane, 279a). WH 641.1 states that the au-

thor byt for an entire month, suggesting that the verb had, at least in this case, come simply to mean 'to camp'.

bzt *n.col. spoil. Root: bzz.* [bazzat] Ms 15: l PN h-frs w h-bzt 'by PN is the (image of the) horseman and the spoil' *Note:* CAr bazza-hū 'he took it away, or seized it, or carried it away, by force' (Lane, 198b); Arm bz 'spoil' (CAL, s.v.).

D—d

d'rt *n.sing. stone circle. Root: dwr.* [dā'erat] LP 219: l PN h-d'rt 'by PN, at this stone circle' *Note:* CAr dā'iratun 'a circle, circuit' (Lane, 932b); the term probably refers to one of the many pre-historic stone circles found in the Ḥarrah.

d'b *v.g-stem. to expel. Root: d'b.* [da'aba] KRS 172: wgd 'tr wr r f ndm w d'b 'he found the trace of Wrr and so he was devastated (by grief) because he (Wrr) was expelled' *Note:* CAr da'aba 'to expel' (Steingass, 363a). The verb perhaps refers to expulsion or excommunication from the tribe.

d'y *v.g-stem. to read aloud; to invoke. Root: d'w.* [da'aya] KRS 1982: h gddf slm w ḡnmt l-d d'y 'O Gddf, may he who reads (this writing) aloud have security and spoil' HaNSB 307: bny 'nfs w d'y 'l-lt 'l mn yḡbl-h 'he built the funerary monument and invoked Lt (to be) against anyone who would ruin it' *Prefix conjugation:* yd'. [yad'ū] QZMJ 468: 'wr w ḡrs w 'rg l-d 'wr h-ḡt w slm l-d yd' 'blindness and deafness and lameness to him who would efface this writing but may he who reads it aloud have security' *Note:* His: d' (KJA 171) 'to call' || CAr du'a'un 'the act of seeking, desiring, asking or demanding'; da'ā llāha 'he prayed to God'; da'awtu laḡū 'I prayed for him'; 'alayhi 'against him' (Lane, 883a–b). The suggested interpretation as 'to read the inscription' parallels the development of the verb qara'a, 'to call' > 'to read aloud'. Indeed, the phenomenon of appealing to the

passerby to read one's inscription aloud is well known. Only one attestation of qr' occurs in the Safaitic inscriptions, in an identical context to d'y, suggesting that the latter was the native term, which was eventually supplanted by the Aramaic verb. D'y could have also referred to the phenomenon of reciting a prayer or invocation after reading the inscription of a loved one. Scholars have usually connected this term with Arabic da'ā (√d'y) 'to leave untouched', but the Hismaic cognate suggests that it should be derived from the root √d'w.

dbr *n.sing. sown land. Root: dbr.* [dabr] WH 1982: qr dbr 'he settled down on sown land' *Note:* CAr dabratun, dibārun 'sown land' (Hava, 187a).

dd *n.sing. paternal uncle. Root: dwd.* [dād] Is.Mu 896: wgd 'tr 'm-h mḡlm w dd-h w ḡrt 'he found the traces of his grandfather Mḡlm and of his paternal uncle and Ḥrt' *Pl: 'dwd.* [ʔadwād] KRS 2340: ndm 'l-'b-h w 'l-'dwd-h 'rb't ḡm mny w 'l-'ḡwl-h 'rb't ḡm mny 'he was devastated by grief on account of his father and his four paternal uncles, who were stuck down by Fate, and his four maternal uncles, who were struck down by Fate' *Note:* Hb dōd 'father's brother' (HALOT, #1990).

dgyn *n.sing. lurking place. Root: dgy.* [dogyān] Is.Mu 894: r'y h-'gdy h-dgyn 'he captured the kids at the lurking place' *Note:* CAr duḡyatun 'the lurking-place' (Lane, 855a).

dhl *v.d-stem. to be a companion. Root: dhl.* [dahhala] C 3967: h lt rwḥ l-d s'r w lq' d dhl ---- 'O Lt, (grant) ease for him who remains and may those who are companions be reunited' *Note:* CAR duhlulun 'a companion' (Lane, 859c); the Safaitic likely reflects a denominal verb of a word meaning 'friend' or 'companion', otherwise commonly attested as 'sy'.

dhl *v.g-stem. to go into hiding. Root: dhl.* [dahala] C 1286: dhl l-slm m' fn' 'he went into hiding for safety with Fn' *Note:* CAR dahala 'to conceal oneself' (Hava, 190a).

dll *n.sing. writing. Root: dll.* [dahl] LP 997: l PN h-dll 'this writing is by PN' *Note:* CAR dalilun 'a sign' (Lane, 907b). It is possible that the signature refers to a way-marker as well.

dm' *v.g-stem. to weep. Root: dm'.* [dama'a] AAEK 141: dm' l-hbb f hbb 'and he wept for friend after friend' *Note:* CAR dama'at l'-ayn 'the eye shed tears' (Lane, 913a).

dmšq *top. toponym. Root: mšq.* [demašq] AWS 396: ft wqd dmšq 'they passed away in the fire of Damascus' *Note:* Damascus.

dmt ① *n.sing. downpour. Root: dwm.* [dimat] KhNSJ 1: gls mn 'dmt snt mt mlk nbṭ 'he halted on account of the downpour the year king of Nabataea died' *Note:* QF: 'dky tmṭr 'smy dm 'so long as the sky rains' (IHGI) || CAR dīmatun 'a lasting, or continuous and still rain' (Lane, 937b).

dmt ② *top. toponym. Root: dwm.* [dūmat] KRS 30: šlm 'lh dmt 'šlm the god of Dūmat' *Note:* Most likely the oasis Dūmat al-Ğandal in North Arabia.

dmy ① *v.g-stem. to draw. Root: dmy.* [dama-ya] AWS 267: dmy h-frs 'he drew the horse' *Note:* CAR dūmyatun 'an image, or effigy' (Lane, 917b). From its context, Safaitic dmy clearly means to produce a dmyt, while the CAR verb has a range of other meanings.

dmy ② *adj.gen. Dumaean. Root: dmy.* [dūmeyy] KRS 30: l PN h-dmy w ḥrṣ 'by PN the Dumaean and he kept watch' *Note:* Gentilic adjective of Dūmah, the North Arabian oasis.

dmyt *n.sing. image; drawing. Root: dmy.* [domeyyat] AbSWS 75: l PN h-dmyt 'this

drawing is by PN' *Pl:* dmt. [damāt] KhS 5: l PN 'dmt 'by PN are these images' *Note:* CAR dūmyatun 'an image, or effigy' (Lane, 917b). See dmy (v.g-stem).

dn ① *prep. without. Root: dwn.* [dūn] ASWS 37: wgm m-dn b'l 'he grieved in the absence (lit. without) B'l' *Note:* His: dn (KJB 138) || CAR dūn 'used as a prefixed noun ... scanty or deficient' (Lane, 938b).

dn ② *imp.d-stem. to debase. Root: dnw.* [dannī] (feminine) KWQ 119: h 'lt 'hgr dn-hm y'wr 'O goddess of 'Hgr, debase those who would efface' *Note:* Compare with CAR danuwa 'he (a man) was, or became, such as is turned daniyyun, meaning weak; contemptible' (Lane, 920c).

dn ③ *n.abst. contempt. Root: dnw.* [dann] KRS 132: štr w b's w dn w qr l-d y'wr h-sfr 'isolation and despair and contempt and cold on whoever scratches out the writing' *Note:* CAR mudannin 'weak, contemptible' (Lane, 922b). See dn (imp.d-stem).

dnwt *n.abst. closeness. Root: dnw.* [danāwat] JaS 73: f lt dnwt w trf 'so Lt, (grant) closeness (to loved ones?) and a life of ease' *Note:* Compare with CAR danā, danāwatun 'he, or it, was, or became, near; drew near, or approached' (Lane, 920b–c). The context in this inscription is uninformative, but the term may refer to closeness to kin or loved ones, the opposite of the curse štr 'separation from kin'.

dqr *ptc.g-stem. to be wounded. Root: dqr.* [daqir] C 4718: nṣḥ h-dqr 'may the wounded one be restored' *Note:* CAR daqira 'to wound the feelings' (Hava, 896b); Arm dqr 'to pierce, strike, gore' (CAL, s.v.).

dr *n.sing. area; place; region. Root: dwr.* [dawr] KRS 77: byt h-dr 'he spent the night in this region' *expression:* h dr t 'this area, region' (WH 1958). *Pl:* drn. [dirān] KRS 2420: wrd 'ly h-šwy 'bgr b-'drn 'he came down to these areas to raise the cairn for 'bgr' *Note:* GrAr: δαυρ (A1); δαπαθ 'courtyard house' (P.Petra 17, 16) || This term has been interpreted in a myriad of ways in previous editions, ranging from a campsite to a holy place. The CAR dārun, which commonly signifies 'a house of large size, comprising a court' (Lane, 931a) is inappro-

prate for the contexts of the inscriptions. Moreover, the term never appears as the object of bny, suggesting that it does not refer to a structure. Since dr is often attested with verbs of camping and spending time, the neutral term 'place' or 'region' (ibid.), is preferable. The plural form drn may be a toponym.

drg *v.g-stem. to succumb; to pass away; to descend.* *Root: drg.* [daraga] KWQ 113: drg m'-m'zy w tẓr 'he descended with goats and kept watch' C 96: drg l-h-'ky 'they succumbed to a strong fever' *Note:* The second occurrence of this word, followed by 'ky which probably refers to a type of fever, suggests that drg means something like 'to succumb'. This would be the opposite sense of CAr dariġa 'he rose in grade, degree, rank, condition, or station' (Lane, 867c), but the metaphor of movement is clear. The CAr C-stem 'adraġa means 'to cause to pass away' (ibid.) and so it is also possible to see in drg a passive of the D-stem. Its syntactic relationship, however, with the following phrase then becomes difficult to understand, since one would have to view l- as introducing the agent. In either case, the meaning 'to succumb' would encompass both senses.

dšy *n.col. oryx.* *Root: dšy.* [dašy] WH 762: l PN h-dšy 'by PN is the oryx' *Sg: dšyt.*

[dašyat] KhBG 330: l PN h-dšyt 'by PN is the oryx' *Pl: dšt.* [daššāt] KhBG 136: l PN h-dšt 'by PN are these oryxes' *Note:* Arm days/dayšā 'ibex' (CAL, s.v.); the meaning oryx comes from the associated rock art.

dṭ' *v.g-stem. to spend the season of the later rains.* *Root: dṭ.* [daṭa'a] KRS 2756: r'y h-'bl ḏ-'l 'bd w dṭ' 'he pastured the camels of the lineage of 'bd and he spent the season of the later rains' *Note:* Dad: dṭ' 'seasonal crop (of rainy period)' (U 56); His: dṭ' (DHH 25) || dṭ' refers to the rains after the winter, beginning in February and lasting to the early summer in mid-to-late April (MSTS).

dwg *v.d-stem. to plunder.* *Root: dwg.* [dawwaga] C 4447 dwg bqr-h 'l 'm 'the lineage of 'm plundered his cattle' *Note:* The meaning 'plunder' comes from the context and is uncertain; CAr dāġa means 'to serve' (Lisān, s.v.).

dwy *v.g-stem. to feel sick (with grief).* *Root: dwy.* [daweya] KRS 15: wgd sfr msk w ng't t'ql w dwy 'he found the writing of Msk and Ng't and was unable to speak and ill (with grief)' *Note:* CAr dawiya 'he was or became diseased, disordered, distempered, sick, or ill' (Lane, 940a). Its context in the inscriptions seems to suggest that it was used metaphorically, i.e., 'he became sick with grief'.

D—d

d ① *pro. demonstrative pronoun.* *Root: d.* [dā] LP 684: d h-šwy 'this cairn' *Feminine: d.* [dī] SDMS 30: wld h-m'zy d 'he helped these goats to give birth' *Note:* CAr hādā, hādī; EgAr da, di.

d ② *pro. relative pronoun.* *Root: d.* [dū] [dī] HCH 69: hn' d 'l m's 'Hn' of the lineage of M's' *Pl: dṭw.* [dawV:] Is.H 506: 'wr l-dw 'wr h-sfr 'may those who would efface this writing go blind' *Feminine: d't.* [dā'at] CSNS 620: l ḥrg bnt ḡt d't 'l tm 'by Ḥrg daughter of Ḡt of the lineage of Tm' *Variant: dṭ.* [dāt] GS 1: tšwq 'l 'btlšn dṭ 'l 'g' 'he

longed for 'btlšn of the lineage of 'g' *Variant: d'.* [dā'] AtIN 3: fš'l bnt brd d' 'l rks 'Fš'l daughter of Brd of the lineage of Rks' *Note:* Dad: d (passim); His: d (passim); Nab: dy (passim); Nam: dw; QF: dṭw (plural) (IHGI) || CAr dū, relative-determinative pronoun, i.e. 'the one of'.

d'b *n.sing. wolf.* *Root: d'b.* [dē'b] WH 1516: 'ḥd klb-h d'b 'a wolf carried off his dog' *Note:* CAr dī'bun 'wolf' (Lane, 949a).

d-'tr *p.n. name of a month.* *Root: 'ttr.* [dū-'attar] KhBG 259: syr b-d-'tr m-m[dbr] 'he returned from the inner desert to a place

of water during (the month of?) Dū 'Attar'

Note: Possibly a month name, cf. Minaic ḏ-ṭrt and Sabaic ḏ-ṭtr (ESACD).

ḏbh *v.g-stem. to sacrifice. Root: ḏbh.* [ḏabaḥa] RWQ 318: ḏbh h-nqt 'he sacrificed the she-camel' *Note:* His: ḏbh (HH 1) || CAR ḏabaḥa 'he slaughtered, for food, or sacrificed, an animal' (Lane, 953b).

ḏhb *v.d-stem. to drive away. Root: ḏhb.* [ḏahaba] WH 1666: h lt slm m-śn' w slq l-m ḏhb 'O Lt, may he be secure against enemies and may whosoever drives (him) away be struck down' *Note:* CAR ḏahaba 'to go' (Lane, 982b).

ḏkd *top. toponym. Root: ḏkd.* SIJ 210: nwy ḏkd 'he set off on a migration to ḏkd' *Note:* Unknown toponym,

ḏkr ① *v.g-stem. to remember; to be mindful of. Root: ḏkr.* [ḏakara] KRS 2372: ḏkr 'šy'-h f qšf 'he remembered his companions and grieved' *Third feminine singular: ḏkrt.* [ḏakarat] JaS 189.2: ḏkrt lt 'ls w rb 'may Lt be mindful of 'ls and Rb' *Note:* His: ḏkr (AMJ 46), ḏkrt (KJA 36); Zbd: ḏkr || CAR ḏakara-hū 'he remembered it' (Lane, 968b).

ḏkr ② *inf.g-stem. to remember; to be mindful of. Root: ḏkr.* [ḏekr] Is.Mu 253: wgd 'tr 'b-h f bky w ḏkr l-'ḥ-h 'wl f ng' f m hn' 'he found the inscription of his father and he wept and remembered his brother, 'wl, and grieved in pain and was unhappy' *Note:* See ḏkr (v.g-stem).

ḏkr ③ *pn. Aries (constellation). Root: ḏkr.* [ḏakar] LP 258 = Mr.A 2: ḥll h-dr tbb m-ḥrn b-r'y ḏkr f h b'lsmy slm 'he camped in this area having suffered scarcity from the Ḥawrān during the rising of Aries so, O B'lsmn, may he be secure' *Variant: ḏkrm* SDMS 10: tbb b-ḏkrm m-ḥrn 'he suffered a loss during Aries from the Ḥawrān' *Note:* Compare with Aramaic ܕܟܪܐ Aries 'ram'. See AAAZ 1 and AAAZ 11.

ḏkrt *n.abst. fame; memory. Root: ḏkr.* [ḏekrat] SSWS 85: wgd sfr ḥn f ng' m-ḏkrt 'he found the inscription of Ḥn and grieved in pain from (his) memory' APMS 1: r's ḏkrt 'foremost fame' *Note:* CAR ḏikratun 'remembrance' (Lane, 970b).

ḏl *pn. Pisces (constellation). Root: ḏyl.* [ḏayl] LP 712: wrd b-r'y ḏl l-yšrb 'went to

water during the rising of Pisces in order to drink' *Note:* Calque of Babylonian, zib-bātu 'tails' = Pisces, cf. CAR ḏaylun 'tail', or more generally, 'the latter, hinder, or last part of anything' (Lane, 990c). See AAAZ 1 and AAAZ 11.

ḏll *v.g-stem. to be contemptible. Root: ḏll.* [ḏalala] C 2865: slm l-ḡbn šm w ḏll 'may Ḡbn have security, as he was deaf and contemptible' *Note:* CAR ḏalla 'to be low, base, contemptible' (Lane, 987c).

ḏq *inf.g-stem. to taste (death). Root: ḏwq.* [ḏawq] C 1781: r't ḏq l-m 'hlk h-mštr 'may whosoever destroys this writing taste fear' *Note:* See ḏwq (v.g-stem); this word occurs in a dubious hand copy and confirmation of its existence should await the discovery of a clearer attestation.

ḏqn *v.g-stem. to grow old. Root: ḏqn.* [ḏaqona] C 3811: h lt ḏqn mrn f rwḥ 'O Lt, Mrn (or our Lord?) has grown old so let there be ease' *Note:* CAR ḏiqnun 'a decrepit, old and weak, or extremely aged, man' (Lane, 967c).

ḏryt *n.pl. young animals; offspring. Root: ḏrw.* [ḏareyyāt] KRS 2842: r'y h-ḏryt nwy 'he pastured the young animals while migrating' *Note:* CAR ḏaryun 'created beings, children, offspring' (Lane, 964c).

ḏśry *pn. deity. [ḏū-šaray] WH 61: h ḏśry slm h-snt 'O Ḍśry, may he be secure this year' Variant: ḏśr.* [ḏū-šarē] KRS 1160: h b'lsmn w h ḏśr 'O B'lsmn and O Ḍśr' *Variant: ḏśry.* [ḏū-šaray] KRS 2569: h lt w ḏśry slm 'O Lt and Ḍśry, may he be secure' *Variant: ḏśr.* [ḏiśar] WH 2837: h lt w ḏśr slm w ḡnmt w ḥwrn 'O Lt and Ḍśr, let there be security and spoil and safe return' *Note:* GrAr: Δουσαρης (IGLS XIII, 9266), Αβδισαp (IGLS XIII, 37); His: ḏśr (KJC 260), ḏśry (KJA 14), ḏśr (KJC 396), ḏśry (KJC 761); Nab: ḏśr' (*passim*) || Dusares, the chief Nabataean deity, the one of the Sharā mountains, near Petra (NabRel). CAR ḏū l-šarā.

ḏwq *v.g-stem. to taste (death). Root: ḏwq.* [ḏawoqa] SHNS 4: ḏwq ḥl-h 'his maternal uncle tasted (death, i.e. had died)' *Note:* CAR ḏāqa 'to taste' (Lane, 988b); cf. 'ḏf (v.g-stem).

D—d

d'n *n.col. sheep. Root: d'n.* [ša'n] KRS 25: r'y h-d'n w šyr m-mdb'r l-hmst 'r'h 'he pastured the sheep and he returned to a watering place from the inner desert for five months' *Pl:* 'd'n. [aš'an] KRS 1304: mrq 'd'n 'l m'b 'he let the sheep of the people of Moab pass' *Pauca:* **d'nt.** [ša'nāt] C 2307: šrq b-h-d'nt l-hrrn 'he migrated to the inner desert towards Hrrn with the sheep' *Note:* CAr ḏa'nun 'sheep' (Lane, 1760b).

d'f *n.abst. weakness. Root: d'f.* [ša'p] C 2967: tẓr h-rm f 'gyr d'f w gny 'he awaited the Romans so may weakness be removed that he may prosper' *Note:* CAr ḏa'fun 'weakness, feebleness' (Lane, 1791c).

d'nt *inf.g-stem. to seek herbage; to seek water. Root: z'n.* [ša'nat](?) AA EK 244: wrd b-dkr d'nt f wny 'he went to water to seek herbage during Aries because he had become feeble' *Note:* The single attestation of the infinitive exhibits the confusion of d and z; see also z'n (v.g-stem).

ḏb' ① *v.g-stem. to raid. Root: ḏb'.* [šaba'a] KRS 33: ḏb' f gnm 'he was on a raid and so may he gain spoils' *Note:* Sab ḏb' 'fight, wage war' (SD, 40); Hb √šb' 'to go to war' (HALOT, #7841).

ḏb' ② *ptc.g-stem. to raid. Root: ḏb'.* [šābe'] JSJ 7: ḥrš 'h-h ḏb' 'he kept watch for his brother, who was on a raid' *Pl:* **ḏb'n.** [šābe'ina] HH 1: ḥrš 'šy'-h ḏb'n 'he kept watch for his companions, who were on a raid' SDMS 28: tẓr 'šy'-h ḏb'n 'he kept watch for his companions, who were on a raid' *Note:* See ḏb' (v.g-stem).

ḏb' ③ *n.pl. raiders. Root: ḏb'.* [šobbā'] CSNS 796: w tnẓr h-ḏb' ymn 'and he kept watch for the raiders from the south' *Note:* See ḏb' (v.g-stem).

ḏb' *n.sing. hyena. Root: ḏb'.* [šabo'] C 2727: l PN h-ḏb' 'by PN is the hyena' *Note:* CAr ḏabu'un or ḏab'un 'hyena' (Lane, 1766c).

ḏf *pn. group name. Root: ḏyf.* [šayp] HCH 144: l PN ḏ-l ḏf 'by PN of the lineage of Df' *Variant:* **ḏyf.** [šayp] AA EK 71: l PN ḏ-

'l ḏyf 'by PN of the lineage of Dyf' *Note:* GrAr: CAIΦHNOC (MISSL1) || The large tribal confederacy of Df.

ḏhw *v.d-stem. to copy. Root: ḏhw.* [šahhawa] KRS 1707: nqm m-d ḏhw h-ḥtt 'vengeance against him who would copy these carvings' *Note:* CAr ḏāhā 'to resemble a.o.', ḏahiyyun 'similar, alike' (Hava, 414a); on curses against the copying of images or texts, see mtl (v.d-stem).

ḏl' *n.sing. slope (resembling a rib); isolated low mountain. Root: ḏl'.* [šela'] C 2213: r'y h-ḏl' bql 'he pastured at the isolated mountain (or slope) on fresh herbage' *Note:* CAr ḏila'un or ḏil'un 'a small mountain apart from others' (Lane 1800a).

ḏll ① *v.g-stem. to be lost. Root: ḏll.* [šalala] Al-Namārah.M 2: ng' 'l-hds w 'l-yslm w 'l-mn't w 'l-d ḏll f h lt šy l-d s'r 'he grieved in pain for Hds and for Yslm and for Mn't and for (all) those who were lost so, O Lt, may those who remain be delivered' *Variant:* **ḏl.** [šalla] C 2808: wgd 'tr ḏ ḏl f ng' 'he found the trace of him who was lost so he grieved in pain' *3d:* **ḏlly.** [šalalay] LP 305 = Is.Mu 44: wgm 'l-s w 'l-wd' gr-h ḏlly 'he grieved for's and for Wd' his neighbor, who were both lost' *Note:* CAr ḏalla 'it became lost [as though it went astray]; it perished, came to nought, or passed away' (Lane, 1796c). *Note also* Sab ḏll 'to fall sick' (SD, 41).

ḏll ② *ptc.g-stem. to be lost. Root: ḏll.* [šālel] HCH 131: ndm 'l-klb-h ḏll f h lt ḥwr 'he was devastated by grief on account of his dog, which went lost, so, O Lt, may he return' *Pl:* **ḏlln.** [šālelina] LP 305 = Is.Mu 44: wgd sfr mn'l w sfr tm'l w sfr šhr ḏlln f h lt slm l-d s'r 'he found the writing of Mn'l and the writing of Tm'l and the writing of Šhr, who were lost, so O Lt, may those who remain be secure' *Note:* See ḏll (v.g-stem).

ḏlt *n.sing. kind of tree. Root: ḏyl.* [šālat] Is.Extra: ḥtb m-ḏlt 'he collected firewood from a ḏāl tree' *Note:* CAr ḏālun 'a wild species of lote-tree' (Lane, 1816c).

- ḍr** ① *v.g-stem. to harm. Root: ḍrr.* [šarra] RSIS 351: wlh 'l-ḍ ḍr f tfqd 'he was distraught over those who were harmed and were lost' *Note:* CAR ḍarra-hū 'he, or it, harmed, injured, hurt, marred ... him, or it' (Lane, 1775c).
- ḍr** ② *n.abst. danger. Root: ḍrr.* [šarr] AWS 218: s'd-h ḍrw n'm w bḍ ḍr w yh brk 'may Ḍrw help him through divine favor, for there is danger here, and may he (Ḍrw) bless him' *Note:* His: ḍyr 'wounds' (KJC 46, as interpreted in AGA 1, 104, n. 23) || CAR ḍurrun or ḍarrun 'harm, injury, hurt, mischief, or damage' (Lane, 1776a).
- ḍr't** *n.abst. humbling. Root: ḍr'.* [šara'at] ASFF 404: h ḍy ḍr't l-nbṭ 'O Ḍy, may the Nabataeans be humbled' *Note:* CAR ḍara'atun 'lowering, humbling, or abasing, himself' (Lane, 1788a).
- ḍrb** *n.sing. injury. Root: ḍrb.* [šarb] CEDS 371: h ḍw gyr ḍrb 'O Ḍw, avenge injury' *Note:* CAR ḍaraba-hū 'he beat, struck him' (Lane, 1777c).
- ḍrh** ① *v.d-stem. to build a tomb. Root: ḍrh.* [šarraḥa] RWQ 340: ḥll w ḍrh 'he camped and built a grave' *Note:* Denominal verb of ḍrh (n.sing).
- ḍrh** ② *n.sing. tomb. Root: ḍrh.* [šarīḥ] LP 201: l PN h-ḍrh 'by PN this tomb' *Note:* Nab: šryḥ (DNWSI, 975) 'room or chamber, part of a tomb construction' || CAR ḍarīḥun 'a tomb' (Hava, 409b).
- ḍrk** ① *v.g-stem. to be in need. Root: ḍrk.* [šaroka] WH 81: ḍrk ḍy 'he was in need

- of Ḍy' *Note:* CAR ḍaruka 'to be struck by misfortune; to be poor' (Steingass, 609b).
- ḍrk** ② *ptc.g-stem. to suffer from scarcity. Root: ḍrk.* [šarik] HANA 1: r'y ḍrk w 'lt w ḍsr ḡnyt 'he pastured suffering from scarcity so, 'lt and Ḍsr, let there be abundance' *Note:* CAR ḍarikun 'poor, unhappy' (Hava, 409a).
- ḍrs** *n.sing. land with scattered herbage. Root: ḍrs.* [šars] C 4743: l PN h-ḍrs 'by PN, at this land of scattered herbage' *Note:* CAR ḍarsun 'a land in which there is here and there herbage' (Lane, 1785c).
- ḍrt** *v.g-stem. to fart. Root: ḍrt.* [šaraṭa] WTI 41: l PN w ḍrt 'by PN; and he farted' *Variant:* ḍrt. [ṭaraṭa] CEDS 301: PN ḍrt 'PN farted' *Third feminine singular:* ḍrtt. [šaraṭat] WTI 19: PN f ḍrtt 'PN and she farted' *Note:* CAR ḍaraṭa 'he broke wind' (Lane, 1786b). This word is likely a rude addition to pre-existing inscriptions by vandals.
- ḍyf** *v.g-stem. to stay as a guest. Root: ḍyf.* [šayepa] AbaNS 89: ḍyf 'l-ḡf 'he stayed as a guest at the edge of Ḡf' *Note:* CAR ḍāfa 'to alight at the abode of' (Hava, 415a).
- ḍyq** *v.g-stem. to experience straitened circumstances; to experience hardship. Root: ḍyq.* [šayeqa] WH 2704: ḍyq h-'m 'the people experienced hardship' *Note:* GrAr ἀλμαζεχα 'the narrow land' (P.Petra 17) || CAR ḍāqa 'it became narrow, strait' (Lane 1815a–b)

F—f

- f** ① *conj. and; so; then (expressing sequence). Root: f.* [pa] C 2036: wgd ḥbb-h f bky 'he found (the trace) of his loved one and so he wept' SIJ 119: 'm f 'm 'year after year' *Note:* Dad: f (*passim*); His: f (*passim*); EnAv: p; Nam: p || CAR fa- 'so, then'.
- f** ② *n.sing. mouth. Root: fw.* [pū] APMS 1: yrb-h f-h 'his mouth exalts (him)' *Note:* CAR fāhun, famun, fū (cnst.) 'mouth' (Lane, 2464b).
- f't** *n.sing. shelter. Root: f't.* [pay'at] SIJ 769: l PN h-f't 'this shelter is for PN' *Note:* CAR fay'un 'afternoon-shade' (Lane, 2468b). The meaning shelter comes from 'cover', which shade provides from the sun. The formula l- PN + construction is common.
- f'l** *v.g-stem. to do. Root: f'l.* [pa'ala] KRS 1427: h-tll f'l-h PN 'the writing which PN made' *Note:* CAR fa'ala 'to do' (Lane, 2420a).

F'LT

- fłt** *n.sing. deed.* *Root:* fł. [pe'lat] KRS 1921: fł fłt 'he did a deed' *Note:* The interpretation of this text is extremely uncertain; see fł (v.g-stem).
- fd** *ptc.g-stem. to be taken ransom.* *Root:* fdy. [pādi] TaSTF 1: bğ d fd '(he is) seeking the one who was taken ransom' *Note:* CAR fadā 'to ransom' (Lane, 2353b–c).
- fdyt** *inf.g-stem. to accept bloodwit.* *Root:* fdy. [padāyat] JaS 73: bny 'l-ħlšt w 'l-mt't w fdyt 'he lay stones on (the cairn of) Ĥlšt and Mt't and accepted the bloodwit' *Note:* EnAv: pd' 'ransom' || CAR fadā 'to ransom' (Lane, 2353b–c), but this meaning does not fit the context of the inscription, as the author records performing a funerary ritual. As such, it is probably to be connected with bloodwits. A similar sense is found in CAR saying wa-'in 'aħabbū fādaw, the sense of which is '[and if they like,] they free the slayer, or his next of kin who is answerable for him, and accept the bloodwit' (Lane, 2354b).
- fg'** *v.d-stem. to pain; to distress someone.* *Root:* fg'. [pagga'a] Is.H 122: h lt mt' d fg' 'h-h ħbb-h 'O Lt, strike down the one who has distressed his brother, his beloved' *Note:* CAR fağga'a-hū 'it pained him, afflicted him, distressed him' (Lane, 2342b).
- fhd** *n.sing. leopard.* *Root:* fhd. [pahd] KhS 49: l PN h-fhd 'by PN is the leopard' *Note:* CAR fahdun 'lynx, cheetah, panther' (Lane, 2452c); the rock art accompanying this text suggests the meaning 'leopard'.
- fl** *v.g-stem. to set off; to depart.* *Root:* fl. [palla] RWQ 124: w wgd 'tr's bn ħl f šq w fl 'he found the traces of 's son of Ĥl and felt much longing and then set off' *Note:* LevAr fall 'leave, run off'.
- flħt** *n.abst. prosperity.* *Root:* flħ. [palāhat] KRS 2609: h lt flħt 'O Lt, (grant) prosperity' *Note:* CAR falāħun 'prosperity, success' (Lane, 2439a).
- fltn** *n.abst. escape; deliverance.* *Root:* flt. [poltān] KRS 68: h š'hqm šmy nqt f'nk bğy-h w qfyt-h w b-ħftr-k fltn m-mt 'O Š'hqm, he sacrificed a camel, for you are indeed whom he seeks and his path and by means of your guidance there is deliverance from

FRG

69

- death' *Note:* CAR 'aflata 'he got away, escaped' (Lane, 2435b).
- flť** ① *inf.d-stem. to deliver.* *Root:* flť. [pallāt] WH 641.1: flť-h m-lħyn h-snt 'may he be delivered from Lħyn this year' *Note:* Arm plť D-stem 'to free, rescue' (CAL, s.v.).
- flť** ② *imp.d-stem. to deliver.* *Root:* flť. [pallet] WAMS 19.2: tẓr mny f h rđw flť-h 'Fate lay in wait so, O Rđw, deliver him!' *Note:* See flť (inf.d-stem).
- flť** ③ *n.abst. deliverance.* *Root:* flť. [palt] SWS 264: h yt' 'ğn 'm-h flť mn snt 'O Yt', render his people free from want; may (the) year bring deliverance' *Note:* See flť (inf.d-stem).
- flyt** *top. toponym.* *Root:* fly. KhBG 376: štw flyt 'he spent the winter at Flyt' *Note:* Unknown toponym; possibly variant of fnyt (top).
- fny** *v.d-stem. to destroy.* *Root:* fny. [pan-naya] C 3187: h rđw ġrr d fny 'O Rđw, put into danger whoever destroys (this writing)' *Note:* CAR 'afnā-hu 'he caused it to pass away, come to an end' (Lane, 2451c).
- fnyt** *top. toponym.* *Root:* fny. KRS 1770: wrd fnyt b-'mtn 'he went to water at Fnyt during Libra' *Note:* Unknown toponym on the edge of the Madbar, east of Burqu'.
- fqd** *v.g-stem. to lose.* *Root:* fqd. [paqada] KRS 1715: fqd šwt h lt 'gd-h 'he lost a sheep, O Lt, cause him to find it' *Note:* CAR faqada-hū 'he found it not, lost it' (Lane, 2424b).
- fr** ① *v.g-stem. to flee.* *Root:* fr. [parra] C 3931: h 't' slm w ħrš q'sn w fr 'O 't', may he be secure as he kept watch for murderers but fled' *Note:* CAR farra 'he fled' (Lane, 2355b).
- fr** ② *ptc.g-stem. to flee.* *Root:* fr. [pār] SWS 114: qbl m-mdbr fr mn h-šn' 'he was reunited with loved ones having fled from the enemy' *Note:* See fr (v.g-stem).
- fr'** *n.col. wild ass.* *Root:* fr'. [para'] SIJ 784: tẓr h-fr' 'he lay in wait for the wild asses' *Note:* CAR fara'un 'a wild ass' (Lane, 2357c).
- frg** *imp.g-stem. to free from misfortune.* *Root:* frg. [perog] LP 496: h rđw frg l-ħn bn b'sh 'O Rđw, free Ĥn son of B'sh from misfortune' *Note:* CAR farağa 'to re-

70

FRḤ

move grief or sorrow', faraḡa llāhu ḡam-maka 'may God remove, or clear away, from thee thy grief, or sorrow' (Lane, 2359b).

frḥ *adv.* **happily.** *Root: frḥ.* [parah] C 2570: r'y h-nḥl frḥ 'he pastured in the valley happily' *Note:* CAR faraḡun 'joy, gladness, happiness' (Lane, 2361b).

frq *v.d-stem.* **to separate.** *Root: frq.* [parraqa] ISB 112: frq mṭyn 'he separated the mount animals' *Note:* CAR farraqa 'to separate between two things' (Lane, 2383b).

frqt *n.abst.* **distance.** *Root: frq.* [parqat] C 3871: h š'hqm slm w frqt m-b's 'O Š'hqm, (grant) security and distance from misfortune' *Note:* See frq (v.d-stem).

frs *n.sing.* **horse; horseman.** *Root: frs.* [paras] C 1553: l PN h-frs 'by PN is the horse' C 1989: wgd 'tr š'd qbr h-frs f ng' 'he found the trace of Š'd, the horseman, who was buried, so he grieved in pain' *Dual: frsn.* [parasān] KWQ 19: l PN h-frsn 'by PN are the two horses' *Feminine: frst.* [parasat] SSWS 40: l PN h-frst 'by PN is the mare' *Note:* His: frs (KJC 48) || CAR farasun 'horse, mare'; fārisun 'horseman' (Lane, 2367b–c).

frt *top.* **toponym.** *Root: frt.* [porāt] RWQ 329: ḥrṣ 'bgr ḥ-h šmkr 'l-nhr frt 'he kept watch for 'bgr, his brother, at šmkr bordering the river Euphrates' *Note:* The Euphrates, CAR nahru l-furāt.

fsy *v.g-stem.* **to fart.** *Root: fsw.* [pasaya] KWQ 92: l PN w fsy 'by PN and he farted'

GB

Note: CAR fasā 'he emitted a noiseless wind from his anus' (Lane, 2399b).

fšy *inf.g-stem.* **to deliver; to save.** *Root: fšy.* [pašāy] KRS 3029: h rḏw fšy m-b's s'd h-ḏfy 'O Rḏw, deliver S'd the ḏf-ite from misfortune' *Note:* GrAr: Φασαιελῃ (Wadd 2445, 3) || CAR faššaytu-hū 'I freed it, or cleared it, from it' (Lane, 2408b). This word is essentially identical to flṭ (see flṭ (inf.d-stem)), which may indicate that the latter is an Aramaic loan.

fšyt *n.abst.* **deliverance.** *Root: fšy.* [pašeyyat] KRS 1706: h b'lsmn w h ḏsr w lt w š'hqm fšyt w 'wr ḏ y'wr 'O B'lsmn and O ḏsr and Lt and Š'hqm, let there be deliverance and blind him who would efface (this writing)' *Note:* See fšy (inf.g-stem).

ft *v.g-stem.* **to pass away.** *Root: fwt.* [pātū] (masculine plural) AWS 396: ft wqd dmsq 'they passed away in the fire of Damascus' *Note:* CAR fāta 'passed away' (Lane, 2454b), 'to die' (Hava, 570b).

fty *n.sing.* **slave.** *Root: fty.* [patay] C 2076: l lt fty g'd bn 'bṭn 'by Lt, slave of G'd son of 'bṭn' *Note:* CAR fatan 'a youth, or young man; or one in the prime of life ... [a] slave, even if an old man' (Lane, 2337a).

fz *inf.g-stem.* **good fortune.** *Root: fwz.* [pawz] APMS 1: yrb f-h qyl fz-h 'his mouth exalting him saying: may he have good fortune' *Note:* CAR fāza 'to acquire good fortune' (Lane, 2548a).

G—g

g' *n.abst.* **hunger.** *Root: gw'.* [gaw'] HWFS 11.1: h lt 'wr w grb w g' l-ḏ yw'r h-sfr 'O Lt, may he who would efface this writing go blind and experience scab and hunger' *Note:* CAR ḡaw'un 'hunger' (Lane, 487a).

g'l *v.g-stem.* **to make (camp); to set up (camp) (?)** *Root: g'l.* [ga'ala] WH 1603: g'l h-dr 'he set up camp in this area' (?) *Note:* CAR ḡa'ala 'he made a thing' (Lane, 430b); we suggest elipsis of the verb's object, likely a camp.

g'lt *top.* **toponym.** *Root: g'l.* KRS 3281: ḥrṣ 'nzt-h g'lt 'he kept watch over his goats at G'lt' *Note:* Possibly an unknown toponym in the Ḥarrah. It is also possible to take this word as cognate with CAR ḡa'ālatun 'wages', which could refer to the goats, cf. 'grt (n.sing).

gb *n.sing.* **well.** *Root: gbb.* [gobb] KRS 3051: nb' h-gb 'he went to the well' *Note:* Nab: gb' (LeNab, 76) || CAR ḡubbun 'well' (Hava, 72a); compare this expression to wrd h-b'r.

gb' *v.g-stem. to conceal oneself. Root: gb'.* [gaba'a] RSIS 46: gb' h-dr 'he concealed himself in this region' *Note:* CAR gaba'a 'to conceal oneself' (Hava, 75).

gd ① *v.g-stem. to mistreat. Root: gdd.* [gadda] KRS 303: 'dll bđ gś w gd-h l-tñ'sr ym snt ngy hn' bn lb't hdy 'he led a troop astray here, so they mistreated him for twelve days the year Hn' son of Lb't was announced commander' *Note:* Compare with Gz gadada 'force, compel, be cruel, deform' (CDG, 181a), probably from a basic meaning 'to cut', cf. CAR gadda 'he cut it, he cut it off' (Lane, 384a). The Safaitic could reflect a secondary development from a meaning 'to strike'.

gd ② *n.sing. grandfather. Root: gdd.* [gadd] C 2496: wg' 'l-gd-h srw 'he grieved in pain for his grandfather Srw' *Note:* CAR gaddun 'grandfather' (Lane, 385c).

gd ③ *n.sing. well in a land with much herbage. Root: gdd.* [godd] WR.C 5: l PN h-gd 'by PN, at this well in a land with much herbage' *Note:* CAR gaddun 'a well at a place abounding in herbage' (Lane, 385c).

gd'wđ *pn. deity. Root: gdd.* [gaddo-'awīd] KRS 1087: h gd'wđ hb t'r m-'l g' zlmn f zlmn 'O Gd'wđ, grant revenge against the lineage of G', who were terribly unjust' *Note:* The Gadd (divine name, lit. fortune) of the lineage of 'wđ.

gdd *pn. epithet of Fate. Root: gdd.* [gadīd] HASI 11: rmy gdd 'and Fate shot (its arrows)' *Note:* CAR al-gadīd refers to 'a thing of which one has no knowledge' and can therefore refer to 'Death' (Lane, 387a); الجدید: ما لا عهد لك به، ولذلك وصف الموت بالجدید، هذلية؛ قال أبو ذؤيب: فقلت لقلبي: يا لك الخير إنما يدريك للموت الجدید، جبابها (Lisān, s.v.). The epithet may also derive from the primary meaning of the root gdd, 'to cut', cf. Kismet, from the Turkish kismet, ultimately from Arabic qismatun 'share, portion', from the root qsm 'to divide, cut' (Lane, 2088c). The image of deified Death/Fate shooting arrows at the doomed is attested in the Classical Arabic tradition, e.g. the distich by Nābighah al-Dhubyānī (d. 604 CE): أنى وجدت سهام الموت معرضة بكل حتف من آجال مكتوب

'I have indeed seen the arrows of Death directed at every doomed man from a predestined decree' (al-Nābigha al-Dhubyānī, 27). The entire expression could therefore be synonymous with the common w tẓr mny 'and Fate lay in wait'.

gddf *pn. deity. Root: gdd.* [gaddo-šayp] KRS 1042: h lt w h gddf slm w mgdt 'O Lt and O Gddf, let there be security and bounty' *Note:* The Gadd (divine name, lit. 'fortune') of the lineage of Df.

gdnbt *pn. deity. Root: gdd.* [gaddo-nabat] Khunp 1: w gdnbt 'and Gdnbt' *Note:* The Gadd (divine name, lit. 'fortune') of the Nabataeans.

gdr *n.sing. wall of an enclosure. Root: gdr.* [gedr] RWQ 159: q'd 'l-gdr 'he sat against the wall of an enclosure' *Note:* CAR gīdārūn 'wall of an enclosure' (Lane, 380b).

gfy *adj.gen. Gf-ite. Root: gwf (?)*. [gawpeyy (?)] LP 101: l PN h-gfy 'by PN, the Gf-ite' *Note:* Possibly related to CAR gāwfun 'hol-low depression' (Lane, 4878a), perhaps referring to the region today called al-Ġawf in northern Saudi Arabia.

gl *n.sing. stone. Root: gll.* [gall] WH 1873: l PN h-gl 'by PN, at this stone' *Variant:* **glt.** [gal-lat] KWQ 37: l PN h-glt 'by PN, at this stone' *Note:* Arm gll, glp 'rock, stone' (CAL, s.v.).

gl'd *top. toponym. Root: gl'd.* [gel'ad] C 2473: 'hmd 'bl f rdf m-gl'd 'he remained at Abila as he returned from Gilead' *Note:* Gilead, one of the cities of the Decapolis, located about 8 kilometres west of Gerasa.

glf *top. toponym. Root: glf.* AbaNS 89: dyf 'l-glf 'he stayed as a guest at the edge of Glf' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

glh *v.d-stem. to attack. Root: glh.* [gallaḥa] LP 237 = Mr.A 11: snt glh h-d'b 'ns 'the year the wolf attacked man' *Prefix conjugation:* **yglh** [yogalleḥ] SG 1: trd h-d'b zl' m-mn 'kd yglh 'he drove away the wolf, which was seeking to mate, from Mn after it attacked' *Note:* CAR gallaḥa 'the acting, or advancing, boldly, or very boldly, or being bold to do evil or mischief; and showing open enmity or hostility' and 'the assaulting, or attacking of a man' (Lane, 441a–b).

gll *v.d-stem. to erase; to remove. Root: glw.* [gallala] CSNS 1195: gll 'l 'may sickness be

removed' *Prefix conjugation*: **ygl.** [yogallel] KRS 213: ng' w ql ḥbl ḥrm 'n ygl 'he grieved in pain and said: may any effacer go mad if he erases (the writing)' *Note*: See glw (v.g-stem).

gls *v.g-stem. to halt. Root: gls.* [galasa] HCH 71: ḥll w gls snt qtl ḥwšt w byg' w ḥrs d 'l tm 'he camped while he halted the year Ḥwšt and Byg' fought and kept watch for the lineage of Tm' *Third feminine singular*: **glst.** [galasat] SIAM 30: glst 'l-y'mr f wgdṯ sfr 'b f wgmt 'l-h 'she halted until (the rising of?) Capricorn then she found the writing of 'b and so she grieved for him' *Note*: His: gls (WTI 104) || CAR ḡalasa 'he placed his seat, or posteriors, upon rugged [or rather elevated] ground' (Lane, 443b).

glw *v.g-stem. to be cut off; to be exiled. Root: glw.* [galawa] MAHB 3: glw l-š'm 'he was exiled for a truce' *Note*: CAR ḡalā 'migrate, to compel to emigrate', aḡlā 'to expel', 'be far distant' (Steingass, 242a–b).

gly ① *inf.g-stem. to be cut off; to be exiled. Root: glw.* [galāy] AbaNS 881: yqr w gly 'rd t 'he was cold and cut off in this land' *Note*: See glw (v.g-stem).

gly ② *ptc.g-stem. exiled; cut off. Root: glw. Plural*: glyn [gāleyīna] RWQ 334: wgd 'tr 'l dḡ glyn m-ḥrb nbṯ 'he found the trace(s) of the lineage of Dḡ, who were cut off on account of the Nabataean war' SDMS 7: ḥwb 'l-šy'-h glyn 'he lamented for his companions, who were exiled' *Note*: See glw (v.g-stem).

gm *v.g-stem. to destroy; to kill. Root: gmm.* [gamma] RQ.D 5 ng' 'l-bt-h ḡll mn-gm-h 'he grieved for his daughter; may the one who killed her be lost' *Note*: CAR ḡamḡama 'he destroyed or killed' (Lane, 449a).

gml ① *n.col. camel. Root: gml.* [gamal] KRS 1307: l PN h-gml 'by PN is the camel' *Dual*: **gmīn.** [gamalān] C 1658: l PN h-gmīn 'by PN are the two camels' *Pl.*: **gmīl.** [agmāl] AbSWS 80: r'y h-gml 'he pastured the camels' *Note*: Dad: gml (AMJ 57) || Common West Semitic *gamalum. In the Safaitic inscriptions, the term seems to refer to a male camel, although it rarely accompanies drawings of female camels as well.

gml ② *pn. Gemini (constellation). Root: gml.* [gamal] WH 3500: r'y mḡbr h-mšty f šyf-h gml 'he pastured in the inner desert at the winter pasture, then he spent the early summer there till Gemini' *Note*: The term gml may be connected with CAR ḡumlatun, ḡumulun, which can refer to 'any aggregate unseparated' (Lane, 460b–c) or may be a local reinterpretation of the constellation as a camel (see AAAZ 1 and AAAZ 11 for a full discussion).

gmmš *n.sing. trench. Root: gmš.* AWS 2: ḡfr h-gmmš 'the trench was dug' *Note*: Arm gmš 'to dig, throw into a pit' (CAL, s.v.).

gnf *top. toponym. Root: gnf.* KhBG 345: qyṯ 'l-gnf w 'l-ḡdd w ṯḡwf 'he spent the dry season on the edge of Gnf and on the boundary of the land and became diminished by the lack of rain' *Note*: Unknown toponym.

gnn *inf.g-stem. to protect; to go mad. Root: gnn.* [ganan] AMSI 41: h lt 'mr šdq-k w gnn 'O Lt, grant long life to your righteous one and protect (him)' *Note*: CAR ganna-hū 'it veiled, concealed, hid, or protected, him' (Lane, 462a). The meaning 'to go mad' has not yet been attested, but given that this sense is found in derived stems of this root, we may leave open the possibility of this interpretation for the G-stem as well.

gnt *n.sing. garden. Root: gnn.* [gannat] C 3095: wgm 'l-ḡbb w 'l-šy'-h wsqn h-mhr m-gnt h-dr qnt 'he grieved for a loved one and his companions who were driving colts from the gardens of this region to Qnt' *Note*: GrAr: Γᾱνναθ 'dry garden' (cnst.; P.Petra 17, 20) || CAR ḡannatun 'a garden, a walled garden' (Lane, 463a).

gny *v.l-stem. to fight. Root: gny.* [gānaya] KRS 2425: gny mḡmy 'l ty' 'he fought the guards of the lineage of Ty' *Note*: CAR ḡānā-hu 'he brought an injury upon him' (Lane, 472b). The context is opaque, and it is possible that mḡmy is the subject of this verb in its single occurrence.

gr *n.sing. snare. Root: grr.* [gorr] KRS 1585: l PN h-'tn w h-gr 'by PN is the she-ass and the snare' *Variant*: **grt.** [gorrat] WH 752.1: l PN h-grt 'by PN is the snare' *Note*: CAR ḡurratun 'snare for gazelles' (Hava, 79a). This identification is made on an etymological basis

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as the context of the inscription is opaque. It is also possible that the term refers to a feature of the landscape, cf. CAR ḡarrun 'foot of a mountain' or 'a place where it (a mountain) rises from the plain to the rugged part' (Lane, 400b).

grb *n.sing. scab. Root: grb.* [garab] WH 368: h lt 'wr w 'rg w ḥrs w grb w ḥkk l-d y'wr h-sfr 'O Lt, let there be blindness and lameness and dumbness and scab and mange to him who would efface this writing' *Note:* CAR ḡarabun 'an eruption consisting of pustules on the bodies of men and camels' (Lane, 403a).

grfš *pn. Agrippa.* [agrippos] KRS 1023: mrd 'l-h-mlk grfš ksr h-slslt 'he rebelled against the king Agrippa in order to break the chains of bondage' *Variant:* 'grfš. [agrip-poš] Is.H 763 = LP 1064+1065: wld h-m'zy b-snt ṭmn 'šrt l-mlk 'grfš 'helped the sheep give birth during year eighteen of king Agrippa' *Note:* One of the client rulers of Rome from the Herodian dynasty. Agrippa II is known from inscription HSNS 5, where he is called grfš bn hrdš (Agrippa son of Herod), although he was a grandson of Herod.

grm *v.g-stem. to be cut off. Root: grm.* [garama] C 2405: qbl m-ḡrb m-rhy f grm w b-r'y mlh 'may he be reunited with those of the (tribe of) Rhy who went to settled lands, as he was cut off during the rising of Aquarius' *Note:* CAR 'aḡrama 'to cut off (fruit of the tree)' (Lane, 412b).

grmnqš *pn. Germanicus.* [germanneqos] LP 653: ḥdr h-dr snt lgyn grmnqš b-nq't 'he camped by permanent water at this place the year the (legions) of Grmnqš were at Nq't' *Note:* Identified by M.C.A. Macdonald as Germanicus, prominent Roman general and adopted son of Tiberius, who died unexpectedly in Antioch in 19 CE.

grw *n.sing. young dog. Root: grw.* [garw] MZSD 4: l PN h-r w grw 'by PN are the asses and (the) young dog' *Note:* GrAr: Αρβαθ Ιαρουαν 'puppy, a personal name' (P.Petra 17, 7) || CAR ḡirwun, ḡurwun, ḡarwun 'the young one of the dog' (Lane, 415a).

gry ① *v.d-stem. to make gallop. Root: gry.* [garraya] KhS 23: gry h-mhr 'he made the

GWZ

73

colt gallop' *Note:* CAR ḡarā 'to run, to hasten' (Lane, 415b).

gry ② *n.sing. slave. Root: gry.* [ḡarey] ISB 366: l PN h-gry 'by PN, the slave' *Feminine:* gryt. [ḡareyat] HaNS 408: l PN h-gryt 'By PN, the female slave' *Note:* CAR ḡāriyatun 'a female slave' (Lane, 416b).

grz ① *v.g-stem. to be cut off; to write (?) Root: grz.* [garaza] QZM] 75: PN w grz 'PN and he was cut off/he wrote (the inscription)' *Note:* CAR ḡaraza 'he cut it' (Lane, 408c), cf. grz (n.abst); verbs of cutting in the context of inscriptions tend to refer to the act of carving the text, e.g. ḥṭṭ, wq', etc.

grz ② *n.abst. being cut off. Root: grz.* [garz] HaNS 156: grz m-'šy' l-d 'wr 'may the one who would efface be cut off from companions' *Note:* CAR ḡaraza, inf. ḡarzun 'to cut, to cut off' (Lane, 408a).

ḡs *n.sing. troop; guard. Root: ḡyś.* [gayś] C 2617: wlh 'l-ḡs-h ḥrbn ty' 'he was distraught with grief for his troop, who were plundered by Ty' *Note:* CAR ḡayšun 'a military force' (Lane, 494a).

ḡśm *n.abst. hardship. Root: ḡśm.* [ḡaśm] C 76: rdw fšy 'l msk h-snt m-b's wyl w ḡśm m-sqm w ḡnmt 'synt 'Rdw, deliver the lineage of Msk this year from (the) misfortune of woe and hardship on account of sickness, and (grant) spoil from the hide' *Note:* CAR ḡaśima 'he did such and such things against his will, and in spite of difficulty or trouble or inconvenience' (Lane, 427c).

gt *n.sing. corpse. Root: gtt.* [gott] WH 940: wgd gt ḡyr'l f ng' 'he found the corpse of ḡyr'l and so grieved in pain' *Note:* Nab: gt (LeNab, 80b) || CAR ḡuttatun 'body' (Lane, 379a).

gwy *v.g-stem. to come. Root: gwy. Prefix conjugation: ygy.* [yagiy] KRS 583: hmr ygy h lh 'let the rain flow, O Lh!' *Note:* Nam: g' || CAR ḡā'a 'he came' (Lane, 492a).

gwz *inf.g-stem. to transgress. Root: gwz.* [gawāz] KRS 878: snt gwz 'the year of transgression' *Note:* Perhaps comparable to CAR ḡāwaza 'to exceed proper boundaries' (Lane, 484c); a connection with the meaning of the G-stem 'to traverse or cross' seems too general of an event for naming

a year. Given its opaque context, however, the present meaning can be nothing more than a guess. A connection with later Arabic *ḡawaza* 'to marry', a metathesized form of *zawg*, ultimately a loanword from Greek, seems unlikely.

gy^c *ptc.g-stem. to be hungry. Root: gw^c. [gā-ye^c] C 3811: h rdy ḡnmt l-qm gy^c 'O Rdy, let there be spoil for a starving people' Note: CAr ḡā'a 'he was, or became, hungry' (Lane, 487a).*

gzz *inf.g-stem. to slaughter. Root: gzz. [gazr] KhS 17: bkr l-gzz 'he set off in the morning to slaughter (a camel)' Note: CAr ḡazara 'he slaughtered (a camel)'; 'he cut, cut off a thing' (Lane, 418b).*

gzy *v.g-stem. to be satisfied. Root: gzy. [gaze-ya] WH 620: gzy brkt f h lt rwh 'may he be*

satisfied at Brkt so, O Lt, send ease' Note: CAr ḡazā 'it rendered a satisfaction' (Lane, 422a).

gzz *v.g-stem. to sacrifice. Root: gzz. [gazaza] AWS 385: gzz h-ḡnmt b-h-dr ṭṭt h-'lf 'he sacrificed the goats in this place, three for the covenant of protection' Note: The meaning of the root in CAr seems restricted to cutting wool, seed-produce, and other things (Lane, 416c–417a), but considering the well-attested connection between cutting, vowing, and sacrificing and the religious nature of this word's single attestation in Safaitic, the meaning 'to sacrifice' is preferred. One could also suggest that gzz means 'to divide', and ḡnmt refers to 'spoils'.*

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ḡdb *v.g-stem. to be angered by grief. Root: ḡdb. [ḡaṣeba] KRS 3124: w ḡdb 'and he was angered by grief' C 1047: ḡdb b-'tr ḡbb 'he was angered (by grief) by the traces of a loved one' Note: CAr ḡadiba 'alay-hu 'he was angry with him' (Lane, 2265a).*

ḡlb *adj. victorious. Root: ḡlb. [ḡāleb] C 2132: l PN h-ḡlb 'by PN the victorious' Note: GrAr: Αλεβουc, Hellenized personal name (P.Petra 17, 17) || CAr ḡalaba-hū 'he overcame him' (Lane, 2279c).*

ḡll *n.sing. water course. Root: ḡll. [ḡalal] SDMS 18: r'y h-ḡll 'he pastured at the water course' Note: CAr ḡalalun 'a feeble flow of water at the bottom of a valley; a water course' (Lane, 2278c).*

ḡlmt *n.sing. slave girl; young girl. Root: ḡlm. [ḡolāmat] AWS 9: l PN h-ḡlmt 'by PN is (the drawing of) the slave girl' Note: His: ḡlmt 'young girl' (KJA 24) || CAr ḡulāmatun 'young woman, female slave' (Lane, 2287b).*

ḡm *n.abst. sadness; sorrow. Root: ḡmm. [ḡamm] AbSWS 50: myt wgm w ḡm zlm 'Wgm died and sadness oppressed (him)' Variant: ḡmt. [ḡammat] LP 257: h lt ḡrs l-m mḡbl h-sfr w ḡmt l-h 'O Lt, may whoso-*

ever would be an effacer of this writing become mute and may sorrow be his' Note: His: ḡmt, meaning uncertain (KJA 23) || CAr ḡammun, ḡammatun 'grief, mourning, lamentation, sorrow, sadness, or unhappiness' (Lane, 2290a).

ḡmn *v.d-stem. to bury. Root: ḡmn. [ḡammana] ISB 10: ḡmn f nfr m-śn' f h rdy slm 'he buried (someone) and then fled from enemies so, O Rdy, may he be secure' Note: CAr ḡumina fi l-'arḡ 'it or he was put into the earth' (Lane, 2298b). The present context suggests that a companion of the author died in an engagement with enemies. The author quickly buried him before fleeing.*

ḡnm ① *v.g-stem. to take spoil. Root: ḡnm. [ḡanema] C 3680: ḡnm snt ḡrb nbt 'he took spoils the year of the war of Nabataea' Note: CAr ḡanima 'he, or they, (i.e. a man ... or party of men) obtained, got, or took spoil, or a thing [as spoil]' (Lane, 2300c).*

ḡnm ② *v.d-stem. to grant spoil. Root: ḡnm. [ḡannama] MA 1: ṭhr w ḡbh l-rdy w ḡnm nqt 'he cleansed and performed a sacrifice for Rdy that he may grant a she-camel as*

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spoil' *Note*: CAR ḡannamtu-hū 'I gave him spoil' (Lane, 2301a). See ḡnm (v.g-stem).

ḡnmt ① *n.col. spoil. Root: ḡnm.* [ḡanimat] C 3811: h rdy ḡnmt l-qm gy' 'O Rdy, let there be spoil for a starving people' *Note*: His: ḡnmt (HH 1) || CAR ḡanimatun 'booty, spoil, or plunder' (Lane, 2301a).

ḡnmt ② *n.pl. raiders (?) Root: ḡnm.* [ḡannāmat] WH 736.a: h rḡw s'd-h m-śn' ḡnmt m-rhy w nbṭ w ḡwlt 'O Rḡw, help him against enemies, raiders from Rhy, Nbṭ, and ḡwlt' *Note*: It is possible to take this word as a plural of the agentive noun of ḡnm, or to connect it with ḡnmt 'spoil', translating the inscription, following WH, as 'help him against enemies through spoil from Rhy, Nbṭ, and ḡwlt'.

ḡny *v.g-stem. to prosper. Root: ḡny.* [ḡaneyya] C 2967: tḡr h-rm f' ḡny d'f w ḡny 'he awaited the Romans so may weakness be removed that he may prosper' *Note*: CAR ḡanā 'to be free from want' (Lane, 2301c).

ḡnyt *n.abst. abundance. Root: ḡny.* [ḡaneyyat] KRS 15: h š'hqm slm w ḡnyt l-d šhš 'O Š'hqm, may he who suffers from scarcity have security and abundance' *Note*: His: ḡny (KJC 139) || CAR ḡaniyyun 'a state of competence, of sufficiency' (Lane, 2303c).

ḡnz *v.g-stem. to be distressed. Root: ḡnz.* [ḡanaṭa] AZNG 1: h lt w dšr slm l-d ḡnz zlm 'O Lt and Dšr, keep safe him who was distressed by oppression' *Note*: CAR ḡanaṣa-hū 'it or he, distressed him' and 'it, or he, filled him with wrath' (Lane, 2300b).

ḡrb ① *v.d-stem. to return from the inner desert. Root: ḡrb.* [ḡarraba] BTH 136: l PN w ḡrb 'by PN and he returned from the inner desert' *Note*: Denominal verb of Proto-Semitic *ḡarbum 'west'; the translation 'to return from the inner desert' is based on the context of ḡrb (v.c-stem), where it is juxtaposed with 'srq 'to migrate to the inner desert'.

ḡrb ② *n.sing. settled lands; west. Root: ḡrb.* [ḡarb] C 2310: wrd m-ḡrb 'he went to water from the settled lands' C 291: l PN h-ḡrb 'by PN, in the west' *Note*: The area associated with the verbs ḡrb and ḡrb, i.e. areas near year-round water with permanent settlements.

ĠWT

75

ḡrbt *n.abst. remote land. Root: ḡrb.* [ḡarbat] KRS 3291: wrd h-ḡrbt 'he went to water at the remote land' *Note*: CAR nawā ḡarbatan 'he migrated to a remote country' (Hava, 512a).

ḡrr *imp.d-stem. to put into danger. Root: ḡrr.* [ḡarrer] C 3187: h rḡw ḡrr d fny 'O Rḡw, put into danger whoever destroys (this writing)' *Note*: CAR ḡarrara bi-nafsi-hi 'he endangered, jeopardized himself' (Lane, 2237b).

ḡt *n.sing. aid; provision; rain. Root: ḡwt.* [ḡawṭ] C 4902: l PN h-dr snt h-ḡt 'by PN, in this region in the year of rain' *Pl: ḡwt.* [ḡawāt] KRS 3202: 'š b-ḡwt l-mn ybd ḡdd 'may he who is sent off to the border of the land have a life of (abundance of) provisions' *Variant: 'ḡt.* [aḡūt] WH 2302: hq-h ḡt l-ṭṭt 'shr 'his right was (he was owed) provisions for three months' *Note*: GrAr: ἱαυτος (NEJ 11) || CAR ḡawātun, ḡuwātun, ḡiyātun 'aid, deliverance from adversity', 'travelling-provision' (Lane, 2306a), and ḡaytun 'rain' (Lane, 2314b).

ḡtn *inf.g-stem. to remove affliction; to aid. Root: ḡwt.* [ḡawṭān] KRS 2457: rḡw ḡnmt m-ḡnq w ḡtn h-mgr 'Rḡw (grant) spoil from enemies and aid the long-suffering one' *Note*: See ḡwt (imp.d-stem); this is likely the infinitive of the G-stem, which has the same meaning as the D-stem.

ḡtrt *n.abst. abundance of herbage. Root: ḡtr.* [ḡaṭrat] Al-Namārah.M 48: dṭ ḡtrt 'he spent the season of the later rains with an abundance of herbage' *Note*: CAR ḡaṭratun 'abundance of herbage' (Lane, 2230a).

ḡtt *n.sing. downpour. Root: ḡyt.* [ḡaytat] CSNS 396: hrb m-ḡtt 'he fled from the downpour' *Note*: CAR ḡaytun 'a general rain' (Lane, 2314b); the fact that the author of this text 'fled' suggests a stronger rain than the Classical Arabic meaning.

ḡwr *n.abst. plunder. Root: ḡwr.* [ḡawār] C 2379: ḡwr l-d 'wr 'may the one who would efface (this writing) be plundered' *Note*: CAR 'aḡāra 'alā 'to plunder, pillage, make a raid' (Lane, 2308b).

ḡwt *imp.d-stem. to remove affliction; to aid. Root: ḡwt.* [ḡawwet] AWS 39: h yṭ ḡwt-h 'O

Yt', remove affliction from him' *Note*: CAR 'aġāta-hū 'he removed from him trouble or affliction' (Lane, 2306a).

ġwy *v.g-stem. to protect. Root: ġwy. [ġaweya]* BS 319: h rđw ġwy m-b's 'O Rđw, may he be protected from misfortune' *Note*: CAR ġayāyatun 'anything that shades a man' (Lane, 2312b); while the CAR lexica give primarily negative meanings for this word, the context in Safaitic suggests a positive connotation, as it is requested from a deity in a prayer. It is possible that the verb is used metaphorically to mean 'to protect', based on a more primary meaning 'to shade'.

ġyb *v.g-stem. to journey far away. Root: ġyb. [ġayaba]* WH 19: ġyb h-dr b-m'zy 'he journeyed far away to this region with goats' *Note*: CAR ġāba r-raġulu 'the man journeyed; went away' (Lane, 2312c).

ġyr *imp.d-stem. to provide provisions; to remove; to change. Root: ġyr. [ġayyer]* SIJ 463: h rđw ġyr 'O Rđw, provide provisions!' IST 127: h rđw ġyr m-đf b-ġnmt m-śn 'O Rđw, grant provisions from Dayf by means of spoil from enemies' *Variant*: 'yr. [ayyer] KRS 2730: rđw 'yr l-'h-h 'Rđw, grant provisions to his brother' *Note*: CAR

ġāra 'ahla-hū 'he brought, or conveyed, to his family mīrah [or a provision of corn, or wheat, &c.] ... and he benefited them' (Lane, 2314c).

ġyrt *n.abst. abundance; blood money. Root: ġyr. [ġayārat]* KRS 40: hll h-nhl f h lt ġyrt 'he camped in the valley and so, O Lt, (grant) abundance' *Variant*: 'yrt. [ayārat] WH 291: h lt 'yrt m-kkb 'O Lt, (grant) blood money from Kkb' *Variant*: ġrt. [ġirat] TIJ 502: h dśr ġrt w hlt 'O Dśr, grant abundance and deliver' *Note*: Compare with CAR ġīratun 'a bloodwit' (Lane, 2316b); however, some contexts prefer the interpretation 'abundance', an abstract noun of ġāra la-hum 'to provide provisions' (Lane, 2314c).

ġzy *v.g-stem. to raid; to go on a raid. Root: ġzw. [ġazaya]* KhBG 11: l PN w ġzy 'by PN and he went on a raid' *Variant*: ġz. [ġazā] KRS 169: ġz b-nhl 'he raided the valley' *Note*: CAR ġazā l-'aduwwa 'he went forth ... to wage war, to fight, with the enemy, or he went to fight with, and plunder, the enemy' (Lane, 2257a).

ġzz *v.d-stem. to raid; to go on a raid. Root: ġzw. [ġazzaza]* WH 65: ġzz h-nhl 'he went on a raid in this valley' *Note*: See ġzy (v.g-stem).

H—h

h ① *art. definite article. Root: hn. [ha(C)]* KRS 1023: h-mlk 'the king' LP 732: h-d'b 'the wolf' *Note*: Dad: h, hn (*passim*); GrAr: Ἀμμοσίωνος = hmsk (AJWS) || LevAr haC, hal 'this'; Hb haC; this article form is standard in the Thamudic B inscriptions and the commonest form in the Safaitic inscriptions.

h ② *pro. third singular masculine clitic pronoun. Root: hw. [oh]* HaNSB 197: 'srq m-hrn b-'bl-h 'he migrated to the inner desert from the Ḥawrān with his camels' *Variant*: nh. [Vnnoh] ThNTS 80: l'nt m hlk-nh 'may she (the goddess) curse whosoever destroys it (the inscription)' *Note*: Dad: -h (*passim*); His: -h (*passim*); Nam: -h; QFw:

-h, -hw (IHGI) || CAR -hu, -hū 'his', 'him'.

h ③ *pro. third singular feminine clitic pronoun. Root: hy. [ah]* ZSI 1: ndm l-'m-h trht w bny l-h 'he was devastated by grief for his mother who perished and he built upon her' *Note*: Dad: -h (*passim*); His: -h (*passim*); Nam: -h || CAR -hā, 'her', 'hers'.

h ④ *voc. vocative. Root: h. [hā]* KRS 1160: h b'lsmn w h dśr 'O B'lsmn and O Dśr' *Variant*: hy. [hayyā] C 25: hy lt w h śms 'O Lt and O Śms' *Variant*: hyh. [hayyohā] LP 619: hyh lt 'O Lt' *Note*: His: h (*passim*); common in Thamudic B, h + divine name + prayer || CAR hā 'behold, there!' often before the demonstrative; hā llāh 'by Allah' (Hava, 803a). See also y (voc).

- h-ʾgʾ** *top. toponym. Root: ʾgʾ.* [haʾ-ʾagaʾ] AMGh, p. 152: rʾy h-ʾgʾ 'he pastured at h-ʾgʾ' *Note:* This is likely the famous mountain of the Ṭayyiʾ, 'aḡa' in the area of Ḥā'il (AMGh).
- hb** *imp.g-stem. to give; to grant. Root: whb.* [hab] KRS 96: h rḏw hb l-h h-myt 'O Rḏw, give him water!' *Note:* His: hb (Jacobson B 1.4) || CAr wahaba, imp. hab 'to give as a gift' (Lane, 2968c–2969a); see whb (v.g-stem).
- h-bʾlt** *top. toponym. Root: bʾl.* WH 346: šyr b-ʾmt m-h-bʾlt 'he returned to water during Libra from h-Bʾlt' *Note:* Unknown toponym.
- h-bḡyt** *top. toponym. Root: bḡy.* C 4681: snt 'rb h-bḡyt b-h-rḡbt 'the year the Arabs of h-bḡyt were at this raḡabah' *Variant: bḡyt* WH 635: l PN w bʾr b-bḡyt 'by PN and the camels were at Bḡyt' *Note:* Unknown toponym.
- hd** *ptc.g-stem. to guide. Root: hdy.* [hādī] WH 1062: hd šḡt 'may the one who was far be guided' *Note:* This interpretation is speculative; see hdy (v.g-stem).
- hdr** *v.g-stem. to shed blood. Root: hdr.* [hadara] ASWS 217: 'wr l-ḏ 'wr w ḏ hdr 'may he who effaces (this writing) and he who sheds blood go blind' *Note:* CAr tahādara 'to shed the blood of another without retaliation' (Hava, 819b).
- hdy** ① *v.g-stem. to lead; to command. Root: hdy.* [hādāya] SIJ 293: 'šly w 'qsm b-ʾlh hy l-hdy 'zm 'he made a burnt offering and swore by 'lh, who is living, that he shall lead bravely' *Note:* CAr hadā-hu 'he directed him, or guided him, to the way' (Lane, 3042b). See also hdy (n.sing).
- hdy** ② *n.sing. commander. Root: hdy.* [hadāy] KRS 303: 'ḏll bḏ gś w gd-h l-tnʾsr ym snt ngy hn' bn lbʾt hdy 'he led a troop astray here, so they mistreated him for twelve days the year Hn' son of Lbʾt was announced commander' KRS 1024: srt l-ḡr hdy snt qttl hrdš 'he served in a troop under Ḥr, the commander, the year Hrdš waged war' HCH 194: 'šrq rḏwt l-hdy l-ymnt 'Rḏwt, the commander, migrated southwards to the inner desert' *Note:* Palmyrene hdy nṭryn 'commander of the guards' (MRGH). This word rarely takes

- the article, which could suggest that its Aramaic definite form was borrowed, perhaps haddāyā, Arabicized to haddāy.
- h-gdl** *top. toponym. Root: gdl.* C 329: wfd h-gdl f mlḡ w tnzr h-smy 'he arrived at h-gdl, then Aquarius rose and he awaited the rains' *Note:* Unknown toponym.
- hgr** ① *v.g-stem. to abandon. Root: hgr.* [hagara] C 4393: hgr-h 'šyʾ-h 'his companions abandoned him' *Note:* CAr haḡara-hū 'he abandoned, foresook him' (Lane, 2879c).
- hgr** ② *ptc.g-stem. to migrate. Root: hgr.* [hāger] ASWS 73: ngʾ l-hbb w l-h-ʾbl rʾy-h hgr m-mdbr 'he grieved in pain for a loved one and for the camels, which he pastured, having migrated from the inner desert' *Note:* CAr haḡara 'to emigrate' (Hava, 808b); the Safaitic cannot reflect a participle of the L-stem, as in CAr, and so it would seem that the G-stem had the meaning of 'to migrate' as well.
- h-hš** *top. toponym. Root: hšš (?).* NWStL 2: wrd h-hš 'he went to water at h-hš' *Note:* Unknown toponym.
- hlk** ① *v.g-stem. to die. Root: hlk.* [halaka] CEDS 87: hlk ḡbb-h f wll 'his beloved died and so he wailed (in grief)' *Note:* Nab: w hy hlkt py l-ḡgrw 'and she died in Hegra' (JSNab 17) || CAr halaka 'to die' (Lane, 3044a).
- hlk** ② *v.d-stem. to destroy; to kill. Root: hlk.* [hallaka] ThNTS 80: lʾnt m hlk-nh 'may she (the goddess) curse whosoever destroys it (the inscription)' *Note:* The causative of hlk 'to die'; see hlk (v.g-stem).
- hm** *pro. third plural masculine clitic pronoun. Root: hm.* [hom(ū)] KRS 6: rgmn mny kll-hm 'all of them were struck down by Fate' *Note:* His: hm (AMJ 148); Dad: hm (*passim*); QFw: hm, hmw (IHGI) || CAr -hum, humu 'their', 'theirs'.
- hml** *v.g-stem. to pasture. Root: hml.* [hamala] C 2363: hml br 'he pastured in the open desert' *Note:* CAr hamala 'to pasture at large night and day' (Steingass, 1183a).
- hmr** *n.abst. flow of water. Root: hmr.* [hamr] KRS 583: rʾy h-nḡl šwy w hmr ygy h lh 'he pastured in the valley suffering from the lack of rain so let the rain flow, O Lh!' *Note:*

CAR hamara 'it flowed, said of water, rain, and of tears' (Lane, 2900b).

hn ① *art. definite article*. *Root: hn*. [han] LP 87: hn-hwly 'the Ḥwl-ite' *Note*: Dad: hn, before laryngeals (*passim*) || Rare unassimilated form of h-, perhaps used in North Arabia if it was a part of the Ḥwlt language, as suggested by Macdonald (MLIP 11, 308).

hn ② *adv. here*. *Root: hn*. [honā], [hawn] APMS 1: h-ym hn 'here this day' *Note*: CAR hunā 'here'; LevAr hawn, hōn.

hn' ① *v.g-stem. to be happy*. *Root: hn'*. [hano-'a] Is.Mu 253: ng' f m hn' 'he grieved in pain and was unhappy' *Note*: CAR hanu'a, hani'a 'it was pleasant' (Lane, 2902b).

hn' ② *v.d-stem. to bring pleasure; to please*. *Root: hn'*. *Prefix conjugation: yhn'*. [yohanne'] Ms 44: h gddf l'n d y'wr m yhn' 'O Gddf, curse him who would efface that which brings pleasure' *Note*: CAR hana'a lahu dālik 'that (thing) was pleasant or productive of enjoyment' (Lane, 2902b).

hn' ③ *n.abst. pleasure*. *Root: hn'*. [hanā'] AWS 236: h rđw hb l-hm hn' 'O Rđw, grant them pleasure' *Variant: hny't*. [haneyyat] LP 1135: hny't l-d d'y 'may he who reads this (writing) aloud experience pleasure' *Note*: See hn' (v.g-stem); the spelling with the y may reflect the loss of the glottal stop.

hn'n *adj. pleased*. *Root: hn'*. [han'ān] C 1239.1: r'y bql hn'n 'he pastured on fresh herbage pleased' *Note*: See hn' (v.g-stem).

h-nmrt *top. toponym*. *Root: nmr*. [han-namārat] KRS 896: wrd h-nmrt b-'mt 'hrt 'he went to water at Al-Namārah during Libra thereafter' *Note*: Al-Namārah, in southern Syria.

h-qtb't *top. toponym*. *Root: qtb*. C 1383: zr' h-qtb't 'he sowed h-qtb't' *Note*: Unknown toponym.

hrb *ptc.g-stem. to flee; to return from water*. *Root: hrb*. [hāreb] CSNS 396: l PN hrb m-ḡtt 'by PN, who has returned from a place of water on account of (the) rainfall' *Note*: The general sense of haraba in CAR is to abandon or retreat; however, the active participle of the G-stem has the peculiar meaning of 'to return from a place of water' (Lane, 2889c)

hrbt *inf.g-stem. to return from water*. *Root: hrb*. [harabat] C 320: bh' brkt w bql w hrbt snt r'y 'l 'wđ n'm 'l 'bd 'he rejoiced at Brkt because there was fresh herbage, and returned from a place of water the year the lineage of 'wđ pastured the livestock of the lineage of 'bd' *Note*: See hrb (ptc.g-stem).

h-rđmt *top. toponym*. *Root: rđm*. KhU 27: wrd b-mlh h-rđmt 'he went to water during Aquarius to h-rđmt' *Note*: Unknown toponym; CAR rađmun, rađmatun 'huge stones'; rađimūn 'stack building' (Hava, 248b), thus the term may refer to an area with particularly large stones or large cairns.

hrg *n.abst. killing; death*. *Root: hrg*. [harg] KRS 2916: snt hrg 'n 'the year 'n was killed' *Note*: Arm hrg 'to slay' (CAL, s.v.); Sab hrg 'to kill' (SD, s.v.); while it is possible to read and interpret the dating formula as snt h-rg'n, inscriptions are often dated to the death of individuals, which then prefers the present interpretation.

hrmt *n.pl. ancient wells*. *Root: hrm*. [harā-mīt] C 5044: r'y h-'hrmt bql 'he pastured (this region of) ancient wells on fresh herbage' *Note*: CAR harāmītu 'ancient wells' (Lane, 2892a).

hrq *v.h-stem. to sacrifice*. *Root: rwq*. [harā-qa] AA EK 9: hrq h-nqt 'he sacrificed the she-camel' *Note*: CAR harāqatun 'to pour' (Hava, 817b), perhaps here referring to the 'blood' of the camel, paralleling the expression ḍbh h-gml (KRS 1808).

h-šbn *top. toponym*. *Root: šwb*. C 3345: qyz h-šbn b-'dm 'yb nwy 'he spent the dry season at h-šbn without retuning to pasture-land' *Note*: Unknown toponym.

ht *n.pl. low-lying lands*. *Root: hwt*. [hūt] KRS 37: rg' b-'bl r'y l-hrt 'f ht 'he returned with camels to the Ḥarrah to pasture on 'awf (plants) of low-lying tracts of land' *Note*: CAR hūtatun, hawtatun, pl huwatun, hūtun 'a low, or depressed, tract, or piece, of land' (Lane, 2905a).

htf *v.g-stem. to cry out (in grief)*. *Root: htf*. [hatapa] ASWS 186: wgm 'l-nzl w htf 'he grieved for Nzl and cried out (in grief)' *Note*: CAR hatafa 'to cry out to a.o.' (Hava, 806a).

HTF

h-tfr *top. toponym. Root: tfr.* RSIS 339: l PN h-dr h-tfr w wrd h-b'r b-h-nmrt 'by PN, at this place (called) h-tfr, and he went to water at the well near Al-Namārah' *Note:* The root tfr in CAr can refer to a vagina, strap, thong, etc. (Lane, 340a), and may in this context refer to a feature of the landscape.

h-wrd *top. toponym. Root: wrd.* AWS 347: byt b-'bl b-h-wrd snt h-yhdy 'he spent the night

HFG

79

with camels in h-wrd the year of the Jews' C 744: h lt slm w r'y h-wrd 'O Lt, let there be security while pasturing at h-wrd' *Note:* This toponym likely means 'lowlands' or perhaps 'stream', Arm yardā (CAL, s.v.)

hyg *n.sing. rutting camel. Root: hyg.* [hay-yāg] AbaNS 557: l PN h-hyg 'by PN is this (image of) a rutting camel' *Note:* Arm haygā 'camel in heat' (CAL, s.v.); NajAr hyj 'to rut' (OPCA, 341).

H—h

hb' ① *v.g-stem. to be hidden. Root: hb'.* [habe'a] BS 888: hb' šn' 'enemies were in hiding' SIJ 274: dšr 'lm m hb' b-str 'Dšr is all-knowing of what is hidden behind veils' *Note:* CAr ḥaba'a-hū 'he hid, or concealed, it' (Lane, 692c); the Safaitic suggests a stative meaning so the vocalization was likely CaCiCa.

hb' ② *n.sing. tent. Root: hb'.* [hebā'] ASWS 309: l PN h-hb' 'this tent is for PN' *Note:* CAr ḥibā'un 'a tent made of wool, camels' fur, or goats' hair' (Lane, 693a).

hbl ① *v.g-stem. to go mad. Root: hbl.* [ḥabēla] KRS 213: ng' w ql hbl ḥrm 'n ygl 'he grieved in pain and said: may any effacer go mad if he erases (the writing)' *Note:* CAr ḥabila 'he was, or became, corrupted, unsound, vitiated, or disordered' and 'he was or became, possessed or insane' (Lane, 699b).

hbl ② *v.d-stem. to obscure; to ruin; to drive mad. Root: hbl.* [ḥabbala] KRS 1015: h lt l'n m hbl m'l ḥwq 'O Lt, curse whosoever would obscure out of jealousy' KRS 941: hbl-h trḥ 'sorrow drove him mad' SSWS 80: 'dy h-'sd f hbl rb't 'Leo transgressed and ruined the period of abundant herbage (spring)' *Prefix conjugation: yḥbl.* [yoḥabbel] HaNSB 307: bny 'nfs w d'y 'l-lt 'l-mn yḥbl-h 'he built the funerary monument and invoked Lt (to be) against anyone who would ruin it' *Note:* See hbl (v.g-stem); the D-stem with an inscription as an object would then mean 'to make corrupt or un-

sound (Lane, 699b)', that is, to obscure the writing of the text until it can no longer be read.

hbt *adj. bad; awful. Root: hbt.* [ḥabit] QZMJ 476: syr m-mdb'r 'm hbt 'he returned from the inner desert to water during a bad year' SG 5: f hm zll hbt yt'gr 'so, indeed, may those who remain in an awful (state) be justly compensated' *Feminine: hbt.* [ḥabī-tat] AbSWS 84: wgd ḥrt hbt 'he found the Ḥarraḥ in a bad (condition, i.e. lacking water)' *Note:* CAr ḥabīṭun 'bad; corrupt: disapproved, hated, or abominable' (Lane, 694a).

hdd *top. toponym. Root: hdd.* SIJ 127: wrd hdd 'he went to water at Hdd' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

hḍ *v.g-stem. to frighten. Root: hḍ.* [ḥašša] ASWS 124: 'slf h-rwy m-h-ḥm f ḥḍ-h 'sd 'the sweet water was brought to an end by the heat and Leo (or a lion) frightened him' *Note:* CA ḥaḍḍa 'to frighten a.o.' (Hava, 163a).

hḍ' *v.g-stem. to be debased. Root: hḍ'.* [ḥa-ššo'a] ASWS 107: hḍ' ḍ hbl 'may he who obscures (this writing) be debased' *Note:* CAr ḥaḍu'a 'he was, or became, lowly, humble or submissive' (Lane, 757c).

ḥf' *top. toponym. Root: ḥf'.* Is.N 90: rš' ḥf' 'he remained at Ḥf' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

ḥfg *n.col. kind of plant. Root: ḥfg.* [ḥa-pag] KRS 1836: r'y h-'bl ḥfg 'he pastured the camels on ḥfg-plants' *Note:* ḥafaḡ = diplotaxis Harra, from the commentary

of KRS 1836: A member of the Ahl al-Jabal, who inhabit the Ḥarrah of southern Syria and north-eastern Jordan, identified a plant of the Ḥarrah shown to him by Geraldine King as ḥafaḡ. Dr Sue Colledge later identified it from a photograph as *Diploaxis Harra*.

ḥfirt *n.abst. guidance. Root: ḥfr.* [ḥaprat] KRS 68: h š'hqm ... f 'n-k bgy-h w qfyt-h w b-ḥfirt-k fltn m-mt 'O Š'hqm ... for you are indeed whom he seeks and his path and by means of your guidance there is deliverance from death' HAU1 182 = Al-Mafraq Museum 25: h lt w gd'wḡ w š'hqm w dśr b-ḥfirt-k 'wḡ-k 'O Lt and Gd'wḡ and Š'hqm and Dśr, through your guidance comes your protection' *Note:* CAR ḥafara-hū 'he protected him; granted him refuge; preserved, saved, rescued, or liberated, him' (Lane, 772a). Also, Post-Classical Yemeni Arabic ḥafir 'guide, scout' (PDYA, 133). The context of Al-Mafraq Museum 25 suggests the word sides more closely with the Yemeni meaning rather than the CAR.

ḥl ① *v.g-stem. to keep watch. Root: ḥlw.* [ḥalla] C 4443: ḥl h-śn 'he kept watch for enemies' ASWS 86: ḥl ḥwlt 'he kept watch for Ḥwlt' *Note:* This is a backformed G-stem, reanalyzed as a geminate root based on the D-stem ḥll, ultimately derived from ḥlw (see ḥll (v.d-stem)).

ḥl ② *n.sing. maternal uncle. Root: ḥwl.* [ḥāl] KRS 167: wgm 'l-ḥl-h w 'l-mrby-h ẓn'l 'he grieved for his maternal uncle and for his foster child, Ẓn'l' *Pl: ḥwl.* [aḥwāl] C 2779: wgm 'l-nr w 'l-šfyn w 'l-'ys w 'l-ḥnn 'ḥwl-h 'he grieved for Nr and for Šfyn and for 'ys and for Ḥnn, his maternal uncles' *Note:* CAR ḥālun 'mother's brother' (Lane, 825b). See also ḥlt (n.sing).

ḥl ③ *n.col. horses. Root: ḥyl.* [ḥayl] WH 1700.1: 'šrq b-h-ḥl b'd h-n'm 'he migrated to the inner desert with the horses following the livestock' *Note:* CAR ḥaylun 'horses' (Lane, 835b), a collective noun from which no singular may be formed.

ḥlb *v.g-stem. to wound. Root: ḥlb.* [ḥalaba] WH 80: ḥlb f h rḡy nqm 'he was wounded so, O Rḡy, may he have vengeance' WH

3134: ḥlb-h h-'šly 'the 'šl-ite wounded him' *Note:* CAR ḥalaba-hū 'he wounded him' (Lane, 781c).

ḥlf ① *inf.g-stem. to alternate; to take back. Root: ḥlf.* [ḥalp] KRS 2453: f mykn ḥlf lyly-h w 'wm-h 'established is the alternation of his nights and days' *Note:* CAR iḥtilāfun 'alternating' (Lane, 795a).

ḥlf ② *v.d-stem. to grant compensation. Root: ḥlf.* [ḥallapa] KRS 2443: l PN w ḥlf 'by PN and may he be granted compensation' *Second feminine singular: ḥlft.* [ḥallapti] NRW.D 1: 'ly h-'fs l-frs grm'l f h lt ḥlft 'he erected the funerary monuments for the cavalymen of Grm'l so, O Lt, may you grant compensation' *Note:* CAR 'aḥlafa 'to replace a thing' (Lane, 794c).

ḥlf ③ *n.abst. compensation. Root: ḥlf.* [ḥelāp] HaNSB 304: gd'wḡ ḡnmt w slm w ḥlf l- slḡ-h m-'l nbṭ 'O Gd'wḡ, (grant) spoil and security and compensation for his weapons from the Nabataeans' *Note:* See ḥlf (v.d-stem).

ḥll ① *v.d-stem. to keep watch. Root: ḥlw.* [ḥallala] RWQ 281: r'y h-'bl w ḥll 'he pastured the camels and he kept watch' *Note:* This verb should be connected with Gz ḥallawa 'watch, keep watch, guard' (CDG, 262), rendering it essentially equivalent to ḥrṣ. A connection with CAR taḥawwala-hū 'he paid frequent attention, or returned time after time' (Lane, 825a-b) is also possible. Thanks is owed to C. Della Puppa for identifying the etymology of this word.

ḥll ② *n.sing. friend. Root: ḥll.* [ḥalil] TIJ 503: wgm 'l-ḥll-h 'he grieved for his friend' *Note:* CAR ḥalilun 'a friend' (Lane, 781a).

ḥlqt *n.sing. period; portion. Root: ḥlq.* [ḥaliqat] C 241: šyr mn-mt šhy l-ḥlqt 'he returned to a place of water for a period on account of a deadly drought' C 2820: brḡ ḥlqt šty h-dr 'he abandoned this region for the period of the winter' C 4985: ḥḡr ḥlqt mlḡ w ḡkr w 'm '(the sun was) present in the portions of/he camped near water during the period of Aquarius, Aries, and Libra (i.e. an entire year had passed)' *Note:* Nab: ḥlq 'part, portion' (LeNab, 97a); ḥlyqh 'norm, custom' (YANH, s.v.) || CAR ḥalqun

ḤLṢ

‘measuring, determining the measure or proportion of a thing’; ḥalāqun ‘a portion’ (Lane, 800c–801b); Arm ḥlq ‘to assign to, divide up’ (CAL, s.v.); the temporal meaning is not found in CAr but the Safaitic context assures it.

ḥlṣ *v.g-stem. to be safe. Root: ḥlṣ.* [ḥaleṣa] C 4430: ḥrṣ h-mḥl f h lh ḥlṣ ‘he anticipated the dearth of pasture so, O Lh, may he be safe’ *Variant: ḥls.* [ḥalesa] AMWR 139: ḥls b-bs’ ‘may he be safe in Bs’ *Note:* CAr ḥalaṣa, ḥulūṣun, ḥalāṣatun ‘he became safe, or secure, or free, from embarrassment, or difficulty, or from destruction’ (Lane, 785b).

ḥlṣt *n.abst. deliverance. Root: ḥlṣ.* [ḥalāṣat] AbSWS 84: ḥlṣt m-b’s h-snt ‘deliverance from misfortune this year’ *Note:* GrAr: Ἀλασθος (Wadd 2042) || See ḥlṣ (v.g-stem).

ḥlṭ *n.sing. maternal aunt. Root: ḥwl.* [ḥālat] KRS 18: wgm l-‘qrb w l-ḥlṭ-h mn’m trḥt ‘he grieved for ‘qrb and for his maternal aunt, Mn’m, who had died’ *Note:* CAr ḥālatun ‘mother’s sister’ (Lane, 825b). See also ḥl (n.sing).

ḥlṭ *v.l-stem. to be reunited. Root: ḥlṭ.* [ḥālaṭa] C 4276: ḥlṭ mn-ḥyl b-r’y y’mr ‘those who served as horsemen were reunited during the rising of Capricorn’ *Note:* CAr ḥālaṭa ‘it mixed, mingled, commingled’; but also lā ḥilāṭa wa-lā wirāṭa ‘there shall be no putting together what is separate, or separating what is put together’ (Lane, 787b).

ḥmlt *n.sing. plain producing herbage. Root: ḥml.* [ḥamilat] KRS 1617: ḥyt ṣḥb f ḥmlt f ‘mr’ ‘he journeyed swiftly and, behold, there was a plain and he found herbage’ WH 3039: r’y h-ḥmlt rb’ ‘he pastured the plain on fresh herbage’ *Pl: ḥml.* [ḥalmāl] ISB 438: ḥrs h-ḥml shl ‘he guarded the herbage-producing plains during Suhayl’ *Variant: ḥml.* [ḥaml] BS 138: nwy ymn ybn ḥml ‘he migrated south, seeking fertile plains’ *Note:* CAr ḥamilatun ‘a plain or soft land producing herbage or plants’ (Lane, 813b).

ḥmr *v.g-stem. to hide; to be concealed. Root: ḥmr.* *Third feminine singular: ḥmrt.* [ḥamerat] CSNS 296: ḥmrt nqt-h ‘his camel was

ḤRM

81

concealed’ *Note:* CAr ḥamira ‘to be concealed’ (Lane, 808a).

ḥms *num. five. Root: ḥms.* [ḥams] C 2088: kl’ h-nḥl ḥms wsq ‘he detained five mobs of driven cattle in the valley’ *Variant: ḥmst.* [ḥamsat] KRS 25: ṣyr m-mdbr l-ḥmst rḥ ‘he returned to a place of water from the inner desert for five months’ *Note:* GrAr: Χάμσα (IGLS XXI, 129); Dad: ḥms (AH 13) || Proto-Semitic *ḥamsum.

ḥnṣ *n.pl. young animals; swine. Root: ḥnṣ.* [ḥennawṣ] C 1868: dt’ h-ḥnṣ ‘he spent the season of the later rains (among) the young animals’ *Note:* Compare to CAr ḥinnawṣun ‘young animals; swine’ (Lane, 817a).

ḥr *n.abst. good. Root: ḥyr.* [ḥayr] RWQ 335: ḥrṣ b’s w ḥr ‘he kept watch during bad times and good’ *expression: ḥyr slm* (C 5050) ‘bliss of security’. *Note:* CAr ḥayrun ‘anything that is good, real, or ideal’ (Lane, 829b).

ḥrf ① *v.d-stem. to spend the rainy season. Root: ḥrf.* [ḥarrapa] KRS 2644: ḥrf b-‘mrt ‘he spent the rainy season among the ‘mrt’ *Note:* Denominal verb of ḥrf (n.sing).

ḥrf ② *n.sing. the rain of the winter. Root: ḥrf.* [ḥarp] Is.M 147: bd’ h-ḥrf ‘the rains of the winter began’ *Note:* CAr ḥarifun ‘the first of the rain, the beginning of the winter; the rain of the season called ḥarif’ (Lane, 726b).

ḥrg *v.g-stem. to leave; to exit. Root: ḥrg.* [ḥaraga] C 4119: w ḥrg ‘and he left’ *Note:* CAr ḥaraġa ‘he went out’ (Lane, 718a).

ḥrm ① *ptc.g-stem. to drill; to hammer. Root: ḥrm.* [ḥārem] KRS 213: ng’ w ql ḥbl ḥrm ‘n ygl ‘he grieved in pain and said: may any effacer go mad if he erases (the writing)’ *Note:* Compare with CAr ḥarama-hū ‘he perforated, or pierced, it’ (Lane, 730a).

ḥrm ② *n.abst. stabbing. Root: ḥrm.* [ḥarm] KRS 439: ‘wr w ḥrm w ṣrm w ṭwl w bhm w ksr w bhr l-ḍ y’wr h-tll ‘blindness and stabbing and separation from a friend and madness and confusion and a broken limb and disappointment to him would scratch out the words’ *Note:* CAr ḥarama ‘to cut, perforate’ (Lane, 730a).

ḥrq *v.g-stem. to efface. Root: ḥrq.* [ḥaraqa] C 4838: f h lt 'rg l-d ḥrq-h 'so Lt, may he who effaces it (the writing) become lame' *Note:* CAR ḥaraqa 'he made a hole in it, perforated it, pierced it' (Lane, 727c), cf. ḥrm (ptc.g-stem).

ḥrs *n.abst. mutism. Root: ḥrs.* [ḥaras] QZMJ 468: 'wr w ḥrs w 'rg l-d 'wr h-ḥt w slm l-d yd' 'blindness and mutism and lameness to him who would efface this writing but may he who reads it aloud have security' *Note:* CAR 'aḥrasu 'dumb' (Lane, 722a).

ḥrṣ *v.g-stem. to keep watch; to look after; to anticipate. Root: ḥrṣ.* [ḥaraṣa] KRS 2060: l PN w ḥrṣ 'by PN and he kept watch' KRS 1432: wlh m-tḏkr ḥbb f ḥbb f ḥbb f ḥbb w ḥrṣ 'l-d s'r 'he was distraught with grief remembering a loved one after another while he looked after those who remain' KRS 2420: r'y h-m'zy f ḥrṣ h-ṣhy 'he pastured the goats and anticipated thirst' *Variant: ḥrṣw.* [ḥaraṣaw] (?) RSIS 204: tṣwq w 'l-ṣh w 'l-mskt w ḥrṣw h-snt 'he (?) longed for Ṣh and for Mskt while he (?) kept watch this year' *Prefix conjugation: yḥrṣ.* [yaḥroṣ] RWQ 214: ḥrṣ f h lt slm l-d yḥrṣ 'he kept watch so, O Lt, may he who keeps watch be secure' *Note:* The CAR expression ḥaraṣa n-naḥla means 'he conjectured the quantity of the fruit upon the palm-trees' (Lane, 723a) and reflects semantic narrowing from an original meaning 'to watch' or 'to look' found in the Safaitic inscriptions. The CAR ḥaraṣa probably originally meant something like 'to eyeball', that is, to estimate quantity based on a rough visual assessment. Sometimes authors 'ḥrṣ' intangible things, such as the want of rain. In these cases, the verb is best translated as 'to worry about' or 'to anticipate'. The semantic shift of 'to watch out for' to 'to anticipate' is negligible.

ḥsf ① *v.g-stem. to be emaciated. Root: ḥsf.* [ḥasapa] SIT 48: ṣyr w ḥsf 'he returned to a place of water because he was emaciated' *Note:* See ḥsf (n.abst).

ḥsf ② *n.abst. hunger; emaciation. Root: ḥsf.* [ḥasp] C 2713: qṣf 'l-h-d'n mn-h-ḥsf 'he was sad on account of the sheep which had

gone hungry' *Note:* CAR ḥasfun 'leanness, or emaciation' and bāta l-qawmu 'alā l-ḥasfi 'the party passed the night in a state of hunger' (Lane, 738c).

ḥsr *v.g-stem. to suffer a loss. Root: ḥsr.* [ḥasera] LP 1013: ḥsr f mty 'he suffered a loss while journeying' *Note:* CAR ḥasira 'he lost, or suffered loss or diminution' (Lane, 736c).

ḥṣf *v.g-stem. to be tracked; to return. Root: ḥṣf.* [ḥoṣepa] APMS 1: 'ny mn ḥṣf 'those who are tracked suffer' *Note:* CAR ḥuṣi-fati l-katibatu min warā'i-hā bi-ḥaylin 'the troop was followed by horsemen' (Lane, 750a).

ḥṣt *top. toponym. Al-Namārah.M 7: r'y ḥṣt* 'he pastured at Ḥṣt' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

ḥtn *n.sing. wife's relation. Root: ḥtn.* [ḥatan] KRS 167: wgm 'l-ḥl-h w 'l-mrby-h ḥn'l w 'l-ḥtn-h ḥgg w 'l-ḥtn-h s'd bn mlk 'he grieved for his maternal uncle and for his foster child, Ḥn'l, and his wife's relation, Ḥgg, and his wife's relation S'd son of Mlk' *Note:* CAR ḥatanun 'any relation on the wife's side' (Lane, 704a).

ḥtyt *top. toponym. Root: ḥtw.* SDMS 26: ṣyr m-ḥtyt 'he returned to water from Ḥtyt' *Note:* Unknown toponym. Perhaps derived from the CAR root ḥtw 'dusty' (Lane, 513b).

ḥt *n.sing. writing; carving. Root: ḥtt.* [ḥatt] C 1540: l PN h-ḥt 'the writing is by PN' *Pl: ḥtt.* [ḥoṭūt] KRS 995: f 't slm w nq't b-wdd-h yḥbl h-ḥtt 'so 't, may he be secure but may he who would obscure these carvings be thrown out of the grave by his loved one' *Note:* CAR ḥattun, pl ḥuttūn 'a line, streak, or stripe' (Lane, 759a) but probably with the sense 'a writing' (Lane, 759b).

ḥt' *v.g-stem. to do wrong. Root: ḥt'.* [ḥate'a] KRS 2604: w ḥt' 'and he did wrong' *Note:* CAR ḥatī'a 'he did wrong' (Lane, 761a).

ḥtf *v.g-stem. to carry off. Root: ḥtf.* [ḥaṭapa] C 2835: wgm 'l-b-h rgm mny w ḥtf 'he grieved for his father, whom Fate struck down and carried off' *Note:* CAR ḥaṭafa-hū 'he took it, carried it off by force' (Lane, 765b).

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ḥṭṭ *n.sing. writer. Root: ḥṭṭ. [ḥaṭṭāt]* C 1185: l PN h-ḥṭṭ w l-h h-gml 'for PN is the writer, and the camel is by him' *Note:* See ḥṭ (n.sing). This could also be taken as the common noun ḥṭṭ 'writings'.

ḥwf *v.g-stem. to fear. Root: ḥwf. [ḥawopa]* KRS 1949: r'y h-rglt nwy w ḥwf 'he pastured the water-course while migrating and he was in fear (of scarcity?)' *Variant: ḥyf. [ḥayepa]* WH 2360: ḥyf ḥwlt 'he feared Ḥwlt' *Note:* CAr ḥāfa 'he feared, was afraid' (Lane, 823a).

ḥwt *n.sing. vacant land. Root: ḥwy. [ḥowwat]* BTH 92: twḥṭ b-ḥwt 'he languished in (this) vacant land' *Note:* CAr ḥuwwatun 'a vacant land' (Lane, 819b).

ḥyṭ ① *v.g-stem. to journey. Root: ḥyṭ. [ḥay-aṭa]* KRS 1617: ḥyṭ ṣḥb f h ḥmlt f 'mr' 'he journeyed swiftly and, behold, there was a plain and he found herbage' *Variant: ḥṭ. [ḥāṭa]* WH 2999: ḥṭ f h ḏsr 'hny 'he journeyed so, O ḏsr, (grant safe) dwelling' *Note:*

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83

CAr ḥāṭa fulānun ḥayṭatan 'such a one journeyed on, not pausing for anything' (Lane, 831b). The term had a more general sense in the Safaitic inscriptions, as indicated by C 27 byṭ ḥyṭ 'he spent the night while journeying'.

ḥyṭ ② *ptc.g-stem. to journey. Root: ḥyṭ. [ḥā-yet] (?)* C 28: byṭ ḥyṭ f tẓr h-'sd 'he spent the night while journeying, then he awaited (the appearance of) Leo' *Note:* See ḥyṭ (v.g-stem).

ḥyṭn *inf.g-stem. journeying. Root: ḥyṭ. [ḥay-aṭān]* WH 1022: 'y-s-h ḥyṭn 'travelling made him despair' *Note:* See ḥyṭ (v.g-stem).

ḥẓr *v.g-stem. to strike (with a sword). Root: ḥẓr. [ḥazara]* HaNSB 304: rmy b-rmh-h w ḥẓr b-sf-h f mrq kll slsl-h 'he cast his lance and struck with his sword, then threw off all his bonds' *Note:* The meaning of this word is apparent from its context, but no good cognates are attested.

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ḥb ① *inf.g-stem. to lament. Root: ḥwb. [ḥūb]* WH 116: ḥyb 'l mḥbb ḥb 'he lamented greatly over a loved one' *Variant: ḥbn. [ḥī-bān] (?)* WH 3685: nsm ḥbn 'he began to lament' *Note:* See ḥwb (v.g-stem).

ḥb ② *n.sing. love. Root: ḥbb. [ḥobb]* CSNS 1021: lḏ m-ḥb 'he delighted from love' *Note:* See 'ḥbb (v.c-stem).

ḥbb *n.sing. loved one. Root: ḥbb. [ḥabīb]* KRS 1432: wlh mtḏkr ḥbb f ḥbb f ḥbb f ḥbb 'he was distraught with grief remembering one loved one after another' *Variant: ḥb. [ḥobb]* RQ.A 5: w 'l-ḥg ḥb-h 'and for Ḥg, his loved one' *Feminine: ḥbbt. [ḥabībat]* C 304: wgm 'l-ḥdnt ḥbbt-h rgmt mny 'he grieved for Ḥdnt his beloved, struck down by Fate' *Note:* GrAr: Αβιβος (Wadd 2099, 1) || See 'ḥbb (v.c-stem).

ḥbs *v.g-stem. to capture (animals as booty). Root: ḥbs. [ḥabasa]* WH 1231: ṭbr ḥwlt w ḥbs f r'y 'he drove away the Ḥwlt and captured (animals) and then pastured

(them)' *Note:* CAr ḥabasa 'he confined' (Lane, 500b).

ḥbst *n.sing. enclosure. Root: ḥbs. [ḥabīsat]* CSNS 1: zllt ḏ'n-h ḥbst 'l slm 'his sheep remained in the enclosure of the lineage of Slm' *Note:* CAr ḥabsun 'a place of confinement', 'a jail' (Lane, 500c).

ḥbt *n.col. type of rain. Root: ḥbb. [ḥabbat]* KRS 2961: tnẓr ḏ ḥbt 'he awaited the rain' *Note:* A basic sense of the word ḥabbun, of which ḥabbatun is the nomen unitatis, is 'seed' or 'grain', and can be used in conjunction with the word ḡamām 'clouds' to refer to 'hail' (Lane, 496b). Since ḥbt occurs in a variant of the common meteorological formula tẓr h-smy 'he awaited rain', it should probably be taken as a reference to 'rain', perhaps in the paucal to mean 'a bit of rain'.

ḥbw *v.g-stem. to make a supplication. Root: ḥbw. [ḥabawa]* WH 1629: l PN w ḥbw 'by PN and he made a supplication' *Variant: ḥby. [ḥabaya]* BS 464: rḏy slm l-ḏ ḥby 'Rḏy, may

he who makes a supplication have security' *Note*: CAR ḥabā 'to crawl; to give without receiving' (Lane, 507b–c); compare to His tḏr 'to be reduced to abject supplication', cf. CAR taḏarra'a 'he lowered, humbled, or abased himself with earnest supplication' originally from ḏr 'to be low' (Lane, 1787a–b).

ḥbz *ptc.g-stem. to be filled with anger. Root: ḥbz.* [ḥābet] C 1871: 'yd 'hl-h ḥbz 'he returned to his family filled with anger' *Note*: CAR al-muḥbanzi'u 'one filled with anger' (Lisān, s.v.).

ḥd *v.g-stem. to prevent; to hinder. Root: ḥdd. Third feminine singular: ḥdt.* [ḥaddat] MKOWI 4: ḥrb-h 'ṭlg w smyt ḥdt 'the snow waged war against him and the heavens were forbidding' *Note*: CAR ḥadda r-raḡula 'ani l'amr 'he prevented, or hindered, or withheld, or restrained, a man from the affair' (Lane, 524b).

ḥdd ① *v.d-stem. to go to the boundary of the land. Root: ḥdd.* [ḥaddada] APMS 1: ḥdd w ṭwy b-h-rḏt 'he went to the boundary of the land and alighted in the meadow' *Note*: CAR ḥaddada 'he repaired, or betook himself to the limits, or boundaries of a country or town' (Lane, 525a).

ḥdd ② *n.sing. boundary of the land; border. Root: ḥdd.* [ḥudūd] KhBG 345: qyz 'l-gnf w 'l-ḥdd w ṭḥwf 'he spent the dry season on the edge of Gnf and on the boundary of the land and became diminished by the lack of rain' C 2076: srt 'l-ḥdd 'bgr 'he served in a troop on the boundary of the land of 'bgr' *Note*: CAR ḥaddun, ḥudūdun 'limit, end' (Hava, 108b); see ḥdd (v.d-stem).

ḥdt *v.d-stem. to read aloud. Root: ḥdt.* [ḥaddaṭa] KRS 1179: ḥdt sfr 'm-h 'he read the writing of his grandfather aloud' *Note*: CAR ḥaddaṭa, taḥaddaṭa 'he talked of it' (Lane, 528a); in the present context, the interpretation 'to read' is clear.

ḥdr *v.g-stem. to be cautious; to be wary. Root: ḥdr.* [ḥaḏera] RWQ 315: ḏbh w ḥdr 'he made a sacrifice because he was wary' *Note*: CAR ḥaḏira 'he was cautious, wary' (Lane, 534a).

ḥdn *v.g-stem. to protect. Root: ḥdn.* [ḥaṣana] WTI 94:1 PN w ḥdn 'by PN and so may he be

protected' *Note*: CAR ḥaḏana 'he took care of a child, reared a child; he put an egg beneath a hen' (Lane, 591a).

ḥdr ① *v.g-stem. to camp by water; to be present (with reference to the sun). Root: ḥdr.* [ḥaṣara] RWQ 120: ḥrṣ l-'š'-h w ḥdr 'he kept watch on behalf of his companions while they camped near water' KRS 169: kl' h-smṣ ḥdr mlḥ f ḏkr f 'mt f y's 'the sky withheld its rain during (the sun's) presence in Aquarius, then Aries, then Libra, and so he despaired' *Note*: The basic sense of this root is 'to be present', and can further signify inhabited regions, such as cities, towns, and cultivated lands, and in CAR, it can mean to be present in such places. The term in the Safaitic inscriptions occurs frequently in the contexts of droughts and near areas of permanent water, suggesting a closer connection with CAR ḥāḏirun, which signifies any people 'that have alighted and taken up their abode by a constant source of water, and do not remove from it in winter nor in summer, whether they have alighted and taken up their abode in towns or villages, and cultivated land, and houses of clay, or pitched their tents by the water, and remained there, and sustained their beasts with the water and herbage around them' (Lane, 590b).

ḥdr ② *inf.g-stem. to camp by water; to be present. Root: ḥdr.* [ḥaṣr] WH 3559.1: ṭzr h-smṣ b-ḥdr w wrd brkt 'he awaited the rains while camping by water and he had gone to water at Brkt' *Note*: See ḥdr (v.g-stem).

ḥfl *n.sing. assembly (?) Root: ḥfl.* [ḥapl] AWS 343: snt ḥfl ḥrtt 'the year of the assembly of Ḥrtt' AMSI 21: snt ḥfl h-sltn 'the year of the assembly of the governor' *Note*: The meaning of this word is uncertain. It is attested in a clear context twice, both before rulers, Ḥrtt possibly referring to a Nabataean king and h-sltn 'the governor'. The meaning 'assembly' is cautiously suggested based on the CAR ḥaflun 'a company of men' (Lane, 603b).

ḥfr *v.g-stem. to dig. Root: ḥfr.* [ḥapara] AWS 2: snt bny h-mgdl [l]-h-nmrt w ḥfr h-gmmṣ 'the year the tower was built for Al-

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Namārah and the trench was dug' *Note*: CAR ḥafara 'to dig' (Lane, 600a).

ḥg ① *v.g-stem. to celebrate a feast. Root: ḥgg.* [ḥagga] KRS 2453: l ḥg mt w lṣ ṭrm 'Mōt has celebrated a feast; the scorner eats' *Note*: Hb ḥg 'to celebrate a feast' (HALOT, #2661).

ḥg ② *n.sing. pilgrimage. Root: ḥgg.* [ḥagg] BEnv.A 1: snt bṭl ḥg s'' 'the year the pilgrimage to Sī' failed' *Note*: See ḥgg (v.g-stem).

ḥgg *v.g-stem. to make pilgrimage. Root: ḥgg.* [ḥagaga] Al-Mafraq Museum 24: ḥgg snt myt mn't bn rḏwt 'he made a pilgrimage the year Mn't son of Rḏwt died' *Prefix conjugation: yḥg.* [yaḥogga] (subjunctive) WH 3053: rḥḏ b-h-ngm l-yḥg 'he washed when the sun was in Virgo in order to make a pilgrimage' *Note*: The sense of 'to make a pilgrimage' is confirmed by BEnv.A 1 stating bṭl ḥg s'' 'the year the pilgrimage to Sī' failed'. The temple of B'lsmn was located at Sī', and so it was likely that the author was unable to perform the pilgrimage that year or some other factor rendered it void.

ḥgr *n.sing. rock. Root: ḥgr.* [ḥagr] ASFF 238: 'wr m 'wr ḥgr b'd sfr 'blind whosoever effaces a stone on account of (the) writing' *Note*: CAR ḥaḡarun 'stones' (Hava, 106a).

ḥgz *v.g-stem. to withhold. Root: ḥgz.* [ḥagaza] LP 722 = SG 1: 'lf h-m'zy snt b's w ḥgz-h b'lsmn 'he fed the goats on dry fodder the year of misery because B'lsmn withheld it (i.e. the rain)' *Note*: CAR ḥaḡaza-hū 'it prevented, hindered, impeded, withheld, restrained, or debarred him' (Lane, 519a). This verb is always used with B'lsmn as a subject and a pronominal object, referring presumably to the rain.

ḥkk *n.sing. mange. Root: ḥkk.* [ḥokāk] WH 368: h lt 'wr w 'rg w ḥrs w grb w ḥkk l-ḏ y'wr h-sfr 'O Lt, let there be blindness and lameness and dumbness and scab and mange to him who would efface this writing' *Note*: CAR ḥikkatun, ḥukākun 'an itching; scab or mange' (Lane, 614b).

ḥl ① *v.g-stem. to camp. Root: ḥll.* [ḥalla] KRS 1131: ḥl ṣyr h-dr 'he camped returning to a place of water in this region' *Note*:

ḤMR

85

CAR ḥalla 'he alighted, lodged or settled in a place, etc.' (Lane, 619b).

ḥl ② *ptc.g-stem. to camp. Root: ḥll.* [ḥāll] C 407: l PN ḥl b-hrmt 'by PN while camping near Hrmt' *Note*: See ḥl (v.g-stem).

ḥl ③ *n.abst. camping. Root: ḥll.* [ḥall] C 4803: h b'lsmn slm l-n'm ḥl 'O B'lsmn, let there be security that camping be made easy' *Note*: See ḥl (v.g-stem).

ḥll *v.d-stem. to camp. Root: ḥll.* [ḥallala] KRS 1683: ḥll h-dr b-hl-h w ḥrs 'l-b'l-h 'he camped in this place with his family and watched over his camels' *Note*: See ḥl (v.g-stem).

ḥlmt *n.abst. forbearance. Root: ḥlm.* [ḥelmat] KRS 1836: h b'lsmn ḥlmt m-ḏ qbl 'O B'lsmn, may that which he has offered bring **forebearance**' *Note*: CAR ḥilmun 'forbearance' (Lane, 631c–632a).

ḥls *n.abst. weakness. Root: ḥls.* [ḥals] KRS 2273: ṣyr m-ḥls 'he returned to a place of water because of weakness (drought?)' *Note*: Arm ḥlš 'to be sick, to be weak' (CAL, s.v.); see 'gzt (n.abst) for a term of weakness used to signify a drought.

ḥlt *inf.g-stem. to camp. Root: ḥll.* [ḥellat] JaS 159.2: gls ḥlt 'he halted to camp' *Note*: See ḥl (v.g-stem).

ḥlw ① *v.g-stem. to be healed. Root: ḥlw.* [ḥalawa] C 877: sqm f ḥlw 'he was ill so may he be healed' *Note*: See ḥlw (n.abst).

ḥlw ② *n.abst. healing. Root: ḥlw.* [ḥalw] C 3365: ḥlw l-bny-h mn-sqm 'may his young son/sons be healed from sickness' *Note*: The sense of this root in CAR is 'sweet' and 'pleasing' (Lane, 634a), while in NWS it refers to chronic or serious sickness or general suffering (HALOT, #2893). The sense required by its context in C 3365 suggests that it is the opposite of sqm 'illness', i.e., 'healing'.

ḥm *n.abst. heat. Root: ḥmw.* [ḥomū] ASWS 124: slf h-rwy m h-ḥm f ḥḏ h-'sd 'the sweet water was brought to an end by the heat, and Leo (or a lion) frightened (him)' *Note*: CAR ḥumuwwun 'heat' (Lane, 651b).

ḥmr *n.sing. donkey. Root: ḥmr.* [ḥemār] WH 2311: l-PN h-ḥmr 'by PN is the (image of the) donkey' *Note*: CAR ḥimārun 'the ass' (Lane, 641a).

hmy *n.sing. protected area of pasture. Root: hmy.* [hemay] LP 342: 'zz h-hmy 'l 'wḏ 'he protected this area of pasture of the lineage of 'wḏ' *Note:* CAR himan 'a place of herbage, or pasture, and of water, prohibited to the people (i.e., the public)' (Lane, 651c).

hnn ① *v.d-stem. to show compassion. Root: hnn.* [hannana] KRS 2018: šṭr f hnn 'lh 'he was distant (from family) so may 'lh show compassion' *Note:* CAR hannana 'to show compassion' (Lane, 653b) is most likely. One can also connect it with the CAR G-stem hanna 'to long for, yearn for', which also takes an object marked by the preposition 'ilā = Safaitic 'l. In this case, the second part would translate as 'he longed for them', i.e. his family. The absence of any explicit reference to 'family' in the first clause, however, makes the interpretation of the final /h/ as a resumptive pronoun difficult.

hnn ② *imp.d-stem. to show compassion. Root: hnn.* [hannen] C 31: štky 'l-lt f hnn w slm m-śn' 'he petitioned Lt, so show compassion that he may be secure from enemies' *Note:* CAR hanānun 'mercy, compassion, pity' (Lane, 653b). See hnn (v.d-stem).

hnq *n.pl. enemies. Root: hnq.* [honnāq] KRS 2457: rdw ḡnmt m-hnq w ḡtn h-mgr 'Rḏw (grant) spoil from enemies and aid the one who endures' *Note:* CAR haniqa 'to be, become enraged' (Lane, 658c), perhaps the plural of hāniq-, synonymous with the more common śn', and matching the common phrase, ḡnmt m-śn' 'spoil from enemies'.

hq *n.sing. right; due. Root: hqq.* [haqq] WH 2302: hq-h 'ḡt l-tltt 'šhr 'his right was (he was owed) provisions for three months' *Note:* CAR haqqun 'a right' (Lane, 608a).

hqb *n.sing. quiver. Root: hqb.* [haqib] Al-Namārah.H 62: 'ty h-rmy b-hqb-h f h b'lsmn rwḥ 'Sagittarius has come with his quiver so, O B'lsmn, send the winds' *Note:* Compare with CAR haqibatun 'a bag or receptacle' (Lane, 610c), but in the context of rmy, a quiver.

hqq *v.d-stem. to fulfill a promise. Root: hqq.* *Third feminine singular: hqqṭ.* [haqqaqat] KRS 2782: hqqṭ 'smy 'the sky fulfilled its promise' *Note:* CAR taḥqīqun 'to act according to truth; confirm; deem true' (Hava, 288a) and haqqāqa 'to render **sth** true' (Lane, 606a). In the context of smy, this verb likely means 'to rain', opposite of 'gz (v.g-stem).

hr *n.abst. heat. Root: hrr.* [harr] Is.K 280: 'ym hr '(the) heat caused thirst' *Note:* CAR harrun 'heat' (Lane, 538b).

hrb ① *v.l-stem. to wage war; to plunder. Root: hrb.* [hāraḇa] SESP.S 1= MISS.D 1: snt 'md qyṣr h-mdnt w swy h-mdnt w bḥs 'l 'shm f hrb-hm 'l mlk w 'm h-'bšy w 's ḏ 'l frt w ḏ 'l yzr 'the year Caesar sent reinforcements to the province and put the province in good order, and the lineage of 'shm were defeated, as the lineage of Mlk, 'm the 'bš-ite, 's of the lineage of Frt and those of the lineage of Yzr all made war upon them' KRS 2646: l PN w hrb kll 'by PN and he plundered everything' *Third feminine singular: hrbt.* [hārabat] SIJ 59: nṣr snt hrbt 'l 'wḏ 'l šbh 'he stood guard the year the lineage of 'wḏ waged war against the lineage of Šbh' *Note:* Dad: hrb (JSLih 55) || CAR hāraḇa-hū 'he despoiled him of his wealth, or property; or plundered him; hāraḇa-hū 'he waged war with him' (Lane, 540b).

hrb ② *n.sing. war. Root: hrb.* [harb] C 3680: ḡnm snt hrb nbṭ 'he took spoil the year of the war of Nabataea' *Note:* CAR ḥarbun 'war, battle, fight, or conflict' (Lane, 540b).

hrf ① *imp.d-stem. to provide provisions. Root: hrf.* [harrep] CSNS 98: h n'r hrf 'O N'r, provide provisions' *Note:* CAR ḥarafa, 'aḥrafa 'he earned or gained [subsistence], or laboured to do so, for his family, or household'; 'aḥrafa 'his livestock 'māl' increased' (Lane, 549c–550a). The present attestation is likely a D-imperative, a causative of the G- or C-stem of CAR. The neutral meaning of provisions is chosen against the narrower prayer for livestock; compare with ḡyr (imp.d-stem) and 'ḡyr (v.c-stem).

hrf ② *n.sing. the side of a rivulet; mountain top. Root: hrf.* [harp] SIJ 752: nṣr h-hrf 'he

HRMT

kept watch on the mountain top' *Note*: CAR ḥarfun 'the extremity, verge, border, margin, brink, brow, side, or edge of anything ... for example the side of a rivulet' (Lane, 550a). This text was found on the top of Tall al-'Abd, the highest hill in that part of the Ḥarrah and so an ideal place from which to keep watch (MSTC, 105).

ḥrmt *top. toponym. Root: ḥrmt.* C 407: l PN ḥl b-ḥrmt 'by PN while camping near Ḥrmt' *Note*: Unknown toponym.

ḥrn *top. toponym. Root: ḥwr.* [ḥawrān] KRS 922: ḥrṣ ḍ 'ny b-ḥrn 'he kept watch for him who toiled near the Ḥawrān' *Variant: ḥwrn.* [ḥawrān] WH 3049: ṭrd m-ḥwrn h-ḥl 'he drove off the horses from the Ḥawrān' *Note*: The Ḥawrān, a volcanic plateau located in south-western Syria and north-eastern Jordan, immediately adjacent to the Ḥarrah.

ḥrrn *top. toponym. Root: ḥrr.* C 2307: šrq b-h-ḍ'nt l-ḥrrn 'he migrated to the inner desert towards Ḥrrn with the sheep' *Note*: Unknown toponym.

ḥrs *v.g-stem. to guard. Root: ḥrs.* [ḥarasa] ISB 438: ḥrs h-ḥml shl 'he guarded the herbage producing plains during Suhayl' *Note*: CAR ḥarasa 'to guard' (Lane, 546a).

ḥrt *top. toponym. Root: ḥrr.* [ḥarrat] KhBG 8: ṭrd h-ḥl m-ḥrt 'he drove off the horses from the Ḥarrah' ISB 113: ḍṭ' ḥrt ḥfg 'he spent the season of the later rains in the Ḥarrah on ḥfg-plants' *Note*: The Ḥarrah, the basalt desert in northern Jordan and southern Syria.

ḥsy *n.sing. small amount of water near the surface. Root: ḥsy.* [ḥasāy] C 3875: šyr m'l-ḥsy 'he returned to a place of water on account of the small amount of water (in the inner desert)' LP 161: ḥll 'l-h-ḥsy 'he camped on the edge of the (area having a) small amount of water' *Variant: ḥst.* [ḥesāt] QZMJ 58: r'y h-ḥst bql 'he pastured in the (area having a) small amount of water on fresh herbage' *Note*: CAR ḥasā'un 'a small quantity of water' (Lane, 573a). In Safaitic, it likely refers to a very specific topographical/hydrological phenomenon, as explained in MMNS, 452: a ḥsy is a place where the water sinks into the earth but is

HWQ

87

stopped only a short way down by a layer of impermeable rock. The water is therefore trapped and can be found with only a small amount of digging. LP 161 is located at al-Ḥifneh which is exactly such a place and where several of these shallow wells dug by the Bedouin were found. See also OPCA 56, s.v. ḥsw.

ḥt *prep. until. Root: ḥty.* [ḥattay] C 4384: šyd ḥt wqf 'he hunted until exhaustion' *Note*: CAR ḥattā 'until'.

ḥtty *top. toponym. Root: ḥtt.* QZMJ 95: nšt m-ḥtty l-ḥrn ḍkr 'he went forth from Ḥtty towards the Ḥawrān during Aries' *Note*: Unknown toponym.

ḥtb *v.g-stem. to collect fire wood. Root: ḥtb.* [ḥataba] Is.Extra: ḥtb m-dlt 'he collected firewood from a ḍāl tree' *Note*: CAR ḥataba 'he collected firewood' (Lane, 503c).

ḥwb *v.g-stem. to lament; to invoke. Root: ḥwb.* [ḥawoba] SW 168: qtl gml-h 'wl srn-h f ḥwb 'his camel was killed at the beginning of his journey, so he lamented' KnGQ 5: ḥwb 'l-rḍw 'he cried out to Rḍw' *Variant: ḥyb.* [ḥayeba] WH 116: ḥyb 'l-mḥbb ḥb 'he lamented greatly over a loved one' *Note*: CAR ḥāba 'he became in an evil condition or state' and taḥawwaba 'he cried out, expressing pain or grief or sorrow' (Lane, 662a-b).

ḥwbt *n.abst. grief. Root: ḥwb.* [ḥawabat] CEDS 356: s'd-h rḍy m-ḥwbt-h 'may Rḍy help him in the matter of his grief' *Note*: See ḥwb (v.g-stem).

ḥwf *v.g-stem. to visit. Root: ḥwf.* [ḥawopa] AMSI 92: ḥwf 'b-h 'he visited (the grave of?) his father' *Note*: CAR ḥāfa-hū 'he visited him' (Lane, 672a).

ḥwlt *pn. the Hawālites. Root: ḥwl.* [ḥawālit] RWQ 73: h lt w h ḍsr l'n ḥwlt ḥḍ 'tm 'O Lt and O Ḍsr, curse the Ḥwlt-ites who acted wrongfully' *Note*: The Hawelites, a confederation or tribe from northern Arabia.

ḥwly *adj.gen. Hawālite. Root: ḥwl.* [ḥawāleyy] LP 87: l PN hn-ḥwly w nfr mn rm 'by PN the Ḥwl-ite and he fled from Rome (i.e. the Romans)' *Note*: His: ḥwly (unpub.) || See ḥwlt (pn).

ḥwq *n.abst. jealousy. Root: ḥwq.* [ḥaweq] KRS 2573: 'wr l-ḍ y'wr m'l-ḥwq w ḍ ykf'

‘blindness be to him who would efface (the writing) because of jealousy and to him who would turn (the rock) over’ *Variant*: **hyq**. [hayeq] C 1185: hy lt slm w ‘wr l-d y’wr m’l-h-hyq ‘O Lt, let there be security; and may he who would efface because of jealousy go blind’ *Note*: CAR hāyaqa-hū ‘he envied or hated him’ (Lane, 688b).

hwr ① *v.g-stem. to return. Root: hwr*. [haw-
era] WH 2598: hwr ‘m f ‘m ‘he returned
year after year’ *Variant*: **hr**. [hāra] WH 2327:
hr m’ š‘-h w r’y mdr f syf ‘he returned
with his companion and pastured the inner
desert and spent the early summer
(there)’ *Note*: CAR hāra ‘he, or it, returned’
(Lane, 665a).

hwr ② *n.sing. young camel. Root: hwr*. [ho-
wār] AAEK 347: l PN ‘-hwr ‘the young
camel is by PN’ *Note*: CAR hūwārun ‘young,
unweaned camel’ (Hava, 140a).

hwrn *n.abst. return. Root: hwr*. [hawārān]
WH 2837: h lt w dšr slm w gnm w hwrn ‘O
Lt and Dšr, let there be security and spoil
and safe return’ *Note*: See hwr (v.g-stem).

hwrt *inf.g-stem. to return. Root: hwr*. [hawā-
rat] ISB 79: ‘rh f hwrt ‘he rested and re-
turned’ *Note*: See hwr (v.g-stem)

hws *v.d-stem. to drive game. Root: hws*. [hawwaša]
WH 710: hws snt hbrt ‘he drove
game the year of Hbrt’ *Note*: CAR hāša ‘he
came around the chase, or game, to turn it
towards the snare’ (Lane, 668c).

hwwt *v.r-stem. to become dark in color. Root: hww*. [ehwawat] WGR 1: r’y h-d’n
w wgm ‘l-b’lsmn snt mhl w lm tmtr h-
sknt lwny rdn hwwt ‘he pastured the sheep
and grieved for B’lsmn the year of dearth
because it did not rain upon the settle-
ment(s) (and) it (the fields?) became dark,
inclining to the color yellowish red’ *Note*:
Compare with Gz hawayā ‘to become dark
(due to sunset), become gloomy, become
evening’ and CAR ihwawā ‘become red in-
clining to blackness’ (CDG, 250b).

hy *adj. to live (long). Root: hyw*. [hayy]
SIJ 293: ‘sly w ‘qsm b-’lh hy l-hdy ‘zm ‘he
made a burnt offering and swore by ‘lh,
who is living, that he shall lead bravely’
Note: See hyw (v.g-stem).

hyd *v.g-stem. to bleed; to menstruate. Root: hyd*. [hayeša] AbaNS 923: qtl f hyd ‘he
fought and bled’ KWQ 115: l PN w hyd
‘by PN (male individual) and he bled
(or was injured?)’ *Third feminine singu-
lar*: **hydt**. [hayešat] WH 2814: l PN hydt
f h lt rwḥ w slm ‘by PN, who was men-
struating, so, O Lt, send relief and se-
curity’ *Note*: CAR hāḍat ‘she **menstruate**’
(Lane, 686c); the verb is clearly applied
to male subjects in Safaitic. This may sug-
gest that it had the more general meaning
of ‘to bleed’, which was semantically nar-
rowed in CAR to be applied to menstrea-
tion only.

hyn *n.sing. image. Root: hyw*. [hayyān] WH
2827: l PN h-hyn ‘by PN is this image’ *Note*:
The word refers to an image on the rock
of three men hunting a felid. The use of a
word derived from the root hyw ‘to live’ for
images of beings is also attested in an un-
published inscription, there referring to an
image of a woman.

hyw ① *v.g-stem. to live (long). Root: hyw*. [hayawa]
C 3105: h rdw rwḥ m-h-df w hyw
‘O Rdw, (grant) relief from the Df that he
may live (long)’ *Note*: CAR hayya, hayiya ‘he
lived’ (Lane, 682c).

hyw ② *v.d-stem. to grant life. Root: hyw*. [hayyawa]
KRS 1797: hyw rdw ‘may Rdw
grant life’ *Note*: See hyw (v.g-stem).

hywy *n.sing. animal. Root: hyw*. [hayawāy]
C 300: l PN h-hywy ‘by PN is the ani-
mal’ *Pl*: **hwy**. [haywāy] C 1871: qyz h-hwy
‘he spent the summer among the animals’
Variant: **hyt**. [hayyāt] AbaNS 407: l PN
w sr-h šr hyt ‘by PN and images of ani-
mals pleased him’ *Note*: CAR hayawānun
‘anything possessing animal life’ (Lane,
682b).

hyy *n.abst. (long) life. Root: hyw*. [hayāy]
C 4803: h b’lsmn slm l-n’m hl w ‘wr l-d
y’wr h-sfr w hyy l-d yqr h-ktb ‘O B’lsmn,
let there be security that camping be
made easy; and may he who would ef-
face this writing go blind but may he
who would read this writing aloud have
long life’ *Variant*: **hyw**. [hayāw] C 276: h
rdw hyw mn-df ‘O Rdw, (grant) long life
among the Df’ *Variant*: **hywt**. [hayawat]

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ISB 14: h rđw l-mlk bn bdyt hywt 'O Rđw, may Mlk son of Bdyt have long life' *Variant*: hy. [hayy] LP 1267: hy f h 'lt l-k'mh

KL'

89

'h-h 'let there be long life, so O 'lt, for K'mh, his brother' *Note*: See hyw (v.g-stem).

K—k

k ① *prep. like; as*. [ka] BEnv.H 1: wgd 'tr 'm-h hmyn f ql h gddf hb l-h k-s'd-h w k-wld-h w k-n'm-h 'he found the trace of his grandfather Hmyn then he said: O Gddf, grant to him the like of his fortune, offspring, and livestock' *Note*: Proto-Semitic *ka.

k ② *pro. second singular masculine clitic pronoun*. *Root*: k. [ak] KRS 1683: h š'hqm slm w 'wd-k 'O Š'hqm, (grant) security and your protection' *Note*: Proto-Semitic *-ka.

k ③ *pro. second singular feminine clitic pronoun*. *Root*: k. [ek] Is.Mu 550: h 'lt s'd PN 'bd-k 'O 'lt, help PN, your slave' *Note*: Proto-Semitic *-ki.

k'n *ptc.g-stem. to be*. *Root*: kwn. [kā'en] LP 1198: h lt w š'hqm w h gd'wd fšyt m-mt k'n 'O Lt and Š'hqm and O Gd'wd, let there be deliverance from death should it come to be' *Note*: See kyn (v.g-stem).

kbd *n.pl. difficulties*. *Root*: kbd. [kabadāt] AbSWS 8: šyr m-'rd m-kbd 'he returned to a place of water from the valley because of difficulties' *Note*: CAr kabadun 'difficulty; distress; trouble' (Lane, 2584b).

kbr ① *adj. large; tall; long*. *Root*: kbr. [kabīr] KRS 1670: sry l-h-nhl bql kbr 'he travelled by night towards the valley to tall herbage' *Note*: The CAr kabīrun expresses intensity in terms of size and/or substance (Lane, 2586c), while its usage in the Safaitic inscriptions seems to be temporal as well, indicating a large amount of time.

kbr ② *adv. greatly; much; constantly*. *Root*: kbr. [kabīra] C 2686: ng' kbr 'l-ğyr w glhd w hrt 'he grieved in pain greatly for Ğyr and Glhd and Hrt' *Note*: See kbr (adj).

kbs *v.g-stem. to make a sudden attack*. *Root*: kbs. [kabasa] BEnv.A 2 = MISS.E 2: snt kbs 'l lhyn h-'skn 'the year the lineage group of Lhyn made a sudden attack upon the set-

tlements' *Note*: CAr kabasa fulānan 'they made a sudden attack upon the house of such a one and surrounded it' (Lane, 2588a).

kf *v.g-stem. to hold; to possess*. *Root*: kff. [kappa] WH 191: h yt' flt-h m-d kf s' 'O Yt', deliver him from the one who possesses evil' *Note*: OCIANA suggests an idiomatic interpretation of kf as a denominative verb meaning 'to hold, possess, from CAr kaf-fatun 'palm' (Hava, 650a).

kf' *v.d-stem. to turn over*. *Root*: kf'. [kappa'a] KRS 1866: b's l-d 'wr m'l-ħwq w d kf' 'may he who would efface out of jealousy and turn (it) over have misfortune' *Prefix conjugation*: ykf'. [yokappe'] KRS 2573: 'wr l-d y'wr m'l-ħwq w d ykf' 'blindness be to him who would efface (the writing) because of jealousy and to him who would turn (the rock) over' *Note*: CAr kafa'a 'he turned a thing over' (Lane, 2617b). Note that the ' of kf' in KRS 1866 is written rather more like a h, with only a small second arm, perhaps being the result of damage. This could indicate that the author omitted the ' in his inscription by mistake, and the final letter should be taken as h, that is, an object pronoun. On the other hand, the malformed arm may simply be the result of a writing error, resulting in a poorly executed '.

kP *v.d-stem. to detain; to withhold*. *Root*: kP. [kalla'a] KRS 169: kP h-smy hqr mlh f dkr f 'mt f y's 'the sky withheld (the rain) during (the sun's) presence in Aquarius, then Aries, then Libra and so he despaired' C 2088: kP h-nhl hms wsq 'he detained five herds of camels in the valley' *Note*: The sense in Safaitic seems to accord with the Hb 'retain, detain' (HALOT, #4241), as clearly illustrated in KRS 169,

where the term refers to a lack of rain. A comparable use of this root is found in Gen. 8:2 wāyikkālē' hag-gešem min-haš-šāmāyim 'and the rain from the sky was restrained'.

klb *n.sing. dog. Root: klb.* [kalb] WH 1516: 'ḥd klb-h d'b 'a wolf carried off his dog' *Note:* Proto-Semitic *kalbum.

kll *quant. all; each; everything. Root: kll.* [kelāl] KRS 6: wgd 'tr wny w ghm f b's m zll 'l-hm rgmn mny w wlh 'l-hm l-'bd w 'l-zkr w 'l-ḥlš rgmn mny kll-hm 'he found the trace of Wny and Ghm, for those who survive them despair, struck down by Fate, and he was distraught on account of them forever and for Zkr and for Ḥlš, struck down by Fate all of them' WH 161: trd mn-ḥrn f r'y kll 'rd 'he was driven from the Ḥawrān, so he pastured every region' KRS 2646: ḥrb kll 'he plundered everything' *Variant:* kl. [koll] SSWS 193: h lt qblł w gnyt kl 'bd w r'y h-'bl 'O Lt, let there be reunion with loved ones and freedom from want for all time and pasturing (?) of camels' *Note:* Dad: kll (*passim*); His: kll (*passim*) || Proto-Semitic *kullum and maybe *kilālum, based on Ug kl and kll.

klm *v.g-stem. to injure. Root: klm.* [kalama] LP 161: ḥll 'l-h-ḥsy f klm-h h-'sd 'he camped on the edge of the (area having a) small amount of water near the surface and then the lion injured him' *Note:* CAR kalama 'to wound' (Hava, 655a).

km' *v.g-stem. to gather truffles. Root: km'.* [kama'a] WH 1232: dt' w km' 'he spent the season of the later rains and gathered truffles' *Note:* CAR kama'a 'he fed [people] with [the truffles called] kam'; takamma'a 'he gathered [the truffles called] kam' (Lane, 2629a). The verb is never accompanied by an object, and so the G-stem probably had the same sense as the CAR tD.

km't *inf.g-stem. to gather truffles. Root: km'.* [kam'at] MAHB 5: r'y h-rmh bql w km't 'he pastured the herd of camels on fresh herbage and gathered truffles' *Note:* See km' (v.g-stem).

kmd *v.g-stem. to grieve. Root: kmd.* [kamada] WH 1230: kmd hgr 'he grieved

having been cut off' *Note:* CAR kamada 'he was affected by intense grief' (Lane, 2630a).

kmh *n.abst. blindness. Root: kmh.* [kamah] C 2816: 'rg w kmh l-d y'wr h-ḥtt 'may he who effaces these writings be afflicted with lameness and blindness' *Note:* CAR kamahun 'blindness' (Steingass, 896a).

kmn *v.g-stem. to lay in wait. Root: kmn.* [kamina] MKWS 8: kmn f h rdy gnm̄t w slm w qblł d 'ḥbb w nq't b-wdd d ḥbl h-sfr w 'mr h-mkmn st 'ym 'he lay in wait so, O Rdy, grant spoil and security and a reunion with those he loves and may he who obscures this writing be thrown out of the grave by a loved one; and he dwelt in this hiding place for six days' *Note:* CAR kamana, kamina 'to lay hid' (Hava, 657a).

knf *v.g-stem. to show mercy; to show kindness. Root: knf.* [kanapa] WH 1234: 'qd h-nqt h-ḥbqy w knf 'l-'br'-h 'he captured the she-camel, the Ḥbq-ite, but then showed mercy on account of her trembling' *Note:* CAR kanfu llāhi: raḥmatu-hū 'Kanf of Allah: his mercy' (Lisān, s.v.).

knn *pn. the month Kānūn (December–January). Root: knn.* [kānūn] ASWS 217: wld h-m'zy b-knn snt n'z 'l yhd 'he helped the goats to give birth during Kānūn (December–January) the year of the expulsion of the Jews' *Note:* The Syrian calendar knows two Kānūn's, corresponding to December and January. Since this month is attested without an accompanying number, it could be the case that the calendar employed by the nomads of the Ḥarrah had only one. See AAAZ 11.

kns *v.d-stem. to drive beasts. Root: kns.* [kannasa] Is.H 1017: kns h-n'm m-mdbr 'he drove the livestock from the inner desert' *Note:* CAR kanasa 'to sweep' (Hava, 659b).

kr ① *n.sing. attack. Root: krr.* [karr] C 2538: wlh fqd 'šy'-h kr 'he was distraught having lost his companions in an attack' *Note:* CAR karrun 'attack, charge' (Steingass, 879b).

kr ② *n.sing. small donkey. Root: krr.* [korr] CEDS 8: l PN h-kr 'this small donkey is by PN' *Note:* Ali al-Manaser (OCLANA) identi-

KRS

fies the meaning of kr as ‘a small donkey, foal of an ass’ (Steingass, 879a); the inscription is accompanied by an image of two asses.

krs *n.col. plant name. Root: krs.* [kars] KRS 3001: l PN h-rglt w h-krs ‘by PN at the water course with krs-plants’ *Note:* Arm karšā, a plant name (CAL, s.v.).

kry *v.g-stem. to be a hired man. Root: kry.* [karaya] C 4756: kry l-ʿys bn-h h-rmy f h lt slm l-h w s’d-h h-rdy ‘his son, the archer, worked as a hired man for ʿys so, O Lt, may he have security and may Rdy help him’ *Note:* CAr kariyyun ‘one lets a thing on hire’; kārā ‘alā dābbah ‘he employed a beast of carriage to carry for hire’ (Lane, 3000a–b). In the local present-day dialect, kari means ‘a hired man’.

ks *n.sing. contrary wind. Root: kws.* [kaws] WH 25: gls mn-ks ‘he halted on account of a contrary wind’ *Note:* CAr kawsun ‘a contrary wind’ (Hava, 661a).

ksʿ *n.sing. full moon; cosmical setting. Root: ksʿ.* [kesāʿ] C 523: wrd h-nmrt b-ksʿ mlh ‘he went to water at Al-Namārah at the full moon/cosmical setting of Aquarius’ *Note:* Hb kisē and Syriac kesāʿ, both ‘full moon’ (HALOT, #4326) (AAAZ 1); however, it is also possible that the term should be connected with the Arabic root ksʿ signifying the ‘end’ or ‘final part’ of something (Lane, 2608c). In this case, it may refer to the cosmical setting of a constellation, that is, when it sets in the western horizon at sunrise. The term ksʿ would therefore signal the end of its visibility in the sky at night. Both phenomena occur at the same time, so neither translation affects the chronological dimension of our interpretation (AADD).

L

91

ksr ① *inf.g-stem. to break. Root: ksr.* [kasr] KRS 1023: mrd ʿl-h-mlk grfš ksr h-slslt ‘he rebelled against king Agrippa to break the chains of bondage’ *Note:* CAr kasara-hū ‘he broke it off’ (Lane, 2610c).

ksr ② *n.sing. destroyer. Root: ksr.* [kassār] AKSD 5: tqb yd-h w dšr ʿl ksr wq-ʿ-n ‘may he cut off his (own) hand that Dšr be against any destroyer of our inscription’ *Note:* See ksr (inf.g-stem).

kšdy *adj.gen. Chaldean. Root: kšd.* [kašdeyy] MKMR 35: ʿny-h h-kšdy ‘the Chaldean caused him suffering’ *Note:* Arm kasdāy ‘Chaldean’ (CAL, s.v.).

ktb *n.sing. writing. Root: ktb.* [ketāb] C 4803: hyy l-d yqrʿ h-ktb ‘may whosoever reads this writing aloud have long life’ *Note:* Dad: ktb-h (JSLih 279) ‘he wrote it’; Nab: ktb (*passim*) ‘writing’ || CAr kitābun ‘writing, letter, epistle’ (Lane, 2590c).

kwy *v.g-stem. to wander. Root: kwy.* [kaweya] HCH 132: ngy f myt kwy b-l šʿ h lh ‘he escaped and died while wandering with nothing, O Lh’ *Note:* Gz kawawa ‘has-ten, hurry’; Amh kāwwa ‘wandering’ (CDG, 300b).

kym *v.g-stem. to gather together. Root: kym.* [kayema] LP 344 = Is.Mu 34: snt kym ʿl hwlt b-rhbt ‘the year the ^{Hawel}ites gathered together in the Ruḥbah’ *Note:* CAr kawwama š-šayʿ ‘he gathered the thing’; kawwama l-matāʿ ‘he threw it (the property) on top of each other’ (Lisān, s.v.).

kyn *v.g-stem. to be. Root: kwn.* [kayena] HWFS 4: wlh ʿl-m kyn ʿš-ʿh ‘he was distraught with grief for those who were his companions’ *Note:* CAr kāna ‘he, it was’ (Lane, 3004c).

L—l

l ① *prtcl. negator. Root: l.* [lā] KRS 1681: qyz- h ʿl-fnyt w l bʿd ‘he spent the dry season at the edge of Fnyt and not further’ *Note:* CAr lā, ‘no’, ‘not’.

l ② *prep. lām auctōris; to; for. Root: l.* [le] KRS 2409: l ḥdd bn wʿl ʿby Ḥdd son of Wʿl LP 504: hb l-h nʿm ‘give divine favor to him’ LP 325: dmy l-h ʿb-h ‘his fa-

ther drew for him' KRS 25: syr m-mdb'r l-ħmst 'rħ 'he returned to a place of water from the inner desert for five months' KRS 1670: sry l-h-nħl bql kbr 'he travelled by night towards the valley to tall herbage' *Note:* Dad: l (*passim*) His: l (*passim*) || CAR li + noun, la + pronoun; LevAr la + noun.

Pk *v.g-stem. to send. Root: P'k.* [la'aka] AWS 396: snt P'k qsr 'n myt 'm rm 'the year it was sent to Caesar that the people of Rome were killed' *Note:* Sab P'k 'to send' (SW); CAR 'al'aka 'to send' (Hava, 665a).

P'n *prtcl. negator. Root: P'n.* [lā'an] AWS 264: l PN w P'n yqtl d yslm-h 'by PN and may he who keeps it (this writing) safe never be killed' *Note:* CAR lan, particle of future negation, thought to derive from lā + 'an. The Safaitic attestation seems to confirm this etymology.

P'n ① *v.g-stem. to curse. Root: P'n.* [la'ana] C 2973: P'n d y'wr h-sfr 'curse him who would efface this writing' *Third feminine singular:* P'nt. [la'anat] CSA 1.2: P'nt lt mn yħbl-h 'may Lt curse whosoever obscures it (the inscription)' *Note:* His: P'n (KJA 105), P'nt (CH.R643); Nab: P'n (JSNab 17, LeNab, 11) || CAR la'ana 'to curse' (Lane, 681b).

P'n ② *imp.g-stem. to curse. Root: P'n.* [le'an] KRS 1015: h lt P'n m ħbl m'l-ħwq 'O Lt, curse whosoever would obscure out of jealousy' *Note:* See P'n (v.g-stem).

P't *v.g-stem. to suffer from the lack of rain. Root: P't.* [la'aṭa] C 5224: l PN h-srt w l't w dlb 'by PN, at this enclosure, and he suffered from the lack of rain, and went on a raid' *Note:* CAR la'tun 'lack of rain' (Steingass, 920b).

ld *top. toponym. Root: ldd.* C 1486: w slħ h-'bl b-ld 'and he fed the camels on slħ-plants near Ld' *Note:* Unknown toponym; a connection with Lōd, Ludd, Λύδδα, 15 km SE of Tel-Aviv is unlikely; see bld (top).

ldn *prep. at; by; close to; near. Root: yd.* [ladon] ThNTS 80: tśwq 'l-'ħ-h b's f nqr w 'tw ldn-h 'he longed for his brother B's and so wrote (this inscription) that he return to him' *Note:* CAR ladun 'at, by, close to', which etymologically comes from la-yad-

un (where -un is a reflex of a locative ending). Note that the editio princeps understands this phrase as l-dn-h, where dn is equated with the root dnw. But given that the final w of ndw in the same inscriptions is preserved, its absence in this word is anomalous.

ld *v.g-stem. to be delighted; to take pleasure in. Root: ldd.* [laḏḏa] CSNS 1021: ld m-ħb 'he delighted from love' *Note:* CAR laḏḏa 'it became delightful' (Lane, 2657b).

lgm *v.d-stem. to graze. Root: lgm.* [laggama] Is.Mu 868: lgm 'l-brkt qyz f wrd 'l-btr 'he grazed on the edge of Brkt in the dry season and then went to water at Btr' *Note:* Arm lgm 'to chew' (CAL, s.v.).

lgyn *n.sing. legion. Root: lgy.* [legyon] LP 653: ħḏr h-dr snt lgyn grmnqš b-nq't 'he camped by permanent water at this place the year the legion of Grmnqš were at Nq't' ZeGA 15: snt brħ lgyn bšry 'the year the legion departed from Bostra' *Note:* Latin, legiō/legiōnem; the word was identified by M.C.A. Macdonald (OCIANA), amended from Littmann's original reading from ⟨ngy⟩.

lhm *n.sing. aged bull. Root: lhm. Dual: lhm.* [lohmān] IST 67: l PN h-lhm 'the two aged bulls are by PN' *Note:* Gz lāhm 'bull'; CAR lihmun 'aged bull' (CDG, 309b).

lħm *n.col. meat. Root: lħm.* [laħm] RWQ 325: 'kl lħm smn w zm 'he consumed fatty meat and a dish of milk' *Note:* CAR laħmun 'flesh, meat' (Hava, 673b); the meaning 'meat' rather than 'bread' is assured by the following adjective, smn 'fatty'.

lhyn *pn. Lihyan. Root: lhy.* [lehyān] WH 641.1: flt-h m-lhyn h-snt 'may he be delivered from Lhyn this year' *Note:* A North Arabian tribal group; possibly the same as the dynasty that ruled the oasis of Dadan in the latter part of the 1st millennium CE.

ll *n.abst. night. Root: lyly.* [layl] CEDS 328: tẓr ll 'he kept watch at night' *Pl:* lyly. [lay-ālay] [layāley] KRS 2453: ħlf lyly-h w 'wm-h 'the alternation of his nights and his days' *Note:* CAR laylun, layālin 'night' (Steingass, 934b).

LM

lm *prtc. negator. Root: lm.* [lam] HSNS 5: lm yḥbl sfr 'may (the) writing not be effaced' MSNS 2: bḡy 'h-h f lm y'd f qsf 'he sought after his brother but he did not return, so he was filled with sadness' *Note:* HSab: lm 'negator' || CAr lam yaf'al 'he did not do'.

lmn *n.abst. transgression. Root: lwm.* [law-mān] KRS 3137: lwd lmn 'he took refuge from transgression' *Note:* CAr lawmun 'fault, transgression' (Steingass, 932b).

lq *inf.g-stem. reunion. Root: lqy.* [leqā] C 3967: h lt rwḥ l-d s'r w lq' d dhl --- 'O Lt, (grant) ease for him who remains and may those who are companions be reunited' *Note:* CAr liqā'un 'meeting, encounter' (Steingass 923b); this word is probably synonymous with qbl (inf.r-stem).

ls *v.g-stem. negative existential. Root: lys.* [laysa] AMSI 41: w mn mt ls fšy 'but there is no deliverance from death' *Note:* CAr laysa, negative existential which declines as a suffix conjugated verb. See AEAL.

lš *v.g-stem. to rob. Root: lšš.* [lašša] C 265: lš w nwr 'he robbed and escaped' *Note:* CAr lašša 'he thieved, stole' (Lane, 2717c); see lšt (n.sing).

lšt *n.sing. bandit. Root: lšt.* [lešt] ShNGA 1: l PN 'lšt d 'l qf 'by PN, the bandit, of the lineage of Df' AMSI 50: l PN, h-lšt 'by PN, the robber' *Note:* Arm leštā (CAL, s.v.), ultimately from Greek ληστής; loaned into CAr as liššun, all 'bandit'.

lt *pn. deity. Root: 'l.* [allāt] KRS 25: h lt qbl-l h slm 'O Lt, may he be reunited with loved ones safely' *Note:* Dad: lt (JSLih 277), broken context and only from a hand tracing; His: lt (*passim*); Nab: 'lt, 'ltw (*passim*) || The Arabian goddess (a)llāt, the most commonly invoked deity in the Safaitic inscriptions.

lt m'mn *pn. deity. Root: 'l m'n.* C 2446: h lt m'mn w 'lt dtn w gd'wd w gddf 'r m-d 'slf w wlh kbr šhr 'l-'h-h ḥbb-h l-'bd 'O

LZ

93

Lt-M'mn and 'lt-Dtn and Gd'wd and Gddf, he will have vengeance against him who committed this act; and he was continuously distraught with a broken heart over his brother, his beloved forever' *Note:* See lt (pn).

lt *n.sing. lion. Root: lyt.* [layt] QZMJ 169: l PN h-lt 'by PN is the lion' WH 1229: l-h h-lt 'the (image of the) lion is by him' *Note:* CAr lay-tun 'strong, powerful', epithet of the 'lion' (Lane, 2684b).

lwd *v.g-stem. to take refuge. Root: lwd.* [lawoḍa] KRS 3137: lwd lmn 'he took refuge from transgression' *Note:* CAr lāḍa bi-hi 'he had recourse to it for refuge or protection' (Lane, 2680c).

lwny *n.sing. color. Root: lwn.* [lawanay] (?) WGR 1: r'y h-d'n w wgm 'l-b'lsmn snt mhl w lm tmtr h-sknt lwny rdn ḥwwt 'he pastured the sheep and grieved for B'lsmn the year of dearth because it did not rain upon the settlement(s) (and) it (the fields?) became dark, inclining to the color yellowish red' *Note:* CAr lawnun 'colour' (Lane, 3015a); the morphological identity of this word is unclear, but it could be a CaCCay pattern with the rare transcription of the word internal diphthong, */lawanay/.

lym *v.g-stem. to be at fault. Root: lwm.* [layema] ASWS 292: tẓr w lym 'he kept watch and was at fault' *Note:* CAr iltāma 'to be blamed, rebuked' (Hava, 694b).

lẓ *adj. scorner. Root: lwz or lzz.* [lāẓẓ] KRS 2453: l ḡg mt w lẓ trm 'Mōt has held a feast; the scorner eats' *Note:* Ug lẓt 'scorn', Hb lš, and perhaps Akk lāšu (UD, 508). The cognate Arabic root √lzz gives rise to the word lazzun, applied to a man 'hard, or difficult in disposition' (Lane, 2661c), and the G-stem verb lazza, which can mean 'to drive away' (ibid, 2661b). The C-stem of this root, which takes an object introduced by b-, has the sense of 'cleaving to' or 'applying oneself to something perseveringly or incessantly' (ibid.).

M—m

m *pro. indefinite relative pronoun. Root:* **mh.** [mā] Ms 44: h gđđf l'n d y'wr m yhn' 'O Gđđf, curse him who would efface that which brings pleasure' *Note:* CAr mā, mahmā 'what; whatever'.

m't *num. hundred. Root:* **m't.** [me'at] AbaNS 286: śry m-'h-h m'd h-frs b-m't 'bought the horse from his brother M'd with a hundred' *Note:* Dad: m't (U 23); Nab: m'h/m't (NAoA) || Proto-West Semitic *mi'tum.

m't frs *n.sing. cavalry cohort. Root:* **m't.** [me'at paras] KRS 1468: qšš b-m't frs b'd 'l d'f 'he patrolled as a part of a cavalry cohort on behalf of the lineage of D'f *Dual:* **m'ty frs.** [me'atay paras] RQ.A 10: srt 'l-mlk h-sltn snt bnhr 'mlk l-mšh b-śr rm'n w b-m'ty frs 'he served in a troop under Mlk the governor the year Bnhr took control for Mšh with ten archers and two cavalry cohorts' *Note:* M.C.A. Macdonald ingeniously connects m't frs with the Roman cohorts equitata quingenaria, an auxiliary cavalry unit of the Roman army containing roughly 120 horsemen. The authors of the Safaitic inscriptions seem to have abbreviated this to simply 100 (MRGH).

m' *prep. with. Root:* **m'.** [ma'a] AbaNS 1080: mr m' 'l yhd 'he passed (by this place) with the Jews' *Note:* Dad: m' (JSLih 52) || CAr ma'a 'with'.

m'dt *n.abst. return. Root:* **'wd.** [ma'adat] LP 180: h lt m'dt w slm m-śn' 'O Lt, (grant) a return and security from enemies' *Note:* CAr ma'adun 'return' (Lane, 2191c).

m'd *top. toponym. Root:* **m'd.** C 3020: r'y h-nhl bql b-m'd h-'bl 'he pastured the camels in this valley near M'd on fresh herbage' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

m'l *prep. because of. Root:* **'lw.** [me'al] KRS 2573: 'wr l-d y'wr m'l-hwq w d ykf' 'blindness be to him who would efface (the writing) because of jealousy and to him who would turn (the rock) over' *Note:* Arm mn'l 'above', Hb mē-'āl 'within'.

m'mr *n.sing. structure. Root:* **'mr.** [ma'mar] IST 195: l PN h-m'mr 'by PN, at this struc-

ture' *Note:* CAr ma'marun 'a place of abode' (Lane, 2156c).

m'zy *n.pl. goats. Root:* **m'z.** [me'zay] KRS 2420: r'y h-m'zy f lhrš h-šhy 'he pastured the goats and anticipated thirst' *Variant:* **m'z.** [ma'az] C 4973: wld h-m'z 'he helped the goats to give birth' *Pausal:* **m'zyt.** [ma'za-yāt] WH 2161: r'y h-m'zyt 'he pastured a number of goats' *Note:* CAr ma'zun, ma'azun 'goats ... the kind of ganamun opposed to dā'nun; the kind of ganamun with hair' (Lane, 2724a).

m'zyn *n.sing. shepherd; Orion (?) Root:* **m'z.** [me'zayān] C 4452: gzz b-h-m'zyn snt śty h-rm b- (----) 'he plundered the shepherd/during Orion (?), the year the Romans spent the winter near ----' C 974: mt' l-hlqt b-h-m'zyn b-r'y 'ly 'it shone brightly for a period in Orion during the rising of Taurus' *Note:* Probably the equivalent of CAr ma'āzun 'a possessor, or master of, mi'zan' (Lane, 2724c), with an adjectival suffix, /ān/.

mdbr *top. the inner desert (the Ḥamād). Root:* **db.** [madbar] KRS 25: šyr m-mdbr l-hmst 'rḥ 'he returned to a place of water from the inner desert for five months' *Note:* Connect with Hb miḏbār and WS *madbarum, loaned into Akk as 'pasture, steppe, wilderness'; note that the term often refers in the Hebrew Bible to a desert between Palestine and Egypt (HALOT, #4816). M.C.A. Macdonald has identified the mdbr of the Safaitic inscriptions as the Ḥamād, the desert beyond the Ḥarrah (MSTs).

mdd *v.d-stem. to give aid (militarily). Root:* **mdd.** [maddada] TaSTF 1: mdd f gd'wd ḡnmt w slm 'he gave aid so Gd'wd (grant) spoil and security' *Note:* CAr 'amadda 'to supply with troops, stores' (Hava, 703); cf. 'md (v.c-stem).

mdnt *n.sing. province; district. Root:* **dyn.** [madīnat] SHNS 1: b'lsln rwḥ l-h-mdnt 'B'lsln, send the winds (with rain) to the Province' Betts 3: snt ngy qsr h-mdnt 'the year Caesar announced the

Province (Provincia Arabia)' *Note:* Arm mādīnā 'province; capital city' (CAL, s.v.); sometimes clearly Provincia Arabia, e.g. WH 1698; see MRGH.

mdt' *n.sing. spring pasture. Root: dt'.* [mad-ta'] WH 766: l PN h-mdt' 'by PN, at the spring pasture' *Note:* Macdonald identifies dt' with a by-form of CAr dafa'iyyun, dafa'iyyun, which refers to the period between the šitā' and šayf, which the modern Bedouin call smāk. Macdonald translates the term as 'the season of the later rains' (MSTS, 3).

mdwyt *ptc.d-stem. to be covered in herbage. Root: dwy.* [modawweyat] LP 7: šyr mn-rhbt mdwyt 'he returned to a place of water from the Ruḥbah, which was covered in herbage' *Note:* CAr 'arḍun mudawwiyyatun 'land overspread with various herbage; as though it were the duwāyah of milk' (Lane, 941a).

mdy *pn. the Persians. Root: mdy.* [maḍay] SIJ 78: snt 'ty h-mdy bšyr 'the year the Persians came to Bostra' *Note:* Compare with Hb māḍī, Arm mdy, Minaic mdy 'Mede'.

mdg' *n.sing. resting place (grave). Root: dg'.* [mašga'] KRS 1230: l PN h-rgm w mdg' 'by PN is this cairn and resting place' *Note:* CAr maḍga'un 'a place in which one lies upon his side' (Lane, 1770a); this term probably refers to the burial chamber within the cairn.

mf'l *top. toponym. Root: f'l.* KRS 1476: šyr m-mf'l 'he travelled from Mf'l' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

mg' *n.sing. pasture. Root: ng'.* [magga'] C 4794: 'ly mg' 'he went up to pasture' *Variant:* **mg't.** [magga'at] C 3235: r'y h-mg't 'he pastured in the pasture' *Note:* CAr maṅga'un 'pasturage' (Hava, 744a).

mgdt *n.abst. abundance; glory. Root: mgd.* [magdat] NST 7: hyt mdr f h lt mgdt w slm 'he began the journey to the inner desert so, O Lt, (grant) abundance and security' *Variant:* **mgd.** [māged] KRS 1684: h lt w gđdf slm w mgd 'O Lt and Gđdf, may he be secure and have abundance' *Pl:* **mwgd.** [mawāged] SIJ 287: h lt w dśr slm w mwgd 'O Lt and Dśr, (grant) security and abundance' *Note:* CAr maḡḡdun 'glory;

honour; dignity; nobility' (Lane, 2690a), and when applied to a man can signify someone who is generous in giving and bountiful. The latter set of meanings is more suitable for the Safaitic context, as prayers for mgd usually follow expressions of scarcity, hunting, or seasonal movement.

mgf *n.sing. dry land. Root: gff.* [magapp] QZMJ 142: l PN h-mgf 'by PN, at this dry land' *Note:* Noun of place from ḡaffa 'to be dry', ḡafifun 'dry herbage' (Lane, 431–432b).

mgml *top. toponym. Root: gml.* WH 2110: wrd mgml 'he went to water at Mgml' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

mgy *v.g-stem. to grieve. Root: mgy.* [magaya] WR.A 13: mgy l-dd-h 'he grieved for his paternal uncle' *Note:* The etymology of this word is uncertain but context suggests that it relates to the semantic domain of 'grieving'.

mḡrt *n.sing. tomb chamber. Root: ḡwr.* [ma-ḡārat] Rsh 1: bny h-mḡrt 'he constructed the tomb chamber' *Note:* CAr maḡārun and maḡāratun 'a place of entrance' (Lane, 2306b); Arm m'rh 'cave' (CAL, s.v.).

mhlk *n.sing. perilous place. Root: hlk.* [mah-lak] LP 720: šyr mn-mhlk 'he returned to water from a perilous place' *Note:* Noun of place of hlk (v.g-stem).

mhr̄t *n.sing. filly. Root: mhr.* [mohrat] C 1186: l-h h-mhr̄t yrbb-h 'the filly, which he is training, belongs to him' *Pl:* **mhr.** [mohar] C 3095: wgm 'l-hbb w 'l-šy'-h wsqn h-mhr m-gnt h-dr qnt 'he grieved for a loved one and his companions who were driving colts from the gardens of this region to Qnt' *Note:* CAr muhr̄un 'colt', with š 'filly' (Lane, 2740b).

mḥbl *ptc.d-stem. to obscure; to ruin. Root: ḥbl.* [moḥabb̄el] LP 257: h lt ḥrs l-m mḥbl h-sfr w ḡmt l-h 'O Lt, may whosoever would be an effacer of this writing become mute and may sorrow be his' *Note:* See ḥbl (v.d-stem).

mḥb *ptc.c-stem. beloved. Root: ḥbb.* [mo-ḥabb̄] CSNS 1021: l-ḡ mḥb 'for him who is loved' *Note:* See 'ḥb (v.c-stem).

mḥbb *ptc.g-stem. loved; beloved. Root: ḥbb.* [maḥb̄ūb] WH 116: ḥyb 'l-mḥbb ḥb 'he

lamented greatly over a loved one' *Note*: See 'hbb (v.c-stem).

mhl *ptc.d-stem. to camp. Root: hll*. [moħal-lel] RyDamas 6822: wgm 'l-m trħ mhl 'he grieved for 'm, who had perished while camping (far away?)' *Note*: See hll (v.d-stem). The text could suggest that the deceased had died on a journey. It is also possible that mhl had some other sense, perhaps religious (cf. CAr ħalāl) but context does not allow us to discern its meaning. Note that the term hll appears in Thamudic B inscriptions where it is not easily interpreted as 'to camp'.

mhl *n.abst. dearth of pasture. Root: mhl*. [maħālat] LP 342: h gd'wd w dšr w h lt m'wn slm l-d š'r w gnyt m-šš w mhl w ħrs w 'rg l-d ħbl h-sfr w gnm l-d d'y 'O Gd'wd and Dšr and O Lt-M'wn, may he who leaves (this writing) untouched have security and freedom from want, but let there be dearth of pasture and dumbness and lameness on him who would obscure this writing; and may he who would read aloud have spoil' *Variant: mhltn*. [maħālaten] KRS 1551: h lh rwħ w mhltn l-d y'wr h-sfr 'O Lh, send the winds but may he who would efface this writing experience a dearth of pasture' *Variant: mhl*. [maħl] WGR 1: wgm 'l-b'lsmn snt mhl 'he grieved for B'lsmn in the year of dearth' *Note*: CAr maħlun and muħālatun, 'dearth of pasture' (Lane, 3018b); the form mhltn may exhibit a rare example of nunation.

mħmy *n.pl. guards. Root: ħmy*. [moħāmey-yī] (cnst.) KRS 2425: gny mħmy 'l ty' 'he fought the guards of the lineage of Ty' *Note*: CAr ħāmā 'to guard' (Hava, 137a). See also gny (v.l-stem).

mħq *n.abst. wiping out. Root: mħq*. [maħq] AWS 81: šħq w mħq l-m w wld d y'wr h-sfr 'may the people and offspring of him who would efface this writing be destroyed and wiped out' *expression: šħq w mħq* (AWS 81) 'to be destroyed and wiped out'. *Note*: Arm mħq 'to wipe out, erase' (CAL, s.v.), from Proto-Semitic mħš (cf. Akk ma-ħāšu) 'to strike, crush, erase'. The spelling here would imply a loan from a dialect of Aramaic where *š remains q (on evidence

for Aramaic q in Safaitic, see AArQ). The verb was loaned into Classical Arabic as well, where it means 'to remove a blessing': maħaqa-hū llāhu 'ay 'adħaba ħayra-hū wabarakata-hū '... that is, Allah has removed his good will and blessings' (Lisān, s.v.).

mħrb *ptc.g-stem. plundered. Root: ħrb*. [maħrüb] ISB 421: l PN h-dr mħrb ygr 'by PN, at this place, having been plundered, he endures' *Pl: mħrbn*. [maħrübina] HCH 71: wgm 'l-hrs w 'l-š'tm w 'l-dtm w 'l-gbny w 'l-rmħt 'ħwl-h mħrbn 'he grieved for Hrs and for Š'tm and for Dtm and for Gbny and for Rmħt, his maternal uncles, who were plundered' *Variant: ħrbn*. [ħarībina] C 1607: wlh 'l-gš-h ħrbn 'he was distraught over his troop who were plundered' *Note*: CAr ħaraba-hū 'he despoiled him of his wealth' (Lane, 510b).

mħy *v.g-stem. to erase. Root: mħw*. [maħaya] RMSG 1: nq't l-d mħy h-sfr 'may he who would erase this writing be thrown out (of the grave)' *Note*: CAr maħā 'to erase' (Hava, 702a).

mkmn *n.sing. hiding place. Root: kmn*. [makman] MKWS 8: 'mr h-mkmn st 'ym f wny 'he dwelt in this hiding place for six days and grew weary' *Note*: CAr makmanun 'a place of concealment; a lurking place' (Lane, 3003c).

mkr *top. toponym. Root: krr*. [makarr] WH 3405: r'y mkr 'he pastured at Mkr' *Note*: Unknown toponym; perhaps related to the CAr makarrun 'a place of war' (Lane, 2602a), referring to land named after its association with battles.

ml *n.col. livestock. Root: mwl*. [māl] WH 3724: ħrs h-ml 'he kept watch over the livestock' *Note*: Dad: ml 'property' (U 48); GrAr: μαλ 'property' (P.Petra 17, 33) || CAr mālun 'whatever one possesses' (Lane, 3026a); in the pastoral context of the Safaitic inscriptions, māl most likely refers to livestock.

mlħ ① *v.d-stem. for Aquarius to appear (New Year). Root: mlħ*. [mallāħa] HaNSB 184: rwħ b'lsmn w nžr h-smý b-šhy w mlħ f 'ny kbr 'may B'lsmn send the winds as he kept watch for the rains during a drought, and Aquarius had appeared, so he suffered greatly' SIJ 37: w mlħ f h lt

slm w ṣyṣt m-b's 'snt 'and Aquarius appeared (signaling the new year), so, O Lt, may this year bring security and deliverance from misfortune' *Note*: Most have assumed that this verb refers to the manufacture or trading of salt, which was common in many of the areas in which Safaitic inscriptions have been found. The trading of goods, however, is not a theme in the Safaitic inscriptions. Other possible interpretations may appeal to CAR *mallāḥa* 'he [a poet] produced, or said, something goodly, beautiful, pretty' or even 'amlāḥa l-qawmu 'the people possessed milk' (Lane, 2731c). But these meanings seem to disagree with the negative context of SIJ 37. It seems best to take it as a denominal verb referring to the rising of Aquarius, signalling the beginning of dṭ' (see dṭ' (v.g-stem)). This fits nicely with the prayer for rain in HaNSB 184 and indeed the 'new year' prayer in SIJ 37.

mlḥ ② *pn. Aquarius (constellation). Root: mlḥ.* [mallāḥ] KRS 169: kl' h-smṣ ḥḍr mlḥ f ḍkr f 'mt f y's 'the sky withheld its rain during the sun's presence in Aquarius, then Aries, then Libra, and so he despaired' *Note*: Probably 'salt worker' or 'salt pan'; see AAAZ 1 and AAAZ 11.

mlk *n.sing. king. Root: mlk.* [malk] KRS 1023: mrd 'l-h-mlk grṣ ksr h-slslt 'he rebelled against king Agrippa to break the chains of bondage' SIJ 911: snt myt h-mlk 'the year the king died' *Plural: 'mlk* ['amlāk] C 1868: dṭ' h-ḥnṣ snt hrm šṭ b-'blt w whb 'mlk-h 'hrs 'he spent the season of the later rains (among) the young animals the year the Romans were wintering at 'blt and gave its rulers guards' *Note*: Dad: mlk (AH 204); GrAr: Μαλχος (Wadd 2177, 1); Nab: mlk (*passim*) || CAR *malikun* 'king' (Hava, 726a), certainly a loan in this form from Aramaic. Safaitic may reflect the form without the epenthetic i-vowel, *malk*. This pronunciation is attested in personal names from the southern Levant in Greek transcription. The Nabataean royal name *mnkw* = *manko* must derive from an earlier form [malk] in order for the assimilatory sound change of l > n to occur.

mlk h-slṭn *n.cnst-gen. possessor of authority.* [malk has-solṭān] RQA 10: srt 'l-mlk h-slṭn snt bnḥr 'mlkl-mṣh b-ṣr rm'n w b-m'ty frs 'he served in a troop under the possessor of authority (a governor?) the year Bnḥr took control for Mṣh with ten archers and two cavalry units' *Note*: Perhaps an epithet for a governor; see mlk (n.sing) and slṭn (n.sing).

mlk h-smṣ *n.cnst-gen. B'lsmn.* [malk has-samāy] KRS 1944: h mlk h-smṣ my 'O master of the sky (i.e. B'lsmn), let there be water' *Note*: 'Sovereign of the sky'—an epithet of B'lsmn; see mlk (n.sing) and b'lsmn (pn).

mlkt *n.sing. queen. Root: mlk.* [malkat] Is.Mu 412: wny m-tnzr h-mlkt 'he grew weak of waiting for the queen' *Note*: See mlk (n.sing).

mlm *adj. blameworthy. Root: lwm.* [malūm] CSNS 282: l PN h-mlm 'by PN, the blameworthy' *Note*: See lym (v.g-stem).

mlṣ *v.g-stem. to escape. Root: mlṣ.* [maleṣa] Is.K 205: h-'ns mlṣ w qsf 'l-d'n-h[m] mḥr[bt] 'the people escaped and were sad on account of their plundered sheep' *Note*: CAR *malīṣa* 'to get loose, free, escape, slip away' (Lane, 2736b).

mly *n.col. words. Root: mly.* [malāy] MISS.12: wgd mly ṣ'r 'he found the words of Ṣ'r' *Note*: Arm *mellā* 'word, speech' (CAL, s.v.).

mn' *v.g-stem. to restrain. Root: mn'.* *Third feminine singular: mn't.* [mana'at] CSNS 1: mn't w ṣllt ḍ'n-h ḥbst 'l slm 'his sheep were restrained and remained in the sheepfold of the lineage group of Slm' *Note*: CAR *mana'a* 'to hinder' (Lane, 3024c).

mnbl *adj. archer. Root: nbl.* [monabbel] KWQ 29: l PN h-mnbl 'by PN, the archer' *Note*: CAR *nabala* 'to shoot arrows, throw spears' (Steingass, 1098a).

mngṛ *ptc.g-stem. to endure; to be long-suffering. Root: ngr.* [mangūr] CSNS 517: h rḍw s'd PN h-mngṛ w flt-h 'O Rḍw, help PN, the long-suffering and deliver him' *Variant: mgr.* [maggūr] KRS 2475: ḡtn h-mngṛ 'aid the long-suffering one' *Note*: See ngr (v.g-stem).

mnqbl *prep. facing.* [menqabl] AZNG 1: mrd ṭlt snn mn-qbl nṣ ṣlm 'Nepos, who was op-

pressive, faced a rebellion for three years' *Note*: Arm mqbyl, mn qbwł 'opposite' (CAL, s.v.).

mnšb *n.sing. cult stone. Root: nšb.* [manšab] ZeGA 1: l PN d 'l 'ty w l-h mnšb 'by PN of the lineage of 'ty and the cult-stone is his' *Variant*: **mšb**. [maššab] KRS 2914: wgd h-mšb f wgm 'he came upon the cult-stone and grieved' *Variant*: **mšbt**. [maššabat] C 511: l PN h-mšbt f qyt bn y'd 'the cult-stone was set up by PN, so (may it) preserve the sons of Y'd' *Dual*: **mšbn**. [maššabān] KRS 3252: l PN h-mšbn 'by PN are these two cult-stones' *Note*: See nšb (n.sing).

mny ① *n.sing. mina (currency). Root: mny.* [menāy] RQA 1: šry h-frs m-mlk b-šrm mny 'he purchased the horse from Mlk for twenty minas' *Note*: An ancient Near Eastern unit of currency, μνᾶ, Syr manyā, Hb mānā.

mny ② *pn. Fate. Root: mnw.* [manay] KRS 941: ng' w b's m žłl w rēm mny 'ny 'he grieved in pain, for those who remain despair, and he was struck down by Fate while suffering' *Note*: His: mn (KJC 641) || CAR maniyyatun 'a decreed event, fate; manāyā' (Lane, 3025b); a deification of fate; see NabRel. Perhaps comparable to gdd (pn) and mt (pn). Etymologically related to the deity Manāt = Manawat: His mnwt (CH.R368.03); Nab mnwtw, mntw (LeNab, s.v.); QCT mnwh [manōh].

mnzr *n.sing. look-out point. Root: nžr.* [manžar] WH 1663: l PN h-mnzr 'by PN, at the look-out point' *Variant*: **mžr**. [mažžar] WH 318: l PN h-mžr 'by PN, at the look-out point' *Note*: CAR manžaratun 'a high place on which a person is stationed to watch' (Lane, 2813c).

mql *n.sing. writing. Root: qwl.* [maqāl] C 567: l PN h-mql 'by PN is this writing' *Note*: See ql (v.g-stem).

mqm *n.sing. place; area. Root: qwm.* [maqām] WH 1411: l PN h-mqm 'by PN, at this place' *Note*: CAR maqāmun 'a place of stay, residence, or abode' (Lane, 2996c).

mqzt *n.sing. summer pasture; area to spend the dry season. Root: qyz.* [maqīṭat] C 1240: wrd h-mqzt bdr 'he went to water at the summer pasture at the end of the dry

season' *Note*: CAR maqīzun, maqīzatun 'a place of pasturing in the summer' (Lane, 2580b-c); see qyz (v.g-stem). The mqzt is where one spends the dry season, usually at places of permanent water and often feeding the animals on dry fodder, or if they can get grazing, it is further west, near the settled lands (MRw, 78).

mr *v.g-stem. to pass by. Root: mrr.* [marra] RSIS 80: mr b-ḏf 'he passed by ḏf' *Note*: CAR marra bi-hi 'he passed by him' (Lane, 2699c).

mr' *n.sing. man; husband. Root: mr'.* [mar'] WH 2147: nyk mr' mtl w mr't w'l d 'l shwt w ḏhbn 'he copulated with the man of Mtl and the wife of W'l of the lineage of Shwt and ḏhbn' *Note*: Dad: mr' 'lord' (AH 208); Nab: mr' 'seignuer, maître' (LeNab, 117) || CAR mar'un, mur'un, mir'un 'a man, and the more common form imru'un 'a man, or human being' (Lane, 2702c-2703a).

mr't *n.sing. woman; wife. Root: mr'.* [mar'at] C 4768: wgm 'l-għm bnt 'n'm mr't-h 'he grieved for Għm daughter of 'n'm his wife' *Note*: See mr' (n.sing).

mr̄b *n.sing. land with abundant herbage. Root: rbb.* [marabb] KRS 2499: r'y h-mrb 'he pastured this land with abundant herbage' *Note*: CAR marabbun 'a place of alighting; a place of abiding, or dwelling, and congregating'; 'land abounding with plants, or herbage' (Lane, 1007a).

mr̄b't *n.sing. the period of first spring rains. Root: rb'.* [marba'at] Is.M 358: 'lf h-mrb't f šyr b-h-mštyt 'l-h-nmrt 'he fed (the animals) on dry fodder during the period of the early spring rains, and then returned to water with the animals born in the winter to the edge of Al-Namārah' *Note*: CAR mirbā'un signifies the 'rain that comes in the beginning of the [season called] rabī' (Lane, 1977b). The text suggests the presence of a severe drought, where the author was forced to feed animals on dry fodder at a time when rains were expected, and then was forced to return to his winter quarters near Al-Namārah.

mrby *n.sing. foster child. Root: rby.* [morab-bay] KRS 167: wgm 'l-ḥl-h w 'l-mrby-h žn'l w 'l-ḥtn-h ḥgg w 'l-ḥtn-h s'd bn mlk 'he

MRD

grieved for his maternal uncle and for his foster child, Z'n'l, and his wife's relation, Hgg, and his wife's relation S'd son of Mlk' *Note*: CAR murraban 'fostered' (Lane, 1024b).

mrd ① *v.g-stem. to rebel. Root: mrd.* [mara-da] KRS 1023: mrd 'l-h-mlk grfš ksr h-slslt 'he rebelled against king Agrippa to break the chains of bondage' *Third feminine singular: mrdt.* [maradat] WH 2815: snt mrdt nbṭ 'l-l rm 'the year the Nabataeans rebelled against the Romans' *Note*: CAR marada 'he exalted himself, or was insolent, and audacious, in pride and in acts of rebellion or disobedience' (Lane, 2706a).

mrd ② *ptc.g-stem. to rebel. Root: mrd.* [mā-red] QZUI 462: ṭrq 'n-h h-mrd 'the rebel struck out his eye' *Note*: See mrd (v.g-stem).

mrd ③ *n.sing. rebellion. Root: mrd.* [mard (?)] AZNG 1: mrd ṭlṭ snn mn-qbl nfs ṣlm 'Nepos, who was oppressive, faced a rebellion for three years' *Note*: See mrd (v.g-stem).

mrđ *v.g-stem. to become ill. Root: mrđ.* [mareša] LP 335: h rđw ḥy w mrđ 'O Rđw, (grant) life because he was sick' *Note*: CAR mariḍa 'he ... was, or became, [diseased, disordered, distempered, sick, or ill] in the state termed maraḍun' (Lane, 2708b).

mrġ *v.d-stem. to feed beasts in a pasture. Root: mrġ.* [marraga] TaLNS 69: w mrġ 'and he fed the beasts in a pasture' *Note*: CAR marġun 'a pasture'; maraġa 'he (a beast) fed in a pasture' (Lane, 2762a–b). The present form is assumed to be transitive, and so likely a D-stem.

mrḥ *v.g-stem. to rejoice. Root: mrḥ.* [mara-ḥa] NRE.B 1: w mrḥ 'and he rejoiced' *Note*: CAR maraḥa 'he rejoiced excessively' (Lane, 2726c).

mrq ① *v.g-stem. to pass by. Root: mrq.* [mara-qa] RWQ 339: r'y h-rđ snt mrq 'šh d 'l 'mrt he pastured in this valley the year the sheep of the lineage of 'mrt passed by' *Note*: The sense 'to pass by' is preserved in LevAr, maraqa 'to cross, pass by'; CAR maraqa 'let a.o. pass by' (Hava, 717), but the G-stem seems to have been lost in CAR.

MŚRQ

99

mrq ② *v.d-stem. to remove; to throw off; to let pass by. Root: mrq.* [marraqa] HaNSB 304: rmy b-rmh-h w ḥzr b-sf-h f mrq kll slsl-h 'he cast his lance and struck with his sword, then threw off all his bonds' *Note*: A faint whisper of the sense of the D-stem survives in CAR marqu l-'ihābi 'the burying of the skin, or hide, in the earth so that its hair may be removed, and it may become ready for tanning', and in the verb imtaraqa 'he drew [i.e. removed, our insertion] the sword from its scabbard' (Lane, 3019a).

mslt *n.sing. stream bed. Root: syl.* [masilat] WH 1023: 'd l-h-ḍ'n b-mslt 'ḥwl h-tyt 'he returned to the sheep by the stream bed to enclose them in the pen' *Note*: CAR masilun 'bed of a stream' (Hava, 339a).

msnn *n.sing. beaten track. Root: snn.* [masnan] WH 181 dṭ' h-msnn 'he spent the season of the later rains on the beaten track' *Note*: CAR masnanun 'the beaten track, or part along which one travels' (Lane, 1438c–1439a). The laconic text could suggest that there was a drought and herbage was not plentiful. The author therefore spent the season of abundance in migration seeking out herbage.

msrt *n.sing. troop. Root: syr.* [masirat] WH 599: nṣr b'd h-msrt 'he stood guard on behalf of the troop' *Note*: Macdonald (MRGH) convincingly connects msrt with Arm mašrītā, which, in Syriac, can mean a 'camp' or 'military unit' (CAL, s.v.).

mstr *ptc.g-stem. something written. Root: str.* [maštūr] C 1781: r't dḡ l-m 'hlk h-mstr 'may whosoever destroys this writing taste fear' *Note*: Dad: str 'he wrote' (JaL 61f) || CAR saṭara 'he wrote' (Lane, 1357c), and the passive participle maštūrun 'written'. This word occurs in a dubious hand copy and confirmation of its existence should await the discovery of a clearer attestation.

mšt *n.abst. want. Root: šy.* [mašī'at] RWQ 340: t'mr h-mšt 'want was widespread' *Note*: See šy' (v.g-stem).

mśrq *ptc.c-stem. to migrate to the inner desert. Root: śrq. Pl: mśrqn.* [mošreqina] SESP.U 13: ḥrṣ 'ḥw-h mśrqn 'he kept watch

for his brothers who were travelling to the inner desert' *Feminine*: **mšrq̄t**. [mošreqat] KRS 1011: rđf h-ḏ'n mšrq̄t 'he followed the sheep which were migrating to the inner desert' *Note*: See šrq̄ (v.c-stem).

mšty *n.sing. winter pasture. Root: štw*. [maš-tay] WH 3500: r'y mδbr h-mšty f šyf-h gml 'he pastured in the inner desert at the winter pasture, then he spent the early summer there (until) Gemini' *Variant*: **msty**. [mastay] WH 1867.1: r'y h-msty 'he pastured the winter pasture' *Note*: CAr maštan 'the place in which one stays, resides during the winter (šitā)' (Lane, 1504b–c). See šty (v.g-stem).

mštyt *n.pl. animals born in the winter. Root: štw*. [maštayāt] Is.M 358: šyr b-h-mštyt 'l-h-nmrt 'he returned to water with the animals born during the winter to the edge of Namārah' *Note*: The inscription signals a drought, causing the author to return with his young animals to permanent water from the inner desert which in normal circumstances would have abounded in herbage. See šty (n.sing).

mšd *n.sing. hunting grounds. Root: šyd*. [mašid] C 2497: šyr m-mšd 'he returned to a place of water from hunting grounds' *Note*: See šyd (v.g-stem).

mšr *v.d-stem. to attack. Root: mšr*. [maššara] C 2947: h lt w dšr nqmt mn-mn mšr-h 'O Lt and Dšr, let there be vengeance against whoever has attacked him' *Note*: Sab mšr 'army', perhaps from an unattested verb 'to attack'; CAr maššara 'to set up a town' is clearly a denominal verb from the Sab loan mišrun, a settlement for the Arab armies during the Islamic conquests < 'an army camp' (Lane, 2719b).

mt ① *n.col. dead (people). Root: mwt*. [maw-tay] AMSI 41: q'd <('d)> wrd f ḏkr h-mt f qšf 'he sat having gone to water and remembered the dead and felt much sadness' *Note*: CAr mawtā, pl. of mayyitun 'dead' (Lane, 2724b); the second 'd after q'd in AMSI 41 is likely dittography rather than the preposition 'd known from, for example, Hb, meaning 'until' (AEAL).

mt ② *n.abst. death. Root: mwt*. [mawt] LP 1198: h lt w š'hqm w h gđ'wđ fšyt m-mt k'n

'O Lt and Š'hqm and O Gđ'wđ, let there be deliverance from death should it come to be' *Note*: Proto-Semitic *mawtum 'death'; see myt (v.g-stem).

mt ③ *pn. deity. Root: mwt*. [mot] [mawt] KRS 2453: ḥgg mt 'Mōt celebrated a feast' *Note*: The Canaanite deity Mōt, 'death'; see AEBC.

mṭ *imp.g-stem. to strike down. Root: mṭ*. [mete'] Is.H 122 h lt mṭ' ḏ fg' 'h-h ḥbb-h 'O Lt, strike down the one who has distressed his brother, his beloved' *Note*: CAr mata'a 'to beat [someone with a staff or stick]' (Lane, 2688a).

mṭ' ① *v.g-stem. to experience enjoyment. Root: mṭ'*. [mata'a] AbSWS 25: mṭ' f h 'lt slm 'he experienced enjoyment so, O 'lt, may he remain secure' *Note*: CAr mata'a 'to experience enjoyment' (Lane, 3016c).

mṭ' ② *v.g-stem. to bring away. Root: mṭ'*. [mata'a] LP 159: mṭ' b-h-bqr m-whl 'he brought away the cattle from the mud' *Note*: CAr mata'a 'to carry a thing away', with b- (Hava, 698a).

mṭ't *n.pl. provisions. Root: mṭ'*. [matā'at] KRS 756: h š'hqm slm m 'l-h-'bl mṭ't l-mδbr 'O Š'hqm, keep safe what is upon the camels, provisions for the inner desert' *Note*: CAr matā'un 'anything useful or advantageous; as goods ... commodities ... food, the necessities of life' (Lane, 3017a).

mtḏkr *ptc.t2-stem. to remember. Root: ḏkr*. [motḏakker] KRS 1432: wlh mtḏkr ḥbb f ḥbb 'he was distraught by grief remembering loved one after loved one' *Note*: See ḏkr (v.g-stem).

mṭl *v.g-stem. to efface. Root: mṭl. Prefix conjugation: ymṭl*. [yamṭel] C 2163: 'wr l-ḏ ymṭl h-sfr 'may he who would efface this writing go blind' *Note*: CAr maṭala bi-hi 'he mutilated him; castrated him, namely, a sheep or goat' (Lane, 3017b); while the Safaitic lacks the preposition bi-, the meaning 'to copy' hardly seems to fit the context. All curses associated with actions done to inscriptions concern their defacement.

mṭr ① *v.g-stem. to rain. Root: mṭr*. [maṭara] TaNQF 7: mṭr ṭlṭt 'mṭr sfn 'it rained; three rain showers consecutively' *Prefix conjugation: tmṭr* (3fs). [tamṭar] WGR 1: lm

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tmṭr h-sknt 'it did not rain upon the settle-ment(s)' *Note:* CAR maṭarati s-samā 'the sky rained' (Lane, 2721c).

mṭr ② *n.col. rain. Root: mṭr.* [maṭar] KRS 2420: h b'lsmn rwḥ b-mṭr 'O B'lsmn, send the winds with rain!' *Pl:* mṭrṭ. [maṭarāt] RSIS 204: ' b'lsmn rwḥ b-mṭr 'O B'lsmn, send the winds with rains' *Variant:* 'mṭr [ʾamṭār] TaNQF 7: mṭr tltt 'mṭr sfīn 'it rained; three rain showers consecutively' *Note:* CAR maṭarun 'rain' (Lane, 2721b–2722a).

mṭy ① *v.g-stem. to journey. Root: mṭy.* [maṭa-ya] C 4332: mṭy snt brḥ 'qš h-mdnt 'he set off on a journeyed the year of the departure to/from the furthest part of the province' *Note:* CAR maṭā: ḡadda bis-sayri, wa-'asra'a 'he exerted himself in journeying and made haste' (al-Muḥīṭ, s.v.); Arm mty 'to come, reach' (CAL, s.v.).

mṭy ② *n.sing. journey. Root: mṭy.* [maṭy] LP 236: yqhr-h lh mṭy-h 'may Lh make him successful in his journey' *Note:* See mṭy (v.g-stem).

mṭyt *n.sing. riding animal. Root: mṭy.* [maṭeyyat] C 1837: h 'lt slm l-h-mṭyt ḥmt w qyt mn-grb h yṭ 'O 'lt, may the riding animal(s) be secure by means of (divine) protection and protect (them) from scabies, O Yṭ' *Pl:* mṭt. [maṭṭāt] WH 2837: ḥrs mṭt-h 'he kept watch over his riding animals' *Variant:* mṭyn. [maṭyān] ISB 112: frq mṭyn 'he seperated the mount animals' *Note:* CAR maṭiyy-atun 'a camel or beast that one rides' (Lane, 3021c).

mwd *n.abst. love. Root: wdd.* [mawadd] WH 598.1 h b'lsmn s'd 'tl bn zyd b-mwd 'O B'lsmn, help 'tl son of Zyd in the matter of love' *Note:* CAR mawaddatun, inf. of wadda 'to love' (Lane, 2931a–b).

mwl *imp.d-stem. to make abundant. Root: mwl.* [mawwel] Is.K 196: h b'lsmn mwl h-'rḍ sr 'O B'lsmn, make this land abundant quickly' *Note:* CAR tamawwala 'he became abundant in wealth' (Lane, 3026a).

my *n.col. water; rain. Root: myw.* [māy] IST 66: ḥḍr f h rḍw my 'he camped by permanent water so, O Rḍw, let it rain' *Variant:* myt. [māyat] KRS 96: h rḍw hb l-h h-myt 'O Rḍw, grant him water' *Variant:*

M(N)

101

mw'. [moway'] KRS 1482: šyr b-nšn mw' f h b'lsmn rwḥ b-mṭr 'he returned during Nisān to water so, O B'lsmn, send the winds with rain' *Variant:* m'. [mā'] C 4845: šyr h-m' 'he returned to the place of water' *Note:* Nab: my' (LeNab, 113b) || Safaitic my and myt correspond to LevAr mayy and mayye < *mayyat, both water. Thanks is owed to C. Della Puppa for this suggestion.

mykn *ptc.c-stem. to be established. Root: kwn.* [moyakān] KRS 2453: mykn ḥlf lyly-h w 'wm-h 'established is the alternation of his nights and days' *Note:* Perhaps from *mu'akānu, with the loss or merger of the glottal stop with y; see AEBBC.

myt *v.g-stem. to die. Root: mwt.* [mayeta] Ms 44: sm' 'n myt flfš 'he heard that Flfš had died' *Variant:* mt. [māta] KhNSJ 1: gls mn 'dmt snt mt mlk nbṭ 'he halted on account of the downpour the year king of Nabataea died' *Third feminine singular:* mtt. [mātat] ASWS 70: q'd f bky 'l-ḥt-h mtt 'he sat and wept for his sister who had died' *Note:* Proto-Semitic, *yamut, *mawtum, *mayita 'to die'.

mzl *n.sing. shelter. Root: zll.* [maṭall] RSIS 142: l PN h-mzl 'this shelter is for PN' *Note:* CAR maṭallun 'a place of shade' (Lane, 1917a).

m(n) ① *prep. from; against. Root: mn.* [meC] KRS 15: mṭy m-gl'd l-tdmr 'he set off on a journey from Gilead to Palmyra' C 2194: ḥy 'lt nqmt m-šn 'O 'lt, vengeance against enemies' *Variant:* mn. [men] KRS 34: ḡnyt mn-r'yt 'may pasturing bring abundance' *Note:* Dad: mn (*passim*); His: m(n) (*passim*) || CAR min. The n is often assimilated to the following consonant, as occurs in many modern dialects of Arabic.

m(n) ② *rel. who; whosoever.* [mVC] WH 408: 'wr m 'wr 'blind whosoever effaces' *Variant:* mn. [mVn] C 1957: y'wr mn 'wr h-sfr 'may whosoever effaces this writing be blinded' *Note:* Dad: mn (*passim*); His: mn (MNM b 6) || CAR man, LevAr mīn; the form lacking the n is likely the result of n-assimilation rather than a cognate of Hb mī. Since Arabic dialects show both man and mīn/min forms, it is impossible to determine the vocalization of the Safaitic.

N—n

n'r *pn. deity. Root: n'r.* CSNS 98: h n'r ḥrf 'O N'r, provide provisions' *Note:* A divine name.

n'gl *inf.n-stem. to be quick. Root: 'gl.* [ne'gāl] WH 2181: 'ly 'h-h n'gl 'may (the deity) deliver his help quickly' *Note:* See 'gl (adv).

n'm ① *inf.d-stem. to make easy. Root: n'm.* [na'ām] C 4803: h b'lsmn slm l-n'm ḥl 'O B'lsmn, let there be security to make camping easy' *Note:* CAR na'ama 'to render comfortable and pleasing' (Hava, 775b).

n'm ② *n.col. livestock. Root: n'm.* [ne'ām] C 2446: wgm 'l-'h-h nr qtl-h 'l-nbty r'y n'm 'wḏ w ḏf 'he grieved for his brother Nr, whom the Nabataean killed while pasturing the livestock of 'wḏ and ḏf' *Note:* CAR na'amun, 'an'amun 'camels, sheep, cattle' (Hava, 775a).

n'm ③ *n.col. ostrich. Root: n'm.* [na'ām] HaNSB 117: l PN h-n'm 'by PN is the ostrich' *Sg:* n'mt. [na'āmat] KRS 1610: --- PN h-n'mt '[by] PN is the ostrich' *Variant:* n'mh. [na'āmah] AWS 302b: l PN h-n'mh 'by PN is the ostrich' *Dual:* n'mtn. [na'ām-atān] WH 768: l PN h-n'mtn 'by PN are the two ostriches' *Note:* CAR na'amun 'ostrich' (Lane, 3035b). *Note* that the form with a final h is known only from a poor hand copy.

n'm ④ *n.abst. divine favor; ease. Root: n'm.* [no'm] LP 504: h 'lt flt l-rg' w ḥb l-h n'm 'O 'lt, may Rg' be delivered and grant him favor' *Variant:* n'mt. [ne'mat] HSNS 5: h ḏsry w lt n'mt l-ḏ d'y w lm yḥbl sfr 'O ḏsry and Lt, may he who would read aloud have divine favor and may (the) writing not be effaced' *Note:* CAR ni'matun 'a benefit; benefaction; favour; boon; or good' (Lane, 3035b-c). Also na'imun and nu'mun.

n'rt *top. toponym. Root: n'rt.* KRS 2830: šyr l-n'rt 'he returned to water towards N'rt' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

nb' *v.g-stem. to go. Root: nb'.* [naba'a] KRS 3051: nb' h-gb 'he went to the well' *Note:* CAR naba'a 'he went forth from a land to

another land' (Lane, 2753a); compare this expression to wrd h-b'r.

nb' *n.sing. spring; watering place. Root: nb'.* [naba'] C 5215: l PN h-nb' 'by PN, at this watering place' *Note:* CAR nab'atun 'origin', manba'un 'spring'; naba'a 'to issue water forth' (Hava, 738b).

nbṭ *pn. Nabataea; Nabataeans. Root: nbṭ.* [nabaṭo] C 3680: ḡnm snt ḥrb nbṭ 'he took spoil the year of the war of the Nabataeans' KhNSJ 1: snt mt mlk nbṭ 'the year the king of Nabataea died' WH 2815: snt mrdt nbṭ 'l-l rm 'the year the Nabataeans rebelled against the Romans' *Note:* Nab: nbṭw (LeNab, 119b).

nbty *adj.gen. Nabataean. Root: nbṭ.* [naba-ṭeyy] MISS.B 2: l PN h-nbty 'by PN, the Nabataean' *Variant:* nbṭwy [nabaṭōwayyā] (?) C 2820: l PN nbṭwy 'by PN, the Nabataean' *Note:* See nbṭ (pn).

ndm *v.n-stem. to be devastated (by grief). Root: dmm.* [nadamma] KRS 2340: ndm 'l-'b-h w 'l-'dwd-h 'rb't ṛgm mny 'he was devastated by grief on account of his father and his four paternal uncles, struck down by Fate' *Note:* Compare with Hb N-stem nidmā 'to be devastated (pasture), to perish' or perhaps even the equivalent of the G-stem 'to wail' (HALOT, #2114–2115). The connection with Arabic nadima 'to regret' (Hava, 752b) is attractive but one must also argue for the shift of 'regret' to 'grief', a trivial change but nonetheless unattested.

ndr *n.sing. prominent part of a mountain. Root: ndr.* [nāder] CSNS 578: l PN h-ndr 'm f 'm 'by PN, at this prominent part of a mountain year after year' *Note:* CAR nādirun 'a prominence, or projecting part of a mountain' (Lane, 2781b).

ndw *v.g-stem. to call out; invoke. Root: ndw.* [nadawa] ThNQṬ 57: ndw 'lt 'l slm 'he invoked 'lt for security' *Note:* CAR nadā 'to call, invoke' (Steingass, 1111a).

ndr *v.g-stem. to make a vow. Root: ndr.* [naḏara] KWQ 42: ndr ḥḏr 'he made a vow while camping by water' *Note:* Dad: ndr

(AH 204); His: ndr 'a vow' (KhMA1), ndr 'he vowed' (KhMA 2) || CAr naḍara 'alā nafsī-hī 'he imposed upon himself a vow' (Lane, 2781c).

ndĥ *n.sing. watering-trough. Root: ndĥ.* [na-ṣaḥ] LP 853: l PN h-ndĥ 'this watering-trough was (built) by PN' *Note:* CAr naḍa-hun 'a watering-trough' (Lane, 2807a).

nfd *q. q. Root: nfd.* WH 1677.2: nfd 'l-h-ḥl b'd h-n'm **meaning unknown**

nfr ① *v.g-stem. to flee. Root: nfr.* [napara] HCH 194: nfr f 'slm w b'd 'flt snt 'srq rḏwt 'l-hdy l-ymnt 'he deserted but then surrendered but afterwards escaped the year Rḏwt the commander migrated southward to the inner desert' KRS 303: nfr mn-ḥl 'some of the horses fled' or 'he fled from horsemen' *Note:* CAr nafara 'he took fright, and fled, or ran away at random' (Lane, 2823c).

nfr ② *ptc.g-stem. to flee. Root: nfr.* [nāper] MKJS 1: šty 'nzt nfr mn 'rm 'he wintered at 'nzt, having fled from the Romans' *Note:* See nfr (v.g-stem).

nfrt *n.pl. (a party of) near kinsmen. Root: nfr.* [naprat] WH 2815: ngy m-nfrt w 'ḥ-h snt mrdt nbṭ 'l-l rm 'he was announced commander of a party of near kinsmen with his brother the year the Nabataeans rebelled against the people of Rome' *Note:* CAr nafratun 'near kinsmen who go forth with him to war when an event befalls him' (Lane, 2825b).

nfs ① *n.sing. funerary monument. Root: nfs.* [naps] Vogue 404.1: bny l-bn-h h-nfs 'he built for his son the funerary monument' *Pl:* 'nfs. [anpos] ASFF 291: l-h h-'nfs 'the funerary monuments are his' *Variant:* 'fs. [appos] NRW.D 1: 'ly h-'fs l-frs grm'l 'he erected the funerary monuments for the cavalrymen of Grm'l' *expression: h-nfs t (KRS 2383) 'this funerary monument'.* *Note:* Dad: nfs (JSLih 77); Nab: npš (LeNab, 121b); Nam: ty npš 'this funerary monument' || NWS npš 'funerary monument; stele' (DNWSI, 748; CAL, s.v.); the term is also common in Hasaitic in the expression nfs w qbr 'funerary monument and grave' (SAHI). In Safaitic it is often followed by t, which is interpreted as a demonstra-

tive pronoun, but which others have interpreted as part of the word itself. The argument against interpreting it as part of the lexeme is that in all of its attestations, the singular 'nefesh' never terminates in a t. Moreover, the plural has been attested with the demonstrative 'ly (see 'ly (pro)), indicating that the formula may include the use of the demonstrative.

nfs ② *n.sing. person; self. Root: nfs.* [naps] C 203: nq't b-nfs wdd d y'wr h-sfr 'may he who would efface this writing be thrown out of the grave by a beloved person' *expression: l-nfs-h (LP 360) 'for himself'.* *Note:* CAr nafsun 'a person; a being; an individual' (Lane, 2827c); ḡā'a-nī bi-nafsi-hī 'he came to me himself' (Lane, 2827c). The expression l-nfs-h could stand in opposition to kry (v.g-stem) or 'gr (n.sing) 'hired man', one who pastures the animals of others.

nfs ③ *pn. Nepos. Root: nfs.* [nepos] AZNG 1: mrd tlt snn mn-qbl nfs ḡlm 'Nepos, who was oppressive, faced a rebellion for three years' *Note:* Abbadi and Zayadine cleverly connect nfs with T. Haterius Nepos, governor of Provincia Arabia in the 2nd c. CE. See the commentary under AZNG 1 for more.

nfy *v.g-stem. to be in exile. Root: nfy.* [napaya] (?) CSNS 388: w nfy 'and he was exiled' *Note:* CAr nafā-hu 'he drove away, **expelled, or banished him**' (Lane, 3036c); for similar expressions, see glw (v.g-stem) and grz (v.g-stem).

ng' *v.n-stem. to grieve in pain. Root: wg'.* [nawga'a] KRS 213: wgd ḥtt ḡyr'l f ng' w ql ḥbl ḥrm 'n ygll 'he found the writing of Ḡyr'l so he grieved in pain and said: may any effacer go mad if he erases (the writing)' *Third feminine singular: ng't.* [nawga'at] C 5142: l PN ng't bkyl 'by PN, who grieved in pain, who wept' *Note:* See wg' (v.g-stem); LevAr inwaḡa 'to feel pain from grief'.

ngb *v.n-stem. to be shown favor. Root: ngb.* [naggaba] C 3097: l PN h-mšbt w ngb 'by PN is this cult-stone so may he be shown favor' *Note:* CAr intaḡaba 'he selected him; chose him; preferred him above others' (Lane, 2765b).

ngd *v.g-stem. to be courageous; to become courageous.* *Root: ngd.* [nagoda] KRS 286g: l PN h-šrt w ngd w tẓr 'nd-h 'by PN, at this structure on high ground, and he was courageous while he stood guard at it (the structure)' *Note:* CAr nağuda 'he was, or became, courageous, and sharp, or vigorous and effective, in those affairs which others lack power or ability to accomplish' (Lane, 2766b).

ngm *pn. Virgo (constellation).* *Root: ngm.* [nagm] HaNSB 218: wny w ngš h-'bl m-ħrm mn-tlg b-r'y ngm 'he was feeble while he drove the camels from the Ḥawrān on account of snow (or cold) during the rising of Virgo' *Note:* This term probably refers to an ear of corn, which was the symbol of this constellation in the eastern zodiacs. Safaitic ngm should be connected with CAr root √ngm, which refers to 'the emergence' or 'appearance' ṭala'a/ṣahara, of, among other things, a 'plant', 'a canine tooth', 'a horn' or 'a planet' (Lisan, s.v.), see AAAZ 1 and AAAZ 11.

ngn *v.n-stem. to go mad (from grief).* *Root: gnn.* [naganna] MAHB 2: wgd 'tr 'šy'-h f ngn 'he found the traces of his companions and went mad (from grief)' *Note:* CAr does not attest the N-stem of this root, but the sense is found in the common mağ-nūnun 'possessed by a ġinniyyun or by ġinnun or by a devil, or demon, etc ... hence meaning bereft of reason; or mad, insane' (Lane, 464b). The N-stem, however, occurs in LevAr inğann 'he became mad'. See also gnn (inf.g-stem).

ngr ① *v.g-stem. to be patient; to endure.* *Root: ngr.* [nagara] KRS 598: l PN w ngr ẓlm b-ħm 'by PN and he endured oppressed in/by the heat' WH 422.2: PN w ngr 'PN and he endured' *Prefix conjugation: ygr.* [yeggor] ISB 421: l PN h-dr mħrb ygr 'by PN, at this place, having been plundered, he endures' *Note:* Arm ngr 'to endure', 'to persevere' (CAL, s.v.).

ngr ② *inf.g-stem. to be patient; to endure.* *Root: ngr.* [nagr] CEDS 268: h 'lt š' hn w slm hn ngr-h 'O 'lt, he has experienced want here, so let there be here security that he endure' *Note:* See ngr (v.g-stem).

ngš *v.g-stem. to drive beasts.* *Root: ngš.* [nagaša] HaNSB 218: wny w ngš h-'bl m-ħrm mn-tlg b-r'y ngm 'he was feeble while he drove the camels from the Ḥawrān on account of snow (or cold) during the rising of Virgo' *Note:* CAr nağša 'he collected together camels [&c.] after a state of dispersion' and 'he drove vehemently' (Lane, 2771b).

ngwt *n.abst. escape; deliverance.* *Root: ngw.* [nagawat] C 4842: rdy slm w ngwt 'Rdy, let there be security and escape (from harm)' *Note:* See ngw (v.g-stem).

ngy ① *v.g-stem. to announce; to be announced.* *Root: ngw.* [nagaya] WH 610: nẓr l-msrt snt ngy mty hdy 'he stood guard for the troop the year Mty was announced commander' *Third feminine singular: ngyt.* [nagayat] SIJ 786: qšš w nẓr snt ngyt 'mlkt 'he patrolled and stood guard the year the queen was announced' *Note:* Macdonald has connected this word with Sab ngw 'to announce' (SD, 93), which is used to announce leadership over a raiding or war party (MRGH).

ngy ② *v.g-stem. to escape; to be saved.* *Root: ngw.* [nagaya] WH 153: ngy m-ħwlt 'he escaped from the Ḥwlt' *Variant: ngw.* [nagawa] C 406: ngw w hḍr w nẓr 'he escaped and camped by water and kept watch' *Prefix conjugation: nngy (1c).* [nangeya] (subjunctive) WH 135: h lt qbll 'hl slm f nngy 'O Lt, let there be a safe reunion with (my) family that we/I may be saved' *Note:* CAr nağā 'he became safe, secure; he escaped' (Lane, 3028c).

ngbt *inf.n-stem. to disappear; to be lost.* *Root: gyb.* [nağābat] C 2786: h lt ngbt l-d 'wr 'O Lt, may he who effaces be lost' *Note:* CAr gāba 'it was or became absent' (Lane, 2312b); N-stem unattested in CAr.

ngdb *v.n-stem. to be angry; to be upset.* *Root: gḏb.* [nağšaba] LP 475: l PN w ngdb mn-bn-h 'by PN and he was angry because of his son' *Note:* The tD-stem in CAr, tağadḏaba carries this meaning (Lane, 2265b), but note LevAr inğadab.

nhl *v.g-stem. to quench one's thirst.* *Root: nhl.* [nahala] C 4355: nhl h-nmrṯ 'he

quenched his thirst at Al-Namārah' *Note*: CAR nahila 'to quench (thirst)' (Hava, 796a).

nhr *n.sing. river; rivulet. Root: nhr.* [nahr] HASI 23: ḏb' nhr 'he went on a raid to (the) river' RWQ 329: ḥrṣ 'bgr 'h-h ṣmkr 'l-nhr frt 'he kept watch for 'bgr, his brother, at ṣmkr bordering the river Euphrates' *Note*: GrAr: αλ-Νααρ (P.Petra 17, 42) || CAR nahrun 'river, stream, running water' (Steingass, 1151a).

nhy ① *n.sing. pond; rain-pit. Root: nhy.* [nahy] SIJ 90: ṣwy w 'ḥḏ h-nhy 'he suffered from the lack of rain and took (water) from this pond' *Note*: CAR nahyun 'rain-pit, pond, pool' (Steingass, 1153a).

nhy ② *pn. deity. Root: nhy.* [nohay] LP 317: l PN h-nqt qsytl-nhy 'by PN is the she-camel, which was dedicated to Nhy' *Note*: Cun: nuḥa-a-a || North Arabian deity, common in the Thamudic B inscriptions.

nḥl *n.sing. torrent valley. Root: nḥl.* [naḥl] C 2670: r'y h-'bl h-nḥl bql 'he pastured the camels in this valley on fresh herbage' *Pl*: 'nḥl. [anḥāl] ASFF 229: r'y h-'nḥl b-qmr h-'nsy 'he pastured the valleys during the moon (= month) of Virgo' *Variant*: 'ḥl. [aḥ-ḥāl] KRS 47: tnḏr h-'ḥl 'he kept watch at the valleys' *Note*: Hb naḥal 'river valley, wadi' (HALOT, #6089); Arm naḥlā 'wadi, stream' (CAL, s.v.).

nḥr *v.g-stem. to slaughter. Root: nḥr.* [naḥara] ASFF 119: nḥr 't ḏ'n-h 't slaughtered his sheep' *Note*: CAR naḥara 'to slaughter an animal' (Lane, 2774a).

nḥs *n.abst. misfortune. Root: nḥs.* [naḥas] TTF 1: hy lt nḥs l-ḏb' h-gr 'O Lt, may the raider (robber) of this snare experience misfortune' *Note*: CAR naḥasun 'misfortune' (Lane, 2775a).

nkḥ *v.g-stem. to marry. Root: nkḥ.* [nakaḥa] KRS 2971: nkḥ 'rgḥ 'he married 'rgḥ' *Note*: CAR nakaḥa 'he married, took in marriage' (Lane, 2848a).

nkr *v.l-stem. to contend with; to battle. Root: nkr.* [nākara] LP 1261: l PN ḏ nkr h-śn 'by PN who contended with the enemy' *Note*: Perhaps equivalent to CAR nākara 'he contended with him in a fight, battle, war' (Lane, 2849b).

nl *v.g-stem. to attain. Root: nwl.* [nāla] LP 619: hyh lt nl slm h-mlk 'O Lt, may the king attain security' *Note*: CAR nāla 'he attained, obtained' (Lane, 3040c).

nq' *v.n-stem. to be thrown out (of the grave). Root: qy'.* [naqā'a] SESPS 6: nq' b-ḥbb-h mn yḥbl m'l-ḥwq 'may whosoever effaces out of jealousy be thrown out (of the grave) by his beloved' *Prefix conjugation*: yq'. [yeqqa'] AWS 237: 'm m 'wr h ṛḏw fl-y'wr m 'wr w l-yq' b-ṣdq 'if one would efface, O Rḏw, then let him who would efface be made blind, and then let him be thrown out of the grave by a friend' *Note*: This is probably the N-stem of the root qy', which in CAR means 'to vomit' (Lane, 2576a). In Safaitic, its meaning must have been more general, i.e., simply to throw out. The N-stem is not attested in CAR. Our interpretation is confirmed by the expression nq't m-qbr 'being thrown out of a grave' (LP 282) and indeed nq't b-ṣdq 'being thrown out (of a grave) by a trusted one'. The use of this term in curse formulas seems to betoken the undesirable phenomenon of reusing graves (or perhaps removing a corpse from an above-ground burial cairn before it had fully decomposed). Expressions which include the prepositional phrase b-ṣdq or b-wdd signal the ultimate betrayal, namely, having a loved one reuse your grave.

nq't *inf.n-stem. to be thrown out (of the grave). Root: qy'.* [naqā'at] LP 282: h 'lt ṣm w nq't m-qbr l-ḏ y'wr-nh 'O 'lt, may he who would efface it (the writing) go deaf and be thrown out (of the grave)' *Note*: See nq' (v.n-stem).

nq'ṣ *inf.n-stem. to die suddenly. Root: q'ṣ.* [naqā'ṣ] C 2276: h lt slm m-b's w nq'ṣ l-mn ḏ ḥbl h-sfr 'O Lt, let there be security against misfortune and may whosoever would obscure this writing experience a sudden death' *Note*: CAR qa'ṣun 'a quick death', māta qa'ṣan 'he (man) died on the spot'; 'aq'ṣa-hū 'he slew him on the spot'; inqa'ṣa 'he died' (Lane, 2549b).

nq't *n.sing. watering place. Root: nq'.* [naq'at] SHNS 1: wrd l-tmny h-nq't mn-rḥbt 'he went eight times to the watering place from the Ruḥbah' *Note*: CAR niqā'un

'swampy ground'; 'swamp' (Hava, 786a). Given that there are no swamps in the desert, the term likely refers to a depressed feature of land in which water collects and remains after the rains.

nqd *v.g-stem. to be safe. Root: nqd.* [naqaḏa] LP 146: ḥll h-dr f r'y h-bl f h lt w b'lsmn šy' h-gš h-rdf f nqd 'he camped in this place, then pastured the camels so, O Lt and B'lsmn, escort the rear guard that they may be safe' *Note:* CAR naqaḏa 'to became safe, in safety, saved' (Lane, 2837a).

nql ① *v.g-stem. to transport. Root: nql.* [naqala] AbaNS 78: bnn h-str w nql h-sby 'he built the shelter while he transported the captive' *Note:* CAR an-naqlu: taḥwilu š-šay'i min mawḏi'in 'ilā mawḏi'in 'the transport of a thing from a place to a place' (Lisān, s.v.).

nql ② *n.sing. torrent. Root: nql.* [naqil] CSNS 70: brt h-nql 'may the torrent bring bounty' *Note:* CAR naqilun 'torrent', either male or female in gender (Hava, 787a).

nqlt *n.sing. rocky ground. Root: nql.* [naqlat] QZMJ 406: l PN h-nqlt 'by PN, at this rocky ground' *Note:* CAR naqlun 'rocky (ground)' (Hava, 787a); the feminine form of the Safaitic likely indicates the elipsis of the word 'rd' 'earth'.

nqm *v.g-stem. to take revenge. Root: nqm.* [naqama] C 2674: h lt nqm 'O Lt, may he have vengeance' *Note:* CAR naqama 'alay-hi 'he exacted vengeance upon him' (Lane, 3037c).

nqmt *n.abst. retribution; vengeance. Root: nqm.* [neqmat] SG 5: h lt rwḥ w nqmt m-d 'slf 'gl 'O Lt, let there be respite and hasty vengeance against him who has committed this act' *Variant: nqm.* [neqm] Is.L 63: h rdw nqm l-nhḏ 'O Rdw, may Nhḏ have vengeance' *Note:* CAR niqmatun 'penal retribution, or vengeance' (Lane, 3037c).

nqr *v.g-stem. to write (on a stone). Root: nqr.* [naqara] ThNTS 80: tšwq 'l-'h-h b's f nqr w 'tw ldn-h 'he longed for his brother B's and so wrote (this inscription) that he return to him' *Note:* CAR naqara fi ḥaḡar 'he wrote upon a stone' (Lane, 2837c).

nqrn *n.sing. writing. Root: nqr.* [naqrān] ISB 107: l PN h-nqrn 'by PN is this writing' *Note:* See nqr (v.g-stem).

nqt *n.sing. she-camel. Root: nqw.* [nāqat] MA 1: ṭhr w ḏbh l-rḏy w ḡnm nqt 'he cleansed and make a sacrifice to Rdḏ that he may grant a she-camel as spoil' *Variant: nqh.* [nāqah] WH 3663: r'y h-nqh 'he pastured the she-camel' *Dual: nqtn.* [nāqatān] WH 3912: l sly bn nn bn nbq h-shly w h-nqtn 'by Sly son of Nn son of Nbq the Shl-ite and these two camels' *Pl: 'nq.* [anūq] AbaNS 564.1: l g'r bn šmrḥ bn lb't h-'nq 'by G'r son of Šmrḥ son of Lb't are the she-camels' *Note:* CAR an-nāqatu: al-'untā mina l-'ibil 'the female of the camel' (Lisān, s.v.).

ns ① *v.g-stem. to halt in a place. Root: nws.* [nāsa] C 3291: ns f 'hlt 'he halted and settled down' WH 1029: ns f h rdw flt m-ḏf 'he halted so, O Rdw, deliver (him) from ḏf' *Note:* CAR nawwasa bi- 'to halt in a place' (Hava, 799a); this meaning however is not attested in the G-stem.

ns ② *n.col. people; folk. Root: 'ns.* [nās] ZQSH 11: ḥwb 'l-h ns-h 'his people lamented for him' Is.Mu 89: šry h-ns 'pox of the people' *Note:* CAR nāsun 'men' (Lane, 2866a).

ns' *v.g-stem. to go through a country. Root: ns'.* [nasa'a] WH 2023: w ns' f ... 'and he went through (the country) so ...' *Note:* CAR nasa'a fi l-'ard 'he went through the country' (Hava, 757a).

nsh *v.g-stem. to efface. Root: nsh.* [nasaḥa] C 2363: nq't [l-]ḏ nsh h-dmyt 'may he who effaces this inscription be thrown out (of the grave)' *Note:* CAR nasaḥa 'to efface, blot out' (Steingass, 116b).

nsl *v.n-stem. to go off; to be captured. Root: sll.* [nasalla] C 1758: wgm 'l-'šy'-h ḏ nsl b-ṭbr 'he grieved for his companions who were captured (when the sun was) in Sagittarius' WH 590: nsl l-mdbr 'he went off towards the inner desert' *Note:* CAR insalla 'it (a thing) became pulled forth, drawn out gently; he slipped away, or stole away' (Lane, 1396a); Sab šll 'to capture' (SW).

nśl *v.n-stem. to be removed; to withdraw. Root: šwl.* [našāla] KRS 2640: h lt nśl m sqm 'O Lt, may that which causes sick-

NŚM

ness be removed' WH 1123: nšl w tẓr h-smy 'he withdrew and kept watch for the rains' *Note*: CAR šāla 'it rose; or became raised, or elevated' (Lane, 1621c), but the sense in Safaitic better fits LevAr šil 'remove' and the passive inšāl 'it was removed'.

nśm *v.d-stem. to begin. Root: nśm.* [naś-sama] WH 3685: nśm ḥbn 'he began to lament' *Note*: CAR naššama 'to begin, undertake anything bad' (Steingass, 1121b).

nšt *v.g-stem. to go forth. Root: nšt.* [našaṭa] WH 1243: twlh mt w nšt l-ḥm f h brkt 'he was made distraught by death (or Mōt) so he went forth towards ḥm and then he was at Brkt' QZMJ 95: nšt m-ḥṭṭy l-ḥrn dkr 'he went forth from Ḥṭṭy towards the Ḥawrān during Aries' *Note*: CAR našaṭa 'he went forth from a place'; 'he passed or crossed, [from one country or the like to another]' (Lane, 2796a).

nš' *n.abst. enmity. Root: nš'.* [naš'] HaNSB 371: rḏw m-h-nš' 'may Rḏw aid him against enmity' *Note*: CAR naša'a r-raḡulu 'he made apparent and clear his enmity and intention to kill' (Lisān, s.v.).

nšb ① *v.g-stem. to set up a cult-stone. Root: nšb.* [našaba] MISS.D 1: nšb 't' snt 'md qyṣr h-mdnt w swy h-mdnt 'he erected a cult-stone of 't' the year Caesar sent reinforcements to the province and restored order to the province' KRS 929: nšb f h dšr slm 'he set up a cult-stone so, O Dšr, may he be secure' *Note*: CAR našaba 'erect; lay down; set up, stick into the ground, plant' (Steingass, 1123a).

nšb ② *n.sing. cult-stone. Root: nšb.* [našab] C 527: l PN h-nšb 'the cult-stone (was set up) by PN' *Note*: Dad: nšb (AH 288); His: nšb (HH 1); Nab: nšyb (LeNab, 122a) || Macdonald (MGDG, 291) has suggested that the nšb-stone acted as a commemorative symbol of a divine being, or even a representation of the being itself. For cognates, see DNWSI, 749–750; see mnšb (n.sing).

nšḥ *v.n-stem. to be restored. Root: šḥḥ.* [našaḥḥa] C 4718: nšḥ h-dqr 'may the wounded one be restored' *Note*: CAR šaḥḥa 'to become healthy, sound, restored to health or soundness' (Lane, 1651a).

NTN

107

nšl *v.g-stem. to escape. Root: nšl.* [našala] SIJ 183: w nšl 'and he escaped' *Note*: CAR našala min 'to escape from' (Hava, 767a); compare to ngy (2) (v.g-stem).

nšn *pn. the month Nisan. Root: nšn.* [nišan] ASWS 202: šyr snt my w mḥl f šhr my b-nšn w b'lsmn ḥwr m mḍbr w bḥrt m mṭr f 'mḥl 'he returned to a place of water the year of rain and dearth, for the water glistened during Nisan (March–April) because B'lsmn returned from the inner desert but during the late summer, it did not rain and caused dearth' C 2021: 'šrq m-ḥrn b-nšn 'he set off for the inner desert from the Ḥawrān during Nisan' *Note*: The Babylonian month corresponding to March–April; see AAAZ 11.

nšr *v.n-stem. to be in need of aid. Root: nšr.* [naššara] RWQ 117: ḥḍr w wgm w nšr 'he camped near water and grieved and was in need of aid' *Note*: CAR našara-ḥū 'he aided or assisted him' (Lane, 2802c). This word always appears in contexts which require an intransitive sense in the inscriptions, perhaps suggesting it should be taken as an N-stem, [naššara] < *našsara.

ntg *v.g-stem. to help (an animal) give birth. Root: ntg.* [nataḡa] MNSA 3: w ntg 'and he helped (the animals) give birth' *Note*: CAR nataḡa 'he assisted a quadruped in bringing forth' (Lane, 2760b); compare to wld (v.d-stem).

ntl *ptc.g-stem. to be ahead of others. Root: ntl.* [nātel] HaNSB 8: s'd-h rḏw w 'kl-h rḏw w r'y bql ntl 'may Rḏw aid him and may Rḏw nourish him so may he pasture on fresh herbage ahead of the others' *Note*: CAR natala min bayni-him ...: taqaddama 'natala from among them ...: he advanced' (Lisān, s.v.).

ntn *v.g-stem. to give; to make an offering. Root: ntn.* [natana] WH 1731: 'ny w ntn 'he suffered and made an offering' *Note*: This word is a loan from Northwest Semitic, cf. Hb nātan 'to give'; also found Thamudic B ntn (SESP.U 31) 'a gift?' and in Taymanitic (KTIC). Alternatively, ntn could be construed as a personal name, well attested in Safaitic, preceded by the comitative wāw, 'ny w ntn 'he suffered with Ntn'.

nw *n.sing. migrating group. Root: nwy.* [nāww] LP 325: ḥrṣ h-nw m' 'h-h m-mdbr 'he kept watch with his brother for the migrating group from the inner desert' *Note:* See nwy (v.g-stem).

nwr *v.g-stem. to escape. Root: nwr.* [nawora] C 265: lṣ w nwr 'he robbed and escaped' *Note:* CAr nāra and tanawwara 'to escape; to take flight' (Hava, 798a).

nwy ① *v.g-stem. to migrate. Root: nwy.* [nawaya] BWM 3: f nwy l-nksr 'then he began the migration to 'nksr' BS 138: nwy ymn ybn ḥml 'he migrated south, seeking fertile plains' *Variant: nw*. [nawa'a] KRS 1739: l PN w nw 'by PN and he set off on a migration' *Prefix conjugation: yny.* [yanyī] C 1108: l PN yny f byt 'by PN who is migrating and will camp the night' *Note:* CAr nawā-hu 'he intended it, purposed it ... as the object of his aim' and the Gt-stem intawā l-qawmu manzilan bi-mawḏi'i kaḏā 'the people, or party, repaired, or betook themselves, to, or towards, a place of alighting or abode in such a place' (Lane, 3040b). The Safaitic seems to correspond better in meaning with the CAr Gt-stem, although Hava (s.v.) reports the meaning 'to emigrate' for the G-stem.

nwy ② *ptc.g-stem. to migrate. Root: nwy.* [nāweyy] KRS 1949: r'y h-rglt nwy w ḥwf 'he pastured the water-course while migrating and he was in fear (of scarcity?)' *Note:* See nwy (v.g-stem); often this word can be equally interpreted as 'pastureland', see nwy (n.sing).

nwy ③ *n.sing. pastureland. Root: nwy.* [naway] SIJ 1008: gḏ'wḏ nwy w 'qwy w dṭ' w qyz w šty h-rḥbt 'wḏ '(O) Gḏ'wḏ, let there be pastureland and endurance while he spends the season of the later rains, the dry season, and the winter at this raḥabah once again' *Note:* Hb nāwê 'grazing place' (HALOT, #6035); CAr nawan 'a tract, or region towards which one goes in journeying' (Lane, 3040b).

nyk *v.g-stem. to copulate. Root: nyk.* [naye-ka] WH 2147: nyk mr' mtl w mr't w'l d 'l shwt w ḏhbn 'he copulated with the man of Mtl and the wife of W'l of the lineage of Shwt and Ḍhbn' KRS 59: nyk slm 'mt slm 'he

copulated with Slm, the slave girl of Slm' *Note:* His: nk, nyk 'to have sex, to have repeated sex', respectively (KJA 6) || CAr nāka 'to lie with' (Steingass, 1159a).

nym *v.g-stem. to sleep; to die. Root: nwm.* [nayema] KhBG 283: bny ['l-]syḥ w nym 'he built (upon) Syḥ who had died' *Variant: nm.* [nāma] RWQ 155: l PN w š't w m nm 'by PN and there was unrest but he did not die' WH 188: l PN w nṣr w nm 'for PN and he kept guard but died' *Variant: n'm.* [na'ema] l PN w n'm 'by PN and he died' *Note:* CAr nāma 'to sleep' (Hava, 801a); it is only attested as a euphemism for death in Safaitic (AEBC).

nz *v.g-stem. to expel. Root: nzz.* [nazza] ASWS 217: wld h-m'zy b-knn snt nz 'l yhd 'he helped the goats to give birth during Kānūn (December–January), the year the Jews were expelled' *Third feminine singular: nzt.* [nazzat] ASWS 186: wld b-h-dr snt nzt yhd 'he helped (the goats) to give birth the year the Jews were expelled' *Note:* Perhaps related to CAr nazza-hū 'an 'to remove a.o. from' (Hava, 753a).

nz' *ptc.g-stem. to long (for one's family). Root: nz'.* [nāze'] C 3216: r'y h-nḥl nz' 'he pastured in the valley longing (for his family)' *Note:* CAr naza'a 'ilā 'ahli-hī 'he longed for his family' (Lane, 3030c).

nzz *n.abst. expulsion. Root: nzz.* [nezāz] SIJ 688: gls snt nzz 'l yhd 'he halted the year of the expulsion of the Jews' *Note:* See nz (v.g-stem).

nṣr *v.g-stem. to keep watch; to guard; to await. Root: nṣr.* [naṣara] C 220: nṣr f h rḏw snt ḥrb h-nbt 'he guarded so, O Rḏw, the year of the war of the Nabataeans' BS 952: r'y 'b-l h-rḥbt bql w nṣr šn' f slm h lt 'he pastured the camels in this shallow depression on fresh herbage and kept watch for enemies so (keep him) secure, O Lt' Al-Mafraq Museum 47: nṣr 'l-dmṣy b-ḥms m't frs snt ḥrb 'mm 'he served as a guard under Dmṣy in (a formation of) five cavalry units, the year of the war of 'mm' BTH 228: ṭrd-h nbt m-'nzt w sdy h-ḥl f nṣr-hm 'the Nabataeans drove him away from 'nzt and so he set off on horseback, and then stood guard against them' *expression: nṣr h-smṣy*

Q'D

(C 3752) 'he awaited the rains'. *Note:* CAR *nazara* 'he looked' (Lane, 2821a); constructions such as *nẓr b'd h-msrt* (WH 599) 'and

QBR

109

he *nẓr* on account of the troop' suggest a meaning closer to Arm *nṭar* 'to watch over, guard' (CAL, s.v.).

Q—q

q'd *v.g-stem. to sit. Root: q'd.* [qa'ada] ASWS 70: q'd f bky 'l-ḥt-h mtt 'he sat and wept for his sister who had died' *Third feminine singular: q't.* [qa'att] (!) KRS 863: gṭht mt f q't f bkt 'Gṭht died and so she sat and wept' *Note:* CAR qa'ada 'he sat down; or sat after standing' (Lane, 2544c). The irregular spelling of the 3fs form, q't instead of q'dt, suggests that the final two consonants were contiguous. KRS 863 also exhibits the collapse of the triphthong in the form bkt, attesting to the irregular nature of the author's dialect.

q'sn *n.pl. killers. Root: q's.* [qa'āsina] C 3931: h 't' slm w ḥrṣ q'sn w fr 'O 't', let there be security as he had kept watch for murderers but fled' *Note:* An agentive noun in the plural, perhaps qa'āsīn, if not a personal name. CAR qa'aṣa 'to kill a.o. on the spot' (Hava, 610a).

q't *n.sing. depressed plain. Root: qw'.* [qā'at] WH 2532: r'y h-q't 'he pastured in the depressed plain' *Note:* CAR qā'un 'a depressed plan; soft land' (Hava, 625a).

qbl ① *v.d-stem. to offer. Root: qbl.* [qabbala] KRS 1836: h b'lsmn ḥlmt m-d qbl 'O B'lsmn, may that which he has offered bring forbearance' *Note:* CAR 'aqbala 'to bring a.o. in the presence of' (Hava, 577a); Arm qblyn 'tribute' (CAL, s.v.).

qbl ② *v.r-stem. to be reunited (with loved ones). Root: qbl.* [qaballa] KRS 455: qbl m ḥdd 'may whosoever has gone to the border of the land be reunited (with loved ones)' *Prefix conjugation: yqbl.* [yeqball] SG 5: wlh 'rtn yqbl b-bs'l 'he was distraught by grief during the journey to reunite with loved ones at Bs'l' *Note:* See qbl (inf.r-stem).

qbl *inf.r-stem. to be reunited (with loved ones). Root: qbl.* [qebāl] AWS 48: h lt slm

w qbl 'O Lt, let there be security and a reunion with loved ones' *Variant: qbl.* [qeball] BS 836: h lt qbl slm 'O Lt, (grant) a safe reunion (with loved ones)' *expression: qbl b-slm* (AbWH 2) 'a safe reunion'. *Variant: qbl slm* (C 1970); *qbl 'slm* (KRS 37). *Note:* The infinitive qbl occurs very frequently in the prayer component following expressions of longing for loved ones, tśwq 'l-PN f h DN qbl 'and he longed for PN so, O DN, may they be reunited/let there be reunion'. This exact form is attested in CAR as iqballa, iqbilālun, but the Safaitic reflex better suits the G-stem qabila 'to receive (someone); to accept' (Hava, 577a).

qbr ① *v.g-stem. to bury. Root: qbr.* [qabara] WH 1136: l PN w qbr 'ḥ-h 'by PN and he buried his brother' *Third feminine singular: qbrt.* [qabarat] KRS 1975: qbrt PN bnt ḥl-h f ng' 'PN, daughter of his maternal uncle, was buried and so he grieved in pain' *Note:* CAR qabara 'he buried' (Lane, 2480b).

qbr ② *ptc.g-stem. to bury. Root: qbr. Pl: qbrn.* [qabirīna] C 2156: wgd 'tr gś-h qbrn ḍw 'l yẓr 'he found the trace of his troop, who were buried, of the people of Yẓr' *Note:* See qbr (v.g-stem); Knauf (KnR) takes qbrn as 'two graves' in apposition with 'tr, but this contradicts established formula, namely, a participle giving information about the condition of the persons mourned for or associated with inscription/trace finding, e.g. LP 590 wgd 'tr 'śy'-h ḥrbn 'he found the traces of his companions who were plundered'.

qbr ③ *n.sing. grave. Root: qbr.* [qabr] LP 282: h 'lt šm w nq't m-qbr l-d y'wr-nh 'O 'lt, may he who would efface it (the writing) go deaf and be thrown out of the grave' WH 2030: wgd qbr ḡyr'l f ng' 'he found the grave of ḡyr'l and so he grieved in pain'

110

QDM

Note: Dad: qbr (JSLih 81); Nab: qbr' (LeNab, 141a) || CAR qabrun 'a grave, tomb' (Lane, 2480c); the term is common in Hasaitic gravestones as part of the construction nfs w qbr and wgr w qbr (SAHI).

qdm *v.d-stem. to make an offering. Root: qdm.* [qaddama] MNSA 2: qdm f h lt slm 'he made an offering so, O Lt, may he be secure' *Note:* CAR qaddama-hū 'he offered it' (Lane, 2985b).

qdnh *top. toponym. Root: qdn.* Is.L 247: l PN h-frs m-qdnh 'by PN, the horseman from Qdnh' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

qfyt *n.sing. path. Root: qfy.* [qopyat] KRS 68: h š'hqm ... f 'n-k bgy-h w qfyt-h w b-hfrt-k fltn m-mt 'O Š'hqm ... for you are indeed whom he seeks and his path and by means of your guidance there is deliverance from death' NSR 55: h lt br' mn-qfyt 'O Lt, may (your) path bring health' *Note:* CAR qafā fulānan 'he followed the footsteps of such a one' (Lane, 2991c).

qhr *v.d-stem. to make successful; to overcome. Root: qhr. Prefix conjugation: yqhr.* [yoqahher] LP 236: yqhr-h lh mty-h 'may Lh make him successful in his journey' *Note:* CAR qahara-hū 'he overcame, conquered, prevailed, etc.' (Lane, 2570a).

ql ① *v.g-stem. to say. Root: qwl.* [qāla] BRenv.H 1: wgd 'tr 'm-h ḥmyn f ql h gddf hb l-h k-s'd-h w k-wld-h w k-n'm-h 'he found the trace of his grandfather Ḥmyn and said: O Gddf, grant him the like of his good fortune and the like of his children and the like of his livestock' SIJ 688: wgd 'tr hn-'hyr f ql l-l-h h-'mr 'he found the trace of Hn-'hyr and said may his lineage have long life' *Note:* CAR qāla 'he said' (Lane, 2994c).

ql ② *imp.g-stem. to say. Root: qwl.* [qol] KRS 3239: l PN h-'nfs hn ql 'for PN is this funerary monument; (so) speak here (i.e. make an invocation here)' *Note:* See ql (v.g-stem).

ql ③ *inf.g-stem. saying. Root: qwl.* [qawl] APMS 1: yrb f-h b-ql fz-h 'his mouth exalting him, saying: may he have good fortune' *Note:* CAR qawlun 'a saying, something said' (Lane, 2994c). See ql (v.g-stem).

qm *n.col. people. Root: qwm.* [qawm] C 3811: h rdy gnmt l-qm gy' 'O Rdy, let there be

QR

spoil for a starving people' *Note:* GrAr: Καυμ (P.Petra 62 1. 52) || CAR qawmun 'a people, or body of persons composing a community' (Lane, 2996a).

qmr *n.sing. moon. Root: qmr.* [qamar] ASFF 229: r'y h-'nhl b-qmr h-'nsy 'he pastured in the valleys during the (full) moon of Virgo' *Note:* CAR al-qamaru 'the moon in its third night and after' (Lane, 2562c). The Safaitic appears to be synonymous with ks' (n.sing).

qn *n.sing. slave; servant. Root: qyn.* [qayn] KRS 1695: ḥrs qn h-mlk 'he kept watch as a servant of the king' *Feminine:* **qnt.** [qaynat] BR 34: l PN w l-h h-qnt 'by PN and the slave-girl is his' *Note:* Dad: qn (AH 304), qnt (AH 186/2) || CAR qaynun, qaynatun 'slave, servant' and 'maid-servant, female singer', respectively (Steingass, 867b–868a).

qnt *top. toponym. Root: qnt.* [qanata] C 3095: wgm 'l-ḥbb w 'l-'šy'-h wsqn h-mhr m-gnt h-dr qnt 'he grieved for a loved one and his companions who were driving colts from the gardens of this region to Qnt' *Note:* M.C.A. Macdonald (MLIP 11, 333, n. 195) suggests a connection with Qanatha/Κάναθα, a city of the Decapolis.

qnt *v.g-stem. to fear; to despair. Root: qnt.* [qanata] KRS 1958: qnt ḥ-śn' f h lt wqyt 'he feared the enemies so, O Lt, (grant) protection!' *Note:* CAR qanata 'he despaired most vehemently of a thing' (Lane, 2568b).

qnwt *n.col. livestock. Root: qnw.* [qenwat] WH 1699: r'y h-qnwt bql 'he pastured the livestock on fresh herbage' *Note:* CAR qinwatun 'sheep or goats taken for oneself' (Lane, 2994b).

qr ① *v.g-stem. to be cold; to settle in a place. Root: qrr.* [qarra] C 4351: h rḏw qr h-qm 'O Rḏw, may the people be established (in this place)' ISB 106: l PN h-dr w qr 'by PN, in this place, and he settled down' *Prefix conjugation:* **yqr.** [yeqarr] AbaNS 881: yqr w gly 'rd t 'he was cold and cut off in this land' *Note:* CAR qarra 'he, or it, settled; became firm ... or established ... at rest ... in the place' and 'he was, or became, affected, or smitten, by the cold' (Lane, 2499b).

qr ② *n.abst. cold. Root: qrr.* [qarr] KRS 132: štr w b's w dn w qr l-d y'wr h-sfr 'isola-

tion and despair and contempt and cold on whoever scratches out the writing' *Note*: CAR qarrun 'cold' (Lane, 2499b). See qr (v.g-stem).

qr ③ *n.sing. abode; plain. Root: qrr.* [qārr] ASFF 370: l PN h-qr 'the abode is for PN' or 'by PN, at this plain' *Note*: CAR qarārūn 'abode, plain' (Hava, 896b); it is impossible to deduce the exact meaning of this word from its single attestation; moreover, the spelling with one r does not find an exact cognate in CAR.

qr' *v.g-stem. to read aloud. Root: qr'.* [qara'a] RSIS 126: slm l-d qr' h-ktb 'may he who would read this writing have security' *Prefix conjugation: yqr'.* [yeqra'] C 4803: hyy l-d yqr' h-ktb 'may he who reads this writing (aloud) have long life' *Note*: EnAv: qr'; His: yqry (MNM b 6); Nab: qr' (LeNab, 143b) || CAR qara'a 'to read' (Hava, 578a).

qrb ① *v.g-stem. to make an offering. Root: qrb.* [qaraba] WH 241: qrb brkt w 'hs f n'm snt b'lsmy 'he made an offering at Brkt because he was suffering from scarcity so may B'lsmn show grace (this) year' *Note*: Dad: qrb (JSLih 41); Nab: qrb (LeNab, 144a) || Arm qrb D-stem 'to offer, dedicate'; CAR qurbānun 'an offering to God' (Hava, 577a).

qrb ② *adv. soon; near. Root: qrb.* [qarīb] CEDS 298: r'y šn' qrb 'he saw an enemy nearby' MKWS 8: 'mr h-mkmm st 'ym f wny f gd'wd w š'hqm gnmmt qrb 'he dwelt in this hiding place for six days and grew weary so, O Gd'wd and Š'hqm, (grant) spoil soon' *Note*: CAR qarībun 'near in the respect of place', qarīban 'shortly after and before' (Lane, 2507c–2508a).

qrḥ *v.g-stem. to wound. Root: qrḥ.* [qaraḥa] LP 1051: l PN w qrḥ 'by PN and he was wounded' *Note*: CAR qaraḥa-hū 'he wounded him' (Lane, 2509c).

qrt *n.sing. black hillock. Root: qwr.* [qārat] IsL 206: l PN h-qrt w bny l-'lm 'by PN, at this small mountain, and he built for 'lm' *Note*: CAR qāratun 'black hillock, ground covered with black stones' (Hava, 625b), an appropriate term for a feature of land in the Ḥarrah.

qrw *v.g-stem. to travel. Root: qrw.* [qarawa] C 3120: qrw h-dr 'he travelled to this region' *Note*: CAR qarā 'to tend to, to go to, to travel from one country to another' (Steingass, 833a).

qš' *v.g-stem. to cut off; to remove forcefully. Root: qš'.* [qaša'a] C 4453: qš' h-yd f hy w rḏw ... 'his hand was cut off so may he live and Rḏw ...' *Note*: Arm qš' 'to cut off' (CAL, s.v.). If this fragmentary inscription belongs to the genre of self-amputation oaths (see, for example, C 25), then the first verb could be understood as an optative: 'may he strike off (his) hand and life in promise to Rḏw ...'

qšf *v.g-stem. to be sad; to grieve. Root: qšf.* [qašapa] C 2713: qšf 'l-h-ḏ'n mn-h-ḥsf 'he was sad on account of the sheep which had gone hungry' KRS 8: wgd 'tr ghm f qšf 'he found the traces of Ghm and so he grieved' *Note*: Arm qšp 'to be grieved' (CAL, s.v.).

qšr *pn. Caesar. Root: qyšr.* [qayšar] HAU 72 = Al-Marfaḡ Museum 14: t'mr h-šn' snt qšr w h-mḏy 'adversity was widespread the year of Caesar and the Persians' *Variant: qyšr.* [qayšar] MISS.D 1: snt 'md qyšr h-mdnt w swy h-mdnt w bḥs 'l 'shm f ḥrb-hm 'l mlk w 'm h-bšy w 's ḏ 'l frt w ḏ 'l yzr 'the year Caesar sent reinforcements to the province and put the province in good order, and the lineage of 'shm were defeated, as the lineage of Mlk, 'm the 'bš-ite, 's of the lineage of Frt and those of the lineage of Yzr all made war upon them' *Variant: qšryn.* SG 5: mrd snt h-dr qšryn fqd 'h-h 'n'm trḥ rgm-h mny 'he rebelled the year Qšryn was in this region, having lost his brother 'n'm, who perished, whom Fate struck down' *Note*: Arm qēsar 'emperor' (CAL, s.v.); CAR qayšarun 'Caesar, Emperor' (Hava, 601a). The meaning of qšryn and its connection to qšr is unclear.

qšš *v.d-stem. to patrol; to track. Root: qšš.* [qašša] KRS 1468: qšš b-m't frs b'd 'l ḏf 'he patrolled as a part of a cavalry unit for the lineage of ḏf' WH 1849 qšš frs[-h] h-msty 'he tracked [his/a] horse to the winter pasture' *Note*: CAR qašša 'he followed,

tracked' (Lane, 2526b). In Safaitic, the term occurs frequently with military activities, e.g. KRS 1468 qšš b-m't frs 'he qšš in a cavalry unit', suggesting a translation of 'patrol' rather than 'track' in such contexts. In example WH 1849, qšš can also be interpreted as 'to patrol', if the text is translated as 'he patrolled as a horseman in the winter pasture'.

qsy ① *v.g-stem. to dedicate. Root: qsy.* [qašaya] AWS 237: l PN h-gml w qsy-h 'by PN is the camel and he dedicated it (to a deity)' *Note:* Qsy texts contain an image of an animal, which seems to reflect an offering to a deity. The verb is likely cognate with Arm qsy 'to set aside; to designate for religious use' (CAL, s.v.). This root would seem to be related to the CAR qašša 'to cut' (Lane, 2526b), through the general confusion of IIIw/y and C² = C³ roots; note CAR qašā 'to be remote, far away' > 'to be cut off' (?) (Hava, 603b).

qsy ② *ptc.g-stem. to dedicate. Root: qsy.* [qašeyy] KRS 1307: l PN h-gml qsy l-š'hqm 'by PN is the camel, which has been dedicated to Š'hqm' *Dual: qsyn.* [qašeyyayn] C 1658: l PN h-gmln qsyn l-'lt w l-rđw 'by PN are the two camels which have been dedicated to 'lt and to Rđw' *Feminine: qsy.* [qašeyyat] LP 317: l PN h-nqt qsy l-nhy 'by PN is the she-camel, which was dedicated to Nhy' *Note:* See qsy (v.g-stem).

qtb *top. toponym. Root: qtb.* C 1383: zr' h-qtb 'he sowed h-qtb' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

qtl ① *v.g-stem. to kill. Root: qtl.* [qatala] HCH 126: wgm l-rđwt d 'l nmrt bn 's mql qtl-h 'l hwt 'he grieved for Rđwt of the lineage of Nmrt son of 's, who was killed; the people of Hwt killed him' *Prefix conjugation: yqtl (internal passive or N-stem).* [yoqtal] [yeqqatel] AWS 264: l PN w l'n yqtl d yslm-h 'by PN and may he who keeps it (this writing) safe never be killed' *Note:* West Semitic *qatala/qāṭala 'to kill'.

qtl ② *inf.g-stem. to (be) killed. Root: qtl.* [qatl] KRS 1161: snt qtl mn't 'the year Mn't was killed' *Note:* See qtl (v.g-stem); it is also possible to take this form as a finite verb.

qtl ③ *ptc.g-stem. to kill. Root: qtl.* [qātel] CSNS 1004: h lt t'r mn qtl-h 'O Lt, there shall be vengeance against his killer' *Note:* See qtl (v.g-stem).

qtl ④ *ptc.g-stem. to kill. Root: qtl.* [qatil] LP 243: wgm l-'b-h qtl 'grieved for his father, who was murdered' *Variant: mql.* [maqtūl] HCH 72: wgm l-hn' trh w l-'bdy mql 'he grieved for Hn', who had perished, and for 'bdy, who was murdered' *Dual: qtl.* [qatilayn] Unpub.: w l-dd-h w l-hnš bn dd-h qtl 'and (he grieved) for his paternal uncle and for Hnš son of his paternal uncle, both killed' *Note:* See qtl (v.g-stem).

qtl ⑤ *v.l-stem. to fight one another. Root: qtl.* [qātala] HCH 71: hll w gls snt qtl hwt w byg' w hrš d 'l tm 'he camped while he halted the year Hwt and Byg' fought and kept watch for the lineage of Tm' *Note:* CAR qātala 'to fight one, to wage war against' (Steingass, 819a).

qtl ⑥ *n.pl. warriors. Root: qtl.* [qātelū (cnst).] ZeWa 1: šty h-dr m-rk snt trq mk mlk nbt tlt n m't qtl 'l rm 'he spent the winter in this place on account of the lack of rain the year Mk, king of the Nabaṭaea, smote thirty cavalry units, warriors of the Romans' *Note:* See qtl (v.g-stem).

qtal *v.tr-stem. to wage war. Root: qtl.* [iq-tatala] KRS 1024: srt l-hr hdy snt qtal hrdš 'he served in a troop under Hr, the commander, the year Hrdš waged war' *Note:* CAR iqtatala 'to combat with one another, fight' (Steingass, 819b).

qyh *n.sing. kinsman (?) Root: qyh.* C 88: tšwq l-b'lsmy w l-bny dd-h w l-kl qyh f 'lt w dšr slm w qbl 'hl 'he longed for B'lsmy and the children of his paternal uncle and every qyh so, 'lt and Dšr, let there be security and reunion with family' *Note:* Meaning and etymology uncertain.

qyl *ptc.g-stem. to say. Root: qwl.* [qāyel] KRS 1015: wgd 'tr l d'f w rb-h qyl hy lt slm w b-'n-h slm w qm-h 'bd 'he found the trace of the lineage of Df so he exalted it saying: O Lt, may it be secure and may it remain secure for all time, and its people too' *Note:* See ql (v.g-stem).

qyt *inf.g-stem. to protect; to preserve. Root: wqy.* [qeyat] KRS 78: wgm l-'h-h l-'s w l-

QYẒ

ḥd 'h-h f h lt ryḥ w qyt 'he grieved for his brother, for 's, and for Ḥd, his brother so, O Lt, grant ease and protect' *Note:* See wqy (v.g-stem).

qyẓ ① *v.g-stem. to spend the dry season.*

Root: **qyẓ**. [qayeṭa] HCH 107: qyẓ 'l-tbrn f ṭḥwf 'he spent the dry season on the edge of Tbrn and was diminished by the lack of rain' KRS 1681: qyẓ-h 'l-fnyṭ w l b'd 'he spent the dry season at the edge of Fnyṭ and not further' *Variant:* **qyt**. [qayeṭa] ASFF 290: w qyt 'and he spent the dry season (here)' *Variant:* **qz**. [qāṭa] WH 2399: f qz 'so may he spend the dry season (safely)' *Variant:* 'yḏ. [ayeṣa] Is.Mu 113: ḥll h-dr dṭ f 'yḏ f

R'T

113

šty f h b'lsmn qbl 'he camped in this region during the season of the later rains, then the dry season, then the winter so, O B'lsmn, (grant) a reunion with loved ones' *Note:* CAR qāza bil-makāni 'he remained, or abode, in the place during the season called qayz, during the summer' (Lane, 2579b). See MSTs.

qyẓ ② *n.sing. the dry season. Root:* **qyẓ**. [qeyāt] ZeGa 11: r'y h-m'zy h-nḥl qyẓ 'he pastured the goats in this valley in the dry season' KhNSJ 5: šyr qyẓ r'y 'he returned to a place of water in the dry season to pasture' *Note:* See qyẓ (v.g-stem).

R—r

r' *n.sing. watchman. Root:* **r'y**. [rā'i] CSNS 769: l PN h-r' 'by PN, the watchman' *Note:* There is a possibility that this word is incomplete so the present identification is highly tentative; see r'y (v.g-stem).

r" *v.d-stem. to see; to keep watch. Root:* **r'y**. [ra'a'a] DHH 26: r" w tly 'l-qwm f 'nqd 'he kept watch and tracked 'qwm who was captured' *Note:* See r'y (v.g-stem).

r'b *adj. peace-maker. Root:* **r'b**. [rā'eb] ISB 161: l PN h-r'b 'by PN the peace-maker' *Note:* CAR ra'aba bayna l-qawm 'he effected a peace between the people' (Lane, 2984b).

r'l *n.col. young ostriches. Root:* **r'l**. [ra'l] HaNSB 355: l PN h-r'l 'by PN are the young ostriches' *Note:* CAR ra'lun 'the young of ostriches' (Lane, 997c).

r's *n.abst. first; foremost. Root:* **r's**. [ra's] APMS 1: r's ḏkrt 'foremost fame' *Note:* Hb ri-šōn 'first, beginning' (HALOT, #8615); CAR ra'asa 'to become chief' (Lane, 1001a).

r'y ① *v.g-stem. to see; to keep watch. Root:* **r'y**. [ra'aya] CEDS 298: r'y šn' qrb f h rḏw ḡwt 'he saw an enemy nearby so, O Rḏw, remove affliction!' *Note:* CAR ra'ā 'he saw (with the eye)' (Lane, 998b).

r'y ② *n.sing. (heliacal/acronical) rising of an asterism. Root:* **r'y**. [ra'āy] C 3818: ṭlg b-h-dr b-r'y 'qbt 'there was snow in this region

at the rising of Scorpio' *Variant:* **ry**. [rāy] C 4717: ng' b-ry srqt 'he grieved at the (heliacal) rising of Mars' *Note:* r'y is probably the equivalent of Babylonian ittanmar 'to rise heliacally', but must have been applied to the acronical rising of an asterism as well (AAAZ 1 and AAAZ 11). Compare the use of a single word for both the acronical and heliacal risings in the Huḏalī poems. The term is rarely applied to months, perhaps signalling the 'rising' of the asterism associated with that month.

r' *n.sing. friend. Root:* **r'y**. [rā'i] KRS 25: trw' l-r'-h gfr 'he feared for his friend Gfr' *Note:* CAR rā'in 'companion, keeper' (Lane, 1109c), from the root r'y, but Hb rēa' 'friend, companion' (HALOT, #8870), from rw'.

r'b *v.g-stem. to be afraid. Root:* **r'b**. [ra'aba] C 317: w r'b 'and he was afraid' *Note:* CAR ra'aba 'he feared, was afraid' (Lane, 1103c).

r'l *v.g-stem. to strike (with a sword or spear). Root:* **r'l**. [ra'ala] WH 2189: l PN w r'l 'by PN and he was struck (by a sword or spear)' *Note:* CAR ra'ala 'to pierce with a spear; strike with a sword' (Steingass, 421a).

r't *n.sing. fear. Root:* **rw'**. [raw'at] C 1781: r't ḏq l-m 'hlk h-mštr 'may whosoever destroys this writing taste fear' *Note:* CAR raw'atun 'a fit of fear' (Lane, 1188c); this

word is attested only once in a dubious hand copy and so confirmation of its existence must await a clear attestation.

r'y ① *v.g-stem. to pasture. Root: r'y.* [ra'aya] Ms 44: r'y h-'bl b-h-'rd 'he pastured the camels in the valley' *Variant: r'yw.* [ra'a-yaw] RSIS 324: r'yw h-d'n snt hrb yhd 'he pastured the sheep the year of the war of the Jews' *Pl: r'w.* [ra'aw] NSR 79.2: l PN w r'w 'by PN and they pastured' *Prefix conjugation: εἶραυ* (3mp). [yir'aw] A1: εἶραυ βακλα βι-χαου[υ] 'they pastured on fresh herbage during Kānūn' *Note: His: r'y* (WTI 55) || CAr ra'ā 'he pastured livestock' (Lane, 1108a); the prefix conjugation is only attested in A1.

r'y ② *inf.g-stem. to pasture. Root: r'y.* [ra'āy] KRS 37: rg' b-'bl r'y l-hrt 'f ht 'he returned with camels to the Ḥarrah to pasture on 'awf-plants of low-lying tracts of land' *Note: See r'y* (v.g-stem).

r'y ③ *ptc.g-stem. to pasture. Root: r'y.* [rā'ey] C 2446: wgm 'l-'h-h nr qtl-h 'l-nbty r'y n'm 'wḍ w ḍf 'he grieved for his brother Nr, whom the Nabataean killed while pasturing the livestock of 'wḍ and Ḍf' *Note: See r'y* (v.g-stem).

r'yt *n.abst. pasturing. Root: r'y.* [ra'yat] SSWS 175: tśwq 'l-hr f h dśr w lt ḡnyl l-hr mn r'yt 'he longed for Ḥr so, O Dśr and Lt, may pasturing bring abundance to Ḥr' *Note: See r'y* (v.g-stem).

rb *v.g-stem. to exalt. Root: rbb.* [rabba] KRS 1015: wgd 'tr 'l ḍf w rb-h qyl hy lt slm w b-'n-h slm w qm-h 'bd 'he found the trace of the lineage of Ḍf so he exalted it saying: O Lt, may it be secure and may it remain secure for all time, and its people too' *Prefix conjugation: yrb.* [yarobb] APMS 1: yrb f-h b-ql fz-h 'his mouth exalting (him) by saying: may he have good fortune' *Note: CAr rabba l-'amara* 'he put the affair into a right, or proper, state' (Lane, 1002c). In the Safaitic context, the verb seems to refer to performing an oral ritual upon finding an inscription. The translation 'to exalt' is an attempt to be neutral with regard to the function of this ritual, and is based on the basic sense of the Semitic root, 'to be big, or abundant'.

rb' *n.col. fresh herbage. Root: rb'.* [rabi'] AWS 244: snt h-rb' 'the year of fresh herbage' *Note: CAr rabi'un*, herbage produced immediately after the rains of any season (Lane, 1018c–1019a).

rb't *n.sing. period of abundant herbage. Root: rb'.* [rabi'at] SSWS 80: 'dy h-'sd f ḥbl rb't 'Leo transgressed and ruined the period of abundant herbage' *Note: CAr rabi'un*, a period in which there is rain and herbage, usually applied to the spring or autumn (Lane, 1018b–1019a). The period to which SSWS 80 refers must correspond to syf, the first part of qyz.

rbb *v.d-stem. to raise; to train. Root: rby. Prefix conjugation: yrb.* [yorabbeb] C 1186: l-h h-mhrt yrb-h 'the filly, which he is training, belongs to him' *Note: CAr rabbaytu-hū* 'I reared him, fostered him' (Lane, 1023b).

rbwt *n.sing. elevated land. Root: rbw.* [rabwat] IST 140: r'y h-rbwt 'he pastured the elevated land' *Note: CAr rabwatun, rubwatun, ribwatun* 'an elevation of ground' (Lane, 1024a).

rdf ① *v.g-stem. to follow. Root: rdf.* [radepa] KRS 1011: rdf h-d'n mśrqt 'he followed the sheep, which were migrating to the inner desert' KRS 26: rdf h-d'n w ḥḍr 'hl-h b-'nzt f wgd-h mśrqt l-mdb'r 'he followed the sheep and his family camped by water at 'nzt, then he found them migrating towards the inner desert' *Note: CAr radifa-hū* 'he, or it, followed, or came after, him, or it' (Lane, 1067b).

rdf ② *adj. rear (behind something). Root: rdf.* [radip] LP 146: ḥll h-dr f r'y h-'bl f h lt w b'lsmn śy' h-gś h-rdf f nqd 'he camped in this place, then pastured the camels so, O Lt and B'lsmn, escort the rear guard that they may be safe' *Note: CAr radifun* 'one who rides behind another' (Lane, 1086b).

rdn *n.abst. yellowish red. Root: rdn.* [radan] WGRR 1: r'y h-d'n w wgm 'l-b'lsmn snt mḥl w lm tmṭr h-sknt lwny rdn ḥwwt 'he pastured the sheep and grieved for B'lsmn the year of dearth because it did not rain upon the settlement(s) (and) it (the fields?) became dark, inclining to the color yellowish

RDT

red' *Note:* CAR rādinun, radanun 'Saffron, used in poetry (Lane, 1070b). It is unclear if the nomads would have known Saffron in this period, so it may be the case that the word originally referred to the color rather than the spice.

rdt *n.sing. reward. Root: rdd.* [reddat] C 1639: 'ny 'gr f h rđw rdt 'he suffered as a hired man so, O Rđw, (grant) compensation' *Note:* CAR radda 'to return' (Lane, 1061c–1062c).

rdy *v.g-stem. to be exhausted; to be weak. Root: rdy.* [rađeya] KRS 1804: rdy w r'y h-tl' ġzz 'he was exhausted while he pastured the water course, having gone on a raid' *Note:* CAR rādiya 'to be exhausted' (Hava, 241b).

rdt *n.sing. meadow. Root: rwd.* [rawšat] WH 2145: r'y h-'bl h-rđt bql 'he pastured the camels in the meadow on fresh herbage' *Pl: rđ.* [rawš] WH 784: r'y b-rđ w mdbr w b-'ls 'he pastured on meadows and in the inner desert and on grainland' *Note:* CAR rawđatun 'a meadow' (Lane, 1187a). In the Safaitic context, this likely refers to the verdant land that appears adjacent to torrents in the time of rain.

rđw *pn. deity. Root: rđw.* [rošaw] C 3187: h rđw ġrr đ fny 'O Rđw, put into danger whoever destroys (this writing)' *VARIANT: rdy.* [rošay] C 3811: h rdy ġnmt l-qm gy' 'O Rdy, let there be spoil for a starving people' *Note:* Cun: ru-ul-da-a-a-ú || The well-known Arabian deity; the spelling rđw is common in the Thamudic B inscriptions while the rdy form appears to be the result of the confusion of w and y in Safaitic (AArQ); perhaps the same as Herodotus Ὠροταλτ, Ὠροταλ (3.8) and Palmyrene 'ršw.

rdy *v.g-stem. to be satisfied. Root: rđw.* [rašeya] ASWS 107: h gđdf ġnyt w hđ' đ hbl w rdy đ d'y 'O Gđdf, let there be abundance; and may he who would obscure (this writing) be debased but may he who would read aloud be satisfied' *Note:* CAR rādiya 'an-hu, 'alay-hu 'he was pleased with him' (Lane, 1099b).

rf *n.sing. cultivated land. Root: ryf.* [rīp] CSNS 603: wđd b-h-rf 'he was alone in the

RGM

115

cultivated land' *Note:* CAR rīfun 'a land in which are sown fields' (Lane, 1202c).

rg' *v.g-stem. to return. Root: rg'.* [raga'a] KRS 37: rg' b-'bl r'y l-ħrt 'f ht 'he returned with camels to the Ḥarrah to pasture on 'awf-plants of low-lying tracts of land' *Note:* CAR raġa'a 'he returned; he went, or came, back' (Lane, 1088a).

rgg *n.abst. state of commotion. Root: rgg.* [ragag] CSNS 1000: rhl f rgg 'he set off on a journey because there was commotion (in the land)' *Note:* CAR raġġun 'commotion, agitation' (Lane, 1082b); see šy' (v.g-stem) for a parallel construction.

rgl ① *n.sing. foot soldier. Root: rgl.* [ragol] C 2076: srt 'l-ħdd 'bgr b-'lf rgl 'he served in a military unit on the border of (the territory of) 'bgr with a thousand foot soldiers' *Pl: rgl.* [regāl] KRS 1903: ħrš 'l-rgl-h 'he watched over his foot soldiers' *Note:* CAR raġulun, rāġilun 'a man ... applied only to one who has attained to puberty and manhood' (Lane, 1045b), from foot soldier, a man of military age. The term occurs mostly in military contexts, suggesting that its original sense 'foot soldier' obtained in the Safaitic inscriptions.

rgl ② *top. toponym. Root: rgl.* [rāgel] HCH 105: r'y đ'n-h w tkym 'l-rgl 'he pastured his sheep and they were gathered on the edge of Rgl' *Note:* Likely Wādi Rāgil, which runs from southern Syria to northern Saudi Arabia.

rglt *n.sing. water-course. Root: rgl.* [reglat] KRS 1949: r'y h-rglt nwy w ħwf 'he pastured the water-course while migrating and he was in fear (of scarcity?)' *Note:* CAR riġlatun 'a water course, or channel in which water flows, from a ḥarrah to a soft, or plain, tract' (Lane, 1046a).

rgm *n.sing. funerary cairn. Root: rgm.* [rogm] KRS 52: bny l ghm h-rgm 'he built the funerary cairn for Ghm' WH 1936: l PN h-rgm 'this funerary cairn is for PN' *Note:* The rgm is attested exclusively in a funerary context, suggesting the translation 'funerary cairn', cf. CAR raġġama l-qabra 'he placed upon the grave [meaning large stones to make a gibbous covering to it]' (Lane, 1048a).

rġm ① *v.g-stem. to strike down. Root: rġm.* [raġama] SG 5: fqđ 'h-h 'n'm trġ rġm-h mny 'he lost his brother 'n'm, who perished, whom Fate struck down' *Third feminine singular: rġmt.* [raġamat] NST 2 = TIJ 522: wgm 'l-hld 'ht-h mtt trġt w 'bs w rġmt mny 'he grieved for Hld, his sister, who died, perished, and he was grief-stricken because she was struck down by Fate' *Note:* This term appears in the common mourning formula, rġm mny, which has traditionally been translated as 'humiliated by fate', based on CAr raġima l-'anfu 'he was, or became, abased, or humbled, or submissive; as though his nose clave to the earth' (Lane, 113b). However, raġima here means 'to cleave to the earth or dust'; the sense of 'humbling' comes from the entire expression. It is, therefore, better to take rġm as a verb meaning 'cleave to the ground', with the sense of being 'struck down' or 'killed'. For an alternative view, see JNq. Note also the masculine and feminine SC are indistinguishable from the participle in this construction.

rġm ② *ptc.g-stem. to strike down. Root: rġm.* [raġim] NST 3: wgm 'l-šg' 'h-h rġm mny 'he grieved for Šg, his brother, struck down by Fate' *Pl: rġmn.* [raġimīna] KRS 6: wgd 'tr wny w ghm f b's m zll 'l-hm rġmn mny w wlh 'l-hm l-'bd w 'l-zkr w 'l-hlš rġmn mny kll-hm 'he found the trace of Wny and Ghm, for those who survive them despair, struck down by Fate, and he was distraught on account of them forever and for Zkr and for Hlš, struck down by Fate all of them' *Note:* See rġm (v.g-stem).

rhṭ *n.col. kinsmen. Root: rhṭ.* [raḥṭ] KRS 2340: lt w h dšr šqṭ rhṭ kṣṭ w ḍkr tmnh 'bn fsky 'Lt and Dšr, may the kinsmen of Kṣṭ be crushed and may Tmnh son of Fsky be remembered' AMSI 47: wgm 'l-mḥlm w 'l-mlk w 'l-msk rhṭ-h w 'l-qrbn 'he grieved for Mḥlm and for Mlk and for Msk, his kinsmen, and for 'qrbn' *Pl: 'rhṭt.* [arḥetat] ShNGA 1: ḍkr 'rhṭt-h f h lt slm 'he remembered his kinsfolk so, O Lt, may they be secure' *Note:* CAr raḥṭun 'a man's people, and tribe, consisting of his nearer relations: his kinsfolk' (Lane, 1169c).

rhy *pn. group name. Root: rhw.* [rohāy] C 742: snt wsq ḍ-'l rhy nbṭ 'the year the lineage of Rhy clashed with the Nabataeans' WH 3605: ġnm m-rhy 'he went on a raid against the Rhy' *Note:* A North Arabian tribal group; see JNRh.

rḥlt *n.sing. ewe-lamb. Root: rḥl.* [reḥlat] SIJ 750: h lt 'db l-h wlm w 'ht-h rḥlt w šwn f qyt 'O Lt, grant him a feast and his sister an ewe-lamb, and may they be safe and protected' *Note:* CAr riḥlun and riḥlatun 'an ewe-lamb' (Lane, 1059a).

rḥṣ *v.g-stem. to be diminished. Root: rḥṣ.* [raḥoṣa] AMSI 38: r'y h-nḥl w rḥṣ ml b-'qbt 'he pastured in the valley but the livestock was diminished during Scorpio' *Note:* CAr raḥuṣa 'it was cheap, low-priced, low' (Lane, 1058b).

rḥ *v.g-stem. to depart; to set off at night. Root: rwh.* [rāḥa] LP 460: h lt n'm mn rḥ 'O Lt, show favor to whosoever would depart (at night?)' CSNS 818 l PN w rḥ 'by PN and he set off at night' *Note:* CAr rāḥa, rawāḥ and tarawwāḥa 'he ... went, or journeyed, or worked, or did a thing, in the evening or in the afternoon, i.e., from the declining of the sun from the meridian until night' (Lane, 1178b).

rḥbt ① *n.sing. shallow depression where water collects. Root: rḥb.* [raḥabat] WH 319: r'y h-rḥbt 'he pastured this shallow depression' *Variant: rḥbh.* [raḥabah] Al-Namārah.M 31: l PN h-rḥbh 'by PN, at this shallow depression' *Pl: rḥb.* [roḥab] HaNSB 269: r'y h-rḥb 'he pastured these shallow depressions' WH 2255: tẓr h-wrd brkt snt š't msk rḥb b-'r'l 'he waited at the watering place called Brkt the year the party of Msk were at spacious pastures near 'r'l' *Note:* CAr raḥabatu l-wādi 'the part of the valley in which its water flows into it from its two sides' and 'plain, smooth or soft, places in which water collects and stagnates' (Lane, 1052a); the noun appears more often than not with the definite article (MAEN, 23–25).

rḥbt ② *top. toponym. Root: rḥb.* [roḥbat] WH 1900: wr' f 'qdt m-rḥbt h-ḡnm 'he remained behind because the goats were prevented from entering the Ruḥbah' *Note:*

RḤḌ

al-Ruḥbah, east of Tulul al-Safā (MAEN, 23). See rḥbt (n.sing).

rḥḍ *v.g-stem. to wash. Root: rḥḍ.* [raḥṣa] WH 3053: rḥḍ b-h-ngm l-yḥg 'he washed during Virgo in order to perform a pilgrimage' KRS 2415: rḥḍ f gls 'rgm 'he washed then halted at the funerary cairn' *Note:* CAR raḥaḍa 'he washed a thing or a garment, and his hand' (Lane, 1052c).

rḥl ① *v.g-stem. to leave; to depart; to journey. Root: rḥl.* [raḥala] APMS 1: rḥl m-'hl-h 'he left his family on a journey' *Note:* CAR raḥala 'to remove, depart, or journey' (Lane, 1053a).

rḥl ② *n.sing. abode. Root: rḥl.* [raḥl] WH 142: bny h-rḥl 'he built this abode' *Note:* CAR raḥlun 'a dwelling or habitation' (Lane, 1053c–1054a).

rḥm ① *n.sing. abundance of herbage. Root: rḥm.* [raḥm] SDMS 9: r'y rḥm 'he pastured on an abundance of herbage' *Note:* CAR raḥmun 'plenty' or 'abundance of herbage' (Lane, 1056c).

rḥm ② *pn. deity. Root: rḥm.* [raḥīm] C 4351: h gḏ'wḏ f h rḥm w h ymyt w h rḏw qr h-qm 'O Gḏ'wḏ, O merciful one and O causer of death, and O Rḏw, may the people be established (in this place)' *Note:* Perhaps an epithet of Gḏ'wḏ, lit. 'merciful'.

rk *n.col. light rain. Root: rkk.* [rekk] ZeWa 1: šty h-dr m-rk 'he spent the winter in this place on account of the lack of rain' *Note:* CAR rikkun 'weak rain or rain little in quantity' (Lane, 1141b–c).

rkb *v.g-stem. to wrong someone. Root: rkb.* [rakeba] C 5121: yṯ' nqmt m-ḏ rkb-h 'Yṯ', may he have retribution against the one who has wronged him' *Note:* CAR rakiba ḏanban and irtakaba-hū 'he committed a sin, or crime, or the like' and 'he did to him an evil or abominable or odious deed' (Lane, 1142b).

rkb *n.sing. riding camel. Root: rkb.* [rakūbat] C 3757: h rḏw whb rkb l-bny ḏ 'l qmr 'O Rḏw, give to Bny of the lineage of Qmr a riding camel' *Note:* CAR rakūbatun 'a beast that is ridden' (Lane, 1144a).

rm *pn. Rome; the Romans. Root: rm.* [rūm] WH 2815: snt mrdt nbṯ 'l-'l rm 'the year the

RMY

117

Nabataeans rebelled against the Romans' *Note:* CAR rūm 'Rome'

rm'n *n.pl. archers; lancers. Root: rmy.* [ram-mā'ina] RQ.A 10: srt 'l-mlk h-slṯn snt bnḥr 'mlk l-mṣh b-'šr [r]m'n w b-m'ty frs 'he served in a troop under Mlk the governor, the year Bnḥr took control for Mṣh (?) with ten archery units and two cavalry units' *Note:* This particular form probably results from dissimilation of the final y next to the high vowel ī of the plural ending: rammā'in < rammāyīn. See rmy (v.g-stem).

rmd *v.g-stem. to perish from cold. Root: rmd.* [ramada] C 860: ḏbḥ f h gḏ'wḏ slm w trd f rmd bqr snt 'ty '-šf qr 'he made a sacrifice so, O Gḏ'wḏ, let there be security and recompense because (the) cattle perished from cold the year cold came during the early summer' *Note:* CAR ramada 'to perish from cold, become like ashes' (Lane, 1154a).

rmḥ *n.sing. herd of camels. Root: rmḥ.* [ramḥ] MAHB 5: r'y h-rmḥ bql w km't 'he pastured the herd of camels on fresh herbage and gathered truffles' *Note:* From the context, this word clearly refers to something which is herded, which may suggest a connection with Syr ramkā 'a herd of swine, camels, &c.' (SD, 543b). The irregular correspondences between the two suggest a loan from Old Arabic into Syriac, where ḥ was approximated by k.

rmḥ *n.sing. lance; spear. Root: rmḥ.* [romḥ] HaNSB 304: rmy b-rmḥ-h w ḥzr b-sf-h f mrq kll slsl-h 'he cast his lance and struck with his sword, then threw off all his bonds' *Note:* CAR rumḥun 'a spear or lance with which one thrusts, not which one casts' (Lane, 1053a). The Safaitic rmḥ, however, can be cast as it is the object of the verb rmy (see rmy (v.g-stem)).

rmt *n.col. herbage. Root: rmm.* [remmat] HaNSB 215: r'y h-rmt h-'bl 'he pastured the camels on herbage' *Note:* CAR rimmun 'herbage' (Hava, 260a).

rmy ① *v.g-stem. to throw, cast (+ b-); to set off on a journey. Root: rmy.* [ramaya] HaNSB 304: rmy b-rmḥ-h w ḥzr b-sf-h f mrq kll slsl-h 'he cast his lance and struck with his sword, then threw off all his bonds' WTI 97: l PN w rmy 'by PN and he

set off on a journey' *Note*: CAr ramā bi-hī 'he threw, cast, or flung, the thing' (Lane, 1161c).

rmy ② *pn. Sagittarius (constellation). Root: rmy.* [rammāy] Al-Namārah.H 62: 'ty h-rmy b-hqb-h f h b'lsmn rwḥ 'Sagittarius has come with his quiver so, O B'lsmn, send the winds' *Note*: Perhaps */rammāy/ 'archer' or 'lancer' (AAAZ 1).

rql *n.sing. journey across a desert. Root: rql.* [raql] C 4276: rg' h's m-rql 'H's returned from a journey across the desert' *Note*: See rqln (inf.g-stem).

rqln *inf.g-stem. to journey across a desert. Root: rql.* [raqlān] C 4276: snt srt h's f rqln m-ḥl 'the year H's served in a troop and traversed a desert as a part of a cavalry unit' *Note*: CAr raqala 'he traversed a desert' (Lane, 1138b).

rsy *v.g-stem. to remain in place. Root: rsw.* [rasaya] Is.K 205: rsy m-ḥrn mn-tlg 'he remained in place (coming) from the Ḥawrān on account of snow' *Note*: CAr rasā 'to be stationary, steadfast, stable, at rest' (Lane, 1086b).

rsm *n.sing. writing. Root: rsm.* [raśm] C 5183: 'wr l-d y'wr rsm 'may he who effaces this writing go blind' *Note*: CAr rašama 'he wrote', rašmun or rašamun 'a mark' (Lane, 1090c).

rš' *v.g-stem. to remain. Root: rš'.* [raša'a] Is.N 90: rš' ḥf' 'he remained at Ḥf' *Note*: CAr raša'a 'he remained, dwelt, at a place' (Lane, 1093c).

ršf *n.sing. lion. Root: ršf.* [rašīp] AWS 244: fšy m-h-ršf w twḥd 'may he be delivered from the lion for he was alone' *Note*: CAr rašīfun 'the lion' (Lane, 1095a).

ršn *v.g-stem. to remain strong. Root: ršn.* [ra-ṣona] SHNS 5: snt myt ḥrtt w ršn 'the year Ḥrtt died and he remained strong' *Note*: CAr rašuna 'he was/became firm, stable, strong' (Lane, 1095a).

rtm *v.g-stem. to be crushed (by grief). Root: rtm.* [rotema] KRS 424: wgm w rtm f ng' 'he grieved and was crushed by grief and so grieved in pain' *Note*: CAr ratama 'to break, bruise, crush' (Lane, 1028b).

rtý *v.g-stem. to weep. Root: rty.* [rataya] SHNS 4: dḡq ḥl-h f rty 'he maternal uncle

tasted (death) and so he wept (for him)' *Note*: CAr ratā 'to weep for a dead man' (Lane, 1082a).

rw' *v.d-stem. to fear. Root: rw'.* [rawwa'a] SIJ 167: rw' l-wdt 'm ḥgn 'he feared for Wdt mother of Ḥgn' *Note*: It is possible that this verb takes a complement introduced by 'l, and the second 'ayn was omitted by haplology or word-boundary spelling, cf. trw' (v.tz-stem).

rwḏt *n.sing. (diminutive). small meadow. Root: rwḏ.* [rowayṣat] HAUI 70 // Al-Mafraq Museum 101: r'y h-rwḏt 'he pastured the small meadow' *Note*: See rḏt (n.sing).

rwḥ ① *v.d-stem. to grant relief; to send the winds (carrying rain). Root: rwḥ. Prefix conjugation: yrwḥ.* [yorawweḥ] SDMS 4: b'lsmn l-yrwḥ l-h-mdnt 'may B'lsmn send the winds (with rain) to the province' *Note*: CAr rāḥa, rawāḥ and tarawwāḥa 'he ... went, or journeyed, or worked, or did a thing, in the evening or in the afternoon, i.e., from the declining of the sun from the meridian until night' (Lane, 1178b). Also, rawwiḥ bi- 'give rest' (Lane, 1179b). The meaning 'to send the winds' is preferred in prayers for rain, and probably reflects a denominative verb from riḥ 'wind', referring to the winds which bring rain clouds.

rwḥ ② *imp.d-stem. to grant relief; to send the winds (carrying rain). Root: rwḥ.* [rawweḥ] C 4457: gḏ'wḏ rwḥ m 'sr w slm 'may Gḏ'wḏ grant ease to whosoever was captured that he may be secure' KRS 2420: h b'lsmn rwḥ b-mṭr 'O B'lsmn, send the winds with rain!' *Variant: ryḥ.* [rayyeḥ] KRS 78: h lt ryḥ w qyt 'O Lt, send relief and protect!' *Note*: See rwḥ (v.d-stem).

rwḥ ③ *n.abst. relief; ease. Root: rwḥ.* [rawāḥ] C 3379: rwḥ l-d ḥrṣ 'may he who keeps watch have ease' *Note*: See rwḥ (v.d-stem).

rwý *n.col. sweet water. Root: rwy.* [rawāy] ASWS 124: 'slf h-rwy m-h-ḥm 'the sweet water was brought to an end by the heat' *Note*: CAr rawā'un 'sweet [water]' (Lane, 1195c).

rym *v.d-stem. to surpass in a journey. Root: rym.* [rayyama] SG 5: rym 'l-h f h m-zll

RWḤ

ḥbṭ yṭ'gr 'he surpassed him on his journey (metaphor for death) so O, may those who remain in an awful state be justly compensated' *Note*: CAr rayyama 'alay-hi 'he exceeded him ... i.e., one man, another; in journey or pace' (Lane, 1204a). The term

SBR

119

seems to be used in a metaphorical sense in its single attestation in Safaitic.

rz' *n.sing. affliction. Root: rz'.* [roz'] WH 2166: 'ṣḥ m-rz' 'he cried out because of affliction' *Note*: CAr ruz'un 'an affliction, misfortune, calamity' (Lane, 1075a).

S—s

s' *n.abst. evil. Root: sw'.* [sū'] WH 191: h yṭ' flṭ- h m-d kf s' 'O Yṭ', deliver him from the one who possesses evil' SDMS 19: ḥll h-dr snt s' 'he camped in this region in the year of evil' *Note*: CAr sū'un 'evilness' (Lane, 1458a).

s'l *n.sing. petition. Root: s'l.* [so'al] HCH 118: l PN h-s'l 'by PN is this petition' *Note*: CAr su'alun 'a question, demand, petition' (Lane, 1283c); the inscription almost certainly refers to a request or prayer made to a deity.

s'r *v.g-stem. to remain alive. Root: s'r.* [sa'ara] ZSSH 32: bny 'l-ḡṭ ' 'nfs w wgm f h lt ṣy l-d s'r 'he built this funerary monument for Ḡṭ and grieved so, O Lt, may those who remain alive be delivered' *Note*: CAr sa'ara 'it remained; became left, as residue' (Lane, 1282a) probably reflects semantic narrowing from a broader 'to remain', which is preserved in the Safaitic inscriptions. The verb is always in a funerary context referring to those who grieve for the dead. Thus, its best interpretation is those who 'remain alive'.

s' *v.g-stem. to be left without a pastor. Root: sw'.* [sā'a] BS 1144: s' h-gml 'the camels were left without a pastor' *Note*: CAr sā'ati l-'ibil 'the camels were left to themselves without a pastor' (Lane, 1467c).

s'' *top. toponym. Root: s'.* [se'i] Is.M 358: h b'lsmn rwḥ w nq't b w----r snt brḥ wk'k m-s'' 'O B'lsmn, send the winds and ... the year Wk'k departed from Sī' BReNV.A 1: snt bṭl hg s'' 'the year the pilgrimage to Sī' failed' *Note*: Sī' in southern Syria; on the vocalization of this toponym, see MBAG.

s'd ① *v.l-stem. to help. Root: s'd.* [sā'ada] AWS 218: s'd-h rḏw n'm w bḏ ḏr w yḥ brk

'may Rḏw help him through divine favor, for there is danger here, and may he (Rḏw) bless him' *Second feminine singular: s'dṭ.* [sā'adtī] LP 687: h lt s'dṭ mn d'y h-sfr 'O Lt, may you aid whosoever reads this writing aloud' *Note*: CAr sa'ida 'he was, or became, prosperous, fortunate, happy'; sā'ada 'he aided, assisted, helped him' (Lane, 1360b).

s'd ② *n.abst. good fortune; aid. Root: s'd.* [sa'd] BReNV.H 1: wgd 'ṭr 'm-h ḥmyn f ql h gddḏ h b l-h k-s'd-h w k-wld-h w k-n'm-h 'he found the trace of his grandfather Ḥmyn then he said: O Gddḏ, grant to him the like of his fortune, offspring, and livestock' AbNH 1: h dśr hb s'd l-nbṭ 'l-ḥwlt 'O Dśr, grant aid to the Nabataeans against Ḥwlt' *expression: b-s'd DN (SDMS 17) 'with the help of DN'. Note*: CAr sa'dun 'fortune, luck, aid' (Lane, 1360b–1361a).

sb' *v.g-stem. to make a burnt offering. Root: sb'.* [saba'a] HASI 24: sb' m-ḥrn w ḥyṭ f 'mgd w 'ḥlṣ 'he made a burnt offering (coming from) the Ḥawrān and then journeyed so may he attain bounty and deliverance' *Note*: CAr saba'tu-hū bīn-nār 'I burned him with fire' (Lane, 1286c).

sb' ① *num. seven. Root: sb'.* [sab'] C 1084: rḏw ḡnmt sb' '(O) Rḏw, let there be spoil, seven fold' *Note*: Dad: sb' (U 8) || Proto-Semitic *sab'um.

sb' ② *imp.d-stem. to curse. Root: sb'.* [sabbe'] HWFS 12: h lt slm sb' ṣlt m 'wr sfr 'O Lt, may he be secure; curse the prayer of whosoever effaces writing' *Note*: CAr saba'a 'to curse, revile' (Lane, 1296b); see the excellent discussion in HWFS.

sbr *v.g-stem. to search for. Root: sbr.* [sabara] IST 202: sbr ḥsy b-h-nḥl 'he searched for an

area with water near the surface in the valley' *Note*: CAr sabartu l-qawm 'I observed the people attentively' (Lane, 1293b).

sbṭ *pn. the month Sabāṭ (January/February)*. *Root*: sbṭ. [sabāt] KRS 1965: tśwq 'l-ḥbb b-šhr sbṭ 'he longed for a friend in the month of Sabāṭ' *Note*: Arm šbāt (January/February) (CAL, s.v.); the name of a month šubāṭu(n) (Lane, 1496b), 'February' (Steingass, 526a; Hava, 341a).

sby ① *v.g-stem. to capture*. *Root*: sby. [sabaya] BRenv.A 5: snt sby 'l hḏr 'the year the lineage group of Hḏr was captured' *Third feminine singular*: sbyt. [sabayat] CSNS 1004: wgm 'l-bn dd-h msby sbyt-h ṭy' 'he mourned for his paternal uncle's son, who was captured, whom Ṭayyi' have captured' *Note*: CAr sabā l-'aduwwa 'he made captive, captivated, or took a prisoner [the enemy or other than the enemy]' (Lane, 1303a).

sby ② *ptc.g-stem. to capture*. *Root*: sby. [sabeyy] ASWS 18: wgm 'l-'sd mt w 'l-qdm sby w 'l-grm'l sby w 'l-ṭlṭt mn 'sbyn w 'l-qdm sby w ḥrṣ 'he grieved for 'sd, who had died, and for Qdm, who was captured, and for Grm'l, who was captured, and for three of the captured, and for Qdm, who was captured while he kept watch' *Variant*: msby. [masbeyy] CSNS 1004: wgm 'l-bn dd-h msby sbyt-h ṭy' 'he mourned for his paternal uncle's son, who was captured, whom Ṭayyi' have captured' *Pl*: sbyn. [sabeyyīna] ASWS 18: wgm 'l-'sd mt w 'l-qdm sby w 'l-grm'l sby w 'l-ṭlṭt mn 'sbyn w 'l-qdm sby w ḥrṣ 'he grieved for 'sd, who had died, and for Qdm, who was captured, and for Grm'l, who was captured, and for three of the captured, and for Qdm, who was captured and he kept watch' *Feminine*: sbyt. [sabeyyat] ZN 15: w 'l-bnt 'ḥ-h sbyt 'and for the daughter of his brother, who was captured' *Note*: See sby (v.g-stem).

sdý *n.sing. land moistened by dew*. *Root*: sdý. [sadey] WH 2072: r'y sdý 'he pastured in a land moistened by dew' *Note*: CAr sadiyat al-'arḏ 'the land was moistened by much dew' (Lane, 1335c); sadin 'moist' applied to anything moistened by night dew (Lane, 1336b).

sf *n.sing. sword*. *Root*: syf. [sayp] HaNSB 304: rmy b-rmlḥ-h w ḥzr b-sf-h f mrq kll slsl-h 'he cast his lance and struck with his sword, then threw off all his bonds' *Note*: CAr sayfun 'a sword' (Lane, 1485c).

sf' *v.d-stem. to feed*. *Root*: sf'. [sappa'a] SIJ 1008: gd'wd nwy w 'qwy w dt' w qyz w šty h-rḥbt 'wd w h 'lt sf'-hm '(O) Gd'wd, let there be pasture and endurance while he spends the season of the later rains, the dry season, and the winter at this raḥabah once again; and, O 'lt, let them (i.e. the seasons) provide sustenance' *Note*: Ug sp' 'to eat, devour' (UD, 766).

sfn *adv. consecutively*. *Root*: swf. [sawpān] TaNQF 7: mṭr ṭlṭt 'mṭr sfn 'it rained; three rain showers consecutively' *Note*: CAr sawwafa-hū 'he said to him time after time'; sāfun 'a row or course' (Lane, 1469b-c).

sfr ① *ptc.g-stem. to travel*. *Root*: sfr. [sāper] WR.A 16: mrq 'l ṭy' sfr 'bl 'the lineage of Ṭayyi' passed (by) travelling by camel' *Note*: See 'sfr (v.c-stem).

sfr ② *n.sing. writing*. *Root*: sfr. [sepr] AWS 347: 'wr l-ḏ y'wr h-sfr 'may he who effaces this writing go blind' *Variant*: sfrt. [seprat] WH 153: h lt slm l-ḏ s'r w 'wr l-ḏ y'wr h-sfrt 'O Lt, may he who would leave (this writing) untouched have security but may he who would efface this writing go blind' *Variant*: sfrn. [seprān] KRS 1815: wgd sfrn ḥlyn 'he found the writing of Ḥlyn' *Note*: Arm spār 'writing' (CAL, s.v.).

shl *pn. Suhayl (Canopus, a star)*. *Root*: shl. [sohayl] ISB 438: ḥrs h-'ḥml shl 'he guarded the herbage producing plains during Suhayl' *Note*: CAr suhaylun 'Canopus' (Lane, 1545b); this meaning is argued for by Macdonald (MSTS).

shwt *n.col. great mass of stones*. *Root*: shw. [sahwat] WH 2016: r'y h-shwt bql 'he pastured in (an area containing) a great mass of stones on fresh herbage' *Note*: CAr sahwatun 'a rock or great mass of stones upon which the waterer (of camels) stands, esp. in the dialect of Ṭayyi' (Lane, 1456b). It is also possible to interpret the word along the lines of saḥāwatun 'to be manageable (camel)' (Hava, 334b).

SHB

shb *adv. swiftly. Root: shb.* [sāḥeba] KRS 1617: ḥyṭ shb f h ḥmlt f 'mr' 'he journeyed swiftly and, behold, there was a plain and he found herbage' *Note:* CAR marra yashabu fi l-'arḍi 'he went, or passed by, or ran, swiftly [in the land, or upon the ground]' (Lane, 1515b).

shl ① *n.abst. evil. Root: shl.* [saḥl] ASFF 428: h rḍw flṭ-h mn-shl 'O Rḍw, deliver him from evil' *Note:* CAR suḥḥalun, an adjective applied to men meaning 'weak, bad, vile, etc.' (Lane, 1325c); the Safaitic seems to represent an abstract noun based on this meaning.

shl ② *n.pl. lamb; kid. Root: shl.* [saḥl] ISB 104: ṭrd h-shl 'he drove the lambs together' *Note:* CAR saḥlatun 'a lamb or kid' (Lane, 1325c).

shr *v.g-stem. to mock; to fool. Root: shr.* [saḥera] Ms 44: r'y h-'bl h-'rḍ snt myt bn qsr w sm' 'n myt flfš f shr 'he pastured the camels in the valley the year the son of Caesar died but he heard that Philipp had died and was fooled' *Note:* CAR saḥira min-hu 'he mocked at, scoffed at, laughed at, derided or ridiculed, him' (Lane, 1324a). Its single occurrence in Safaitic suggests a passive interpretation.

shl *n.pl. lizard; hare. Root: shl.* [saḥāli] SSWS 45: 'kl h-shl 'he ate the lizards/hares' *Note:* CAR ṣiḥliyyatun, saḥālin 'lizard', but also suḥlatun 'young hare' (Hava, 304a).

shq ① *v.g-stem. to be destroyed. Root: shq.* [saḥaqa] SDMS 11: shq 'ṭr ḍ y'wr 'may the trace of the one who would efface be destroyed' *Third feminine singular: shqt.* [saḥaqat] KRS 2340: lt w h dśr shqt rhṭ kṣṭ w ḍkr tmnh 'bn fsky 'Lt and Dśr, may the kinsfolk of Kṣṭ be destroyed and may Tmnh son of Fsky be remembered' *Note:* CAR saḥaqa 'to crush, pulverize' (Lane, 1318c).

shq ② *n.abst. destruction. Root: shq.* [saḥq] AWS 81: shq w mḥq l-'m w wld ḍ y'wr h-sfr 'may the people and offspring of him who would efface this writing be destroyed and wiped out' *expression: shq w mḥq* (AWS 81) 'to be destroyed and wiped out'. *Note:* CAR saḥqun 'crushing, pulverization' (Hava, 304b).

shr *ptc.g-stem. broken heart. Root: shr.* [sā-her] C 2446: wgm l-'ḥ-h nr qtl-h l-nbty

SLK

121

r'y n'm 'wḍ w ḍf f h lt-m'mn w 'lt ḍṭn w gḍ'wḍ w gḍḍf ṭ'r m-ḍ 'slf w wlh kbr shr l-'ḥ-h ḥbb-h l-'bd 'he grieved for his brother Nr whom the Nabataeans killed while pasturing the livestock of 'wḍ and Ḍf so, O Lt-M'mn and goddess of Ḍṭn and Gḍ'wḍ and Gḍḍf, may he have vengeance against him who has committed this act, and he was continuously distraught with a broken heart for his brother, his beloved forever' *Note:* CAR saḥara-hū 'he, or it, hit or hurt, his saḥr [or lungs, &c.] or his suḥrah [i.e. heart]' (Lane, 1316a). Gz sarḥa 'labor to the point of exhaustion, drudge, weary one-self, be fatigued, be troubled, be anxious' (CDG, 513a) probably reflects a metathesized form of this.

skn *v.g-stem. to dwell. Root: skn.* [sakana] SSWS 133: skn h-dr 'he dwelt in this region' *Note:* CAR sakana 'to become still, stationary, after motion' (Lane, 1392c).

sknt *n.sing. settlement. Root: skn.* [sakinat] WGR 1: lm tmṭr h-sknt 'it did not rain upon the settlement(s)' *Variant: skn.* [sakan] KRS 760: l PN h-sknt 'by PN, at the settlement' *Pl: 'skn.* [ʿaskān] BReNV.A 2 = MISS.E 2: snt kbs l ḥyn h-'skn 'the year the lineage of Ḥyn made a sudden attack on the settlements' *Note:* CAR sakinatun 'a place of habitation or abode' (Lane, 1394a). The Safaitic suggests a larger sense than a single home, as it is referred to as a location of rain.

sl *n.sing. torrent; flash flood. Root: syl.* [sayl] LP 435: wsq-h h-sl b-r'y gml 'the torrent drove him away at the rising of Gemini' *Note:* CAR saylun 'torrent' (Hava, 339a).

slḥ *v.d-stem. to feed (animals) on slḥ-plants. Root: slḥ.* [sallaḥa] C 4985: slḥ h-'bl mdbr 'he fed the camels on slḥ-plants in the inner desert' *Note:* CAR **isliḥun** 'a type of plant which is said to cause the milk of the camels to become abundant; a type of herb growing on tracts of sand' (Lane, 1402c–1403a). The Safaitic is then a denominal verb.

slk *ptc.g-stem. to travel. Root: slk.* [sālek] CSNS 200: l PN slk 'by PN, travelling by' *Note:* CAR salaka 'to travel, go along' (Lane, 1411c).

slm ① *v.g-stem. to be secure. Root: slm.* [salema] LP 1108: h lt slm m-'lsnt 'O Lt, may he be secure against curses' *Prefix conjugation: yslm.* [yeslam] LP 643: ng' 'l-šmt 'sr f h lt yslm 'he grieved in pain for Šmt, who was taken prisoner so, O Lt, may he be secure' *Note:* CAr salima 'he was, became secure' (Lane, 1412b).

slm ② *v.d-stem. to keep safe; make peace. Root: slm.* [sallama] KRS 756: h š'hqm slm m 'l-h-'bl 'O Š'hqm, keep safe what is upon the camels' *Third feminine singular: slmt.* [sallamat] HSIM 49217: snt slmt 'wđ 'the year 'wđ made peace' *Prefix conjugation: yslm.* [yosalle] AWS 264: l PN w l'n yqtl d yslm-h 'by PN and may he who keeps it (this writing) safe never be killed' *Note:* See slm (v.g-stem).

slm ③ *imp.d-stem. to keep safe. Root: slm.* [sallem] HCH 107: h lt slm d 'l hrm 'O Lt, secure him/those of the lineage of Hrm' *Note:* See slm (v.g-stem).

slm ④ *n.abst. security. Root: slm.* [salām] TaSTF 1: mdd f gđ'wđ gnmt w slm 'he gave aid, so Gđ'wđ, (grant) spoil and security' *Note:* GrAr: Σαλαμαος (Wadd 1965, 3); His: slm (JSTham 658.1); Nab: šlm (*passim*) || CAr salāmūn 'safety, security' (Lane, 1415a).

slq *inf.g-stem. to strike down. Root: slq.* [salāq] WH 1666: h lt slm m-šn' w slq l-m dħb 'O Lt, may he be secure against enemies and may whosoever drives (him) away be struck down' *Note:* CAr salaqtu-hū 'he threw him down', 'he thrust him, or pierced him (with a spear)' (Lane, 1409c).

slsl *n.col. chains; bonds. Root: sll.* [selsāl] HaNSB 304: rmy b-rmh-h w hzr b-sf-h f mrq kl slsl-h 'he cast his lance and struck with his sword, then threw off all his bonds' *Sg: slslt.* [selselat] KRS 1023: mrd 'l-h-mlk grfš ksr h-slslt 'he rebelled against king Agrippa to break the chains of bondage' *Note:* CAr silsilatun 'a chain ... of iron or the like of metals' (Lane, 1397c).

sltn *n.sing. authorities; governor; government. Root: slt.* [solātān] LP 1013: hsr f mty w h dšr slm-h m-h-sltn 'he suffered a loss while journeying in haste so, O Dšr, keep him safe from the authorities' LP 540: ngy

m-nmrt h-sltn 'l-'l 'wđ 'he escaped from Al-Namārah of the governor/government to the lineage group of 'wđ' *Note:* CAr sulātānūn 'power of dominion; sovereign, or ruling, power; power of a king; and of a governor' (Lane, 1405c). In the Safaitic inscriptions, the term seems to refer to settled authority, either that of the Nabataeans or the Romans.

sm' *v.g-stem. to hear. Root: sm'.* [same'a] Ms 44: sm' 'n myt flfš 'he heard that Philipp had died' *Note:* Dad: sm' (JSLih 50); His: sm'(t) (KRS 115); NabAr: šm'(t) (U 66) || CAr sami'a 'to hear, obey' (Lane, 1427b-c); used in the Taymanitic prayer: mn sm' l-šlm l twy 'whosoever heeds Šalm will not perish' (WTay 2; KTIC).

smn *adj. fat. Root: smn.* [samīn] RWQ 325: 'kl lhm smn w zm 'he consumed fatty meat and a dish of milk' *Note:* CAr samīnūn 'fat, plump' (Lane, 1432c).

smwt *top. toponym. Root: smy.* ASFF 267: šyr m-smwt snt wsq m's 'he returned to water from Smwt the year of the struggle of M's' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

smy *n.sing. sky; rain. Root: smw.* [samāy] KRS 169: kl' h-smy hqr mlh f dkr f 'mt f y's 'the sky withheld its rain during the sun's presence in Aquarius, then Aries, then Libra, and so he despaired' *Variant: smw.* [samāw] WH 3294: tnzr h-smw 'he awaited the rains' *Pl: smyt.* [samayāt] MKOWI 2: hrb-h 'tlg w smyt hdt 'the snow waged war against him and the heavens were forbidding' *expression: tẓr h-smy (KRS 1988) 'he awaited the rains'.* *Note:* CAr samā'un 'the sky' but also 'a cloud', and 'good rain' (Lane, 1434c). The latter meaning fits the expression tẓr h-smy.

snn *n.sing. path. Root: snn.* [sanān] KRS 1881: wrd b-ks' snn 'qbt 'he went to water at the end of the path of Scorpio (i.e. at the setting of Scorpio)' *Variant: snnt.* [sanānat] AMWR 352: l PN h-snt 'by PN, on this path' *Note:* CAr sanānūn 'way, road' (Lane, 1438).

snt *n.sing. year. Root: snw.* [sanat] ASWS 217: wld h-m'zy b-knn snt nẓ 'l yhd 'he helped the goats to give birth during Kānūn (December-January) the year the Jews

SQM

were expelled' *Pl:* **snn**. [senīna] AZNG 1: mrd ʔlt snn mn-qbl nfs ʔlm 'Nepos, who was oppressive, faced a rebellion for three years' *Note:* CAr sanatun 'a year' (Lane, 1449c).

sqm ① *ptc.g-stem. to be ill. Root: sqm*. [sā-qem] C 2830: hll h-dr sqm 'he camped in this place while ill' *Note:* His: sqm (KJA 24); sqm 'to sin' (KhMA 2) || CAr saqima, saquma 'he was, or became, diseased, disordered, distempered, sick, or ill' (Lane, 1383c).

sqm ② *v.d-stem. to cause illness. Root: sqm*. [saqqama] KRS 2460: h lt nšl m sqm 'O Lt, may that which causes sickness be removed' *Note:* See sqm (ptc.g-stem).

sqm ③ *n.sing. illness. Root: sqm*. [soqm] C 76: rdw fšy 'l msk h-snt m-b's wyl w gšm m-sqm 'Rdw, deliver the lineage of Msk this year from (the) misfortune of woe and hardship on account of sickness' *Note:* CAr suqmun 'sickness, illness' (Lane, 1383c). See sqm (ptc.g-stem).

sqr *v.g-stem. to be sun-scorched. Root: sqr*. [saqara] MZSD 1: sqr w šgr w šhš 'he was sun-scorched, emaciated, and in need' *Note:* CAr saqarat-hu š-šams 'the sun scorched his skin' (Lane, 1379b).

sqy *v.g-stem. to give drink. Root: sqy*. [saqaya] ISB 366: sqy brkt 'he gave (his animals) drink at Brkt' *Note:* CAr saqā-hu 'he gave him to drink' (Lane, 1384b).

sr ① *v.g-stem. to please. Root: srr*. [sarra] WH 351: l PN w sr-h šr hyt 'by PN and drawing animals pleased him' *Prefix conjugation: tsr* (3fs.). [taserr] RWQ 324: tsr gnmt šhš 'may spoil please the one suffering from want' *Note:* CAr sarra 'to cheer, delight' (Lane, 1337a).

sr ② *n.sing. journey. Root: syr*. [sayr] AWS 393: wgm 'l-šy'-h hrbn b-sr tdmr w b-sr ty' 'he grieved for his companions who were plundered on the journey to Palmyra and on the journey to (the land of) Tayyi' *Note:* See syr (v.g-stem).

sr' *adv. quickly. Root: sr'*. [sarī'a] Is.K 196: h b'lsmn mwl h-rd sr' 'O B'lsmn, make this land abundant quickly' *Note:* CAr sarī'un 'quick, expeditious, hasty, speedy, rapid, swift' (Lane, 1350b).

ST

123

srn *n.abst. journeying. Root: syr*. [sīrān] SSWS 168: qtl gml-h 'wl srn-h f hwb 'his camel was killed at the beginning of his journey, so he lamented' *Note:* Probably a nominal formation */sVrān/. See syr (v.g-stem).

srq *v.g-stem. to steal. Root: srq*. [saraqa] BS 1190: srq nqt 'he stole a she-camel' *Note:* CAr saraqa 'to steal' (Lane, 1352a).

srqt *pn. Mars. Root: srq*. [sāreqat] C 4717: ng' b-ry srqt 'he grieved at the (heliacal) rising of Mars' *Note:* See MARS.

srt *v.g-stem. to serve in a troop. Root: srt*. [sarata] KRS 1024: srt 'l-hr hdy snt qttl hrdš 'he served in a troop under the command of Hr, the commander, the year Hrdš went to battle' *Note:* Macdonald (MRGH) convincingly connects msrt with Arm mašritā, which, in Syriac, can mean a 'camp' or 'military unit'. He then suggests that srt should be understood as a verb meaning 'to serve in a msrt', and may be a denominative verb or be cognate with Hb šerēt 'to serve'.

srṭ *pn. Cancer (constellation). Root: srṭ*. [saraṭā[n]] SESP.U 18: h š'hqm slm w tẓr h-smy b-srṭ 'O Š'hqm, let there be security while he awaited the rains during Cancer' *Note:* Possibly the constellation Cancer should be restored as srṭn, but the final n is sometimes missing. Whether this points towards phonological erosion or simply word boundary assimilation is unclear (see AAAZ 1, 11).

sry *v.g-stem. to travel by night. Root: sry*. [saraya] KRS 1670: sry l-h-nhl bql kbr 'he travelled by night towards the valley to tall herbage' *Note:* CAr sarā 'he journeyed, or traveled, by night, or in the night' (Lane, 1355a).

ss *n.col. horses. Root: sws*. [sūs] QZMJ 628: r'y h-rhbt bql l-ss 'he pastured the horses at this raḥabah' *Note:* Arm sūsē 'horse' (CAL, s.v.).

st *num. six. Root: sdt*. [sett] MKWS 8: 'mr h-mkmn st 'ym f wny 'he dwelt in this hiding place for six days and grew weary' BS 219: r'y h-rd st w qnt hwl't 'he pastured the meadows for six (days) and feared the Hwl't' *Note:* Dad: st (AH 222), stt (AH 64) || Proto-Semitic *sidṭum.

str *n.sing. shelter. Root: str.* [setr] SIJ 321: bny h-str 'he built the shelter' LP 16g: hll h-dr f-str 'he camped in this area in a shelter' *Note:* In CAR, the terms sitrun and sutratun refer to 'anything by which a person or thing is veiled, concealed, hidden, or covered' (Lane, 1304b). That the term often follows bny 'to build' suggests that it refers to a structure of some sort.

str̄t *n.sing. (diminutive). small shelter. Root: str.* [sotayrat] WH 405: l PN h-str̄t 'by PN is this small shelter' *Note:* See str (n.sing).

swm *v.d-stem. to send (a beast) to pasture. Root: swm.* [sawwama] SIJ 356.1: l PN w swm 'by PN and he sent (beasts) to pasture' *Note:* CAR 'asāma 'to send beasts to pasture' (Hava, 337a).

swq *v.g-stem. to drive beasts. Root: swq.* [saweqa] KRS 926: swq mdbr t 'he drove (beasts) into the inner desert itself' *Variant: sq.* [sāqa] CSNS 65: l PN sq 'by PN

who drove beasts' *Note:* CAR sāqa l-māšiyah 'he drove the cattle or the beasts' (Lane, 1470c).

swy *v.d-stem. to put in order. Root: swy.* [sawwaya] MISS.D 1: snt 'md qyṣr h-mdnt w swy h-mdnt 'the year Caesar sent reinforcements to the province and put the province in good order' *Note:* CAR sawwā 'to level, complete, arrange' (Hava, 337a), LevAr sawwā 'he made, did'; on the identification of this meaning, see MISS.D.

syl *v.g-stem. to flow. Root: syl.* [sayela] IST 113: syl h-nhl ḥrṣ 'the valley flowed (with a torrent), while he kept watch' *Note:* CAR sāla 'it flowed, ran', said of water (Lane, 1486a).

syr *v.g-stem. to travel. Root: syr.* [sayera] KRS 1476: syr m-mf'l 'he travelled from Mf'l' *Note:* CAR sāra 'he went, departed' (Lane, 1483b).

Ś—ś

ś *n.sing. thing. Root: śy'.* [śay'] HCH 132: ngy f myt kwy b-l ś' h lh 'he escaped and died while wandering with nothing, O Lh' *Note:* CAR śay'un 'thing' (Lane, 1625c–1626a).

ś'm *n.abst. north. Root: ś'm.* [śa'm] AbaNS 1128: 'ty 'hl-h w my 'ś-m 'he came to his family and water in the north' *Note:* Sab ś'm 'norden' (SW); CAR aš-ša'mu 'the northern region 'Syria', as opposed to yaman' (Lane, 1490b).

ś' ① *imp.g-stem. to join someone with. Root: śy'.* [śi'] KRS 307: h yt' ś'-nh b-d wd 'O Yt', join him with the one whom he loves' *Note:* See śy' (v.d-stem).

ś' ② *n.sing. companion. Root: śy'.* [śay'] LP 1056: ḥrṣ ś'-h 'he kept watch for his companion' *Pl: 'śy'.* [aśā] C 1758: wgm 'l-śy'-h d nsl b-tbr 'he grieved for his companions who were captured during Sagittarius' *Variant: 'ś'.* [aśā] RWQ 120: ḥrṣ l-ś'-h w ḥdr 'he kept watch on behalf of his companions while they camped near per-

manent water' *Note:* His: 'śy'-n 'our companions' (KJA 36); Nab: śy'°lqwm 'de divinité', 'escort of the people' (LeNab, 150) || CAR śay'un 'a follower, friend, comrade' and śayyi'un 'a partner' (Lane, 1632c–1633a).

ś'hqm *pn. deity. Root: śy'.* [śay' haq-qawm] KRS 15: h ś'hqm slm w ḡnyl l-d śḥṣ 'O Ś'hqm, may he who suffers from scarcity have security and abundance' *Note:* Nab: śy'°lqwm 'nom de divinité', literally 'escort of the people' (LeNab, 150) || On the Nabataean deity, see NabRel 143–147.

ś'm *n.sing. truce. Root: ś'm.* [śa'm] MAHB 3: glw l-ś'm 'he was exiled for a truce' *Note:* CAR aš-ša'mu: al-iṣlāḥu bayna n-nās 'reconciliation between people' (Lisān, s.v.).

ś'n'r *pn. deity. Root: ś'n'r.* [śay'-na'ir] KRS 36: h ś'n'r slm l-d ḥd 'O Ś'n'r, may he who is alone have security' *Note:* A rare divine name, not known outside the Safaitic corpus.

Š'R

š'r ① *n.col. herbage*. *Root: š'r*. [š'ir] HaNSB 197: 'šrq m-ħrn b-'bl-h š'r b-r'y y'mr 'he migrated to the inner desert from the Ḥawrān with his camels to herbage during the rising of Capricorn' *Note*: CAr ša'arun 'trees; or tangled, or luxuriant, or abundant dense trees' and ša'irun 'a certain grain' (Lane, 1561a-c).

š'r ② *pn. Sirius*. *Root: š'r*. [š'ir] GLH.Misc 1: 'mt h-š'r 'Sirius caused death' *Note*: OCIANA suggests a connection with CAr ša'rā 'Sirius', the star dominating the very hottest part of Qayz (the summer). While possible, we must await other attestations to confirm this connection, as the use of the definite article and the noun pattern suggest a vocalization quite different from the Classical Arabic one.

š't *n.sing. party; group*. *Root: š'y*. [š'at] WH 2255: tẓr h-wrd brkt snt š't msk rḥb b-'l 'he waited at the watering place called Brkt the year the party of Msk were at the spacious pastures near 'r'l' *Note*: CAr šī'atun 'a separate, or distinct, party, or sect, of men' (Lane, 1632c).

šdd *adj. harsh*. *Root: šdd*. [šadid] KRS 6: l-s'l mny šdd 'a harsh fate befell S'l' *Note*: CAr šadidun 'possessing the quality of šiddah, i.e. hard' (Lane, 1519a).

šfr *n.sing. edge; border of an area*. *Root: šfr*. [šopr] WH 1199: r'y h-šfr 'he pastured the border area' *Note*: CAr šufrun 'edge, border, margin' (Lane, 1570b).

šhr *n.sing. moon; month*. *Root: šhr*. [šahr] KRS 1965: tšwq 'l-ḥbb b-šhr sbt 'he longed for a friend in the month of Sabāt' *Pl: šhr*. [šāhor] WH 3792.1: wrd tltt 'šhr snt ḥrb gšm 'l tmd 'he went to the water for three months the year Gšm plundered Thamūd' *Note*: CAr šahrūn 'the new moon, when it appears' (Lane, 1612b).

šhrt *n.abst. conspicuousness*. *Root: šhr*. [šahrat] C 3258 = LSI 120 = Is.M 153: ḥrṣ-h whd f š'n'r l-h šhrt 'he kept watch for it (enemies) alone, so Š'n'r, make them conspicuous' *Note*: CAr šahara-ḥū 'to make conspicuous' (Lane, 1612a).

šḥṣ ① *v.g-stem. to suffer from scarcity*. *Root: šḥṣ*. [šaḥṣa] KRS 15: h š'hqm slm w ḡnyt l-d šḥṣ 'O Š'hqm, may he who suffers from

ŠMS

125

scarcity have security and abundance' *Note*: This term often appears in conjunction with a prayer for abundance, ḡnyt. In CAr, its cognates include aš-šaḥṣā'u 'an ewe without milk' and aš-šaḥṣatu and aš-šaḥṣu, and the verb šaḥṣa 'to be weary' (Lisān, s.v.). CAr probably reflects a semantically narrowed sense of a verb originally meaning 'to suffer scarcity', the resultative of which survives. Thus, it seems best to translate the verb and the corresponding noun as 'to suffer from scarcity' and to appeal to the meaning of 'lacking milk' only when it is applied to an animal, e.g. šḥṣ 'bl 'the camels lacked milk' (KRS 761).

šḥṣ ② *n.abst. scarcity; want*. *Root: šḥṣ*. [še-ḥṣ] ASWS 107: ḥrṣ h-šḥṣ f h ḡddf ḡnyt 'he anticipated scarcity so, O Ḡddf, let there be abundance' *Note*: See šḥṣ (v.g-stem).

šḥt *n.sing. animal pen*. *Root: šḥt*. HCH 73: dmy h-šḥt w h-'sr 'he drew (the image) of the pen and the capturing' *Note*: šḥt 'pen' (in the commentary by the ed. pro. under HCH 73).

šḥt *ptc.g-stem. to be far away*. *Root: šḥt*. [šā-ḥet] WH 1062: hd šḥt 'may the one who was far be guided' *Note*: CAr šaḥaṭa 'to be far, remote' (Lane, 1512c).

škr *v.g-stem. to thank*. *Root: škr*. [šakara] C 66: škr b-'m ... 'he thanked ...' *Note*: CAr šakara la-ḥū 'he thanked him' (Lane, 1584a). Attested only once in a broken context; the exact meaning is unclear and only assumed from the CAr cognate.

šml *v.d-stem. to go north*. *Root: šml*. [šam-mala] RWQ 187: šml 'sd 'he went north to raid' *Note*: CAr šamala bi-ḥī 'he took (in it, i.e. in travelling it) the direction of the left hand' (Lane, 1599a).

šms *pn. deity*. *Root: šms*. [šams] C 25: wgd 'tr 'ḥ-h f wlh 'l-h f hy lt w h šms 'tn 'l-km yd-h l-t'r m-d 'slf 'he found the trace of his brother so he was distraught with grief for him so, O Lt and O Šms, may he cut off his hand for you (in promise) that he will indeed have vengeance against him who has committed this act' *Note*: GrAr: Σαμσεος (Wadd 2007, 1) || Deification of the sun, Proto-Semitic *samsum.

śn' ① *n.abst. adversity*. *Root: śn'*. [śan'] Al-Mafraq Museum 14 = HAU1 72: t'mr h-śn' 'adversity was widespread' *Variant: śn't*. [śanā't] HaNSB 146: h yt' flt m-śn't 'O Yt', deliver (him) from adversity' *Note: CAR* šan'un, šanā'tun 'hatred, enmity, evilness of disposition' (Lane, 1603b).

śn' ② *n.sing. enemy; enemies*. *Root: śn'*. [šāne'] KRS 3074: 'lt 'ğb s slm w 'g'-nh 'n bn 'ns 'śn' 'lt 'ğb, may he be secure, for 'n son of 'ns, the enemy, has caused him pain' *Variant: śny*. [šāney] MSNS 1: f b'lsmn ġyrt w slm m-śny 'so B'lsmn, let there be blood money and security from enemies' *Pl: śn'*. [šonnā'] All examples can be interpreted as a singular; see śn' above. *Variant: śn'n*. [šāne'ina] Al-Namārah.H 161: dt' w ħrš h-śn'n f h lt slm 'he spent the season of the later rains (here) and anticipated adversity/enemies so, O Lt, may he be secure' *Variant: 'śn'*. [ʾaśnā'] AbaNS 850: ksr l-h-'śn' 'may the enemies be broken' *Note: CAR* šāni'un 'hating, or a hater, and an enemy' (Lane, 1603c). In some cases, the idiomatic translation 'adversity' is preferred. See śn' (*n.abst*).

śq *n.sing. mountainside*. *Root: śqq*. [šeqq] KRS 2568: r'y h-'bl h-śq nwy w tẓr h-smý 'he pastured the camels on the mountain-side while migrating and awaited the rains' *Note: CAR* šiqqun 'the side of the mountain' (Lane, 1577c).

śr' *n.sing. plain*. *Root: śr'*. [śar'] C 2299: r'y h-śr' 'he pastured on the plain' *Note: CAR* šar'un 'a plain, or an open, track, or road, or way' (Lane, 1545a).

śrb *v.g-stem. to drink*. *Root: śrb*. [šareba] SIJ 997: w śrb 'and he drank' *Prefix conjugation: yśrb*. [yešrab] LP 712: wrd b-r'y dl [l-]yśrb 'he went to water during the rising of Pisces in order to drink' *Note: CAR* šariba, yašrabu 'he drank' (Lane, 1526a).

śrd *v.g-stem. to flee*. *Root: śrd*. [šarada] BRev.A 2: h lt slm l-d śrd 'O Lt, may those who fled have security' *Note: CAR* šarada 'to flee, run away, take fright' (Lane, 1531b).

śrgt *n.sing. place where water flows from the Ḥarrah to a soft tract*. *Root: śrg*. [šargat] KRS 2777: r'y h-śrgt 'he pastured the

place where water flows from the Ḥarrah to a soft tract' *Note: CAR* šarġun, šarġatun 'a place in which water flows form a stony tract to a soft or plain tract' (Lane, 1529b).

śrk *v.g-stem. to take part in a common enterprise*. *Root: śrk*. [šareka] ASFF 271: śrk w syr 'he took part in a common enterprise and returned to a place of water' *Note: CAR* šarika-hū fi-hi 'he shared, participated, partook, with him in it' (Lane, 1541b). Context may suggest that the term refers to a raid.

śrq *v.d-stem. to migrate to the inner desert*. *Root: śrq*. [šarraqa] C 2307: śrq b-h-ḏ'nt l-ħrrn 'he migrated to the inner desert towards Ḥrrn with the sheep' *Note: A rare variant of 'śrq (v.c-stem)*.

śrqy *adj. eastern*. *Root: śrq*. [šarqeyy] HNSD 223: nẓr 'šy'-h b-'rd h-śrqy 'he kept watch for his companions at the eastern valley' *Note: GrAr: ἀλ-Capxia 'the eastern (part)' (P.Petra 49 16) || CAR* šarqiyyun 'eastern' (Lane, 1540c).

śry *v.g-stem. to buy*. *Root: śry*. [šaraya] AbaNS 286: śry m-'h-h m'd h-fis b-m't 'he bought the horse from his brother M'd with a hundred' *Note: CAR* šarā-hu 'he bought it ... he took it, or acquired it, for a price' (Lane, 1544b). This verb is always attested in the context of purchasing animals.

śry h-ns *n.abst. pox*. *Root: śry*. [šaray han-nās] Is.Mu 89 = LP 407: snt 'b's m-śry h-ns 'ld-h 'the year his children suffered from the epidemic of pox' *Note: CAR* šarātun 'a certain eruption on the body' (Lane, 1545c).

śryt *q. q*. *Root: śrt*. RSIS 37: l PN h-śryt meaning unclear *Note: Unknown meaning. The ed. pro. translates this word as 'ostriches', but there is no accompanying rock art of ostriches. It is possible to connect it to CAR* šaran 'colocynth', perhaps a singulative *šarayat, but in this case one would have to argue for the confusion of t and ṭ. A crude rock drawing accompanies the inscription which could be interpreted as a rendition of this plant.

ŠT

št *ptc.g-stem. to spend the winter. Root: štw.* [šātī] C 1868: dṭ h-ḥnš snt h-rm št b-’blt ‘he spent the season of the later rains (with) the young animals the year the Romans were wintering at ‘blt’ *Note:* See šty (v.g-stem).

štky *v.tr-stem. to petition; to complain. Root: šky.* [ištakaya] C 31: štky ‘l-lt f ḥnn w slm m-šn’ ‘he petitioned Lt, so show compassion that he may be secure from enemies’ *Note:* CAr ištakā = šakā ‘amra-hū ‘ilā llāha ‘he complained his case to God’ (Lane, 1589b).

štt *inf.g-stem. to spend the winter. Root: štw.* [šātāt] KRS 37: štt-h nwy f h lt qblł ‘-slm ‘hl-h ‘he wintered while migrating so, O Lt, may there be safe reunion with his family’ *Note:* GrAr A1 likely attests the infinitive in Greek transcription as σαθαο = /šatāw/ || See šty (v.g-stem).

šty ① *v.g-stem. to spend the winter. Root: štw.* [šataya] KRS 1964: šty ‘ny ‘lt f ‘hlš ‘-d’n d ‘l ḥlš ‘he wintered suffering from scarcity, but he kept the sheep of the lineage of Ḥlš safe’ *Variant: štw.* [šatawa] CSNS 324: w štw h-dr ‘and he spent the winter in this area’ *Note:* CAr šatā bi-hī ‘he ... remained, stayed, dwelt, or abode, during the šitā’ [or winter &c.]’ (Lane, 1503c). See mšty (n.sing).

šty ② *n.sing. the winter. Root: štw.* [šetāy] Is.Mu 113: ḥll h-dr dṭ f ‘yḏ f šty f h b’lsmn qblł ‘he camped in this region during the season of the later rains, then the dry season, then the winter so, O B’lsmn, (grant) a reunion with loved ones’ *Note:* CAr šitā’un ‘winter’ (Lane, 1504b–c).

štr ① *v.g-stem. to be distant from family. Root: štr.* [šaṭara] KRS 2018: štr f ḥnn ‘lh ‘he was distant (from family) so may ‘lh show compassion’ *Note:* CAr šaṭara ‘to be distant; to withdraw from family’ (Lane, 1550c).

štr ② *n.abst. isolation. Root: štr.* [šaṭr] KRS 132: štr w b’s w dn w qr l-d y’wr h-sfr ‘iso-

ŠYʿ

127

lation and despair and contempt and cold on whoever scratches out the writing’ *Note:* CAr šāṭirun ‘one who withdraws far away from his family; or breaks off from them’ (Lane, 1551b).

šwq *v.g-stem. to long for; to feel longing. Root: šwq.* [šaweqa] WTI 48.1/3: w šwq ‘and he felt longing’ Is.Mu 137: šwq w b’d ‘he felt longing when he was far away’ *Variant: šq.* [šāqa] RWQ 124: wgd ‘tr ‘s bn ḥl f šq ‘he found the trace of ‘s son of Ḥl and felt longing’ *Note:* Rare variant of tšwq (v.t2-stem).

šwt *n.sing. sheep. Root: šwt.* [šawatun] KRS 1715: fqḏ šwt h lt ‘gd-h ‘he lost a sheep; O Lt, help him to find it’ *Pl: ‘šh.* [‘ašāh] RWQ 339: r’y h-‘rḏ snt mrq ‘šh d ‘l ‘mrt ‘he pastured in this valley the year the sheep belonging to the lineage of ‘mrt passed by’ *Note:* CAr šātun ‘a sheep or goat’ (Lane, 1623c).

šyʿ *v.g-stem. to experience want. Root: šyʿ.* [šaye’a] AWS 72: r’y h-nḥl w šyʿ f h rḏy ḡnyt l-d r’y ‘he pastured in this valley but experienced want so, O Rḏy, may he who would pasture have abundance’ *Variant: šʿ.* [šā’a] CEDS 268: h ‘lt šʿ hn w slm hn ngr-h ‘O ‘lt, he has experienced want here, so let there be here security in order to preserve him’ *Note:* CAr šā’a-hū ‘he willed, wished, or desired it’ (Lane, 1625c–1626a).

šyʿ ① *v.d-stem. to escort; to accompany. Root: šyʿ.* [šayya’a] SIJ 195: šyʿ d’yt b-h-ḥḏt ‘he accompanied D’yt at the water pool’ *Note:* CAr šayya’a ‘to escort’ (Hava, 377a).

šyʿ ② *imp.d-stem. to escort; to accompany. Root: šyʿ.* [šayye’] LP 146: h lt w b’lsmn šyʿ h-gš h-rḏf f nqḏ ‘O Lt and B’lsmn, escort the rear guard that they may be safe’ *Second feminine singular: šyʿ.* [šayye’i] C 2732: h lt šyʿ d s’r ‘O Lt, accompany those who remain alive’ *Note:* See šyʿ (v.d-stem).

Ş—ş

ş'b *v.g-stem. to experience hardship; to be distressed.* *Root: ş'b.* [ša'oba] C 1822: l-ş'b m-'hlk hbb f hbb 'he has indeed experienced hardship on account of the killing of loved one after loved one' AWS 48: wgd sfr bny m'wr w ş'b f twḥy w l'n 'he found the writing of Bny effaced and was distressed because he (Bny) was considered like a brother, so may they (the vandals) be cursed' *Prefix conjugation: yş'b.* [yaş'ob] WH 700: w yş'b 'and he is experiencing hardship' *Note:* CAR ša'uba 'it became difficult, hard; the affair was difficult to him' (Lane, 1687a).

ş'd *v.d-stem. to make a burnt offering.* *Root: ş'd.* [ša'ada] ASFF 456: w ş'd 'and he made a burnt offering' *Note:* CAR ša'ada 'to ascend', + bi- 'to bring up', 'to evaporate' (Hava, 388a).

ş'dt *n.sing. burnt offering.* *Root: ş'd.* [ša'idat] WH 604.1: l PN h-ş'dt 'by PN is this burnt offering' *Note:* CAR ša'idatun 'burnt offering' (Hava, 389b); it is also possible to take this term as referring to 'a high place', i.e. ša'idun 'high or elevated land or ground' (Lane, 1688c).

şbb *v.d-stem. to make a libation.* *Root: şbb.* [šabbaba] C 4454: şbb b-ks' gml 'he made a libation at the setting/full moon of Gemini' *Note:* CAR šabba 'to pour out' (Lane, 1638a).

şbh ① *v.d-stem. to come in the morning.* *Root: şbh.* [šabbaha] WH 2833.1: şbh tdmr 'he came to Palmyra in the morning' *Note:* CAR šabbaha-hū 'to came to him in the morning' (Lane, 1651a).

şbh ② *n.sing. morning.* *Root: şbh.* [sobh] NSR 55: r'y b-şbh 'he pastured in the morning' *Note:* CAR šabāhun 'morning, daybreak' (Lane, 1651c).

şd *n.col. game.* *Root: şyd.* [şayd] C 3113: h rđw flt-h m-b's w t'mt mn şd l-frk bn ltnh 'O Rđw, deliver him from misfortune and nourish Frk son of Ltnh with something of game' *Note:* CAR šay-dun 'game, chase, or prey' (Lane, 1752b–1753a).

şdq ① *n.sing. friend.* *Root: şdq.* [şadiq] KRS 1287: hy 'lht nq't b-şdq l-d y'wr 'O gods, may he who would efface be thrown out of the grave by a friend' *Note:* CAR šadiqun 'a friend' (Lane, 1668b–c).

şdq ② *adj. righteous.* *Root: şdq.* [şādeq] HCH 191: tšwq 'l-kl 'sr şdq 'he longed for every righteous kinsman' *Note:* CAR šadiqun 'speaking, saying, uttering, or telling truth' (Lane, 1668b–c).

şdt *n.sing. side of a valley.* *Root: şdd.* [şoddat] HNSM 10: l PN h-şdt w 'srq 'by PN, at the side of this valley, and he set off for the inner desert' *Note:* CAR šuddun 'the side of a valley' (Lane, 1659a).

şf *n.abst. the early summer.* *Root: şyf.* [şayp] C 860: ḏbh f h gd'wd slm w trd f rmd bqr snt 'ty 'şf qr 'he made a sacrifice so, O Gd'wd, let there be security and recompense because (the) cattle perished from cold the year cold came during the early summer' *Note:* CAR šayfun 'the summer' (Hava, 403a). The early part of Qyz, April–July. See MSTs, AAAZ 1, and AAAZ 11.

şfht *n.sing. side of a mountain.* *Root: şfh.* [šepāhat] KRS 389: r'y h-şfht 'he pastured the side of the mountain' *Note:* CAR šifāhun 'the part of the mountain where the side thereof rests upon the ground' (Lane, 1705c).

şgr *n.abst. emaciation.* *Root: şgr.* [şağar] MZSD 1: sqr w şgr w šš 'he was sun-scorched, emaciated, and in need' *Note:* CAR şağura 'he or it became small or little' (Lane, 1701b).

şhr *v.g-stem. to glisten; to appear.* *Root: şhr.* [šahara] ASWS 202: şhr my b-nšn 'the water glistened during Nisan (March–April)' *Note:* The term corresponds well with Hb šhr 'to appear' or 'glisten' (HALOT #7892), and less so with CAR šahara 'he melted or liquefied' (Lane, 1737b). The Hb verb, however, is cognate with the CAR root zhr, which is also attested in the Safaitic inscriptions (see zhr (v.g-stem)). In this case, a loan must be assumed.

ŞHY

- şhy** *n.abst. thirst; drought. Root: šhy.* [šahy] KRS 2420: r'y h-m'zy f ħrş h-şhy 'he pastured the goats and anticipated thirst' *Note:* Syr šahyū/šahyūtā 'thirst' (CAL, s.v.).
- şlb** *v.g-stem. to crucify. Root: şlb.* [şalaba] HaNS 660: şlb ħbb-h 'his loved one was crucified' *Note:* CAR şalaba-hū 'he crucified him' (Lane, 1711c).
- şlhd** *top. toponym.* KRS 301: r'y nwy snt brht şlhd 'he pastured while migrating the year Şlhd was abandoned' *Note:* Şalkhad in Syria, 20 km east from Borsa.
- şlh** *ptc.g-stem. to be honest. Root: şlh.* [şā-leh] MNSI 2.8: l PN h-şlh 'by PN, the honest' *Note:* CAR şāliḥun, şilḥun 'good, right, just, honest' (Lane, 1715b).
- şlm** ① *n.sing. statue; image. Root: şlm.* [şalm] RSIS 309: l PN h-şlm 'by PN is this statue/image' *Note:* Dad: şlm (AH 215); EnAv: şlm' || Arm şlem 'image' (CAL, s.v.).
- şlm** ② *pn. deity. Root: şlm.* [şalm] KRS 30: şlm 'lh dmt 'Şlm the god of Dūmat' *Note:* The name of the deity of Taymā' in the Taymanitic inscriptions, şlm = şalm.
- şlt** *n.sing. prayer. Root: şlw.* [şalāt] HWFS 12: h lt slm sb' şlt m 'wr sfr 'O Lt, may he be secure; curse the prayer of whosoever effaces writing' *Note:* Arm şlwt 'prayer' (CAL, s.v.), loaned into the QCT as şlwh and CAR as şalātun.
- şmm** *n.abst. deafness. Root: şmm.* [şamm] LP 282: h 'lt şm w nq't m-qbr l-d y'wr-nh 'O 'lt, may he who would efface it (the writing) go deaf and be thrown out of the grave' *Note:* CAR şamma 'he was, or became, deaf' (Lane, 1722b).
- şmd** *n.sing. high ground. Root: şmd.* [şamd] KRS 824: l PN h-şmd w ḏbh gml 'by PN, at the high ground and he sacrificed a camel' *Note:* CAR şamdun 'elevated ground' (Lane, 1727a).
- şmkr** *top. toponym. Root: şmkr.* RWQ 329: ħrş 'bgr 'h-h şmkr 'l-nhr firt 'he kept watch for 'bgr, his brother, at Şmkr bordering the river Euphrates' *Note:* Unknown location near the Euphrates.
- şmy** *v.d-stem. to sacrifice; to kill. Root: şmy.* [şammaya] KRS 68: h š'hqm şmy nqt f 'n-k bgy-h w qfyt-h w b-ħfirt-k fltn m-mt 'O

ŞWN

129

- Š'hqm, he sacrificed a camel, for you are indeed the one he seeks and his path and by means of your guidance there is deliverance from death' *Note:* CAR 'aşmā 'to kill on the spot' (Steingass, 593a).
- şny** *n.sing. ravine. Root: şnw.* [şonayy] ASFF 293: şyr b-şny 'he returned to water at a ravine' *Note:* CAR şunayyun 'a ravine or gab in which water flows, between two mountains' (Lane, 1736b).
- şr** *inf.g-stem. to draw. Root: şwr.* [şawr] WH 351: sr-h şr ħyt 'drawing animals pleased him' *Note:* CAR şūratun 'a form, figure, semblance' (Lane, 1745a).
- şrd** *n.sing. intense cold. Root: şrd.* [şard] SDMS 1: r'y şrd b-r'y mllh 'he pastured in intense cold at the rising of Aquarius' *Note:* CAR şardun 'intense cold' (Lane, 1677b).
- şrm** *n.abst. separation from friends. Root: şrm.* [şorm] KRS 439: 'wr w ħrm w şrm w twl w bhm w ksr w bhr l-d y'wr h-tll 'blindness and stabbing and separation from friends and madness and confusion and a broken limb and disappointment to him who would scratch out the words' *Note:* CAR şurmun 'separation from a friend' (Lane, 1684a).
- şrt** *n.sing. enclosure; structure (on high ground). Root: şyr.* [şīrat] [şayrat] KRS 286g: l PN h-şrt 'by PN, at the structure (on high ground)' *Variant:* şr. [şīr] SIJ 181: l PN h-şr 'by PN, at the enclosure' *Note:* A connection with şīratun 'an enclosure for sheep or goats and for cows or bulls, constructed of wood and stones and of branches of trees' (Lane, 1754c) is obvious. In the context of standing watch a connection with CAR şayyiraturun 'a thing, upon the head of a qārah [or small isolated mountain or the like], resembling the [heap of stones, piled up as a sign of the way, called] 'amrah ... sometimes it is excavated, and gold and silver are found in it' (Lane, 1754c–1755a) is also possible.
- şwn** *v.g-stem. to preserve; to protect. Root: şwn.* [şawena] SIJ 750: h lt 'db l-h wlm w 'ħt-h rħlt w şwn f qyt 'O Lt, grant him a feast and his sister an ewe-lamb, and may they be safe and protected' *Prefix conjugation.*

tion: yşn. [yaşūn] LP 722 = SG 1: 'If h-m'zy snt b's w hgz-h b'lsmn 'kd-h yşn 'he fed the goats on dry fodder the year of misery because B'lsmn withheld it (i.e. the rain); but may he preserve (it) thereafter (lit. after it)' *Note:* CAr šāna-hū 'he preserved it' (Lane, 1750b).

şwy ① *v.g-stem. to suffer from the lack of rain.* *Root: şwy.* [şaweya] KRS 2525: r'y w şwy 'he pastured but suffered from the lack of rain' *Note:* CAr šawin 'dry, by reason of thirst, or want of irrigation, or by reason of leanness, or emaciation' (Lane, 1751b).

şwy ② *n.sing. cairn; funerary cairn.* *Root: şwy.* [şewāy] LP 683: bny h-şwy 'he built the cairn' KRS 1459: 'hđ h-şwy 'he put (a dead man) in the cairn' *Variant: şwyn.* [şawyān] KhBG 24: l PN h-şwyn 'this cairn is for PN' *Note:* GrAr: σιου[α] (MGJT) || CAr şawwa şuwan 'he made a şuwan [i.e. signs set up for the guidance of travellers] in the way'; şuwwatun 'a sign for the guidance of travellers'; şawwā'un 'graves' (Lane, 1739b–c). The şwy, like the rgm, appears to have a funerary function.

şy' *v.g-stem. to be in a state of commotion.* *Root: şy'.* *Third feminine singular: ş't.* [šā't] [šī't] RWQ 155: l PN w š't w m nm 'by PN and there was unrest but he did not perish' *Note:* Perhaps related to CAr 'aşa'u 'a state of commotion, or of exceeding commotion' (Lane, 1755c) and taşawwa'a l-qawmu 'the people, or party, became dispersed, or scattered, and remote, all of them, one from another' (Lane, 1746a).

şyd ① *v.g-stem. to hunt.* *Root: şyd.* [şayeda] C 4384: şyd ht wqf f l-'kl w qt-h 'he hunted until exhaustion, so may he eat and be protected' *Variant: şd.* [šāda] KhS 50: w şd 'and

he hunted' *Note:* CAr šāda-hū 'he took, captured, or caught, it; snared, or ensnared it' (Lane, 1752b).

şyd ② *inf.g-stem. to hunt.* *Root: şyd.* [şayād] HWFS 2.2: l-h h-'syt şyd ts 'this hide is his to hunt mountain goats' *Note:* See şyd (v.g-stem).

şyd ③ *n.sing. snare.* *Root: şyd.* [şayd] WH 2938: l PN h-şd 'by PN is this snare' *Pl: şyd.* [şeyād] MKWS 28: 'mr 'sr şyd 'he constructed ten snares' *Note:* See şyd (v.g-stem).

şyf *v.g-stem. to spend early summer.* *Root: şyf.* [şayepa] WH 2327: hr m' š'-h w r'y mdbr f şyf 'he returned with his companion and pastured the inner desert and spent the early summer (there)' *Variant: şwf.* [şawopa] JaS 11: şwf w 'hđ 'he spent the early summer (here) and buried (the dead) in a cairn' *Note:* CAr šāfa 'to pass the summer' (Steingass, 601a).

şyr *v.g-stem. to return to a place of water.* *Root: şyr.* [şayera] KRS 25: şyr m-mdbr l-ħmst 'rħ 'he returned to a place of water from the inner desert for five months' *Variant: şr.* [šāra] ASFF 342: şr m-mdbr 'he returned to a place of water from the inner desert' *Note:* This verb consistently appears in the context of movement towards water, either away from the mdbr or towards well-known watering places such as Al-Namārah. Therefore, we agree with Madonald (MSTS, n. 41–43) that the term be translated as 'returning to a place of water' rather than simply 'return', which it can also mean in CAr. Thus, it is comparable to CAr şayrun 'the returning [of seekers after herbage] to the watering place' (Lane, 1754a).

T—t

t'fl *v.t2-stem. to go into hiding; to conceal oneself.* *Root: 'fl.* [ta'appala] C 2315: t'fl b-rħbt 'he went into hiding in the Ruħbah' *Note:* CAr 'afala fulānun 'ani l-balad 'such

a one became absent, or went away, from the country or town' (Lane, 70a).

t'mr *v.t2-stem. to be manifest; to be wide-spread.* *Root: 'mr.* [ta'ammara] HAU1 72 =

T'S

Al-Mafraq Museum 14: t'mr h-śn' snt qsr w h-mdy 'adversity was widespread the year of Caesar and the Persians' *Note*: The basic sense of this root is 'to know' or 'make known', cf. Akk amārum 'to see', Hb 'āmār 'to say', etc., with the CAR 'āmara 'to command' reflecting a later semantic development. The Safaitic better accords with the root's original meaning, which, in the tD-stem, would mean 'to be manifest'; 'apparent', and could reflect the stative or passive sense of the CAR 'āmara and 'amira-hū 'he multiplied it; or made it many' (Lane, 96b).

t's *vt-stem. to despair. Root: y's.* [itta'asa] [tay'esa] LP 679: t's rdf bn 'h-h qtl 'rdt 'he despaired of Rdf, his brother's son, who was killed by/in an army' *Note*: Arabic ya'isa 'to despair of a thing' or 'he cut off hope of the things' or 'his hope of the thing became cut off' (Lane, 2973c). As in CAR, it seems that the Gt-stem has the same sense as the G-stem.

t'gb *vt-stem. to be weak. Root: 'gb.* [ta'ag-gaba] BS 1160: l PN w t'gb 'by PN and he was weak' *Note*: CAR ta'ag-gaba 'to be filled with wonder' (Lane, 2414) seems inappropriate thematically, while a connection with Syriac 'gb (D-stem) 'to weaken' (CAL, s.v.) finds several parallels (e.g. wny).

t'ql ① *vt-stem. to form an alliance. Root: 'ql.* [ta'aqqala] RWQ 346: snt t'ql 'l df w 'l 'wd 'the year the lineage of Df and the lineage of 'wd formed an alliance' *Note*: An association with CAR ta'āqala 'they paid among themselves, or conjointly, the mulct for the blood of such a one' (Lane, 2114b) is tempting; however, in light of RWQ 347, which refers to the same event by describing a military alliance between Df and 'wd, it is best to appeal to the basic sense of the root 'to bind', and understand it as a term to signify an alliance.

t'ql ② *vt-stem. to be unable to speak (on account of grief). Root: 'ql.* [ta'aqqala] KRS 15: t'ql w dwy w mty m-gl'd l-tdmr 'he was unable to speak and became sick with grief while he journeyed in haste from Gilead for Palmyra' *Note*: Compare with CAR i'taqala 'his tongue was

TDKR

131

withheld or restrained from speaking' (Lane, 2114b).

t'tb *vt-stem. to be rewarded. Root: 'tb.* [ta'attaba] WH 3129: h rdw t'tb twb 'O Rdw, may he be rewarded for (his) obedience' *Note*: CAR 'a'taba-hū 'he granted him his good will, or favour' (Lane, 1943c).

t'yn *vt-stem. to keep watch. Root: 'yn.* [ta'ayyana] RWQ 159: q'd 'l-gdr f t'yn 'sy'-h 'he sat against a wall of the enclosure and kept watch for his companions' *Note*: CAR ta'ayyana-hū 'he saw him or it' (Lane, 2266b).

tb *vg-stem. to suffer a loss. Root: tbb.* [tab-ba] CSNS 1192: w tb 'and he suffered a loss' *Variant: tbb.* [tababa] SDMS 10: tbb b-dkrn m-lrn 'he suffered a loss during Aries from the Hawrān' *Note*: CAR tabba, tabbun 'he, or it, suffered loss' (Lane, 203a).

tbb *ptc-g-stem. to suffer a loss. Root: tbb.* [tābeb] LP 258: hll h-dr tbb m-lrn 'he camped in this region having suffered a loss from the Hawrān' *Note*: See tb (vg-stem).

tbl *inf.d-stem. to carry back. Root: wbl.* [taw-bil] WH 179: gzz b-lrt tbl h-bkrt m-m'n 'he raided the Harrah to bring back the she-camel(s) from M'n' *Note*: CAR wabala '(a horse) ran vehemently' (Lane, 3048c) is not a suitable meaning; instead, a connection with Akk wabālum 'to carry' is more likely, in which case the present form would reflect the inf.d-stem *taw-bil.

tdmr *top. toponym. Root: tdmr.* [tadmor] KRS 15: t'ql w dwy w mty m-gl'd l-tdmr 'he was unable to speak and became sick with grief while he journeyed in haste from Gilead for Palmyra' *Note*: Palmyra, Ar. Tadmur.

tdym *vt-stem. to continue one's course. Root: dwm.* [tadayyama] HaNSB 56: tdym ntl 'he continued course ahead of the others' *Note*: CAR tadawwama = dawwama: dawwamati l-kilābu 'the dogs went far or continued their course' (Lane, 936a).

tdkr *vt-stem. to remember. Root: dkr.* [ta-d-akkara] Is.Mu 537: l PN w tdkr ---- 'by PN and he remembered ...' *Note*: See dkr (vg-stem).

tqb' *inf.d-stem. to raid. Root: qb'.* [tašbī'] LP 742: wrd mn tl'n tqb' 'he came down from Tl'n in order to raid' *Note:* See qb' (v.g-stem).

tfhr *inf.tz-stem. glory. Root: fhr.* [tapahhor] HFSI 46940.1: tfhr l-h 'glory be his' *Note:* CAR fahrūn 'glory' (Lane, 2404c); the current form is likely an infinitive of the CAR tD-stem meaning 'to become proud', but a meaning closer to the aforementioned noun seems more appropriate in this context.

tfqd *v.tz-stem. to be lost. Root: fqd.* [tapaq-qada] RSIS 351: wlh l-d dr f tfqd 'he was distraught over those who were harmed and were lost' *Note:* See fqd (v.g-stem).

tfyt *n.abst. fulfilment. Root: wfy.* [tawpeyyat] C1744: h š'hqm w h lt w b'lsmn w g'd'wd slm w tfyt w gnyt 'O Š'hqm and O Lt and B'lsmn and G'd'wd, let there be security and fulfillment and abundance' *Note:* CAR waffā-hu ḥaqqā-hū 'he paid, or rendered, to him fully, or completely, his right, or due' (Lane, 3057b).

tgls *v.tz-stem. to halt. Root: gls.* [tagallasa] AMSI 42: tgls f wgd sfr dd-h wny w ghm 'he halted and then found the writing of his paternal uncle Wny and Ghm' *Note:* See gls (v.g-stem).

thrs *v.tz-stem. to be cautious. Root: hrs.* [taḥarraša] WH 398: wgm 'l-zn'l w thrs m-sn 'he mourned for Zn'l and he was cautious on account of enemies' *Note:* See hrs (v.g-stem).

thwf *v.tz-stem. to be diminished by the lack of rain. Root: hwf.* [taḥawwapa] KhBG 345: qyz 'l-gnf w 'l-hdd w thwf 'he spent the dry season on the edge of Gnf and on the boundary of the land and became diminished by the lack of rain' *Note:* CAR taḥawwafa-nā s-sanatu 'the year of drought, or sterility, took from us by little and little' (Lane, 823c). Safaitic thwf is attested six times in the corpus, three of which occur with the verb qyz 'to spend the dry season', followed by a prayer for protection.

thqr *v.tz-stem. to become contemptible. Root: hqr.* [taḥaqqara] C 657: wgm 'l-'hw-h hr bn 'lm'n w tm w 's f wny w thqr

'he grieved for his brothers, Hr son of 'lm'n and Tm and 's and grew weak and became contemptible (from grief)' *Note:* CAR ḥaqqara 'he was, became contemptible' (Lane, 661c).

tkym *v.tz-stem. to be gathered. Root: kym.* [takayyama] HCH 105: r'y d'n-h w tkym 'l-rgl 'he pastured his sheep and they were gathered on the edge of Rgl' *Note:* See kym (v.g-stem).

tl *v.g-stem. to write. Root: tll.* [talla] KRS 1899: l PN w tl 'by PN and he wrote' *Note:* See tll (n.col).

tl'n *top. toponym. Root: tl'n.* LP 742: wrd mn-tl'n tqb' 'he came down from Tl'n in order to raid' *Note:* Unknown toponym, perhaps Tall-'ayn, Syria.

tl't *n.sing. water course. Root: tl'.* [tal'at] KRS 366: r'y h-tl't 'he pastured at the water course' *Variant:* tl'. [tal'] KRS 1804: rdy w r'y h-tl' ḡzz 'he was exhausted while he pastured the water course, having gone on a raid' *Note:* CAR tal'atun 'high or elevated, land or ground, a water course from the upper part of a valley to its lower part' (Lane, 312b-c).

tld *n.col. long-possessed animals. Root: wld.* [tilād] C 239: l PN h-tld w r'y h-nhl 'the long-possessed animals belong to PN and he pastured (them) in the valley' *Note:* CAR tilādun 'long-possessed or old animals' (Lane, 312a). The inscription is not accompanied by rock art and so the term must refer to animals present at the time of carving. Since the word is attested only once in a hand copy, we may also consider a mutilated form of tll 'the writing', producing the well-known formula l PN h-tll.

tll *n.col. words; writing. Root: tll.* [talal] Ms 44: h gddf l'n d y'wr m yhn' w ḡnmt l-d d'y h-tll 'O Gddf, curse him who would efface that which brings pleasure but may he who would read these words aloud have spoil' *Variant:* tl. [tall] C 1087: 'yb l-d ḥbl h-tl 'may he who would efface this writing be shamed' *Note:* LevAr tallal, ytallel 'converser, causer' (DLAr, 91), suggesting the translation 'words'. C. Della Puppa is thanked for this etymology.

- tly** ① *v.g-stem. to follow; to track. Root: tlw.* [talaya] JaS 10: 'tm 'l-hr w tly 'l-hr ty' f hrb 'he lost his mind (on account of grief) for Hr because the Tayyi' tracked Hr and plundered (him)' *Note:* CAR tilwun 'a thing that follows another thing' (Lane, 314a).
- tly** ② *adv. consecutively. Root: tlw.* [talya] WH 3094: l PN h-zrt 'rb' snn tly 'by PN, at the enclosure, four years consecutively' *Note:* See tly (v.g-stem).
- tm** *v.g-stem. to last. Root: tmm.* [tamma] C 99: syr w tm h-sfr 'l-hrn 'he returned to a place of water and the journey lasted as far as the Hawrān' BS 1198: tm hr 'may good (times) last' *Note:* CAR tamma š-šay 'the thing was complete' (Lane, 315a).
- tmn** *v.t2-stem. to show favor. Root: mnn.* [et-manna] ISB 86: l PN w tmn 'by PN and may he be shown favor' *Note:* CAR im-tanna 'to show favor' (Steingass, 1061a). The presence of the t-morpheme outside the stem suggests the Safaitic reflects a tG-stem rather than the Gt of Classical Arabic.
- tmny** *adj.gen. Southerner; Taymanite (?) Root: ymn.* [taymāneyy] HaNSC 5: l PN h-tmny 'by PN, the Taymanite' *Note:* The term could refer to a man from the oasis of Taymā' in North Arabia or simply someone from the south, i.e. a southerner; see ymnt (adv).
- tmwy** *adj.gen. Taymanite. Root: tm'.* [tay-māweyy] LP 82: l PN h-tmwy 'by PN, the Taymanite' *Note:* Likely the gentilic form of Taymā', the North Arabian oasis.
- tnzr** *inf.t2-stem. to wait, to await; to lie in wait. Root: nzr.* [tenṭār] Is.Mu 412: wny m-tnzr h-mlkt 'he grew weak of waiting for the queen' *Note:* See tẓr (v.t2-stem) and the by-form, tnẓr.
- tqd** *v.tr-stem. to be safe. Root: nqd.* [et-taqaḍa] KRS 1161: wgd 'tr 'šy'-h hrbn snt qtl mn't f tqd 'he found the trace of his companions who were plundered the year Mn't was killed so may he be safe' *Note:* See nqd (v.g-stem).
- tqnt** *v.t2-stem. to be filled with fear. Root: qnt.* [taqannaṭa] KRS 1305: r'y h-'bl f tqnt f dśr slm 'he pastured the camels but was filled with fear so, O Dśr, may he be secure' *Note:* See qnt (v.g-stem).
- tr'** *v.t2-stem. to fear; to become frightened. Root: rw'.* [etrā'a] WR.A 15: tr' 'l-gš-h myt 'he became frightened that his troop had died' *Note:* See trw' (v.t2-stem).
- trb'** *v.t2-stem. to pasture upon the plants of the rainy period. Root: rb'.* [tarabba'a] AWS 2: trb' 'l-nmr 'he pastured on the plants of the rainy period called rb' at the edge of Al-Namārah' *Note:* CAR tarabba'a 'to pasture upon the herbs or leguminous plants during the winter' (Lane, 1022b).
- trd** *n.abst. recompense. Root: rdd.* [taradd] C 860: ḍbh f h gd'wd slm w trd f rmd bqr snt 'ty '-šf qr 'he made a sacrifice so, O Gd'wd, let there be security and recompense because (the) cattle perished from cold, the year cold came during the early summer' *Note:* CAR radda 'to return' (Lane, 1068c); the context of its single occurrence suggests the meaning 'recompense' or 'compensation' for the author's lost livestock.
- trf** *n.abst. life of ease. Root: trf.* [tarap] JaS 73: f lt dnwt w trf 'so Lt, (grant) closeness (to loved ones?) and a life of ease' *Note:* CAR tarafun 'a life of ease and plenty' (Lane, 303c).
- trḥ** ① *ptc.g-stem. perished. Root: trḥ.* [tariḥ] HCH 72: wgm 'l-hn' trḥ 'he grieved for Hn', who had perished' *Dual:* trḥn. [tarī-ḥayn] WH 181: wgm 'l-mṭr w 'l-dhn trḥn 'he grieved for Mṭr and Dhn, both of whom had perished' *Feminine:* trḥt. [tarī-ḥat] ZSI 1: ndm 'l-'m-h trḥt w bny 'l-h 'he was devastated by grief on account of his mother, who had perished, and so he built upon her' *Note:* CAR tariḥa 'he perished, or died: became cut off, was put an end to; or came to an end' (Lane, 302b).
- trḥ** ② *n.abst. sorrow. Root: trḥ.* [tarah] KRS 941: ḥbl-h trḥ 'sorrow drove him mad' *Note:* See trḥ (ptc.g-stem).
- trk** *v.g-stem. to leave. Root: trk.* [taraka] WH 1241: w trk 'and he left' *Note:* CAR taraka 'he left' (Lane, 304c).
- trw'** *v.t2-stem. to fear; to become frightened. Root: rw'.* [tarawwa'a] KRS 25: trw' l-r'-h gfr 'he feared for his friend Gfr' *Note:* CAR tarawwa'a and irtā'a 'he was, or became, frightened, or afraid' (Lane, 1187c).

trwḥ ① *inf.d-stem. to send the winds (carrying rain); to grant ease. Root: rwḥ.* [tarwīḥ] SESP.U 18: h b'lsmn trwḥ b-mṭr 'O B'lsmn, send the winds with rain' *Note:* See rwḥ (v.d-stem).

trwḥ ② *v.t2-stem. to depart at night. Root: rwḥ.* [tarawwaha] LP 180: trwḥ l-yšrq l-mdbṛ 'he set off at night to migrate towards the inner desert' *Note:* CAR rāḥa, rawāḥ and tarawwaha 'he ... went, or journeyed, or worked, or did a thing, in the evening or in the afternoon, i.e., from the declining of the sun from the meridian until night' (Lane, 1178b).

ts *n.col. male mountain goat. Root: tys.* [tays] HWSF 2.1: l PN w-l-h h-'syṭ šyd ts 'by PN and this structure is his for hunting mountain goats' *Note:* GrAr Yvαυ ελ-Θα[ι]c 'the bend of the valley of the mountain goats' (P.Petra 23, 8) || CAR taysun 'he-goat' (Lane, 324c).

tsfr *n.abst. act of writing. Root: sfr.* [taspir] Unpub. *Note:* See sfr (n.sing).

tsll *v.t2-stem. to be in a state of commotion; to be in a state of agitation. Root: sll.* [tasallala] LP 1198: tsll f h lt slm w wsn 'there was commotion (in the land) so, O Lt, may he be secure while he sleeps' *Note:* Littmann connected this word with the sense of the N-stem in CAR, tasallala = insalla 'he slipped away, or stole away'. The logical connection between this action and the following 'sleep' is unclear. Instead, it should be connected with the tD-stem meaning, 'it was, or became, in a state of commotion, agitation', which fits the following prayer for security during one's slumber.

tsry *v.t2-stem. to travel by night. Root: sry.* [tasarraya] WH 414: w tsry 'he travelled by night' *Note:* See sry (v.g-stem).

tšry *v.t2-stem. to be scattered. Root: šry.* [tašarraya] RWQ 317: tšry h-smý 'he rains were scattered' *Note:* CAR tašarrā 'it became scattered, or dispersed' (Lane, 1545b).

tšwq *v.t2-stem. to long for; to feel longing. Root: šwq.* [tašawwaqa] [tašweqa] HCH 44: tšwq 'l-ḥt-h 'he longed for his sister' C 93: wgd sfr dd-h f tšwq 'he found the writing of his paternal uncle and felt much

longing' *Variant: tšwqw.* [tašawwaqaw] (?) RSIS 204: tšwqw 'l-ḥ-h 'he longed for his brother' *Variant: tšyq.* [tašayyaqa] KRS 124: tšyq l-ḥbb 'he longed for a loved one' *Third feminine singular: tšwqt.* [tašawwaqat] Damascus Museum 2786 = Ry-Damas 5537: l PN w tšwqt 'l nmn 'by PN and she longed for Nmn' *Note:* His: tšwq (CH.R716) || The equivalent of CAR ištāqa 'ilay-hi 'he was, or became, desirous of it ... [or he longed for it in his soul]' (Lane, 1620b).

ttql *v.t2-stem. to be weighed down (by grief). Root: tq.* [taṭaqqala] KRS 49: wgd 'tr 'šy'-h bḍ mlf f ttql 'he found the traces of his companions here, at a curving part of the landscape, and he was weighed down by grief' *Note:* See tq (v.g-stem).

twḥt *v.t2-stem. to be languid; to be weak. Root: whṭ.* [tawahḥaṭa] BTH 92: twḥt b-ḥwt 'he languished in (this) vacant land' *Note:* CAR 'ahaṭa 'to weaken'; tawahḥaṭa 'to be broken, trodden under foot' (Hava, 889a).

twḥy *v.t2-stem. to be considered a brother. Root: 'ḥw.* [tawahḥaya] AWS 48: wgd sfr bny m'wr w š'b f twḥy w l'n 'he found the writing of Bny effaced and he was distressed because he (Bny) was considered like a brother, so may they (the vandals) be cursed' *Note:* CAR ta'āḥayā 'they became brothers, or friends, or companions, or the like, to each other' or ta'āḥḥaytu-hū 'I adopted a brother ... I called him brother' (Lane, 33a).

twḥd *v.t2-stem. to be alone. Root: whḍ.* [tawahḥada] AWS 244: šy m-h-ršf w twḥd 'may he be delivered from the lion for he was alone' *Note:* See whḍ (v.g-stem).

twlh *v.t2-stem. to be made distraught. Root: wlh.* [tawallaha] WH 1243: twlh mt w nšt l-'mš f h brkt 'he was made distraught by death (or Mōt) so he went forth towards 'mš and then he (was) at Brkt' *Note:* See wlh (v.g-stem).

twqy *v.t2-stem. to preserve oneself. Root: wqy.* [tawaaqaya] C 2209: l PN ḍ 'l ḍf f twqy b-snt ḥrb yzr 'by/for PN of the lineage of Ḍf, so may he preserve himself during the year of the war of Yzr' *Note:* CAR tawaaqā-hu 'he

TZR

guarded against it'; ittaqā 'he guarded himself' (Lane, 3059a). See wqy (v.g-stem).

twr *v.l-stem. to return time after time. Root:*

twr. [tāwara] CSNS 958: twr gl'd 'm 'he returned to Gilead yearly' *Note:* CAr tāwara-hū 'he returned time after time to him' (Lane, 322b).

tʔr *v.t2-stem. to wait, to await; to lie in wait. Root:*

nʔr. [taʔṭera], [ittaʔera] C 2967: tʔr h-rm f 'gyr d'f w gny 'he awaited the Romans so may weakness be removed that he may prosper' KRS 1563: tʔr 'smy b-mlh 'tq w ḥrṣ h-df 'gr 'he was waiting for the rains during Aquarius as a freed man, hav-

TLG

135

ing kept watch for the (lineage of) Df as a hired man' *Variant:* **tnʔr.** [tanʔera] [it-naʔera] CSNS 796: w tnʔr h-db' ymn 'and he kept watch for the raiders from the south' *Prefix conjugation:* **ytʔr.** [yattaʔer] [yattaʔṭer] WH 3929: ytʔr hyt '(while) he lays in wait for animals' *expression:* **tʔr h-smy** (KRS 1988) 'he awaited the rains'. *expression:* **tʔr mny** (WH 3133.1) 'Fate lay in wait'. *Note:* CAr intaʔara-hū 'he looked for him; expected him; awaited him; waited for him; watched for his presence' (Lane, 2812a).

T—t

tʔr ① *v.g-stem. to take revenge. Root: tʔr.* [taʔara] LP 679: h lt tʔr m 'slf w tʔr l-hm 'O Lt, he will have vengeance against the ones who committed this act and destruction be upon them!' *Note:* CAr taʔara-hū 'he revenged, or avenged, his blood, by retaliating his slaughter; he slew his slayer' (Lane, 327c).

tʔr ② *n.abst. vengeance. Root: tʔr.* [taʔr] KRS 1087: h lt tʔr l-d y'wr 'O Lt, may he who would efface be the object of vengeance' *Note:* CAr taʔrun 'blood-revenge' (Lane, 328a).

tʔr ③ *v.g-stem. to drive away. Root: tʔr.* [tabara] WH 1231: tʔr ḥwlt w ḥbs f r'y 'he drove away Ḥwlt and took captive (their animals?) and then pastured (them)' *Note:* CAr tabara-hū 'he drove him away, expelled him, or banished him' and 'he destroyed him' (Lane, 330c).

tʔr ④ *n.abst. destruction. Root: tʔr.* [tabr] LP 679: h lt tʔr m 'slf w tʔr l-hm 'O Lt, he will have vengeance against the ones who committed this act and may destruction befall them!' *Note:* See tʔr (v.g-stem).

tʔr ⑤ *n.sing. warrior. Root: tʔr. Pl: tʔrn.* [tāberina] NST 3: 'ty nʔr h-tʔrn mn-'l šbh snt ḥrb-hm 'l 'wḍ b-w'l 'the warriors from the lineage of Šbh came to guard the year the lineage of 'wḍ waged war upon them

near W'l' *Note:* Substantivized participle from the verb tʔr (v.g-stem).

tʔr ⑥ *pn. Sagittarius (constellation). Root: tʔr.* [tāber] C 1758: wgm 'l-'šy'-h d nsl b-tʔr 'he grieved for his companions who were captured when the sun was in Sagittarius' *Variant:* 'tʔr. HWFS 9.1: r'y wgd h-tʔr 'he pastured having sited Sagittarius' *Note:* Cf. tʔr (n.sing) 'warrior, soldier'; on this tentative identification, see AAAZ 1 and AAAZ 11.

tʔrn *top. toponym. Root: tʔrn.* HCH 107: qyʔ 'l-tʔrn f tʔwf 'he spent the dry season on the edge of Tʔrn and was diminished by the lack of rain' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

tʔdw *n.col. certain desert plant. Root: tʔdw.* [todāw] Is.L 82: r'y nwy tʔdw 'he pastured on tʔdw-plants while migrating' *Note:* CAr tudā'un 'a certain plant [growing] in the desert' (Lane, 344a).

tʔkl *v.g-stem. to be bereft of a loved one. Root: tʔkl.* [takela] AWS 83: rgm mny 'l-gs-h mt w tʔkl 'his troop was struck down by Fate, dead, and so he was bereft of him' *Note:* CAr takila-hū 'he lost a friend or person beloved, or a child' (Lane, 345b).

tʔlg *n.col. snow; cold. Root: tʔlg.* [talg] HaNSB 218: wny w ngś h-bl m-ḥrn mn-tʔlg b-r'y ngm 'he was feeble while he drove the camels from the Ḥawrān on account of

snow (or cold) during the rising of Virgo' KRS 2851: r'y h-nhl b-ṭlg b-ks' dkr 'he pastured in the valley in snow during the cosmical setting of Aries' *Note*: CAR ṭal-ḡun 'snow', ṭaliḡun 'cold' applied to water (Lane, 350a). In two cases, it seems that 'snow' fell in late October or late February, both times in which snow is not common but certainly possible. It may be this unexpectedness that motivated the event's commemoration in an inscription. On the other hand, it might be possible to interpret ṭlg in these circumstances as 'cold' or 'severe cold' rather than literally 'snow'.

ṭlt ① *num. three*. *Root*: **ṭlt**. [ṭalāt] AZNG 1: l PN d 'l s'd w mrd ṭlt snn mn-qbl nfs ḡlm 'by PN of the lineage of S'd and Nepos, who was oppressive, faced a rebellion for three years' *Feminine*: **ṭltt**. [ṭalāṭat] ASWS 18: wgm 'l-'sd mt w 'l-qdm sby w 'l-grm'l sby w 'l-ṭltt mn 'sbyn w 'l-qdm sby w ḡrs 'he grieved for' 'sd, who had died, and for Qdm, who was captured, and for Grm'l, who was captured, and for three of the captured, and for Qdm, who was captured while he kept watch' *Note*: Dad: ṭlt (AH 197), ṭlt (JS-Lih 68); Nab: ṭlt (LeNab, 156b) || Proto-Semitic *ṭalāṭum.

ṭlt ② *num. third*. *Root*: **ṭlt**. [ṭālet] ASWS 36o: wld h-m'zy b-'ṭlt 'he helped the goats to give birth in the third (month?)' *Note*: See ṭlt (num).

ṭltn *num. thirty*. *Root*: **ṭlt**. [ṭalāṭina] ZeWa 1: šty h-dr m-rk snt ṭrq mk mlk nbṭ ṭltn m't qtl 'l rm 'he spent the winter in this place on account of the lack of rain the year Mk, king of the Nabaṭaea, smote thirty cavalry units, warriors of the Romans' *Note*: Dad: ṭltn (AH 225); Nab: ṭltn (LeNab, 156b) || See ṭlt (num).

ṭmd *pn. Thamūd*. *Root*: **ṭmd**. [ṭamūd] WH 3792.1: snt ḡrb ḡsm 'l ṭmd 'the year ḡsm waged war against the people of Thamūd' *Note*: Most likely the North Arabian tribe, Thamūd.

ṭmn-šrt *num. twenty-eight*. [ṭaman-āšarat] H 763 = LP 1064+1065: wld h-m'zy b-snt ṭmn 'šrt l-mlk ḡrfš 'he helped the sheep give birth during year eighteen of King Agrippa' *Note*: See ṭmny (num).

ṭmny *num. eight*. *Root*: **ṭmn**. [ṭamānay] SHNS 1: wrd l-ṭmny h-nq't mn-rḡbt 'he went eight times to the watering place from the Ruḡbah' *Note*: Nab: ṭmwn' (LeNab, 156b) || Proto-Semitic *ṭamānum. CAR ṭamānī 'eight', likely with a feminine complement, perhaps marrāt- 'times'.

ṭn-šrt *num. twelve*. [ṭen-āšar] KRS 303: ḡdl bḡ ḡs w ḡd-h l-ṭn-šrt ym 'he led a troop astray here, so they mistreated him for twelve days' *Note*: Dad: ṭtn 'two' (JSLih 45) || Proto-Semitic *ṭinum 'two'. See also 'šr (num).

ṭnt *n.col. dry herbage*. *Root*: **ṭnn**. [ṭinnat] ISB 117: l PN h-dr b-'r'l ḡr<(r)> hn wgd ḡ ṭnt 'by PN, at this place near 'r'l, having journeyed here (only) to find dry herbage' *Note*: Probably related to CAR ṭinnun: yabīsu l-ḡašīši 'dry herbage' (Lisan, s.v.).

ṭqb *v.g-stem. to cut off; to pierce*. *Root*: **ṭqb**. [ṭaqaba] AKSD 5: ṭqb yd-h w dšr 'l-ksr wq' n 'may he cut off his (own) hand that Dšr be against any destroyer of our inscription' *Note*: CAR ṭaqaba 'he perforated; bored; pierced it' (Lane, 341c).

ṭql *v.g-stem. to be weighed down (by grief)*. *Root*: **ṭql**. [ṭaqola] KRS 1435: wgd ṭr n'mn ḡl-h f ṭql f h lt slm l-d s'r 'he found the trace of N'mn, his maternal uncle and he was weighed down by grief so, O Lt, may those who remain (alive) be secure' *Note*: CAR ṭaqla 'it was or became heavy', 'it was or became afflictive, grievous, or troublesome' (Lane, 343c).

ṭr *n.sing. bull (bovid or oryx)*. *Root*: **ṭwr**. [ṭawr] WH 709: l PN h-ṭr 'by PN is this bull (oryx)' *Dual*: **ṭrn**. [ṭawrān] CEDS 173: l PN h-ṭrn 'by PN are these two bulls' *Note*: CAR ṭawrun 'a bull' (Lane, 364c). The term in Safaitic refers either to a male bovid (i.e. bull) or to a male oryx (Ar. baqr waḡš), not to any other animal. Thus, while WH 709 ṭr refers to an oryx, in CEDS 173 ṭrn refers to two oxen harnessed.

ṭrm *inf.g-stem. to eat; to feast*. *Root*: **ṭrm**. [ṭarām] KRS 2453: l ḡt mt w lḡ ṭrm 'Mōt has held a feast; the scorner eats' *Note*: Ug ṭrm 'to eat', with reference to divinities; yṭb bn qdš l ṭrm 'the holy ones had sat down to feed themselves' (UD, 931).

T^WL

- twb** *n.sing. recompense of obedience. Root: twb.* [tawāb] WH 3129: h rđw t'tb twb 'O Rđw, may he be rewarded for (his) obedience' *Note:* CAR tawābun 'a recompense, reward of obedience to God' (Lane, 363a).
- twl** *n.abst. madness. Root: twl.* [tawal] KRS 439: 'wr w ḥrm w šrm w twl w bhm w ksr w bhr l-ḍ y'wr h-tll 'blindness and stabbing and separation from a friend and madness and confusion and a broken limb and disappointment to him would scratch out the words' *Note:* CAR tawalun 'madness' (Lane, 365b).
- twy** *v.g-stem. to alight. Root: twy.* [tawaya]

T^RQ

137

APMS 1: ḥdd w twy b-h-rđt 'he went to the boundary of the land and alighted in the meadow' *Note:* CAR tawā 'to alight' (Lane, 365c–366a).

- tyt** *n.sing. pen. Root: tyt.* [teyyat] WH 1023: 'd l-h-ḍ'n b-mslt 'ḥwl h-tyt 'he returned to the sheep by the stream bed to enclose them in the pen' *Note:* CAR tiyyatun 'the lodging-place or nightly resting-place of sheep or goats' (Lane, 366c).

T—t

ty *adj.gen. Tayyaite. Root: ty.* [tā'eyy] BS 767: l PN h-t'y 't---- 'by PN, the Tayyite, came---' *Note:* See ty' (pn).

ṭ'm *v.d-stem. to feed; to nourish. Root: ṭ'm.* [ṭa'ama] KRS 2473: ṭ'm rđw kll n'm wl' bql 'may Rđw feed all of the livestock fond of fresh herbage' *Note:* CAR ṭa'amun 'food of any kind' (Lane, 1854b).

ṭ'mt *inf.d-stem. to nourish. Root: ṭ'm.* [ṭa'ā-mat] C 3113: h rđw flt-h m-b's w ṭ'mt mn šd l-frk bn ltnh 'O Rđw, deliver him from misfortune and nourish Frk son of Ltnh with something of game' *Note:* See ṭ'm (v.d-stem).

ṭb' *n.sing. river; rivulet. Root: ṭb'.* [ṭeb'] ZeGA 11: ḥrṣ h-ṭb' 'he kept watch at the rivulet' *Note:* CAR ṭib'un 'a river or rivulet' (Lane, 1823c).

ṭbb *v.g-stem. to befall. Root: ṭbb.* [ṭababa] HWFS 7.1: ṭbb b-ḥrm ḥwbṭ f y's 'ns 'grief befell the Ḥawrān and so the people despaired' *Note:* EgAr ṭabb 'to fall down, drop'; il-mušība ṭabbīt 'ala dmāgu 'disaster befell him' (DEAr, 529a); this is one of the meanings proposed by Hayajneh (HWFS).

ṭhr *v.g-stem. to be cleansed; to be purified. Root: ṭhr.* [ṭahora] MA 1: ṭhr w ḍbh l-rđy w ḡnm nqt 'he became purified and performed a sacrifice for Rđy that he

may grant a she-camel as spoil' *Note:* CAR ṭahara, ṭahura 'it was, or became, clean, free from dirt or filth, or pure' (Lane, 1886c).

ṭlq *ptc.g-stem. to set off. Root: ṭlq.* [ṭāleq] KRS 1684: h lt w gđḍf slm w mgd w h ṭlq l-h-ḍsy 'O Lt and Gđḍf, let there be security and glory as he sets off for oryx' *Note:* The basic sense of this root in CAR is 'to let loose, let go of', but the sense required by the inscription is closer to the N-stem in-ṭalaqa 'he went away or departed' (Lane, 1872b).

ṭrd *v.g-stem. to drive (away, together). Root: ṭrd.* [ṭarada] BTH 228: ṭrd-h nbṭ m-'nzt w sdy h-ḥl f nṣr-hm 'the Nabataeans drove him away from 'nzt and so he set off on horseback, and then stood guard against them' *Third feminine plural: ṭrdn.* [ṭaradna] QZMJ 128: ṭrdn h-ḥl 'the horses were driven together' *Note:* CAR ṭarada-ḥū 'he drove away him, or it; he drove him away, expelled him, or banished him'; 'he drove, or brought, or gathered, the camels together' (Lane, 1838b).

ṭrq *v.g-stem. to strike. Root: ṭrq.* [ṭaraqa] QZUI 462: ṭrq 'n-h h-mrd 'the rebel struck out his eye' *Note:* CAR ṭarqun 'beating [a thing], or striking' (Lane, 1846a). While the CAR term seems restricted to things, the

Safaitic *ṭrq* can take human direct objects (e.g. in C 4439: *snt ṭrq 'l rm PN* 'the year the Romans smote PN').

ṭwf *v.g-stem. to return. Root: ṭwf.* [ṭawopa] C 1900: *mhl ṭwf h-dr* 'dearth returned to this region' *Prefix conjugation: yṭf.* [yaṭūp] WH 3840: *tẓr ḏ 's yṭf* 'he kept watch for him who might return' *Note:* CAR ṭawāfun 'the act of going around' (Lane, 1892b); the Safaitic context implies a meaning closer to 'to return'.

ṭwft *inf.g-stem. to return. Root: ṭwf.* [ṭawāpat] IST 27: *h rḏy ṭwft 'O Rḏy,* (grant a safe) return' *Note:* See *ṭwf* (v.g-stem).

ṭy' *pn. group name. Root: ṭy'.* [ṭayye'] CSNS 1004: *wgm 'l-bn dd-h msby sbyt-h ṭy'* 'he grieved for the son of his paternal uncle, who was captured, taken captive by the Ṭayye' *Note:* The well-known North Arabian tribe, Ṭayye'.

W—w

w *conj. and; so; because; that (subordinator); while; but. Root: w.* [wa] SG 1: 'If h-m'zy *snt b's w ḥgz-h b'lsmn* 'he fed the goats on dry fodder in the year of misery because B'lsmn held back the rains' C 2967: *tẓr h-rm f 'gyr ḏ'f w gny* 'he awaited the Romans so may weakness be removed that he may prosper' LP 597: *ḥrṣ 'l-rgl-h w ḥḏr* 'he watched over his foot soldiers while they camped by water' Ms 44: *myt qsr w sm' 'n myt flfš* 'Caesar died but he heard that Phillip died' KRS 1683: *ḥll h-dr b-'hl-h w ḥrṣ 'l-bl-h* 'he camped in this region with his family and watched over his camels' *Note:* Dad: *w* (*passim*); His: *w* (*passim*); Nam: *w* || CAR *wa*, with all of the meanings above.

w'l *v.g-stem. to be delivered. Root: w'l.* [wa'-ala] KRS 456: *h lt w dšr w b'lsmn w'l m-b's* 'O Lt and Dšr and B'lsmn, may he be delivered from misfortune' *Note:* CAR *wa'ala* 'to seek shelter, refuge at' (Hava, 838b).

w'l ① *n.sing. ibex. Root: w'l.* [wa'l] HaNSB 327: *l PN h-w'l* 'the ibex is by PN' *Note:* GrAr: Ουαλου (Wadd 2022a, 1); His: *w'l* (KJC 140) || CAR *wa'lun* 'mountain goat, antelope' (Hava, 873a).

w'l ② *top. toponym. NST 3: 'ty nẓr h-ṭbrn mn-'l šbh snt ḥrb-hm 'l 'wḏ b-w'l* 'the warriors from the lineage of Šbh came to guard the year the lineage of 'wḏ waged war upon them near W'l' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

w'y *v.g-stem. to be mindful of. Root: w'y.* [wa'aya] C 4803: *w'y 'l-rḥlt-h wsq-h h-ḏ'b*

'he was mindful of his ewe-lamb, which the wolf had seized' *Note:* CAR *wa'ā-hu* 'he kept it in mind, and considered it' (Lane, 3056c).

wdd *n.sing. loved one. Root: wdd.* [waddid] KRS 995: *f 'ṭ' slm w nq't b-wdd-h yḥbl h-ḥṭṭ* 'so 'ṭ', may he be secure but may he who would obscure this writing be thrown out of the grave by his loved one' *Note:* CAR *waddidun* 'a person loved synonymous with ḥabibun and ṣadiqun' (Lane, 2931b).

wdt *n.abst. love. Root: wdd.* [wVddat] WH 2194: *h lt wdt 'O Lt,* show love' *Note:* CAR *wVddun*, inf. of *wadda* 'to love' (Lane, 2931a–b).

wdy *v.g-stem. to go; to approach. Root: wdy.* [wadaya] Al-Namārah.H 6i: *wdy h-b'r snt qtl 'l tdmr šrmt* 'he went to the well the year the people of Palmyra killed Šrmt' *Note:* EgAr *waddā* 'to send' (DEAr, 931a)—D-stem of an unattested G-stem probably meaning 'to go'.

wfd *v.g-stem. to go; to arrive. Root: wfd.* [wafada] C 329: *wfd h-gdl f mlḥ w tnẓr h-sm'y* 'he arrived at h-gdl, then Aquarius rose and he awaited the rains' *Note:* CAR *wafada* 'alay-hi 'he came to him', used with great men (Lane, 2955a).

wg' *v.g-stem. to injure. Root: wg'.* [waga'a] Is.M 98: *l PN w wg'* 'by PN and he was injured' *Note:* CAR *waḡa'a* 'he beat, struck, smote' (Lane, 2921b).

WGʻ

wgʻ *v.g-stem. to grieve in pain. Root: wgʻ.* [wagaʻa] SIJ 119: wgʻ ʻm f ʻm ʻhe grieved in pain year after year' *Note:* CAr tawaḡ-ḡaʻa ʻhe expressed manifested pain, affliction, distress, grief, or sorrow' (Lane, 3049b).

wgd ① *v.g-stem. to find. Root: wgd.* [wagada] KRS 15: wgd sfr msk w ngʻt f tʻql w dwy w mty m-glʻd l-tdmr ʻhe found the writing of Msk and Ngʻt, and so he was unable to speak and became sick with grief while he journeyed from Gilead for Palmyra' *Third feminine singular: wgdʻt.* [wagadat] SIAM 35: wgdʻt sfr ʻb f wgmt ʻl-h ʻshe found the writing of ʻb and so she grieved for him' *Prefix conjugation: ygd.* [yaged] AMSI 168: w lm ygd-h ʻand he did not find him' *Note:* CAr waḡada-hū ʻhe found it; lighted on it; attained it; obtained it by searching or seeking; discovered it; perceived it; saw it; experienced it; or became sensible of it' (Lane, 2924b).

wgd ② *inf.g-stem. to find. Root: wgd.* [wogūd] ISB 117: l PN h-dr b-rʻl ʻyr«r» hn wgd d tnt ʻby PN, at this place near ʻrʻl, having journeyed here to (only) find dry herbage' *Note:* See wgd (v.g-stem).

wgm *v.g-stem. to grieve. Root: wgm.* [wagama] KRS 2890: wgm ʻl-ḥw-h ʻhe grieved for his brothers' *Third feminine singular: wgmt.* [wagamat] SIAM 35: wgdʻt sfr ʻb f wgmt ʻl-h ʻshe found the writing of ʻb and so she grieved for him' *Note:* His: wgm (WTI 11) || This verb is one of the most debated terms in the Safaitic lexicon. The latest discussion of the literature can be found in Eksell's 2005 paper, where she suggests the verb means 'to mourn (ritualistically)' (EWGM, 171). Scholars in the past saw a close connection between this verb and the act of constructing memorial/burial cairns, based on the CAr noun waḡmun, which can refer to a heap of stones. Littmann, for example, translated it as 'to lay a stone on a grave'. The more general sense 'to grieve' is chosen here in light of contexts where the sadness associated with wgm cannot be connected with the loss of a human being, WGR 1: wgm ʻl- bʻlsmn snt mhl ʻhe grieved for

WKS

139

Bʻlsmn in the year of dearth'. The object introduced with ʻl.

wgs *v.g-stem. to be frightened. Root: wgs.* [wagasa] SIJ 671: l PN w wgs ʻby PN and he was frightened' *Note:* CAr waḡasa ʻhe was frightened' (Lane, 2926a).

whb ① *v.g-stem. to give; to grant. Root: whb.* [wahaba] C 1868: snt h-rm št b-bʻlt w whb ʻmlk-h ʻhrs ʻthe year the Romans were wintering at ʻbʻlt and bestowed upon its rulers guards' *Second feminine singular: whbt.* [wahabtī] C 4037: h lt whbt šnʻ-h bn-yd-h ʻO Lt, may you give his enemies into his hands' *Note:* CAr wahaba la-hū šayʻan ʻhe gave to him a thing' (Lane, 2968c).

whb ② *imp.d-stem. to give; to grant. Root: whb.* [wahheb] C 3757: h rdw whb rkbt l-bny d ʻl qmr ʻO Rdw, give to Bny of the lineage of Qmr a riding camel' *Note:* GrAr: Oυαβω (Wadd 2245, 1) || See whb (v.g-stem).

wḥd ① *v.g-stem. to be alone. Root: wḥd.* [waḥoda] WH 128: wḥd ḡzz ʻhe was alone after having gone on a raid' KRS 36: h šʻnʻr slm l-d wḥd ʻO Šʻnʻr, may he who is alone have security' *Note:* CAr waḥuda ʻhe, or it, was, or became, alone, by himself or itself, apart from others' (Lane, 2927a).

wḥd ② *adv. alone. Root: wḥd.* [waḥida] C 3258 = Is.M 153: ḥrṣ-h wḥd ʻhe kept watch for it/them alone' ISB 50: rʻy wḥd ʻhe pastured alone' *Note:* See wḥd (v.g-stem).

wḥl *n.col. mud. Root: wḥl.* [waḥl] LP 159: mtʻ b-h-bqr m-wḥl ʻhe brought away the cattle from the mud' *Note:* CAr waḥlun ʻthin mud' (Lane, 849b).

wḥś *v.g-stem. to long for; to feel longing. Root: wḥś.* [waḥaśa] WH 2912: l PN w wḥś ʻby PN and he felt much longing' *Note:* Compare to EgAr waḥaś ʻto be missed by (s.o.)'; waḥašt-i-na ʻwe missed you (conventional greeting after a period of separation or absence)' (DEAr, 928a).

wks *n.abst. loss. Root: wks.* [waks] C 1186: h lt l-ḥl w wks w ḥrs w ʻrg w ʻwr l-mn ḥbl ʻO Lt, may whosoever would efface (this writing) certainly be afflicted with uncertainty, loss, mutism, lameness, and blindness' *Note:* CAr waksun ʻloss, damage' (Hava, 883b).

wl' *v.g-stem. to be fond of; to be eager for.*

Root: wl'. [wala'a] KRS 2473: ʔm rđw kll n'm wl' bql 'may Rđw feed all of the livestock eager for fresh herbage' *Note:* CAR walla'a-hū bi-hi 'he made him to be desirous, or fond, of it' (Lane, 3060a).

wld ① *v.d-stem. to help give birth. Root: wld.*

[wallada] RWQ 317: wld h-m'zy w tsry h-sm'y 'he helped the goats to give birth while the rains were scattered' *Note:* CAR wallada-hā 'he assisted her [namely a woman, and an ewe or she-goat, or other animal] in bringing forth; delivered her of her child or young one]' (Lane, 2966a–b). See also ntg (*v.g-stem*).

wld ② *n.col. offspring; young animals. Root:*

wld. [wold] BRev.H 1: wgd 'tr 'm-h ḥmyn f ql h gđf hb l-h k-s'd-h w k-wld-h w k-n'm-h 'he found the trace of his grandfather Ḥmyn and said: O Gđf, grant him the like of his good fortune and the like of his children and the like of his livestock' C 2718: 'lf wld wny f h b'lsmn rwḥ 'he fed young animals, that were feeble, on dry fodder so, O B'lsmn, send the winds (with rain)' *Pl: 'ld.* [ʔawlād] Is.Mu 89 = LP 407: snt 'b's m-šry h-ns 'ld-h 'the year the epidemic of pox inflicted misfortune upon his children' *Note:* CAR waladun, wuldun 'a child' (Lane, 2966b); walidun 'a new-born child, a young infant' (Lane, 2966c), which may suggest that the meaning found in C 2718 may be derived from a passive participle form walid or walūd.

wlh ① *v.g-stem. to be distraught. Root: wlh.*

[waleha] KRS 6: wgd 'tr wny w ghm f b's m zll 'l-hm rgmn mny w wlh 'l-hm l-'bd w 'l-zkr w 'l-ḥlš rgmn mny kll-hm 'he found the trace of Wny and Ghm, for those who survive them despair, struck down by Fate, and he was distraught on account of them forever and for Zkr and for Ḥlš, struck down by Fate all of them' *Note:* CAR wal-ihā 'his reason departed in consequence of grief ... or of joy ... or of the loss of the beloved ..., grieved or sorrowed' (Lane, 3060a).

wlh ② *v.d-stem. to make distraught. Root:*

wlh. [wallaha] C 3177: h rđw wlh w 'wr m 'wr 'O Rđw, make distraught and blind

whosoever would efface (this writing)'

Note: See wlh (*v.g-stem*).

wll *v.d-stem. to wail. Root: wyl.* [wallala]

CEDS 87: hlk ḥbb-h f wll l-'ḥ-h 'his beloved perished and so he wailed for his brother' *Note:* CAR walwalat 'she wailed, raised her voice with weeping' (Lane, 3059c). See wyl (*n.sing*).

wlm *n.sing. feast. Root: wlm.* [walim] SIJ 750:

h lt 'db l-h wlm w 'ḥt-h rḥt 'O Lt, grant him a feast and his sister a ewe-lamb' *Note:* Based on the photograph, M.C.A. Macdonald suggests (p.c.) a connection with CAR walimatun 'a feast' (Hava, 894).

wny *v.g-stem. to be weak; to be feeble. Root:*

wny. [wanaya] Is.Mu 412: wny m-tnzr h-mllt 'he grew weak of waiting for the queen' *Note:* CAR tawānā 'he was, or became, languid, remiss, weak, feeble, or faint' (Lane, 3061b).

wq' ① *v.g-stem. to write. Root: wq'.* [waqa'a]

CSNS 1: wq' w zll 'l-ḥrt 'he wrote while he remained at the edge of the Harrah' *Note:* CAR waqqa'a fi l-kitāb 'he signed the writing' (Lane, 3057c).

wq' ② *n.sing. inscription. Root: wq'.* [waq']

AKSD 5: tqb yd-h w dšr 'l ksr wq'-n 'may he cut off his (own) hand that Dšr be against any destroyer of our inscription' *Note:* His: wq' (MNM b 6) || CAR waqqa'a fi l-kitāb 'he signed the writing' (Lane, 3057c); the term seems to be a rare alternative to sfr and ḥṭṭ.

wq't *n.sing. watering hole. Root: wq'.* [waqī'-

at] Is.R 48: rḥd b-wq't grm'l 'he washed in the watering hole of Grm'l' *Note:* CAR waqī'atun 'hard ground retaining water' (Hava, 880b).

wqd *n.abst. fire; scorching. Root: wqd.*

[waqd] C 2997: h b'lsmn rwḥ w wqd l-d y'wr h-sfr 'O B'lsmn, send the winds; and may he who would efface this writing be scorched by fire' *Note:* CAR waqdun 'fire' (Lane 2959b).

wqf *n.abst. exhaustion. Root: wqf.* [waqp]

C 4384: syd ḥt wqf f l-'kl w qt-h 'he hunted until exhaustion, so may he eat and be protected' *Note:* CAR waqafa, waqfun 'he stopped' (Lane, 3058b).

wqy *v.g-stem. to protect. Root: wqy.* [waqa-

ya] KWQ 1: f wqy-h rđw 'so may Rđw

WQYT

protect him' *Note:* CAR waqā-hu llāhu s-sū 'God preserved him from evil' (Lane, 3059a).

wqyt *n.abst. protection; preservation. Root:* **wqy.** [waqeyyat] RWQ 335: ḥrṣ b's w ḥr f h lt wqyt 'he kept watch during bad and good times so, O Lt, let there be protection' *Note:* CAR wāqatun, wiqāyatun 'to protect' (Steingass, 1228a); see wqy (v.g-stem).

wr' *v.g-stem. to remain behind. Root:* **wr'.** [ware'a] WH 1900: wr' f 'qdt m-rḥbt h-'ḡnm 'he remained behind because the goats were prevented from entering the Ruḥbah' *Note:* CAR al-warā'u 'the location that is behind' (Lane, 2933b).

wrd *v.g-stem. to go to water; to go down. Root:* **wrd.** [warada] KRS 896: wgd sfr š'd f ng' w wrd h-nmrt b-'mt 'ḥrt 'he found the writing of Š'd, so he grieved in pain, then he went to water at Al-Namārah during Libra thereafter' LP 742: wrd mn-tl'n tḏb' 'he came down from Tl'n in order to raid' *Variant:* **wrdw.** [waradaw] (?) RSIS 199: l PN w r'yw w wrdw h-nmrt f h lt rwḥ 'by PN and he (?) pastured and went to water at Al-Namārah so, O Lt, let there be ease' *Note:* CAR warada-hū 'he came to it, namely water, to drink' (Lane, 2935a); Hb yārad 'to go down' (HALOT, #3953).

wrḥ *n.sing. month. Root:* **wrḥ.** [warḥ] WH 597: r'y wrḥ h-dr 'he pastured in this place for a month' *Dual:* **wrḥn.** [warḥayn] RVP 7: ḡzz b-rḥbt wrḥn 'he raided the Ruḥbah over a period of two months' *Variant:* **yrḥn.** [yarḥayn] C 3064: snt ḥsf 'r h-mlk b-srw yrḥn 'the year the king's caravan suffered in Srw for two months' *Pl:* **'rḥ.** [awrāḥ] KRS 25: šyr m-mdbr l-ḥmst 'rḥ 'he returned to a place of water from the inner desert for five months' *Note:* Hb yeraḥ/ yārēaḥ 'month' but, like šhr, also a 'full moon' (HALOT, #3968; 3970). The difference between wrḥ and šhr is not clear at the moment.

wrl *n.sing. monitor lizard. Root:* **wrl.** [warl] CSNS 1004: gls mn-wrl 'he halted on account of a monitor lizard' *Note:* CAR war-alun 'lacerta scincus' (Lane, 3052a).

wrt *v.g-stem. to inherit; to become heir. Root:* **wrt.** [waraṭa] ASFF 281 wgm m'l-

WYL

141

ḡt w 'ḥd f wrt 'he grieved for Ḡt and was made first and so he became heir' *Note:* CAR warīṭa 'he inherited' (Lane, 2934a).

wsq ① *v.l-stem. to clash. Root:* **wsq.** [wāsaqa] C 2670: r'y h-'bl h-nḥl bql snt wsq ḏ 'l rhy nbṭ 'he pastured the camels in this valley on fresh herbage, the year the people of Rhy clashed with the Nabataeans' *Note:* CAR wāsaqa 'to oppose, to contend a.o.' (Hava, 861a); in the modern dialect of Syria, wasaq means 'to injure (someone)' (DLAR, 894).

wsq ② *ptc.g-stem. to drive beasts. Root:* **wsq.** *Pl:* **wsqn.** [wāseqina] C 3095: wgm 'l-ḥbb w 'l-šy'-h wsqn h-mhr m-gnt h-dr qnt 'he grieved for a loved one and his companions who were driving colts from the gardens of this region to Qnt' *Note:* See wsq (n.pl).

wsq ③ *n.pl. herd of driven beasts. Root:* **wsq.** [wasīq] C 2088: kl' h-nḥl ḥms wsq 'he detained five herds of driven beasts in the valley' *Note:* CAR wasīqatun 'a mob of driven cattle' (Lane 3053), but perhaps in the Safaitic context, it could refer to camels as well.

wśm *n.sing. writing. Root:* **wśm.** [waśm] C 5099: l PN h-wśm 'by PN is this writing' *Note:* CAR waśmun 'tattoo' (Lane, 3054b), perhaps a narrowing of an original word meaning 'drawing' or 'writing'.

wšl *v.g-stem. to arrive. Root:* **wšl.** [wašala] LP 684: dmy wšl ḏ h-šwy 'he drew (an image), having arrived at this cairn' CSNS 16: l PN wšl 'by PN, who arrived (here)' *Note:* CAR wašala 'ilay-hi 'he, or it, arrived at, came to, reached, attained him, or it' (Lane, 3054c).

wyl *n.sing. woe; calamity. Root:* **wyl.** [wayl] C 76: rḏw fšy 'l msk h-snt m-b's wyl 'may Rḏw deliver the lineage of Msk this year from the misfortune of woe' *Variant:* **wl.** [wayl] SDMS 5: tšwq 'l-h wl 'he longed for him, woe!' *Variant:* **wln.** [waylan] AAEEK 394: wgm wln 'he grieved, woe!' *Pl:* **wlt.** [waylāt] Is.Mu 838: l PN h-wlt 'calamities be to PN' *Note:* CAR waylun 'calamity' (Hava, 891a); waylun/an la-hū 'woe to him!' (Lane, 3962c).

Y—y

y *voc. vocative. Root: y.* [yā] RWQ 73: h lt w y ḏsr 'O Lt and O ḏsr' *Note:* CAr yā 'vocative'. Note that the h and y are close in shape and the rare y vocative could simply be a poorly carved h.

y'mr *pn. Capricorn (constellation). Root:* 'mr. [ya'mūr] HaNSB 197: 'šrq m-ḥrn b-'bl-h š'r b-r'y y'mr 'he migrated to the inner desert from the Ḥawrān with his camels to herbage during the rising of Capricorn' *Note:* CAr ya'mūrun 'a kind of wild mountain-goat' or 'a certain beast resembling a goat, having a single branching horn in the middle of its head', 'a certain beast of the sea' (Lane, 99a), which nicely match the Babylonian mythical Sea Goat (AAAZ I and AAZ II).

y's ① *v.g-stem. to despair. Root: y's.* [ya'esa] KRS 169: kl' h-sm'y ḥḏr mlḥ f ḏkr f 'mt f y's 'the sky withheld (the rain) during (the sun's) presence in Aquarius, then Aries, then Libra and so he despaired' *Note:* CAr ya'isa 'to despair of a thing' or 'he cut off hope of the things' or 'his hope of the thing became cut off' (Lane, 2973c).

y's ② *v.d-stem. to make despair. Root: y's.* [ya'asa] LP 718: ḏhr 'sf-h mn-ḥḏ y's 'his regret for him whom he upset was evident' *Note:* See y's (v.g-stem).

yd *n.sing. hand. Root: yd.* [yad] C 25: wgd 'tr 'ḥ-h f wlh 'l-h f hy lt w h šms 'ṭn 'l-km yd-h l-t'r m-ḏ 'slf 'he found the trace of his brother so he was distraught with grief for him, so, O Lt and O Šms, may he cut off his hand for you (in promise) that he will indeed have vengeance against him who has committed this act' *Dual: yd (cnst).* [yaday] C 4037: h lt whbt šn'-h bn-yd-h 'O Lt, may you give his enemies into his hands' *Note:* Proto-Semitic *yadum.

ydkr *top. toponym. Root: ydkr.* SIJ 104.2: šty ydkr 'he spent the winter at Ydkr' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

yhd *pn. Jews. Root: yhd.* [yahūd] RSIS 324: r'yw h-ḏ'n snt ḥrb yhd 'he pastured the sheep the year of the war of the Jews' *Note:* Arm yhwdy 'Jew' (CAL, s.v.).

yhd *adj.gen. Jew. Root: yhd.* [yahūdeyy] C 2732: h lt slm snt h-yhd 'O Lt, may he be secure in the year of the Jews' *Note:* See yhd (pn).

ym *n.sing. day. Root: ywm.* [yawm] KRS 303: 'dll bḏ g's w gd-h l-ṭn'šr ym snt ngy hn' bn lb't hdy 'he led a troop astray here, so they mistreated him for twelve days the year Hn' son of Lb't was announced commander' *Pl: 'ym.* [ʾayyām] MKWS 8: 'mr h-mkmn st 'ym 'he dwelt in the hiding place for six days' *Variant: 'wm.* [ʾaywām] [ʾawwām] C 4386: mrq 'wm 's 'he passed by during the days of 's' *Note:* Dad: ym (AH 222), 'ym (AH 244) || Proto-Semitic *yawmum.

ymnt *adv. south(ward). Root: ymn.* [yamanat] HCH 194: nfr f 'slm w b'd 'ft snt 'šrq rḏwt 'l-hdy l-ymnt 'he deserted but then surrendered but afterwards escaped the year Rḏwt the commander migrated southward to the inner desert' *Variant: ymn.* [yaman] LP 1006: šḥ ymn 'he travelled south' *Note:* Dad: 'ly/ymn 'on the south' (JSLih 81) Nab: ymyn 'à droite' (LeNab, 104) || CAr al-yamīnu 'the location that is on the right. Yamīnun also, the south' (Lane, 3640b); Sab ymnt 'south' (SW).

ymyt *pn. one who causes death. Root: mwt.* [yomayyet] C 435: h gd'wḏ f h ṛm w h ymyt w h rḏw qr h-qm 'O Gd'wḏ, O merciful one and O causer of death, and O Rḏw, may the people be established (in this place)' *Note:* Perhaps a divine epithet of Gd'wḏ; originally D-stem verb of myt (v.g-stem).

ysr ① *v.g-stem. to be at ease. Root: ysr.* [yasara] SSWS 96: sqm w ysr 'he was ill so may he be at ease' *Note:* CAr yasara 'to be easy, gentle' (Lane, 2975c).

ysr ② *top. toponym. Root: ysr.* QZMJ 377: wrd h-ysr 'he went to water at Ysr' *Note:* Unknown toponym.

ytm *n.sing. orphan. Root: ytm.* [yatim] CSNS 779: h rḏy s'd h-ytm 'O Rḏy, help the orphan' *Note:* CAr yatīmun 'orphan child' (Hava, 893b).

Yṯ'

yṯ' *pn. deity. Root: yṯ'.* [yayte'] KRS 169: h yṯ' flṯ l-h w tẓr 'O Yṯ', may he be delivered and he lay in wait' *Note:* A god, perhaps of 'salvation'; see 'ṯ' (pn.).

ywn *pn. Greeks. Root: ywn.* [yawān] KRS 2470: slm 'l 'yl snt ywn w tẓr mny 'may the lineage of 'yl be secure the year of the Greeks and Fate lay in wait' *Note:*

ZBY

143

Arm yawōnāy 'Greek'; bēṯ yawnāyē 'Greece' (CAL, s.v.).

yẓr *pn. Ituraeans. Root: yẓr.* [yaṯūr] C 2156: wgd 'tr 'ś-h qbrn ḏw 'l yẓr f ng' 'he found the trace of his kinsmen, who were buried, of the people of Yaṯūr, and so he grieved in pain' *Note:* Grk: Ἰτροπαῖοι, Nab: yṯwr; group inhabiting the Beka Valley.

Z—z

z'm *ptc.g-stem. to die. Root: z'm.* [zā'em] Vogue 404.1: wlh 'l-bn-h z'm w bny l-bn-h h-nfs 'he was distraught over his son, who had died, and he built for his son the funerary monument' *Note:* CAr za'ama 'to die suddenly' (Hava, 274a).

z'l *v.g-stem. to be sad. Root: z'l.* [za'ela] SIJ 425: l PN w z'l 'by PN and he was sad' *Note:* CAr za'ila 'he writhed, cried out, by reason of hunger' (Lane, 1232b) or more generally LevAr zi'il 'he was sad, upset'.

zf *n.abst. bridal night. Root: zff.* [zepp] C 285: nyk bgrmh f 'tm zf f qd 'bš 'he had sex with Bgrmh, celebrated the bridal night, and so he was pleased' *Note:* CAr ziffun, zifafun 'wedding-pocession; bridal night' (Steingass, 458a).

zm *n.sing. dish of milk. Root: zwm.* [zawm] RWQ 325: 'kl lhm smn w zm 'he consumed fatty meat and a dish of milk' *Note:* CAr zawmun 'a dish of milk' (Steingass, 470a).

zmr *n.sing. flute-player. Root: zmr.* [zāmer] C 1104: l PN w h-zmr 'by PN, with the (image of) the flute-player' *Feminine: zmrt.* [zām-

erat] HCH 79: l PN h-dmyt zmrt 'by PN is this image of a flute-playing girl' *Note:* CAr zawmarun 'playing; or a player' of a mizmārun 'a musical reed, or pipe' (Lane, 1251a).

zr' *v.g-stem. to plant; to sow. Root: zr'.* [zara'a] RSIS 323: w zr' h-rḥbt 'and he sowed this raḥabah' *Note:* CAr zara'a 'he sowed' (Lane, 1225c).

zrb *n.sing. enclosure. Root: zrb.* [zarīb] AbaNS 651: l PN h-zrb 'this enclosure belongs to PN' *Note:* CAr zarbun 'an enclosure of wood for sheep or goats' (Lane, 1224a).

zry *v.g-stem. to treat with contempt. Root: zry.* [zaraya] C 74: zry b-lwhb 'lf-h l-'bd 'he was treated with contempt by 'lwhb, who had always been his close companion' *Note:* The context of this verb suggests a passive interpretation, in which case Safaitic zry may be the equivalent of CAr izdarā-hu 'he contemned, or despised, him ... or made him to be contemned or despised' (Lane, 1229c).

Z—z

z'n *v.g-stem. to seek herbage or water. Root: z'n.* [ṯa'ana] HaNSB 62: tnẓr h-smý f z'n h-snt 'he kept watch for the rains and then sought herbage/water this year' *Note:* CAr za'ana 'he journeyed to seek after herbage, or to water' (Lane, 1911c).

zby *n.sing. gazelle. Root: zby.* [ṯaby] Is.L 184: l PN h-zby 'by PN is this gazelle' *Variant: zb'.* [ṯob'] Is.N 177: l PN h-zb' 'by PN is the gazelle' *Dual: zbyn.* [ṯabyān] WH 3151: l PN h-zbyn 'by PN are these two gazelles' *Feminine: zbyṯ.* [ṯabyat] WH 2342: l PN h-

zbyt 'by PN is this she-gazelle' *Dual*: **zbytn**. [ṭabyatān] ISB 70: l PN h-zbytn 'by PN are these two she-gazelles' *Note*: CAR zabyun 'a gazelle' (Lane, 1908b).

zhr *v.g-stem. to become evident. Root: zhr*. [ṭahara] LP 718: zhr 'sf-h mn-hd y's 'his regret for him whom he upset became evident' *Note*: CAR zahara 'it was, or became, outward ... it appeared; became apparent ... plain, or evident' (Lane, 1926b).

zl' ① *v.g-stem. to be lame; to become lame; to limp. Root: zl'*. [ṭala'a] KRS 32: zl' mty f 'dm b-š'hqm 'he became limp while journeying so he sought protection in Š'hqm' *Note*: CAR zala'a 'he limped' (Lane, 1917b–c).

zll ② *ptc.g-stem. to seek to mate. Root: zl'*. [ṭāle'] LP 732: trd h-d'b zl' m-mn 'kd yglh 'he drove away the wolf, which was seeking to mate, from Mn after it attacked' *Note*: CAR zali'un is applied to a dog that is lusting for a female (Lane, 1918a); see also LP 237 = Mr.A 11.

zll *v.g-stem. to remain. Root: zll*. [ṭalala] C 22: zll b-'ss 'he remained at 'Usays' *Variant*: **zl**. [ṭalla] NLB.C 1: zl b-h-nmrt 'he remained at Al-Namārah' *Third feminine singular*: **zllt**. [ṭalalat] CSNS 1: mn't w zllt ḏ'n-h ḥbst 'l slm 'his sheep were hindered and remained in the sheepfold of the lineage of Slm' *Note*: CAR zalla yaf'alu kaḏā 'he continued doing such a thing' (Lane, 1914b); this usage is especially common in the modern dialects of Arabic. It is also possible to take this verb as a D-stem, *ṭallala, but this interpretation does not suit the variant form, **zl**.

zllt *n.sing. (diminutive). shelter. Root: zll*. [ṭolaylat] CSNS 313: l PN h-zllt 'this shelter belongs to PN' *Note*: Possibly diminutive of **zlt** (*n.sing.*) or **zllātun** 'that whereby one shades himself of trees, stones, and other things' (Lane, 1916b).

zlm ① *v.g-stem. to oppress; to be unjust. Root: zlm*. [ṭalama] LP 1234: zlm f hy lt

nqmt 'he was oppressed so, O Lt, may he have vengeance' *Note*: CAR zalama 'he did wrong; or acting wrongfully, unjustly, infuriously, or tyrannically' (Lane, 1920a).

zlm ② *ptc.g-stem. to oppress; to be unjust. Root: zlm*. [ṭālem] AZNG 1: mrd ṭlt snn mn-qbl nfs zlm 'there was a rebellion against Nepos, who was unjust, for three years' *Pl*: **zlmn**. [ṭāleminā] KRS 1087: h gd'wd ḥb ṭ'r m-'l g' zlmn f zlmn 'O Gd'wd, grant revenge against the lineage of G', who were terribly unjust' *Note*: See **zlm** (*v.g-stem.*).

zlm ③ *n.abst. oppression. Root: zlm*. [ṭolm] AbSWS 80: snt myt wgm w ḡm zlm 'the year Wgm died and oppression filled him with sadness' *Note*: See **zlm** (*v.g-stem.*).

zlt *n.sing. shelter. Root: zll*. [ṭellat] C 4654: l PN w bny h-zlt 'by PN and he built the shelter' *Note*: CAR zullatun 'a thing that covers, or protects, one, overhead' (Lane, 1916b).

zm' *v.g-stem. to be thirsty. Root: zm'*. [ṭame'a] KRS 33: ḏb' f ḡnm w zm' 'he went on a raid and obtained spoils but was thirsty (for more)' *Note*: CAR zami'a 'he thirsted, thirsted most vehemently' (Lane 1923b).

znn *v.g-stem. to sit in contemplation (?)*. *Root: znn*. [ṭanana] C 1108: l PN yny f byt w znn 'by PN, who is migrating and will camp the night and sit in contemplation (?)' *Note*: CAR zanna 'he thought, opined, supposed, or conjectured' (Lane, 1924b); the Safaitic meaning is a conjecture based on its context and most unsatisfactory.

zrt *n.sing. sheepfold; enclosure. Root: zyr*. [ṭirat] WH 3094: l PN h-zrt 'rb' snn tly 'by PN, at this sheepfold, four years in a row' *Variant*: **zyrt**. [ṭeyārat] WH 3208.1: l PN h-zyrt 'the sheepfold belongs to PN' *Variant*: **ḏrt**. [ṭirat] CSNS 318: l PN h-ḏrt 'the sheepfold belongs to PN' *Note*: Arm ṭyār 'enclosure' (CAL, s.v.). The form **ḏrt** is perhaps a misspelling, indicating a confusion of **z** and **ḏ**.

Addendum to Dictionary

- ‘**dem. demonstrative.** *Root: hn.* [ʾā] ZQSH 5: bny ʾl-ḡt ʾʾ-nfs w wgm ‘he built this funerary monument upon Ḡt and grieved’ *Note:* A variant of the *h-* demonstrative; see *h* (dem).
- ʾ**f** *n.abst. a type of plant.* *Root: ʾwf.* [ʾawp] WH 3289: bdr h-ʾf [w] my m-ḥrn ‘he hastened towards the ʾawf-plants and water from the Ḥawrān’ *Note:* CAR ʾawfun ‘a species of plants, of the plants of the desert of sweet odour; the tending or pasturing [cattle]’ (Lane, 2198c).
- ʾ**hlk** *inf.c-stem. to kill; to slaughter.* *Root: hlk.* [ʾehlāk] C 1822: l-ḡf m-ʾhlk ḥbb f ḥbb ‘he has indeed experienced hardship on account of the killing of loved one after loved one’ *Note:* See ʾhlk (v.c-stem).
- ʾ**ḥdt** *n.sing. water pool.* *Root: ʾḥd.* [ʾeḥādat] SIJ 195: šyʿ dʾyt b-h-ʾḥdt ‘he accompanied Dʾyt at the water pool’ *Note:* CAR ʾiḥāḍun or ʾiḥāḍatun ‘a pool of water left by a torrent’ (Lane, 30b).
- ʾ**hrs** *n.pl. guards.* *Root: ḥrs.* [ʾaḥrās] C 1868: snt h-rm št b-ʾblt w whb ʾmlk-h ʾhrs ‘the year the Romans were wintering at ʾblt and bestowed upon its rulers guards’ *Note:* CAR ḥārisun, pl. ʾaḥrāsun ‘a guardian’ (Lane, 546b).
- ʾ**nsy** *pn. Virgo.* *Root: ʾns.* [ʾonsay] ASFF 229: rʾy h-nḥl b-qmr h-ʾnsy ‘he pastured in the valleys during the (full) moon of Virgo’ *Note:* CAR ʾanisatun, from the root √ʾns, an adjective applied to a girl ‘of pleasant conversation or discourse’ (Lane 115b), and can refer to a young woman when used independently. The Safaitic likely reflects a feminine elative form, *ʾunsay. On its identification as Virgo, see AAAZ 11, 94.
- ʾ**r** *n.sing. caravan.* *Root: ʾyr.* [ʾir] C 3064: snt ḥsf ʾr h-mlk b-srw yrḥn ‘the year the king’s caravan suffered in Srw for two months’ *Note:* CAR ʾirun ‘caravan’ (Lane, 2209b).
- ʾ**rʾ** *top. toponym.* WH 2255: tʾzr h-wrd brkt snt šʾt msk rḥb b-ʾrʾ ‘he waited at the watering place (called) Brkt the year the party of Msk were at the spacious pastures near ʾrʾ’ *Note:* Unknown toponym.
- ʾ**wlt** *n.sing. family.* *Root: ʾwl.* [ʾowaylat] C 5050: h lt slm l-ʾwlt-h ʾO Lt, let there be security for his family’ *Note:* CAR ʾāʾilatun ‘family, wife’ (Hava, 502a).
- ḍ**fr** *v.l-stem. to give aid; to assist.* *Root: ḍfr.* [šāfara] BS 653: ḍfr snt ngy hnʾm hdy ‘he gave aid the year Hnʾm was announced commander’ *Note:* CAR ḍāfara-ḥū ‘he aided him’ (Lane, 1795c). Compare with mdd (v.d-stem) and ʾmd (v.c-stem).
- f** *prep. in.* *Root: fw* [pī] LP 169: ḥll h-dr f-str ‘he camped in this area in a shelter’ *Note:* CAR fi.
- fqd** *ptc.g-stem. to lose.* *Root: fqd.* [pāqed] SG 5: mrd snt h-dr qsrn fqd ʾḥ-h ʾnʾm trḥ rḡm-h mny ‘he rebelled the year Qsrn was in this region, having lost his brother ʾnʾm, who perished, whom Fate struck down’ *Note:* See fqd (v.g-stem).
- gr** *n.sing. neighbor.* *Root: gwr.* [gawr], [gār] LP 305 = Is.Mu 44: wgm ʾl-ʾs w ʾl-wdʿ gr-h ḍlly ‘he grieved for ʾs and for Wdʿ his neighbor, who were both lost’ *Note:* CAR ḡarun ‘neighbour’ (Lane, 483b).
- h** *dem. demonstrative.* *Root: hn.* [ha] KRS 3239: l PN h-ʾ-nfs hn ql ‘for PN is this funerary monument; (so) speak here (i.e. make an invocation here)’ *Note:* Demonstrative use of the article; see *h* (art).
- hd** *rel. relative pronoun.* *Root: d.* [haddū], [haddī] RWQ 73: h lt w h ḍsr lʾn ḥwlt ḥd ʾtm ʾO Lt and O Ḍsr, curse Ḥwlt who acted wrongfully’ *Note:* The rare use of the article on the relative pronoun *d*.
- ḥsf** *v.g-stem. to suffer (?).* *Root: ḥsf.* [ḥasapa] C 3064: snt ḥsf ʾr h-mlk b-srw yrḥn ‘the year the king’s caravan suffered in Srw for two months’ *Note:* CAR ḥasfun ‘wrong, wrongdoing, injustice; ḥasfatun ‘a leanness, an emaciation’ (Lane, 739a). The exact meaning of this word is impossible to divine from its single occurrence but context seems to suggest that the caravan was detained, perhaps wrongfully or due to straight circumstances, and ‘suffered’ on

that account. The translation here is tentative until the word is attested again in a clearer context.

km *pro. second person plural masculine clitic pronoun. Root: km.* [kom(ū)] C 25: wgd ʾtr ʾh-h f wlh ʾl-h f hy lt w h šms ʾtn ʾl-km yd-h l-ʾr m-d ʾslf ʾhe found the trace of his brother so he was distraught with grief for him, so, O Lt and Šms, may he cut off his hand for you (in promise) that he will indeed have vengeance against him who has committed this act' *Note: Proto-Semitic *kum(ū).*

l *prtcl. asseverative particle. Root: l.* [le]; [la] AWS 237: ʾm m ʾwr h rḏw f l-yʾwr ʾif anyone would efface, O Rḏw, let him indeed be blinded' C 1822: l-šb m-ʾhlk ḥbb f ḥbb ʾhe has indeed experienced hardship on account of the killing of loved one after loved one' *Note: CAR li-, la-.*

lt *mʾwn pn. deity. Root: ʾwn.* [allāt ma-ʾwan](?) LP 342: h gdʾwḏ w dšr w h lt mʾwn slm l-ḏ sʾr w gnyt m-šš w mḥlt w ḥrs w ʾrg l-ḏ ḥbl h-sfr w gnmṯ l-ḏ dʾy ʾO Gdʾwḏ and Dšr and O Lt-Mʾwn, may those who remain (alive) have security and freedom from want; and let there be a dearth of pasture and dumbness and lameness on him would would obscure this writing but may he who would read (it aloud) have spoil' *Note: Perhaps a manifestation of Al-lāt.*

m *neg. negator. Root: mh.* [mā] Is.Mu 253 w m hnʾ ʾand he was not happy' *Note: CAR mā, ultimately derived from interrogative/indefinite relative mā.*

mʾwr *ptc.d-stem. to efface. Root: ʾwr.* [moʾawwar] AWS 48: wgd sfr bny mʾwr w šʾb f twḥy w lʾn ʾhe found the writing of Bny effaced and was distressed because he (Bny) was considered like a brother, so may they (the vandals) be cursed' *Note: See fqḏ (v.g-stem).*

mgdl *n.sing. tower. Root: gdl.* [magdal] AWS 2: snt bny h-mgdl [l]-h-nmrt w ḥfr h-gmmš ʾthe year the tower was built for Al-Namārah and the trench was dug' *Note: Arm. maḡdal ʾtowerʾ (CAL).*

mlf *n.sing. a curving part of the landscape. Root: lff.* [malapp] KRS 49: wgd ʾtr ʾšyʾ-h bḏ

mlf f ttql ʾhe found the traces of his companions here, at a curving part of the landscape, and he was weighed down by grief' *Note: Perhaps a noun of place derived from the root lff, cf. CAR laffa ʾto roll upʾ (Hava, 682a).*

mqtl *ptc.g-stem. to kill. Root: qtl.* [maqtūl] CSNS 1004: wgm ʾl syd mqtal ʾhe mourned over Syd, who was murdered' *Note: See qtl (v.g-stem).*

n *pro. first person plural clitic pronoun. Root: n.* [nā] AKSD 5: tqb yd-h w dšr ʾl ksr wqʾ-n ʾmay he cut off his (own) hand that Dšr be against any destroyer of our inscription' *Note: Proto-Semitic *-nā.*

nqʾt *top. toponym. Root: nqʾ.* [naqʾat](?) LP 653: ḥḏr h-dr snt lḡyn grmnqš b-nqʾt ʾhe camped by permanent water at this place the year the (legions) of Grmnqš were at Nqʾt' *Note: Unknown toponym.*

qd *prtcl. perfective particle. Root: qd.* [qad] C 285: nyk bgrmh f ʾtm zf f qd ʾbš ʾhe had sex with Bgrmh, celebrated the bridal night, and so he was pleased' *Note: CAR qad.*

qt *inf.g-stem. to protect. Root: wqy.* [qat] C 4384: syd ḥt wqf f lʾ-kl w qt-h ʾhe hunted until exhaustion, so may he eat and be protected' *Note: See wqy (v.g-stem); the present form may reflect the collapse of the triphthong in qyt if not simply a writing error*

s *prtcl. clitic future particle. Root: swf.* [sa] ASWS 18: h lt rwḥ m ḏ ḥrṣ w sʾlm l-ḏ sʾr w nqʾt l-ḏ s-yʾwr ʾO Lt send ease against that for which he keeps watch and may those who remain alive have security; and may he who will efface (the inscription) be thrown out of the grave' *Note: CAR sawfa, sa-.*

sʾd₂ *imp.l-stem. to help. Root: sʾd.* [sāʾedī] (feminine) Is.Mu 550: h ʾlt sʾd PN ʾbd-k ʾO ʾlt, help PN, your slave' *Note: See sʾd (v.l-stem).*

sdý *v.g-stem. to set off. Root: sdy.* [sadaya] BTH 228: ṭrd-h nbṭ m-ʾnzt w sdy h-ḥl f nṣrhm ʾthe Nabataeans drove him away from ʾnzt and so he set off on horseback, and then stood guard against them' *Note: Car sadā ʾhe went, or he goes, towards, or in the direction of, such a thingʾ and sadwun ʾgo-*

- ing at random ... without any certain aim' (Lane, 1335b–c).
- sfr₃** *n.sing. journey. Root: sfr.* [sapr] C 99: šyr w tm h-sfr 'l-ħrn 'he returned to a place of water and the journey lasted as far as the Hawrān' *Note:* See sfr (ptc.g-stem).
- slh₂** *n.col. weapons. Root: slh.* [selāh] HaNSB 304: gd'wd ġnmt w slm w ħlf l-slh-h m-'l nbṭ 'Gd'wd, let there be spoil and security and compensation for his weapons from the Nabataeans' *Note:* CAr silāhun or silahun 'a weapon, or weapons' (Lane, 1402b–c).
- srw** *top. toponym. Root: srw.* C 3064: snt ḥsf 'r h-mlk b-srw yrḥn 'the year the king's caravan suffered in Srw for two months' *Note:* Unknown toponym.
- śdr** *pn. deity. Root: śdr.* [śadr] (?) RWQ 73 h lt w y dśr f h śdr m zlm msk f bqr 'O Lt and O Dśr and O Śdr, whosoever oppresses Msk, split [him] in half' *Note:* Unknown deity. Perhaps a misspelling of Dśr.
- śḥṣ** *ptc.g-stem. to suffer from scarcity. Root: śḥṣ.* [śāḥeṣ] RWQ 324: tsr ġnmt śḥṣ 'may spoil please the one suffering from want' *Note:* See śḥṣ (v.g-stem).
- t** *dem. feminine demonstrative; itself. Root: t.* [tī] C 2953: 'mr h-'rd t 'he dwelt in this place' BS 870: šyr ħrn m-'gz f t h-ḥtṭ 'he returned to water in the Hawrān from 'gz and these writings (are his)' KRS 926: swq mḍbr t 'he drove (beasts) into the inner desert itself' *Note:* Nam *ty* || CAr *tī*, *hātī*.
- t'gr** *v.tz-stem. to be justly compensated. Root: 'gr. Prefix conjugation: yt'gr* [yata'gar] SG 5: f h m zll ḥbt yt'gr 'so, indeed, may those who remain in an awful (state) be justly compensated' *Note:* CAr i'tağara 'he gave alms, seeking thereby to obtain a reward [from God]' (Lane, 23c–24a).
- t'fl₂** *inf.tz-stem. to go into hiding. Root: 'fl.* [ta'appol] ASFF 271: šyr m t'fl 'he returned to a place of water from hiding' *Note:* See. t'fl (v.tz-stem).
- wd** *v.g-stem. to love. Root: wdd.* [wadda] KRS 307: h yṭ' ś'-nh b-d wd 'O Yṭ', join him with the one whom he loves' *Note:* Dad: wdd 'he loved' (AH 341); His: wdd (KJA 105) || CAr wadda-ḥū 'he loved, or affected, him, or it' (Lane, 2931a–b).
- wgd** *ptc.g-stem. to find. Root: wgd.* [wāged] HWFS 9.1: r'y wgd h-'ṭbr 'he pastured having sight of Saggitarius' *Note:* See wgd (v.g-stem).
- wsn** *v.g-stem. to sleep. Root: wsn.* [wasena] LP 1198: tsll f h lt slm w wsn 'there was commotion (in the land) so, O Lt, may he be secure while he sleeps' *Note:* CAr wasanun 'deep (first) sleep' (Steingass, 1213b).
- y** *prtcl. accusative particle.* [eyyā] AWS 218: s'd-h rḍw n'm w bḍ ḍr w yḥ brk 'may Rḍw help him through divine favor, for there is danger here, and may he (Rḍw) bless him' *Note:* CAr 'iyyā-; initial syllable appears to be vocalic in Safaitic or perhaps reflects a different vocalization, yā.

Index of Roots

'bd	38	'wn	45, 49	'rs	55
'bl	38	'ws	49, 50	'ry	55
'bš	38	'y	50	'sf	55
'bw	38	'yḏ	39	'sy	55
'db	38	'yl	50	'sr	55
'dm	39	'ys	46	'tb	131
'ḏ	39			'tq	56
'ḏw	39	'bd	50	'ty	56
'ff	39	'bm	50	'ttr	56, 65
'fl	39, 130, 147	'bs	50	'wd	37, 56, 57, 94
'g'	77	'df	50	'wḏ	37, 56
'gg	40	'dm	50	'wf	51
'gr	40, 147	'dy	50, 51	'wl	145
'hl	40	'dw	51	'wm	53
'ḥḏ	41, 145	'ḏl	51	'wn	37, 53, 146
'ḥr	41	'fw	51	'wq	56
'ḥw	41, 42, 134	'gb	131	'wr	37, 56, 57, 146
'kl	42	'gl	51, 102	'wš	56
'l	43, 44, 93	'gz	51	'wz	57
'lf	43	'gṣ	51	'yb	57
'll	43	'hd	51	'yl	57
'lm	44	'hn	51	'ym	38
'lt	44	'kd	51	'yn	53, 131
'lw	37	'kk	51	'yr	54, 55, 57, 145
'ly	44	'lf	52	'yš	55
'm	44, 45	'lg	52	'zz	38, 57
'mm	44	'll	52	'zb	57
'mn	45	'lm	52	'zm	57
'mr	130, 142	'ls	52		
'mt	45	'lw	37, 52, 94	b'r	38, 58
'n	45	'mm	53	b's	38, 58
'nf	45	'mr	53, 94	b'd	58
'ns	45, 106, 145	'mš	53	b'l	58, 77
'rḏ	46	'my	53	b'r	58, 59
'rś	46	'nd	53	b't	58
'sd	47	'nn	37	b'w	58
'sf	47	'ny	53, 54	bd'	59
'sr	47	'nz	54	bdd	59
'sy	48	'qb	54	bḏg	59
'tm	49	'qd	54	bdr	59
'tm	49	'ql	54, 131	bḡḏ	59
'tn	49	'rb	54	bḡy	59, 77
'tr	49	'rd	54, 55	bḡyt	59
'tw	48, 49	'rḏ	55	bh'	59
'wb	50	'rf	55	bhm	60
'wf	145	'rg	55	bhr	60
'wl	43, 49	'rr	55	bḥs	60

150

bhr 60
 bkr 60
 bky 60
 bld 60
 blġ 60
 bll 60
 blq 60
 bly 61
 bn 61
 bny 61
 bql 61
 bqr 61
 br' 62
 br' 38
 brh 62
 brk 62
 brr 61, 62
 bs' 62
 bs'l 62
 btr 62
 btt 62
 btl 62
 bw' 62
 byn 61
 byt 62, 63
 bzz 63

 d'b 63
 d'w 63
 dbr 63, 94
 dgy 63
 dh̄l 64
 dh̄l 64
 dll 64
 dm' 39, 64
 dmm 102
 dmy 64
 dnw 39, 64
 dqr 64
 drg 65
 dsy 65
 dt' 65, 95
 dwd 63
 dwg 65
 dwm 64, 131
 dwn 64
 dwr 63, 64
 dwy 65, 95
 dyn 94

d 59, 65, 145
 d'b 65
 dbh 66
 dhb 66
 dkd 66
 dkr 66, 100, 131
 dll 66
 dmm 39
 dqn 66
 drw 66
 dry 39
 dwq 66
 dyl 66
 dyr 39

 d'n 67
 d'f 67
 db' 67, 132
 db' 67
 dfr 145
 dg' 95
 dhw 67
 dl' 67
 dll 39, 67
 dr' 68
 drb 68
 drh 68
 drk 68
 drr 68
 drs 68
 drt 68
 dyf 67, 68
 dyl 67, 68
 dyq 68

 f 68
 f't 68
 f'l 68, 69, 95
 fdy 69
 fg' 69
 fhd 69
 fhr 132
 flh 69
 fll 69
 flt 39, 69
 flt 69
 fly 69
 fny 69
 fqd 69, 132, 145
 fr' 69

INDEX OF ROOTS

frg 69
 frh 70
 frq 39, 70
 frr 69
 frs 70
 frt 70
 fsw 70
 fsy 70
 fty 70
 fw 68, 145
 fwt 70
 fwz 70

 g'l 70
 gb' 71
 gbb 70
 gdd 71
 gdl 77, 146
 gdr 71
 gdy 40
 gff 95
 gl'd 71
 glf 71
 glh 71
 gll 71
 gls 72, 132
 glw 71, 72
 gml 72, 95
 gmm 72
 gms 72
 gnf 72
 gnn 40, 48, 72, 104
 gny 72
 grb 73
 grm 73
 grr 72
 grw 73
 gry 73
 grz 73
 gsm 73
 gtt 73
 gw' 70, 74
 gwf 71
 gwr 145
 gwy 73
 gwz 73
 gyś 73
 gzy 74
 gzz 74

INDEX OF ROOTS

151

ḡdb	74, 104	ḡfr	80	ḡgz	85
ḡlb	74	ḡlb	80	ḡkk	85
ḡll	74	ḡlf	80	ḡll	85, 96
ḡlm	74	ḡll	80	ḡlm	85
ḡmm	74	ḡlq	80	ḡls	85
ḡmn	74	ḡlš	41, 81	ḡlt	42
ḡnm	40, 74, 75	ḡlt	81	ḡlw	85
ḡny	40, 75	ḡlw	80	ḡmr	85
ḡnz	75	ḡml	81	ḡmw	85
ḡrb	40, 75	ḡmr	81	ḡmy	86, 96
ḡrr	75	ḡms	81	ḡnn	86
ḡtr	75	ḡnš	81	ḡnq	86
ḡwr	75, 95	ḡrb	41	ḡqb	86
ḡwt	75	ḡrf	81	ḡqq	86
ḡwy	76	ḡrg	81	ḡqr	132
ḡyb	76, 104	ḡrm	81	ḡrb	42, 86, 96
ḡyr	40, 76	ḡrq	82	ḡrf	86
ḡyt	75	ḡrs	82	ḡrmt	87
ḡzw	76	ḡrš	82, 132	ḡrr	86, 87
h	37, 76	ḡsf	82, 145	ḡrs	87, 145
hdr	77	ḡsr	82	ḡsy	87
hdy	77	ḡšf	82	ḡty	87
hgr	77	ḡss	41	ḡtt	87
hlk	40, 77, 95, 145	ḡt'	82	ḡtb	87
hm	77	ḡtf	82	ḡwb	83, 87
hmd	41	ḡtn	82	ḡwf	87
hml	77	ḡtw	82	ḡwl	42, 87
hmr	77	ḡtt	82, 83	ḡwq	87
hmy	41	ḡwf	83, 132	ḡwr	87, 88
hn	37, 42, 76, 78, 145	ḡwl	80, 81	ḡwś	88
hn'	78	ḡwy	83	ḡww	88
hrb	78	ḡyl	41, 80	ḡyḡ	88
hrg	78	ḡyr	81	ḡyw	88
hrm	78	ḡyt	83		
hšš	77	ḡzr	83	k	89
htf	78	ḡbb	42, 83, 95	kbd	89
hw	76	ḡbs	83	kbr	89
hwt	78	ḡbw	83	kbs	89
hy	76	ḡbz	84	kf'	89
hyg	79	ḡdd	84	kff	89
ḡb'	79	ḡdt	84	kl'	89
ḡbl	79, 95	ḡdr	84	klb	90
ḡbt	79	ḡdn	84	kl	90
ḡdd	79	ḡdr	84	klm	90
ḡd'	79	ḡfl	84	km	146
ḡdd	79	ḡfr	84	km'	42, 90
ḡf'	79	ḡgf	42	kmd	90
ḡfg	79	ḡgg	85	kmh	90
		ḡgr	85	kmn	90, 96
				knf	90

152

knn 90
 kns 90
 krr 90, 96
 krs 91
 kry 91
 ks' 91
 ksr 45, 91
 kśd 91
 ktb 91
 kwn 89, 91, 101
 kws 91
 kwy 91
 kym 91, 132

 l 91, 146
 l'k 92
 l'n 92
 l'n 92
 l't 92
 ldd 92
 ldd 92
 lff 146
 lgm 92
 lgy 43, 92
 lhm 92
 lhm 92
 lhy 92
 lm 93
 lqy 93
 lsn 44
 lśś 93
 lśt 93
 lwd 93
 lwm 93, 97
 lwn 93
 lwz 93
 lzz 93
 lyly 92
 lys 93
 lyt 93

 m't 94
 m' 94
 m'đ 94
 m'z 94
 mdd 44, 94
 mdy 95
 mgd 44, 95
 mgy 95
 mh 94, 146

mhr 95
 mhl 44, 96
 mhq 96
 mhw 96
 mlh 96, 97
 mlk 44, 97
 mlš 97
 mly 97
 mn 101
 mn' 97
 mnn 133
 mnw 98
 mny 98
 mr' 98
 mr' 45
 mrd 99
 mrd 99
 mrg 99
 mrh 99
 mrq 99
 mrr 98
 mśq 64
 mśr 100
 mt' 100
 mt' 100
 mtl 100
 mtr 45, 100, 101
 mty 101
 mwl 96, 101
 mwt 45, 100, 101, 142
 myw 101

 n 146
 n'r 102
 n'm 102
 n'rt 102
 nb' 102
 nb' 102
 nbl 97
 nbt 102
 ndr 102
 ndw 102
 ndr 102
 nđh 103
 nfd 103
 nfr 103
 nfs 103
 nfy 103
 ng' 95
 ngb 103

INDEX OF ROOTS

ngd 104
 ngm 104
 ngr 97, 104
 ngś 104
 ngw 104
 nhl 104
 nhr 105
 nhv 105
 nhl 105
 nhr 105
 nhś 105
 nkḥ 105
 nkr 105
 nmr 78
 nq' 146
 nq' 105
 nqd 45, 106, 133
 nql 106
 nqm 106
 nqr 106
 ns' 106
 nsḥ 106
 nśl ■ add-refo?
 nśm 107
 nśt 107
 nś' 107
 nśb 98, 107
 nśl 107
 nśn 107
 nśr 107
 ntg 107
 ntl 107
 ntn 107
 nwl 105
 nwm 108
 nwq 106
 nwr 108
 nws 106
 nwy 108
 nyk 108
 nz' 108
 nzz 108
 nḥr 98, 108, 133, 135

 q'd 109
 q's 105, 109
 qbl 45, 109
 qbr 109
 qd 146
 qdm 110

INDEX OF ROOTS

153

qdn	45	rgʻ	115	sfr	47, 120, 134, 147
qdn	110	rgg	115	shl	120
qfy	110	rgl	115	shw	120
qhr	110	rgm	115	shb	121
qmr	110	rgm	116	shl	121
qnt	110	rhṭ	116	shr	121
qnṭ	110, 133	rhw	116	shl	121
qnw	110	rhḷ	116	shq	121
qrʻ	111	rhṣ	116	shr	121
qrb	111	rhḅ	116	skn	121
qrf	46	rhḍ	117	slf	47
qrh	111	rhḷ	117	slh	121, 147
qrr	110, 111	rhḡ	117	slk	121
qrw	111	rkb	117	sll	106, 122, 134
qsm	46	rkk	117	slm	47, 122
qṣʻ	111	rm	117	slq	122
qṣf	111	rmd	117	slṭ	122
qṣṣ	111	rmḥ	117	smʻ	122
qṣy	46, 112	rmḥ	117	smn	122
qtb	78, 112	rmm	117	smw	122
qtl	112, 146	rmy	117, 118	smy	122
qwʻ	109	rql	118	snn	99, 122
qwl	98, 110, 112	rsw	118	snw	122
qwm	46, 98, 110	rśm	118	sqm	123
qwr	111	rṣʻ	118	sqr	123
qwy	46	rṣf	118	sqy	123
qyʻ	105	rṣn	118	srʻ	123
qyh	112	rtm	118	srf	47
qyn	110	rtṭ	118	srq	123
qyṣr	111	rwʻ	113, 118, 133	srr	123
qyz	98, 113	rwḍ	115, 118	srt	123
		rwḥ	46, 116, 118, 134	srṭ	123
rʻb	113	rwq	78	srw	147
rʻl	113	rwṭ	118	sry	47, 123, 134
rʻs	113	ryf	115	str	124
rʻy	113	rym	118	str	99
rʻb	113	rzʻ	118	swʻ	119
rʻl	113			swʻ	119
rʻy	113, 114	sʻl	119	swf	120, 146
rbʻ	46, 98, 114, 133	sʻr	119	swm	124
rbb	98, 114	sʻʻ	119	swq	124
rbw	114	sʻd	119, 146	sws	123
rby	98, 114	sbʻ	119	swy	124
rdd	115, 133	sbʻ	119	syf	120
rdf	114	sbr	119	syl	99, 121, 124
rdn	144	sbṭ	120	syr	99, 123, 124
rdy	115	sby	120		
rdm	78	sdṭ	123	śʻm	124
rdw	46, 115	sdṭ	120, 146	śʻm	124
rfq	46	sfʻ	120	śʻnʻr	124

154

š'r 125
 šdd 125
 šdr 147
 šfr 125
 šhr 125
 šhš 125, 147
 šht 125
 šht 125
 škr 125
 šky 127
 šml 125
 šms 125
 šn' 126
 šqq 126
 šr' 126
 šrb 126
 šrd 126
 šrg 126
 šrk 126
 šrq 48, 99, 126
 šrt 126
 šry 126, 134
 štr 127
 štw 100, 127
 šty ■ add-ref? 106
 šwl 106
 šwq 127, 134
 šwt 127
 šy' 99, 124, 127
 šy' 124, 125, 127
 šyh 48

 š'b 128
 š'd 128
 šbb 128
 šbh 128
 šdd 128
 šdq 128
 šfh 128
 šgr 128
 šhr 128
 šhy 48, 129
 šhh 48
 šhh 107
 šlb 129
 šlh 129
 šlm 129
 šlw 129
 šly 48
 šmd 48, 129

smkr 129
 šmm 129
 šmy 129
 šnw 129
 šrd 129
 šrm 129
 šwb 78
 šwn 129
 šwr 129
 šwy 130
 sy' 130
 syd 100, 128, 130
 syf 128, 130
 syr 129, 130

 t 147
 tbb 131
 tdmr 131
 tl' 132
 tl'n 132
 tll 132
 tlm 48
 tlw 133
 tm' 133
 tmm 133
 trf 133
 trh 133
 trk 49, 133
 twr 135
 tym 48
 tys 134

 t'r 135
 tbr 135
 tbrn 135
 tdw 135
 tfr 79
 tkl 135
 tlg 135
 tlt 136
 tmd 136
 tmn 136
 tnn 136
 tqb 136
 tqf 134, 136
 trm 136
 twb 137
 twl 137
 twr 136
 twy 137

INDEX OF ROOTS

tyt 137

 t'm 137
 tb' 137
 tbb 137
 thr 137
 tlq 137
 tnn 49
 trd 137
 trq 137
 twf 138
 ty' 137, 138

 w 138
 w'l 138
 w'l 138
 w'y 138
 wbl 131
 wdd 101, 138, 147
 wdy 138
 wfd 138
 wfy 132
 wg' 138
 wg' 40, 103, 139
 wgd 40, 139, 147
 wgm 139
 wgs 139
 whb 77, 139
 wht 134
 whd 42, 139
 whl 139
 whm 49
 whs 139
 wks 139
 wl' 140
 wld 132, 140
 wlh 134, 140
 wlm 140
 wny 140
 wq' 140
 wqd 140
 wqf 140
 wqy 112, 134, 140, 141, 146
 wr' 141
 wrd 79, 141
 wrh 141
 wrl 141
 wrt 141
 wsn 147
 wsq 141

INDEX OF ROOTS

155

wśm	141	yt ^ʕ	49, 143	zry	143
wśl	48, 141	ywm	142	zʕn	67, 143
wyl	140, 141	ywn	143	zby	143
		yẓr	143	zhr	144
y	142			zl ^ʕ	144
y's	50, 131, 142	z'm	143	zll	101, 144
yd	92, 142	z'l	143	zlm	144
ydkr	142	zff	143	zm'	144
yhd	142	zwm	143	znn	144
ymn	50, 133, 142	zmr	143	zyr	144
ysr	142	zr ^ʕ	143		
ytm	142	zrb	143		