

Aegyptio-Afroasiatica XXVII

Gábor Takács
ELTE, Hungary¹

Introduction

During my current work on the Egyptian Etymological Word Catalogue (EEWC, ongoing since summer 1994), it has become possible to identify a great number of new lexical correspondences between Egyptian and its vast Afro-Asiatic (Semitic-Hamitic) kindred. The series of papers „Aegyptio-Afroasiatica” has been started in 1995 for reporting these results². The numbering of etymological entries is continuous beginning from my very first report.

551. Eg. nn.t "eine Pflanze, aus der man Körbe macht: Binse (?)" (PT, GR, Wb II 274, 10) = "unbestimmbare Pflanze" (PT 557b, ÜKAPT III 51) = "eine Pflanze, aus der man Körbe macht: eher eine Rohr- oder Binsenart" (Keimer 1984, 29, 72. § and p. 30, n. 6 with exx.) = "*Weide" (GHWb 416)³ || NBrb.: Shenwa i-lni ~ i-lenni "roseau que l'on introduit dans l'onstou pour écarter les fils" [Laoust 1912, 146] || SBrb.: ETawllemmet tē-lən-t "(ressemble à sensitive, graine dans gousse allongée, hauteur de la plante: 0 m. 50)" [Ncl. 1950, 41] = tē-lən-t "espèce de roseau, jonc des mares" [Ncl. 1957, 57] = te-län-t, pl. te-län-en (and so also in Ayr) "1. esp. de plante (ressemble à la sensitive ou mimosa française), Cassia negricans, 2. esp. de jonc (pousse dans les mares)" [PAM 2003, 492] || ECh.: Somray nälä "bamboo" [Jng. 1993 MS, 47].

552. Eg. nn.t "Name eines Vogels" (MK, Wb II 272, 8) = "kind of goose" (Davies, JEA 35, 1949, 16, nr. 10, pl. ii) = "e. Gans" (GHWb 415): perhaps to be combined with WCh.: Goemay lil "a small wild duck" [Srl. 1937, 127]⁴ || CCh.: Musgupuss liyliy (m, f) "canard siffleur" [Trn. 1991, 101]. Not clear whether Brb. *a-ylal "petit oiseau" [Ksm. 1999, 201, #600] > NBrb.: Shilh a-ylal "oiseau de petite taille", medieval a-ylal-en (pl.) "oiseaux" [Ksm.] || SBrb.: Ahaggar (so also in ETawllemmet and Ayr) ā-ylal "pintade" [Fcd. 1951-2, 698] || WBrb.: Zenaga tē-ižel ~ tē-ižel [ž/ž < *i] "corbeau" [Ncl. 1953, 271, 401, 475] || ECu.: Tsamay läl-o "bird sp." [Sava 2005 MS, 248] || WCh.: Hausa láálò "2. type of bird" [Abr. 1962, 612] are also related.

553. Eg. nn.(w)t (pl., rope or curl determinatives) "replis (?)" (CT VII 209g, AL 78.2131) = "coils (?)" (DCT 232):⁵ to be equated with NBrb.: Qabyle √ln: e-ln-et and llen-tet "1. tendre les lissettes ou boucle de lisse, 2. être passé, tendu (fil de lisse, tissage sur métier de haute lisse)", i-lni, pl. i-ln-an "1. lisse (tissage), 2. ficelle" [Dlt. 1982, 457] || WCh.: Hausa lánýáá "2. tying rope round and round sg.", lánýáčéé "1. tied string round and round sg." [Abr. 1962, 614] < AA *√ln "to tie around" [GT]? Alternatively, cp. Sem.: MAram. (Talmud, Midrash) nīnyā? ~ ninyā? "ein Seil aus Hanf" [Levy 1924 III 388] | Yemeni Ar. nūnah "large plait bent backwards from the crown of the head forming a loop, thereby decorating a bride's hair" [Piamenta 1990, 501] || LECu.: Oromo-Borana noni-ō "a rope around the muzzle of a camel during a transport" [Stroemer 1995, 212] || CCh.: Hurzo ṇan "attacher" [Mch. 1953, 179] || ECh.: Sokoro ninē "binden" [Lukas 1937, 36]. Or perhaps any connection to Sem.: Hbr. lelā?ōt ~ lälā?ōt (pl.) "knots, loops" [KB 530]?⁶

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² A list of parts I-X with the places of publication can be found in „Aegyptio-Afroasiatica XII”, in: *Lingua Posnaniensis* (Poznań) 39 (1997), 93-98. Part XI was published in *Acta Orientalia Acad. Scient. Hung.* (Budapest) 58/4 (2005), 409-420. Part XIII appeared in *Lingua Posnaniensis* 45 (2003), 121-127. Part XIV in *Lingua Posnaniensis* 42 (2000), 151-160. Part XV in *Lingua Posnaniensis* (Poznań) 44 (2002), 163-174. Part XVI in Bács, T. (ed.): *Studia Aegyptiaca XVII: A Tribute to Excellence, Studies Offered in Honor of Ernő Gaál, Ulrich Luft, László Török*, Budapest, 2002., La Chaire d'Égyptologie, pp. 455-471. Part XVII was published in *Cahiers Caribéens d'Égyptologie* (Schoelcher, Martinique) 7-8 (2005), 207-235. Part XVIII appeared in *Cahiers Caribéens d'Égyptologie* (Schoelcher, Martinique) 5 (2003), 187-202. Part XIX was published in *Rocznik Orientalistyczny* (Warszawa) 57/2 (2004), 47-89. Part XX is forthcoming. Part XXI appeared in Borbone, P.G.; Tosco, M.; Mengozzi, A. (eds.): *Loquentes linguis: Studi linguistici e orientali in onore di Fabrizio A. Pennacchietti*, Wiesbaden, 2006., Harrassowitz Verlag, pp. 675-683. Part XXII has come out in *Aula Orientalis* (Barcelona) 27/2 (2009), 219-270. Part XXIII was published in *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scient. Hung.* (Budapest) 63/2 (2010), 223-230. Part XXIV in Bechtold, E.; Gulyás, A.; Hasznos, A. (eds.): *From Illahun to Djeme: Studies Presented in Honour of Ulrich Luft*, Oxford, 2011., Archaeopress, pp. 287-292. Part XXV appeared in *Acta Orientalia Acad. Scient. Hung.* (Budapest) 65/3 (2012), 359-372. Part XXVI, in turn, has been published in *Aula Orientalis* (Barcelona) 32/1 (2014), 143-149.

³ This sense is corroborated by the fact that the compound hieroglyphic sign for nn represents the "two rushes with shoots" (Gardiner 1927, 471; Fischer 1983, 34, M22) = "Binse" (Stahelin 1990, 114), which – for a reason unknown to Stahelin – was coloured in the OK mostly blue, whereas in the period of Dyn. 0 and I red (three times) or black (once), cf. Kahl 1997, 51, M23. As P. Kaplony (LÄ VI 1146) rightly notes, the nn.t-plant is "(fast) identisch" with the sw.t-plant and the circumstance that "sw.t mit 5, nn.t (verdoppelt) mit 3 Stengeln schreibt, ist Konvention".

⁴ Isolated in the Angas-Sura group (cf. Takács 2004, 230).

⁵ Only found in CT VII 209g. As R.O. Faulkner (AECT III 103, n. 5) supposes, there is probably no connection with Eg. nn "a garment or material" (BD 340:2).

⁶ The Hebrew word is regarded in KB l.c. a reduplication of Sem. *√lwy "to turn, twist" on the one hand and a cognate of Geez lelit and malelit "joint, limb, member of body etc." on the other, which is, however, impossible at a time as the latter form derives from Geez lelaya "to disjoint, separate, distinguish etc." [Lsl. 1987, 314].

554. Eg. nn.wt "filet" (CT, AL 78.2132) = nn.t "fishing-net" (DCT 232) = "Netz" (GHWb 417):⁷ perhaps akin to CCh.: PMasa *l^wan "net" [GT]: Masa lúwán "1. le filet sp. dit 'épervier' (pêche), 2. le filet" [Ctc. 1983, 108] = "file de pêche" [Ajl.], Marba lúwán "filet de pêche" [Ajl. 2001, 26]

555. Eg. nn "eine Speise (unter Broten und dgl. genannt)" (NE, Wb II 275, 1) = "(among pastry)" (AEO II 231*, #535) = "*e. Brot (in e. Verkaufsliste)" (Helck: MWNR 672, §28; GHWb 416) = "food" (GR, PL 523) ||| Sem.: Ar. naʔnaʔa "3. nourrir bien et entretenir avec soin" [BK II 1177], Yemeni nāneh "Brot" [Deboo 1989, 196] ||| LECu.: Oromo-Borana nān-ā and -Wolane nān-ā "food, sweets" [Stroemer 1987, 372, 374; 1995, 211]. V. Orel and O. Stolbova (1989, 135; 1992, 190) combined Eg. nn with WCh.: Zaar nīḡ "food", which, however, cannot be derived from an earlier *nin- as they insisted.

556. Eg. nn.t (flame determinative) "Zubereitung der Milch" (XIX. Med., Wb II 272, 9) = nn (?) "Verbum zur Bez. eines Drogenzustands" (WMT 465) was correctly equated already by W. Vycichl (1934, 84) with WCh.: Hausa nuna "kochen" [Vcl.] = nùuná "1. to become ripe, 2. become fully cooked" [Abr. 1962, 708], which is in fact a reduplication of Ch. *nə "to ripen" [Nwm. 1977, 30, #105] = *√ny(h) "mûrir" [Br. -Jng. 1990, 172] = *√ny/w "reifen" [Jng. 1994, 446] = *nu/i-nah- "to ripen" [Stl. 1996, 83] = *nV̄/V- "to cook" vs. *nVh- "to ripen", *nV(nV) "to be ripe" [Stl. 2005, 100, #339 vs. 118-9, #425] deriving from AA *√nw "to cook, ripen" [GT], cf. Sem.: Ar. √nw II "commencer à avoir son noyau formé (dattes quand elles mûrissent)" [BK II 1374] ||| Brb. *√nw "to be(come) cooked, ripe" [Bynon] > e.g., NBrb.: Shilh nua "(faire) cuire, mûrir, préparer" [Jst. 1914, 145], Tazerwalt nwu "gar, reif werden" [Stumme 1899, 213], Sus nwu "être cuit, mûr" [Laoust 1921, 296] | Ntifa nwo "être cuit" [Laoust 1918, 13] | Tamazight nū "être cuit, mûr", ti-nw-it "cuisson" [Abès 1916, 131, 182] = new "1. cuire, être cuit, 2. être à point, 3. mûrir, être mûr" [Taifi 1991, 506] || WBrb.: Zenaga √nw "cuire, être cuit, être mûr" [Ncl. 1953, 222]. Cf. also Gouffé 1974, 368 (Hausa-Brb.) and Bynon 1984, 281, #52 (Brb.-Ch.).

557. Eg. nn or nnj "le schiste ou la pierre saponaire" (Daressy, RT 30, 2) = "material of a divine statue, twice gilded, maybe a specific variety of schist of a characteristic colour (not impossible)" (Harris 1961, 89) = "schiste (?)" (Andreu & Cauville 1977, 9; AL 77.2121): cp. perhaps CCh.: Holma nwón ~ nwen "Stein" [Str. 1922-23, 128 and fn. 6] | Masa nón-ná "silure" [Jng. 1973 MS].

558. Eg. nn.w "Liege, Bett, Bank" (KHW after Černý) = "lit, couche" (AL), act. *lál.~w [GT] > Cpt. (S) λολ "Bett" (KHW) = "lit, banc" (DELIC): J. Osing (NBÄ 171, 682, n. 766), uncritically followed by W. Schenkel (1983, 226) and H. Satzinger (1994, 198, n. 40) erroneously assumed here – in spite of the Coptic evidence – an older *nān(j/w).~w (sic, *-n) and derived it from Eg. nnj "müde sein" (MK-, Wb), which is semantically very weak.⁸ Osing's theory on the shift of Eg. n...n > l...l is, besides, ill-founded⁹ and the original n in Eg. nnj "tired" is clearly evidenced both internally¹⁰ and externally.¹¹ On the top of all this, already W. Vycichl (DELIC 97) reconstructed *lál.~w (with an original *l), which he correctly equated with EBrb.: Siwa e-lal-en [ə-lal-ən] (pl.) "lit" [Lst.] = e-lal-en [Bricchetti-Robecchi] = a-lal-en [Cailliaud] = lāl-in [Stumme] = *i-lal-ən (pl.) [Vcl.]. Further cognates appear in SBrb.: ETawlemmet ta-sə-ləl-t, Ayr te-sə-ləl-t "natte de lit (en baguettes minces d'afāzo)" [PAM 2003, 478] ||| HECu.: Sidamo lal-o (m) "wooden posts that are used transversally for the Sidamo bed" [Gsp.] < AA *lal- "bed" [GT].

559. Eg. nr "to charge after" (XVIII., FD 134) = "stürmen" (GHWb 417)¹² ||| NBrb.: Qabyle √nyr: neyyer (hardly Ar.)¹³ "continuer, poursuivre" [Dallet 1982, 588-9] ||| HECu.: Sidamo nara "to have a desire for, long for (esp. coffee, salt-beasts)" [Gsp. 1983, 245] ||| Ch. *nVr- "to hunt, search" [Stl. 2005, 144, #557] > WCh.: Saya nar "hunting" [Krf.] = naar "a hunt" [Csp.] || CCh.: Buduma nera "suchen" [Nachtigal apud Lukas 1939, 120].

⁷ Its inner Egyptian etymologies are unsuccessful. R. O. Faulkner (AECT II 119-120, spell 477, n. 3-4), for instance, rendered nn.wt in CT VI 34i as "dead-net" identifying it with nn.wt "dead" and considering the sense "net" as a result of a simplification from, a brief form of a compound attested in CT VI 34f as ḥ3m-nnnn.t (corruption for -nn.wt) "the net for catching the dead". J. Osing (NBÄ 733, n. 885), in turn, derived Dem. nnj.t "Honigwabe" (DG 220), vocalized by him as *j̄nē/ūn.~t "mit ursprünglicher Bedeutung *Netz" and assuming an "Apokope der Vortonsilbe *j̄- > *ʔ-~", from Eg. jnn "1. jem. (etw.) umwenden, 2. mit ḥr: etw. von jem. abwenden, fortbringen" (PT-, Wb I 97, 7-8), whose basic meaning he forged to have been "*umwinden", which is nowhere attested and does not even issue from the attested senses.

⁸ The arguments for an Eg. hapax nnj "ermattet daliegen" (once in a NK tomb inscription) are very weak, cf. sw m nn r^c nb "(der des Nachts nicht schlief) er liegt alle Tage ermattet da" (Osing after Kees, ZÄS 62, 1926, 76), which can also be translated with the usual sense of nnj: "he is tired every day".

⁹ His case for Cpt. (S) MĀNIN, MĀLLĀIN, MĀLLĀ "band, cord" (CD) < Eg. m^cnn "das aus zwei Stricken zusammengewundene Seil" (Pfortenbuch, Wb) = "das gewundene Seil" (Hornung) = "twisted rope" (CED) = "der Doppeltgewundene" (Zeidler) = "Schlangenseil, aus dessen Windungen die Stunden entstehen" (LÄ VI 1363) = „Seil (aus zwei Stricken zusammengewunden)" (GHWb), being an ex. of a nasal dissimilation of m...n > m...l, proves little about (S) λολ.

¹⁰ Cf. Cpt. (O) NENOY[T] = "Ermatten, Mattigkeit" (1x: pap. BM 10808, l. 8, Osing 1976, 20, 66-67, NBÄ 85) < *n~nwát=.

¹¹ Sem.: Ar. naʔnaʔa I "être très-faible de tête et incapable d'avis, de résolution" [BK] = "to be tired, weak" [Ember] ||| WCh.: PAngas *n^yin „tired" [GT]: Angas nyin „(to be) tired out, fatigued" [Flk.] = nyiin [Jng.] = nyin [n^yin] [Brq.] = nyiin [Hfm.] = nyin [ALC] = nyin [Krf.] || ECh.: WDangla núún "sans force" [Fédry], Mokilko nūuné (m) "(un) mort, cadavre" [Jng.]. For the Eg.-Ar. comparision see Ember 1913, 118, #72; ESS §11.a.25. In the Mokilko cognate we can see perfectly the same shift of meaning as in Eg. nnj.w "die Müden als Bez. für gespenstische Tote" (ME, Wb).

¹² Compared by Ch. Ehret (1995, 333, #651) with Ar. √nrš "to reach for, take in one's hand" and a certain ECu. *jawr- "to arrive, come up to" (one of Ehret's ECu. reconstructions that are much less reliable than those by H.-J. Sasse 1979), which semantically do not fit.

¹³ No Arabic root appears it might be explained from. BK II 1375 only has √nyr IV "2. appeler qqn. tout haut".

560. Eg. nrj (Illae inf.) "erschrecken, schaudern, schrecklich sein" (PT-, Wb II 277, 4-8) = "to be terrified, shudder" (Breasted 1930, 143-144), also intr. "to be afraid" (PT, Allen 1984, 570): its etymology has been surrounded by controversies as usually in Egyptian. It was treated by W. Westendorf (1962, 11, §22.c.5) as a mere root variety of Eg. nwr ~ 3wr "zittern", which is semantically certainly not tenable. Not much better is the suggestion by E. Zyhlarz (1934, 119), who equated it with Tuareg ɛ-nrú ~ ɛ-nú "obsiegen, übermächtig sein", but the SBrb. root was *√nrC₃ (C₃ = weak consonant?) with a basic meaning "to win, subdue" [GT].¹⁴ Let alone A.R. Bomhard (1981, 450; 1984, 277, #295), who combined the Eg. root directly with IE *nə/ar- "to be strong, manly". The true cognates of Eg. nrj appear in Sem.: Hbr. √nʔr "to be abhorred, spurned" [Guillaume] = piel "to repudiate" [KB]¹⁵ | (?) Ar. √nwr II "10. effrayer, effaroucher", X "3. mettre en fuite en effrayant qqn." [BK II 1364-5] ||| Ch. *√nr "(to) fear" [JS 1981, 101, C₂]¹⁶ > CCh.: Masa náará "craindre", náára "peur", náár-dá "le peur" [Jng. 1973 MS] = nār "1. la peur, 2. (adj.) qui a peur, 3. le pereux, le lâche" [Ctc. 1983, 121] || ECh.: Kwang-Mobu nāārē "to fear" [Jng. 1972 MS, 22, #569] = -Mobu naare vs. -Ngam naaré "craindre, avoir peur" [Lns. 1982, 109; 1984, 69], Kwang-Gaya tē-ñAr and -Alowa tē-ñar and -Mindera ti-nAr "avoir peur" [Coates 1991 MS, 3]. Since Eg. nr.w "der Schrecken, Respekt" (PT-, Wb II 277-8), i.e., *nīr.~w (Schenkel 1983, 226; Kahl 1994, 78),¹⁷ contained not just a transliterational, but a "real" [-r-],¹⁸ the alternative AA etymology (another AA root for "to fear" with *-l-)¹⁹ is to be ruled out.

561. Eg. *√nrj > nr.wt "Art Bruch (der Rückenwirbel und der Rippen)" (Med., Wb II 279, 8-9) = "an injury producing a rending or strain of an articulation without a dislocation or a break: a sprain (in a vertebra of neck)" (Breasted 1930, 320-322) = "Zerrung (als Knochengelenkverletzung)" (GHWb 418; WMT 467) = "sprain or joint injury" (Nunn 1996, 223): finding it "difficult to trace nr.wt to any known root", J. H. Breasted (1930, 323), nevertheless, could not resist the temptation of falling into a speculation that "it has evidently (!) inclined in its semantic history in a different direction from nr.t 'fright, terror'... or nr.t 'neck' (of collar bone) ...", for either of which, however, he failed to present a convincing argument. Instead, there is no serious obstacle in the way of combining Eg. nr.wt with ECu.: Dullay: Harso and Dobase nar- "zusammenfallen einstruzen (altes Haus, Stuhl, Baum u.ä.)" [AMS 1980, 176]²⁰ ||| ECh.: EDangla nòriyē "dissoudre, désintégrer, désagrèger" [Djibrine & Montgolfier 1973, 220] | Mawa nār-áj (verbal noun suffix -ŋ) "zerstören" [Jng. 1978, 38] = nō nārē "ich zerstöre" [Jng. 1981, 56].

562. Eg. nrj "bestimmter Zeitpunkt, bes. beim Ackerbau" (NK, Wb II 279, 11-13) = "specified time, term" (CED 105 pace Wb) = "time, the return of the year" (AEO I 12*, nr. 57; Caminos 1954 LEM, 380f.; 1956, 33-34; FD 135) = "das wiederkehrende Jahr (nicht einfach Zeit, wie noch Gardiner dachte)" (Guglielmi 1973, 155), nr.t "year", (m) nr.t-nr.t "year after year" (Blackman & Fairman, JEA 29, 1943, 23f.) ||| HECu. *nir- "year, last" [Hudson 1989, 419]. With regard to Cpt. (B) **NEI, NHI**, (L) **NEE** (f) "Termin, Zeit(punkt)" (KHW 120; Vergote 1950, 293) = "délai, terme, instant" (DELIC 141) < Dem. n3j "Zeit" (DG 205:5) vs. nj3 "term, timespan" (Smith 1987, 171) < *nérj(w/j) (NBÄ 432) = *nirj.at → *ni3j.at ~ *niy3.at (DELIC), in which *-e/i-, besides, corroborates the correctness of its equation with HECu. *nir-, one can hardly agree with V. Orel and O. Stolbova (1992, 189; HSED #1665) to affiliate Eg. nrj with CCh.: Matakam leř and Banana lor "time".

Abbreviations of languages

(A): Akhmimic, AA: Afro-Asiatic, Akk.: Akkadian, Ar.: Arabic, Aram.: Aramaic, (B): Bohairic, Bed.: Bed'awye, Brb.: Berber, Ch.: Chadic, CCh.: Central Chadic, CT: coffin texts, Cu.: Cushitic, ECh.: East Chadic, ECu.: East Cushitic, E: East(ern), Eg.: Egyptian, EWmt.: East Tawlemmet, (F): Fayyumic, GR: Greek (Ptolemaic) and Roman Period, GW: syllabic or group-writing, HECu.: Highland East Cushitic, IMP: Intermediate Period, JAram.: Jewish Aramaic, (L): Lycopolitan (or Subakhmimic), LECu.: Lowland East Cushitic, Lit.: literary texts, LP: Late Period, M: Middle, MK: Middle Kingdom, N: North, NBch.: North Bauchi, NBrb.: North Berber, NK: New Kingdom, NOm.: North Omotic, OEg.: Old Egyptian, OK: Old Kingdom, Om.: Omotic, PCh.: Proto-Chadic, PCu.: Proto-Cushitic, PT: pyramid texts, S: South(ern), (S): Sahidic, SBrb.: South Berber, Sem.: Semitic, W: West(ern), WBrb.: West Berber, WCh.: West Chadic, WSem.: West Semitic.

Abbreviations of author names

¹⁴ Cf. Ahaggar e-nru "vaincre" [Fcd. 1951-2, 1643], ETawlemmet and Ayr a-ṛnu "vaincre, subjurer etc." [PAM 2003, 674].

¹⁵ The etymology of this Hebrew root, rendered in GB 478 still as "(ein Heiligtum) entweißen, (einen Bund) aufheben", has always been heavily debated and until now – in my opinion – unsettled. In KB 658, a number of false cognates are quoted, namely Ar. √nwr III "to insult" (after König), Hbr. √nʔr "to roar" (after Driver), held to be a dialectal by-form of Hbr. √ʔrr "to curse" (KB). A. Guillaume (1965 IV 9), in turn, equated it with Ar. maʔira "to be hated". E. Klein (1987, 401) suggested a comparison with Akk. nāru ~ nēru G "(er)schlagen, töten" [AHW 780], which is certainly out of the question of the underlying Semitic root being *√nhr "durchstechen, -bohren" [AHW].

¹⁶ The comparison of Eg. nrj with C/ECh. *nār "to fear" (without mentioning reflexes in the Chadic daughter languages, just with a remark: "reconstruction error?" for an expected *nar) was first put forward by Ch. Ehret (1995, 331, #646) along with two further uncertain parallels: Ar. √nrz "to hide o'self for fear" and SCu.: Qwadza nyele-siko "thing of supernatural danger".

¹⁷ M. Görg (VT 35, 1985, 363-368, cf. AEB 85.328) explained, by the way, Hbr. nīr "ein 'Machtzeichen' Davids" (in 1 Kings XI 36), which, by the way, is traditionally rendered "Licht, Leuchte, bildl. v. Fortbestehn eines Geschlechtes" [GB 503] = "light, lamp" [KB 697], from Akk. nīru "1. Joch, Querholz, 2. Joch der Herrschaft" [AHW 793-4] = "dominion" [Görg] as well as Eg. nr.w "terror".

¹⁸ This [-r-] is reflected in the personal name transcribed as Ἀνιρῆς reflecting Eg. ʕ3-nr.w, cf. NBÄ 85.

¹⁹ Nbrb.: Tamazight nmul "1. craindre, 2. s'enfaire, s'inquiéter, se soucier" [Taifi 1991, 490] ||| ECh. *√lṅ- "peur" [JI]: Tumak lāṅ "craindre, avoir peur" [Caprile 1975, 79], Gadang láány "avoir peur" [JI 1990 MS, 1, #17] | Somray laiñe "fürchten" [Lukas 1937, 80] = lány "avoir peur", lányá (m) "peur" [Jng. 1993 MS, 41].

²⁰ This word was identified by Ch. Ehret (1991, 268, #242) with LECu.: Arbore ɲar-ḡ-os "to make thin, emaciate (tr.)" etc. < ECu. *ṅa/ir- "to be weak, frail", which is semantically unconvincing.

Abr.: Abraham, Ajl.: Ajello, AMS: Amborn, Minker, Sasse, BK: Biberstein Kazimirsky, Bmh.: Bomhard, Brt.: Barreteau, Cpr.: Caprile, Ctc.: Cañtucoli, Dlt.: Dallet, DM: Djibrine & Montgolfier, Fcd.: Foucauld, GB: Gesenius & Buhl, Grd.: Gardiner, Gsp.: Gasparini, GT: Takács, Hds.: Hudson, JI: Jungraithmayr and Ibriszimow, Jng.: Jungraithmayr, JS: Jungraithmayr and Shimizu, Jst.: Justinard, KB: Koeehler & Baumgartner, Krf.: Kraft, Ksm.: Kossmann, Lks.: Lukas, Lns.: Lenssen, Lsl.: Leslau, Lst.: Laoust, Mch.: Mouchet, Ncl.: Nicolas, Nwm.: Newman, OS: Orel & Stolbova, PAM: Prasse, Alojaly, Mohamed, Snk.: Schenkel, Srl.: Sirlinger, Ss.: Sasse, Stl.: Stolbova, Str.: Strümpell, Strm.: Stroomer, Stz.: Satzinger, Tf.: Taïfi, Tm.: Tourneux, Vcl.: Vycichl, Vrg.: Vergote, Wst.: Westendorf, Zhl.: Zyhlarz.

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