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Some Berber Etymologies XII

My series *Some Berber Etymologies* is to gradually reveal the still unknown immense Afro-Asiatic heritage in the Berber lexical stock. The first part with some miscellaneous Berber etymologies was published back in 1996. Recently, I continued the series according to initial root consonants¹ in course of my research for the volumes of the *Etymological Dictionary of Egyptian* (abbreviated as EDE, Leiden, since 1999, Brill)² with a much more extensive lexicographical apparatus on the cognate Afro-Asiatic daughter languages. As for the present part, it greatly exploits the results of my ongoing work for the the fourth volume of EDE (analyzing the Eg. lexical stock with initial n-).

The present part contains etymologies of Berber roots with initial *n- followed by velars. The numeration of the entries continues that of the preceding parts of this series. In order to spare room, I quote those well-attested and widespread lexical roots that appear common Berber, only through a few illustrative examples. The underlying regular

¹ "Some Berber Etymologies II: Berber Lexical Roots with *b-" appeared in *Lingua Posnaniensis* 45 (2003), 93-119; «Some Berber Etymologies III: Berber Lexical Roots with *b-» was published in Kamal Naït-Zerrad – Dymitr Ibrizimow – Rainer Voßen (eds.): *Nouvelles études berbères, Le verbe et autres articles*. Actes du 2. Bayreuth-Frankfurter Kolloquium zur Berberologie, Berber Studies vol. 8, Köln, 2004., Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, 191-204; «Some Berber Etymologies IV: Berber Lexical Roots with *f-» in *Studia Etymologica Cracoviensia*, 10 (2005), 173-201; «Some Berber Etymologies V: Berber Lexical Roots with *m-» appeared in *Folia Orientalia* 44 (2008), 89-105; «Some Berber Etymologies VI: Berber Lexical Roots with *m-» was published in *Journal of Linguistic Relationship* (Moscow) 2 (2009), 91-113. «Some Berber Etymologies VII: Berber Lexical Roots with *-r/l/w/y-» is forthcoming **IS PUBLISHED** in Amina Mettouchi, (éd.): «*Parcours berbères: Mélanges offerts à Paulette Galand-Pernet et Lionel Galand pour leur 90^e anniversaire*, Köln, 2011, Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, 97-115. «Some Berber Etymologies VIII» appeared in Luigi Serra –Anna Maria Tolla - Mansour Ghaki - Ahmed Habouss (éds.): *Pluralità e dinamismo culturale nelle società berbere attuali, Studi Africanistici, Quaderni di Studi Berberi e Libico-Berberi* 1, Napoli, 2011, UNIOR (Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale"). 79-90. «Some Berber Etymologies IX» is forthcoming in Abdelaziz Allati, (éd.): *Auréoles berbères: Mélanges Offerts à Michael Peyron* (Köln, probably to appear in 2014 with Rüdiger Köppe Verlag), whereas part X is published in *Lingua Posnaniensis* (Poznań) 55/1, 2013, 99-110 and part XI is to appear in *Folia Orientalia* (Kraków) 50 (2013). **IS NOT PUBLISHED YET?**

² Which was carried out partially during my research fellowship at Frankfurt (Institut für Afrikanische Sprachwissenschaften) in 1999-2000 and 2002, which was facilitated by the grant of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (Bonn). I express my utmost thanks to the Humboldt Foundation as well as to my professor in Frankfurt, Herrmann Jungraithmayr, the prominent Chadicist, for his invaluable help and support.

consonant correspondences between Berber vs. Afro-Asiatic agree with those established by the Russian team of I. M. Diakonoff and summarized by A. Ju. Militarev (1991, 242-3).

Berber *n- + *-g-

402. Brb. *√ng > NBrb.: Mzab nnəgnəg "récriminer en grognant, mangréer" [Dlh. 1984, 134] || SBrb.: EWlmd.-Ayr a-nəg "déterster (qqn.) pour sa mauvaise conduite, haïr avec juste raison" [PAM 2003, 597] || Sem.: Ar. naǧaʿa I and VIII "nuire à qqn. par son regard, par son mauvais oeil", naǧʿ-at- "regard d'avidité qui porte malheur", naǧw- "9. qui a un mauvais oeil, qui porte malheur" [BK II 1197] || SAgaw: (?) Awngi nak-iŋ [irreg. -k-] "to despise" [Hetzron 1969, 102] || LECu.: Somali-Hawiya nog "annoiarsi" [Crl.] || NOm.: Kaffa nag "anfeinden, beleidigen, beschimpfen", nág-ō "Schimpf, Beleidigung, Schande" [Rn. 1888, 323] = nag "ingiuriare, offendere, nag-ō "ingiuria", nog "adirarsi, mettersi in collera", nogg-ō "ira" [Crl. 1951, 478], Mocha naggi(yé) "to insult" [Lsl. 1959, 43] || Ch. *nV(yV)g- "to abuse, insult" [Stl.] = *nʷa-nʷg [GT]: WCh.: Ngizim náangà "insults, abuse", náangú "to abuse, berate, insult" [Schuh 1981, 122] || ECh.: Tumak pāŋ "insulter" [Cpr. 1975, 87] (Ch.: Stl. 2005, 122, #443).

403. NBrb. *√ng "au-dessus" [NZ] = "dessus" [Ksm.]: Tamazight nnig ~ nniy ~ nnag "1. au dessus de, 2. dessus, 3. en haut" [Tf. 1991, 474] | Ait Tuzin ʔnnəžž "sur, en haut" [Brn. 1917, 100], Mzab enniž "en haut" [Bst.] = ə-nnəž "sur, au-dessus de, en haut de" [Dlh. 1984, 144], Wargla nnəg "au-dessus, sur, auprès de, de auprès", nnəžž ~ nnəžuž "dessus d'une maison, partie supérieure d'une maison ordinairement en terrasse, d'où le sens habituel: terrasse" [Dlh. 1987, 216], Djerba ennež "en haut" [Bst.], Nefusa d-enneḡ "en haut" [Bst.] | Qabyle nnig "au-dessus de" [Dlt. 1982, 553], Zwawa e-nnig "sur, au-dessus de" [Brn.] || EBrb.: Ghadames i-nnəž "le haut", i-nnəž "terrasse au niveau du sol de la cuisine" [Lnf. 1973, 241, #1135], Siwa a-nigg "sur" [Bricchetti-Robecchi apud Bst. 1890, 90] = n-enniž "supérieur" (adj.) [Lst. 1931, 298] (NBrb.: Bst. 1890, 325; NZ 1998, 153, #164; Ksm. 1999, 148, #348 and 167, #456) || ES: Gurage √ngng (or √lglg) "to grow suddenly, grow in front of other leaves, in front of the row" [Lsl. 1979 III, 376], Geez √ngʷ: ta-ngəʷa "to go up (smoke)" and perhaps Tna. √ngʷc: nǧʷaʷc [secondary -ʷ < *-ʷʷ] "who grows fast", nəguʷc "who surpasses" [Lsl. 1987, 390] || Eg. *ng (unattested)³ > Cpt.: (S) **NO᠐**, (SALFM) **NA᠐**, (S) **NOK**, (S^aA^s) **NAK**, (SBF) **NOX**, (SF) **NAX**, (B) **NOYX** "groß, alt, angesehen" (KHW 138, 121) || Bed. nag "1. to stick out chin, 2. lift the head" [Hds. 1996 MS, 99] || HECu.: Sidamo nagg y- "to rise", naggi naggi y- "to be high", naggimma (f) "loftiness" [Gsp. 1983, 245; Hds. 1989, 124] | Yaaku -nāk- (tr.) "to surpass" [Heine 1975, 135] || CCh.: Lame ngò "to surpass" [Scn. 1978, 200] || ECh.: Kʷang-Mobu ángé

³ It must have been a word of the Volkssprache. The Eg. etymology of the Cpt. word has been heavily debated, but no satisfactory proposal has been made. (1) G. Fecht (quoted in KHW 138) explained it from Eg. qnj.w → *nǧjew. (2) W. Westendorf (KHW 138 and fn. 5) derived it from Eg. nḡt via (S) **NO᠐** < ***NOT᠐** < ***NO᠐T**, but **-᠐** would have yielded (S) **-X** as rightly remarked by J. Černý (CED 119). (3) Having rightly rejected both suggestions, W. Vycichl (DELIC 153) assumed in the Cpt. word a *mot récent, d'origine populaire* carefully projecting an older Eg. *nǧ or *nāk or sim. Note that (B) **-X** and (S) **-᠐** point to OEg. *-g.

"soulever" [Ebert 1977 MS, 8] | Somray nàgə "monter, grimper (arbres, montagnes)" [Jng. 1993 MS, 47] | Kujarke nigi "up" [Doornbos 1981 MS, 4, #190]⁴.

404. Brb. *√ng "dirty" > NBrb.: Mzab √ng: i-nğ-an "saleté, résidus", i-n(əž)-an (pl.) "crasse, saleté" [Dlh. 1984, 135, 232], Tamazight √nk: ti-nik-t, pl. ti-nik-in "1. crasse produit par l'exercice d'un métier où l'on se salit, ou par la poussière du chemin, 2. rouille" [Tf. 1991, 485] || SBrb.: EWlmd. e-nəg and Ayr e-näg "crasse de la tête" [PAM 2003, 598] || WBrb.: Zenaga √nk: ti-nik-t "rouille" [Ncl. 1953, 233] || SCu.: Iraqw nika (m) "mud, long term dirt on body" [MQK 2002, 78] || CCh.: (???) Buduma náka "schwarzer Morastboden" [Nct. apud Lks. 1939, 120].

405. NBrb.: Senhazha, Uriaghel √ng: e-ng [assim. < *√nk?] "pousser, ex/inciter" [Rns. 1932, 394] || Sem.: Ar. nakka I "insister, presser, importuner" [BK II 1336] || CCh.: Mulwi √nk: niki "se presser" [Trn. 1978, 304].

406. SBrb.: EWlmd.-Ayr a-nga "valeur nutritive (d'un aliment)" [PAM 2003, 598] || Sem.: Ar. √nhw II "animer, stimuler, aiguillonner le courage, exciter au combat" [Dozy II 650], Dathina √nhy "exciter, zum Kampf auffordern" [GD 2755] || Eg. nhj "vom Andauern des Namens" (PT 1881a, Wb II 306, 1) = "bleiben, dauern" (ÜKAPT VI 142) = "andauern" (Fecht 1960, 193, fn. 543) = "to survive (?)" (Allen 1984, 570) = "(in Zshg. mit Fortdauern des Namens)" (GHWb 425), cf. nhh "(parallel zu √nh von Personen und vom Namen)" (PT 1477d^p, BD, Wb II 313, 2) = "prosperer" (Piehl 1898, 321-2) = "dauernd gehören, zu eigen sein, sich zu eigen geben" (ÜKAPT VI 142) = "lange leben" (Fecht) = nhjhj (not Ilae gem.) "to endure, survive" (Allen 1984, 586) || ECu. *nagay- "peace, health" [Sasse 1982, 152] || CCh.: Bura ngga "in health" [BED 1953, 154] = ngga "gesund" [Hfm. in RK 1973, 93] | Bata ngá "surviving ..." [Pweddton 2000, 62] | Logone ngá(á) "Gesundheit, gesund" [Lks. 1936, 114], Buduma ngaa "gesund, wohl" [Lks. 1939, 121], Gulfei nga "lebendig" [Lks. 1937, 150] | Musgu-Puss nga (invar.) "en bonne santé" [Trn. 1991, 109] || ECh.: Sokoro nga "lebendig" [Lks. 1937, 37].

407. NBrb.: Tamazight √ng: ngigi "1. bouger, 2. vaciller, 3. branler (pieu, dent)" [Tf. 1991, 474] || Sem.: Ar. nağnağa I "6. rôder çà et là sous l'impression de la peur, 8. secouer, remuer", II "1. être agité, secoué" [BK II 1209].

408. EBrb.: Audjila ngi "toccare" [Prd. 1960, 175] (apparently isolated, late Ar. borrowing?) || Sem. *ng^ç: Hbr. ng^ç qal "berühren", nega^ç "1. Schlag, körperliche Verletzung, 2. Schlag, womit Gott den Menschen trifft, Plage, 3. Plage des Aussatzes, v. Kleideraussatz, v. Häuseraussatz, Aussatzfleck, die aussätzige Stelle eines Kleides" [GB 484] = ng^ç qal "1. to touch, 2. touch violently, strike", nega^ç "1. outset of illness (general): 1.1. affliction, plague, infestation, 1.2. consumptive disease, skin disorder, 2. blow, violent crime, leprosy" [KB 668-9],⁵ MHbr. nega^ç "Hautkrankheit, Aussatz" [Dalman 1922, 263] |

⁴ In the same group, Mubi naak "aufgehen (Sonne)" [Lks. 1937, 184] = nàgə (nak, nùwáak), pl. nàwàgə (nèwík, nùwáak) "monter" [Jng. 1990 MS, 35], Masmaje náakú "monter" [Alio 2004, 283, #136] may reflect *-k-, cf. AA *n-ḥ.

⁵ Hbr. ng^ç was combined in the old lit. (Ember 1913, 116, #58; Albright 1918, 220; ESS §11.a.34; GÄSW 68, #230, cf. also Hoch 1994, 156, #262) with a certain Eg. ng3 (sic) "to touch" (sic), which, however, does not exist (cf. Meeks 1997, 45, #262).

Ar. *naġaʿa* I "2. produire son effet sur qqn. (se dit d'un discours, des paroles), 5. se rendre chez qqn. pour obtenir ou tirer qqch. de lui", II and IV " produire son effet sur qqn. (se dit d'une médecine, d'un discours ou d'un conseil)" etc. [BK II 1205] = "to act upon, influence (speech, food, medicine)" [Rabin] ||| Eg. *nd^o.wt* "eine Alterserscheinung im menschlichen Körper" (Med., Wb II 377, 16, so also WMT 497) = "taches (?) sur la peau" (AL 78.2323) = "*Altersflecken (der Haut)" (GHWb 449) = "Hautflecken (?)" (HAM 840) ||| PCu. **nak^o-* "to be touching" [Ehret] > SAgaw: *Awngi nek-č-əŋ* [caus. -s-, inf. ending -əŋ] "to touch" [Hetzron in Apl. 1994 MS, 14] || (???) SCu. **na^ook-/nako^o-* "to be touching" [Ehret, not found as listed in Ehret 1980] (Cu.: Ehret 1987, 119, #505)⁶ ||| WCh.: *Bokkos ŋgyéʔi* "berühren" [Jng. 1970, 142] and *Daffo-Butura ŋgyây* "berühren, schmecken" [Jng. 1970, 215]. The Sem.-Ron comparison is due to Ch. Rabin (1982, 26, #16).

409. NBrb.: Tamazight $\sqrt{\text{ng}}$: *i-nigi* ~ *i-niyi*, pl. *i-nig-an* "1. voyageur, 2. individu qui quitte son pays pour une longue durée" [Tf. 1991, 475] ||| Sem.: Ar. $\sqrt{\text{nh^o}}$ VIII "2. être jeté loin des siens, de son pays" [BK II 1222]. Borrowing excluded for phonological reasons.

410. NBrb.: Wargla $\sqrt{\text{ngf}}$: *ə-ngəf* "cogner de la tête, se cogner la tête, se fracasser la tête contre" [Dlh. 1987, 217] ||| Sem.: Akk. *nakāpu* "1. to butt, gore (said of animals), abut" [CAD n1 156] || OHbr. $\sqrt{\text{ngp}}$ *qal* "1. stossen, v. Hornvieh, 2. schlagen (mit Plage)" [GB 484], MHbr. $\sqrt{\text{ngp}}$ *qal* "stossen, bes. von einem gehörnten Tier, das ein anderes Tier mit seinen Hörnern stösst" [Levy 1924 III 337] ||| Geez *nagafa* "to knock off" [Lsl. 1987, 391].

411. SBrb. * $\sqrt{\text{ngs}}$: *Ghat e-nžes* "éclabousser" [Nhl. 1909, 153] ||| Sem.: Ar. *naġisa* I "1. être sale, malpropre, 2. être immonde, impur" [BK II 1204] || MSA: *Jibbali negést* "schmutzig" [Bittner 1917, 54] = *ngəst* "pollution" [Jns./SS 1997, 390], *Soqotri nigis* "malpropre", reflexive participle pl. *mintigeshéten* "sale, impure" [Lsl. 1938, 256] ||| CCh.: *Mulwi ŋngiži* (-ḥ-) "se barbouiller" [Trn. 1978, 305].

412. Brb. * $\sqrt{\text{ngs}}$ "donner un coup de tête" [GT] > NBrb.: *Shilh nges* "lutter à coups de tête" [Jordan 1934, 96] | *Qabyle negges* "bousculer", *naġes* "heurter au passage, bousculer" [Dlt. 1982, 556] || EBrb.: *Ghadames e-ngəž* "donner des coups de corne, de tête" [Lnf. 1973, 239, #1121] || SBrb.: *EWlmd.-Ayr ə-ngəs* "1. donner un coup de tête à, 2. frapper à coups de corne, encorner, 3. mordre (serpent, scorpion)" [PAM 2003, 601] ||| Sem. * $\sqrt{\text{ngs}}$ "to drive away" [Drower-Macuch] = "to (op)press, drive" [Hnrg.]: Ug. *ngš* "to press or drive (?)" [Segert], Hbr. *ngš qal* "drängen, treiben" [GB], cf. *Amarna ngš* "(vom Wegtreiber der Rinder)" [GB] = "niederstoßen (?)" [1x, Ebeling 1915, 1479] = "niederwerfen, überwältigen (auch von Gebäuden)" [Drexel]⁷, *JArām. nəgaš* "stoßen" [Levy 1924 III 339], *JPAram. ngš* "to gore" [Sokoloff 1990, 341], *Mandean ngš* "1. to strike at, hit at, attack, 2. touch" [Drower-Macuch 1963, 289] | *OSA (Minean) ngš* "vertreiben" [GB], Ar. *naġaša* I

⁶ Cf. alternatively – on a biconsonantal basis – SCu.: *WRift *nāng-us-* (caus.) "to touch" [KM 2004, 216].

⁷ A. Drexel (1925, 11) assumed in *Amarna Akk.* $\sqrt{\text{ngs}}$ a prefix (root determinative) *n-* and combined the hypothetical biradical root with WCh.: *Hausa kaaše* "niederwerfen, überwältigen, umreißen".

"(das Wild) aufjagen" [GB] (Sem.: GB 485; Segert 1984, 193; Hnrg. 2000, 2065)⁸ ||| Eg. ndš "(den Ball) schlagen" (GR, Wb II 368, 2).

413. NBrb.: Qabyle √ngḥ: e-nḡeḥ "1. être déchu, destitué, 2. tomber dans la misère" [Dlt. 1982, 555: no Ar. borrowing is indicated] ||| Sem.: Yemeni Ar. nḡḥ I "to come to an end, finish, vanish, fade, be consumed, be spent, done with, annihilated, empty", II and IV "to finish, destroy" [Piamenta 1990, 478] ||| Eg. ndḥdh "(Verbum: ein krankhafter Zustand des Herzens)" (Med., Wb II 384, 6) = "(désigne un état maladif du coeur)" (Montet 1911, 214, #18) = "sinken, herabhängen" (HAM 112, 840).

414. SBrb.: Ayr √ngr: ā-negre (m) "mal" [PAM 2003, 601] ||| Sem.: Ar. nawraḡa "2. calomnier, se faire rapporteur ou calomniateur" [BK II 1233].

415. Brb. *√ngr "to separate" > NBrb.: Shilh ngara "se séparer" [Jordan 1934, 95], Tazerwalt ngāra "sich trennen, von einander Abschied nehmen" [Stumme 1899, 212], Sus ngara "se séparer" [Lst. 1921, 295] ||| WBrb.: Zenaga √ngr: ngīri "luxation, fracture" [Ncl. 1953, 232] ||| Sem.: Dathina √nḡr "ouvrir la terre avec un pic ou une barre en bois dur pointue, aushacken", orig. *"frapper, battre" [GD 2745]⁹ ||| Eg. ngrgr "Messer" (GR, Wb II 350, 1) = "knife" (PL 553) ||| LECu.: Rendille ng'ēra "to open up, pull open, throw open", ng'ura "to cut or slice through sg. completely" [PG 1999, 234] ||| ECh.: Nancere nḡḡer (m), pl. nḡḡir (nomen instr. *mV-ngVr?) "knife" [Jng. 1977 MS, 7, #127].

416. NBrb.: Tamazight √ngf: ngef ~/-→ nyef "perdre haleine, être essoufflé, haleter, être oppressé", a-ngaf, pl. i-ngaf-n "1. essoufflement, halètement, 2. perte d'haleine, 3. respiration difficile, 4. asthme" [Tf. 1991, 475] ||| Sem.: Ar. √nhf I: naḡafa "1. faire sortir l'air par le nez, comme si l'on éternuait, ou comme si l'on voulait jeter les glaires, 2. aspirer l'air par le nez", IV "renifler, répéter souvent le naḡf-" [BK II 1222].

417. NBrb.: Tamazight √ngz: nnegza [z < *c reg.] "1. être interrompu (prématurément), avorter (affaire), échouer, être inachévé, 2. manquer, 3. être insuffisant" [Tf. 1991, 477]¹⁰ ||| Sem.: Akk. (O-MBab.) naḡsu ~ naḡḡasu "(sehr) dünn, schmal" [AHW 715] ||| Ar. naḡisa "1. diminuer, être en déchet (se dit des chairs de celui qui maigrit)", cf. naḡaša ~ naḡuša I "7. maigrir, devenir maigre" [BK II 1221].

418. NBrb.: Tamazight √ngz: ngez "1. faire mal, faire souffrir, élaner (douleur vive), 2. souffrir, ressentir, éprouver", a-ngaz, pl. i-ngaz-n "douleur, souffrance, élancement, peine" [Tf. 1991, 477] ||| Sem.: Ar. naḡasa "3. tourmenter, causer de la peine, du mal à qqn." [BK II 1221]. Borrowing excluded for phonological reasons.

419. NBrb.: Qabyle √ngz: a-nḡaz "misère, dénuement" [Dlt. 1982, 557] ||| Sem.: Ar. naḡaša "être maigre et décharné par suite de la vieillesse", naḡiša "diminuer, être en déchet

⁸ Noteworthy is Ar. naḡaša "pousser, stimuler, exciter à la marche, 2. agiter, remuer, 3. tourmenter" [BK II 1221].

⁹ Unless a var. of √nqr as supposed by Count Landberg (GD l.c.).

¹⁰ Hardly a borrowing from Ar. naḡaza "1. accomplir, exécuter, mener à bonne fin, achever etc." [BK II 1203].

(se dit des chairs chez une personne maigre)" [BK II 1221-2] || CCh.: Mofu-Gudur *nékəḍey* "un peu, peu de temps (après)", *nékəḍey* *nékəḍey* "1. lentement, 2. un peu tout petit peu" [Br. 1988, 200], Zulgo (Zelgwa) *nikid* "to diminish" [Br. 1995, 202] || ECh.: Dormo *nagad-éng* (-Vng ending, -d error for -ḍ?) "wenig" [Lks. 1937, 91] | EDangla *nyókóḍí* "tout petit, minuscule, nain, menu" [Dbr.-Mnt. 1973, 224].

420. Brb. *√ngy "to flow" > NBrb.: Shilh *ngi* "couler, déborder", *a-ngi*, pl. *i-ngi-an* "crue, flot, débordement, inondation" [Jordan 1934, 36, 96] = *ngi* "to run, wander, rush" [Aplg. 1958, 62], Tazerwalt *ngi* "groß werden (Fluß), überfließen, dahinströmen" [Stumme 1899, 212], Sus *ngi* "couler, déborder (rivière)" [Lst. 1921, 295] | Tamazight √ngy: *ngey*, *ngi-ngey*, *neggey* "être en crue (cours d'eau), déborder, se répandre par dessus bord", *a-ngi* > *anyí*, pl. *i-ng-an* "1. crue (d'un course d'eau), 2. inondation, eau de pluie qui envahit la tente lors d'une forte averse" [Tf. 1991, 475, 477] || SBrb.: EWlmd.-Ayr *ə-ngəy* "ruisseler, couler (eau etc.)" [PAM 2003, 602], Tudalt and Tadghaq *ə-ngəy* (imper.) "to flow", *a-nḡi*, pl. *i-nḡi-t-an* "flood, flow" [Sudlow 2001, 133, 306] || Sem.: Ar. √nhḡ (root ext. -ḡ?) I: *naḥiʿa* "être en sève (se dit du bois des arbres au printemps)", V "1. jeter la pituite, 2. vomir, 3. de là: donner de la pluie (se dit des nuages)", VIII "1. donner, verser de la pluie (nuage)" [BK II 1222] || Eg. *nḥḥ* "(Verbum vom Ergießen des Samens?)" (GR, Wb II 314, 4) = "féconder" (RdE 15, 60, n. c) || LECu.: Oromo *naqō* "ejaculation", *nannaqa* [< *naqnaq-] "1. pouring out, 2. ejaculation", *nannaqī* "rain that comes down for a long time", *nannaqū* "1. to pour out repeatedly, 2. ejaculate" [Btm. 2000, 208] || CCh.: Uldeme *nēk nēk* "tomber goutte à goutte, pleuvoir un peu" [CIm. 1997, 209] || ECh.: Mokilko *ʔəḡke*¹¹ "1. donner de la sauce à qqn., 2. enduire avec une matière collante" [Jng. 1990, 155] | WDangla *nyòké* "pleuvoir (le ciel, l'eau)" [Fédry 1971, 256], EDangla *nyóké* "regnen" [Ebs.], Bidiya *nyoog* "bruiner" [AJ 1989, 103].

Brb. *n- + *-k-

421. PBrb. *√nk (hence NBrb. *√ny) "to mount" [GT] > NBrb.: Tamazight *nek* > *ney* "monter (sur un animal, dans un véhicule), enfourcher, s'embarquer", *ta-naka* ~ *ta-naša*, pl. *ti-niki-win* "action de monter, d'enfourcher, equitation" [Tf. 1991, 485-6, 509-10], Zayan-Sgugu *nī* "monter à cheval", *ta-naḡa* "équitation" [Lbg. 1924, 577] | Nefusa *é-nni* "montare (su una cavalcatura, carrozza)" [Bgn. 1931, 275] || WBrb.: Zenaga *i-nag* "monter (sur une bête)" [Msq. 1879, 520] = *neg* ~ *nek* "monter à cheval" [Bst. 1890, 250] = *ta-nək-t* "montée, action de monter (sur un animal)" [Ncl. 1953, 232] || Sem.: Geez *nwh* "to be high, tall, long, lofty, of long duration, distant, extended, be far off, stretched out, repose, longer", *nwh* "length, height, tallness, extent", *nawwāḥ* "long, high, elevated, tall, lofty, extended, extensive, far away/off, distant" [Lsl. 1987, 409]¹² || NAgaw: Kemant *nākā* "s'éveiller" [CR 1912, 237] || PCh. *nṽk- "to rise, mount" [Stl.] = *√nyk ~ *√nwk (?) [GT] > WCh.: Goemay *niak* (pl. of *niang*) [unless -k is pl. marker] „2. surpass, be above” [Srl. 1937, 159] || CCh.: Musgu *niake* "steigen" [Lks. 1941, 71] || ECh.: Sarwa *nākā* "monter" [Jng. 1990 MS, 9, #164] | Mubi-Toram *nāk- "to mount" [GT] > Mubi *naak* "aufgehen (Sonne)" [Lks. 1937, 184] = *nàagé* (*nak*, *nùwáak*), pl. *nàwàgé* (*nèwík*, *nùwáak*) "monter" [Jng. 1990 MS,

¹¹ For this root structure in Mokilko see Takács 2002, 145-161.

¹² W. Leslau (l.c.) presented no convincing Sem. etymology. His derivation from Sem. *√nwh "to rest" is semantically unconvincing.

35], Masmaje náakù "monter" [Alio 2004, 283, #136] (Ch.: Stl. 2005, 126, #462). The Geez-Ch. comparison is due to O. Stolbova (l.c. and 2005, 59, #2.1.2).

422. NBrb. *√nk → **Mzab** √nč: **i-nči**, **pl. i-nč-an** "fuseau à filer le fil de chaîne" [Dlh. 1984, 131] || Eg. ntt [t = č < *k'] "fesseln, gefesselt sein" (OK, Wb II 367, 2) = "lier, attacher" (Baillet 1906, 129, §16) ~ nt "ficeler" (OK, AL 77.2257, BIFAO 77, 1977, 88, n. 4) = "binden" (GHWb 443) = "zuschnüren" (Schneider 1997, 265)¹³ || SAgaw: Awngi ankoku "to fasten" [Hetzron 1978, 140] || LECu.: Saho nakay "anheften, mit einem Nagel befestigen" [Rn. 1890, 291].

423. Brb. √nk "sentir" > EBrb.: Ghadames ekk [əkk] "humer, sentir" [Lanfry 1973, 145, #708] || WBrb.: Zenaga √nk: Ɂki "sentir, rechercher lodeur" [Ncl. 1953, 233] = √nk?: ānki "sentir, humer", a-ʔzu-nki "corde à nez du boeuf" [TC 2008, 396] || Sem.: Ar. √nkh I: nakaha "1. envoyer à qqn. une bouffée d'halaine, d'odeur dans les narines, 3. aspirer, sentir d'halaine de qqn.", nakiha "aspirer, sentir d'halaine de qqn., se laisser envoyer une bouffée d'halaine", nukaha "sentir mauvais, surtout par suite d'une indigestion (se dit de l'halaine)", nakh-at- "odeur inhérente à la bouche, à l'halaine" [BK II 1345]. To be connected with AA *√nk "nose" [GT].¹⁴

424. SBrb.: EWlmd.-Ayr √nkk: **u-nkak** "sangloter" [PAM 2003, 610] || Sem.: Akk. √nhy D: nuḥḥū¹⁵ "(im Kult eine Art von) klagen (im Gebet, die in Ritualen allerdings bisher nicht nachweisbar ist)" [von Soden 1955, 389] = ""to lament" [CAD n₂ 134] || MSA: Mehri √nhy: nhau "er klagte", d-enōḥī "indem ich klagte" [Bittner 1915, 39, #34, not apud Jahn] || Eg. nhj "klagen" (MK, Wb II 305, 11)¹⁶ || ECh.: Somray nyāgānī (f) "deuil" [Jng. 1993 MS, 49] | Mubi nègīn (m) "deuil" [Jng. 1990 MS, 36].

¹³ The Eg. root might alternatively be derived from *lkk and be combined with Ar. lkk VIII "être comprimé, (res)serré" [BK II 1019] = I "to be cramped, straightened", VIII "to be confined, shut in" [Ember] = VIII "eingeschlossen sein" [Clc.] as suggested in ESS §22.a.11; Albright 1927, 233, #92; GÄSW #679. But further comparative data indicate that the basic sense of the Ar. was "to shut", which hardly fits Eg. ntt, cf. Tigre lakāka "to shut a beast's mouth" [LH 43], Tigrinya läk^wāk^wä "to cover" [Lsl. 1982, 48].

¹⁴ Attested in ECu.: Yaaku (Mogogodo) nuḡa (-gh-) "nose" [Grb. apud Bnd. 1971, 281, #60] = nūka[?], pl. nukāčo[?] (m) "nose" [Heine 1975, 130] || SCu.: Qwadza (Ngomwia) nīnkwa-to, pl. nīnkwé-mama "Nase" [Claus 1910, 492] = ningwa-to, pl. ningwagwawa "nose" [Ehret 1980 MS, 9; 1980, 192] | Ma'a (Mbugu) nūḡā (nungha) "nose" [Mnh. 1906, 316] = nuḡa [Grb.] = nūng'a [Ehret 1974 MS, 48] || SOM. *nuk- "nose" [GT]: Ari nūki [Bnd. 1971, 263, #60] = nuki [Bnd. 1994, 1159, #59], Banna nūki [Bnd. 1971, 264, #60], Dime nūko [Bnd. 1971, 263, #60] = nuku [Flm./Mkr.] = nūk- [Bnd. 1994] = nūkū [Sbr./Bnd. 1996 MS, 2, #59], Hamer nūki "nose, nostril" [Flm. 1990 MS, 9] = nūki [Mkr.] = nuk- [Bnd.], Bako nuki [Grb./Mkr.], Ubamer nuki [Mkr.], Galila nuk- [Bnd.] = nuki, nuku [Mkr.], Karo nuki [Bnd. 1971, 264, #60] (SOM.-Cu.: Mkr. 1987, 276; Bnd. 1994, 155) || WCh.: (?) Boghom nyuḡsi "nose" [Jng.] = nūḡsuuḡ [IL] = nyongsong [Gowers] = nyūḡsuḡ [Smz.] || CCh.: Gidar ĩnkĩnkō "Nase" [Str. 1910, 451] = mīḡkiḡ "nose" [Mch.] (Ch.: JI 1994 II 259). The Yaaku-SOM. comparison is due to Greenberg 1963, 35, #126.

¹⁵ CAD l.c. suggests to read rather nuʔʔū.

¹⁶ Usually compared with Akk. anāḥu "to sigh", cf. Albright 1918, 234, #57; ESS §11.a.30; Leslau 1962, 46, #15; Castellino 1984, 16. Rightly doubted by F. von Calice

425. NBrb.: Tamazight √nkt: a-nekt ~ / → a-nešt [š < *k] "taille, quantité, grandeur" [Tf. 1991, 488, 502] ||| Sem.: Soqotri nékid "2. devenir gras" [Lsl. 1938, 267: isolated in Sem.].

426. NBrb. *√nkt: Wargla √nšt [-š- reg. < *-k-]: ə-nnəšt "d'une certaine quantité, d'un certain volume" [Dlh. 1987, 227] ||| Sem.: Mandeian (from Ar.?) nukut ~ nukta "small quantity, speck, grain" [Drower-Macuch 1963, 293] | Ar. nukt-at- "a dot, a point, a speck, a minute spot" [Lane 2846] = "1. point, 3. tache" [BK II 1337], cf. also Ar. nakd- ~ nukd- "exigu, insignificant (don, etc.)" [BK II 1339] ||| Eg. nkt "etwas von, ein wenig ..." (MK-, Wb II 347, 10) = "1. some, a little, sg., piece of ..., 2. profit, advantage" (FD 141) = "ein bißchen was (cf. SAK 19, 1992, 276, fn. 85), anything (cf. SAK 25, 1998, 298)" (WD III 66)¹⁷ ||| SAgaw: Awngi neket-əŋ "to lessen" [Hetzron 1969, 102]. For comparing Eg. nkt vs. Ar. nakd- see Ehret 1995, 319, #618 (with false reconstructions).

427. PBrb. *nker "se lever" [NZ 1998, 155] > NBrb.: Shilh nkər "se lever" [Jst. 1914, 145] = ə-nkər [Lst. 1931, 252] = nker "1. se lever, 2. croître, pousser, 3. être en rut" [Jordan 1934, 96] = √nkr "to stand up" [Aplg. 1958, 62], Sus nker "se lever" [Lst. 1921, 295], Tazerwalt niker "aufstehen, sich erheben, entspringen (Quelle), losgehen auf etwas, sich an etwas machen, wach werden/sein" [Stumme 1899, 212] | Iznasen, Uriaghel, Tuzin e-nker "se relever" [Rns. 1932, 394], Sened √nkr > e-kker "s'veiller, se lever" [Prv. 1911, 114] | Qabyle nker "se révolter" [NZ] || WBrb.: Zenaga √ngr: anguʔr ən tə-ufuk-t "le lever du soleil" [Ncl. 1953, 234] = e-nkər, e-nkur "se lever" [Cohen-TC 2000, 281, 289] || SBrb.: Ahaggar e-nker "1. se lever, 2. (+ day) se lever dans/contre: se révolter" [Fcd. 1951-2, 1377] (Brb.: NZ l.c.; LR 2002, 327-8) ||| Sem.: Syr. √ngr "to be long" [Brk. in Tritton 1933-35, 595]¹⁸ ||| Eg. ng3g3 with var. nh3h3 "strotzen (von den Brüsten säugender Frauen)" (PT, Wb II 349, 11 and 306, 10; Feichtner 1932, 315; AÄG 53, §119) = nh3h3 "croître, pousser, rebondir" (Piehl 1898, 322) = nh3h3 "to be distended (of breasts of a goddess suckling her baby)" (Barns 1956, 22) = nh3h3 "(une poitrine) brinqueballante" (Lacau 1972, 29, §26)¹⁹ = ng3g3 "to be swollen (of breasts, with milk)" vs. nh3h3 "to dangle" (Allen 1984, 587 and 558) > ng3g3 "se lever (en parlant du vent)" (CT II 1171, AL 78.2266)²⁰ ||| PCh. *naḥar- "to become thick, fat" [Stl.] > WCh.: Angas-Sura *niyir (?) → *nəḡər „thick, fat” [GT 2004, 268-9]: Sura nəḡər „dick (z.B. Mauer)” [Jng. 1963, 77], Mupun nəḡər „thick” [Frj. 1991, 46], Chip nikir [-k- < *-γ-] „fatness” [Krf.], Mushere nikir [nəḡər?] „1. thick, 2. heavy” [Dkl. 1997 MS, 176], Goemay nūr [nūr < *nəḡər] „thickness” [Srl. 1937, 168] = nur [nūr] „to be thick, be fat” [Hlw. 2000 MS, 25] || CCh. *nḡar- "fat (noun)" [Stl.]: Guduf ḡgəla

(GÄSW 165, #670) as "*bedenklich*". O. Rössler's (1971, 299) comparison with Ar. √nʕy I "den Tod verkünden" was correctly rejected by J. Osing (1997, 228, fn. 28) as "*baseless*".

¹⁷ J. Osing's (NBÄ 211; 2001, 574) dilettantic suggestion (Eg. nkt < ktt "small" via an n- prefix of obscure meaning) is out of question. Earlier I (EDE I 217) I was disposed to see in Eg. nk.t an original fem. (later fossilizing its fem. -t as part of the root), which was suggested already by W. Vycichl (DELIC 141).

¹⁸ A.S. Tritton (l.c.) combined it with Ar. √ḡrr "to pull" assuming a root ext. (prefix) n- in Syr., which is semantically dubious.

¹⁹ P. Lacau (l.c.) derived PT nh3h3 from Eg. wh3 "secouer", while G. Conti (1980, 93) affiliated it with Eg. h3h3 "ventilare", nh3h3 "flagello", and wh3 "scuotere".

²⁰ Against AECT I 104, spell 106, n. 9, where R.O. Faulkner tried to render CT ng3g3 as a reduplication of ng3 "lack".

[Smz.], Dghwede ḡglà [Frick] | Gisiga mú-ḡgùl [Rsg.] = mu-ḡgul [Str.], Zulgo mà-ḡgál [Rsg. 1978, 248, #251] (CCh.: JI 1994 II 133; Ch.: Stl. 1996, 84). The underlying PAA root might have ultimately signified "to rise, grow".

428. Brb. *√*nkɪ*²¹, cf. NBrb.: Qabyle a-nakal, pl. i-nakal-en "souillure" [NZ] || EBrb.: Ghadames ta-nkul-t "vase à collyre" [Lanfrý 1973, 243, #1140] || SBrb.: Ahaggar e-nkel "souiller" [Fcd. 1951-2, 1374], EWlmd. è-ñnəkəl "lie, ordures" [Ncl. 1957, 63], EWlmd. and Ayr ə-nkəl "1. être sale, 2. (EWlmd.) fangeux (puits etc.)", ä-nkälök "excrément d'homme" [PAM 2003, 611], Tudalt and Tadghaq ə-nkəl "to be messy, dirty", ä-nnikäl "rubbish" [Sudlow 2001, 134, 325] (Brb.: NZ 1998, 154-5, #169) || Eg. nṯn.t [< *√*nkɪ*/l] "Schmutz" (PT 1363a-b, Wb II 357, 11; AÄG 28, §61; GHWb 443) = "putrefaction or stench" (AEB 87.0281 pace Youssef 1987, 263)²².

Brb. *n- + *-ḡ/ḡ-

429. Brb. *√*ny*²³ "to kill" [GT] = "destruction" [Chaker 1973-79, 300], cf., e.g., NBrb.: Sus neḡ, nuḡ "tuer" [Lst. 1921, 295] | Tamazight neḡ "1. tuer, faire mourir, 2. faire souffrir, mal, 3. accabler, exténuer, tourmenter, fatiguer, assommer" [Tf. 1991, 478], Izdeg neḡ "assassiner, nuire, tuer" [Mrc. 1937, 25, 177, 256], Zayan & Sgugu ɛ-ny "1. tuer, mettre à mort, 2. faire souffrir qqn., faire mal à qqn. (partie du corps)", ṯi-ny "1. douleur, 2. dommage, préjudice" [Lbg. 1924, 574-5] | Mzab nəḡ "tuer, faire beaucoup souffrir, éteindre" [Dlh. 1984, 138], Wargla nəḡ "tuer, assassiner, au fig. accabler" [Dlh. 1987, 222] | Qabyle neḡ "tuer, faire mourir" [Dlt. 1982, 567], Nefusa á-nay "uccidere" [Bgn. 1931, 274] || EBrb.: Siwa e-ny "tuer" [Mtl. 1904, 166] = ə-ny "tuer" [Lst. 1931, 306], Sokna ö-ny "uccidere" [Sm. 1924, 26] || WBrb.: Zenaga è-ni "tuer, déchirer" [Bst. 1909, 248] || SBrb.: EWlmd.-Ayr ä-nyu, Ayr var. ə-nyu "tuer" [PAM 2003, 605], Ghat e-ny "tuer" [Nhl. 1909, 212], Tudalt and Tadghaq ä-ny (imper.) "to hit, smite, kill" [Sudlow 2001, 152] (Brb.: Basset 1883, 328; 1885, 196; 1887, 429; 1890, 323; Wölfel 1955, 121, #1) || HECu. *naḡ- "to hit" [Hds.]: Burji naḡ- "to beat, hit hardly" [Sasse 1982, 152]²⁴ = naḡ "to knock, hit" [Hds. 1989, 87], Kambatta naḡ- "to hit (with fist)" [Hds.], Sidamo naḡ- "to drive into, infect" [Gsp.] (HECu.: Hds. 1989, 80) || WCh.: Buli niḡu "to kill" [Krf. 1981, #355] || ECh.: WDangla nak "idéophone de /dɛ:/ tuer, /gáàsè/ finir complètement" [Fédry 1971, 215]. From AA *√*nk* "1. to hit, 2. kill" [GT].

²¹ This trilateral Brb. root was combined by Th. Schneider (1997, 200, #49) directly with Eg. nṯn.t, but he failed to explain why Brb. *n...l is reflected in Eg. as n...n (not, for instance, as *n...r).

²² The old rendering as "Maske oder Lederhülle" (ÜKAPT V 293; VI 145; Borghouts 1971, 41, fn. 1; AEPT; GHWb 443) was convincingly disproved by A.A.-H. Youssef (1987), but his comparison with Ar. natuna "sentir mauvais, puer (se dit des viandes, de l'haleine)" [BK II 1194] cannot be accepted because Ar. t ≠ Eg. ṯ.

²³ Alternatively, the Brb. root might be equated with Ar. naḡa^ca "2. égorger un animal en portant le couteau au haut du cou, presque au haut de la colonne vertébrale, 3. (en gén.) tuer, mettre à mort, anéantir" [BK II 1222]. D.J. Wölfel (1955, 121, #1) combined the Brb. root with Eg. ng "töten", nk^c (sic) "verwunden" (sic), and nk (sic) "schlagen". A.R. Bomhard (1986, 254) compared it with a certain Eg. nk.

²⁴ Surprisingly, H.-J. Sasse (l.c.) explained the Burji verb from his Ecu. *naḡ- "to put down, turn".

Some Berber Etymologies XII

430. NBrb. * $\sqrt{\text{nk}\text{s}}$ "to diminish" > Qabyle e-nq'es "diminuer, décroître, se réduire" [Dlt. 1982, 571], Zwawa e-nq'es "être diminué" [Blf. 1910, 214] ||| Sem.: Ar. naqāša [< *nqš, assim.?] "1. diminuer, baisser, être en déchet, décroître, 2. amoindrir, réduire qqch." [BK II 1326], Yemeni Ar. nāguṣ "minderwertig, minus", nuḡṣān "Mangel (scarcity), Fehler (defect)" [Deboo 1989, 195, 203] || Soqotri nāqaṣ "diminuer, manquer, perdre" [Lsl. 1938, 275] || Tigre nāqāsa "to be little, diminish", Tigrinya nāqāsā "to lower the price" (ES: Lsl. 1982, 56) ||| Bed. nekās ~ -š "klein, kurz sein, werden, sich verringern" [Rn. 1895, 183] = nakas ~ -š "short, small in stature", nikwis "to be short, lacking" [Rpr. 1928, 224] = nakaš "to be short" [Hds. 1996 MS, 100] || LECu.: Saho naqas "weniger, geringer sein/werden" [Rn. 1890, 291] ||| ECh.: EDangla nākisyē "diminuer, réduire, perdre des enfants, être dépossédé, perde, être vaincu" [Dbr.-Mnt. 1973, 213].

Abbreviations of languages

(A): Akhmimic, AA: Afro-Asiatic, Akk.: Akkadian, Amh.: Amharic, Ar.: Arabic, Aram.: Aramaic, AS: Angas-Sura, Ass.: Assyrian, (B): Bohairic, Bab.: Babylonian, BD: Book of the Dead, Bed.: Bed'awye, Brb.: Berber, BT: Bole-Tangale, Ch.: Chadic, CCh.: Central Chadic, CT: coffin texts, Cu.: Cushitic, ECh.: East Chadic, ECu.: East Cushitic, E: East(ern), Eg.: Egyptian, ES: Ethio-Semitic, EWlmd.: East Tawlemmet, (F): Fayyumic, Gdm.: Ghadames, GR: Greek (Ptolemaic) and Roman Period, GW: syllabic or group-writing, HECu.: Highland East Cushitic, Hgr.: Ahaggar, Hrs.: Harsusi, IE: Indo-European, IMP: Intermediate Period, JAram.: Jewish Aramaic, Jbl.: Jibbali, (L): Lycopolitan (or Subakhmimic), LECu.: Lowland East Cushitic, Lit.: literary texts, LP: Late Period, M: Middle, Med.: medical texts, Mhr.: Mehri, MK: Middle Kingdom, MSA: Modern South Arabian, Mzg.: Tamazight, N: North, NBch.: North Bauchi, NBrb.: North Berber, NK: New Kingdom, NOm.: North Omotic, O: Old, OEg.: Old Egyptian, OK: Old Kingdom, Om.: Omotic, OSA: Old South Arabian, PCh.: Proto-Chadic, PCu.: Proto-Cushitic, PT: pyramid texts, Qbl.: Qabyle, Qwd.: Qwadza, S: South(ern), (S): Sahidic, Samar.: Samaritan, SBrb.: South Berber, Sem.: Semitic, Sgt.: Soqotri, Tna.: Tigrinya, W: West(ern), WBrb.: West Berber, WCh.: West Chadic, Wlmd.: Tawlemmet, WSem.: West Semitic, Y: Younger.

Abbreviations of author names

AJ: Alio & Jungrauthmayr, Alb.: Albright, Apl.: Appleyard, Aplg.: Applegate, Bgn.: Beguinot, BK: Biberstein Kazimirsky, Blf.: Boulifa, Bmh.: Bomhard, Bnd.: Bender, Brk.: Brockelmann, Brn.: Biarnay, Brt.: Barreteau, Bst.: Basset, Btm.: Bitima, Chn.: Cohen, Clm.: Colombel, Cpr.: Caprile, CR: Conti Rossini, Crl.: Cerulli, Csp.: Cospes, Ctc.: Caïtucoli, Dbr.-Mnt: Djibrine & Montgolfier, Dkl.: Diyakal, Dlh.: Delheure, Dlt.: Dallet, DM: Drower & Macuch, Ebs.: Ebobisse, Ehr.: Ehret, Fcd.: Foucauld, Fdr.: Fédry, Flm.: Fleming, Frj.: Frajzyngier, GB: Gesenius & Buhl, Grb.: Greenberg, Gsp.: Gasparini, GT: Takács, Hds.: Hudson, Hlw.: Hellwig, Hnrg.: Huehnergard, IL: Institute of Linguistics, JI: Jungrauthmayr & Ibriszimow, Jng.: Jungrauthmayr, Jns.: Johnstone, KB: Koeehler & Baumgartner, KM: Kießling & Mous, Krf.: Kraft, Ksm.: Kossmann, Lbg.: Loubignac, LG: Lienhard & Giger, LH: Littmann & Höfner, Lks.: Lukas, Lnf.: Lanfry, Lsl.: Leslau, Lst.: Laoust, Mkr.: Mukarovsky, Mlt.: Militarev, MM: Majzel' & Militarev, Mnh.: Meinhof, Mntsr.: Mountassir, MQK: Mous & Qorro & Kießling, Mrc.: Mercier, Msq.: Masqueray, Mtl.: Motylinsky, Ncl.: Nicolas, Nct.: Nachtigal, Nhl.: Nehlil, NZ: Naït-Zerrad, OS: Orel & Stolbova, PAM: Prasse & Alojaly & Mohamed, PG: Pillinger & Galboran, Prd.: Paradisi, Prs.: Prasse, Prv.: Provotelle, Pwd.: Pweddou, RK: Reutt & Kogan, Rn.: Reinisch, Rns.: Renisio, Rpr.: Roper, Rsg.: Rossing, Rsl.: Rössler, Scn.: Sachnine, Skn.: Skinner, Smz.: Shimizu, Snd.: Schneider, Srl.: Sirlinger, Srm.: Sarnelli, SS: Simeone-Senelle, Ss.: Sasse, Stl.: Stolbova, Str.: Strümpell, TC: Taine-Cheikh, Tf.: Taïfi, Trn.: Tourneux, Wlf.: Wölfel.

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RESUMÉ