A GRAMMATICAL SKETCH OF THE TEMAHUQ OR TOWAREK LANGUAGE

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PREFACE.

THE following sketch of the Towarek Grammar was forwarded by me to the Official Authorities in *May*, 1860, but its publication was withheld as I expected to return to Ghadames and wished to render it more complete.

At that time it was the first attempt to reduce to any sort of rule this important Language, which would seem to form the groundwork of most of the tongues of North Central Africa. Since then, however, the Towarek has been studied in Algeria, and the results laid before the public.

Not having returned to the Desert, I have been unable to make any additions or improvements to this Essay from my own experience, and I therefore prefer that it should now appear exactly as I left it eighteen months ago; for it will then, at least, have the one merit, which in no science is of more importance than in philology, of having been written when I was in entire ignorance of the labours of others on the same track.

This, together with the difficulty of reducing a Language to rules when the nation speaking it acknowledge none to exist, and the short time during which I had the opportunity of studying it, will, I trust, be considered a sufficient excuse for the many errors contained in the following pages.

HY. STANHOPE FREEMAN.

4, ROYAL CRESCENT,
2nd December, 1861.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

THE language of the Towarek, or as it is called by them Temahuq, is one of the sister languages spoken by the inhabitants of many districts of the Atlas range of mountains from Egypt to the western shores of Marocco, and which are all included in the general term Berber.

The Jebéli or language of the hilly regions in the Pashalic of Tripoli has as many dialects as there are districts in which it is spoken, viz.:—Rujbán, Cabaw, Mejérbera, Naaloot, &c.; all of which have much Arabic in their composition, and are so similar one to another that an inhabitant of one district can easily make himself understood in another.

In the dialect of the Oasis of Soakna there is much less Arabic, and in the Ghadamsieh again still less.

The language of the Kabyles of Algeria and the Shilha of Marocco have a common origin with all the above, though what intermixture of Arabic they contain I have had no opportunity of judging.

The language of the Towarek is probably the purest of all these offshoots of the ancient Berber tongue, though that of the tribes in the north of the Sahara contains many words of Arabic origin. That spoken by the Towarek of the south Sahara, the Kélowi, Awelímmiden, &c., who call it Temáshught, probably assimilates more to the Soudan tongues; the former, for instance, containing Bornu and Hausa, and the latter Hausa and Songhay words and expressions.

I have given my attention exclusively to the northern Towarek branch of these languages, both from a conviction that it is purer than the Ghadamsieh or the Jebéli, and also because I luckily obtained the friendship and assistance of Sheikh Mohammed Aússuk, formerly Kadi

of Ghat, and son of one of the most renowned Arabic scholars of northern Africa. As he is well acquainted with the Arabic language, I was enabled to obtain much information from him; but his departure from Ghadames unluckily put a stop to my labours long before I had obtained sufficient data to allow me to form a correct estimate of the language. I did not succeed in finding another teacher owing to the very limited knowledge of Arabic generally possessed by the Towarek; and I myself left the Oasis before my friend Sy Mohammed returned to it. The difficulty, moreover, of studying with a person who had not the slightest idea how to apply the principles of grammar to a language which, according to his notions, had no rules, was very great; and I could only obtain the instruction I desired by putting innumerable questions to the Sheikh and making him translate phrases containing the points at issue, from the analyzation of which I deduced my rules.

The above observations will, I think, be a sufficient excuse for the imperfect state of my work and any errors it may contain, though I venture to hope that the following pages will be found to throw some new light on a language as yet but little known to philologists.

H. S. F.

4, Royal Cresent,
May, 1860.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

The Towarek write from right to left, like the Arabs and many other Eastern nations.

The Temahuq alphabet, or "Tifeenagh," contains 25 simple letters, which are contained in the following table. I have given the corresponding Arabic letters; and in order that the difference between the Arabic and the Temahuq alphabet may be seen at a glance, I have not omitted those letters of the former which are not found in the latter:—

Tifeenagh.		Arabic.	Equivalent.	Tifeenagh.		Arabic.	Equivalent.
Name.	Character.			Name.	Character.		
Tegherit	ⵔ	ا	a, e, i	Yel	ⵍ	ل	l
Yeb	ⵀ	ب	b	Yem	ⵎ	م	m
Yet	+	ت	t	Yen	ⵏ	ن	n
—	—	ث	—	Yeṣ	ⵚ	ص	ṣ
Yej	ⵊ	ج	j	Yeḍh	ⵃ	ض	ḍ
Yeg	ⵗ	—	g	—	—	ع	—
—	—	ح	—	Yeγ	ⵅ	غ	γ
Yok	ⵅ	خ	k	Yef	ⵈ	ف	f
Yed	ⴷ	د	d	Yoq	ⵇ	ق	q
—	—	ذ	—	Yes	ⵙ	س	s
Yer	ⵔ	ر	r	Yeš	ⵛ	ش	š
Yez	ⵣ	ز	z	Yeh	ⵀ	ه	h
Yeṭ	ⵟ	ط	ṭ	Yȣ	ⵡ	و	ȣ
Yoẓ	ⵥ	ظ	ẓ	Yey	ⵢ	ى	y
Yec	ⵛ	ك	c				

There are also eight double letters, the advantage of which as a help to the pronunciation will be at once perceived when it is considered that the short vowels are not expressed in writing the Temahuq, and it is thus often difficult to know whether two consecutive consonants are pronounced with an intermediate short vowel or not. These compounds thus greatly assist the reader, as wherever two letters which admit of combination are found separate, they must be pronounced with an intermediate vowel:—

Tifeenagh.		Compound of.	Equivalent.
Name.	Character.		
Yenk	·ǀ·	ǀ and ∴	nk
Yend	⋀	ǀ „ ∧	nd
Yemt	⊞	⊐ „ +	mt
Yelt	⊢⊣	ǁ „ +	lt
Yert	⊕	⊙ „ +	rt
Yest	⊕̣	⊙ „ +	st
Yent	⊤	ǀ „ +	nt
Yōt	⫲	: „ +	ot

As many of the Arabic letters have various pronunciations, according to the different regions in the vast portion of the globe in which that language prevails, it will be necessary for me to give some further explanations as to the sound given to some of the letters by the Towarek.

⊞ Arabic ط is a very hard t, much like dt.

Arabic ظ is like a hard dz.

∃ Arabic ض is a hard dh, or more resembling dth.

⁝ Arabic غ is similar to the French r, "grasseyé," but more guttural; and it must not be mistaken for ·ǀ·, which is a hard g, a sound unknown to the Arabs, except in Barbary, where the natives frequently, but very incorrectly, give it to the ق.

··· Arabic ق a hard guttural k, a sound unknown to any European language.

The ·ǀ· is often pronounced as though an e followed it (not however softening it), as for instance in the word ⫲ ·ǀ· ⦶ +, tebegeōt, a mare.

In the equivalents which I have given to the Towarek characters I

have been guided as much as possible by the analogy between them and the Fifeenagh, and have thus frequently taken Greek characters.

In nearly every case I have taken the characters recommended by Professor Newman, whose long experience of their utility is quite sufficient excuse for my adopting them.

Great inconvenience would be experienced by modifying the k, g, d, and s with h, to render the letters :: (خ), ⁝ (غ), ∃ (ض), and ⊐ (ش), for it will frequently happen that the letters kh, gh, dh, and sh, though contiguous, may each have the distinct sounds of k-h, g-h, d-h, and s-h. It is, therefore, better to represent those letters by k, γ (which has in Greek a sound very similar to the غ of the Arabs), ḍ and ŝ, the three dots over the latter striking the eye at once with a similarity to ش. To preserve the analogy with the representation of ḍ for ض I give ṭ, ṣ, and ẓ for ط, ص, and ظ. ∴ (ک) I render by c (always hard) and ··· (ق) by q; and for : I give the Greek ȣ in order to avoid rendering it by the two letters ou, or by w, according as it is a vowel or consonant sound. In this manner each of the Fifeenagh is represented by a single character, the advantage of which will be evident to those who have at any time occupied themselves in writing Semitic languages in the European character.

Further Observations on the Orthography.

· Tegherit is never found in the middle of a word, therefore in making compound words a final · in the anterior word, or an initial · in the posterior word of the compound, must be elided.

In conjugating Verbs and deriving and declining the Substantives the following letters frequently replace each other reciprocally:

··· and ⁝ ; : and ·ǀ· ; ⁝ and ⋇.

Two similar letters following one another are always pronounced with a short vowel between them, and never as a double letter, which latter sound is represented by teshdid (˜) over the letter to be doubled.

When a word ending in ⁝ receives the suffix +, the +⁝ is substituted by ···. Ex.:

···ϟ ǀ Nayaq, I saw him, for +⁝ϟ ǀ Nayaγ-t.

THE VERB

I take the Verb as the first part of speech, as it appears, like in Arabic, to be the root from which Nouns Substantive and Adjective are formed.

The simplest form of the Verb is the third person *sing.* of the preterit, which I therefore consider as the root.

Genders of the Verb.

The third person *sing.* has distinct *masc.* and *fem.* forms.

The second and first persons *sing.* have but one form each, which is common to both genders.

In the *pl.* the third and second persons have each their *masc.* and *fem.* forms, and the first person has but one form, which is common.

Preterit.

The *fem.* of the third person *sing.* is formed by prefixing + to the *masc.* (the root).

The second person is formed by prefixing + and affixing ⋀ to the root.

The first person is formed by affixing ⋮ to the root.

The third person *pl. masc.* is formed by affixing | to the root, and the *fem.* by affixing +|.

The second person *pl. masc.* is formed by prefixing + and affixing ⊐ to the root, and the *fem.* by adding + to the *masc.*

The first person *pl.* is formed by prefixing | to the root. Ex.:

		MASC.	COM.	FEM.
Sing.	3rd pers.	****	.....	**** +
	2nd „	.....	⋀ **** +	.....
	1st „	.....	⋮ ****	.....
Pl.	3rd „	| ****	.....	+| ****
	2nd „	⊐ **** +	.....	+⊐ **** +
	1st „	.....	**** |	.....

Future.

The future is formed by prefixing ⋀· to those persons of the preterit that do not commence with +. To those commencing with + the · only is prefixed. Ex.:

		MASC.	COM.	FEM.
Sing.	3rd pers.	**** ⋀·	.....	**** + ·
	2nd „	.....	⋀ **** + ·	.....
	1st „	.....	⋮ **** ⋀·	.....
Pl.	3rd „	| **** ⋀·	.....	+| **** ⋀·
	2nd „	⊐ **** + ·	.....	+⊐ **** + ·
	1st „	.....	**** | ⋀·	.....

When the third person *sing.* and first person *pl.* of the preterit end in · the · is cut off in forming the same persons of the future. Ex.:

· || ˈ|ˈ ·	Igele,	he went.	·ˈ|ˈ |⊙| Nisinga,	we baked.
|| ˈ|ˈ ⋀ ·	Edigel,	he will go.	ˈ|ˈ |⊙|⋀ · Edinsing,	we shall bake.

Present.

There are various modes of forming the present tense. They are as follows:—

1st. By placing teshdid (ˉ) over the second radical, and changing an initial ɣ into · Ex.:

ɣ || ⋮ ·	Íɣley,	he mingled.	*Pres.*	ɣ̄ || ⋮ ·	Iɣalley.
|| ∴ ∃ ɣ	Yédḍcal,	he carried.	*Pres.*	|| ∴̄ ⊐ ·	Iḍaccal.

2nd. By changing the initial ɣ or · into +. Ex.:

○ ⊐ ⊏ ·	Ufur,	he hid.	*Pres.* ○ ⊐ ⊏ + ·	Itáfur.
⋀ ⊙ ɣ	Yosed,	he came.	*Pres.* ⋀ ⊙ + ·	Itased.

3rd. By placing an accentuated fatha (′) for vowel point on the first radical, and changing an initial ϟ into · Ex.:

· ⊙ | ⊙ ·	Ísinse, he applied.	*Pres.*	· ⊙ | ⊙́ · Isánse.
··· || ⊙ ϟ	Yésolaq, he adopted.	*Pres.*	··· || ⊙́ · Isálaq.

There is, however, much irregularity in the formation of the present tense, especially in the apparently arbitrary manner in which the short vowels (vowel points) are changed.

Imperative.

The second person *sing.* of the Imperative is formed by merely striking off the final tegherit · from the root.

The second person *pl. masc.* is formed by affixing +, and the *fem.* by affixing + ⊐ to the second person *sing.* Ex.:

· \|\| ·\|· · Igele, he went.

Imperative second person *sing.*, \|\| ·\|· · Igel.

Pl. second person *masc.*, + \|\| ·\|· · Igelet.

„ *fem.*, + ⊐ \|\| ·\|· · Igelemet.

Past Participle.

The Past Participle *sing. masc.* is formed by prefixing ⊐ ·, and the *fem.* by prefixing ⊐ + to the root.

The *pl. masc.* is formed by adding \| to the *masc. sing.;* and the *pl. fem.* by adding + to the *pl. masc.* Ex.:

· ⊟ + · Itŝe, he ate.

P. P. { *Sing. masc.*, · ⊟ + ⊐ · Imitŝe; *fem.*, · ⊟ + ⊐ + Timitŝe.
Pl. masc. \| ⊟ + ⊐ · Imitŝen; *fem.*, + \| ⊟ + ⊐ · Imitŝenet.

N.B. An initial ϟ or · in the third person *sing. masc.* of the preterit must never be considered a radical.

Conjugation of the Verb \|\| ·\|· ○ · Irgel, he fastened, which forms its present tense by reduplication of the second radical (see page 11).

	MASC.	COM.	FEM.
		Preterit.	
Sing. 3.	|| ·|· ○ · Irgel	.....	|| ·|· ⊙ + Tirgel
„ 2.	.....	∧ || ·|· ○ + Tirgeléd	.....
„ 1.	.....	⁝ || ·|· ○ · Irgeláγ	.....
Plur. 3.	| || ·|· ○ · Irgelén	.....	+ | || ·|· ○ · Irgélenet
„ 2.	⊐ || ·|· ○ + Tirgelém	.....	+ ⊐ || ·|· ○ + Tirgélemet
„ 1.	.....	|| ·|· ○ | Nirgel	.....
		Future.	
Sing. 3.	|| ·|· ○ ∧ · Edirgel	.....	|| ·|· ○ + · Etirgel
„ 2.	.....	∧ || ·|· ○ + · Etírgeled	.....
„ 1.	.....	⁝ || ·|· ○ ∧ · Edírgelaγ	.....
Plur. 3.	| || ·|· ○ ∧ · Edírgelen	.....	+ | || ·|· ○ ∧ · Edirgélenet
„ 2.	⊐ || ·|· ○ + · Etírgelem	.....	+ ⊐ || ·|· ○ + · Etirgélemet
„ 1.	.....	|| ·|· ○ | ∧ · Edínirgel	.....
		Present.	
Sing. 3.	|| ·|̈· ○ · Irággel	.....	|| ·|̈· ○ + Tirággel
„ 2.	.....	∧ || ·|̈· ○ + Tirággeled	.....
„ 1.	.....	⁝ || ·|̈· ○ · Irággelaγ	.....
Plur. 3.	| || ·|̈· ○ · Irággelen	.....	+ | || ·|̈· ⊙ · Iraggélenet
„ 2.	⊐ || ·|̈· ○ + Tirággelem	.....	+ ⊐ || ·|̈· ○ + Tiraggélemet
„ 1.	.....	|| ·|̈· ○ | Nirággel	.....
		Imperative.	
Sing. 2.	.....	|| ·|· ○ · Irgel	.....
Plur. 2.	+ || ·|· ○ · Irgelét	.....	+ ⊐ || ·|· ○ · Irgélemet
		Past Participle.	
Sing.	|| ·|· ○ ⊐ · Ímirgel	.....	|| ·|· ○ ⊐ + Timirgel
Plur.	| || ·|· ○ ⊐ · Imírgelen	.....	+ | || ·|· ○ ⊐ · Imirgélenet

Conjugation of the Verb ⊙··· Iqas, he clapped hands, which forms the present tense by changing the initial ⵣ or · into +· (see page 11).

Preterit.

	MASC.	COM.	FEM.
Sing. 3.	⊙···· Iqas	.....	⊙···+ Tiqas
„ 2.	.....	⋀⊙···+ Tiqaséd	.....
„ 1.	.....	⋮⊙···· Iqasáɣ	.....
Plur. 3.	∣⊙···· Iqasén	.....	+∣⊙···· Iqásnet
„ 2.	⊐⊙···+ Tiqasém	.....	+⊐⊙···+ Tiqásmet
„ 1.	.....	⊙···∣ Niqas	.....

Future.

Sing. 3.	⊙···⋀· Ediqas	.....	⊙···+· Etiqas
„ 2.	.....	⋀⊙···+· Etiqaséd	.....
„ 1.	.....	⋮⊙···⋀· Ediqasáɣ	.....
Plur. 3.	∣⊙···⋀· Ediqasén	.....	+∣⊙···⋀· Ediqásnet
„ 2.	⊐⊙···+· Etiqasém	.....	+⊐⊙···+· Etiqásmet
„ 1.	.....	⊙···∣⋀· Edinqas	.....

Present.

Sing. 3.	⊙···+· Itáqas	.....	⊙···++ Titáqas
„ 2.	.....	⋀⊙···++ Titáqased	.....
„ 1.	.....	⋮⊙···+· Itáqasaɣ	.....
Plur. 3.	∣⊙···+· Itáqasen	.....	+∣⊙···+· Itaqásnet
„ 2.	⊐⊙···++ Titáqasem	.....	+⊐⊙···++ Titaqásmet
„ 1.	.....	⊙···+∣ Nitáqas	.....

Imperative.

Sing. 2.	.....	⊙···· Iqas	.....
Plur. 2.	+⊙···· Iqasét	.....	+⊐⊙···· Iqásmet

Past Participle.

Sing.	⊙···⊐· Imiqas	.....	⊙···⊐+ Timiqas
Plur.	∣⊙···⊐· Imiqasén	.....	+∣⊙···⊐· Imiqásnet

Conjugation of Verb ·ⵙ+· Itša, he ate, with the irregular form of present tense, ++· Itet.

Preterit.

	MASC.	COM.	FEM.
Sing. 3.	·ⵙ+· Itša	.....	·ⵙ++ Titša
„ 2.	.....	⋀ⵙ++ Titšéd	.....
„ 1.	.....	⋮ⵙ+· Itšáɣ	.....
Plur. 3.	∣ⵙ+· Ítšen	.....	+∣ⵙ+· Ítšenet
„ 2.	⊐ⵙ++ Títšem	.....	+⊐ⵙ++ Títšemet
„ 1.	.....	·ⵙ+∣ Nítša	.....

Future.

Sing. 3.	ⵙ+⋀· Edetš	.....	ⵙ++· Etetš
„ 2.	.....	⋀ⵙ++· Etitšéd	.....
„ 1.	.....	⋮ⵙ+⋀· Editšáɣ	.....
Plur. 3.	∣ⵙ+⋀· Editšén	.....	+∣ⵙ+⋀· Edítšenet
„ 2.	⊐ⵙ++· Etitšém	.....	+⊐ⵙ++· Etítšemet
„ 1.	.....	ⵙ+∣⋀· Edinétš	.....

Present.

Sing. 3.	++· Itet	.....	+· Tet
„ 2.	.....	⋀++ Tetéd	.....
„ 1.	.....	⋮++ Tetáɣ	.....
Plur. 3.	∣++ Téten	.....	+∣++ Tétenet
„ 2.	⊐++ Tétem	.....	+⊐++ Tétemet
„ 1.	.....	++∣ Nítet	.....

Imperative.

Sing. 2.	.....	ⵙ+· Etš	.....
Plur. 2.	+ⵙ+· Étšet	.....	+⊐ⵙ+· Étšemet

Past Participle.

Sing.	·ⵙ+⊐· Imitše	.....	·ⵙ+⊐+ Timitše
Plur.	∣ⵙ+⊐· Imitšen	.....	+∣ⵙ+⊐· Imitšenet

List of Verbs with 1st Form of Present (see p. 11).

Preterit.	*Present.*	
Yéγbel	Iγábbel	to receive
Išca	Išácca	to accuse
Icrah	Icérrah	to obtain
Igmey	Igámmey	to address
Yérmaγ	Irámmaγ	to frighten
Ísmecas	Isámmecas	to change
Yésdŏ	Isáddŏ	to assemble
Írze	Irázzĕ	to break
Yédḷcal	Iḍáccal	to carry
Yéγŏeyt	Iγáŏŏeyt	to catch
Ísmetert	Isámmetert	to order
Ísnafran	Isánnafran	to select
Iγley	Iγálley	to mingle
Irgel	Irággel	to fasten
Íscaraṭ	Isáccaraṭ	to force
Imda	Imáddu	to finish
Iγlil	Iγállil	to continue
Íscalal	Isáccalal	to weep
Iγtas	Iγáttas	to fix
Icsant	Icássant	to hate
Isúγil	Isáγγil	to close

List of Verbs with 2nd Form of Present (see p. 11).

Preterit.	*Present.*	
Yóla	Itúlu	to grant
Yóte	Itát	to add
Iga	Itag	to act
Yecún	Itúcan	to admire
Yezar	Itizar	to progress
Yelil	Itilal	to help
Yerin	Itéran	to ail
Yóye	Itye	to permit
Idel	Itádel	to play or dance
Yecsuḍ	Itúcsaḍ	to fear

List of Verbs with 2nd Form of Present—*continued.*

Preterit.	*Present.*	
Idest	Itádest	to arrange
Yósas	Itásas	to assure
Yóram	Itáram	to try
Yócay	Itácay	to awake
Ige	Itáge	to become
Yeqan	Itúqan	to bind
Yocu	Itúcu	to blaze
Yeŏáyd	Itáŏayd	to bring
Iqad	Itáqad	to burn
Ímiscal	Itámiscal	to change
Amenáyen	Itámenayen	to compare
Ufur	Itáfur	to hide
Yósed	Itásed	to come
Ímezey	Itámezey	to condemn / to settle
Inin	Itinin	to confess
Ísen	Itásen	to reflect
Yéšeŏert	Itášeŏrt	to consult
Imahŏar	Itámahŏar	to convey
Iγdad	Itiγdad	to corrupt
Yesu	Itúsu	to cough
Isufart	Itásufart	to cure
Yekáyent	Itákayent	to deceive
Ikast	Itákast	to give up
Yecudelt	Itácudelt	to deny
Imaḍray	Itámaḍray	to despise
Imiclo	Itámiclo	to dine
Abat	Itibat	to die, perish
Igeŏa	Itigeŏa	to disappoint
Yemucus	Itimucus	to send away
Imγanen	Itímγanen	to quarrel
Yeẓun	Itúẓan	to separate
Yogem	Itágem	to draw
Iṭab	Itáṭab	to drop
Yaqor	Itáγora	to dry
Izaγ	Itázaγ	to dwell
Iclócalo	Iticlúcalu	to contain

List of Verbs with 3rd Form of Present (see page 12.)

Preterit.	*Present.*	
ⵏ∃⊙ⵉ Yesuḍan	ⵏ∃⊙́· Isáḍan	to count
···ⵍⵍ⊙ⵉ Yesolaq	···ⵍⵍ⊙́· Isálaq	to adopt
·⊙ⵏ⊙· Isinse	·⊙ⵏ⊙́· Isánse	to apply
ⵏ⊕⊙· Isisten	ⵏ⊕⊙́· Isásten	to ask
ⵍⵍ⁝ⵏⵣⵉ Yezinγel	ⵍⵍ⁝ⵏⵣ́· Izánγel	to help
·∴ⵏⵣ· Izinca	·∴ⵏⵣ́· Izánca	to avoid
·ⵏⵏⵏ⊙· Isinga	·ⵏⵏⵏ⊙́· Isánga	to bake
·ⵜ⊙· Isinta	·ⵜ⊙́· Isanta	to begin
·ⵟ+ⵣ· Izitṡe	·ⵟ+ⵣ́· Izatṡe	to give
·∴⊞ⵉ Yeṣca	∴⊞́· Iṣác	to build
·⁝ⵉⵣ· Izieyha	·⁝ⵉⵣ́· Izáyha	to buy
ⵍⵍ⁝ⵏ⊙· Isinγal	ⵍⵍ⁝ⵏ⊙́· Isánγal	to plough
·ⵣⵎⵣ· Azimizi	·ⵣⵎⵣ́· Izámizc	to distinguish

List of Verbs having an irregular Form of Present.

Preterit.	*Present.*	
ⵏ⊙· Isan	ⵜ⊙· Isant	to acquaint
ⴷ⁝ⵏⵏ· Igehed	⁝ⵏⵏ+· Itageh	to admit
ⵍⵣⵣⵉ Yezózil	ⵍⵣⵣ· Azúzil	to counsel
∃:⊙· Esδaḍ	∃ⵏⵏ⊙· Isaγaḍ	to see
⊕:⁝ⵉ Yehaδab	⊕⊕⁝· Ihubab	to reply
ⵏⵎⵉ Yemun	ⴷⵎ+· Itumund	to appear
⊙ⵍⵎⵎ· Iflis	⊕ⵍⵎⵎ· Ifélast	to believe
⊙:· Iδas	⊙ⵏⵏ· Igas	to boil
ⵍ∃⊙⊙· Iserḍal	∃⊙⊙· Isarḍ	to borrow
⊙+ⵉ⁝⊙· Isγaytas	·⊙⁝· Iγari	to call
ⵏⵏⴷ⁝ Hedig	ⵏⵏⵣⵣ· Izazig	to clean
·ⵏ⊙· Irne	+ⵏ⊙· Irúnut	to vanquish
+ⴷ· Idet	+ⴷ· Ideet	to bite
+:· Iδat	+ⵏⵏ· Igat	to strike

The auxiliary Verb "to be" is rendered in Temahuq by the Verb ·ⵍⵍ·, which has but one tense, used apparently both in a past and present sense.

	MASC.	COM.	FEM.
Sing. 3.	·ⵍⵍ· Ila	.....	·ⵍⵍ+ Tela
„ 2.	.....	ⴷⵍⵍ+ Teled	.....
„ 1.	.....	⁝ⵍⵍ· Ilaγ	.....
Plur. 3.	ⵏⵍⵍ· Ilan	.....	+ⵏⵍⵍ· Ilanet
„ 2.	ⵎⵍⵍ+ Telem	.....	+ⵎⵍⵍ+ Telemet
„ 1.	.....	·ⵍⵍⵏ Nila	.....

"To have" is rendered by the proposition ⊙⁝ γor, with, near to, or from, coupled with the suffix Pronouns, for the present tense. Ex.:

∴⊙⁝ γorec, thou hast;
⁝ⵏ⊙⁝ γoranaγ, we have.

The past tense is expressed by prefixing ·ⵍⵍ· to the above. Ex.:

·⊙⁝ ·ⵍⵍ· Ila γori, I had;
ⵏ⊙⊙⁝ ·ⵍⵍ· Ila γorisan, they had.

Sentences exemplifying the formations of the Verbs:—

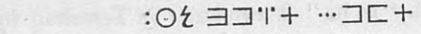
+⊙⁝ ⴷⵍⵍ⊙+ ·ⵍⵍ:
heret tesléd δala
Have you heard anything?

ⴷⵎ::ⵎ ⴷⵉⵏ+ ·ⵍⵍ:
Mokamed tenáyed δala
Have you seen Mohammed?

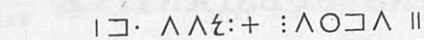
⁝ⴷⴷ ⴷ⊙ⴷ· ⵎ·
dédaγ édesid Em
When will he come here?

∴⁝ ⵏ⁝⊙ⵍⵍ⊙· ⴷⵉ:·
hic Isílsahin Aδeyd
Bring the clothes quickly.

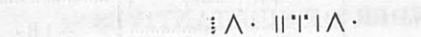
+ⵎⵎ+ ∃ⵎⵏⵏ+ ∃⊙⊕· ⵉ·:
tufat tegemáḍ abaráḍ Cay
Boy! Is it morning? (literally) Thou boy is to-morrow gone out?


yerð tegemáḍ Tafoq

The sun has risen some time; (literally) The sun has gone out, &c.


amán taðéydid dimárdaγ Igel

Go now and bring some water.


edih Edingel

Let us go, then!

cánaγ Ma

What shall I do?

nicán Ma

What shall we do?

isénaγ ðar

I do not know.

amagínic Etŝ

Eat your supper.

tágile Acfid

Bring bread.

teféled Mani

Whence comest thou?

hic éhen ec Igel

Go to the tent quickly.

tahort Irgel

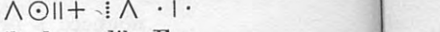
Fasten the door.

tahort Suγil

Close the door.

edigmáḍaγ Nec

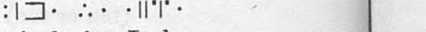
I will go out.


télsedas dih Ena

Say that again.

ilan Mani

Where are they?


amanšcal ic Igele

He went to the Sultan.

NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES.

All Substantives in the Temahuq language are either of the *masc.* or *fem.* gender. Those which have for the initial and final letter, or one of them, + are *fem*; all others are *masc.*

Examples.

MASC.			FEM.		
	Abaráḍ	a boy		Tabarát	a girl
	Elis	a man		Tamát	a woman
	Ámis	a he camel		Talemt	a she camel
	Isásar	a chain		Tahuart	a carpet
	Adker	anger		Tára	affliction
	Egen	army		Táγara	conduct
	Ahal	day		Tihay	darkness
	Eγair	copper		Táhanint	pity
	Icšef	discovery		Tamart	a beard

Number.

Substantives of the *masc.* gender form their *plural*—

1st. By affixing | to the *sing.*; and if they commence with · pronounced a or e in the *sing.* in the *pl.* it takes the sound of i.

2nd. When the *sing.* ends in ·, the · is often changed into | + (tan or ten); the change in the initial vowel from a or e to i still taking place.

3rd. By merely changing the pronunciation of the initial · into i.

4th. In some few cases a word ending in the *sing.* in · changes into the *pl.* into | : (wen).

Examples.

	SING.	PLUR.	
1st Form	ⵊⵔⴱ· Abaráḍ	ⵍⵉⵔⴱ· Ibáraḍen	boy
„	ⵙⵣ· Ays	ⵍⵙⵣ· Iyesan	horse
„	ⵉⵀ· Ohuḍ	ⵍⵉⵀ· Ohuḍen	crime
„	ⵔⵊⵜⵙ· Ásafar	ⵍⵔⵊⵜⵙ· Isáfaran	medicine
„	ⵍ⁝· Áɣan	ⵍⵍ⁝· Iɣúnan	cord
„	·⁝∴· Écehi	ⵍ⁝∴· Ícehan	cock
„	ⵊ⁝· Aɣrem	ⵍⵊⵔ⁝· Iɣármen	city
„	ⵍⵍ⁝· Aɣil	ⵍⵍ⁝· Íɣalen	arm
„	ⵔ:ⵍ· Egioɛer	ⵍⵔ:ⵍ· Igioɛeren	breadth
„	ⵣ:ⵊ· Ámaɛey	ⵍⵣ:ⵊ· Imáɛeyen	chief
„	ⵀⵔ⁝· Aharaḍ	ⵍⵀⵔ⁝· Iháraḍen	contract
2nd Form	·ⵍ⁝· Ehni	ⵍ+ⵍ⁝· Ihnitan	blood
„	ⵍⵍ· Ung	ⵍ+ⵍⵍ· Ungetan	brother
„	·ⵜ⁝· Áɣaba	ⵍ+ⵜ⁝· Iɣábatan	bridle
„	·ⵍ· Ini	ⵍ+ⵍ· Initan	color
„	·ⵍⵊ· Ámeni	ⵍ+ⵍⵊ· Imnitan	comparison
„	·⋯ⵔⵜ· Abáreqa	ⵍ+⋯ⵔⵜ· Ibáreqetan	course
„	·ⵣⵊ· Amizi	ⵍ+ⵣⵊ· Imizitan	decision
„	·ⵍ· Ige	ⵍ+ⵍ· Igetan	action
3rd Form	⁝⁝ⵊ· Amóhaɣ	⁝⁝ⵊ· Imohaɣ	tarki
„	ⵏ⁝ⵊ· Amɣad	ⵏ⁝ⵊ· Imɣad	tarki
„	·ⵄ⁝ⵊ· Amaɣeše	·ⵄ⁝ⵊ· Imaɣeše	cheat
„	ⵉⵉⵍⵍ· Agaḍeḍ	ⵉⵉⵍⵍ· Igaḍeḍ	bird
„	⁝ⵍⵔⵜ· Aburnuh	⁝ⵍⵔⵜ· Iburnuh	cloak
4th Form	·ⵏⵊ· Amidi	ⵍ:ⵏⵊ· Imidiɛen	companion

Substantives of the *fem.* gender form their *plural*—

1st. By affixing ⵍ to the *sing.*, and when the latter ends in any of the compound letters ⵜ, ⵟ, ⵜ, ⵀ, ⵉ, or in two letters (without an intervening short vowel), the latter of which is +, the + is left out in forming the *pl.* The first short vowel (vowel point) is changed into i.

2nd. Words ending in · generally change the · into ⵍ:

Examples.

	SING.	PLUR.	
1st Form	ⵉⵔⵜ+ Tábarat	ⵍⵉⵔⵜ+ Tibáraten	girl
„	ⵟⵍⵜ+ Tebegeɛt	ⵍ:ⵍⵜ+ Tebegeɛen	mare
„	ⵜⵙ+ Tusist	ⵍⵙⵙ+ Tisesin	distress
„	ⵟⵉⵔⵜ+ Tiraḍaɛt	ⵍ:ⵉⵔ+ Tiraḍaɛen	compliance
„	+ⵙ+ Tisút	ⵍ+ⵙ+ Tisúten	cough
„	∴ⵔⵍ+ Tégeruc	ⵍ∴ⵔⵍ+ Tigérucen	cloud
„	ⵜⵊ+ Támart	ⵍⵔⵊ+ Tímaren	beard
„	+ⵊⵔⵔ+ Turift	ⵍⵊⵔⵔ+ Turifen	boat
„	ⵂ∴+ Tecalt	ⵍⵍ∴+ Ticalen	care
„	ⵟ∴ⵙ+ Tásacaɛt	ⵍ:∴ⵙ+ Tisácaɛen	building
2nd Form	·ⵙ⁝+ Tíɣara	ⵍ:ⵔ⁝+ Tiɣáriɛen	body
„	·ⵣ∴+ Tecáya	ⵍ:ⵣ∴+ Ticáyaɛen	bread
„	·ⵔⵍ+ Ténere	ⵍ:ⵔⵍ+ Tinériɛan	country
„	·ⵍⵔ+ Túrna	ⵍ:ⵍⵔ+ Túrnaɛen	disease
„	·ⵄⵊⵍ+ Telumŝa	ⵍ:ⵄⵊⵍ+ Telumŝaɛen	basin
„	·ⵍⵍ+ Tágile	ⵍ:ⵍⵍ+ Tígelɛen	bread
„	·+ⵍ+ Tunte	ⵍ:+ⵍ+ Tuntaɛen	female

Irregular Forms of *pl.*:—

Nouns—Masculine.

SING.	PLUR.	
ⵙⵍ· Elis	ⵍⵏⵊ Meden	man
ⵙⵔⵔ Roris	ⵙⵍⵏⵊ Médanis	son
:ⵔⵊ· Amaraɛ	+ⵍ:ⵔⵊ· Imaraɛnet	father
ⵊⵏ:· Aɛádem	+ⵍⵏ· Édunet	person
ⵔⵙⵊ· Amasúr	ⵔⵙ:ⵊ· Imaˢsar	arm
ⵍ:· Uɣun	ⵍ:ⵍ⁝:+ Tiɛóɣneɛen	ligature
:ⵍⵍ#:· Aɛazlɛ	ⵍⵍ#:· Iɛaẓlan	business
ⵙⵊ· Amis	ⵙⵍⵊ· Imnas	camel
·∴ⵍⵟ· Azinca	ⵍ⁝∴ⵍⵟ· Izincahan	delay

Nouns—Feminine.

ⵜⵜ∴+ Tecelt	ⵍ∴+ Tical	foot (measure)
ⵜⵎⵔ+ Tamaṭ	ⵉⵣⵄ+ Téḍeḍen	woman
···+ⵔⵛ+ Taftaq	⋮+ⵔⵛ+ Tifítaɣ	bed
+ⴱⴰ+ Tedebut	·ⴱⴰ+ Tideba	bedstead
ⵜ+⋮+ Tehetint	ⵉ+⋮+ Tihetan	box
+ⵉⵔ⋮+ Taɣarínit	ⵉⵔⵉⵔ⋮+ Taɣarínesan	character
ⵜⵉ⋮+ Táhanint	ⵍⵉ⋮+ Tihúnan	pity
+ⵉⵔ⋮+ Taɣarínit	+ⵉ:ⵔ⋮+ Taɣaríšenit	condition
+⋮⋮+ Taɣahut	·⋮+ Tiɣa	dish

Declension of Nouns Substantive.

There is properly no declension of Nouns in the Temahuq, the cases being formed as in English, by Prepositions. As, however, the latter are prefixed to the words they govern, I shall consider it a true declension.

The nominative and accusative cases are alike. The genitive is formed by prefixing ⵉ·, to the nominative :, and the dative by prefixing ⵣ or · .

Examples.

	SING.			PLUR.	
N.&A.	ⵙⵣ· Ays	a horse		ⵉⵙⵣ· Iyesan	horses
G.	ⵙⵣⵉ· Inays	of a horse		ⵉⵙⵣⵉ· Iniyesan	of horses
D.	ⵙⵣⵣ Yays	to a horse		ⵉⵙⵣⵣ Yiyesan	to horses
N.&A.	ⵜ'ⵉ'ⴱ+ Tebegeš̈t	a mare		ⵉ:'ⵉ'ⴱ+ Tebegeš̈en	mares
G.	ⵜ'ⵉ'ⴱ+ⵉ· Intebegeš̈t	of a mare		ⵉ:'ⵉ'ⴱ+ⵉ· Intebegeš̈en	of mares
D.	ⵜ'ⵉ'ⴱ+· Itebegeš̈t	to a mare		ⵉ:'ⵉ'ⴱ+· Itebegeš̈en	to mares
N.&A.	ⵙⵍ· Élis	a man		ⵉⴰⵔ Meden	men
G.	ⵙⵍⵉ· Inélis	of a man		ⵉⴰⵔ· Iméden	of men
D.	ⵙⵍⵣ Yélis	to a man		ⵉⴰⵔⵣ Yeméden	to men
N.&A.	ⵜⵎⵔ+ Tamaṭ	a woman		ⵉⵣⵣ+ Teḍeḍen	women
G.	ⵜⵎⵔ+ⵉ· Intamaṭ	of a woman	ⵉⵣⵣ+ⵉ· Inteḍeḍen or ⵉⵣⵣⵉ· Indeḍen		of women
D.	ⵜⵎⵔ+· Itamaṭ	to a woman	ⵉⵣⵣ+· Iteḍeḍen or ⵉⵣⵣⵣ Yeḍeḍen		to women

Formation of Substantives.

Many Substantives are formed from Verbs; the manner of forming them depending on their gender.

Masculine substantives are derived from the root of the Verb by changing an initial ⵣ into · and cutting off a final + in those few cases where the root terminates in one. There is also frequently a change in the short vowels, which, though unexpressed in writing, is clearly observable in the pronunciation.

Examples.

DERIVATIVE.		DERIVED FROM.	
·ⵍⴰ· Adela	amusement	ⵍⴰ· Idel	he played
ⵔⵛⵔⵙ· Asufar	medicine	ⵙⵛⵔⵙ· Asufart	he cured
ⵣⵛ'ⵉ'· Agamey	claim	ⵣⵛ'ⵉ'· Igmey	he claimed
ⵍ##· Aẓoẓil	advice	ⵍ###ⵣ Yeẓoẓil	he advised
ⵍ⵰ⵉⵡ· Azinhel	assistance	ⵍ⵰ⵉⵡⵣ Yezinhel	he aided
ⵉ⋮· Uɣun	ligature	ⵉ···ⵣ Yegan	he bound
ⵍⴰ∴· Acudel	denial	ⵜⵜⴰ∴ⵣ Yecudelt	he denied
·ⴱ· Íba	death	+ⵔ· Abát	he died
·ⵍ∴ⵛ· Amicli	dinner	·ⵍ∴ⵛ· Ímiclo	he dined
·'ⵉ'· Ige	action	·'ⵉ'· Iga	he did
ⵣ'ⵉ'· Agaḍ	arrival	ⵉⵣ:ⵣ Yeš̈áḍin	he arrived
·ⴰⵉⵛ· Amindu	conclusion	·ⴰⵉⵛ· Iminda	he finished

Feminine Substantives are formed from the root by prefixing and affixing +. When the root commences with ⵣ or · an elision of such letter takes place when the + is prefixed.

Examples.

DERIVATIVE.		DERIVED FROM.	
ⵜ∴+ Túcunt	admiration	ⵉ∴ⵣ Yecún	to admire
ⵜⵜⵍ+ Telilt	aid	ⵍⵍⵣ Yelil	he assisted
+∴+ Túcut	blaze	·∴ⵣ Yoca	it blazed
+:∴ⵙ+ Tásacaš̈t	a building	·∴ⵙⵣ Yesca	he built
+ⵣⵍ⋮+ Táɣeleyt	circulation	ⵣⵍ⋮· Iɣley	it circulated
ⵠ···+ Táqist	clapping of hands	ⵙ···· Iqas	he clapped hands
+ⵣⵄⵔ+ Tíraḍaš̈t	compliance	·ⵣⵔⵙ· Irḍa	he complied
ⵠⵍⵛⵔ+ Táflist	confidence	ⵙⵍⵛⵔ· Iflis	he believed
+ⵙ+ Tissut	cough	·ⵙⵣ Yesu	he coughed
+ⴱ++ Tétebt	a drop	ⴱ+· Itab	it dropped
ⵠ⋮+ Táɣart	dryness	ⵔ···ⵣ Yaqor	it dried

In some cases the final + is not added:—

·⵿∴+	Ticma	affliction	·⵿∴·	Icma	he afflicted
·+:+	Teɜáte	a blow	+:·	Iɜat	he struck
···ⵣ⵿+	Támazuq	a dwelling	:ⵣ·	Izaɣ	he dwelt

NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives are capable of all the inflections of the Verbal tenses. This peculiarity, which would appear to be common to all the Berber dialects, has caused some linguists to consider that in the Berber language there are no Adjectives, their place being supplied by Verbs of quality (See *Hanoteau's Kabyle Grammar*, p. 194, under "Verbes d'état"). As, however, these words do not appear, in the Temahuq at least, to allow of the formation of a future or any other derived tense, and as the root has a present signification, whereas it should be past if it were a Verb, I consider them here as Adjectives. I am also supported in this decision by the fact that the *fem.* and *pl.* are not invariably formed according to the rules given for the Verb.

Gender.

The *fem. sing.* of Adjectives is formed by prefixing, and sometimes also affixing, + to the *masc.*; and when the latter ends in ⵏ, the ⵏ is often dropped before the suffixed +.

Examples.

MASC.		FEM.		
:ⵏⵔ	Yólaɣ	:ⵏ+	Tólaɣ	beautiful
ⵣⵙ·	Iŝaḍ	ⵣⵙ+	Tiŝaḍ	bad
ⵔ⵿ⵉ:·	Ihégerin	+⵿ⵉ:+	Tihégerit	long
ⵏⵣⵉⵔ	Gezúl	+ⵏⵣⵉⵔ+	Tegezúlet	short

Number.

The *pl.*, *masc.* and *fem.*, are generally formed according to the rules given for forming the third person *pl.* of the Verb. There are, nevertheless, frequent irregularities.

Examples.

	SING.	PLUR.	
Mas.	ⵔ⵿:⵿ⵏ· Anmáhray	ⵏⵔ⵿:⵿ⵏ· Anmáhrayen	different
Fem.	ⵔ⵿:⵿ⵏ+ Tanmáhray	+ⵏⵔ⵿:⵿ⵏ· Anmáhraynet	
Mas.	·ⵉ·ⵉ·ⵔ Yógig	ⵉⵉ·ⵉ·ⵔ Yógigen	distant
Fem.	·ⵉ·ⵉ·+ Tógig	+ⵉⵉ·ⵉ·ⵔ Yógignet	
Mas.	·ⵉ·⋀: Hedig	ⵉⵉ·⋀: Hedigen	clean
Fem.	+·ⵉ·⋀: Hediget	+ⵉⵉ·⋀: Hedignet	
Mas.	ⵏ⵿⊏ⵜ⊙· Isáṭafan	ⵏⵏ⵿⊏ⵜ⊙· Isáṭáfnen	black
Fem.	+⵿⊏ⵜ⊙+ Tisáṭafat	+ⵏⵏ⵿⊏ⵜ⊙· Isaṭáfnenet	
Mas.	ⵏ∴ⵔ Yécun	ⵏⵏ∴· Acúnen	inquisitive
Fem.	ⵏ∴+ Túcun	+ⵏⵏ∴· Acúnenet	

Irregular forms of *plural*:—

	SING.	PLUR.	
Mas.	ⵜ⵿⊙ Saméḍ	ⵏⵜ⵿⊙· Isaméḍnin	cold
Fem.	+ⵜ⵿⊙ Sámeḍiet	ⵏⵜ⵿⊙+ Tísamednin	
Mas.	ⵏ⊙· Isán	ⵏⵜ⊙· Isánen	clever
Fem.	ⵏ⊙+ Tisán	+ⵏ⊙· Isánet	
Mas.	ⵏ⵿ⵜⵏⵔ· Iyenḍéran	ⵏⵏⵔ⵿ⵜ⵿ⵏ· Imaḍeróynen	small
Fem.	+⵿ⵜⵏⵔ+ Tiyenḍérat	ⵏⵏⵔ⵿ⵜ⵿ⵏ+ Timaḍeróynen	
Mas.	ⵏⵣ·ⵉ· Gezúl	ⵏⵏⵣ·ⵉ· Igezúlnen	short
Fem.	+ⵏⵣ·ⵉ+ Tegezúlet	ⵏⵏⵏⵣ·ⵉ+ Tigezúlnen	
Mas.	ⵏ⵿·ⵉ·:· Ihegerin	ⵏⵏ+⵿·ⵉ·:· Ihegerutenin	long
Fem.	+⵿·ⵉ·:+ Tihegerit	ⵏⵏ+⵿·ⵉ·:+ Tihegerutenin	

Conjugation of Adjectives with the Personal Pronouns:—

⵿ⵗ⵰ⵔ⵿ Yenícelɔa, rich.

Sing.	3rd P.	ⵗ⵰ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ +ⵔ⵿	Enta yenícelɔa	he is rich
		ⵗ⵰ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿+⵿ +ⵔ⵿	Enta tenícelɔa	she is rich
	2nd P.	ⵔ⵰ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿+ ⵜ∴ Cai / ⵛ∴ Cam } tenícelɔed		thou art rich
	1st P.	ⵗ⵰ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿⵿ ∴ⵔ⵿	Nec enícelɔaγ	I am rich
Plur.	3rd P.	ⵔ⵰ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿⵿ ⵘⵔ⵿+ⵔ⵿	Entened enícelɔen	they (*m.*) } are
		+ⵔ⵰ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿⵿ ⵘ+ⵔ⵿+ⵔ⵿	Enteneted enícelɔenet	they (*f.*) } rich
	2nd P.	ⵛ⵰ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿+ ⵘⵔ⵿:ⵗ⵿	Agaɔened tenícelɔem	ye (*m.*) } are
		+ⵛ⵰ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿+ ⵘ+ⵛⵗ⵿	Agumated tenícelɔemet	ye (*f.*) } well
	1st P.	⵿⵰ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ ⵘⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿	Necened nenícelɔa	we are well

ⵯⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ Yéγored, well.

Sing.	3rd P.	ⵯⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ⵜ +ⵔ⵿	Enta yéγored	he is well
		ⵯⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿+⵿ +ⵔ⵿	Enta téγored	she is well
	2nd P.	ⵯⵯⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿+ ⵜ∴ Cay / ⵛ∴ Cam } teγóraded		thou art well
	1st P.	ⵔⵯⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿⵿ ∴ⵔ⵿	Nec aγóradaγ	I am well
Plur.	3rd P.	ⵔⵯⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿⵿ ⵘⵔ⵿+ⵔ⵿	Entened aγóraden	they (*m.*) } are
		+ⵔⵯⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿⵿ ⵘ+ⵔ⵿+ⵔ⵿	Enteneted aγóradenet	they (*f.*) } well
	2nd P.	ⵛⵯⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿+ ⵘⵔ⵿:ⵗ⵿	Agaɔened teγóradem	ye (*m.*) } are
		+ⵛⵯⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿+ ⵘ+ⵛⵗ⵿	Agumated teγórademet	ye (*f.*) } well
	1st P.	ⵯⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ ⵘⵔ⵿∴ⵔ⵿	Necened néγored	we are well

ⵗⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ Derγal, blind.

Sing.	3rd P.	ⵗⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ⵯ +ⵔ⵿	Enta dérγal	he is blind
		+ⵜⵗⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ⵯ +ⵔ⵿	Enta derγalíyet	she is blind
	2nd P.	ⵯⵗⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿+ ⵜ∴ Cay / ⵛ∴ Cam } térγaled		thou art blind
	1st P.	ⵔⵗⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ⵯ ∴ⵔ⵿	Nec dérγalaγ	I am blind
Plur.	3rd P.	ⵗⵗⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ⵯ ⵘⵔ⵿+ⵔ⵿	Entened dérγalen	they (*m.*) } are
		+ⵔⵜⵗⵗⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ⵯ ⵘ+ⵔ⵿+ⵔ⵿	Enteneted derγalíyenet	they (*f.*) } blind
	2nd P.	ⵛⵗⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿+ ⵛⵔ⵿:ⵗ⵿	Agaɔened térγalem	ye (*m.*) } are
		+ⵛⵗⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿+ ⵘ+ⵛⵗ⵿	Agumated terγálemet	ye (*f.*) } blind
	1st P.	ⵗⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ⵯⵔ⵿ ⵘⵔ⵿∴ⵔ⵿	Necened néderγal	we are blind

Comparative of Adjectives.

The comparative degree seems to be expressed by an indeclinable form of the Adjective, derived from the positive, apparently without any regularity, and which is preceded by the word ⵔ⵿ⵗ⵿ⵜ Yoger, more or greater, which is conjugated like other Adjectives. ⵔ⵿ⵗ⵿ⵜ when used without another Adjective, signifies greater or larger. ⵔ⵿ⵗ⵿ⵜ precedes, and the comparative form of the Adjective follows, the second of the two words compared.

The word :ⵯ Daɔ, which takes the suffix Pronouns, is used very frequently with the comparative form of the Adjective when the latter has a vilifying sense. :ⵯ precedes the indeclinable comparative.

The comparative requires the dative case after it.

Examples

Of some of the indeclinable comparative forms of Adjectives.

POSITIVE.		COMPARATIVE.	
ⵔⵔ⵿⵰⵿ⵛ⵿ Imágaran	large	ⵔⵔ⵿:ⵛ⵿+ Témγarin	large
ⵔⵘ⵿ Ádan	brave	⵿ⵔ⵿ⵘ⵿ Édhenu	brave
ⵘⵙ⵿ Iɬad	bad	ⵘ⵿⵿ Óhod	bad
ⵯⵜ⵿ Yezíd	sweet	⵿ⵯⵜ⵿+ Tizúdi	sweet
⵿ⵔ⵿⵿ Éhle	industrious	ⵜ⵿ⵔ⵿⵿+ Tehélaɔt	industrious
ⵔⵯ⵰⵿ Yáqerat	civil	⵿⵰⵿ Áqeri	civil
ⵘⵙⵛ⵿ Semiéd	cold	⵿ⵘⵙⵛ⵿+ Tísmedi	cold
ⵔⵯ⵰⵿ Yaqór	dry	ⵜ⵿ⵔ⵿ Táγart	deep
ⵔⵯ⵿ Aidier	difficult	ⵔⵯ⵿ Nedíer	difficult
ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ Silγet	easy	⵿ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿ Ásilγi	easy
ⵔⵔ⵿ Nahiél	equal	⵿ⵔ⵿ⵔ⵿+ Ténheli	equal
ⵔⵯⵗ⵿ⵜ Yógda	new	ⵜ⵿ⵯⵗ⵿ⵜ+ Togdut	new
ⵯⵔ⵿ Yénay	dirty	ⵜⵯⵔ⵿+ Tenaγet	dirty
ⵔⵯⵔ⵿ⵯ Yérden		ⵔⵯⵔ⵿ Nérden	

Superlative Degree.

The superlative absolute is formed by placing the word ·|∴· Icna, before the positive

·|∴· Icna has the following inflections:—

	SING.		PLUR.	
Masc.	·|∴·	Icna	||∴·	Icnan
Fem.	·|∴+	Ticna	+||∴·	Icnanet

The superlative relative is expressed by means of the indeclinable word |||⁞ Húlan, which is placed after the positive.

|||⁞ Húlan, is sometimes used to express the superlative absolute.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Cardinal Numbers.

The cardinal numbers from one to nineteen inclusive have both *masc.* and *fem.* forms. The tens and hundreds have but one form, which is *fem.*; and the thousands are *masc.*

	MASC.		FEM.	
1	|ϟ·	Íyen	+ϟ·	Íyet
2	|⊙	Sin	++|⊙	Sinátet
3	∃○∴	Ceráḍ	+∃○∴	Ceráḍet
4	#∴	Coẓ	+#∴·	Acóẓet
5	⊙⊐⊙	Simús	+⊙⊐⊙	Simúset
6	⊙∃⊙	Soḍiés	+⊙∃⊙	Soḍiéset
7	·⊙·	Isá	+⁞⊙·	Isáhat
8	⊐+·	Itám	+⊐+·	Itámet
9	·#+	Teẓá	+⁞#+	Teẓáhat
10	:○⊐	Maraδ	+:○⊐	Maraδet
11	|ϟ∧:○⊐	Maraδ-ed-iyen	+ϟ∧+:○⊐	Maraδet-ed-iyet
12	|⊙∧:○⊐	Maraδ-ed-sin	++|⊙∧+:○⊐	Maraδet-ed-sinátet
13	∃○∴∧:○⊐	Maraδ-ed-ceráḍ	+∃○∴∧+:○⊐	Maraδet-ed-ceráḍet
14	#∴∧:○⊐	Maraδ-ed-coẓ	+#∴·∧+:○⊐	Maraδet-ed-acóẓet

	MASC.	FEM.
20	|:○⊐+++|⊙	Sinátet-támarδen
30	|:○⊐++∃○∴	Ceráḍet-támarδen
40	|:○⊐++#∴·	Acóẓet-támarδen
50	|:○⊐++⊙⊐⊙	Simúset-támarδen
100	·∃⊐+	Témeḍe
200	∃⊐+++|⊙	Sinátet-temáḍ
300	∃⊐++∃○∴	Ceráḍet-temáḍ
400	∃⊐++#∴·	Acózet-temáḍ
500	∃⊐++⊙⊐⊙	Simúset-temáḍ
1000	⊐'|'·	Agím
2000	⊐'|'|⊙	Síngím
3000	⊐'|'∃○∴	Ceráḍgím
4000	⊐'|'#∴	Cóẓgim
5000	⊐'|'⊙⊐⊙	Simúsgim

Ordinal Numbers.

The ordinal numbers have always distinct *masc.* and *fem.* forms.

Example.

	MASC.		FEM.	
1st	|○⋇:	δázaren	+⊙⋇+	Tázaret
2nd	|⊙|:	δánesin	++|⊙|+	Tánsinatet
3rd	∃○∴|:	δanceráḍ	+∃○∴|+	Tanceráḍet
4th	#∴|:	δanecóẓ	+#∴|+	Tanecóẓet
5th	⊙⊐⊙|:	δansimús	+⊙⊐⊙|+	Tansimúset
6th	⊙∃⊙|:	δansoḍiés	+⊙∃⊙|+	Tansoḍiéset
7th	·⊙|:	δanisá	+⁞⊙|+	Tanisáhat
8th	⊐+|:	δanitám	+⊐+|+	Tanitámet
9th	·#+|:	δanteẓá	+⁞#+|+	Tanteẓáhat
10th	:○⊐|:	δanmaraδ	+:○⊐|+	Tanmeraδet
11th *m.*	|ϟ/ :○⊐|·	δanmaraδ-ed-iyen		
„ *f.*	+ϟ∧+:○⊐|+	Tanmeraδet-ed-iyet		
12th *m.*	|⊙∧:○⊐|:	δanmaraδ-ed-sin		
„ *f.*	++|○∧+:○⊐|+	Tanmaraδet-ed-sinátet		
13th *m.*	∃○∴∧:○⊐|:	δanmeraδ-ed-ceráḍ		
f.	+∃○∴∧+:○⊐|+	Tanmeraδet-ed-ceráḍet		

14th	*m.*	# ∴ ∧ : ⊙ ⊐ ı :	ȣanmeraȣ́-ed-coẓ
„	*f.*	+ # ∴ ∧ + : ○ ⊐ ı +	Tanmaraȣ́et ed-acóẓet
20th	*m.*	ı : ○ ⊐ + + + ı ⊙ ı :	ȣansinátet-támarȣen
„	*f.*	ı : ○ ⊐ + + + ı ⊙ ı +	Tansinátet-támarȣen
21st	*m.*	ı ⊀ ∧ ı : ○ ⊐ + + + ı ⊙ ı :	ȣansinátet-támarȣen-ed-iyen
„	*f.*	+ ⊀ ∧ ı : ○ ⊐ + + + ı ⊙ ı +	Tansinátet-támarȣen-ed-iyet
30th	*m.*	ı : ○ ⊐ + + ∃ ○ ∴ ı :	ȣanceráḍet-támarȣen
„	*f.*	ı : ○ ⊐ + + ∃ ○ ∴ ı +	Tanceráḍet-támarȣen
100th	*m.*	· ∃ ⊐ + ı ·ı· ı + :	ȣaténigen-témiḍe
„	*f.*	· ∃ ⊐ + + ·ı· ı + +	Taténiget-témiḍe
200th	*m.*	∃ ⊐ + + + ı ⊙ ı ·ı· ı + :	ȣaténigen-sinátet-temáḍ
„	*f.*	∃ ⊐ + + + ı ⊙ + ·ı· ı + +	Taténiget-sinátet-temáḍ
500th	*m.*	∃ ⊐ + + ⊙ ⊐ ⊙ ı ·ı· ı + :	ȣaténigen-simúset-temáḍ
„	*f.*	∃ ⊐ + + ⊙ ⊐ ⊙ + ·ı· ı + +	Taténiget-simúset-temáḍ
1000th	*m.*	⊐ ·ı· ı ·ı· ı + :	ȣaténigenagím
„	*f.*	⊐ ·ı· + ·ı· ı + +	Taténigetagim
4000th	*m.*	⊐ ·ı· # ∴ ı ·ı· ı + :	ȣaténigen-cóẓgim
„	*f.*	⊐ ·ı· # ∴ + ·ı· ı + +	Taténiget-cóẓgim

Sentences exemplifying the rules on the Nouns Substantive and Adjective.

··· ⊐ ⊏ + ı · ○ ı ·
entafóq Enúr
The light of the sun.

ı ∴ : ı ⊐ ı · ⊙ ○ ○
enamanȣ́cal Roris
The son of the king.

ı ıı ∧ ı ·ı· ·
dalen Aigíni
The blue sky; or, the sky is blue.

· ⊟ : ⊐ · ⊀ ∴
amaγéṡi Cay
Thou art a cheat.

· ıı ∴ ⊐ · ∧ ⊀ : ·
ámicli Aȣeyd
Bring the dinner.

: ∧ ∧ ı ∧ ⊐ · ∃ ı + ı ·
dadaγ emden Entenéḍ
They are all there.

∃ ⊐ ⊏ ı # ıı ı ∃ ı ∴ ı
nefúḍ nelóẓ Necenéḍ
We are hungry and thirsty.

ı ı ○ ··· ⊐ ı + : ⊕ ⊙ ı · ∃ ı + ı ·
maqórnin inisbáhuten Entenéḍ
They are great liars.

ı ⊙ ı · ı ○ ∃ ı · ∧ ⊀ : ·
ansan anḍúran Aȣéyd
Bring a little meat.

· ıı # : · ı + ○ : ∴ ○ : : ⊙
aȣáẓlu n héret γórec Reγ
I want something of you.

ı : : ∧ ı ıı : ı ○ ⊀ · + ı ·
dáγoȣen húlan yerín Enta
He is most ill of them all.

∧ ⊐ : : ⊐ · : ○ ·ı· · ∴ ı
Imokámed ogeráγ Nec
I am bigger than Mohammed.

ı ∃ ∃ ⊀ + ⊐ ○ ·ı· + ∃ + ⊐ ·ı· ·
yéḍeḍen tógermet Agúmateḍ
Ye *(fem.)* are bigger than the women.

⊀ ⊙ : + · ⊐ + ⊐ ⊏ · ○ ·ı· + · + ı ·
tehúsay Ifátma tóger Enta
She is prettier than Fatma.

··· ıı + : : ⊐ · ı ○ ·ı· · ∃ ı + ı ·
túloq imóhaγ ógerem Entenéḍ
They are finer than the Towarek.

: ∃ ⊟ · ∴ ı
iṡáḍaγ Nec
I am wicked.

∃ : · · : ∧ ⊐ ∴
óhoḍ daȣ́ Cam
Thou art more wicked than I.

∃ : · ∴ : ∧ ∃ ı + ı ·
óhoḍ daȣ́c Entenéḍ
They are more wicked than thou.

⊢⊣ ∴ + ı · ı : ○ ⊐ + + ⊙ ∃ ⊙ + ı + ○ ·ı· ⋇ + ⊞ : : +
éntecelt támarȣen soḍiéset tezegerútenet Táγahamt
A house sixty feet high.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person.

	SING.	PLUR.	
N. D. A. I, me	∴ı Nec	*m.* ∃ı∴ı Necenéḍ	we, us (*m.*)
		f. ∃+ı∴ı Necéneteḍ	we, us (*f.*)
G. Of me	·ı· Ino	⁝ıı· Inanáγ	of us

Second Person.

		SING.	PLUR.	
N. D. A. Thou, thee	*m.*	ϟ∴ Cai	*m.* ∃ı⁝'ı'· Agaδeneḍ	ye, you (*m.*)
	f.	⊐∴ Cam	*f.* ∃+⊐'ı'· Agúmateḍ	ye, you (*f.*)
G. Of thee	*m.*	∴ı· Inéc	*m.* ı:ı· Inoδen	of you
	f.	⊐ı· Iném	*f.* +⊐∴ı· Inécmet	

Third Person.

		SING.	PLUR.	
N. D. A. He		·+ı· Enta	*m.* ∃ı+ı· Entenéḍ	they (*m.*)
She		·+ı· Enta	*f.* ∃+ı+ı· Entenetéḍ	they (*f.*)
		⁝∧+ı· Entádih		
G. Of him or Of her	*m.*	⊙ı· Inis	*m.* ı⊙ı· Inesan	of them
	f.	+ı· Init	*f.* +ı⊙ı· Inésnet	

I myself		ıı⊐· Imánin	we ourselves		⁝ıı⊐· Imánanaγ
Thou thyself	*m.*	∴ı⊐· Imánec	ye yourselves	*m.*	ı:ı⊐· Imánoδen
	f.	⊐ı⊐· Imánem		*f.* +⊐∴ı⊐·	Imanécmet
He himself		⊙ı⊐· Imánis	they themselves	*m.*	ı⊙ı⊐· Imánesan
She herself		+ı⊐· Imánit		*f.*	+ı⊙ı⊐· Imánasnet

SUFFIX PRONOUNS.

	First Person.	*Second Person.*	*Third Person.*
Sing. *m.*	· i	ϟ∴ Cai	+ t
Sing. *f.*		⊐∴ Cam	++ tet
Plur. *m.*	⁝ı anaγ	ı:∴ Caδen	ı+ ten
Plur. *f.*		+⊐∴ Camet	+ı+ tenet

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Possessive Pronouns are sometimes rendered by the genitive case of the Personal Pronouns.

There are also suffix Possessive Pronouns, which differ slightly from the suffix Personal Pronouns. They are as follows:—

	First Person.	*Second Person.*	*Third Person.*
Sing. *m.*	· i	∴ ic	⊙ is
Sing. *f.*		⊐ im	+ it
Plur. *m.*	⁝ı anaγ	ı: oδen	ı⊙ isan
Plur. *f.*		+⊐∴ ecmet	+ı⊙ isnet

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

·⊐ Ma, who or what.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

		SING.	PLUR.	
This	*m.*	⁝: δah	These *m.*	⁝: δich
		⁝∧: δadaγ		⁝∧: δiedaγ
	f.	⁝+ Tah	*f.*	⁝+ Tich
		⁝∧+ Tadagh		⁝∧+ Tiedaγ

	SING.		PLUR.	
That (near the person spoken to)	*m.*	⁞∧: ȣadieh ⁞∧ Dieh	Those (near the person spoken to)	*m.* ⁞∧: ȣidieh ⁞∧∧: ȣidiedaγ
	f.	⁞∧+ Tadieh		*f.* ⁞∧+ Tidieh ⁞∧∧+ Tidiedaγ
That	*m.*	⁞: · Aȣein ⁞∧⁞: ȣendaγ ⁞∧⁞⁞ Hendaγ	Those	*m.* ⁞∧⁞: ȣiendaγ ⁞∧⁞⁞ Hiendaγ
	f.	⁞∧⁞+ Tendaγ		*f.* ⁞∧⁞+ Tiendaγ

ARTICLE.

In the Temahuq language there is no Article, either definite or indefinite.

For the indefinite Article, however, the numeral Adjective ⁞ϟ· *fem.* +ϟ· is sometimes employed.

SENTENCES EXEMPLIFYING THE RULES IN THE FOREGOING PAGES.*

Mátola túfat inec	Good morning
Mátolid	How dost thou do?
ȣala cai ihan íselan	Hast thou any news?
ȣergeγ íselan eȣádenenen eméḍeran	No news of importance
Enta yérin	He is ill
Eḍécal mesínaγ fólis	May God cure him!
Manítelid ihádan ȣiedaγ	Where hast thou been these days?
Tehúletin γóri	Salute him on my part
Ehentaúḍed	Good bye!
Tídit ínec	Thou art right
Máni ílan	Where are they?
Teried aȣázlȣ	Dost thou want anything?
Edinzieyha deȣeáḍ daγhéreten	We will buy some things
Daγmáyemús daγhéreten	What kind of things?
Iena	Very well
Áyanaγ enáqal tehéledin	Let us go, we are late
Ani mer el ȣaq ini	There is yet time
ȣatetaȣad	Do not forget
Ayu dedaγ	Come here
Ili áγil ȣanaγílinec	It is on thy right hand
Ili áγil ȣantahálginec	It is on thy left hand
Cai ȣátelid aȣázlu	Hast thou business?
Daγ túlog inec surfi	Be pleased to pardon me
Mata músed cai	Who art thou?
Ma ful etúsid	What are you come for?
ȣar tamúsid ayezaíen	Don't be troublesome
Mayemús enta	Who is he?
Wiedaγ isélan oláγan	This is good news

* I have thought it unnecessary in these sentences, as also in the Vocabulary, to give the words in the Towarek characters, as the orthography, owing to the absence of vowels, is so very imperfect.

Yemus ahal enegínan	It was a rainy day
Enta elis tahataméla	He is a compassionate man
ðadaγ yehreyd icmiman	This is a melancholy occurrence
Edingel tufat	We shall go to-morrow
Entahac ili aðádem dedih	Is any one there?
Maful etúsid	Why art thou come?
Mamúsan areyalen ðeγoric	What money hast thou?
Yomarcai	Very well (you)!
Emesí	Sir!
Madyola angac	How is thy brother?
Emihálhalaγ	I have been busy
Púlannáyaq	Yes! I saw him
Ma ican dien	What is he doing there?
Ilámed	He is studying

TEMAHUQ AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY.*

B (ⴱ).

Ibdág—damp, *comp.*, abdug
Tabdúg—cotton
Tebegeš̌t *pl.*, tebegeoš̌en—mare
Abaráqa *pl.*, ibaráqatan—course
Abálboṭ—bag (of leather)
Yéblis—angry
Abaráḍ *pl.*, ibáraḍen—boy
Tabaráṭ *pl.*, tibáraṭen—girl
Abrúγ *pl.*, ibrúγan—dress, blanket worn by Arabs
Abúrnuh *pl.*, ibúrnah—cloak
Béneṣieb—danger
Ábat. *pres.*, itibat—to perish, die
Iba—death

D (ⴷ).

Ed—and
Ádabu—ability, possibility
Yedóbet *fem.*, tedóbet *comp.*, ádabu—able
Tidebut *pl.*, tídeba—bedstead
Didaγ—here
Daydaγ—there
Dedieh—there
Daγ—from
Adcer—anger
Ihédcer—angry (in anger)
Edih—then (*it.* dunque)
Adíhereyen—circumstance, accident, event
Idel *pres.*, itádel—to play, dance
Ádela—amusement
Edeleél—argument
Idálen—blue
Idmáran—bosom (breasts)
Dien—these
Dinig—above
Édunet—people, *pl.* of aðadem
Aídeer—deep, *comp.*, nedeer
Idar—olive
Darúγ—brass
Idrár—calm
Adrár *pl.*, idraren—mountain
Idérat—fat, *comp.*, tadent
Idést, itádest—to arrange
Dat—before
Íedet *pres.*, idíet—to bite
Tidit—true
Dð (comparative form)
Deðeáḍ—some
Daγármuḍ—quickly, immediately
Edoš̌eni—conversation
Tideš̌t—assembly

* Note.—In order to facilitate reference to the Vocabulary I have placed letters with an analogous sound, or which are easily mistaken either by travellers or natives of different districts, consecutively, without considering the order of the alphabet.

Ḍ (∃).

Aḍ—wind
Dúfer—after
Dúfer amáɣri—afternoon
Yéḍeal, *pres.*, iḍáccal—to carry, raise, climb
Téḍeḍen, *pl.*, of tamaṭ
Éḍcal, tedcal—excellent
Yeḍcar—full (*comp.*, eḍhenu)
Aḍhan, *fem.*, taḍhant—brave
Aḍar—foot
Tadrut—air

F (⊐⊏).

Yefúḍ—thirsty
Táfuca *pl.*, tifáᴄʁen—a body, corpse
Tafóq—the sun
Fol—against, through
Yéfela, *pres.*, itáfela—to come from
Iflas, tıflas—faithful
Iflis, *pres.*, ifellast—to believe
Táflist, *pl.*, tifélas—confidence
Folas—because
Ufur, *pres.*, itáfur—to conceal
Ifraɣ, tifraɣ—crooked, *comp.*, áfarag
Afus—hand
Tufat—to-morrow
Taftaq, *pl.*, tifitaɣ—a bed
Faʁ—always
Tafaʁt—light

G ('ו)

Iga, itag—to act
Ige, *pl.*, igitan—action
Ige itáge—to become
Ig—son
Ig ɣám—cousin (uncle's son)
Igbas—cautious
Yogda, togda—equal
Toɣdút—equality
Agaḍ—arrival (see eʁaḍin)
Agaḍeḍ—a bird
Yogig—distant
Igig—distance
Oguh—access
Ígehed, *pres.*, itágeh—to admit
Tágile, *pl.*, tigelʁen—bread baked in the ground
Yógem, *pres.*, itágem—to draw drag
Égemaḍ, *pres.*, itágemad—to go out, appear
Egmuḍ—appearance
Igmey, *pres.*, igámmey—to address, claim, demand
Ágamey—a claim
Égen—army
Aigíni—sky, heaven
Egínan—rain
Agínena, *pl.*, igénenáten—shore, bank (of a stream)
Ger—between
Ígere, íguru—to comprehend
Tegerúe, *pl.*, tigérucen—a cloud
Ageut—abundance
Igeʁa, *pres.*, itigeʁa—to disappoint
Egioʁer, *pl.*, egioʁeren—breadth
Gezúl, *fem.*, tegezúlnet, *pl.*, gezúlnen, tegezúlnen, *comp.*, tígheli—short
Yogaẓ—careful

Γ (:).

Iɣá, *pres.*, iqá—to dig a hole
Áɣaba, *pl.*, iɣábatan—bridle
Yeɣbel, *pres.*. iɣábbel—to accept
Iɣf—head

Iɣhad—corrupt
Táɣahamt—house
Táɣahʁt, *pl.*, tiɣa—dish
Aɣil—arm, right arm
Iɣlil, *pres.*, iɣállil—to continue
Aɣlal—continual
Íɣlay, *pres.*, ilɣállay—to circulate
Táɣaleyt—circulation
ɣam—uncle
Uɣun—(see yeqan)
Aɣan, *pl.*, iɣúnan—cord (see yegan)
Iɣna—contented
Táɣanat—a basket
Taɣanaʁt—contentment
Eɣair—copper
ɣor—with, from, near
ɣóri—I have
Táɣara—care, conduct
Yéɣored—well, in good health
Aɣrem, *pl.*, iɣármen—city
Taɣarínit, *pl.*, taɣarínesan—character
Taɣarínit, *pl.*, taɣariʁenit—condition
Táɣart—dryness (see yaqor)
Táɣasa, *pl.*, tiɣasʁen—body (a living body)
Iɣéše, *pres.*, itáɣeše—to cheat
Iɣtas, *pres.*, iɣáttas—to determine
Yéɣʁeit, *pres.*, iɣaʁʁeit—to catch

C (∴).

Yóca, *pres.*, itúcu—to blaze
Tucut—a blaze
Cud—although
Yecúdelt, *pres.*, itácudelt—to deny
Yecfid—to give
Écehi, ícahan—a cock
Iclócalo, *pres.*, iticlúcalu—to contain
Tecált—care
Tecélt—foot (measure)
Ticma—affliction, misfortune
Icma, *pres.*, icmé—to afflict
Yecún, *pres.*, itúcan—to admire, be astonished
Yecún, *fem.*, tacún—curious
Tucunt—admiration, curiosity, astonishment
Ican, *pres.*, itácan—to do, make
Icna (superlative form)
Icna—very well! all right!
Icrah, *pres.*, icérrah—to acquire
Yecus—hot, *comp.* tucsi
Yecsúḍ, *pres.*, itúcsaḍ—to fear, apprehend
Icast, *pres.*, itácast—to save, deliver
Icásatamar, *pres.*, itácasatámar—to despair
Ocus natámar—despair
Icsant icássant—to dislike
Icšef—discovery
Yócay, *pres.*, itácay—to awake
Tecáya, *pl.*, ticáyaʁen—bread baked in an oven

Q (···).

Iqad, *pres.*, itáqad—to burn
Yeqan, *pres.*, itáqan—to bind
Uɣun, *pl.*, tiʁoɣneʁen—a ligature
Yaqur—dry
Yaqor, *pres.*, itáɣara—to dry
Yáqerat, *comp.*, áqeri—civil, polite, decent
Iqas, *pres.*, itáqas—to clap hands
Táqist—a clapping of hands

K (::).

Ak—milk
Akʊacáfayen—fresh milk
Akʊayándaʊen—buttermilk
Iklast, *pres.*, ikállast—to settle, deliver
Okúmedur—eternal
Tékerat—a bag (of linen)
Yekáyent, *pres.*, itákayent—to deceive
Temakáyent—deceit (see amakayen)

H (⁞).

Hédig, *pres.*, izázig—to clean
Hedieg, *fem.*, hedigiet—clean
Shuḍ, *pl.*, shuḍen—crime
Ahaḍ—day
Iháqaɣen—red
Ahagar, *pl.*, ihágaren—a Tarki
Ihégerin, *fem.*, ihégerit, *pl.*, ihegerútenin—long
Hie—quickly
Ihle, tihle—busy
Ahal—day
Acahal—day by day, daily
Húllan (superlative form)
Húllan—yes!
Tahálgi—left arm
Ehni—blood
Ifáy diséhni—it bleeds
Éhen, ihénan—tent
Ahúndaʊen—again, also
Táhanint, *pl.*, tihúnan—pity, compassion
Ahar—lion
Yéhereg—adjacent
Heret—thing, anything
Tahort—door
Yehúsay—pretty
Tahátamela—compassion
Téhetint, *pl.*, tíhetan—a box
Elhaʊa—atmosphere
Yehaʊab, *pres.*, ihúbab—to answer
Elhúbab—an answer
Táhuʊart, *pl.*, tíhuʊaren—carpet
Tihay—darkness
Yehaẓd itahaẓd—to approach

L (‖).

Yóla, *pres.*, itúlu—to grant, accord
Ila—to be
Eljohal—ignorant
Yólaɣ—beautiful, fine, good
Túloq—beauty, goodness
Talɣa, *pl.*, tilɣiʊen—command
Ilɣáda—custom
Ilɣun, *pres.*, iláɣɣan—to curse
Eláɣnet—a malediction, curse
Yolɣút, *fem.*, tolɣút; *pl.*, olɣein; *pl. fem.*, olɣútenet; *comp.*, asilɣi—difficult
Elóci, *fem.*, telócit—a calf
Yelícan—certain, sure
Ilcámas iláccamas—to attend
Talqáhʊat, *pl.*, tilqáhʊaten—a cup (coffee cup)
Yelil, *pres.*, itílal—to help, aid
Telilt—aid, assistance
Ilámed—he is learning
Telamíd—pupils
Lemieḍ, *fem.*, lemediyet; *comp.* télmuḍi—elastic
Teliemŝa, *pl.*, teliemŝaʊen—a basin
Talemt, *pl.*, tílamen—a she camel
Ilámuẓ—deep
Yelimzagen—cool
Elis, *pl.*, meden—man

Yelsa—to dress
Télsedas—again
Yelʊa—extensive, broad
Yelʊa—amply
Ilʊeyt iláʊʊeyt—to conduct
Yeloẓ—hungry

M (ⵎ).

Am—mouth
Ma—who, what, why
Em—when
Imdá, *pres.*, imúddu—to finish
Ámidi, *pl.*, imídiʊen; *fem.*, timidit; *pl.*, timidiʊen—a companion
Imda—every; imdan—all
Medan—account
Meden, *pl.* of elis
Madyʊyen—cause
Eméḍer—important
Imádray, *pres.*, itámaḍray—to despise
Amagíni—supper
Ámɣad, *pl.*, ímɣad—Tarki of servile caste
Imɣúnen, *pres.*, itímɣunen—to dispute
Temɣúnant—a dispute
Ámɣarin—father
Temɣerinis—ability
Amaɣéŝe, *pl.*, imaɣeŝe—a cheat (see iɣeŝe)
Yemɣút—artful, skilful
Amécnou—accommodation, from inminac
Ímiclʊ, *pres.*, itámiclʊ—to dine
Ámicli—dinner
Yemiclʊlʊ—bright
Yemúcus, *pres.*, itimucus—to dismiss
Temácet—a bottle
Ináqaran, *pl.*, imaqórnen; *comp.*, Témɣarin—large, great
Amóhaɣ, *pl.*, imóhaɣ—Tarki (of noble caste)
Yémihal—active
Imáhʊar, *pres.*, itámahʊar—to convey
Amakáyen, *fem.*, temakáyent; *comp.*, temakóyne (see yekáyent) cunning
Temakáyent—deceit
Elmelf—cloth
Ámilel—white
Yemún, *pres.*, itúmund—to appear
Yemún—celebrated
Amán—water
Yemínda, *fem.*, taminda; *comp.*, amindu—old
Iminda, *pres.*, itamindu—to conclude
Amindu—conclusion
Támenast, *pl.*, timenásen—a cup
Amanócal—king, sultan
Amenáyen—to compare
Ámeni, *pl.*, ímnitan—comparison
Tamart—a beard
Amerʊás—debt
Amis, *pl.*, imnas—a he-camel
Yemús—is
Mayemús—who is it?
Mesí—lord, sir
Mesínaɣ—God (our Lord)
Tímesi—hell
Imiscal, *pres.*, itámiscal—to change
Amiscal—a change
Amasúr—arm (elbow to wrist)
Amséras, *pl.*, imsérasen—degree, step
Amístan—courage

Yemút—dead
Tamútaʂt—death
Imtéraḍ, *pres.*, imítteraḍ—to desire
Yemíteraḍ, *comp.*, ámteraḍ—desirous
Amatésa, *comp.*, amátisa—cowardly
Yemútased—afraid
Tamát, *pl.*, téḍeḍen—woman
Ámaʂay, *pl.*, imáʂayen—a chief
Emiγelel—auxiliary
Imezey, *pres.*, itámezey—to condemn, decide
Tamazúq—dwelling (see izaγ)
Tamízuq—absence

N (ǀ).

In—of
Ini, *pl.*, ínitan—color
Ena—to tell, say
Anédabu, *fem.*, tenédabut; *pl.*, iníduba; *fem.*, tinínuba—capable, competent
Yinfi, *fem.*, tinfi—advantageous
Tinfa—advantage
Unfas—breath
Ung, *pl.*, úngaten—brother
Tinga, *pres.*, tenang—to bake, v.n.
Ténegeʂt—roar, roaring
Tenγárbiet—dish
Tenáγrift, *pl.*, tináγrifen—a small box
Yenícelʂa—rich
Anúcmam—a crowd
Yenihege, *comp.*, enhegi—agreeable
Nahíel, *fem.*, tenahíelet; *comp.*, ténheli—easy
Animínac—convenient
Ánmiger, *pl.*, animágeren—a degree, step
Enimáhray—contrary, different
Anmáhray—difference
Inmínac, *pres.*, ánminac—to accommodate
Inin, *pres.*, itinin—to confess
Ainier—a lamp
Ténere, *pl.*, tináriʂen—country
Anisbáhut—a liar
Enisdében, *pl.*, inisdúban—a bridegroom
Tenisdébint, *pl.*, tinisdúban—a bride
Ansan—meat, flesh
Tenaṣábt—a bow (of an archer)
Naṣára—a Christian
Enta—he, she
Entádih—she
Túnte, *pl.*, túntaʂen—a female
Éneti—beginning
Enáya—to see
Yenáy, tenáy—new
Tenáya—authority, dominion
Anaýna, *pl.*, inaýnan—a bell

R (○).

Tára—affection
Iréd—wheat
Yérden, *comp.*, nerden—dirty
Urdáz—thunder
Írḍa, *pres.*, irúḍḍa—to assent, comply
Tiraḍaʂt—assent
Túrift, *pl.*, túrifen—a boat
Írgel, *pres.*, irággel—to shut, fasten
Yérmaγ, *pres.*, irámmaγ—to alarm
Yóram, *pres.*, itáram—to attempt

Yérmaγ—anxious
Tarimiéq—anxiety
Yerín—ill
Yerin itieran—to ail
Irne, *pres.*, irúnut—to conquer
Irna, *fem.*, tirna—conqueror
Túrna, *pl.*, túrnaʂen—disease
Arúri—the back
Róris, *pl.*, médanis—boy, son
Íras, *pres.*, írras—to decrease, decline
Éris—below
Arút—ancient
Irtáy—dirty
Yerʂ—already, sometime ago
Areyálen—money (reals)
Irẓé, *pres.*, iraẓẓe—to break

S (⊙).

Yésu, *pres.*, itúsu—to cough
Tísut—a cough
Yósed, *pres.*, itásed—to come
Yésdaʂ, *pres.*, isáddaʂ—to assemble, consist
Yesóḍan, *pres.*, isáḍan—to count, account
Tásafruḍ, *pl.*, tisáfaraḍ—broom, brush
Ísnafran, *pres.*, isánafran—to choose
Isúfart, *pres.*, itásufart—to cure
Asúfar—medicine
Esúgdu—argument
Tesúgenet—blame
Súγil—to close
Isáγaran—wood
Sáγat—hour
Isγáyatas, *pres.*, íγari—to call
Íscalal, *pres.*, isáccalal—to weep
Íscarat, *pres.*, isáccarat—to compel
Isáklac, *fem.*, tiensaklac—civil, polite
Isla, *pres.*, isélla—to hear
Íselan—news
Silγet—difficulty (see olγut)
Yesólaq, *pres.*, isálaq—to adopt
Isilsan—clothes (see yelsa)
Isimdi, *pres.*, isimdu—to accomplish
Samieḍ, *fem.*, samediét, *pl.*, isaméḍnin-tisameḍnin—cold
Ismécas, *pres.*, isámmecas—to alter
Símem, *fem.*, simemiýet; *comp.*, tesími—bitter
Ismétert isámmetert—to charge, order
Isan, *pres.*, isant—to acquaint
Iséna—to know
Ísan-tisan—clever
Íssen-itássen—to consider
Isinga, *pres.*, isanga—to bake, v.t.
Ásingi—a cook
ʂaisangin—a baker
Isinγal, *pres.*, isanγal—to plough, cultivate
Esenγat—art, skill
Isinse, *pres.*, isánse—to apply for
Isinta, *pres.*, isánta—to begin
Ásinti—beginning, commencement
Isérḍal, *pres.*, isárḍ—to borrow
Isaraýteg—a comb
Yóses—alone
Túsist—distress
Yóses-itásas—to assure
Yesíscat, *fem.*, tesíscat; *pl.*, isíscaʂen, *fem.*, isíscáʂnet—chief
Isásar—a chain

Isísten, *pres.*, isásten—to ask
Asiti, *fem.*, tasitit; *pl.*, asúten; *pl. fem.*, asútenet—additional
Yestic—empty, *comp.*, tistac
Isáṭafan, *fem.*, tisáṭafat—black
Isθa, *pres.*, isás—to drink
Isθáḍ, *pres.*, isággaḍ—to behold

S (ⵙ).

Yeṣca, *pres.*, iṣác—to build
Taṣacáθt, *pl.*, tisácaθen—a building
Yeṣóhat-teṣóhat—correct
Aṣúhat teṣúhat—strong, *comp.*, aṣahat

Š (ⵛ).

Iš̌ád—bad, wicked
Iš̌ca, *pres.*, iš̌úccu—to accuse
Eš̌úq—doubt
Aš̌ráḍuq—agreement
Yéše θert, *pres.*, itáše θert—to consult
Yéši θaš̌—anxious

T (+).

Yoté, *pres.*, itat—to add
Itáb, *pres.*, itátab—to drop
Tétebt—a drop
Itbát—good! it will do!
Itbát—already
Itágaẓan—careful
Tolam—a like
Itéran—stars
Yetáθa-itátaθa—to forget

Ṭ (ⵜ).

Tieṭ—blossom, flower

θ (:).

θiedaγ, *fem.*, tiedaγ—this
θeγór—with
Eθáḍin, *pres.*, edaθḍin—to amount to
Yeθáḍin, *pres.*, ehínyeθaḍ-to arrive
Táθacast—wild beast
θála (sign of interrogative)
Taθienist, *pl.*, tiθienas—a circle
θar—not
θergeγ—nothing
Iθarcay—duty
Iθás, *pres.*, igás—to boil
Iθát, *pres.*, igát—to strike
Teθáte—a blow
θaticnan—author, originator
Yeθaýd, *pres.*, itáθeyd—to bring
Yoθáy tecerat, *pres.*, itáθeytecerat—to complain
θayferánen—barber
θaysángin (see isinga)
Aθaẓlθ—affair, business

Y (ⵢ).

Ayu—come!
Ay, *pl.*, ayen—male
Ayd—dog
Aydier—bottom
Yóger—greater, more
Aynaḍ—blacksmith, farrier
Iyenḍéran, *fem.*, tiyenḍéran; *pl.*, imaderoýnen timaderoýnen; *comp.*, timaḍerit—small, little
Anḍuran—a little
Iyendaγ—again, likewise, also
Ays—horse
Yoyé, *pres.*, ityé—to allow
Ageẓaien—troublesome

Z (ⵣ).

Izaγ, *pres.*, itazaγ—to dwell
Yezúgdah, *fem.*, tezúgdah; *comp.*, ázigdeh—content
Yezegerúten, *fem.*, tezegerútenet—high
Azal-n-aman—current of water
Azímizi, *pres.*, izámazi—to distinguish
Izínca, *pres.*, izánca—to avoid
Azinca, *pl.*, izíncahan—delay
Yézinhel, *pres.*, izánhel—to assist
Ázinhel—assistance
Yezár, *pres.*, itizár—to advance
Izítše, *pres.*, izátše—to bestow
Izieyha, *pres.*, izýaha—to buy

Ẓ (ⵥ).

Iẓá—acid
Yeẓóẓil, *pres.*, iẓúzul—to advise
Aẓúẓil—advice
Yeẓózult, *pres.*, iẓozult—to approve
Yeẓied, *comp.*, tiẓudi—sweet
Aẓil, *pl.*, yezlan—bough, branch
Teẓélmuẓt—depth (see ilamuẓ)
Yeẓun, *pres.*, ituẓan—to divide

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