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Dangla-Migama and Afro-Asiatic III: Root Initial *b^a

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The paper is a new contribution to revealing the Afro-Asiatic heritage in the lexicon of the Dangla-Migama group of Chadic languages by means of interbranch comparison using a.o. the ancient Egypto-Semitic evidence.

Key words: Chadic languages, Afro-Asiatic comparative linguistics, African linguistics, ancient Egyptian, Semitic, historical phonology, etymology.

Introduction

The Dangla-Migama languages², among which we find Dangla, Migama, Bidiya³, (?) Mokilko⁴ (and presumably the closely related Mahwa, Mogum), form one unit out of the 27 groups of the so-called Chadic languages. Together with the so-called Kera-Kwang,

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² Cf. Barreteau & Newman 1978: 305; Jungraithmayr & Ibriszimow 1994: II, xv.

³ A language spoken in one of the southern provinces of the Republic of Tchad, at the western chains of the Abu-Telfan. The number of Bidiya people was estimated in 1963 around 12.500. Strangely, Jungraithmayr (1981: 411) separated Bidiya from Dangla-Migama, and placed it in the Mubi group, which cannot be supported from the standpoint of the lexical evidence.

⁴ The position of Mokilko is debated. In JI 1994: II, XV it is classified within the same group where Dangla and Migama belong. Other works (e.g. Cpr. & Jng. 1973: 40; Brt & Nwm. 1978: 305; Jng. 1981: 411; JS 1981: 16; Stl. 1991: 329; 1996: 8), in turn, *unisono* maintain that Mokilko represents alone a distinct group within East Chadic (this is the recent position of Prof. Jungraithmayr too, p.c. in 2002). V. Blažek (1994: 93) published his lexicostatistical result on the interrelation of four East Chadic languages (Sokoro, Jegu, Mubi, Mokilko) on the basis of the Swadesh 100 wordlist, according to which Mokilko stands closest to Mubi. But Blažek did not take the lexicon of the Dangla-Migama languages into account, so his proposal has no testimony value in this question. For the time being, my preliminary experience confirms JI 1994: II, XV, i.e. a tight relationship of Mokilko with the Dangla-Migama group (Jegu also) from a lexical standpoint.

Lay (or Nancere), Somray, Sokoro, and Mubi-Toram language groups, the Dangla-Migama group belongs to the eastern subbranch of the Chadic languages, which represent the sixth (or, according to others, fifth)⁵ branch of the gigantic Afro-Asiatic (Semitic-Hamitic) macrofamily comprising the following equipotential branches: 1. Semitic, 2. Egyptian, 3. Berber, 4. Cushitic, 5. Omotic, 6. Chadic.

This series of papers is devoted to revealing the Afro-Asiatic heritage in the lexicon of the Dangla-Migama group that has so far been paid little attention on the behalf of comparative linguistics. In this respect, I can only enumerate but a few studies of mine: first of all, a pilot study into the rich and extremely diverse verbal stem patterns of Mokilko, the puzzling member (?)⁶ of this group. The first two parts⁷ of the present series were primarily focusing on the Bidiya daughter language examining the solely available Bidiya dictionary (published by Kh. Alio in 1989) from the standpoint of Afro-Asiatic etymology⁸.

Since then, my research on the Dangla-Migama comparative lexicon has progressed. The aim of my third paper within this series is, henceforth, to show how the common lexicon of this language group that has so far been etymologically little studied can contribute to the research of the common Chadic and Afro-Asiatic comparative-historical phonology and lexicon. But to achieve this goal is only possible, in my view, by means of interbranch comparison as first initiated by J.H. Greenberg (1958) and as re-introduced some two and a half decades later by A.B. Dolgopolsky (1983) and as continued until now by his pupil, O.V. Stolbova (from the late 1980s), namely by using the ancient Egypto-Semitic “bipolar mirror”, practised in my research since 1998, for exploring the historical consonantism of a related modern African language group. May this approach thus be extended onto Dangla-Migama also.

● **54. EDng. ɸóttō** (f) “le trou de la souris” [DM 1973: 59] ||| PBrb. *√bd̥ [DRB] > NBrb.: Mzab ti/ə-sə-n/mbəḏ-t “1. trou de passage d’eau, 2. canal couvert, trou dans un mur sous un monticule, etc. pour faire passer une rigole d’arrosage, etc., prise d’eau” [Dlh. 1984: 130] = ti-se-nbeḏ-t [DRB], Wargla ti-sə-nbəḏ-t “1. trou, passage en tunnel, par lequel un canal d’irrigation, une canalisation traverse un mur, un monticule” [Dlh. 1987: 210] = ti-se-nbeḏ-t [DRB] | (?) Tamazight √bd̥y: bḏey “crever, suppurer (abcès, plaie), percer, être percé, jaillir (source, eau), éclore (fleurs), éclater (outre remplie d’un liquide)” [Taï-

⁵ Depending on the classification of Omotic as West Cushitic (Zaborski, Lamberti) or as a fifth independent branch of the Afro-Asiatic family (Bender, Fleming).

⁶ Cf. Takács, G. 2002. Mokilko and Afro-Asiatic Comparative Linguistics. *Lingua Posnaniensis* (Poznań) 44. 145-161.

⁷ Cf. Takács, G. 2009-2010. Dangla-Migama and Afro-Asiatic I: Bidiya b-. *Folia Orientalia* (Kraków) 45-46. 133-148. The second part demonstrated the multivalence of the Bidiya sibilant affricates from the standpoint of the Afro-Asiatic historical phonology, cf. Takács, G. 2009. Dangla-Migama and Afro-Asiatic II: Bidiya č- and ž-. *Lingua Posnaniensis* (Poznań) 51. 119-124.

⁸ Alio, Kh. & Jungrathmayr, H. 1989. *Lexique bidiya. Une langue centre-africaine (République du Tchad)*. Frankfurt am Main: Vittorio Klostermann. This is the first comprehensive lexicon of Bidiya composed by native speaker linguist Khalil Alio (N’Djamena, Republic of Tchad) and Chadicist Herrmann Jungrathmayr (Frankfurt a/M). The new Bidiya lexicon has been reviewed by many authors from different viewpoints, cf. the list of the relevant reviews in the Chadic bibliography by P. Newman (1996: 84, #1021).

fi 1991: 11] = √b(b)ḏy [DRB 31] || SBrb.: Ahaggar a-beḏ “1. trouver (faire un trou dans), 2. être troué, se trouver, 3. dévirginiser, 4. percer (puits)”, ta-bôḏé “trou” [Fcd. 1951-2: 30], EWlmd. and Ayr ə-bəḏ “1. trouver, percer, 2. être troué, percé” [PAM 1998: 5] = e-beḏ [DRB], Ghat e-beḏ “trouver, percer (forer)”, ta-buḏi “1. ouverture, trou, brèche, 2. fenêtre” [DRB] (Brb.: DRB 26-27) || Sem. *√btṭ [DRS]: Aram. of Talmud bātītā ~ bōṭītā “caverne” [DRS]⁹ | Ar. baṭṭa “percer (un ulcère, un clou, etc.)”, mi-baṭṭ-at- “scalpel à tailler, à couper” [BK I 134] = “he slit a wound or an ulcer and a purse”, baṭḃaṭa “to cleave one’s skin or head”, mi-baṭṭ-at- “the scarifying instrument with which a wound is slit” [Lane 215] || Amharic bātṭa “entailler” [DRS] (Sem.: DRS 59).

● **55. WDng. ḥèèsè** “cracher de l’eau en fines gouttelettes” [Fdr. 1971: 106], EDng. ḥèésé (m) “cracher le sésame en pluie pour semer” [Dbr.-Mnt. 1973: 58] | Somray ḥósó “cracher” [Jng. 1993 MS: 8] < ECh. *√ḥs “to spit” [GT] || WCh. *√b[c] “to spit” [GT] = *[HA] bVc- [Stl.]: PAngas *bes (or *bəs?), pl. *b’as “to spit” [GT 2004: 13]: Angas bēs ~ bīs “to spit” [Flk. 1915: 149-150] = bəs “spucken” [Jng. 1962 MS] = bəs nli, pl. byas nli “to spit on (sg.)” [ALC 1978: 5] | Miya bæcə- [-ts-], Mburku vuc [-ts] “to spit” (NBch.: Skn. 1977: 41) | Ngizim bàziyú “to spray water from mouth (e.g. to moisten palm leaves for weaving, etc.)” [Schuh 1981: 25] (WCh.: Stl. 1987: 150) || CCh.: Mofu mbóçèçèçèm “to spit” [Rsg. 1978: 333] || Eg. bšj “1. speien, 2. ausspeien, ausbrechen” (PT, Wb I 477, 14-17) = “to spit, spit out” (FD 85) = “1. ausspeien, ausbrechen, 2. erbrechen, speien, sich übergeben, 3. (fig.) verraten (Herz seine Gedanken)” (GHWb 262) || LECu.: Gidole ambúšš “saliva” [Black 1974: 50] || SCu.: Ma’a -búsu “1. to spit, 2. curse” [Ehret 1980: 137] || SBrb.: Ayr √bs: ə-ḥšu ~ ə-ḥsu “vomir” [PAM 1998: 18], EWlmd. i-bsu “il a vomé”, ā-bši, pl. ē-bs-an “vomissements, vomissements” [Ncl. 1957: 576]. The underlying AA *√bS “to spit” [GT]¹⁰ may have been onomatopoeic like AA *√bŜ (perhaps *buç) “to cough” [GT]¹¹.

● **56. WDangla ḥààḏá** (m), pl. ḥááḏàn “gros tas d’épis rassemblé sur une pierre plate” and Kenga ḥááḏà “monticule” [Fédry 1971: 104] || NOM.: SEOmt. *boç- “mountain, hill” [GT]: Kachama, Haruro, Ganjule bōçə [Brenzinger], Kachama boçe [Siebert & Hoefl], Ganjule buçə [Siebert & Hoefl], Zayse boçe [Bender] = boçé [Hayward, Linton et al.] (NOM.: Bender 2003: 91, #90) || SBrb.: Ahaggar √bzy: bezuzi “être gonflé (ventre), avoir le ventre gonflé (personne, animal) pour une cause qcq. (grossesse, maladie, avoir trop mangé ou bu)” [Foucauld > DRB 157: isolated in Brb.] || Sem.: Ar. bazza IV “engraisser, devenir gras”, baz(ī)z- “gras” [BK I 139] = bazz- “to grow fat” [Ehret]¹².

⁹ Combined by G.H. Dalman (1922: 52) with Greek βυθός.

¹⁰ OS 1992: 198 (PWCh.-PECh.-Eg.); HSED #280 (Eg.-Angas-Somray-Dahalo); Ehret 1997 MS: 10, #1058 (Eg.-PCh.).

¹¹ Cf. HECu.: Sidamo buš- “tossire” [Moreno 1940: 209] = būs- “to cough (intr.)”, būs-a & būs-ano “cough” [Hudson 1989: 356: isolated in HECu.] || CCh.: Bura buča [-thl-] “(to) cough (v./n.)” [BED 1953: 29] | Mafa-Mada *buç [*-tl] “(to) cough” [Rsg.]: Muyang bæc- (v.), bæçáh (n.) [Rsg.], Muktele bázúh (v.), mábüzúhwáy (n.) [Rsg.], cf. Moloko báčáy “to sneeze” [Rsg.] (Mafa-Mada: Rossing 1978: 229-230, #155-156 & 330, #663).

¹² Combined by Ch. Ehret (1995: 112, #101) with semantically all too vague comparanda like LECu.: Afar buḏ-e “penis” and NOM.: Bench puç “many, much”.

● **57. DM *bādy-** “to copulate (persons)” [GT]: WDangla bāádyé “copuler (hommes et femmes, pas les animaux)”, bādyé “marier, épouser” [Fdr. 1971: 104], EDangla bāadyē “copuler (hommes et femmes, pas les animaux), coucher avec une femme, faire l’amour” [DM 1973: 57], Bidiya baaž (baaži, baažèŋ), pl. bažāw (bažāawí, bažāawèŋ) “demander en mariage, choisir une épouse” [AJ 1989: 61] | Birgit bāaži (bāažá, bāažò) “foquer” [Jng. 2004, 351] || LECu.: Afar budd-e “penis” [Ehret] || NBrb.: Shilh a-bazza “verge (membre viril)” vs. a-bašša ~ a-šabba “queue (d’animal)”, cf. bizzi “jaillir”, Tamazight o-bašša “queue (d’animal)” | Qabyle bbizezz “couler à petit jet, couler goutte à goutte” (NBrb.: DRB 133, 155) || Sem.: Ar. \sqrt{bwz} I: bāza “éjaculer” and dialect of Syria bazz “1. faire jaillir en pressant, lancer, rendre par jets, 2. procréer des enfants en grande nombre” [DRS 51 and 61, resp.].

● **58. DM *bak-** “to knock out” [GT]: WDangla bāk “évoque la percussion, qqch. de brusque” [Fdr. 1971: 104], Bdy. bāk (bākí, bākèŋ), pl. bākaw (bākàawí, bākàawèŋ) “bousculer” [AJ 1989: 61] || NOM.: Wolayta baḵḵ- “to slap, clap” [LS], Dache & Zayse baḵḵ- “to slap, clap” [Lmb.], Gamu baḵḵ- “to slap” [Sottile 1999: 429] | Haruro (Kachama) bāq-āys “battere, schiaffeggiare”, bāq-ā “sbattimento di mani”, buq-āys “battere il grano, trebbiare” [CR 1937: 641] = bāk- “to beat, slap” [Lmb.] | Benesho (Gimirra) baḵ- “to hit, slap” [Lmb.] (NOM.: LS 1997: 317) || NAGaw: Bilin baq “ein Patsch, eine schallende Ohrfeige” [Rn. 1887: 75] || NBrb.: Qabyle a-beqqa, pl. i-beqqay-en “gifle”, dimin. ta-beqqaš-t “petite gifle”, cf. beqqed “gifler” [Dlt. 1982: 34] < AA \sqrt{bk} “to slap” [GT].

● **59. DM *bāk-** “to fear” [GT]: EDng. bākē “craindre, avoir peur”, bākīrā “peureux, froussard, craintif, trouillard”, bākāw (f) “la peur, la crainte, la frousse, l’effroi, la frayeur, l’angoisse, l’affolement, le trac” [DM 1973: 57] = bākē “fürchten, Angst haben” [Ebs. 1979: 130; 1987: 83], Bdy. bāk (bākí, bākèŋ), pl. bākaw (bākàawí, bākàawèŋ) “avoir peur”, bākò (f) “peur” [AJ 1989: 61], Mgm. báyāw (báyé, báyakká) [-y- < *k-?] “craindre”, báyākà (m), báyāká (f), pl. báyākée “peureux”, báyākí (f) “la peur” [JA 1992: 73] | MT *bāk “to fear” [GT]: Mubi bāágà, bīgāágà “sich fürchten” [Lks. 1937: 180] = bāagá (bāágà, bīgāágà) “craindre” [Jng. 1990 MS: 6], Kjk. bāake “peur”, bākí (acc.) “avoir peur”, bākúwò “peureux” [Alio 2004: 240, #52-54], Msmj. bākò “peur” [Alio 2004: 280, #29] || NAGaw: Bilin bayāy-ā “Schreck, Bestürzung” [Rn. 1887: 71] || ECu. *baḵ- “to be afraid” [Sasse 1982: 32] || SCu.: Ma’a bug-ú “fear, doubt”, bug-é “coward”, -bugéno “to fear” [Ehret 1980: 138] < SAA \sqrt{bk} “to fear” [GT]¹³.

● **60. DM *bok-** “1. to spring (from source), 2. appear” [GT]: WDng. bókè “apparaître, surgir” [Fdr. 1971: 106], EDng. bókē “apparaître, surgir, jaillir” [DM 1973: 59], Bdy. bok (bókí, bókèŋ), pl. bokow (bokoowí, bokoowèŋ) “jaillir”, bókóhòkò (m) “issue de secours dans un terrier de rats” vs. book (bookí, bookèŋ), pl. bokòw (bokòowí, bokòowèŋ) “1. apparaître, 2. pousser” [AJ 1989: 62] | Mubi bók “1. (tr.) gießen”, 2. (intr.) regnen” [Lks. 1937: 181] = (?) *bok “rain” [Drn.-Bnd. 1983: 77, #63] | Tumak bōg “verser (vider)” [Caprile 1975: 50] < ECh. *bok- < **bōk- “to flow” [Stl.] (via metathesis of glottaliza-

¹³ See IS 1966: 28 (Mubi-Bilin-Somali); Dlg. 1966: 50; 1967: 9, #6; 1973: 265 (Bilin.-ECu.-Mubi); SISAJa I, #81 (Bilin.-ECu.-WCh.-Eg.); HCVA II #93 (Cu.-ECh.).

tion) ||| SCu. *bōk(w)- “showers, mist, drizzle” [Ehret 1980: 138] < Cu. *bVḥ(k)- (?) “течь” [Dlg.] = *boḥ- “to be moist” [Ehret 1987: #12] ||| SBrb.: Ahaggar a-həy “2. recueillir du liquide” [Prasse 1969: 63, #337] ||| Sem.: Ar. baʿaqa “verser abondamment” [DRS] < Ar. bicons. *buq “лить, течь” [Blv. 1993: 35, #29] < AA *ṽbḥ “1. to flow, 2. pour” [GT]¹⁴.

● **61. DM *ḥok-** “to open” [GT]: WDng. ḥòkè “s’ouvrir, se fendre (pour une couture, un tissu)” [Fédry 1971: 107], Bdy. ḥòkòḥòkò “issue de secours dans un terrier de rats” [AJ 1989: 62]¹⁵ || WCh.:¹⁶ Hausa ḥàḥḥàkèé “1. to uproot, 2. knock off (a bit of skin off one’s foot)” [Abr. 1962: 53] | AS *ḥak “to split” [GT 2004: 24]: Angas bāk “1. to cut with a knife, 2. make a slit, 3. draw a line” [Flk. 1915: 145] = ḥak “schneiden, ritzen (Inzision)” [Jng. 1962 MS] = ḥak “to cut, cutting” [ALC 1978: 5] = ḥak (sg.), ḥāk (pl.) “to split, hatch, lacerate, pierce” [Gochal 1994: 48], Sura ḥàk “teilen, trennen” [Jng. 1963: 59], Mupun ḥāk (pl.) “to separate, divide, share, crack, cut into pieces, chop, split”, bāk “slice” [Frj. 1991: 6], Mushere ḥak “to divide, separate, share”, ḥak ḍyen ḍyen “to break (e.g. log of firewood) into pieces” [Dkl. 1997 MS], Goemay ḥak “to make one side of a furrow, loot, i.e. to finish a furrow by making up the other side” [Srl. 1937: 9] (AS: Stl. 1987: 157, #115) | Ron *ḥak “to split” [GT]: Fyer ḥàk “spalten, hacken (Holz usw.)”, Bokkos ḥàk “spalten, brechen, schneiden”, Sha bāk (sic b-) “1. (zer)brechen (Töpfe usw.), 2. schlachten”, Daffo-Butura ḥàk “1. brechen (Topf usw.), 2. schneiden (Holz usw.)” (Ron.: Jng. 1970: 84, 212, 283, 391, 393) | Karekare ḥakat “öffnen” [Lukas 1966: 199] | (?) Siri ḥùkùlu “to open” [Skinner] | Zaar ḥiktī “to open” [Smz.] (WCh.: Stl. 1986: 83; 1987: 157) || CCh.: Tera ḥyaḥi “to tear” [Newman 1964: 48, #482] = “to rip open” [Newman 1970: 42]¹⁷ | Dghwede ḥaka “to cut” | Mofu-Gudur -’bəgw- “partager, diviser, couper en deux qqch. mou” [Brt. 1988: 81] | Lamé ḥúk “1. ouvrir, 2. écorcer avec les mains, 3. prendre, en le cassant, un morceau d’un bloc dur” [Sachnine 1982: 262, cf. 1978: 201] = Zime-Batna ḥúk “to open” [Sachnine/JI] (Ch.: JI 1994: II, 264-265) ||| ECu. *baḥ- “to split (intr.)” [GT] = “to crush” [Dlg.]:¹⁸ LECu. *baḥ- [Black]: Afar bak- “to crush” [Black] | Arbore buḥ-is- [-u- not clear] “to open in order to have access to the interior (e.g. a box, bag)” [Hyw. 1984: 349], Dasenech (Galab) baḥaḥ- “to crack” [Black]

¹⁴ Cf. Stolbova 1996: 126 (ECh.-Ar.); Cohen 1947: 173, #385; Dlg. 1966: 50; 1973: 274; DRS 74-75 (Ar.-Cu.); HCVA II #96 HSED #199 (Sem.-Brb.-Cu.).

¹⁵ This derivative leads us to a further, ultimately related root, cf. AA *ṽbḥ “hole” (or sim.) [GT] > SBrb.: (?) Ahaggar ā-nā-hoy “creux d’un réservoir d’eau naturel” [Prasse 1969: 63, #336 with diff. SBrb. etym.] = “hollow in earth filled with water” [Mlt.] || Guanche: Gran Canaria & Tenerife cha-boco [*ta-boqo], Palma ta-boco [*ta-boqo] “excavation, hollow, ravine” (Brb.: Mlt. 1991: 168 after Wölfel 1965) ||| ECu.: Dullay *pVq- [*p < AA *b] “hole” [GT]: Dobase puq-e (f), Gollango paq-e “Loch (in der Wand), Fenster” (Dullay: AMS 1980: 181) ||| WCh.: Hausa bākà “small hole where potters store clay to keep moist”, cf. perhaps bākwtóó “vagina” [Abr. 1962: 61 & 67].

¹⁶ Ch. Ehret (1995: 115, #108) compared Ar. ṽbqq and ECu. *ḥaḥ- (sic) “to split” with WCh.: Ngizim ḥiy(a)- “to gut an animal by slitting open stomach”, which is phonologically unacceptable.

¹⁷ P. Newman (1970: 42) equated the Tera word with WCh.: Hausa bākà “1. to rip open, 2. force one’s way through, 3. unsew” [Abr. 1962: 84] assuming a secondary -r- in Hausa. Unacceptable.

¹⁸ W. Leslau (1988: 183) identified the ECu. root with Sem. *ṽbḥ^c, which, however, might be only remotely (on a bicons. level) related, since the additional Sem. *-^c (root complement) is not reflected by ECu.

| Oromo baqaq- “to split” [Sasse] = baqaqa “to tear (intr.), be torn” [Gragg 1982: 36] = “to crack in the ground” [Leslau] = baqaq- “to break, smash (intr.)” [Lmb.], Konso paq- “to break, smash” [Lmb.], paq-š- (caus.) “to chop” [Black], Gidole paḳḳ-iyy- (singulative caus.) “to chop” [Black] | Burji baḳ- “to split (intr.)”, babaḳ- “to tear” [Sasse], Darasa (Gedeo) baḳaḳ- “to split (intr.)” [Lmb.], Sidamo bieq “dividere” [Cerulli 1938: II, 195] = boq- “dividere” [Moreno 1940: 209] = boq- “to demolish, destroy” [Hudson 1989: 354] | Dullay *paq- [*p < *b] “to split” [GT]: Dobase paq- “spalten, zersplittern (intr.)” [AMS], Golango paq- “zerbrechen, zersplittern” [AMS], Gawwada paq-q-as- “to chop” [Black] = ḅaq- “to break (intr.)” [Lmb.] (Dullay: AMS 1980: 179, 216) | Yaaku -bək-ε’s- (tr.) “to break (by throwing stones, etc.) [Heine 1975: 121] = -pāq- “to break (tr.)” [Lmb.] (ECu.: Black 1974: 197; Sasse 1979: 48-49; Lmb. 1988: 31, #33; LS 1997: 449-450) || NBrb.: Shilh (borrowed from Ar.) baqqa, (b)baqqi, biqqi “1. exploder, éclater (obus, châtaigne, dans le feu ...), 2. claquer, 3. crépiter, 4. éclore, bourgeonner, 5. sortir (germe, bouton)” [DRB 86] || SBrb.: Ahaggar huqq-ət [if h- < *b-] “frapper de la pointe (d’un objet)” [Prasse 1969: 63, #341: isolated in Brb.] || Eg. bqj (GW) “ouvrir” (XIX. *hapax*, Clère 1968: 141) = “to open” (DLE I 164) = “to open (?), stay (?)” (Hoch 1994: 111, #139) = “öffnen” (GHWb 263) || Sem. *ḅḳḳ “to split” [GT]: Hbr. ḅḳḳ qal “1. spalten, 2. ausbreiten” [GB] = “piller, dévaster” [DRS] || Ar. baqqa I “fendre, disperser, piller, vider” [DRS] = “to split” [Lsl.] || ES: Geez baqqa “to split, break up (clods of earth)”, cf. baqawa “to separate, split, open, break, cut, be wide open” [Lsl.], Amh. bāqqāqā “to gape, be opened”, bāqābbāqā “to break the soil” [Lsl.] (Sem.: DRS 79; Lsl. 1987: 100-101) < AA *ḅḳ “1. to hit, 2. split open” [GT]¹⁹. A var. root without the glottalization of the 2nd radical is also known, cf. AA *ḅk [GT]²⁰.

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Special symbols

P: any labial stop (f, p, b, ḅ), T: unspecified dental stop (t, d, ṭ), S: any voiceless sibilant and/or affricate (s, š, ś, c, č, ç), Z: unspecified voiced sibilant and/or affricate (z, ʒ, ʝ), K: any velar stop (k, g, ŋ), Q: unspecified uvular or postvelar etc. (q, g, ḳ, ḥ), H: any of the pharyngeals or laryngeals etc. (ḥ, ʕ, h, ʔ). The vertical strokes signify the the degree of closeness of the language groups (e.g. Kotoko | Masa), subbranches (e.g. North Berber || East Berber), and branches (Semitic || Egyptian), from which the individual lexical data are quoted.

¹⁹ The connection of the Sem. and Eg. roots was first suggested by J.J. Clère (1968: 141), who explained NEg. bqj either as a borrowing from or as a cognate to Sem. *ḅḳḳ. He suggested alternatively a comparison with Dem. brg (sic), which is out of question. For further Sem. cognates (with various root complements) for the above AA data see Dlg. 1983: 124; Djik. et al. 1986: 15; OS 1990: 78, #2. For the AA comparison see also Müller 1975: 69, #78 (Sidamo-Sura); Mlt. 1991: 168 (Sem.-Brb.-Oromo); HCVA II #94 (Sem.-WCh.); HSED #200 (Sem.-WCh.-Dghwede-LEC.); Ehret 1995: 115, #108 (Ar.-PECu.).

²⁰ HECu. *bēk- “to divide” [GT]: Sidamo bēh- “to divide” [Lmb.], Kambatta bēk- “to split, divide (tr.)” [Lmb.], Alaba bēk- “to divide” [Lmb.], Hadiya bēk- “to divide, halve” [Lmb.] (HECu.: Lmb. 1988: 31, #33; LS 1997: 315) || NOm.: Kafa bakak “spalten, teilen, trennen” [Rn. 1888: 272] || WCh.: Ngizim bāk “bursting out” [Schuh 1981: 15].

Abbreviations of languages and other terms

(A): Ahmimic, AA: Afro-Asiatic (Afrasian, Semito-Hamitic), Akk.: Akkadian, Alg.: Alagwa, Amh.: Amharic, Ar.: Arabic, Aram.: Aramaic, AS: Angas-Sura, Ass.: Assyrian, (B) Bohairic, Bab.: Babylonian, BAram.: Biblical Aramaic, Bed.: Bed'awye (Beja), Brb.: Berber (Libyo-Guanche), Brg.: Burunge, BT: Bole-Tangale, C: Central, CAA: Common Afro-Asiatic, Ch.: Chadic, Cpt.: Coptic, CT: Coffin Texts, Cu.: Cushitic, Dem.: Demotic, DhI.: Dahalo, E: East, Eg.: Egyptian, ES: Ethio-Semitic, ESA: Epigraphic South Arabian, Eth.: Ethiopian, Eth.-Sem.: Ethio-Semitic, (F): Fayyumic, GR: Ptolemaic and Roman period, Grw.: Gorowa, H: Highland (in Cushitic), Hbr.: Hebrew, Hgr.: Ahaggar, Hrs.: Harsusi, Jbl.: Jibbali, L: Late, L: Low(land), lit.: literature, LP: Late Period, M: Middle, Mag.: magical texts, Med.: medical texts, MK: Middle Kingdom, MSA: Modern South Arabian, N: New, N: North, NE (or NEg.): New Egyptian, NK: New Kingdom, O: Old, OK: Old Kingdom, Om.: Omotic, Omt.: Ometo, P: Proto-, PB: Post-Biblical, PT: Pyramid Texts, reg.: regular, S: South, (S): Sahidic, Sem.: Semitic, Sgt.: Soqotri, Syr.: Syriac, Ug.: Ugaritic, W: West, Wlm(d).: Tawlemmet.

Abbreviations of author names

Abr.: Abraham, AJ: Alio & Jungrathmayr, Akl.: Aklilu, Alm.: Alemayehu, Apl.: Appleyard, Ast.: Aistleitner, BK: Bieberstein & Kazimirski, Bnd.: Bender, Brg.: Bargery, Brq.: Burquest, Brt.: Barreteau, Cpr.: Caprile, CR: Conti Rossini, Crl.: Cerulli, Csp.: Cosper, Dbr.: Djibrine, Djk.: D'jakonov, Dkl.: Diyakal, Dlg.: Dolgopolsky, Dlh.: Delheure, Dlt.: Dallet, Drn.: Doombos, Ebs.: Ebobisse, Ehr.: Ehret, Fed.: Foucauld, Flk.: Foulkes, Flm.: Fleming, Frj.: Frajzyngier, Ftp.: Fitzpatrick, GB: Gesenius & Buhl, Grt.: Grottanelli, GT: Takács, Hds.: Hudson, Hfm.: Hoffmann, Hsk.: Hoskison, Hyw.: Hayward, Ibr.: Ibrizimow, IL: Institute of Linguistics, IS: Illič-Svityč, JA: Jungrathmayr & Adams, JI: Jungrathmayr & Ibrizimow, Jng.: Jungrathmayr, Jns.: Johnstone, JS: Jungrathmayr & Shimizu, KM: Kießling & Mous, Lmb.: Lamberti, LS: Lamberti & Sottile, Lsl.: Leslau, Mch.: Mouchet, Mkr.: Mukarovsky, Mnt.: Montgolfier, Mts.: Matsushita, NM: Newman & Ma, Ntg.: Netting, Nwm.: Newman, PAM: Prasse, Alojaly, Mohamed, PG: Pillinger & Galboran, PH: Parker & Hayward, Prd.: Paradisi, Prh.: Porhomovskij, Rn.: Reinisch, Rsg.: Rossing, Rsl.: Rössler, Sbr.: Siebert, Skn.: Skinner, Smz.: Shimizu, Srl.: Sirlinger, Stl.: Stolbova, TC: Taïne-Cheikh, Tf.: Taïfi, TG: Takács, Trn.: Tourneux, Vrg.: Vergote, Wdk.: Wedekind, Zbr.: Zaborski, Zhl.: Zyhlarz.

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