ʔbʕ 'to allot': no etymology detected.
édof 'to take': no etymology detected.

daḥ 'to put': no etymology detected. Notwithstanding the semantic proximity, hardly related to Arb. *wdʕ* 'to leave, to let' (Lane 3051) in view of the phonological irregularity (*contra* LS 125).

éfog 'to be full': no etymology detected.
ékše 'tree': no etymology detected.
ʔḵḥ 'to test, to try': no etymology detected.
aḵs 'wind with pebbles': no etymology detected.
aḵŝ 'ziziphus': no etymology detected.
álaḥ 'to call': no etymology detected.
érem 'to be': no etymology detected.
eraṭ 'to set a bone': no etymology detected.
ésaʕ 'to spatter': no etymology detected.
šeḵ 'to whisper': no etymology detected.
tef 'to ask for God's help': no etymology detected.
ʔṭf 'to sharpen': no etymology detected.
áṭaḥ 'to moan': no etymology detected.
ṭeš 'to suckle': no etymology detected.
eyhen 'love': no etymology detected.
ʕalyémo 'top': no etymology detected.
aʕrhíyeb 'дерево': no etymology detected.
ºaʕ 'goat': no etymology detected'
ʕeº 'to release to pasture': no etymology detected.
žer 'to run': no etymology detected.

ʔbd 'to lie flat': tentatively compared to PS **ʔbd* 'to be lost, to perish' in Naumkin et al. 2016:57.

ded 'to send': directly comparable to Mhr. *əwdīd* 'to assign tasks' (ML 421), Jib. *ebdéd* 'to assign tasks' (JL 286), probably Sab. (minuscule) *h-wdd* 'to entrust' (Stein 2010:234, 733). The semantic relationship "to send" – "(to assign) a task" is copiously attested, cf. Akk. *šipru*, Hbr. *məlā(ʔ)kā*, Lat. *missio*. A more remote connection may be seen in Gez. *wadda* 'to put into, to join together, to insert' (CDG 604), all eventually from PS **wdd* 'to love' (= 'to be attached to each other, to stay together').

ídhaʕ 'dragon-blood': the word is well known from classical Arabic sources as *ʔaydaʕ-* (LA 8 490), but no further etymology is at hand.

édok 'to knock': with Leslau (LS 53), probably related to the biconsonantal element **dk* 'to beat'. Johnstone (ML 421) compares Mhr. *wədūk* 'to rub', semantically problematic.

édaḵ 'to be heavy': perhaps related to Arb. *wdq* 'to fall in drops' (LA 10 449), Sab. *wdḵ* 'to fall, to collapse' (SD 156), Gez. *wadḵa* 'to fall down, to collapse, to sink' (CDG 604). The semantic shift 'to be heavy' > 'to fall' is conceivable. Leslau (LS 54) compares Targum Aramaic *ʔdḵ* 'to be fastened, to stick' (Jastrow 17), semantically rather remote.

ídi 'to be close to giving birth': tentatively compared to Tgr. *ʔəǯǯot* 'young cow that has calved' (WTS 386) in Naumkin et al. 2016:75.

ƒe 'to pay' < PS **wpy*: Mhr. *həwfū* 'to settle, to pay in full' (ML 423), Jib. *ōfi* 'to settle a debt' (JL 287)

ʔfd 'to be vexed': cf. perhaps Arb. *ʔfd* 'to be in a hurry' (LA 3 88).

ʔgm 'to block': cf. perhaps PWS **wgm/ʔgm* 'to be sad, depressed': Hbr. *ʔāgēm* 'grieved' (HALOT 11), Arb. *wǧm* 'to be very sad' (LA 12 750), Tgr. *ʔagmä* 'to be grieved' (WTS 386), perhaps Akk. *agāmu* 'to be angry' (CAD A₁ 142). For the semantic development cf. Tigre *täʔagämä* 'to hesitate', *mətʔagämi* 'stumbling-block' (WTS 386), Tna. *aggämä* 'to be hard, difficult for someone' (TED 1537).

gem 'to accumulate': comes close to Arb. *ǧmm* 'to be abundant, to be full, filled; to be collected (water in a well)' (Lane 448).

ége 'to beat': < PWS **wgy/wgʔ*: Hbr. *ygy* (hip.) 'to torment, to grieve' (HALOT 385), Syr. *ʔawgi* 'depulit; prohibuit, defendit' (LSyr. 295), Arb *wǧʔ* 'to beat, to smite' (Lane 2921), Qat. *ʔgw* 'to struggle', *s₁-ʔgy* 'to reprimand, to vex' (LIQ 4), Gez. *wagʔa* 'to pierce, to beat, to hit' (CDG 607), Tgr. *mogəʔ* 'mortar' (WTS 448).

ʔḥr 'to repel': Jib. *ʔōḥər* 'to take away' (JL 5) < PS **ʔḥr*. As for Jib. *ʔōḥər* 'to delay, to cancel' (JL 5) and Mhr. *awōḥər* 'to postpone' (ML 9), they are likely Arabisms and cannot be directly compared to the Soqotri verbs. In Yemeni Arabic, cf., however, *ʔḥr* (II) 'verhindern, abhalten, aufhalten' (Behnstedt 14)

ékod 'to be afraid': only Jib. *ékəd* 'to be startled' (JL 289), no further cognates detected. Hardly related to Akk. *ekdu* 'fierce' (CAD E 62).

ókil 'to entrust': not unlike Mhr. *awōkəl* 'to entrust' (ML 426), Jib. *ōkəl* 'to trust' (JL 290), an early borrowing from Arb. *wkl* (II) < PS **wkl*.

ker 'to add': to be compared to Arb. *wkr* 'to fill a vessel' (LA 5 342), Jib. *ékər* 'to give more water or milk than expected' (JL 290).

éḳre 'sheath': cf. perhaps Arb. *waqr-* 'cleft in a hoof' (LA 5 340).

kes 'to hide': probably to be compared to Arb. *wks* 'to be less, to diminish' and especially *waks-* 'lunar eclipse' (LA 6 310). An eventual relationship to PS **ksw* 'to cover, to hide' is conceivable.

éḳar 'to come in the evening': only Jib. *ʔéḳ·r* 'to come home (cattle)' (JL 2), no further cognates detected.

ʔlḳ 'to chew': only in other MSA: Mhr. *awōləḳ* 'to chew cud' (ML 428), Jib. *ōləḳ* 'to chew cud' (JL 291).

élel 'kid': etymologically uncertain, for a tentative comparison with PS **laʔlaʔ-* 'kid' see Naumkin et al. 2016:58.

sed 'to put on fire': < PS **wsd* 'to found, to fix'. *Contra* LS 282, certainly unrelated to Arb. *sdd* 'to close up, to stop' (Lane 1328), for which see Soq. *yhed* 'to block' (LS 141).

sef 'to add' < PS **wsp*.

eŝ 'to lead': etymologically obscure. Cf. perhaps Mhr. *hōŝ* 'to steal by force' (ML 162), Jib. *hɔŝ* 'to take by force' (JL 100), compatible semantically but implying an irregular loss of *h* in Soqotri.

ted 'to wait': to be compared to Arb. *wtd* 'to be permanent, steadfast' (LA 3 544), Tgr. *wättä* 'to fix into the ground', *wətud* 'firm, steadfast' (WTS 439–440).

Ɂtm 'to share' < PS **Ɂtm*.

íti 'to be weak': As admitted by Leslau (CDG 46), his earlier comparison to Gez. *Ɂtt* 'to be removed, taken away; to withdraw' (LS 77) is hardly appealing. Cf. perhaps Arb. *watɁ-* 'a breaking of the flesh without separation of the parts, not reaching the bone; a bruising of the bone without its breaking' (Lane 2919).

éꟹaḥ 'to pain' (LS 70) < PWS **wˀḥ*: Jib. *éꟹaḥ* 'to be fed up, depressed' (JL 296), Gez. *waḍḍəḥa* 'to distress, to make suffer' (CDG 606).

nfnf 'махать' < PWS **nwp*: Mhr. *hənwūf* 'to beckon' (ML 306), Jib. *eníf* 'to beckon' (JL 198).

ꟹafóri 'double wall' < PWS **ˀpr*: Mhr. *ꟹəfūr* 'to plait the hair' (ML 473), Jib. *ꟹ·f·r* 'to plait the hair' (JL 324).

žedher 'brown': with Johnstone (JL 59), likely related to Jib. *gədrét* 'soil, earth' (see further Naumkin et al. 2015:59).

éraḥ 'to come': Presumably an early denominative formation from a non-attested reflex of PS **Ɂurḫ-* 'road' (Kogan 2015:392). The closest approximation is Hbr. *Ɂrḥ* 'to be on the road, to wander' (HALOT 86).

eṣ 'to be afraid': directly comparable to Mhr. *yəṣ* 'to be afraid' (ML 462). With Leslau (LS 55), probably related to Arb. *Ɂaṣīṣ-* 'trembling' (LA 7 4).

ꟹaʕ 'to catch up': no etymology detected.

der 'to stay': with Leslau (LS 124), likely represents PS **dwr* 'to turn', which came to mean 'to stay, to dwell, to leave' in a number of other WS languages – but not in continental MSA, cf. Mhr. *dōr* 'to wander around' (ML 76), Jib. *dcr* 'to wander around' (JL 42). If this etymology is correct, this is a clear-cut example of a "hollow" root (a type otherwise practically extinct in Soqotri) secondarily adopted to the morphological pattern of a I*w* root in the causative stem.

ékob 'to enter': directly comparable to Mhr. *wəkūb* 'to enter' (ML 425), possibly also Arb. *wkb* 'to move slowly, step by step' (LA 1 947). In the wake of Bittner (1913:129), one is inclined to compare Gez. *kabkāb* 'wedding feast' (CDG 273), originally "(day of the groom's) "entering" (the bride)", cf. *laylatu d-daḫlati* in Arabic. Note also Sab. *wkb* 'to receive, to gain; to find, to encounter' (SD 159), perhaps from 'to come upon'? In Behnstedt 1316, Yem. Arb. *wakab-* 'Grenzstein' is tentatively compared (implying an original meaning 'to insert').

Ɂḳʕ 'to guess a riddle': directly comparable to Jib. *éḳaʕ* 'to find; to guess rightly' (JL 290). In Yemeni Arabic, note *wqʕ* (II) 'to hit the target' (Piamenta 530), (III) 'to set right, to push to the right place'. It is tempting to suppose an eventual relationship to Arb. *wqʕ* 'to fall; to take place, to happen', Mhr. *wīḳaʕ* 'to be, to become; to come upon, to happen' (ML 426, probably an early Arabism).

ʔḵm 'to hit, to affect': to be compared to Arb. *wqm* 'to humble, to subdue; to sadden' (LA 12 765–766), Sab. *wḵm* 'to be submissive; to render submissive' (SD 161). Johnstone compares the Soqotri verb to Jib. *eḵúhm* 'to take upon oneself all the responsibility; to be interferring, officious' (JL 291) without specifying the hypothetic semantic development.

šéḵem 'ugly': in all probability related to *ʔḵm* 'to hit, to affect' ('to be ugly' < 'to be affected, humbled, subdued').

ʔḵŝ 'to bump': Cf. perhaps Gez. *waḵaŝa* 'to reproach, to accuse, to condemn; to strive, to quarrel' (CDG 616).

ésaʕ 'to meet': no etymology detected.

ʔŝḥ 'to open one's mouth': with Leslau (LS 427), to be compared to Arb. *šḥw* 'to open one's mouth' (Lane 1514), Tgr. *säḥa* 'to yawn' (WTS 172).