

1. *ḥ d d

to sharpen (a knife) > to delimit, set bounds > to wear mourning, mourn

1) *ḥadda* - to sharpen, hone (a knife) (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 187)

- to delimit, delineate; to set bounds, limit, restrict (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 187)

ḥadd – limit (fig.), (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 187)

The woman abstained the wearing of ornaments, and the use of perfumes, and dye for the hands, because forbidden such things, or because she forbade herself, and put on the garments of mourning, after the death of her husband (A 'Obeyd, A, Mšb) for the period called العدة (Lane's Lexicon, page 527)

2)a. *ḥdudi* – quiet, reserved, taciturn (A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic, p.241)

b. *ḥaddad* – limit, restrict (Gulf Arabic Dictionary - Hamdi Qafisheh, p.122)

- نقدر تسوي شما تريد. ماحد يحددك [tigdar tsawwi š-ma triid. maḥḥad yḥaddidk] – You can do whatever you want. No one will restrict you

ḥdad – mourning (Gulf Arabic Dictionary - Hamdi Qafisheh, p.123)

c. *ḥaddad*- limiter, fixer une limite (Dialectes de Syrie Alep, Damas, Liban, Jérusalem – Barthélemy, p. 147)

ḥedād – deuil (Dictionnaire arabe-français, Dialectes de Syrie Alep, Damas, Liban, Jérusalem – Barthélemy, p. 147)

Compare:

- deuil - x^e siècle, *dol*, « affliction » ; xi^e siècle, *duel*, « affliction causée par la perte d'une personne aimée ». Du bas latin *dolus*, « douleur », déverbal de *dolere*, « souffrir ». (*Dictionnaire de l'Académie française*)
- lutto s. m. [lat. *lūctus* -us, der. del tema di *lugere* «piangere, essere in **lutto**»]. (Treccani)
- Luto – lat. *Lugere* – lamentarse, deplorar (*Diccionario de la lengua española, Vigésima tercera edición*, Real Academia Española, 2014)
- Mourn - Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to remember." (Weekley's "An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English)
- Sorg - Norwegian Nynorsk word sorg comes from Proto-Indo-European **swerg*^h- (watch over, worry; be ill, suffer), and later Proto-Germanic **surgō* (Worry, care, sorrow.) (*The Bokmål Dictionary*)
- Жалоба (бел)- Inherited from Old East Slavic жалоба (*žaloba*), (grief, regret; complaint) (Sreznevsky, Izmail I. (1893), *Материалы для Словаря древне-русского языка по письменным памятникамъ*)

2. *ḍ b ṭ

to grab, grasp, seize; to keep, to hold>to do accurately, precisely > to set, to regulate, to adjust

1) *ḍabaṭa* – to grab, grasp, seize, apprehend; keep, hold, retain; to have under control, have command (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 624)

ḍabṭ - capture, apprehension, arresting, detention; *accuracy*, correction, *exactitude* control, correction, *regulation* (techn.); tuning, focusing, *adjustment* (of an apparatus or set; techn.) (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 625)

maḍbūṭ - accurate, exact, correct, right, precise (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 625)

2) a. *ḍbeṭ* - to specify, to say or do precisely (A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic, Richard S. Harrell; p.45)

be-d-ḍbeṭ - precisely, exactly (A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic, Richard S. Harrell; p.45)

b. *zabaṭ* - régler [une machine...]; mettre au point [id.]; (Lexique arabe dialectal égyptien français ;p . 98)

zabṭ - précision, exactitude (Lexique arabe dialectal égyptien français ;p . 98)

c. *zabaṭ* - rendre exact, précis , mettre au point ; régler (une montre, un instrument de précision) (Dictionnaire arabe-français Dialectes de Syrie Alep, Damas, Liban, Jérusalem – Barthélemy ; p. 499)

3.*ḥ r ' b

branch > *beautiful girl (gulf)*

1) *ḥar'aba* – a branch, or twig, until a year old (Lane's Lexicon, page 728)

ḥur'ūba – a bending branch

ḥar'aba – a girl slender in bones having much soft, or tender; young woman of goodly stature, resembling a twig

2) *Xar'uub* – beautiful girl ((Gulf Arabic Dictionary - Hamdi Qafisheh, p.183)

4.*s l f

to be over, be past; to precede, antecede > *to tell, to narrate* > *a story, anecdote*

1) *Salafa* – to be over, be past, be bygone; to precede, to antecede (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 493)

Salafan – in advance, beforehand, before (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 493)

2) *Soolaf* – to reminisce, to chat, to talk (A Dictionary of Iraqi Arabic, Arabic-English, D.R. Woodhead, Wayne Beene; p.230)

(- 'ii, soolif – yes, go ahead and tell me (A Dictionary of Iraqi Arabic, Arabic-English, D.R. Woodhead, Wayne Beene; p.230))

Saalfa – tale, story, narrative (A Dictionary of Iraqi Arabic, Arabic-English, D.R. Woodhead, Wayne Beene; p.230)

5.*ḥ w š

to round up, drive into a trap > *Stop, cheek, prevent*

enclosure > *courtyard* > *house*

1) *ḥaša* – to round up, drive into a trap; to stop, check, prevent; stem, stave off (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 249)

ḥauš – enclosure, enclosed area; courtyard (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 249)

- a thing resembling [the kind of enclosure, made of trees or of wood, for camels or sheep or goats]; applied by the people of Egypt to the court of a house; and to any court; or enclosure, surrounded by dwellings or the like, or by these and walls, or by walls alone) (Lane's Lexicon, page 672)

2) *ḥooš* pl *ḥwaaš* 1. court, courtyard, patio. 2. house (A Dictionary of Iraqi Arabic: Arabic-English; Woodhead, Wayne Beene; p.123)

6. *ḥ f r

to dig, to drill > a hoof > heavy foot traffic

ḥafara- to dig, to drill, to excavate, to carve (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 219)

ḥāfir – hoof (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 220)

- the hoof as though it dug the ground by reason of the vehemence of its tread upon it (Lane's Lexicon, page 604)

ḥuff-un wa *ḥāfir*-un – camels and horses (Lane's Lexicon, page 604)

ḥafer – hoof (cow, horse, sheep, etc); heavy foot traffic (people, animals) (A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic, Richard S. Harrell; p255)

dak z -zenqa dima mḥurža 'la wedd fiha bezzaf de-l-ḥafer – that street is always noisy because of the heavy traffic

7. *š f r

border, edge > blade (of a sword, of a knife) > thief, robber

1) *Šafr* – The primary signification of [the inf.n.] شفر [i.e. of which the verb is app. Šafara شَفَرَ] is the act of cutting, or cutting off; syn. قطع (Lane's Lexicon, page 1580)

Šafr –edge, rim, border, fringe;(palpebral margin from which eyelashes grows, edge of the eyelid); (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 558)

Šafra – large knife, blade (of a sword, of a knife) (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 558)

- The edge, or cutting part of a sword

2) *Šeffar* – thief, robber, anyone who steals or robs (A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic, Richard S. Harrell; p.152)

Šeffar – to steal; to cut into strips; to trim (edge of a sole) (A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic, Richard S. Harrell; p152)

šhāl d el-flūs dda dāk eš-šeffār? – cuanto dinero te quito aquel ladrón? (diccionario español árabe marroquí, francisco moscoso garcía, p.176)

8.*f r q

separartion > quarter, neighborhood

1)*Faraqa* - to separate, part, divide, sever, sunder; to make a distinction, differentiate (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 829)

Farq – separation, division, partition; difference (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 830)

Farīq – band, company, detachment, unit; team (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 830)

2) *Firag* – to be different, differ (Gulf Arabic Dictionary - Hamdi Qafisheh, p.478)

Farg – difference (Gulf Arabic Dictionary - Hamdi Qafisheh, p.478)

Farīg – team (Gulf Arabic Dictionary - Hamdi Qafisheh, p.478)

Firīj – neighborhood, quarter or section of a city (Gulf Arabic Dictionary - Hamdi Qafisheh, p.475)

*(“The affrication of ق

The area where those Nejdī dialects are spoken in which ك and ق are affricated to ch and j in contiguity with the front vowels lies on the fringes of the area occupied by the central Nejdī dialects. Thus, to this sub-group belong the dialects of the Persian Gulf littoral, the southern dialects of Iraq, and the dialects of nomads of Syria and Jordan.

The following examples:

قير - jīr

ابريق - ibriḳ

عرق - ‘irj

سيقان – sījān”

Further Studies on the Dōsiri Dialect of Arabic as Spoken in Kuwait, T. M. Johnstone; p79)

“More complex sound changes are the following:

ساروق > sārūg > *sārūj > sārūy – snad corridor”

Johnstone, T. M. (1965). The sound change j > y in the Arabic dialects of peninsular Arabia. P.241) *

Compare: (fr) section

(latin *sectio*, de *secare*, couper, diviser)

Chacune des divisions d'une ville, d'un conseil, d'un tribunal, d'un collège électoral, etc.

Les tribunes des quarante-huit sections de Paris retentirent des plus véhémentes attaques, Lanfrey, *Hist. de Napoléon Ier*, ch. 2.

9. *d š š

Basic source: Semantic Innovation and Change in Kuwaiti Arabic; Yousuf B.AlBader (74- 87)

dive into water >to set sail> to enter, go in (> to begin (a month))

Because pearl diving that was the mainstay of the economy of Kuwait and eastern Arabia, he proposes the following scenario for the synchronic process of this meaning extension:

- 1) dašš 'set sail, dive into water' (in literal meaning)
- 2) dašš 'to set sail' (literal) and 'enter' (figurative)
- 3) dašš the meaning 'to set sail' become obsolete
- 4) dašš 'to enter' (literal) and 'to set sail' (figurative)
- 5) dašš 'to enter'

- 1 meaning (for sail)

dašš/daššēna l-ġōš
'He/we went pearl-diving.'
(and al-Ayyoub (1982: 53, 1997: 222))

daššēt/daššēna l-baḥar
'I/we put to sea.'
(al-S'aydān (1971: 578))

Also, in Kuwaiti, Bahraini and Emirati dialects the next sense:
dašša lit. 'the entering, going in' - 'the beginning of the pearling season proper'

dašša – (preceded by yoom يوم الدشة) the first day of pearl diving (Gulf Arabic Dictionary, Hamdi Qafisheh, p. 220))

- 2 meaning (enter)

dašš – to enter, to go in
دش! I-baab mafkuuk – Enter! The door is unclosed

- "Khalaf (1988: 170), however, states that dašš is nowadays used to talk about the landing of an aeroplane, e.g.:

daššat ṭ-ṭayyāra
'The plane is approaching (the airport)' (i.e. 'Aero-motion Verb').

- 3 meaning (temporal events)

dašš l-išta
'The winter has begun.'
(Khalaf (1988: 169-170))

ba'ad ayyām yidišš š-šaha ṭ-ṭāni
'The next month will begin in few days.'
(al-S'aydān (1971: 577))

10.*b r r

land (as opposed to sea)> country (as opposed to city)

1) *Barr* – land (as opposed to sea), terra firma, mainland; open country (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 61)

Barran – out, outside (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 61)

Barrī – rural, belonging to open country; wild (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 61)

2) *a. Berr* – land (in contrast to sea) (A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic, Richard S. Harrell; p.11)

beṛra (no art.) – country (in contrast to city)

- Ana msafer l-beṛra – I'm going to the country (A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic, Richard S. Harrell; p.12)

b. barra – campagne; (adv.) dehors (Dictionnaire arabe-français Dialectes de Syrie Alep, Damas, Liban, Jérusalem – Barthélemy ; p. 36)

barrāniye – spec. « par dehors de la ville » après un v. de mouvement, s'oppose à *djūwēniye* « par l'intérieur de la ville » (Dictionnaire arabe-français Dialectes de Syrie Alep, Damas, Liban, Jérusalem – Barthélemy ; p. 36)

barrīye - campagne; plaine déserte ou peu habitée (Dictionnaire arabe-français Dialectes de Syrie Alep, Damas, Liban, Jérusalem – Barthélemy ; p. 37)

Compare:

(Swedish)

land n

1. (*uncountable*) land, ground, earth, territory; as opposed to sea or air

Land i sikte! — Land ho!

Efter kriget tvangs förlorande staterna avträda mycket land.

After the war, the losing states had to cede much land.

2. (*uncountable*) land, countryside, earth, ground suitable for farming; as opposed to towns and cities

livet på landet — life in the countryside

stad och land — town and country

11. *z n q

to tighten > street

1) *Zanaqa* – to tighten, constrict (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 445)

2) *Zanaqa* – narrow street, lane alley (Hans Wehr 4th ed., page 445)

Zenqa – street (A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic, Richard S. Harrell; p.245)

saṣṣem kā-yṭa|| `la z-zanqa – una venatata que da a la calle (diccionario español árabe marroquí, francisco moscoso garcía, p.187)