

6. Glossary

Only a part of the lexical items found in the present texts are included in the glossary. One category of items excluded are those well documented in dictionaries of Literary Arabic or sedentary dialects, unless they phonetically, morphologically or semantically display noticeable deviations from their counterparts in these forms of Arabic. Since there are no comprehensive dictionaries of the language forms used in the present narratives and poems, reference is made to relevant occurrences of the items in various sources: dictionaries, glossaries and published texts.

- ?b* *bayy* (dimin.) ‘dad’, *ya-bayy* ‘my dear son’ IX 7a
- ?by* *yabi* (imperf. only) ‘to want’ II 11, VII 22a; *ab-anām* VII 36a; see n. 21, pp. 144-145.
- ?tr* *’atāri* IX 32b, *tarīt-* II 10, *tārī-* III 51b, IV 27b, *tara* IV 20c ‘look’, ‘as it happened’, ‘as it was’; WALLIN, ZDMG 6, p. 205 (*atāri-*) 1. 4; SOCIN, Diwan III, p. 85 (*atāri*); FISCHER, Dem., p. 197f.; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl.: *atir*, *atāri*, *tāri*, *atāri*, *tari* ‘expresses sudden realization, counter expectation, surprise or regret’
- ?ny* (Form V+ Form X contamination) *istanna* ‘to wait’ III 23; see *tny*
- biġi* ‘about’ III 15, 31
- balči* ‘perhaps’ (Tu.-Pers. bälki) II 12, III 35
- brz* *barraz* ‘to pitch a small tent (*birze*)’ VII 16
- bṭn* *bṭfn* ‘flat ground’ I 5; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 676 ‘a low hillside’, ‘slope’, ‘base’; STEWART, ZAL 6.2 ‘steep side of a wadi’; YRTTIAHO, N‘ēmāt, p. 164 ‘hillside’; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. *bṭfn* ‘flat ground, shallow valley, bed of a wadi’
- bty* *bāṭa* ‘to be slow’, ‘to tarry’ XIII 14a
- bill* ‘camels (coll.)’ II 12, III 5, 9, 22, IV 6, VI 3, VII 3, 4
- byy* see *?b*
- byd* *bīḍ* ‘white-faced (pl.)’, ‘women’ IX 31b; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl.: ‘when the adjective *al-bīḍ* is used in reference to women it implies both fairness of skin as well as chastity and purity of character’
- byn* *bēn* ‘separation’, ‘death’ III 50a, VII 23a
- trtr* *mtartar* ‘stiffen’, ‘lifeless’ II 14; DENIZEAU, Dict., *tärtär* ‘être figé (de peur)’
- try* *tara* presentative particle IV 18b, 19a, VI 19a, VII 11, IX 23, 33a, XIV 32, XV 18; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. (*tara*, *tar*, *taru*)
- tly* *mitlīye*, pl. *mitāli* ‘recently calved camel’ VII 22b; LANE, Lex., s.v. *tlw*: *mutlin/mutliyatun* ‘a mother, or a she-camel, and a female wild animal, having her young one following her’, pl. *matāli*
- tny* *ittanna* ‘to wait’ II 10; cf. *tana* *yatna* STEWART, Sinai Bedouin Law 2, Gl.; INGHAM, Dhafīr, p. 82 l. 15; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. *tana*
- try* see *?tr*

<i>tny</i>	<i>mitāni</i> see note to III 45b; cf. SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. ‘oft repeated solemn oaths’
<i>ȝd̥</i>	<i>ȝida</i> ‘camel calf in its fourth year’ XIV 23; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 333
<i>ȝlb</i>	<i>ȝilūba</i> ‘goods for sale’, metaph. ‘champion’ III 58b, glossed by ST <i>‘int bāyi’</i> ‘nafṣak; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. <i>ȝalūba</i> ‘auf den Markt gebrachte Waare’
<i>ȝnb</i>	<i>ȝannab</i> ‘to turn off’, ‘to drop in’ I 13ab, XIV 1; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. ‘to keep away, stay clear’
<i>ȝwx</i>	<i>ȝūx</i> ‘broadcloth’ (Tu.-Pers. čōxā) IX 8a; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>jōx</i> ; BAILEY, War Poems, p. 143, and id., Bedouin Poetry, p. 267 ‘finest wool’
<i>ȝwl</i>	<i>‘ala ȝwīl</i> poet. ‘on the side of’ III 48a, dim. of <i>ȝāl</i> ?
<i>ȝyȝ</i>	see <i>gyg</i>
<i>ȝbb</i>	<i>ȝabbāb</i> ‘master’ II 14
<i>ȝgȝ</i>	<i>ȝigȝ</i> ‘camel calf in its third year’ XIV 23; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 333
<i>ȝdy</i>	<i>ȝhadḍa</i> ‘to ask the raiders to give back part of the spoils’ IX 23; PALVA, Hesbān, Gl. and references there
<i>ȝrr</i>	<i>ȝurr</i> in poetry used as a metaphor: ‘noble falcon’, ‘wild hawk’ III 39b
<i>ȝzm</i>	<i>ȝazm</i> ‘hill, ridge’ XIV 6; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 679 ‘a rather narrow but long height sinking down into a plain steeply on the one side and gradually on the other’; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. ‘Sandhügel’; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>ȝazim</i> , pl. <i>ȝazām</i> , <i>ȝzūm</i> ‘rough terrain’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. ‘a limestone mountain ridge’
<i>ȝsws</i>	<i>ȝaswas</i> ‘caress’, ‘embrace’ IX 19 (variant of <i>ȝassas</i>)
<i>ȝwr</i>	<i>ȝwār</i> , pl. <i>ȝīrān</i> ‘camel calf’ IX 12b; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 333: camel calf during the suckling time (90 days); BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>ȝuwār</i> ‘a young, unweaned camel’
<i>ȝwf</i>	<i>ȝāf u</i> ‘to harness’, ‘to make ready for departure’ X 30a; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. ‘ein Kamel in Reisebereitschaft setzen’, ‘beladen’; MONTAGNE, Contes V 1 ‘emparer’ (<i>yihūf xēl</i>); SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>ȝūfaw</i> ‘ala <i>rikiyibkum</i> ‘go round your mounts (and make sure that the saddle is tight, the loads are on properly, and that they are ready to go)’
<i>ȝwl</i>	Form IV ‘to turn’ part. <i>mihil</i> X 37a
<i>ȝwm</i>	<i>ȝōm</i> ‘flock of birds’ VII 27a
<i>hygl</i>	<i>ȝhaygal</i> ‘to hop with one foot’ (< <i>ȝgl</i>), v.n. <i>ȝaygalān</i> ‘hopscotch’ or ‘slow pace’ XIV 18
<i>hyd</i>	<i>ȝēd</i> ‘noble camel’ IV 42b; SOCIN, Diwan III, p. 142 ‘Lastkamel’, Gl., ‘altes Kamel’; AL-‘UZAYZI, Ma‘lama 5, p. 190 <i>ȝēd</i> pl. <i>iȝyūd</i> : <i>al-ȝamal al-qādir</i> ‘alā <i>ȝaml al-’atqāl</i> ; cf. JARGY, La poésie populaire, p. 273 n. 1: <i>heyd</i> , pl. <i>heyādā</i> ‘courageous, intrépides, héros’ (en parler bédouin); il semble que ce mot vienne de <i>w̫hayyed</i> , littéralement ‘seul, unique’
<i>xbr</i>	<i>xabar i</i> ‘to know’ IX 12b; <i>xabbar</i> ‘to tell’ XIV 22; <i>xābar</i> ‘to recall’ III 33, ‘to report’ VII 18
<i>xdy</i>	<i>tixadḍa</i> ‘to bow down’ VII 34b, ST glossed <i>stagbalo b-il-ihtirām</i>

xsy	xasa, imperat. <i>?ixs (wišš)</i> ‘shame on you!’ XIV 39, 40, xassa ‘to say <i>?ixs</i> ’ XIV 39, txassa ‘to be ashamed’ XIV 40; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 632 2a <i>exsū xasseytu</i> ‘Begone! Ill have ye acted’; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl <i>xsy a</i> ‘lügen’, ‘unsicher, viell. hängt das Wort mit <i>?ixs a bas</i> ’ Tanṭawi 49,72 [...] zusammen; cf. DENIZEAU, Dict., s.v. <i>?xṣ</i> : <i>?ixṣ</i> “exclamation de dégoût, de mépris ‘fi!, hou!',”, quoted from BAUER, Pal., p. 98, l. 11; HINDS&BADAWI, Dict., s.v. <i>?xṣ</i> : <i>?ixṣ alēk</i> ‘shame on you!', ‘fie on you!’
xšš	xušše ‘shed’ IV 10
xtr	itxaṭṭar ‘to risk’ III 34
xṭf	xatf u ‘to kidnap’ II 2
xlf	xallaf ‘to say <i>?alla yxilfak</i> (may God recompense you)’ XIV 34 xulfa ‘captured camels’ II 19b; cf. DENIZEAU, Dict. <i>xalfa</i> ‘chamelle pleine’ (DALMAN, Arbeit und Sitte VI 155,9); xlāf ‘harm’: mā bī xlāf ‘there is nothing wrong with me’ II 8, II 9, XIV 3, 31, mā bo ^h ixlāf ‘he's all right’ XI 6; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl.
xwt	nxawat ‘to go out of one's senses’ XIV 22 (w treated as a strong radical); cf. DENIZEAU, Dict. <i>xawwat</i> ‘étourdir, faire perdre la tête’; KAMPFFMEYER, Glossar, p. 20 <i>axwat</i> ‘dumm’, ‘töricht’
xwd	xōda ‘sweetheart’ XIII 17b, glossed by YT n. 203; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>xawda</i> ‘beautiful woman’; cf. LANE, Lex. <i>xawd</i> , pl. <i>xawdāt</i> , xūd ‘soft, tender, youthful; goodly, beautiful (young woman)’
xwr	xūr (pl.) ‘milk camels’ II 19b, IX 12b; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. <i>xawwār</i> , f. -a, pl. <i>xūr</i> ‘mittelgutes Kamel’, fem. bes. ‘Milchkamelin’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>xawwār</i> ‘non-thoroughbred camel’; MONTAGNE, Contes VII 2 ‘chamelles de guerre’
xyzrn	xēzirne ‘cane stick’ XIV 18; MUSIL, Rwala, pp. 293:25 <i>xeyzarāna</i> ‘rattan’; cf. WEHR, Dict. <i>xayzurāna</i>
xyš	xīša ‘(poor) tent’ XIV 21; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>xēša</i> ‘tent made of rags’
dbb	dabb i ‘to be off’, ‘to set out’ IV 7, 8, XIII 10c, ‘to hit’ IV 24a, ‘to creep’, ‘to trip’ XII 6a; dabība ‘animal’, ‘mount’ (= dābba) XIII 10c
dbwy	dabbōya ‘arsenal’ XIV 41 (< Tu. deppoy < Fr. dépôt)
drs	midrasīye ‘a mass blotting out everything’ (from <i>daras</i> ‘to wipe out’) X 37b
dr ^c	dwēri ^c ‘thigh-rest’ X 30b; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>duwēra</i> ^c ‘thigh-rest (on front of hump)’
drk	Form IV ‘to reach’ VII 27a (<i>yídirčin</i>)
d ^c tr	tida ‘tar/idda’ tar ‘to make noise’, ‘to clatter’ V 5, ‘to stumble’ XIV 33; da ‘tūr ‘pounding of hooves’ II 24b, V 5; DOZY, Suppl. ‘trépigner, battre des pieds contre terre’; BAILEY, War Poems, p. 155 n. 81 da ‘tar ‘to roll’; id., Bedouin Poetry, Gl. ‘to roll downwards’; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. da ‘tar II ‘in Verwirrung geraten’; DENIZEAU, Dict. <i>da</i> ‘tar ‘faire trébucher’, <i>dda</i> ‘tar ‘trébucher’
dfk	dafak pl. difāfič ‘rifle’ X 15a; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>dafag</i> pl. <i>dafāfig</i> ‘rifle’ (from Turkish <i>tüfek</i>), 5.1.13 <i>dafak</i>

<i>dmğ</i>	<i>madmūğ</i> ‘vigorous’ IX 6b; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. ‘thin, sinewy’
<i>dhğ</i>	<i>dahağ</i> a ‘to run away’, ‘to stroll’ II 2; BAILEY, War Poems, p. 57 ‘to move along’; id., Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>dahağ yidhiğ</i> ‘to pass along the way, to go along’; LANDBERG, Gl. Dat., p. 859 ‘errer par-ci, par-là’, ‘battre’; <i>dōhağ</i> ‘to go’ XV 8D
<i>dwm</i>	<i>dīma</i> poet. ‘always’ III 48a, <i>dāyim id-dōm</i> VII 37a
<i>dww</i>	<i>daww</i> pl. <i>dīyān</i> ‘desert plain between mountain ranges’ VII 32b, XIII 10b; <i>diwīya</i> XI 11b; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 677 ‘a vast, elongated, level plain enclosed by two mountain chains; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. <i>daww</i> ‘Wüste’; AL-‘UZAYZI, Ma‘lama 5, p. 223 <i>daww</i> pl. <i>dīyān</i> = <i>mafāza</i> , 4, p. 292 = <i>bādiya</i> ; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>daww</i> pl. <i>dawwān</i> ‘open desert’
<i>dwy</i>	<i>diwīya</i> ‘desert’ XI 11b (poet. rhyme-word for <i>daww</i>)
<i>rbq</i>	<i>rabqa</i> ‘lizard’, ‘serpent’ I 12b
<i>rğd</i>	<i>rağd</i> ‘group’, ‘mass, multitude’ III 47b; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>rijad</i> ‘to heap, pile up’; BORIS, Marazig <i>ražzad</i> ‘être groupé en grand nombre’
<i>rğm</i>	<i>ruğm</i> ‘cairn’, ‘heap of stones’ I 12b, <i>ruğma</i> X 24a
<i>rzm</i>	<i>’arzam</i> ‘to groan’ VI 5a; SOCIN, Diwan I 39, 37; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>arzam</i> ‘to groan, moan’
<i>r̄y</i>	<i>har̄i</i> , pl. <i>har̄u</i> ‘look!’ III 26, IV 4; see FISCHER, Dem., p. 194f.; <i>rā’i</i> ‘herder’ VII 3, ‘people’, ‘owner’ IX 2, XI 25b, <i>ra’it il-bēt</i> ‘housewife’, ‘hostess’ XIV 23; <i>ra’ā</i> a ‘to graze’ XIV 45b; <i>rā’ā</i> ‘to watch’ VIII 13b; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>ra’ā</i> ‘to look after, tend, shepherd’, <i>rā’ā</i> ‘to see, look, watch; to look after, take care of’, <i>rā’i</i> ‘owner’
<i>rfl</i>	<i>marāfil</i> (pl.) ‘ungirded’ XIII 17b; cf. SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. <i>rifāli</i> ‘ungegürtet’; PALVA, Ḫesbān, a24 <i>towb ərfāli</i> ‘ungirded clothes’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>muraffil</i> , <i>rifāl</i> ‘beltless’
<i>rmk</i>	<i>rmēka</i> ‘old mare’ VII 10; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 376 <i>rumak</i> ‘grown mares’; LANDBERG, Gl. ‘An. <i>urmuka/urmukka</i> ‘jument’; SOCIN, Diwan I 64, 10; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>rimak</i> , sg. <i>rmikih</i> ‘mature horse’; PALVA, Ḫesbān g27b
<i>rhg</i>	<i>’arhağ</i> , inf. <i>tirhīğ</i> ‘to put down’, ‘to crush’ V 14a
<i>rwh</i>	<i>mrāḥ</i> ‘cattle yard’ V 11b; MUSIL, Arabia Petraea III, p. 186 ‘Aufenthaltsplatz des Kleinviehes’; id., Rwala, p. 577 ‘camping ground’, p. 294, l. 37 ‘the place where the flock rests’; PALVA, Ḫesbān, Gl., p. 93
<i>zbr</i>	<i>mzabbar</i> ‘undulating’, ST glossed <i>ramil gāsi</i> ; VII 26b; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>zibrih</i> ‘heap’, <i>zibārih</i> ‘dune, knoll, elevation, low hill’
<i>zbg</i>	<i>mzēbag</i> ‘gunpowder’ X 20a
<i>zbn</i>	<i>zibūn</i> ‘patron’, ‘protector’ (metri gratia for <i>zabn</i>) II 25a
<i>z̄nf</i>	<i>za’nūf</i> , pl. <i>za’ānīf</i> ‘tenacity’, ‘obstinacy’ VII 28a; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. ‘Störrigkeit’
<i>zğrt</i>	<i>zagrat</i> ‘to utter shrill’ IX 22, 23

<i>z̥lzl</i>	<i>zalzāl</i> ‘irons’ (sic) III 31
<i>zw̥l</i>	<i>zōl</i> ‘sight’ IX 26a; ‘shape’, ‘person’ XII 12b; WALLIN, ZDMG 6 2,1; AL-SUDAYRĪ, Abṭāl, p. 311 <i>az-zōl: aš-šaxṣ</i> ; SOWAYAN, ZAL 7, p. 70 n. 79 ‘the indistinguishable figure of a person’; id., Arabian Narrative Gl. ‘human figure’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>zōl</i> , <i>ziwāl</i> (pl. <i>zīlān</i>) ‘shadow, image’
<i>zwm</i>	<i>zōm</i> ‘effort’, ‘exertion’ VII 28a; AL-‘UZAYZI, Ma‘lama 5, p. 256 <i>zām</i> ‘to swell’, ‘to expand’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. ‘pile (of grain)’
<i>zyh</i>	<i>zēh</i> ‘plenty’ XIV 8
<i>zyn</i>	<i>mazyūne</i> ‘beautiful (fem.)’ I 1, -a VII 6, pl. <i>mizāyīn</i> XIII 13c; WETZSTEIN, Zeltlager, note to 11:16 ‘schön gebaut’ (‘von Menschen und Tieren’), p. 62
<i>s̥l</i>	<i>sāl</i> , <i>yisāl</i> ‘to ask’ IV 4, VII 35b; <i>sa’al</i> , <i>yisal</i> XI 3; <i>sa’al</i> , <i>yis’al</i> XIV 8, 9, 19, 49; <i>sāyal</i> VII 35a, X 6, XI 15a, 16a
<i>sbg</i>	<i>sābiğ</i> , pl. <i>subbag</i> ‘runner’, ‘charger’ I 10a, 11a, III 44a; <i>s-subbag</i> ‘the foremost rider’ XIV 44c, <i>subbag ir-riš</i> ‘the foremost rider whose lance is adorned with ostrich feathers’; cf. SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>assibbag</i> ‘horses which outrun others’
<i>s̥g̥</i>	<i>śiggīc</i> ‘brave warrior’ III 43a
<i>srb</i>	<i>surba</i> ‘troop’ IX 34b; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>sirbih</i> ‘squadron, cavalcade’; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 536 ‘surba is a troop of ten to twenty riders’
<i>srsb</i>	<i>sarsāb</i> ‘file’ XII 6b, glossed by ST <i>mašy wara ba ‘aqhon</i> ; cf. BARTHÉLEMY, Dict. <i>tsarsab</i> ‘avoir des scrupules, hésiter’ (Leb.), ‘être effrayé’ (Jerus.); BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>sirsāb</i> (pl. <i>sarāsīb</i>) ‘single file’; cf. HINDS & BADAWI, Dict. <i>sarsib</i> ‘to cause to trickle’, ‘to trickle’, <i>sarasīb</i> (pl.) ‘trickle’
<i>sfr</i>	<i>sufra</i> ‘leathern tray’ III 30; STEWART, Sinai Bedouin Law 2, Gl. <i>sufrah</i> ‘leather bag for carrying food’; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>sifrih</i> ‘a leather bag used by travellers to carry provisions’
<i>skr</i>	pl. <i>misāčīr il-libin</i> ‘milk camels’ VI 17a
<i>slf</i>	<i>silāf</i> poet. ‘vanguard’ (= <i>salaf</i>) II 21a; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>salaf</i> ‘troop of warriors riding at the head of a migrating tribe’
<i>sll</i>	<i>slāla</i> ‘blooded mare’ III 45a; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>sulāla</i> pl. <i>salāyil</i> ‘thoroughbred mare (horse)’
<i>sws</i>	<i>sawwas</i> ‘to rot’, ‘to decay’ X 4
<i>swlf</i>	<i>sōlaf</i> a/i ‘to talk’ I 3, IV 1; pass. <i>ssōlaf</i> XV 34, SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. s.v. <i>slf</i> : <i>sōlaf</i> ‘to narrate, talk’
<i>š̥br</i>	<i>šuhbār</i> ‘black colour’, ‘ink’ VII 19 (< <i>ḥibr</i> VII 19)
<i>š̥hy</i>	<i>mašāhi</i> , <i>mišāhi</i> (pl. of <i>mašha</i>) ‘goal’ IV 22b, VII 27a; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 186 ‘an expression used of anything that lies in various directions such as pastures, watering places, camping grounds, people, etc.’; PALVA, ‘Ağarma, p. 60, 1. -1; AL-‘UZAYZI, Ma‘lama 5, p. 292 (= <i>saḥwa</i>); BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>mašhā</i> , pl. <i>mašāhi</i> ‘journey, road’
<i>šxtr</i>	<i>šaxtūr</i> ‘downpour’ IX 27b; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>šaxtūra</i> , pl. <i>šaxatīr</i> ‘jet of water’; MONTAGNE, Contes VII 1a <i>šixtūr</i> ‘averse’
<i>šdd</i>	<i>šdād</i> ‘riding saddle’ X 30a; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>šdād</i> , pl.

	<i>išiddih</i> ‘saddle’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>šadād</i> , pl. <i>ašidda</i> ‘camel riding-saddle’
šd(h)?	šdāh ‘haunch’ XIV 23, 24, 49; DENIZEAU, Dict. <i>šadā</i> ‘partie de la queue du mouton’
šdy	yišda (imperf. only) ‘to resemble’ IX 27b, šady ‘likeness’ VII 23a; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>yašda</i> ‘to resemble’; id., ZAL 7, p. 66 l. 5; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>šadā</i> <i>yišdī</i> ‘to resemble’
šrw	šarwa ‘equal to’, ‘as good as’ IV 13, XIV 10; STEWART, Sinai Bedouin Law 2, Gl. <i>šarwa</i> ‘like’; for the use in narrative context, see footnote to IV 13.
štrnğ	štrnğ ‘chess’ (Tu.-Pers. Šaṭranğ) XIV 37
š‘b	š‘ib ‘mountain pass’ IX 21; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 683 še‘ib, pl. še‘ibān, še‘bān ‘a main valley or watercourse of an intermittent stream’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. ši‘b, pl. ši‘bān ‘small wadi’
š‘l	’aš‘al ‘ash-grey’ IX 6b; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. ‘goldgelb (vom Kamel)’; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 335 ša‘la ‘ash-gray she-camel’; TWEEDIE, The Arabian Horse, p. 263 ‘silver-grey’, ‘strictly, when there is much white on the face and tail (Iraq)’
šgg	šigg ‘tent’, ‘men’s compartment of the tent’ II 13, VII 8; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>šigg</i> , pl. <i>šugūg</i> ‘guest-tent; guest section of a tent’
šll	šalil ‘tail of robe’ IV 7
šlg	tišālag ‘to tear in pieces (jointly)’ X 19b
šlm	mašlūm ‘broken’ VII 23a, glossed by ST <i>maksür</i> ; DOZY, Suppl. šlm ‘rendre quelqu’un perplexe’
šby	iştaba ‘to peep in (through an opening of a tent)’ XIV 21 (2x); cf. SCHMIDT & KAHLE, Volkserzählungen I 41,5 šāba min xurūkha ‘er guckte durch die Löcher (des Zeltes) hinein’
šdg	siğg ‘truth’ X 19a
šrr	šarr ‘tax of protection’ III 1
š‘b	pl. mišā‘ib ‘milk camels’ (rhyme word) V 15a, ST glossed <i>n-nyāg illi btihlib</i>
sgr	şagr pl. şgür, poet. <i>sigār</i> ‘falcon’ II 20a, 24a
šml	şammäl ‘filler of water-skins’ XI 27b; AL-‘UZAYZI, Ma‘lama 5, p. 306 şamil pl. şimlān ‘water-skin’; YRTTIAHO, N‘emāt, p. 166 ‘milkskin’; STEWART, Sinai Bedouin Law 2, Gl. <i>şimil</i> ‘water-container’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>şamīl</i> , pl. <i>şamāmīl</i> ‘water-bag’; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 71 <i>semīl</i> ‘leather sack for sour milk’; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>şimil</i> ‘milk skin’
šnt	şanat ‘to lend an ear’, ‘to eavesdrop’ X 33b
đ‘n	đ‘ün ‘wandering’ I 12a; AL-‘UZAYZI, Ma‘lama 5, p. 354 <i>ađ-đa‘in</i> : <i>al-qawm al-murtahilūn</i>
đwl	điwīl ‘crowded’, ‘in masses’ III 47b; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. <i>đōl</i> ‘Versammlung, Haufe von Leuten’
tb̄b	tabb u ‘to arrive’ II 5, III 18, IX 19, 27a; maṭabb ‘place’ I 5

<i>tubb</i>	<i>tubbağī</i> ‘gunner’ (Tu. topçu) III 2
<i>trd</i>	<i>ṭarad</i> ‘chase’, ‘battle’ IX 27a
<i>trš</i>	<i>ṭāriš</i> pl. <i>ṭurrāš</i> ‘messenger’ III 3, XIV 43, pl. <i>ṭrūš</i> X 10; ‘traveler’, ‘wanderer’ X 4
<i>try</i>	<i>ṭara a</i> ‘to come into (‘ala) one’s mind’ III 40b, XI 4 (2x), 10b; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. ‘einfallen’; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. ‘to cross one’s mind’
<i>tšš</i>	<i>ṭaṣṣ u</i> ‘to disperse’, ‘to be dispersed’, ‘to stroll’ XIV 6; ROSENHOUSE, Bedouin, p. 313f. ‘stroll casually’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. ‘to shake out, air’; cf. LANDBERG, Gl. Daṭ., p. 2207 ‘disperser, répandre’, ‘se disperser, s’enfuir’
<i>ti's</i>	<i>ṭi's</i> , pl. <i>ṭi'ūs</i> , <i>ṭi'as</i> ‘conical sand drift’, ‘dune’ VI 13b; MUSIL, Rwala, pp. 172 and 302; SOCIN, Diwan I 49,6d and Excurs G4, p. 290; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>ṭi's</i> , dim. <i>ṭi'ēs</i> , pl. <i>ṭi'ūs</i> ‘sand dune’; PALVA, Ḥesbān e23
<i>tlb</i>	<i>ṭalāba</i> ‘lawsuit’, ‘blood-feud’, ‘dispute’, ‘affair’ II 3, VII 5, X 4, 12, XI 3, XIV 2, 12, 25; <i>itlāba</i> VII 3, <i>ṭallāb</i> ‘avenger’ XII 19a; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. ‘trial, session’; <i>ṭalab</i> ‘to look for, to hunt up’ II 9 (2x), 10, XII 19a, part. act. <i>mutlib</i> XIV 28; cf. <i>ṭalab</i> ‘pursuing party’, ‘object of pursuit’, ‘the person sought after for revenge’, SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl.
<i>tl̩l</i>	<i>itṭalṭal</i> ‘to be agitated’ II 14; cf. DENIZEAU, Dict. <i>ṭalṭam</i> : <i>yṭalṭem</i> ‘aqlo ‘être frappé d’hébétude’ (from <i>lṭm</i> , FRAYHA, Mu‘ğam)
<i>tlms</i>	<i>miṭṭalmas</i> ‘dizzy’ VII 30b, glossed by ST <i>a'ma</i> ; probably metath. from <i>ṭalsam</i> , ‘être frappé d’hébétude’, DENIZEAU, Dict. and FRAYHA, Mu‘ğam
<i>tm̩tm</i>	<i>ṭamṭam</i> ‘to slack the tent ropes’ XIV 30, glossed by ST <i>nazzal</i>
<i>tnb</i>	<i>ṭanīb</i> ‘protected neighbour’ II 7; DENIZEAU, Dict. ‘voisin (de tente)’, ‘qui sollicite, invoque la protection’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. ‘one who receives protection from another’, ‘neighbour’
<i>twš</i>	<i>itṭāwaš</i> ‘to quarrel’ XI 1
<i>'dd</i>	<i>'idd</i> imperat. ‘consider’ > ‘like’, ‘as if’ VII 30a, XII 11a, <i>'iddi</i> XI 8a, XII 17b
<i>'rgb</i>	<i>'argūb</i> , pl. <i>'arāgīb</i> ‘rocky slope’ V 12a, glossed by ST <i>wa'ar</i> ; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 676 ‘slope’, ‘steep rocky hillside’; DALMAN, Diwan, p. 137 ‘Thalwindung’
<i>'rms</i>	<i>'armās</i> ‘thoroughbred riding-camel’ IV 26d; WALLIN, ZDMG 5, p. 12 l. 1 ‘ein poet. Wort für <i>dalūl</i> ’; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 590 ‘arāmīs ‘hardened she-camels’; AL-‘UZAYZI, Ma‘lama 5, p. 376 ‘armas, yi‘armis = ištadd; nāga ‘armās
<i>'zb</i>	<i>'azzab</i> ‘to tend (a herd)’ X 1, 2, 4, 6; <i>m'azzib</i> ‘host’ II 7, III 12, IV 15, VII 14, ‘groom’, ‘servant’ VII 14; cf. <i>'azīb</i> ‘a pasture at such a distance from the camp that the camels must spend at least three or four nights away and do not return to water or to the camp till the fifth day’, MUSIL, Rwala, p. 262; <i>'azab</i> to pasture the camels in <i>'azīb</i> , SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl.; <i>'azbih</i> ‘a camel herd pasturing away from the camp’, ibid.
<i>'gn</i>	<i>'gān</i> ‘headband’ (= ‘gāl’) XIII 4
<i>'ny</i>	<i>'ana</i> ‘to reach’ VII 24p; SOCIN, Diwan I 42,5
<i>'wd</i>	<i>'awde</i> , <i>'awdiye</i> ‘old she-camel’, ‘old horse’ III 40a; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>'awda</i> , pl. <i>'awdāt</i> ‘older camel-mare’, ‘horse’; SOCIN, Diwan

	III, Gl., s.v. ‘alter Gaul’, cf. BEAUSSIER, Dict. ‘jument’, ‘cavale’
‘wz	<i>i’tāz</i> ‘to be in want’ III 9, Form I inf. <i>‘ōz</i> X 6
‘wn	<i>b-al-‘ōn</i> ‘most certainly’ III 28; WALLIN, ZDMG 6, p. 206f., l. 21; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. ‘this is a kind of oath’; AL-SUDAYRI, Abṭāl, pp. 23 and 309 <i>bi-l-‘ūn: isti‘māl yaḥmilu ma‘nā l-qasam ‘ayy wallāhi</i>
‘yr	‘āyir ‘thoroughbred camel’ III 40a; MUSIL, Rwala, pp. 156f., 187, 222f. ‘eyra ‘hardened camel’, ‘she-camel accustomed to far journeys’, ‘strong she-camel’; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. ‘ēra ‘edles Kamel’; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. ‘ērāt ‘strong camel mounts’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. ‘ayra ‘the choicest camel-mares’; PALVA, ‘Ağärma, Gl.
gdy	gādi ‘perhaps’ I 18b; PALVA, ‘Ağärma, Gl.; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. aḡādi, gādi, laḡādi expresses hopeful expectation or anticipation, approximately ‘perhaps, maybe, hopefully’; cf. AL-‘UZAYZI, Ḥikāyat, p. 63, n. 47 <i>gādi: la‘alla</i>
ǵrm	ǵarāma ‘enmity’, ‘hostility’ IX 17, by ST glossed ‘adāwa; LANDBERG, Gl. ‘An. ǵarīm ‘adversaire’
ǵzz	ǵazz <i>i</i> ‘to pile up’ X 24a, ‘to tie’ III 56a; DENIZEAU, Dict. ǵazz (2): ‘coudre, fixer’; STEWART, Sinai Bedouin Law 2, Gl. ‘to plant, set up s-th’; SOWAYAN, ZAL 7, p. 70 n. 81 <i>yǵazz</i> ‘to be erected’ (pass.); BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. ǵazz <i>u</i> ‘to fly a flag, to raise high’
ǵll	mgall ‘angered’ X 20a; AL-‘UZAYZI, Ma‘lama 5, p. 385f. ǵill: šiddat al-ḥiqd
ǵly	ǵalyūn ‘pipe’ I 1
fdy	fidāwi ‘free-born servant’ IX 30a, glossed by AYT <i>al-ḥāris al-murāfi‘ an iš-ṣēx</i> ; AL-‘UZAYZI, Ḥikāyat, p. 41 <i>al-fidāwī: xādim yaqūmu bi-xidmāt xāṣṣah bi-ṣ-ṣiqq wa-bi-ṣ-dūyūf wa-yudīru l-qahwah</i> ; LANDBERG, Gl. ‘An. fdāwi ‘prêt à servir de rançon’; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. fedāwīye ‘Kriegerleute’; cf. SCHMIDT&KAHLE, Volkserzählungen I, 45,4, 61,1 fdāwi ‘Räuber’
frd	mafrūd ‘camel calf in its second year’, ‘weaned camel calf’ XIV 23; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 333
frsx	tifarsax ‘to be wrecked’ XIII 9d, glossed by NF <i>tfassax, tkassar</i> ; apparently a <i>far‘al</i> form of the root fsx
fḍḍ	faḍḍ <i>u</i> ‘to flee’ IV 25b; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. ‘to flee, make off’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. ‘to stop an activity, relieve one of an activity’; SOCIN, Diwan III, 210, l. 19, note (e): glossed <i>faḍḍat ad-delūl inhizimat</i>
gdd	gadd, yğidd ‘to lead’ IX 7a
gdm	gdimīye ‘dagger’ X 7; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. gedēmi ‘Dolch’; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. gdēmi ‘dagger’; TWEEDIE, The Arabian Horse, p. 46 giddāmīya ‘so called because worn towards front of the girdle’; SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Mekka, p. 9 <i>jambiyeh</i> , worn in front, ‘in Central Arabia more correctly qiddāmīyyeh’
grś	wagraś ‘to clap’, ‘to rattle’ VI 11a; cf. SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. agraś ‘to rattle’, ‘to run so fast as to make a rattling sound’

<i>grn</i>	<i>grān</i> ‘stepping’ VII 26a (ST glossed <i>mašy</i>); cf. SOCIN, Diwan I 74,8 b <i>garān</i> unerklärt; Mscr. <i>ubalmesīr</i> , III Gl. ‘Gehen, Ziehen, ganz unsicher’; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>garan</i> , <i>garran</i> ‘to yoke together, hitch together’
<i>gz̄h</i>	‘išbet <i>il-gizha</i> , see footnote to II 9
<i>gzy</i>	<i>gaza</i> ‘to continue’, ‘to proceed’ XIV 6; SOCIN, Diwan, Gl. 1) ‘ohne Schlaf sein’, 2) vorangehen, Form VI ‘vorwärts gehen’
<i>gšš</i>	<i>gašš i</i> ‘to collect’, ‘to wipe out’ X 37b
<i>gšb</i>	<i>mugšab</i> ‘heap of stones’ X 25b, 29b
<i>gfr</i>	<i>gifar</i> ‘fat’ V 15b, ST glossed <i>gufra</i> , <i>samin</i> <i>’aww zēt</i> ; SOCIN, Diwan I, p. 296, n. d ‘ <i>gufar</i> sind dünne Fleischriemen’
<i>gl̄t</i>	<i>galaṭ u</i> ‘to approach’, ‘to step forward’ III 18, VII 6, 11, 13, IX 21; <i>gallaṭ</i> ‘to send ahead’, ‘to deliver’ III 6; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 355 I part. <i>gālat</i> , II <i>megallet</i> , p. 467p v. n. II <i>taglīt</i> ; INGHAM, Dhafīr, p. 56 l. 25p imperat. (<i>wa</i>) <i>glut</i> ; STEWART, Sinai Bedouin Law 2, Gl. ‘to go forward’, <i>gallat</i> ‘to cause s-th to go forward’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>galaṭ yiglat</i> ‘to extend, hand over’
<i>gny</i>	<i>gana</i> ‘lance(s)’ III 44a, 56a; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. ‘lance (from reed or cane)’; cf. SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>ǵanāt</i> (<i>gny</i>) ‘heavy fighting club’
<i>gwm</i>	<i>gōm</i> (invar.) ‘enemy’, ‘group of enemies’, ‘group’ V 2, 4, IX 1, 21, XI 2, 5; MUSIL, Rwala, pp. 80 and 82; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>gōm</i> , pl. <i>gīmān</i> ‘warring or raiding party’, ‘group bent on revenge (often a blood feud)’; JAUSSEN, Moab, p. 91; SCHMIDT&KAHLE, Volkserzählungen: <i>il-ķōm</i> ‘die Feinde’ 53,10, ‘die Bande’ 118,17; PALVA, Hesbān, Gl., p. 98f.
<i>gyg</i>	<i>ǵīǵ</i> ‘locusts’ VI 15b; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. ‘cīc (mit <i>qāf</i> ?) kleine Heuschrecke’
<i>kfl</i>	<i>čifīl</i> ‘guarantee’ III 45b, IV 41c; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>kaffīl</i> , pl. <i>kafalā</i> ‘warrantee, guarantor’
<i>kfy</i>	<i>kaffa</i> ‘to get enough’ III 16
<i>klf</i>	<i>kalaf</i> ‘harness’ X 30a; cf. SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. <i>kalūfa</i> ‘alles, was zur Besattelung gehört’
<i>kwd</i>	(<i>mā</i>) <i>kūd</i> ‘scarcely’, ‘unless’, ‘except’ II 22a, IV 20c, VII 11, 31b; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>kūd</i> ‘except, save, unless’, ‘must, have to’, ‘In some of its usages <i>kūd</i> is almost synonymous with the particle <i>asa</i> in that it expresses hope and concern, e.g. I hope he comes.’ BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>kōd</i> ‘perhaps, if by chance’
<i>kwm</i>	<i>kōm</i> ‘camel herd’ VII 25a; FREYTAG, Lex. <i>kūm</i> ‘agmen camelorum’; cf. SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. ‘hohe, grosse Kamele’
<i>kwy</i>	<i>k/čawa yičwi</i> ‘to cauterize’ II 9
<i>kyl</i>	<i>mičīl</i> ‘portion’ I 14b
<i>lh̄m</i>	<i>liħām</i> ‘fierce battle’ IX 13b

<i>lđd</i>	<i>ladd i</i> ‘to look’ I 1 and passim, VII <i>inladd</i> ‘to be possible to look at’ IV 13
<i>lđh</i>	<i>stalqah</i> ‘to become suspicious’ XIII 7, metath. of <i>stalħaq</i>
<i>lfy</i>	<i>lifa i</i> ‘to come’ II 19, III 28, 42a, VII 33a, X 31a, 37a, XI 14a, XIII 17a
<i>lgħ</i>	<i>lgħaħa</i> ‘pregnant she-camel’ XIV 32, 34; SOCIN, Diwan I 72:33d; PALVA, Hesbān, Gl.; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 331 and 333; ‘pregnant mare’ ibid., p. 374, DICKSON, The Arab, p. 388; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>algaħ</i> ‘to take (a female camel) to the bull’, <i>lgħiġiħ</i> ‘pregnant’
<i>lkd</i>	<i>lakad i</i> ‘to gallop’, ‘to spur’ IX 28b; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>likad</i> ‘to gallop’, ‘to urge (rider) the horse with his heels’
<i>lym</i>	<i>lāyam</i> ‘to meet’ IV 39a; inf. <i>lyām</i> XII 19b; CANTINEAU, Hōrān, p. 257 (<i>l'ym</i> > <i>lym</i>); SOCIN, Diwan III, p. 174; PALVA, Hesbān d3, b1
<i>mħg</i>	<i>mahgħān</i> pl. <i>mahāġin</i> ‘destroyed’ X 38a
<i>mħl</i>	<i>mahal</i> ‘drought’ IV 2, <i>mihil(a)</i> XIII 16a (rhyme-word)
<i>mdd</i>	<i>madd i</i> (‘ala) ‘to set out’, ‘to make for’ I 6, III 7, 12, IV 5, VI 8p, IX 25p <i>madda</i> ‘(raiding) troop’ VI 2
<i>mrħ</i>	<i>imrah</i> ‘to spend the night’ XI 29; PALVA, ‘Ağärma, Gl.; <i>marrah</i> STEWART, Sinai Bedouin Law 2, Gl.; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>maraħ</i> <i>yimriħ</i> , <i>marrah</i> ‘to spend the night’; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>amrah</i> ‘to spend the night’, ‘to go to sleep at night’; see <i>rwħ</i>
<i>m̄n</i>	<i>ummā</i> ‘in’ (pl. of <i>mā</i> ‘ūn) ‘garments’ IV 13, XIV 16, 20; CANTINEAU, Palmyre II 24, 17 <i>mawē</i> ‘in’; PALVA, ‘Ağärma, p. 66, l. 12
<i>mkr</i>	<i>mākar</i> ‘nesting place’ IX 15a; AL-SUDAYRI, Abṭāl, p. 273 (<i>mākar</i> <i>aš-šīn</i>); AL-ĀMIL, Qaṣā’id, p. 11 l. -1 (<i>mākar</i> <i>ħarār</i>); SOCIN, Diwan I 51:27 <i>mākar</i> ‘Standort’, note p. 111 <i>mākar</i> (<i>wakr</i>) ‘Dies soll auch das Holz sein, auf welchem der Falke sitzt’ (OGI)
<i>mll</i>	<i>mallūl</i> ‘oak’ I 16a; DOZY, Suppl. ‘chêne’; DALMAN, Arbeit und Sitte I, p. 65 <i>mell</i> , <i>mallūl</i> , <i>mallūl</i> ‘ağabi’ Eichen’ (<i>Quercus aegilops</i>).
<i>ntl</i>	<i>nitīla</i> ‘heap of ashes and coffee grounds’, XIII 16c; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 66; PALVA, Hesbān, Gl.
<i>nġm</i>	<i>manġūm</i> ‘lost’ VII 30a, ST glossed <i>tāyih</i> ; cf. <i>mā lihum nijam</i> ‘they had no way out’, SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl.
<i>nħr</i>	<i>naħar a</i> ‘to head for’ VI 12a; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. <i>nħr</i> c. acc. ‘irgend-wohin ziehen, gegen Jemand ziehen’; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>naħar</i> ‘to head for, go straight to’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>naħr yanħar</i> , <i>tanahħar</i> ‘to ride towards, to head in a direction’; MONTAGNE, Contes II 15, III 5, IV 7, VI 15 <i>naħar a</i> ‘aller’; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 635 l. -10 (<i>nanħar</i>); INGHAM, Dhafir, p. 72, l. 4a, p. 75, l. 4a and passim (<i>naħar yanħir</i>)
<i>nsf</i>	<i>minsaf</i> , pl. <i>minasif</i> , see note to III 47a; XIV 1, 7, 14
<i>nsns</i>	<i>nasnās</i> ‘breeze’, ‘gust of wind’ IV 39d; however, ST glossed <i>ism</i> <i>haywān</i> , <i>balki</i> ‘abu sa ‘d’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>nisnās</i> , pl. <i>nasānīs</i> ‘legendary, elongated animal, or fleet bird’, cf. id., War Poems, p. 152 n. 70; WEHR, Dict. ‘a fabulous creature of the woods, having one leg and one arm’; SOCIN, Diwan I 64:8 <i>nisnās</i> ‘leichter kühler Westwind im Sommer’ (OGI); MUSIL,

	Rwala, p. 470 ‘ <i>nisnās</i> is a light, moist wind which cuts the face and penetrates the clothes to the bones’; ibid.p. 590 <i>ben-nisānīs</i> ‘in the air’; used in the same sense also in AL-‘ĀMIL, Qaṣā’id, p. 81 (<i>min al-hiġin nasnās</i>) and AL-SUDAYRI, Abṭāl, p. 251 (<i>yā rācibīn...hīlin tiġibb akwārha bi-n-nisānīs</i>)
<i>nšg</i>	Form IV ‘ <i>anšag, yinšig</i> ‘to make inhale’ XIV 31
<i>nšm</i>	<i>nišāma</i> (pl. of <i>našmi</i> ‘beautiful’, ‘brave’) ‘brave young men’ X 8, XII 3; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>nišmī</i> , pl. <i>nišāma</i> ‘brave soul, person’; SOCIN, Diwan III, Gl. ‘geschmückt’, ‘tapfer’; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. ‘gallant’, ‘valiant’
<i>nšb</i>	<i>našb</i> ‘trickery’ XIV 12, 13, 14, 49
<i>nšy</i>	<i>nişa</i> ‘to head for’ VI 10a, 13a; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>nişa</i> , <i>tanaşşa</i> ‘to head for’, ‘to go straight to’
<i>ngr</i>	<i>nugra</i> ‘fireplace’ I 19b; LANDBERG, Gl. ‘An. ‘âtre’; DENIZEAU, Dict. ‘trou pour faire du feu (dans la tente)’; DALMAN, Arbeit und Sitte VI, p. 16 ‘die Vertiefung der Feuerstelle’
<i>ngl</i>	<i>nagal i</i> ‘to transmit’, ‘to pass on’, ‘to relate’ III 47a; more commonly imperf. <i>u</i> ; cf. SCHMIDT&KAHLE, Volkserzählungen 67,7 <i>binķil</i>
<i>ngy</i>	<i>nagga</i> ‘to choose’ III 5, 6, nt-passive <i>ntnagga</i> ‘to be chosen’ III 5
<i>nms</i>	<i>nōmās</i> ‘renown’, ‘deed of renown’ VI 12p; SOCIN, Diwan I 35:21 <i>nūmās</i> ‘Ruhm’, III, p. 127 < <i>nāmūs</i> ; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 336 <i>nowmās</i> ‘glory’, p. 590 pl. <i>nwāmīs</i> ‘good reputation’; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>nūmās</i> , <i>nāmūs</i> ‘glorious deeds that bring honor and high repute’; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>nāmūs</i> , pl. <i>nawāmīs</i> ‘decorum, proper behaviour, respect’
<i>nwg</i>	<i>nwēga</i> (dim. of <i>nāga</i>) ‘she-camel’ V 1, 7
<i>hbb</i>	<i>habbet riħ</i> ‘favour’ III 15, IV 5; <i>ħabbīn ir-riħ</i> ‘you generous people’ XII 3; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 217; Bth, s.v. <i>hbb</i> ; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>habbit ar-riħ</i> ‘good fortune (lit. a blowing wind)’; <i>habb</i> ‘to blow’, SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. (<i>habb luh sa ‘ad</i>); WALLIN, ZDMG 5: 8 1,7; PALVA, ‘Ağärma, p. 58f. n. 6
<i>htrš</i>	<i>iħtāriħ</i> ‘rag’ XIV 20 (prob. denom. of <i>hrš</i> VIII, cf. WEHR, Dict. <i>mahrūš</i> ‘worn out’, ‘battered’; PALVA, Hesbān, Gl.
<i>hgs</i>	<i>hāğūs</i> pl. <i>hawāğīs</i> ‘thought’ IV 37a, 38a; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>hōğas</i> ‘to think’, <i>haġs, hūğās, hāğūs, hāğis</i> ‘idea’, ‘notion’, ‘thought’; AL-‘UZAYZI, Ma‘lama 4, p. 283 <i>hawāğīs</i> = <i>’afkār</i>
<i>hġ̄</i>	Form II ‘to put to sleep’ XIV 17
<i>hdd</i>	<i>hdād</i> ‘heat’ VI 5b; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 332 <i>hedūde</i> ‘stud camel’; id., Arabia Petraea III, p. 273; PALVA, Hesbān g2
<i>hrġ</i>	<i>haraġ u</i> ‘to talk’, in XV 1 in technical sense ‘to negotiate’, ‘to settle’ (imperf. <i>yahruġ</i>); STEWART, Sinai Bedouin Law 2, Gl. ‘to negotiate, to make a legally binding commitment’; SCHMIDT&KAHLE, Volkserzählungen 58,1 (imperf. <i>i</i>) ‘scherzen’; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 582 l. 17 <i>herġ</i> ‘babble’, p. 635 ‘chatter’, id., Arabia Petraea III, p. 252 <i>yahreġ er plappert</i> ; PALVA, Hesbān, Gl. <i>harġ</i>

	'talk', 'empty talk'; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>harj</i> 'words, talk', <i>harjāt</i> 'conversation'
<i>hry</i>	<i>hari</i> 'look' X 3, XIV 34
<i>hṣl</i>	<i>haṣal u</i> 'to rove', 'to ramble' <i>ḥaṣil</i> 'wanderer' XII 18a; SOCIN, Diwan, Gl. <i>haṣal</i> 'herumschweifen'; BARTHÉLEMY, Dict. <i>ḥṣl</i> 'vagabonder', 'émigrer'; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>haṣṣal</i> 'passer-by'; STEWART, Sinai Bedouin Law 2, Gl. <i>mahaṣal</i> 'a place where visitors are frequent'
<i>hqb</i>	<i>haqba</i> , pl. <i>hqāb</i> 'elevation', 'hill' X 37b
<i>hgw</i>	<i>hagwa</i> 'thought', 'presumption' VI 7a, XII 19b, XIII 13d; INGHAM, Handbuch, p. 133 l. 3 <i>haguwti</i> 'I think'; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 294:37, 38 <i>al-hagwe</i> 'I think', 'surely'; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>haga</i> 'to reckon, presume, imagine', <i>hagwih</i> 'assumption, guess, surmise'; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>hagwa</i> 'thought'
<i>hlb</i>	<i>mahlūb</i> 'shorn'; 'nag' XIV 18, glossed by ST <i>makrūhāt boṣṭ il-bill</i> ; INGHAM, Dhafir, p. 69 l. 15 <i>mhalūbitu</i> 'his nag'
<i>hwđ</i>	<i>hawwad</i> 'to dismount' III 9, XIV 7; ROSENHOUSE, Bedouin Arabic, p. 338 'dismount (from a horse)'; SCHMIDT&KAHLE, Volkserzählungen, Gl. 'hinabsteigen'; cf. STEWART, Sinai Bedouin Law 2, Gl. 'to turn aside'
<i>hwđg</i>	<i>hōdağ</i> 'camel litter (used by women)' I 7
<i>wbr</i>	<i>wabar</i> , pl. <i>wubrān</i> 'marmot' V 12b; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 28
<i>wdy</i>	<i>wadda</i> 'to send' III 13, 15, IV 6, 15, VIII 3, 4, X 10, 11, XIV 10, 24, 26
<i>wrd</i>	<i>mīrād</i> 'watering place' XI 22a, <i>marāda</i> XI 13b; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>wirid</i> 'to come to water', 'to rush at', <i>mīrād</i> 'time of watering', <i>mārad</i> 'place of watering'
<i>wst</i>	<i>wāsiṭ</i> , pl. <i>wussaṭ</i> 'mid pole' III 8
<i>wđy</i>	? <i>ōḍa</i> , <i>yūḍi</i> 'to light' XIV 21 (< <i>qy</i> ''); SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>mūḍi</i> 'luminous', 'white', 'fair'
<i>wgrš</i>	see <i>grš</i>
<i>wgm</i>	<i>wagm</i> 'number' XIII 15f, glossed by NF 'adad; cf. BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl., and id., War Poems, p. 156 <i>wagam</i> 'approximately'; AL-'UZAYZI, Ma'lama 4, p. 292 'ala l-wāgim 'iṣrīn
<i>wkd</i>	<i>wukād</i> 'for sure' VII 7; SOWAYAN, Arabian Narrative, Gl. <i>wikad</i> 'it became certain', <i>wkād</i> 'for sure, for certain'; MUSIL, Rwala, p. 569 <i>wkād</i> 'for sure'; BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. <i>wakād</i> 'certain'
<i>wlm</i>	<i>twallam</i> 'to be prepared' XIV 48
<i>whg</i>	<i>wēhağ</i> 'blaze' V 13a
<i>whm</i>	<i>wahm</i> 'aridity' (?) VI 7a; cf. BAILEY, Bedouin Poetry, Gl. "a camel ill with a disease called <i>waham</i> (variously identified as intestinal worms or ague)"; cf. DOZY, Suppl. <i>wahm</i> 'inquiétude, terreur', 'ombre, spectre'