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THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ART. XVI.—*Dyebayli Vocabulary, from an unpublished MS.*
A.D. 1831. Edited by TH. G. DE GUIRAUDON, M.R.A.S.

Introduction.

ABOUT the middle of the year 1887, having bought from Dr. R. N. Cust a lot of books and papers relating to the African languages, I found amongst them a Gebilee and Bornoo manuscript Vocabulary, very carefully written on three double sheets of rough paper: on examining it, the Gebilee proved at once to be a Berber dialect, spoken in the mountainous region lying about 50 miles S. of Tripoli, and extending 150 miles in a direction from W.SW. to E.NE. However, inasmuch as I was then engaged in another part of Africa, I had not at first attached much importance to this document; but, later on, having sent it for inspection to Prof. René Basset, of Algiers, this eminent scholar urged on me the necessity of publishing my manuscript, the peculiar dialect to which it refers having not yet been illustrated; at the same time, he sent me some valuable Notes, which have greatly helped me to extricate myself amongst many inaccuracies.

The word *Gebilee*, as written by the compiler, or *Dyebayli*, as I prefer to write it, is the name given to the inhabitants of the mountainous region I have alluded to: it is obviously the Ar. جبالي (mountaineer), from جبل (mountain). I would suggest here that, by a not unlikely change of initial consonant, this word has become قبائلي *Qebayli*, now applied to the inhabitants of another mountainous region further West, known as Kabylia; in fact, I consider *Dyebayli* and *Qebayli* as being practically one and the same word. The explanation of this latter word, as given by Baron de Slane, who derives it from the Ar. قبيلة (tribe), appears to me to be quite worthless. Why should the Kabayls have been especially called "tribes," which has no meaning at all, instead of being naturally called "mountaineers," like their kindred in the East? And why should not the other Berbers have been also called "tribes"? In a later stage of linguistics, when the etymological science shall no more rest upon mere resemblances of words, my suggestion will perhaps prove to be right: at least I think so.

The Dyebali dialect is closely akin to the dialect spoken in the Dyebel-Nefusa, which is only a part of the same mountainous region: in fact, these two dialects, till yet almost unknown, are practically the same, as will be seen from the comparisons in the Vocabulary.

Who was the compiler of my manuscript? Probably some reverend gentleman, whose name, written in pencil on the first leaf, has been erased so as to render it quite illegible. It was compiled about the year 1830, as shown by a Note written on the back of the third leaf and dated "Dec. 30, 1831."

The Dyebayli words are transliterated in three different ways, first in Arabic characters, then in Roman characters with the Italian spelling, and finally in Roman characters with the English spelling, so that little doubt can remain

how the compiler had heard these words or how he thought to have heard them. I have preserved the Arabic transliteration quite unchanged, with its variations and inaccuracies, wherever it exists in the manuscript; but, without altering the words as given by the compiler, I have melted the two Roman transliterations into one, the vowels to be pronounced as in Italian, and the consonants as in English. To this column I have added only a few explanations between brackets.

My Corrections, Notes and Comparisons are given in a separate column, and I have placed at the end some further grammatical Notes, which, I hope, will be found useful. The good in all these notes is due to Prof. René Basset, and I am only responsible for the general disposition and for the mistakes I may have made. The words marked kab. are borrowed from P. Olivier's *Dictionnaire français-kabyle*; the others are borrowed from Prof. René Basset's various publications: those placed first, without any mark of origin, are my own corrections of the manuscript. Whether I have been right, throughout, remains to be seen. I have done my best.

As this little Vocabulary is likely to be used by French scholars, I have thought it convenient to give the French words in the last column.

London, February, 1893.

P.S.—In the Roman transliteration, I have made no difference between **ت** and **ط**, as the reader may refer to the Arabic transliteration. Moreover, *gh* stands sometimes for *g*, as *oghur* instead of *ugur*.

DYEBAYLI VOCABULARY.

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
Afterward	بعْدَ باءِ دال و نون	<i>baad</i> ; ar. بعد	Après.
Against	دِدُونِ دال و نون		Contre.
Angry	كَا لَعُونَا		Colère, adj.
Another	وَايَا وَايَا	kab. <i>wayedh</i> ; Dy. Nef. وَايَا	
Bad	وَايَا	<i>wayit</i>	Un autre.
Barley	يَشِينِ يَشِينِ		Mauvais.
	تَمَزِينِ تَمَزِينِ	kab. <i>thimzin</i> ; Dy. Nef. تَمَزِينِ	
		<i>tamzin</i>	Orge.
Beans	أَرْوُونِ أَرْوُونِ	Siwah, <i>ewawen</i> ; Wargla, <i>aw</i> (sg.) ; kab. <i>ibawen</i> .	Haricots.
Belly (full)	كُومْلَا كُومْلَا	Bornu word erroneously entered here	Ventre (plein).

Between	اغوراسن <i>aghorasn</i> (between-these?)	اغارسن <i>aghar-asen</i> ; kab. <i>gar</i> ; Dy. Nef. اڭار <i>agar</i>	Entre.
Body	بئائيس <i>bednines</i> (body-of-him)	بدن <i>bedn-in-es</i> ; ar. <i>abushil</i> ; Dy. Nef. ابوشيل	Corps.
Boy	بوشيل <i>bushil</i>	ابوشيل (enfant)	Garçon.
Bread	غروم <i>ghrumam</i>	kab. <i>aghrum</i>	Pain.
Brother	رومو <i>rummu</i>	Dy. Nef. رومو <i>rummu</i> (<i>ru</i> fils, <i>ummu</i> mère)	Frère.
Butter	دئيلي <i>dinili</i>		Beurre.
Buttermilk	اغئي <i>ighi</i>	kab. and Mzab, <i>aghi</i> (lait aigre)	Petit-lait.
Cheese	تاماسرد <i>tamasord</i>	vulg. ar. مسرد (couler)?	Fromage.
City	لمدينت <i>lmedint</i>	ar المدينة; kab. <i>thamdint</i>	Ville.
Cold	كاكوا <i>kakwa</i>	(Bornu word?)	Froid.
Colt	ابودي <i>abudi</i>	Mzab, <i>abadyn</i> (bête)	Poulain.
Dates	تينى <i>tini</i>	Wargla, <i>tini</i>	Dattes.

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
Day	اس <i>as</i>	Dy. Nef. <i>as</i> ass	Jour.
Dog	یودی <i>yudi</i>	kab <i>aydhi</i>	Chien.
Earth	آدَدُنَت <i>eddunet</i>	ar. الدنیا	Terre.
Eye	طیت <i>tit</i>	Dy. Nef. <i>طیت tit</i>	Œil.
Face	وَدُم <i>udum</i>	kab. and Mzab, <i>udem</i>	Face.
Father	بابا <i>baba</i>		Père.
Fever (very sick)	زَغَل <i>zghol</i> (heat ?)	kab. <i>azghal</i> (chaleur)	Fièvre.
Flesh	ایسان <i>isan</i>	Dy. Nef. <i>يسان isan</i>	Viande.
Fool (Be)	تَبْلید <i>tablid</i> (2 p. sg. aor. ?)	<i>tablid</i> (tu es fou), from <i>ahbel</i> ; kab. <i>habel</i> ; ar. هبل	Fou (Être).
Foot	تار <i>tar</i>	<i>tar</i> ; kab. <i>adhar</i> ; Wargla, دار <i>dar</i>	Pied.
Formerly	سِلَانَا <i>sillana</i>	cf. Mzab, <i>silla</i> (puisque)	Autrefois.
Fountain	تَيَاتْنَا <i>tiyetna</i> (pl. ?)	<i>طیت tit</i> ; kab. <i>thanith</i> ; Dy. Nef. <i>تیت tit</i>	Fontaine.

Girl	دِهْب <i>thushild, thushilt</i>	Fille.
Gold	دِهْب	Or.
Good	مِلِیح * فالِیح <i>falih; yizaam</i>	Bon.
Grapes	زورِین <i>zorin</i>	Raisins.
Great	مِکَر <i>mekker</i>	
Hand	اِفوس <i>ufos, ufs</i>	Grand.
Head	یَغِیْف <i>yighuf</i>	Main.
Here	دَا <i>dah</i>	Tête.
Honey	تَمِیْمَت <i>tamimt</i>	Ici.
Horse, Gelding	اَغْمَار <i>aghmar</i>	Miel.
House	غَاچِی <i>ghajji; taddert</i>	Cheval (entier).
Hungry (Be)	لَوَزَغ <i>lozogh (1 p. sg.)</i>	Maison.
In	دِیس <i>dis (in-him)</i>	Faim (Avoir).
Iron	اِل * زِل <i>zel, zil</i>	Dans.
		Fer.
	ar. ذَهَب	
	malih; ar. مِلِیح	
	kab. <i>thizurin</i>	
	meqqar; Dy. Nef. امقَران	
	amogran	
	afus, afes; Dy. Nef. اِفوس	
	afus (and afes)	
	ighef; Dy. Nef. یَغِیْف <i>ighf</i>	
	da; kab. <i>da</i>	
	kab. <i>thamemth; Mzab, tamemt</i>	
	Awjila, <i>aghmar</i>	
	Mzab, <i>taddart et tiddar</i>	
	lox; Dy. Nef. لَوَز <i>lox</i>	
	di; kab. <i>di</i> ; Dy. Nef. دِی <i>di</i>	
	ber, <i>uzal; Mzab, uzzel</i>	

ENGLISH.	DYEYAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
Little	مشكين <i>meshkin</i>	<i>meshek</i> ; Dy. Nef. مشک <i>meshek</i> ; cf. kab. <i>amezyan</i> ; zenaga, <i>mayzug</i> (être petit).	Petit.
Man	آنترس <i>atras</i>	B. Menacer, <i>atherras</i>	Homme.
Mare	تغمارت <i>taghmart</i>	kab. <i>taghmartk</i>	Jument.
Market	suk	<i>sug</i> ; kab. <i>sug</i> ; ar. سوق	Marché.
Milk	حليب	ar. حليب (lait doux)	Lait.
Moon	زیر <i>ziri</i>	Mzab, <i>tiziri</i>	Lune.
Morrow	جیشاه <i>jitshah</i>	<i>yitsha</i> ; B. Menacer, <i>aytsha</i> ; Dy. Nef. زچا	Lendemain.
Mountain	درار <i>drar</i>	ber. <i>adrar</i> ; Dy. Nef. درار <i>drar</i>	Montagne.
Mouth	ایمی <i>imi</i>	kab. <i>imi</i> ; Dy. Nef. <i>im</i> .	Bouche.
Night	دیا دیا <i>dayat</i> (here-night ?)	یای <i>yat</i> ; <i>da-yat</i> (ici-nuit); Dy. Nef. یای <i>yat</i>	Nuit.

Nose	نَازِل <i>tinral</i>	<i>tinzar</i> ; Mzab, <i>tinzer</i> .	Nez.
Now	تِيرُو <i>tiru</i>	kab. <i>thura</i> ; Dy. Nef. تِيرُو <i>tiru</i>	Maintenant.
Olives	زَمُور <i>zmur</i>	<i>zemmur</i> ; kab. <i>azemmur</i>	Olives.
Over	دُونْغَاس (over-it)	<i>dennigh-as</i> (au-dessus de lui)	
People	يُدَان <i>yudan</i>	Dy. Nef. يُدَان <i>yudan</i> ; Nuba, <i>idi</i> , <i>uddu</i>	Sur.
Sheep	لِخَاوَن <i>lhanan</i>	<i>haywan</i> ; ar. حَيَوَان (animal)	Gens.
Silver	فَجْرَت <i>noqort</i> (?)	نَقْرَت	Mouton.
Sister	وِيلْتُم <i>ultema</i> ; Mzab, <i>ultima</i>	kab. <i>ultema</i> ; Mzab, <i>ultima</i>	Argent.
Snow	تَبْرُورِي <i>tebruri</i>	Dy. Nef. تَبْرُورِي <i>tebruri</i>	Sœur.
Star	تَرِي <i>itri</i>	kab. <i>itri</i> ; Mzab, <i>itri</i>	Neige.
Stone	دَغْهَاق <i>dghagh</i>	kab. <i>adghagh</i>	Etoile.
Sun	تُفُوت <i>tufut</i>	Dy. Nef. تُفُوت <i>tufut</i>	Pierre.
Table	سُفْرَا <i>sofra</i>	<i>sofra</i> ; ar. سُفْرَا (table à manger)	Soleil.
			Table.

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
Tent	تڤڤڤڤڤ <i>birghin</i>		Tente.
There	ديانا <i>diyana</i>	kab. <i>dinna</i> , <i>dihinna</i>	Là.
Thither	اندينا <i>indeyna</i>		Là-bas.
Thirsty (Be)	فدڤڤڤڤ <i>fadogh</i> (1 p. sg.)	<i>fad</i> ; kab. <i>fad</i> ; Dy. Nef. <i>فد</i>	Soif (Avoir).
To-day	اسو <i>asu</i> (day-this)	<i>fed</i>	Aujourd'hui.
To-morrow	يتشاه <i>yitshah</i>	<i>as-u</i> (jour-ce); kab. <i>assa</i>	Demain.
Tooth	سين <i>sin</i>	<i>yitsha</i> ; B. Menacer, <i>aytsha</i>	Dent.
Tooth (Molar)	تغمس <i>tighmes</i>	Dy. Nef. <i>isinen</i> (dents canines)	
		kab. <i>thughmesth</i> ; Mzab, <i>tighmest</i> (incisive)	Molaire.
Water	امين <i>amen</i>	kab. <i>aman</i> ; Dy. Nef. <i>امين</i>	
		<i>amen</i>	Eau.
Wheat	يردان <i>yirdan</i>	<i>ir-dan</i> ; kab. and Mzab, <i>ir-den</i>	Blé.
Where	مانى <i>mani</i>	Dy. Nef. <i>مانى mani</i>	Où.

Woman	نماتت <i>tmattut</i>	kab. <i>thamettut</i> ; Dy. Nef. <i>tmettut</i>	Femme.
Year	سوغيس <i>sughis</i>	kab. <i>asegras</i> ; Dy. Nef. <i>suggas</i> سوغاس	Année.
Yesterday	يدنات <i>ydunnat</i> (night-other)	kab. <i>idh ennadh</i> ; cf. Mzab, <i>as ennadh</i> (jour autre)	Hier.

Verbs.

Be	illa (3 p. sg. aor.)	<i>ilä</i> , aor. <i>illa</i>	Etre.
Be able		<i>zembr</i> ; kab. <i>zemer</i>	Pouvoir.
Come	yusud (3 p. sg. aor.)	<i>as id</i> ; kab. <i>as ed</i> ; Dy. Nef. <i>as d</i> اس د	Venir.
Drink	ادسوغاغ <i>adsunagh</i> (1 p.sg.fut.)	<i>suru</i> ; kab. <i>sureu</i> ; Dy. Nef. <i>su</i> سو	Boire.

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
Eat		<i>itsh</i> ; kab. <i>etsh</i>	Manger.
Fear	يَتَاغَد <i>yittaghid</i>	<i>itaghid</i> , fr. <i>agid</i> ; kab. <i>itaghid</i> ; Dy. Nef. تَغَد <i>tagged</i>	Craindre.
Give	أَكْفَغ <i>akifkagh</i> (I give thee)	<i>ifk</i> ; kab. <i>efk</i> .	Donner.
Go	سَدَاوْغُرُغْ <i>sadoghorugh</i> (I p. sg. pr.)	<i>oghor</i> and <i>oghur</i> ; ber. <i>egur</i> ; Dy. Nef. اْغُر <i>agur</i> , <i>ugur</i>	Aller.
Mount	أَكْفَكْغ <i>akifkogh</i> (I give thee)	<i>uli</i>	Monter.
Must		<i>ilzim</i> ; kab. <i>ilzem</i>	Devoir(être obligé)
Remain		<i>qim</i> , aor. <i>iqim</i> ; kab. and Dy. Nef. <i>qim</i> .	Rester.
Return		<i>tas id</i>	Revenir.
Rise	اِكْر <i>ikkr</i>	<i>ekker</i> ; kab. and Dy. Nef. <i>ekker</i>	se Lever.
Say, Tell		<i>emal</i> ; Dy. Nef. <i>emal</i>	Dire.

See	زريغت * شِبْهَاحْ <i>zir</i> ; kab. and Dy. Nef. <i>zer</i> ; <i>zerighit</i> (je l'aivu); ar. شبة (ressembler)	Voir.
Sit down	قِيم <i>qim</i> , aor. <i>iqim</i> ; kab. <i>qim</i>	s'Asseoir.
Sleep	اتسغ (1 p. sg. aor.) <i>its</i> ; kab. and Dy. Nef. <i>ats</i>	Dormir.
Speak	حَكِيغ (1 p. sg. aor.) <i>akka</i> , ar. حكي (conter); <i>utlay</i>	Parler.
Stand	اَكْرَغ (1 p. sg. aor.) <i>akkar</i> , rather <i>ekker</i>	se Tenir debout.
Strike	اَوُوت <i>owut</i> and <i>uwut</i> ; kab. <i>uth</i> ; Nuba, <i>ush</i> ; <i>wush</i>	Battre; Frapper.
Take	اَغ <i>agh</i> ; kab. and Dy. Nef. <i>agh</i>	Prendre.
Take away	اَوْد * اَخ <i>Mzab</i> , <i>awi</i> .	Emporter.
Wish	<i>asug</i> ; Zenaga, <i>esug</i> .	Désirer, Vouloir.

*Gender of Substantives.*¹

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
Man	انتراس <i>iterras</i>		Homme.
Woman	تماطوط <i>tmattut</i>		Femme.
Horse	اغمار <i>aghamar</i>		Cheval.
Mare	تَغْمَارَة <i>taghmart</i>		Jument.
Brother	رُمُو <i>rummu</i>		Frère.
Sister	وَلْتُمُو <i>wiltmu</i>		Sœur.
Dog (He-)	يُودِي <i>yudi</i>		Chien.
Dog (She-)	تُودِيَة <i>tudit</i>		Chienne.
Boy	بُوشِيل <i>bushil</i>		Garçon.
Girl	تُبُوشِلَة <i>tbushilt</i>		Fille.
Good, masc.	يَزَاعَم <i>yizaam</i>		Bon, m.
Good, fem.	تَزَاعَم <i>tizaam</i>		Bon, f.

Great, masc.	مَقَرَّ <i>moqqr</i>	Grand, m.
Great, fem.	مَقَرَّة <i>moqqrît</i>	Grand, f.
Little, masc.	مَشْكَن <i>muskan</i>	Petit, m.
Little, fem.	مَشْكَنَة <i>muskanit</i>	Petit, f.

Number of Substantives.¹

Boy	بوشيل * يوشيلين <i>bushil, ibushilin</i>	Garçon.
City	لمدينة * لمدِين <i>lmdint, lmdéyin</i>	Ville.
Eye	طيط * طيطوين <i>tit, tittweyn</i>	Œil.
Face	أدم * أدمون <i>udm, udmawen</i>	Face.
Foot	طار * يطارن <i>tar, itarn</i>	Pied.
Girl	تبوشيلة * تبوشيلين <i>tbushilt, tbushilin</i>	Fille.
Hand	أفس * يفسن <i>afos, ifossan</i>	Main.
Head	يغف * يغفوان <i>yghuf, yghfwan</i>	Tête.
House	غاجي * غاجيران <i>ghaji, ghajiran</i>	Maison.

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
Man	اٲٲٲٲ * اٲٲٲٲ		Homme.
Mare	تغٲٲٲٲ * تغٲٲٲٲ	Dy. Nef. <i>teghallâh, teghallîn</i>	Jument.
Mountain	ددرار * ددرار	Dy. Nef. <i>drar, idurar</i> and <i>draren</i>	Montagne.
Star	تري * تري		Etoile.
Stone	دغاغ * دغاغ		Pierre.
Tent	بیرغان * بیرغان		Tente.
Tooth	سین * سین		Dent.
Tooth (Molar)	تغٲٲٲٲ * تغٲٲٲٲ		Dent molaire.
Woman	تٲٲٲٲ * تٲٲٲٲ		Femme.
Year	سوغٲٲٲٲ * سوغٲٲٲٲ	<i>sugas, isugasen</i>	Année.
Dog	یودی * یودی	Dy. Nef. pl. <i>یطان yitan</i>	Chien.

Pronouns.

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
I	<i>nitsh</i>		Je.
Thou, masc.	<i>shik</i>		Tu, m.
Thou, fem.		<i>shem</i>	Tu, f.
He	<i>nit</i>		Il.
She	<i>niit</i>	<i>nitet</i>	Elle.
We	<i>nitshin</i>		Nous.
Ye, masc.	<i>shakran</i>		Vous, m.
Ye, fem.		<i>shakrant</i>	Vous, f.
They, masc.	<i>nitan</i>	<i>niten</i>	Ils.
They, fem.		<i>nitent</i>	Elles.
Mine	<i>winnu</i> ³ (= <i>win-inu</i>)		Mien.
Thine, masc.	<i>winnik</i>		Tien.

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
Thine, fem.		<i>winnem</i>	Tien (en s'adressant à une femme)
His, Hers	<i>winnis</i>		Sien, Sienne.
Ours	<i>winnagh</i>		Nôtre.
Yours, masc.	<i>winnwan</i>		Vôtre, m.
Yours, fem.		<i>winnwant</i>	Vôtre, f.
Theirs	<i>winnsin</i>	<i>winsen</i>	Leur.
Beat me	<i>wutid</i>	<i>wuti</i> ⁴	Bats-moi.
I beat thee	<i>nitsh eskotugh</i>	<i>nitsh es (?) -ak wutugh</i> ⁵	Je te bats.
Beat him, her	<i>wutit (= wut-i d)</i>	<i>wutet</i>	Bats-le, -la.
Beat us	<i>wutanagh</i>	<i>wutagh</i>	Bats-nous.
I beat you		<i>nitsh es-annen wutugh</i> ⁵	Je vous bats.
Beat them	<i>wutten</i>		Bats-les.
My hand	<i>uf's innu</i>	<i>afus-inu</i> ⁶	Ma main.

Thy hand	<i>yfs innik</i>	<i>afus-inik</i>	Ta main.
His, Her hand	<i>yfs innis</i>	<i>afus-inis</i>	Sa main.
Our hands	<i>yfs ininnugh</i>	<i>ifassen-inagh</i>	Nos mains.
Your hands	<i>yfs ininvin</i>	<i>ifassen-innen, fem. -inrent</i>	Vos mains.
Their hands	<i>yfs ninsin</i>	<i>ifassen-insen, fem. -insent</i>	Leurs mains.
Thy brother	<i>rummik</i>	<i>rummik'</i>	Ton frère.
His brother	<i>rummis</i>	<i>rummis'</i>	Son frère.
Thy sister	<i>wiltumik</i>	<i>wiltumik'</i>	Ta sœur.
Thy father	<i>baba innik</i>	<i>baba-inik</i>	Ton père.
Who ?	<i>mamur</i>	<i>mamu</i>	Qui ?
Who will go ?	<i>mamur sayughur</i>	<i>mamu sad-yughur</i>	Qui ira ?
Each, Every, all		كل	Chaque, Tout.
This	<i>sah</i>		Ce.
That man	<i>atrasi</i>	<i>aterras-ih; ber. atras-u</i>	Cet homme.
Some	<i>elbaat</i>	ar. البعض	Quelque.
Other	<i>wayet^s</i>	وايت wayet	Autre.
Another man	<i>atras wayet</i>	<i>aterras wayet</i>	Un autre homme.

Cases of Nouns.

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
The dog comes	<i>yudi gusid</i>		Le chien vient.
The head of the dog	<i>yighuf nyudi</i>	<i>yighuf n yudi</i>	La tête du chien.
Give it to the dog	<i>ifkas nyudi</i>	<i>ifkas n yudi</i> ⁹	Donne-le au chien.
Strike the dog	<i>wrut yudi</i>		Bats le chien.
Take it from the dog	<i>aghut syudi</i>	<i>aghas</i> ¹⁰ <i>s yudi</i>	Ôte-le au chien.
O man !	<i>ya iterras ! ya asid !</i>		Ô homme !

Comparison.

Better than he	<i>kheyr in nis</i>	خَيْرَانِ بَسْ	<i>kheyr inis</i> ¹¹	Meilleur que lui.
Better than all	<i>kheyr in sin</i>	خَيْرَانِ سِنْ	<i>kheyr insin</i> ¹¹	Meilleur qu'eux.

Prepositions.

For me	<i>ninnifsinnu</i>	<i>nin ufs-inu (?)</i> ¹²	Pour moi.
Above me	<i>dinghit</i>	<i>dennigh-i</i>	Au-dessus de moi.
From me	<i>sisid</i>	<i>sis-i</i>	De moi.
In the house	<i>diteddert</i>	<i>di-teddert</i>	Dans la maison.
To the market	<i>n suk</i>	<i>in sug</i>	Au marché.
After me	<i>baadit</i>	<i>baad-i</i> , ar. بعد	Après moi.
On the table	<i>fis sofrat</i>	<i>f essofra</i> (ar. الشفرة)	Sur la table.
Against the table	<i>am issofrat</i>	<i>am essofra</i>	Contre la table.
With me	<i>did-i</i>	<i>did-i</i>	Avec moi.
With him	<i>didis</i>	<i>did-is</i>	Avec lui.
I and Thou	<i>nitsh ed didik</i>		Moi et toi.
Man and Woman	<i>eterras et tmuttut</i>		L'homme et la femme.

Adverbs.

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
Always	<i>dima</i>	ar. دايما	Toujours.
By and by	<i>amatu amatu</i>		Tout-à-l'heure.
Enough	<i>ymut</i>	<i>imul</i>	Assez.
Far	<i>ybaad</i>	ar. بعيد	Loin.
Come hither	<i>i du goi indeh</i>	<i>eddu gher inda</i> (?) ; cf. kab. <i>eddu</i> (aller)	Viens ici.
Thither	<i>indeina</i>		Là.
Much	<i>ymut</i>	<i>imul</i>	Beaucoup.
Yes, No	(like Arabic)		Oui, Non.
Not		<i>w-sh</i> ¹³	Ne . . . pas.
Never	<i>ibda, bda</i>	<i>bda</i> ¹⁴	Jamais.

Cardinal Numbers.

½	<i>zogni</i>	<i>zegni</i> ; kab. <i>azgen</i>	½
1	<i>ojun</i>	<i>ujun</i> , fem. <i>ujut</i> ; kab. <i>iyun</i> ; Dy. Nef. <i>ujun</i>	1
2	<i>sin</i>	<i>sin</i> , fem. <i>senet</i> ; ber. <i>sin</i> (masc.)	2
3	<i>sharet</i>	Dy. Nef. <i>shared</i> , fem. <i>sharet</i>	3
4	<i>erbaa</i> , etc. (the rest Arabic)	ar. <i>أربعة</i> !	4
5		<i>afus</i> (main)	5
7		<i>afus did sin</i> (main avec deux)	7
10		<i>sin nifassen</i> (deux de mains)	10
15		<i>sharet n ifassen</i> (trois de mains)	15
30		<i>uyer</i> (mois)	30
100		<i>تَمِيطِي temiti</i>	100

Tenses of Verbs.¹⁵

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
I go	<i>nitsh sed o ghorugh</i>	<i>nitsh sad-oghorugh(-ugurugh)</i>	Je vais.
Thou goest	<i>shik set o ghoret</i>	<i>shik satoghorid (sad-toghorid or -tugured)</i>	Tu vas.
He goes	<i>nit a yughur</i>	<i>nit sad-yughur (-yugur)</i>	Il va.
She goes	<i>nit a yughur</i>	<i>nitet satughur (sad-tughur)</i>	Elle va.
We go	<i>nitshin san o ghur</i>	<i>nitshnin sannoghur (sad- noghur or -nugur)</i>	Nous allons.
Ye go	<i>shikwan o ghorut</i>	<i>shakwan satoghorum (sad- toghorum)</i>	Vous allez.
They go	<i>nitin sad o ghurun</i>	<i>nitin sad-oghurun (-ugurun)</i>	Ils vont.
I went	<i>nitsh o gho rogh</i>	<i>nitshoghorugh(uguregh, etc.)</i>	Je suis allé.
Thou went, masc.	<i>shik to gho rit</i>	<i>shik toghurid</i>	Tu es allé.
Thou went, fem.	<i>shem toghorit</i>	<i>shem toghurit</i>	Tu es allée.

He went	<i>nit yughur</i>	<i>nit yughur</i>	Il est allé.
She went	<i>nüt tughur</i>	<i>nitet tughur</i>	Elle est allée.
We went	<i>nitshin nughur</i>	<i>nitshein nughur</i>	Nous sommes allés.
Ye went	<i>shikwan tughurun</i>	<i>shakwan tughurum</i>	Vous êtes allés.
They went	{ <i>nitin ughurun</i>	<i>niten ughurun</i>	Ils sont allés.
		<i>nitent ughurunt</i>	Elles sont allées.
I shall go	<i>nitsh sadughurugh</i>	<i>nitsh ad-oghorugh</i>	J'irai.
Thou shalt go	<i>shik ughur</i>	<i>shik atughurid (ad-tughurid)</i>	Tu iras.
He shall go	<i>nüt a yughur</i>	<i>nit ad-yughur</i>	Il ira.
She shall go	<i>nüt a tughur</i>	<i>nitet atughur (ad-tughur)</i>	Elle ira.
We shall go	<i>nitshin sa nughur</i>	<i>nitshein annughur (ad-nughur)</i>	Nous irons.
You shall go	<i>shikwan sa tughurun</i>	<i>shakwan atughurum (ad-tughurum)</i>	Vous irez.
They shall go	{ <i>nitin sad ughurun</i>	<i>niten ad-ughurun</i>	Ils iront.
		<i>nitent ad-ughurunt</i>	Elles iront

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
I wish to go	<i>nitsh sad oghorugh, azmugh</i>	<i>nitsh ad-oghorugh, azmugh;</i> ar. <i>عز</i> (avoir dessein de), m. à m. j'irai, je veux.	Je veux aller.
I am able to go	<i>nitsh zumrugh adoghorugh</i>	<i>nitsh zumrugh ad-oghorugh</i>	Je peux aller.
You are able to go	<i>shik zumrid atughurit</i>	<i>shik tezenrid atughurid</i>	Tu peux aller.
I must go	<i>yilzimüd sadoghorugh</i>	<i>nitsh ilzem yi adoghorugh;</i> m. à m. je il faut à moi qu ej'aille.	Je dois aller.
I must not go	<i>wilzim mrughsh</i>	<i>nitsh wilzem yi adoghorugh-</i> <i>sh</i>	Je ne dois pas aller.
Thou must not go	<i>shik wilzim ridsh</i>	<i>shék wilzem atoghurid-sh</i>	Tu ne dois pas aller.
He must not go	<i>nit willizummursh</i>	<i>nit wilzem ad-yughur-sh</i>	Il ne doit pas aller.
I wish not to go	<i>nitsh wilgussughsh adogho-</i> <i>rugh</i>	<i>nitsh wul-ekhsigh adogho-</i> <i>rughsh</i>	Je ne veux pas aller.

If I go, I will not return	<i>kan ughurugh, wuttasugdish</i>	<i>kan oghorugh, wu-tasugh-d- ish</i> ¹⁶	Si je vais, je ne reviens pas.
If I could go,	<i>lo kan zumrugh adoghorugh</i>	<i>kan zumregħ adoghorugh,</i>	Si je pouvais aller,
I would go to-day	<i>oghorugh assu</i>	<i>oghorugh asu</i>	j'irais aujourd'hui.
I speak	<i>hakigh</i>	<i>ahkigh</i>	Je parle.
Thou speak	<i>ahka (speak thou !)</i>	<i>tahkid</i>	Tu parles.
He speaks	<i>iahka</i>	<i>yahka</i>	Il parle.
She speaks	<i>iahka</i>	<i>tahka</i>	Elle parle.
We speak	<i>nahka</i>	<i>nahka</i>	Nous parlons.
You speak	<i>tahakkum</i>	<i>tahkum</i>	Vous parlez.
They speak	<i>{ hakan, hakna</i>	<i>ahkun</i>	Ils parlent.
I spoke	<i>hakigh</i>	<i>ahkunt</i>	Elles parlent
Thou spokest	<i>tutlaid</i>	<i>ahkigh; utlayigh</i>	J'ai parlé.
He spoke	<i>yutlay</i>	<i>tahkid; tutlayid</i>	Tu as parlé.
We spoke	<i>nahka</i>	<i>yahka; yutlay nahka; nutlay</i>	Il a parlé.
			Nous avons parlé.

ENGLISH.	DYEBAYLI MS.	CORRECTIONS, ETC.	FRANÇAIS.
Ye spoke	<i>tahkam, tutlainum</i>	<i>tahkum; tutlayum</i>	Vous avez parlé.
They spoke	<i>ahakan, utlayun</i>	<i>ahkun; utlayun</i>	Ils ont parlé.
Speak thou!	<i>ahku, utlai</i>	<i>ahka; utlay</i>	Parle!
Tell me!	<i>umlid</i>	<i>mel-yi d; Dy. Nef. mel,</i> <i>aor. imelu¹⁷</i>	Dis-moi!
Speak ye!	<i>ahka tshaknan</i>	<i>ahkat; utlayit</i>	Parlez!
Eat thou!	<i>itsh</i>		Mange!
Eat ye!	<i>itshut</i>		Mangez!
Drink thou!	<i>isu</i>	<i>isuru</i>	Bois!
Drink ye!	<i>isud shaknan</i>	<i>isurut</i>	Buvez!
Rise thou!	<i>ikkir</i>	<i>ekker</i>	Lève-toi.
Rise ye!	<i>ikkirt</i>	<i>ekkert</i>	Levez-vous!

Sentences.

A good man	<i>atirras elfalikh or atirras yizam</i>	<i>atirras elmelikh or aterras yizaam</i>	Un homme bon.
fears nothing	<i>witagidsh</i>	<i>witagidsh</i>	ne craint pas.
A bad man	<i>atirras elli mush, f.</i>	<i>atirras yishyjin</i>	Un homme méchant
is afraid	<i>yittagid</i>	<i>yittagid</i>	a peur.
Where is it?	<i>mani-illa</i>		Où est-ce?
Give me that?	<i>ifkid tih</i>	<i>efk-yi d ti</i>	Donne-moi cela.
I give it	<i>sakifligh</i>	<i>sad-efligh ti</i>	Je le donne.
Give me to eat,	<i>ifkid utsugh,</i>	<i>efk-yi d etsligh,</i>	Donne-moi à manger,
for I am hungry?	<i>likeis innu lozogh¹⁸</i>		car j'ai faim.
Give me water to drink,	<i>ifkid adsuagh,</i>	<i>efk-yi d aman ad-survagh,</i>	Donne-moi de l'eau à boire,
for I am thirsty?	<i>likeis innu fodogh¹⁸</i>		car j'ai soif.
I am not thirsty	<i>nitsh ulli fodoghsh</i>	<i>nitsh nul-fodoghsh</i>	Je n'ai pas soif.
How many years	<i>kemani sogasin</i>	<i>hem en isugusen</i>	Combien d'années
have you been here?	<i>toktimid dah</i>	<i>toqimid da</i>	es-tu resté ici?

GRAMMATICAL NOTES.

¹ For the formation of the feminine and of the plural generally, I must refer the reader to the Kabayl Grammars (Hanoteau, René Basset).

² These are obviously irregular plurals.

³ This and the following isolate possessive pronouns are formed with the demonstrative pronoun *win* (this), the preposition *n* (of), and one of the affix-pronouns -*u* (me), -*ik* (thee, m.), -*em* (thee, f.), -*is* (him, her), -*agh* (us), -*wun* (you, m.), -*want* (you, f.), -*sin* (them).

⁴ The affix-pronouns of the verbs are: -*i* (me), -*k* (thee), -*t* (him, her), -*agh* (us), -*wen* (you), -*ten* (them), fem. *tent*; as a rule they are placed after the verb.

⁵ But, when the verb is conjugated with some particle meaning the present or the future tense, as -*es* in these two instances, the pronoun is affixed to this particle, instead of being affixed to the verb itself.

⁶ This and the following possessive affix-pronouns are formed with the preposition -*in* (of), and one of the affix-pronouns already quoted in Note 3.

⁷ However, the preposition is sometimes dropped, as in these instances.

⁸ *wa-yet* (this-unlike).

⁹ Here, the proper preposition should be *y*; but, before a word beginning with an *i*-sound, it changes into *n*; *ifkas* must be read *ifk-as* (give-it).

¹⁰ To be read *agh-as* (take-it).

¹¹ To be read *kheyr* (better, ar.) *in-is* (of-him); *kheyr in-sin* (better of-them).

¹² For hand-of-me (?).

¹³ From the instances given below, it appears that, in this peculiar dialect, the negative form of the verb is obtained by prefixing *w-*, once *wul-*, and affixing -*sh* (cf. ما-شي *ma-sh* in vulgar Arabic of Algeria): when the verb begins with a radical consonant, a vowel is inserted between the prefix and this consonant; but, if the verbal form begins with a desinential consonant, the prefix *w-* takes the place of this consonant. Ex.: *itaghidigh* (I am afraid), *w-itaghidigh-sh* (I am not afraid); *yitaghid* (he is afraid), *witaghid-sh* (he is not afraid). When two verbs follow each other, *w-* is put before the first one, and -*sh* after the second one.

¹⁴ It is better to read *bda*, from Arabic ابدأ (*jama*s), than *ibda*, from Arabic بدأ (*il a* commencé).

¹⁵ There is but one tense in the indicative mood, viz. the aorist: the present and future tenses are indicated by means of various prefixed particles, as it will be seen in the following instances; in the course of this process, there are contractions and assimilations, which will be seen.

¹⁶ I suggest that this is the negative form of the aorist of the verb *tas id* (return), the personal desinence being inserted between the verb and the particle.

¹⁷ In this and the following sentences, the suffix -*yi* is formed with *y* (to) and *i* (me); *d* is the "particule de retour."

¹⁸ This would mean: for of-me I-am-hungry, and for of-me I-am-thirsty: it should be better, perhaps, to read: *liheis inu loz* (for of-me hunger), or: *liheis lozogh* (for I-am-hungry), and so on. The word *liheis* is quite unknown.