Glossary

The principles of organization of our Soqotri-English-Arabic glossary are expounded in detail in section 4 of the Introduction to Volume One. To facilitate the user’s work with the Glossary, a digest of the most essential points is reproduced here.

- Words and forms beginning with š can appear either under š proper or in a special section yh/š. No alphabetic distinction has been made for ḫ and ḥ.
- Most lexemes are arranged by consonantal roots. Lexemes not fitting this arrangement are listed alphabetically. Cross-references (introduced with ⇒) are provided when root identification may present difficulties.
- Lexical headings include, from left to right, the Soqotri lexeme in Semitological transcription, the English translation, the Soqotri lexeme in the Arabic-based script and the Arabic translation.
- Variant forms are separated with ‘or’ (ɛ or éhen ‘you’).
- For common words and forms, only one reference is given, followed by + (= “multiple attestations”). As a general principle, + has been used when more than ten attestations are in evidence; otherwise, a complete list of references is adduced.
- In the references, regular numbers (18:3) refer to texts and lines, italicized numbers refer to texts and annotations (18:3 = “this form is attested in annotations to segment 3 of text 18”).
- The bullet introduces references to Lexique Soqotri and other tools of Soqotri lexicography. Words previously attested in CSOL 1 are explicitly marked as such.
- The sign ⁋ introduces the grammatical section, where supplementary morphological, syntactical and semantic data are adduced.
- For most Soqotri prepositions, the charts in the Glossary display, side by side, two types of forms with pronominal suffixes: the short one and the long one (ḥak and ḥak ‘for you’).
- Philologically uncertain words, mostly from archaic poetry, are marked as “uncertain.”
- For nouns, the heading comprises a reference to the gender, the dual and plural forms. No gender indication is given for lexemes with explicit feminine markers. For adjectives, singular, dual and plural forms of both genders are adduced.
- D introduces the diminutive.
Verbal lexemes in the derived stems are marked with Roman numbers corresponding to morphologically identical formations of Classical Arabic or, more rarely, with other symbols such as R (= reduplicated) or Q (= quadradical).

The internal passive is introduced with P.

Arabic lexical insertions and non-adapted Arabic loanwords (especially verbal forms) are printed in smaller size and provided with a most straightforward translation, with no morphological analysis.

References to the Plates are provided at the end of the lexical entry, marked with ■. Only part of the illustrations appear in the printed version of the book, the remaining ones are available online at http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.7370570.

ε or ɛhɛn ‘you (m.)’
1:26+
● LS 48, CSOL I 460

i or ihin ‘you (f.)’
i: 6:7, 20:14
ihin: 4:17, 6:11, 28:35
● LS 48, CSOL I 460

ε vocative particle
1:74.91.95.130.157.163, 5:title, 5:76, 6:18, 7:37, 8:20, 15:42, 17:4.6, 20:12.43, 28:54bis, 29:2.17.25, 30:31
● LS 47, CSOL I 460

ε interjection of assertion
1:66.80.147.166, 5:20, 14:11, 16:6, 30:7.18
● LS 47, CSOL I 460