Over the past half decade, since the appearance of Marcel Cohen’s fundamental “Essai comparatif sur le vocabulaire et la phonétique du chamito­sémite” in 1947, comparative-historical Afro-Asiatic linguistics has undergone a significant development. An enormous quantity of new lexical material has been published (both descriptive and comparative), including a few recent attempts at compiling an Afro-Asiatic comparative dictionary (SISAJa I–III, HCVA 1–5, HSED, Ehret 1995).

During my current work on the “Etymological Dictionary of Egyptian” (Leiden, since 1999–, E.J. Brill), I have collected a great number of new comparisons, which—to the best of my knowledge—have not yet been proposed in the literature (I noted wherever I noticed an overlapping with the existing Afro-Asiatic dictionaries). Therefore I started the series “Lexica Afroasiatica” in order to contribute to comparative Afro-Asiatic with many new recently observed lexical correspondences.

The present part of this series is a collection of new Afro-Asiatic etymologies with the Proto-Afro-Asiatic initial voiceless labial stop (*p*), which results from my research on comparative Afro-Asiatic (especially Egypto-Chadic) phonology and lexicon at Frankfurt (1999–2000, 2002).

1 The lexical comparisons presented in this paper issue from a long-range project of an Afro-Asiatic comparative dictionary, and henceforth represent the copyright of the author.

2 The first part of this series (lexical parallels with with PAA *b*) has appeared in Afrikantische Arbeitspapiere (Köln) 67 (2002), 103–151. The second part (additional lexical roots with AA *b*) is published in Kogan, L. (ed.): Studia Semitica (Moscow, 2003, Russian State University for the Humanities, pp. 331–348). The fourth part of “Lexica Afroasiatica” (containing new etymologies with AA *f*) is still in press when the present paper has been prepared (forthcoming in Archiv Orientální in 2003).

3 The fourth part (forthcoming) of the series is dealing with *p*, *f*, *P*. The latter symbol (*P*) signifies any unknown initial labial, just as, e.g., *T* stands for any unknown dental stop (*d* or *t*) or *K* for any unknown velar stop (*g* or *k*).

4 The author expresses his deep gratitude to Prof. Herrmann Jungraithmayr and the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung (Bonn) for the support of his research at the Institut für Afrikanische Sprachwissenschaften (Frankfurt a/M, Germany) in 2002 when the present article has been prepared for publication.
Since we know little about the Proto-Afro-Asiatic vowel system, the list of the reconstructed Proto-Afro-Asiatic forms is arranged according to consonant roots (even nominal roots). Sometimes, nevertheless, it was possible to establish the root vowel, which is given in the paper additionally in brackets. In a number of cases, it is still difficult to exactly reconstruct even the root consonants on the basis of the available cognates (esp. when these are from the modern branches, e.g., Berber, Cushitic-Omotic, or Chadic).

*p-


299. **AA *p-d** “wooden plank (?)”: Eg. pd (wood det.) “une partie du navire” (CT V 74u, hapax, AL 78.1543) = “*Deck (des Schiffes)” (GHWb 299) || NBrb.: Qabyle a-fud, pl. i-fud-en “bout de branche mal coupé, moignon de branche coupée qui reste sur un bâton, un manche” [Dlt. 1982, 191] || WCh.: Tangale pido “tree, log, plank, wood” [Jng. 1991, 131].


NB: A comparison to Eg. pdd.w (bodily efflux det.) “(Subst.)” (Med., Wb I 567, 7) = “?” (GHWb 300) is probably out of question, since—according to D. Meeks (p.c.)—it might in fact represent a miswritten form of Eg. rd.w “Flüssigkeit, Aushüß” (PT, Wb II 469).

301. **AA *[p]-d-n ~ *[p]-n-d** “stone”: Sem.: MSA *Vd(h)Vn “stone” [GT]: Jbl. fūdūn “rock, stone”, Sqt. fădhūn [secondary *-h-?]