

NILO- SAHARAN



Volume 23

Insights into Nilo-Saharan Language, History and Culture

Proceedings of the 9th Nilo-Saharan Linguistics Colloquium,
Institute of African and Asian Studies, University of Khartoum,
16-19 February 2004

Edited by

Al-Amin Abu-Manga

Leoma Gilley

Anne Storch

RÜDIGER KÖPPE VERLAG · KÖLN

ISSN 0932-1993

ISBN-10: 3-89645-660-1
ISBN-13: 978-3-89645-660-1

Abu-Manga / Gilley / Storch (eds.)
Sahara-Nylon, Cologne 2006, xxx-xxx

ARABIC LOANWORDS ENTERED IN AFRICAN LANGUAGES THROUGH KANURI

Sergio Baldi

The number of languages that Arabic influenced through Kanuri is quite large. In this contribution I shall begin with some information on the islamization of the Kanuri people, then I will give a list of some West African languages, which got a relevant stock of Arabic loans through Kanuri, and at the end a list of Arabic words that arrived through Kanuri in the languages examined, which I was able to find in the works (mainly dictionaries) consulted will be given. Of course it should be stressed that the Arabic loan sometimes arrived in Kanuri through another language, but this aspect will not be taken into consideration, since it is not the object of this article.

Kanuri did not only receive Arabic loans, but it was also a donor language. Many languages got Arabic loans in West Africa through Kanuri: Arabic *sūq* ‘market’ > Kanuri *kasúwu* > Buduma *káhukū*; Hausa *kàsúwā*; Kotoko *gásàgbí*; Munjuk *kàskú*; Tubu *kasúgu* [Table 46].

The first contact between Kanem and Islam was made by trade. Kanem had commercial links with Tripoli in North Africa via Kavar and the Fezzan. This trade “provided the gateway for Islam to enter Kanem” (CLARKE 1982: 67). In the second half of the eighth century a more permanent islamic presence was established on the Kanem - North African trade route with the foundation of the small states of Ajar Fazzan and further south, close to Kanem, Zawila which was a centre for Ibadite Islam. Kanem became Muslim at the beginning of the twelfth century. According to some scholars, the first Muslim ruler, in Kanem, was Humai Jilme of the Saifawa dynasty (from c. 1085 to 1097 AD.).

Kanuri is a Nilo-Saharan language, which has one of the highest number of Arabic loans, except maybe Hausa (see BALDI 2002). Its lexicon “might be described as a *layered* lexicon. It is layered chronologically in the sense that

Sergio Baldi

it is possible to recognize words in the language that are older as distinct from words that have not been in the language as long and also others that have entered the language from other language sources. Borrowed words in the lexicon as well are layered chronologically, since certain Arabic loan words have been part of the language for as much as a thousand years, whereas words from Hausa entered much later, and words from English only very recently” (HUTCHISON 1981: 10).

It has been observed that one important subpart of the Kanuri lexicon is made up of historically derived words that are now recognizable as composed of word formatives which are no longer productive in the language (see BALDI 1998). It is the case of *k* and *n* prefixation applied to nouns borrowed from Arabic: *‘adūw* > *kəládo* ‘enemy’ [Table 56]; *‘āfiya* > *nəláwa* ‘(good) health’.

Words that have entered the Kanuri language from sources other than Arabic are insignificant in comparison to those from Arabic (HUTCHISON 1981: 42). In fact in a paper presented in a meeting held in Praha few years ago (BALDI 2003: 16-17), I gave the following figures based on CYFFER and HUTCHISON’s Kanuri dictionary: from 7.036 items included, 508 were Arabic loans, 94 had Hausa origin and 214 English loans and 5 French. Considering that in my count I only allowed for the basic loan and not the derivation extensions formed by the Kanuri language, the Arabic loans, which represented 13,85 % of all items collected in that dictionary, were much more numerous than that. Another consideration should be made: English loans were not as productive as Arabic ones. Many have been greatly altered by the phonology of Kanuri.

The languages that I have examined here received Arabic loans through Kanuri. They are divided into four groups. The first is represented by the neighbouring Chadic languages which borrowed words from Kanuri for several reasons. Kanuri, in fact, was the most prominent language in the area and it was a language of prestige and trade, so it was comprehensible that some Arabic loans arrived into those languages spoken by small groups of speakers. In this group I included Bole, Buduma, Kotoko, Lamé (Zime), Logone, Mafa, Mofu-gudur, Munjuk, Ngizim, Uldeme. As concerning some languages among these ones: Lamé, Mofu-gudur, and Uldeme, plus Mafa, the Arabic loan could have arrived through a further intermediary, Fulfulde, so we could have Arabic > Kanuri > Fulfulde > Lamé / Mofu-gudur / Uldeme.

In the second group we have Mbay, Sar, Tupuri, languages belonging to different linguistic families, but spoken in a nearby area. Probably a phenomenon similar to what happened to Lamé, Mofu-gudur and Uldeme, i.e. always a probable Fulfulde intermediary, has taken place in these last-mentioned languages.

Arabic Loanwords Entered in African Languages Through Kanuri

In the third group I included the data from Fulfulde and Hausa. These languages, so widespread in West Africa, were in contact with Kanuri and the linguistic exchanges are without any doubt relevant.

In the fourth group I consider few languages, like Dagbani or Yoruba, which got many Arabic loans through Hausa, so when a loan has been vehiculated through Kanuri into Hausa, it is influenced indirectly by Kanuri.

In my research I found some examples where I believe even the Arabic word was a loan from Kanuri [Table 2]. In fact no one of the dictionaries of classical Arabic gives *abarbar* 'dust', but I found it only in works dealing with local Arabic.

The material I give in the corpus of this contribution is formed by a choice of 72 Arabic loans I found in some of the languages tested. In the first column there are the names of the languages followed by an abbreviation of the author's name; in the second the loanword, and the last column its meaning. Sometimes there is a question which indicates that the loanword's transmission is not yet fully understood.

Concerning Kanuri, apart from CYFFER and HUTCHISON's data I sometimes quote KOELLE's, because while the first work is based on "the Kanuri dialect of Maiduguri (Yerwa), which for many reasons has emerged as the widely recognized standard form of Kanuri in Nigeria" (CYFFER and HUTCHISON 1990: vii-viii), KOELLE's work, as stressed by LUKAS in the foreword to the reprint of *African Native Literature* in 1968: "Koelle, a highly accurate observer, heard vowel-length, and he noted it carefully wherever it was realised. Some of the neighbouring languages, where vowel-length is still significant, have in fact preserved Kanuri loan-words in the form in which Koelle has recorded them".

For languages that have many variants for a single loan I only give the one received presumably through Kanuri. So in Table 3 for Hausa I quote only *lâdi* and not *lahàdi*, which arrived directly from the local spoken Arabic.

Arabic Loanwords Entered in African Languages Through Kanuri

arḍ *earth* (WEHR 13a) 5

<i>Buduma</i> L	larḍe / larte	<i>land</i>
N	lérde	
<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	lardi	<i>province</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	lardi	<i>district</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	lárdə	<i>earth, globe; country</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	lárdè	<i>pays</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Logone</i> L	lóade	<i>Erde, Land, Gebiet, Boden</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	lárdì	<i>country, area, region; the world</i> (via Kanuri)

imām *imam* (WEHR 26a) 6

<i>Bole</i> I&G	rìmán	<i>imam</i> (via Kanuri or Hausa)
<i>Dagbani</i> B	limama	<i>imam</i>
P	lemam / silamni	<i>imâm</i> (via Kanuri and Hausa)
<i>Fulfulde</i> G	'almaami	<i>l'imâm</i>
Ta	limān / imāmu	<i>imam, priest</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	līmân	<i>imam</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	limân	<i>religious leader, Imam</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	līman	<i>Imam, Vorbeter</i>
<i>Yoruba</i> A	lèmonmùn	<i>the Imam of a mosque</i> (via Hausa)

ammā *but* (WEHR 26a) 7

<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	amma	<i>but</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	àmmā	<i>but</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	ammá	<i>but</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	'àmmá	<i>mais</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Munjuk</i> To	amaa/amma	<i>mais</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	àmà:	<i>mais</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	àmmá / àmmán	<i>mais</i> (via Kanuri or Hausa)

amr *matter, affair, concern, business* (WEHR 26b) 8

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	lámar	<i>occasion, event; situation</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	lámã	<i>affair, event</i> (via Kanuri)

Sergio Baldi

amāna *trust* (WEHR 29a) **9**

<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	amāna	<i>goods on credit</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	amân	<i>friendship, trust</i>
<i>Mbay</i> Kg	àmân	<i>confidence, trust</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	amana	<i>confiance; homme de confiance</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	àamân	<i>trust, friendship</i> (via Kanuri)

awwal *first, most important* (WEHR 35a) **10**

awwalī *first, fundamental* (WEHR 35b)

<i>Bole</i> I&G	làwán	<i>non-royal title</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Fulfulde</i> No	awwal lawan	<i>en premier lieu, primo</i> <i>chef d'un village important</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	áwúló lawân	<i>boasting, showing off</i> <i>village or ward head</i>

āya *token, mark; miracle; Koranic verse* (WEHR 36b) **11**

<i>Hausa</i> A	lāyā̀	<i>charm</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	láya	<i>amulet, charm</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	láyâ	<i>grigri</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Mafa</i> B&L	laya	<i>amulette sp. (petite pochette en peau entièrement cousue contenant des gris-gris)</i> (via Fulfulde)
<i>Mofu-gudur</i> Br	láya	<i>amulette</i> (via Fulfulde)
<i>Tupuri</i> Cp	laya	<i>cordelette servant de collier à la quelle on attache le gri-gri, les cauris et les clés</i> (via Fulfulde)

bābūr *locomotive* (WEHR 38b) **12**

<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	bābur	<i>motor-cycle</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	bābur	<i>motor-cycle</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	babér /babúr	<i>motorcycle</i>
<i>Lamé</i> Sa	bàpūr	<i>voiture</i> (via Hausa or Fulfulde)
<i>Tupuri</i> Cp	bàabúr	<i>avion</i> (? Via Kanuri)
Ru	bäabūr	

Arabic Loanwords Entered in African Languages Through Kanuri

batû *chat* (JdP 258a) 13
batu *chat* (RL 42a)

<i>Buduma</i> L	battu	<i>Katze</i> (via Kanuri)
N	pātu	
<i>Fulfulde</i> No	paatu / paatuuru / faatuuru	<i>chat, chatte</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	fatú	<i>young cat</i>
<i>Mbay</i> Kg	bàtú	<i>chat</i>
<i>Sar</i> Pa	bàtú	<i>chat domestique</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Tupuri</i> Cp	paadu	<i>chat</i> (via Fulfulde)
Ru	bàádü	<i>chat domestique</i> (? via Kanuri)

barāqi^c, pl. de **burqu**^c *veil* (WEHR 54a) 14
bargoya *blanket* (ROTH-LALY 48a). Maybe the word arrived in some languages through Tamasheq **abrog** 'couverture de laine', see GOUFFÉ (1974: 364), who, for Hausa, refuses ABRAHAM's hypothesis, who considers a direct loan from Arabic.

<i>Buduma</i> L	bórgo	<i>Bettdecke</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Fulfulde</i> No	borgo	<i>couverture tissée</i>
Ta	borgōre	<i>blanket</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	bàrgō	<i>any blanket</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	borkó	<i>blanket</i> (via Hausa)
Ko	bárgō	<i>carpet, blanket</i> (via Hausa)
<i>Mafa</i> B&L	boruka	<i>couverture</i> (via Fulfulde)
<i>Munjuk</i> To	borgo	<i>couverture</i>
<i>Tupuri</i> Cp	bórgo	<i>couverture</i> (? via Fulfulde or Hausa)
Ru	börgō	

baraka *blissing* (WEHR 54b) 15

<i>Buduma</i> L	bárkāde	<i>segnen</i> (via Kanuri <i>barga-té</i>)
<i>Hausa</i> A	àlbarkā	<i>blissing</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	bárga	<i>blissing, congratulations</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	bàrká	<i>grâce à</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	báŕkà	<i>blissing</i> (via Kanuri ou Hausa)

Sergio Baldi

bunduqīya *gun* (WEHR 77a) 16

bundug *fusil* (Z&T 121). KNAPPERT (1972-73: 293, note 18) says: “The Hausa form *bindiga* originates from a Lingua Franca word for gun: *venediga*, Spanish or Portuguese adjective to Venice, an early transshipment port for guns”. In any case the word arrived into Hausa via Kanuri, as affirmed by GREENBERG (1960: 211).

<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	bindigāru / bundugāru	<i>gun; rifle</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	bindigā	<i>firearm; gun</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	bǝndǝgǝ / bǝndǝwu	<i>gun</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	bǝndǝgǝ	<i>fusil (via Kanuri)</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	bǝndǝk	<i>fusil</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	bǝndǝgǝ	<i>gun (via Kanuri)</i>

talātā’ *Tuesday* (WEHR 105b) 17

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	talágǝ	<i>Tuesday</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	tǝlǝkǝ	<i>mardi (via Kanuri)</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	tǝlǝakǝ	<i>Tuesday (via Kanuri)</i>

taman *price* (WEHR 107a) 18

<i>Buduma</i> L	táman	<i>Preis, Wert</i>
N	témān	
<i>Hausa</i> A	tamānī	<i>price</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	táma	<i>price</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	tǝmǝŋ	<i>prix, valeur</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	támàn	<i>profit (via Kanuri)</i>

al-itṭnain *Monday* (WEHR 108a) 19

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	lǝtǝlǝn	<i>Monday</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	lǝtǝlǝŋ	<i>lundi (via Kanuri)</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	riitǝrǝn	<i>Monday (via Kanuri)</i>

Arabic Loanwords Entered in African Languages Through Kanuri

jum^ʿa *Friday* (WEHR 135a) 20

<i>Bole</i> I&G	júúmà	<i>Friday</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	zóma	<i>Friday</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	jəmáwà / zóm'à	<i>vendredi</i> (via Hausa and Kanuri)
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	dlómáawâ	<i>Friday</i> (? via Kanuri)

janna *garden, paradise* (WEHR 138a) 21

<i>Bole</i> I&G	jánnà	<i>paradise</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Buduma</i> L	jénna	<i>Paradies</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	záanna	<i>paradise, heaven</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	zànnâ	<i>paradis</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	jánnâ	<i>heaven, the afterlife</i> (via Kanuri)

hattā *until, up to* (WEHR 155a). Probably the word has a Tamasheq origin *ar* (Fo 1559) *jusqu'à; jusque* (see GOUFFÉ 1971-72: 161-162). For Kanuri, its origin is doubtful as well as for Hausa. 22

<i>Dagbani</i> B	hal	<i>until, up to</i> (via Hausa et Kanuri)
<i>Hausa</i> A	har <i>prep. / conj.</i> (?)	<i>till; up to</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	hár <i>part.</i> (?)	<i>until, up to</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	há:	<i>jusqu'à</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	háĩ	<i>until</i> (via Hausa and Kanuri)
<i>Pero</i> Fr	har <i>adv.</i>	<i>until</i> (via Hausa and Kanuri)

hajjām *copper* (WEHR 158b) 23

<i>Dagbani</i> P	wanzam	<i>barbier</i> (via Hausa and Kanuri)
<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	wanjamījo	<i>barber, esp. a barber-surgeon</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	wànzāmī	<i>barber</i> (via Songhay wànzâm)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	wanzâm	<i>barbering</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	wanjam	<i>barbier, circonciseur</i>

Sergio Baldi

hāl *condition, state; status* (WEHR 216b) **24**

<i>Buduma</i> L	hāl	<i>Gewohnheit</i>
<i>Dagbani</i> B	halli	<i>good behaviour</i>
<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	hali	<i>character</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	hālī	<i>state; circumstances</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	hál	<i>character</i>
<i>Mbay</i> Kg	hál	<i>character</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	hâl	<i>character, temperament, disposition, ways of acting</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Sar</i> Pa	hál	<i>comportement, conduite, manière de vivre, caractère; mærs, coutumes</i>

kabar, pl. **akbār** *news* (WEHR 225a) **25**

<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	habaru	<i>news</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	hawâr / lawâr	<i>story; news, information</i>
	kawúli	<i>message (verbal or written), news, speech</i>
<i>Mofu-gudur</i> Br	(˘)labára	<i>malheur, accident</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Munjuk</i> To	labar	<i>nouvelle, information, message, note (écrite)</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	hàbár / làbâr	<i>nouvelle</i> (via Hausa or Kanuri)
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	làabâř	<i>news; story; account</i> (via Kanuri)

kamīs *Thursday* (WEHR 262a) **26**

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	lamísə	<i>Thursday</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	làmsìdè	<i>jeudi</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Uldeme</i> Co	làmsisé	<i>jeudi</i>

kair *benefit, advantage; welfare* (WEHR 266b) **27**
xêr *bien, bonheur* (JdP 1309a)

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	hêr	<i>peace, tranquillity</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	hêr	<i>bien</i> (n.) (via Kanuri)
<i>Logone</i> L	χér	<i>Guter</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	hêř	<i>goodness, kindness; good fortune, good luck</i>

Arabic Loanwords Entered in African Languages Through Kanuri

kaima *tent* (WEHR 269a) **28**

<i>Bole</i> I&G	lãʔʔámá	<i>tent for the Moi during religious feasts</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Hausa</i> A	laimã	<i>tent; umbrella; parachute</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	l äima	<i>tent</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	léjima	<i>Zelt</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	lãayímâ	<i>umbrella</i> (via Kanuri)

dabba *animal* (WEHR 270a) **29**

<i>Hausa</i> A	dabbà	<i>any animal</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	dábba	<i>animal, beast</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	dábbà	<i>domestic animal</i> (via Kanuri ou Hausa)

dabbara v. II *to plan* (WEHR 270b) **30**

<i>Dagbani</i> B	dabara	<i>medecine, magic</i> (via Hausa)
<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	dabare	<i>plan, stratagem; system</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	dàbārā	<i>plan</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	dawári	<i>plan, device, idea</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	dàbàrè	<i>moyen</i> (? via Fulfulde)
<i>Lamé</i> Sa	dàbàrè	<i>ruse, stratagème</i> (à l'origine le terme désignait une opération magique) (via Fulfulde)
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	dàbãř	<i>plan, scheme</i> (? via Kanuri)

dalīl *indication; sign; proof, evidence* (WEHR 289b) **31**

<i>Dagbani</i> B	daliri	<i>reason</i>
<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	dalīla	<i>reason; means</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	dālīlī	<i>cause, reason</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	dalīl	<i>reason</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	dālīl	<i>reason</i> (via Kanuri)

Sergio Baldi

duniyā *world* (WEHR 295a) 32

<i>Buduma</i> L	duníá	<i>Welt</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	dinâ / dunyâ	<i>world</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	dúnóyâ	<i>monde</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	duniya	<i>monde, univers; vie condition humaine</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	díníyâ	<i>vie, monde</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	dùuníyâ	<i>the world</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Sar</i> Pa	dúnyà	<i>la "vie": destin, cours changeant des choses de ce monde; histoire, affaire, difficultés de la vie</i>

dīnār *dinar* (WEHR 306b) 33

<i>Buduma</i> L	dīnār	<i>gold</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	dīnār	<i>coin</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	dīnār	<i>gold</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	dínâr	<i>or (métal)</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	dīnār	<i>gold</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	dīnâr	<i>dinar</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	dīināĩ	<i>gold</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Sar</i> Pa	dānār	<i>ancienne pièce "dinar"</i>

al-arbā^cā' *Wednesday* (WEHR 323a) 34

<i>Hausa</i> A	l̀àràbā	<i>Wednesday</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	láráfa / láráwa	<i>Wednesday</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	l̀àràbā	<i>mercredi</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	l̀àràbá	<i>mercredi</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	lárarábà	<i>Wednesday</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Uldeme</i> Co	l̀àràbà	<i>mercredi</i>

rūḥ *breath of life, soul; spirit (in all senses)* (WEHR 365a) 35

<i>Buduma</i> L	ārō	<i>Seele</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	rō	<i>life, soul; instinct; preference</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	àaĩō	<i>life</i> (via Kanuri)

Arabic Loanwords Entered in African Languages Through Kanuri

zabād	<i>civet</i> (WEHR 372b)		36
<i>Hausa A</i>	jūdā / (Sk.) jibdā	<i>musk from civet cat</i>	
<i>Kanuri C&H</i>	jībda	<i>civet cat</i>	
<i>Ngizim Sc</i>	jībdā	<i>civet cat (via Kanuri)</i>	
zakāh	<i>alms tax</i> (WEHR 379b)		37
<i>Dagbani B</i>	zaka	<i>alms related to Islamic customs (via Hausa)</i>	
<i>Fulfulde Ta</i>	jakka	<i>tithes</i>	
<i>Hausa A</i>	zàkkā / zākā / zakkà	<i>religious tithe payable on farm-produce and farm-stock</i>	
<i>Kanuri C&H</i>	zaká	<i>obligatory alms given to the needy as determined by the Koran</i>	
<i>Munjuk To</i>	zākā	<i>aumône</i>	
zamān	<i>time</i> (WEHR 382a)		38
<i>Kanuri C&H</i>	zamân	<i>time, era, period</i>	
<i>Ngizim Sc</i>	zàamân	<i>time, period, epoch (via Kanuri)</i>	
<i>Uldeme Co</i>	zàmáná	<i>époque, temps, moment</i>	
zinād	<i>fire steel; hammer (of a rifle, etc.)</i> (WEHR 383a)		39
zenād	<i>briquet</i> (ROTH-LALY 208b)		
<i>Hausa A</i>	zīnādī	<i>hammer of a dane-gun</i>	
<i>Kanuri C&H</i>	jīnádə	<i>firestone</i>	
<i>Munjuk To</i>	zīnátā	<i>briquet à percuteur métallique</i>	
<i>Ngizim Sc</i>	jīnáadi	<i>flintstone (via Kanuri)</i>	
as-sabt	<i>Saturday</i> (WEHR 393a)		40
<i>Kanuri C&H</i>	səbdə	<i>Saturday</i>	
<i>Kotoko To</i>	səbdə	<i>samedi (? via Kanuri)</i>	
<i>Ngizim Sc</i>	səbdùwà	<i>Saturday (via Kanuri)</i>	
<i>Uldeme Co</i>	səvdè	<i>samedi</i>	

Sergio Baldi

satara v. *to cover, veil* (WEHR 396a) 41

sitr, pl. **sutūr** *veil* (WEHR 397a)

sitār, pl. **sutur** *veil, screen; covering; pretext, excuse* (WEHR 397a)

<i>Dagbani</i> Fi	sutura	<i>Stoff (habit, étoffe)</i>
<i>Fulfulde</i> No	sutura	<i>toute sorte de vêtement</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	sitirā	<i>clothing</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	shītāra	<i>burial</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	sitrā	<i>enterrement (via Kanuri)</i>

42

sarj *saddle (for horse)* (WEHR 406a)

<i>Hausa</i> A	sirdī	<i>saddle (via Kanuri)</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	sārdó	<i>saddle</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	sàrdógó	<i>selle (du cheval)</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	sirdi	<i>Sattel</i>
<i>Mbay</i> Kg	sírgè	<i>saddle</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	sérdè	<i>selle</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	sāṛdī	<i>saddle (via Kanuri or Hausa)</i>
<i>Sar</i> Pa	sírdī / sírdí	<i>selle de cheval</i>

saffara v. II *to send on a journey* III *to travel* (WEHR 412b) 43

safar *journey, travel, trip* (WEHR 413a)

<i>Hausa</i> A	safarā	<i>itinerant trading</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	sáwər	<i>trade, commerce, business</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	sāber	<i>Handel</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	sáafāṛ	<i>itinerant trading; acting as a broker; bringing water from a long distance (via Kanuri)</i>

samm, pl. **samūm** *poison* (WEHR 427b) 44

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	asám	<i>poison (of snake, scorpion, arrow, etc.)</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	ʼàsám	<i>venin (via Kanuri)</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	sám	<i>venin</i>

Arabic Loanwords Entered in African Languages Through Kanuri

sūr *wall; fence* (WEHR 441a) **45**

<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	sōrowol	<i>rectangular, flat-roofed house</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	sōrō	<i>entrance room of compound</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	shóró / sóró	<i>rectangular room</i>
<i>Mbay</i> Kg	sōrō	<i>top (spinning) made from snail shell</i>

sūq *market* (WEHR 443a) **46**

sūg / sawaga *marché* (Jullien DE POMMEROL 1144a)

<i>Buduma</i> L	káhukū	<i>Markt</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Hausa</i> A	kàsuwā	<i>market</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	kasúwu	<i>market; day of the week</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	gásègbí	<i>marché</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Logone</i> L	kásku	<i>Markt</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	kàskú	<i>marché</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Pero</i> Fr	kásúwà	<i>market</i> (via Hausa)
<i>Tabu</i> L	kasúgu	<i>Markt</i> (via Kanuri)

šāy *tea* (WEHR 451a) **47**

<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	sāyi / sha'i	<i>tea</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	shā'ī / shāyī	<i>tea</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	sháyi	<i>tea</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	shây	<i>(infusion) thé</i> (via Kanuri)

šāwara v. III *to ask advice* (WEHR 492a) **48**

šawwar *advice; consult* (ROTH-LALY 260a)

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	shawári / sowóri / showóri	<i>consultation; idea, plan</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	šawarí / šauri	<i>Ratschlag</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	shàwãĩ	<i>advice, discussion</i> (via Kanuri)

Sergio Baldi

ṣāhib, pl. **ṣuḥba** *companion, comrade, friend* (WEHR 504a) **49**

<i>Buduma</i> L	hába	<i>Freund(in)</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	sáwa	<i>friend</i>
Ko	sóba	
<i>Kotoko</i> To	sàbâ	<i>ami</i> (via Kanuri)

ṣadaqa *alms; charity; legally prescribed alms tax* (WEHR 509a) **50**

<i>Fulfulde</i> Ta	sadaka / sadka	<i>alms</i>
<i>Hausa</i> A	sadakâ	<i>charity, alms</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	sádáa	<i>alms</i>
Ko	sádāga	
<i>Munjuk</i> To	sáfákâ, sátákâ	<i>sacrifice</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	sàdàktú	<i>give alms to or in behalf of</i> (via Kanuri)

ṣandūq *box* (WEHR 526a) **51**

<i>Hausa</i> A	sàndūkî / sùndūkî	<i>box</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	sandúwu	<i>box</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	sàndúgù	<i>malle en métal</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Lamé</i> Sa	sāndúk	<i>caisse</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	sùndúk	<i>malle, caisse</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	sèndúkù / sèndúkì	<i>box, chest</i> (via Kanuri)

aṣ-ṣaum *the fast (of Ramadan)* (WEHR 531b) **52**

<i>Buduma</i> L	wāšam	<i>Fasten</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	ashâm	<i>fast during the month of Ramadan</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	ašám / ašám	<i>Fasten</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	àashâm	<i>fasting; the fast of Ramadan</i> (via Kanuri)

Arabic Loanwords Entered in African Languages Through Kanuri

ṭāsa *metal bowl* (WEHR 572b) 53

ṭāsa *general term for metal receptacles* (RT 293a)

<i>Hausa</i> A	tāsā	<i>metal bowl or basin; plate of crockery</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	tāsa	<i>dish or bowl of metal or enamel ware</i> (via Hausa)
<i>Kotoko</i> To	tāsā	<i>récipient émaillé</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Mbay</i> Kg	tāsā	<i>metal bowl</i>
<i>Mofu-gudur</i> Br	tāasa	<i>assiette</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	tāsā	<i>assiette émaillée, petite cuvette</i>

ʿajab *astonishment, amazement* (WEHR 591a) 54

ajab *chose étonnante* (Jullien DE POMMEROL 71a)

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	ájap	<i>astonishment</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	ʿájàbè	<i>étonnement</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	ájàp	<i>astonishment</i> (via Kanuri)
	jàptú v.	<i>be amazed (at), be astonished (at)</i> (? via Kanuri)

ʿajala *hurry, haste; precipitance, precipitation* (WEHR 593a) 55

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	azála	<i>haste, rush, hurry</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	àajalā	<i>haste, hurring</i> (via Kanuri)

ʿadūw *enemy* (WEHR 599a) 56

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	kəládo	<i>enemy</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	kəláadō	<i>evil (said of living things)</i> (via Kanuri)

ʿaql *intelligence* (WEHR 630a) 57

agil / ugûl *conscience, raison, état d'esprit, intelligence, sagesse* (JdP 67a)

<i>Buduma</i> L	aṅkel	<i>Verstand</i>
<i>Dagbani</i> B	haṅkali	<i>mind, intelligence</i> (via Hausa)
<i>Hausa</i> A	hankālī	<i>intelligence</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	áṅgal / háṅgal	<i>intelligence</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	aṅkal	<i>Verstand, Aufmerksamkeit</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	háṅgàlà / háṅgàl	<i>prudent, patient</i>

Sergio Baldi

Ngizim Sc	ánkâl	<i>good sense</i> (via Kanuri)
Sar Pa	ángàl	<i>attention, disposition d'esprit, conscience éveillée</i>

mu^callim *teacher* (WEHR 637a) **58**

muëallem *maître qui enseigne* (ROTH-LALY 318a)

Bole I&G	máálùm	<i>Islamic scholar</i> (via Kanuri)
Hausa A	mālāmī	<i>literate P.; teacher</i> (via Kanuri)
Kanuri C&H	máləm	<i>Koranic teacher or scholar; polite form of addressing a man</i>
Kotoko To	málêṃ	<i>marabout</i>
Logone L	māləm	<i>Malam</i>
Mbay Kg	máləm	<i>teacher in koranic school</i>
Munjuk To	maləm	<i>marabout</i>
Ngizim Sc	máalêṃ / máalâm	<i>malam, teacher; sorcerer</i> (via Kanuri or Hausa)

āda *habit, custom* (WEHR 654b) **59**

Buduma L	āda	<i>Gewohnheit</i>
Kanuri C&H	áda	<i>custom, habit</i>
	adawá <i>pl. de áda</i>	<i>culture</i>
Kotoko To	hádâ	<i>coutume, tradition</i>
Ngizim Sc	áadâ	<i>custom, tradition</i> (? via Kanuri)

ḡafara *v. to forgive* (WEHR 677b), **yaḡfara** *he forgives* **60**

ḡafr *forgiveness* (WEHR 678a)

Buduma L	ḡéferte	<i>Verzeihung</i> (via Kanuri <i>ḡaferté</i>)
Hausa A	ḡāfarà	<i>pardoning</i>
Kanuri C&H	ḡafóra	<i>forgiveness; excuse me!</i>
Logone L	ḡáfera	<i>Verzeihung</i>
Mbay Kg	ḡápàrà	<i>pardon</i>

qara'a *v. to recite; read* (WEHR 753a) **61**

gara *v. lire, étudier* (Jullien DE POMMEROL 489a)

Buduma L	qera	<i>Lesen</i>
Kanuri C&H	kóra	<i>readings</i>
Ngizim Sc	kəḡāatú	<i>read</i> (via Kanuri)

Arabic Loanwords Entered in African Languages Through Kanuri

qirš, pl. **qurūš** *Maria Theresa dollar* (WEHR 756a) **62**
gursaé, **gursaya** *un thaler* (RT 374a). Maybe from German «Groschen»

<i>Buduma</i> L	guruhu	<i>Taler</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	gúrsu	<i>Maria Theresa dollar, thaler</i>
<i>Mbay</i> Kg	gúrsè	<i>money; pay</i>

miqaşş, pl. **al-maqāşş** *scissors* (WEHR 766a) **63**

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	mówosə	<i>scissors</i>
Ko	mágas ɛ	
<i>Kotoko</i> To	màgásó	<i>ciseaux</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	mákâs	<i>ciseaux</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	mákâs	<i>scissors</i> (via Kanuri)

qamḥ *wheat* (WEHR 789a) **64**

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	lǝgáma / algáma /	<i>wheat</i>
	laáma	
<i>Kotoko</i> To	ʼàlkàmâ	<i>blé</i>
	ʼàlkámâ	<i>spaghetti</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	algama	<i>blé</i>
<i>Pero</i> Fr	àlkàmà	<i>wheat</i> (via Hausa àlkamà / Kanuri)

kitāb *book* (WEHR 812b) **65**
al-kitāb *the Koran; the Bible* (WEHR 812b)

<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	kitáwu / citáwu	<i>book</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	kítábè	<i>livret coranique</i> (? via Kanuri)
<i>Logone</i> L	kitáfu	<i>Buch</i>

lijām *bridle* (WEHR 858b) **66**

<i>Hausa</i> A	linzāmì / lizāmì / lizzāmì	<i>bridle, bit</i>
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	linzâm / linjâm	<i>bridle, bit</i>
Ko	lítsām	
<i>Logone</i> L	lízám	<i>Zaum, Gebiß</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	lijâm	<i>bridle</i> (via Kanuri)

Sergio Baldi

lauḥ, lauḥa *board; slate* (WEHR 882b) **67**

<i>Hausa</i> A	àllō	<i>school-slate</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	alló	<i>wooden writing board used for stuying and memorising the Koran and Arabic religious texts</i>
<i>Kotoko</i> To	'àló	<i>tablette coranique</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	alo	<i>tablette d'école coranique</i>

māl *property; wealth; money; goods* (WEHR 931b) **68**

<i>Buduma</i> L	lɛmán	<i>Gut, Besitz</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	lɛmân	<i>wealth</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	lɛmân	<i>Eigentum, Habe</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	lɛmân	<i>wealth, in the sense of physical property, esp. animals</i> (via Kanuri)

naṣr *victory* (WEHR 970a) **69**

<i>Buduma</i> L	kanahér	<i>Sieg</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	kənásar	<i>victory</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	kónàsar	<i>siegreich werden</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	kènásãř	<i>victory</i> (via Kanuri)

naḑ *advantage, profit* (WEHR 987a) **70**

naḑū *very useful, of good use* (WEHR 987a)

<i>Buduma</i> L	ámba	<i>Nutzen</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> L	ómbòα	<i>useful</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	ámpa	<i>Nutzen</i>

nīya *intention* (WEHR 1013b) **71**

<i>Buduma</i> L	nīa	<i>Angelegenheit</i>
	niāde	<i>Anfangen</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	nyâ	<i>intention, plan</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	nīya	<i>Vorbereitung</i>

Arabic Loanwords Entered in African Languages Through Kanuri

waqt *time* (WEHR 1087a)

72

<i>Hausa</i> A	wakàcī / lōkàcī	<i>time, period</i> (via Kanuri)
<i>Kanuri</i> C&H	wóktu / lóktu	<i>time (portion of period)</i>
<i>Logone</i> L	luḡtá	<i>Zeit</i>
<i>Munjuk</i> To	wákîť	<i>moment, instant</i>
<i>Ngizim</i> Sc	lákwtù	<i>time, i.e. moment in time</i> (via Kanuri)

REFERENCES

- ABRAHAM, R.C. (1958) *Dictionary of Modern Yoruba*. London: University of London Press [abr. A].
- _____(1962) *Dictionary of the Hausa Language*. London: Hodder and Stoughton [abr. A].
- BALDI, S. (1992) Arabic Loanwords in Hausa via Kanuri and Fulfulde. In: E. EBERMANN, E.R. SOMMERAUER & K.É. THOMANEK (eds.), *Komparative Afrikanistik (Festschrift Mukarovsky)*. Beiträge zur Afrikanistik, Band 90. Wien: Veröffentlichungen der Institute für Afrikanistik und Ägyptologie der Universität Wien. pp. 9-14.
- _____(1997) Arabic Loans in Dagbani. In: A. BAUSI & M. TOSCO, *Afroasiatica Neapolitana. Contributi presentati all'8° Incontro di Linguistica Afroasiatica (Camito-Semitica), Napoli, 25-26 gennaio 1996* (Studi Africanistici, Serie Etiopica 6). Napoli: Istituto Universitario Orientale, pp. 265-289 [abr. B].
- _____(1998) Dating Arabic Loans in Kanuri, paper presented at *7th Nilo-Saharan Linguistics Conference from 2 - 6 September 1998, Vienna, Austria* (forthcoming).
- _____(2002) On Arabic Loans in Kanuri; *Studi Magrebini*, XXV: pp. 45-57.
- _____(2003) Some Statistical Analysis on Arabic Loans in Kanuri. In: R. NICOLAÏ & P. ZIMA, *Lexical and Structural Diffusion. Interplay of Internal and External Factors of Language Development in the West African Sahel*. Nice: Sophia Antipolis, pp. 9-17.
- BARRETEAU, D. (1988) *Description du mofu-gudur. Langue de la famille Tchadique parlée au Cameroun* (Livre II, Lexique). Paris: ORSTOM [abr. Br].
- BARRETEAU, D. & LE BLÉIS, Y. (1990) *Lexique mafa. Langue de la famille Tchadique parlée au Cameroun* (Études Tchadiques, Monographies). Paris: Paul Geuthner - ORSTOM [abr. B&L].

Sergio Baldi

- CAPPELLETTI, P.G. (1996) *Dictionnaire tupuri-français*. Guidiguis: Mission Catholique B.P. 07, multigraphié [abr. Cp].
- CLARKE, P.B. (1982). *West Africa and Islam. A Study of religious development from the 8th to the 20th century*. London: Edward Arnold.
- COLOMBEL, V. DE (1997) *La langue ouldémé, Nord-Cameroun. Précis de grammaire, texte, lexique* (Les Documents de *Linguistique Africaine* 4). Paris: INALCO [abr. Co].
- CYFFER, N. & HUTCHISON, J.P. (Eds.) (1990) *Dictionary of the Kanuri Language*. Dordrecht: Foris Publications [abr. C&H].
- DELAFOSSÉ, M. (1955) *La Langue mandingue et ses dialectes (malinké, bambara, dioula)*, 2^e volume *Dictionnaire mandingue-français*. Bibliothèque de l'École Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes. Paris: P. Geuthner [abr. Dlf].
- FISCH, R. (1912) *Grammatik der Dagomba-Sprache*. Berlin: Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen 14.
- FOUCAULD, CH. DE (1951-1952) *Dictionnaire touareg-français*. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale de France [abr. Fo].
- GADEN, H. (1913-14) *Le Poular, dialecte peul du Fouta sénégalais*. I. *Etude morphologique, textes* II. *Lexique poular-français*. Paris: E. Leroux [abr. G].
- _____ (1969-72) *Dictionnaire peul-français. Catalogues et documents* XII. Fascicule I (a-u: 1969); Fascicule II (B-MB, B: 1972). Dakar. IFAN [abr. G]
- GOUFFÉ, CL. (1971-1972) Notes de lexicologie et d'étymologie soudanaises. III. Contacts de vocabulaire entre le haoussa et le berbère; *Comptes rendus du G.L.E.C.S*, XVI: pp. 155-173.
- _____ (1974) Contacts de vocabulaire entre le haoussa et le touareg. In: A. CAQUOT & D. COHEN (Eds.), *Actes du Premier Congrès International de Linguistique Sémitique et Chamito-sémitique* (Paris, 16-19 juillet 1969, 5^eme section), réunis par. Paris :The Hague. Mouton. pp. 357-380.
- GREENBERG, J.H. (1947) Arabic loan-words in Hausa; *Word* III, 1/2: 85-97.
- _____ (1960) Linguistic evidence for the influence of the Kanuri on the Hausa; *Journal of African History* I, 2: pp. 205-212.
- HUTCHISON, J.P. (1981) *The Kanuri Language. A Reference Grammar*. Madison: University of Wisconsin.
- IBRISZIMOW, D. & ALHAJI MAINA GIMBA (Eds.) (1994) *Bole Language and Documentation Unit: BOLDU, Report I* (Westafrikanische Studien. Frankfurter Beiträge zur Sprach- und Kulturgeschichte, Band 7). Köln: Rüdiger Köppe [abr. I&G].

Arabic Loanwords Entered in African Languages Through Kanuri

- KAYE, A.S. (1986) *A Dictionary of Nigerian Arabic* (Bibliotheca Afroasiatica, Volume Two). Malibu: Undena Publications.
- KEEGAN, J.M. (1996) *Dictionary of Mbay. Mbay-English English-Mbay* (Languages of the World/Dictionaries 03). München: Lincom Europa [abr. Kg].
- KNAPPERT, J. (1972-1973) The study of loan words in African languages; *Afrika und Übersee* 56, 4: pp. 283-308.
- KOELLE, S.W. (1854) *African Native Literature or Proverbs, Tales, Fables & Historical Fragments on the Kanuri or Bornu Language. To which are Added a Translation of the above and a Kanuri-English Vocabulary*. London: Church Missionary House [abr. Ko].
- LUKAS, J. (1936) *Die Logone-Sprache im Zentralen Sudan mit Beiträgen aus dem Nachlass von Gustav Nachtigal* (Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes XXI, 6). Leipzig: Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft [abr. L].
- _____ (1937) *A Study of the Kanuri Language*. London: O.U.P. [abr. L].
- _____ (1939) *Die Sprache der Buduma im zentralen Sudan* (Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes XXIV). Leipzig: Kommissionsverlag F.A. Brockhaus [abr. L].
- _____ (1953) *Die Sprache der Tubu in der zentralen Sahara* (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Institut für Orientforschung, Veröffentlichung nr 14). Berlin: Akademie-Verlag.
- NACHTIGAL, G. (1879-1881-1889) *Sahara und Sudan. Ergebnisse sechsjähriger Reisen in Afrika*. 3 Teile. I. Berlin 1879. II. Berlin 1881. III. Leipzig 1889 [abr. N].
- NICOLAS, F. (1953) *La Langue berbère de Mauritanie* (Mémoires de l'Institut français d'Afrique noire, n° 33). Dakar: I.F.A.N.
- NOYE, D. (1989) *Dictionnaire foulfouldé-français. Dialecte peul du Diamaré Nord-Cameroun*. Garoua, Paris. Paul Geuthner [abr. No].
- PALAYER, P. (1992) *Dictionnaire sar-français. Tchad*. Paris: Paul Geuthner [abr. Pa].
- PROST, A. (1983) *Inventaire des mots d'origine arabe passés dans diverses langues de l'Afrique de l'Ouest*. Paris: L'Auteur (multigraphié) [abr. P].
- ROTH-LALY, A. (1969-1971-1972) *Lexique des parlers arabes tchado-soudanais*. Paris: CNRS [abr. RL].
- RUELLAND, S. (1988) *Dictionnaire tupuri-français-anglais. Région de Mindaoré, Tchad* (Langues et Cultures Africaines 10. SELAF 213). Paris: Peeters/SELAF [abr. Ru].
- SCHUH, R.G. (1981) *A Dictionary of Ngizim* (University of California publications in linguistics; vol. 99). Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press [abr. Sc].

Sergio Baldi

- TAINÉ-CHEIKH, C. (1988-89-90-98) *Dictionnaire ḥassāniyya-français (dialecte arabe de Mauritanie)*. Paris: Paul Geuthner [abr. TC].
- TAYLOR, F. W. (1932) *A Fulani-English Dictionary*. Oxford: Clarendon Press [abr. Ta].
- TOURNEUX, H. (1983) Les emprunts en musgu. In: E. Wolff & H. Meyer-Bahlburg (Eds.), *Studies in Chadic and Afroasiatic Linguistics*. Papers from the International Colloquium on the Chadic Language Family and the Symposium on Chadic within Afroasiatic at the University of Hamburg (September 14-18, 1981). Hamburg: Helmut Buske, pp. 441-477 [abr. To].
- _____, avec la collaboration de Hamat Patan (1991) *Lexique pratique du munjuk des rizières. Dialecte de Pouss* (Études Tchadiques Monographies). Paris: Paul Geuthner - ORSTOM [abr. To].
- _____(1997) *Emprunts en kotoko d'Afadé* (liste manuscrite) [abr. To].
- WEHR, H. (1966) *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*, edited by J. MILTON COWAN. Wiesbaden-London: Otto Harrassowitz.
- ZELTNER, J.-CL. & H. TOURNEUX (1986) *L'arabe dans le bassin du Tchad. Le parler des Ulâd Eli*. Paris: Karthala [abr. Z&T]
- ZOUBKO, GALINA V. (1995). *Dictionnaire peul-français* (Senzi Ethnological Reports 4). Osaka. National Museum of Ethnology [abr. Zou].