

Африканская сельскохозяйственная лексика (взгляд со стороны)

- I. AA \*ʔy, \*ry 'to reap, harvest': Sem (Akkadian, Hebrew, Ethiosemitic),  
West, Central, East Chadic; East Cushitic  
II. AA 'field' \*lʔ/wd 'field; good soil' Akkadian, Egyptian, West, East Chadic  
III AA 'a hoe' ?? \*kl

IV. 'to cultivate, to hoe/plough - 'field' - 'a hoe/plough

A	B
1. AA *ṣdd/ʔd : West Chadic 'to hoe' Sem a. *ṣdd/*sʔd-'to hoe border-furrows; to measure a field; distribute plots' (Akkadian, Hebrew, Aramaic, Harare, Gurage) b.*ṣady- 'a (measured) plot of open country, cultivated land' (Akkadian, Ugaritic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Phoenic, Sabaic)	1. AA ʔkr : Sem *ʔkr: Akkadian 'ploughman' (< Sum?) > Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic. Amharic, Gurage ʔkr 'to cultivate'; Eg ʔkr 'earth-god' (according to G. Takacz [ʔkl]) Chadic *k(w)r 'cultivate' > 'a hoe; field' SCush Rift *kurumoo 'hoe' [Kiessling], Omotic Dache kare 'open field'
2. AA *skk/*swk: Eg skʔ (Pyr) 'pflügen' (if < *skʔ?), Semitic Akkadian šakāku 'to harrow' > 'field' Berb (if not < Arab), West Chadic *sVk- 'to hoe' > 'a hoe'	2. AA *gmn : Sem Akk ganû 'field' (< Sum), Sem *ga/inn- 'garden' > 'gather garden crops' West, East Chad *gVn- 'field' > 'to cultivate'
3. AA *gr : Ethiosemitic *grh 'to plough > field' ? Sabaic ngr_ 'cultivated land/land prepared for cultiv.' Chadic *gr 'to hoe' > 'a hoe; field'	3. Akkadian marru 'spade, shovel' (< Sum), denom. verb 'to break a field for cultivation'; Amharic, Gurage mmmr 'to plough, dig' Egyptian mr 'Hacke' (Wanderwort??) West, East Chadic *mr 'to farm, cultivate' > West 'farm'; Central, East 'hoe'

**A. 4. AA \*br 'to hoe, cultivate': Egyptian b' 'hacken' OK (if < \*br);**

**East Cushitic** Somali beer 'to farm, sow, cultivate, plant; beer 'farm, garden, beero 'farms, plantations', Central Hamir baruw 'auflockern die Erde mit einem Karst'; South Alagwa burabura (redupl.) 'cultivated ground'; East Burji boyr-a 'two-handed hoe', Konso payr-aa 'two-tipped digging stick'; Gidole pawr-a 'two-bladed digging stick'; Dobase payr-e 'two-pronged hoe' (Sasse).

**Chadic \*br 'field':** Central Gude bà-bàrá 'open field, farm'; Muyang búbùr 'tilled field', East Kwan kō-bàrá 'field'; Sokoro bār-sù 'field', WDangla bú-dâ 'champ d'arachides ou de pois de terre'; Toram bōora 'ferme, champ', Migama bārčē 'jachère'.

West Duwai bārūs-čūwo 'hoe up', Central Mbara búrsi 'to hoe'; East Bidiya beret 'sarcler, biner'

West Karekare booro 'ridgegrow', Bolewa booro 'furrow', Zaar mbəri 'perpendicular ridge limiting a field at both ends'; C Daba bārāy 'le sillon', Mada óbbor 'biner devant de semer'.

Central Mercy baram 'houe', Masa borom 'k of hoe', Gidar bārdaw 'hoe'.

?? **Semitic Geez** baʕara 'dig, plough, break clods', mabʕar 'one who ploughs, plough, instrument for digging'

## I. 'to harvest'

AA *\*hm(m)-* 'to harvest': **Semitic** Akk *hamāmu* (OB) 'to pluck and gather', *hāmimu* (OB) 'harvester'; **Chadic West** ron group *\*[h]Vm-* 'to harvest': Richa *hom*, Karfa *hôm*, Monguna *hôm* 'to harvest', Bokos *hom* 'cut with a sickle, harvest (acca etc.)'; Derived noun: Daffo *h<sup>w</sup>amán*, Karfa *hôm*, Bok *homan*, Sha *homan*. **East Cushitic** *\*haam-* 'to harvest': Oromo *haam-*, Gollango *haam-* 'to harvest', Oromo *haam-tuu* 'reaper'.

## II. 'field'

1. AA *\*b(?)l-* 'field': ], **Sem Arab** *baʕl-at-* 'champ', Yemen dial. *baʕl-* 'land sown in winter', Sabaic *baʕl* 'rain-irrigated land';

**Chadic West** Kupto *balbal* 'field(s), space, area, ground'; Central Fali *bábal* 'field'; East Mawa *bəla* 'champ'. Derived verb: W Ngamo *báalá, báalo* 'clear bush for a farm', Bolewa *bòlá* 'clearing areas for a farm', Kupto *bélí* 'clearing the bush for farming'. Cf. Central Malgwa *bala* 'Gemeinschaftarbeit auf dem Field'.

**Proto-East Cush** *\*bal-* 'field, plain' [Sasse]; **Omoti**c Yemsa *bul-* '(Land) bebauen'.

2. AA *\*gbb* 'earth, field': **Egyptian** *gbb* (Pyr) 'earth, Earth-god';

**Chadic West** Gera *gab-sawa* 'farm', Central Hdi *gava-k* 'garden'; Daba *əgvi* 'open area outside the compound'; Gisiga *gəva* 'farm', Zulgo *gúväh* 'champ cultivate', Merey *gúväh* 'champ'. Derived verb: Bana *gwáb(ə)* 'sarcler pour la deuxième fois'; Mbuko *gūgūōb* 'cultivate for the second time'.

**Sem Akkadian** (NB) *gabību* 'land suitable for pasture' (**probably WSem loan**), Arabic *gabāb-at-* 'plaine, champ'.

3. AA *\*hyr/\*hrr* '(farm)land': **Semitic Sabaic** *hyr*, n. *hyrt* '?low cultivable ground';

**Cushitic Rendile** *harra* 'land, earth, ground', Sidamo *hawuur-* 'to plow', *hawur-aanco* 'farmer, plowman', Burji *har-* 'to plow, cultivate'.

**Central Chadic** Sakun *herur* 'farmland'; Gude *nh<sup>w</sup>arahə* 'to hoe poorly, leaving patches of grass'; West Ngas *er* 'to hoe'.

4. AA *\*kl(?)* 'earth, field': **Semitic Sabaic** *kl?* 'pastureland, open country', *klwt* '?terrace-field [Beeston], *kl?* 'terraced fields', Daʕ *kilā?* 'cultivated terrace or garden' [Biella],

**Berber** *\*a-kal* 'earth': Shilh, Ntifa, Nefusa *a-kal* 'terre, sol', Qabyle *a-kal* 'terrain cultivable'.

Cf. **Ongota** *kawla/kaula* 'field'

**Chadic West** Hausa *kālī* 'a fenced cassava farm'; Pero *kála* 'place for growing plants', Tangale *kálaw* 'earth, soil, ground'; Central Bura *kəla* 'earth mounded for planting'; Derived verb: West Musherere *kyál* 'clearing of untilled land in preparation for farming'; Miya *kula* 'clear bush', *ákul* 'clearing bush'; Central Bura *ku-kula* 'clear land for next year planting'

Cf. **Semitic Arabic** *kali?* 'qui abonde en fourrage, en pâturages (terre, pays)', High East Cush *\*kalo* 'pasture'.

5. *\*tVr-* '(cultivated) earth': **Egyptian** *t?* (OK) 'earth, ground, land' (if < \*tr); **Semitic Soqotri** *ter* 'champ, rive'.

**Chadic West** Karekare *taràa*, Dera *tóro* 'farm'; Monguna *tuúr* 'cultivated ground'; East Gabri *terā* 'Land'. Derived verb: West Daffo *tor* 'cultivate, till'; Central Mofu *-tərh<sup>w</sup>-* 'gratter le sol, fouiller dans la terre, labourer'; Mbara *tor* 'sarcler'

**Chadic West** *\*tV(?)r-* 'hoe': Kupto *téerò* 'hoe sp. (small for digging ground nuts)', Siri *taʕari*, Paa *táari*.

**Omoti**c Shinasha *tara* 'bebautes Feld' [Lamberti], Nao *туру* 'ground', Sheko *tuuru* 'earth, soil', Hamar *tore* 'country' [Bender]

6. **Semitic Soqotri** *digdegeh* 'champ' ~ **East Chadic Somrai** *dagā*, Tumak *degə* 'fields (farm)'.

7. **Egyptian** *idb* 'Acker' (Pyr) ~ **West Ch** Miya *dəbə* 'open area', Central Sakun *dəv* 'field', West Goemai *dəp* 'cultivate land by raising ridges'

8. **Semitic Akkadian** *nibʔu* (*nipʔu, nību*) OB, SB '(wild) growth, field covered with wild growth', Sabaic *nbʔ* 'level, terrace of cultivated field', **Egyptian** *nb.tww* (Gr) 'Art Feld', **West Ch** Jimbin *nubáya* (< *\*nVbʔ*) 'earth'.

### III. 'hoe' n.

Egyptian *hb* (AR) 'Pflug, plough', *hb* (Nä) 'Furche ziehen'.

**Central Chadic** \**hVb*- 'to cultivate': Lamang *hva* 'do farmwork, harvest, hoe, clear, plant, cultivate (field)', Hdi *həvay* 'to cultivate', *həva* 'cultivation'; Daba *huv* 'tracer des silons'; Mofu *-həv-*, Chuvok *méhévéy* 'cultiver, houer; Gude *hwābā* 'second cultivating after planting'.

\**hVb*- 'hoe': West Chadic Hausa *háuyáá* 'a small hoe' (< *habya*); Bokkos *hubey*; Central Bura *hibu* 'worn hoe'.

### IV. 'to cultivate, to hoe/plough - 'field - 'a hoe/plough

1. AA \**ks*/\**kws*- 'to hoe, to dig up': West Chadic Ngas *k<sup>w</sup>os* 'first weeding and clearing the farm after planting', tar *k<sup>w</sup>os* 'the time of hoeing' (tar 'moon'); Central Daba *kús* 'debrousser'; Muyang *ák<sup>w</sup>ás* 'dig up, harvest (food plants)', Ouldem *k<sup>w</sup>ás* 'déterrer, fouiller', Mada *ók<sup>w</sup>as* 'fouiller, déterrer en fouillant'. Note East Kwang *kāsī* 'to bury'.

\**k<sup>w</sup>as*/\**kas*- 'hoe': West Hausa *k<sup>w</sup>áasáa* 'small hoe', *k<sup>w</sup>áasēe* 'a reaping, harvesting implement', Tangale *k<sup>w</sup>as*; Warji *kas-ai*, Tsagu *kaase* 'hoe'.

**High East Cush** \**kaas*:- Sidamo, Kambatta, Hadiya, Geleba *kaas*- 'to plant' [Hudson]; South rift Alagwa *kaas*- 'to cultivate'.

2. AA \**ht*- 'to hoe, to dig': Chadic West Kupto *wutéy* 'to farm; cultivate, hoe, till soil, weed'; Central Gude *hwátə-hwata* 'hoeing'; Mofu *-hwahut-* 'dig'; Munjuk *hudí* 'dig'.

Egyptian *htht* (BD) 'einen Brunnen ausgraben'; East Cushitic dulla Dobase, Harso *haṭ-* 'hacken'.

3. Old Cushitic (= Cushitic+Omotic) \**gwos(s)h-* '(das Land) bestellen/graben' > 'bebautes Feld': Central Cush agaw \**g<sup>w</sup>áz-* 'till the earth, plough' > 'field', East Cush Hadiya *gos-*, Darasa *goš-* 'dig up'; Rendille *gós-* 'farm, cultivated land, vegetable plot'; Omot Shinasha *gósh-*, Wolaita *goyy-* '(das Land) bebauen', Shekko *goss-* 'das Land bestellen', Dac'e *gosshe* 'bebautes Feld' (Lamberti, Appleyard, Pillinger).

**Central Chadic** Zulgo *gasa* 'corvee (travail gratuit dû par le paysan a son seigneur)', Bachama *gásēy* 'farm'.

**East Cushitic** \**k'ot-* 'cultivate, plough, dig' > \**k'otto* 'digging stick, hoe' [Sasse, Hudson, Gragg, Lamberti], Cushitic Oromo *qota* 'to plow, farm', *qot-tuu* 'farmer', *qot-iisa* 'farm' [Gragg], Burji *k'ot-* 'dig', *k'ot-too* 'hoe', etc.

### V. 'to grind, to pound'

1. AA \**dkk*/\**dwk*/\**dkw*/*dk*? 'to thrash, pound, press': Semitic; West, Central Chadic East Cush Oromo *daaka* 'grind', *daakuu* 'flour', Sidamo *daak-* 'grind'.

2. AA \**dkk* 'to pound, stamp, strike' > 'flour': Semitic, Chadic, East Cushitic, Berber. Eg *dk.w* (Med) 'flour'.

3. AA \**hr(r)* 'to grind (roughly)': Semitic Akkadian *erú* (from OA on) 'grinding slab, hand mil'.

**Chadic** West Goemai *haar* 'to grind with the teeth'; Miya *həra* 'grind with water'; Central Ouldem *-h<sup>w</sup>ōró* 'écraser'; Mada *áhra-d* 'écraser'; Munjuk *hiri*, Mbara *hár* 'grind roughly'; East Lele *hīr*, Kaba *hərə* 'to grind' **East Cush** Oromo *hurr-* 'become fine, poudery', Burji *hurd-* 'to pound'.

4. \**t*? 'to pound, grind': Egyptian *ty* 'zerstampfen, niedertreten'; South Cush \**tu*?- 'to pound grain'.

West, Central, East Chadic \**tV*?- 'to pound, grind'.

5. \**čk* 'to grind, pound': Egyptian *sk* (Med) 'to grind', *sky* 'flour'.

**Chadic** West Ngas *čük* 'beat, pound', Goemai *šiak* 'to beat, crush to make soft'; Bade *əčkū-dū* 'thresh grain from chaff in mortar'; Central Musey *čák*, Dzepaw *cok* 'pound'; East Kera *čéké* 'ein zweites Mal die Hirse stampfen'.

6. **\*rdd/\*rdw/? 'to grind corn':** Semitic Hebrew *rdd* 'stampfen', Akkadian *rīdu* (ridû) (a type of flour) MB Chadic West Hausa *reɛdaa* 'grind to flour', Gwandara *\*rd* 'grind'; Paa *tə-rdā* 'grind'; Central Muyang *mā-rd-uk<sup>w</sup>* 'flour from groundnuts'. East Kwang *érde* 'grind'; EDangla *orde* 'halb zermahlmen'.

6. **\*lt(t) 'to grind', pound:** Chadic West Richa *lot* 'stampfen'; Geji *luusi* (< *\*luuti*) 'pestle'; Central Gizey, Masa, Ham, Masa, Musey, Lew, Marba *lút* 'moudre, Masa *lút* 'moudre, broyer a l'aide d'une meule' [CC]. Semitic Arabic *ltt* 'broyer, écraser en petits morceaux en frottant'; East Cushitic Hadiya *liit-* 'grind'.

7. **\*zh(w) 'to pound (in a mortar)':** Chadic West Warji *zawai* 'threshing of grain'; Central Bachama *súwo* 'pound in a mortar'; Podoko *zaha* 'to grind well'; Mulwi *zúwí* 'repiler (le mil)'; Dzepaw *zuʔu*, Mesme *zúʔú* 'pound'. Central Chadic **\*zuʔ-** 'a mortar'.

Ongota *zaha* 'to grind'. Cf. Semitic Arabic *zhw* (u) 'frapper, battre (d'un bâton)'.

8. **\*zk, \*zhk 'to thresh, pound':** Semitic Arabic *zhk* 'broyer entre deux pierres'

Chadic West Miya *zəkə* 'thresh (on ground or in mortar)'; Central Dzepaw *zoko* 'piler à petits coups'. Derived noun.: West Ngas *ga-zak* 'roughly ground flour'.

West Chadic Hausa: *nika* 'grind to small particles or powder on mil-stone', *barza* 'grind flour coarsely', *garba* 'intentionally grind coarsely', *reɛdaa* 'grind to flour', *tisa* 'grind on millstone'; *daka* 'pound in mortar, *kirba* 'pound moist things', *dan-dakaa* 'pound thing on log, stone'.

#### Аккадский

A. tamkīru 'irrigated terrain' (SB), makāru A 'to flood, to irrigate'  
taptû (NA, NB) 'land newly prepared for cultivation', cf. petû 'open'  
tamirtu (a type of agricultural, especially irrigated, land); 2. Surrounding territories OB, MB.  
irmû (SB) 'a plot of land', cf. ramû (OB) 'to set in place, to dwell'  
qaqullu '(a t of field)' NB

B. maddattu (mandattu) MB 5. 'rent (for fields)' (< ndn??)

inītu (enītu) OB 'services of an ox team, for agricultural work; rate of hire of an ox, amount to be paid'  
ilku (alku) 'work done on land held from a higher authority; land on which work is to be performed' (OB only);  
services performed for a h.a. in return for the land held' (from OB)  
imittu (NB) 'estimate yield of a garden or field (to be delivered to the owner by the tenant)', cf. emēdu... 'to estimate payment...'

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Militarev, A., 2002, The Proto-Afrasian Farming Lexicon.