

**LIBYAN VOCABULARY, AN
ESSAY TOWARDS REPRODUCING
THE ANCIENT NUMIDIAN
LANGUAGE OUT OF FOUR
MODERN TONGUES**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649632442

Libyan Vocabulary, an Essay towards Reproducing the Ancient Numidian Language out of
Four Modern Tongues by Francis William Newman

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

FRANCIS WILLIAM NEWMAN

**LIBYAN VOCABULARY, AN
ESSAY TOWARDS REPRODUCING
THE ANCIENT NUMIDIAN
LANGUAGE OUT OF FOUR
MODERN TONGUES**

LIBYAN VOCABULARY.

LIBYAN VOCABULARY.

AN ESSAY

TOWARDS REPRODUCING THE

ANCIENT NUMIDIAN LANGUAGE,

OUT OF FOUR MODERN TONGUES.

BY

FRANCIS WILLIAM NEWMAN,

EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON; FORMERLY FELLOW OF
BALLIOL COLLEGE; AND NOW M.B.A.S.



LONDON:

TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL.

1882.

(All rights reserved.)

S. Lang. Misc. O

HERTFORD :
PRINTED BY STEPHEN AUSTIN & SONS.

CONTENTS.



	PAGE
PREFACE AND INTRODUCTION	1
(1) GRAMMATICAL ELEMENTS OF THE LIBYAN LANGUAGES .	12
(2) KABAIL VERBS AND VERBALS.	38
(3) KABAIL NOUNS, NOT VERBALS	78
(4) SHILHA VERBS AND VERBALS.	107
(5) SHILHA NOUNS, NOT VERBALS	114
(6) GLEANINGS FROM GHADAMSI	123
(7) TUARIK VERBS AND VERBALS	131
(8) TUARIK NOUNS, NOT VERBALS	132

Naturally it is to be expected that among the Nouns not known to be Verbal, the chief mass of words imported from the foreigner will be found.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and data mining techniques to gather insights into customer behavior and market trends.

3. The third part focuses on the implementation of data-driven strategies. It details how the collected information is used to inform decision-making and to develop targeted marketing campaigns that resonate with the audience.

4. The fourth part addresses the challenges and risks associated with data management. It highlights the need for robust security measures to protect sensitive information and the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest regulations and standards.

5. The fifth part concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the ongoing nature of data analysis and the need for continuous improvement in data collection and utilization processes.



ON THE
LIBYAN OR BERBER LANGUAGES.

PRELIMINARY NOTE, on the Alphabet here used.

The Libyan Alphabet is preserved to us in the Tefinagh characters, which by reason of deficiency in Vowels are with difficulty read by the natives themselves. The consonants nearly respond to those of Hebrew; though, by Gimel changing to Jimel as in Arabic, a double sound is obtained; also, the letter which responds to Hebrew Teth, is liable to take the sound of Arabic ض, sometimes of necessity. Thus we get two consonantal sounds more than in Hebrew.

The consonants B D F G (hard) H J K L M N R S T W Y Z are sounded as in English. Besides these attention must be paid to the accompanying list (see next page):

The letters H & A seem to be not properly Libyan, but introduced by the Arabs. They sometimes supplant the true sound *even in native words*. Sayce (Assyrian Gr.) treats Hebrew ך as ח rather than כ. In Ghadamai the & constantly supplants the T. The Tuarik of Barth *could* not say MoKammed, but inevitably made it MoKammed.

The sounds of J and of S seem to have some local diversity, which is the case also with T.

I have several times put forward reasons for transcribing foreign languages by a Romanized alphabet. Especially for Mars, the foreigners must learn to read our letters. In this tongue, French experience finds it impossible to be satisfied with

the Tefinagh. My effort has been to get forms which will not be mistaken, even in small print; this is my reason for extending ʔ and ʔ below the line. Also I avoid two Roman letters for one native (as kh, th, sb), and accented letters.

HEBREW.	ARABIC.	CAPITAL.	SMALL.	
ח	ح	ח	ח	wheezing Irish <i>h</i> ,—an Arabic sound.
כ	خ	כ	כ	German rough <i>ch</i> . True Libyan, yet rare.
ע	ع	ע	ע	rough jerk of the voice.
ו	ذ	ו	ו	English <i>th</i> in <i>this</i> ,—Kabail.
ת	ث	ת	ת	English <i>th</i> in <i>thing</i> ,—Kabail.
	غ	Γ	γ	modern Greek Ghamms, Dutch <i>gh</i> ? Northumberland <i>Burr</i> ; a favourite Libyan sound.
ט	ط	ט	ט	thick <i>t</i> ,— <i>palatal t</i> ?
	ض	Δ	Δ	thick Δ, a letter specially Arabic.
ש	ش	X	x	as in Spanish (and Oscan?) for English <i>sh</i> .
ק	ق	Q	q	soft <i>k</i> formed at the root of the tongue.
צ		ʔ	ʔ	probably Tz or rather thick Ts.

[N.B. In Arabic ك takes the sound of English Tch with the Bedouins and at Bagdad, but elsewhere that of English K. These are the two sounds of Italian C; hence it seemed to me convenient to use C for ك in Arabic. There is no such reason in Libyan; with Hanoteau I write k, and rather reserve C for our Tch, which yet in Libyan seems better written tx.]