

The Meanings of Verbal Classes in Somali

PRELIMINARY NOTES

The basic structure of the Somali verb is:

root - extension - termination.

There are only five exceptions to this formulation in the whole language; they consist of five 'strong' verbs which have 'gender-cum-number' prefixes of a Semitic type, in addition to roots, extensions and terminations.

Each of the three components of the verb is associated with different types of meaning. The root is correlated with a specific lexical meaning which is usually shared with other verbs and members of other word classes such as nouns or attributives. The extension is correlated with types of meaning which will be explained in the remaining sections of this paper, and which are shared within groups of verbs called here 'verbal classes'. The terminations which are arranged into paradigms provide such information as time reference, mood, affirmation, negation and pronominal reference.

Extensions and terminations are characterized by numerous morphophonemic alternances, which will not be discussed in this paper.

The verbal forms used here as illustrations are 'lexical entry forms' i.e. they are meant to represent all the forms of a particular verb. For this purpose the 2sg. imper. has been chosen for verbs of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd conjugations, the invariable form of the present general restrictive paradigm for the 4th conjugation and the 3sg. m. of the past general extensive paradigm for the strong verbs.

In many pairs of Somali verbs in different classes, the only distinction in meaning is that between 'becoming' (i.e. achieving a change into a particular state) and 'being'. This can be easily translated in cases like:

Wuu 'adooday. He became angry.

Wuu 'adaysnaa. He was angry.

Béertu way engegtay. The garden became dry.

Béertu way engegnayd. The garden was dry.

A difficulty arises, however, in comparable sentences, where there is a distinction in Somali but not in English, e.g.

Wuu qaawa'may. He was injured. (He 'became' injured.)

Wuu qaawa'naa. He was injured. (He was in 'an injured state'.)

Béertii way oodantay. The garden was surrounded with a fence. (\*The garden 'became' surrounded with a fence.)

Béertii way oodnayd. The garden was surrounded with a fence. (The garden was in

In the first and third of the above four sentences the verbal form merely reports that the change occurred at the point of time on which the speaker's attention is centred, while in the second and fourth it is implied that the state described was already present at that point of time and would be likely to continue until another change took place.

In the translations given in brackets and marked with an asterisk the verb 'to become' is used with the passive participle in a manner which is alien to English, only as a device of explanation which will also be used later in this paper when Somali examples are translated.

The word 'passive' is used in my formulations in a restricted sense. In Somali, verbs which have passive meaning are never accompanied by a nominal which corresponds to a subject of a comparable active construction. In a sentence like

Búlkanu waa beerányahay. This land is cultivated.

it is impossible in Somali to state by whom it is cultivated, although it is implied that it is cultivated by someone.

Thus in Somali there are no pairs corresponding to English

'A snake bit him.'

'He was bitten by a snake.'

# VERBAL CLASSES - AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Verbal classes are correlated with various types of meaning which are described in detail in this and the following sections. The correlation with such types of meaning is complete only in some classes, but in others there are exceptions which cannot be reduced to generalized formulae.

It happens very frequently that the same root occurs in verbs belonging to several different classes, though never in all of them, e.g.

ɛngeg	to dry (intrans.)
ɛngéji	to dry (trans.)
ɛngegsó	to dry (trans.) for oneself; to dry oneself
ɛngegán	to be dry
fúr	to open (trans.), to untie
furó	to open (trans.) for oneself; to untie for oneself
fúran	to open (intrans.); to untie (intrans.)
furán	to be open; to be untied

jɪɪf	to be lying down
jɪɪfɪ	to lay down
jɪɪfsó	to assume a lying position

Moreover, many verbs share their roots not only with other verbs but also with nouns and attributives, e.g.

bɪdɛɛ	to strike with a knobkerry
bɪdɪtan	to strike one another with knobkerries
bɪd	a knobkerry

'aɖɔɔd	to become angry
'aɖaysán	to be angry
'aɖaysɪɪ	to make angry
'áɖo	anger

dambɛɛ	to be behind, to follow
dambaysɪɪ	to put behind; to cause to follow
dambé	behind; later

The verbs, nouns or attributives which share the same root will be referred to as co-radical with each other.

In describing the meaning of verbal classes it is essential to take into account two aspects which verbal forms may have: unspecified and progressive.

A form will be said to be of unspecified aspect when it merely reports an occurrence without any specific reference to its duration, e.g.

Gɛɛlɪɪ bɪ̀u ɖrooriyay.	He took the camels to the water.
ɪ́nankɪɪ wɪ̀u ɖeeraaday.	The boy grew tall.
Wáy aammustay.	She became silent.
Hálkan báy ɖɔgsadeen.	They stopped here.

A form which is of progressive aspect indicates that the occurrence which it describes is viewed specifically as having duration, i.e. extending over a period of time, e.g.

Gɛɛlɪɪ bɪ̀u ɖroorɪnayay.	He was taking the camels to the water.
ɪ́nankɪɪ wɪ̀u ɖeeraa.	The boy was tall.
Wáy aammusnayd.	She was silent.

To give a further description of the correlation between verbal classes and types of meaning it is necessary to introduce the following grouping:

- (X) All the classes of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd conjugations except for 'durational verbs' listed in appendix Y.
- (Y) Durational verbs.
- (Z) All the classes of the 4th conjugation.

In verbs of group (X) only the forms which belong to continuous tense paradigms are of progressive aspect, and then only if they have present or past, but not future, time reference. All other forms of verbs in this group are of unspecified aspect.

In groups (Y) and (Z) all forms of all paradigms are of progressive aspect without any distinction. It should be noted, however, that continuous tense paradigms do not occur at all in group (Z). They are rare in group (Y) and then usually have future time reference.

The division of verbs into the three groups also reflects other facts. When forms of verbs in group (X) are of progressive aspect, the activity or state which they describe is normally viewed as more transient and less stable than in the case of co-radical verbs in groups (Y) and (Z) which imply a higher degree of persistence; e.g.

- |     |                      |   |
|-----|----------------------|---|
| (X) | Wuu dā'ayay ròobku.  | It was raining.   |
| (Z) | Wuu dā'sanaa.        | It went on raining.   |
| (X) | Taasāan dīidayaa.    | I am opposing that.<br>(At this moment.)  |
| (Z) | Taasāan dīiddānahay. | I am opposed to that.<br>(At this moment, at<br>other times or, possibly,<br>always.) |

Sometime, moreover, the difference between co-radical verbs in group (X) on the one hand and groups (Y) and (Z) on the other lies in the fact that the former describes a momentary activity or a change of state and the latter describe a continuation of the same activity or of the state changed into.

1 s t   c o n j u g a t i o n

Class 1A

Taken as a group verbs of this class have no specific meaning and this fact distinguishes them, negatively, from other classes.

áammus	to become silent	jáb	to break (intrans.)
bèer	to cultivate	jòog	to stay
búrbur	to become shattered; to become wrecked	ká'	to arise
dàaq	to graze	líq	to swallow
dúrug	to shift one's position	már	to pass
darèer	to come out of a confined space	njug	to suck
qalàal	to melt (intrans.)	órod	to run
díg	to put	qèad	to take
dín	to diminish (trans.); to reduce	qóton	to be in an upright position
fàaf	to spread (intrans.)	úr	to smell (intrans.)
gúb	to burn (trans.)	sýg	to wait
gál	to enter	sùuh	to faint, to have a fit
gúnud	to knot	tún	to strike
híd	to tie; to close	'ún	to eat
hagàag	to become straight; to become all right	warèer	to become dizzy; to become upset
hprud	to be asleep	yàab	to become astonished

Class 1B

Intransitive or passive of co-radical verbs of class 1A, combined with the notion of 'becoming' i.e. 'achieving a change into a particular state'.

béeran	to become cultivated	cf.	bèer	(v.1A)	to cultivate
qaawé'an	to become injured	"	qáawa'	(v.1A)	to injure
qígan	to keep (intrans.); to become preserved (said of food)	"	qíg	(v.1A)	to put down
fúran	to open (intrans.); to become untied	"	fúr	(v.1A)	to open (trans.); to untie
gúntan	to become knotted	"	gúnud	(v.1A)	to knot
jéehan	to tear (intrans.); to become cut	"	jèeh	(v.1A)	to tear (trans.); to cut
ódan	to become surrounded with a fence	"	òod	(v.1A)	to surround with a fence
ríihan	to get pushed away	"	ríih	(v.1A)	to push
shídan	to become lit; to ignite (intrans.)	"	shíd	(v.1A)	to light; to ignite (trans.)
shúban	to get poured; to become liquid; to become affected by diarrhoea	"	shúb	(v.1A)	to pour
wíiqan	to become weak in the joints	"	wíiq	(v.1A)	to weaken the joints

Class 1C

Verbs of this class have the meaning of 'changing into the state described by a co-radical verb of class 1A'. It should be noted that verbs of this class are very rare and that their co-radical verbs are durational.

bpuhsan	to become full	cf.	bpuh	(v.1A)	to be full
marðorsan	to become twisted	"	marðor	(v.1A)	to be twisted
qallóo'san	to become crooked	"	qallòo'	(v.1A)	to be crooked

An exception:

qábsan	to become possible; to become manageable	"	qáb	(v.1A)	to have
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Class 1D

Only two verbs have been found in this class

doorsdon to change one's appearance or character; to become changed cf. dpori (v.2A) to change (trans.) into; to exchange

qarsdon to hide (intrans); " qari (v.2A) to hide (trans.)

(1)

<sup>m</sup>  
doorsdon-ay-aa  
qarsdon-ay-aa ok.

doorsdonay, doorsdonbiy  
qarsdon-aa

R+sdon lc.

cf. doorsdoni

qari-m-ay-aa

(2)

qariy-ay; qari-say

cf. qarin

door/<sup>name</sup> = neltv

door-i-may-aa

Class 1E

Passive of co-radical verbs of class 2B combined with the notion of 'becoming' i.e. 'achieving a change into a particular state'.

Note that there are very few verbs in this class.

rabbáysan	to become tamed	cf.	rabbèe	(v.2B)	to tame
samáysan	to become made	"	samèe	(v.2B)	to make
safáysan	to become cleaned	"	safèe	(v.2B)	to clean
shaandáysan	to become sieved	"	shaandèe	(v.2B)	to sieve

rabbeyismayaa I can  
R + S + m I can.

rabbeyismay,  
 rabbeyisantay

? vine to be made?

? samayismayaa

Class 1F

Verbs of this class, which are very few, have one of the following two types of meaning:

- (a) 'To become or turn into what is denoted by a co-radical noun or cardinal numeral.'
- (b) 'To develop an illness or defect which is denoted by a co-radical noun.'

(a)

'ḡanòw	to turn into milk; to have a plentiful supply of milk (said of a place)	cf.	'aanǝ	(n.m.pl.) milk
bḡyòw	to turn into water	"	bḡyǝ	(n.m.pl.) water
dambasòw	to turn into ashes	"	dambǝs	(n.m.) ashes
dḡogòw	to turn into green grass	"	dḡog	(n.m.) green grass
dḡillòw	to become a prostitute	"	dḡillo	(n.f.) prostitute
fḡllaagòw	to become a rebel	"	fḡlláago	(n.f.) rebel or rebels
ḡaalòw	to become a non-Muslim	"	ḡaal	(n.m.) non-Muslim
mḡdòw	to become one; to unite	"	mḡd	(card.num.) one
na'asòw	to become a fool	"	na'as	(n.m.) fool
tḡugòw	to become a thief	"	tḡug	(n.m.) thief
ḡaasḡòw	to turn into wild game i.e. to become a fugitive	"	ugǝaḡ	(n.f.) wild game

(b)

'ḡḡḡòw	to develop scabies	"	'ḡḡḡo	(n.f.) scabies
bḡdaaròw	to develop baldness	"	bidǝar	(n.f.) baldness

Class 1G

Reciprocal activity whose nature is suggested by a co-radical noun.

búqtan	to fight one another with knobkerries	cf.	búq	(n.m.) knobkerry
dóotan	to argue with one another	"	dóod	(n.f.) dispute; argument
kábtan	to fight one another with sandals or shoes	"	káb	(n.f.) sandal or shoe
lóoltan	to play with one another the game called lòol	"	lòol	(n.m.) children's game called lòol (see <u>Hikmad Soomaali</u> , Note 23/404B, p.143)
sharátan	to wager; to bet	"	shárad	(n.m.) wager; bet
últan	to fight one another with sticks	"	úl	(n.f.) stick
wa'átan	to make a pact with one another	"	wá'ad	(n.m.) pact
féeqtan	to box with one another	"	féeq	(n.m.) boxing

Nt tam = 1 day

ultam-ay-aa

ultam-ay  
ultam-lay

Class 1H

Only one verb has been found in this class.

dagáallan to fight cf. dagàal (n.m.) fighting

<sup>(2)</sup>  
N + am = N denumerative

Class 11

Only two verbs have been found in this class:

[lá] gárran	to dispute with; to litigate	cf.	gár	(n.f.) justice; dispute; law suit
wárran	to give news; to inform	"	wár	(n.m.) news; information

*Náam - V feminine*

*Warran-ay-aa*

*Warr-ay-ay  
" outly*

2nd conjugation

Class 2A

Verbs of this class have one of the following three types of meaning:

- (a) Transitive or co-radical intransitive verbs in classes 1A, 3A and 4B.
- (b) Causative of co-radical verbs of classes 1A and 3A.
- (c) 'To perform an activity whose nature is suggested by the meaning of a co-radical noun'.

(a)

burbúri	to shatter; to wreck	cf.	búrbur	(v.1A) to become shattered; to become wrecked
búurí	to fill	"	búurí	(v.1A) to be full
dáadi	to spill; to scatter (trans.)	"	daadó	(v.3A) to spill; to scatter (intrans.)
dí'b'i	to loosen	"	débe'	(v.1A) to become loose
qaláali	to melt (trans.)	"	qalàal	(v.1A) to melt (intrans.)
fáafi	to spread (trans.)	"	fàaf	(v.1A) to spread (intrans.)
gáabi	to shorten; to move slowly	"	gaabán	(v.4B) to be short
hagáaji	to straighten; to put right	"	hagàng	(v.1A) to become straight; to become all right
husúusi	to remind	"	husuusó	(v.3A) to remember
jébi	to break (trans.)	"	jáb	(v.1A) to break (intrans.)
kári	to boil (trans.)	"	kár	(v.1A) to boil (intrans.)
kórqi	to increase (trans.)	"	kóroq	(v.1A) to increase (intrans.)
múuji	to show	"	muuqó	(v.3A) to appear
núuji	to suckle	"	núug	(v.1A) to suck
qáawi	to uncover; to undress	"	qawán	(v.4B) to be naked

Canhui



(b)

ám̃bi	to cause to get lost on the way	cf.	ám̃bó	(v.3A) to get lost on the way
aammúsi	to silence	"	áammus	(v.1A) to become silent
dáaji	to cause to graze	"	dàaq	(v.1A) to graze
daréeri	to cause to come out of a confined space	"	darèer	(v.1A) to come out of a confined space
d̃p̃mi	to cause to collapse	"	d̃p̃n	(v.1A) to collapse
d̃uuli	to cause to fly	"	d̃uul	(v.1A) to fly
g̃éli	to cause to enter	"	g̃ál	(v.1A) to enter
kí'i	to cause to arise	"	ká'	(v.1A) to arise
q̃ót̃mi	to cause to stand upright	"	q̃óton	(v.1A) to be in an upright position straight
r̃áa'i	to cause to follow; to cause to accompany	"	r̃áa'	(v.1A) to follow; to accompany
s̃éhi	to cause to go to sleep	"	s̃eehó	(v.3A) to go to sleep
waréeri	to cause to become dizzy; to cause to become upset	"	warèer	(v.1A) to become dizzy; to become upset

(c)

d̃áam̃i	to fetch water	"	d̃aan	(n.m.) a person or persons who are fetching water
h̃ogg̃áam̃i	to lead on a rope	"	h̃ogg̃aan	(n.m.) leading rope
h̃is̃áabi	to calculate	"	h̃is̃áb	(n.m.) arithmetic; accounts
'oláadi	to wage war	"	'oláad	(n.m.) war
q̃ur̃h̃i	to adorn; to make beautiful	"	q̃ur̃h̃	(n.f.) beauty
shuk̃áam̃i	to steer	"	shuk̃aan	(n.f.) steering wheel; helm

Class 2B

Verbs of this class have one of the following three types of meaning:

- (a) 'To cause someone or something to acquire the characteristics described by a co-radical verb of class 4A'.
- (b) 'To be in that relative position in time or space which is described by a co-radical attributive'.
- (c) 'To perform an activity whose nature is suggested by the meaning of a co-radical noun or cardinal numeral'.

(a)

'addèe	to cause to be white or clear	cf. 'ád	(v.4A) to be white or clear
adkèe	to cause to be strong or hard	" adág	(v.4A) to be strong or hard
'asèe	to cause to be red	" 'ás	(v.4A) to be red
deerèe	to cause to be long; to move quickly	" dèer	(v.4A) to be long
dɔwèe	to bring near	" dɔw	(v.4A) to be near
fɔgèe	to send far away	" fɔg	(v.4A) to be far away
hɔnèe	to cause to be bad	" hún	(v.4A) to be bad
mɔdoobèe	to cause to be black	" mɔdów	(v.4A) to be black
wɛynèe	to cause to be large in size or quantity	" wɛyn	(v.4A) to be large in size or quantity
yarèe	to cause to be small in size or quantity	" yár	(v.4A) to be small in size or quantity

(b)

dambèe	to be behind or after	" dambé	(attrib.) behind or after
dehèe	to be in the middle	" r dehé	(attrib.) in the middle
hoosèe	to be below	" o hoosé	(attrib.) below
horrèe	to be before or in front of	" a horé	(attrib.) before or in front
sarrèe	to be above	" c saré	(attrib.) above
shishèe	to be on that side	" . shishé	(attrib.) on that side

(c)

'aanèe	to put milk in	cf.	'aanǝ	(n.m.pl.) milk
bìyèe	to put water in	"	bìyǝ	(n.m.pl.) water
b̀ỳdèe	to hit with a knobkerry	"	b̀ỳd	(n.m.) knobkerry
d̀awèe	to give medicine; to treat	"	d̀awo	(n.f.) medicine
doqomèe	to cause someone to become a fool	"	dóqon	(n.m.) fool
dillèe	to cause someone to become a prostitute	"	dillo	(n.f.) prostitute
ga'mèe	to handle	"	ga'án	(n.f.) hand
herèe	to put into an enclosure	"	héro	(n.f.) enclosure
kabèe	to hit with a sandal	"	káb	(n.f.) sandal or shoe
koorèe	to saddle	"	kóore	(n.m.) saddle
libaahyèe	to imitate lions (in children's games)	"	libaahyǝ	(n.f.pl.) lions
lugèe	to walk	"	lúg	(n.f.) foot
m̀aggaalèe	to take to town for sale	"	m̀agáalo	(n.f.) town
qadèe	to have lunch	"	qádo	(n.f.) lunch
rasaasèe	to fire bullets at	"	rasáas	(n.f.) bullet or bullets
seetèe	to hobble (trans.)	"	séeto	(n.f.) hobbling rope
sporyèe	to entertain with food	"	s̀poryo	(n.f.) food offered to guests
ulèe	to hit with a stick	"	úl	(n.f.) stick
labèe	to marry a second, additional wife	"	lába	(card. num.) two

Exceptions:

Verbs which have no co-radical noun, numeral, attributive or verb of class 4A.

'abbèe	to load a firearm	v. anab	<i>the</i>
g̀gèe	to convey	—	<i>no d'ce. same. to be unilice</i>
kehèe	to drive	v. anab	<i>to</i>

Class 20

Verbs of this class have the meaning 'to make someone perform the activity or achieve a change into a state described by a co-radical verb of class 1A or, rarely, 3A'.

dabbaalsii	to make someone swim	cf. dabbaaló	(v.3A) to swim
ɪllowaii	to make someone forget	" ɪllow	(v.1A) to forget
'iyyaaraii	to make someone play; to exercise (soldiers)	" 'iyyaar	(v.1A) to play
maqashii	to make someone hear something	" máqal	(v.1A) to hear
qaadsii	to make someone take something; to infect with a disease	" qaad	(v.1A) to take
samirsii	to make someone become patient	" sámir	(v.1A) to become patient
'unsii	to make someone eat	" 'ún	(v.1A) to eat
yeelsii	to make someone do something; to make someone consent	" yèel	(v.1A) to do something; to consent

Class 2D

Verbs of this class have one of the following two types of meaning:

- (a) 'To make someone perform the activity described by a co-radical verb of class 2B'.
- (b) 'To cause someone or something to assume a relative position in time or space described by a co-radical verb of class 2B.'

Note that there are very few verbs in this class.

(a)

yaraysli	to make someone reduce something in size or quantity	cf.	yarèe	(v.2B) to cause to be small in size or quantity
kooraysli	to make someone saddle (a riding beast)	"	koorèe	(v.2B) to saddle

(b)

dambaysli	to put behind or after	"	dambèe	(v.2B) to be behind or after
horraysli	to put before or in front of	"	horrèe	(v.2B) to be before or in front of

## Class 2E

The meaning of this class is 'to make someone take part in the activity described by a co-radical verb of class 1G.'

feedtansii	to make someone take part in boxing	cf. ffeedtan	(v.1G) to box with one another
ultansii	to make someone take part in fighting with sticks	" ultan	(v.1G) to fight one another with sticks

Class 2F

Only one verb has been found in this class:

qabadsli	to make someone	cf.	qabó	(v .3A) to catch;
	catch something; to			to go to a place
	make someone go to			
	a place			

Class 2G

Only one verb has been found in this class:

so'odsi1 to cause something of. so'6 (v.3B) to keep moving  
or someone to keep  
moving



Class 2H

Only one verb has been found in this class:

dooransi1    to make someone        cf. dooró        (v.3A) to choose  
              choose

Class 2I

Only one verb has been found in this class:

gəlinsli	to make someone put something in	cf. gəlī	(cl.2A) to put in; to cause to enter
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3 r d   c o n j u g a t i o n

Class 3A

Most verbs in this class have one of the following types of meaning:

(a) 'To perform for one's own benefit an activity described by a co-radical verb of class 1A'.

(b) 'To perform an activity or achieve a state whose nature is suggested by the meaning of a co-radical noun'. Usually such activities or states are directly connected with a person's interests, or mental or physical welfare, or attitudes, positive or negative; thus to some extent they resemble those described under (a) above.

(c) Rarely: reflexive of verbs of class 1A.

(d) Intransitive or passive of transitive verbs of class 1A or 2A.

(e) Non-causative of causative verbs of class 2A.

(a)

beeró	to cultivate for oneself	cf. bèer	(v.1A) to cultivate
digó	to put down for oneself; to save; to learn	" díg	(v.1A) to put down; to teach
furó	to open or untie for oneself	" fúr	(v.1A) to open; to untie
guntó	to knot for oneself	" gúnud	(v.1A) to knot
guró	to pick up or gather several objects for oneself	" gúr	(v.1A) to pick up or gather several objects
hiqó	to close or tie for oneself	" híq	(v.1A) to close; to tie
jaró	to cut for oneself	" jár	(v.1A) to cut
oodó	to surround with a fence for oneself	" òod	(v.1A) to surround with a fence
qaló	to slaughter for oneself	" qál	(v.1A) to slaughter
qodó	to dig for oneself	" qód	(v.1A) to dig
sheegó	to claim for oneself	" shèeg	(v.1A) to report; to tell
shídó	to light or ignite (trans.) for oneself	" shíd	(v.1A) to light; to ignite
soo'ó	to select or separate for oneself	" sòó'	(v.1A) to select; to separate

(b)

amaahó	to borrow	cf.	amáah	(n.f.) loan
'anaanoó	to reprove; to criticize	"	'anáan	(n.f.) reproof; criticism
aroosó	to attend one's own wedding festivities	"	aròos	(n.m.) wedding festivities (which last for one week)
[ú] baahó	to need	"	baahí	(n.f.) need
barooró	to lament; to weep	"	baróor	(n.f.) lament; weeping
dammiinó	to act as guarantor; to stand bail for someone	"	dammiin	(n.m.) guarantee; bail
dabbaaló	to swim	"	dabbáal	(n.f.) swimming
hamó	to gossip	"	hán	(n.f.) gossip
jamó	to crave for some special type of food, gift or favour (usually said of pregnant women)	"	ján	(n.f.) a craving described under jamó
qayó	to put clay on one's hair (when this dries and is shaken out it results in a traditional bushy hair style and helps to eradicate insects)	"	qây	(n.m.) a type of clay
quraa'ó	to have breakfast	"	quráa'	(n.f.) breakfast
quusó	to give up; to despair	"	qúus	(n.f.) renunciation; despair
'umaamadó	to put on a turban	"	'umaamád	(n.f.) turban
'uaburó	to powder one's face or body with 'úsbur	"	'úsbur	(n.m.) yellowish powder used as a cosmetic by women

(c)

hagoogó	to cover oneself with a cloth so that only a small part of one's face can be seen (e.g. for protection against a sandstorm)	"	hagòog	(v.1A) to conceal
mayqó	to wash oneself; but also: to wash something for	"	mâyq	(v.1A) to wash

(d)

baq6	to fear	cf.	báji	(v.2A) to frighten
daad6	to spill or scatter (intrans.)	"	dáadi	(v.2A) to spill or scatter (trans.)
qal6	to be born	"	qál	(v.1A) to bear; to beget
quum6	to hide (intrans.)	"	qúumi	(v.2A) to hide (trans.)
gjb6	to burn (intrans.)	"	gjb	(v.1A) to burn (trans.)
haf6	to drown (intrans.); to become over- whelmed	"	háfi	(v.2A) to drown (trans.); to overwhelm
husuus6	to remember	"	husúusi	(v.2A) to remind
muuq6	to appear	"	múuji	(v.2A) to show
qub6	to spill (intrans.); to be poured on the ground	"	qúb	(v.1A) to spill (trans.); to pour on the ground
waal6	to become mad	"	wàal	(v.1A) to madden

(e)

amb6	to get lost on the way	"	ámbi	(v.2A) to cause to get lost on the way
bad6	to become large in size or quantity	"	bádi	(v.2A) to cause to become large in size or quantity
qaar6	to swear an oath	"	qáari	(v.2A) to cause to swear an oath
tyk6	to pray	"	týji	(v.2A) to cause to pray; to conduct prayers

Some exceptions:

(1) Verbs which, though to some extent reminiscent of those referred to under (b) above, have no co-radical nouns which could be used for comparison.

'ab6	to complain
daaw6	to watch someone or something for pleasure (e.g. a wrestling match, races or television)
deeh6	to look admiringly at someone or something beautiful
qim6	to die
gar6	to recognize; to

go'ó to brood about the  
past

lǐdó to be weak

sasabó to flatter; to  
coax

(2) Other exceptions.

qufó to pull

[kú] qufó to hit with

qabó to catch; to go to cf. qáb  
a place

(v.1A) to have; to  
hold

tɔgó to aim at; to fire  
at; to throw a  
missile at

Class 3B

Only two verbs have been found in this class:

noq6	to return; to become
so'6	to keep moving



Class 3C

Most verbs of this class have one of the following types of meaning:

- (a) 'To perform for one's own benefit an activity described by a co-radical verb of class 2A'.
- (b) 'To assume a posture or to achieve a state described by a co-radical verb of the durational group (see Appendix Y) of class 1A'.
- (c) 'To perform an activity or achieve a state whose nature is suggested by the meaning of a co-radical noun'. Usually such activities or states are directly connected with a person's interests, or mental or physical welfare, or attitudes, positive and negative; thus to some extent they resemble those under (a) above.
- (d) Rarely: reflexive of class 2A.
- (e) Rarely: non-causative of causative verbs of class 2A.

(a)

badso	to cause to become large in quantity for oneself	cf.	badi	(v.2A) to cause to become large in quantity
bpuhsó	to fill for oneself	"	bpuhi	(v.2A) to fill
qaansó	to fetch water for oneself	"	qaani	(v.2A) to fetch water
hoggaansó	to lead on a rope for oneself	"	hoggaani	(v.2A) to lead on a rope
marsó	to cause to pass, to smear or to spread for oneself	"	mari	(v.2A) to cause to pass; to smear; to spread (trans.)
urursó	to accumulate for oneself	"	ururi	(v.2A) to accumulate (trans.)

(b)

faqiisó	to assume a sitting position	"	faqdi	(v.1A) to be seated
foororsó	to assume a stooping position	"	fóoror	(v.1A) to

[ú] j̄esó	to turn in a particular direction	cf.	[ú]j̄eed	(v.1A) to be facing in a particular direction
j̄ifsó	to assume a lying position	"	j̄if	(v.1A) to be lying
j̄ilba-j̄ogsó	to assume a kneeling position	"	j̄ilba-j̄og	(v.1A) to be kneeling
kadalooobsó	to assume the position of sitting on the haunches	"	kadalòob	(v.1A) to be seated on the haunches
k̄ududsó	to assume a crouching position	"	k̄udud	(v.1A) to be crouching
yaurursó	to assume a sitting position with one's limbs tightly drawn together	"	ȳurur	(v.1A) to be seated, with one's limbs tightly drawn together
hubsó	to become certain	"	húb	(v.1A) to be certain
qabsó	to acquire control over; to seize	"	qáb	(v.1A) to have
ȳqiinsó	to come to know; to recognize	"	ȳqiin	(str.v.) to know
(c)				
dykaansó	to shop	"	dykèan	(n.m.) shop
fudaydsó	to treat lightly	"	fudâyä	(n.m.) lightness, ease
fiiqsó	to drink by sucking	"	fiiq	(n.f.) the noise of sucking (an onomatopoeic word)
habeebsó	to be hoarse; to lose one's voice	"	habéeb	(n.f.) hoarseness; loss of voice
h̄abeynsó	to spend a night away from home	"	h̄abèyn	(n.m.) night
[kú]itaalsó	to exert one's full strength (when doing something)	"	itáal	(n.m.) strength

míyirsó	to recover consciousness	cf.	míyir	(n.m.) conscious- ness; calm; prudence
oqoonsó	to recognize; to acquire knowledge of something	"	oqóon	(n.f.) knowledge
quudsó	to despise	"	qúuq	(n.f.) contempt
siinsó	to clear one's nose of mucus	"	siin	(n.m.) mucus
tasbiíhsó	to say one's rosary prayers	"	túsbah	(n.m.) rosary
ugaadsó	to hunt	"	ugáaq	(n.f.) wild game
(d)				
ęngegsó	to dry oneself	"	ęngéji	(v.2A) to dry (trans.)
(e)				
hanuunsó	to feel pain	"	hanúuji	(v.2A) to cause pain

Class 3D

Verbs of this class have one of the following two types of meaning:

- (a) 'To cause, for one's own benefit, someone or something to acquire the characteristics described by a co-radical verb of class 4A'.
- (b) 'To perform, for one's own benefit, an activity whose nature is suggested by the meaning of a co-radical noun'.

(a)

'asaysó	to cause to become red for oneself	cf.	'ás	(v.4A) to be red
dqwaysó	to bring near for oneself	"	dqow	(v.4A) to be near
fqgaysó	to send far away for oneself	"	fqg	(v.4A) to be far away
wqynaysó	to cause to become large in size or quantity for oneself	"	wqyn	(v.4A) to be large in size or quantity
yaraysó	to cause to become small in size or quantity for oneself	"	yár	(v.4A) to be small in size or quantity

(b)

'aanaysó	to put milk in for oneself	"	'aanó	(n.m.pl.) milk
bqyaysó	to put water in for oneself	"	bqyó	(n.m.pl.) water
gunaysó	to impose an inferior status on someone, for oneself; to colonize (a country) for oneself	"	gún	(n.f.) bottom; a person or persons of inferior status
heraysó	to put into an enclosure for oneself	"	héro	(n.f.) enclosure
kooraysó	to saddle for oneself	"	kóore	(n.m.) saddle
la'agaysó	to acquire a substantial amount of money for oneself	"	la'ág	(n.f.) money; silver

magealaysó	to take something to town for sale, for oneself	cf.	magáalo	(n.f.) town
runaysó	to accept something as true for oneself i.e. to believe	"	rún	(n.f.) truth
uuraysó	to become pregnant	"	ùur	(n.m.) abdomen; pregnancy

Exceptions:

(i) Verbs whose meaning substantially departs from the formulations given for this class.

adhaysó	to cause to become strong or hard for oneself; <u>also</u> to endure (adversity, pain, discomfort) stoically	"	adág	(v.4A) to be strong or hard
'aleemaysó	to put forth leaves	"	'aléen	(n.f.) leaf
je'laysó	The same meaning as je'làv, given as an example of class 3F	"	je'él	(v.4A) to like; to love; to be fond of

(ii) Verbs which have no co-radical noun, numeral or verb of class 4A:

'abbaysó	to load a firearm for oneself	"	'abbèe	(v.2B) to load a firearm
kahaysó	to drive for oneself	"	kehèe	(v.2B) to drive

Class 3E

Verbs of this class have one of the following two types of meaning:

- (a) In the majority of cases: 'to have bodily sensations, emotions or thoughts whose nature is suggested by the meaning of a co-radical noun; also to dream'.
- (b) Very rarely: 'to perform for one's own benefit an activity whose nature is suggested by the meaning of a co-radical verb of class 1A.

(a)

abaahòod	to feel the mating urge (said of she-camels only)	cf.	abáaho	(n.f.) mating (among camels only)
bukòod	to become ill	"	bukàan	(n.m.) illness
qahamòod	to feel cold	"	qahán	(n.f.) cold (low temperature)
gaajòod	to feel hungry	"	gáajo	(n.f.) hunger
faallòod	to consider; to reflect upon; with ka: to comment on	"	fáallo	(n.f.) deep thought; reflection; commentary
hajiimòod	to experience itching	"	hájjin	(n.f.) itching; irritation of the skin
hahòod	to experience hot or pungent taste	"	háh	(n.f.) pungency
haraaradòod	to experience a craving for khat, tobacco, tea or any other stimulant	"	haraarád	(n.f.) a craving described under haraaradòod
higgòod	to have hiccups	"	híggo	(n.f.) hiccups
hindisòod	to meditate about something at leisure	"	hindise	(n.m.) meditation; leisurely thought
'idlòod	to feel lonely	"	'idlá	(n.f.) wilderness; deserted place
kabuubyòod	to experience numbness	"	kabúubyo	(n.f.) numbness
liqanyòod	to feel sick	"	liqányo	(n.f.) nausea
lulòod	to feel drowsy, to doze	"	lúlo	(n.f.) drowsiness

orgòdòd	to feel the mating urge (said of she-goats only)	cf.	ǫrgi	(n.m.) he-goat
qalòdòd	to feel ill at ease in a strange place	"	qálo	(n.f.) a feeling described under qalòdòd
qliqòdòd	to suffer discomfort from smoke	"	qliq	(n.m.) smoke
qorrahòdòd	to suffer from the heat of the sun	"	qorráh	(n.f.) sun
saliilyòdòd	to shudder when listening to a sound which grates on one's nerves	"	salíilyo	(n.f.) the unpleasant feeling described under saliilyòdòd
tiiraanyòdòd	to regret; to feel remorse	"	tiiráanyo	(n.f.) regret; remorse
rjyòdòd	to dream	"	rjyo	(n.f.) dream
(b)				
arkòdòd	to see for oneself	"	árag	(v.1A) to see
djìlòdòd	to kill for oneself	"	djìl	(v.1A) to kill
ǫryòdòd	to chase for oneself	"	ǫri	(v.1A) to chase

Some exceptions:

ashtakòdòd } (ashkatòdòd)	to complain	"	ashtáko } (ashkáto)	(n.f.) complaint
hambaaròdòd	to fall down	"	hambáaro	(n.f.) the act of falling down
turunturòdòd	to stumble	"	turuntúro	(n.f.) the act of stumbling

Class 3F

Only two verbs have been found in this class:

hawshòod	to toil; to work hard	cf.	háwl	(n.f.) toil; hard work
hishòod	to be ashamed; to fear shame; to be motivated by such fear in one's behaviour; to have respect for someone	"	híł	(n.m.) the sense of shame which compels one to behave in manner prescribed by custom for a particular sit- uation; respect; reverence



Class 3G

Only one verb has been found in this class:

dibtòod	to experience trouble or difficulties	cf.	díb (n.f.) trouble; difficulty
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Class 3H

Verbs of this class have the same meaning as co-radical verbs of class 4A, but combined with the notion of 'becoming' i.e. acquiring the particular quality or characteristic.

'asàw	to become red	cf.	'ás	(v.4A) to be red
bislàw	to become ripe; to become cooked	"	bisíl	(v.4A) to be ripe; to be cooked
qeeràw	to become long	"	qèer	(v.4A) to be long
kululàw	to become hot	"	kulúl	(v.4A) to be hot
je'làw	to take a liking to; to develop love for; to become fond of	"	je'él	(v.4A) to like; to love; to be fond of

Class 3I

Verbs of this class have the meaning 'to perform the activity or to achieve the change into the state described by co-radical verbs of class 4B'. There are very few verbs in this class.

aammusnàw	to become silent	cf.	aammusán	(v.4B) to be silent
qisnàw	to become built	"	qisán	(v.4B) to be built
[kú] fillàw	to become sufficient	"	[kú]filán	(v.4B) to be sufficient
gaabnàw	to become short	"	gaabán	(v.4B) to be short
ladnàw	to get well; to become prosperous	"	ladán	(v.4B) to be well; to be prosperous
maqñàw	to become absent	"	maqán	(v.4B) to be absent

Note that sometimes there is hardly any difference between verbs of this class and co-radical verbs of class 1A and 1B, e.g. qisnàw above and qisán (v.1B) 'to become built'; aammusnàw above and áammus (v.1A) 'to become silent'. The difference may be simply stylistic.

Class 3J

Verbs of this class have the meaning 'to perform the activity or to achieve the change into the state described by co-radical verbs of class 4C'. There are very few verbs in this class.

degganàw	to settle in an en-	cf.	deggán	(v.4C) to reside;
	campment or region			to be encamped

diirranàw	to become warm	"	diirrán	(v.4C) to be warm
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Class 3K

Verbs of this class have the meaning 'to perform the activity or achieve the change into the state described by co-radical verbs of class 4D'. There are very few verbs in this class.

hagaagsanaw	to become straight; cf. to become all right	hagaagsán	(v.4D) to be straight; to be all right
[kú] } [ká] }	tirsanaw to join (a group); " to become a member	[kú] } [ká] }	tirsán (v.4D) to be counted; to count as a member of a particular group
wanaagsanaw	to become good	" wanaagsán	(v.4D) to be good

Note that there is hardly any difference between hagaagsanaw above and hagaag (v.1A) 'to become straight; to become all right'.

Class 3L

Only one verb has been found in this class:

[14] gʏdboonâw	to become incumbent; to become appropriate	cf. [14] gʏdbóon	(v.4E) to be incumbent; to be appropriate
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Class 3M

Only one verb has been found in this class:

digtoonaw	to become alerted (this verb is also used in the sense of 'Attention!', as a command in the Somali Army)	cf. digtoon	(v.4F) to be on the alert
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Class 3N

Verbs of this class, which is very small, have the meaning 'to make someone, for one's own benefit, perform an activity described by a co-radical verb of class 2C'.

- |             |  |               |  |
|-------------|--|---------------|--|
| 'iyaarsiisó | to make someone play or take exercise, for oneself. (E.g. to make one's children play or take exercise, so that they may grow healthy and strong. The implication is that one will benefit from their strength when one is old and dependent on them.) | cf. 'iyaarsií | (v.2C) to make someone play; to exercise |
| 'unsiisó    | to make someone eat. " for oneself (e.g. to make one's children eat, for the same reasons as explained above.)   | 'unsií        | (v.2C) to make someone eat               |



Class 3-0

Verbs of this class, which is very small, have the meaning 'to make someone, for one's own benefit, perform an activity described by a co-radical verb of class 2E'.

- |              |  |                |  |
|--------------|--|----------------|--|
| looltansiisó | to make people play with one another the game called lóol, for oneself (i.e. so that one may derive some kind of benefit from this.) | cf. looltansii | (v.2E) to make people play with one another the game called lóol (see the entry for looltan in class 1G) |
| ultansiisó   | to make people fight with one another with sticks, for oneself (i.e. so that one may derive some kind of benefit from this)          | " ultansii     | (v.2E) to make people fight with one another with sticks.  |

4 t h   c o n j u g a t i o n

Class 4A

Verbs of this class describe qualities or characteristics.

'ás	to be red
bisíl	to be ripe; to be cooked
dèer	to be long
fóg	to be far away
hún	to be bad
mədów	to be black
nòol	to be alive
ròon	to be better; to be stronger
shilís	to be fat
'usúb	to be new

Exceptions:

je'él	to like; to love; to be fond of
ne'éb	to dislike; to hate
óg	to know; to be aware of

Class 4B

Most verbs of this class have one of the following types of meaning:

(a) The same meaning as co-radical verbs of class 1A or 3A except for the characteristics described in the section 'Verbal classes - An introductory note'.

(b) Passive of co-radical transitive verbs of class 1A or 2A.

(c) Intransitive of co-radical transitive verbs of class 2A.

(a)

aammusán	to be silent	cf. áammus	(v.1A) to become silent
[ú] baahán	to be in need of something	" [ú] baahó	(v.3A) to develop a need for something
badán	to be large in quantity; to have a large quantity of something	" badó	(v.3A) to become large in quantity
éngégán	to be dry	" éngég	(v.1A) to become dry
guđán	to have no milk (said of a milch animal or a woman)	" gúđ	(v.1A) to stop giving milk
gyduudán	to be brown or reddish-brown	" gyduudó	(v.3A) to become brown or reddish-brown
hambäärán	to carry on one's back	" hambäär	(v.1A) to take on one's back
maqán	to be empty	" maqó	(v.3A) to become empty
qoyán	to be wet	" qoy	(v.1A) to become wet

(b)

beerán	to be cultivated	" bээр	(v.1A) to cultivate
daboolán	to be covered	" dabòol	(v.1A) to cover
qa'án	to be looted	" qá'	(v.1A) to loot
diirán	to be stripped of bark	" diir	(v.1A) to strip off bark
qimán	to be reduced; to be missing	" qín	(v.1A) to reduce
qisán	to be built	" qís	(v.1A) to build
furán	to be open; to be untied	" fúr	(v.1A) to open; to untie
gödán	to be curved; to be	" göd	(v.1A) to curve;

hiqán	to be closed; to be tied	cf. híq	(v.1A) to close; to tie
jabán	to be broken; also: to be cheap	" jébi	(v.2A) to break (trans.)
lurán	to be troubled	" lúr	(v.1A) to trouble
shidán	to be lit; to be ignited	" shíd	(v.1A) to light; to ignite (trans.)
(c)			
gaabán	to be short	" gáabi	(v.2A) to shorten; to move slowly

Some exceptions:

Verbs which have no co-radical verbs in classes 1A,  
2A or 3A.

[kú] filán	to be sufficient
fii'án	to be good
ladán	to be well; to be prosperous
[ugú]wa'án	to be the cause of something

Class 4C

Most verbs of this class have one of the following types of meaning:

- (a) The same meaning as co-radical verbs of class 1A except for the characteristics described in the section 'Verbal classes - An introductory note'.
- (b) Rarely: non-causative of causative verbs of class 2A.
- (c) Rarely: passive of co-radical transitive verbs of class 1A.

dəallán	to be tired	cf. dəal	(v.1A) to become tired
dəggán	to reside; to be encamped	" dēg	(v.1A) to alight; to set up a camp; to settle
dīiddán	to be against; to be opposed	" dīid	(v.1A) to oppose; to refuse
dypullán	to be engaged in an attack; to be on the way to attack	" dypul	(v.1A) to attack; to set out for an attack
haqqán	to remain behind	" háq	(v.1A) to detach oneself from a companion or a group by remaining behind; to get left behind
harraaddán	to be thirsty	" harràad	(v.1A) to become thirsty, to be thirsty
rimmán	to be pregnant	" rín	(v.1A) to become pregnant
soonnán	to be in the state of fasting	" sòn	(v.1A) to fast
[lá]yaabbán	to be astonished	" lá yàab	(v.1A) to become astonished; to be astonished
(b)			
dīirrán	to be warm	" dīiri	(v.2A) to cause to be warm; to warm
(c)			
doonnán	to be betrothed (said of women only)	" dòon	(v.1A) to seek; to seek in marriage

Class 4D

Verbs of this class have one of the following types of meaning:

- (a) The same meaning as co-radical verbs of class 1A except for the characteristics described in the section 'Verbal classes - An introductory note'.
- (b) Passive of co-radical transitive verbs of class 2A.
- (c) 'To be in a state whose nature is suggested by the meaning of a co-radical noun'.

b̄araarugsán	to be awake	cf. b̄arárug	(v.1A) to awake
bararsán	to be swollen	" b̄árar	(v.1A) to become swollen
d̄aashán	the same meaning as d̄aalán in class 4C	" d̄aal	(v.1A) to become tired
dama'sán	to intend	" d̄ama'	(v.1A) to resolve
d̄ebe'sán	to be loose	" d̄ebe'	(v.1A) to become loose
d̄idsán	the same meaning as d̄iddán in class 4C	" d̄id	(v.1A) to oppose; to refuse
farahsán	to be pleased; to be joyful	" f̄arah	(v.1A) to become pleased; to become joyful
fuushán	to be mounted (on a riding beast); to be seated on top	" f̄uul	(v.1A) to mount (a riding beast); to climb on top
h̄agaagsán	to be straight; to be all right	" h̄aḡaag	(v.1A) to become straight; to become all right
h̄ambaarsán	the same meaning as h̄ambaarán in class 4B	" h̄amb̄aar	(v.1A) to take on one's back
ka'sán	to be turbulent (e.g. sea); to be excited	" k̄á'	(v.1A) to rise; to become turbulent
suuhsán	to be unconscious	" s̄uuh	(v.1A) to become unconscious; to faint
[lá] yaabsán	the same meaning as lá yaabbán in class 4C	" lá yàab	(v.1A) to become astonished; to be astonished

(b)

daadsán	to be spilled	" d̄aadi	(v.2A) to spill (trans.); to scatter (trans.)
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karsán	to be cooked; to be boiled	cf. kári	(v.2A) to cook; to boil
mahadsán	to be thanked	" mahádi	(v.2A) to thank
tirsán	to be counted; to count as a member of a particular group	" tiri	(v.2A) to count
(c)			
'aansán	to be famous	" 'aan	(n.m.) fame; a famous person or persons
wanaagsán	to be good	" wanaag	(n.m.) goodness; good quality
weydsán	to be lean	" weyd	(n.f.) leanness; thinness; a lean person or animal



Class 4E

Only two verbs have been found in this class:

[lã]gudbóon	to be incumbent; to be appropriate	cf.	[ũ]gudub	(v.1A) to turn towards
nabdóon	to be in peace; to be safe	"	nabád	(n.f.) peace; safety

Class 4F

Only one verb has been found in this class:

diḡtōon	to be on the alert	cf.	dīg	(v.1A) to warn; to alert
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Class 4G

Only two verbs have been found in this class:

dygsóon	to be sheltered	cf.	dúgsi (n.m.)	shelter
pgsóon	to be aware of; to recognize	"	óg (v.4A)	to know; to be aware of

Class 4H

Verbs of this class have one of the following types of meaning:

- (a) Passive of co-radical verbs of class 2B.
- (b) The same meaning as co-radical verbs of class 3D or 3E except for the characteristics described in the section 'Verbal classes - An Introductory Note'.

(a)

bislaysán	to be cooked	cf.	bislèe	(v.2B)	to cook
rabbaysán	to be tamed	"	rabbèe	(v.2B)	to tame
safaysán	to be cleaned	"	safèe	(v.2B)	to clean

(b)

'adaysán	to be angry	"	'adòod	(v.3E)	to feel angry
gaajaysán	to be hungry	"	gaajòod	(v.3E)	to feel hungry
rumaysán	to believe	"	rumaysó	(v.3D)	to believe; to accept as true

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Appendix Y

Durational Verbs

1. Verbs describing presence in a place.

[kú]jír	(v.1A)	to be in a place
jòog	(v.1A)	to stay; to be in a place
yíil	(str.v.)	to dwell; to be in a place

2. Verbs describing relative positions in space and time.  
All in class 2B.

baallèe	to be on the side
dambèe	to be behind or after
dehèe	to be in the middle
hoosèe	to be below
horrèe	to be before or in front of
sarrèe	to be above
shishèe	to be on that side
sokèe	to be on this side

3. Verbs describing postures of the body. All in class 1A.

fáqqi	to be seated, to stay
fóoror	to be stooping
[ú]jèed	to be facing in a particular direction
jíir	to be lying
jílba-jòog	to be kneeling
kadalòob	to be seated on the haunches
kíudud	to be crouching
yúurur	to be seated, with one's limbs tightly drawn together

4. Verbs describing possession or control over.

hây	(v.1A)	to hold, to have
haysó	(v.3C)	to hold for oneself, to own, to have
qáb	(v.1A)	to have

5. Verbs describing a maintained activity.

sɿd	(v.1A)	to carry
sɿdó	(v.3A)	to carry for oneself
so'ó	(v.3A)	to keep moving
wád	(v.1A)	to keep driving; to continue to act
wadó	(v.3A)	to keep driving for oneself; to continue to act in a particular way for oneself

6. Verbs describing miscellaneous states of the body and the mind.

búg	(v.1A)	to be ill
húb	(v.1A)	to be certain
hýrud	(v.1A)	to be asleep
[sóo]jɿed	(v.1A)	to be awake; to be up and about
yɿqiin	(str.v.)	to know

7. Verbs describing other miscellaneous activities or states.

býuh	(v.1A)	to be full
qàan	(v.1A)	to be better than
dalòol	(v.1A)	to have a hole or holes
lɿidó	(v.3A)	to be weak
luló	(v.3A)	to dangle (intrans.)
maròor	(v.1A)	to be twisted
muuqó	(v.3A)	to appear; to be visible
qóton	(v.1A)	to stand up straight

The transcription used here is explained in my book The declensions of Somali nouns (London 1964, School of Oriental and African Studies). It differs from the Somali national orthography introduced in 1972 and the main differences between the two systems are listed in the table of correspondences below. My symbols are on the left and those of the orthography are on the right.

c = c

q = dh in the following contexts:

1. At the beginning of a word.
2. When geminated.
3. When preceded by a consonant other than w or y within the same word.

q = r in the following contexts:

1. At the end of a word.
2. Between two vowels within the same word.
3. Between the consonant w or y and a vowel within the same word.
4. Before any consonant within the same word.

h = x

o = '

#### Vocalic changes

A new classification of vowels and their classes has been introduced in my articles given in the list below:

'Inflectional characteristics of the so-called "weak verbs" in Somali', African Language Studies, IX, 1968, pp.1-51.

'Some observations on "hybrid verbs" in Somali', African Linguistics, Siirika, X, 1969, pp.47-69.

'Verbs with vocalic mutation in Somali and their significance for Hamito-Semitic comparative studies' in James and Theodora Byner (eds) Hamito-Semitic. The Hague 1975, Mouton, Janua Linguarum.

A table of correspondences between the classification used here and the new one, introduced in the articles listed, is given below:

1A =	Z	4A =	$Z^{\dagger}$
1B =	AM	4B =	$AN^{\dagger}$
1C =	SAM	4C =	$R-AN^{\dagger}$
1D =	BOON	4D =	$SAN^{\dagger}$
1E =	$AYN/SAM$ or $Z^{\dagger}/AYN/SAM$	4E =	$OCN^{\dagger}$
1F =	OOB	4F =	$TOON^{\dagger}$
1G =	TAM	4G =	$SOON^{\dagger}$
1H =	R-AM	4H =	$AYN/SAN^{\dagger}$ or $Z^{\dagger}/AYN/SAN$

2A =	IN $-Z^{\dagger}$ IN
2B =	$AYN$ or $Z^{\dagger}/AYN$
2C =	SIIN $-Z^{\dagger}$ SIIN
2D =	$AYN/SIIN$ or $Z^{\dagger}/AYN/SIIN$
2E =	TAM/SIIN
2F =	$AN/SIIN^2$
2G =	ON/SIIN
2H =	$AN/SIIN^1$
2I =	$IN/SIIN^1$
2J =	$Z^{\dagger}/OCN^{\dagger}/AYN/SIIN$
2K =	$IN/SIIN^2$
2L =	SIN

3A =	AN
3B =	ON
3C =	SAN
3D =	$AYN/SAN$ or $Z^{\dagger}/AYN/SAN$
3E =	OCN
3F =	SHOON
3G =	TOON

3H-M =	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <math>Z^{\dagger}</math>  <math>AN^{\dagger}</math>  <math>R-AN^{\dagger}</math>  <math>SAN^{\dagger}</math>  <math>OCN^{\dagger}</math>  <math>TOON^{\dagger}</math> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <math>/AAN</math> </div>
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3N	SIIN/SAN
3-O	TAM/SIIN/SAN