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## OTTOMAN-TURKISH LOANWORDS IN EGYPTIAN AND SYRO-LEBANESE-PALESTINIAN ARABIC – PART 1

**Keywords:** Ottoman-Turkish, Egyptian and Syro-Lebanese-Palestinian Arabic, lexical borrowing

### Abstract

Although the earliest Turkisms that entered Arabic go back to the 9th century – when the Arabs began establishing regular contact with speakers of Turkic languages – a significant number of Turkish loans in both written and spoken Arabic only date from the time of the Ottoman Empire, which in the course of its expansion conquered and for centuries ruled a large part of the Arab world. This paper aims to examine the words of Turkish origin found in the dialects spoken in Egypt and parts of the Middle East (Syria, Lebanon, Palestine), i.e. the Arabophone regions that have been most exposed to Turkish influence for historical and cultural reasons. It has also been endeavoured to provide information about the etymology of the Ottoman-Turkish words (interestingly, as some of these come from Arabic, the Egyptian, Syrian, etc. words borrowed actually prove to be backborrowings).

As is well known, Arabic loanwords play a major role in nearly all the Turkic languages, especially in Ottoman-Turkish, where they formed a huge superstratum that, together with words of Persian origin, usually made up the vast majority of the lexical items in literary texts (and in modern Turkish too, despite the efforts of 20th-century linguistic reformers, they still represent a very important part of the lexicon). Nevertheless, borrowings in the opposite direction (Turkic/Turkish → Arabic) must also be taken into consideration. It is known from historical sources that contact between the Arabs and the Turks began in the first half of the 9th century, and words of Turkic origin have been attested in Arabic texts since that time or not long after. There are, however, relatively few such words, and the linguistic

impact of the Turkic tribes on Arabic initially remained modest, that is over the course of the first centuries of contact.

It was only with the advent of the Ottoman empire that the influence of a Turkic (namely Turkish) language became significant. The gradual and relentless expansion of their empire led to the Ottoman domination of a considerable part of the Arab world, and the influence of the language of the new rulers was soon felt. Turkish loans found their way into Arabic through various transmission routes: the language of administration and bureaucracy; that of the military class and government officials; that spoken in areas where the Turkish population lived in direct contact with the Arab community.

In this four-part paper, we will deal with words of Ottoman-Turkish origin found in the Arabic dialects of two specific areas: Egypt and that part of the Middle East comprising Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. These areas have been chosen since they were particularly affected by the Turkish linguistic influence and consequently provide a rich body of material for analysis.

As far as Egypt is concerned,

Sultan Selīm I (1512–1520) machte Ägypten im Jahre 1517 zu einer osmanischen Großprovinz, und das Land gehörte nominell bis zum Ende des Ersten Weltkrieges zum Osmanischen Reich. Jahrhundertlang war Osmanisch-Türkisch die Amtssprache in Ägypten, und es ist verständlich, dass das Osmanisch-Türkische in diesem Land besonders tiefe Spuren hinterlassen hat. (Prokosch Einfl. 101)

On the other hand, “(...) among all the Arabs, the Syrians had the earliest, the strongest, and the most direct connection with the Ottomans, and were in turn the most affected by them” (Halasi-Kun Ott<sup>1</sup> 17).

The entries in the wordlist are structured as follows:

1. The Ottoman-Turkish words or phrases are the headwords (in bold). Each headword is followed by its meaning.
2. The initials E and S (on the left) indicate the sections in which the Egyptian or Syrian/Lebanese/Palestinian words derived from the headword are listed. Transliteration from Arabic script follows the accepted rules; if a source records a given word only in Latin script, the writing used by this source has been kept.
 

In these sections, morphosyntactic or otherwise noteworthy changes that some loans have undergone compared to the Ottoman-Turkish word/phrase from which they derive are highlighted.
3. The symbol • introduces information concerning the etymology of the Ottoman-Turkish words. As can be seen, many of these are not of Turkic origin, but have been borrowed from other languages, even Arabic. Some of the loans included in the list can therefore be labelled as backborrowings. Phonetic and/or semantic features clearly indicate that they have passed through Turkish and do not represent mere variants of the Standard Arabic form.

**abacı** ‘maker or seller of coarse woolen cloth or garments’ (NR 2).

S *‘abağî* ‘fabricant de manteaux nommés *‘abâye*’ (Barth. 510).

- Der. of *aba* (< Ar.) ‘stout coarse woolen cloth’ (Stachowski HWb. 19).

**abaza** in phr. such as *abaza çekmek* (slang: Aktunç 27), *abazaya ver-* ‘to practise selfabuse, masturbation’ (NR 3).

E *abbaz* ‘to masturbate’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 2); ‘to squeeze in the hand, fondle; to masturbate’ (B. – H. 4).

- < Rom. *habezânis* ‘hungry’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 22of.).

**abdesthane** ~ **apteshane** ‘toilet, water closet, W. C.’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 2, 52).

S *abtaşhâne/attaşhâne* ‘lieux d’aisance’ (S. 96).

- < NPers. *abdastxâne* ‘Waschraum; Toilette, Klosett’ (Junker – Alavi 3; KEWT 51).

**abes** ‘vain, useless, futility; absurd, unreasonable; nonsense, absurdity’ (NR 4).

S *‘abas* ‘peine perdue! c’est en vain!’ (Barth. 509).

- < NPers. *‘abas* (< Ar.) ‘in vain, uselessly’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 76; KEWT 51).

**abi** ~ (dial.) **abe/âbe** ‘older brother’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 3; DS 17).

E *abêh* ‘elder brother’ (B. – H. 5).

- Spoken variants of *ağabey* ‘older brother’, formed by *ağa* (→ *ağa* ~ *ağa*) and *bey* (→ *beg* ~ *bey*) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 109).

**abla** ‘elder sister (also used in addressing respectfully girl or woman, *esp.*, of older age); (prov[incial]) lesbian’ (NR 5).

E *ablâ* ‘ältere Schwester’ (L. 110; Pr. 37); ‘title of, and respectful form of address or reference to, an older woman, applied in particular by children to a schoolteacher; Miss’ (B. – H. 4).

S *ablâ* ‘tribade; amante passive d’une gougnotte’ (Barth. 2).

- Etymology unclear (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 78f.; KEWT 51).

**absut** ~ **apsit/apsut** (dial.) ‘Rad des zweirädrigen Ochsenkarrens (ohne Eisenreifen und Speichen); jedes der drei Holzstücke, die zusammen das speichenlose Rad eines zweirädrigen Ochsenkarrens bilden’ (Tietze Gr. 214). Cf. Osm. *ipsid* ‘apis; Felg; piegatura di ruota’ (Men. 26), ‘a fellow, felly (of a coach or cart-wheel)’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 16); T. *ipsit/ispit* ‘id.’ (NR 545, 551).

E *absîṭ* ‘felloe of a wheel’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 2).

- < Gr. *ἀψίς, -ῖδος* (mod. *αψίδα*) ‘loop, juncture; arch, vault; any circle or disk; the felloe or felly of a wheel’ (Liddell – Scott 269; Tietze l.c.).

**açık** ‘open; public; clear; free, frank; vacant; unemployed’ (NR 10).

S *‘aşıq* (Dam.) ‘sans emploi, en disponibilité’ (S. 9).

Phr.:

*baḷ-açeq* ‘franchement, ouvertement’ (Barth. 1).

- Turkic, a der. of *aç-* ‘to open’ (Clauson 22; Erdal 226).

**Adalya** ‘(older name of) Antalya’ (TS 15), a city on the Mediterranean coast of south-western Turkey.

E *aḍalya* ‘common lemon (as distinct from the Egyptian lemon)’ (B. – H. 26).

Phr.:

*limûn aḍâlyâ* ‘lemon, citron’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 23).

- ◆ < Gr. *Αττάλεια*. The Antalya province is very important in the production of citrus fruits (online sources).

**adam** ‘man; good, honest person; personage; *adam ol-* ‘to become a fine, upstanding man’ (NR 12).

S *âdâm* ‘un personnage’ (S. 96).

Phr.:

*şâr âdâm* ‘il est devenu quelqu’un’ (ibid.).

- < Ar. *âdam* ‘Adam’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 96, 98; KEWT 53). Backborrowing.

**aferin** ~ **aferim** ‘bravo!, well done!’ (NR 16).

E *‘afârim* ‘well done! bravo!’ (B.– H. 585; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 299).

S *‘afârim* (*farim* Den.) ‘bravo!’ (S. 96; Den. 357).

- < NPers. *âfirin/âfirîn* ‘applause, encomium, benediction, blessing; well done!, bravo!’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 104; KEWT 53).

**ağa** ~ **ağa** ‘(rural) lord, master; local big landowner, Agha; title formerly given to certain officers’ (NR 18).

E *ağâ* (obs.) ‘title of palace eunuchs and other high ranking civil and military officials of the Ottoman empire’ (B. – H. 26) ‘eunuch; esquire’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 14), ‘Turkish country gentleman, Agha’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 26).

S *âğa* ‘titre de la hiérarchie turque entre le *bêg* e l’*afandi*’, se postpose au nom de la personne; seigneur, propriétaire des champs d’un village; chef (en général)’ (S. 96); (L[iban]) ‘officier’ (Barth. 1).

- Turkic word whose basic meaning is ‘elder brother’, of Mongolic origin (TMEN 1, 133ff.; Kincses-Nagy 40f.).

**ağız mîski** ‘perfumed lozenges for the mouth or breath’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1855).

S *âgez meski/âgezmeski* ‘bonbon rond et menu’ (Barth. 1).

- Formed by *ağız* ‘mouth’ (Turkic: KEWT 55) and *misk* ‘musk’ (< Ar.).

**ahçı** ~ **aşçı** ‘cook’ (NR 25, 85).

S *âčči* ‘cuisinier’ (Barth. 1); *aššî* id. (S. 97).

- Der. of *aş* ‘cooked food’ (Turkic, perhaps of Iranian origin) (Stachowski HWb. 25; Eren 23f.).

**ahçıbaşı** ~ **aşçıbaşı** ‘head cook, chef’ (NR 25, 85).

S *‘aššîbâšî* ‘chef-cuisinier’ (S. 97).

- Formed by → *ahçı*~*aşçı* and → *baş*.

**ahır** ~ **ahur** ‘stable, shed, barn’ (NR 2, 29).

S *âhûr* ‘écurie’ (Barth. 1).

- < NPers. *âxur/âxûr* ‘a stable, stall’. (Eren 6; KEWT 56).

**alabanda** ‘Prahlen, Aufschneiden, Großtun’ (Stw. 27). The basic meanings of this word are nautical: ‘sharp turn (to one side); side of a ship; broadside’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 32).

E *alabanda/alabanda* ‘smooth talk; bravado’ (B. – H. 31).

- < It. *alla banda* ‘comando per far disporre il timone alla massima inclinazione’ (LFL 57).

**alaca** ‘motley, speckled, variegated, striped stuff’ (NR 42).

E *alâg* ‘thick glossy striped material made of cotton and silk’ (B. – H. 31);

*alâga* ‘striped material of cotton and silk’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 16; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 30).

S *âlâğa* ‘éttoffe rayée dont la chaîne est de soie et la trame de coton’ (Barth. 1);

*alâğâ* ‘éttoffe de soie rayée’ (S. 96).

- Der. of *ala* ‘spotted, speckled’ (Turkic) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 138; KEWT 58).

**alafranga** ‘European style, in the Occidental way’ (NR 42).

E *alafranka* ‘Western-like; Western-style (of behaviour, dress, etc.)’ (B. – H. 32).

S ‘*alafrânga* ‘à l’européenne, selon les usages européens, par opposition aux usages syriens’ (Barth. 606).

- < It. *alla franca* ‘alla maniera dei franchi, come si chiamavano gli europei in oriente’ (Barbera 68; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 139).

**alay** ‘regiment; procession, parade’ (NR 44).

E *alây* ‘regiment’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 16; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 30; B. – H. 31); ‘reggimento (fuori d’Egitto)’ (Nal; lino 228).

S *âlây* ‘régiment’ (Barth. 1).

- < Gr. *ἀλλάι* ‘cavalcata, corteggio’ (Somavera 16) < Byz. Gr. *ἀλλάγιον* ‘military detachment’ (TMEN 2, 108f.; ESTJa 1, 132f.; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 144; KEWT 58).

**alay begi/beyi** ‘colonellus equestris, sed ex tenentarijs bonorum regionum ad expeditionem publicam obligatorum’ (Men. 374), ‘military rank connected with fief; (formerly) commander of the gendarmes’ (NR 44).

S *âlây bêgi* ‘colonel de gendarmerie’ (Barth. 1).

- Formed by → *alay* and → *beg* ~ *bey* (Pakalın 1, 45).

**alaylı** ‘officer risen from the ranks’ (NR 45).

S *âlâyli* ‘sorti des rangs (officier)’ (S. 96; Den. 9).

- Der. of → *alay* (Pakalın 1, 46).

**alçak** ‘low; vile, mean; stingy, cowardly’ (NR 45).

S *alšâq/alšaq* (Dam.) ‘lâche’ (S. 97; Den. 9).

- Turkic (Clauson 129; KEWT 58f.).

**alesta** ~ **aleste** ‘ready (to), prepared (to)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 35).

E *alista* ‘ready, in perfect order’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 16; *alesta* Sp.<sup>2</sup> 31); ‘excellent, tip-top’ (B. – H. 31).

- < It. *allesta!*, imperative of *allestare* ‘to get ready’ (LFL 65).

**alış-** ‘to become accustomed (to), to get used (to)’ (NR 49).

S *âlaš, yâleš* ‘s’habituer’ (Barth. 12).

- Originally a reciprocal-cooperative form of the verb *al-* ‘to take; to get’ (Turkic: TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 153f.; KEWT 59).

**alışveriş** ‘business, trade, commerce; shopping’ (NR 49).

S *âlâşwâreš* ‘affaires, relations’ (Barth. 1).

- Turkic, formed by derivatives of → *al-* (→ *alış*) and *ver-* (→ *vergi*) (Clauson 152; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 154; Erdal 270).

**altıncı<sup>1</sup>** ‘sixth’ (NR 54).

E *altingî*: “The Turkish ordinals from 1 to 9 are also in use, but they are almost entirely restricted to military matters. (...) 6th. *altingî*” (Willmore 93). “I primi 10 battaglioni [dell’esercito egiziano] sono numerati alla turca: (...) 6° *altingî*” (Nallino 228).

- Turkic, ordinal of *altı* ‘six’ (Clauson 131).

**altıncı<sup>2</sup>** ‘Goldschmied’ (Stw. 37). The older form *altuncı* (*altungi*) ‘doratore’ was recorded by Carradori (Rocchi below).

S *alṭanḡi* ‘ouvrier qui tire l’or et l’argent à la filière, tireur d’or’ (Barth. 12).

- Der. of → *altun* ~ *altın* (Rocchi AddHWb. 1/51).

**altun** ~ **altın** ‘gold’ (NR 53, 54).

E *altûn* in the phrase *suḡl altûn* ‘Goldstickerei’ (L. 111).

S *alṭûn* (Al.) ‘fil d’or pur’ (Barth. 12).

- Turkic (Eren 9f.; KEWT 60).

**aman** ‘oh! ah! mercy! help! for goodness sake!’ (NR 55).

S *amân* ‘Ah!, hélas!; de grace!, pardon!’ (Barth. 15).

- Semantic development of *aman* ‘mercy’ < Ar. *ʾamân* ‘security; safety; shelter, protection; clemency, quarter’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 162). Backborrowing.

**anbar** ~ **ambar** ‘storehouse, store room; granary; grain bin; hold’ (NR 55).

E *ʿanbar/ʿambar* ‘large hall or shed (as in a factory or works); hospital ward; hold (of a ship); block (as in a barracks or prison)’ (B. – H. 604).

S *ʿambar* ‘coffre à grains; cale d’un navire’ (Barth. 556).

*ambar* (also *ʿambar*) ‘coffre (à grains. à farine)’ (Den. 10).

- < NPers. *anbār* ‘a pond, a reservoir’ (Eren 11).

**anbarcı** ~ **ambarcı** ‘storekeeper’ (NR 56).

E ‘*anbargî* ‘(nav[al]) holder’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 416; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 307).

- Der. of → *anbar* ~ *ambar* (Stachowski HWb. 22).

**ancak** ‘only, solely, merely; just; hardly; barely’ (NR 61).

S *anğaq* ‘c’est à peine si’ (Barth. 16); ‘à peine’ (S. 97).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 127f.; WOT 209; KEWT 61).

**angarya** ~ **angarye** ‘forced labor, corvée; drudgery’ (NR 62).

S ‘*angariye* ‘corvée (terme militaire); travail mal fait, saboté’ (S. 97).

- < Gr. *ἀγγαρεία* ‘compulsory work’ (LFL 476; Eren 12).

**antika** ‘antique; relic of an ancient time; objet d’art’ (NR 65).

E *antika/antîqa* ‘antique, ancient’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 21), ‘antiquity, curio’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 36).

S *antika* ‘un objet antique, une antiquité; objet rare et joli’ (Barth. 16), ‘antiquités, objet ancien ou curieux’ (S. 97).

- < It. *antico* ‘old; ancient; antique’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 183).

**antikacı** ‘dealer in antiques’ (NR 65).

S *antakği* ‘marchand d’antiquités’ (S. 97; Den. 11).

- Der. of → *antika* (Stachowski HWb. 23).

**antikahane** ‘museum’ (Bonelli – Iasigian 197).

E *antîkhâna* ‘museum’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 36, also *antîqhâna*), ‘das Ägyptische Museum in Kairo; früher auch allgemein Museum’ (Pr. 39);

*antîhâne* ‘museum’ (Nallino 383).

S *antikhâna* ‘musée’ (Den. 11).

- Formed by → *antika* and *hane* ‘house, building’ (< NPers.).

**araba** ‘carriage, wagon, cart; car, automobile’ (NR 67).

E ‘*arabiyya* ‘wheeled vehicle (of any description)’ (B. – H. 569).

S ‘*arabiye* ‘voiture’ (Barth. 519),

‘*araba/arbâye* id. (S. 97).

- Turkic word of uncertain etymology (“Die Etymologie von *araba* bleibt unklar”: TMEN 2, 23; see ÈSTJa 1, 164f.; Eren 14).

**arabacı** ‘driver (of a cart, wagon, coach, etc.)’ (NR 67).

E ‘*arbagi* ‘driver of any animal-drawn vehicle’ (B. – H. 569).

S ‘*arabağil/arbaği* ‘charretier, voiturier, cocher’ (Barth. 519).

- Der. of → *araba* (Stachowski HWb. 23; Rocchi AddHWb. 1/51).

**armağan** ~ **armağan** ‘gift, present brought from far’ (NR 74).

S *armağân* ‘present qu’on rapporte de voyage’ (Barth. 7).



- Oghuz Turkic *armağān/yarmağān* ‘a gift brought from a journey’, of controversial etymology (TMEN 2, 45; Eren 1999: 18; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 198; KEWT 63f.).

**armud** ~ **armut** ‘pear’ (NR 74).

S *armût* ‘varieté de poire’ (S. 97; Den. 6).

- < NPers. *amrût/amrūd* ‘a pear’ (KEWT 64).

**Arnavud** ~ **Arnavut** ‘Albanian’ (NR 74).

E *arnâwût* ‘an Albanian’ (B. – H. 16), ‘Albanians’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 9; *arnâwut/arnâwud* Sp.<sup>2</sup> 13).

S *arnaût* ‘Albanais’ (Barth. 7).

- Metathesis of the other Osm. form *Arvanid* < Gr. *Αρβανίτης* ‘Albanian’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 199, 204; KEWT 64).

**arsız** ‘shameless, impudent, insolent’ (NR 75).

S *arşuşi/arşûzi* ‘homme sans vergogne, sans souci ni charges de famille et qui ne songe qu’à ses plaisirs’ (Barth. 521);

*arsız* ‘effronté’ (S. 97).

- Der. (caritive) of *ar* ‘shame’ (< Ar.) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 200).

**arzuhalcı** ‘writer of petitions, street letter writer’ (NR 77).

E *arđahâlgi* ‘professional self-employed writer of applications and petitions’ (B. – H. 572).

S *arđhâlgi* ‘rédacteur de requêtes, écrivain public’ (Barth. 522); ‘écrivain public’ (S. 97).

- Der. of *arzuhal* ‘petition, written application’ (< Ar. ~ NPers.) (Stachowski HWb. 24).

**aşikâr(e)** ~ **eşkere** ‘manifest, evident, clear, open’ (NR 87, 350).

E *aşkala* in the phrase *aşkala habar* ‘klarer Fall, klare Sache’ (Pr. 40).

S *aşkara* ‘évident, notoire’ (Barth. 9).

Phr.:

*fəl – aškara* ‘clairement’ (ibid.).

- < NPers. *āškār/āškārā/āškāra* ‘clear, evident, manifest, open, public’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 217; KEWT 66).

**ateş** ‘fire’ (NR 91).

E *ataş* ‘(mil[itary]) fire’! (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 4).

- < NPers. *ātaš/ātiš* ‘fire’ (Eren 24; KEWT 67).

**ateşçi** ‘fireman, stoker’ (NR 91).

E *ataşgi* ‘stoker, fireman (on a locomotive)’ (B. – H. 584); ‘Feuerwehrmann’ (Pr. 42);

*ataşgi* ‘fireman, stoker’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 4).

S *ataşgi/ateşgi* ‘chauffeur (de locomotive)’ (S. 97; Den. 2).

- Der. of → *ateş* (Stachowski HWb. 25).

**avanta** ‘illicit profit; anything got without payment’ (NR 96).

E *awanta* ‘deceit, swindle’ (Eg.: Wehr 46), ‘adventure; cheating, swindling’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 40), ‘trickery, deceit’ (B. – H. 45).

S *awanta* ‘deceit, swindle’ (Syr.: Wehr 46), ‘ruse, tromperie’ (Den. 13);  
*awanta* (J[érusalem]) ‘guet-apens’ (Barth. 564).

- Probably backformation from → *avantacı* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 227).

**avantacı** ‘one who makes illicit gains, parasite’ (NR 96), (slang) ‘freeloader, sponger’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 71).

E *awantağî* ‘cheat, swindler, impostor’ (Eg.: Wehr 46), ‘cheat, swindler’ (B. – H. 45).

S *awantağî* ‘cheat, swindler, impostor’ (Syr.: Wehr 46),

*awantağî* ‘rusé, fourbe, trompeur’ (Den. 13);

*awantağî* ‘fripon’ (Barth. 564).

- Perhaps a variation of \**avantajcı*, a supposed der. of *avantaj* (< Fr. *avantage*) ‘advantage’ (Eren 240).

**Avrupalı** ‘European’ (NR 98).

S *arôbbali* ‘européen’ (Barth. 7).

Contaminated with *arôbba* = Stand. Ar. *’urubbā* ‘Europe’.

- Ethnicon of *Evropa*/*Avrupa* (< Gr.) ‘Europe’.

**ayran** ‘a cool drink made of yogurt and water’ (NR 106).

S *ayrân* in the phrase *ayrân bûz* (Dam.) ‘lait aigri étendu d’eau et glacé’ (S. 98; Den. 14). This phrase was recorded by Barthélemy (918) as *yawrem bûz* and wrongly translated “‘mon petit, une glace!’, cri de marchand de douceur à la glace” due to a misinterpretation of the first element as T. *yavrum* ‘darling, my dear’.

For the second element of the phrase → *buz*.

- Etymology unclear (TMEN 2, 181; WOT 464ff.; KEWT 70).

**ayvan** ~ **eyvan** ‘liwan, three-walled vaulted antechamber, open at the front, upper hall’ (NR 107, 356).

E *îwân* ‘hall, saloon’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 26), ‘porch’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 43).

- < NPers. *aywân* ‘sofa; portico, open gallery; verandah, balcony on the top of the house’ (Eren 129; KEWT 147).

**bac** ‘tribute; tax; toll’ (NR 115).

S *bâğ* ‘péage, droit que paie une caravane pour passer sur une route carrossable, sur un pont’ (Barth. 25), ‘droit de transit’ (S. 98).

- < NPers. *bāğ* ‘tribute; toll levied by the road-patrol’ (Eren 32).

**bacak** ‘jack, knave’ (NR 116).

S *lbağaq* ‘le valet (du jeu de cartes)’ (Barth. 28).

- Etymology unclear (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 255).

**bağ ~ bağ** ‘tie, bond; string, lace; bandage; bunch, bundle’ (NR 119).

S *bâğ* ‘paquet de dix *şâye*, ou pièces d’étoffe d’Alep’ (Barth. 26).

- Turkic (Eren 32f; WOT 83f.; KEWT 73f.).

**bağa ~ bağa** ‘tortoise shell; made of tortoise shell or similar material’ (NR 119).

E *bâğ* ‘tortoise-shell; celluloid’;

*bâğa* ‘piece of celluloid; collar stay, collar stiffener’ (B. – H. 49); (only *bâğa*) ‘tortoise shell’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 30; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 46); ‘Plastik’ (Pr. 48).

S *bâğa* ‘écaille’ (Barth. 26).

- Turkic (WOT 110f.; KEWT 74).

**bağçe ~ bahçe ~** (Osm. also) **bakçe** ‘garden’ (NR 119; Stachowski Npers. 33).

S *bağçe* ‘jardin’ (S. 99; Den. 41).

- Word spread over the Turkic area < Npers. *bâğča* ‘a little garden, a garden’ (Eren 33; KEWT 75).

**bağçevan ~ bahçivan** ‘gardener’ (NR 119, 121).

E *bağşawâni* ‘gardener’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 49).

- < Npers. *bâğčiwân* ‘a gardener’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 263).

**Bağdadlı** (Osm.) ‘(a man) of Bagdad’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 372).

E *bağdâdlî* ‘pertaining to Bagdad’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 52; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 60); ‘Fachwerk mit Verputz’ (L. 113).

- Ethnicon of *Bağdad/Bağdat*, the capital of Iraq.

**bahçivancı** (dial.) ‘gardener’ (TTAS), already attested in a 17th-century text (Stachowski HWb. 29).

E *bağşawangî* ‘gardener’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 34; B. – H. 56).

- Turkish (hyper)morphologization of → *bahçivan* through the suff. +CI (TETTL<sup>1</sup> l.c.).

**bak-** ‘to look (at), to pay attention (to); to look (after), take care (of)’ (NR 124);

*de bakalım!* ‘Na, also voran. Nun fang schon mal an!’ (Stw. 205).

E *baka (ala)* ‘to care for’ (B. – H. 94).

S *dê baqa* ‘allons!’ (Barth. 56).

Prob. borrowed from T. *de bakalım* (see above; Halasi-Kun Ott.<sup>2</sup> 50), but very likely contaminated with Syr. *baqa* ‘donc, à présent, au reste’ (Barth. l.c.).

- Turkic (KEWT 75).

**baklava** ‘sweet pastry generally cut into diamond-shaped pieces’ (NR 126).

E *baqlâwa* ‘confection made of filo pastry with syrup and nuts’ (B. – H. 91), ‘Turkish pastry, pastry sweetened with syrup and cut up in rhomboidal pieces’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 54; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 61), ‘torta di farina e burro, farcita con zucchero e pistacchi, che si vende tagliata in forma di romboidi’ (Nallino 243).

S *baqlâwa* ‘grande galette de pâte feuilletée, grasse et très sucrée, divisée en losanges’ (Barth. 56); ‘pâtisserie feuilletée, à la crème, découpée en losanges et arrosée de miel’ (S. 99).

- Old Osm. *baklağū/baklağı*, of unclear origin (Eren 34; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 268; KEWT 75).

**bakrac** ~ **bakraç** ‘copper bucket’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 331; NR 126).

E *bakrag* ‘teapot’ (B. – H. 93), (also *bakarag* Sp.<sup>1</sup>) ‘coffee pot’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 55; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 61).

S *bakrağ* ‘petit poëlon à faire bouillir le café, de même forme et un peu plus grand que le *brîq*’ (Barth. 58), ‘petite cafetière en cuivre’ (Den. 41); *boqrâğ* ‘théière ou cafetière en métal’ (S. 102; Den. 41).

- Word found in various Turkic languages, der. of *bakır* ‘copper’ (ËSTJa 2, 45f.; Eren 34; KEWT 76).

**balaban** ‘husky, strong person; goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis*’ (NR 126), Osm. *balaban köpek* (balaban kopek) ‘cane mastino’ (Molino 193).

E *balâmân* (*kalb*) ‘monster dog’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 56).

S *barabân* ‘faucon utilisé pour la chasse à la gazelle ou au lièvre’ (Den. 23).

- “Die Etymologie des Wortes, das wie ein Lallwort klingt, bleibt unklar” (TMEN 2, 256; see also ËSTJa 2, 49f.; KEWT 76).

**balık** ‘fish’ (NR 127).

S *bâliq* ‘poisson’ (Den. 46).

- Turkic (Eren 36; KEWT 77).

**balta** ‘ax; hatchet; battle ax’ (NR 128).

E *balta* ‘hatchet, axe’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 57; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 63), ‘billhook’ (B. – H. 99).

S *balta* ‘cognée de bûcheron; (Beyrouth) hache’ (Barth. 60); *bâlta* (Dam.) ‘hache’ (S. 98).

- “Vermutlich ein altes Wanderwort” (KEWT 78; see also TMEN 1, 199f.; Eren 37f.; ËSTJa 7, 107ff.; WOT 88f).

**baltacı** ‘a maker or seller of axes; a woodcutter; a man of the corps of sappers and miners’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 334).

E *baltağı* ‘pioneer, sapper’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 57), ‘orderly, cavass’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 63); ‘gangster; rowdy, bully, ruffian; bouncer; bruiser (in urban underworld)’ (Eg.: Wehr 88); ‘thug, bully; (mil[itary] obs.) pioneer’ (B. – H. 99); ‘Bote, Postbote’ (L. 108, 112).

S *baltağı* (Beyrouth) ‘sappeur; bourreau’ (Barth. 60).

- Der. of → *balta* (Stachowski HWb. 30; Rocchi AddHWb. 1/54f.).

**baña/bana bak** ‘Look here! I say!’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 332).

S *banabak* ‘eh! dis donc!’ (S. 98; Den. 48).

- Literally ‘look at me!’, formed by *baña/bana*, dative of *ben* ‘I’ (Turkic) and the second-person singular of the imperative of → *bak*.

**bardak** ‘cup, mug, goblet, glass; jug, pitcher’ (NR 131).

E *bardâq* ‘Krug’ (L. 112; Pr. 51).

- Der. of Turkic *bart* ‘a mug for drinking water’ (Eren 40; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 280; KEWT 79).

**barhane** ‘baggage, movables (including cattle and servants), the whole cargo of a caravan’ (NR 131).

S *barhâne* ‘envoi de marchandises, expédition commerciale’ (Barth. 35).

- < NPers. *bār-xāna* ‘baggage, particularly such as kings and great men travel with; merchandise transported from place to place’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 281).

**baruthane** ‘powder mill’ (NR 133).

E *bârûdhâna* ‘powder-mill’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 44).

- < NPers. *bârût-xâna* ‘a powder magazine’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 284).

**basma** ‘print, printed cloth fabric; printing (cloth/books); printed matter’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 97).

E *başma* ‘impression (of a stamp, a seal, etc.); finger-print’ (B. – H. 80), ‘print, chintz’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 48), ‘act of taking an impression; printed goods’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 57).

S *başma* ‘impression sur étoffes; sorte de *knâfe* comprimée’ (Barth. 48); ‘toile imprimée, indienne’ (S. 100; Den. 35).

- Verbal noun of *bas-* ‘to step on; to press; to print’ (Turkic: KEWT 80).

**basmacı** ‘manufacturer/seller of printed cloth; printer, person whose job is to print designs on cloth’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 97).

E *başmağî* ‘one who seals’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 48); ‘figure-head’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 57); ‘Jasager’ (Pr. 48).

S *başmağî* ‘imprimeur sur étoffes’ (Barth. 48).

- Der. of → *basma* (Stachowski HWb. 31; Rocchi AddHWb. 55).

**bastık** ‘grapejuice mixed with starch and made into thin layers and dried’ (NR 135).

S *baştîq* ‘mets doux fait d’une pâte d’amidon et de jus de raisin qu’on fait sécher en plein air sur des nattes’ (Barth. 47).

- < West Arm. *basdeğ* < Old Arm. *pasdeğ* ‘fruit leather’ [via Greek < It. *pastello* ‘kind of food paste’] (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 288).

**baş** ‘head; chief’ (NR 135).

E *bâş* ‘chief, head’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 29; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 45), ‘prefix, with occupational titles, indicating higher rank (frequently used by way of complimentary hyperbole)’ (B. – H. 76).

S *bâş* “se place devant certains noms comme en fr[ançais] ‘archi’ avec le sens de ‘premier, en chef’” (Barth. 26).

- Turkic (Eren 41ff.; KEWT 80).

**başaga** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) head agha (a high dignitary in the palace of the Sultan’s mother)’ (NR 138), (*baschaga*) ‘erster Verschnittner’ (Hammer 10, 339).

E *bâşağa* ‘chief eunuch’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 29; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 45).

- Compound formed by → *baş* and → *ağa* ~ *ağa*.

**başçavuş** ‘sergeant major’ (NR 138).

E *bâššawîš/bitšawîš* (obs.) ‘sergeant major (in army or police)’ (B. – H. 76); only *baššawîš* ‘id.’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 29; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 45), ‘company sergeant-major, furriere maggiore’ (Nalino 226).

S *bâš šawîš* ‘sergent major’ (S. 99).

- Compound formed by → *baş* and → *çavuş* (Pakalın 1, 161f.).

**başhekim** ‘head doctor (of a hospital)’ (NR 139).

E *bašhakîm* ‘Chefarzt’ (Pr. 52).

- Compound formed by → *baş* and *hekim* ‘physician, doctor of medicine’ (< Ar.).

**başıbozuk** ‘untrained recruit, irregular soldier; civilian’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 101).

E *bašibuzuk* ‘irreguläre Truppe, Miliz’ (Pr. 53), ‘bashibozok’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 45).

S *bâš bəzoq* ‘pékin, civil, bourgeois; (anciennement) soldat irregulier’ (Barth. 26), *bâš buzûq* ‘un civil’ (S. 99).

- Literally ‘(man) whose head is deranged’, formed by → *baş* and *bozuk* ‘broken; spoiled, gone bad; out of order’, from the verb → *boz-* (EI 1, 1077; Pakalın 1, 164f.).

**başka** ‘other; another; different’ (NR 139).

E *bašqa* ‘different’ (Eg.: Wehr 74), ‘different, other, another’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 47; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 57).

S *bašqa* ‘autre chose’ (S. 100; Den. 34).

- Turkic (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 291; KEWT 80).

**başkâtip** ‘head clerk’ (NR 139).

E *bâškâtib* ‘head clerk’ (B. – H. 76), ‘chief clerk, secretary general’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 45).

S *bâš kâteb* ‘premier commis; greffier en chef’ (Barth. 26), ‘secrétaire en chef’ (S. 99).

- Compound formed by → *baş* and *kâtip* ‘(male) secretary, clerk’ (< Ar.).

**başkomiser** ‘captain, super, superintendent’ (www.translation.babylon.com).

S *bâš komiser* ‘commissaire principal’ (S. 99).

- Compound formed by → *baş* and *komiser* ‘ranking police officer’ (< Fr.).

**başla-** ‘to begin, commence, start’ (NR 139).

S *ballaš, yballeš* ‘commencer’ (Barth. 60).

Metathesis may have taken place under the influence of the other (native) Syrian verb *balaš* ‘engager (qqn) dans un affaire difficile’ (ibid.).

- Turkic, der. of → *baş* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 291f.).

**başlık** ‘cowl, cap; headgear; head harness’ (NR 139).

E *bašlik* ‘neck edging of a galabiyā’ (B. – H. 78).

*bâšliq* ‘head-stall’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 29; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 45).

- Der. of → *baş* (Gülensoy 120).

**baş muhasebeci** ‘senior accountant’ (www.seslisozluk.net/).

S *bâş mîhâsebği* ‘chef-comptable’ (S. 99).

- Formed by → *baş* and → *muhasebeci* (Pakalın 1, 168).

**başmüfettiş** ‘chief inspector’ (NR 141).

E *bâşmufattiş* ‘chief inspector’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 29; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 45).

- Compound formed by → *baş* and *müfettiş* ‘inspector’ (< Ar.).

**başmühendis** ‘Oberingenieur’ (Stw. 98).

E *bâşmuhandis* (-*mihandis* Spiro) ‘chief engineer’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 29; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 45; B. – H. 76).

S *bâş muhandes* ‘ingénieur en chef’ (S. 99).

- Compound formed by → *baş* and *mühendis* ‘engineer’ (< Ar.).

**başpare** ‘ornamental knob; knob on the mouthpiece of a narghile; the mouthpiece for instruments such as the ney, etc.’ (NR 140).

E *başbûri* ‘nozzle’ (B. – H. 76).

- Compound formed by → *baş* and *pare* (→ *para*).

**başsancaktar**: “forty of the harem’s gatekeepers were charged with watching the *Sancak-ı Şerif* [= flag used by the Prophet Muhammad, kept in Topkapı Palace]; they were called *Sancaktar* and their chief *Başsancaktar* / sarayda harem kapıcılarından kırk kişi Sancak-ı Şerif’i korumakla görevli olup bunlara Sancaktar ve başlarına Başsancaktar denirdi” (Sertoğlu 38).

E *bâşsunguqdâr* ‘Chef (im Spott)’ (Pr. 53).

- Compound formed by → *baş* and → *sancakdar*, *-tar* (in the meaning explained above).

**batak** ‘swampy, boggy; swamp, marsh’ (NR 140).

S *baṭṭaq, ybaṭṭeq* ‘s’embourber’ (Barth 49).

- Der. of *bat-* ‘to sink’ (Turkic: TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 292; ÈSTJa 2, 80).

**battal** ‘large and clumsy, over-size; large-sized, thick, writing paper, polished on one side only, and used in public offices for rough drafts’ (NR 142), ‘ungewöhnlich groß, Riesen- (z. B. Fuß)’ (Stw. 100).

S *baṭṭâl* in the phrases *ğro qâleb baṭṭâl* ‘son pied est un calibre inusité’, c’est-à-dire ‘il a un pied pour lequel on ne trouve pas de pointure’; *waraq baṭṭâl* ‘papier d’un format extraordinairement grand employé pour la correspondance officielle dans les bureaux turcs’ (Barth. 50), ‘papier grand format’ (S. 100).

- < Ar. *baṭṭâl* ‘idle, inactive; unemployed, out of work’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 294). Backborrowing or semantic copy.

**bayrak** ‘flag, standard, colors’ (NR 143).

E *bêraq* ‘banner, standard (especially of a Sufi order)’ (B. – H. 115); ‘standard, banner, flag, colours of a regiment, ensign’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 64; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 69).

S *bêraq* (also *bayraq* Den.) ‘drapeau, étendart’ (Barth. 72; Den. 56).

- Turkic word of unclear origin (Eren 44; KEWT 82).

**bayrakdar** ~ **bayraktar** ‘standard bearer’ (NR 143).

E *bêraqdâr* ‘standard bearer’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 64; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 69).

- < NPers. *bairâkdâr* ‘a standard-bearer, cornet’ (EI 1, 1134f.; Stachowski TPol. 48f.).

**bayram** ‘religious festival; festival, festivity’ (NR 143).

S *beyram* ‘fête: 1. de la rupture du jeûne; 2. des sacrifices’ (S. 101; Den. 56).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 385; Eren 45; KEWT 82).

**bazar** ~ **pazar** ‘market, market place; bargaining, bargain’ (NR 144, 922).

E *bâzâr* ‘market, bargain’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 28; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 45).

S *bâzâr* ‘marché conclu’ (Barth. 26);

*bâzâr* ‘marché’ (Den. 16), *bazar* ‘marché’ et surtout ‘marchandage’ (S. 100),

*bizâr* ‘marché, marché aux grains’ (Den. 31).

- < NPers. *bâzâr* ‘a market; a bargain’ (Eren 326f; KEWT 278).

**bazırgân** ‘merchant’ (NR 144). “In Ottoman Turkish usage the term *bazırgan* was applied to Christian and more especially Jewish merchants” (EI 1, 1157).

S *bâzargân* ‘marchands étrangers, turcs ou persans’ (Barth. 26).

- < NPers. *bâzargân* ‘a merchant. a trader’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 299; KEWT 86).

**becayış** ‘exchange of offices between two officials’ (NR 145).

S *bağâyış* ‘permutation d’emplois (entre fonctionnaires)’ (Barth. 28).

- < NPers. *bağā* ‘in place’ + T. suffix of nomen actionis *-(y)Iş* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 300).

**bedel** ‘sum paid for exemption from military service; military substitute who served for another person’ (NR 146).

E *badal* in the phrase *el badal el ‘askari* (also *el badaliya el ‘askariya*) ‘purchase money (from military service)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 36; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 50).

S *badal* ‘remplaçant militaire’ (Barth. 32).

- < Ar. *badal* ‘substitute, alternate, replacement’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 302). Backborrowing or semantic copy.

**bedestan** ~ **bedesten** ‘a covered market for the sale of valuable goods’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 347), ‘vaulted and fireproof part of a bazaar where valuable goods are kept’ (NR 147).

S *bâlâstân* in the phrase *sûq al-bâlâstân* ‘à Alep, marché où l’on vend des objets d’occasion, sorte de marché du Temple’ (Barth. 27).

- Variation of *bezestan*, haplology of the older Osm. forms *bezazistan/bezzazistan* < NPers. *bazzâzistân* ‘a market-place’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 302, 330; KEWT 82).

**beg** ~ **bey** ‘gentleman, sir; prince, ruler, chieftain; chief, head, master; notable, country gentleman’ (NR 164). “A Turkish title, ‘lord’, used in a number of different



ways (...). Under the Ottomans, on the other hand, it remained in wide use for tribal leaders, high civil and military functionaries, and the sons of the great, particularly *pashas*” (EI 1, 1159).

- E *bêh* ‘Bey, formerly a title of, and form of address and reference to, second-highest ranking officers and officials, now used loosely to indicate respect or to flatter’ (B. – H. 118).
- S *bêk* ‘bey, titre donné aux fils du pacha et aux fonctionnaires d’un certain rang’ (Barth. 75);  
*beg* ‘monsieur’ (S. 101).
- Turkic (TMEN 2, 389ff.; KEWT 86).

**bekçi** ‘watchman; night-watchman; guard; lookout’ (NR 150).

- S *bekğî* (Dam.) ‘gardien de nuit’ (S. 101; Den. 42).
- Der. of T. (dial.) *bek* ‘lookout, watch’, backformation from *bekle-* ‘to watch over; to watch for, expect; to wait’ (Turkic) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 307; Stachowski HWb. 33; Rocchi AddHWb. 1/55f.).

**bekmez** ~ **pekmez** ‘grape juice boiled to a sugary solid or a heavy syrup’ (NR 924).

- E *bikmîz* ‘Süßspeise aus Mehl und eingedicktem Traubensaft’ (Pr. 55).
- < NPers. *bigmâz* ‘wine; wine-drinking’, *bagmâz* ‘a drinking glass; an entertainment, a banquet’ (Eren 328; KEWT 278).

**bektaşî** ‘dervish of the Bektashi order’ (NR 151).

S *bagdaşlî* ‘derviche bektachi’ (S. 98).

Contaminated with → *Bağdadlı*.

- After the name of the patron of this dervish order, Hâdici Bektâş Walî, who lived in the second half of the 13th century (EI 1, 1161f.).

**belki** ‘perhaps, maybe’ (NR 153).

E *balkî* ‘perhaps, maybe’ (B. – H. 100; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 58; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 63).

S *balkî/barkî* ‘peut-être’ (Barth. 61),

*barkî* ‘presque, à peu près’ (Den. 28).

- < NPers. *bal-ki* ‘but, however, perhaps’ (KEWT 84).

**belkiden** spoken variant (online sources) of *belki de* ‘it may even be that’ (NR 153).

S *barkîden* ‘peut-être’ (S. 99; Den. 28), also *balkidan* (Den. 47).

- Formed by → *belki* and *de* ‘too, also’ (Turkic).

**belli** ‘evident, obvious, known, clear’ (NR 153).

S *balliye* ‘c’est évident’ (Barth. 62).

- From a Turkic base (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 308, 311; KEWT 83f.).

**bend** ~ **bent** ‘bond, tie, fastening; paragraph, article’ (NR 155, 156).

E *band* ‘article, item, clause, paragraph (of a law, contract, etc.)’ (B. – H. 105).

S *band* ‘lien, attache; cordon de caleçon; cordon qu’on porte en écharpe pour soutenir l’épée, baudrier en cordon de soie; article du code’ (Barth. 63).

- < NPers. *band* ‘a band, tie, fastening, ligament’ (KEWT 84).

**bereket versin** ‘thank you; fortunately, thank heaven!’ (NR 158).

E *barakât warsin* ‘many thanks, I am much obliged to you, quite enough!’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 42; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 53);

*barakat warsal* ‘schönen Dank!’ (L. 112).

S *barakat warsen* ‘merci; heusement’ (S. 99).

- Formed by *bereket* ‘abundance, plenty’ (< Ar.) and *versin*, third singular person of the imperative of *ver-* ‘to give’ (→ *vergi*).

**besbelli** ‘quite obvious, very clear; quite evidently’ (NR 161).

S *besballi* (Dam.) ‘sûrement, certainement’ (S. 101).

- Intensifying form of → *belli* through a reduplicative prefix (Stachowski K. Red. 116, 138).

**beş** ‘five’ (NR 162).

E *bêš/bîš* ‘five (on dice etc.)’ (B. – H. 116), *bêš* ‘five (of the dice at backgammon)’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 69).

S *beš* ‘cinq (au jeu de trictrac)’ (Den. 56).

- Turkic (KEWT 85).

**beş dört** ‘in gambling, the outcome of rolling the dice and getting five on one die and four on the other one / oyunda, atılan zarlardan birinin beş, öbürünün dört benekli yüzünün üste gelmesi’ (TüS. 250).

S *beš dært* ‘cinq-quatre’ dans le jeu de trictrac (S. 101).

- Formed by the numerals → *beş* and → *dört*.

**beşinci** ‘the fifth’ (NR 163).

E *beşingî*: “The Turkish ordinals from 1 to 9 are also in use, but they are almost entirely restricted to military matters. (...) 5th. *beşingî*” (Willmore 93). “I primi 10 battaglioni [dell’esercito egiziano] sono numerati alla turca: (...) 5° *beşingî*” (Nallino 228).

- Turkic, ordinal of → *beş* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 325).

**beşlik** ‘five-piastre piece’ (NR 163).

S *bişlik* ‘pièce de monnaie composée d’un alliage de nickel et de cuivre et valant trois piastres ou dix *mâtâlik*’ (Den. 34).

- Der. of → *beş* (Pakalın 1, 211).

**beyanname** ‘declaration, written statement; manifest’ (NR 165).

S *beyânnâme* ‘manifeste, déclaration en douane’ (S. 100).

- Formed by *beyan* ‘declaration’ (< Ar.) and *name* ‘letter; certificate, document’ (< NPers.).

**beylik** ‘belonging to the government, state-owned; government issue’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 118).

S *beylik* ‘matériel militaire, chose appartenant à l’état’ (S. 101).

*baklık* ‘domaine; propriété de l’état; impôt foncier’ (Den. 43).

- Der. of → *beg~ bey* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 305).

**bezelya ~ bezelye** ‘pea, peas’ (NR 169).

S *bêzêlya* ‘petits pois’ (Barth. 73).

- < Gr. *μπιζέλια* (*πιζέλια*), pl. of *μπιζέλι* (*πιζέλι*) ‘pea’ [< It. *pisello* ‘id.’] (KEWT 86).

Stand. Ar. *bizilla* comes directly from Italian.

**bezir yağı/yağı** ‘linseed oil’ (NR 170).

S *bâzîr* in the phrase *zêt bâzîr* ‘huile de lin’ (Barth. 42); it looks like a partial loan-translation of the T. phrase.

- Formed by *bez(i)r* (< Ar. *baḍr*) ‘seed’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 330) and *yağ* ‘grease, fat, oil’ (Turkic). The Syrian *bâzîr* is a backborrowing.

**bıçılğan ~ bıçılğan** ‘crack in the hoof of an animal’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 119). Already recorded as

‘biccilighan’ ‘rogna de’ caualli che uiene loro alli piedi per il fango’ by Argenti 53.

S *ğalğâm* ‘crevasses aux pâturons du cheval’ (Barth. 118).

This form may be the result of hypercorrection (the initial syllable may have been mistaken for the Ar. preposition *bî*).

- Turkic, der. of *bıçıl-*, passive form of *bıç-* ‘to cut’ (Eren 50).

**binbaşı** ‘major; commander; squadron leader’ (NR 180).

E *bimbâşi/binbâşi* ‘army rank equivalent to lieutenant-colonel’ (B. – H. 104);

*binbaša* ‘major in the army’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 54; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 61);

*binbâşi* (“volgarmente” *binbâša*) ‘major’ (Nallino 225).

S *bimbâşi* (*bumbaşi* Den.) ‘officier qui commande à mille soldats’ (Den. 48).

- Literally ‘chief of a thousand’, compound formed by *binj/bin* ‘thousand’ (Turkic) and → *baş* (Stachowski TPol. 75f.).

**biniş** ‘long cloak worn by certain dignitaries’ (NR 181).

E *biniş* ‘robe, loose gown’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 60), ‘ceremonial robe with long sleeves’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 65),

‘der besondere Überwurf der Gelehrten *‘ulamâ*’ (Pr. 56). “Nelle grandi occasioni, sopra la *gibbe* si mette spesso una veste simile, ma con maniche più larghe, detta *biniş*” (Nallino 238f.).

S *bâneş* ‘manteau d’été pour homme, à manches larges, en laine légère *şâl*, que portent surtout les *ḥaṭîb* des mosquées et les prêtres orientaux; est différent de la *kartakiye* qui est en drap’ (Barth. 64).

- According to Tietze a possible borrowing from It. *pelliccia* ‘fur coat’ (cf. the dialectal form *biniç*), modified by folk-etymological association to *biniş* ‘riding style’ and semantically reanalyzed as ‘robe worn by riders/horsemen’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 348).

**birahane** ‘beerhouse’ (NR 182).

S *bīrahâne* ‘brasserie’ (S. 101; Den. 56).

- Compound formed by *bira* ‘beer’ (< It. *birra*) and *hane* (→ *antikahane*) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 351).

**bire** ~ **bre** ‘an expression of anger or contempt’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 359), ‘(Ausdruck der Verwunderung) nanu! Donnerwetter! aber!; (Ausdruck der unwilligen Ablehnung) ach! ach was!’ (Stw. 134).

E *burré* ‘(women) exclamation of exasperation = that’s the limit!’ (B. – H. 64); ‘what a horror! dear me! (women’s talk)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 37; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 55).

- Prob. < Gr. *βρέ/μβρέ* (< *μωπέ*), as expression of surprise, disbelief, contempt (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 384; KEWT 93).

**birinci** ‘the first; first quality’ (NR 183).

E *biringi* ‘first’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 43; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 54), ‘first, best’ (B. – H. 70); also *bringi* (Pr. 57).

S *brāngī* ‘de première qualité’ (Barth. 41),

*birīngī/brengī* ‘id. (adjectif popularisé par la Régie des Tabacs)’ (S. 101).

- Turkic, ordinal of *bir* ‘one’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 354).

**birište** ‘fried, grilled, roasted, baked’ (NR 183).

E *birišt/burušt* (only *birišt* Sp.) ‘soft-boiled (of eggs)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 40; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 53; B. – H. 65).

S *brašt* ‘à la coque (œufs)’ (Barth. 37);

*brišt* ‘indécis, mou’ (Den. 26).

- < NPers. *birišta* ‘fried, roasted, baked’.

**birizola** ~ **pirzola** ‘chop, cutlet’ (NR 935).

S *barzôle* ‘bifteck mince’ (Barth. 37).

- < Ven. *brisiola* (= Stand. It. *braciola*) ‘chop’ (Eren 335; KEWT 281).

**biz** ‘awl’ (NR 187).

E *bīz* ‘awl, bodkin’ (B. – H. 116).

- Widespread Turkic word of controversial etymology (ËSTJa 2, 130f.; Eren 55; KEWT 89).

**bodrum** ‘subterranean vault, dungeon, cellar’ (NR 188).

E *badrôn/badrôm* ‘basement, cellar’ (B. – H. 57), (only *badrôn*) ‘basement, story of a house under ground level’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 35; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 50).

- < Gr. \*(*î*)*ποδρόμι(ον)* (Stachowski Beitr. 289); cf. *ὐπόδρομος* ‘running under’, as substantive attested in the meaning ‘Schutzhafen’ (KEWT 89).

**boğaç** ~ **poğaç** ‘cake of very fat pastry baked usually without any stuffing, flaky pastry’ (NR 188, 937).

E *buğâša* ‘stuffed pastry made of flour, eggs and butter’ (Eg.: Wehr 83), ‘sweetmeat made of flaky pastry and cut into diamond shapes’ (B. – H. 88);

*boğâtša* ‘Turkish patties’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 63), ‘kind of pastry like pie-crust’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 67).

S *baqağ* ‘mets doux, sorte de *baştıq* de forme triangulaire’ (Barth. 55).

- < Southern Sl., cf. Bulg. *nozaua*, Sb., Cr. *pògača* ‘flat loaf; kind of cake’ [< It. *fo-caccia* ‘id.’] (Eren 336; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 364). The assumption that this word is of Turkic origin (ÈSTJa 7, 119f.) is difficult to accept (KEWT 282).

**boğaz ~ boğaz** ‘throat; gullet, esophagus; mountain pass; strait; mouth of a river’ (NR 188).

- E *bûğâz* ‘strait; harbour mouth (and hence also) breakwater’ (B. – H. 88),  
*boğâz* (*bûğâz* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘strait, harbour, pass, port’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 63; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 67).  
 S *bûğâz* ‘défilé, gorge de montagne; détroit’ (Barth. 70).  
 • Turkic (Eren 56; KEWT 89f.).

**boğça ~ bohça ~** (Osm., dial.) **bokça** ‘bundle in a wrapper; square wrapper for a bundle’ (NR 189; TS 634; DS 716).

- E *buqqa* ‘cloth bundle tied with a knot; (any type of) hinge in which the two leaves are riveted together round a central pivot; patch of plaster put on a wall to regulate the depth of stucco or other facing that is to be applied’ (B. – H. 90), ‘parcel, bundle of clothes’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 53), ‘large square piece of stuff used as a wrapper for bundles or parcels’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 61).  
 (? *bukša* ‘round water container of a *gooza* [= kind of hookah or water pipe]’ (B. – H. 94). Perhaps so named after its bundle-like shape).  
 S *bəqğe* ‘pièce d’étoffe avec laquelle on enveloppe des effets, du linge; paquet (du linge, d’effets)’ (Barth. 54);  
*baqğe* ‘morceau d’étoffe servant à faire un paquet, paquet’ (S. 98);  
*bokğe* ‘paquet, colis’ (Den. 42).  
 • Turkic (Eren 56f.; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 365; KEWT 90).

**boğmak** ‘monile, torques; collana; collier, ornament du col’ (Men. 932), ‘necklace, collar fitting closely round the neck’ (NR 189).

- S *bəğme* ‘collier de perles de plusieurs rangs par devant et fermé par un seul fil derrière’ (Barth. 54).  
*buğme* (Palestine) ‘Silberhalsband bei Fellachinnen’ (Bauer 32).

The Arabic words may have been contaminated with *boğma*, verbal noun of *boğ-* (see below).

- Turkic, der. of *boğ-* ‘to strangle, choke’ (Clauson 315; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 365).

**borazan** ‘trumpet’ (NR 190).

- S *borazân* ‘trompette’ (S. 102; Den. 26).  
 • Semantic development of Osm. *boruzen/borazan* ‘bugler; trumpeter’ (der. of → *boru/boru*) by metonymy (nomen agentis > nomen instrumenti) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 372).

**bori ~ boru** ‘pipe, tube; horn; natural trumpet’ (NR 191).

- E *bûri* ‘horn, trumpet, bugle’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 62; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 67), ‘bugle, pipe; fine blow-pipe for directing heat in delicate soldering jobs; type of water-pipe resembling a *gooza* but freestanding and having a flexible smoking-tube’ (B. – H. 111f.).

S *bûri* ‘tuyau de poêle; trompette, claron, cornet; chalumeau d’orfèvre en cuivre jaune’ (Barth. 68); ‘narguilé dans sa forme originelle (avec une noix de coco ou un réservoir en cuivre pour l’eau)’ (Den. 53).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 286ff.; Eren 58; KEWT 91).

**borucu** ‘trumpeter; hornblower’ (NR 191).

E *burûgi* ‘bugler’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 62; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 67; B. – H. 112; Nallino 226).

S *bôrği* ‘joueur de trompette’ (Den. 53).

- Der. of → *bori/boru* (Stachowski HWb. 37; Rocchi AddHWb. 1/59).

**bostancı** ‘market gardener; vegetable gardener’ (NR 191).

E *bustangi* ‘chef-jardinier’ (Spitta 154).

S *bastânği* (Syr[ie] moy[enne]) ‘jardinier’ (Barth. 43).

- Der. of *bostan* ‘(vegetable) garden’ (< NPers.) (Stachowski HWb. 37; Rocchi AddHWb. 1/59).

**boş** ‘empty; useless; unemployed; loose, slack (rope)’ (NR 191).

E *bôš* ‘bosh [Turkism, see Barnhart 108], trash, vain, useless’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 63; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 67); ‘durchlässig’ (Pr. 57); ‘play or looseness (of parts that could be more tightly adjusted)’ (B. – H. 112).

S *bôš* ‘c’est en vain, c’est inutile’ (Barth. 69); ‘vide; vain inutile’ (S. 102).

- Turkic (ËSTJa 2, 203ff.; KEWT 91).

**boşboğaz ~ boşboğaz** ‘garrulous, indiscreet; blab’ (NR 192).

S *bâš boğâz* ‘intarissable bavard’ (S. 99).

- Literally ‘empty throat’, formed by → *boş* and → *boğaz ~ boğaz* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 374).

**boya** ‘paint; dye; color; make-up’ (NR 193), ‘Schuhwichse’ (Stw. 131).

E *bûya* (also *buhya*) ‘decorator’s oil-based paint’ (B. – H. 114),

*bôya* ‘paint’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 64; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 68).

S *bôyâ* ‘cirage; fard’ (Barth. 71), *bôya* ‘cirage, peinture’ (S. 102).

- Turkic (ËSTJa 2, 179f; Erdal 184; KEWT 91).

**boyacı** ‘dyer; house painter; dealer in paints; shoeblack’ (NR 193).

E *buyagi* (also *buhyagi*) ‘shoe-shine boy/man, shoeblack; (obs.) housepainter, decorator’ (B. – H. 114),

*bôyagî* ‘painter; shoe-black’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 64; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 68).

S *bôyâği* ‘cireur de chaussures, décrotteur’ (Barth. 71),

*bôyagî* ‘cireur’ (S. 102).

- Der. of → *boya* (Stachowski HWb. 38; Rocchi AddHWb. 60).

**boyun bağı ~ boyunbağı** ‘necktie’ (NR 193).

E *bumbâğ* ‘bow tie’ (B. – H. 104), ‘cravat, neck-tie’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 59; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 64).

- Formed by *boyun* ‘neck’ (Turkic) and → *bağ ~ bağ* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 376).

**boz-** ‘to undo; to demolish; to spoil, ruin; to obliterate; to corrupt’ (NR 194).

- E *bâz* ‘to be spoiled, dilapidated, obliterated; useless’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 35; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 46), ‘to become spoiled or useless’ (B. – H. 113); ‘kaputt sein’ (Pr. 58);  
*bawwaz* ‘to spoil, dilapidate, obliterate; annul; cause to be out of order’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 35; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 46), ‘to spoil, corrupt’ (B. – H. 113);  
*bawwiz* ‘verderben, verhunzen’ (L. 114).  
 S *bawwaz*, *ybawwez* ‘gâter, abîmer’ (S. 100).  
 • Turkic (ËSTJa 7, 12off.; KEWT 92).

**boza** ‘boza (beverage made of fermented millet)’ (NR 194).

- E *bûza* (also *bûza* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘Nubian beer; Nubian beer shop’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 63), ‘native beer; native beer-shop’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 67), ‘barley beer; establishment for the sale of barley beer’ (B. – H. 113).  
 S *bûza* ‘boisson faite d’orge que boivent les nègres, bière des nègres, cervoise’ (Barth. 69);  
*bôza* ‘boisson fermentée faite avec du millet’ (S. 102; Den. 53).  
 • Word widely spread over Central Asia and Eastern Europe, of controversial origin (TMEN 2, 337ff.; WOT 164f.; KEWT 92).

**bozuk** ‘kind of lute’ (NR 194).

- E *buzuq* ‘(mus[ic]) bouzouki’ (B. – H. 73).  
 S *bâzoq/bəzoq* ‘viole de bohémien, instrument de bohémien à cordes métalliques frottées, tenant de la mandoline et du luth, et ayant un manche long et droit, et une caisse sans éclisses’ (Barth. 43, 51).  
 • Etymology unknown (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 378). Gr. *μπουζούκι* ‘bouzouki, a long-necked stringed instrument’ is a borrowing from Turkish.

**bölük** ‘company; squadron’ (NR 195).

- E *bulúk* ‘(mil[itary]) company’ (formerly, Eg.: Wehr 92), ‘company of soldiers; wing of a building’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 58; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 64),  
*buluk/bulukk* ‘(police and mil[itary], obs.) company’ (B. – H. 100).  
 S *bəlog* ‘compagnie de soldats’ (Barth. 62),  
*bəlok/bulúk* ‘compagnie, escadron’ (S. 102; Den. 47).  
 • Turkic, der. of *böl-* ‘to divide, separate’ (TMEN 2, 323f.; Erdal 230f.).

**bölük emini** ‘(obs. mil[itary]) quartermaster, paymaster’ (NR 195).

- E *bulúk amîn* (mil[itary]) ‘quartermaster, paymaster’ (formerly, Eg.: Wehr 92), ‘company quartermaster-sergeant’ (B. – H. 100; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 58; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 64).  
 S *bəlok amini* ‘fourrier’ (S. 102; Den. 47).  
 • Formed by → *bölük* and *emin* ‘steward; comptroller; superintendent’ (< Ar.). (Pakalın 1, 243).

**börek** ‘flaky pastry with thin layers of cheese or other filling’ (NR 196).

- E *bûrêk* ‘small pastries with sweet or savoury filling’ (B. – H. 72),

(*bôrêk* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘meat patties’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 62; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 67).

S *bərak* ‘petits pâtés farcis de fromage ou de viande hachée’ (Barth. 40);  
*brak* ‘pâte feuilleté’ (S. 102; Den. 28).

- Turkic, of controversial etymology (TMEN 2, 331; ÈSTJa 2, 219; KEWT 92f.).

**brıçka** ~ (dial.) **brıçka/brıışka** ‘buggy’ (NR 196; DS 669).

S *brəşqa* ‘coche à ressorts, recouvert d’une bâche, faisant un service de diligence entre Alep et Killiz’ (Barth. 37).

- < Russ. *бручка* ‘chaise, gig’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 385). The ultimate source of this word is prob. It. *ba(r)occio/biroccio* ‘kind of cart’ (Vasmer 1, 215).

**budala** ‘foolish; imbecile, fool’ (NR 197).

E *buđala* ‘stupid, unenergetic; idiot, simpleton’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 48; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 57).

S *bəđala* ‘imbécile’;

*bađale* ‘fainéant, traînard, paresseux’ (Den. 35).

- In my opinion < Ar. *budalâ*, pl. of *badil* ‘dervish’ (Argenti 58). For an alternative suggestion see KEWT 94. Backborrowing.

**bulgur** ~ **burgul** ‘boiled and pounded wheat’ (NR 199, 201).

E *burğul* ‘boiled and crushed wheat, used in the preparation of certain dishes’ (B. – H. 67).

S *bərgöl* ‘blé bouilli puis séché au soleil, mondé, décortiqué et moulu grossièrement’ (Barth. 38).

- Word spread throughout Western Asia (TMEN 2, 288f.; Eren 63; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 393).

**burgu** ‘auger, gimlet; corkscrew; screw; peg’ (NR 201).

E *burğî* ‘screw-nail’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 41; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 53);

⟨bourghi⟩ ‘vis’ (Bérézine 115);

*burğul* ‘any of a variety of tools for making and adjusting holes in metal’ (B. – H. 67).

S *bərgî* ‘vis’ (Barth. 38);

*berğî* ‘vis’ (S. 101),

⟨bourghi⟩ ‘vis’ (Bérézine 115).

- Turkic, der. of *bur-* ‘to twist, screw’ (ÈSTJa 2, 265ff.; KEWT 96).

**burma** ‘screw; anything having a screw thread’ (NR 202); ‘a pastry with pistachios and syrup’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 147), so named because of its spiral-shaped form.

E *burma* ‘screw-nail’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 54).

S *bərma* ‘fil d’or tordu ou tourné; nervure ou passepoil en fil d’or’ (Barth. 40);

*borma* ‘sorte de pâtisserie’ (Den. 29).

Phr.:

*knâfe burma* ‘variété de pâtisserie qui a la forme d’un très long rouleau replié en spirale’ (S. 103).

- Verbal noun of *bur-* (→ *burgu*). (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 398f.).



**buyuruldu** ~ **buyrultu** ‘order, mandate, rescript’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 427; NR 204).

E *biyûruldî* ‘brevet of rank’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 65; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 69).

S Phr.:

‘boiuroulti min elpasha’ ‘l’ordre de Pacha’ (Bérézine 48).

- Petrified (*kalıplaşmış*) third person of the *DI*-past of *buyurul-*, passive form of *buyur-* ‘to command, order’ (Turkic: TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 402f.).

**buz** ‘ice’ (NR 205).

E *bûz* ‘Speise-Eis’ (L. 114; Pr. 60).

S *bûz* ‘de la glace’ (Barth. 69);

*bûz* ‘glace, boisson glacée’ (S. 103), ‘glace (à manger)’ (Den. 53);

*bûza* ‘ice cream’ (Syr.: Wehr 100).

- Turkic (Eren 65; KEWT 97).

**bürüncük** ~ **bürümcük** ‘kind of crepe made of raw silk’ (NR 208).

E *burung* (also *burunguk/burunguq/burungug*) ‘(obs.) georgette, crepe, gauze’ (B. – H. 70); Sp.<sup>2</sup> 54 records the form *burunq* too.

S *brəŋgok* ‘crêpe en étoffe fine, en gaze’ (Barth. 41),

*brunğok* ‘crêpe très fin, voile de mariée’ (S. 102).

- Turkic, der. of *bür-ün-* ‘to wrap something around oneself’ (Erdal 357f.).

**bütün** ~ (dial.) **bütüm** ‘whole; entire, total, complete; all’ (NR 209; TTAS).

E *butum* ‘complete; whole, entire’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 32; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 47).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 267ff.; KEWT 97).

**caba** ‘gratis, for nothing’ (NR 211).

E *gabâ* ‘gratis’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 93; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 110).

S *ğaba* ‘gratis, gratuitement’ (Den. 75).

- Etymology controversial (Eren 67; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 411; KEWT 99).

**cağ** ~ **cağ** (dial.) ‘flat wooden or iron spool/bobbin used in a loom’ (DS 841f.).

S *ğâğ* ‘ourdissoir’ (Barth. 100).

- < Arm. *čał* ‘knitting needle; grate, grill’ (Dankoff Arm. 95).

**camadan** ‘double-breasted vest, usually of embroidered velvet’ (NR 213).

S *ğamadân* ‘gilet à manches’ (Barth. 119).

- < NPers. *ğāmadān* ‘a portmanteau; a chest of drawers, clothes-press, wardrobe’ (Eren 67; KEWT 99).

**cambaz** ‘acrobat; rope dancer; horse dealer; swindler’ (NR 213).

E *gunbâz* ‘gymnastics’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 110); ‘rope-dancing’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 120);

*gumbâz* ‘gymnastics’ (B. – H. 168).

S *ğambâz* ‘courtier en chevaux, ânes, mulets, maquignon; qui surfait sa marchandise, âpre au gain, qui vend trop chère’ (Barth. 123).

- < NPers. *ġān-bāz* ‘playing with life, venturesome; a rope-dancer; a horse-dealer’ (Eren 67; KEWT 99).

**candar** ‘a defender; especially, a life-guardsmen’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 639).

S *ġandāri* ‘garde du corps’ (Den. 91).

- < NPers. *ġāndār* ‘a guardian, preserver of life’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 416).

**candarma** ~ (dial.) **candırma** ‘police soldier, gendarme’ (NR 215, 570; TTAS).

E *gandarma* ‘constabulary’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 110; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 121).

S *ġandərma* ‘gendarmerie’ (Barth. 123),

*ġandarma* ‘gendarme’ (S. 111).

- < Fr. *gendarme* ‘(armed) policeman, gendarme’ (KEWT 193).

**can eriği** ~ **caneriği** ‘a variety of green plum’ (NR 215).

S *žānəreg* ‘a variety of small green plum with several stones’ (Syr.: Wehr 132);

*ġānəreg* ‘petite prune verte de la grosseur de la mirabelle, prune de Tours’ (Barth. 101),

*ġānerek* ‘prunes vertes’ (S. 111),

*ġanark*, *ġanərik*, *ġanānark* ‘id.’ (Den. 91).

- < Gr. *τζάβερίκι* id., of Sl. origin (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 417).

**canım** ‘darling, my dear’ (NR 214).

S *ġānem* (also *yā ġānem*) ‘terme d’amitié’ (S. 111).

- Literally ‘my soul’, first-person singular possessive of *can* ‘soul’ (< NPers.) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 415).

**can u gönülden** ‘with all one’s heart and soul, most sincerely’ (NR 215).

S *ġāngəldān* ‘très sérieusement’ (Barth. 101).

- Formed by *can* (→ *canım*) and *gönül* (→ *göyn*) + T. ablative suff. +*Den*.

**cebehane** ‘ammunitios, munitions; powder magazine’ (NR 217).

E *gabāhāna* ‘ammunition’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 93), ‘powder-magazine; supply of ammunition’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 110).

- < NPers. *ġabāxāna/ġubaxāna* ‘armoury, arsenal’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 422; KEWT 101).

**cehri** ‘yellow weed, dyer’s weed, *Reseda luteola*; buckthorn, *Rhamnus*’ (NR 219).

S *ġəhra* ‘grain jaune’ (Barth. 126).

- Etymology unknown (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 424).

**cenk** ‘battle, combat; war’ (NR 222).

S *ġəng* ‘combat; lutte’ (Barth. 125).

- < NPers. *ġəng* ‘war, battle, combat, engagement, fight’ (KEWT 100).

**cevahirci** ‘jeweler’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 159).

E *gawâhîrgî* ‘jeweler’ (Eg.: Wehr 177; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 114; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 123; B. – H. 183).

- Der. of *cevahir* ‘precious stones, gems; jewelry’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 42).

**Cezayirli** ‘an Algerian’ (NR 226).

E *gazâyirli* ‘Algerian’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 115).

S *ğazâyərli* ‘algérien’ (Barth. 111).

- Ethnicon of *Cezayir* ‘Algiers; Algeria’ (< Ar.) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 435).

**cezve** ‘pot with long handle for making Turkish coffee’ (NR 226).

S *ğazwe* ‘petite cafetière semblable au *brîq* mais à long manche’ (Barth. 111).

- < Ar. *ğadwah* ‘firebrand; burning log’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 435). Backborrowing.

**cilacı** ‘polisher; burnisher’ (NR 229).

E *gilagî* ‘one who silver-plates or gilds’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 106; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 118).

- Der. of *cila* ‘any substance or process that gives luster; polish; lacquer; varnish’ (<Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 42; Rocchi AddHWb. 1/63).

**curnal** ‘report of an informer’ (NR 232).

S *ğarnâl* ‘rapport de police’ (Barth. 110).

- < Fr. *journal* ‘journal; diary; newspaper’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 456). Stand. Ar. *žurnâl* ‘journal, newspaper’ (Wehr 144) comes directly from French.

**cümbüş** ‘kind of mandolin with metal body’ (NR 233).

E *gumbuš* ‘type of steel-stringed instrument’ (B. –H. 168).

- This instrument was created in 1930 by Zeynel Abidin, who later took the surname Cümbüş from his invention ([wikipedia.org/wiki/Cümbüş](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Cümbüş)). Its name derives from Osm. *cümbüş* ‘revel, pleasurable excitement’ (< NPers.) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 458).

**cönk** ‘manuscript collection of folk poems’ (NR 232).

S *ğang* ‘recueil manuscrit de poésies, de chansons’ (Barth. 125).

- Semantic development of *cünk/cönk* ‘junk (a boat)’, which comes from Malay through Persian (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 453).

**cürmane** ‘a fine, a penalty’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 655).

S *ğarmân* ‘peine prononcée par un tribunal’ (Barth. 109).

- < NPers. *ğurmāna* ‘penalty, forfeit, fine’ (Steing. 360).

**cüzdan** ‘portfolio, pocketbook’ (NR 234), ‘wallet; billfold’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 165).

E *guzlân* (also *guzdân* Sp.) ‘purse’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 102; B. – H. 159), ‘pocket-book, portfolio, wallet’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 115).

S *ğazdân* ‘porte-monnaie; porte-feuille; blague à tabac en forme de porte-monnaie’ (Barth. 111);

*ğəzdân* ‘porte-feuille, sac à main de dame’ (S. 111), (also *ğüsdân*, *ğisdân*) ‘porte-monnaie’ (Den. 82, 83).

- < NPers. *ğuzdān* ‘a portfolio’ (KEWT 103).

**cüzv~ cüz’** ‘a part, section, fragment, piece; a thin book of several folds of paper, held in the left hand as a writing tablet’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 657, 660).

S *ğəzu* ‘part, portion; abécédaire’ (Barth. 111).

- < NPers. *ğuzū/ğazw* = *ğuz* (< Ar.) ‘part, portion’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 460).

**çadır** ‘tent, pavilion’ (NR 235).

E *šâdir* ‘tent’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 234), ‘tent; large covered wholesale market, central warehouse (e.g. for fruit or fish)’ (B. – H. 448).

S *çâder* (*šâder* S.) ‘tente’ (Barth. 133; S. 123).

- Turkic word of controversial origin (“Weder die pers[ische] noch die tü[rkische] Etymologie befriedigen also. Sollte hier eine (noch unbekannte) Mittlersprache anzunehmen sein?": TMEN 3, 22; “No doubt the word is a typical cultural word which came fr[om] the south, fr[om] the Indic Peninsula”: WOT 705; Eren 75f.; KEWT 105).

**çak-** ‘to drive in with blows (nail); to nail on; to strike (blow)’ (NR 236).

S *çaqma*, *yçaqem* ‘tordre à (q[uel]q[’u]n) le cou en le frappant violemment sur la face; mettre de travers, tourner de côté, tordre’ (Barth. 137).

- Turkic (KEWT 105).

**çakal** ‘jackal’ (NR 236).

S *çaqal* ‘chacal’ (Barth. 137).

- < NPers. *šağāl* ‘a jackal’ [< Sanskrit] (Eren 76f.).

**çakma** ‘(jeweller’s art) embossed; mold for embossing’ (NR 237).

S *çaqmâye* ‘emporte-pièce (d’orfèvre)’ (Barth. 137).

- Verbal noun of → *çak-*.

**çakmak** ‘any instrument used for striking fire; especially, a steel for striking on a flint; a lock of a gun’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 706).

S *çaqmaq* ‘platine (de fusil à pierre)’ (Barth. 137);

‘etschtschakmak’ ‘chien du fusil’ (Bérezine 59).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 80f.; KEWT 105).

**çakmakçı** ‘maker of seller of flints’ (NR 237).

E ‹tschekhmakhtschi› ‘armurier’ (Bérezine 59).

- Der. of → *çakmak* (Stachowski HWb. 44).

**çakşır** ~ (Osm., dial.) **çahşır** ‘trousers secured round the waist in folds, and sewn to light leather boots at the ankles’ (NR 237; TS 793f.; Argenti 66).

E *šahşîr* ‘Pluderhosen’ (L. 118).

S *şahşîr* ‘pantalon bouffant’ (Den. 273);  
*çağçûr* ‘pantalon bouffant en drap rouge terminé par un couvre-bas en cuir jaune’ (Barth. 134).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 31; KEWT 105f.).

**çakşırli** ‘with feathered shanks (pigeon)’ (NR 237).

S *şahşarlı* ‘pigeon pattu’ (S. 123; Den. 273);  
*çağçarlı* ‘n[om] d’une race de pigeons pattus’ (Barth. 134).

- Der. of → *çakşır*.

**çakuç** (dial.) ‘hammer’ (DS 1042) = Stand. Osm.,T. *çekiç* (NR 245).

E *šâkûš* (also *čâkûš* Sp.) ‘carpenter’s hammer’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 91), ‘mallet’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 234), ‘hammer; rotor (of a car distributor)’ (B. – H. 475).

S *šâkûš* ‘marteau’ (S. 123; Den. 266); in Aleppo also *şakûşa* (Gordl. 154).  
*čâkûğ* id. (Barth. 133).

- Turkic word of possible Iranian origin (TMEN 3, 86; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 491; KEWT 109).

**çalış-** ‘to work; to study; to try, to strive’ (NR 238).

S *šâleş* ‘essaie! tâche!’ (S. 123).

- Turkic, reciprocal form of *çal-* ‘to knock down, to throw to the ground’ (KEWT 106).

**çamaşır** ‘underclothing, underwear; linen, bed linen; laundry’ (NR 239).

E *šamâšîr* ‘biancheria’ (Eg[itto]: VAI 698), ‘linen clothes’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 322), ‘body-linen, inner clothes, lingerie’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 248).

- < NPers. *ğâma-šûy* ‘washer of clothes’. On this etymon, however, see the remarks by Stachowski M. WM 446ff.

**çamaşırıcı** ‘washerwoman; laundryman’ (NR 239).

E *šamâšîrgî* ‘lavandaio’ (Eg[itto]: VAI 698); ‘valet’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 322; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 248; B. – H. 478);  
*šamšargîya* ‘Kammerfrau’ (Pr. 119).

- Der. of → *çamaşır* (Stachowski HWb. 45; Rocchi AddHWb. 2/86).

**çamurluk** ‘mudguard’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 171).

S *çamerloq* ‘paracrotte (de voiture)’ (Barth. 138).

- Der. of *çamur* ‘mud’ (origin unknown).

**çanak** ‘earthenware pot’ (NR 239).

S *çanaq* ‘assiette ou soucoup en faïence’ (Barth. 139); also *šanaq* (Gordl. 154).

- Etymology controversial (TMEN 3, 101f.; WOT 222ff.; KEWT 107).

**çanta** ‘bag, case, valise, pouch, knapsack, handbag, briefcase, purse, suitcase’ (NR 239).

E *šanta* ‘travelling bag, valise, haversack’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 324; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 249), ‘satchel, briefcase, handbag; suitcase’ (B. – H. 481).

S *šanta* (L[iban]) ‘valise; porte-feuille; malle-poste’ (Barth. 410),  
*šanta/šanta/šantašaye* ‘valise’ (S. 123),  
*šantašaye* ‘sac à main (de femme)’ (Den. 292);  
*čanta/čantašaye* ‘sac de voyage pour papiers d’affaires; havre-sac; cartable d’écolier;  
sac de la poste; petite valise; grand portefeuille’ (Barth. 138).

- Prob. to be compared to words with similar forms and meanings found in other Turkic languages (Eren 78). Doerfer’s opinion that T. *çanta* comes from Rum. *geantă* ‘bag’ (TMEN 3, 34) cannot be accepted; on the contrary, the Romanian word is a Turkism (Suciu 2, 347).

**çapkın** ‘rake, debauchee, roué; naughty, coquettish’ (NR 240).

S *čabqûn* ‘débauché, libertin, polisson’ (Barth. 134);  
*šabkûn* ‘voyou’ (S. 123).

- Der. of *çap-* ‘to hurry, run, gallop’ (Turkic: KEWT 107), since the original meaning of the word was ‘(a horse) that runs, trots, canters, or gallops fast’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 699).

**çare** ‘solution, remedy, cure, way to solve/remedy a problem/a situation’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 173).

S *čâra* ‘moyen, remède (à une situation)’ (Barth. 133),  
*šâra* ‘moyen’ (S. 123).

- < NPers. *čâra* ‘remedy, cure’ (KEWT 108).

**çargâh** ‘a simple *makam* which is the basic scale of Turkish music and equals the major scale in Western music; the note in the third space (c- do) of the staff’ (NR 241).

E *girka* ‘name given to the note F natural; mode in Arabic music having F natural, B flat and E half flat’ (B. – H. 156).

S *čargâh* ‘n[om] d’un ton de la gamme’ (Barth. 135).

- < NPers. *čârgâh* ‘Name einer Melodie der persischen Musik’ (Junker – Alavi 225).

**çarh** ~ **çark** ‘wheel (of a machine); lathe’ (NR 241).

S *čalḥ* ‘tour de fondeur en cuivre; tour de tourneur en bois; tour de potier’, with further meanings (Barth. 138).

- < NPers. *čarx* ‘everything revolving in an orbit, as a wheel, (...) turner’s, cutler’s, or other artificer’s wheel’ (Eren 1981; KEWT 108).

**çarhacı** ‘skirmisher’ (NR 241).

E *šarḥaği* ‘skirmisher’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 309), ‘scout, sharp-shooter’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 240).

- Der. of *çarha* ‘the evolutions of light troops or skirmishers in front of the main body of a force; skirmish’ (< NPers.) (Stachowski HWb. 45f.; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 477).

**çarh-ı felek** ~ **çarkıfelek** ‘passion flower, *Passiflora*; (fireworks) Catherine wheel’ (NR 241f.).

E *šark falak* ‘passion-flower’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 312; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 241).

S *čalḥ al-falak* ‘fleur de la Passion, grenadille; “soleil”, pièce d’artifice’ (Barth. 138).

- < NPers. *čarxi falak* ‘the passion-flower’; *čarxū falak* ‘girandole, sun-and-planet wheels’ (Haim 296).

**čarık** ~ (dial.) **čarıh/čaruh** ‘rawhide sandal’ (NR 241; DS 1081, 1085).

E *šarḥ* ‘Sandale’ (L. 118).

S *čārūḥ* ‘gros souliers à semelles épaisses, de paysan et de nomade; semelle épaisse’ (Barth. 133).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 23ff.; WOT 701ff.; KEWT 108).

**čaršaf** ‘bed sheet’ (NR 242).

E *šaršaf* ‘bed-sheet’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 309; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 241).

S *šaršaf* ‘bedsheet’ (Leb[anese]-Syr.: Wehr 542), ‘drap de lit’ (S. 124);

*šeršaf* ‘nappe’ (Den. 276);

*čarčaf* ‘drap de lit’ (Barth. 134);

‘tschertschaf’ ‘id.’ (Bérezine70).

- < NPers. *čādari šab* ‘bed-sheets’, *čādor-šab* ‘Decke; Laken’ (Junker – Alavi 224; KEWT 108).

**čatal** ‘fork; pitchfork; forked; prong; branch of a forked object; bifurcation’ (NR 243).

S *čatal* ‘couple de fruits sur deux rameaux d’une même branche, disposés en fourche’ (Barth. 136);

*šaṭal* ‘fourchette, épingle à cheveux, objet rappelant la forme d’une fourchette’ (S. 124).

- Der. of *čat-* (→ *čatma*) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 481f.).

**čatma** ‘silk brocade’ (NR 244).

S *čâtma* ‘velour persan ou indien’ (Barth. 136).

- Verbal noun of *čat-* ‘to put/bring/baste together’ (Turkic: TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 484).

**čavuš** ‘sergeant; guard; (hist[orical]) halberdier of the bodyguard of the Sultan; herald; musician of the palace’ (NR 244).

E *čâwiš* ‘sergeant’ (formerly, Eg.: Wehr 132);

*šâwiš* ‘id.; police sergeant; policeman’ (Eg.: Wehr 527); ‘sergeant; form of address or reference to a policeman or soldier with a rank not higher than sergeant’ (B. – H. 488), (also *čâwiš*) ‘sergeant’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 92).

*ğâwiš/ğâwûš* [prob. to read *ga-*] ‘en Egypte, sous les Mamlouks, les *ğâwišiya* [*ga-*], au nombre de quatre, étaient des soldats de la milice, distingués par leur courage, et qui avaient l’emploi de chanter devant le sultan, dans ses marches solennelles. (...) Aussi: un officier d’un rang inférieur qui était chargé de missions de plus d’un genre’ (D. 1, 169).

S *čâwiš* ‘sergent (de troupes); sergent o garde municipal; huissier (d’administration)’ (Barth. 133);

*šâwiš* ‘sergent’ (S. 124; Den. 296).

- Turkic, of unclear origin (TMEN 3, 35ff.; WOT 271ff.; KEWT 109).

**çay** ‘tea, tea plant’ (NR 244).

S *çây* ‘thé; tisane’ (Barth. 133).

- < NPers. *čây* ‘tea’, of Mongolic (< Chinese) origin (Eren 81f.; KEWT 109). Stand. Ar. *šây* is in all probability a direct Persianism.

**çaydan** ‘teapot’ (NR 244).

E *çtschaidan* ‘théière’ (Bérézine 114).

- Formed by → *çay* and NPers. morph + *dān* (Eren 82; KEWT 109).

**çayır** ‘meadow; pasture’ (NR 244).

S *çâyır* ‘pré où l’on fait brouter les chevaux’ (Barth. 140).

- Perhaps word of Turkic origin (Räsänen 95; Eren 82).

**çehre** ‘face, countenance; aspect, appearance’ (NR 245).

S *çahra* ‘air du visage, physionomie’ (Barth. 139).

- < NPers. *çahra* ‘face, countenance; air, mien’ (KEWT 109).

**çehresiz** ‘ugly-faced’ (NR 245).

S *çahrsez* ‘laid du visage’ (Barth. 139).

- Caritive of → *çehre*.

**çekî** ‘(obs.) large rough balance for weighing wood, etc.’ (NR 245).

S *čâkîye* ‘balance à bascule, bascule’ (Barth. 133).

- Der. of *çek-* (→ *çekme*) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 489).

**çekme** ‘(clothing) made to be drawn on or pulled on’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 179), (dial.) ‘head scarf’ (DS 1115). Cf. the Bulg. Turkism *чекме* ‘type of embroidery with loose threads on sleeves’ (DTB 282).

S *çakma* ‘étoffe damassée, en coton et en soie’ (Barth. 137).

- Verbal noun of *çek-* ‘to pull; to draw; to weigh’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 487f.).

**çekmece** ‘drawer; till; ornamental casket, coffer’ (NR 246).

E *šakmağiya* ‘dressing-case, casket’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 320), ‘jewel-case’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 247), (obs.) ‘casket, dressing-case’ (B. – H. 474).

S *ğakmağâye* ‘ tiroir, coffret à tiroir’ (S. 111);

*çakmağâye* ‘petit meuble en marquetterie, composé de plusieurs tiroirs fermant à une seule clef et servant de bureau, de secrétaire ou de cassette’ (Barth. 137).

- Der. of → *çekme* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 491). As semantic parallels, cf. Engl. *drawer*, Fr. *tiroir*, It. *tiretto*.

**çelebi** ‘well-bred, educated; gentleman, man of refinement’ (NR 246).

E *šalabî* (also *galabî* Sp.) ‘refined, gentlemanly, stylish’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 105), ‘stylish, elegant, gentleman’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 247), (obs.) ‘generally excellent and in good shape; temperamental (of a man)’ (B. – H. 475).



- S *šalabî* ‘nice, handsome, beautiful’ (Pal[estinian]: Wehr 566), ‘aimable, gracieux’ (S. 123), (J[érusalem]) ‘joli, élégant, gentil’ (Barth. 403);  
*šellabi* ‘joli’ (Den. 287);  
*šalbi/šalbe* (L[iban]) ‘élégant; barbier’ (Barth. 137, 403);  
*čalabi* ‘élégant, gracieux, galant, aimable’ (Barth. 137).
- According to Erdal ET < Ar. *ğallabî*, formed by *ğallab* ‘slave merchant; (foreign) merchant’ (> Osm. *Çalab/Çalap* ‘God’, as the believer sees himself as ‘God’s slave’) + the possessive suffix 1st pers. singular *-î* (KEWT 110).

**čelenk** ‘wreath; garland; aigrette; plume as head ornament’ (NR 246).

S *čalanje* ‘joyau, bijou, parure de femme’ (Barth. 138).

- Etymology uncertain (Räsänen 104 [no etymology]; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 492 [doubtfully < NPers.]).

**čemče ~ čömče** ‘(prov[incial]) ladle’ (NR 247, 260).

S *čamčâye* ‘louche, pochon’ (Barth. 138).

- Turkic word in controversial relation to NPers. *čamča* id. (TMEN 3, 95f.; Eren 99; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 534; KEWT 115).

**čemen** ‘cumin, *Cuminum cyminum*’ (NR 247).

S *čaman* ‘grains de cumin des prés réduites en poudre’ (Barth. 138).

- < Gr. *κúμινον* (Eren 84; possibly through another language: KEWT 110).

**čember ~ čember** ‘hoop; flat ring of wood or iron; metal strip (round a case, crate, etc.)’ (NR 247).

E *šanbar* ‘ridge round, circle, iron washer’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 323), ‘flat ring of metal or wood’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 249), ‘any of a variety of metal frames or surrounds’ (B. – H. 480).

S *čambar* ‘cercle de fer que met l’orfèvre au-dessus de son fourneau pour retenir le charbon; couronne de laiton ou d’argent qui entoure le fourneau d’un narguilé’ (Barth. 138).

- < NPers. *čanbar* ‘a circle, hoop’ (Eren 84; KEWT 110).

**čengel** ‘hook’ (NR 247).

E *šankal* ‘hook’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 325; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 249); ‘hook; technique in boxing or fighting, consisting of tripping the opponent (by using one’s leg to hook the opponent’s ankle)’ (B. – H. 482).

S *šangal* (*šəngal* S.) ‘crochet’ (Den. 293; S. 124);

*šanḳal* ‘cheville de bois fixée au mur pour suspendre les habits’, pl. *šněkel* ‘petits crochets de fer servant à fixer les persiennes aux croisées’ (Barth. 411);

*šənkâl* ‘crochet pour fermer une porte, une fenêtre; patère pour suspendre les vêtements’ (Den. 293).

*čangal* ‘crochet’ (Barth. 139).

- < NPers. *čangâl* ‘fingers, claws, talons, pounces’ (Eren 84; KEWT 110).

**çerçeve** ~ **çerçive** ‘frame; window frame, sash; border’ (NR 248).

S *çarçwâye* ‘châssis de fenêtre garni de toile en guise de vitres; pièce d’étoffe qu’on tire comme un rideau devant l’embrasure d’un *mlamm* pour cacher la literie’ (Barth. 135); also *šaršâwa* (Gordl. 154).

- < NPers. *čār-čūba* ‘a frame’ (KEWT 111).

**çerçi** ‘peddler’ (NR 248).

S *çarçi* ‘colporteur, porte-balle; boutiquier, débitant sans chalands; mauvais ouvrier, bousilleur, massacre, sabot’ (Barth. 135).

- Der. of *çert* (< Turkic *çärt* ‘fragment’), recorded by old Ottoman sources in the phrase *çert âleti* ‘çerçi eşyası, çerçiye gerek olan şey’ (TS 869f.). (Stachowski HWb. 46f; Eren 86; TMEN 3, 61; KEWT 111).

**çeşit** ‘kind, sort, variety; (slang) ‘strange-looking (person), (person) with strange behaviour’ (NR 249; Aktunç 78).

S *čašît* ‘un homme original, un type’ (Barth. 135);

*šašît* ‘versatile, inconstant, capricieux, sans caractère’ (id. 373).

- Etymology uncertain (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 499).

**çeşme** (dial.) ‘toilet, lavatory’ (DS 1148). The basic meaning of this word is ‘fountain, spring’.

E *šišma* ‘water-closet’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 313; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 242), ‘(rur[al]) outhouse, outside lavatory’ (B. – H. 464).

S *šašme* ‘lieux d’aisances, latrines’ (Barth. 391), *šišme* id. (S. 125), pl. *šašâmi* id. (Den. 280);

*čašme* ‘latrines; un homme méchant, homme indécrottable’ (Barth. 135);

*tašme* ‘latrines, lieux d’aisances; un sale individu’ (id. 85).

- < NPers. *čašma* ‘a fountain, source, spring’ (Eren 87; KEWT 111).

**çeşni** ‘flavor, taste; sample, specimen’ (NR 249).

E *šišni* ‘test, verification’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 103; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 242), ‘random checking, sampling’ (B. – H. 464).

S *šašne* (Syr[ie] moy[enne]) ‘échantillon; sorte’ (Barth. 391),

*šišne* ‘échantillon; caractère, naturel’ (S. 125);

*tašne* ‘sorte, genre, manière; échantillon’ (Barth. 85).

- < NPers. *čāšni* ‘taste; relish; a taste by way of a sample; a specimen’ (KEWT 111).

**çeşnici** ‘(professional) taster (of wine, tobacco, etc.); assayer (in a mint)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 183).

E *šišnagî* ‘assayer (of precious metals)’ (Eg.: Wehr 549), ‘mint-assayer’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 103; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 242),

*šišingi* (obs.) ‘appraiser, assayer’ (B. – H. 464).

- Der. of → *çeşni* (Pakalın 1, 356).

**çete** ‘band of rebels, brigands, etc.’ (NR 249).

S *šeṭa* ‘bande de brigands (spécialement turcs)’ (S. 124).

- < Southern Sl., cf. Bulg. *uema*, Sb., Cr. *čëta* ‘Bande, Schar, Truppe’ (TMEN 3, 55f.; Eren 87; KEWT 111).

**çetin** ‘hard; difficult’ (NR 249).

S *čatîn* ‘difficile (:chemin); pénible (:affaire)’ (Barth. 134).

- Word found in various Turkic languages (Räsänen 106; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 500).

**çevgân** ‘polo stick; hooked stick’ (NR 249).

S *čûkâne* ‘crochet employé au jeu de *djrid* pour ramasser le bâton tombé à terre; épingle à cheveux’ (Barth. 140).

*čâkûne* ‘sorte de pince ou d’épingle crochue que les couturières en drap fixent sur leur genou pour certains travaux’ (id. 133).

- < NPers. *čaugân* ‘a stick with one end bent, used in a game at ball; the game of polo or horse-shinty; a crooked drum-stick’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 501; Eren 88; KEWT 111).

**çevir-** ‘to turn, to turn round; to manage’ (NR 250).

S *čawwar, yčawwer* ‘rafler au jeu, faire la volte’ (Barth. 139).

- Turkic (WOT 276ff: KEWT 11f.).

**çevirme** ‘lamb, etc. roasted on the spit’ (NR 250).

E *šâwurma/šâwirma* ‘charcoal-broiled mutton, cut in thin slices and arranged conically on a vertical skewer’ (Eg., Syr.-Leb[anese]: Wehr 526), *šâwirma* ‘rich stew, roast meat’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 301; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 235), ‘sliced lamb grilled on a vertical spit’ (B. – H. 485).

S See Wehr’s data above.

*šâ’urma* ‘rôti (viande cuite sur une broche verticale qui tourne lentement devant de la braise disposée sur trois étages)’ (S. 124; Den. 295).

- Verbal noun of → *çevir-* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 501).

**çevre** ‘embroidered kerchief’ (NR 250).

E *šawra* ‘embroidered handkerchief’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 326; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 250).

S *šawra* (Syr[ie] moy[enne]) ‘mouchoir brodé’ (Barth. 415);

*čôrâye* ‘un mouchoir de mousseline blanche fine, brodée d’or et d’argent aux coins’ (id. 140).

- Petrified converb of → *çevir-* (Deny Gr. 908f.; Korkmaz 174; KEWT 111f.).

**çeyrekçi** ‘itinerant butcher’ (NR 250).

S *čârâkçi* ‘boucher qui vend la viande des moutons partagés en quatre’ (Barth. 133).

- Der. of *çeyrek* ‘quarter’ (< NPers.) (Stachowski HWb. 47).

**çibık ~ çubuk** ‘rod, bar; long tobacco pipe, pipe stem’ (NR 250, 262).

E *šubuk* ‘smoking pipe’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 302), ‘long pipe for smoking, chibouk’ (B. – H. 451), (also *šubuq*) ‘id.; metal bar’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 236).

S *šaboq* ‘tuyau de pipe’ (Syr[ie] moy[enne]: Barth. 376), (also *šabəq*) ‘pipe’ (S. 124), ‘id.’ (Den. 268).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 43ff.; Erdal 43; KEWT 115f.).

**çibukcı** ~ **çubukçu** ‘a maker or seller of pipe-stems’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 713), ‘maker/seller of long-stemmed tobacco-pipes’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 201).

E *šubukšî* ‘pipe-maker, pipe-seller’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 302; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 236), ‘one who repairs and cleans chibouks’ (B. – H. 451).

- Der. of → *çibık* ~ *çubuk* (Stachowski HWb. 50).

**çıkma** ‘a projection in a building, as, a bay window, etc.’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 746).

E *šakma* ‘(enclosed) balcony’ (B. – H. 474).

- Verbal noun of *çık-* ‘to go out; to come out’ (Turkic).

**çıra** ‘chip of pitch pine wood’ (NR 252). The Egyptian loan apparently comes from an unattested form \**çirak*.

E *širâq* ‘pitchpine’ (B. – H. 457).

- < NPers. *čirāg* ‘a lamp; light; the wick of a candle’. The semantic development in Turkish is explained by the fact that pitchpine wood was used as kindling for a fire (Eren 90; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 510).

**çirak** ‘apprentice; pupil, novice; person brought up as a servant in a great household and later married off and set up in life’ (NR 252).

E *ašrâqa* ‘female slave who is given in marriage to a favourite servant of her master after having been his concubine’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 21); also *išrâqa* (L. 110; Pr. 42).

S *çrâq* ‘élève, disciple, créature de (q[uel]q[’u]n)’ (Barth. 135); (J[érusalem]) *šrâq* ‘apprenti, élève; créature’ (id. 388).

- < NPers. *čirāg* ‘a client, dependant’ (Eren 90; KEWT 112).

**çitari** ~ **çitari** ‘kind of brocade made of silk mixed with cotton’ (NR 253, 257).

S *čitâra* ‘étoffe rayée dont la chaîne est de soie et la trame de coton’ (Barth. 140).

- Possibly of NPers. origin (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 512).

**çift** ‘couple, pair; double; pair of fine pincers’ (NR 254).

**çifte** ‘double-barreled gun, shotgun’ (NR 254), ‘pair of white spots on the forehead of an animal (regarded as unlucky)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 191).

E *gaft/šift* ‘tongs, pincers, forceps’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 104; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 244),

*gift* ‘forceps, tweezers; clamp’ (B. – H. 163),

*šift* ‘tweezers’ (id. 469).

S *çəft* ‘une paire, une couple; fusil de chasse à deux coups; filigrane; petite pince d’orfèvre et d’horloger; rabot à faire des moulures en creux, des rainures, guillaume’ (Barth. 136);

*ğəft* ‘fusil à deux coups’ (S. 111).

Phr.:

*čəft nišân* ‘épi sur le front du cheval, considéré comme de mauvais augure’ (Barth. 136).

- < NPers. *ğuft/ğift* ‘a yoke; a couple, a pair’ (Stachowski Npers. 50f.; KEWT 113).

**çifteli** ‘(animal) which has a pair of white spots on its forehead; [prov(incial)] who/which brings bad luck’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 192).

S *čəftali* ‘qui porte la guigne, malencontreux’ (Barth. 136).

- Der. of → *çifte*.

**çiftlik** ‘farm, agricultural estate’ (NR 254).

E *šiflik* ‘large farm, estate’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 104; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 245).

S *ğiftlik* ‘farm, country estate; government land’ (Pal[estinian]: Wehr 151);

*ğiftlek/ğiftlik* ‘ferme, métairie’ (S. 111);

*čəftlek* ‘domaine rural que le propriétaire fait cultiver pour son propre compte’ (Barth. 136).

- Der. of → *çift* in the meaning ‘team (of two animals), pair of oxen yoked to a plough’ (Stachowski Npers. 51; Rocchi Add.<sup>1</sup> 213).

**çilek** ‘strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*’ (NR 255).

E *šilek* ‘strawberries’ (Eg.: Wehr 566; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 321; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 247).

S *šalak* ‘fraises’ (S. 124; Den. 289).

- Turkic (Eren 92f.; KEWT 113).

**çimento** ‘cement’ (NR 256).

S *čiměnto* ‘ciment romain, ciment hydraulique’ (Barth. 140);

*šaminto* ‘ciment’ (Den. 291).

- < It. *cemento* (with the old var. *cimento*) ‘cement’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 519).

**Çingâne ~ Çingene** ‘gypsy; mean, miserly fellow’ (NR 256), ‘knickerig, knauserig, geizig’ (Stw. 186).

S *ğingâne* ‘bohémien’ (S. 111; Den. 92);

*ğəngana* ‘ladre, chiche’ (Barth 125);

*ğangalä* ‘bohémien’ (Den. 92).

- < Gr. *τσιγγάνος* ‘Gypsy’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 519). On the etymology of this word see Stachowski M. Zig.

**çizgi** ‘line; dash; stripe’ (NR 258).

S *šezgi* ‘ligne, trait (langage des écoliers)’ (S. 124).

- Der. of *çiz-/çiz-* ‘to scratch; to draw (a line)’ (Turkic: TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 514).

**çizme ~ cizme** ‘high boot, top boot’ (NR 258); for *cizme*: TS 777; Molino 221; Pianzola 65; DS 992.

E *gazma* ‘shoe, boot’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 102; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 116); ‘pair of shoes; footrest on a boot-black’s stand or sewing machine’ (B. – H. 159f.).

S *ğazme* ‘une paire de bottes en cuir jaune ou rouge, en usage chez les nomades; ou en cuir noir à la mode européenne’ (Barth. 111).

*ğezme* ‘botte’ (S. 111), ‘bottes’ (Den. 82);

⟨djazmeti⟩ ‘mes bottes (mes soulliers)’ (Bérézine 55f.).

- Etymology unclear. According to Eren 95f. short for *çizme edik*, formed by a variant of *çözme*, der. of *çöz-* ‘to untie, unfasten’, and *edik* ‘shoe, boot’ (both Turkic; see M. Stachowski’s remarks in KEWT 114).

**çizmeci** ~ **cizmeci** ‘bootmaker’ (NR 258).

E *gazmagî* ‘shoemaker’ (Eg.: Wehr 148; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 102; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 116; B. – H. 160).

- Der. of → *çizme* ~ *cizme* (Stachowski HWb. 49; Rocchi AddHWb. 2/88).

**çoban** ‘shepherd; herdsman’ (NR 258).

S *ğûbân* ‘berger kourde’ (Halasi-Kun Ott.<sup>2</sup> 75).

- < NPers. *čōbān/čōpān/šubān* ‘a shepherd’ (Eren 96; KEWT 115). “Die pers[ischen] Formen mit č- und -ō- könnten als Rückentlehnung aus dem Tü[rkischen] stammen” (TMEN 3, 109).

**çoha** ~ **çuha** ~ (dial.) **coha** ‘broadcloth’ (NR 259, 262; DS 1010).

E *ğûh/gôh* ‘broadcloth, woollen material’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 113; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 123), ‘baize’ (B. – H. 180).

*ğûha/gôha* ‘piece of baize’ (ibid.).

⟨guokh⟩ ‘drap’ (Bérézine 108).

S *ğûh* ‘drap (tissu)’ (S. 111),

*čûh* (*ğûh* Syr[ie] moy[enne]) ‘du drap; une sorte de drap’ (Barth. 139),

*ğôh* (Mesopotamia) ‘un manteau de drap’ (ibid.);

*čûha* ‘un morceau de drap; un manteau de drap, de coupe et de facture orientale’,

*ğûha* ‘veste de drap’,

*gyôha* (Amman) ‘manteau brodé de cérémonie’ (Barth. 139).

⟨djoukh⟩ ‘drap’ (Bérézine 108).

- < NPers. *čûxâ* ‘a woollen garment; a monk’s garb; a kind of tunic; a sort of overcoat or cloak’ (TMEN 3, 110ff.; KEWT 116).

**çöl** ‘desert; waste land, wilderness’ (NR 260).

S *čôl* ‘désert’;

*aččôl* ‘le désert de Syrie’ (Barth. 140);

*šôl* ‘désert’ (S. 125).

- Turkic-Mongolic word (TMEN 3, 122; Kincses-Nagy 85f.).

**çörek** ‘round cake or loaf, commonly sweetened; kind of bun’ (NR 261).

E *šurayk* ‘sesame cake’ (Eg.: Wehr 548); ‘en Egypte, sorte de pain ou de gâteau, fait de pâte fermentée et de beurre fondu, et assaisonné de sésame et d’autres substances aromatiques’ (D. 1, 753);

*šurêk* ‘Turkish biscuit’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 313), ‘kind of cake or bun’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 242) ‘type of bun’ (B. – H. 463).

S *šurake* ‘pâtisserie faite avec de la semoule, du beurre et du levain; on en forme une galette ronde et mince que l’on coupe en trois et, sur chaque morceau, on enfonce deux amandes’;

*šerake* ‘pain cuit au šâj’ (Den. 279).

‹tschourequ› ‘pain noir’ (Bérézine 70).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 116f.; Eren 101; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 536).

**çul** ‘haircloth; horsecloth; rough, badly made clothes’ (NR 262).

E *šull* ‘horse-cloth’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 247).

S *čôle* ‘une pièce de tulle ou de gaze dont les femmes se couvrent le dessus de la tête et qu’elles nouent en arrière; mèches de cheveux que les femmes m[u]s[ul]-m[anes] laissent retomber sur l’un des côtés de la tête’ (Barth. 140).

- < Ar. *ğull* ‘housse, couverture’ (Kazimirski 308; Eren 101; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 538). Backborrowing.

**çuval** ‘sack’ (NR 263).

E *šuwâl* (also *šiwâl* B. – H.) ‘corn-sack’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 113; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 250), ‘large sack; plain loose dress (e.g. maternity pinafore)’ (B. – H. 484), ‘sacco per le cipolle’ (Nallino 422); *guwâl* ‘sack’ (Eg.: Wehr 171).

S *šwâl* ‘sac’ (S. 125) ‘sac (pour mettre la paille hachée)’ (Den. 296).

*čwâl* ‘sac de filotin pour la paille, l’orge, le blé’ (Barth. 139).

- < NPers. *ğuwâl* ‘a sack, bag’ (Eren 102; KEWT 116).

**çürük** ‘rotten, decayed; bad, of inferior value (money); rejected as unfit (recruit); disabled (soldier)’ (NR 263).

E *šuruk* ‘unsound, defective’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 312; Sp.<sup>2</sup> 241), ‘unfit, unsound (particularly with respect to military service)’ (B. – H. 462).

S *šrok* ‘pourri (fruit); dérangée (santé); dépréciée, au-dessous du cours légal (monnaie)’ (S. 124);

*črok* ‘détérioré, endommagé; monnaie courante’ (Barth. 135).

- Der. of *çürü-* ‘to rot, decay, go bad’ (Turkic: TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 541).

## Abbreviations

Al.	= Aleppo	Eg.	= Egyptian
Ar.	= Arabic	e.g.	= for example
Arm.	= Armenian	Engl.	= English
Bulg.	= Bulgarian	Fr.	= French
Byz.	= Byzantine	Gr.	= Greek
cf.	= compare	ibid.	= ibidem
Cr.	= Croatian	i.e.	= id est
Dam.	= Damascus	id.	= idem
der.	= derivative(s)	It.	= Italian
dial.	= dialectal	l.c.	= loco citato

mod.	= modern	Russ.	= Russian
NPers.	= New Persian	Sb.	= Serbian
obs.	= obsolete	Sl.	= Slavic
Osm.	= Osmanlı	stand.	= standard
phr.	= phrase(s)	suff.	= suffix
pl.	= plural	T.	= Turkish
prob.	= probably	var.	= variation
Rom.	= Romani	Ven.	= Venetian
Rum.	= Romanian		

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## OTTOMAN-TURKISH LOANWORDS IN EGYPTIAN AND SYRO-LEBANESE-PALESTINIAN ARABIC – PART 2

**Keywords:** Ottoman-Turkish, Egyptian and Syro-Lebanese-Palestinian Arabic, lexical borrowing

### Abstract

Although the earliest Turkisms that entered Arabic go back to the 9th century – when the Arabs began establishing regular contact with speakers of Turkic languages – a significant number of Turkish loans in both written and spoken Arabic only dates from the time of the Ottoman Empire, which in the course of its expansion conquered and for centuries ruled a large part of the Arab world. This paper aims to examine the words of Turkish origin found in the dialects spoken in Egypt and part of the Middle East (Syria, Lebanon, Palestine), i.e. the Arabophone regions that have been most exposed to Turkish influence for historical and cultural reasons. Attempts have also been made to provide information about the etymology of the Ottoman-Turkish words (interestingly, as some of these come from Arabic, the Egyptian, Syrian, etc., words borrowed actually prove to be backborrowings).

**dada** ‘child’s nurse’ (NR 265).

E *dâda* ‘nurse, maid’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 187), ‘nurse for children, nursery servant, governess’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 167), ‘nanny, children’s nurse’ (B. – H. 273);

*dâdati* ‘Anrede des Kindes an die Gouvernante’ (Pr. 60).

S *dâda* ‘nourrice’ (Den. 160).

• < NPers. *dādū* ‘aged servant; one who has served from his youth; tutor’ (Eren 103; KEWT 117).

**dağ ~ dağ** ‘brand made by a hot iron’ (NR 266).

E *dâğ* ‘brand, mark’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 209, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 167).

S *dâğ* ‘marque au fer rouge, cicatrice’ (S. 103), ‘marque distinctive faite sur une bête pour la reconnaître; toute caractéristique extérieure ou morale qui différencie un individu, une famille, une race’ (Den. 183).

- Turkic word, an old borrowing from NPers. *dāg* ‘a mark’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 545; KEWT 117).

**dağlı** ~ **dağlı** ‘branded’ (NR 266).

S *dağlı* ‘sorte de bois de construction qu’on distingue en simple (*māfred*) et en double (*māğwez*)’ (Barth. 460).

The Ar. word indicates a kind of branded wood.

- Der. of → *dağ*.

**damar** ‘vein; vein, streak (of a mineral)’ (NR 270).

S *damar* ‘veines du marbre; petit nuage qui dépare une pierre précieuse’ (Barth. 462).

- Turkic (Eren 195; KEWT 119).

**damga** ~ (dial.) **tamga** ‘instrument for stamping, stamp, rubber-stamp; mark; hall-mark; brand; stigma’ (NR 271; DS 4736).

E *damğa* (also *tamğa*) ‘mark, stamp, brand, hall-mark’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 205, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 99, 177); (only *damğa*) ‘fiscal stamp; assay mark’ (B. – H. 302), ‘bollo; strumento per bollare’ (Nallino 296).

S *damğa* ‘estampille, empreinte du timbre d’une administration’ (Barth. 250); ‘sceau, timbre, sur un acte; marque sur la viande, les poids et mesures’ (S. 103); ‘marque faite au fer chaud’ (Den. 177);

*tamğa* ‘estampille, timbre, cachet’ (Den. 68).

- Turkic (Erdal 378f.).

**dane** ‘shell, cannon ball; bullet’ (NR 272).

E *dâna* ‘(artillery) shell’ (B. – H. 274), ‘palla di cannone’ (Nallino 393), ‘Kanonenkugel’ (Pr. 61).

- < NPers. *dâna* ‘grain; a berry; a cannon-ball’ (Eren 393; KEWT 321).

**daniş-** ‘to consult, to ask advice’ (NR 272).

S *dânaş, ydêneş* ‘consulter’ (Barth. 463).

- Turkic (WOT 847; KEWT 119).

**davacı** ‘plaintiff, claimant; litigant’ (NR 275).

S ‘demandeur’ (Barth. 241), ‘plaideur, demandeur’ (S. 104).

- Der. of *dava* ‘suit, lawsuit; trial’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 51f.; Rocchi AddHWb. 2/90).

**Davudpaşa köftesi** ‘a kind of the dish called *köfte*, mentioned by Seyyid Hasan (1620–1688)’ (Işın 221).

S *kafta dâ’ûd bâşa* ‘boulettes de viande frites avec des tomates et du beurre fondu’ (Den. 457).

- Formed by *Davudpaşa*, the name of several Ottoman pashas, and → *köfte*.

**dayan-** ‘to lean (against, on); to resist, hold out; to endure, last; to support, tolerate’ (NR 276).

E *ḍāyin* ‘to last, resist, stand’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 349), ‘to last, bear, support’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 264);  
*ḍayān* ‘strong, stout well made’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 349), ‘strong, well-made, which lasts long (clothes, etc.)’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 268).

S *ḍāyan, yḍāyen* ‘supporter, endurer; durer (étouffé); pouvoir supporter, résister’ (Barth. 466); ‘être solide, résistant’ (S. 105);  
*ḍayān* ‘qui dure (habit, chaussure); qui a de l’endurance (homme); endurance, résistance’ (Barth. 466); ‘solide, qui résiste à l’usure (tissu), à la fatigue (homme)’ (S. 105).

• Turkic (KEWT 120).

**dede** ‘surnom donné aux cheïkhs des communautés de derviches’ (Barb. 1, 732), ‘grandfather; sheikh’ (NR 277).

S *dâdâ* ‘supérieur des derviches réunis en couvent’ (Barth. 228); ‘derviche des degrés supérieurs’ (S. 103).

• Turkic, probably a baby-talk word (TMEN 3, 197f.; KEWT 121).

**defterdar** ‘(formerly) the Minister of Finance of the Turkish Empire’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 906), ‘director of the financial administration of a province’ (NR 278).

E *daftardâr* ‘former title of the minister of finance in Turkey’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 174),  
*diftirdâr* ‘(obs.) former title of the Minister of Finance’ (B. – H. 293).

S *daftardâr* ‘receveur général, à l’administration des finances d’un wilâyet’ (Barth. 242).

• < NPers. *daftardâr* ‘high treasurer, intendant of the finances, chancellor of the exchequer’ (Stachowski NPers. 56f.).

**defterhane** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) office of the registry of landed property; archives in which land registers are preserved’ (NR 278).

E *daftarhâna* ‘archives, public records office’ (Eg.: Wehr 329), ‘archives’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 200, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 174), ‘archive’ (B. – H. 293).

• < NPers. *defterxâna* ‘a public office where they keep the archives, with a particular register of the royal pensions and donations; the record-office’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 575).

**değiş ~ deġiş** ‘permutatio’ (Men. 2107), ‘exchange’ (NR 278).

S *dâġîş/dêkîş* ‘échange, troc’ (Barth. 246, 247).

• Turkic (Clauson 487).

**deli** ‘insane, lunatic; mad, crazy; (Ott[oman] hist[ory]) irregular trooper of the guides’ (NR 280).

S *dalî* ‘fou’ (S. 103);

*dâlâti* ‘gendarme à cheval, coiffé d’un bonnet long’ (Barth. 228).

• Turkic (KEWT 122).

**demek** ‘so, thus, therefore, in this case’ (NR 281).

S *damak* ‘c’est-à-dire’ (Barth. 250), ‘c’est-à-dire, par conséquent’ (S. 103).

- Short for *demek olur/oluyor ki* ‘that means’; *demek* is the infinitive of *de-* (→ *denilen*).

**demirbaş** ‘registered movable property; movable (property)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 218), Osm. also ‘an old servant or retainer of a family’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 620).

S *demîr bâş* ‘fonds inventoriés d’une ferme; objets mobiliers loués en même temps qu’un immeuble’ (S. 104).

- Perhaps a folk-etymological disguise for NPers. *hâzîr-bâş* ‘a constant or regular attendant, a follower, retainer’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 586).

**denilen** present participle of *denil-* ‘to be called, named; to be said’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 219).

S *dînîmân* in phrases such as *çaraqto kaff dînîmân kaff* ‘je lui ai appliqué une gifle, ce qui s’appelle une gifle’ (Barth. 262).

- Passive of *de-* ‘to say’ (Turkic) (KEWT 123).

**dereotu** ‘dill, *Anethum graveolens*’ (NR 285).

S *daraot* ‘espèce de fenouil’ (S. 103).

- Formed by *dere* ‘valley; brook’ (< NPers.) and *ot* ‘(wild) grass’ (Turkic) (Dağlı 209f.).

**destur** ‘permission; leave; with your permission, by your leave; make way!’ (NR 289).

E *dastûr* ‘permission’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 198), ‘with your leave! please get out of my way! dismiss!’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 173); ‘Verzeihung (beim Eintreten)’ (Pr. 63); (also *dustûr*) ‘permission, leave’ (B. – H. 288).

S *dastûr* ‘permission’;

*dastûrak* ‘pardon!’ (Barth. 239);

*dastûr minnak* ‘avec votre permission’ (Den. 169);

*destûr* ‘permettez! attention! pardon!’ (S. 104).

- < NPers. *dastûr* ‘leave, permission, licence’ (KEWT 125).

**deveci** ‘camel driver; camel owner’ (NR 290).

E *devetschi* ‘katyrdji’ (French transcription of Osm., T. → *katırcı*) (Bérézine 46).

- Der. of *deve* ‘camel’ (Turkic). (Stachowski HWb. 53; Rocchi AddHWb. 2/91).

**develik** (dial.) ‘camel barn, large stable’ (DS 1442).

S *dawalek* ‘khan où l’on remise les chameaux des caravanes’ (Barth. 259).

- Der. of *deve* (→ *deveci*).

**devletlu** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) illustrious (used as an honorific for various high officials)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 226).

E *dawlatlu* ‘His Excellency (address of a field-marshal)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 209, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 180).

S *dôlatlû* ‘qualificatif administratif emprunté au turc’ (Barth. 258).

- Der. of *devlet* ‘prosperity, good luck’ (< Ar.) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 603).



**devşirme** ‘an act of collecting or gathering; gathered; collected together, picked up’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 941f.); ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) recruiting boys for the Janissary corps; a boy taken into the Janissaries’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 226).

S *dâşirme* in the phrases *rəzq dâşirme* ‘bien, trésor qui n’est pas gardé, pas protégé’; *walad dâşirme* ‘enfant dissipé, qui ne suit que sa fantaisie’ (Den. 160).

• Verbal noun of *devşir-* ‘to collect, gather’ (Turkic root: TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 597, 605; KEWT 126).

**dibek** ‘large stone or wooden mortar’ (NR 294).

S *dəbak* ‘mortier en bois pour piler le café’ (Barth. 231).

• Turkic (Eren 111f.; KEWT 126).

**dingil** ‘axle, axle-tree’ (NR 300).

E *dingil* (also *dingul* Sp.<sup>1</sup>) ‘axle, axle-tree’ (Eg.: Wehr 339; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 206, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 178);

*dungul* ‘axle; nickname for a tough fast-operating swindler’ (B. – H. 304).

S *dəngol* ‘n[om] de la pièce métallique qui termine l’essieu, boîte à graisse’ (Barth. 252).

• Word found in other Turkic languages (ÊSTJa 3, 235f.; Eren 114; WOT 889f.; KEWT 127).

**dipçik** ‘butt of a rifle’ (NR 301).

E *dibşik* ‘rifle butt’ (B. – H. 277), ‘Gewehrkolben’ (Pr. 64).

• Morphologically, dim. of *dib/dip* ‘bottom’ (Turkic: KEWT 128).

**direk** ‘column, pillar; upright post or pole’ (NR 302).

S *drək* ‘pieu central d’une tente’ (Barth. 237).

• Turkic (KEWT 128).

**divanhane** ‘a large hall in a house’ (NR 304).

S *dîwaḥâne/dûwaḥâne* ‘liwân ou pièce à arcade située au rez-de-chaussée ou au premier étage, et partagée en deux par une colonne’ (Barth. 254).

• < NPers. *diwānxāna* ‘diwan’s office, council chamber, hall of audience’ (Stachowski Npers. 61; Rocchi Add.<sup>1</sup> 226).

**diz** ‘knee’ (NR 305).

E “Wenn der Lehrer einen Jungen bestrafen wollte, sagte er zu ihm: *uq’ud diz* ‘knie dich nieder!’” (Pr. 64).

• Turkic (KEWT 129).

**dizgin** ‘rein, bridle’ (NR 305).

S *dazgîn* ‘rênes de bride’ (Barth. 239);

*tezkîn/tezkîm* ‘rêne, bride’ (Den. 62).

• Turkic (Eren 116; KEWT 129).

**dizlik** ‘knee-breeches, drawers reaching to the knee’ (NR 306).

S *dəzlek* ‘jambière de laine ou de drap pour l’hiver; pantalon bouffant de calicot pour homme’ (Barth. 239).

• Der. of → *diz* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 634).



**doğrı/doğru ~ doğru** ‘straight, direct; right, correct, true; straightforward; truth; directly’ (NR 306).

E *duğrı* ‘direct, straight; straight ahead’ (Eg., Syr.: Wehr 328); ‘droit, direct; directement, franchement, en vérité; la vérité’ (en Egypte et en Syrie: D. 1, 446); ‘straight; right (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup>); truth; at once’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 200, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 174), ‘(adv[erb]) immediately, right away; straight on; in a straightforward fashion; (adj[ective]) straightforward, sincere; straight’ (B. – H. 292).

S See Wehr’s and Dozy’s data above.

*duğrı* ‘tout droit’;

*eddəğrı* ‘en effet’ (S. 104);

*duğrı, doğrı* ‘droit; franc, probe’ (Den. 171);

*ḍəğrı* ‘droit, direct (chemin); droit, franc, sincère (homme); tout droit, directement’;

*ḍḍ-ḍəğrı* ‘la vérité’ (Barth. 460).

• Turkic (Erdal 730; KEWT 130).

**dokuzuncu** ‘ninth’ (NR 307).

E *dukuzingî*: “The Turkish ordinals from 1 to 9 are also in use, but they are almost entirely restricted to military matters. (...) 9th. *dukuzingî*” (Willmore 93). “I primi 10 battaglioni [dell’esercito egiziano] sono numerati alla turca: (...) 9° *dukuzingî*” (Nallino 228).

• Turkic, ordinal of *dokuz* ‘nine’ (Clauson 474).

**dolma** ‘stuffed, stuffed vegetables’ (NR 308).

E *ḍulma* ‘stuffed vegetables’ (S.<sup>1</sup> 352, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 267), ‘id., specifically without meat’ (B. – H. 524).

S *dolma* (Dam.) ‘farce’ (S. 104).

• Verbal noun of *dol-* ‘to get full, be filled’ (Turkic: TMEN 3, 203f.; KEWT 131).

**donanma** ‘fleet, naval force, navy’ (NR 309).

E *dūnanmâ* ‘fleet of ships’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 210, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 181).

S *dônâtmâ* (by contamination with the T. causative form *donat-*) ‘flotte, escadre’ (Den 184).

• Verbal noun of *donan-* ‘to dress up; to be decked, ornamented or equipped’ (Turkic root: KEWT 132).

**dondurma** ‘ice cream’ (NR 309).

E *dandurma* ‘ice-cream’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 206, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 178), (also *dardurma*) ‘ice cream, fruit ice’ (B. – H. 304);

*dardurma/dandurma* ‘gelato’ (Nallino 350).

S *dundurma* ‘crème glacée’ (S. 104).

*ḍôḍḍurma* ‘crème à la glace, glace’ (Barth. 739).

• Verbal noun of *doḅdur-/dondur-*, causative of *doḅ-/don-* ‘to freeze’ (Turkic: KEWT 132).

**dosdoğru** ~ **dosdoğru** ‘straight; straight ahead; perfectly correct’ (NR 310).

E *dôz duğrî* ‘quite straight’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 180).

S *dôş dğrî* ‘tout droit’ (Barth 257); *duzduğrî* ‘id.’ (S. 105).

- Intensifying partial reduplication of → *doğru/doğru* ~ *doğru* (Stachowski K. Red. 117, 139).

**dökmeci** ‘founder, metal worker’ (NR 310).

E *dumakši* ‘founder’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 206), ‘founder of metals, smelter’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 177).

This form is clearly the result of metathesis. The assumption: “Als Ausgangsbasis wäre nicht belegtes (mamlük-türkisches?) *dövmäkçi/dögmäkçi* anzunehmen” (Pr. 65) cannot be accepted.

- Der. of *dökme* ‘pouring; casting’, verbal noun of *dök-* ‘to pour; to cast (metal)’ (Turkic) (Stachowski HWb. 57).

**dönüm** ‘land enough to plow in a day; a measure of land’ (NR 311).

S *dunum* ‘la cent cinquantième partie d’un *feddân*’ (Den. 179); *dānom* ‘arpent, surface de 40 pics carrés’ (S. 104); *dānom* ‘«deunum», mesure agraire des Turcs de quarante *aršān* de long sur autant de large, soit 780 mq.’ (Barth. 463).

- Semantic development of *dönüm* ‘turn, turning’ (with reference to the plough’s turning), der. of *dön-* ‘to turn, revolve’ (Turkic) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 653).

**dördüncü** ‘fourth’ (NR 311).

E *durtingî*: “The Turkish ordinals from 1 to 9 are also in use, but they are almost entirely restricted to military matters. (...) 4th. *durtingî*” (Willmore 93). “I primi 10 battaglioni [dell’esercito egiziano] sono numerati alla turca: (...) 4° *durtingî*” (Nallino 228).

- Turkic, ordinal of *dört* (→ *dört cihar*) (Clauson 535f.).

**dört cihar** ‘(backgammon) a throw of two fours giving the right to make four moves of four’ (NR 311).

E *durgi* ‘pair of fours (in backgammon)’ (B. – H. 284), ‘zweimal vier (im Tricktrack)’ (Pr. 66).

S *dört ğahâr* ‘4 fois 4’, coup de dés au trictrac (S. 104).

- Hybrid phrase formed by two synonyms: *dört* ‘four’ (Turkic) and (a variation of) NPers. *ĉahâr* ‘id.’. “Two dice are employed in the game of *tavla* ‘backgammon’ and the various possible throws are named in a curious mixture of Turkish and Persian” (Lewis 81).

**dörtnal** ‘gallop’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 246).

E *dortna’l* (*dortna’l* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘gallop’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 195, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 171).

- Compound formed by *dört* (→ *dört cihar*) and *nal* ‘horseshoe’ (< Ar.) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 654).

**döş** ‘breast, bosom, flank (of a beast)’ (NR 312).

E *dôş* ‘breast of mutton’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 209); ‘shoulder of mutton’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 180); ‘rib-cut (of meat)’ (B. – H. 313).

- Turkic (ĖSTJa 3, 286f.; Eren 122; KEWT 133).

**döşek** ‘mattress’ (NR 312).

E *dôşak* ‘small mattress (for a chair, etc.)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 209), ‘small cushion or mattress’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 180).

S *dôşak/dəşak* ‘large coussin ou petit matelas sur lequel on s’assoit’ (Barth. 258).

- Turkic (Erdal 249; KEWT 133).

**dubara** ‘deuce (at dice); trick, intrigue’ (NR 313).

E *dûbâra* ‘twos (in backgammon game); trick, ruse’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 208); ‘piece of knavery’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 179); ‘pair of twos (in dice)’ (B. – H. 274).

S *dûbâra* ‘ruse, tromperie’ (S. 104); ‘moyen de se tirer d’affaire’ (Den. 161);

*đûbâra* ‘mauvais tour joué à q[uel]q[’u]n’ (Barth 455).

- < NPers. *dobâra/dubâra* ‘twice’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 657).

**dudu**<sup>1</sup> ‘parrot’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 247).

E *dûdû* ‘parrot’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 179).

- < NPers. *đûđi* ‘a parrot’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 657).

**dudu**<sup>2</sup> (dial.) ‘older sister’ (DS 1595).

E *dûdû* ‘Name der ältesten Tochter in einer türkischen Familie’ (Pr. 65).

- Prob. the same word as *dudu* ‘old Armenian woman; title given to women’, possibly borrowed from Arm. *tutu* ‘mother; respectful title for women’ (Dankoff Arm. 191).

**duvak** ‘veil; bride’s veil’ (NR 315); *duvak günü* (dial.) ‘party at husband’s home given on the day after the wedding night’ (DS 1614).

E *duwâq* ‘Polterabend’ (Pr. 66).

- Turkic (Eren 124; KEWT 135).

**dübeş** ‘(backgammon) fives at dice’ (NR 316).

E *dabaş* ‘pair of fives (in backgammon)’ (B. – H. 277), ‘zweimal fünf (im Tricktrack)’ (Pr. 60).

- Formed by NPers. *dû* ‘two’ and → *beş*. Cf. → *dört cihar* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 667f.).

**düdük** ‘whistle, pipe; flute’ (NR 316).

S *dədok* ‘sifflet’ (S. 104).

- Turkic (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 668).

**dükkâncı** ‘shopkeeper’ (NR 317).

S *dukkânği* ‘boutiquier, épicier’ (S. 104),

*dəkkânği* ‘boutiquier’ (Barth. 247),

*dakanğē*, *dukkânğē* ‘id.’ (Den. 175).

- Der. of *dükkân* ‘shop’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 59; Rocchi AddHWb. 2/94).

**düm** ‘(Or[iental] mus[ic]) a word used in beating time, spoken as the right hand beats’ (NR 317). “In Middle Eastern music, the strong beat is represented by the sound *dum* and the weak beat by *tek*” ([www.shira.net/music/me-rhythms.htm](http://www.shira.net/music/me-rhythms.htm)).

E *dum* ‘(mus[ic]) a strong beat’ (B. – H. 301).

- TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 671 (no etymology).

**dümbeki sarığı** (Osm.) ‘mitra doctorum fungi instar lata & rotunda’ (Men. 2146).

S *dambakiye* ‘long turban blanc ou vert s’enroulant en se croisant, sur un bonnet de laine blanche’ (Barth. 251).

Shortening of the Osm. phrase.

- Formed by *dümbeki* ‘nickname given to Moslem professors and legists’ (< NPers.) and *sarık* ‘turban (cloth)’ (Turkic) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 671).

**dümen** ‘rudder’ (NR 317).

E *dûmân* (*domân* Sp.<sup>1</sup>) ‘rudder, steering-gear’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 209, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 180); (also *damân*) ‘helm; regulator lever in a watch’ (B. – H. 301f.).

- < Ven. *timòn* (Stand. It. *timone*) ‘rudder’ (LFL 432ff.; Rocchi It. 92of.). “The Turkish variant *dümen*, widespread, is the basis of the Arabic variants” (LFL 435).

**dümenci** ‘helmsman, steersman’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 251).

E *dûmângî* (*domângî* Sp.<sup>1</sup>) ‘steersman’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 209), ‘helmsman, coxswain’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 180), (also *damângî*) ‘helmsman’ (B. – H. 302).

- Der. of → *dümen* (Stachowski HWb. 59).

**dürbün** ‘field glasses, binoculars; small telescope’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 252).

S *darbîl/darbîn* ‘lorgnette, longue-vue, lunette d’approche; télescope’ (Barth. 234).

- < NPers. *dürbîn* ‘far-sighted; a telescope’ (Eren 126; KEWT 136).

**düşman** ‘enemy’ (NR 320).

S *daşmân/daşmân* ‘ennemi’ (Barth. 460).

- < NPers. *duşman* ‘an enemy, foe, adversary’ (Eren 126f.; KEWT 136).

**düşün-** ‘to think; to be gloomily pensive’ (NR 320).

S *dôşan, ydôşen* ‘devenir songeur, soucieux’ (Barth. 258).

- Turkic (ËSTJa 3, 335f.; KEWT 136f.)

**düz** ‘smooth, even; uniform, plain-coloured, without ornament’ (NR 321).

S *dûz* ‘sorte d’indienne unie employée pour doublure’ (Barth. 257).

- Turkic (KEWT 137).

**düzen** ‘order, harmony, regularity; (mus[ic]) a being in tune’ (NR 321).

E *dôzan* ‘to tune (an instrument)’ (B. – H. 312).

S *dûzân* ‘accord, état d’un instrument accordé’ (Bart. 257); ‘ordre, harmonie’ (S. 105).

- Der. of *düz-* ‘to arrange, compose’ (Turkic) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 681).

**ebe** ‘midwife; obstetrician’ (NR 323).

S ‘sage-femme’ (Barth. 1).

- Turkic (KEWT 139).

**eczacı** ‘chemist, druggist, pharmacist’ (NR 325).

E *agzagi* (*agzâgî* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘chemist, druggist, apothecary’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 101, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 6), ‘pharmacist’ (B. – H. 8).

S *iğzâğî* (Aytaç 64: the meaning of the word is not provided).

- Der. of *ecza* ‘drugs, medicines’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 61).

**eczahane** ‘drugstore, pharmacy’ (NR 325).

E *agzâhâna* ‘pharmacy, dispensary, drugstore; medicine chest’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 6), ‘pharmacy, chemist’s shop; first-aid box, medicine box’ (B. – H. 8).

“Heute in Ägypten etwa gleich häufig wie *şaydaliyya* als Aufschrift an Apotheken zu sehen” (Pr. 38).

S *iğzâhâne* ‘pharmacie’ (S. 110), *eğzâhane* ‘id.’ (Den. 82).

- Compound formed by *ecza* (→ *eczacı*) and *hane* (→ *antukahane*) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 687).

**edebhane** ‘a toilet’ (NR 325).

E *adabhâna* ‘water-closet’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 7), ‘privy’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 11). According to Pr. 37 still living as “militärischer Ausdruck”.

S *adabhâne* ‘latrines’ (Den. 4), ‘lieux d’aisance’ (S. 96); *dabhane* ‘id.’ (Barth. 230).

- < NPers. *adabxâna* ‘a water-closet’ (Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 137).

**efendi** ‘gentleman; well-bred, polite, courteous (person); polite and dignified (person); title used with either the names or the positions of men whose socioeconomic status is relatively humble; master (of a servant/a slave); *efendim* ‘sir/madam/ma’am/miss’, *efendim?* ‘I beg your pardon!/Sorry!/Can you repeat that, please!’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 258f.).

E *afandî* ‘Egyptian man in western clothes; title of, and form of address or reference to, an Egyptian man from the middle class; title of, and form of address or reference to, a school teacher’ (B. – H. 27); ‘effendi, gentleman’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 14), ‘esquire; gentleman of education’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 27); ‘efendi’ ‘propriétaire’ (Bérézine 113).

*afandî-na* ‘title of the former Khedives of Egypt’ B. – H. 27); “vor ungefähr hundert Jahren redete man mit *afandîna* bereits einen Polizeioffizier an” (Pr. 37).

*afandim* ‘form of address to a middle-class Egyptian of either sex; form of address to a superior officer; interrogative interjection requesting the repetition of something not properly heard = excuse me? I beg your pardon?’ (B. – H. 27); *afandim!* ‘Sir!’, *afandim?* ‘(I beg your) pardon? What did you say?’ (Eg.: Wehr 25).

S *afandî* ‘titre à un fonctionnaire civil, à un écrivain de l’administration’ (Barth. 10); ‘monsieur...’ accompagnant un nom (S. 105).

*efendem* ‘Monsieur!’ (S. 105).

- < Gr. *αφέντης* (vocative *αφέντη*) ‘master, lord’ < Ancient Gr. *αὐθέντης* ‘an absolute master, autocrat’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 690; KEWT 139).

**ekmek kadayıfı** ‘a sweet made of bread dough baked and soaked in sugar syrup’ (NR 331).

S *ekmek qaṭayef* ‘sorte de pâtisserie’ (S. 105).

- Formed by *ekmek* ‘bread’ (Turkic) and *kadayıf* ‘any of various kinds of sweet pastry’ (< Ar.). (Işın 173).

**elçi** ‘ambassador, envoy’ (NR 335).

E *elši* ‘ambassador’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 16, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 42).

S *élçi* ‘ambassadeur’ (Barth. 22).

- Turkic (Erdal TM 98; Stachowski HWb. 62f.: KEWT 141).

**eldiven** ‘glove’ (NR 335).

E *ildiwân* ‘glove’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 16), *alḍiwân* ‘glove, gauntlet’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 30).

S *dwene* ‘gant’ (Barth. 260); <diwan> ‘id.’ (Bérézine 110).

These Syrian forms are the result of hypercorrection: “In a few instances the *l* of the first syllable of the Ottoman loanword may have been felt to be the Arabic article and as such disjoined from the word” (Halasi-Kun Ott.<sup>1</sup> 81).

- According to M. Stachowski < \**eltiven* < \**eltven* < \**elstven*, originated from a contamination of T. *el* ‘hand’ and \**destven* < NPers. *dastvan* ‘glove’ (KEWT 141).

**elmasiye** ‘fruit jelly’ (NR 337).

E *almâziyya* ‘kind of sweet jelly’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 17), ‘kind of native jelly’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 31),

*almâziyya* ‘jelly-like sweet dish consisting of starch, sugar and flavouring’ (B. – H. 33).

- Etymology controversial (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 712).

**emasil** ‘peers, nobles’ (NR 337).

S *amâsel* ‘gent comme il faut’ (Barth. 788).

- < Ar. *amâṭil* ‘closer to perfection; ideal; model, exemplary, perfect’. Backborrowing.

**emiri ahor** ~ **miri ahor** ~ **mirahor** ‘praefectus stabuli; Obrister Stallmeister’ (Men. 429); ‘a master of the horse; an intendant of the Sultan’s stables’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 204).

“In the Ottoman empire, the *mîr-âhhûr* or master of the stables was the official given charge of all aspects relating to the supply and maintenance of the Ottoman sultan’s stables” (EI 7, 88).

E *amîryahûr/mîryahûr* ‘equerry’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 19), ‘master of the horse’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 34).

- < NPers. *amîri âxwûr* ‘master of the horse’ (Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 137f.).

**emzik** ‘pacifier, comforter; baby’s bottle; spout; (prov[incial]) cigarette-holder; (slang) hookah, nargileh’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 274).

S *amzek* ‘bouquin de bois ou de cuivre pour tuyau (*qâmçe*) de *nârgîle* ou pour *galyûn*; bouquin ou tube pour cigarette’ (Barth. 14).

- Turkic, from *em-* ‘to suck’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 719; KEWT 143).

**endaze** ‘measure; proportion; a Turkish cloth measure of about twenty six inches’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 216).

E *andezet* ‘archine’ (= Osm., T. *arşın* ‘ell, yard’) (Bérézine 106).

• < NPers. *andāza* ‘ell, yard; measure, quantity, dimension’ (Eren 135; KEWT 143).

**engel** ‘obstacle, difficulty, handicap; rival, one who is in one’s way’ (NR 342).

S *angal, yangel* ‘troubler l’intimité de (deux amoureux); gouailler’ (Barth. 17).

• < NPers. *angal* ‘a button-hole, loop, catch, eye; a clownish, boorish man, a disagreeable fellow’ (Eren 135; KEWT 143). According to Dankoff Arm. 163 possibly < Arm. *argel* ‘obstacle, hindrance’.

**enginar** ‘artichoke, *Cynara scolymus*’ (NR 342).

S *engînâr* (Dam.) ‘artichaut’ (S. 105).

• < Gr. *αγκινάρα* ‘id.’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 725; KEWT 143).

**Engürülü** ‘(a man) of Angora’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 229).

S *angərli* ‘d’Angora’ (Barth. 17).

• Ethnicon of Osm. *Engürü* = T. *Ankara* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 725).

**enište** ‘sister’s or aunt’s husband’ (NR 343).

E *aništa* ‘form of address or reference to a sister’s husband (used by women)’ (B. – H. 41).

• < NPers. *ankišta* ‘a husbandman’ (Eren 136; KEWT 143).

**es** ‘(mus[ic]) pause’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 279).

E *iss* ‘(mus[ic]) pause’ (B. – H. 21).

• Etymology uncertain (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 737).

**eski** ‘old, ancient’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 279). Cf. phrases such as *eski kulağı kesik/eski memur* ‘one who has experienced much’, *eski tüfek* ‘person with a lot of experience, old hand’ (id. 280).

S *eski* ‘homme expérimenté, de sens rassis’ (S. 106, Den. 7).

See the above-mentioned T. phrases.

• Turkic (KEWT 145).

**eşek** ‘donkey, ass’ (NR 349), spoken Osm. also *yeşek* (iesec: VN 53).

E *yeşek* ‘Esel’ (L. 126).

• Turkic word whose etymology is much debated (Eren 138ff.; KEWT 146).

**eşkin** ‘ambling in gait; an amble, an ambling pace’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 123); ‘cantering’ (NR 350); ‘trotting (horse)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 283).

E *aşkın* ‘amble, ambling race’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 22).

S *aşkın* ‘qui va au pas relevé (:cheval)’; cette allure, distincte de l’amble, ne fatigue pas le cavalier (Barth. 9).

• Turkic, der. of *eş-* ‘to trot, amble’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 748; KEWT 146).

**etek** ‘skirt; shirttail; coattail; skirt, overhanging part (of a bedspread/a tablecloth)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 284).

E *atak* ‘skirt of dress’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 4); ‘tape along the lower edge of a long garment to save wear’ (B.– H. 6)

S *atak/yatak* ‘pan’ (S. 97).

• Turkic (Eren 140; KEWT 146).

**eyü ~ iyi** ‘bonus, pulcher, egregius’ (Men. 617), ‘good’ (NR 567).

E *iyü* ‘gut, solid gearbeitet’ (L. 111).

• Turkic (KEWT 190).

**faizci** ‘usurer; money lender’ (NR 358).

E *fâyzgi/fâyizgi* ‘usurer’ (Eg.: Wehr 862; B. – H. 680).

• Der. of *faiz* ‘interest’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 67).

**falya ~ falye** ‘touch-hole, vent of a muzzle-loading gun’ (NR 359).

S *fâle* ‘cheminée ou lumière d’arme à feu’ (Barth. 627).

• < It. *falla* (Ven. *fala*) ‘leak’. “In the East this nautical term is generalized in the meaning ‘hole’, (...) usually applied to a ‘hole in the gun’. This new meaning seems to have developed in Turkish (...); from there it spreads in the Eastern Mediterranean” (LFL 208ff.).

**fantaziya ~ fantaziye** ‘phantasy; pomp and parade’ (NR 360).

S *fanţaziye* ‘luxe, somptuosité’ (Barth. 623).

• < It. *fantasia* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 32; KEWT 149).

**faraş** ‘dust pan’ (NR 360).

S *farrâşe* ‘pelle à balayures, sans manche’ (Barth. 600).

• Derived by degemination and metonymy from Osm. *ferraş* ‘a sweeper or servant of a mosque’ (< Ar.) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 33).

**fasulya ~ fasulye** ‘bean’ (NR 361).

E *fâşûliyâ* ‘common European bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)’ (Eg., Syr.: Wehr 810), ‘haricot bean(s)’ (B. – H. 660);

*faşûlya* ‘French beans’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 458), ‘kidney beans, haricot beans’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 335).

S See Wehr’s data above.

*fâşûlyal/fâşûliye* ‘haricots secs’ (Barth. 591);

*faşûliye* ‘haricot’ (S. 106).

• < Gr. *φασούλια*, pl. of *φασούλι* ‘bean’ (KEWT 150).

**faziletlû** ‘the official title of high canonical functionaries’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1389).

E *fađilatlu* ‘his eminence (address of a *şayh*)’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 336).

• Der. of *fazilet* ‘virtue’ (< Ar.).



**fehаметlû** ‘illustrious, His Highness (formerly used about grand viziers, foreign princes, and the Khedive)’ (NR 358).

E *fahâmatlu* ‘His Highness (title of the Grand Vizier)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 446), ‘his lordship’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 328).

- Der. of *fehâmet* ‘a being illustrious; grandeur, eminence’ (< Ar.).

**Felemenk peyniri** ‘holländischer Käse’ (Stw. 295).

E *falamank* ‘Edam(-type) cheese’ (B. – H. 671).

Shortening of the T. phrase.

- Formed by *Felemenk* ‘Fleming, Dutchman; Dutch’ (Stachowski M. GEN 101) and *peynir* ‘cheese’ (< NPers.).

**felenk** ‘round wooden crosspiece found in the launching ways of ships and boats; wooden roller placed under boats or other heavy objects to move them; stone/wooden chock placed under an object to stabilize it’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 294).

E *falank* ‘sleeper(s), tie(s) (in a railway track)’ (B. – H. 671).

- < Gr. *φαλάγγι* ‘roller; transverse piece of a building slip’ (LFL 588).

**ferik** ‘a General of Division in the army’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1383).

E *fariq* ‘lieutenant general’ (Eg., Syr.: Wehr 830; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 452); ‘vice-admiral’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 333); ‘general’ (B. – H. 652).

S See Wehr’s data above.

*fariq* ‘général de division’ (Barth. 604).

- < Ar. *fariq* ‘company, troop; party; team’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 47). Backborrowing.

**ferman** ‘firman, imperial edict’ (NR 367).

E *faramân* ‘firman’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 453, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 332, B. – H. 653); ‘imperial rescript, letter-patent’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup>).

S *farmân* ‘brevet émanant du souverain’ (Barth. 605); *faramân* ‘décret, firman’ (S. 106).

- < NPers. *farmân* ‘a mandate, command, order’ (KEWT 150).

**fermele** ‘short braided waistcoat’ (NR 367).

S *farmaliye* ‘veste courte, galonnée et garnie d’une doublure épaisse’ (S. 106).

- < Gr. *φέρμελι* ‘embroidered vest’ (Eren 144; KEWT 150).

**firça** ~ (Osm.) **furça** ‘brush’ (Men. 3490; NR 371).

E *furša* (also *forša* Sp.) ‘brush’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 449f., Sp.<sup>2</sup> 330, B. – H. 649).  
 ‘elfourtscha’ ‘brosse’ (Bérézine 107).

S *furšâya* ‘brush’ (Syr.: Wehr 826);

*fəršêye/fəršêye* (also *fərša*) ‘brosse’ (Barth. 598, 600);

(only *fəršêye*) ‘pinceau’ (Den. 386).

‘elfertschi’ ‘brosse’ (Bérézine 107).

- < Gr. *βούρτσα* ‘brush’ (Eren 144; Rocchi Erg. 120; KEWT 151).

**fırsatçı** ‘opportunist; opportunistic’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 298).

E *fırşagî* ‘opportunist’ (B. – H. 649).

• Der. of *fırsat* ‘opportunity, chance, occasion’ (< Ar.).

**fırari** ‘fugitive; deserter’ (NR 375).

S *frâri* ‘déserteur’ (S. 107).

• < NPers. (< Ar.) *farâri* ‘a runaway, deserter’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 67).

**fıstan** ‘woman’s skirt, dress, petticoat’ (NR 376). The var. *fustan* is found in Caradori (Rocchi Erg. 120).

E *fustân* ‘ladies’ gown’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 455), ‘dress, skirt’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 333f.),

*fustân* ‘woman’s dress, frock’ (B. – H. 655).

S *faşân* (Syr[ie] moy[enne], J[érusalem]) ‘robe de femme, non fendue, jupe’ (Barth. 611).

• < Gr. *φοσάτιν* ‘dress’ < It. *fustagno* ‘fustian’ (Eren 146; KEWT 152).

**fişek** ~ (Osm.) **fişenk** ‘a cartridge for small arms; any kind of fire-work’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1386).

E *fišek* ‘blank cartridges’ (Eg.: Wehr 836);

*füşek* ‘cartridges’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 457), ‘any kind of fire-works’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 334).

*fişink* ‘blank (of cartridges)’ (B. – H. 658); ‘Feuerwerkskörper’ (Pr. 68).

S *faşak* ‘des cartouches’ (Barth. 610).

• < NPers. *fişang* ‘a cartridge’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 70; KEWT 152).

**fişekli** ‘cartridge-belt; bandolier; ammunition pouch; cartridge-box’ (NR 376).

E *füşekli* ‘bandolier’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 334).

• Der. of → *fişek* ~ *fişenk*.

**fitneci** ‘intriguer’ (NR 376).

E *fitnagî* ‘calumniator’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 444), ‘intriguing disturber’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 326).

• Der. of *fitne* ‘sedition, disorder, intrigue’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 69; Rocchi AddHWb. 2/98).

**fiyonga** ~ **fiyonk** ‘bow tie; bowknot, bow’ (NR 377).

E *fiyunka* ‘bow’ (B. – H. 680).

• < Gr. *φίονκος* ‘bow’ < It. *fiocco* ‘id.’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 72).

**fors** ‘admiral’s flag at the main; personal flag flown on a ship’ (NR 377).

E *fors* ‘admiral’s flag at the main’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 341).

• Probably < Fr. *force* ‘force’, but the semantic development is unclear (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 79).

**foya** ‘foil (for setting off a gem)’ (NR 378).

E *fôya* ‘foil’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 468), ‘tin-foil’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 342).

• < Ven. *foia* (= Stand. It. *foglia*) ‘leaf; foil’ or, according to Tietze for “ethnosocial reasons”, < Judeo-Spanish *foya* ‘id.’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 81).

**funya** ‘primer, detonator (for explosives); percussion cap, percussion primer’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 306).

E *funya* ‘nozzle (e.g., of a primus stove)’ (B. – H. 674).

- < Byz. Gr. *φωλεά* ‘bore of a bombard’ (LFL 594).

**fütüvvetlü** ‘generous, devoted to duty; a title used in the superscriptions of letters addressed to military captains and naval lieutenants’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1365).

E *futuwatlu* ‘address of a captain in the army or a civil official holding the *râb’a* rank’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 3279).

- Der. of *fütüvvet* ‘generosity, munificence; zealous devotion to duty’ (< Ar.).

**gâvur** ‘giaour, infidel, unbeliever, non-Muslim; Christian’ (NR 386).

S *gâwar* ‘mécréant! (appellation méprisante des M[u]s[u]lm[ans] aux Chrét[ie]ns)’ (Barth. 737);

*yâwar* ‘guiaour! (mot d’injure que le peuple adresse à un chrétien circulant dans les quartiers excentriques d’Alep)’ (id. 914).

- < NPers. *gabr* ‘a guebre, ancient Persian, one of the Magi of the sect of Zoraster; a pagan, infidel’, *gâvr*, *gâvur* ‘an infidel’, in controversial relation to Ar. *kâfir* ‘infidel’ (KEWT 153).

**gebre** ‘haircloth glove for grooming horses’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 313).

S *gabra* ‘petit sac en poil de chèvre pour brosser la robe des chevaux, sorte d’époussette’ (Barth. 737).

- According to Tietze < Egyptian Ar. *kebre* ‘kind of cloth’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 113).

**gecelik** ‘nightdress, nightgown, night shirt’ (NR 390).

S *geğelik* ‘chemise de nuit’ (S. 107, Den. 466).

- Der. of *gece* ‘night’ (Turkic: KEWT 154).

**gedik** ‘an established place in a household or in the public service held by a kind of feudal tenure; a shop, or place of business in any building, held by patent or warrant assigning it to a special use or ownership; a kind of patent, or warrant, by which a privilege of control over some land, shop or business is held’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1531).

E *yadak* ‘eine Art Pachtkontrakt’ (L. 126).

S *gâdek/gâdeg* ‘droit qu’a acquis sur un immeuble, tel que magasin, boutique, atelier, le locataire en raison des réparations et aménagements qu’il y a fait tels que pose de fenêtres, d’étagères, de rayons, de placards, de portes, de bâtis de métier à tisser, droit qui lui demeure acquis comme une propriété qu’il a la faculté de transmettre par vente; et ce moyennant le paiement annuel au propriétaire; ensemble des ustensils et de l’outillage employés par un débitant, tels que vases, boîtes, flacons, balances, tables dans sa boutique; étendue de terrain que peuvent labourer par an deux couples de bœufs se relayant’ (Barth. 737).

- Semantic development of Osm., T. *gedik* ‘breach, gap; notch’, a der. of *ged-* ‘to make a breach; to notch, chip’ (Turkic: TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 120; KEWT 154).

**gel** second-person singular of the imperative of *gel-* ‘to come’ (NR 393).

S *gal* ‘viens!’ (S. 107, Den. 467).

- Turkic (KEWT 155).

**gele** ‘(backgammon) blank throw’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 317).

E *galâ* ‘said, in backgammon, when the adversary has a man on the bar and throws such points as are covered’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 117).

[*gala gala* ‘cry of conjurers when performing tricks’ (B. – H. 164) is very likely a different word].

S *galä* ‘se dit en jouant, lorsque les dés ne marquent pas les points attendus’ (Den. 467).

- Perhaps a der. of *gel-* (→ *gel*), but the semantic aspect is unclear (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 123).

**gerdan** ‘neck, throat’ (NR 395), very likely also \*‘necklace’ (the Balkan words borrowed from T. *gerdan* have this meaning).

E *kirdân* (also *girdân* Sp.<sup>1</sup>) ‘necklace’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 515, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 373), ‘heavy gold necklace with pendant decorations’ (B. – H. 742). In Upper Egypt also *kirdâl* (Nallino 235).

S *kardân* ‘collier simple portant un médaillon’ (Barth. 709).

- < NPers. *gardan* ‘neck’ (Eren 154; KEWT 156).

**gerdel** ‘pail, wooden bucket; leather bucket’ (NR 395).

E *gardal* ‘bucket, pail’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 98, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 114, B. – H. 154), ‘secchio di legno o di metallo, per contenere l’acqua e non per attingerla dal pozzo’ (Nallino 429).

S *ġardal* ‘seau’ (Den. 79).

- < Gr. *καρδᾶρι* ‘bowl’ < Lat. *caldaria* ‘cauldron’ (LFL 519f.).

**gevezelik** ‘babbling, gossip; indiscreet talk’ (NR 397).

S *gawâzlek* ‘querelle, prise de bec, altercation’ (Barth. 740).

- Der. of *gezeze* ‘talkative man, babbler’ (Turkic: TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 140; KEWT 157).

**gezdîr-** ‘to make or let walk about, go about, take exercise’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1544).

S *gazdar*, *ygazder* (also *gasder*, *ygazder* [Den.]) ‘se promener’ (S. 107, Den. 467).

- Causative of *gez-* ‘to walk around, promenade’ (Turkic: KEWT 158).

**gezi** ‘a moiré cloth made of silk and cotton’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 324).

S *gazzi/kazzi* ‘éttoffe épaisse et forte dont la chaîne est de soie et la trame de fil de coton’ (Barth. 739).

- < NPers. *gazi* ‘a coarse kind of (cotton) cloth’ (Eren 155; KEWT 158).

**gezlik** ~ (dial.) **kezlik** ‘pocketknife, clasp knife’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 324; DS 2780).

E *kazlak* ‘small butcher’s knife’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 518), ‘small knife’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 375), ‘small sharp knife used for boning, skinning, etc.’ (B. – H. 748).

- Turkic (TMEN 4, 3f.; Eren 155; KEWT 158).

**Giridli** ‘a Cretan; the Cretans’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1543). The Stand. T. form is *Giritli*.

E *giridli* ‘aus Kandia’ (Pr. 73).

- Ethnicon of *Girid* ~ *Girit* ‘Crete, Candia’.

**girift** ‘a taking, seizing’, *girift etmek* ‘to take, seize’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1538f.).

S *karafat, ykarfet* ‘survenir à l’improviste (maladie, sommeil)’ (Barth. 712).

- < NPers. *girift* ‘he took or seized; capture, seizure’ (KEWT 158).

**gizli** ‘hidden, concealed, secret; secretly’ (NR 404).

S *gizli* ‘en cachette’ (S. 107, Den. 467).

- Originally ‘in eine Kiste gehörend’, a der. of Turkic *kiz* ‘box’ (KEWT 159).

**göyn** (dial.) = Stand. T. *gönül* ‘heart, mind; inclination, desire, willingness’ (NR 408, TTAS).

S *gôn* ‘désir, penchant’ (Barth. 740).

The etymologies suggested by Barthélemy l.c. (cf. NPers. *gûn* ‘couleur; façon’) and Halasi-Kun (Ott.<sup>3</sup> 236: < Osm., T. *günü* ‘vexation, anger; envy, jealousy’) are not correct.

- Turkic (Eren 162f.; KEWT 161).

**gözlük** ‘spectacles, eyeglasses; glasses’ (NR 414).

E *kuzluk* ‘spectacles, eye-glasses’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 375); *guzluk* ‘Brille’ (L. 115).

S *gazlog* ‘lunettes; pince-nez’ (Barth. 739).

- Der. of *göz* ‘eye’ (Turkic: KEWT 162).

**grandi direği/direği** ‘main mast’ (NR 414; Redh.<sup>1</sup> 934).

E *dirik grândi* ‘main-mast’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 173), with morphosyntactic Arabicization.

- Formed by *grandi* ‘mainmast, main’ (based on It. *grande* ‘large, big’) and → *direk* (LFL 255).

**guruş ~ kuruş** ‘piastre’ (NR 417, 689).

E *girş/qirş*, pl. *gurûş/qurûş* ‘piastre’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 482, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 315);

(only *qirş*) ‘one piastre, a one-piastre coin; (non-Cairene) half a piastre, a half-piastre coin’ (B. – H. 693).

‘ghirsh’, ‘guirsh’ ‘piastre’ (Bérezine 32, 47).

S *qarş*, pl. *qrûş* ‘piastre’ (Barth. 647); ‘kirsh’ ‘id.’ (Bérezine 112).

The Ar. singular form is the result of backformation, as Arabic speakers have interpreted the *gurûş/qurûş* borrowed from Turkish as their own native plural form.

- < G. *Grosch(en)* ‘an old coin’ < Medieval Lat. (*denarius*) *grossus* ‘thick (coin)’ (KEWT 240).

**guz** ‘the Oguz Turks from whom the Ottomans trace their descent; the Guzz Kurds’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1343).

E *ğuzz* ‘the Mamelukes’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 429, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 316); *il-ğuzz* ‘(obs.) the Ottoman ruling caste’ (B. – H. 521).

- This name goes back to the Turkic ethnonym *Oğuz* ‘Oghuz’, through the possible mediation of NPers. *ğuz* ‘name of a Turkish people given to robbery’.

**gülac** ~ **güllaç** ‘starch wafer; sweet made from starch wafers filled with nuts and milky syrup flavoured with rose water’ (NR 421).

E *gullâs* ‘thin bread used for making Turkish cakes’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 104); ‘white and thin skin-like cakes composed of some farinacious substances, *mille-feuilles*’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 117); ‘sheets of thin pastry; dish, either sweet or savoury, made of layers of this pastry’ (B. – H. 167).

S *gəllâğ* ‘pâtisserie à l’amidon et à la crème’ (S. 107); (also *kəllâğ*) ‘pâtisserie en grandes feuilles très minces et rondes qu’on enroule et qu’on farcit de sucre et de pistache’ (Barth. 724).

• < NPers. *gulâğ* ‘a Persian cake of flour, honey, and sesam-oil; a delicate confectionary made of starch and eggs’ (Eren 165; KEWT 163).

**gülbahar** ‘kind of backgammon’ (NR 420).

E *gulbahâr* ‘a kind of backgammon’ (B.– H. 164).

• Perhaps after the proper name *Gülbahar* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 201).

**gülle** ‘cannon ball, shell’ (NR 421).

E *gulla/kulla* ‘bomb, shell; cannon-ball, shot’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 106, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 118, 381), (only *gulla*) ‘shot’ (B.–H. 167).

S *galle* ‘obus, bille’ (S. 107); ‘boulet (de canon); balle de fusil’ (Barth. 739).

• < NPers. *gulûla* ‘a reel; a ball of thread; a bullet’ (KEWT 163).

**gümruk** ‘custom, duty; tariff; customs house, customs’ (NR 423).

E *gumruk/kumruk* ‘custom-house, custom-house duty’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 107, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 110), (only *gumruk*) ‘customs duty; customs-house’ (B.–H. 170).

‘ghoumrouqu’ ‘douane’ (Bérezine 108).

S *gamrog* ‘douane; droit d’entrée’ (Barth. 740), *gəmrök* ‘douane’ (S. 107). ‘ghoumrouqu’ ‘id.’ (Bérezine 108).

• < Byz. Gr. *κομμάερκιον, κουμάρκιον* ‘trade, traffic, commerce; customs, custom-house duty’ [< Lat. *commercium*] (Eren 166; KEWT 163).

**gümrukçi** ‘customs officer’ (NR 423).

E *gumrukşî* ‘custom-house officer’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 107f., Sp.<sup>2</sup> 119).

• Der. of → *gümruk* (Stachowski HWb. 74).

**gürültü** ‘noise, uproar’ (NR 426).

S *ğərarti* (Dam.) ‘querelle, tapage’ (S. 107, Den. 466).

• Of onomatopoeic origin, cf. T. *gürül gürül* ‘with a loud, roaring sound’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 216).

**güzel** ‘beautiful, pretty, good, nice, fine’ (NR 427).

E *gözâl* ‘schön’ (cry of street vendors: L. 125).

• Word found in various Turkic languages, prob. a der. of *göz* (→ *gözlük*) (KEWT 165f.).

**habshane** ~ **hapishane** ‘prison, jail’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 761; NR 448).

E *ħabsaħâna* ‘jail, prison’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 129).

S *ħâbsħâne* ‘prison’ (Den. 97).

- < NPers. *ħabs-xâne* ‘Turm, Kerker, Gefängnis’ (Junker – Alavi 242).

**haham** ‘a Jewish rabbi’ (*khakham*: Redh.<sup>1</sup> 818).

S *ħâħâm* ‘rabbin’ (Barth. 190, S. 109); ‘sage’ (this meaning depends on Hebrew, see below) (Den. 135).

- < Hebrew *hakham* ‘wise man, sage; learned man’ (perhaps via Judeo-Spanish *jajam*: Rocchi Infl. 157). Stand. Ar. *ħâħâm* comes directly from Hebrew.

**hahambaşı** ‘the chief Rabbi (of Istanbul)’ (NR 435).

E *ħâħâm bâşı* ‘chief rabbi’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 125).

This form has been contaminated with Stand. Ar. (see the previous entry).

S *ħâħâm bâşı* ‘grand rabbin’ (S. 109).

- Formed by → *haham* and → *baş*.

**haksız** ‘unjust, unjustifiable, wrong’ (NR 438).

S *ħaqsez* ‘déloyal en affaires, mauvais payeur; qui manque de parole’ (Barth. 166).

- Caritive of *hak(k)* ‘justice’ (< Ar.).

**hamamcı** ‘proprietor or keeper of a public bath; canonically unclean and in need of a ritual bath’ (NR 442).

E *ħammâmġi* ‘bath-keeper’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 154), ‘keeper of a public bath’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 145), ‘(obs.) proprietor of, or attendant at, a public bath’ (B. – H. 227).

S *ħammâmġi* ‘tenancier d’un bain public; homme qui a contracté la pollution majeure et doit se rendre au bain avant de faire la prière’ (S. 108), ‘tenancier de bains’ (Den. 122).

- Der. of *hamam* ‘Turkish bath, public bath’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 76; Rocchi AddHWb. 2/101).

**hamiyetlû** ‘honourable (title applied to line officers or lower officials)’ (NR 444).

E *ħimyatlu* ‘address of an official holding the 5th civil grade[/rank (Sp.<sup>2</sup>)]’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 154, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 146).

- Der. of *hamiyet* ‘honour, zeal, public spirit’ (< Ar.).

**hancı** ‘innkeeper’ (NR 445), ‘owner/operator of a caravansary’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 362).

E *ħâŋġi* ‘Gastwirt’, “heute nur mehr in Eigennamen” (Pr. 80).

S *ħâŋġi* ‘propriétaire ou maître d’un *ħân*, aubergiste’ (Barth. 190), ‘tenancier d’un khan (caravansérail)’ (S. 109).

- Der. of *han* ‘caravansary, khan’ (< NPers.) (Stachowski HWb. 77; Rocchi AddHWb. 2/101).

**hanım** ~ (Osm., dial.) **hanum** ‘lady; woman’ (NR 447; TTAS).

E *hânim* ‘lady, woman; (as a form of address to ladies of high society:) *yâ hânim* ‘madame!’ (Eg.: Wehr 1191); ‘lady’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 620, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 486); ‘title of, and respectful term of address or reference to, a lady’ (B. – H. 896); *hânum* ‘Prinzessin, vornehme Frau’ (L. 125).

S *hânum* ‘madame’ (S. 109, Den. 135).

- Turkic, usually interpreted as the first-person singular possessive of *hân* ‘khan (title)’. See, however, KEWT 168.

**hare** ‘moiré, water; moiréd cloth’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 365).

S *hâra* ‘moire’ (Barth. 190).

- < NPers. *xārā* ‘waved silk’, *xāra* ‘a kind of rich waved silk’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 258).

**haremlik** ‘the part of a house occupied by the women’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 366).

E *haramlik* ‘ladies’ apartments’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 132), ‘women’s apartments in a Mohammedan’s house’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 134), ‘(obs.) women’s quarters in a traditional upper-class house’ (B. – H. 201).

- Osm., T. *harem* ‘harem; the part of a house occupied by the women’ (< Ar.) + T. suffix +*lik*.

**harita** ‘geographic map, topographic plan’ (NR 454).

E *harīṭa* ‘map, chart’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 156, B. – H. 247).

- < It. *carta* ‘sea chart’. “The initial fricative (or aspirate) in the East originates in Greek under the influence of the indigenous and synonymous *χαρτί*. Turkish seems to have been a subcenter of radiation” (LFL 159). Directly from Greek: KEWT 169.

**harmancı** ‘blender (of tobacco, etc.)’ (NR 454).

E *harmangî* ‘tobacco tester, tobacco blender’ (Eg.: Wehr 275).

- Der. of *harman* ‘threshing; blending; blend (of tobacco, tea, etc.)’ (< NPers.) (Stachowski HWb. 78).

**harmanda** (Osm., dial.) ‘mulio, mulorum onerarium curator’ (Men. 1750), ‘servant who looks after caravans of animals such as horses, donkeys, etc.’ (DS 2292).

S *harmanda* in the phrase *mātāl ḥabl el-ḥarmanda* ‘en file indienne, à la queue leu leu’; *harmandi* (Syr[ie] moy[enne]) ‘moucre’ (Barth. 200).

- < NPers. *xarbanda* ‘an ass-owner, muleteer’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 257).

**hartuc** ~ **hartuç** ‘cartridge’ (NR 455; Redh.<sup>1</sup> 838).

E *hartûš* ‘cartridges (for a gun, Sp.<sup>2</sup>), *cartouches*’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 167, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 156), ‘cartridge(s)’ (B. – H. 247).

*hartûğ* ‘Patrone’ (Almkvist 99).

S *hartûš* ‘des cartouches’ (Den. 140), *hartûše* ‘cartouche’ (S. 109).

*hartûğ* ‘Patrone’ (Almkvist 99).

- < It. *cartoccio* ‘cartridge; (powder) charge’ (LFL 159) or, more probably, < Gr. (dial.) *χαρτούσια* < It. *cartuccia* ‘id.’ (Kabataş 318; KEWT 169).



**hasta** ‘sick, ill; invalid, unwell; patient’ (NR 457).

S *hasta* ‘malade, fatigué’ (Den. 143), *hâsta* ‘malade’ (S. 109).

- < NPers. *xasta* ‘wounded; sick, infirm’ (KEWT 169).

**hastahane** ‘hospital, infirmary’ (NR 458).

E *hastahâna* ‘infirmary, hospital’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 170, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 157).

S *hastahâne* ‘hôpital’ (Barth. 202),

*hâstahâne* ‘id.’ (S. 109).

- Formed by → *hasta* and *hane* (→ *antikahane*). Not directly from NPers. *xaste-xâne* ‘Altersheim, Armenhaus’ (Junker – Alavi 274).

**haşmetlû** ‘grand (used in Turkish state documents, with reference to Christian sovereigns, as equivalent to “royal” or “imperial”)’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 787).

E *hîşmatlu* ‘imperial, royal’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 137).

- Der. of *haşmet* ‘majesty, pomp’ (< Ar.).

**hatır için** ‘as a favour to someone’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 370).

E *hâtiritşin* ‘for friendship’s sake, favouritism’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 176),

*hâtirişin* ‘out of favour or respect for some person’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 151). See Littmann’s statement below.

S *hâter şen* ‘pour (vous) faire plaisir’ (S. 109),

*hâter şân* ‘complaisance’ (Den. 148).

“In Syrien und Ägypten habe ich *hâtirişin* als Umschreibung für ‘Bestechung’ gehört” (L. 116).

- Formed by *hatır* ‘memory, mind; sake’ (< Ar.) and *için* ‘for’ (Turkic).

**hatun** ‘a lady, dame’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 818).

E *hâtûn* ‘(vornehme) Frau’ (Pr. 80).

- Turkic (KEWT 196).

**havlu** ~ **havlı** ‘towel, Turkish towel’ (NR 465).

S *hòliye* ‘essuie-mains, serviette’ (Barth. 223).

- Der. of *hav* ‘nap, pile (of cloth)’ (origin controversial: NPers. or Arm.) (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 277).

**havuz** ‘artificial, basin; pond’ (NR 465).

S *hawûz* ‘réservoir’ (S. 108).

- < Ar. *hawḍ* ‘basin; water basin’ (Eren 175; KEWT 170). Backborrowing.

**hayır** ‘no’ (NR 466).

S *hêr* ‘non!’ (S. 109).

- Prob. the same word as *hayır* ‘good’ (→ *hayırsız*), used with an antonymic meaning to express a polite refusal (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 283; KEWT 170f.).

**hayırsız** ‘good for nothing, useless’ (NR 467).

E *ħarsîs* ‘good-for-nothing’ (B. – H. 246).

- Caritive of *hayır* ‘good, good deeds’ (< Ar.).

**hazırcı** ‘seller of ready-made clothes’ (NR 469).

S *ħâderġî* ‘marchand de confections’ (S. 108), *ħâdirġî* ‘marchand de vêtements de confection’ (Den. 113).

- Der. of *hazır* ‘ready’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 79).

**haznedar** ‘(hist[ory]) treasurer’ (NR 470).

E *ħızandâr* ‘treasurer, paymaster’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 170, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 157), *ħâzindâr* ‘Schatzmeister’ (Pr. 81).

S *ħaznadâr* (also *ħâzandâr* Den.) ‘trésorier’ (S. 109, Den. 143).

- < NPers. *xazînadâr* ‘treasurer; robe-keeper’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 286; Rocchi Add<sup>2</sup> 147f.).

**hazretleri** ‘his (or your) exalted personage (said after the name or title of God or of exalted personages)’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 790), ‘(used after a title) His excellency’ (NR 470).

E *ħadratlari* ‘address of a Pasha holding the rank of a *muşyr*’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 140); ‘his exalted personage’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 139).

- Honorific pl. form of *hazret(i)*, used with the same meaning, < Ar. *ħadrah* ‘presence’ (KEWT 171).

**hekimbaşı** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) Sultan’s chief physician’ (NR 471).

E *ħakîm bâša* (*bâši* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘chief medical officer’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 29, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 45).

- Formed by *hekim* (→ *başhekim*) and → *baş* (Sertoğlu 149).

**helvacı** ‘maker or seller of helva’ (NR 472).

E *ħalwagi* ‘confectioner’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 150f.), ‘pastry-cook’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 144).

S *ħalwaġî* ‘confiseur’ (S. 108), ‘marchand de confiserie’ (Den. 121).

*ħalwânġî* ‘confiseur, pâtissier’ (Den. 121).

- Der. of *helva* ‘a sweet prepared with sesame oil, various cereals, and syrup or honey’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 79; Rocchi AddHWb. 2/102).

**hem** ‘(repeated) both...and’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 379).

E *ham...ham* ‘sowohl...als auch’ (Pr. 76).

S *hem...hem* ‘et, en même temps’ (S. 108, Den. 543)

- < NPers. *ham* ‘also, likewise, in the same manner, equally’ (KEWT 171).

**hemşeri** ‘fellow countryman, fellow citizen, compatriot’ (NR 474).

E *hamşarî* ‘fellow-countryman, compatriot’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 491); ‘huge, colossal; generous and expansive’ (B. – H. 912).

S *hamşari/hemşeri* ‘concitoyen, compatriote’ (Den. 544).

- < NPers. *hamşahrî* ‘a fellow-townsmen; a compatriot, a countryman’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 294; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 148).

**hepyek** ‘(dice) double one’ (NR 475).

E *habyak* ‘two ones (of the dice at backgammon)’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 487), ‘pair of ones (in backgammon)’ (B. – H. 899).

- Formed by *hep* ‘all’ (< NPers.) and → *yek*.

**hercai** ‘Stiefmütterchen, Viola tricolor’ (Stw. 384). Short for *hercai menekşe* ‘id.’ (NR 475), whose second element means ‘violet’.

S *harçâye* ‘pensée’ (Barth. 867).

- < NPers. *harğā'i* ‘of, belonging to, existing in every place; ubiquitous; unsettled, variable, desultory, inconstant in love or friendship’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 296).

**hergele** ‘vulgar and unscrupulous fellow; a lot of roughs; herd; unbroken horse’ (NR 476).

S *hargale* ‘malpropreté du corps et mise misérable, dépenaillement’ (Barth. 868).

- < NPers. *hargala* ‘a herd of horses’ (Eren 177; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 297f.).

**hırsız** ‘thief, burglar, robber’ (NR 480).

E *harsıs* ‘Räuber, Dieb’ (L. 117).

S *harsız* ‘voleur’ (S. 109).

- Two etyma have been proposed: 1) variation of → *hayırsız* (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 308); 2) variation of *ırsız* ‘dishonoured, infamous’, caritive of *ırz* ‘honour’ (< Ar.) (KEWT 172).

**hıcakâr** ‘in der orient[alischen] Musik e[in]e Weise in der *rast*-Tonart’ (Stw. 389).

E *hugazkâr* ‘(mus[ic]) compound mode beginning on C and having D flat and A flat’ (B. – H. 193).

- Formed by the NPers. words *hiğāz* (< Ar.) ‘one of the principal musical modes or styles of the Persians’ and *kâr* ‘work’ (Devellioğlu 438).

**hiç olmazsa** ‘at least’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 388).

S *hişmaşşâ* (Dam.) ‘au moins’ (S. 108).

- Formed by *hiç* ‘never, not at all; nothing’ (< NPers.) and the third person of the negative conditional present of *ol-* (→ *olsun* ~ *ossun*).

**hileci** ‘deceitful, dishonest, tricky’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 389).

S *hîlji* ‘rusé, méchant’ (S. 109).

- Der. of *hile* ‘trick, ruse’ (< Ar. ~ NPers.).

**hişte** ‘a gusset in a garment’ (NR 487).

E *aştik/aştik* ‘underarm gusset’ (B.– H. 24).

- < NPers. *xiştak* ‘a gusset’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 320) or < Arm. *xştak* ‘a square piece of cloth which Armenian women sew under the arm of a shirt’ (Dankoff Arm. 64).

**hizmetçi** ‘servant’ (NR 487).

S *hezmetçi* ‘domestique’ (S. 109).

- Der. of *hizmet* ‘service’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 80).

**hoca** ‘master, teacher, expert; scholar, great man’ (Pomorska 126), ‘hodja (a devout Muslim man who is respected for his knowledge of Islam)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 392).

E *hōga* ‘teacher, schoolmaster’ (Eg.: Wehr 305), ‘teacher, school-master, professor’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 184, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 165), ‘(obs.) ‘teacher; (naut[ical]) purser’ (B. – H. 268); *hūga* ‘Aristokrat’ (Pr. 82).

S *hōḡa* ‘chanteuse et musicienne’ (Barth. 220); *həḡa* ‘institutrice’ (S. 109).

• < NPers. *xwāḡa* (*xāḡe*) ‘man of distinction; doctor, professor, teacher, preceptor, school-master’ (KEWT 173).

**horasan** ‘mortar made of brickdust and lime; (dial.) concrete’ (NR 488; DS 2409).

E *harasāna* ‘concrete’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 166, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 155, B. – H. 246).

• From the placename *Horasan*, an Iranian region (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 325).

**hoş** ‘pleasant, nice; well; even, nevertheless, anyway’ (NR 489).

S *hōš* ‘bien!, après tout!, au fond, d’ailleurs’ (S. 110), ‘d’ailleurs’ (Barth. 221).

• < NPers. *xwuš* (*xoš*) ‘good, sweet, excellent, charming, pleasant, delightful, agreeable’ (KEWT 173).

**hoşaf** ‘cold drink of stewed fruit, with an abundance of juice’ (NR 489).

E *hušâf* ‘sherbet’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 171), ‘stewed fruit with abundance of juice eaten cold’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 158), ‘acqua con molto zucchero e talora anche con altri ingredienti, nella quale stanno a macerare varie sorta di frutta (uva passa, pignoli, ciliegie, piccole prugne, ecc.)’ (Nallino 243f.), (also *hašâf*) ‘dish of dried or fresh fruits macerated or stewed in sugar syrup’ (B. – H. 251).

S *hšâf* ‘mets doux composé d’eau sucrée et de fruits d’espèces diverses’ (Barth. 204), ‘compote de fruits au sucre, très étendue d’eau’ (S. 110).

• < NPers. *xošâb* ‘water in which grapes, figs, prunes, or dried apricots are boiled together’ (KEWT 173).

**hoşbeş** ‘friendly chat, friendly greeting’ (NR 489).

S *hōš bēš/hōš ubōš* ‘intimité’ (Barth. 221).

• < NPers. *xoš-bâšad* ‘come and be welcome!’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 328).

**hurda** ‘old (iron), scrap (metal)’ (NR 493).

E *hurda* ‘copper coin; small ware, haberdashery; worn-out articles’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 165f., Sp.<sup>2</sup> 155); ‘scrap-metal’ (B. – H. 245).

S *hərda/hərda* ‘quincaille; diamants très menus’ (Barth. 197); *hərda* ‘bric-à-brac, quincaille’ (S. 110); *hərda* ‘ferraille, menue marchandise’ (Den. 140).

• < NPers. *xurda* ‘small, fine, minute’ (KEWT 174).

**hurdacı** ‘scrap dealer’ (NR 493).

E *hurdaḡi* ‘haberdasher’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 166); ‘ironmonger’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 155).

S *hərdaḡi* ‘quincallier’ (Barth. 190), ‘marchand de bric-à-brac, colporteur’ (S. 110).

• Der. of → *hurda* (Stachowski HWb. 81).

**hurdaḥaş** ‘smashed to bits, smashed to smithereens’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 397).

S *ḥərḍa ḥāš* ‘parcelles, débris menus’ (Barth. 197).

- < NPers. *xurd* ‘minute, little, small’ + *xāš* ‘rubbish, chips’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 336).

**hurma** ‘date (fruit)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 397).

S *ḥərma* ‘dattes (“exclusivement employé par les marchands des rues”)’ (S. 110).

- < NPers. *xurmā* ‘a date’ (KEWT 174).

**hükümdar** ‘ruler, monarch, sovereign’ (NR 497).

E *ḥikimdār* (*ḥukumdār* Sp.<sup>1</sup>) ‘commanding officer, commandant’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 147, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 142), ‘one with executive authority (e.g. officer in charge of a police station, plane crew, tank crew etc., prefect in a school)’ (B. – H. 219).

- < NPers. *hokm-dār* ‘Gebieten, Regent, Herrscher; Fürst’ (Junker – Alavi 253).

**hümayun** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) royal, imperial’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 399).

E *ḥamâyûnî* ‘royal, imperial’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 491); ‘haphazardly, arbitrarily; ornate style of calligraphy’ (B. – H. 914). Also *ḥamayûnî* (Pr. 76).

- < NPers. *humâyün* ‘blessed, sacred, fortunate, august, royal, imperial’ (Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 151).

**irgat** ‘capstan’ (NR 502), ‘windlass, winch’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 401).

E *urğâṭa* ‘windlass, winch, capstan’ (B. – H. 15).

- < Gr. *εργάτης* ‘capstan, windlass’ (LFL 508).

**iskara** ‘grill/gridiron/grid (on which food is cooked)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 405).

E *iskâra/sikâra* ‘gridiron’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 12).

- < Gr. *σκάρα* ‘grid, grill, grate’ (LFL 572).

**iskumrî** (Osm.) ‘maquereau (poisson)’ (Sami 92) = T. *uskumru* ‘mackerel’ (NR 1201).

E *iskumrî/sukumrî* ‘kind of salted fish’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 12), ‘mackerel’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 20);

*kaskumrî* (Lower Egypt) ‘Makrele’ (Pr. 88).

- < Gr. *σκομπρί* ‘Scomber scomber’ (Eren 425; KEWT 337).

**istuc ~ üstü(n)c** (Osm.) ‘étui, boîte à instrument’ (Barb. 1, 51), ‘a portable case of instruments (mathematical, surgical, etc.)’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 90, 104) = T. *ustunç* ‘id.’ (NR 1201).

E *istung/uştung* ‘draughtsman’s case of drawing instruments’ (B. – H. 20, 25);

*osting* ‘levelling instrument’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 23); *ustung* ‘compass-box, drawing set’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 40).

- < It. *astuccio* ‘case, box’ (KEWT 337).

**idare** ‘an economizing, economy’ (NR 513).

S *idâra* ‘économie’ (Barth. 256).

Prob. a semantic copy of Turkish.

- < Ar. *ʾidâra*<sup>h</sup> ‘turning; operation; direction, management; administration’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 368).

**idareci** ‘manager, administrator’ (NR 514).

E *idargî* ‘good administrator’ (B.– H. 312).

- Der. of → *idare* (Stachowski HWb. 83).

**igdiş ~ iğdiş** ‘gelding; common packhorse’ (Redh<sup>1</sup> 301; NR 516).

S *kadiş* ‘cheval qui n’est pas de race, rosse’ (S. 113);

*gdîş, gədəş* ‘cheval barbe, cheval commun (distinct du cheval hongre)’ (Barth. 738);

*gdîşe* ‘jument de race grossière, jument barbe; personne très grasse’ (ibid.).

- Turkic (KEWT 182).

**iğne ~ iğne** ‘needle, pin’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 302; NR 517).

E *aganâ* ‘chisel’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 4, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 6); ‘(Näh)nadel; Pickaxt’ (Pr. 38).

- Turkic (KEWT 182).

**ihtiyâr** ‘aged, old; old man’ (NR 522).

E *ihtiyâr* ‘aged, old’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 9), ‘Greis’ (Pr. 40); also *htiyâr* (L. 110).

S *ihtiyâr* (also *htiyâr*) ‘old; an old man; elder, senior person in a community’ (Syr.: Wehr 309), ‘vieillard’ (S. 110);

*ah̄tyâr/h̄ah̄tyâr/h̄tyâr* ‘vieillard’ (Barth. 209).

- < Ar. <sup>3</sup>*ihtiyâr* ‘choice’. The semantic development in Osm.-T. is explained through an intermediate meaning ‘person chosen/selected (as member of a council)’, i.e. a usually aged man (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 376). Backborrowing.

**ikibir** ‘(dice) a one and a two’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 420).

S *ikibir* ‘deux et un’, nom d’un coup de dés (S. 110).

- Compound formed by the numerals *iki* ‘two’ and *bir* ‘one’ (both Turkic).

**ikilik** ‘(archaic) two-piaster coin’ (NR 525).

S *aklek* ‘pièce de monnaie qui a valu successivement 11 piastres, 25 paras 9 piastres, 6 piastres et enfin 4 piastres 20 paras’ (Barth. 11).

- Der. of *iki* (→ *ikibir*).

**ikinci** ‘second’ (NR 525).

E *ikingî* ‘second’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 26, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 42);

*kingî* ‘second one in a series’ (B. – H. 766).

S *ikingî* ‘deuxième, à peu près uniquement employé pour désigner la 2<sup>o</sup> qualité de cigarettes de la Régie’ (S. 110).

- Turkic (Clouston 110).

**iskandil** ‘sounding-lead, fathometer’ (NR 549).

E *iskandil* ‘lead and line’ (B. – H. 22), ‘sounding lead and line’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 20).

- < It. *scandiglio*, var. of *scandaglio* ‘sounding line, sounding lead’ (LFL 391f.; Rocchi It. 914f.).

**iskemle** ‘chair; stool’ (NR 550).

E *iskamla* ‘footstool’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 12), ‘stool’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 20).

S *skamle* ‘guéridon’ (S. 123).

- < Gr. *σκαμνί* [ < Byz. Gr. *σκαμνίον* < Lat. *scamnum*] ‘seat, bench, stool’ (Eren 194; KEWT 187).

**ismetlû** ‘chaste, virtuous (used as an honorific when writing to a lady)’ (NR 550).

E *‘ışmatlu* ‘chaste, address of a Princess’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 399), ‘chaste, virtuous (used as an honorific title in writing to a lady)’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 297).

- Der. of *ismet* ‘chastity’ (< Ar.).

**ispitalya** ‘hospital’ (NR 551).

E *isbitâlya* ‘hospital’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 10),

*isbitalya/istibalya* ‘id.’ (B. – H. 18).

S *asbîâtalya* ‘hôpital’ (Den. 7).

- < Gr. *σπιτάλια*, pl. of *σπιτάλι* ‘hospital’ [ < Medieval Lat. *hospitale*, Old It. *ospitale* ‘id.’].

**istif** ‘arrangement of goods when laid up in order; a stacking, piling’ (NR 553).

E *sattif* ‘to arrange, put in order’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 269), ‘to pile, stack’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 215), ‘to arrange, stack up, order neatly; to pack (with)’ (B. – H. 399).

S *sattaf, ysattaf* ‘empiler avec ordre’ (Barth. 334).

- < It. *stiva* ‘hold’, *stivare* ‘to stow’ (LFL 416ff.). “Turkish becomes a new center of radiation: most of the Arabic forms (...) go back to Turkish” (id. 419).

**istinga** ‘brail’ (NR 557).

E *istinga* ‘brail’ (B. – H. 20).

- From a variant of It. *stringa* ‘lace’ (LFL 415f.).

**istiridyê ~ istridyê** ‘oyster, *Ostrea edulis*’ (NR 558, 560).

E *istirîdyâ* ‘oysters’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 10).

S *istrîdyâ* ‘huîtres’ (Den. 7).

- < Gr. *στρείδια*, pl. of *στρείδι* ‘oyster’ (Eren 195; KEWT 189).

**işaretçi** ‘traffic policeman’ (NR 561); ‘signaler, flagger’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 448).

E *işârâtşî/işargî* ‘signalman’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 13); *aşargî* ‘id.’ (B. – H. 485), ‘Weichensteller; Verkehrspolizist’ (Pr. 39f.).

- Der. of *işaret* ‘sign; mark’ (< Ar.).

**işgüzar** ‘efficient, active, diligent’ (NR 562).

S *aşkûzâr* ‘capable’ (Barth. 9).

- Partial ‘Turkicizing’ (*Türkçeleştirme*) of Osm. (< NPers.) *kârgüzar* ‘skillful’ by replacement of the first element *kâr* ‘work’ with its Turkish equivalent *iş* (Eren 195; KEWT 189).

**işittin işitmedin** ~ (Osm.) **işittin işitmediñ** literally ‘you heard (or) you did not hear’, forms of the verb *işit-* ‘to hear’.

S *işittin işitmediñ* ‘que vous ayez entendu ou non’ (Barth. 821).

• Turkic (KEWT 189).

**işkembe** ‘tripe, paunch’ (NR 562).

E *işkanba/şakanba* ‘tripe’ (Sp<sup>2</sup> 22, 247).

• < NPers. *şikanba* ‘belly, stomach, tripe’, *işkanba* ‘the third stomach of ruminating beasts’ (Eren 195f.; KEWT 189).

**İzmirli** ‘native of or pertaining to the city of Izmir’ (L.R.).

E *azmîrli* ‘pertaining to Smyrna (Sp.)/Izmir (B. – H.)’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 14, B.– H. 17).

• Ethnicon of *İzmir*, the ancient Smyrna.

**izinli** ‘with permission; on vacation, on leave’ (NR 569).

S *azanlı* ‘en permission’ (S. 106, Den. 6).

• Der. of *izin* ‘permission; leave (of absence); vacation; discharge’ (< Ar.).

**izinname** ‘letter of leave or discharge; marriage license’ (NR 569).

S *azannâme* ‘permission de mariage délivrée par le cadî’ (S. 106, Den. 6).

• Compound formed by *izin* (→ *izinli*) and *name* (→ *beyanname*).

## Abbreviations

Al. = Aleppo

Ar. = Arabic

Arm. = Armenian

Bulg. = Bulgarian

Byz. = Byzantine

cf. = compare

Cr. = Croatian

Dam. = Damascus

der. = derivative(s)

dial. = dialectal

Eg. = Egyptian

e.g. = for example

Engl. = English

Fr. = French

G. = German

Gr. = Greek

ibid. = ibidem

i.e. = id est

id. = idem

It. = Italian

l.c. = loco citato

mod. = modern

NPers. = New Persian

obs. = obsolete

Osm. = Osmanlı

phr. = phrase(s)

pl. = plural

prob. = probably

Rom. = Romani

Rum. = Romanian

Russ. = Russian

Sb. = Serbian

Sl. = Slavic

stand. = standard

suff. = suffix

T. = Turkish

var. = variation

Ven. = Venetian



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## OTTOMAN-TURKISH LOANWORDS IN EGYPTIAN AND SYRO-LEBANESE-PALESTINIAN ARABIC – PART 3

**Keywords:** Ottoman-Turkish, Egyptian and Syro-Lebanese-Palestinian Arabic, lexical borrowing

### Abstract

Although the earliest Turkisms that entered Arabic go back to the 9th century – when the Arabs began establishing regular contact with speakers of Turkic languages – a significant number of Turkish loans in both written and spoken Arabic only dates from the time of the Ottoman Empire, which in the course of its expansion conquered and for centuries ruled a large part of the Arab world. This paper aims to examine the words of Turkish origin found in the dialects spoken in Egypt and part of the Middle East (Syria, Lebanon, Palestine), i.e. the Arabophone regions that have been most exposed to Turkish influence for historical and cultural reasons. Attempts have also been made to provide information about the etymology of the Ottoman-Turkish words (interestingly, as some of these come from Arabic, the Egyptian, Syrian, etc. words borrowed actually prove to be backborrowings).

**kaba** ‘rough, coarse; vulgar, rude; puffy’ (NR 571).

E *qabâ* (also *kabâ* Sp.<sup>1</sup>) ‘obsolete, old-fashioned, clumsy’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 508); ‘coarse, rough’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 346).

S *qabâ* ‘volumineux; grossier’ (Barth. 632).

- Turkic (KEWT 195).

**kabadayı** ‘rough fellow, swashbuckler, bully’ (NR 571f.), ‘bravache, fanfaron’ (Barb. 2, 486).

S *qabaḍây* ‘strongarm (esp[ecially] one serving as bodyguard for politicians and prominent personalities); tough, bully’ (Syr., Leb[anese]: Wehr 866);



‘fanfaron, bravache’ (S. 119); (also *qabaḏâhi*) ‘un gaillard, un homme déterminé’ (Barth. 634).

- Formed by → *kaba* and *dayı* ‘maternal uncle; (slang) bully’ (Turkic) (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 26).

**kabran** ‘(prov[incial]) without energy, slow, lazy’ (NR 374); (dial.) ‘old (person)’ (DS 2584).

S *qabrân* ‘usé par l’âge ou la maladie’ (Barth. 633).

•?

**kaçak tütüün** ‘tabacco di contrabbando’ (AngelicoSm. 402).

S *qaçaaq* ‘tabac de contreband’ (Barth. 638).

Shortening of the T. phrase.

- Formed by *kaçak* ‘fugitive, runaway; contraband, smuggled’ (Turkic) and → *tütüün*.

**kaçakçı** ‘smuggler’ (NR 575).

S *qaçaaği* ‘contrebandier pour le tabac’ (Barth. 638).

- Der. of *kaçak* (→ *kaçak tütüün*).

**kadın** ~ (Osm.) **kadun** ‘matrona, domina, materfamilias’ (Men. 3577), ‘woman; lady’ (NR 577).

S *qâḏûn* in the phrase *bəsbəss qâḏûn* ‘dame Chatte’;

*qâḏûne* ‘dame’ (Barth. 631).

- Developed from → *hatun*.

**kaftan** ‘outer gown or robe with long skirts and sleeves; robe of honour, caftan’ (NR 580).

E *quftân* ‘long robe worn by men’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 496), ‘cassock’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 359), ‘kaftan, long loose robe (usually made of striped cotton-silk material) worn under outer garments by men in traditional Egyptian society’ (B. – H. 711).

S *qaftân* ‘manteau riche’ (Barth. 672).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 185ff.; KEWT 197).

**kahveci** ‘keeper of a coffee shop’ (NR 582).

E *qahwagî* ‘coffee-house keeper’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 503), ‘coffee-shop keeper’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 364), ‘coffee-house proprietor; coffee-house employee’ (B. – H. 721).

S *qahwağî* ‘cafetier’ (S. 119).

- Der. of *kahve* ‘coffee’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 89).

**kâhya** ‘steward, majordomo’ (NR 582).

E *kihya* ‘steward, stewardess in a Turkish family’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 513, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 372).

“In the Citadel of the Metropolis [= Cairo] is a court of judicature, called *ed-Dee-wân el-Khideewee*, where, in the Bâshà’s absence, presides his *Kikhyà* or deputy” (Lane 110f.).

S *kêhya* ‘lieutenant du gouverneur (mot vieilli et resté comme nom de famille)’ (Barth. 697);

*kkâhi* (L[iban]) ‘secrétaire du gouverneur’ (id. 731); ‘intendant’ (Den. 441).

- Var. of *kethüda* < NPers. *katxudâ* ‘a lord-lieutenant, a viceroy, vicegerent, vicar, locum tenens, deputy’ (Eren 200; KEWT 107).

**kalçın** ‘long felt hose, long felt boot’ (NR 584).

E *qalşın* ‘puttee(s)’ (B. – H. 713).

S *qalğın/qalçın/qilşın* ‘en Syrie, chaussons en peau, en maroquin, chez les dames aussi en satin, qu’on ne porte qu’avec des *bâbüğ*, espèce de galoches’ (D. 2, 399);

*qalçın* ‘chaussons de cuir sans semelles’ (Barth. 676);

*qalşın* ‘chaussons qu’on porte sous des bottes’ (S. 119); (L[iban]) ‘bas, chausse’ (Barth. 677);

‘*alşın* ‘chaussons; chaussettes, bas’ (Den. 9).

- Of Italian origin, cf. It. *calzino* ‘sock’, *calzone* (pl. *calzoni*) ‘trouser(s); (old, dial.) coarse sock, hose’ (Rocchi It. 895; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 71f.).

**kalfa** ‘assistant master (in a workshop); master builder; qualified workman; supervisor of workmen; stewardess, senior negro maid; usher or monitor in a primary school’ (NR 587).

E *qalfâ/kalfâ* ‘architect; foreman of workmen; head woman-servant in a *harym*’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 499; *qalfa/qalfâ* ‘upper female servant; assistant teacher in a school; master-builder, architect’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 360f.); ‘*alfa* ‘monitor (in a school class)’ (B. – H. 32).

- < Ar. *ḥalifa* ‘vicar, deputy; successor; caliph’ (Eren 202; KEWT 198f.).

**kalpak** ‘fur cap’ (NR 589).

E *qalbaq* ‘hood’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 498); ‘cap faced with sheep-skin or fur’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 360).

S *qalbaq* ‘bonnet de fourrure en forme de mitre que portaient autrefois les négociants patentés’ (Barth. 676); ‘coiffure ronde en astrakhan’ (S. 119).

- “Eine ursprünglich mittelasiatische Kopfbedeckung, die von den Osmanen nach Europa eingeführt wurde und dort weite Verbreitung fand” (TMEN 3, 494). For the etymology of the word see Eren 203; KEWT 199f.

**kama** ‘dagger, poniard, dirk’ (NR 589).

S *qâma* ‘sabre court ou long poignard de Circassien dont la lame large et à deux tranchants fuit graduellement vers la pointe qui est très aigüe’ (Barth. 691).

- Etymology controversial (Eren 203 < NPers.; TMEN 3, 406; possibly < Caucasian).

**kambur** ‘hump, hunch; humpback, hunchback; humpbacked, hunchbacked’ (NR 590).

E *qambûr* (also *qanbûr* Sp.<sup>2</sup> 363) ‘hunch’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 500), ‘hunch on the back of a man’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 363).

S *qambûr* ‘bossu et nain, petit bossu’ (Barth. 683).

- Perhaps < Gr. *καμπύλος* ‘crooked’ (Nişanyan 238).



**kamçı** ‘whip’ (NR 590).

E *qamša* ‘strap, thong; leather whip, cowhide’ (Eg.: Wehr 924); ‘whip, lash’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 501, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 362), ‘whip, lash used by cart-drivers’ (B. – H. 717).

S *qamče* ‘petit fouet à bout brisé comme un fléau de batteur en grange; tuyau souple de narguilé’ (Barth. 680); *qamše* ‘fouet’ (S. 119).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 509ff.; Eren 204; KEWT 200f.).

**kamyoncu** ‘truck owner; truck driver’ (NR 591).

S *kamyonġi* ‘camionneur’ (S. 112, Den. 461).

- Der. of *kamyon* ‘truck, lorry’ (< Fr.).

**kancabaş** ‘barge with high and recurved cutwater’ (NR 593).

E *qanga* ‘Nile boat-house’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 502, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 363).

Apocope of the T. word.

- Formed by *kanca* ‘hook’ (< It.) and → *baş*, from the curved shape of the prow (LFL 247).

**kandır-** ‘to persuade; to convince; to seduce, to mislead’ (NR 594).

S *qandar, yqander* ‘séduire par des paroles artificieuses, suborner, entortiller’ (Barth. 684).

- Turkic, causative of *kan-* ‘to be satisfied, satiated’ (Erdal 804f.; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 99).

**kantırma** (Osm.) ‘frenum, pec. levius; briglia’ (Men. 3767) = T. *kantarma* ‘spurred bit for a horse’ (NR 595).

E *qanțırma* ‘bridoon’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 502);

*qarțima* ‘bit, snaffle’ (id. 483);

*qarțima/qanțırma* ‘snaffle, bridoon’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 352);

*qarțime* ‘morso’ (Nallino 242).

- Turkic, perhaps of Mongolic origin (Räsänen 231; Eren 207f.), unless the direction of borrowing is the reverse (ËSTJa 5, 261; WOT 488). According to Tekin Harn. 126 “the Turkic and Mongolian stems [*qantar-* ~ *qanțar-*] are cognates”.

**kanuncu** ‘player on the zither’ (NR 596).

E *qânûngî* ‘one who plays the dulcimer’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 503, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 345).

S *qânəngî* ‘joueur de qânûn’ (Barth. 686).

- Der. of *kanun* ‘a zither-like instrument with seventy-two strings’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 92).

**kanunname** ‘code of laws, lawbook, statute book’ (NR 596).

E *qânûnnâma* ‘code of laws’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 345).

- < Pers. *qânûn-nâma* ‘book of canons or laws’ (EI 4, 562f.).

**kapatma** ‘kept mistress’ (NR 597).

S *qabațmâye* ‘maîtresse entretenue par son amant chez lui’ (Barth. 634).

- Verbal noun of *kapat-* ‘to close, shut; to buy cheaply by trickery; to keep (a mistress)’, causative of *kapa-* ‘to shut’ (Turkic) (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 112).

**kaplama** ‘cover, coating; covered, coated’ (NR 598), (dial.) ‘kind of pilaf’ (DS 2634).  
S *qablêma* (Dam.) ‘plat de viande et de légumes cuits à l’étouffée sous une couche de pâte’ (S. 119).

- Verbal noun of *kapla-* ‘to cover’, from *kap* ‘receptacle; cover; case’ (Turkic) (ËST-Ja 5, 266f.; KEWT 202).

**kapudan** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) captain or commander in the navy’ (NR 599).

E *qabûdân* ‘captain of a ship’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 475), ‘ship-captain’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 347).

- < Ven. *capitàn* (= Stand. It. *capitano*) ‘captain’ (LFL 139ff.).

**kapu kethüdası** ‘the official Agent of a provincial governor, appointed to transact all his official business with the central Government’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1435).

E *qabûkathudâ* (also *qabûthudây* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘steward’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 476); ‘official agent of the Khedive in Constantinople’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 347).

- Formed by *kapu* ‘door’ (Turkic) and *kethüda* (→ *kâhya*) (Pakalın 2, 172f.).

**karacı** ~ (dial.) **karacı** ‘gipsy; brigand, highwayman’ (NR 602; DS 2641).

S *qarağ/qaraç* ‘n[om] coll[ectif] d’une peuplade vagabonde originaire de Mésopotamie, dont la langue n’est ni le turc ni l’arabe, et qui vit de mendicité et de vol; gens de mœurs sauvages’ (Barth. 645).

- “Das Wort ist anscheinend eine Ableitung mit dem bekannten Suffix +ç*i* von *qara* (...) in der Bedeutung ‘der niederen Volksklasse angehörend, gemein’” (TMEN 3, 434). However, this word also has different etymological explanations (ËSTJa 5, 300ff.).

**Karagöz** ‘Turkish shadow show; main figure of the Turkish shadow show’ (NR 602).

E ‘*arâgôz* ‘Karagöz, chief character of the shadow play; approx[imately]: Punch’ (Eg.: Wehr 89);

*qaragöz* (also *qarâgöz*, *karâkôz* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘marionettes, punch and judy’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 485), ‘marionettes, puppet show’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 353);

*qarâgöz* (also ‘*arâgôz*’) ‘puppet show similar to Punch and Judy’ (B. – H. 691).

S *qaragöz* ‘personnage du guignol turc’ (Barth. 653);

*karakôz* ‘polichinelle, héros du théâtre d’ombres chinoises’ (S. 112).

- Literally ‘black (*kara* [Turkic]) eye (*göz* → *gözlük*)’. On the history of this well-known Turkish show see Pakalın 2, 190ff.; EI 4, 461f.

**karakanat** name of a particular breed of pigeons, whose colours are ‘black, with white patterns on wings, neck and head’ (www.donucuirklar.com; accessed: March 2021).

E *karakandi* ‘type of tumbler pigeon with pale grey plumage’ (B. – H. 745).

S *karakand* (Dam.) ‘variété de pigeon qui a les ailes noires’ (S. 112; Den. 450).

- Literally ‘black (→ *Karagöz*) wing (*kanat* [Turkic])’.

**karakol** ‘police station, station house; outpost; guard’ (NR 603).

E *karâkôn* ‘police station’ (Eg.: Wehr 962);

*qaraqôl* (also *qaraqôn* Sp.<sup>1</sup>, *qarâqôl* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘id.’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 485, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 353);

*karâkôn/qarâqôl* ‘posto di guardia’ (Nallino 356).

See Lane’s passage quoted → *kulluk*.

S *qarâqôl* ‘poste de police’ (Den 415); *karakôl/karakôn* ‘id.’ (S. 112).

- Turkic, of Mongolic origin (ËSTJa 5, 290f.; Kincses-Nagy 173ff.; KEWT 204).

**karakuş** ‘the imperial eagle, *aquila mogilnik*’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1449).

E *qaraqôş* ‘imperial eagle’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 353).

- Turkic, literally ‘black (→ *Karagöz*) bird (*kuş* [Turkic])’.

**karavana** ‘copper dish, used as a mess tin by soldiers and sailors’ (NR 605).

E *qarawâna* (also *qarâwâna* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘tin plate’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 485, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 353); ‘a metal or porcelain basin’ (B. – H. 697).

S *qarawâne* ‘grande gamelle (de soldats)’ (Barth. 655).

- (Problematic) semantic development of Osm. *karavela* ~ *karavana* ‘type of ship’ < It. *caravella* ‘caravel’ (LFL 150f.).

**karcığar** ‘(Or[iental] mus[ic]) a simple *makam* about five centuries old’ (NR 606).

E *qargağâr* ‘mode in Arabic music beginning on D and having E half flat and A flat’ (B. – H. 691).

- This word is etymologized on the given website as *kar* ‘voice, sound’ (? from which language?) + *cığar* = *cihar* (→ *dört cihar*) ([www.turksanatmuzigi.org/makamlarimiz/karcigar-makami](http://www.turksanatmuzigi.org/makamlarimiz/karcigar-makami); accessed: March 2021).

**kardaş** (Osm., dial.) ‘brother (or sister)’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1412; TTAS) = Stand. T. *kardeş*.

S *qardâş* ‘frère’ (Den. 411).

- Turkic, literally ‘associated in the womb’, a der. of *karın* ‘abdomen, belly; womb’ (KEWT 204f.).

**karış-** ‘to mix (with), be mixed (with); to interfere (in), meddle (in)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 491).

S *qâraş, yqâreş* ‘se mêler de, s’immiscer dans; se mêler des, s’ingérer dans les affaires de’ (Barth. 647); ‘toucher à’ (S. 119).

- Turkic, reciprocal form of *kar-* ‘to mix’ (KEWT 206).

**karides** ‘shrimp, prawn’ (NR 609).

S *qarêdes* (Syr[ie] moy[enne]) ‘crevette’ (Barth. 655).

- < Gr. *καρίδες*, pl. of *καρίδα* (= Stand. Gr. *γαρίδα*) ‘shrimp’ (Eren 214; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 142f.).

**karpuz** ‘watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*’ (NR 610).

E *qarpûz* ‘melon d’eau, pastèque’ (D. 2, 332);

S *qarbûz* ‘pommeau de l’arçon antérieur d’une selle’ (Barth. 645).

This meaning depends on the T. phrase *eyer karpuzu* ‘candle (of a saddle)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 288).

- Word found in a number of Turkic languages, of NPers. origin (TMEN 3, 38off.; Eren 214f.; KEWT 207).

**karyola** ‘bedstead, bed’ (NR 612).

S *karyôlâ* (Dam.) ‘lit’ (S. 112).

- < It. *carri(u)ola* ‘letto più piccolo con rotelle che di giorno è tenuto sotto il letto normale’; cf. also (*lectum pro*) *cariola* in a Medieval Latin text from Venice (LEI 12, 804). (Eren 215; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 155).

**kaşkaval** ‘sheep cheese’ (NR 617).

S *qašqawân* ‘fromage sec en forme de tête’ (Barth. 660), ‘sorte de fromage très compact’ (S. 119); *kaškawân* ‘sorte de fromage rond, plat et très sec’ (Barth. 720). “Sui monti del Libano i maroniti dicono, pronunciando il *qâf* come un hamze, ‘*ach’auân* [*ch* = *š*] (...). Entrato nell’arabo pel tramite turco” (Barbera 99).

- < It. *caciocavallo* ‘type of stretched-curd cheese from Southern Italy’ (Eren 217; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 165).

**kaşmer** ‘buffoon, tomfool’ (NR 617).

S *qašmar* in the phrase *qâyem matâl qašmar* ‘accoutré d’une façon ridicule, en partic[ulier] vêtu d’une veste courte qui laisse voir les jambes nues’ (Barth. 660).

- Etymology uncertain (Räsänen 241; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 165).

**kaşşak** (dial.) ‘currycomb’ (DS 2678) = Stand. T. *kaşağı*.

S *qaşaq* ‘étrille’ (Barth. 660).

- Turkic, der. of *kaşa-* (~ *kaşı-*) ‘to scratch’ (Eren 216; KEWT 208).

**kat** ‘story, floor; layer, stratum; fold’ (NR 617).

E *kât* (Alexandria) ‘Stockwerk’ (Pr. 88).

S *qât* ‘une couche (de substance appliquée sur une autre); un étage’ (Barth. 631); *qât* ‘étage; sorte de divan’ (S. 120).

- Turkic (ËSTJa 5, 335f.; KEWT 209).

**katırcı** ‘muleteer’ (NR 618).

S *qâtərğî* ‘muletier, moucre’ (Barth. 631).

⟨kattirdji⟩ [the T. word was kept in the French translation] (Bérezine 111).

- Der. of *katır* ‘mule’ (Turkic) (Stachowski HWb. 95).

**katramiz** (Osm.) ‘a large glass bottle used by confectioners, etc.’ (Evliya Çelebi: Dankoff Ev. 72), ‘grande bouteille, bocal’ (Zenker 704).

S *qaṭramîz* ‘large bocal pansu en verre vert, qui sort des verreries de ‘*armanâz* et sert à contenir des conserves et provisions alimentaires’ (Barth. 666).

- ? The word entered the Venetian dialect as *catramesso* (and variations) ‘recipiente di vetro’ (Cortelazzo 310f.).

**kav** ‘tinder; punk’ (NR 620).

S *qâw* ‘n[om] d’une sorte d’allumettes en papier fort, qui brûle à l’aire comme de l’amadou’ (Barth. 631).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 532f.; Eren 218f.; KEWT 210).

**kavata** ‘sour green tomato (for pickling)’ (NR 620).

E *qûta* ‘tomatoes’ (Eg.: Wehr 932; B. – H. 722).

- ? According to NR of Armenian origin, but Dankoff Arm. does not include this word in his list.

**kavuk** ‘turban; quilted cap around which a turban’s sash is wrapped’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 501).

E *qâwûq* (also *qâwuq* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘felt cap worn by Persians’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 473); ‘kind of felt cap, cylindrical cap’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 345f.).

S *qâwûq* in the phrase *šâš uqâwûq* ‘ancienne coiffure blanche des cheikh et noire des prêtres maronites’ (Barth. 631); also *qâbûq* (id. 634).

- Turkic (ËSTJa 5, 174; EI 5, 751).

**kavun** ‘muskmelon, melon, *Cucumis melo*’ (NR 622). The var. *kaun* is found in transcription texts (Argenti 142).

E *qâwûn* (also *qâwun* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘kind of melon’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 473, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 346); (collective) ‘variety of musk-melon’ (B. – H. 725).

‘kaoun’ ‘melon’ (Bérézine 111).

S *qâwûn/qâ’ûn* (Dam.) ‘melon jaune’ (Barth. 632);

(only *qâ’un*) ‘variété de melon originaire d’Anatolie’ (S. 120).

- Turkic, of unclear origin (ËSTJa 5, 174f.; Eren 220; KEWT 211).

**kavurma** ‘fried meat; preserve of fried meat’ (NR 622).

E *qâwurma* ‘mutton or beef cut in small pieces and braised with squash or onions and tomatoes’ (Eg.: Wehr 863f.); ‘rich stew’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 473); ‘mutton or beef fried in small lumps and eaten either fresh or preserved in jars’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 345); ‘dish of braised meat cooked with onions’ (B. – H. 721);

*qâwurma* ‘carne preparata a guisa di stufato, con cipolle’ (Nallino 244).

S *qâwurmâ* ‘fricassée’ (Barth. 631);

*qawârme/qawârma* ‘consERVE de mouton frite et salée’ (S. 120);

*qawrama* ‘graisse fondue’ (Den. 436).

- Verbal noun of *kavur-* ‘to fry, parch, roast’ (Turkic) (KEWT 211).

**kavuş** (dial.) ‘beam’ (DS 2694) = Osm. *koğuş/kovuş*, T. *kovuş ağacı* ‘balk of timber; beam, joist’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1490; NR 676).

E *qâwîş* ‘girder, great beam’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 473, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 346).

- Turkic (Clauson 613; ËSTJa 6, 17).

**kayık** ‘boat, rowboat, caique’ (NR 624).

E *qâyîq* ‘small boat, canoe’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 473); ‘lancia (sorta di barca)’ (Nallino 366).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 408ff.; Eren 221f.; WOT 425: “a cultural *Wanderwort* which entered almost all l[an]g[uage]s in Eurasia”; KEWT 211f.).

**kay(i)sı** ‘apricot, *Prunus armeniaca*’ (NR 624).

S *qêsi* in the phrase *neḅ qêsi* ‘raisin jaune, très estimé’ (Barth. 695).

The T. word for “apricot” is used for this grape variety “à cause de la ressemblance de couleur” (ibid.).

- < NPers. *qaysi* ‘apricot (dried)’ (perhaps < Ar. *qāysi* ‘pertaining to the tribe of the Qays’) (Eren 222; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 190). Doerfer’s opinion (TMEN 3, 570f.) that the word comes from Hungarian is unfortunately erroneous (Kakuk 231; KEWT 212).

**kayış** ‘strap, thong; belt’ (NR 624).

E *qâyiş* ‘belt, razor strop’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 473); ‘leather strap; sling; razor strop’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 346); ‘leather-strap (especially one used as a razor-strop); thick leather belt (especially the type worn by soldiers’ (B. – H. 726).

S *qâyeş* ‘bande de cuir sur laquelle on aiguise le rasoir’ (Den. 404);

*qâyaş/qayış* ‘courroie, lanière’ (S. 120).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 408; KEWT 212).

**kaymak** ‘cream; clotted cream’ (NR 625).

S *qaymaq* ‘crème du lait bouilli’ (Barth. 696);

*qêmaq* (plus rarement *kaymak*) ‘crème du lait’ (S. 120).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 410ff.; KEWT 213).

**kaymakam** ‘head official of a district; (formerly) lieutenant colonel’ (NR 625).

E *qâ'im-maqâm/qâ'imaqâm* ‘colonel’ (formerly Eg.: Wehr 937);

*qâyim maqâm* ‘lieutenant colonel’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 472, Nallino 225); ‘junior post-captain in the navy’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 346).

S *qâ'im-maqâm/qâ'imaqâm* ‘administrative officer at the head of a *qadâ'*, approx[imately]: district president’ (Syr.-Leb[anese]: Wehr 937);

*qâyem-maqâm* ‘lieutenant-colonel; sous-préfet; gouverneur d’un *qâda'*’ (Barth. 692); *qaymaqâm* ‘caïmacam, titre administratif’ (S. 120).

- Ar. word, orig. ‘acting; substitute’. The above-mentioned meanings have developed in Osm.-Turkish, see EI 4, 461f.

**kaymaklı dondurma** ‘(creamy) ice cream’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 504).

S *qêmâqli (kaymaklı) dondurma* ‘glace à la crème!’ (cry of “marchands de rues”) (S. 120).

- Formed by *kaymaklı* ‘creamy’ (der. of → *kaymak*) and → *dondurma*.

**kaytan** ‘cotton or silk cord, braid’ (NR 626).

E *qitân* ‘thick cotton cord’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 506), ‘thick cotton thread, plaited cord, string’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 366);

*qutân/qitân* ‘cord, piping, edging’ (B. – H. 706);

*qaitân/haitân* ‘Schnur, Faden’ (L. 117).

S *qîṭân* ‘ganse, cordonnet tressé de soie ou de coton’ (Barth. 695).

- < Gr. *γαῖράνι* ‘cord, lace, braid’ (Eren 223; KEWT 213).

**kazan** ‘cauldron, large kettle, boiler’ (NR 627).

E *qazân* ‘boiler, caldron’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 485), ‘cauldron, steam-boiler’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 353), (also *qizân*) ‘boiler, cauldron’ (B. – H. 698); ‘caldaia grande (anche di macchine)’ (Nallino 300); ‘Wäschebottich’ (Pr. 106).

S *qâzân* ‘chaudière (de locomotive)’ (Den. 404); ‘chaudière, chaudron’ (S. 120).

- Turkic (Eren 223f.; KEWT 213).

**kazancı** ‘cauldron maker, boiler or kettle maker’ (NR 627).

E *qazângî* ‘boiler-maker’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 485, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 353).

- Der. of → *kazan* (Stachowski HWb. 96; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/166).

**kazık** ~ (Osm.) **kazuk** ‘pale, stake, pile’ (NR 627; TS 2394).

E *ḥâzûq* ‘impaling-machine; stake, peg’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 184), ‘trick, piece of roguery’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 150); ‘impaling spike; dirty trick, doublecross; wooden peg or pin; a pile; pile-driver’ (B. – H. 249);

*qazaq* (collective) ‘telegraph pole(s)’ (B. – H. 699).

S *ḥâzûq* ‘pieu appointi par un bout et employé comme instrument de supplice, pal; piquet de tente; piquet qu’on enfonce en terre et auquel on fixe l’entrave d’un cheval mis en vert; méchant tour joué à q[uel]q[u]n, pour le perdre ou le rouiner’ (Barth. 190); ‘pal; contretemps, tuile’ (S. 109); ‘ennui’ (Den. 143).

- Turkic (Eren 224; Erdal 360; KEWT 214).

**kazma** ‘pickaxe, mattock’ (NR 628).

E *qazma* (also *qâzma* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘pickaxe’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 486), ‘axe’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 343), ‘pick-axe’ (B. – H. 699).

S *qâzme* ‘pioche’ (Den. 418); *qâzma* ‘id.’ (S. 120).

- Verbal noun of *kaz-* ‘to dig’ (Turkic: KEWT 214).

**kebabçı** ~ (Osm.) **kebabcı** ‘cook and seller of roast meat’ (NR 629).

E *kabâbgî* ‘cook who sells *kabâb*’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 369); ‘one engaged in the preparation, selling and serving of kebab’ (B. – H. 729).

- Der. of *kebab/kebab* ‘meat broiled/roasted in small pieces’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 97).

**kelepçe** ‘manacle, handcuff’ (NR 633).

E *kalabš* (also *kalâbš* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘manacles, handcuffs’ (Eg.: Wehr 979; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 524, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 380), ‘handcuff’ (B. – H. 758).

S *kalabča* ‘bloc formé de deux pièces de bois portant deux écranchures où l’on enferme les mains du prisonnier et qu’on resserre au moyen de deux vis, (approx[imativement]) menottes de bois’ (Barth. 724); *kalabša* ‘menottes’ (S. 111).

- < Pers. *kalāba* ‘a raw thread as it is wound from the spindle, yarn; a clew, hank, skein’ + dim. suff. +*ča* (Eren 228; this etymology is considered doubtful by TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 212).



**keman** ‘violin’ (NR 635).

E *kamân* ‘violin(s)’ (B. – H. 763).

- Semantic development of *keman* ‘archery bow’ < NPers. (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 219; KEWT 216).

**kenar** ~ (dial.) **kinar** ‘edge, border, brink; margin’ (NR 637; Stachowski Npers. 97).

E *kinâr* ‘border, edge, margin’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 382); ‘trimming (on the edge of a garment)’ (B. – H. 765).

S *kanâr* ‘bordure, lisière d’une étoffe’ (Barth. 728); ‘bordure (spécialement de la chaussure)’ (S. 112).

- < NPers. *kanâr/kinâr* ‘a side, brink, coast, edge; hem (of a garment)’ (KEWT 216).

**kepçe** ‘ladle; skimmer; scoop’ (NR 639).

E *kabša* ‘ladle’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 509), ‘scoop, skimmer, scummer’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 370).

S *kebğâye* ‘grande cuillère à pot’ (Den. 442); ‘louche à potage’ (S. 113).

- < NPers. *kabča/kapča/kafča* ‘a ladle, skimmer’ (Eren 231; KEWT 217).

**kerake** ~ (dial.) **kereke** ‘a former kind of light cloak’ (NR 641; DS 2753).

E *karaka* ‘native ladies’ vest’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 516), ‘native ladies’ upper coat or cloak’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 374).

- Etymology uncertain (Sanglax 101: perhaps corruption of *calico* ‘kind of cotton fabric’; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 237: no etymology; KEWT 217: < Fr. *caraco* ‘Kaftanbluse’).

**kereste** ‘timber, lumber’ (NR 640); ‘Material und Zubehör (spez[iell] für die Herstellung von Schuhen), Schusterbedarf’ (Stw. 516).

E *karista* (also *kârista* Sp.<sup>1</sup>) ‘articles for repairs of saddlery’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 506); ‘materials required for shoe-making or saddlery’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 367); ‘lumber mill; cabinet(s), cupboard(s)’ (B. – H. 743).

S *karasta* ‘bois de construction; matière première nécessaire au travail d’un artisan, ainsi le cuir pour un cordonnier, le fer pour un forgeron’ (Barth. 711); *karesta* ‘matériaux pour la cordonnerie, la menuiserie, etc.’ (S. 112).

- < NPers. *kârâsta* ‘planks, building materials’ (Eren 233; KEWT 217).

**keresteci** ‘timber merchant’ (NR 640).

S *karestağî* ‘marchand de bois de construction’ (S. 112); ‘marchand de matières premières (cuir, bois de construction, etc.)’ (Den. 448).

- Der. of → *kereste* (Stachowski HWb. 98; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/166).

**keretvet** ‘wooden bedstead, wooden divan’ (NR 640).

E *karawêt* ‘sofa, divan’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 517, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 375);

*karawêta/karawîta* ‘wooden bench; sofa’ (B. – H. 747).

S *karâwît/karawît* ‘divan bas sur pieds, garni ou non de ses matelas, coussins et tapis’; (also *garawît*) ‘divan, canapé oriental’ (Barth. 707, 738);

*karâwîte* ‘bois ou charpente nue d’un divan; le même garni de ses accessoires’ (Barth. 707).

- < Gr. *κρεβάτι* ‘bed’ (Eren 233; KEWT 218).



**kerhane** ~ (Osm.) **kârhane** ‘factory, workshop; brothel’ (NR 607, 640).

E *karahâna* ‘brothel’ (Eg.: Wehr 960; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 515, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 373, B. – H. 742).

S *karhâne* ‘fabrique, usine; provenant d’une bonne fabrique, bien travaillé (opposé à *ğalab*); lupanar’ (Barth. 709); ‘atelier; (surtout) maison close’ (S. 112).

- < NPers. *kârxâna* ‘a shop, workshop, manufactory; a laboratory’ (Eren 233). Pejoration of the word has occurred in Turkish.

**kerhaneci** ~ (Osm.) **kârhaneçi** ‘a keeper of a manufactory, a manufacturer’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1514); ‘brothel keeper’ (NR 640).

S *karhânçi* ‘propriétaire d’atelier; tenancier de maison close’ (S. 112);

*kirhânçi* ‘fabricant; directeur d’usine’ (Den. 441).

- Der. of → *kerhane* ~ *kârhane* (Stachowski HWb. 94).

**kesim** ‘act of cutting; cut, make, shape; stature, figure’ (NR 643).

E *kasm* ‘shape, form, figure, mode’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 520, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 377); ‘shape, form, appearance’ (B. – H. 751).

S *kasm* ‘costume; uniforme militaire; forme, conformation physique’ (Barth. 718); ‘forme, coupe d’un costume, costume’ (S. 112).

- Der. of *kes-* (→ *keskin*) (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 245).

**keskin** ‘sharp, keen; pungent’ (NR 644).

S *kaskîn* ‘fort, capiteux (vin, eau-de-vie); fort, très aigre (vinaigre); tranchant (cou-teau)’ (Barth. 718).

- Turkic, der. of *kes-* ‘to cut’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 246f.).

**keşide** ‘(Arabic calligraphy) lengthening line between two letters’ (NR 520).

E *kaşida* ‘lengthening line between two letters’ (B. – H. 753).

- < NPers. *kaşida* ‘drawn; extended, lengthened’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 250).

**kete** ‘(prov[incial]) cake of rice flour’ (NR 647).

S *kâtâ* ‘sorte de pâtisserie faite de semoule, de beurre, de dattes ou de *mâmûnîye*’ (Barth. 697).

- To be compared with Arm. *gat’ay* ‘a type of cake’ (Dankoff Arm. 172).

**kezzap** ‘nitric acid, aquafortis’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 517).

S *gazzâb* in the phrase *mwayyt al-gazzâb* ‘eau-forte, acide azotique du commerce, employé par les orfèvres’ (Barth. 739).

- < NPers. *tîz-âb* ‘aquafortis’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 257).

**Kıbrıslı** ‘of or from Cyprus, Cypriote’ (NR 649).

E *qubruşlı* ‘Cypriote’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 474, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 346).

- Ethnicon of the place name *Kıbrıs* ‘Cyprus’.

**kıç** ‘buttocks, bottom; (naut[ical]) stern, poop’ (NR 649).

E *qišš* ‘stern of a steamer’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 487), ‘stern of a ship’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 354), ‘stern, after-end of a ship’ (B. – H. 701).

- Turkic (KEWT 219).

**kıdemli** ‘senior in service’ (NR 649).

S *qədəmlî* ‘plus ancien en grade (officier)’ (S. 120).

- Der. of *kıdem* ‘seniority, precedence’ (< Ar.).

**kılavuz** ‘guide, leader; gimlet, screw-tap’ (NR 650).

E *qalâwûz* ‘screw-nail’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 360); (also *qalâwôz*) ‘thread (of a screw); screw’ (B. – H. 716).

S *qalâwûz* ‘guide; taraud, outil de menuisier’ (Barth. 674);

*qalawûz* ‘bête de somme qui précède une caravane; filière à bois, à tarauds creux’ (id. 679);

*qalâ’ûz* ‘guide, taraud’ (S. 119).

- “The word seems to be of Ir[anian] origin (...). In any case, it is an old cultural migrating word” (WOT 481).

**kıral ~ kral** ‘king’ (NR 653, 680).

E *qirân* ‘König, Sultan’ (L. 122).

S *qrân* ‘roi, majesté’ (Den. 416).

- < Southern Sl., cf. Bulg. *крал*, Sb., Cr. *krâlj* ‘king’ (TMEN 3, 437; KEWT 234).

**kırbaç** ‘whip, scourge; riding whip, horsewhip’ (NR 653).

E *kurbâç* ‘lash, whip’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 514, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 373); (also *kurbâk*) ‘horsewhip’ (B. – H. 740).

S *kərbâç* ‘cravache pliante comme un fléau et dont l’articulation est faite d’un morceau de cuir (c’est la cravache des Cosaques et des Circassiens); cravache souple faite d’un nerf d’hippopotame; cravache européenne; fouet de cocher européen’ (Barth. 708);

*kərbâç/gərbâç/qorbâş* ‘cravache’ (S. 113).

- Probably from a Turkic base, but its formation is not at all clear (Eren 237; Stachowski TPol. 351; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 276; KEWT 221).

**kırk** ‘forty’ (NR 655).

S *qêreq* in the phrase *halmara qêreqa* ‘cette femme a dépassé la quarantaine’ (Barth. 651).

- Turkic (Eren 238; KEWT 221).

**kısac** (Osm.) ‘a pair of pincers, pliers, nippers, etc.’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1507).

E *quşâç* ‘(watchmaker’s) pliers, pair of pincers’ (B. – H. 702).

- Turkic, der. of *kıs-* ‘to compress, squeeze, pinch’ (Clouston 667, 665).

**kışla** ‘barracks’ (NR 658).

E *qaşla* ‘hospital’ (Eg.: Wehr 896), ‘hospital, infirmary’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 488, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 355).

S *qašla* '(military) barracks' (Syr.: Wehr 896);  
*qašle* 'caserne' (Barth. 660, S. 120).

- Variation of → *kıslak* (TMEN 3, 279; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 290; KEWT 223).

**kıslak** 'winter quarters (for animals, nomads or an army)' (NR 658).

E *qušlâq* 'barrack' (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 488), 'barracks for troops' (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 355), 'barracks' (B. – H. 702).

S *qašlâq* 'caserne' (Den. 420).

The Ar. words have undergone a semantic change under the influence of → *kısla*.

- Turkic, der. of *kıŝ* 'winter' (TMEN 3, 479; Erdal 109).

**kıyma** 'chopped meat' (NR 661).

S *qîma* 'viande crue hachée' (Barth. 696).

- Verbal noun of *kıy-* 'to cut up finely, mince' (Turkic) (KEWT 223).

**kızak** 'sledge, sled, sleigh; (naut[ical]) ways, sliding ways' (NR 661).

E *qazaq* 'slip, the ways on which ships are built' (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 353); 'dolly, trolley; (naut[ical]) slipway' (B. – H. 699).

- Turkic, of unclear etymology (Eren 241f.; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 302; KEWT 223).

**kızılçık** 'cornelian cherry' (NR 663).

E *qazalgaq* 'Kornelkirsche' (L. 123).

S *qazalğaq* 'cornouille; fruit à goût douceâtre qui ressemble à la datte, on le mange sucré ou cuit avec du sucre' (Den. 417);

*qazalğî* 'cornouille' (S. 120).

- Der. of *kızıl* 'red' (Turkic) (Eren 243).

**kızıl kurt** 'red mite (pest of birds), scarlet plant louse, *Trombidium hirsutissimum*; harvest bug, *Leptus autumnalis*; (prov[incial]) damn you!' (NR 662).

S *qəzzəlqərd* 'qu'un ver rouge (pénètre dans tes entrailles et t'étouffe)!' (Barth. 656).

- Literally 'red (→ *kızılçık*) worm (*kurt* [Turkic])'.

**kilerci** 'butler' (NR 664), 'pantryman, larderer' (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 531).

E *karârğî* 'steward, questor' (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 514, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 373).

S *karârğî* 'employé chargé du service des rafraîchissements aux invités dans une noce' (Barth. 710); *krârğî* 'gardien de la dépense, du cellier' (Den. 446).

The Ar. words have been contaminated with Stand. Ar. *karâr* 'pantry; cellar' (prob. of direct Greek origin).

- Der. of *kiler* 'storeroom, pantry, larder' (< Gr. < Lat.) (Stachowski HWb. 101; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/168).

**kilim** 'carpet' (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1568), 'woven matting, rug without a pile, kilim' (NR 664).

E *kilim* 'carpet' (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 525); 'Turkey-carpet' (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 381); 'woven rug' (B. – H. 762).

- < NPers. *gilim* 'garment made of goats' hair or wool; carpet or rug to lie down upon; blanket'. (TMEN 4, 4ff.; Eren 243).

**kimdir** ‘who is it?’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1614).

E *kîmdir* ‘(mil[itary]) who goes there?’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 386).

- Formed by *kim* ‘who’ (Turkic) and the T. copula *-dir*.

**kim kime, dum дума** ‘this is a chaotic situation in which nobody knows what’s happening to the rest’ (NR 665).

S *kîm kîmâ* (Dam.) ‘qui s’en apercevro? ni vu ni connu’ (S. 113).

The T. phrase has been shortened to its first part.

- Jocular reduplication phrase based on *kim* (→ *kimdir*).

**kişmiş** ‘kind of small seedless raisin (smaller than sultana)’ (NR 668).

E *kişmiş* ‘cape gooseberry’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 378).

S *kəşmeş* ‘espèce de raisins secs à petits grains et à pépins très fins ou sans pépins, qu’on importe de Smyrne; raisins de Corinthe’ (Barth. 720).

- < NPers. *kişmiş* ‘dried grapes, corinths, or currants; a species of small grape without stones; raisins’ (Eren 247).

**kol** ‘arm; wing (of an army); column of troops’ (NR 671).

E *qôl* ‘column; army corps’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 364); ‘(obs.) convoy, column’ (B. – H. 723).

- Turkic (KEWT 226).

**kol ağası ~ kolağası** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) adjutant major, lieutenant commander’ (NR 671); ‘Offiziersrang zwischen Hauptmann und Major; zwei Stufen: *sağ kolağası* und *sol kolağası*’ (Stw. 543).

S *kôl âğâsi* ‘adjutant-major’ (S. 113).

- Formed by → *kol* and → *ağa ~ ağa* (Sertoğlu 189).

**kolan** ‘stout band/binding; (saddle) girth, cinch, bellyband, surcingle’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 538).

S *qolân* ‘sangle de cheval, de mulet’ (S. 120).

- Turkic (Eren 249f.; ÈSTJa 6, 46ff.).

**kolcu** ‘watchman, custom house guard; agent for servants’ (NR 671); ‘security agent in organizations such as the Régie [= a parastatal company that had a monopoly over tobacco production, established in the later Ottoman Empire]’ (Pakalın 2, 288).

S *kôlğî* (Dam.) ‘agent de la Régie des Tabacs’ (S. 113).

- Der. of → *kol* (Stachowski HWb. 103).

**koltuk** ‘armpit; armchair’ (NR 672).

E *kûltuk* ‘Stuhl mit hoher Lehne’ (Pr. 91).

S *qəltoq* ‘fauteuil’ (Barth. 677; S. 120).

- *Koltuk/koltuk*<sup>1</sup> ‘armpit’ (prob. der. of → *kol*) is an old Turkic word (Erdal 44), while *koltuk*<sup>2</sup> ‘armchair’ is “ein relativ neues Wort” (KEWT 227). The relationship between the two words is not clear. According to Tietze *koltuk* ‘armchair’ results from a shortening of the adjective *koltuklu* ‘having arms (chair)’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 351).

**komisyoncu** ‘commission agent’ (NR 672).

E *qômisyôngî* ‘representative of a commercial firm’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 504), ‘commission agent, commercial traveller’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 365).

S *komisyonği* ‘commissionaire, courtier’ (S. 113).

- Der. of *komisyon* ‘commission’ (< Fr.) (Stachowski HWb. 103).

**konak** ‘halting place; stage; inn; mansion, residence; government house’ (NR 673).

E *knak* ‘station’ (Bérézine 114).

*qnâq* ‘étape, halte; demeure d’un notable’ (Barth. 683); ‘étape, station’ (Den. 434);

*qnâqa/kônâk* ‘pied à terre, maison de maître dans une ferme ou dans un village’ (S. 120).

- Turkic, der. of *kon-* ‘to settle down; to stop (for the night)’ (KEWT 227).

**konca** ‘flower bud, rosebud’ (NR 673).

S *ənğâye* in the phrase *wardê ənğâye* ‘bouton de rose qui s’entrouvre, rose à peine éclose’ (Barth. 16).

- < NPers. *gunča* ‘a rose-bud’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 163; KEWT 227).

**konuş-** ‘to talk, chat, speak’ (NR 674).

S *tqônaş* (6th-form verb) ‘bavarder’ (S. 120).

- Reciprocal form of → *kon-* (→ *konak*) (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 366).

**kopça** ‘hook and eye’ (NR 674).

E *kubša* ‘hook’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 370), ‘gancio’ (Nallino 236); ‘hook and eye’ (B. – H. 733).

S *qabčâye* ‘une agrafe’ (Barth. 632).

- < Hung. *kapocs* (possessive form *kapcsa*) ‘hook and eye’, perhaps via Southern Slavic (Rocchi Thung. 107; Eren 251f.; KEWT 228).

**kopuz** ‘lute-like instrument (played by medieval Turkish bards)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 544).

E *qabûş* (also *qâbûş*, *qanbûş*) ‘eine Art Harfe’ (L. 122).

S *gabbûş* ‘mandoline à une corde pincée’ (Barth. 633).

- Turkic (TMEN 1, 443ff., 3, 535ff.; WOT 552f.; KEWT 228).

**koroydo** (slang) ‘idiotic, foolish (person); idiot, fool, nitwit’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 545).

E *kurudyâ* ‘very gullible or naive person, a swindler’s mark’ (B. – H. 742).

- < Gr. *κορόιδο* ‘dupe, sucker, fall guy; laughing stock’ (Eren 252, TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 374).

**kovan** ‘an outer stiff case of a cylindrical shape; an artificial hive (for bees)’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1490).

S *qwân/qəwân* ‘cylindre ou rouleau conique de phonographe’ (Barth. 693).

This meaning depends on the T. phrase *fonograf kovani* ‘phonograph cylinder’ (<https://plakkent.com/tag/fonograf-kovani>, accessed: March 2021).

- Etymology unclear (Eren 254; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 383).

**köfte** ‘meat balls’ (NR 677).

E *kufta* ‘balls or cakes of minced meat fried in butter’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 522, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 378); ‘dish of (spiced) minced meat, fish or chicken shaped into patties (or around a skewer) and cooked’ (B. – H. 755).

S *kəfta* ‘boulettes de viande hachée et sautées’ (Barth. 721).

- < NPers. *kōfta* ‘hashed meat; balls of pounded meat cooked in soup, rissoles’ (Eren 255).

**köpri** ~ **küpri** (Osm., dial.) ‘bridge’ (Argenti 155, Men. 4050; TTAS) = Stand. T. *köprü*.

E *kubrî/kûbrî* (only *kûbrî* B. – H.) ‘bridge’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 509, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 369); ‘bridge (also dent[istry]); thwart (of a Nile boat)’ (B. – H. 732).

“Das gängige Wort im Ägypt[isch]-Arab[ischen] sowohl in der Schriftsprache als auch in der gesprochenen Sprache” (Pr. 90). “Vom türkischen *köpri* (eventuell *küpri* – aber sicher nicht von der modernen Standardform “köprü”!) abgeleitet” (Prokosch Einfl. 101).

S *kûbri* ‘pont’ (Den. 462).

- Turkic, of debated origin (TMEN 3, 585ff.; Eren 258f.; KEWT 232).

**kösele** ‘stout leather (used for soles)’ (NR 679).

S *kôsala* ‘cuir à semelles, pour les chaussures *qəndra*’ (Barth. 731).

- < NPers *gosāla* ‘a calf’ (Eren 261; KEWT 233).

**köstek** ‘watch chain; fetter, hobble’ (NR 679).

E *kustêk/ustêk* ‘long watch-chain’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 518), ‘ladies’ watch-chain, *sautoir*’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 19); (only *ustêk*) ‘watch strap, watch bracelet’ (B. – H. 20).

S *kastak* ‘chaîne de montre; entrave en corde (pour cheval à l’écurie)’ (Barth. 716).

- Turkic, der. of *köste-* ‘to hobble, fetter’ (Eren 262; KEWT 234).

**köşk** ‘villa; summerhouse; pavilion’ (NR 680); (dial.) ‘balcony’ (DS 2980).

E *kušk* ‘kiosque’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 521), ‘kiosk; hut, pavilion, belvedere’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 378); (rur[al] also *kušuk*) ‘kiosk’ (B. – H. 753).

S *kəšk* ‘sorte de balcon fermé du côté de la rue par une légère cloison de bois percée de quelques fenêtres, et formant le prolongement d’une pièce intérieure’ (Barth. 720).

- According to M. Stachowski < Early NPers. *košk* (KEWT 234) rather than NPers. *kušk* ~ *kūšk* ‘a palace, villa’ (Eren 262).

**kubur** ‘holster; quiver; long case’ (NR 681).

S *qəbor* ‘couvre-plat, couvre-manger fait d’une calotte de cuivre étamé; globe de lampe; écrin à bijoux; étui (à lunettes, à montre)’ (Barth. 633).

- Turkic < Mongolic (TMEN 1, 392f.; Eren 263; KEWT 235).

**kula** ‘russet, dun (horse)’ (NR 683).

S *qəla* ‘de couleur isabelle (cheval)’ (Barth. 674).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 507f.; KEWT 236).

**kullan-** ‘to use, to employ’ (NR 684).

S *tqallan, yəṭqallan* ‘se servir de, employer, faire usage de’ (Barth. 679).

- Turkic (ĖSTJa 6,5of.; KEWT 236).

**kulle ~ kule** ‘tower’ (NR 683, 684).

S *qalle* ‘tour fortifiée’ (Barth. 678);

⟨kulli⟩ ‘tour’ (Bérezine 115).

- < Ar. *qulla*<sup>h</sup> ‘highest point; top, summit’ (KEWT 236). Backborrowing.

**kulluk** ‘slavery, servitude; (archaic) guardhouse; police station’ (NR 684).

E “Numerous guard-houses have been established throughout the metropolis [= Cairo] (...). The guard is called *kulluk*, or, more commonly, at present, *karà-kól*, vulgarly *karakón*” (Lane 111).

S *qalloq* ‘corps de garde’ (Barth. 678).

- Turkic, der. of *kul* ‘slave’ (TMEN 3, 559f.; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 427).

**kumarci** ‘gambler’ (NR 685).

E *qumârgî* ‘gambler’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 500, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 362).

S *qamarġi* ‘homme qui a la passion des jeux de hazard ou d’argent, joueur’ (Barth. 681); *qmârġî* ‘joueur’ (S. 120).

- Der. of *kumar* ‘gambling’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 107).

**kumbara** ‘bomb-shell’ (NR 685).

E *qunbula* ‘bomb-shell’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 363).

Also *qumbila* (Pr. 108).

S *qambara* ‘bombe’ (Barth. 683).

- < NPers. *xumbara* ‘a rocket’, *xumpāra* ‘a bomb-shell’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 2, 334; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 155).

**kundak** ‘swaddling clothes; stock (of a gun); gun carriage’ (NR 685).

E *ġundâq* ‘gun-carriage’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 436), ‘stock of a gun’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 320).

S *qandâq* ‘maillot (d’enfant); crosse et fût (d’un fusil)’ (Barth. 684); ‘maillot, langes; bois du fusil’ (S. 120);

⟨koundak⟩ ‘monture de fusil’ (Bérezine 110).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 520ff.; Eren 267; KEWT 238).

**kundakçi** ‘gunstock maker’ (NR 685).

E *ġundâqġi* ‘armorer, gunsmith’ (Eg.: Wehr 802; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 436, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 320).

*qundaqġiyya* (pl.) ‘armuriers’ (D. 2, 418, from a source concerning Egypt).

- Der. of → *kundak* (Stachowski HWb. 108).

**kundura** ‘a shoe made European fashion’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1499).

E *kundura* ‘slipper’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 527), ‘shoe, slipper’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 382); *kundara* ‘(obs.) (pair of) shoes’ (B. – H. 766).

- S *kundura* ‘(Western-style) shoe’ (Syr.: Wehr 987);  
*kəndra* ‘souliers’ (Den. 461); also *kundara/kundrây* (id.), *kondra* (S. 113);  
*qəndra/qəndra* ‘chaussure à talon’ (Barth. 685).
- < Byz. Gr. *κόρυπος* ‘stutzschwängig, gestutzt, kurz’ (Rocchi Erg. 129; KEWT 238).

**kunduracı** ‘shoemaker’ (NR 685).

- E *kunduragî* ‘seller or maker of slippers’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 527);  
*kundurğî* ‘maker or seller of shoes or slippers’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 382);  
*kundargî/kuntargî* ‘shoemaker, cobbler’ (B. – H. 766).
- S *kəndarğî/kondarğî* ‘cordonnier’ (S. 113);  
*qəndarağî/qəndrağî* ‘id.’ (Barth. 685).
- Der. of → *kundura* (Stachowski HWb. 108).

**kuskun** ‘crupper-strap (of a horse harness)’ (NR 689).

- S *qaşqûn* ‘croupière’ (Barth. 664).
- Turkic (TMEN 3, 477f.; Eren 270; KEWT 240).

**kuşak** ‘girdle; sash; belt; cummerbund’ (NR 690).

- S *qşâq* (Dam.) ‘ceinture de fer autour d’une caisse’ (S. 120).
- Turkic (TMEN 3, 549; KEWT 240).

**kuşkonmaz** ‘asparagus, *Asparagus officinalis*’ (NR 690).

- E *kişk almâz* ‘asparagus’ (Eg.: Wehr 972; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 521, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 378, B. – H. 753).  
 “Der ‘Spargel’ heißt bekanntlich im Türkischen *kuşkonmaz* ‘der Vogel setzt sich nicht hin’. Daraus hat man im Ägypt[isch]-Arab[ischen] *kişk almâz* gemacht, das zunächst übersetzt werden kann ‘Brei von Diamanten’. Aber vielleicht ist bei *almâz* auch an *almâsiye* gedacht, das nach Almkvist ‘eine Art Crème’ ist” (L. 108).
- Literally ‘the bird (→ *karakuş*) does not settle (*konmaz*, 3rd person of the negative aoriste of *kon-* [→ *konak*])’.

**kuzi** (Osm., dial.) ‘lamb’ (Men. 3793; TTAS) = Stand. T. *kuzu*.

- E *qûzi* ‘young lamb’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 504), ‘lamb’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 364); ‘young (of mutton)’ (B. – H. 721);  
 ‘jung, munter’ (L. 124).
- S *qûzi* ‘agneau entier farci avec du riz, des noix et des amandes et cuit au four’ (Den. 436).
- Turkic (Eren 272; KEWT 241).

**küçük zabit** ‘noncommissioned officer’ (NR 694).

- S *kəşek zâbet* (Dam.) ‘sous-officier’ (S. 113).
- Formed by *küçük* ‘small, little’ (Turkic) and *zabit* ‘officer’ (< Ar.).

**kükürt** ‘sulfur’ (NR 694).

- S *kôkart/kôkərṭ* ‘soufre’ (Barth. 732).
- < NPers. *gūgird* ‘sulphur, brimstone’ (Rocchi Add<sup>2</sup> 156).



**külbastı** ‘grilled cutlet, chop’ (NR 695).

E *külbastı* (*kulbastı* Sp.<sup>1</sup>) ‘beefsteak’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 524); ‘grilled steak or chop’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 384); ‘a dish consisting of poultry, game, or meat either grilled or fried gently in very little fat’ (B. – H. 758).

- Compound formed by *kül* ‘ash’ (Turkic) and *bastı* ‘a vegetable stew’, petrified (*kalıplaşmış*) third person of the *DI*-past of *bas-* (→ *basma*) (Korkmaz 172; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 474; KEWT 242).

**külek** ~ (dial.) **küvlek** ‘wooden tub or wide shallow pail’ (NR 695; DS 3056).

S *kôlak* ‘seau de bois à une anse, pour traire les brebis’ (Barth. 732); *kawlək* ‘sébile’ (Den. 464).

- < Arm. *kovlak* ‘wooden pail’ (Dankoff Arm. 83; Eren 273).

**küpeşte** ‘handrail of banisters’ (NR 697).

E *kubista/kubišta* ‘(wooden) handrail’ (B.– H. 732).

- < Gr. *κουπαστή* ‘banister; gunwale’ (LFL 533).

**küreğ** ‘shovel; oar; paddle; baker’s peel; hard labor, penal servitude’ (NR 697).

E *kurêk/kûrêk* (*kôrêk* Sp.<sup>1</sup>) ‘shovel, pitchfork’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 518, 529), ‘shovel, scoop’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 384); *kûrêk* ‘shovel; baker’s peel’ (B. – H. 744);

*kûreğ/kûrêk* ‘forced labor’ (Eg.: Wehr 991); ‘ergastolo’ (Eg[itto]: VAI 1298).

S *krêk* ‘cylindre de boulanger pour étendre la pâte; pelle; partie plate, en métal, de la pelle à enfourner les cendres et les braises dans le *tannûr*’ (Den. 450).

- Turkic, a der. of *küre-* ‘to dig up; to shovel’ (ËSTJa 5, 150ff.; KEWT 243).

**kürk** ‘fur; fur coat’ (NR 698).

E *kurk* ‘fur, sable’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 516, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 374), ‘fur’ (B. – H. 744).

S *kurk* ‘fur’ (Syr.: Wehr 961); *kark* ‘pelisse, pardessus garni de fourrure’ (Barth. 712).

- Turkic (Eren 275; KEWT 243).

**küstere** ‘carpenter’s long plane; jackplane’ (NR 698).

E *kuştarra* ‘ruler (for drawing lines)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 519, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 376);

*kastîr* ‘iron, or cutter, of a plane’ (B. – H. 749).

S *kuştarra* ‘rabot’ (Den. 453).

- < NPers. *kuštara* ‘a carpenter’s axe’ (Eren 276; KEWT 243). Different etymologies (see also TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 490) are unlikely.

**lağ(ı)m** ~ **lağım** ‘sewer; explosive mine; underground tunnel’ (NR 701).

E *lağam* ‘mine’ (Eg.: Wehr 1021); ‘military mine, blast’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 542, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 393); (also *lağm/luğm*) ‘(explosive) mine’ (B. – H. 792).

S *luğm* ‘mine’ (Syr.: Wehr 1021);

*lağəm* ‘mine’ (Barth. 758);

*luğəm* ‘mine, sape, égout’ (S. 114).

- There is little doubt that this word entered Arabic through Osmanlı (Procházka 593). However, its origin remains unclear. Tietze leaves the word unetymologized (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 503).

**lağ(i)mcı** ~ **lağımçı** ‘sapper’ (NR 701).

E *lağamgî* ‘geniere; minatore’ (eg[iziano]: VAI 1341); ‘miner, blaster’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 542); ‘sapper, miner’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 393).

S *luğəməğî* ‘mineur’ (S. 114);

*luğmağî* ‘id.’ (Den. 477).

- Der. of → *lağ(i)m* ~ *lağım* (Stachowski HWb. 112).

**lahana** ‘cabbage’ (NR 702).

S *lahana/ləhana* ‘chou’ (Barth. 751); also *yaḥane* (S. 128).

- < Gr. *λάχανα*, pl. of *λάχανο* ‘cabbage’ (Eren 278; KEWT 245).

**lakerda** ‘salted tunny’ (NR 703).

E *lâkirda* ‘salted tunny’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 387).

- < Gr. *λακέρδα* ‘salt-cured bonito’ (< Lat.) (Eren 278; KEWT 246).

**lakırdı** ‘remark; word; conversation, talk’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 574).

S *naqârdî* ‘bavardage’ (S. 118).

- Etymology unclear (KEWT 246).

**lala** ‘manservant assigned to the care of a child’ (NR 703).

E *lâlâ* ‘tutor’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 533), ‘governor, man who has charge of a child like a nurse’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 387).

- < NPers *lālā* ‘the chief servant, intrusted with the education of his master’s sons’ (Stachowski Npers. 104f.; Rocchi Add.<sup>1</sup> 285).

**lamba** ‘lamp’ (NR 704).

E *lâmba/lamba* ‘lamp’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 387);

(also *lamḍa/landā*) ‘lamp; light-bulb’ (B. – H. 799).

S *lâmba/lamba* ‘lampe à pétrole (d’importation européenne)’ (Barth. 744).

- < Gr. *λάμπα* ‘lamp’ (< It.) (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 510; KEWT 246).

**lapa** ‘watery boiled rice, thick rice soup, mush; poultice’ (NR 704).

E Phr.:

*‘inta ‘malt ir-ruzzi labba* ‘(man sagt zum Koch:) Du hast den Reis zu währig gemacht’ (Pr. 92).

S *labba* ‘bouillie de riz; riz très cuit et réduit en bouillie’ (Barth. 744); ‘cataplasme’ (S. 114).

- < Arm *lap* ‘watery food for dogs; pap for babies’ (Dankoff Arm. 53).

**lata** ‘hood, cowl’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1619); ‘gown (formerly worn by Ulema); a priest’s frock’ (NR 705).

S *lâṭiyel/lâṭye* ‘couvre-nuque en étoffe noire des prélats des rites orientaux autres que les Maronites et les Syriens’ (Barth. 744).

- Etymology uncertain. Tietze assumes that the Osm.-T. word comes from Syrian Ar. (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 518), but a borrowing in the reverse direction is much more likely.

**leçek** ‘square handkerchief folded and tied over the head’ (NR 707).

S *laçak* ‘pièce d’étoffe, surtout de mousseline imprimée, dont les femmes musulmanes des villes s’enveloppent le haut et le derrière de la tête et qu’elles passent sous et sur le menton jusqu’au nez (...) et dont elles relèvent le bas jusqu’aux yeux pour se voiler le visage’ (Barth. 748).

- < NPers. *laçak* ‘a square mantle which women wear doubled into a triangular form’, perhaps of Arm. origin (Eren 280; Dankoff Arm. 162).

**legen** ~ **leğen** ‘large bowl, basin’ (NR 707).

S *lagan* ‘vase de cuivre à rebord pour les ablutions au *ḥammâm*’ (Barth. 765); ‘bassin à laver, cuvette, tube’ (S. 114).

- < NPers. *lagan* ‘a brozen or copper pan in which the hands are washed’ (Eren 280; KEWT 247).

**leke** ‘stain; spot of dirt’ (NR 708).

E *lakka* ‘stain’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 545), ‘spot of dirt’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 395).

S *lakke* ‘une tache’ (Barth. 764);

*lekke* ‘tache’ (S. 114).

- < NPers. *laka* ‘spot, stain’ (Eren 280: Rocchi Add.<sup>1</sup> 285).

**liman** ‘harbor’ (NR 711).

E *limân* ‘port, harbor’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 549, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 398).

- < Byz. Gr. *λιμένιον* ‘harbor’ (LFL 535ff.; Eren 281).

**liva** ‘brigade; brigadier; rear admiral’ (NR 712).

E *liwâ* ‘brigade; major general’ (Eg., Syr.: Wehr 1038);

*liwâ* ‘brigade; brigadier general’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 548); ‘rear admiral’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 397);

*liwâ*/*liwâ* ‘brigade; major-general or brigadier-general’ (B. – H. 806).

S See Wehr’s data above.

- < Ar. *liwâ* ‘banner, flag, standard’, with a semantic development in Ottoman-Turkish. Backborrowing.

**lokantaci** ‘restaurant keeper, restaurateur’ (NR 712).

E *lôkandağî* ‘hotel-keeper, restaurateur’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 548, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 397).

S *lûkandağî* ‘hôtelier, aubergiste’ (Barth. 770); also *lokandağî* (S. 114).

Contaminated with Stand. Ar. *lokanda* ‘inn; hotel’ (directly < It.).

- Der. of *lokanta* ‘inn, hotel; restaurant’ (< It.) (Stachowski HWb. 113).

**mabey(i)n** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) palace quarters where the sultan’s intermediaries were on duty’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 582).

E *mâbên* ‘chamberlains’ department in the Sultan’s palace’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 39).

- < Ar. *mâ-bayn* ‘that which is between’ (Sertoğlu 204). Backborrowing.

**mabey(i)nci** ‘a superior personal attendant officer of the Sultan’s court, a chamberlain’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1651).

E *mâbêngî* ‘chamberlain’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 399).

- Der. of → *mabey(i)n* (Stachowski HWb. 114).

**Macar altuni** (Osm.) ‘a Hungarian ducat’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1652).

E *magar* ‘Hungarian gold coin’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 555), ‘Hungarian ducat, sequin’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 411); ‘eighteen carat gold (goldsmiths’ term)’ (B. – H. 811).

Shortening of the Osm. phrase.

- Formed by *Macar* ‘Hungarian’ (< Hung. *magyar*) and → *altun* ~ *altın*.

**macuncu** ‘maker or seller of medicated taffy’ (NR 716).

E *ma’gûngî* ‘*hašîš*-paste seller, druggist’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 387); ‘maker of medicinal sugars or electuaries’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 440).

- Der. of *macun* ‘paste; confection; electuary; gumlike candy’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 114).

**mağaza ~ mağaza** ‘large store, shop’ (NR 718).

E *mağâza* ‘shop, store’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 442).

S *mağâzâ* ‘dépôt de marchandises, grand magasin’ (Barth. 794).

- < Gr. *μαγαζέ* ‘store-room’ < Ven. *magazén* (Stand. It. *magazzino*), of Ar. origin (LFL 278f.; KEWT 249).

**mahiye** ‘monthly pay or allowance’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1665).

E *mahîya* ‘pay, salary’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 503), ‘wages’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 403); ‘monthly salary’ (B. – H. 839).

S *mâhiye* ‘gages ou appointments mensuels, les mois d’(un employé, etc.)’ (Barth. 777).

- Arabicized der. of NPers. *mâh* ‘the moon; a month’ (Nişanyan 38of.).

**mahmuz** ‘spur’ (NR 722).

E *mahmûz* ‘spur’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 628, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 458).

S *mahmûz* ‘éperon’ (S. 115).

- < Ar. *mihmaz/mihmâz* ‘spur’ (KEWT 250). Backborrowing.

**makara** ‘pulley; block; reel, spool, bobbin’ (NR 725).

E *makkâra* ‘pulley’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 577), (also *maqâra*) ‘block’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 445).

- < Ar. *bakra<sup>h</sup>/bakara<sup>h</sup>* ‘reel; pulley; spool’ (Eren 286; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 121; KEWT 250).

**makarna** ‘macaroni’ (NR 725).

S *maqârna/maqârîna* ‘macaroni’ (S. 115).

Stand. Ar. *makarûna* (Wehr 1076) comes in all probability directly from Italian.

- < It. (dial.) *maccarruna* (Stand. It. *maccheroni*) ‘macaroni’ (Rocchi It. 906).

**makasçı** ‘(rail[road]) switchman’ (NR 725).

S *maqâşğî* ‘aiguilleur’ (S. 115).

- Der. of *makas* ‘scissors; shears; switch’ (< Ar.).

**malikâne** ‘state lands held in fief by a private owner; large estate’ (NR 728).

S *malkânât* ‘propriétés dont les revenus étaient concédés à titre de pensions de retraite aux anciens serviteurs de l’Etat, et sont remplacés aujourd’hui par de petites pensions payées à leurs descendants’ (Barth. 799).

- < NPers. *mālikāna* ‘an annual or monthly allowance paid to a *zamin-dār* by the person who occupies his lands’ (Pakalın 2, 395ff.).

**mangır** ‘copper coin of a very small value’ (NR 730).

S *mangər* (Barth. 803) = *hamra* ‘pièce de bronze valant actuellement deux paras et demi, soit un peu moins d’un liard; pièce de monnaie de cuivre, de deux paras et demi’ (id. 175); *mangîr* ‘liard’ (S. 115).

- Etymology unclear (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 140).

**manifaturacı** ‘cloth-seller’ (NR 730).

S *manîfâtûrğî* ‘marchand de produits manufacturés’ (S. 115).

- Der. of *manifatura* ‘manufacture’ (< It.). (Stachowski HWb. 115).

**marangoz** ‘carpenter’ (NR 732).

S *marangôz* ‘menuisier’ (S. 115; Den. 492).

- < Gr. *μαρρυγκός* ‘carpenter’ < Ven. *marangón* ‘id.’ (LFL 291f.; Eren 288; KEWT 251).

**marpiç** ~ **marpuç** ‘tube of a nargile; elastic tube’ (NR 733).

S *nârbîğ* ‘narguilé moderne où une carafe remplace l’ancienne noix de coco et où le tuyau souple en peau mince a succédé à l’ancien tuyau en roseau’ (Barth. 811); *narbîš* (Beyrouth) ‘ne désigne pas le narguilé même, mais le tuyau en matière souple’ (ibid.);

*narbîğ/narbîš* ‘tuyau de narguilé’ (Den. 515).

Contaminated with Ar. *nārğîla<sup>h</sup>* ‘narghile’.

- < NPers. *mār-piç* ‘Spirale; Krümmung; (zum Mundstück führende) Röhre der Wasserpfeife’ (Junker – Alavi 660) (Stachowski NPers. 107f.).

**mars** ‘(backgammon) game lost without taking a piece’ (NR 733).

E *mârs* ‘(at backgammon) a game lost without one piece removed from the board’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 400);

*mars* ‘a round in backgammon in which the winner removes all his chips from the board before his opponent removes any, a gammon’ (B. – H. 817).

S *mars* ‘partie de dames ou de trictrac, non de cartes, où un joueur fait son adversaire capot’ (Barth. 783); ‘coup de dés qui double le gain dan le jeu de trictrac’ (S. 116).

- According to Tietze of It. (Ven.) origin (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 149).

**martin** ‘Martini rifle’ (NR 733).

S *martin* ‘fusil Martini-Henry (en usage dans l’armée turque)’ (Barth. 782).

- < Engl. *Martini(-Henry)*, name of a breech-loading single-shot rifle adopted also by the Ottoman army that first used these weapons against the Russians in the Russo-Turkish war (1877–1878) (<http://yoksis.bilkent.edu.tr/pdf/files/14625.pdf>, accessed: March 2021).

**masa** ‘table’ (NR 734).

S *mâşa* ‘table’ (S. 116; Den. 487).

- < Rum. *masă* ‘table’ < Lat. *mensa* (Eren 289; Rocchi Infl. 158ff.; KEWT 252).

**maşa** ‘tongs; pincers’ (NR 736).

E *mâša/mâşâ* ‘tongs’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 551), ‘pincers’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 401); ‘pair of fire tongs’ (B. – H. 810).

- < NPers. *māša* ‘tongs, smith’s forceps; pincers’ (Rocchi Add.<sup>1</sup> 292; KEWT 252).

**matbaaci** ‘printer’ (NR 737).

E *maṭba‘gî* ‘printer’ (Eg.: Wehr 645; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 360, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 437, B. – H. 531).

S *maṭba‘gî* ‘imprimeur’ (S. 116).

- Der. of *matbaa* ‘printing house, press’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 116).

**matrabaz ~ madrabaz** ‘middleman’ (NR 717, 737).

S *maṭrabâzi* (Dam.) ‘brocanteur, marchand chez lequel on trouve, neuf ou d’occasion, tout ce qu’il faut pour meubler une maison’ (S. 116).

- Etymology controversial: 1) < NPers. *madara-bāz* ‘a retail dealer’ (Eren 285; KEWT 249); 2) < Gr. *μεταπράτης* ‘grocer’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 162).

**mavuna** ‘barge, lighter’ (NR 738).

E *mâ‘ûna* ‘lighter, barge’ (Eg.: Wehr 1074); ‘barge, lighter’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 552), ‘bilander’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 401).

- Probably of Ar. origin, but its etymon is controversial: < *mâ‘ûn* ‘recipient, vessel’ (LFL 8) or < *ma‘ûna* ‘help, assistance, support’ (TMEN 4, 19f.; Eren 290; KEWT 252).

**mavunaci** ‘lighterman, bargeman’ (NR 738).

E *mâ‘ûngî* ‘boatman, bargeman’ (Eg.: Wehr 1074); ‘owner of a *mâ‘ûna*, bargee, lighterman’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 401).

- Der. of → *mavuna*.

**mayna** ‘an ending; end’ (NR 739), ‘Unterbrechung, Ruhepause, Beendigung’ (Stw. 614). The basic meaning of this word is nautical: ‘lower the sails!’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 596).

S *mâyna* in the phrase *mâ ‘am bya’ṭi mâyna* ‘il n’accorde pas de trêve, il n’en finit pas, il ne cesse pas’ (Barth. 777).

- < It. (Ven.) *maina!* ‘lower away!’, imperative of *mainar* = Stand. It. *ammainare* ‘to lower, haul down (the flag)’ (LFL 279). “The semantic shade ‘stoppage’ in the eastern languages seems to come from Turkish” (ibid. 282).

**Mecidi** ‘pertaining to the Sultan Abdulmejid’; *Mecidiye* ‘silver coin of 20 piasters’ (NR 743).

E *magîdî* (also *migîdî* Sp.<sup>1</sup>) ‘Turkish’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 555), ‘pertaining to Sultan Abdul-Mağîd, Turkish’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 412).

S *meğîdî* ‘pièce d’argent, frappée sous le règne de Abdul Medjid’ (S. 116).

- From the name of Sultan Abdülmecid (mod. spelling Abdülmecit) who led the Ottoman Empire from 1839 to 1861 (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 173f.).

**mehterhane** ‘military band in the suite of a vizier or prince’ (NR 748).

S *mahtarhâne* ‘grand cortège au milieu duquel un pacha faisait autrefois son entrée dans la ville de sa résidence’ (Barth. 804).

- Formed by *mehter* ‘member of a Janissary band (of musicians)’ (< NPers.) and *hane* (→ *antihakane*).

**mektebli** ~ **mektepli** ‘officer who has graduated from a military school’ (NR 750).

S *mektebli* ‘qui à été à l’école; (surtout) qui sort de des écoles spéciales (officier, par opposition à *alayli*)’ (S. 116).

- Der. of *mekteb/mektep* ‘school’ (< Ar.).

**mektubcu** ~ **mektupçu** ‘chief secretary of a ministry or province’ (NR 750).

S *maktabçi* ‘secrétaire général du wilâyet, maktoubdji’ (Barth. 703).

- Der. of *mektub/mektup* ‘letter’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 116).

**meneviş** ‘grayish blue color’ (seen in steel)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 600).

E *manâwîş* ‘dark violet’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 581, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 454).

- < NPers. *bunafş/binafş* ‘blue, violet-colour’ (Stachowski NPers. 110; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 192).

**merak** ‘curiosity; whim, passion, great interest, fancy; hypochondria, melancholy’ (NR 757).

S *marâq* ‘mélancolie; manie, goût exclusif pour une chose’ (S. 115).

- < NPers. *mirâq* ‘name of a disease’, *marâğ* ‘Hypochondrie, Melancholie’ (Junker – Alavi 703) (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 195).

**mercimek** ‘lentil’ (NR 758).

S *barğamak* ‘lentilles’ (Den. 24).

- < NPers. *marğumak* ‘a lentil’ (Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 164).

**merdane** ‘roller, cylinder; road roller’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 601).

S *mardanûne* ‘rouleau de pierre servant à aplanir la *ṭarwe* des terrasses, cylindre; cylindre à aplanir les routes; traversin cylindrique’ (Barth. 782).

- < Pers. *wardāna/wardana* ‘a rolling-pin’ (Eren 292; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 198).

**mest** ‘light, thin-soled boot (worn indoors or inside overshoes)’ (NR 763).

E *mazd/mazz/mizz* ‘chaussons ou bas en maroquin’ (D. 2, 594; given as Egyptian word: Dozy V. 405); *mazd/mazz* ‘inner shoes made of felt or leather’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 564, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 425);

*mazz/mizz* ‘pantofole di pelle morbida gialla o rossa, talvolta ricamata in oro, e colla suola fatta della stessa pelle, che le signore arabe portano talora dentro i bābûg’ (Nallino 237).

S *mast* ‘sorte de bas long et large en cuir jaune qu’on met par dessus le bas ordinaire et qu’on porte avec des pantoufles’ (Barth. 786);

*mešt* ‘bottes en cuir léger, sans talons, que l’on porte avec des galoches’ (S. 116; Den. 497).

- Origin uncertain. A derivation from Ar. *mash* (*mish* according to Dozy) ‘burat, bure serge. (...) On en fait des tentes, des sacs (...) et enfin des cilices, des frocs’ (D. 2, 589; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 208) is not entirely convincing.

**meşaleci** ~ (Osm.) **maşalacı** ‘a seller or bearer of a torch or flambeau’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1869).

S *maš'algi* ‘porte-flambeau, porteur de *maš'al*’ (Barth. 394).

- Der. of *meşale/maşala* ‘torch, flambeau’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 115; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/174).

**meşe** ‘oak, *Quercus*’ (NR 764).

S *mêš* ‘espèce de chêne de qualité inférieure, combustible’ (Barth. 809).

- < NPers. *bišal/beša* ‘a forest, wood, wild, uncultivated country’ (Eren 293; KEWT 255).

**metelik** ‘coin of 10 paras’ (NR 766).

S *matalik* ‘pièce de monnaie de 12 paras ½ *čərok* ou de 10 paras *şâg*’ (Barth. 778).

- < Gr. *μεταλλικός* (neuter *μεταλλικό*) ‘metallic’ (Meyer 64; Nişanyan 319) or Fr. (*monnaie*) *métallique* ‘metallic currency’ (Eren 294; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 211).

**Mevlevihane** ‘lodge of Mevlevi dervishes’ (NR 768).

S *məllahâne* ‘couvent de derviches’ (Barth. 797).

- Formed by *Mevlevi* ‘Mevlevi, whirling dervish’ (< Ar.) and *hane* (→ *antukahane*) (Pakalın 2, 515f.).

**meyhane** ‘wine shop, tavern’ (NR 770).

S *mihâna* ‘cabaret’ (Barth. 808).

- < NPers. *mayxāna* ‘a wine-cellar, tavern’ (Stachowski Npers. 113).



**meyhaneci** ‘tavern keeper, barkeep’ (NR 770).

S *mîḥânġi* ‘cabaretier, tavernier’ (Barth. 808);

*meyḥânġi* ‘cabaretier’ (S. 116).

- Der. of → *meyhane* (Stachowski HWb. 117f.; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/175).

**meze** ‘savory tidbits that accompany drinking, appetizer, relish, snack, hors d’oeuvre’ (NR 271).

E *mâzal/mazza* ‘appetiser, dry and salt condiments taken with spirits’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 400); *mâzzal/mazza* ‘hors d’oeuvres served with drinks’ (B. – H. 820); *mazza* ‘ciò che si suole servire gratuitamente insieme colla birra europea, cioè un piattino contenente qualcuna delle cose seguenti: fettine di pane, formaggio, acciughe salate, senapa, insalata, patate, olive ecc.’ (Nallino 244).

S *mâzâ/mâza* (also *mâza*) ‘hors d’œuvres table, large spread of appetizers’ (Leb[anese], Syr.: Wehr 1043); *mâza* (L[iban] *mêza*) ‘hors d’œuvre qu’on mange en prenant l’apéritif *al’araq* et qui consiste en pistaches salées, en légumes confits dans de vinaigre, en poissons salés, en rondelles de saucisses de moutons, etc.’ (Barth. 776).

- < NPers. *maza* ‘taste, flavour, smack, relish’ (Stachowski Npers. 114; Eren 294).

**mihmandar** ‘a public functionary who receives travelers of distinction as his guests; a traveling attendant official who accompanies a traveler of distinction during a journey or a sojourn’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 2047).

E *mihmindâr* ‘major-domo, steward’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 584, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 458).

- < NPers. *mihmandâr* ‘one who has the charge of receiving and entertaining guests; a host; an officer appointed to receive and entertain an ambassador, or a foreign sovereign’ (Pakalın 2, 533).

**mine** ‘enamel; dial (of a clock)’ (NR 778).

E *mîna* ‘dial-plate (of a watch)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 587, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 463), ‘watch-dial’ (B. – H. 842).

- < NPers. *mînâ* ‘enamel’ (Stachowski Npers. 116).

**mintan** ~ (dial.) **miltan** ‘a kind of heavy outer shirt; shirt’ (NR 779; DS 3199, 4596).

S *mâltân* ‘sorte de gilet à manches étroites, boutonnant droit du cou à la ceinture’ (Barth. 796);

*mântä^n/mäntyä^n* ‘gilet à manches’ (Den. 505).

- < NPers. *nîm-tan* ‘a short garment or shirt; a lady’s jacket’ (Eren 296; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 337).

**miralay** ‘colonel’ (NR 779).

E *mîralây* ‘brigadier general’ (formerly, Eg.: Wehr 1095); ‘colonel’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 16, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 34).

S *mîr-âlây* ‘colonel’ (Barth. 809).

- Formed by *mir* ‘lord, chief, captain, commandant’ (< NPers. < Ar.) and → *alay* (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 21).

**miri** ‘belonging to the state, public; the state treasury’ (NR 779).

E *mîrî* ‘government; governmental’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 586), ‘belonging to the state; public treasury or fisc’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 462); ‘pertaining to the government; pertaining to the army’ (B. – H. 841).

S *mîrî* ‘fisc’ (Barth. 809; S. 117).

- < NPers. *mîrî* ‘belonging to a prince; the royal treasury’ (Pakalın 2, 542).

**mirmiran** (Osm.) ‘a Pasha of the second class, who governs a province’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 2053).

E *mîrmîrân* ‘Pasha of the second class’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 462).

- Formed by *mir* (→ *miralay*) and its NPers. plural *miran*, prob. on the model of Osm. *beylerbeyi*. “Structure *izafet* du persan produit dans le turc” (Kakuk 280). See also EI 7, 95f.

**mizana direği/direği** ‘the mizzen mast of a ship’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 2051).

E *dirîk mizâna* ‘mizzen-mast’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 173).

Cf. → *grandi direği/direği*.

- Formed by *mizana* ‘mizzenmast’ (< It.) and → *direk* (LFL 303; Pakalın 2, 548).

**mor** ‘violet, purple’ (NR 783).

E *môr* ‘violet’ (Pr. 98).

- Word found in other Turkic languages, of controversial etymology (TMEN 2, 330; Eren 296f.; KEWT 257).

**muhasibeci** ‘accountant; chief accountant; auditor’ (NR 791).

E *maḥasibġî* ‘accountant’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 135), ‘auditor’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 412).

S *mḥâsebġî* ‘comptable’ (S. 117); ‘percepteur des impôts’ (Den. 109).

- Der. of *muhasibe* ‘accounting; bookkeeping’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 119f.).

**mumbar ~ bumbar** ‘large gut for sausages; sausage made of rice and meat stuffed in a large gut’ (NR 200, 797).

E *mumbâr/munbâr* ‘intestines (of sheep, etc.)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 581f.);

*mômbâr/mombâr/bômbâr* ‘large gut for sausages’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 461);

*mimbâr* ‘sausage(s) made of the lower part of intestines stuffed with rice and spices’ (B. – H. 835);

*munbâr* ‘mit Fleisch und Reis gefüllte Eingeweide’ (Pr. 99).

- < Pers. *mabâr/mubâr* ‘a pudding, sausage’ (Eren 63; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 394; KEWT 95).

**murabahacı** ‘usurer’ (NR 798).

S *mrâbeḡġî* ‘usurier’ (S. 117).

- Der. of *murabaha* ‘usury’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 122).

**musandira** ‘large closet in a wall for storing mattresses, etc.; fixed slab at the end of a sofa frame; sideboard’ (NR 800).

S *şanđara/şamandıra* ‘sorte de réduit en planches pratiqué sous le *mlamm al-farşât*, et s’ouvrant au ras du sol’ (Barth. 446).

- < Gr. *μουσάντρα, μεσάντρα*, the same meaning as in Turkish (Eren 298).

**muşmula** ‘medlar, *Mespilus germanica*’ (NR 801).

E *muşmula* (also *buşmula* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘medlar tree’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 569, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 434); ‘nespolo del Giappone (*Eriobotrya japonica* L.)’ (Nallino 261).

- < Gr. *μούσουλα*, pl. of *μούσουλο* ‘medlar’ (KEWT 258).

**mühendishane** ‘(hist[orical]) school of engineering’ (NR 814).

E *muhandishâna* ‘school of engineering’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 458).

- < NPers. *muhandisxâna* ‘school of engineering’ (Pakalın 2, 601f.).

**mühürdar** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) keeper of the seals; private secretary of a minister or high official’ (NR 815).

E *mihridâr* (*muhrdâr* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘seal-bearer (seal-keeper Sp.<sup>2</sup>), *garde des sceaux*’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 583, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 458).

- < NPers. *muhrdâr* ‘keeper of the seals’ (Sertoğlu 232).

**mürüvvetli** ‘generous, considerate of others’ (NR 827).

E *murû‘atlı* ‘humane, kind, obliging, magnanimous’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 424).

- Der. of *mürüvvet* ‘generosity’ (< Ar.).

**müsafirhane ~ misafirhane** ‘public guesthouse for travellers’ (NR 780).

E *musâfirhâna* ‘residence put by government at the disposal of distinguished travellers’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 280); ‘Name eines Palastes in Kairo hinter der Ḥusên-Moschee, Geburtshaus des Khediven Isma‘îl (erbaut 1779 von Maḥmûd Muḥarram)’ (Pr. 100).

- Formed by *müsafir/misafir* ‘guest, visitor’ (< Ar.) and *hane* (→ *antukahane*).

**müşir ~ müşür** ‘field marshal’ (NR 839).

E *muşir* ‘field marshal, general of the army’ (Eg.; formerly Syr.: Wehr 575; B. – H. 485); ‘field-marshal’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 299, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 434).

S See Wehr’s data above.

*mşîr* ‘maréchal (dans l’armée ottomane); commandant d’un corps d’armée’ (Barth. 415).

- < Ar. *muşir* ‘adviser, counsellor’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 286). Backborrowing.

**nacak** ‘large axe with a hammer at the back’ (NR 859).

S *nağaq* ‘petite hallebarde de derviche’ (Barth. 816).

- Perhaps < NPers. *nağak* ‘a kind of battle-axe’, *nācaḡ* ‘a battle-axe; a halbert; a double-pointed spear; a short javelin’ (Stachowski NPers. 179), unless the direction of borrowing is reversed: T. > NPers. (TMEN 4, 36).

**nadide** ‘rare; precious; never seen before’ (NR 859).

S *nâdîda* ‘rare, extraordinaire; s’emploie aussi comme t[erme] de tissage’ (Barth. 811).

- < NPers. *nā-dīda* ‘unseen’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 294).

**nafile** ‘useless, in vain; purposeless, wasted’ (NR 860).

S *nâfile* ‘c’est inutile, il n’y a rien à faire’ (Barth. 842).

- < Ar. *nâfila* ‘supererogatory performance; work of supererogation’, with a semantic development in Turkish (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 5, 295f.).

**nazik** ‘delicate; easily damaged; elegant’ (NR 871).

E *nazîk* ‘delicate, tender’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 605); ‘refined’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 476); (also *nizîk*) ‘elegant, swish’ (B. – H. 870).

*nâzîk* ‘delicate, refined; elegant, graceful’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 465).

S *nâzîk* ‘délicat; douillet’ (Barth. 834); *nazek* ‘délicat, poli, distingué’ (S. 118).

- < NPers. *nâzûk* ‘thin, slender, subtle, tender, delicate, fragile, light, elegant’ (KEWT 262).

**nazlı** ‘coquettish, coy; wayward; petted, spoiled’ (NR 871).

E *nazlı* ‘delicate, feminine’ (Eg.: Wehr 1147); ‘delicate, gentlemanly, lady-like’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 605).

- Der. of *naz* ‘coyness’ (< NPers.) (KEWT 262).

**necef** ‘rock crystal’ (NR 873).

S *nağaf* ‘cristal’ (Barth. 816).

- From the placename (*An-)**Nağaf*, a town in central Iraq, from which region this crystal comes (Nişanyan 347).

**ne demek** ‘what does it mean? how unreasonable!’ (NR 872).

S *ne dämäk* ‘qu’est ce à dire? (marquant la surprise et l’indignation)’ (S. 103).

- Formed by *ne* ‘what’ (Turkic) and → *demek*.

**nereden** ‘from where? whence’ (NR 878).

S *derenen*, found in a text from Damascus (‘Ce que disent les cloches’); some passages of its French translation are quoted here: ‘Quand, au temps jadis, le gouvernement de Stamboul nommait et envoyait des walis, c’est avec une nombreuse caravane que ceux-ci se mettaient en route. (...) Et naturellement (...) il fallait chevaux, chameaux, mulets, ânes, palanquins. Au cou des chameaux pendaient d’ordinaire des grosses cloches (...). Les cloches des mulets (...) étaient plus légères et un peu plus rapides. Redoublant le son, elles répondaient: *derenenn! derenenn!* en turc *neredenn! neredenn!* c’est-à-dire: ‘Où donc? Où donc?’” (Malinjoud 264f.).

- Ablative of *nere* ‘what place...? where?’ (Turkic: KEWT 262).

**neyse** ‘in any case, at any rate, anyway; never mind’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 641).

E *naysa* ‘any how! never mind!’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 618).

S *laysa* ‘en tout cas’ (S. 114).

- Formed by *ne* (→ *ne demek*) and *ise*, 3rd person of the present conditional of the *verbum substantivum*.

**nezaket** ‘delicacy; refinement; politeness’ (NR 884).

E *nazâka* ‘delicacy, refinement, grace’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup>476); ‘elegance’ (B. – H. 870).

S *nazâke* ‘amabilité’ (S. 118).

- Pseudo-Ar. formation from → *nazik* (KEWT 263).

**nikriz** ‘(Or[iental] mus[ic]) one of the oldest *makams*’ (NR 887).

E *nakrîz* ‘mode in Arabic music beginning on C and having E flat, F sharp and B flat’ (B. – H. 885).

- From the name of a city in Iran (<http://musikidostu.blogcu.com/bazi-makamlarin-anlamlari>; accessed: March 2021).

**nişancı** ‘marksman, a good shooter’ (NR 888).

E *naşangi* ‘marksman’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 602), ‘sharpshooter’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 473); (also *nişangî*) ‘marksman, sharpshooter; good marksman, good shot’ (B. – H. 864).

S *nîşanğî* ‘bon tireur, adroit au tir’ (Barth. 859); ‘adroit tireur’ (S. 118).

- Der. of *nişan* ‘sign, mark; target’ (< NPers.) (Stachowski HWb. 124; Rocchi Add-HWb. 3/178).

**nizam** ‘order, regularity; regular troops; a regular soldier’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 2088).

E <nizam> ‘soldat’ (Bérézine 114).

S *nzâmi* ‘soldat régulier’ (Barth. 835);

<nizam> ‘soldat’ (Bérézine 114).

- < Ar. *nizâm* ‘proper arrangement, regularity; order’ (KEWT 264), with a semantic development in Ottoman. Backborrowing or semantic copy.

**nizamname** ‘regulation’ (NR 890).

E *nizâmnâma* ‘statute’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 476).

- < NPers. *nezâm-nâme* ‘Statut, Ordnung, Reglement’ (Junker – Alavi 807) (Pakalın 2, 704).

**nöbetçi** ‘on guard, on duty; sentry, watchman’ (NR 891).

E *nöbatşi* ‘on duty (official)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 588), ‘man on guard or on duty’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 483);

*nabatşi/nöbatşi* ‘one on duty, one taking a shift’ (B. – H. 889).

S *nöbatçi* ‘factionnaire, qui est de faction (soldat, gendarme, *qawwâs*); qui est de garde à l’hôpital (médecin); qui fait un service de nuit (télégraphiste, etc.)’ (Barth. 853);

*nêbatği/nöbatği* ‘sentinelle’ (S. 118).

- Der. of *nöbet* ‘turn (of duty); shift; watch (of a sentry)’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 125; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/179).

**ocak** ‘stove, cookstove, range (refers only to the top portion containing the cooking eyes); fireplace; furnace; kiln; blast furnace; forge; quarry; association, society, organization’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 647).

E *wiğāq* ‘hearth, cooking stove; corps of, depot of musical band’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 632f., Sp.<sup>2</sup> 496); ‘brass bowl for holding a basket of draining *ta‘miyya*; oven in which irons are heated for pressing’ (B. – H. 922); ‘Feuerloch, -stelle’ (L. 126).

S *uğâq* ‘fourneau de cuisine en maçonnerie ou en briques, composé d’un ou de plusieurs trous dits *tfêye*, garnies ou non de grille en fonte; fourneau d’orfèvre, d’affineur, en terre cuite; grille en fer du fourneau de cuisine’ (Barth. 884).  
 <oudjak> ‘cheminée’ (Bérézine 107).

- Turkic, a der. of *ot* ‘fire’ (TMEN 2, 10ff.; ÈSTJa 1, 422ff.; Erdal 108; KEWT 265).

**oda** ‘room, chamber’ (NR 897).

E *ôḍa* ‘room’ (Eg.: Wehr 43), ‘room; suite of furniture’ (B. – H. 43); also *ôda* (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 23, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 40).

S *ôḍa/oḍa/ûḍa* ‘chambre; pièce servant de bureau dans un khan’ (Barth. 19), (only *ôḍa/ûḍa*) ‘chambre, pièce’ (S. 118);  
*ûḍa* ‘compartiment de wagon’;  
*oḍa* ‘cabine, chambre’ (Den. 12).

- Turkic *otağ* originally ‘a small temporary building’ (Clauson 46; KEWT 265f.).

**odabaşı** ‘person in charge of the rooms in a caravansary or inn’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 648).

S *ôḍâbâši* ‘concierge de khan’ (Barth. 19).

- Formed by → *oda* and → *baş* (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 110).

**odacı** ‘person employed to clean and watch the rooms of an office or a public establishment; office boy’ (NR 897).

S *ôḍağî* ‘garçon de bureau’ (Barth. 19); ‘huissier, planton’ (S. 118).

- Der. of → *oda* (Stachowski HWb. 126; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/179).

**oğur** ~ **oğur/uğur** ‘good omen; good luck; auspiciousness, luckiness’ (NR 897, 1196).

S *əğor* ‘de bon augure’ (Barth. 10).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 152f.; Eren 422; KEWT 336).

**oğurlu** ~ **uğurlu** ‘lucky; auspicious’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 258; NR 1196).

S *əğərli* ‘qui porte bonheur’ (Barth. 10).

- Der. of → *oğur* ~ *oğur/uğur*.

**okka** ‘oke, a weight of 400 dirhems’ (NR 898).

E *oqqa/uqqa* ‘oke, Turkish pound’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 28, 40).

S *əqqa* ‘oqqa ou oque, poids de 400 *dirhem* ou 1 kg. 281 gr.’ (Barth. 10).

- < Ar. *ūqiyya*<sup>h</sup> ‘ounce, a weight of varying magnitude’ (< Gr. < Lat.) (KEWT 266).

**olsun** ~ (dial.) **ossun** ‘that’s okay! / I don’t care’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 652; DS 3291).

S *‘aşşôn* ‘soit! cela ne fait rien!’ (S. 106; Den. 8).

- Third-person imperative of *ol-* ‘to become, to come to exist; to happen, occur; to be’ (Turkic: KEWT 267).

**onbaşı** ‘corporal’ (NR 900).

E *umbâşa/umbâşi* ‘corporal’ (B. – H. 34),

*ombâşi* ‘corporal’ (formerly, Eg., Sudan: Wehr 46),

*onbâşa* ‘id.’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 24, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 41), *ônbaşi* (“volgarmente” *ônbâşa*) ‘id.’ (Nallino 226).

*umbâşi* ‘Unteroffizier’ (Pr. 43).

S *ombâşi* ‘caporal, sous-officier qui commande à dix soldats’ (Den. 10).

- Formed by *on* ‘ten’ (Turkic) and → *baş*.

**ordu** ‘army; army corps; camp; crowd, multitude’ (NR 901).

E *ordî* ‘army corps; camp’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 40);

*urđi* ‘camp’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 392).

S *ardi* ‘corps d’armée, armée; une bande, une foule’ (Barth. 6);

*ordî* ‘armée’ (S. 118).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 32ff.; KEWT 268).

**orta** ‘middle; battalion of the Janissaries’ (NR 902).

E *úrta* ‘(obs.) battalion; large group, bunch’ (B. – H. 15),

*ôrta* ‘battalion’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 23), ‘squadron’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 40); ‘en Egypte, bataillon (d’environ mille hommes)’ (D. 1, 18);

S *orța* ‘escadron, détachement; réunion, assemblée’, employé avec valeur péjorative pour les attroupements populaires dans les rues et les marchés (Den. 6).

- Turkic (ËSTJa 1, 474ff.; KEWT 268).

**Osmanlı** ‘Ottoman’ (NR 903).

E *‘usmânli* (also *‘usmâlli* Sp.<sup>1</sup>) ‘Ottoman, Turkish’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 385, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 288);

*‘usmânli/‘usmâlli* ‘Ottoman, Turkish (of the Ottoman period)’ (B. – H. 578).

S *‘aşmalli* ‘osmanli, ottoman’ (Barth. 534).

- Der. of the name *Osman*, with reference to Osman I (ca 1258–1326), the founder and namesake of the Ottoman dynasty (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 168).

**oya** ‘pinking; embroidery on the edge of a garment’ (NR 905).

E *úya* ‘variety of handworked edging (on the head-kerchief traditionally worn by women)’ (B. – H. 45), *ôya* ‘hem or border of garment, seam; native lace’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 41).

S *ôya* ‘dentelle’ (Den. 13).

- < Gr. *ούγια* ‘selvage, selvedge’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 184).

**oyma** ‘carving; sculpture; engraving; decoration by hollowing out’ (NR 905).

E *uyma* ‘wood-carving, decorative relief work in wood; plastic mouldings for decorating wall panels, fitted cupboards, ceiling, etc.’ (B. – H. 46).

- Turkic, verbal noun of *oy-* ‘to hollow out’ (KEWT 270).

**oymacı** ‘carver, chiseler; engraver’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 662).

E *uymagi* ‘wood-carver, carpenter specializing in decorative relief work’ (B. – H. 46).

- Der. of → *oyma* (Stachowski HWb. 128).

**oyun** ‘game; play’ (NR 905).

E *oyon* ‘a game, a playing’ (Sp. 24), *uyun/uyin* ‘ordinary win in backgammon, where the loser has succeeded in removing at least one of his men from the board’ (B. – H. 46).

This last meaning may be taken from the T. phrase *oyun almak* ‘to win (literally ‘to take’) a game’.

- Turkic (ËSTJa 1, 435ff.; Eren 311; KEWT 270).

**ökçe** ‘heel of a shoe or boot’ (NR 907).

E *ûkša* ‘Absatz am Schuh’ (Pr. 43).

S *oqša/oqšâye* ‘talon de soulier’ (S. 118; Den. 13).

- Turkic (ËSTJa 1, 52of.; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 207; KEWT 272).

**önlük** ~ (Osm.) **öñlük** ‘apron’ (NR 909).

S *əglo* ‘tablier (de domestique, de cuisinier)’ (Barth. 11);

*ləglog/lgeleg* ‘tablier de servante ou d’enfant’ (id. 765).

- Der. of *öñ/ön* ‘front; front part (of)’ (Turkic: KEWT 273).

**örnek** ‘specimen, sample, pattern, model’ (NR 910).

E *urnêk* ‘printed form, blank form; (dress) pattern; matrix; template’ (B. – H. 16).

*ornêk* (*urnêk* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘form, printed form, pattern’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 23), ‘blank form; sample, model’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 40); ‘militärische Erlaubnis, Bestätigung’ (Pr. 43).

- Turkic, perhaps of Arm. origin (Dankoff Arm. 169f.; KEWT 273f.).

**örtü** ‘cover, wrap; blanket’ (NR 910).

S *ərti* (Dam.) ‘couverture’ (S. 106).

- Turkic, der. of *ört-* ‘to cover’ (KEWT 274).

## Abbreviations

Al.	= Aleppo	dial.	= dialectal
Ar.	= Arabic	dim.	= diminutive
Arm.	= Armenian	Eg.	= Egyptian
Bulg.	= Bulgarian	e.g.	= for example
Byz.	= Byzantine	Engl.	= English
cent.	= century	Fr.	= French
cf.	= compare	G.	= German
Cr.	= Croatian	Gr.	= Greek
Dam.	= Damascus	Hung.	= Hungarian
der.	= derivative(s)	ibid.	= ibidem



i.e.	= id est	q.v.	= quod vide
id.	= idem	resp.	= respectively
It.	= Italian	Rom.	= Romani
Lat.	= Latin	Rum.	= Romanian
l.c.	= loco citato	Russ.	= Russian
MHG	= Middle High German	Sb.	= Serbian
mod.	= modern	Sl.	= Slavic
NPers.	= New Persian	Span.	= Spanish
obs.	= obsolete	stand.	= standard
OChSl.	= Old Church Slavonic	suff.	= suffix
orig.	= originally	s.v.	= sub voce
Osm.	= Osmanlı	T.	= Turkish
phr.	= phrase(s)	var(r.)	= variation(s)
pl.	= plural	Ven.	= Venetian
prob.	= probably		

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## OTTOMAN-TURKISH LOANWORDS IN EGYPTIAN AND SYRO-LEBANESE-PALESTINIAN ARABIC – PART 4

**Keywords:** Ottoman-Turkish, Egyptian and Syro-Lebanese-Palestinian Arabic, lexical borrowing

### Abstract

Although the earliest Turkisms that entered Arabic go back to the 9th century – when the Arabs began establishing regular contact with speakers of Turkic languages – a significant number of Turkish loans in both written and spoken Arabic only date from the time of the Ottoman Empire, which in the course of its expansion conquered and for centuries ruled a large part of the Arab world. This paper aims to examine the words of Turkish origin found in the dialects spoken in Egypt and parts of the Middle East (Syria, Lebanon, Palestine), i.e. the Arabophone regions that have been most exposed to Turkish influence for historical and cultural reasons. It has also been endeavoured to provide information about the etymology of the Ottoman-Turkish words (interestingly, as some of these come from Arabic, the Egyptian, Syrian, etc. words borrowed actually prove to be backborrowings).

**pabuç** ~ (Osm., dial.) **babuç/babuc** ‘shoe, slipper’ (NR 913; Stachowski Pab. 181; DS 454).

E *bâbüğ* ‘slipper’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 27, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 44); ‘[pantofole] indigene di pelle gialla, con punta acuminata e rialzata, aventi per tacco un piccolo ferro di cavallo, usate dalle donne in casa (quando non camminano sui tappeti) e fuori’ (Nallino 237).

⋈babougui⋈ ‘mes bottes (mes soulliers)’ (Bérézine 55f.).

S *bâbüğ* ‘pantoufles, babouches’ (Barth. 25); ‘babouche’ (S. 98).

- < NPers. *pāpūš* ‘a shoe, slipper’ (Stachowski Pab. 181).

**paçavra** ‘rag’ (NR 914).

E *başawra* ‘blackboard duster, chalk eraser’ (B. – H. 79),

*bişâwra* ‘Tafeltuch’ (Pr. 56).

- < Gr. *παταβούρα* ‘rag’ (< Ven.) (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 265).

**pak** ‘purehearted, (s.o.) whose intentions are pure; free of sin/guilt; clean’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 679).

S *bâk* ‘honnête, innocent’ (Barth. 26).

- < NPers *pāk* ‘pure, chaste, innocent, clean, neat’ (Steing. 231).

**palaska** ‘cartridge-box’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 435).

E *balâşqa* ‘cavalry shoe-case, cartridge-box’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 55f., Sp.<sup>2</sup> 62).

S *balâşqâye* ‘poire à poudre’ (Barth. 60).

- < Hung. *palack* ‘bottle’, of Sl. origin. The meaning of the Turkish word depends on the Hung. compound *puska-palack* ‘pulveraria, Pulverflasche’ (Rocchi Thung. 112).

**paluze** ‘blancmange, starch pudding’ (NR 916).

E *bâlûza* ‘smooth pudding based on cornstarch, sugar and water’ (B. – H. 102), ‘kind of native jelly; paste’ (also *balûza*, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 46), ‘specie di crema fatta con fior di farina, acqua e miele’ (Nallino 243).

S *bâlûza* ‘mets doux fait d’amidon et de sucre ou de miel, q[uel]q[ue]f[ois] parsemé a sa surface d’amande et de pistaches’ (Barth. 27), *balûza* ‘espèce de gelée à l’amidon et au sucre’ (S. 98).

- < NPers. *pâlûda* ‘a kind of sweet beverage made of water, flour, and honey’ (Eren 322; KEWT 276).

**pancar** ‘beet, *Beta vulgaris*’ (NR 916).

E *bangar* ‘beet, sugar beet; red beet’ (Eg.:Wehr 93), ‘beetroot’ (B. – H. 105, Sp.<sup>1</sup> 59), ‘red beet’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 65).

S *banğar* ‘betterave’ (Den. 48).

- < Arm. *banjar* ‘greens, vegetables’ (Dankoff Arm. 26; Eren 323).

**panzehir** ‘antidote (for poison)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 681).

E *banzahêr* ‘Egyptian lemon(s)’ (B. – H. 106), ‘lemon; antidote’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 60; Spiro removed the meaning ‘lemon’ in his 2nd edition).

Originally, lemons were not harvested for cooking and/or eating, but as an antidote for poisons.

- < NPers. *pânzahr* (< *pād-zahr*) ‘ bezoar-stone, an antidote’ (KEWT 276).

**para** ‘money; para (one fortieth of a kurush)’ (NR 917).

E *bâra* ‘para (1/40th part of a piastre)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 28, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 44, B.– H. 49).

S *bâra* ‘para, monnaie de compte, la quarantième de la piastre’ (Barth. 25), ‘un liard’ (S. 99).

- < NPers. *pāra* ‘a piece, portion, fragment, morsel’ (Eren 324; KEWT 276).

**parmak** ‘finger; toe; spoke (of a wheel); bar, rail, rod’ (NR 919).

E *barmaq* ‘baluster, spoke of a wheel’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 43, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 54), ‘banister; spoke (of a wheel)’ (B. – H. 70).

- Turkic, of uncertain etymology (ĖSTJa 2, 66ff.; Eren 325; KEWT 277).

**pastav** ‘a whole piece of broadcloth or other woolen cloth’ (NR 920).

E *baštawiyya* ‘roll of cloth’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 46),

*baštawiyya* ‘whole piece of cloth’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 56).

- Of Southern Sl. origin, cf. Bulg. *nocma* ‘ein ganzes Stück (Tuch)’ (Weigand 296), Sb., Cr. *pòstav* (obs.) ‘lintheum, tela, pannus’ (AkRj. 11, 29) (Eren 325, TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 317).

**pastırma** ‘pressed meat cured with garlic and other spices’ (NR 920).

E *bašturma* ‘a kind of jerked, salted meat’ (Eg.: Wehr 72),

*baštırma* ‘garlic- and spice-cured beef’ (B. – H. 76),

*baštarma* ‘dried meat (prepared in Turkey)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 46), ‘jerked beef, hung beef’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 56).

S *bašturma* ‘tranches de viande pressées et séchées à l’air’ (Barth. 47),

*bašturma* ‘viande de boeuf désossée, salée et séchée au soleil (surtout mangée par les Arméniens)’ (S. 100).

- The traditional etymology – a semantic development of *bastırma*, verbal noun of *bastır-* ‘to press, to make or let be pressed’, causative of *bas-* (→ *basma*) – was questioned by M. Stachowski, who is inclined to interpret the Turkish word as a partially disguised reflex of Gr. *βάστωμα* ‘corned meat or fish’ (KEWT 277f.).

**paşa** ‘pasha’ (NR 920). “The highest official title of honour [...] in use in Turkey until the advent of the Republic and surviving for sometime after that in certain Muslim countries originally part of the Turkish empire” (EI 8, 279).

E *bâšâ* ‘Pasha, formerly a title of, and form of address and reference to, highest ranking officers and officials, now commonly used in respectful address to high officials (particularly police officials); term of address used to both men and women to indicate familiarity; supercilious person’ (B. – H. 49).

S *bâšâ* ‘pacha’ (Barth. 26), also ‘chef’ (S. 100).

See Bérézine’s data s.v. *buyuruldu* ~ *buyrultu*,

- A syncopated form of *padişah* ‘padishah, sultan’ (< NPers.) (TMEN 2, 424; KEWT 275).

**patates** ‘potato, *Solanum tuberosum*’ (NR 921).

E *batâtis* ‘potato(es)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 48, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 58, B. – H. 81).

- < Gr. *πατάτες*, pl. of *πατάτα* ‘potato’ [< It., Span. *patata*] (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 323; KEWT 278).

**patrikhane** ‘patriarchate (building housing the office of a patriarch in the Eastern Orthodox Church)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 688).

E *batrahâna* ‘patriarchate’ (B. – H. 82), *batrikhânah* ‘id.’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 49, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 58).



S *batrakhâne* 'l'habitation du patriarche' (Barth. 28), 'patriarcat (résidence du patriarche)' (S. 100).

- Compound formed by *patrik* 'patriarch' (< Gr.) and *hane* (→ *antukahane*).

**paydos** 'cessation from work; break, rest' (NR 922).

S *faydos* 'fin du travail, repos' (S. 106);

*fêdûs* 'récréation (dans les écoles); vacances scolaires; repos (des soldats à l'exercice)' (Barth. 629).

- Origin uncertain. According to Tietze none of the etymologies suggested is satisfactory (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 332).

**paye** 'degree of rank; honorary grade' (NR 922).

S *bâye* 'grade; hautes fonctions' (Barth. 27).

- < NPers. *pāya* 'the step of a stair, the round of a ladder; dignity, rank, promotion, office, degree' (KEWT 278).

**payvand** ~ **pavend/pabend** 'ligamen pedum; pastora' (Men. 1020); 'fetter, hindrance' (NR 913, 921).

S *bawândî* 'entrave (de cheval); poteau de coin, plus solide que les autres, dans les armatures de bois des maisons en briques crues' (S. 100, Den. 48).

- < NPers. *pāyband* 'tied by the leg; a fetter' (Stachowski Npers. 144).

**peçe** 'veil (made of light, black cloth)' (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 689).

E *bêša/bîša* 'veil of very thin material' (B. – H. 116); 'Frauenscheier' (Pr. 56).

- Etymology uncertain. The proposals made (< NPers: Nişanyan 376; < It.: TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 337) are not convincing.

**pehlevan** ~ **pehlivan** 'wrestler; champion, mighty man, valor' (NR 923).

E *bahlawân* 'rope-dancer, acrobat; circus' (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 61, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 66), 'acrobat; tricky person' (B. – H. 110).

S *bahlawân/belhawân* 'lutteur forain, bateleur' (S. 98).

- < NPers. *pahlawân* 'a hero, champion, brave warrior, strong athletic man' (KEWT 278).

**pehriz** ~ **perhiz** 'diet, regimen of an invalid' (NR 923, 927).

E *bahrîz* 'Krankendiät' (Pr. 49); 'concentrated stock' (B. – H. 109).

This last meaning results from the shortening of the T. phrase *pehriz çorbasi* 'soupe maigre' (Mallouf 1, 260).

- < NPers. *parhîz* 'abstinence' (KEWT 278).

**pembe** 'pink, rose color; rosy' (NR 924).

E *banba/bamba/banbi* 'pink, rose-coloured' (B. – H. 104), (only *bamba/banba*) 'light rose-colour, of a light-rose colour' (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 64).

- < NPers. *panba* ‘cotton’ (KEWT 279). The semantic development to ‘pink’ seems peculiar to Turkish and is inexplicable according to Tietze as cotton flowers are white (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 346).

**pencere** ‘window’ (NR 925).

S *banğara* ‘partie mobile d’une fenêtre’ (S. 98, Den. 48).

- < NPers. *panğara* ‘a cage; a window; a lattice’ (KEWT 279).

**penes** ‘gold-colored spangle’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 690).

S *banas* (Al.) ‘petit jeton/pièce de cuivre’ (Barth. 64, 623);

*fanas* (Dam.) ‘rouble d’argent’; (aux environs de Jérusalem) ‘pièce d’argent que les paysanes portent au cou’ (Barth. 623).

- Semantic development of Osm. *penes* ‘solidus Hungaricus, quinque faciunt unum grossum Viennensem’ (Men. 901), ‘a small coin, worth about one third of a penny’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 455) < Hung. *pénz* ‘money; (formerly) a unit of money, a cent of a florin’ [< Slavic] (Rocchi Thung. 114).

**perçin** ‘rivet; a clenching of a nail; a riveting of a bolt’ (NR 925).

E *baršim* ‘to rivet, close with wafers (envelope, etc.)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 40, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 53), ‘to rivet, seal or fix tightly’ (B. – H. 65).

*biršâm/buršâm* (also *buršân* Sp.) ‘rivets; wafers; cachets’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 53), ‘pill(s); rivet(s)’ (B. – H. 65).

S *bârçam, ybârçem* ‘apaiser, étouffer (un scandale); atténuer, pallier (une parole risquée)’ (Barth. 34).

*bâršam/bâššam* ‘river un clou; enclouer (un canon)’ (S. 99), *baršam, ybaršem* ‘souder’ (Den. 26).

- < NPers. *parçin* ‘curved, crooked, bent; nails driven through anything and then clenched at the points’ (Eren 329f.; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 352).

**perçinci** ‘(Ver-)Nieter, Nietsetzer’ (Stw. 745).

E *buršâmgi/baršamgi* ‘rivetter’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 40, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 53), *biršamgi* ‘Nieter’ (Pr. 56).

S *baršâmgi* ‘ouvrier qui rive des clous, riveteur’ (Den. 26).

- Der. of → *perçin*.

**pervaz** ‘border, cornice, molding, fringe’ (NR 929).

E *birwâz* ‘any frame or edging (e. g., picture frame)’ (B. – H. 71).

S *bærwâz* ‘cadre’ (Barth. 41), *birwâz* ‘id.’ (S. 102); *barwaz* ‘balcon’ (Den. 30).

- < NPers. *parwâz* ‘small beam or batten for roofing a house; veil, shirt, shift, anything that covers or conceals’, *parwaz* ‘a kind of border or selvedge round a garment’ (Eren 330; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 23; KEWT 280).

**pesmande** ‘remainder of a thing, leftover’ (NR 929).

S *basbanda* ‘fond de magasin, marchandise qui ne se vend pas’ (Barth. 43).

- < NPers. *pasmānda* ‘remaining, left’.

**peş** ‘edging of a garment’ (NR 930).

E *bêş* ‘a defect in cloth, occasioned by the shuttle running out of thread’ (B. – H. 116).

S *bêş* ‘lisière d’une pièce d’étoffe, formée des extrémités des fils de la chaîne non tissés, cad.[= c’est-à-dire] sans la trame’ (Barth. 73).

- < NPers. *paš* ‘a tuft hanging loose at the end of a turban, sash, or belt’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 366).

**peşenk** ‘leading beast in a string or caravan’ (NR 930).

S *başang* ‘chameau, mulet, cheval ou âne qui marche au tête de la caravane’ (Barth. 46).

- < NPers. *pīš-āhang* ‘the leader of a flock or a caravan’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 367; KEWT 280).

**peşkir** ‘table napkin, napkin; towel’ (NR 930).

E *baškîr* ‘terry cloth, terry towelling; bath towel’ (B. – H. 78), ‘towel, napkin, serviette’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 47, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 57).

S *baškîre* ‘serviette de table; q[uel]q[ue]f[ois] nappe’ (Barth. 45),

*baškîr* ‘serviette, essuie-mains’ (S. 100), ‘mouchoir de tête brodé’, il est porté par les jeunes femmes (Den. 34).

- < NPers. *pīšgîr* ‘a towel, napkin’ (Eren 330; KEWT 280).

**peşrev** ‘a prelude, an overture (of music)’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 449).

E *başraf* ‘(mus[ic]) instrumental form having a 4/4 signature’ (B. – H. 77); ‘Musikstück (nur für orientalische Musik)’ (Pr. 54).

S *başrâw* ‘(mus[ique]) prélude’ (Barth. 45), *başraf* ‘id.’ (Den. 33).

- < NPers. *pīšraw* ‘preface, preamble, exordium; prelude or symphony in music’ (Stachowski NPers. 164; KEWT 280).

**peštahta** ‘small desk; counter (in a shop)’ (NR 930).

E *baštahta* ‘chest of drawers, small box’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 46), ‘small chest of drawers, toilet-table’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 56).

S *baštahtâye* ‘tiroir’ (Den. 33).

- < NPers. *pīštaxta* ‘a portfolio; a desk’ (Stachowski NPers. 158; KEWT 280).

**pezevenk** ‘pimp, procurer, fancy man; bastard, son of a bitch, scoundrel’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 694).

E *bazawang* ‘procurer; pimp, pander’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 45, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 55); also *bazawank* (L. 112).

S *bezawenk/bezawang/bêzâwenk* ‘crapule, homme de caractère vil, maquereau’ (Den. 32);

(only *bêzâwenk*) ‘maquereau’ (S. 101).

- < Arm. *bozawag* ‘pander, pimp’ (Dankoff Arm. 29; Eren 332; KEWT 280).

**p(i)rasa** ‘leek, *Allium porrum*’ (NR 932, 939).

S *brâşsa* ‘poireau’ (Barth. 33);

*barâşya* ‘id.’ (S. 99, Den. 22).

- < Gr. *πάρασα*, pl. of *πάρασο(ν)* ‘leek’ (Eren 332; KEWT 281).

**pilâki** ‘stew of fish or beans with oil and onions, eaten cold’ (NR 933).

E *bilâki* ‘kind of stew or ragout’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 62).

- < Gr. *πλακι* ‘preparation of stewed food’ (Eren 333; KEWT 281).

**pilav** ‘pilaf, boiled rice prepared with butter, meat fat, etc.’ (NR 933).

E *filâw* ‘boiled rice, pilaw’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 464), ‘boiled rice with butter’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 339).

S *bilâf* ‘pilaf’ (Den. 44).

- < Pers. *palâw/pilâw* ‘a dish composed of flesh or fish highly seasoned, [...] covered and heaped over with rice newly boiled [...]’ (Eren 333; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 25).

**piyade** ‘foot soldier; infantry’ (NR 936).

E *biyâda* ‘foot-soldier, infantry’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 64, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 68), ‘fanteria’ (Nallino 226), ‘infantry; military drill, square-bashing; on foot’ (B. – H. 114).

S *bayyâda* ‘fantassins, infanterie’ (Barth. 71), *bayâde* ‘fantassin’ (S. 100).

- < NPers. *piyâda* ‘a footman; a foot-soldier; infantry’ (Stachowski Npers.164; KEWT 281).

**politika** ‘politics; policy; cunning or flattery in conversation’ (NR 937).

E *bolîtika* ‘politics; diplomacy, compliments’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 63, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 68),

*bulutika* ‘smooth talking, glib talking, cant’ (B. – H. 96),

S *blôtika* ‘marques de respect dont on honore quelqu’un par intérêt, obséquiosité’ (Barth. 62).

- < It. *politica* (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 411).

**postacı** ‘mailman; post office clerk’ (NR 938).

E *bustağî* ‘postman, mailman’ (B. – H. 75);

*bûştâğî* (*bôştâğî* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘id.’ (Eg.: Wehr 100; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 63, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 67)

S *boştâğî* ‘facteur’ (S. 102),

*bôştâğî* ‘facteur (des postes)’ (Den. 53).

- Der. of *posta* ‘post, mail’ < It. *posta* (Stachowski HWb. 134).

**postal** ‘heavy army shoe; heelless slipper or shoe of soft leather’ (NR 938).

S *bâştâr* ‘bottes ou brodequins en cuir souple et de couleur, sans talon, dont la tige est fendue dans le sens de la hauteur et dont l’empeigne porte des lacets qu’on enroule autour de la tige’ (Barth. 47).

- It is usually considered to be a word of Sl. origin, cf. Bulg. (obs., dial.) *ноctal*, Sb., Cr. *pöstöl*, *pöstö* ‘shoe, slipper’, Russ. (dial.) *ностола* ‘Art Sandale aus ungerbtem Leder’ (Tietze Sl. 26; Eren 338). Other scholars, however, claim that the Sl. words derive from Turkish (see Vasmer 3, 339f.).

**potur** ‘full gathered knee-breeches worn with tight leggings’ (NR 939).

E *buṭr* ‘Kniehosen’ (L. 113).

- < Arm. *p’ot’or* ‘pleated; a type of breeches’ (Dankoff Arm. 149; Eren 339).

**pruva direği/direği** ‘foremast’ (NR 940; Redh.<sup>1</sup> 934).

E *dirik beruwwa* ‘fore-mast’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 173).

Cf. → *grandi direği/direği*.

- Formed by *pruva* ‘bow (of a ship)’ (< It.) and → *direk*.

**pul** ‘stamp; postage stamp’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 705).

S *bûl* ‘timbre-poste’ (Barth. 71).

- < NPers. *pûl* ‘a small piece of copper coin’ (KEWT 283).

**pusla ~ pusula** ‘note, short letter; memorandum’ (NR 941).

E *bûsla* ‘note, memorandum’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 63), ‘short letter, note’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 67).

S *bôsla* ‘billet, note, mémorandum’ (Den. 53);

*boşlâye* ‘id.’ (S. 102, Den. 35)

- Semantic development of *pusula* ‘(mariner’s) compass’ [< It. *bussola*] (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 442).

**puşt** ‘catamite’ (NR 941).

E *buşt* ‘catamite, passive sodomite’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup>46, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 56), (coarse, abus[ive]) ‘sod’ (B. – H. 77); “Heute nur Schimpfwort” (Pr. 59).

S *bəş* ‘mignon, giton, bardache, cynède; homme ou enfant passif dans l’acte de sodomie’ (Barth. 45).

- < NPers. *pušt* ‘the back; a catamite’ (Eren 341; KEWT 284).

**rabitalı** ‘in good order; regular; well-conducted; decent, excellent’ (NR 943).

S *rabtali* ‘fidèle à sa promesse, ponctuel, exact; bien fait (vers),

*rabətli* ‘qui est de parole; ponctuel, exact (payeur); bien conçu, sensé, régulier’ (Barth. 267).

- Der. of *rabita* ‘tie, bond, connection, relation; order, orderliness’ (< Ar.).

**rahat dur** ‘(mil[itary]) at ease!’ (NR 945).

E *râha tûr* ‘shoulder arms’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 184).

- Formed by *rahat* ‘peace; ease’ (< Ar.) and *dur*, second-person singular imperative of *dur-* ‘to last; to stand; to remain’ (Turkic).

**rahvan** ‘amble; ambling horse; ambling pace’ (NR 947).

E *rahwân* ‘horse which has an easy pace, ambler’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 239, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 199);

*rahawân* ‘young and powerful horse’ (B. – H. 355).

S *rahwân* ‘cheval ambleur, guilledin’ (Barth. 298).

- < NPers. *râhwâr* ‘a quick, easy, ambling-paced horse’, *rahwâr* ‘swift, ambling horse’ (Eren 343; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 168; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 456f.).

**rasadhane** ‘observatory; meteorological station’ (NR 949).

E *raşadahâna* ‘observatory’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 227), *raşadhâna* ‘astronomical observatory’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 193).

S *raşadhâne* ‘observatoire’ (S. 121).

- < NPers. *raşadxâna* ‘an observatory’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 463).

**redif** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) reserve, reservist’ (NR 951).

E *ridîf* ‘army reserve, militia’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 222, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 191, B. – H. 333),

*radîf* ‘riserva (soldati richiamati)’ (Nallino 228).

S *radîf* ‘la réserve (terme militaire)’ (S. 121),

*rdîf* ‘deuxième ban de l’armée turque, réserve que n’est pas incorporée dans l’armée active’ (Barth. 276).

- Semantic development of Ar. *radîf* ‘rear man, one following next in line’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 6, 474). Backborrowing.

**reftiye** ‘export duty’ (NR 952).

E *raftîya* ‘certificate of discharge’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 230), ‘custom-house permit’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 195).

S *raftîye* ‘quittance des droits d’entrée, passavant’ (Barth. 286).

- < NPers. *raftîya* ‘export duties’ (Steing. 582).

**rende** ‘(carpenter’s) plane; grater (used to grate food); grated food’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 713).

E *randa* ‘grater’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 199).

S *randa* ‘sorte de confitures de fruits’ (Barth. 296);

*randâye* ‘pièce d’acier employée par les orfèvres pour racler les objets en métal, un racloir’ (ibid.).

- < NPers. *randa* ‘a joyner’s plane; a grater, rasper’ (Eren 344; KEWT 286).

**revani** ‘a kind of sweet made with semolina’ (NR 956).

E *rawâna* ‘type of hard cake (made with a mixture of corn and wheat flour, eggs, sugar, clarified butter and a raising agent)’ (B. – H. 355).

- < Pers. *rawġanî* ‘a kind of sweetmeat dressed with butter’ (Nişanyan 520).

**reze** ‘pintle hinge; hook-and-eye hinge, gate hinge; hasp (for a padlock)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 716).

E *razza/ruzza* ‘hasp of a door’ (B. – H. 334);

(only *ruzza*) ‘hinge (of a door)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 223, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 191).

Contaminated with Stand. Ar. *razza*<sup>h</sup> ‘staple, U bolt’.

- < NPers. *raza* ‘Türschloß’ (Junker – Alavi 355).

**rifatlû** ‘eminent (formerly the official form of address to major or civil functionary of comparable rank)’ (NR 959).

E *rif<sup>h</sup>atlû* (in Sp.<sup>1</sup> only in the phrase *rif<sup>h</sup>atlû afandî*) ‘address of a major in the army or a civilian holding the *tâlîta* rank’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 231, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 196).

- Der. of *rifat* ‘sublimity; eminence’ (< Ar.).

**roda** ‘coil of rope, coiled rope’ (NR 961).

E *rôda/rôda* ‘coil of rope’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 200), (only *rôda*) ‘bight (of a rope)’ (B. – H. 359).

- < Ven. *roda* = stand. It. *ruota* ‘wheel’; cf. the nautical technical term *ruota di cavo* ‘coil of rope’ (LFL 374).

**rüşdiye** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) high school’ (NR 965).

S *râşdiye* ‘école gouvernementale’ (Barth. 280).

- ‘Arabicized’ der. of *rüşd* ‘rectitude; right judging; majority (of a person)’ (< Ar.).

**saadetlü** ‘prosperous, happy (official title formerly given to generals, etc.)’ (NR 966).

E *sa’âdatlu* ‘His Excellency’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 279), ‘address of a major general or his equal in the civil service’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 220).

- Der. of *saadet* ‘happiness’ (< Ar.).

**saatçı** ‘watchmaker; watch repairer; watch seller’ (NR 966)

E *sâ’atçı* (to be corrected to *sâ’atgi*, according to the Egyptian pronunciation) ‘watchmaker’ (Gordl. 152; Ateş 17).

- Der. of *saat* ‘hour; time; clock, watch’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 137; Rocchi AddHwb. 4/299).

**sabuncu** ‘soap maker; soap seller’ (NR 968).

S *şâbânçı* ‘savonnier’ (Barth. 423);

*şâbûnçı* ‘garçon qui nettoie au savon dans les bains’ (S. 125).

- Der. of *sabun* ‘soap’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 137; Rocchi AddHwb. 4/299).

**sac** ‘sheet iron; thin iron plate for cooking or baking’ (NR 968).

E *şâğ* ‘sheet-iron’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 329), ‘wrought iron’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 253), ‘sheet metal, sheet steel’; baking sheet’ (B. – H. 492).

S *şâğ* ‘grande calotte de fer sur laquelle on cuit les galettes de pain; la poêle, sans queue, servant à torrifier le café; large calotte de fer où l’on fait la *knâfe*’ (Barth. 423), ‘plaque de fer pour cuire la pâte, pour griller le café’ (S. 125); ‘disque du traîneau à dépiquer’ (Den. 301).

- Turkic (KEWT 289).

**saçak** ‘eaves of a house, fringe’ (NR 968f.).

E *sagaq* ‘fringe or trimming of dress’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 270, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 216).

S *sağaq* ‘franges cousues en bordure’ (Barth. 335).

- Turkic, of controversial etymology: 1) der. of *saç-* ‘to scatter, strew’ (Clouston 796); 2) from *saç* ‘hair’ (Erdal 1, 393f., n. 459).

**sade** ‘simple, plain, unadorned; (coffee) that’s drunk black and unsweetened’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 725).

E *sâda* ‘alone, simple, without sugar (coffee, tea, etc.)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 263), ‘plain, unmixed’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 211), ‘plain, simple’ (B. – H. 391).

S *sâde* ‘sans sucre (café), unie (étouffe)’ (S. 121); ‘pur, sans mélange’ (Den. 234);

*şâda* ‘uni, sans dessins ni peluche (étouffe); sans mélange (aliment); pur de mélange (vin, breuvage)’ (Barth. 423);

*şâdâye* ‘sorte d’étouffe noire et unie’ (ibid.).

- < NPers. *sâda* ‘smooth, even, plain; pure, unmixed, simple’ (KEWT 289).

**sağ** ~ **sağ** ‘healthy, well; sound, strong, solid; reliable; right, dexter’, *sağ akçe/para* ‘sound coin, sound money’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 726).

E *şâğ* ‘in perfect condition, sane, sound’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 330), ‘whole, not broken’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 253), (also *sâğ*) ‘sound, unimpaired; piastre, piastre coin’ (B. – H. 391).

S *şâğ* ‘en bon état, exempt de défauts rédhitoires (animal ou marchandise à vendre); sain (corps); de bon aloi (monnaie); intègre, probe (homme)’ (Barth. 423); ‘monnaie-tarif, qui s’échange au cours légal – intact’ (S. 125), ‘valeur légale d’une monnaie’ (Den. 301).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 334; KEWT 289).

**sağ kol ağası** ~ **sağ kolağası** ‘an adjutant-major, commander of the right wing of a battalion’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1157): see → *kol ağası* ~ *kolağası*.

E *şâğ qûl ağâsi* ‘adjutant major’,

*şâğ* ‘major (in army and police)’ (formerly, Eg.: Wehr 583),

*şâkûlâğâsi* (also shortened to *şâğ*) ‘adjutant major’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 331, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 254),

*şâğqûlâğâsi* (volgarmente *şâğ*) ‘id.’ (Nallino 225),

*şâğaqûl ağâsi* (also shortened to *şâğ*) ‘rank between captain and major’ (B. – H. 492).

- Formed by → *sağ* ~ *sağ* and → *kol ağası* ~ *kolağası* (Pakalın 2, 288).

**sağlam** ~ **sağlam** ‘healthy, strong; sound; secure; trustworthy, reliable, dependable’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 727).

S *şâğlâm* ‘solvable; honnête (homme)’ (Barth. 436).

- Der. of → *sağ* ~ *sağ* (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 7, 139), but its formation is unclear.

**sağ/sağ salim** ‘safe and sound’ (NR 972).

E *şâğ salîm* ‘safe and sound’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 330), ‘sound in wind and limb’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 253), (also *sâğ salîm*) ‘A-1 (of health); safe and sound’ (B. – H. 391).

S *şâğ salîm* ‘intact, en bon état de conservation’ (Barth. 355).

- Formed by → *sağ* ~ *sağ* and *salim* ‘sound, healthy; safe, secure’ (< Ar.) (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 7, 143).

**sakat** ‘unsound, defective; invalid, disabled’ (NR 976f.).

E *saqaṭ* ‘unsound in body, defective, disabled’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 222).

- < Ar. *saqaṭ* ‘any worthless thing’ (KEWT 291). Backborrowing or semantic copy of Turkish.

**Sakızlı** ‘a Sciot’ (NR 977).

E *saqizli* ‘appertaining to Chio’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 264), ‘pertaining to Scio’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 212).

- Ethnicon of the placename *Sakız* ‘Chios’, derived from the island’s most distinctive product, mastic gum (*sakız* in Turkish) (Argenti 208).

**saksonya** ~ **saksunya** ‘Dresden china, Dresden ware’ (NR 978).

E *saksunya* ‘(obs.) good quality chinaware; cry of one who sells (and exchanges for anything old or used) various hardware etc.’ (B. – H. 420).



- From the placename *Saksonya* ‘Saxony’, originated by contamination of It. *Sassonia* and G. *Sachsen*, Fr. *Saxe* (KEWT 292).

**sal** ‘raft’ (NR 978).

E *şâl* ‘floating pontoon’ (B. – H. 492).

- Turkic (Eren 352; WOT 76of.).

**salhane** ‘slaughterhouse’ (NR 979). The var. *salahana* is also attested (Stachowski Npers. 178).

E *salahâna* ‘slaughter-house’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 285, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 225, B. – H. 423),

*salahâne* ‘macello’ (Nallino 371).

S *sâlhâne* ‘boucherie’ (Den. 253).

- < NPers. *salx-xâna* ‘id.’, *salâ-xâne*, *sallâx-xâne* ‘Abdeckerei, Schinderei’ (Junker-Alavi 427) (KEWT 292).

**salta** ‘a kind of short jacket’ (NR 981).

E *salta* ‘old-fashioned jacket, zouave jacket’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 286, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 225), ‘giacchetta corta, aperta, di stoffa ricamata in argento ed oro, simile a quella degli zuavi’ (Nallino 240); (also *sulṭa*) ‘regulation khaki tunic (during British occupation)’ (B. – H. 424).

- Shortening of Osm. *saltamarka* ‘a kind of short open jacket worn by men and women’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1030) < Gr. *σαλταμάρκα* ‘id.’ < It. *saltambarca* ‘cappotto alla marinara’ (LFL 384f.; Eren 353f.).

**salyangoz** ‘snail, *Helix*’ (NR 981).

S *salyangoz* ‘limaçon, colimaçon, escargot’ (Barth. 356).

- < Gr. *σάλιαγκος* ‘snail’ (Eren 354; KEWT 292).

**sancak** ‘flag, banner, standard; starboard side of a ship; (Ott[oman] hist[ory]) subdivision of a province’ (NR 983).

E *sangaq* ‘flag, standard, banner, ensign; governor of a subdivision of a province in Turkey; starboard (side of ship)’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 228).

S *sanğaq* ‘étendard; sandjaq, division administrative correspondant à un département’ (Barth. 361).

- Der. of *sanç-* ‘to pierce; to stick (into)’ (Turkic: TMEN 3, 268ff.; Eren 355; KEWT 293).

**sancakdar** ‘standard bearer’ (NR 983).

E *sangaqdâr* ‘standard-bearer’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 228).

- Der. of → *sancak* with the NPers. suff. *+dâr* (Tietze PersAbl. 177).

**sandık emini** ‘cashier, treasurer’ (NR 983).

S *şandûq ‘amîni* ‘caissier’ (S. 125).

- Morphosyntactic Turkish remodelling of the Ar. *‘amîn aş-şundûqi* ‘treasurer’.

**sansar** ‘stone marten, *Martes foina*; polecat; marten fur’ (NR 984).

S *şənşâr* ‘fourrure de fouine’ (Barth. 446).

- Turkic, of uncertain origin (TMEN 3, 297f.; ÈSTJa 7, 204).

**saray yahnisi** ‘a kind of *yahni* (q.v.)’ (<https://www.lezzet.com.tr/yemek-tarifleri/et-yemekleri/kirmizi-et-tarifleri/saray-yahnisi>; accessed: March 2021)

S *yahni şşarâya* ‘nom d’un mets turc qui sent l’urine’ (Barth. 915).

- Formed by *saray* ‘palace’ (< NPers.) and → *yahni*.

**saya** (Osm.) ‘éttoffe croisée, espèce de serge’ (Barb. 2, 196); (dial.) ‘woman’s dress’ (DS 3557).

S *şâya* ‘nom d’une *djobba* que portent les femmes du Liban’ (D. 1, 855);

*şâye* ‘pièce d’étoffe d’Alep, dont la longueur varie de 7 à 12 *ḍrâ*’ (Barth. 424).

- < It. *saia* ‘una delle armature fondamentali dei tessuti; tessuto dotato di tale armatura’ (Rocchi It. 913; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 7, 217).

**sayvan** ‘awning, roof, tent’ (NR 990).

E *şîwân* ‘large tent’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 347), ‘marquee’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 264), (also *şuwân*) ‘temporary pavilion of appliquéd or patterned cloth set up for funeral receptions and other large gatherings’ (B. – H. 515).

S *şîwân* ‘tente de voyageur, à rideaux’ (Barth. 454).

- < NPers. *sāyabān* ‘a canopy, umbrella, parasol; a tent, pavilion’ (Eren 358; KEWT 296).

**saz** ‘rush, rushes; reed’ (NR 991).

S *şâz* (Alexandretta) ‘marécages’ (Barth. 423).

- Turkic, in controversial relation to Mongolic (TMEN 3, 222; ÈSTJa 7, 155ff.; WOT 689f.).

**sedefçi** ‘worker in mother-of-pearl, one who produces furniture inlaid with mother-of-pearl’ (NR 993).

E *şadafgî* ‘worker in mother-of-pearl’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 257), ‘worker in mother-of-pearl inlay’ (B. – H. 499).

- Der. of *sedef* ‘mother-of-pearl’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 142).

**seferberlik** ‘mobilization; state of war’ (NR 994).

S *safarberlik* ‘mobilisation’ (S. 121); also in the apocopated form *saferberr* (Malinjoud 267).

- Der. of *seferber* ‘mobilized for war’ (< Ar. ~ NPers.).

**seferli** ‘who is on a campaign or journey’ (NR 994).

S *safarli* ‘qui part pour un voyage, voyageur’ (Barth. 344).

- Der. of *sefer* ‘journey; voyage; campaign’ (< Ar.).

**sefertası** ‘traveling food box (with several metal dishes fastened together)’ (NR 994).

S *safartâs* ‘gamelle’ (S. 121; Den. 248).

- Formed by *sefer* (→ *seferli*) and *tas* ‘bowl, cup’ (< Ar.) (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 7, 233).

**segban** ~ **seyman** (Osm.) ‘the keepers of the Sultan’s hounds, incorporated later with the Janissaries’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1065, 1067); T. (dial.) *seyman/seymen* ‘watchman, guard’ (Tietze Pers. 152). For other variations see Stachowski Npers. (183f.), Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> (38f.).

S *sûgumân* (*sûgmân* Ateş) (Al.) ‘escort, convoy’ (Gordl. 152; Ateş 17).

- < NPers. *sagbân* ‘a dog-keeper’ (Steing. 690). (Eren 359; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 7, 287; KEWT 297).

**sekizinci** ‘eighth’ (NR 995).

E *sekizingî*: “The Turkish ordinals from 1 to 9 are also in use, but they are almost entirely restricted to military matters. [...] 8th. *sekizingî*” (Willmore 93). “I primi 10 battaglioni [dell’esercito egiziano] sono numerati alla turca: [...] 8° *sekizingî*” (Nallino 228).

- Turkic, ordinal of *sekiz* ‘eight’ (Clauson 823f.).

**selamlık** ‘a room set apart for business or the reception of male friends, etc., by the master of the house; the whole suite of rooms open to male servants and visitors, the gentlemen’s apartments’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1071)

E *salâmlık* ‘men’s reception room in a Mohamedan house’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 288), ‘gentlemen’s suite of rooms in a Turkish house, reception rooms’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 224), ‘ground-floor area reserved for the reception of male guests (especially in a large house); (loosely) ground floor’ (B. – H. 427).

S *salâmlek* ‘pièce de réception’ (S. 121).

- Der. of *selam* ‘greeting, salutation’ (< Ar.).

**semahatlû** (Osm.) ‘title to a judge or canonical functionary of the highest class’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1075f.).

E *samâhatlu* ‘address of high dignitaries of the Mohammedan law’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 226).

- Der. of *semahat* ‘generosity, munificence’ (< Ar.).

**semer** ‘packsaddle’ (NR 998).

S *samar/şamar* ‘bât de mulet, garni extérieurement de planchettes de bois’ (Barth. 357).

- < Gr. *σαμάρη* ‘id.’ (Eren 361; KEWT 297).

**sepet** ‘basket; anything made of wickerwork’ (NR 1000).

E *sabat* ‘basket’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 267), ‘basket of wicker-work’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 214), ‘basket woven of split cane, (loosely) any stiff straight-sided basket’ (B. – H. 394).

S *sabat* ‘petite malle de bois à couvercle bombé’ (Barth. 330); ‘panier, corbeille à papier’ (S. 121).

- < NPers. *sabad/sapad* ‘a basket’ (Eren 361; KEWT 298).

**sepetçi** ‘maker or seller of baskets’ (NR 1000).

S *sabatği* ‘fabricant de paniers’ (S. 121).

- Der. of → *sepet* (Stachowski HWb. 142; Rocchi AddHWb. 4/302).

**serbest** ‘free, independent; unreserved, frank; bold; easy, unconstrained’ (NR 1001).

S *sarbast* ‘libre, hardi, plein d’assurance’ (Barth. 339),

*serbest* ‘libre (d’allures et de mœurs)’ (S. 122).

- < NPers. *sarbast* ‘free; independent’ (Stachowski NPers. 187; KEWT 298).

**serdar** ‘military chief, general; commander’ (NR 1002).

E *sirdâr* ‘supreme commander; commanding general’ (formerly Eg.: Wehr 474, B. – H. 407), ‘commander-in-chief’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 276, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 219, Nallino 225).

- < Pers. *sardâr* ‘general, field-marshal’ (Stachowski NPers. 188; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 40).

**sergi** ‘a platform, mat, or carpet on which wares are set out for sale; a temporary stall for the sale of goods; a public pay-office; a kind of note or cheque payable at such an office’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1054)

E *sarkî/sargî* ‘delivery-book’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 275), ‘order or bill on a paymaster’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 219), (only *sarkî*) ‘register book for messenger-delivered dispatches’ (B. – H. 410).

- Der. of *ser-* ‘to spread (out)’ (Turkic: ÈSTJa 7, 258f.; KEWT 298).

**sersam** ~ **sersem** ‘stunned; stupefied; unconscious; giddy, foolish, silly’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1052).

S *sarsâm* ‘qui a la tête dérangée, détraqué’ (S. 122).

- < NPers. *sarsâm* ‘stupefied; frenzy, delirium’ (Stachowski NPers. 191; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 41).

**serseri** ‘vagabond, tramp, vagrant’ (NR 1005).

S *sarsari* ‘aventurier, vagabond (Arménien)’ (Barth. 341),

*serserî* ‘vagabond, vaurien’ (S. 122).

- < NPers. *sarsari* ‘unbedachtsam, unvorsichtig, leichtsinnig’ (Junker – Alavi 416) (KEWT 299).

**sert** ‘hard, rough; sharp, severe, harsh; strong, violent’ (NR 1005).

E *sart* ‘unripe melon’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 275, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 218), ‘small immature fruit(s) or vegetable(s)’ (B. – H. 406).

S *sart/sard* ‘fort (tabac); rigoureux (froid); impétueux, violent (vent); dure (bouche d’un cheval); intraitable, rude (homme)’ (Barth. 340);

*sert* ‘fort (le tabac); solide (se dit des matériaux, surtout de bois)’ (S. 122).

- < NPers. *sard* ‘cold; damp; tasteless; disagreeable, unpleasant’ (Eren 362; KEWT 299).

**sık** ‘close together; dense, thick; closely woven, tight’ (NR 1011).

S *saqq, ysəqq* ‘se resserrer, se rétrécir (tissu lâche)’ (Barth. 347).

- Turkic (ÈSTJa 7, 425f.; KEWT 301).

**sipa** ‘a tripod; especially, a three-legged step-ladder’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1037).

E *siba/sibya* ‘trestle, tripod’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 297), ‘three-legged stool’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 232),  
*sêba* ‘trestle, tripod’ (B. – H. 444).

S *siba* ‘échelle de jardinier à trois montants dont deux supportent les échelons et un sert de soutien; escabeau d’église à quatre montants; trépied de bois de marchand ambulante’ (Barth. 369f.).

- < NPers. *sipā* ‘a tripod; three-legged (stool)’ (Steing. 650).

**siraca** ‘scrofula’ (NR 1013).

E *sarâga* ‘glanders’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 275, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 218);

*sirâga* ‘equine lymphangitis’ (B. – H. 407).

S *sarâğa* ‘sorte d’écrouelles incurables qui atteignent les chevaux’ (Barth. 340).

- Etymology controversial (Räsänen 418; Nişanyan 555).

**sıra** ‘row, file, rank; order, sequence; turn’ (NR 1013).

S *şarasi* ‘tour’ (S. 126).

From the 3rd-person possessive form *sırası* of the T. word.

- Turkic, possibly contaminated in Turkish with the Gr. *σειρά* ‘series; order; row, line, file’ (KEWT 301f.).

**siktir** ‘get fucked!/fuck off!’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 767). Imperative of *siktir-*, causative of *sik-* ‘to fuck’ (ibid.).

S *sekte* ‘va te faire f...!’ (S. 122).

- Turkic (KEWT 303).

**silahdar** ‘a sword-bearer, esquire’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1069).

E *silihâdâr* ‘arm manufacturer’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 285), ‘arm-bearer, shield-bearer’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 225).

S *sələhâdâr* ‘écuyer qui accompagne un seigneur, porte-glaive’ (Barth.351).

- < NPers. *silâhâdâr* ‘sword-bearer’ (Stachowski NPers. 193f.; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 42).

**silahlık** ‘gun rack; arms rack’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 767).

E *silâhlik* ‘arm-rack’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 224), ‘gun rack; small-arms storage room (e.g., in a police station)’ (B. – H. 423).

- Der. of *silah* ‘weapon, arm’ (< Ar.).

**silgi** ‘duster for cleaning a blackboard; eraser’ (NR 1018).

S *səlgi* ‘chiffon à essuyer le tableau noir; gomme à effacer’ (S. 122).

- Der. of *sil-* ‘to wipe; clean; erase’ (Turkic: KEWT 304).

**sineband** ‘breast-band of an animal’ (NR 1020).

E *salaband* ‘martingale’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 224).

S *salaband* ‘martingale, pour cheval’ (Barth. 349).

- < NPers. *sina-band* ‘poitrel of a horse’ (Stachowski NPers. 194; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 42f.).

**soba** ‘stove (used for heating); hot-house, greenhouse’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 773).

E *şôba* ‘shed in which young plants are cultivated’ (B. – H. 514).

S *şôbe* ‘stove’ (Syri.: Wehr 618);

*şôbba* ‘un poêle’ (Barth. 449),

*şôba* ‘id.’ (Den. 313);

*şôbya* ‘id., appareil de chauffage’ (S. 125).

- < Hung. *szoba* ‘room; (obs.) stove’ (Eren 371; Rocchi Thung. 118).

**sobacı** ‘maker, repairer or installer of stoves’ (NR 1025).

S *şôbyâğî* ‘fumiste’ (S. 125)

- Der. of → *soba* (Stachowski HWb. 145).

**sofracı** ‘butler’ (NR 1025).

E *sufrağî* ‘waiter, steward’ (Eg.: Wehr 481), ‘waiter’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 280), ‘butler, maître d’hôtel’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 221), ‘waiter, a servant who waits at table’ (B. – H. 415).

S *səfrağî* ‘domestique qui sert à table’ (Barth. 344);

*sofrağî* ‘garçon de restaurant’ (S. 123);

*sufrağiyye* ‘femme qui sert à table’ (Den. 247).

- Der. of *sofra* ‘dinner table’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 145; Rocchi AddHWb. 4/303).

**soğukbez** ‘cotton cloth, jaconet’ (NR 1026).

S *şâwuqbêz* ‘madras dont les dessins ressemblent à ceux de l’indienne’ (Barth. 423).

- Composed by *soğuk* ‘cold’ (Turkic) and → *bez*.

**sol kol ağası** ~ **kolağası** ‘an adjutant of the left wing of a battalion, in rank above a captain, but below a major’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1194); see → *kol ağası* ~ *kolağası*.

E *şôl qûl* ‘ağâsi ‘warrant officer, adjutant’,

*şôl* ‘id.; regimental sergeant major, master sergeant’ (formerly, Eg.: Wehr 621),

*şôlkolağâsi* (also shortened to *şôl*) ‘warrant-officer’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 346, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 263),

*şôl* ‘master-sergeant, sergeant-major’ (B. – H. 515).

- Formed by *sol* ‘left’ (Turkic) and → *kol ağası* ~ *kolağası* (Pakalın 2, 288).

**somun** ‘loaf (of bread); nut (to a bolt)’ (NR 1027).

E *şâmûla* ‘screw-nut, rivet’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 331), ‘nut of a screw-bolt’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 254), ‘nut (of a bolt)’ (B. – H. 511);

*şâmûlî* ‘coarse bread, soldiers’ bread’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 331, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 254).

S *şəmon/şəmən* ‘pain rond ou en forme de fuseau, contenant de la mie, petite miche’ (Barth. 446);

*şomone/şəmne* ‘écrou de fer’ (id.);

*şammûn* ‘écrou’ (S. 125).

- < Gr. (dial.) *ψωμίβ* ‘bread’ (Eren 374; TETTTL<sup>2</sup> 7, 415).

**sonra** ~ (dial.) **sora** ‘in the future, hereafter; then, afterwards’ (NR 1027; TTAS).

S *şôrâ* in the phrase *şôrâ ba’dên* ‘enfin’ (Malinjoud 321ff.; S. 125).

- Turkic (KEWT 307).

**soy** ‘family, race; lineage’ (NR 1028).

S *şôy* ‘race, lignée’ (S. 125, Den. 315).

- Turkic (ËSTJa 7, 305f.; KEWT 307).

**soytari** ‘clown, buffoon’ (NR 1029).

S *şôytâri* ‘bouffon, personnage ridicule’ (S. 125).

- Var. of Osm. *sa’terî* ‘a mountebank, a buffoon’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1059) (< Ar.?) (Eren 374).

**subaşı** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) police superintendent; farm manager’ (NR 1032).

S *şûbâşi* ‘gérant d’une propriété rurale; (Syr[ie] moy[enne]) gardien des céréales’ (Barth. 414).

- Turkic, formed by *su* (*sü*) ‘army’ and → *baş* (TMEN 3, 282ff.; KEWT 309).

**sucuk** ‘savory sausage’ (NR 1033).

E *suguqq* ‘Turkish sausages’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 270), ‘dried sausages’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 216), ‘sausage(s)’ (B. – H. 400).

S *şğəqq* (also *čəqq/ğəqq*) ‘boyau de mouton, soit vide soit rempli de chair et de riz’ (Barth. 335);

*səğəq* ‘saucisson’ (S. 122).

- Word found in other Turkic languages, of unknown origin (Eren 376; ËSTJa 7, 354ff.).

**suç** ‘fault; offense; guilt; crime; sin’ (NR 1033).

S *şûğ* ‘culpabilité, péché, faute, incapacité’ (Den. 314).

- Turkic (Eren 376; KEWT 309).

**sula-** ‘to water’ (NR 1034).

S *şâwwal* in the phrase *şawwal, yşawwel el-kəls* ‘éteindre la chaux’ (Den. 315).

- Der. of *su* ‘water’ (Turkic: KEWT 308f.).

**sükût parası** ‘hush money’ (oral sources).

S *skût bârasi* ‘argent avec lequel on achète le silence d’un témoin’ (Barth. 348).

- Formed by *sükût* ‘silence’ (< Ar.) and → *para*.

**süngü** ‘bayonet’ (NR 1040).

E *singa* ‘bayonet’ (Eg.: Wehr 506, Sp.<sup>1</sup> 292, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 228, B. – H. 434);  
also *sungî* (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 296, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 231, B. – H. 435).

S *sənge* ‘bayonet’ (Syr.: Wehr 508),

*singe* ‘baïonnette; trolley du tramway’ (S. 122);

*sünğe* ‘baïonnette’ (Den. 258).

- Turkic (Eren 379f.; KEWT 311).

**süpürge** ‘broom’ (NR 1040).

S *sabrag* ‘balai (langage des casernes)’ (S. 121).

- Turkic, der. of *süpür-* ‘to sweep’ (WOT 707ff.; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 7, 516).

**sürahi** ‘decanter, water bottle’ (NR 1040).

S *saraḥiye* ‘carafe’ (S. 121).

- < NPers. *şurāḥī* ‘a long-necked flask, goblet’ (KEWT 311).

**sürgün** ‘banishment, exile’ (NR 1041).

E *sargin* ‘to exile, transport’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 275f.), ‘to exile, banish, transport for life’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 218);

S *sargon* ‘bannissement’ (S. 122).

- Word found in several Turkic languages, der. of *sür-* (→ *sürücü*) (ËSTJa 7, 393ff.; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 7, 520).

**sürücü** ‘a postilion or driver in charge of post-horses in Turkey’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1090).

S *sarāḡi* ‘courrier à cheval qui dessert deux villes situées hors des grandes voies de communication’ (Barth. 340).

- Der. of *sür-* ‘to push; to drive’ (Turkic) (Stachowski HWb. 147).

**süvari** ‘cavalryman; cavalry; mounted; captain (of a ship)’ (NR 1043).

E *sawârî* ‘cavalry’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 295, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 230, B. – H. 438), ‘captain or commander of a ship’ (Sp.<sup>22</sup> 230).

S *sawârî* ‘cavalier, soldat de cavalerie’ (S. 122),

*şawârî* ‘cavalier de troupe ou de gendarmerie’ (Barth. 449).

- < NPers. *suwār* ‘a cavalier, horseman, rider’, possibly contaminated with *suwārī* ‘art of horsemanship; riding’ (Stachowski Npers. 200; KEWT 312).

**şamandura** ~ **şamandıra** ‘buoy, float’ (NR 1048).

E *şamandûra* ‘buoy’ (Eg.: Wehr 569; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 323, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 249, B. – H. 480).

- < Gr. *σαμαδούρα* ‘buoy’ (LFL 587; Eren 384).

**şamata** ‘great noise, uproar, hubbub’ (NR 1048).

E *şamata* ‘row, quarrel’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 323), ‘dispute’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 248).

S *şamâta* ‘querelle, dispute’ (Barth. 408), ‘tumulte, vacarme’ (S. 123).

- Prob. < Ar. *şamāta*<sup>h</sup> ‘malicious joy, Schadenfreude’ (Nişanyan 452; KEWT 384). If this etymology is correct, the above-mentioned Ar. words are backborrowings or semantic copies of Turkish.

**şapka** ‘(brimmed/visored) hat’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 801).

S *şabqa* ‘chapeau’ (Barth. 376, S. 123).

- < Sl., cf. Russ., Bulg. *wanka* ‘hat, cap’, which goes back (probably through a German mediation) to Old Fr. *chape* < Late Lat. *cappa* ‘hood’ (Argenti 228; Nişanyan 585).



**şarampo** ~ **şarampol** ‘a stockade, a palisade’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1120).

S *şarambo* ‘fossé; tranchée’ (Barth. 390).

- < Hung. *sorompó* ‘barrier; (obs.) (stake-)fence, palisade’, of German origin (Rocchi Thung. 119; KEWT 314).

**şedd** ‘a special kind of waist-belt worn by masters of trades, etc.; especially, a barber’s waist-belt’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1118);

E *şadd* ‘waist-belt’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 239).

- From the root of Ar. *şadda* ‘to make firm, hard, strong; to fasten tie’.

**şekerleme** ‘candy; candied fruit’ (NR 1055).

E *şakallama* ‘type of pastry with coconut’ (B. – H. 474).

- Verbal noun of *şekerle-* ‘to sugar; to candy’, a der. of *şeker* ‘sugar’ (< NPers.).

**şenlik** ‘cheerfulness, gaiety, merriness; public rejoicings, illuminations’ (NR 1056).

E *şinnik* ‘festivity, fire-works’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 324, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 249).

S *şannek/şanneg* ‘gaité bruyante, tapage des gens en gaité; accueil fait avec des démonstrations bruyantes de joie à un parent ou à un ami de retour d’un long voyage ou d’un pèlerinage’ (Barth 412).

- Der. of *şen* ‘happy, merry’, of Armenian origin (Dankoff Arm. 115).

**şeşbeş** ‘six and five in backgammon’ (NR 1058).

E *şêş bêş* ‘six and five; blind’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 252), ‘half-blind; sixth point on a backgammon board’ (B. – H. 489).

S *şêş bêş* ‘six et cinq, nom d’un coup de dés; personne qui louche’ (S. 124), ‘louche, loucheur’ (Barth. 420).

The meaning ‘half-blind, louche’ is taken from the T. phrase *şeşi beş görmek* ‘to squint’ (NR 1058).

- Formed by the numerals *şeş* ‘six’ (< NPers.) and → *beş*.

**şeşhane** ‘rifle, barrel of a gun’ (NR 1058).

E *şîşhâna* ‘rifled gun’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 313), ‘rifled barrel of a gun’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 242).

- < NPers. *şâşxâna* ‘any rifled fire-arm’ (Nişanyan 590).

**şipşip** ‘slipper without any back’ (NR 1061).

E *şibşib* ‘slipper’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 302, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 236), ‘pair of backless slippers, (loosely) pair of backless light shoes’ (B. – H. 449).

- Etymologically ‘shoe that is slipped on easily’, from an onomatopoeic base *şip/şıp* that indicates quickness, immediacy (Nişanyan 591).

**şifahane** ‘hospital’ (NR 1062).

E *şifâhâna* ‘ambulance, infirmary’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 317, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 244);

*şafahâna* ‘(rur[al]) animal hospital; (obs.) mobile military hospital’ (B. – H. 470); ‘Schlachthof’ (Pr. 117).

- < NPers. *şifâxâna* ‘a hospital’ (Steing. 748).

**şilte** ‘thin mattress’ (NR 1062).

E *şalta* ‘upper mattress of a bed’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 321); ‘cushion (for a couch or chair)’ (B. – H. 475).

- Etymology controversial: 1) < NPers. *čilta* ‘a thick doubled coat for soldiers; a coat of mail’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 518; Kabataş 167); 2) < Gr. (dial.) *φτιλτόν* and varr. ‘(Flaum) feder’ (Tzitzilis 109).

**şimdi** ~ **şindi** ‘now, at present’ (NR 1063).

E *şindi* ‘now’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 323, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 249).

- Turkic (KEWT 315).

**şiş** ‘spit; skewer; rapier; fencing foil’ (NR 1065).

E *şış* ‘rapier’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 328), ‘small sword, foil; ramrod’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 252), ‘foil; fencing (as a sport)’ (B. – H. 489).

S *şış* ‘stylet; instrument effilé du douanier servant à sonder les balles de marchandises’ (Barth. 420); ‘broche’ (S. 124); ‘fer chaud (pour cautériser); baguette de fusil’ (Den. 298f.).

- Turkic (KEWT 316).

**şişböreği** ~ **şişperek** (dial.) ‘ravioli-like dish’ (DS 3786, 3788). Cf. also Kipchak *şiş börek* ‘pieces of dough which are cooked’ (Clauson 857).

S *šěš barak* ‘petits pâtés cuits dans le leben’ (S. 124).

- Formed by → *şiş* and → *börek*.

**şişe** ‘bottle; flask’ (NR 1065).

E *şiša* ‘hubble-bubble’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 328), ‘instrument for smoking tobacco in which the smoke is drawn through water’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 252), ‘water-pipe’ (B. – H. 489). <shişe> ‘pipe (kalian)’ (Bérézine 53f.).

S *šiše* ‘bouteille de narguilé’ (Barth. 420).

- < NPers. *šīša* ‘bottle, cup; glass’ (Eren 388; KEWT 316).

**şişkebabı** ‘meat roasted on a spit or skewers’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1521).

E *şış kabâb* ‘am Spieß gegrillte kleine Hammelfleischstücke’ (Pr. 123).

- Formed by → *şiş* and *kebab/kebab* (→ *kebabçı* ~ *kebabcı*) (Işın 200).

**şöyle böyle** ‘so-so, fair to middling; approximately, roughly’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 812).

E *šīla bīla* ‘so so, so ziemlich’ (Pr. 122).

S *šēla bēla* “‘quelque chose de soigné!’” dit parfois le garçon de café en commandant une consommation, un café sucré à point, ni trop ni trop peu’ (S. 124).

- Juxtaposition of the two adverbs *şöyle* and *böyle* ‘thus, in this/that way’ (on whose formation see KEWT 93, 316).

**taban** ‘the sole of the foot; the wall-plate of a building; any girder; a heavy roll or border, used as a harrow; Indian or Damascus steel of a special kind’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1231).

- E *ṭabân* ‘top of wall’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 359); ‘tire or hoop (of a wheel)’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 271); collective noun of *ṭabâna* ‘any of a number of devices serving the purpose of containment (e.g., retaining cap for watch jewels, kerbstone, top of a wall)’ (B. – H. 529); *ḍabân* ‘Bindesohle’ (L. 120).
- S *tâbân* “à Damas [...] ‘le brillant d’une lame’. [...] On y dit aussi: “une lame de tâbân”, dans le sens de: un vrai damas” (D. 1, 138). Dozy assigns the meaning ‘brillant’ to this word as he wrongly derives it from NPers. *tâbân* ‘light, brilliant’; *ḍabân* ‘doublure de chaussure, seconde semelle’ (Den. 317).
- Turkic (KEWT 319).

**tabanca** ‘pistol, revolver’ (NR 1073).

- E *ṭabanga* ‘pistol’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 361), ‘revolver’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 272; B. – H. 533).
- S *ṭabanġe* ‘pistolet’ (Barth. 471); *ṭabanġaye* ‘revolver’ (S. 127).
- Turkic (TMEN 3, 339ff.; KEWT 319). A derivation from NPers. (Eren 391) is unlikely.

**tabur** ‘battalion; line, row, file’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 817), (Osm.) ‘a camp surrounded with carts chained together for defence’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1218).

- E *ṭâbûr* ‘battalion; roll call (of a battalion); line, distress; obstruction, impediment; anger, annoyance; difficulty, trouble’ (Eg.: Wehr 642); ‘parade, line’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 355), ‘battalion’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 269); ‘row, queue; (mil[itary]) drill; column’ (B. – H. 533).
- S *ṭâbûr* ‘battaillon’ (Barth. 469, S. 127).
- < Hung. *tábor* ‘camp, encampment; (obs.) army’ (Rocchi Thung. 120), prob. of Turkic-Mongolic origin (WOT 837ff.).

**tabya** ‘bastion; redoubt; fort’ (NR 1075).

- E *ṭabya* ‘fort, fortress’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 355), ‘fort, redoubt, bastion’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 269), ‘fortress, castle’ (B. – H. 533).
- S *ṭâbiye* ‘tour ronde de forteresse’ (Barth. 489).
- < Ar. *ta’bi’ah* ‘preparation; mobilization; alerting of military forces’, with a metonymic semantic change (Nişanyan 597). Backborrowing.

**taġar/daġar** ~ (dial.) **taġar** ‘earthen pot/vessel’ (TS 965; DS 3799f.). The form *tagar* ‘conca, vaso’ is found in Carradori 312.

- S *tiġâr* ‘grand pot en terre cuite’ (Barth. 98).
- Turkic, possibly of NPers. origin (TMEN 2, 512ff.; ÈSTJa 3, 120ff.; KEWT 117).

**tahsildar** ‘collector of moneys; tax collector; agent’ (NR 1083).

- E *taḥşıldâr* ‘debt-collector’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 139, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 76).
- S *taḥşaldâr* ‘percepteur, collecteur, maltôtier’ (Barth. 102); *tahsaldâr* ‘percepteur’ (S. 126).
- < NPers. *taḥşıldâr* ‘a collector of revenue’ (Nişanyan 599).

**tahtaboş** ‘wooden balcony; wooden platform on a roof (in either case usually covered with zinc and used for drying laundry)’; (dial.) ‘small (living) room’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 820; DS 3803).

E *tahtabôş* ‘open-stage’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 77), ‘(obs.) covered recess of the courtyard of an old house, in which guests may be entertained without entering the private rooms’ (B. – H. 123); ‘en Egypte, une de pièces du rez-de-chaussée; elle sert de salon pour les hommes’ (D. 1, 142); ‘sorta di camera che dà sul cortile ed è interamente aperta sul davanti’ (Nallino 229); ‘rechteckige Nische; Bezeichnung der Architekten für eine überdachte Sitzfläche’ (Pr. 127).

S *tahta bôş* ‘auvent, véranda’ (Den. 59).

- < NPers. *taxtapūš* ‘stage, wooden floor’ (Eren 391).

**takım** ‘a set, lot, or number (of things); suit (of clothes); tea or dinner service; squad of men, team’ (NR 1088).

E *taqm* ‘suit of clothes, set’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 369);

*taqm/taqim* ‘complete suit of clothes; set of utensils’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 277);

*taqm* ‘set of complementary things; complementary group of people, team, troupe’ (B. – H. 543).

S *taqam* ‘habillement, costume complet; harnais complet, harnachement; ameublement complet; couvert de table; service à café; une série de poids; trousse (de barbier, de chirurgien, de médecin); accessoires de fumeur; une escouade’ (Barth. 482); *taqm* ‘complet, uniforme, service (vaisselle, etc.)’ (S. 127).

- Der. of *tak-* ‘to attach, fasten, affix’ (Turkic: KEWT 320).

**takla** ‘somersault’ (NR 1088).

S *taqlawe/taqlawe* ‘culbute’ (Barth. 88),

*taqâle* ‘id.’ (S. 126).

- Etymology uncertain.

**taklaci** ‘Purzeltaube, Columba livia gyratrix’ (Stw. 890).

S *taqlâği* ‘pigeon blanc à huppe’ (Den. 65),

*taqlâği* ‘pigeon culbutant’ (S. 126).

- Der. of → *takla* (Stachowski HWb. 152).

**taktuka** ‘a large ashtray’ (NR 1090).

E *taqtûqa* ‘ash-tray’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 276, B. – H. 542).

- Prob. of onomatopoeic origin (Nişanyan 600).

**talaş ~ telaş** ‘flurry, confusion; alarm; hurry; embarrassment, anxiety’ (NR 1090, 1131).

S *talaş* ‘embarras, perplexité d’une personne qui ne sait où donner de la tête’ (Barth. 91).

- < NPers. *talâš* ‘search; study; fancy, imagination, thought; pain, effort’ (Steing. 320).

**talimci** ‘drill master’ (NR 1091).

E *ta’limgî* ‘instructor, riding-master, drill master’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 409, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 91), ‘(mil[itary]) drill instructor’ (B. – H. 595).

- Der. of *talim* ‘teaching; practicing, practice; drill; exercise’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 153).

**talimhane** ‘parade ground; drill-hall’ (NR 1091).

E *ta’lîmḥâna* ‘riding-school’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 409, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 91, (obs.) B. – H. 595).

- Compound formed by *talim* (→ *talimci*) and *hane* (→ *antikahane*).

**tantana** ‘pomp, display, magnificence’ (NR 1095).

E *ṭanṭana* ‘pomp’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 373, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 279).

- < Ar. *ṭanṭana*<sup>h</sup> ‘ring(ing), tinkle; hum(ming), buzz(ing); clangor, boom, roar’ (KEWT 321). Backborrowing or semantic copy.

**tapa** ‘stopper, cork; plug’ (NR 1095).

E *ṭâbba* ‘plug, stopper, stopple; bung’ (Eg.: Wehr 643), ‘cork, stopper’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 355, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 269).

- < It. *tappo* ‘id.’, possibly via Greek (Eren 394; Rocchi It. 918).

**tapu** ‘title deed’ (NR 1095).

S *ṭâbo/ṭâbbo* ‘l’administration du cadastre; titre régulier de propriété délivré par l’administration du cadastre’ (Barth. 489);

*ṭâbô* ‘titre de possession d’une terre, (service du) cadastre’ (S. 127).

- Turkic, a der. of *tap-* ‘to serve’ (Erdal 205f.; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 561).

**taraklı** ‘ornamented with toothed designs; especially, a special kind of stuff so ornamented in the web’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1235);

S *daraqli, daraqliye*: included in the list of the main “*étoffes d’Alep*” (Barth. 681).

- Der. of *tarak* ‘serrated pattern (on cloth)’, semantic development from its basic meaning of ‘comb’ (Turkic).

**tarator** ‘sauce made with vinegar and walnuts’ (NR 1097).

E *tarâtôr/ṭarâtôr* ‘condiment of nuts with garlic, oil and curdled milk, used with fish’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 80).

S *ṭaraṭôr (ṭartûr* in Lebanon) ‘sorte de sauce très relevée’ (Barth. 476), ‘sauce au lait aigri, à l’huile de sésame, et aux noix, qui se mange avec le poisson’ (S. 127), *ṭârâtûr* ‘espèce de sauce, de mayonnaise’ (Den. 327).

- Perhaps < Gr. *tarachton* ‘nicht ganz dicke Erstmilch’ (Theodoridis, quoted by Eren 394; KEWT 322).

**tarhan** ‘a noble, or feudal lord of the Tatar Empire, enjoying privileges and exemptions’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 531).

S *ṭarḥân* ‘personne notable et compétente dans un art’ (Barth. 475).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 460ff.).

**tar mar** ‘in utter disorder’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 475).

S *ṭār mār* ‘en désordre; où des objets ou des paperasses sont posés pêle-mêle’ (Barth. 467).

- < NPers. *tār u mār* ‘scattered; destroyed; topsy-turvy, in confusion’ (Steing. 274).

**tarpoş ~ tarpuş** ‘skull cap, fez; tarboosh’ (NR 1099, Redh.<sup>2</sup> 832).

E *tarbûş* ‘tarbush’ (B. – H. 534)

S *tarbôş* ‘bonnet de laine rouge, fez, tarbouche’ (Barth. 474).

- Perhaps from NPers. *sar-pūš* ‘a female veil or head-dress of fine linen, muslin, or silk’ (Koçu 222), contaminated with *terlik* ‘cloth skullcap’ (→ *terlik*).

**tarti** ‘a weighing; weight, balance; scale; measure’ (NR 1099).

E *tard* ‘parcel, package’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 363, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 273, B. – H. 535).

S *tarḍ* ‘balle de marchandise’ (Barth. 475).

The meaning of the Ar. words is the result of metonymy.

- Turkic, der. of *tart-* ‘to weigh’ (KEWT 322).

**taslak** ‘anything in the rough, not yet perfected; rough draft; rough, not finished; (dial.) ‘not having a fine aspect, coarse, careless (person or thing)’ (NR 1101, DS 3837).

E *taşlaq* ‘obsolete, old fashioned’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 367), ‘rough, not finished, work roughly shaped out’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 275).

S *taşlaq* ‘homme mastoc, pataud; objet ou animal de forme grossière’ (Barth. 478).

- Turkic (Nişanyan 607).

**tasma** ‘a strap of hide or leather; a natural ring or collar round the neck of a bird or quadrupede’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 477);

S *taşme/taşme* ‘pierre à aiguiser; lanière/bande de cuir sur laquelle on aiguisé le rasoir’ (Den. 63, 329);

*taşma* ‘collier de chien’ (S. 127).

- Word found in various Turkic languages, of Mongolic origin (Eren 396; TMEN 1, 245ff; Kinces-Nagy 207f.).

**tatar** ‘courier, especially a government courier’ (NR 1104).

S *taṭar* ‘Tatars; courrier de terre ou postier qui dessert une grande ligne’ (Barth. 478).

- Specialization of the ethnonym *Tatar* (see TMEN 2, 434; WOT 872f.).

**tatlı** ‘savory, tasty; sweet; a sweetmeat; preserves; any sweet dish’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 472).

E *taṭlı* ‘sweets offered to visitors in oriental houses’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 367); ‘conserve of fruit, sweet dish of food, sweetmeat’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 275).

S *taṭâle* (pl. of *taṭlı*; J[érusalem]) ‘marmelade de fruits’ (Barth. 478);

*taṭlı* ‘doux (par ex.: le tabac); douceurs, sucreries’ (S. 127);

*tatlı* ‘confiture’ (Den. 59).

- Der. of *tat* ‘taste, flavour’ (Turkic: KEWT 323).

**tava** ‘frying pan’ (NR 1106).

E *ṭawwa* ‘frying-pan’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 375, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 280); ‘metal or earthenware pot’ (B. – H. 552); (also *ṭawwāya*) ‘padella’ (Nallino 392).

S *ṭawa/ṭuwa* ‘poêle à frire’ (Den. 337);

*ṭawāye* ‘kind of frying-pan’ (Gordl. 152; Ateş 20).

- < NPers. *tābā*, *tāba*, *tāwa* ‘a frying-pan’ (Eren 397; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 173).

**tavan** ‘ceiling (of a room)’ (NR 1106).

E *ṭawān* ‘ceiling’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 279).

S *ṭawān* ‘enduit du plafond; plafond postiche en toile badigeonnée’ (S. 127); ‘espace vide entre le plafond et le toit’ (Den. 337).

- Origin unknown (Eren 397; Nişanyan 608).

**taziyanē** ‘whip; stimulus; plectrum made of cherry wood used for playing instruments of the *bağlama* group’ (NRedh. 1110).

S *tazane* ‘plectre pour la guitare; stimulant (moral)’ (S. 126).

- < NPers. *tāziyāna* ‘a scourge, lash, whip’ (Steing. 275).

**tebeşir** ‘chalk’ (NR 1113).

E *ṭabāşir* ‘chalk’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 359, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 271).

S *tabāşir* ‘blanc d’Espagne’ (Barth. 79), ‘craie’; traité en dialecte syrien comme un pluriel interne arabe d’où l’on a tiré le singulier *tabşūra* ‘un morceau de craie’ (S. 126).

- < NPers. *tabāşir* ‘sugar of bamboo; chalk, clay, plaster; whiteness’ (Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 174).

**tek** ‘a single thing; single; unique; alone, solitary; only; (mus[ic]) clear drum beat, drum beat with clear tone; a word used in beating time’ (NR 1125).

E *takk* (mus[ic]) ‘weak beat’ (B. – H. 133);

*tekk* ‘kleine Pistole’ (L. 115). This meaning presumably results from a semantic copy of the Ar. *fard* ‘alone, single; pistol’.

S *tekk* ‘chariot à deux roues tiré par un seul cheval’ (Den. 65);

*tekk* ‘revolver’ (S. 126),

*takk* ‘pistolet’ (Barth. 88). See above.

- Etymology controversial: 1) Turkic (Räsänen 470; Clauson 475; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 8, 122); 2) < NPers. (KEWT 324).

**tekerle-** ‘to roll’ (NR 1128).

S *darkal*, *ydarkel* ‘faire rouler à terre (une balle, une bille, une pierre cylindrique, une roue détachée de son essieu); rouler à terre (q[uel]q[u]n)’ (Barth. 237).

- From a Turkic base (KEWT 325).

**tekne** ‘trough (e.g. watering trough; mortar board, mortar bed; dough tray/trough); hull (of a ship)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 849).

E *tikna* ‘plasterer’s mixing trough; hull (of a boat)’ (B.– H. 133).

S *takana* ‘dôme en briques cuites, oblong, ayant quatre côtés reposant sur quatre murs construits en forme pyramide tronquée’ (Barth. 89);

*tekâne* ‘pétrin’ (S. 126, Den. 65).

- Turkic, “perhaps an early I[*oan*]-w[*ord*]” (Clauson 484). Origin unknown according to Eren 400. An attempt to compare this Turkic word to Mongolic terms is unconvincing (WOT 882f.).

**tekye** ~ **tekke** ‘dervish lodge; place where idlers find refuge and food’ (NR 1129).

E *tikiyya* ‘dervish monastery, asylum, alms-house’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 81, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 96); ‘(obs.) Sufi religious house; (joc[ular]) free eating-place, a place where anything goes’ (B. – H. 133).

S *tkiye* (Dam. *takkîye*) ‘couvent de derviches tourneurs’ (Barth. 89).

- < Ar. *takiyya* ‘place or thing on which one relies, where one rests’. Backborrowing: “In the Arab provinces, the term *tekke/takiyya* [in the meaning ‘monastery’] (sometimes considered a Turkish word) only appears in the Ottoman era” (EI 10, 416).

**tel** ‘strand; thread; fiber; (a) wire; telegram; cablegram, cable’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 850).

E *tall* ‘Flitter, Goldfaden’ (L. 115).

S *têl* ‘fil d’argent doré passé au laminoir; fil télégraphique; télégramme’ (Barth. 98);

*tel* ‘fil de fer, fil électrique’ (S. 127).

- < Arm. *t’el* ‘thread, wire’ (Dankoff Arm. 47; Eren 400).

**telli** ‘decorated with gold or silver wire or thread; (dial.) cloth embroidered with silver threads’ (NR 1133; DS 3872).

E *talli* ‘glittering fabric with interwoven gold or silver threads’ (Eg: Wehr 117); ‘tinsel’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 98); ‘Flitter, Goldfaden’ (L. 115).

S *têlîye/têliye* ‘tissu dont la trame est formée alternativement d’un fil d’argent doré et laminé (*têl*) et d’un fil de soie, et dont la chaîne est de *kattân*’ (Barth. 98).

- Der. of → *tel*.

**telve** ‘coffee grounds’ (NR 1134).

E *tanwa* ‘coffee dregs’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 85), ‘grounds of coffee, dregs, sediment’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 102), ‘dregs (of Turkish coffee)’ (B. – H. 139).

- Origin unknown (Nişanyan 616; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 8, 141).

**tembel** ‘lazy; lazy man’ (NR 1135).

E *tanbal* (*tambal* B.–H.) ‘idle, lazy’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 85, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 100), ‘extremely lazy’ (B. – H. 138).

S *tambal* ‘fainéant, nonchalant, cagnard’ (Barth. 94).

- < NPers. *tanbal* ‘lazy, sluggish’ (Eren 401; KEWT 325).

**tembelhane** ‘house where lazy people are allowed to live on charity’ (NR 1135).

E *tanbalhâna* ‘asylum for the lazy; alms-house’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 85, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 100).

- Compound formed by → *tembel* and *hane* (→ *antikahane*).



**temelli** ‘permanent; lasting, enduring; permanently, for good’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 853).

E *tamalli* ‘constantly, permanently, always’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 84, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 99), ‘continually, always’ (B. – H. 136).

S *tamalli* ‘perpétuellement, incessamment’ (Barth. 93), (also *tamanli*) ‘constamment, continuellement’ (S. 126).

- Der. of *temel* ‘foundation; basis’, of Greek origin.

**tenbelit** ‘bundle placed on the top of an animal’s load’ (NR 1139).

S *tambalit* ‘bissac renfermant le provisions de voyage, qu’on charge sur une bête de somme’ (Barth. 94).

- < NPers. *tanbalit* ‘anything placed on a pack-saddle on which the rider sits; half a horse-load’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 8, 148).

**teneke** ‘tinplate, tin; (large, tin) can/canister (usually containing a liquid)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 856).

E *tanak* ‘tin-sheet’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 85, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 101);

*tanaka* ‘(copper) coffee pot’ (Eg.: Wehr 118);

(also *kanaka*) ‘metal pot’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 85), ‘tin vessel, pot, kettle’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 101f.), ‘metal pot used for brewing Turkish coffee’ (B. – H. 139).

S *tanak* ‘jerry cans made of tin plate’ (Syr.-Leb[anese]: Wehr 118); ‘fer-blanc’ (Barth. 94); *tänäk* ‘bidons (à pétrole)’;

*tanek* ‘zinc’ (Den. 68);

*tanaka* ‘can made of tin plate’ (Syr.-Leb[anese]: Wehr 118);

*tanake* ‘objet de fer-blanc’ (Barth. 95); ‘fer-blanc, bidon; chose qui ne vaut rien, pacotille’ (S. 126);

*tanke* ‘bidon, boîte en fer-blanc; pot de chambre’ (Den. 68).

- < NPers. *tanka/tanaka/tanuka* ‘a leaf or sheet of metal, of gold or silver’ (Stachowski Npers. 221f.; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 106).

**tenekeci** ‘tinsmith’ (NR 1140).

E *tanakši* ‘tinman’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 85, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 102).

S *tanakči* ‘ferblantier’ (Barth. 95),

*tankeği* ‘id.’ (S. 126).

- Der. of → *teneke* (Stachowski HWb. 156).

**tente** ‘awning’ (NR 1143).

S *tanta* ‘bâche tendue au-dessus de la cour d’une maison pour abriter du soleil’ (Barth. 94).

- < It. *tenda* ‘curtain; tent; awning’ (LFL 426ff.; Rocchi It. 919). Stand. Ar. *tanda* ‘awning; roofing, sun roof’ (Wehr 118) comes directly from Italian.

**tennure ~ tenure** ‘wide skirt worn by the Mevlevi dervishes’ (NR 1142).

E *tannûra* ‘skirt, petticoat’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 85, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 102).

S *tannûra* ‘(lady’s) skirt’ (Syr.-Leb[anese]: Wehr 118), ‘jupe, robe’ (Barth. 94), ‘grande robe ouverte depuis le cou jusqu’au milieu de la poitrine’ (Den. 68).

- < NPers. *tanûra* ‘a part of dress worn by dervishes from their middle’ (Steing. 331).

**tepe** ‘hill, mound, peak; apex, summit of anything’ (NR 1144).

E *tabba* ‘(mil[itary]) wall acting as backstop behind targets on a range; hillock’ (B. – H. 120).

S *debbe*: “a wide, slightly ascending plain of deep sand, called El Debbe, a name given by the Towara Bedouins to several other sandy districts of the same kind” (J. L. Burckhardt, *Travels in Syria and the Holy Land* (London 1822), p. 473, quoted by D. 1, 421).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 450ff.; Eren 402; KEWT 326).

**tepsi** ‘tray; (large, shallow, open) baking tin’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 859).

E *ṭabsi/ṭabsi* ‘Speiseplatte’ (L. 114);

*ṭabsiya* ‘(rur[al]) large deep metal bowl’ (B. – H. 530).

S *ṭabši* ‘plateau utilisé pour pétrir la pâte’ (Den. 323).

According to Doerfer this form with -š- is mediated through NPersian (TMEN 1, 250).

- Turkic, ultimately of possible Chinese origin (TMEN 1, 249ff.; Eren 403; KEWT 326).

**terelelli** ‘(s.o.) who’s full of wild, impractical ideas/longings, flighty; (slightly) crazy/nutty’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 860).

E *taralallī* ‘light-minded’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 73, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 82), ‘cuckoo, dotty, screwy’ (B. – H. 126).

S *taralalli* in the phrase ‘*aqlo taralalli* ‘il est capricieux, versatile’ (Barth. 84).

- Onomatopoeia (Nişanyan 620).

**teres** ‘cuckold; pander, pimp; scoundrel’ (NR 1149).

E *taras* ‘cuckold’ (Sp. 72); ‘pander’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 81); ‘(abus[ive]) pimp’ (B. – H. 126).

S *taras* ‘mot injurieux, à sens vague’ (Barth. 83).

- Origin unknown (Eren 404; Nişanyan 620).

**terlik** ‘slippers; light shoes for indoor wear; (prov[incial]) a kind of light cloak (worn by women)’ (NR 1151).

E *tarlik/tarlik* ‘en Egypte: soulier de maroquin sans talons, chausson en peau’ (D. 1, 145);

*tallig* ‘Filzpantoffel’ (L. 115).

S *tarlik/tarlik* ‘en Syrie: gilet ou camisole à manches, corset à manches’ (D. 1, 145).

- Turkic, der. of *ter* ‘sweat’, therefore originally ‘something that absorbs sweat’ (TMEN 2, 500f.; KEWT 327).

**ters** ‘reverse/back (of s.t.); converse/inverse/opposite; backwards, in the opposite direction’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 861).

S *tars* in phrases such as ‘*aqlo tars* ‘il a l’esprit de travers’, *bət-tars* ‘à rebourse, à l’envers, en sens contraire, à rebrousse-poil’ (Barth. 83).

- Turkic, of Iranian origin, cf. NPers. *tarsā* ‘Christian, worshipper of fire’ (TMEN 2, 474f.; KEWT 327).

**tersane** ~ **tershane** ‘dockyard; maritime arsenal (especially that at Istanbul)’ (NR 1152).

E *tarsâna/tarsahâna* ‘arsenal, dockyard’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 73, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 81), *tirsâna/tarsâna* ‘dockyard, shipyard; arsenal, cache of arms’ (B. – H. 126).

S *tarshâne* ‘arsenal’ (Barth. 83).

- < It. (old, dial.) *tersanà* (= stand. It. *arsenale*) ‘shipyard’, of Ar. origin (LFL 428ff.; Eren 405; Rocchi It. 919f.; KEWT 327).

**terzi** ‘tailor; dressmaker’ (NR 1154).

E *tarzî* ‘tailor’ (Eg.: Wehr 112; Sp.<sup>1</sup> 72, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 81), ‘(men’s) tailor, (ladies’) good-quality dressmaker’ (B. – H. 125).

S *terzi* ‘tailleur’ (S. 127), *tarazi* ‘couturier’ (Den. 61).

- < NPers. *darzî* ‘a tailor’ (KEWT 327).

**teşrifatçı** ‘master of ceremonies’ (NR 1162).

E *taşrifâtşî* ‘master of ceremonies, chamberlain’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 311, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 86);

*taşrifâtgi* ‘Zeremonienmeister (auch spaßhaft)’ (Pr. 129).

- Der. of *teşrifat* ‘protocol, official etiquette; (court) ceremonials’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 157).

**tetik** ‘trigger (of a gun)’ (NR 1163).

E *titik* ‘trigger (of a gun)’ (B. – H. 121); also *tatak* (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 73).

- Perhaps < Arm. *t’at’ik* ‘palm; sole’ (Dankoff Arm. 164).

**teyze** ~ (dial.) **teze** ‘maternal aunt’ (NR 1169; TTAS).

E *têza* ‘Tante’ (L. 115); ‘(obs.) title of, and polite form of address to, an elderly woman, especially a relative’ (B. – H. 143).

S *têse* ‘chère vieille’, appellation familière (Den. 70).

- Later var. of Osm. *dayıza/dayaza/tayaza/tayıza*, formed by *dayi* (→ *kabadayı*) + *eze* ‘elder sister’ (ËSTJa 3, 128; KEWT 328).

**tezgâh** ~ (Osm., dial.) **dezgâh** ‘loom; workbench; counter’ (NR 1171; Stachowski Npers. 226; TTAS).

E *tazga* ‘bench, bank, artisan’s work-table, work-bench, counter’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 74, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 83; also *tazka, tâzga, tâzka*).

S *dazga* ‘table quelconque; table de travail, établi; billot dressé sur trois pieds et servant de table de travail; billot de cordonnier’ (Barth. 239);

*dazke, dezgâye* ‘établi, billot de savetier’ (S. 104).

- < NPers. *dast-gâh* ‘a weaver’s shop; a workhouse of any kind; a laboratory; any manufacturing instrument, a loom; a merchant’s counter’ (Eren 406; KEWT 328).

**tezkere** ‘short note or letter; official certificate or receipt; soldier’s discharge papers’ (NR 1171).

S *taskara* ‘feuille délivrée à toute personne qui doit voyager dans l’intérieur de l’Empire ottoman; *tezkere* ‘feuille de congé d’un soldat; billet, mot d’écrit’ (Barth. 316).

- < Ar. *taḍkira*<sup>h</sup> ‘message, note; slip, paper, permit, pass; ticket’ (KEWT 328): Backborrowing.

**tımar** ~ **timar** ‘any kind of care and attentive service rendered to a helpless or needy man or animal; grooming a horse’ (NR 1174).

E *tammar* ‘to take care of, attend to (animals, especially horses)’ (B. – H. 136).

S *tımâr* in the phrase *tımâr al-ḥêl* ‘pansage des chevaux’ (Den. 67).

- < NPers. *tımâr* ‘sorrow, grief; care, attendance on the sick’; *tımâr kardan* ‘to curry or groom (a horse)’ (Stachowski Npers. 227f.; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 109).

**tımarcı** ~ **timarci** ‘attendant or nurse at a hospital; groom or stable-boy’ (NR 1174).

E *tamargî/tamûrgî/tûmargî/tîmârġî* ‘male nurse, hospital attendant’ (Eg.: Wehr 118); only *tamargî* (also *tamârgî* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘hospital nurse’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 84), ‘hospital attendant, nurse for the sick’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 99), ‘(male) nursing assistant’ (B. – H. 136).

Note that Vollers 306 derives the Egyptian word from T. *demir* ‘iron’ (!).

S *tamarġî* ‘vétérinaire, qui soigne les chevaux’ (Den. 67).

- Der. of → *tımar* ~ *timar* (Stachowski HWb. 158).

**tırapeze** ~ **trapeze** (Osm.) ‘mensa lignea, scamnum’ (Men. 3093).

E *tarâbêza/ṭarâbêza* (*ṭarabêza* Wehr; only *ta-* Sp.<sup>2</sup>; only *ṭa-* B. – H., with the transcriptions *ṭarabîza/ṭarabêza/ṭarabîza* added) ‘table’ (Eg.: Wehr 111, 649; Sp<sup>1</sup> 71, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 80, B. – H. 534).

- < Gr. *τράπεζα* ‘table’ (Eren 417; Rocchi Erg. 139).

**tırfil** ~ **tirfil**, a kind of tackle; runner; skid; round wooden bars used to move heavy loads’ (NR 1179; LFL 443).

E *darfil* ‘to roll (steel into sheets); to pitch, heave, roll’ (B. – H. 286).

- < Old It. *travira* ‘parbuckle’, with this explanation: “Semantically, the fact that the same word designates both ‘kind of tackle’ and ‘skid’ seems to indicate that it has broadened its meaning from ‘parbuckle’ to ‘device for hoisting or lowering burdens’” (LFL 444).

**tırnak** ‘fluke (of an anchor)’ (NR 1176). The basic meaning of the word is ‘(finger)nail’.

E *tirnâq* ‘(naut[ical]) fluke (of an anchor)’ (B. – H. 127).

- Turkic (Eren 407; KEWT 329).

**tırtıl** ~ (dial.) **tırtır** ‘caterpillar; rowel; spiked wheel; jaggig wheel’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 873); ‘(Gold- oder Silber-)Raupe (Posamentierarbeit), Borte, Litze, Tresse’ (Stw. 940); ‘bead’ (*tırtır*: DS 3925).

E *tirtir* ‘gold and silver spangles’ (Eg.: Wehr 112); ‘small round pieces of gold or silver used for embroidering ladies’ dresses’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 72), ‘small discs of gold or silver used for ornamenting native ladies’ dresses’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 80); ‘spangle(s), sequin(s)’, *tirtira* ‘a spangle, a sequin; jingle (on tambourine); cutting-wheel (of a glass cutter)’ (B. – H. 125).

- < Arm. *t’rt’ur* ‘caterpillar’ (Dankoff Arm. 51).

**titiz** ‘peevisish, captious; hard to please; irritable’ (NR 1179).

S *tâtes* ‘hargneux, grognon, bourru’ (Barth. 80).

- Turkic (Nişanyan 628).

**tiz** ‘rump, posterior’ (Evliya Çelebi: Dankoff Ev. 91); (slang) ‘buttocks, behind, rear, rear end, fanny’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 876).

E *îz* ‘buttocks’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 375, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 281), ‘id., rump, arse; rear end of any object; clumsy, oafish, thick’ (B. – H. 554).

- Of Romani origin (Aktunç 284).

**toka** ‘buckle’ (NR 1180)

E *tôka* ‘buckle; decorative hairpin or slide’ (B. – H. 141); ‘Schließe bei der Damenkleidung’ (Pr. 130).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 525f.; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 8, 229).

**tokmak** ‘mallet; beetle (implement)’ (NR 1180).

E *duqmâq* ‘mallet, beetle’ (Eg.: Wehr 333), ‘wooden mallet’ (B. – H. 297), ‘mallet’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 202), ‘wooden hammer’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 175).

*duqma/dumqa* ‘small wooden mallet; cudgel’ (B. – H. 297).

S *doqmaq* ‘maillet’ (S. 104);

*dəqmaq* ‘sorte de maillet pour lustrer les étoffes’ (Barth. 245).

Possibly contaminated with the Ar. word *daqqa*<sup>h</sup> ‘bang, knock; beat; stroke; hammer’.

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 459f.; KEWT 330).

**tokuş-** ‘to butt one another; to collide’ (NR 1180).

E *taqaş* ‘to break, smash (chinaware, glass, etc.)’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 369, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 276); ‘to hit (s.th. against s.th. else)’ (B. – H. 542).

- Turkic *tokuş-/tokuş-*, reciprocal form of *tokı-* ‘to hit, knock’ (Erdal 570; TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 638).

**tomak** ‘a kind of short, heavy boot formerly worn by horsemen’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1262).

S *tmâqât* ‘jambières de lain ou de drap qui portent les moucres en hiver’ (Barth. 487), ‘sorte de jambières’ (S. 127).

- Prob. semantic development of Osm. *tomak* ‘wooden ball’ (Turkic: KEWT 330).

**top** ‘ball; ball-shaped object; cannon; artillery piece’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 878).

E *tôbe* ‘Nadelbüchse für Häkelnadeln’, Nom[en] un[itatis] von dem türk[ischen] Lehnwort *tûb* ‘Kanonenrohr’ (L. 121).

S *tôb* ‘canon’ (Barth. 489, S. 127);

*tâba* ‘ball’ (Syr.: Wehr 642),

*tâbe* ‘pelote de fil; boule (de neige); balle à jouer; bille de billard’ (Barth. 489); ‘balle, paume’ (S. 127); ‘chose ronde’ (Den. 336).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 596ff.; KEWT 330).

**topaç** ‘short and fat’ (NR 1182); *topaç gibi* ‘plump and sturdy (child)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 879).

S *ṭbāḡḡe* ‘bébé gros et gras’ (Barth. 468).

- Der. of → *top* (Korkmaz 34).

**topçu** ‘artilleryman, gunner; the artillery’ (NR 1182).

E *ṭūbḡī* ‘artillery-man’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 374), ‘gunner’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 280), ‘artilleryman’ (B. – H. 529).

S *ṭōbčī* ‘artilleur, canonnier’ (Barth. 489),

*ṭōbḡī* ‘artilleur’ (S. 128).

- Der. of → *top* (Stachowski HWb. 159; Rocchi AddHWb. 4/311).

**tophane** ‘a factory where cannons are manufactured; an arsenal’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1249).

E *ṭūbhāna* (*ṭōbhāna* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘gunnery arsenal’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 374, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 280).

- Composed by → *top* and *hane* (→ *antikahane*).

**topuz** ‘mace (for use in battle)’ (NR 1183).

E *dabbūs* ‘pin’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 192, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 170), ‘pin; clip, brooch’ (B. – H. 276).

S *dabbūs* ‘massue de bois; massue de fer, massue d’armes; épingle’ (Barth. 230).

Contamination with the other T. word *toplū* ‘pin’?

- Turkic, der. of → *top* (Eren 412f.).

**torba** ‘bag, sack’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 882).

S *ṭarbāye* ‘sac à tombac’ (Barth. 473), *ṭorbāye* ‘petit sac’ (S. 128).

- Turkic, perhaps of Indo-Iranian origin (TMEN 2, 592ff; Eren 414; KEWT 330).

**toz bezi** ‘duster, dust cloth’ (NR 1184).

S *ṭōz bēze* ‘charbon réduit en poudre employé pour mouler des objets d’orfèvrerie’ (Barth. 491).

The meaning of the Ar. loan may be metonymic, as the coal dust used in a goldsmith’s work can be dispersed by means of a sieve-like estamin cloth.

- Formed by *toz* ‘dust’ (Turkic) and → *bez*.

**tozluk** ‘gaiter; anything used as a protection against dust’ (NR 1184).

E *tuzluk* ‘(leather) leggings or gaiters; section of appliquée sailcloth used as a partition in a *ṣiwān*’ (B. – H. 128);

*ṭūzluk* ‘gaiter, spat’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 374; also *tuzluk*, *ṭuzluk* Sp.<sup>2</sup> 280).

- Der. of *toz* (→ *toz bezi*).

**tömbekici** ‘wer *tömbeki* verkauft’ (Stw. 949).

E *tunbâkšī* ‘tombac seller’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 84, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 100).

- Der. of *tömbeki* ‘a tobacco used when smoking a nargileh’ (< NPers.) (Stachowski HWb. 160).

**trampete** ~ **trampet** ‘snare drum’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 885).

E *turumbêṭa* ‘bass drum’ (Eg.: Wehr 113), ‘drum, tambourine’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 73, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 82), ‘side drum’ (B. – H. 127; also *ṭurumbêṭa*).

S *turumbêt* ‘(Western) drum’ (Syr.: Wehr 113).

- < It. *trombetta* ‘trumpet, bugle’ (Nişanyan 633; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 8, 263). For the Turkish meaning ‘drum’ cf. the parallel provided by MHG *trumbe/trumpe/trum(m)e* ‘Posaune, Trompete; Trommel’ (Lexer 232).

**trampetçi** ‘drummer (who plays a snare drum)’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 885).

E *turumbatgî* ‘drummer; bandsman’ (Eg.: Wehr 114),

*turumbêtgi* ‘side drummer’ (B. – H. 127; also *turumbetgi*),

*turumbêtî* ‘trumpeter, drummer’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 74, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 82).

- Der. of → *trampete* ~ *trampet* (Stachowski HWb. 160).

**tuc/tunc** ~ **tuç/tunç** ‘bronze’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1252; NR 1185, 1187).

S *tuğ/ṭnuğ* ‘bronze’ (Barth. 490).

- Turkic, perhaps of Chinese origin (TMEN 4, 276f.; KEWT 332).

**tuğ** ~ **tuğ** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) horsetail (attached to a helmet or flag-staff as a sign of rank)’ (NR 1186).

E *tûh* ‘Roßschweif’ (L. 121).

S *ṭwâh* in the phrase *’ağâk ṭwâh mæn ‘and əlmale ‘vous avez donc reçu des ṭôh* (“queue de cheval”) du souverain? (se dit à un orgueilleux)’ (Barth. 490).

- Turkic, possibly a loanword from Chinese (TMEN 2, 618ff.; KEWT 331f.).

**tuğra** ~ **tuğra** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) the Sultan’s monogram; the imperial signature’ (NR 1186).

E *ṭurra* ‘cipher of the Sultan on Turkish coins’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 366), ‘cypher of the Sultan in an ornamental shape used for inscribing firmans, on coins, etc.; head of coin’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 274), (also *tuğra*) ‘monogram of the Ottoman Sultan; calligraphically intricate monogram in the style of that of the Ottoman Sultans’ (B. – H. 535); also *ṭağra/ṭağra*’ (Pr. 132).

S *ṭarra* ‘chiffre du souverain apposé sur le farmân, les *barâ’a* et imprimé en relief sur les monnaies’ (Barth. 475);

*ṭorra/ṭurra* ‘la toghra, monogramme du sultan’ (S. 128).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 342ff.; EI 10, 595ff.; KEWT 332).

**tuhaf** ‘strange, curious, odd, queer; funny, amusing; ridiculous’; *tuhaf!* ‘how strange!/how curious!/that’s odd!’ (NR 1186).

S *təḥaf* ‘chose surprenante!’ (Barth. 81).

- Semantic development of Osm. *tuhaf*, pl. of *tuhfe* (< Ar.) ‘a gift, an offering of a rare kind’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 508).

**tulumba** ‘pump, fire-engine’ (NR 1187).

E *ṭulumba* ‘pump, fire-engine’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 372, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 278), ‘pump’ (B. – H. 546).

- < It. *tromba* ‘pump’ (LFL 448f.; Eren 417).

**tulumbacı** ‘maker/seller of pumps; (formerly) member of a fire brigade’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 887).

E *ṭulumbagî* ‘fireman’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 372, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 278); ‘pump operator’ (B. – H. 546).

- Der. of → *tulumba* (Stachowski HWb. 161).

**turfanda** ‘early fruit or vegetables; novice, news’ (NR 1187).

S *tarfanda* ‘primeurs, fruits ou légumes précoces; objet joli et nouveau’ (Barth. 476).

- < NPers. *tarwanda* ‘early fruits; first-fruits’ (Eren 418; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 175).

**turşu** ‘pickle’ (NR 1188).

E *turşi* ‘pickles’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 364), ‘vegetables preserved in vinegar’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 273), ‘pickle(s)’ (B. – H. 536).

S *turşe* ‘légumes confits dans le vinaigre’ (Den. 327).

- < NPers. *turši* ‘sourness; pickles’ (Stachowski Npers. 229f.; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 110).

**turşucu** ~ (Osm. also) **turşıcı** ‘maker and seller of pickles’ (NR 1189).

E *turşagî* ‘pickles-seller’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 364, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 273), ‘pickle maker and vendor’ (B. – H. 536).

- Der. of → *turşu* (Stachowski HWb. 161).

**tüfekhane** ‘armory’ (NR 1190).

E *tôfakḥâna* (*tû*- B. – H.) ‘gun factory’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 104, B.– H. 130).

- Compound formed by → *tüfeng* ~ *tüfek* and *hane* (→ *antikahane*).

**tüfeng** ~ **tüfek** ‘gun, rifle’ (NR 1190).

S *tfaṅg* ‘fusils’, *tfaṅge* ‘un fusil; un coup de fusil’ (Barth. 87);

*tfenge* ‘fusil’ (S. 127);

*tifeq* (pl.) fusils’ (Den. 64).

- < NPers. *tufak* ‘tube for shooting clay balls through by the force of the breath; musket’, *tufang* ‘a musket; an iron war-rocket’ (Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 176f.; KEWT 333).

**tüfengci** ~ **tüfekçi** ‘a musketeer; a policeman; a gun-smith’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 574).

E *tôfakşi* ‘armourer, gun-smith’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 87, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 104),

*tufakşi* (also *tufaşgi*) ‘armourer (in the police and the army)’ (B.– H. 130).

S *tfaṅgçi* ‘gendarme, soldat de police’ (Barth. 87);

*tefekği* ‘maître armurier’ (Den. 64).

- Der. of → *tüfeng* ~ *tüfek* (Stachowski HWb. 161f.)

**tüfengci başı** (Osm.) ‘the Chief of the Police attached to a Pasha’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 574).

S *tfaṅgçi bâşi* ‘chef de la police; armurier’ (Barth. 87).

- Formed by → *tüfengci* ~ *tüfekçi* and → *baş* (Stachowski HWb. 162).

**türlü** ‘sort, kind, variety; stew made of mixed vegetables’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 894).

E *turli/tulli/ṭurli* ‘dish of mixed vegetables’ (B. – H. 127);

*turlu* ‘Eintopf’ (Pr. 131).

S *terli* ‘mets fait de légumes mélangés’ (Den. 62).

- Turkic (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 674f.).

**tütün** ‘tobacco’ (NR 1193).

E *tutun* ‘tobacco’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 68; missing in Sp.<sup>2</sup>).



S *təton* ‘tabac à fumer’ (Barth. 80), *tutün* ‘tabac’ (S. 127, Den. 59).

- Turkic, a der. of *tüt-* ‘to emit smoke or steam’ (Erdal 302; KEWT 334).

**tütüncü** ‘a tobacconist; a servant in charge of the tobacco and pipes’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 606).

E *tutungi* ‘pipe-bearer, valet’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 68, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 74).

S *tətənği* ‘marchand de tabac, surtout de contrebande’ (Barth. 81),  
*tutünği* ‘marchand de tabac’ (S. 127, Den. 59).

- Der. of → *tütün* (Stachowski HWb. 162).

**umut** ~ (Osm., dial.) **umud** ‘hope; expectation’ (NR 1199; TTAS).

S *əmođ* ‘espoir, désir’ (Barth. 14).

- Turkic, der. of *um-* ‘to hope’ (KEWT 337).

**Urfalı** ‘native of or pertaining to the city of Urfa’ ([https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Şanlı\\_urfalı](https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Şanlı_urfalı); accessed: March 2021).

S *ərfalı* ‘d’Orfa’ (Barth. 7).

- Ethnicon of *Urfa* (officially renamed *Şanlıurfa* in 1984), a city in south-eastern Turkey, the ancient Edessa.

**usta** ‘master (of a trade or craft); master workman; craftsman; foreman; overseer’ (NR 1201).

E *uşta* ‘title of, and form of address or reference to, one who has undergone training or apprenticeship in a craft or profession regarded as skilled, e. g., foreman of a small workshop, carpenter, qualified machine operative, driver, laundry-man, belly-dancer, leader of a troupe of female dancers and musicians’ (B. – H. 21), *oşta* ‘master artisan; cook; coachman’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 24), *uşta* ‘master of a trade; foreman’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 40).

S *əştə* ‘cuisinier; (plus généralement) quiconque est habile dans un art ou un métier; maître-maçon’ (Den. 7), *uşta* ‘maître (titre qui se donne à un cocher, à un ouvrier)’ (S. 128);

*uşta* ‘patron, maître’;

*ya uşta* ‘manière amicale et familière d’interpeller quelqu’un’ (Den. 8).

- < NPers. *ustād*, *ustā* ‘a master, teacher, tutor; an artificer, manufacturer, artisan’, *ūstād* ‘a master in any art or profession’ (Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 110). Stand. Ar. *ustād* ‘master’ may come directly from NPersian.

**ustabaşı** ‘foreman, head workman’ (NR 1201).

S *uştabâşi* ‘contremaître, chef d’atelier’ (S. 128, Den. 8).

- Compound formed by → *usta* and → *baş*.

**utufetlû** (Osm.) ‘kind, benevolently inclined (used as a title in writing to a friend; also, in writing officially to the Minister of War, to sons and brothers-in law of the Sultan, and to civil functionaries of the highest class)’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1307).

E ‘*uţufatlu* ‘His Excellency (address of a Pasha holding the rank of Cabinet Minister/[a high rank, Sp.<sup>2</sup>])’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 401, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 298).

- Der. of *utufet* ‘kindness, benevolent feeling’ (< Ar.)

**übbehetlû** ‘grand, glorious, excellent (second title of an ex-Grand Vezir)’ (NR 1206).

E *ubbahatli* ‘one fond of show’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 3).

- Der. of *übbehet* ‘grandeur, glory, magnificence’ (< Ar.).

**üçüncü** ‘third’ (NR 1207).

E *şingi* ‘third one in a series’ (B. – H. 481), ‘dritter’ (Pr. 123).

In military usage, *utşingî* (Willmore 93), *ûşingî* (Nallino 228).

- Turkic, ordinal of *üç* ‘three’ (Clauson 29).

**üzengi** ~ (dial.) **zengi** ‘stirrup’ (NR 1212; DS 4832, TTAS).

S *zəngâwe* ‘étrier; marchepied de voiture’ (Barth. 321);

*zangîye* ‘étrier; piéton, domestique qui marche près de l'étrier d'un cavalier’ (ibid.)

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 147ff.; Eren 430f.; WOT 1112f.; KEWT 341).

**vergi** ~ (Osm.) **vergü** ‘a gift, present; a tax, tribute, toll’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 2152).

E *wërko* ‘artisans taxes[/professional tax, licence, Sp.<sup>2</sup>]; tribute paid by Egypt to Turkey’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 653, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 508).

S *wërko* ‘real-estate tax’ (Pal[estine]: Wehr 1293); *wirku/wergo* ‘contribution indirecte’ (S. 128); *werko* ‘taxe’ (Den. 552).

- Turkic, a der. of *ber-* (Osm.-T. *ver-*) ‘to give’ (WOT 116f.; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 8, 424).

**vezneci** ‘cashier; teller’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 924).

S *wezneği* (Beyrouth) ‘cashier’ (Gordl. 149; Ateş 24).

- Der. of *vezne* ‘balance, gauge; cashier’s office’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 168f.).

**vişne** ‘sour cherry’ (NR 1230).

E *waşnal/wişna* ‘morello, mahaleb cherry’ (Eg.: Wehr 1256);

(only *wişna*) ‘sour cherries’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 634), ‘Morella cherries’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 502); ‘sour cherry, morello cherry’ (B. – H. 941).

- Of Sl. origin, most likely < Bulg. *вишна* ‘Prunus cerasus’ (Eren 436; KEWT 345).

**ya<sup>1</sup>** ‘either; or’ (NR 1233).

E *yâ* ‘either, or’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 653, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 508); ‘either...or’ (B. – H. 960).

S *yâ yâ* ‘soit soit’ (Barth. 914).

- < NPers. *yâ* ‘or; either’ (Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 177; KEWT 347).

**ya<sup>2</sup>** ‘yes, indeed; then so’ (NR 1233).

E *yâ* ‘indeed! is that so! really!’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 653, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 508).

- Turkic (Clauson 869; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 9, 104).

**yades** (Osm.) ‘name of the eastern game of Philopena, played with the merry-thought of a fowl’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 2181).

E *yadas* ‘name of the eastern game of Philopena, played with the merry-thought of a fowl’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 509; as in other cases, Redhouse’s definition was copied).

- < NPers. *yâdast* ‘a kind of game’ (Eren 278; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 4, 501).

**yafta** ‘a bill, placard, notice; a label, ticket, or superscription’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 2188).

E *yâfta* ‘sign, signboard; plaque, name plate, doorplate; label’ (Eg.: Wehr 1294); ‘sign-board’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 653), (also *yafta*) ‘notice-board, frame, label’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 508).

- < NPers. *yâfta* ‘found; attainment; a receipt’ (Eren 437; KEWT 347).

**yağlı ~ yağlı** ‘fat; greasy, oily; dirty with grease’ (NR 1235); ‘teint avec une couleur grasse’ (Barth. below).

S *yağlı* ‘sorte d’*étouffe* souple en coton’ (Barth. 917).

- Der. of *yağ* ~ *yağ* (→ *bezir yağı/yağı*).

**yağlı boya ~ yağlı boya** ‘oil paint’ (NR 1235).

S *yağlı bôya* ‘peinture à l’huile’ (S. 128).

- Formed by → *yağlı* ~ *yağlı* and → *boya*.

**yağma ~ yağma** ‘booty, loot; sack of a town, pillage’ (NR 1235).

S *yağma* ‘pillage, sac (d’une ville, d’un marché)’ (Barth. 917); ‘pillage, butin’ (S. 128).

- Etymology controversial 1) < NPers. *yağmā* ‘prey, plunder, booty, spoil, pillage, sacking’ (Räsänen 178; KEWT 348); 2) Turkic (TMEN 4, 182).

**yağmacı ~ yağmacı** ‘pillager, looter, plunderer’ (NR 1235).

E *yağmacı* ‘one who plunders, pillager, looter’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 509), ‘plunderer, grabber’ (B. – H. 963).

S *yağmacı* ‘pillard’ (S. 128).

- Der. of → *yağma* ~ *yağma* (Stachowski HWb. 170f.).

**yağmurluk ~ yağmurluk** ‘a cloak worn against rain; a water-proof’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 2204).

E *yağmûr* ‘waterproof’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 654); ‘water-proof coat’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 509).

Apocope unclear.

- Der. of *yağmur* ~ *yağmur* ‘rain’ (Turkic; TETTL<sup>2</sup> 9, 127).

**yanlış ~ (Osm.) yanlış ~ (dial.) yanlış** ‘error, blunder, mistake; wrong, incorrect, erroneous’ (NR 1241; TS 4203; DS 4169).

E *yağnîş* ‘cheating, deceit’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 509).

S *yağneş* ‘par méprise’ (Barth. 917); *yağnîş* ‘faux, contraire’ (S. 128).

- Turkic, der. of *yanıl-* ‘to err, make a mistake’ (KEWT 351).

**yahni** ‘stew made with onions and tomatoes’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 932).

E *yağnî* ‘stew’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 654), ‘kind of stew’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 509); ‘baked meat or fish dish with onion and tomato’ (B. – H. 961); ‘sorta di carne allo stufato, tagliata a pezzi e cotta con cipolle o legumi’ (Nallino 245).

S *yağnî* ‘ragoût de mouton aux oignons’ (Barth. 915); *yağne* ‘légumes cuits’ (Den. 560); ‘iakhni’ ‘soupe’ (Bérézine 53f.).

- < NPers. *yaxnî* ‘cooked, dressed; stored; a rich stew of meat’ (Eren 440; KEWT 348).

**yaka** ‘collar’ (NR 1236).

E *yâqa* ‘collar of a coat, shirt, etc.’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 653, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 508); ‘collar (of a garment)’ (B. – H. 960).

S *yâqa* ‘faux-col; col, collet (d’habit, de chemise)’ (Barth. 914); ‘collet, col du vêtement’ (S. 129).

- Turkic, of unclear origin (TMEN 4, 102ff.; Eren 440; WOT 1196ff.; KEWT 348).

**yalancı dolma** ‘grape-leaves or vegetable stuffed with rice and stewed with oil’ (NR 1238).

S *yalanğî durma* ‘boulettes de feuilles de vigne farcies au riz et cuites à l’huile’ (S. 129).

- Literally ‘false (*yalancı*, der. of *yalan* ‘lie’ [Turkic]) dolma (name of a dish → *dolma*)’ (Işın 97).

**yaprak dolması** ‘stuffed grape-leaves’ (NR 1242)

S *yabrağ* ‘feuilles de vigne enroulées cylindriquement et farcies de riz et de viande hachée’ (Barth. 914).

Shortening of the T. phrase.

- Formed by *yaprak* ‘leaf’ (Turkic) and → *dolma*.

**yasak** ‘prohibition; interdict; forbidden, prohibited’ (NR 1245).

S *yasaq* ‘défense, interdiction, prohibition, empêchement’ (Barth. 916); ‘défendu, interdit’ (S. 129).

- Turkic word of Mongolic origin (TMEN 4, 71ff.; Kincses-Nagy 234f.; KEWT 354).

**yasakçı** ‘a guard, officer; especially, a guard appointed to protect the person and residence of a foreign ambassador or Consul’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 2185).

E *yasâqgî* (also *yasaqgî* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘jannissary of a consul, etc., consular guard’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 654, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 509).

- Der. of → *yasak* (Stachowski HWb. 174f.).

**yastık** ‘pillow, bolster; cushion’ (NR 1245)

S *yastaiyye* ‘coussin de banquette dans le *lîwân*’ (Den. 561).

- Turkic (Erdal 255; Eren 443; KEWT 354f.).

**yaşmak** ‘veil (worn by Oriental women)’ (NR 1245).

E *yaşmak* ‘Turkish ladies’ veil’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 654, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 509); ‘(obs.) face-veil’ (B. – H. 963); also *yaşmik* (Pr. 138).

S *yaşmaq* ‘voile de visage en mousseline imprimée’ (S. 129).

- Turkic, der. of *yaş-* ‘to hide’ (Eren 443; KEWT 355).

**yatağan** ~ **yatağan** ‘heavy curved knife, yataghan’ (NR 1246).

S *yataqân* ‘yatagan’ (Barth. 917); *yataqân(e)* ‘id.’ (S. 129).

- “Die Tatsache, daß das Wort innerhalb der Türksprachen nur im Osm[anischen] belegt ist [...] und sich darin schlecht etymologisieren läßt, weist darauf,

daß das Wort auch im tü[rkischen] ein L[ehn]w[ort] ist. Aber woher?" (TMEN 4, 52). Some scholars claim that this word derives from the Turkic *yat-* (→ *yatak*) (Nişanyan 517).

**yatak** 'bed; couch; mattress' (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 948); 'cuccetta' (AngelicoSm. 892).

E *yataq* 'berth (in a ship)' (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 654), 'bunk' (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 509).

S *yataq* 'paillasse (dans les prisons, les casernes)' (S. 129).

- Turkic, der. of *yat-* 'to lie down' (KEWT 355).

**yaver** 'assistant; aide-de-camp' (NR 1247).

E *yâwir* 'aide-de-camp' (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 654, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 509, B. – H. 960).

- < NPers. *yāwar* 'an assistant, coadjutor' (KEWT 355).

**yay** 'bow; (mech[anics]) spring' (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 950).

E *yây* 'metal spring' (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 654, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 509); 'small coil or spring' (B. – H. 960).

- Turkic (TMEN 4, 121f.; ÈSTJa 4, 74f.; KEWT 356)

**yaylı** 'having springs; carriage with springs' (NR 1248).

S *yâyliye* 'diligence, coche' (Barth. 914).

- Der. of → *yay*.

**yazı mı, tura mı** 'heads or tails?' (NR 1248).

E *tırta wallâ yâz* 'heads or tails' (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 366, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 274).

Morphosyntactic Arabicization of the T. phrase.

- Formed by *yazı* 'writing', der. of *yaz-* (→ *yazıcı*) and *tura* 'heads (of a coin)', variation of → *tuğra* ~ *tuğra* (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 9, 281).

**yazıcı** 'copyist, transcriber; scribe; public letter writer; clerk, secretary' (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 952).

S *yâziğî* 'comptable (notamment dans les bains)' (S. 129).

- Der. of *yaz-* 'to write' (Turkic) (Stachowski HWb. 175f.; Rocchi AddHWb. 4/318).

**yazık** 'a pity, a shame; what a pity! what a shame!' (NR 1248).

S *yâzeq* 'c'est dommage! quelle pitié!' (S. 129).

- Turkic, der. of *yaz-* basically 'to make an error or omission' (Clauson 983; KEWT 356).

**yedek** '(a) spare; (a) reserve, something held in reserve; (a) standby; horse taken in tow as a spare' (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 953).

S *yadak* 'cheval de main; article de réserve, objet de rechange' (Barth. 915).

- Turkic, der. of *yet-* (-*d-*) 'to lead (with a rope)' (TMEN 4, 141f.; KEWT 356f.).

**yedinci** 'seventh' (NR 1249).

E *yedingî*: "The Turkish ordinals from 1 to 9 are also in use, but they are almost entirely restricted to military matters. [...] 7th. *yedingî*" (Willmore 93). "I primi

10 battaglioni [dell’esercito egiziano] sono numerati alla turca: [...] 7° *yedingi*” (Nallino 228).

- Turkic, ordinal of *yedi* ‘seven’ (Clauson 892).

**yegâh** ‘Tonlage des tiefen D und die entsprechende Weise (in der orient[alischen] Musik)’ (Stw. 1018).

E *yakâh* ‘name given to the note G below middle C; mode in Arabic music beginning on bottom G and having B flat and E flat’ (B. – H. 963).

- Formed by the NPers. words *yak* (→ *yek*) and *gâh* ‘time’ (Devellioğlu 1392).

**yek** ‘one, the ace of dice’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 2205).

E *yakk* ‘one (at backgammon)’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 510); ‘one (in dice)’ (B. – H. 963)..

- < NPers. *yak* ‘one, everyone’ (KEWT 357).

**yelek** ‘waistcoat, vest’ (NR 1251).

E *yalak* ‘ladies’ bodice or vest’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 655), ‘cache-corset’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 510); ‘(obs.) (woman’s) vest, waistcoat’ (B. – H. 964).

- Word found in some Southern Turkic languages, of unclear etymology (TMEN 4, 313; ÈSTJa 4, 178f.). The T. word also passed into Maghrebi Arabic and from there into some Romance languages, cf. Sp. *jaleco*, *gileco*, Fr. *gilet* (KEWT 357).

**yelkenci** ‘sailor (on a sailing vessel), sail maker’ (NR 1251).

E *yaklingî* ‘boatswain’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 655, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 510);

*yalkangî* ‘Mastwächter’ (L. 127).

- Der. of *yelken* ‘sail’ (Turkic) (Stachowski HWb. 176; Rocchi AddHWb. 4/318).

**yemek** ‘food; meal’ (NR 1252).

E *yamak* ‘ration, food’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 655), ‘meal’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 510); ‘(mil[itary], joc[ular]) food, chow (particularly lentils)’ (B. – H. 964).

- Petrified (*kahplaşmış*) infinitive of *ye-* ‘to eat’ (Turkic).

**yemekhane** ‘dining hall; mess hall’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 955).

E *yamakhâna* ‘military mess’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 655, Sp.<sup>2</sup> 510),

(also *yamahâna*) ‘(mil[itary] obs.) mess’ (B. – H. 964).

- Formed by → *yemek* + *hane* (→ *antukahane*).

**yemiş** ‘(a) dried fruit; (a) fresh fruit’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 955).

E *yamiş* ‘dried fruits’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 510); *yâmiş* ‘nuts and raisins (especially as ingredients for sweets) sold during Ramadan’ (B. – H. 965).

S *yamiş* (Dam.) ‘fruit’ (S. 128).

- Turkic (Eren 451f; WOT 418; KEWT 358).

**yemişçi** ‘fruit grower or seller’ (NR 1252).

S *yamişçi* ‘fruitier’ (S. 129).

- Der. of → *yemiş* (Stachowski HWb. 177).

**yeñiçeri ~ yeniçeri** ‘Janissary’ (NR 1253).

E *inkişâri* ‘Janitschar’ (L. 111; Pr. 41).

S *enkišârî* ‘janissaire’ (S. 106);

*ančkârî* ‘janissaire (soldat d’infanterie turque; cette troupe se rendit célèbre par son fanatisme et sa turbulence)’ (Barth. 16); *əñkšâri* (Beyrouth) ‘id.’ (ibid.).

- Compound formed by *yeñi/yeni* (→ *yeñi/yeni dünya*) and *çeri* ‘army, troops’ (Turkic). For the history of this “new troop” see the thorough study by R. Murphy in EI 11, 322ff.

**yeñi/yeni dünya** ‘the New World, America; Japanese medlar, loquat, *Eriobotrya japonica*; medlar tree, Dutch medlar, *Mespilus germanica*’ (NR 1253).

S *akkidinya* ‘nèfle; sorte d’abricot appelé aussi *məšmoš hindi*’ (Den. 9; also *ikidunya* in the first meaning); *akkidənye* ‘nèfles’ (S. 96).

- Formed by *yeñi/yeni* ‘new’ (Turkic) and *dünya* ‘world’ (< NPers.). (Dağlı 707).

**yerli** ‘local; indigenous, native’ (NR 1254).

S *yarli* ‘indigène, native de l’endroit’ (Barth 915).

- Der. of *yer* ‘place’ (Turkic) (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 9, 346).

**yesir ~ esir** ‘slave; prisoner of war, captive’ (NR 348, 1254).

E *yasîr* ‘captive, slave, prisoner of war’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 509).

- < Ar. *asîr* ‘prisoner, captive’ (TETTL<sup>1</sup> 1, 740; KEWT 145). Backborrowing.

**yesirci** ‘a slave-taker or slave-dealer’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 2203).

E *yasîrgî* ‘slave-dealer’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 509).

S *yasərgî/yasərgî/yâsərgî* ‘marchand d’esclaves blancs ou noirs; négrier’ (Barth. 916).

- Der. of → *yesir* (Stachowski HWb. 64).

**yoğurt ~ yoğurt** ‘yogurt’ (NR 1259).

E *yâğûrt* ‘Joghurt’ (Pr. 136).

- Turkic, der. of *yuğur-* ‘to knead (dough, etc.)’ (TMEN 4, 173ff.; Eren 455f; KEWT 361).

**yoklama** ‘an examination, inspection, an act of feeling with the hand; a military review or inspection’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 2217).

E *yuqlama* (also *yûqlama* Sp.<sup>2</sup>) ‘inspection, parade’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 654), ‘review’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup> 510).

- Verbal noun of *yokla-* ‘to feel/examine/inspect with one’s fingers; to search; to inspect’, a der. of *yok* ‘non-existent, absent’ (Turkic) (KEWT 361).

**yük** ‘load, burden; large cupboard for bedding; sum of one hundred thousand kurush’ (NR 1264).

S *yûk* ‘somme de cent mille piastres; (Beyrouth) syn[onyme] de *mlamm* [= grand placard sans porte où l’on empile les effets de literie pendant le jour]’ (Barth. 919, 766).

- Turkic (KEWT 366).

**yüzbaşı** ‘captain (army)’ (NR 1267).

E *yuzbâşi* ‘captain’ (formerly, Eg.: Wehr 1300; B. – H. 962); *yuzbâşa* ‘captain in the army’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 655), ‘army captain’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 510).

S *yəzbâşi* ‘capitaine’ (S. 129).

- Formed by *yüz* ‘(a) hundred’ (Turkic) and → *baş* (Stachowski TPol. 265).

**zağalcı** (Osm.) ‘ingannatore’ (‹xaghalgi›; Argenti 272; apparently a hapax).

S *zağalği* ‘tricheur, aigrefin’ (Barth. 314).

- Prob. a der. of Osm. *zağal* ‘aldatma, hile; Betrug’ (TETTL<sup>2</sup> 9, 470), of uncertain etymology. See, however, my previous analysis of this word in Argenti l.c. and RocchiAddHWb. 4/321.

**zahme** ‘stirrup strap’ (NR 1270).

E *zahma* ‘leather thong (formerly used for chastisement)’ (Eg.: Wehr 435), *zuhma* ‘thong, strap’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 246), ‘whip of thong; strap of leather’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 204), ‘leather strap for lashing, tawse; stirrup leather’ (B. – H. 367);

*zahma/zuhma* ‘en Egypte, espèce de fouet; étrière, étrivière, courroie qui attache l’étrier’ (D. 1, 583).

S *zahme* ‘courroie d’étrier, étrivière; fouet de cavalier, à manche court’ (Barth. 309).

- Perhaps semantic development of NPers. *zaxma* ‘Blättchen; Geigenbogen; Lautenschlag; Plektrum’ (Junker–Alavi 380).

**zaptiye** ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) zaptieh, nationwide police force, gendarmerie’ (Redh<sup>2</sup> 988).

S *zabtīyye* ‘police’ (Den. 339).

- < Ar. *ḍabtīya* ‘police station; police’. The Ottoman government established the *zaptiye* in 1869 as an equivalent to the French *police* (Nişanyan 683). Backborrowing.

**zemberek** ~ (dial.) **zemberek** ‘spring (of a watch); spring door-latch’ (NR 1277; DS 4359).

E *zanbalik* ‘spring of a carriage or of a watch’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 257), ‘metal spring, trigger’ (Sp.<sup>2</sup> 208), ‘(metal) spring’ (B. – H. 381).

‹zemberequ› ‘ressort (montre)’ (Bérezine 113).

S *zəmbalak* ‘ressort; crinoline’ (Barth. 320).

- < NPers. *zanbūrak* ‘a cross-bow’, *zanbarak* ‘Feder; Sprungfeder; Uhrfeder’ (Junker–Alavi 386) (Stachowski Npers. 247f.; Eren 467).

**zemin** ‘ground, earth; floor’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 990).

S *zamīn* ‘le niveau (du sol, de la mer)’ (Barth. 319).

- < NPers. *zamīn* ‘earth, ground’ (Stachowski Npers. 248).

**zengin** ‘rich, wealthy’ (NR 1279).

S *zəngīn/zəngīl* (Barth.),

*zengil* (Den.) ‘riche’ (Barth. 321, Den. 229).

- < NPers. *sangīn* ‘heavy, weighty; stony; hard, firm, solide’ (Eren 467f.; Rocchi Add.<sup>2</sup> 179).



**zerradın kargaburnu** (Osm.) ‘forceps with a curved beak of an armourer’ (Halasi-Kun Ott.<sup>3</sup> 143).

S *zaradın qarabərni* ‘pincés d’orfèvre à bouts minces et arrondis’ (Barth. 310).

- Formed by *zerrad* ‘armourer’ (< Ar.) and *kargaburnu* ‘a pair of curved forceps; pointed wire cutters’ (literally ‘crow’s [*karga* (Turkic)] beak [*burun*, basically ‘nose’ (Turkic)]’).

**zevzek** ‘a silly, inconsiderate, giddy, and talkative person’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1019).

S *zōzak* ‘giton, mignon, bardache, cinède; putassier’ (Barth. 323).

- Origin unknown (Nişanyan 687).

**zeybek** ‘Turk from southwestern Anatolia in traditional costume; dance music of western Anatolia composed in the *aksak* and *oynak* rhythmic patterns’ (NR 1282); *zeybek oyunu* ‘Name e[ine]s best[im]nten türk[ischen] Volkstanzes’ (Stw. 1050).

S *zēbaq* in the phrase *raqş əz-zēbaq* ‘la danse des \*Uzbek [mistake for Zeybek, see below], pratiquée dans l’armée ottomane’ (Barth. 324).

- From *Zeybek*, name of a tribe inhabiting certain places in the west of Asia Minor.

**zimba** ‘drill; punch’ (NR 1283).

E *zumba* ‘punch, centre punch; stab in the back, dirty and malicious trick’ (B. – H. 380). For the latter meaning cf. T. *zimbala-* (slang) ‘to stab, knife’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 993).

S *zənbâ* ‘emporte-pièce, machine à poinçonner’ (S. 129);

*zəmbây* ‘contre-poinçon de cordonnier, ou emporte-pièce à contrepercer; emporte-pièce de ferronnier à percer des trous dans du fer au moyen d’une lunette qu’on place sous la pièce à percer’ (Barth. 504);

*zəmbâye* ‘mèche d’orfèvre à percer; emporte-pièce de menuisier’ (ibid.).

- < NPers. *sunba* ‘an instrument for notching a millstone; an auger’ (Nişanyan 687).

**zirh** ‘suit of armor, armor; mail’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 993).

E *zirh* ‘armour, cuirass’ (Sp.<sup>1</sup> 247), ‘mail’ (added in Sp.<sup>2</sup>).

S *zərəh* ‘cotte de mailles’ (Barth. 310).

- < NPers. *zirih* ‘a coat of mail’ (KEWT 371).

**zolota** (Osm.) ‘name of a silver coin worth thirty paras’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1019).

S *zalaṭa/zalaṭa* ‘trente paras (monnaie de compte)’ (Barth. 502).

- Generally considered a borrowing from Eastern Slavic, cf. Russ., Ukr. *золото* ‘gold’; in our opinion, however, the immediate source of the Osm. word might be the Polish phrase *złota moneta* ‘golden coin’.

**zomp** (dial.) ‘thick and long square timber’ (Halasi Kun Ott.<sup>3</sup> 183).

S *zəmb* ‘planche très épaisse, madrier’ (Barth. 504).

- TETTL<sup>2</sup> 9, 503 (no etymology).

**zor** ‘hard, difficult; difficulty; with difficulty’ (NR 1289).

S *zôr* ‘dur, sévère à l’extrême; avec difficulté, à force; par contrainte’ (Barth. 506).

- < NPers. *zūr/zor* ‘strength, power; violence, force’ (KEWT 371).

**zorba** ‘who uses force; rebel; bully; violent; brutal’ (NR 1289).

S *zərbe* (L[iban]) ‘insolent récalcitrant, querelleur’ (Barth. 309).

- < NPers. *zor-bāz* ‘strong, robust; rebellious, a rebel’ (Stachowski Npers. 257).

**zor ile** ‘by sheer strength; by violence; by compulsion’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1018).

S *zôrîna* ‘forcé, imposé, fait par contrainte’ (Barth. 506).

- Formed by → *zor* and the comitative morph *ile*.

**zort** (Osm.) ‘an indecent noise as of air expelled between the closed lips’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1210).

S *zəlt* ‘bruit insultant qu’on produit en soufflant dans une main posée devant la bouche et fermée en forme de cornet, et qui imite celui du pet’ (Barth. 502).

- < Ar. *ḍart* ‘wind, fart’. Backborrowing.

**zibin** ‘an under waistcoat or vest’ (Redh.<sup>1</sup> 1005). For variations (such as *zibun*, *zübun*, *zubun*) found in transcription texts see Rocchi It. 923.

E *zubûn* “so nennt man in Alexandria und Rosette ein paar westenähnliche Kleiderarten” (Pr. 141).

- < Ven. *zipòn* (stand. It. *giubbone*) ‘kind of jacket’ (Stachowski Z1b.; Rocchi l.c).

**zügürt** ~ (dial.) **zügürt** ‘penniless, broke’ (Redh.<sup>2</sup> 999; TTAS).

S *zgard/zgərt* ‘qui n’a ni sou ni maille, gueux; pauvre hère’ (Barth. 316),  
*zgərt* ‘pauvres diables; gens sans aveu’ (S. 129).

- Perhaps of Armenian origin (Eren 471).

## Abbreviations

Al.	= Aleppo	Engl.	= English
Ar.	= Arabic	Fr.	= French
Arm.	= Armenian	G.	= German
Bulg.	= Bulgarian	Gr.	= Greek
Byz.	= Byzantine	Hung.	= Hungarian
cent.	= century	ibid.	= ibidem
cf.	= compare	i.e.	= id est
Cr.	= Croatian	id.	= idem
Dam.	= Damascus	It.	= Italian
der.	= derivative(s)	Lat.	= Latin
dial.	= dialectal	l.c.	= loco citato
dim.	= diminutive	MHG	= Middle High German
Eg.	= Egyptian	mod.	= modern
e.g.	= for example	NPers.	= New Persian

obs.	= obsolete	Russ.	= Russian
OChSl.	= Old Church Slavonic	Sb.	= Serbian
orig.	= originally	Sl.	= Slavic
Osm.	= Osmanlı	Span.	= Spanish
phr.	= phrase(s)	stand.	= standard
pl.	= plural	suff.	= suffix
prob.	= probably	s.v.	= sub voce
q.v.	= quod vide	T.	= Turkish
resp.	= respectively	var(r.)	= variation(s)
Rom.	= Romani	Ven.	= Venetian
Rum.	= Romanian		

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