

LUCIANO ROCCHI
University of Trieste
lrocchi@units.it

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

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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 Ott¹ 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 *‘abaği* ‘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.² 2); ‘to squeeze in the hand, fondle; to masturbate’ (B. – H. 4).

- < Rom. *habezânis* ‘hungry’ (TETTL¹ 2, 22of.).

abdesthane ~ **apteshane** ‘toilet, water closet, W. C.’ (Redh.² 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’ (TETTL¹ 1, 76; KEWT 51).

abi ~ (dial.) **abe/âbe** ‘older brother’ (Redh.² 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*) (TETTL¹ 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 (TETTL¹ 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.¹ 16); T. *ipsit/ispit* ‘id.’ (NR 545, 551).

E *absit* ‘fellow of a wheel’ (Sp.² 2).

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

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

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

Phr.:

bağ-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.² 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’ (TETTL¹ 1, 96, 98; KEWT 53). Backborrowing.

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

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

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

- < NPers. *âfirin/âfirîn* ‘applause, encomium, benediction, blessing; well done!, bravo!’ (TETTL¹ 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.¹ 14), ‘Turkish country gentleman, Agha’ (Sp.² 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 miski ‘perfumed lozenges for the mouth or breath’ (Redh.¹ 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 *âççi* ‘cuisinier’ (Barth. 1); *aşçi* 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 *‘aşîbâşî* ‘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.² 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.¹ 16; Sp.² 30).

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

âlâğâ ‘éttoffe de soie rayée’ (S. 96).

- Der. of *ala* ‘spotted, speckled’ (Turkic) (TETTL¹ 1, 138; KEWT 58).

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

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

S ‘*ala frânga* ‘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; TETTL¹ 1, 139).

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

E *alây* ‘regiment’ (Sp.¹ 16; Sp.² 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.; TETTL¹ 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.² 35).

E *alīṣṭa* ‘ready, in perfect order’ (Sp.¹ 16; *aleṣṭa* Sp.² 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: TETTL¹ 1, 153f.; KEWT 59).

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

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

- Turkic, formed by derivatives of → *al-* (→ *alış*) and *ver-* (→ *vergi*) (Clauson 152; TETTL¹ 1, 154; Erdal 270).

altıncı¹ ‘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).

altıncı² ‘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’ (TETTL¹ 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.¹ 416; Sp.² 307).

- 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/antıqa* ‘antique, ancient’ (Sp.¹ 21), ‘antiquity, curio’ (Sp.² 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’ (TETTL¹ 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 *antikhâna* ‘museum’ (Sp.² 36, also *antiqhâna*), ‘das Ägyptische Museum in Kairo; früher auch allgemein Museum’ (Pr. 39);

antihâne ‘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; TETTL¹ 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.¹ 9; *arnâwut/arnâwud* Sp.² 13).

S *arnaût* ‘Albanais’ (Barth. 7).

- Metathesis of the other Osm. form *Arvanid* < Gr. *Αρβανίτης* ‘Albanian’ (TETTL¹ 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.) (TETTL¹ 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’ (TETTL¹ 1, 217; KEWT 66).

ateş ‘fire’ (NR 91).

E *ataş* ‘(mil[itary]) fire’! (Sp.² 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); *ātişgi* ‘fireman, stoker’ (Sp.² 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.² 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* (TETTL¹ 1, 227).

avantacı ‘one who makes illicit gains, parasite’ (NR 96), (slang) ‘freeloader, sponger’ (Redh.² 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.¹ 26), ‘porch’ (Sp.² 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. *bâğ* ‘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 (TETTL¹ 1, 255).

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

S *bâg* ‘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 *bâg* ‘tortoise-shell; celluloid’;

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

S *bâga* ‘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 ~ bahçıvan ‘gardener’ (NR 119, 121).

E *bahşawâni* ‘gardener’ (Sp.² 49).

- < Npers. *bâğçiwân* ‘a gardener’ (TETTL¹ 1, 263).

Bağdadlı (Osm.) ‘(a man) of Bagdad’ (Redh.¹ 372).

E *buğdâdlî* ‘pertaining to Bagdad’ (Sp.¹ 52; Sp.² 60); ‘Fachwerk mit Verputz’ (L. 113).

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

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

E *bahşawangî* ‘gardener’ (Sp.¹ 34; B. – H. 56).

- Turkish (hyper)morphologization of → *bahçıvan* through the suff. +CI (TETTL¹ 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.² 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.¹ 54; Sp.² 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; TETTL¹ 1, 268; KEWT 75).

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

E *bakrag* ‘teapot’ (B. – H. 93), (also *bakarag* Sp.¹) ‘coffee pot’ (Sp.¹ 55; Sp.² 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.¹ 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.¹ 57; Sp.² 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.¹ 334).

E *baltağı* ‘pioneer, sapper’ (Sp.¹ 57), ‘orderly, cavass’ (added in Sp.² 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.¹ 332).

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; TETTL¹ 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’ (TETTL¹ 1, 281).

baruthane ‘powder mill’ (NR 133).

E *bârûdhâna* ‘powder-mill’ (Sp.² 44).

- < NPers. *bârût-xâna* ‘a powder magazine’ (TETTL¹ 1, 284).

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

E *başma* ‘impression (of a stamp, a seal, etc.); finger-print’ (B. – H. 80), ‘print, chintz’ (Sp.¹ 48), ‘act of taking an impression; printed goods’ (Sp.² 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.² 97).

E *başmağî* ‘one who seals’ (Sp.¹ 48); ‘figure-head’ (Sp.² 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’] (TETTL¹ 1, 288).

baş ‘head; chief’ (NR 135).

E *bâş* ‘chief, head’ (Sp.¹ 29; Sp.² 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.¹ 29; Sp.² 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 *başšawîš* ‘id.’ (Sp.¹ 29; Sp.² 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 *başhakîm* ‘Chefarzt’ (Pr. 52).

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

başibozuk ‘untrained recruit, irregular soldier; civilian’ (Redh.² 101).

E *başibuzuk* ‘irreguläre Truppe, Miliz’ (Pr. 53), ‘bashibozok’ (Sp.² 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 *başqa* ‘different’ (Eg.: Wehr 74), ‘different, other, another’ (Sp.¹ 47; Sp.² 57).

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

- Turkic (TETTL¹ 1, 291; KEWT 80).

başkâtip ‘head clerk’ (NR 139).

E *bâškâtib* ‘head clerk’ (B. – H. 76), ‘chief clerk, secretary general’ (Sp.² 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* (TETTL¹ 1, 291f.).

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

E *başlık* ‘neck edging of a galabiya’ (B. – H. 78).

bâšliq ‘head-stall’ (Sp.¹ 29; Sp.² 45).

- Der. of → *baş* (Gülensoy 120).

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

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

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

başmüfettiş ‘chief inspector’ (NR 141).

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

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

başmühendis ‘Oberingenieur’ (Stw. 98).

E *bâşmuhandis* (-*mihandis* Spiro) ‘chief engineer’ (Sp.¹ 29; Sp.² 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: TETTL¹ 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 *ġro 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’ (TETTL¹ 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.¹ 64; Sp.² 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.¹ 64; Sp.² 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.¹ 28; Sp.² 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 *bâzergân* ‘marchands étrangers, turcs ou persans’ (Barth. 26).

- < NPers. *bâzargân* ‘a merchant. a trader’ (TETTL¹ 1, 299; KEWT 86).

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

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

- < NPers. *bağā* ‘in place’ + T. suffix of nomen actionis *-(y)Iş* (TETTL¹ 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.¹ 36; Sp.² 50).

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

- < Ar. *badal* ‘substitute, alternate, replacement’ (TETTL¹ 1, 302). Backborrowing or semantic copy.

bedestan ~ **bedesten** ‘a covered market for the sale of valuable goods’ (Redh.¹ 347), ‘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’ (TETTL¹ 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) (TETTL¹ 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.¹ 58; Sp.² 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 (TETTL¹ 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.¹ 42; Sp.² 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.² 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* (TETTL¹ 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.² 118).

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* (TETTL¹ 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’ (TETTL¹ 1, 330) and *yağ* ‘grease, fat, oil’ (Turkic). The Syrian *bâzîr* is a backborrowing.

bıçılğan ~ bıçılğan ‘crack in the hoof of an animal’ (Redh.² 119). 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.¹ 54; Sp.² 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.¹ 60), ‘ceremonial robe with long sleeves’ (Sp.² 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’ (TETTL¹ 1, 348).

birahane ‘beerhouse’ (NR 182).

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

- Compound formed by *bira* ‘beer’ (< It. *birra*) and *hane* (→ *antikahane*) (TETTL¹ 1, 351).

bire ~ **bre** ‘an expression of anger or contempt’ (Redh.¹ 359), ‘(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.¹ 37; Sp.² 55).

- Prob. < Gr. *βρέ/μβρέ* (< *μωρέ*), as expression of surprise, disbelief, contempt (TETTL¹ 1, 384; KEWT 93).

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

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

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

birinġi/brenġi ‘id. (adjectif popularisé par la Régie des Tabacs)’ (S. 101).

- Turkic, ordinal of *bir* ‘one’ (TETTL¹ 1, 354).

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

E *birišt/burušt* (only *birišt* Sp.) ‘soft-boiled (of eggs)’ (Sp.¹ 40; Sp.² 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.¹ 35; Sp.² 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.¹ 63), ‘kind of pastry like pie-crust’ (Sp.² 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; TETTL¹ 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.²) ‘strait, harbour, pass, port’ (Sp.¹ 63; Sp.² 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.¹ 53), ‘large square piece of stuff used as a wrapper for bundles or parcels’ (Sp.² 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.; TETTL¹ 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; TETTL¹ 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) (TETTL¹ 1, 372).

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

- E *bûri* ‘horn, trumpet, bugle’ (Sp.¹ 62; Sp.² 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.¹ 62; Sp.² 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 *bâstânği* (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.¹ 63; Sp.² 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* (TETTL¹ 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.¹ 64; Sp.² 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.¹ 64; Sp.² 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.¹ 59; Sp.² 64).

- Formed by *boyun* ‘neck’ (Turkic) and → *bağ* ~ *bağ* (TETTL¹ 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.¹ 35; Sp.² 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.¹ 35; Sp.² 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.²) ‘Nubian beer; Nubian beer shop’ (Sp.¹ 63), ‘native beer; native beer-shop’ (Sp.² 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 *bəzoq/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 1, 378). Gr. *μπουζούκι* ‘bouzouki, a long-necked stringed instrument’ is a borrowing from Turkish.

bölük ‘company; squadron’ (NR 195).

- E *bulük* ‘(mil[itary]) company’ (formerly, Eg.: Wehr 92), ‘company of soldiers; wing of a building’ (Sp.¹ 58; Sp.² 64),
buluk/bulukk ‘(police and mil[itary], obs.) company’ (B. – H. 100).
 S *bəlog* ‘compagnie de soldats’ (Barth. 62),
bəlok/bulük ‘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 *bulük amîn* (mil[itary]) ‘quartermaster, paymaster’ (formerly, Eg.: Wehr 92), ‘company quartermaster-sergeant’ (B. – H. 100; Sp.¹ 58; Sp.² 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.²) ‘meat patties’ (Sp.¹ 62; Sp.² 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/brışka** ‘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’ (TETTL¹ 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.¹ 48; Sp.² 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 *bərgol* ‘blé bouilli puis séché au soleil, mondé, décortiqué et moulu grossièrement’ (Barth. 38).

- Word spread throughout Western Asia (TMEN 2, 288f.; Eren 63; TETTL¹ 1, 393).

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

E *burğî* ‘screw-nail’ (Sp.¹ 41; Sp.² 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.² 147), so named because of its spiral-shaped form.

E *burma* ‘screw-nail’ (Sp.² 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*). (TETTL¹ 398f.).

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

E *biyûruldî* ‘brevet of rank’ (Sp.¹ 65; Sp.² 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: TETTL¹ 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.² 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.¹ 32; Sp.² 47).

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

caba ‘gratis, for nothing’ (NR 211).

E *gabâ* ‘gratis’ (Sp.¹ 93; Sp.² 110).

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

- Etymology controversial (Eren 67; TETTL¹ 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 *gumbâz* ‘gymnastics’ (Sp.¹ 110); ‘rope-dancing’ (added in Sp.² 120);

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.¹ 639).

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

- < NPers. *ġāndār* ‘a guardian, preserver of life’ (TETTL¹ 1, 416).

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

E *gandarma* ‘constabulary’ (Sp.¹ 110; Sp.² 121).

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 *żānəreg* ‘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 (TETTL¹ 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.) (TETTL¹ 1, 415).

can u gönülđen ‘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 *gabəhāna* ‘ammunition’ (Sp.¹ 93), ‘powder-magazine; supply of ammunition’ (Sp.² 110).

- < NPers. *ġabāxāna/ġubaxāna* ‘armoury, arsenal’ (TETTL¹ 1, 422; KEWT 101).

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

S *ġəhra* ‘grain jaune’ (Barth. 126).

- Etymology unknown (TETTL¹ 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.² 159).

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

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

Cezayirli ‘an Algerian’ (NR 226).

E *gazâyirli* ‘Algerian’ (Sp.² 115).

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

- Ethnicon of *Cezayir* ‘Algiers; Algeria’ (< Ar.) (TETTL¹ 1, 435).

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

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

- < Ar. *ğadwah* ‘firebrand; burning log’ (TETTL¹ 1, 435). Backborrowing.

cilacı ‘polisher; burnisher’ (NR 229).

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

- 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’ (TETTL¹ 1, 456). Stand. Ar. *žurnâl* ‘journal, newspaper’ (Wehr 144) comes directly from French.

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

E *gumbuş* ‘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). Its name derives from Osm. *cümbüş* ‘revel, pleasurable excitement’ (< NPers.) (TETTL¹ 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 (TETTL¹ 1, 453).

cürmane ‘a fine, a penalty’ (Redh.¹ 655).

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

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

cüzdan ‘portfolio, pocketbook’ (NR 234), ‘wallet; billfold’ (Redh.² 165).

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

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*) ‘portemonnaie’ (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.¹ 657, 660).

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

- < NPers. *ğuzū/ğazw* = *ğuz* (< Ar.) ‘part, portion’ (TETTL¹ 1, 460).

çadır ‘tent, pavilion’ (NR 235).

E *šâdir* ‘tent’ (Sp.² 234), ‘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.¹ 706).

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.).

çakşırlı ‘with feathered shanks (pigeon)’ (NR 237).

S *şahşarlı* ‘pigeon pattu’ (S. 123; Den. 273);
çağçerli ‘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.¹ 91), ‘mallet’ (added in Sp.² 234),
 ‘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; TETTL¹ 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.¹ 322), ‘body-linen,
 inner clothes, lingerie’ (Sp.² 248).

- < 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.¹ 322; Sp.² 248; B. – H. 478);
šamšargîya ‘Kammerfrau’ (Pr. 119).

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

çamurluk ‘mudguard’ (Redh.² 171).

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.¹ 324; Sp.² 249), ‘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’écadier;
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.¹ 699).

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

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.¹ 309), ‘scout, sharp-shooter’ (added in Sp.² 240).

- Der. of *çarha* ‘the evolutions of light troops or skirmishers in front of the main body of a force; skirmish’ (< NPers.) (Stachowski HWb. 45f.; TETTL¹ 1, 477).

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

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

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 *čârûḥ* ‘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.¹ 309; Sp.² 241).

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.’ (Bérézine70).

- < 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*) (TETTL¹ 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: TETTL¹ 1, 484).

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

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

šâwîš ‘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 *čâwîš*) ‘sergeant’ (Sp.¹ 92).

ğâwîš/ğâwûš [prob. to read *ga-*] ‘en Egypte, sous les Mamlouks, les *ğâwîšiya* [*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 *čâwîš* ‘sergent (de troupes); sergent o garde municipal; huissier (d’administration)’ (Barth. 133);

šâwîš ‘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 + *dân* (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*.

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

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

- Der. of *çek-* (→ *çekme*) (TETTL¹ 1, 489).

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

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

- Verbal noun of *çek-* ‘to pull; to draw; to weigh’ (TETTL¹ 1, 487f.).

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

E *şakmagîya* ‘dressing-case, casket’ (Sp.¹ 320), ‘jewel-case’ (added in Sp.² 247), (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* (TETTL¹ 1, 491). As semantic parallels, cf. Engl. *drawer*, Fr. *tiroir*, It. *tiretto*.

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

E *şalabî* (also *galabî* Sp.) ‘refined, gentlemanly, stylish’ (Sp.¹ 105), ‘stylish, elegant, gentleman’ (Sp.² 247), (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 *čalange* ‘joyau, bijou, parure de femme’ (Barth. 138).

- Etymology uncertain (Räsänen 104 [no etymology]; TETTL¹ 1, 492 [doubtfully < NPers.]).

čemçe ~ **čömçe** ‘(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; TETTL¹ 1, 534; KEWT 115).

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

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

- < Gr. *κύμινον* (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.¹ 323), ‘flat ring of metal or wood’ (added in Sp.² 249), ‘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.¹ 325; Sp.² 249); ‘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);

šanḡal ‘cheville de bois fixée au mur pour suspendre les habits’, pl. *šnēkel* ‘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. *čangāl* ‘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 (TETTL¹ 1, 499).

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

E *šišma* ‘water-closet’ (Sp.¹ 313; Sp.² 242), ‘(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.¹ 103; Sp.² 242), ‘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.² 183).

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

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

- Der. of → *çeşni* (Pakalın 1, 356).

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

S *şeṭa* ‘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; TETTL¹ 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’ (TETTL¹ 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.¹ 301; Sp.² 235), ‘sliced lamb grilled on a vertical spit’ (B. – H. 485).

S See Wehr’s data above.

šâûrma ‘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-* (TETTL¹ 1, 501).

çevre ‘embroidered kerchief’ (NR 250).

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

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

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.¹ 713), ‘maker/seller of long-stemmed tobacco-pipes’ (Redh.² 201).

E *šubukšī* ‘pipe-maker, pipe-seller’ (Sp.¹ 302; Sp.² 236), ‘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.¹ 746).

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; TETTL¹ 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.² 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 (TETTL¹ 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.² 191).

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

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 nîšân ‘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.² 192).

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

- Der. of → *çifte*.

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

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

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.¹ 213).

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

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

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

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

çimento ‘cement’ (NR 256).

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

šaměnto ‘ciment’ (Den. 291).

- < It. *cemento* (with the old var. *cimento*) ‘cement’ (TETTL¹ 1, 519).

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

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

ğəŋana ‘ladre, chiche’ (Barth 125);

ğəŋalä ‘bohémien’ (Den. 92).

- < Gr. *τσιγγάνος* ‘Gypsy’ (TETTL¹ 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: TETTL¹ 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.¹ 102; Sp.² 116); ‘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);

⟨*djezmeti*⟩ ‘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.¹ 102; Sp.² 116; 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.² 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.¹ 113; Sp.² 123), ‘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.¹ 313), ‘kind of cake or bun’ (Sp.² 242) ‘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; TETTL¹ 1, 536).

çul ‘haircloth; horsecloth; rough, badly made clothes’ (NR 262).

E *šull* ‘horse-cloth’ (Sp.² 247).

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; TETTL¹ 1, 538). Backborrowing.

çuval ‘sack’ (NR 263).

E *šuwâl* (also *šiwâl* B. – H.) ‘corn-sack’ (Sp.¹ 113; Sp.² 250), ‘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.¹ 312; Sp.² 241), ‘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: TETTL¹ 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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