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OTTOMAN-TURKISH LOANWORDS IN EGYPTIAN AND SYRO-LEBANESE-PALESTINIAN ARABIC – PART 4

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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).

pabuç ~ (Osm., dial.) **babuç/babuc** ‘shoe, slipper’ (NR 913; Stachowski Pab. 181; DS 454).

E *bâbûğ* ‘slipper’ (Sp.¹ 27, Sp.² 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 *bâbûğ* ‘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.) (TETTL² 6, 265).

pak ‘purehearted, (s.o.) whose intentions are pure; free of sin/guilt; clean’ (Redh.² 679).

S *bâk* ‘honnête, innocent’ (Barth. 26).

- < NPers *pāk* ‘pure, chaste, innocent, clean, neat’ (Steing. 231).

palaska ‘cartridge-box’ (Redh.¹ 435).

E *balâşqa* ‘cavalry shoe-case, cartridge-box’ (Sp.¹ 55f., Sp.² 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.² 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.¹ 59), ‘red beet’ (Sp.² 65).

S *banğar* ‘betterave’ (Den. 48).

- < Arm. *banjar* ‘greens, vegetables’ (Dankoff Arm. 26; Eren 323).

panzehir ‘antidote (for poison)’ (Redh.² 681).

E *banzahêr* ‘Egyptian lemon(s)’ (B. – H. 106), ‘lemon; antidote’ (Sp.¹ 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.¹ 28, Sp.² 44, B.– H. 49).

S *bâra* ‘para, monnaie de compte, la quarantième de la piastre’ (Barth. 25), ‘un liard’ (S. 99).

- < NPers. *pâra* ‘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.¹ 43, Sp.² 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 *baştawıyya* ‘roll of cloth’ (Sp.¹ 46),

baştâwiyya ‘whole piece of cloth’ (Sp.² 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, TETTL² 6, 317).

pastırma ‘pressed meat cured with garlic and other spices’ (NR 920).

E *başturma* ‘a kind of jerked, salted meat’ (Eg.: Wehr 72),

baştırma ‘garlic- and spice-cured beef’ (B. – H. 76),

baştarma ‘dried meat (prepared in Turkey)’ (Sp.¹ 46), ‘jerked beef, hung beef’ (Sp.² 56).

S *başturma* ‘tranches de viande pressées et séchées à l’air’ (Barth. 47),

başturma ‘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 *bâşâ* ‘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 *bâşâ* ‘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.¹ 48, Sp.² 58, B. – H. 81).

- < Gr. *πατάτες*, pl. of *πατάτα* ‘potato’ [< It., Span. *patata*] (TETTL² 6, 323; KEWT 278).

patrikhane ‘patriarchate (building housing the office of a patriarch in the Eastern Orthodox Church)’ (Redh.² 688).

E *batrahâna* ‘patriarchate’ (B. – H. 82), *batrikhânah* ‘id.’ (Sp.¹ 49, Sp.² 58).

S *batrakhâne* ‘l’habitation du patriarche’ (Barth. 28), ‘patriarcat (résidence du patriarche)’ (S. 100).

- Compound formed by *patrik* ‘patriarch’ (< Gr.) and *hane* (→ *antika hane*).

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 (TETTL² 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.² 689).

E *bêša/bîša* ‘veil of very thin material’ (B. – H. 116); ‘Frauenscheier’ (Pr. 56).

- Etymology uncertain. The proposals made (< NPers: Nişanyan 376; < It.: TETTL² 6, 337) are not convincing.

pehlevan ~ **pehlivan** ‘wrestler; champion, mighty man, valor’ (NR 923).

E *bahlawân* ‘rope-dancer, acrobat; circus’ (Sp.¹ 61, Sp.² 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.² 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 (TETTL² 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.² 690).

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.¹ 455) < 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.¹ 40, Sp.² 53), ‘to rivet, seal or fix tightly’ (B. – H. 65).

biršâm/buršâm (also *buršân* Sp.) ‘rivets; wafers; cachets’ (Sp.² 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.; TETTL² 6, 352).

perçinci ‘(Ver-)Nieter, Nietsetzer’ (Stw. 745).

E *buršâmgi/baršamgi* ‘rivetter’ (Sp.¹ 40, Sp.² 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.² 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. *pasmânda* ‘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’ (TETTL² 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’ (TETTL² 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.¹ 47, Sp.² 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.¹ 449).

E *başraf* ‘(mus[ic]) instrumental form having a 4/4 signature’ (B. – H. 77); ‘Musikstück (nur für orientalische Musik)’ (Pr. 54).

S *bāşrâw* ‘(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.¹ 46), ‘small chest of drawers, toilet-table’ (Sp.² 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.² 694).

E *bazawang* ‘procurer; pimp, pander’ (Sp.¹ 45, Sp.² 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. *πράσα*, pl. of *πράσο(v)* ‘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.² 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.¹ 464), ‘boiled rice with butter’ (Sp.² 339).

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.² 25).

piyade ‘foot soldier; infantry’ (NR 936).

E *biyâda* ‘foot-soldier, infantry’ (Sp.¹ 64, Sp.² 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.¹ 63, Sp.² 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* (TETTL² 6, 411).

postacı ‘mailman; post office clerk’ (NR 938).

E *bustağî* ‘postman, mailman’ (B. – H. 75);

bûştâğî (*bôştâğî* Sp.²) ‘id.’ (Eg.: Wehr 100; Sp.¹ 63, Sp.² 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 *bəştâr* ‘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.) *ноцмал*, 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.¹ 934).

E *dirik beruwwa* ‘fore-mast’ (Sp.² 173).

Cf. → *grandi direği/direği*.

- Formed by *pruva* ‘bow (of a ship)’ (< It.) and → *direk*.

pul ‘stamp; postage stamp’ (Redh.² 705).

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 *bûşla* ‘note, memorandum’ (Sp.¹ 63), ‘short letter, note’ (Sp.² 67).

S *bôsla* ‘billet, note, mémorandum’ (Den. 53);

boşlâye ‘id.’ (S. 102, Den. 35)

- Semantic development of *pusula* ‘(mariner’s) compass’ [< It. *bussola*] (TETTL² 6, 442).

puşt ‘catamite’ (NR 941).

E *buşt* ‘catamite, passive sodomite’ (Sp.¹ 46, Sp.² 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.² 184).

- 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.¹ 239, Sp.² 199);

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.² 168; TETTL² 6, 456f.).

rasadhane ‘observatory; meteorological station’ (NR 949).

E *raşadahâna* ‘observatory’ (Sp.¹ 227), *raşadhâna* ‘astronomical observatory’ (Sp.² 193).

S *raşadhâne* ‘observatoire’ (S. 121).

- < NPers. *raşadxâna* ‘an observatory’ (TETTL² 6, 463).

redif ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) reserve, reservist’ (NR 951).

E *ridîf* ‘army reserve, militia’ (Sp.¹ 222, Sp.² 191, 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’ (TETTL² 6, 474). Backborrowing.

reftiye ‘export duty’ (NR 952).

E *raftîya* ‘certificate of discharge’ (Sp.¹ 230), ‘custom-house permit’ (added in Sp.² 195).

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.² 713).

E *randa* ‘grater’ (Sp.² 199).

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.² 716).

E *razza/ruzza* ‘hasp of a door’ (B. – H. 334);

(only *ruzza*) ‘hinge (of a door)’ (Sp.¹ 223, Sp.² 191).

Contaminated with Stand. Ar. *razza*^h ‘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^hatlû* (in Sp.¹ only in the phrase *rif^hatlû afandî*) ‘address of a major in the army or a civilian holding the *tâlîta* rank’ (Sp.¹ 231, Sp.² 196).

- Der. of *rifat* ‘sublimity; eminence’ (< Ar.).

roda ‘coil of rope, coiled rope’ (NR 961).

E *rôda/rôda* ‘coil of rope’ (Sp.² 200), (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.¹ 279), ‘address of a major general or his equal in the civil service’ (added in Sp.² 220).

- 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.¹ 329), ‘wrought iron’ (added in Sp.² 253), ‘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.¹ 270, Sp.² 216).

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.² 725).

E *sâda* ‘alone, simple, without sugar (coffee, tea, etc.)’ (Sp.¹ 263), ‘plain, unmixed’ (Sp.² 211), ‘plain, simple’ (B. – H. 391).

S *sâde* ‘sans sucre (café), unie (éttoffe)’ (S. 121); ‘pur, sans mélange’ (Den. 234);

şâda ‘uni, sans dessins ni peluche (éttoffe); sans mélange (aliment); pur de mélange (vin, breuvage)’ (Barth. 423);

şâdâye ‘sorte d’éttoffe 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.² 726).

E *şâğ* ‘in perfect condition, sane, sound’ (Sp.¹ 330), ‘whole, not broken’ (added in Sp.² 253), (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.¹ 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.¹ 331, Sp.² 254),

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.² 727).

S *şâğlâm* ‘solvable; honnête (homme)’ (Barth. 436).

- Der. of → *sağ* ~ *sağ* (TETTL² 7, 139), but its formation is unclear.

sağ/sağ salim ‘safe and sound’ (NR 972).

E *şâğ salîm* ‘safe and sound’ (Sp.¹ 330), ‘sound in wind and limb’ (added in Sp.² 253), (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.) (TETTL² 7, 143).

sakat ‘unsound, defective; invalid, disabled’ (NR 976f.).

E *saqaṭ* ‘unsound in body, defective, disabled’ (Sp.² 222).

- < Ar. *saqaṭ* ‘any worthless thing’ (KEWT 291). Backborrowing or semantic copy of Turkish.

Sakızlı ‘a Sciot’ (NR 977).

E *saqizli* ‘appertaining to Chio’ (Sp.¹ 264), ‘pertaining to Scio’ (Sp.² 212).

- 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.¹ 285, Sp.² 225, B. – H. 423),

salahâne ‘macello’ (Nallino 371).

S *sâlâne* ‘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.¹ 286, Sp.² 225), ‘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.¹ 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.² 228).

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.² 228).

- 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 şsarâya* ‘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; TETTL² 7, 217).

sayvan ‘awning, roof, tent’ (NR 990).

E *şîwân* ‘large tent’ (Sp.¹ 347), ‘marquee’ (added in Sp.² 264), (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.² 257), ‘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.) (TETTL² 7, 233).

segban ~ **seyman** (Osm.) ‘the keepers of the Sultan’s hounds, incorporated later with the Janissaries’ (Redh.¹ 1065, 1067); T. (dial.) *seyman/seymen* ‘watchman, guard’ (Tietze Pers. 152). For other variations see Stachowski Npers. (183f.), Rocchi Add.² (38f.).

S *sûgumân* (*sûgmân* Ateş) (Al.) ‘escort, convoy’ (Gordl. 152; Ateş 17).

- < NPers. *sagbân* ‘a dog-keeper’ (Steing. 690). (Eren 359; TETTL² 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.¹ 1071)

E *salâmlık* ‘men’s reception room in a Mohamedan house’ (Sp.¹ 288), ‘gentlemen’s suite of rooms in a Turkish house, reception rooms’ (Sp.² 224), ‘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.¹ 1075f.).

E *samâhatlu* ‘address of high dignitaries of the Mohammedan law’ (Sp.² 226).

- 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.¹ 267), ‘basket of wicker-work’ (Sp.² 214), ‘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.¹ 276, Sp.² 219, Nallino 225).

- < Pers. *sardâr* ‘general, field-marshal’ (Stachowski NPers. 188; Rocchi Add.² 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.¹ 1054)

E *sarkî/sargî* ‘delivery-book’ (Sp.¹ 275), ‘order or bill on a paymaster’ (added in Sp.² 219), (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.¹ 1052).

S *sarsâm* ‘qui a la tête dérangée, détraqué’ (S. 122).

- < NPers. *sarsâm* ‘stupefied; frenzy, delirium’ (Stachowski NPers. 191; Rocchi Add.² 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.¹ 275, Sp.² 218), ‘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.¹ 1037).

E *siba/sibya* ‘trestle, tripod’ (Sp.¹ 297), ‘three-legged stool’ (added in Sp.² 232),
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.¹ 275, Sp.² 218);

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 *şerasi* ‘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.² 767). 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.¹ 1069).

E *silih̄dâr* ‘arm manufacturer’ (Sp.¹ 285), ‘arm-bearer, shield-bearer’ (Sp.² 225).

S *sələh̄dâr* ‘écuyer qui accompagne un seigneur, porte-glaive’ (Barth.351).

- < NPers. *silāh̄dār* ‘sword-bearer’ (Stachowski NPers. 193f.; Rocchi Add.² 42).

silahlık ‘gun rack; arms rack’ (Redh.² 767).

E *silāh̄lik* ‘arm-rack’ (Sp.² 224), ‘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.² 224).

S *salaband* ‘martingale, pour cheval’ (Barth. 349).

- < NPers. *sina-band* ‘poitrel of a horse’ (Stachowski NPers. 194; Rocchi Add.² 42f.).

soba ‘stove (used for heating); hot-house, greenhouse’ (Redh.² 773).

E *şôba* ‘shed in which young plants are cultivated’ (B. – H. 514).

S *şôbe* ‘stove’ (Syro.: 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.¹ 280), ‘butler, maître d’hôtel’ (added in Sp.² 221), ‘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);

sufrağıyye ‘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.¹ 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.¹ 346, Sp.² 263),

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.¹ 331), ‘nut of a screw-bolt’ (Sp.² 254), ‘nut (of a bolt)’ (B. – H. 511);

şâmûlî ‘coarse bread, soldiers’ bread’ (Sp.¹ 331, Sp.² 254).

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; TETTTL² 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.¹ 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.¹ 270), ‘dried sausages’ (Sp.² 216), ‘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.¹ 292, Sp.² 228, B. – H. 434);
also *sungî* (Sp.¹ 296, Sp.² 231, 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.; TETTL² 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.¹ 275f.), ‘to exile, banish, transport for life’ (Sp.² 218);

S *sargon* ‘bannissement’ (S. 122).

- Word found in several Turkic languages, der. of *sür-* (→ *sürücü*) (ËSTJa 7, 393ff.; TETTL² 7, 520).

sürücü ‘a postilion or driver in charge of post-horses in Turkey’ (Redh.¹ 1090).

S *saraḡi* ‘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.¹ 295, Sp.² 230, B. – H. 438), ‘captain or commander of a ship’ (Sp.²² 230).

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 *suwārî* ‘art of horsemanship; riding’ (Stachowski Npers. 200; KEWT 312).

şamandura ~ **şamandıra** ‘buoy, float’ (NR 1048).

E *şamandûra* ‘buoy’ (Eg.: Wehr 569; Sp.¹ 323, Sp.² 249, B. – H. 480).

- < Gr. *σαμαδούρα* ‘buoy’ (LFL 587; Eren 384).

şamata ‘great noise, uproar, hubbub’ (NR 1048).

E *şamaṭa* ‘row, quarrel’ (Sp.¹ 323), ‘dispute’ (added in Sp.² 248).

S *şamâṭa* ‘querelle, dispute’ (Barth. 408), ‘tumulte, vacarme’ (S. 123).

- Prob. < Ar. *şamāṭa*^h ‘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.² 801).

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.¹ 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.¹ 1118);

E *şadd* 'waist-belt' (Sp.² 239).

- 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.¹ 324, Sp.² 249).

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.² 252), '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.¹ 313), 'rifled barrel of a gun' (Sp.² 242).

- < NPers. *şâşxâna* 'any rifled fire-arm' (Nişanyan 590).

şipşip 'slipper without any back' (NR 1061).

E *şibşib* 'slipper' (Sp.¹ 302, Sp.² 236), '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.¹ 317, Sp.² 244);

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.¹ 321); ‘cushion (for a couch or chair)’ (B. – H. 475).

- Etymology controversial: 1) < NPers. *čilta* ‘a thick doubled coat for soldiers; a coat of mail’ (TETTL¹ 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.¹ 323, Sp.² 249).

- Turkic (KEWT 315).

şiş ‘spit; skewer; rapier; fencing foil’ (NR 1065).

E *şış* ‘rapier’ (Sp.¹ 328), ‘small sword, foil; ramrod’ (added in Sp.² 252), ‘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.¹ 328), ‘instrument for smoking tobacco in which the smoke is drawn through water’ (added in Sp.² 252), ‘water-pipe’ (B. – H. 489). <shishe> ‘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.¹ 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.² 812).

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.¹ 1231).

- E *ṭabân* ‘top of wall’ (Sp.¹ 359); ‘tire or hoop (of a wheel)’ (Sp.² 271); 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.¹ 361), ‘revolver’ (added in Sp.² 272; 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.² 817), (Osm.) ‘a camp surrounded with carts chained together for defence’ (Redh.¹ 1218).

- E *ṭâbûr* ‘battalion; roll call (of a battalion); line, distress; obstruction, impediment; anger, annoyance; difficulty, trouble’ (Eg.: Wehr 642); ‘parade, line’ (Sp.¹ 355), ‘battalion’ (added in Sp.² 269); ‘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.¹ 355), ‘fort, redoubt, bastion’ (Sp.² 269), ‘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.¹ 139, Sp.² 76).
- S *taḥşaldâr* ‘percepteur, collecteur, maltôtier’ (Barth. 102); *taḥsaldâr* ‘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.² 820; DS 3803).

E *tahtabôş* ‘open-stage’ (Sp.² 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.¹ 369);

taqm/taqim ‘complete suit of clothes; set of utensils’ (Sp.² 277);

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.² 276, 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. *talāš* ‘search; study; fancy, imagination, thought; pain, effort’ (Steing. 320).

talimci ‘drill master’ (NR 1091).

E *ta’lîmgi* ‘instructor, riding-master, drill master’ (Sp.¹ 409, Sp.² 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.¹ 409, Sp.² 91, (obs.) B. – H. 595).

- Compound formed by *talim* (→ *talimci*) and *hane* (→ *antikahane*).

tantana ‘pomp, display, magnificence’ (NR 1095).

E *ṭanṭana* ‘pomp’ (Sp.¹ 373, Sp.² 279).

- < Ar. *ṭanṭana*^h ‘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.¹ 355, Sp.² 269).

- < 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.; TETTL¹ 1, 561).

taraklı ‘ornamented with toothed designs; especially, a special kind of stuff so ornamented in the web’ (Redh.¹ 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.² 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.¹ 531).

S *ṭarḥân* ‘personne notable et compétente dans un art’ (Barth. 475).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 460ff.).

tar mar ‘in utter disorder’ (Redh.¹ 475).

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.² 832).

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.¹ 363, Sp.² 273, 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.¹ 367), ‘rough, not finished, work roughly shaped out’ (added in Sp.² 275).

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.¹ 477);

S *taşme/taşme* ‘pierre à aiguiser; lanière/bande de cuir sur laquelle on aiguise 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.¹ 472).

E *taṭlı* ‘sweets offered to visitors in oriental houses’ (Sp.¹ 367); ‘conserve of fruit, sweet dish of food, sweetmeat’ (Sp.² 275).

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.¹ 375, Sp.² 280); ‘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.² 173).

tavan ‘ceiling (of a room)’ (NR 1106).

E *ṭawān* ‘ceiling’ (Sp.² 279).

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 *ṭabāšīr* ‘chalk’ (Sp.¹ 359, Sp.² 271).

S *tabāšīr* ‘blanc d’Espagne’ (Barth. 79), ‘craie’; traité en dialecte syrien comme un pluriel interne arabe d’où l’on a tiré le singulier *tabšūra* ‘un morceau de craie’ (S. 126).

- < NPers. *tabāšīr* ‘sugar of bamboo; chalk, clay, plaster; whiteness’ (Rocchi Add.² 174).

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; TETTL² 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.² 849).

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.¹ 81, Sp.² 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.² 850).

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.² 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.¹ 85), ‘grounds of coffee, dregs, sediment’ (Sp.² 102), ‘dregs (of Turkish coffee)’ (B. – H. 139).

- Origin unknown (Nişanyan 616; TETTL² 8, 141).

tembel ‘lazy; lazy man’ (NR 1135).

E *tanbal* (*tambal* B.–H.) ‘idle, lazy’ (Sp.¹ 85, Sp.² 100), ‘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.¹ 85, Sp.² 100).

- Compound formed by → *tembel* and *hane* (→ *antikahane*).

temelli ‘permanent; lasting, enduring; permanently, for good’ (Redh.² 853).

E *tamalli* ‘constantly, permanently, always’ (Sp.¹ 84, Sp.² 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’ (TETTL² 8, 148).

teneke ‘tinplate, tin; (large, tin) can/canister (usually containing a liquid)’ (Redh.² 856).

E *tanak* ‘tin-sheet’ (Sp.¹ 85, Sp.² 101);

tanaka ‘(copper) coffee pot’ (Eg.: Wehr 118);

(also *kanaka*) ‘metal pot’ (Sp.¹ 85), ‘tin vessel, pot, kettle’ (Sp.² 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.² 106).

tenekeci ‘tinsmith’ (NR 1140).

E *tanakši* ‘tinman’ (Sp.¹ 85, Sp.² 102).

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.¹ 85, Sp.² 102).

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.² 859).

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.² 860).

E *taralallī* ‘light-minded’ (Sp.¹ 73, Sp.² 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.² 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.² 861).

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.¹ 73, Sp.² 81), *tirsâna/tarsâna* ‘dockyard, shipyard; arsenal, cache of arms’ (B. – H. 126).

S *tarsâhâne* ‘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.¹ 72, Sp.² 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.¹ 311, Sp.² 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.² 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.¹ 74, Sp.² 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*^h ‘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 el-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.² 109).

tımarcı ~ **timarcı** ‘attendant or nurse at a hospital; groom or stable-boy’ (NR 1174).

E *tamargî/tamûrgî/tûmargî/tımârġî* ‘male nurse, hospital attendant’ (Eg.: Wehr 118); only *tamargî* (also *tamârgî* Sp.²) ‘hospital nurse’ (Sp.¹ 84), ‘hospital attendant, nurse for the sick’ (Sp.² 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.²; only *ṭa-* B. – H., with the transcriptions *ṭarabîza/ṭarabêza/ṭarabîza* added) ‘table’ (Eg.: Wehr 111, 649; Sp¹ 71, Sp.² 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).

tirtıl ~ (dial.) **tirtır** ‘caterpillar; rowel; spiked wheel; jaggig wheel’ (Redh.² 873); ‘(Gold- oder Silber-)Raupe (Posamentierarbeit), Borte, Litze, Tresse’ (Stw. 940); ‘bead’ (*tirtır*: DS 3925).

E *tirtir* ‘gold and silver spangles’ (Eg.: Wehr 112); ‘small round pieces of gold or silver used for embroidering ladies’ dresses’ (Sp.¹ 72), ‘small discs of gold or silver used for ornamenting native ladies’ dresses’ (Sp.² 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.² 876).

E *îz* ‘buttocks’ (Sp.¹ 375, Sp.² 281), ‘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.; TETTL² 8, 229).

tokmak ‘mallet; beetle (implement)’ (NR 1180).

E *duqmâq* ‘mallet, beetle’ (Eg.: Wehr 333), ‘wooden mallet’ (B. – H. 297), ‘mallet’ (Sp.¹ 202), ‘wooden hammer’ (added in Sp.² 175).

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*^h ‘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.¹ 369, Sp.² 276); ‘to hit (s.th. against s.th. else)’ (B. – H. 542).

- Turkic *tokış-/tokuş-*, reciprocal form of *tokı-* ‘to hit, knock’ (Erdal 570; TETTL¹ 1, 638).

tomak ‘a kind of short, heavy boot formerly worn by horsemen’ (Redh.¹ 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.² 878).

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.² 879).

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.¹ 374), ‘gunner’ (added in Sp.² 280), ‘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.¹ 1249).

E *ṭūbhāna* (*ṭōbhāna* Sp.²) ‘gunnery arsenal’ (Sp.¹ 374, Sp.² 280).

- Composed by → *top* and *hane* (→ *antikahane*).

topuz ‘mace (for use in battle)’ (NR 1183).

E *dabbūs* ‘pin’ (Sp.¹ 192, Sp.² 170), ‘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.² 882).

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.¹ 374; also *tuzluk*, *ṭuzluk* Sp.² 280).

- Der. of *toz* (→ *toz bezi*).

tömbekici ‘wer *tömbeki* verkauft’ (Stw. 949).

E *tunbâkšī* ‘tombac seller’ (Sp.¹ 84, Sp.² 100).

- Der. of *tömbeki* ‘a tobacco used when smoking a nargileh’ (< NPers.) (Stachowski HWb. 160).

trampete ~ **trampet** ‘snare drum’ (Redh.² 885).

E *turumbêṭa* ‘bass drum’ (Eg.: Wehr 113), ‘drum, tambourine’ (Sp.¹ 73, Sp.² 82), ‘side drum’ (B. – H. 127; also *ṭurumbêṭa*).

S *turumbêt* ‘(Western) drum’ (Syr.: Wehr 113).

- < It. *trombetta* ‘trumpet, bugle’ (Nişanyan 633; TETTL² 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.² 885).

E *turumbatgî* ‘drummer; bandsman’ (Eg.: Wehr 114),

turumbêtgî ‘side drummer’ (B. – H. 127; also *turumbetgî*),

turumbêtî ‘trumpeter, drummer’ (Sp.¹ 74, Sp.² 82).

- Der. of → *trampete* ~ *trampet* (Stachowski HWb. 160).

tuc/tunc ~ **tuç/tunç** ‘bronze’ (Redh.¹ 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.¹ 366), ‘cypher of the Sultan in an ornamental shape used for inscribing firmans, on coins, etc.; head of coin’ (Sp.² 274), (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.¹ 508).

tulumba ‘pump, fire-engine’ (NR 1187).

E *ṭulumba* ‘pump, fire-engine’ (Sp.¹ 372, Sp.² 278), ‘pump’ (B. – H. 546).

- < It. *tromba* ‘pump’ (LFL 448f.; Eren 417).

tulumbacı ‘maker/seller of pumps; (formerly) member of a fire brigade’ (Redh.² 887).

E *ṭulumbagî* ‘fireman’ (Sp.¹ 372, Sp.² 278); ‘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.² 175).

turşu ‘pickle’ (NR 1188).

E *turşi* ‘pickles’ (Sp.¹ 364), ‘vegetables preserved in vinegar’ (Sp.² 273), ‘pickle(s)’ (B. – H. 536).

S *turşe* ‘légumes confits dans le vinaigre’ (Den. 327).

- < NPers. *turši* ‘sourness; pickles’ (Stachowski Npers. 229f.; Rocchi Add.² 110).

turşucu ~ (Osm. also) **turşıcı** ‘maker and seller of pickles’ (NR 1189).

E *turşagî* ‘pickles-seller’ (Sp.¹ 364, Sp.² 273), ‘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.² 104, 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.² 176f.; KEWT 333).

tüfengci ~ **tüfekçi** ‘a musketeer; a policeman; a gun-smith’ (Redh.¹ 574).

E *tôfakşî* ‘armourer, gun-smith’ (Sp.¹ 87, Sp.² 104),

tufakşî (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.¹ 574).

S *tfaṅgçi bâşî* ‘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.² 894).

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 (TETTL¹ 1, 674f.).

tütün ‘tobacco’ (NR 1193).

E *tutun* ‘tobacco’ (Sp.¹ 68; missing in Sp.²).

S *təton* ‘tabac à fumer’ (Barth. 80), *tutûn* ‘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.¹ 606).

E *tutungi* ‘pipe-bearer, valet’ (Sp.¹ 68, Sp.² 74).

S *tətənği* ‘marchand de tabac, surtout de contrebande’ (Barth. 81),
tutûnği ‘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; 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.¹ 24), *uşta* ‘master of a trade; foreman’ (Sp.² 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.² 110). 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.¹ 1307).

E ‘*uţufatlu* ‘His Excellency (address of a Pasha holding the rank of Cabinet Minister/[a high rank, Sp.²])’ (Sp.¹ 401, Sp.² 298).

- Der. of *utufet* ‘kindness, benevolent feeling’ (< Ar.)

übbehtlü ‘grand, glorious, excellent (second title of an ex-Grand Vezir)’ (NR 1206).

E *ubbahatli* ‘one fond of show’ (Sp.² 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 *zəngāwe* ‘étrier; marchepied de voiture’ (Barth. 321);

zangīye ‘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.¹ 2152).

E *wērko* ‘artisans taxes[/professional tax, licence, Sp.²]; tribute paid by Egypt to Turkey’ (Sp.¹ 653, Sp.² 508).

S *wērko* ‘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.; TETTL² 8, 424).

vezneci ‘cashier; teller’ (Redh.² 924).

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.¹ 634), ‘Morella cherries’ (added in Sp.² 502); ‘sour cherry, morello cherry’ (B. – H. 941).

- Of Sl. origin, most likely < Bulg. *вишна* ‘Prunus cerasus’ (Eren 436; KEWT 345).

ya¹ ‘either; or’ (NR 1233).

E *yâ* ‘either, or’ (Sp.¹ 653, Sp.² 508); ‘either...or’ (B. – H. 960).

S *yâ yâ* ‘soit soit’ (Barth. 914).

- < NPers. *yā* ‘or; either’ (Rocchi Add.² 177; KEWT 347).

ya² ‘yes, indeed; then so’ (NR 1233).

E *yâ* ‘indeed! is that so! really!’ (Sp.¹ 653, Sp.² 508).

- Turkic (Clauson 869; TETTL² 9, 104).

yades (Osm.) ‘name of the eastern game of Philopena, played with the merry-thought of a fowl’ (Redh.¹ 2181).

E *yadas* ‘name of the eastern game of Philopena, played with the merry-thought of a fowl’ (Sp.² 509; as in other cases, Redhouse’s definition was copied).

- < NPers. *yādash* ‘a kind of game’ (Eren 278; TETTL² 4, 501).

yafta ‘a bill, placard, notice; a label, ticket, or superscription’ (Redh.¹ 2188).

E *yâfta* ‘sign, signboard; plaque, name plate, doorplate; label’ (Eg.: Wehr 1294); ‘sign-board’ (Sp.¹ 653), (also *yafta*) ‘notice-board, frame, label’ (added in Sp.² 508).

- < 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’ étoffe 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.² 509), ‘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.¹ 2204).

E *yağmûr* ‘waterproof’ (Sp.¹ 654); ‘water-proof coat’ (Sp.² 509).

Apocope unclear.

- Der. of *yağmur* ~ *yağmur* ‘rain’ (Turkic; TETTL² 9, 127).

yanlış ~ (Osm.) yanlış ~ (dial.) yanlış ‘error, blunder, mistake; wrong, incorrect, erroneous’ (NR 1241; TS 4203; DS 4169).

E *yağnîş* ‘cheating, deceit’ (Sp.² 509).

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.² 932).

E *yağnî* ‘stew’ (Sp.¹ 654), ‘kind of stew’ (Sp.² 509); ‘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.¹ 653, Sp.² 508); ‘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 *yalanġi 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 *yabraġ* ‘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 *yasaġ* ‘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.¹ 2185).

E *yasâġġi* (also *yasaġġi* Sp.²) ‘jannissary of a consul, etc., consular guard’ (Sp.¹ 654, Sp.² 509).

- 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.¹ 654, Sp.² 509); ‘(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).

yataġan ~ **yataġan** ‘heavy curved knife, yataghan’ (NR 1246).

S *yataġân* ‘yatagan’ (Barth. 917); *yataġân(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.² 948); 'cuccetta' (AngelicoSm. 892).

E *yataq* 'berth (in a ship)' (Sp.¹ 654), 'bunk' (added in Sp.² 509).

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.¹ 654, Sp.² 509, B. – H. 960).

- < NPers. *yāwar* 'an assistant, coadjutor' (KEWT 355).

yay 'bow; (mech[anics]) spring' (Redh.² 950).

E *yây* 'metal spring' (Sp.¹ 654, Sp.² 509); '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.¹ 366, Sp.² 274).

Morphosyntactic Arabicization of the T. phrase.

- Formed by *yazı* 'writing', der. of *yaz-* (→ *yazıcı*) and *tura* 'heads (of a coin)', variation of → *tuğra* ~ *tuğra* (TETTL² 9, 281).

yazıcı 'copyist, transcriber; scribe; public letter writer; clerk, secretary' (Redh.² 952).

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.² 953).

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.¹ 2205).

E *yakk* ‘one (at backgammon)’ (Sp.² 510); ‘one (in dice)’ (B. – H. 963)..

- < NPers. *yak* ‘one, everyone’ (KEWT 357).

yelek ‘waistcoat, vest’ (NR 1251).

E *yalak* ‘ladies’ bodice or vest’ (Sp.¹ 655), ‘cache-corset’ (added in Sp.² 510); ‘(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.¹ 655, Sp.² 510);

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.¹ 655), ‘meal’ (added in Sp.² 510); ‘(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.² 955).

E *yamakhâna* ‘military mess’ (Sp.¹ 655, Sp.² 510),

(also *yamahâna*) ‘(mil[itary] obs.) mess’ (B. – H. 964).

- Formed by → *yemek* + *hane* (→ *antukahane*).

yemiş ‘(a) dried fruit; (a) fresh fruit’ (Redh.² 955).

E *yamiş* ‘dried fruits’ (Sp.² 510); *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. Murphey 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); *akkidanye* ‘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) (TETTL² 9, 346).

yesir ~ esir ‘slave; prisoner of war, captive’ (NR 348, 1254).

E *yasîr* ‘captive, slave, prisoner of war’ (Sp.² 509).

- < Ar. *asîr* ‘prisoner, captive’ (TETTL¹ 1, 740; KEWT 145). Backborrowing.

yesirci ‘a slave-taker or slave-dealer’ (Redh.¹ 2203).

E *yasîrgî* ‘slave-dealer’ (Sp.² 509).

S *yasərğî/yasərğî/yâsərğî* ‘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.¹ 2217).

E *yuqlama* (also *yûqlama* Sp.²) ‘inspection, parade’ (Sp.¹ 654), ‘review’ (added in Sp.² 510).

- 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.¹ 655), ‘army captain’ (Sp.² 510).

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’ (TETTL² 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.¹ 246), ‘whip of thong; strap of leather’ (Sp.² 204), ‘leather strap for lashing, tawse; stirrup leather’ (B. – H. 367);

zahma/zuḥma ‘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’ (Redh² 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.¹ 257), ‘metal spring, trigger’ (Sp.² 208), ‘(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.² 990).

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.),

zengīl (Den.) ‘riche’ (Barth. 321, Den. 229).

- < NPers. *sangīn* ‘heavy, weighty; stony; hard, firm, solide’ (Eren 467f.; Rocchi Add.² 179).

zerradın kargaburnu (Osm.) ‘forceps with a curved beak of an armourer’ (Halasi-Kun Ott.³ 143).

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.¹ 1019).

S *zôzak* ‘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] Volkstanzenes’ (Stw. 1050).

S *zêbaq* in the phrase *raqş əz-zêbaq* ‘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.² 993).

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.² 993).

E *zirh* ‘armour, cuirass’ (Sp.¹ 247), ‘mail’ (added in Sp.²).

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.¹ 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.³ 183).

S *zəmb* ‘planche très épaisse, madrier’ (Barth. 504).

- TETTL² 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.¹ 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.¹ 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.¹ 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.² 999; 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

Ar. = Arabic

Arm. = Armenian

Bulg. = Bulgarian

Byz. = Byzantine

cent. = century

cf. = compare

Cr. = Croatian

Dam. = Damascus

der. = derivative(s)

dial. = dialectal

dim. = diminutive

Eg. = Egyptian

e.g. = for example

Engl. = English

Fr. = French

G. = German

Gr. = Greek

Hung. = Hungarian

ibid. = ibidem

i.e. = id est

id. = idem

It. = Italian

Lat. = Latin

l.c. = loco citato

MHG = Middle High German

mod. = modern

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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