

LUCIANO ROCCHI
University of Trieste
lrocchi@units.it

OTTOMAN-TURKISH LOANWORDS IN EGYPTIAN AND SYRO-LEBANESE-PALESTINIAN ARABIC – PART 3

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

Abstract

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

kaba ‘rough, coarse; vulgar, rude; puffy’ (NR 571).

E *qabâ* (also *kabâ* Sp.¹) ‘obsolete, old-fashioned, clumsy’ (Sp.¹ 508); ‘coarse, rough’ (Sp.² 346).

S *qabâ* ‘volumineux; grossier’ (Barth. 632).

- Turkic (KEWT 195).

kabadayı ‘rough fellow, swashbuckler, bully’ (NR 571f.), ‘bravache, fanfaron’ (Barb. 2, 486).

S *qabaḍây* ‘strongarm (esp[ecially] one serving as bodyguard for politicians and prominent personalities); tough, bully’ (Syr., Leb[anese]: Wehr 866);

‘fanfaron, bravache’ (S. 119); (also *qabaḏâhi*) ‘un gaillard, un homme déterminé’ (Barth. 634).

- Formed by → *kaba* and *dayi* ‘maternal uncle; (slang) bully’ (Turkic) (TETTL² 4, 26).

kabran ‘(prov[incial]) without energy, slow, lazy’ (NR 374); (dial.) ‘old (person)’ (DS 2584).

S *qabrân* ‘usé par l’âge ou la maladie’ (Barth. 633).

•?

kaçak tütüün ‘tabacco di contrabbando’ (AngelicoSm. 402).

S *qaçaaq* ‘tabac de contreband’ (Barth. 638).

Shortening of the T. phrase.

- Formed by *kaçak* ‘fugitive, runaway; contraband, smuggled’ (Turkic) and → *tütüün*.

kaçakçı ‘smuggler’ (NR 575).

S *qaçaaği* ‘contrebandier pour le tabac’ (Barth. 638).

- Der. of *kaçak* (→ *kaçak tütüün*).

kadın ~ (Osm.) **kadun** ‘matrona, domina, materfamilias’ (Men. 3577), ‘woman; lady’ (NR 577).

S *qâḏûn* in the phrase *bəsbəss qâḏûn* ‘dame Chatte’;

qâḏûne ‘dame’ (Barth. 631).

- Developed from → *hatun*.

kaftan ‘outer gown or robe with long skirts and sleeves; robe of honour, caftan’ (NR 580).

E *quftân* ‘long robe worn by men’ (Sp.¹ 496), ‘cassock’ (added in Sp.² 359), ‘kaftan, long loose robe (usually made of striped cotton-silk material) worn under outer garments by men in traditional Egyptian society’ (B. – H. 711).

S *qaftân* ‘manteau riche’ (Barth. 672).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 185ff.; KEWT 197).

kahveci ‘keeper of a coffee shop’ (NR 582).

E *qahwagî* ‘coffee-house keeper’ (Sp.¹ 503), ‘coffee-shop keeper’ (Sp.² 364), ‘coffee-house proprietor; coffee-house employee’ (B. – H. 721).

S *qahwağî* ‘cafetier’ (S. 119).

- Der. of *kahve* ‘coffee’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 89).

kâhya ‘steward, majordomo’ (NR 582).

E *kihya* ‘steward, stewardess in a Turkish family’ (Sp.¹ 513, Sp.² 372).

“In the Citadel of the Metropolis [= Cairo] is a court of judicature, called *ed-Dee-wân el-Khideewee*, where, in the Bâshà’s absence, presides his *Kikhyà* or deputy” (Lane 110f.).

S *kêhya* ‘lieutenant du gouverneur (mot vieilli et resté comme nom de famille)’ (Barth. 697);

kkâhi (L[iban]) ‘secrétaire du gouverneur’ (id. 731); ‘intendant’ (Den. 441).

- Var. of *kethüda* < NPers. *katxudâ* ‘a lord-lieutenant, a viceroy, vicegerent, vicar, locum tenens, deputy’ (Eren 200; KEWT 107).

kalçın ‘long felt hose, long felt boot’ (NR 584).

E *qalşın* ‘puttee(s)’ (B. – H. 713).

S *qalğın/qalçın/qilşın* ‘en Syrie, chaussons en peau, en maroquin, chez les dames aussi en satin, qu’on ne porte qu’avec des *bâbüğ*, espèce de galoches’ (D. 2, 399);

qalçın ‘chaussons de cuir sans semelles’ (Barth. 676);

qalşın ‘chaussons qu’on porte sous des bottes’ (S. 119); (L[iban]) ‘bas, chausse’ (Barth. 677);

‘*alşın* ‘chaussons; chaussettes, bas’ (Den. 9).

- Of Italian origin, cf. It. *calzino* ‘sock’, *calzone* (pl. *calzoni*) ‘trouser(s); (old, dial.) coarse sock, hose’ (Rocchi It. 895; TETTL² 4, 71f.).

kalfa ‘assistant master (in a workshop); master builder; qualified workman; supervisor of workmen; stewardess, senior negro maid; usher or monitor in a primary school’ (NR 587).

E *qalfâ/kalfâ* ‘architect; foreman of workmen; head woman-servant in a *harym*’ (Sp.¹ 499; *qalfa/qalfâ* ‘upper female servant; assistant teacher in a school; master-builder, architect’ (Sp.² 360f.); ‘*alfa* ‘monitor (in a school class)’ (B. – H. 32).

- < Ar. *ḥalifa* ‘vicar, deputy; successor; caliph’ (Eren 202; KEWT 198f.).

kalpak ‘fur cap’ (NR 589).

E *qalbaq* ‘hood’ (Sp.¹ 498); ‘cap faced with sheep-skin or fur’ (Sp.² 360).

S *qalbaq* ‘bonnet de fourrure en forme de mitre que portaient autrefois les négociants patentés’ (Barth. 676); ‘coiffure ronde en astrakhan’ (S. 119).

- “Eine ursprünglich mittelasiatische Kopfbedeckung, die von den Osmanen nach Europa eingeführt wurde und dort weite Verbreitung fand” (TMEN 3, 494). For the etymology of the word see Eren 203; KEWT 199f.

kama ‘dagger, poniard, dirk’ (NR 589).

S *qâma* ‘sabre court ou long poignard de Circassien dont la lame large et à deux tranchants fuit graduellement vers la pointe qui est très aigüe’ (Barth. 691).

- Etymology controversial (Eren 203 < NPers.; TMEN 3, 406; possibly < Caucasian).

kambur ‘hump, hunch; humpback, hunchback; humpbacked, hunchbacked’ (NR 590).

E *qambûr* (also *qanbûr* Sp.² 363) ‘hunch’ (Sp.¹ 500), ‘hunch on the back of a man’ (Sp.² 363).

S *qambûr* ‘bossu et nain, petit bossu’ (Barth. 683).

- Perhaps < Gr. *καμπύλος* ‘crooked’ (Nişanyan 238).

kamçı ‘whip’ (NR 590).

E *qamša* ‘strap, thong; leather whip, cowhide’ (Eg.: Wehr 924); ‘whip, lash’ (Sp.¹ 501, Sp.² 362), ‘whip, lash used by cart-drivers’ (B. – H. 717).

S *qamče* ‘petit fouet à bout brisé comme un fléau de batteur en grange; tuyau souple de narguilé’ (Barth. 680); *qamše* ‘fouet’ (S. 119).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 509ff.; Eren 204; KEWT 200f.).

kamyoncu ‘truck owner; truck driver’ (NR 591).

S *kamyonġi* ‘camionneur’ (S. 112, Den. 461).

- Der. of *kamyon* ‘truck, lorry’ (< Fr.).

kancabaş ‘barge with high and recurved cutwater’ (NR 593).

E *qanga* ‘Nile boat-house’ (Sp.¹ 502, Sp.² 363).

Apocope of the T. word.

- Formed by *kanca* ‘hook’ (< It.) and → *baş*, from the curved shape of the prow (LFL 247).

kandır- ‘to persuade; to convince; to seduce, to mislead’ (NR 594).

S *qandar, yqander* ‘séduire par des paroles artificieuses, suborner, entortiller’ (Barth. 684).

- Turkic, causative of *kan-* ‘to be satisfied, satiated’ (Erdal 804f.; TETTL² 4, 99).

kantırma (Osm.) ‘frenum, pec. levius; briglia’ (Men. 3767) = T. *kantarma* ‘spurred bit for a horse’ (NR 595).

E *qanțırma* ‘bridoon’ (Sp.¹ 502);

qarțima ‘bit, snaffle’ (id. 483);

qarțima/qanțırma ‘snaffle, bridoon’ (Sp.² 352);

qarțime ‘morso’ (Nallino 242).

- Turkic, perhaps of Mongolic origin (Räsänen 231; Eren 207f.), unless the direction of borrowing is the reverse (ËSTJa 5, 261; WOT 488). According to Tekin Harn. 126 “the Turkic and Mongolian stems [*qantar-* ~ *qanțar-*] are cognates”.

kanuncu ‘player on the zither’ (NR 596).

E *qânûngî* ‘one who plays the dulcimer’ (Sp.¹ 503, Sp.² 345).

S *qânəngî* ‘joueur de qânûn’ (Barth. 686).

- Der. of *kanun* ‘a zither-like instrument with seventy-two strings’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 92).

kanunname ‘code of laws, lawbook, statute book’ (NR 596).

E *qânûnnâma* ‘code of laws’ (Sp.² 345).

- < Pers. *qânûn-nâma* ‘book of canons or laws’ (EI 4, 562f.).

kapatma ‘kept mistress’ (NR 597).

S *qabațmâye* ‘maîtresse entretenue par son amant chez lui’ (Barth. 634).

- Verbal noun of *kapat-* ‘to close, shut; to buy cheaply by trickery; to keep (a mistress)’, causative of *kapa-* ‘to shut’ (Turkic) (TETTL² 4, 112).

kaplama ‘cover, coating; covered, coated’ (NR 598), (dial.) ‘kind of pilaf’ (DS 2634).
S *qablêma* (Dam.) ‘plat de viande et de légumes cuits à l’étouffée sous une couche de pâte’ (S. 119).

- Verbal noun of *kapla-* ‘to cover’, from *kap* ‘receptacle; cover; case’ (Turkic) (ËST-Ja 5, 266f.; KEWT 202).

kapudan ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) captain or commander in the navy’ (NR 599).

E *qabûdân* ‘captain of a ship’ (Sp.¹ 475), ‘ship-captain’ (Sp.² 347).

- < Ven. *capitàn* (= Stand. It. *capitano*) ‘captain’ (LFL 139ff.).

kapu kethüdası ‘the official Agent of a provincial governor, appointed to transact all his official business with the central Government’ (Redh.¹ 1435).

E *qabûkathudâ* (also *qabûthudây* Sp.²) ‘steward’ (Sp.¹ 476); ‘official agent of the Khedive in Constantinople’ (Sp.² 347).

- Formed by *kapu* ‘door’ (Turkic) and *kethüda* (→ *kâhya*) (Pakalın 2, 172f.).

karacı ~ (dial.) **karacı** ‘gipsy; brigand, highwayman’ (NR 602; DS 2641).

S *qarağ/qaraç* ‘n[om] coll[ectif] d’une peuplade vagabonde originaire de Mésopotamie, dont la langue n’est ni le turc ni l’arabe, et qui vit de mendicité et de vol; gens de mœurs sauvages’ (Barth. 645).

- “Das Wort ist anscheinend eine Ableitung mit dem bekannten Suffix +ç*i* von *qara* (...) in der Bedeutung ‘der niederen Volksklasse angehörend, gemein’” (TMEN 3, 434). However, this word also has different etymological explanations (ËSTJa 5, 300ff.).

Karagöz ‘Turkish shadow show; main figure of the Turkish shadow show’ (NR 602).

E ‘*arâgôz* ‘Karagöz, chief character of the shadow play; approx[imately]: Punch’ (Eg.: Wehr 89);

qaragöz (also *qarâgöz*, *karâkôz* Sp.²) ‘marionettes, punch and judy’ (Sp.¹ 485), ‘marionettes, puppet show’ (Sp.² 353);

qarâgöz (also ‘*arâgôz*) ‘puppet show similar to Punch and Judy’ (B. – H. 691).

S *qaragöz* ‘personnage du guignol turc’ (Barth. 653);

karakôz ‘polichinelle, héros du théâtre d’ombres chinoises’ (S. 112).

- Literally ‘black (*kara* [Turkic]) eye (*göz* → *gözlük*)’. On the history of this well-known Turkish show see Pakalın 2, 190ff.; EI 4, 461f.

karakanat name of a particular breed of pigeons, whose colours are ‘black, with white patterns on wings, neck and head’ (www.donucuirklar.com; accessed: March 2021).

E *karakandi* ‘type of tumbler pigeon with pale grey plumage’ (B. – H. 745).

S *karakand* (Dam.) ‘variété de pigeon qui a les ailes noires’ (S. 112; Den. 450).

- Literally ‘black (→ *Karagöz*) wing (*kanat* [Turkic])’.

karakol ‘police station, station house; outpost; guard’ (NR 603).

E *karâkôn* ‘police station’ (Eg.: Wehr 962);

qaraqôl (also *qaraqôn* Sp.¹, *qarâqôl* Sp.²) ‘id.’ (Sp.¹ 485, Sp.² 353);

karâkôn/qarâqôl ‘posto di guardia’ (Nallino 356).

See Lane’s passage quoted → *kulluk*.

S *qarâqôl* ‘poste de police’ (Den 415); *karakôl/karakôn* ‘id.’ (S. 112).

- Turkic, of Mongolic origin (ËSTJa 5, 29of.; Kincses-Nagy 173ff.; KEWT 204).

karakuş ‘the imperial eagle, *aquila mogilnik*’ (Redh.¹ 1449).

E *qaraqôş* ‘imperial eagle’ (Sp.² 353).

- Turkic, literally ‘black (→ *Karagöz*) bird (*kuş* [Turkic])’.

karavana ‘copper dish, used as a mess tin by soldiers and sailors’ (NR 605).

E *qarawâna* (also *qarâwâna* Sp.²) ‘tin plate’ (Sp.¹ 485, Sp.² 353); ‘a metal or porcelain basin’ (B. – H. 697).

S *qarawâne* ‘grande gamelle (de soldats)’ (Barth. 655).

- (Problematic) semantic development of Osm. *karavela* ~ *karavana* ‘type of ship’ < It. *caravella* ‘caravel’ (LFL 15of.).

karcığar ‘(Or[iental] mus[ic]) a simple *makam* about five centuries old’ (NR 606).

E *qargağâr* ‘mode in Arabic music beginning on D and having E half flat and A flat’ (B. – H. 691).

- This word is etymologized on the given website as *kar* ‘voice, sound’ (? from which language?) + *cığar* = *cihar* (→ *dört cihar*) (www.turksanatmuzigi.org/makamlarimiz/karcigar-makami; accessed: March 2021).

kardaş (Osm., dial.) ‘brother (or sister)’ (Redh.¹ 1412; TTAS) = Stand. T. *kardeş*.

S *qardâş* ‘frère’ (Den. 411).

- Turkic, literally ‘associated in the womb’, a der. of *karın* ‘abdomen, belly; womb’ (KEWT 204f.).

karış- ‘to mix (with), be mixed (with); to interfere (in), meddle (in)’ (Redh.² 491).

S *qâraş, yqâreş* ‘se mêler de, s’immiscer dans; se mêler des, s’ingérer dans les affaires de’ (Barth. 647); ‘toucher à’ (S. 119).

- Turkic, reciprocal form of *kar-* ‘to mix’ (KEWT 206).

karides ‘shrimp, prawn’ (NR 609).

S *qarêdes* (Syr[ie] moy[enne]) ‘crevette’ (Barth. 655).

- < Gr. *καρίδες*, pl. of *καρίδα* (= Stand. Gr. *γαρίδα*) ‘shrimp’ (Eren 214; TETTL² 4, 142f.).

karpuz ‘watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*’ (NR 610).

E *qarpûz* ‘melon d’eau, pastèque’ (D. 2, 332);

S *qarbûz* ‘pommeau de l’arçon antérieur d’une selle’ (Barth. 645).

This meaning depends on the T. phrase *eyer karpuzu* ‘candle (of a saddle)’ (Redh.² 288).

- Word found in a number of Turkic languages, of NPers. origin (TMEN 3, 38off.; Eren 214f.; KEWT 207).

karyola ‘bedstead, bed’ (NR 612).

S *karyôlâ* (Dam.) ‘lit’ (S. 112).

- < It. *carri(u)ola* ‘letto più piccolo con rotelle che di giorno è tenuto sotto il letto normale’; cf. also (*lectum pro*) *cariola* in a Medieval Latin text from Venice (LEI 12, 804). (Eren 215; TETTL² 4, 155).

kaşkaval ‘sheep cheese’ (NR 617).

S *qašqawân* ‘fromage sec en forme de tête’ (Barth. 660), ‘sorte de fromage très compact’ (S. 119); *kaškawân* ‘sorte de fromage rond, plat et très sec’ (Barth. 720). “Sui monti del Libano i maroniti dicono, pronunciando il *qâf* come un hamze, ‘*ach’auân* [*ch* = *š*] (...). Entrato nell’arabo pel tramite turco” (Barbera 99).

- < It. *caciocavallo* ‘type of stretched-curd cheese from Southern Italy’ (Eren 217; TETTL² 4, 165).

kaşmer ‘buffoon, tomfool’ (NR 617).

S *qašmar* in the phrase *qâyem matâl qašmar* ‘accoutré d’une façon ridicule, en partic[ulier] vêtu d’une veste courte qui laisse voir les jambes nues’ (Barth. 660).

- Etymology uncertain (Räsänen 241; TETTL² 4, 165).

kaşşak (dial.) ‘currycomb’ (DS 2678) = Stand. T. *kaşağı*.

S *qaşaq* ‘étrille’ (Barth. 660).

- Turkic, der. of *kaşa-* (~ *kaşı-*) ‘to scratch’ (Eren 216; KEWT 208).

kat ‘story, floor; layer, stratum; fold’ (NR 617).

E *kât* (Alexandria) ‘Stockwerk’ (Pr. 88).

S *qât* ‘une couche (de substance appliquée sur une autre); un étage’ (Barth. 631); *qât* ‘étage; sorte de divan’ (S. 120).

- Turkic (ËSTJa 5, 335f.; KEWT 209).

katırcı ‘muleteer’ (NR 618).

S *qâtərğî* ‘muletier, moucre’ (Barth. 631).

⟨kattirdji⟩ [the T. word was kept in the French translation] (Bérézine 111).

- Der. of *katır* ‘mule’ (Turkic) (Stachowski HWb. 95).

katramiz (Osm.) ‘a large glass bottle used by confectioners, etc.’ (Evliya Çelebi: Dankoff Ev. 72), ‘grande bouteille, bocal’ (Zenker 704).

S *qaṭramîz* ‘large bocal pansu en verre vert, qui sort des verreries de ‘*armanâz* et sert à contenir des conserves et provisions alimentaires’ (Barth. 666).

- ? The word entered the Venetian dialect as *catramesso* (and variations) ‘recipiente di vetro’ (Cortelazzo 310f.).

kav ‘tinder; punk’ (NR 620).

S *qâw* ‘n[om] d’une sorte d’allumettes en papier fort, qui brûle à l’aire comme de l’amadou’ (Barth. 631).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 532f.; Eren 218f.; KEWT 210).

kavata ‘sour green tomato (for pickling)’ (NR 620).

E *qûta* ‘tomatoes’ (Eg.: Wehr 932; B. – H. 722).

- ? According to NR of Armenian origin, but Dankoff Arm. does not include this word in his list.

kavuk ‘turban; quilted cap around which a turban’s sash is wrapped’ (Redh.² 501).

E *qâwûq* (also *qâwûq* Sp.²) ‘felt cap worn by Persians’ (Sp.¹ 473); ‘kind of felt cap, cylindrical cap’ (Sp.² 345f.).

S *qâwûq* in the phrase *šâš uqâwûq* ‘ancienne coiffure blanche des cheikh et noire des prêtres maronites’ (Barth. 631); also *qâbûq* (id. 634).

- Turkic (ËSTJa 5, 174; EI 5, 751).

kavun ‘muskmelon, melon, *Cucumis melo*’ (NR 622). The var. *kaun* is found in transcription texts (Argenti 142).

E *qâwûn* (also *qâwun* Sp.²) ‘kind of melon’ (Sp.¹ 473, Sp.² 346); (collective) ‘variety of musk-melon’ (B. – H. 725).

‘kaoun’ ‘melon’ (Bérézine 111).

S *qâwûn/qâ’ûn* (Dam.) ‘melon jaune’ (Barth. 632);

(only *qâ’un*) ‘variété de melon originaire d’Anatolie’ (S. 120).

- Turkic, of unclear origin (ËSTJa 5, 174f.; Eren 220; KEWT 211).

kavurma ‘fried meat; preserve of fried meat’ (NR 622).

E *qâwurma* ‘mutton or beef cut in small pieces and braised with squash or onions and tomatoes’ (Eg.: Wehr 863f.); ‘rich stew’ (Sp.¹ 473); ‘mutton or beef fried in small lumps and eaten either fresh or preserved in jars’ (Sp.² 345); ‘dish of braised meat cooked with onions’ (B. – H. 721);

qâwurma ‘carne preparata a guisa di stufato, con cipolle’ (Nallino 244).

S *qâwurmâ* ‘fricassée’ (Barth. 631);

qawârme/qawârma ‘consERVE de mouton frite et salée’ (S. 120);

qawrama ‘graisse fondue’ (Den. 436).

- Verbal noun of *kavur-* ‘to fry, parch, roast’ (Turkic) (KEWT 211).

kavuş (dial.) ‘beam’ (DS 2694) = Osm. *koğuş/kovuş*, T. *kovuş ağacı* ‘balk of timber; beam, joist’ (Redh.¹ 1490; NR 676).

E *qâwîş* ‘girder, great beam’ (Sp.¹ 473, Sp.² 346).

- Turkic (Clauson 613; ËSTJa 6, 17).

kayık ‘boat, rowboat, caique’ (NR 624).

E *qâyîq* ‘small boat, canoe’ (Sp.¹ 473); ‘lancia (sorta di barca)’ (Nallino 366).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 408ff.; Eren 221f.; WOT 425: “a cultural *Wanderwort* which entered almost all l[an]g[uage]s in Eurasia”; KEWT 211f.).

kay(i)sı ‘apricot, *Prunus armeniaca*’ (NR 624).

S *qêsi* in the phrase *neb qêsi* ‘raisin jaune, très estimé’ (Barth. 695).

The T. word for “apricot” is used for this grape variety “à cause de la ressemblance de couleur” (ibid.).

- < NPers. *qaysi* ‘apricot (dried)’ (perhaps < Ar. *qāysi* ‘pertaining to the tribe of the Qays’) (Eren 222; TETTL² 4, 190). Doerfer’s opinion (TMEN 3, 570f.) that the word comes from Hungarian is unfortunately erroneous (Kakuk 231; KEWT 212).

kayış ‘strap, thong; belt’ (NR 624).

E *qâyiş* ‘belt, razor strop’ (Sp.¹ 473); ‘leather strap; sling; razor strop’ (added in Sp.² 346); ‘leather-strap (especially one used as a razor-strop); thick leather belt (especially the type worn by soldiers’ (B. – H. 726).

S *qâyeş* ‘bande de cuir sur laquelle on aiguise le rasoir’ (Den. 404);

qâyəş/qayış ‘courroie, lanière’ (S. 120).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 408; KEWT 212).

kaymak ‘cream; clotted cream’ (NR 625).

S *qaymaq* ‘crème du lait bouilli’ (Barth. 696);

qêmaq (plus rarement *kaymak*) ‘crème du lait’ (S. 120).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 410ff.; KEWT 213).

kaymakam ‘head official of a district; (formerly) lieutenant colonel’ (NR 625).

E *qâ'im-maqâm/qâ'imaqâm* ‘colonel’ (formerly Eg.: Wehr 937);

qâyim maqâm ‘lieutenant colonel’ (Sp.¹ 472, Nallino 225); ‘junior post-captain in the navy’ (added in Sp.² 346).

S *qâ'im-maqâm/qâ'imaqâm* ‘administrative officer at the head of a *qadâ'*, approx[imately]: district president’ (Syr.-Leb[anese]: Wehr 937);

qâyem-maqâm ‘lieutenant-colonel; sous-préfet; gouverneur d’un *qâda'*’ (Barth. 692); *qaymaqâm* ‘caïmacam, titre administratif’ (S. 120).

- Ar. word, orig. ‘acting; substitute’. The above-mentioned meanings have developed in Osm.-Turkish, see EI 4, 461f.

kaymaklı dondurma ‘(creamy) ice cream’ (Redh.² 504).

S *qêmâqli (kaymaklı) dondurma* ‘glace à la crème!’ (cry of “marchands de rues”) (S. 120).

- Formed by *kaymaklı* ‘creamy’ (der. of → *kaymak*) and → *dondurma*.

kaytan ‘cotton or silk cord, braid’ (NR 626).

E *qitân* ‘thick cotton cord’ (Sp.¹ 506), ‘thick cotton thread, plaited cord, string’ (Sp.² 366);

qutân/qitân ‘cord, piping, edging’ (B. – H. 706);

qaitân/haitân ‘Schnur, Faden’ (L. 117).

S *qîṭân* ‘ganse, cordonnet tressé de soie ou de coton’ (Barth. 695).

- < Gr. *γαῖτάνι* ‘cord, lace, braid’ (Eren 223; KEWT 213).

kazan ‘cauldron, large kettle, boiler’ (NR 627).

E *qazân* ‘boiler, caldron’ (Sp.¹ 485), ‘cauldron, steam-boiler’ (Sp.² 353), (also *qizân*) ‘boiler, cauldron’ (B. – H. 698); ‘caldaia grande (anche di macchine)’ (Nallino 300); ‘Wäschebottich’ (Pr. 106).

S *qâzân* ‘chaudière (de locomotive)’ (Den. 404); ‘chaudière, chaudron’ (S. 120).

- Turkic (Eren 223f.; KEWT 213).

kazancı ‘cauldron maker, boiler or kettle maker’ (NR 627).

E *qazângî* ‘boiler-maker’ (Sp.¹ 485, Sp.² 353).

- Der. of → *kazan* (Stachowski HWb. 96; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/166).

kazık ~ (Osm.) **kazuk** ‘pale, stake, pile’ (NR 627; TS 2394).

E *ḥâzûq* ‘impaling-machine; stake, peg’ (Sp.¹ 184), ‘trick, piece of roguery’ (added in Sp.² 150); ‘impaling spike; dirty trick, doublecross; wooden peg or pin; a pile; pile-driver’ (B. – H. 249);

qazaq (collective) ‘telegraph pole(s)’ (B. – H. 699).

S *ḥâzûq* ‘pieu appointi par un bout et employé comme instrument de supplice, pal; piquet de tente; piquet qu’on enfonce en terre et auquel on fixe l’entrave d’un cheval mis en vert; méchant tour joué à q[uel]q[u]n, pour le perdre ou le rouiner’ (Barth. 190); ‘pal; contretemps, tuile’ (S. 109); ‘ennui’ (Den. 143).

- Turkic (Eren 224; Erdal 360; KEWT 214).

kazma ‘pickaxe, mattock’ (NR 628).

E *qazma* (also *qâzma* Sp.²) ‘pickaxe’ (Sp.¹ 486), ‘axe’ (Sp.² 343), ‘pick-axe’ (B. – H. 699).

S *qâzme* ‘pioche’ (Den. 418); *qâzma* ‘id.’ (S. 120).

- Verbal noun of *kaz-* ‘to dig’ (Turkic: KEWT 214).

kebabçı ~ (Osm.) **kebabcı** ‘cook and seller of roast meat’ (NR 629).

E *kabâbgî* ‘cook who sells *kabâb*’ (Sp.² 369); ‘one engaged in the preparation, selling and serving of kebab’ (B. – H. 729).

- Der. of *kebab/kebab* ‘meat broiled/roasted in small pieces’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 97).

kelepçe ‘manacle, handcuff’ (NR 633).

E *kalabš* (also *kalâbš* Sp.²) ‘manacles, handcuffs’ (Eg.: Wehr 979; Sp.¹ 524, Sp.² 380), ‘handcuff’ (B. – H. 758).

S *kalabča* ‘bloc formé de deux pièces de bois portant deux écranchures où l’on enferme les mains du prisonnier et qu’on resserre au moyen de deux vis, (approx[imativement]) menottes de bois’ (Barth. 724); *kalabša* ‘menottes’ (S. 111).

- < Pers. *kalāba* ‘a raw thread as it is wound from the spindle, yarn; a clew, hank, skein’ + dim. suff. +*ča* (Eren 228; this etymology is considered doubtful by TETTL² 4, 212).

keman ‘violin’ (NR 635).

E *kamân* ‘violin(s)’ (B. – H. 763).

- Semantic development of *keman* ‘archery bow’ < NPers. (TETTL² 4, 219; KEWT 216).

kenar ~ (dial.) **kinar** ‘edge, border, brink; margin’ (NR 637; Stachowski Npers. 97).

E *kinâr* ‘border, edge, margin’ (Sp.² 382); ‘trimming (on the edge of a garment)’ (B. – H. 765).

S *kanâr* ‘bordure, lisière d’une étoffe’ (Barth. 728); ‘bordure (spécialement de la chaussure)’ (S. 112).

- < NPers. *kanâr/kinâr* ‘a side, brink, coast, edge; hem (of a garment)’ (KEWT 216).

kepçe ‘ladle; skimmer; scoop’ (NR 639).

E *kabša* ‘ladle’ (Sp.¹ 509), ‘scoop, skimmer, scummer’ (added in Sp.² 370).

S *kebğâye* ‘grande cuillère à pot’ (Den. 442); ‘louche à potage’ (S. 113).

- < NPers. *kabča/kapča/kafča* ‘a ladle, skimmer’ (Eren 231; KEWT 217).

kerake ~ (dial.) **kereke** ‘a former kind of light cloak’ (NR 641; DS 2753).

E *karaka* ‘native ladies’ vest’ (Sp.¹ 516), ‘native ladies’ upper coat or cloak’ (Sp.² 374).

- Etymology uncertain (Sanglax 101: perhaps corruption of *calico* ‘kind of cotton fabric’; TETTL² 4, 237: no etymology; KEWT 217: < Fr. *caraco* ‘Kaftanbluse’).

kereste ‘timber, lumber’ (NR 640); ‘Material und Zubehör (spez[iell] für die Herstellung von Schuhen), Schusterbedarf’ (Stw. 516).

E *karista* (also *kârista* Sp.¹) ‘articles for repairs of saddlery’ (Sp.¹ 506); ‘materials required for shoe-making or saddlery’ (Sp.² 367); ‘lumber mill; cabinet(s), cupboard(s)’ (B. – H. 743).

S *karasta* ‘bois de construction; matière première nécessaire au travail d’un artisan, ainsi le cuir pour un cordonnier, le fer pour un forgeron’ (Barth. 711); *karesta* ‘matériaux pour la cordonnerie, la menuiserie, etc.’ (S. 112).

- < NPers. *kârâsta* ‘planks, building materials’ (Eren 233; KEWT 217).

keresteci ‘timber merchant’ (NR 640).

S *karestağî* ‘marchand de bois de construction’ (S. 112); ‘marchand de matières premières (cuir, bois de construction, etc.)’ (Den. 448).

- Der. of → *kereste* (Stachowski HWb. 98; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/166).

keretvet ‘wooden bedstead, wooden divan’ (NR 640).

E *karawêt* ‘sofa, divan’ (Sp.¹ 517, Sp.² 375);

karawêta/karawîta ‘wooden bench; sofa’ (B. – H. 747).

S *karâwît/karawît* ‘divan bas sur pieds, garni ou non de ses matelas, coussins et tapis’; (also *garawît*) ‘divan, canapé oriental’ (Barth. 707, 738);

karâwîte ‘bois ou charpente nue d’un divan; le même garni de ses accessoires’ (Barth. 707).

- < Gr. *κρεβάτι* ‘bed’ (Eren 233; KEWT 218).

kerhane ~ (Osm.) **kârhane** ‘factory, workshop; brothel’ (NR 607, 640).

E *karahâna* ‘brothel’ (Eg.: Wehr 960; Sp.¹ 515, Sp.² 373, B. – H. 742).

S *karhâne* ‘fabrique, usine; provenant d’une bonne fabrique, bien travaillé (opposé à *ğalab*); lupanar’ (Barth. 709); ‘atelier; (surtout) maison close’ (S. 112).

- < NPers. *kârxâna* ‘a shop, workshop, manufactory; a laboratory’ (Eren 233). Pejoration of the word has occurred in Turkish.

kerhaneci ~ (Osm.) **kârhaneçi** ‘a keeper of a manufactory, a manufacturer’ (Redh.¹ 1514); ‘brothel keeper’ (NR 640).

S *karhânçi* ‘propriétaire d’atelier; tenancier de maison close’ (S. 112);

kirhânçi ‘fabricant; directeur d’usine’ (Den. 441).

- Der. of → *kerhane* ~ *kârhane* (Stachowski HWb. 94).

kesim ‘act of cutting; cut, make, shape; stature, figure’ (NR 643).

E *kasm* ‘shape, form, figure, mode’ (Sp.¹ 520, Sp.² 377); ‘shape, form, appearance’ (B. – H. 751).

S *kasm* ‘costume; uniforme militaire; forme, conformation physique’ (Barth. 718); ‘forme, coupe d’un costume, costume’ (S. 112).

- Der. of *kes-* (→ *keskin*) (TETTL² 4, 245).

keskin ‘sharp, keen; pungent’ (NR 644).

S *kaskîn* ‘fort, capiteux (vin, eau-de-vie); fort, très aigre (vinaigre); tranchant (cou-teau)’ (Barth. 718).

- Turkic, der. of *kes-* ‘to cut’ (TETTL² 4, 246f.).

keşide ‘(Arabic calligraphy) lengthening line between two letters’ (NR 520).

E *kaşida* ‘lengthening line between two letters’ (B. – H. 753).

- < NPers. *kaşida* ‘drawn; extended, lengthened’ (TETTL² 4, 250).

kete ‘(prov[incial]) cake of rice flour’ (NR 647).

S *kâtâ* ‘sorte de pâtisserie faite de semoule, de beurre, de dattes ou de *mâmûnîye*’ (Barth. 697).

- To be compared with Arm. *gat’ay* ‘a type of cake’ (Dankoff Arm. 172).

kezzap ‘nitric acid, aquafortis’ (Redh.² 517).

S *gazzâb* in the phrase *mwayyt al-gazzâb* ‘eau-forte, acide azotique du commerce, employé par les orfèvres’ (Barth. 739).

- < NPers. *tîz-âb* ‘aquafortis’ (TETTL² 4, 257).

Kıbrıslı ‘of or from Cyprus, Cypriote’ (NR 649).

E *qubruşlı* ‘Cypriote’ (Sp.¹ 474, Sp.² 346).

- Ethnicon of the place name *Kıbrıs* ‘Cyprus’.

kıç ‘buttocks, bottom; (naut[ical]) stern, poop’ (NR 649).

E *qišš* ‘stern of a steamer’ (Sp.¹ 487), ‘stern of a ship’ (Sp.² 354), ‘stern, after-end of a ship’ (B. – H. 701).

- Turkic (KEWT 219).

kıdemli ‘senior in service’ (NR 649).

S *qədəmlî* ‘plus ancien en grade (officier)’ (S. 120).

- Der. of *kıdem* ‘seniority, precedence’ (< Ar.).

kılavuz ‘guide, leader; gimlet, screw-tap’ (NR 650).

E *qalâwûz* ‘screw-nail’ (Sp.² 360); (also *qalâwôz*) ‘thread (of a screw); screw’ (B. – H. 716).

S *qalâwûz* ‘guide; taraud, outil de menuisier’ (Barth. 674);

qalawûz ‘bête de somme qui précède une caravane; filière à bois, à tarauds creux’ (id. 679);

qalâ’ûz ‘guide, taraud’ (S. 119).

- “The word seems to be of Ir[anian] origin (...). In any case, it is an old cultural migrating word” (WOT 481).

kıral ~ kral ‘king’ (NR 653, 680).

E *qirân* ‘König, Sultan’ (L. 122).

S *qrân* ‘roi, majesté’ (Den. 416).

- < Southern Sl., cf. Bulg. *крал*, Sb., Cr. *krâlj* ‘king’ (TMEN 3, 437; KEWT 234).

kırbaç ‘whip, scourge; riding whip, horsewhip’ (NR 653).

E *kurbâç* ‘lash, whip’ (Sp.¹ 514, Sp.² 373); (also *kurbâk*) ‘horsewhip’ (B. – H. 740).

S *kərbâç* ‘cravache pliante comme un fléau et dont l’articulation est faite d’un morceau de cuir (c’est la cravache des Cosaques et des Circassiens); cravache souple faite d’un nerf d’hippopotame; cravache européenne; fouet de cocher européen’ (Barth. 708);

kərbâç/gərbâç/qorbâş ‘cravache’ (S. 113).

- Probably from a Turkic base, but its formation is not at all clear (Eren 237; Stachowski TPol. 351; TETTL² 4, 276; KEWT 221).

kırk ‘forty’ (NR 655).

S *qêreq* in the phrase *halmara qêreqa* ‘cette femme a dépassé la quarantaine’ (Barth. 651).

- Turkic (Eren 238; KEWT 221).

kısac (Osm.) ‘a pair of pincers, pliers, nippers, etc.’ (Redh.¹ 1507).

E *quşâç* ‘(watchmaker’s) pliers, pair of pincers’ (B. – H. 702).

- Turkic, der. of *kıs-* ‘to compress, squeeze, pinch’ (Clouston 667, 665).

kışla ‘barracks’ (NR 658).

E *qaşla* ‘hospital’ (Eg.: Wehr 896), ‘hospital, infirmary’ (Sp.¹ 488, Sp.² 355).

S *qašla* '(military) barracks' (Syr.: Wehr 896);
qašle 'caserne' (Barth. 660, S. 120).

- Variation of → *kıslak* (TMEN 3, 279; TETTL² 4, 290; KEWT 223).

kıslak 'winter quarters (for animals, nomads or an army)' (NR 658).

E *qušlâq* 'barrack' (Sp.¹ 488), 'barracks for troops' (Sp.² 355), 'barracks' (B. – H. 702).

S *qašlâq* 'caserne' (Den. 420).

The Ar. words have undergone a semantic change under the influence of → *kısla*.

- Turkic, der. of *kıŝ* 'winter' (TMEN 3, 479; Erdal 109).

kıyma 'chopped meat' (NR 661).

S *qîma* 'viande crue hachée' (Barth. 696).

- Verbal noun of *kıy-* 'to cut up finely, mince' (Turkic) (KEWT 223).

kızak 'sledge, sled, sleigh; (naut[ical]) ways, sliding ways' (NR 661).

E *qazaq* 'slip, the ways on which ships are built' (Sp.² 353); 'dolly, trolley; (naut[ical]) slipway' (B. – H. 699).

- Turkic, of unclear etymology (Eren 241f.; TETTL² 4, 302; KEWT 223).

kızılçık 'cornelian cherry' (NR 663).

E *qazalgaq* 'Kornelkirsche' (L. 123).

S *qazalğaq* 'cornouille; fruit à goût douceâtre qui ressemble à la datte, on le mange sucré ou cuit avec du sucre' (Den. 417);

qazalğî 'cornouille' (S. 120).

- Der. of *kızıl* 'red' (Turkic) (Eren 243).

kızıl kurt 'red mite (pest of birds), scarlet plant louse, *Trombidium hirsutissimum*; harvest bug, *Leptus autumnalis*; (prov[incial]) damn you!' (NR 662).

S *qəzzəlqərd* 'qu'un ver rouge (pénètre dans tes entrailles et t'étouffe)!' (Barth. 656).

- Literally 'red (→ *kızılçık*) worm (*kurt* [Turkic])'.

kilerci 'butler' (NR 664), 'pantryman, larderer' (Redh.² 531).

E *karârğî* 'steward, questor' (Sp.¹ 514, Sp.² 373).

S *karârğî* 'employé chargé du service des rafraîchissements aux invités dans une noce' (Barth. 710); *krârğî* 'gardien de la dépense, du cellier' (Den. 446).

The Ar. words have been contaminated with Stand. Ar. *karâr* 'pantry; cellar' (prob. of direct Greek origin).

- Der. of *kiler* 'storeroom, pantry, larder' (< Gr. < Lat.) (Stachowski HWb. 101; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/168).

kilim 'carpet' (Redh.¹ 1568), 'woven matting, rug without a pile, kilim' (NR 664).

E *kilim* 'carpet' (Sp.¹ 525); 'Turkey-carpet' (Sp.² 381); 'woven rug' (B. – H. 762).

- < NPers. *gilim* 'garment made of goats' hair or wool; carpet or rug to lie down upon; blanket'. (TMEN 4, 4ff.; Eren 243).

kimdir ‘who is it?’ (Redh.¹ 1614).

E *kîmdir* ‘(mil[itary]) who goes there?’ (Sp.² 386).

- Formed by *kim* ‘who’ (Turkic) and the T. copula *-dir*.

kim kime, dum дума ‘this is a chaotic situation in which nobody knows what’s happening to the rest’ (NR 665).

S *kîm kîmâ* (Dam.) ‘qui s’en apercevro? ni vu ni connu’ (S. 113).

The T. phrase has been shortened to its first part.

- Jocular reduplication phrase based on *kim* (→ *kimdir*).

kişmiş ‘kind of small seedless raisin (smaller than sultana)’ (NR 668).

E *kişmiş* ‘cape gooseberry’ (Sp.² 378).

S *kəşmeş* ‘espèce de raisins secs à petits grains et à pépins très fins ou sans pépins, qu’on importe de Smyrne; raisins de Corinthe’ (Barth. 720).

- < NPers. *kişmiş* ‘dried grapes, corinths, or currants; a species of small grape without stones; raisins’ (Eren 247).

kol ‘arm; wing (of an army); column of troops’ (NR 671).

E *qôl* ‘column; army corps’ (Sp.² 364); ‘(obs.) convoy, column’ (B. – H. 723).

- Turkic (KEWT 226).

kol ağası ~ kolağası ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) adjutant major, lieutenant commander’ (NR 671); ‘Offiziersrang zwischen Hauptmann und Major; zwei Stufen: *sağ kolağası* und *sol kolağası*’ (Stw. 543).

S *kôl âğâsi* ‘adjutant-major’ (S. 113).

- Formed by → *kol* and → *ağa ~ ağa* (Sertoğlu 189).

kolan ‘stout band/binding; (saddle) girth, cinch, bellyband, surcingle’ (Redh.² 538).

S *qolân* ‘sangle de cheval, de mulet’ (S. 120).

- Turkic (Eren 249f.; ÈSTJa 6, 46ff.).

kolcu ‘watchman, custom house guard; agent for servants’ (NR 671); ‘security agent in organizations such as the Régie [= a parastatal company that had a monopoly over tobacco production, established in the later Ottoman Empire]’ (Pakalın 2, 288).

S *kôlğî* (Dam.) ‘agent de la Régie des Tabacs’ (S. 113).

- Der. of → *kol* (Stachowski HWb. 103).

koltuk ‘armpit; armchair’ (NR 672).

E *kûltuk* ‘Stuhl mit hoher Lehne’ (Pr. 91).

S *qəltoq* ‘fauteuil’ (Barth. 677; S. 120).

- *Koltuk/koltuk*¹ ‘armpit’ (prob. der. of → *kol*) is an old Turkic word (Erdal 44), while *koltuk*² ‘armchair’ is “ein relativ neues Wort” (KEWT 227). The relationship between the two words is not clear. According to Tietze *koltuk* ‘armchair’ results from a shortening of the adjective *koltuklu* ‘having arms (chair)’ (TETTL² 4, 351).

komisyoncu ‘commission agent’ (NR 672).

E *qômisyôngî* ‘representative of a commercial firm’ (Sp.¹ 504), ‘commission agent, commercial traveller’ (added in Sp.² 365).

S *komisyonği* ‘commissionaire, courtier’ (S. 113).

- Der. of *komisyon* ‘commission’ (< Fr.) (Stachowski HWb. 103).

konak ‘halting place; stage; inn; mansion, residence; government house’ (NR 673).

E *knak* ‘station’ (Bérézine 114).

qnâq ‘étape, halte; demeure d’un notable’ (Barth. 683); ‘étape, station’ (Den. 434);

qnâqa/kônâk ‘pied à terre, maison de maître dans une ferme ou dans un village’ (S. 120).

- Turkic, der. of *kon-* ‘to settle down; to stop (for the night)’ (KEWT 227).

konca ‘flower bud, rosebud’ (NR 673).

S *ənğâye* in the phrase *wardê ənğâye* ‘bouton de rose qui s’entrouvre, rose à peine éclose’ (Barth. 16).

- < NPers. *gunča* ‘a rose-bud’ (TETTL¹ 2, 163; KEWT 227).

konuş- ‘to talk, chat, speak’ (NR 674).

S *tqônaş* (6th-form verb) ‘bavarder’ (S. 120).

- Reciprocal form of → *kon-* (→ *konak*) (TETTL² 4, 366).

kopça ‘hook and eye’ (NR 674).

E *kubša* ‘hook’ (Sp.² 370), ‘gancio’ (Nallino 236); ‘hook and eye’ (B. – H. 733).

S *qabčâye* ‘une agrafe’ (Barth. 632).

- < Hung. *kapocs* (possessive form *kapcsa*) ‘hook and eye’, perhaps via Southern Slavic (Rocchi Thung. 107; Eren 251f.; KEWT 228).

kopuz ‘lute-like instrument (played by medieval Turkish bards)’ (Redh.² 544).

E *qabûş* (also *qâbûş*, *qanbûş*) ‘eine Art Harfe’ (L. 122).

S *gabbûş* ‘mandoline à une corde pincée’ (Barth. 633).

- Turkic (TMEN 1, 443ff., 3, 535ff.; WOT 552f.; KEWT 228).

koroydo (slang) ‘idiotic, foolish (person); idiot, fool, nitwit’ (Redh.² 545).

E *kurudyâ* ‘very gullible or naive person, a swindler’s mark’ (B. – H. 742).

- < Gr. *κορόιδο* ‘dupe, sucker, fall guy; laughing stock’ (Eren 252, TETTL² 4, 374).

kovan ‘an outer stiff case of a cylindrical shape; an artificial hive (for bees)’ (Redh.¹ 1490).

S *qwân/qəwân* ‘cylindre ou rouleau conique de phonographe’ (Barth. 693).

This meaning depends on the T. phrase *fonograf kovani* ‘phonograph cylinder’ (<https://plakkent.com/tag/fonograf-kovani>, accessed: March 2021).

- Etymology unclear (Eren 254; TETTL² 4, 383).

köfte ‘meat balls’ (NR 677).

E *kufta* ‘balls or cakes of minced meat fried in butter’ (Sp.¹ 522, Sp.² 378); ‘dish of (spiced) minced meat, fish or chicken shaped into patties (or around a skewer) and cooked’ (B. – H. 755).

S *kəfta* ‘boulettes de viande hachée et sautées’ (Barth. 721).

- < NPers. *kōfta* ‘hashed meat; balls of pounded meat cooked in soup, rissoles’ (Eren 255).

köpri ~ **küpri** (Osm., dial.) ‘bridge’ (Argenti 155, Men. 4050; TTAS) = Stand. T. *köprü*.

E *kubrî/kûbrî* (only *kûbrî* B. – H.) ‘bridge’ (Sp.¹ 509, Sp.² 369); ‘bridge (also dent[istry]); thwart (of a Nile boat)’ (B. – H. 732).

“Das gängige Wort im Ägypt[isch]-Arab[ischen] sowohl in der Schriftsprache als auch in der gesprochenen Sprache” (Pr. 90). “Vom türkischen *köpri* (eventuell *küpri* – aber sicher nicht von der modernen Standardform “köprü”) abgeleitet” (Prokosch Einfl. 101).

S *kûbri* ‘pont’ (Den. 462).

- Turkic, of debated origin (TMEN 3, 585ff.; Eren 258f.; KEWT 232).

kösele ‘stout leather (used for soles)’ (NR 679).

S *kôsala* ‘cuir à semelles, pour les chaussures *qəndra*’ (Barth. 731).

- < NPers *gosāla* ‘a calf’ (Eren 261; KEWT 233).

köstek ‘watch chain; fetter, hobble’ (NR 679).

E *kustêk/ustêk* ‘long watch-chain’ (Sp.¹ 518), ‘ladies’ watch-chain, *sautoir*’ (added in Sp.² 19); (only *ustêk*) ‘watch strap, watch bracelet’ (B. – H. 20).

S *kastak* ‘chaîne de montre; entrave en corde (pour cheval à l’écurie)’ (Barth. 716).

- Turkic, der. of *köste-* ‘to hobble, fetter’ (Eren 262; KEWT 234).

köşk ‘villa; summerhouse; pavilion’ (NR 680); (dial.) ‘balcony’ (DS 2980).

E *kušk* ‘kiosque’ (Sp.¹ 521), ‘kiosk; hut, pavilion, belvedere’ (Sp.² 378); (rur[al] also *kušuk*) ‘kiosk’ (B. – H. 753).

S *kəšk* ‘sorte de balcon fermé du côté de la rue par une légère cloison de bois percée de quelques fenêtres, et formant le prolongement d’une pièce intérieure’ (Barth. 720).

- According to M. Stachowski < Early NPers. *košk* (KEWT 234) rather than NPers. *kušk* ~ *kūšk* ‘a palace, villa’ (Eren 262).

kubur ‘holster; quiver; long case’ (NR 681).

S *qəbor* ‘couvre-plat, couvre-manger fait d’une calotte de cuivre étamé; globe de lampe; écrin à bijoux; étui (à lunettes, à montre)’ (Barth. 633).

- Turkic < Mongolic (TMEN 1, 392f.; Eren 263; KEWT 235).

kula ‘russet, dun (horse)’ (NR 683).

S *qəla* ‘de couleur isabelle (cheval)’ (Barth. 674).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 507f.; KEWT 236).

kullan- ‘to use, to employ’ (NR 684).

S *tqallan, yəṭqallan* ‘se servir de, employer, faire usage de’ (Barth. 679).

- Turkic (ĖSTJa 6,5of.; KEWT 236).

kulle ~ kule ‘tower’ (NR 683, 684).

S *qalle* ‘tour fortifiée’ (Barth. 678);

⟨kulli⟩ ‘tour’ (Bérézine 115).

- < Ar. *qulla*^h ‘highest point; top, summit’ (KEWT 236). Backborrowing.

kulluk ‘slavery, servitude; (archaic) guardhouse; police station’ (NR 684).

E “Numerous guard-houses have been established throughout the metropolis [= Cairo] (...). The guard is called *kulluk*, or, more commonly, at present, *karà-kól*, vulgarly *karakón*” (Lane 111).

S *qalloq* ‘corps de garde’ (Barth. 678).

- Turkic, der. of *kul* ‘slave’ (TMEN 3, 559f.; TETTL² 4, 427).

kumarci ‘gambler’ (NR 685).

E *qumârġi* ‘gambler’ (Sp.¹ 500, Sp.² 362).

S *qamarġi* ‘homme qui a la passion des jeux de hazard ou d’argent, joueur’ (Barth. 681); *qmârġi* ‘joueur’ (S. 120).

- Der. of *kumar* ‘gambling’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 107).

kumbara ‘bomb-shell’ (NR 685).

E *qunbula* ‘bomb-shell’ (Sp.² 363).

Also *qumbila* (Pr. 108).

S *qambara* ‘bombe’ (Barth. 683).

- < NPers. *xumbara* ‘a rocket’, *xumpāra* ‘a bomb-shell’ (TETTL¹ 2, 334; Rocchi Add.² 155).

kundak ‘swaddling clothes; stock (of a gun); gun carriage’ (NR 685).

E *ġundâq* ‘gun-carriage’ (Sp.¹ 436), ‘stock of a gun’ (added in Sp.² 320).

S *qandâq* ‘maillot (d’enfant); crosse et fût (d’un fusil)’ (Barth. 684); ‘maillot, langes; bois du fusil’ (S. 120);

⟨koundak⟩ ‘monture de fusil’ (Bérézine 110).

- Turkic (TMEN 3, 520ff.; Eren 267; KEWT 238).

kundakçi ‘gunstock maker’ (NR 685).

E *ġundâqġi* ‘armorer, gunsmith’ (Eg.: Wehr 802; Sp.¹ 436, Sp.² 320).

qundaqġiyya (pl.) ‘armuriers’ (D. 2, 418, from a source concerning Egypt).

- Der. of → *kundak* (Stachowski HWb. 108).

kundura ‘a shoe made European fashion’ (Redh.¹ 1499).

E *kundura* ‘slipper’ (Sp.¹ 527), ‘shoe, slipper’ (Sp.² 382); *kundara* ‘(obs.) (pair of) shoes’ (B. – H. 766).

- S *kundura* ‘(Western-style) shoe’ (Syr.: Wehr 987);
kəndra ‘souliers’ (Den. 461); also *kundara/kundrây* (id.), *kondra* (S. 113);
qəndra/qəndra ‘chaussure à talon’ (Barth. 685).
- < Byz. Gr. *κόνητρος* ‘stutzschwängig, gestutzt, kurz’ (Rocchi Erg. 129; KEWT 238).

kunduracı ‘shoemaker’ (NR 685).

- E *kunduragî* ‘seller or maker of slippers’ (Sp.¹ 527);
kundurğî ‘maker or seller of shoes or slippers’ (Sp.² 382);
kundargî/kuntargî ‘shoemaker, cobbler’ (B. – H. 766).
- S *kəndarğî/kondarğî* ‘cordonnier’ (S. 113);
qəndarağî/qəndrağî ‘id.’ (Barth. 685).
- Der. of → *kundura* (Stachowski HWb. 108).

kuskun ‘crupper-strap (of a horse harness)’ (NR 689).

- S *qaşqûn* ‘croupière’ (Barth. 664).
- Turkic (TMEN 3, 477f.; Eren 270; KEWT 240).

kuşak ‘girdle; sash; belt; cummerbund’ (NR 690).

- S *qşâq* (Dam.) ‘ceinture de fer autour d’une caisse’ (S. 120).
- Turkic (TMEN 3, 549; KEWT 240).

kuşkonmaz ‘asparagus, *Asparagus officinalis*’ (NR 690).

- E *kişk almâz* ‘asparagus’ (Eg.: Wehr 972; Sp.¹ 521, Sp.² 378, B. – H. 753).
- “Der ‘Spargel’ heißt bekanntlich im Türkischen *kuşkonmaz* ‘der Vogel setzt sich nicht hin’. Daraus hat man im Ägypt[isch]-Arab[ischen] *kişk almâz* gemacht, das zunächst übersetzt werden kann ‘Brei von Diamanten’. Aber vielleicht ist bei *almâz* auch an *almâsiye* gedacht, das nach Almkvist ‘eine Art Crème’ ist” (L. 108).
- Literally ‘the bird (→ *karakuş*) does not settle (*konmaz*, 3rd person of the negative aoriste of *kon-* [→ *konak*])’.

kuzi (Osm., dial.) ‘lamb’ (Men. 3793; TTAS) = Stand. T. *kuzu*.

- E *qûzi* ‘young lamb’ (Sp.¹ 504), ‘lamb’ (Sp.² 364); ‘young (of mutton)’ (B. – H. 721); ‘jung, munter’ (L. 124).
- S *qûzi* ‘agneau entier farci avec du riz, des noix et des amandes et cuit au four’ (Den. 436).
- Turkic (Eren 272; KEWT 241).

küçük zabit ‘noncommissioned officer’ (NR 694).

- S *kəşek zâbet* (Dam.) ‘sous-officier’ (S. 113).
- Formed by *küçük* ‘small, little’ (Turkic) and *zabit* ‘officer’ (< Ar.).

kükürt ‘sulfur’ (NR 694).

- S *kôkart/kôkərṭ* ‘soufre’ (Barth. 732).
- < NPers. *gūgird* ‘sulphur, brimstone’ (Rocchi Add² 156).

külbastı ‘grilled cutlet, chop’ (NR 695).

E *külbastı* (*kulbastı* Sp.¹) ‘beefsteak’ (Sp.¹ 524); ‘grilled steak or chop’ (Sp.² 384); ‘a dish consisting of poultry, game, or meat either grilled or fried gently in very little fat’ (B. – H. 758).

- Compound formed by *kül* ‘ash’ (Turkic) and *bastı* ‘a vegetable stew’, petrified (*kalıplaşmış*) third person of the *DI*-past of *bas-* (→ *basma*) (Korkmaz 172; TETTL² 4, 474; KEWT 242).

külek ~ (dial.) **küvlek** ‘wooden tub or wide shallow pail’ (NR 695; DS 3056).

S *kôlak* ‘seau de bois à une anse, pour traire les brebis’ (Barth. 732); *kawlek* ‘sébile’ (Den. 464).

- < Arm. *kovlak* ‘wooden pail’ (Dankoff Arm. 83; Eren 273).

küpeşte ‘handrail of banisters’ (NR 697).

E *kubista/kubišta* ‘(wooden) handrail’ (B.– H. 732).

- < Gr. *κουπαστή* ‘banister; gunwale’ (LFL 533).

küreç ‘shovel; oar; paddle; baker’s peel; hard labor, penal servitude’ (NR 697).

E *kurêk/kûrêk* (*kôrêk* Sp.¹) ‘shovel, pitchfork’ (Sp.¹ 518, 529), ‘shovel, scoop’ (Sp.² 384); *kûrêk* ‘shovel; baker’s peel’ (B. – H. 744);

kûreç/kûrêç ‘forced labor’ (Eg.: Wehr 991); ‘ergastolo’ (Eg[itto]: VAI 1298).

S *krêç* ‘cylindre de boulanger pour étendre la pâte; pelle; partie plate, en métal, de la pelle à enfourner les cendres et les braises dans le *tannûr*’ (Den. 450).

- Turkic, a der. of *küre-* ‘to dig up; to shovel’ (ËSTJa 5, 15off.; KEWT 243).

kürk ‘fur; fur coat’ (NR 698).

E *kurk* ‘fur, sable’ (Sp.¹ 516, Sp.² 374), ‘fur’ (B. – H. 744).

S *kurk* ‘fur’ (Syr.: Wehr 961); *kark* ‘pelisse, pardessus garni de fourrure’ (Barth. 712).

- Turkic (Eren 275; KEWT 243).

küstere ‘carpenter’s long plane; jackplane’ (NR 698).

E *kuştarra* ‘ruler (for drawing lines)’ (Sp.¹ 519, Sp.² 376);

kastîr ‘iron, or cutter, of a plane’ (B. – H. 749).

S *kuştarra* ‘rabot’ (Den. 453).

- < NPers. *kuštara* ‘a carpenter’s axe’ (Eren 276; KEWT 243). Different etymologies (see also TETTL² 4, 490) are unlikely.

lağ(ı)m ~ **lağım** ‘sewer; explosive mine; underground tunnel’ (NR 701).

E *lağam* ‘mine’ (Eg.: Wehr 1021); ‘military mine, blast’ (Sp.¹ 542, Sp.² 393); (also *lağm/luğm*) ‘(explosive) mine’ (B. – H. 792).

S *luğm* ‘mine’ (Syr.: Wehr 1021);

lağəm ‘mine’ (Barth. 758);

luğəm ‘mine, sape, égout’ (S. 114).

- There is little doubt that this word entered Arabic through Osmanlı (Procházka 593). However, its origin remains unclear. Tietze leaves the word unetymologized (TETTL² 4, 503).

lağ(i)mcı ~ **lağımçı** ‘sapper’ (NR 701).

E *lağamgî* ‘geniere; minatore’ (eg[iziano]: VAI 1341); ‘miner, blaster’ (Sp.¹ 542); ‘sapper, miner’ (Sp.² 393).

S *luğəməğî* ‘mineur’ (S. 114);

luğmağî ‘id.’ (Den. 477).

- Der. of → *lağ(i)m* ~ *lağım* (Stachowski HWb. 112).

lahana ‘cabbage’ (NR 702).

S *lahana/ləhana* ‘chou’ (Barth. 751); also *yaḥane* (S. 128).

- < Gr. *λάχανα*, pl. of *λάχανο* ‘cabbage’ (Eren 278; KEWT 245).

lakerda ‘salted tunny’ (NR 703).

E *lâkirda* ‘salted tunny’ (Sp.² 387).

- < Gr. *λακέρδα* ‘salt-cured bonito’ (< Lat.) (Eren 278; KEWT 246).

lakırdı ‘remark; word; conversation, talk’ (Redh.² 574).

S *naqârdî* ‘bavardage’ (S. 118).

- Etymology unclear (KEWT 246).

lala ‘manservant assigned to the care of a child’ (NR 703).

E *lâlâ* ‘tutor’ (Sp.¹ 533), ‘governor, man who has charge of a child like a nurse’ (added in Sp.² 387).

- < NPers *lālā* ‘the chief servant, intrusted with the education of his master’s sons’ (Stachowski Npers. 104f.; Rocchi Add.¹ 285).

lamba ‘lamp’ (NR 704).

E *lâmba/lamba* ‘lamp’ (Sp.² 387);

(also *lamḍa/landā*) ‘lamp; light-bulb’ (B. – H. 799).

S *lâmba/lamba* ‘lampe à pétrole (d’importation européenne)’ (Barth. 744).

- < Gr. *λάμπα* ‘lamp’ (< It.) (TETTL² 4, 510; KEWT 246).

lapa ‘watery boiled rice, thick rice soup, mush; poultice’ (NR 704).

E Phr.:

‘inta ‘malt ir-ruzzi labba ‘(man sagt zum Koch:) Du hast den Reis zu währig gemacht’ (Pr. 92).

S *labba* ‘bouillie de riz; riz très cuit et réduit en bouillie’ (Barth. 744); ‘cataplasme’ (S. 114).

- < Arm *lap* ‘watery food for dogs; pap for babies’ (Dankoff Arm. 53).

lata ‘hood, cowl’ (Redh.¹ 1619); ‘gown (formerly worn by Ulema); a priest’s frock’ (NR 705).

S *lâṭiyel/lâṭye* ‘couvre-nuque en étoffe noire des prélats des rites orientaux autres que les Maronites et les Syriens’ (Barth. 744).

- Etymology uncertain. Tietze assumes that the Osm.-T. word comes from Syrian Ar. (TETTL² 4, 518), but a borrowing in the reverse direction is much more likely.

leçek ‘square handkerchief folded and tied over the head’ (NR 707).

S *laçak* ‘pièce d’étoffe, surtout de mousseline imprimée, dont les femmes musulmanes des villes s’enveloppent le haut et le derrière de la tête et qu’elles passent sous et sur le menton jusqu’au nez (...) et dont elles relèvent le bas jusqu’aux yeux pour se voiler le visage’ (Barth. 748).

- < NPers. *laçak* ‘a square mantle which women wear doubled into a triangular form’, perhaps of Arm. origin (Eren 280; Dankoff Arm. 162).

legen ~ **leğen** ‘large bowl, basin’ (NR 707).

S *lagan* ‘vase de cuivre à rebord pour les ablutions au *ḥammâm*’ (Barth. 765); ‘bassin à laver, cuvette, tube’ (S. 114).

- < NPers. *lagan* ‘a brozen or copper pan in which the hands are washed’ (Eren 280; KEWT 247).

leke ‘stain; spot of dirt’ (NR 708).

E *lakka* ‘stain’ (Sp.¹ 545), ‘spot of dirt’ (added in Sp.² 395).

S *lakke* ‘une tache’ (Barth. 764);

lekke ‘tache’ (S. 114).

- < NPers. *laka* ‘spot, stain’ (Eren 280; Rocchi Add.¹ 285).

liman ‘harbor’ (NR 711).

E *limân* ‘port, harbor’ (Sp.¹ 549, Sp.² 398).

- < Byz. Gr. *λιμένιον* ‘harbor’ (LFL 535ff.; Eren 281).

liva ‘brigade; brigadier; rear admiral’ (NR 712).

E *liwâ* ‘brigade; major general’ (Eg., Syr.: Wehr 1038);

liwâ ‘brigade; brigadier general’ (Sp.¹ 548); ‘rear admiral’ (added in Sp.² 397);

liwâ/*liwâ* ‘brigade; major-general or brigadier-general’ (B. – H. 806).

S See Wehr’s data above.

- < Ar. *liwâ* ‘banner, flag, standard’, with a semantic development in Ottoman-Turkish. Backborrowing.

lokantaci ‘restaurant keeper, restaurateur’ (NR 712).

E *lôkandağî* ‘hotel-keeper, restaurateur’ (Sp.¹ 548, Sp.² 397).

S *lûkandağî* ‘hôtelier, aubergiste’ (Barth. 770); also *lokandağî* (S. 114).

Contaminated with Stand. Ar. *lokanda* ‘inn; hotel’ (directly < It.).

- Der. of *lokanta* ‘inn, hotel; restaurant’ (< It.) (Stachowski HWb. 113).

mabey(i)n ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) palace quarters where the sultan’s intermediaries were on duty’ (Redh.² 582).

E *mâbên* ‘chamberlains’ department in the Sultan’s palace’ (Sp.² 39).

- < Ar. *mâ-bayn* ‘that which is between’ (Sertoğlu 204). Backborrowing.

mabey(i)nci ‘a superior personal attendant officer of the Sultan’s court, a chamberlain’ (Redh.¹ 1651).

E *mâbêngî* ‘chamberlain’ (Sp.² 399).

- Der. of → *mabey(i)n* (Stachowski HWb. 114).

Macar altuni (Osm.) ‘a Hungarian ducat’ (Redh.¹ 1652).

E *magar* ‘Hungarian gold coin’ (Sp.¹ 555), ‘Hungarian ducat, sequin’ (Sp.² 411); ‘eighteen carat gold (goldsmiths’ term)’ (B. – H. 811).

Shortening of the Osm. phrase.

- Formed by *Macar* ‘Hungarian’ (< Hung. *magyar*) and → *altun* ~ *altın*.

macuncu ‘maker or seller of medicated taffy’ (NR 716).

E *ma’gûngî* ‘*hašîš*-paste seller, druggist’ (Sp.¹ 387); ‘maker of medicinal sugars or electuaries’ (Sp.² 440).

- Der. of *macun* ‘paste; confection; electuary; gumlike candy’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 114).

mağaza ~ mağāza ‘large store, shop’ (NR 718).

E *mağāza* ‘shop, store’ (Sp.² 442).

S *mağāzâ* ‘dépôt de marchandises, grand magasin’ (Barth. 794).

- < Gr. *μαγαζέ* ‘store-room’ < Ven. *magazén* (Stand. It. *magazzino*), of Ar. origin (LFL 278f.; KEWT 249).

mahiye ‘monthly pay or allowance’ (Redh.¹ 1665).

E *mahiya* ‘pay, salary’ (Sp.¹ 503), ‘wages’ (added in Sp.² 403); ‘monthly salary’ (B. – H. 839).

S *mâhiye* ‘gages ou appointments mensuels, les mois d’(un employé, etc.)’ (Barth. 777).

- Arabicized der. of NPers. *mâh* ‘the moon; a month’ (Nişanyan 38of.).

mahmuz ‘spur’ (NR 722).

E *mahmûz* ‘spur’ (Sp.¹ 628, Sp.² 458).

S *mahmûz* ‘éperon’ (S. 115).

- < Ar. *mihmaz/mihmâz* ‘spur’ (KEWT 250). Backborrowing.

makara ‘pulley; block; reel, spool, bobbin’ (NR 725).

E *makkâra* ‘pulley’ (Sp.¹ 577), (also *maqâra*) ‘block’ (added in Sp.² 445).

- < Ar. *bakra^h/bakara^h* ‘reel; pulley; spool’ (Eren 286; TETTL² 5, 121; KEWT 250).

makarna ‘macaroni’ (NR 725).

S *maqârna/maqârîna* ‘macaroni’ (S. 115).

Stand. Ar. *makarûna* (Wehr 1076) comes in all probability directly from Italian.

- < It. (dial.) *maccarruna* (Stand. It. *maccheroni*) ‘macaroni’ (Rocchi It. 906).

makasçı ‘(rail[road]) switchman’ (NR 725).

S *maqâşğî* ‘aiguilleur’ (S. 115).

- Der. of *makas* ‘scissors; shears; switch’ (< Ar.).

malikâne ‘state lands held in fief by a private owner; large estate’ (NR 728).

S *malkânât* ‘propriétés dont les revenus étaient concédés à titre de pensions de retraite aux anciens serviteurs de l’Etat, et sont remplacés aujourd’hui par de petites pensions payées à leurs descendants’ (Barth. 799).

- < NPers. *mālikāna* ‘an annual or monthly allowance paid to a *zamin-dār* by the person who occupies his lands’ (Pakalin 2, 395ff.).

mangır ‘copper coin of a very small value’ (NR 730).

S *mangər* (Barth. 803) = *hamra* ‘pièce de bronze valant actuellement deux paras et demi, soit un peu moins d’un liard; pièce de monnaie de cuivre, de deux paras et demi’ (id. 175); *mangîr* ‘liard’ (S. 115).

- Etymology unclear (TETTL² 5, 140).

manifaturacı ‘cloth-seller’ (NR 730).

S *manîfâtûrğî* ‘marchand de produits manufacturés’ (S. 115).

- Der. of *manifatura* ‘manufacture’ (< It.). (Stachowski HWb. 115).

marangoz ‘carpenter’ (NR 732).

S *marangôz* ‘menuisier’ (S. 115; Den. 492).

- < Gr. *μαρρυγκός* ‘carpenter’ < Ven. *marangón* ‘id.’ (LFL 291f.; Eren 288; KEWT 251).

marpiç ~ marpuç ‘tube of a nargile; elastic tube’ (NR 733).

S *nârbîğ* ‘narguilé moderne où une carafe remplace l’ancienne noix de coco et où le tuyau souple en peau mince a succédé à l’ancien tuyau en roseau’ (Barth. 811); *narbîš* (Beyrouth) ‘ne désigne pas le narguilé même, mais le tuyau en matière souple’ (ibid.);

narbîğ/narbîš ‘tuyau de narguilé’ (Den. 515).

Contaminated with Ar. *nārğīla^h* ‘narghile’.

- < NPers. *mār-piç* ‘Spirale; Krümmung; (zum Mundstück führende) Röhre der Wasserpfeife’ (Junker – Alavi 660) (Stachowski Npers. 107f.).

mars ‘(backgammon) game lost without taking a piece’ (NR 733).

E *mârs* ‘(at backgammon) a game lost without one piece removed from the board’ (Sp.² 400);

mars ‘a round in backgammon in which the winner removes all his chips from the board before his opponent removes any, a gammon’ (B. – H. 817).

S *mars* ‘partie de dames ou de trictrac, non de cartes, où un joueur fait son adversaire capot’ (Barth. 783); ‘coup de dés qui double le gain dan le jeu de trictrac’ (S. 116).

- According to Tietze of It. (Ven.) origin (TETTL² 5, 149).

martin ‘Martini rifle’ (NR 733).

S *martin* ‘fusil Martini-Henry (en usage dans l’armée turque)’ (Barth. 782).

- < Engl. *Martini(-Henry)*, name of a breech-loading single-shot rifle adopted also by the Ottoman army that first used these weapons against the Russians in the Russo-Turkish war (1877–1878) (<http://yoksis.bilkent.edu.tr/pdf/files/14625.pdf>, accessed: March 2021).

masa ‘table’ (NR 734).

S *mâşa* ‘table’ (S. 116; Den. 487).

- < Rum. *masă* ‘table’ < Lat. *mensa* (Eren 289; Rocchi Infl. 158ff.; KEWT 252).

maşa ‘tongs; pincers’ (NR 736).

E *mâša/mâşâ* ‘tongs’ (Sp.¹ 551), ‘pincers’ (added in Sp.² 401); ‘pair of fire tongs’ (B. – H. 810).

- < NPers. *māša* ‘tongs, smith’s forceps; pincers’ (Rocchi Add.¹ 292; KEWT 252).

matbaaci ‘printer’ (NR 737).

E *maṭba‘gî* ‘printer’ (Eg.: Wehr 645; Sp.¹ 360, Sp.² 437, B. – H. 531).

S *maṭba‘gî* ‘imprimeur’ (S. 116).

- Der. of *matbaa* ‘printing house, press’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 116).

matrabaz ~ madrabaz ‘middleman’ (NR 717, 737).

S *maṭrabâzi* (Dam.) ‘brocanteur, marchand chez lequel on trouve, neuf ou d’occasion, tout ce qu’il faut pour meubler une maison’ (S. 116).

- Etymology controversial: 1) < NPers. *madara-bāz* ‘a retail dealer’ (Eren 285; KEWT 249); 2) < Gr. *μεταπράτης* ‘grocer’ (TETTL² 5, 162).

mavuna ‘barge, lighter’ (NR 738).

E *mâ‘ûna* ‘lighter, barge’ (Eg.: Wehr 1074); ‘barge, lighter’ (Sp.¹ 552), ‘bilander’ (added in Sp.² 401).

- Probably of Ar. origin, but its etymon is controversial: < *mâ‘ûn* ‘recipient, vessel’ (LFL 8) or < *ma‘ûna* ‘help, assistance, support’ (TMEN 4, 19f.; Eren 290; KEWT 252).

mavunaci ‘lighterman, bargeman’ (NR 738).

E *mâ‘ûngî* ‘boatman, bargeman’ (Eg.: Wehr 1074); ‘owner of a *mâ‘ûna*, bargee, lighterman’ (Sp.² 401).

- Der. of → *mavuna*.

mayna ‘an ending; end’ (NR 739), ‘Unterbrechung, Ruhepause, Beendigung’ (Stw. 614). The basic meaning of this word is nautical: ‘lower the sails!’ (Redh.² 596).

S *mâyna* in the phrase *mâ ‘am bya’ṭi mâyna* ‘il n’accorde pas de trêve, il n’en finit pas, il ne cesse pas’ (Barth. 777).

- < It. (Ven.) *maina!* ‘lower away!’, imperative of *mainar* = Stand. It. *ammainare* ‘to lower, haul down (the flag)’ (LFL 279). “The semantic shade ‘stoppage’ in the eastern languages seems to come from Turkish” (ibid. 282).

Mecidi ‘pertaining to the Sultan Abdulmejid’; *Mecidiye* ‘silver coin of 20 piasters’ (NR 743).

E *magîdî* (also *migîdî* Sp.¹) ‘Turkish’ (Sp.¹ 555), ‘pertaining to Sultan Abdul-Mağîd, Turkish’ (Sp.² 412).

S *meğîdî* ‘pièce d’argent, frappée sous le règne de Abdul Medjid’ (S. 116).

- From the name of Sultan Abdülmecid (mod. spelling Abdülmecit) who led the Ottoman Empire from 1839 to 1861 (TETTL² 5, 173f.).

mehterhane ‘military band in the suite of a vizier or prince’ (NR 748).

S *mahtarhâne* ‘grand cortège au milieu duquel un pacha faisait autrefois son entrée dans la ville de sa résidence’ (Barth. 804).

- Formed by *mehter* ‘member of a Janissary band (of musicians)’ (< NPers.) and *hane* (→ *antikhane*).

mektebli ~ **mektepli** ‘officer who has graduated from a military school’ (NR 750).

S *mektebli* ‘qui à été à l’école; (surtout) qui sort de des écoles spéciales (officier, par opposition à *alayli*)’ (S. 116).

- Der. of *mekteb/mektep* ‘school’ (< Ar.).

mektubcu ~ **mektupçu** ‘chief secretary of a ministry or province’ (NR 750).

S *maktâbçi* ‘secrétaire général du wilâyet, maktoubdji’ (Barth. 703).

- Der. of *mektub/mektup* ‘letter’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 116).

meneviş ‘grayish blue color’ (seen in steel)’ (Redh.² 600).

E *manâwîş* ‘dark violet’ (Sp.¹ 581, Sp.² 454).

- < NPers. *bunafş/binafş* ‘blue, violet-colour’ (Stachowski NPers. 110; TETTL² 5, 192).

merak ‘curiosity; whim, passion, great interest, fancy; hypochondria, melancholy’ (NR 757).

S *marâq* ‘mélancolie; manie, goût exclusif pour une chose’ (S. 115).

- < NPers. *mirâq* ‘name of a disease’, *marâğ* ‘Hypochondrie, Melancholie’ (Junker – Alavi 703) (TETTL² 5, 195).

mercimek ‘lentil’ (NR 758).

S *barğamak* ‘lentilles’ (Den. 24).

- < NPers. *marğumak* ‘a lentil’ (Rocchi Add.² 164).

merdane ‘roller, cylinder; road roller’ (Redh.² 601).

S *mardanûne* ‘rouleau de pierre servant à aplanir la *ṭarwe* des terrasses, cylindre; cylindre à aplanir les routes; traversin cylindrique’ (Barth. 782).

- < Pers. *wardāna/wardana* ‘a rolling-pin’ (Eren 292; TETTL² 5, 198).

mest ‘light, thin-soled boot (worn indoors or inside overshoes)’ (NR 763).

E *mazd/mazz/mizz* ‘chaussons ou bas en maroquin’ (D. 2, 594; given as Egyptian word: Dozy V. 405); *mazd/mazz* ‘inner shoes made of felt or leather’ (Sp.¹ 564, Sp.² 425);

mazz/mizz ‘pantofole di pelle morbida gialla o rossa, talvolta ricamata in oro, e colla suola fatta della stessa pelle, che le signore arabe portano talora dentro i bābûg’ (Nallino 237).

S *mast* ‘sorte de bas long et large en cuir jaune qu’on met par dessus le bas ordinaire et qu’on porte avec des pantoufles’ (Barth. 786);

mešt ‘bottes en cuir léger, sans talons, que l’on porte avec des galoches’ (S. 116; Den. 497).

- Origin uncertain. A derivation from Ar. *mash* (*mish* according to Dozy) ‘burat, bure serge. (...) On en fait des tentes, des sacs (...) et enfin des cilices, des frocs’ (D. 2, 589; TETTL² 5, 208) is not entirely convincing.

meşaleci ~ (Osm.) **maşalacı** ‘a seller or bearer of a torch or flambeau’ (Redh.¹ 1869).

S *maš'algi* ‘porte-flambeau, porteur de *maš'al*’ (Barth. 394).

- Der. of *meşale/maşala* ‘torch, flambeau’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 115; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/174).

meşe ‘oak, *Quercus*’ (NR 764).

S *mêš* ‘espèce de chêne de qualité inférieure, combustible’ (Barth. 809).

- < NPers. *bišal/beša* ‘a forest, wood, wild, uncultivated country’ (Eren 293; KEWT 255).

metelik ‘coin of 10 paras’ (NR 766).

S *matalik* ‘pièce de monnaie de 12 paras ½ *čərok* ou de 10 paras *şâğ*’ (Barth. 778).

- < Gr. *μεταλλικός* (neuter *μεταλλικό*) ‘metallic’ (Meyer 64; Nişanyan 319) or Fr. (*monnaie*) *métallique* ‘metallic currency’ (Eren 294; TETTL² 5, 211).

Mevlevihane ‘lodge of Mevlevi dervishes’ (NR 768).

S *məllahâne* ‘couvent de derviches’ (Barth. 797).

- Formed by *Mevlevi* ‘Mevlevi, whirling dervish’ (< Ar.) and *hane* (→ *antukahane*) (Pakalın 2, 515f.).

meyhane ‘wine shop, tavern’ (NR 770).

S *mihâna* ‘cabaret’ (Barth. 808).

- < NPers. *mayxāna* ‘a wine-cellar, tavern’ (Stachowski NPers. 113).

meyhaneci ‘tavern keeper, barkeep’ (NR 770).

S *mîḥânġi* ‘cabaretier, tavernier’ (Barth. 808);

meyḥânġi ‘cabaretier’ (S. 116).

- Der. of → *meyhane* (Stachowski HWb. 117f.; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/175).

meze ‘savory tidbits that accompany drinking, appetizer, relish, snack, hors d’oeuvre’ (NR 271).

E *mâzal/mazza* ‘appetiser, dry and salt condiments taken with spirits’ (Sp.² 400); *mâzzal/mazza* ‘hors d’oeuvres served with drinks’ (B. – H. 820); *mazza* ‘ciò che si suole servire gratuitamente insieme colla birra europea, cioè un piattino contenente qualcuna delle cose seguenti: fettine di pane, formaggio, acciughe salate, senapa, insalata, patate, olive ecc.’ (Nallino 244).

S *mâzâ/mâza* (also *mâza*) ‘hors d’œuvres table, large spread of appetizers’ (Leb[anese], Syr.: Wehr 1043); *mâza* (L[iban] *mêza*) ‘hors d’œuvre qu’on mange en prenant l’apéritif *al’araq* et qui consiste en pistaches salées, en légumes confits dans de vinaigre, en poissons salés, en rondelles de saucisses de moutons, etc.’ (Barth. 776).

- < NPers. *maza* ‘taste, flavour, smack, relish’ (Stachowski Npers. 114; Eren 294).

mihmandar ‘a public functionary who receives travelers of distinction as his guests; a traveling attendant official who accompanies a traveler of distinction during a journey or a sojourn’ (Redh.¹ 2047).

E *mihmindâr* ‘major-domo, steward’ (Sp.¹ 584, Sp.² 458).

- < NPers. *mihmandâr* ‘one who has the charge of receiving and entertaining guests; a host; an officer appointed to receive and entertain an ambassador, or a foreign sovereign’ (Pakalın 2, 533).

mine ‘enamel; dial (of a clock)’ (NR 778).

E *mîna* ‘dial-plate (of a watch)’ (Sp.¹ 587, Sp.² 463), ‘watch-dial’ (B. – H. 842).

- < NPers. *mînâ* ‘enamel’ (Stachowski Npers. 116).

mintan ~ (dial.) **miltan** ‘a kind of heavy outer shirt; shirt’ (NR 779; DS 3199, 4596).

S *mâltân* ‘sorte de gilet à manches étroites, boutonnant droit du cou à la ceinture’ (Barth. 796);

*mântä^*n*/mântÿä^*n** ‘gilet à manches’ (Den. 505).

- < NPers. *nîm-tan* ‘a short garment or shirt; a lady’s jacket’ (Eren 296; TETTL² 5, 337).

miralay ‘colonel’ (NR 779).

E *mîralây* ‘brigadier general’ (formerly, Eg.: Wehr 1095); ‘colonel’ (Sp.¹ 16, Sp.² 34).

S *mîr-âlây* ‘colonel’ (Barth. 809).

- Formed by *mir* ‘lord, chief, captain, commandant’ (< NPers. < Ar.) and → *alay* (TETTL² 5, 21).

miri ‘belonging to the state, public; the state treasury’ (NR 779).

E *mîrî* ‘government; governmental’ (Sp.¹ 586), ‘belonging to the state; public treasury or fisc’ (added in Sp.² 462); ‘pertaining to the government; pertaining to the army’ (B. – H. 841).

S *mîrî* ‘fisc’ (Barth. 809; S. 117).

- < NPers. *mîrî* ‘belonging to a prince; the royal treasury’ (Pakalın 2, 542).

mirmiran (Osm.) ‘a Pasha of the second class, who governs a province’ (Redh.¹ 2053).

E *mîrmîrân* ‘Pasha of the second class’ (Sp.² 462).

- Formed by *mir* (→ *miralay*) and its NPers. plural *miran*, prob. on the model of Osm. *beylerbeyi*. “Structure *izafet* du persan produit dans le turc” (Kakuk 280). See also EI 7, 95f.

mizana direği/direği ‘the mizzen mast of a ship’ (Redh.¹ 2051).

E *dirîk mizâna* ‘mizzen-mast’ (Sp.² 173).

Cf. → *grandi direği/direği*.

- Formed by *mizana* ‘mizzenmast’ (< It.) and → *direk* (LFL 303; Pakalın 2, 548).

mor ‘violet, purple’ (NR 783).

E *môr* ‘violet’ (Pr. 98).

- Word found in other Turkic languages, of controversial etymology (TMEN 2, 330; Eren 296f.; KEWT 257).

muhasibci ‘accountant; chief accountant; auditor’ (NR 791).

E *maḥasibġî* ‘accountant’ (Sp.¹ 135), ‘auditor’ (added in Sp.² 412).

S *mḥâsebġî* ‘comptable’ (S. 117); ‘percepteur des impôts’ (Den. 109).

- Der. of *muhasibe* ‘accounting; bookkeeping’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 119f.).

mumbar ~ bumbar ‘large gut for sausages; sausage made of rice and meat stuffed in a large gut’ (NR 200, 797).

E *mumbâr/munbâr* ‘intestines (of sheep, etc.)’ (Sp.¹ 581f.);

mômbâr/mombâr/bômbâr ‘large gut for sausages’ (Sp.² 461);

mimbâr ‘sausage(s) made of the lower part of intestines stuffed with rice and spices’ (B. – H. 835);

munbâr ‘mit Fleisch und Reis gefüllte Eingeweide’ (Pr. 99).

- < Pers. *mabâr/mubâr* ‘a pudding, sausage’ (Eren 63; TETTL¹ 1, 394; KEWT 95).

murabahacı ‘usurer’ (NR 798).

S *mrâbeḡġî* ‘usurier’ (S. 117).

- Der. of *murabaha* ‘usury’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 122).

musandira ‘large closet in a wall for storing mattresses, etc.; fixed slab at the end of a sofa frame; sideboard’ (NR 800).

S *şanđara/şamandıra* ‘sorte de réduit en planches pratiqué sous le *mlamm al-farşât*, et s’ouvrant au ras du sol’ (Barth. 446).

- < Gr. *μουσάντρα, μεσάντρα*, the same meaning as in Turkish (Eren 298).

muşmula ‘medlar, *Mespilus germanica*’ (NR 801).

E *muşmula* (also *buşmula* Sp.²) ‘medlar tree’ (Sp.¹ 569, Sp.² 434); ‘nespolo del Giappone (*Eriobotrya japonica* L.)’ (Nallino 261).

- < Gr. *μούσουλα*, pl. of *μούσουλο* ‘medlar’ (KEWT 258).

mühendishane ‘(hist[orical]) school of engineering’ (NR 814).

E *muhandishâna* ‘school of engineering’ (Sp.² 458).

- < NPers. *muhandisxâna* ‘school of engineering’ (Pakalın 2, 601f.).

mühürdar ‘(Ott[oman] hist[ory]) keeper of the seals; private secretary of a minister or high official’ (NR 815).

E *mihridâr* (*muhrdâr* Sp.²) ‘seal-bearer (seal-keeper Sp.²), *garde des sceaux*’ (Sp.¹ 583, Sp.² 458).

- < NPers. *muhrdâr* ‘keeper of the seals’ (Sertoğlu 232).

mürüvvetli ‘generous, considerate of others’ (NR 827).

E *murû‘atlı* ‘humane, kind, obliging, magnanimous’ (Sp.² 424).

- Der. of *mürüvvet* ‘generosity’ (< Ar.).

müsafirhane ~ misafirhane ‘public guesthouse for travellers’ (NR 780).

E *musâfirhâna* ‘residence put by government at the disposal of distinguished travellers’ (Sp.¹ 280); ‘Name eines Palastes in Kairo hinter der Ḥusên-Moschee, Geburtshaus des Khediven Isma‘îl (erbaut 1779 von Maḥmûd Muḥarram)’ (Pr. 100).

- Formed by *müsafir/misafir* ‘guest, visitor’ (< Ar.) and *hane* (→ *antikahane*).

müşir ~ müşür ‘field marshal’ (NR 839).

E *muşir* ‘field marshal, general of the army’ (Eg.; formerly Syr.: Wehr 575; B. – H. 485); ‘field-marshal’ (Sp.¹ 299, Sp.² 434).

S See Wehr’s data above.

mşîr ‘maréchal (dans l’armée ottomane); commandant d’un corps d’armée’ (Barth. 415).

- < Ar. *muşir* ‘adviser, counsellor’ (TETTL² 5, 286). Backborrowing.

nacak ‘large axe with a hammer at the back’ (NR 859).

S *nağaq* ‘petite hallebarde de derviche’ (Barth. 816).

- Perhaps < NPers. *nağak* ‘a kind of battle-axe’, *nācaḡ* ‘a battle-axe; a halbert; a double-pointed spear; a short javelin’ (Stachowski NPers. 179), unless the direction of borrowing is reversed: T. > NPers. (TMEN 4, 36).

nadide ‘rare; precious; never seen before’ (NR 859).

S *nâdîda* ‘rare, extraordinaire; s’emploie aussi comme t[erme] de tissage’ (Barth. 811).

- < NPers. *nā-dīda* ‘unseen’ (TETTL² 5, 294).

nafile ‘useless, in vain; purposeless, wasted’ (NR 860).

S *nâfile* ‘c’est inutile, il n’y a rien à faire’ (Barth. 842).

- < Ar. *nâfila* ‘supererogatory performance; work of supererogation’, with a semantic development in Turkish (TETTL² 5, 295f.).

nazik ‘delicate; easily damaged; elegant’ (NR 871).

E *nazîk* ‘delicate, tender’ (Sp.¹ 605); ‘refined’ (added in Sp.² 476); (also *nizîk*) ‘elegant, swish’ (B. – H. 870).

nâzîk ‘delicate, refined; elegant, graceful’ (Sp.² 465).

S *nâzîk* ‘délicat; douillet’ (Barth. 834); *nazek* ‘délicat, poli, distingué’ (S. 118).

- < NPers. *nâzûk* ‘thin, slender, subtle, tender, delicate, fragile, light, elegant’ (KEWT 262).

nazlı ‘coquettish, coy; wayward; petted, spoiled’ (NR 871).

E *nazlı* ‘delicate, feminine’ (Eg.: Wehr 1147); ‘delicate, gentlemanly, lady-like’ (Sp.¹ 605).

- Der. of *naz* ‘coyness’ (< NPers.) (KEWT 262).

necef ‘rock crystal’ (NR 873).

S *nağaf* ‘cristal’ (Barth. 816).

- From the placename (*An-)**Nağaf*, a town in central Iraq, from which region this crystal comes (Nişanyan 347).

ne demek ‘what does it mean? how unreasonable!’ (NR 872).

S *ne dämäk* ‘qu’est ce à dire? (marquant la surprise et l’indignation)’ (S. 103).

- Formed by *ne* ‘what’ (Turkic) and → *demek*.

nereden ‘from where? whence’ (NR 878).

S *derenen*, found in a text from Damascus (‘Ce que disent les cloches’); some passages of its French translation are quoted here: ‘Quand, au temps jadis, le gouvernement de Stamboul nommait et envoyait des walis, c’est avec une nombreuse caravane que ceux-ci se mettaient en route. (...) Et naturellement (...) il fallait chevaux, chameaux, mulets, ânes, palanquins. Au cou des chameaux pendaient d’ordinaire des grosses cloches (...). Les cloches des mulets (...) étaient plus légères et un peu plus rapides. Redoublant le son, elles répondaient: *derenenn! derenenn!* en turc *neredenn! neredenn!* c’est-à-dire: ‘Où donc? Où donc?’” (Malinjoud 264f.).

- Ablative of *nere* ‘what place...? where?’ (Turkic: KEWT 262).

neyse ‘in any case, at any rate, anyway; never mind’ (Redh.² 641).

E *naysa* ‘any how! never mind!’ (Sp.¹ 618).

S *laysa* ‘en tout cas’ (S. 114).

- Formed by *ne* (→ *ne demek*) and *ise*, 3rd person of the present conditional of the *verbum substantivum*.

nezaket ‘delicacy; refinement; politeness’ (NR 884).

E *nazâka* ‘delicacy, refinement, grace’ (Sp.²476); ‘elegance’ (B. – H. 870).

S *nazâke* ‘amabilité’ (S. 118).

- Pseudo-Ar. formation from → *nazik* (KEWT 263).

nikriz ‘(Or[iental] mus[ic]) one of the oldest *makams*’ (NR 887).

E *nakrîz* ‘mode in Arabic music beginning on C and having E flat, F sharp and B flat’ (B. – H. 885).

- From the name of a city in Iran (<http://musikidostu.blogcu.com/bazi-makamlarin-anlamlari>; accessed: March 2021).

nişancı ‘marksman, a good shooter’ (NR 888).

E *naşangi* ‘marksman’ (Sp.¹ 602), ‘sharpshooter’ (added in Sp.² 473); (also *nişangî*) ‘marksman, sharpshooter; good marksman, good shot’ (B. – H. 864).

S *nîşanğî* ‘bon tireur, adroit au tir’ (Barth. 859); ‘adroit tireur’ (S. 118).

- Der. of *nişan* ‘sign, mark; target’ (< NPers.) (Stachowski HWb. 124; Rocchi Add-HWb. 3/178).

nizam ‘order, regularity; regular troops; a regular soldier’ (Redh.¹ 2088).

E <nizam> ‘soldat’ (Bérézine 114).

S *nzâmi* ‘soldat régulier’ (Barth. 835);

<nizam> ‘soldat’ (Bérézine 114).

- < Ar. *nizâm* ‘proper arrangement, regularity; order’ (KEWT 264), with a semantic development in Ottoman. Backborrowing or semantic copy.

nizamname ‘regulation’ (NR 890).

E *nizâmnâma* ‘statute’ (Sp.² 476).

- < NPers. *nezâm-nâme* ‘Statut, Ordnung, Reglement’ (Junker – Alavi 807) (Pakalın 2, 704).

nöbetçi ‘on guard, on duty; sentry, watchman’ (NR 891).

E *nöbatşi* ‘on duty (official)’ (Sp.¹ 588), ‘man on guard or on duty’ (Sp.² 483);

nabatşi/nöbatşi ‘one on duty, one taking a shift’ (B. – H. 889).

S *nöbatçi* ‘factionnaire, qui est de faction (soldat, gendarme, *qawwâs*); qui est de garde à l’hôpital (médecin); qui fait un service de nuit (télégraphiste, etc.)’ (Barth. 853);

nêbatği/nöbatği ‘sentinelle’ (S. 118).

- Der. of *nöbet* ‘turn (of duty); shift; watch (of a sentry)’ (< Ar.) (Stachowski HWb. 125; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/179).

ocak ‘stove, cookstove, range (refers only to the top portion containing the cooking eyes); fireplace; furnace; kiln; blast furnace; forge; quarry; association, society, organization’ (Redh.² 647).

E *wiğāq* ‘hearth, cooking stove; corps of, depot of musical band’ (Sp.¹ 632f., Sp.² 496); ‘brass bowl for holding a basket of draining *ta‘miyya*; oven in which irons are heated for pressing’ (B. – H. 922); ‘Feuerloch, -stelle’ (L. 126).

S *uğâq* ‘fourneau de cuisine en maçonnerie ou en briques, composé d’un ou de plusieurs trous dits *tfêye*, garnies ou non de grille en fonte; fourneau d’orfèvre, d’affineur, en terre cuite; grille en fer du fourneau de cuisine’ (Barth. 884).
 <oudjak> ‘cheminée’ (Bérézine 107).

- Turkic, a der. of *ot* ‘fire’ (TMEN 2, 10ff.; ÈSTJa 1, 422ff.; Erdal 108; KEWT 265).

oda ‘room, chamber’ (NR 897).

E *ôḍa* ‘room’ (Eg.: Wehr 43), ‘room; suite of furniture’ (B. – H. 43); also *ôda* (Sp.¹ 23, Sp.² 40).

S *ôḍa/oḍa/ûḍa* ‘chambre; pièce servant de bureau dans un khan’ (Barth. 19), (only *ôḍa/ûḍa*) ‘chambre, pièce’ (S. 118);
ûḍa ‘compartiment de wagon’;
oḍa ‘cabine, chambre’ (Den. 12).

- Turkic *otağ* originally ‘a small temporary building’ (Clauson 46; KEWT 265f.).

odabaşı ‘person in charge of the rooms in a caravansary or inn’ (Redh.² 648).

S *ôḍâbâši* ‘concierge de khan’ (Barth. 19).

- Formed by → *oda* and → *baş* (TETTL² 6, 110).

odacı ‘person employed to clean and watch the rooms of an office or a public establishment; office boy’ (NR 897).

S *ôḍaği* ‘garçon de bureau’ (Barth. 19); ‘huissier, planton’ (S. 118).

- Der. of → *oda* (Stachowski HWb. 126; Rocchi AddHWb. 3/179).

oğur ~ **oğur/uğur** ‘good omen; good luck; auspiciousness, luckiness’ (NR 897, 1196).

S *əğor* ‘de bon augure’ (Barth. 10).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 152f.; Eren 422; KEWT 336).

oğurlu ~ **uğurlu** ‘lucky; auspicious’ (Redh.¹ 258; NR 1196).

S *əğərli* ‘qui porte bonheur’ (Barth. 10).

- Der. of → *oğur* ~ *oğur/uğur*.

okka ‘oke, a weight of 400 dirhems’ (NR 898).

E *oqqa/uqqa* ‘oke, Turkish pound’ (Sp.² 28, 40).

S *əqqa* ‘oqqa ou oque, poids de 400 *dirhem* ou 1 kg. 281 gr.’ (Barth. 10).

- < Ar. *ūqiyya*^h ‘ounce, a weight of varying magnitude’ (< Gr. < Lat.) (KEWT 266).

olsun ~ (dial.) **ossun** ‘that’s okay! / I don’t care’ (Redh.² 652; DS 3291).

S *‘aşşôn* ‘soit! cela ne fait rien!’ (S. 106; Den. 8).

- Third-person imperative of *ol-* ‘to become, to come to exist; to happen, occur; to be’ (Turkic: KEWT 267).

onbaşı ‘corporal’ (NR 900).

E *umbâşa/umbâşi* ‘corporal’ (B. – H. 34),

ombâşi ‘corporal’ (formerly, Eg., Sudan: Wehr 46),

onbâşa ‘id.’ (Sp.¹ 24, Sp.² 41), *ônbaşi* (“volgarmente” *ônbâşa*) ‘id.’ (Nallino 226).

umbâşi ‘Unteroffizier’ (Pr. 43).

S *ombâşi* ‘caporal, sous-officier qui commande à dix soldats’ (Den. 10).

- Formed by *on* ‘ten’ (Turkic) and → *baş*.

ordu ‘army; army corps; camp; crowd, multitude’ (NR 901).

E *ordî* ‘army corps; camp’ (Sp.² 40);

urđi ‘camp’ (Sp.¹ 392).

S *ardi* ‘corps d’armée, armée; une bande, une foule’ (Barth. 6);

ordî ‘armée’ (S. 118).

- Turkic (TMEN 2, 32ff.; KEWT 268).

orta ‘middle; battalion of the Janissaries’ (NR 902).

E *úrta* ‘(obs.) battalion; large group, bunch’ (B. – H. 15),

ôrta ‘battalion’ (Sp.¹ 23), ‘squadron’ (Sp.² 40); ‘en Egypte, bataillon (d’environ mille hommes)’ (D. 1, 18);

S *orța* ‘escadron, détachement; réunion, assemblée’, employé avec valeur péjorative pour les attroupements populaires dans les rues et les marchés (Den. 6).

- Turkic (ËSTJa 1, 474ff.; KEWT 268).

Osmanlı ‘Ottoman’ (NR 903).

E *‘usmânli* (also *‘usmâlli* Sp.¹) ‘Ottoman, Turkish’ (Sp.¹ 385, Sp.² 288);

‘usmânli/‘usmâlli ‘Ottoman, Turkish (of the Ottoman period)’ (B. – H. 578).

S *‘aşmalli* ‘osmanli, ottoman’ (Barth. 534).

- Der. of the name *Osman*, with reference to Osman I (ca 1258–1326), the founder and namesake of the Ottoman dynasty (TETTL² 6, 168).

oya ‘pinking; embroidery on the edge of a garment’ (NR 905).

E *úya* ‘variety of handworked edging (on the head-kerchief traditionally worn by women)’ (B. – H. 45), *ôya* ‘hem or border of garment, seam; native lace’ (Sp.² 41).

S *ôya* ‘dentelle’ (Den. 13).

- < Gr. *οὐγία* ‘selvage, selvedge’ (TETTL² 6, 184).

oyma ‘carving; sculpture; engraving; decoration by hollowing out’ (NR 905).

E *uyma* ‘wood-carving, decorative relief work in wood; plastic mouldings for decorating wall panels, fitted cupboards, ceiling, etc.’ (B. – H. 46).

- Turkic, verbal noun of *oy-* ‘to hollow out’ (KEWT 270).

oymacı ‘carver, chiseler; engraver’ (Redh.² 662).

E *uymagi* ‘wood-carver, carpenter specializing in decorative relief work’ (B. – H. 46).

- Der. of → *oyma* (Stachowski HWb. 128).

oyun ‘game; play’ (NR 905).

E *oyon* ‘a game, a playing’ (Sp. 24), *uyun/uyin* ‘ordinary win in backgammon, where the loser has succeeded in removing at least one of his men from the board’ (B. – H. 46).

This last meaning may be taken from the T. phrase *oyun almak* ‘to win (literally ‘to take’) a game’.

- Turkic (ËSTJa 1, 435ff.; Eren 311; KEWT 270).

ökçe ‘heel of a shoe or boot’ (NR 907).

E *ûkša* ‘Absatz am Schuh’ (Pr. 43).

S *oqša/oqšâye* ‘talon de soulier’ (S. 118; Den. 13).

- Turkic (ËSTJa 1, 52of.; TETTL² 6, 207; KEWT 272).

önlük ~ (Osm.) **öñlük** ‘apron’ (NR 909).

S *əglo* ‘tablier (de domestique, de cuisinier)’ (Barth. 11);

ləglog/lgeleg ‘tablier de servante ou d’enfant’ (id. 765).

- Der. of *öñ/ön* ‘front; front part (of)’ (Turkic: KEWT 273).

örnek ‘specimen, sample, pattern, model’ (NR 910).

E *urnêk* ‘printed form, blank form; (dress) pattern; matrix; template’ (B. – H. 16).

ornêk (*urnêk* Sp.²) ‘form, printed form, pattern’ (Sp.¹ 23), ‘blank form; sample, model’ (Sp.² 40); ‘militärische Erlaubnis, Bestätigung’ (Pr. 43).

- Turkic, perhaps of Arm. origin (Dankoff Arm. 169f.; KEWT 273f.).

örtü ‘cover, wrap; blanket’ (NR 910).

S *ərti* (Dam.) ‘couverture’ (S. 106).

- Turkic, der. of *ört-* ‘to cover’ (KEWT 274).

Abbreviations

Al. = Aleppo

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	q.v.	= quod vide
id.	= idem	resp.	= respectively
It.	= Italian	Rom.	= Romani
Lat.	= Latin	Rum.	= Romanian
l.c.	= loco citato	Russ.	= Russian
MHG	= Middle High German	Sb.	= Serbian
mod.	= modern	Sl.	= Slavic
NPers.	= New Persian	Span.	= Spanish
obs.	= obsolete	stand.	= standard
OChSl.	= Old Church Slavonic	suff.	= suffix
orig.	= originally	s.v.	= sub voce
Osm.	= Osmanlı	T.	= Turkish
phr.	= phrase(s)	var(r.)	= variation(s)
pl.	= plural	Ven.	= Venetian
prob.	= probably		

References

- AngelicoSm. = P. Angelico da Smirne, Cappuccino. 1955. *Nuovo dizionario turco-italiano*. Reggio Emilia: Libreria Editrice Frate Francesco.
- Argenti = Rocchi L. (ed.). 2007. *Ricerche sulla lingua osmanlı del XVI secolo. Il corpus lessicale turco del manoscritto fiorentino di Filippo Argenti (1533)*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- B. – H. = Badawi E.S., Hinds M. 1986. *A dictionary of Egyptian Arabic*. Beirut: Librairie du Liban.
- Barb. = Barbier de Meynard A.C. 1881–1886. *Dictionnaire turc-français* [vol. 1–2]. Paris: Ernest Leroux.
- Barbera = Barbera G. 1940. *Elementi italo-siculo-veneziano-genovesi nei linguaggi arabo e turco*. Beyrouth: Imprimerie Catholique.
- Barth. = Barthélemy A. 1935[-1954]. *Dictionnaire arabe-français. Dialectes de Syrie: Alep, Damas, Liban, Jérusalem*. Paris: Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner.
- Bérezine = Kallas E. 2018. *Recherches sur les dialectes d'Alep, de Bagdad et du Caire – D'après le Guide du voyageur en Orient d'Elie Bérézine (1842–1845)*. Trieste: EUT Edizioni Università di Trieste.
- Clauson = Clauson G. 1972. *An etymological dictionary of pre-thirteenth-century Turkish*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cortelazzo = Cortelazzo M. 2007. *Dizionario veneziano della lingua e della cultura popolare nel XVI secolo*. Limena: La Linea.
- D. = Dozy R. 1881. *Supplément aux dictionnaires arabes*. [vol. 1–2]. Leyde: E.J. Brill.
- Dankoff Arm. = Dankoff R. 1995. *Armenian loanwords in Turkish*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Dankoff Ev. = Dankoff R. 1991. *An Evliya Çelebi glossary. Unusual, dialectal and foreign words in the Seyahat-name*. Cambridge, (MA): Harvard University, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations.
- Den. = Denizeau C. 1960. *Dictionnaire des parlers arabes de Syrie, Liban et Palestine*. Paris: Éd. G.P.Maisonneuve.
- Dozy V. = Dozy R. 1843. *Dictionnaire détaillé des noms des vêtements chez les Arabes*. Leiden: Brill.

- DS = [Various Authors]. 1963–1982. *Türkiye’de halk ağzından derleme sözlüğü*. [vol. 1–12]. Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları.
- EI = *The encyclopaedia of Islam*. 1979–2002. [vol. 1–11]. Leiden: Brill.
- Erdal = Erdal M. 1991. *Old Turkic word formation. A functional approach to the lexicon*. [vol. 1–2]. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Eren = Eren H. 1999. *Türk Dilinin Etimolojik Sözlüğü*. Ankara: Bizim Büro Basım Evi.
- ËSTJa = Sevortjan È.V. et al. 1974–2003. *Ëtimologičeskij slovar’ tjurkskih jazykov*. [vol. 1–7]. Moskva: Izdatel’stvo Nauka. [From the fourth volume onwards, page numbers are mentioned according to <https://altaica.ru/LIBRARY/ESTJA>, accessed: March 2021].
- Junker – Alavi = Junker H.F.J., Alavi B. 1965. *Wörterbuch Persisch-Deutsch*. Leipzig: Verlag Enzyklopädie, VEB.
- Kakuk = Kakuk S. 1973. *Recherches sur l’histoire de la langue osmanlie des XVIe et XVIIe siècles*. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó.
- KEWT = Stachowski M. 2019. *Kurzgefaßtes etymologisches Wörterbuch der türkischen Sprache*. Kraków: Księgarnia Akademicka.
- Kincses-Nagy = Kincses-Nagy È. 2018. *Mongolic copies in Chaghatay*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Korkmaz = Korkmaz Z. 2007. *Türkiye Türkçesi grameri – Şekil bilgisi*. Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları.
- L. = Littmann E. 1954. *Türkisches Sprachgut im Ägyptisch-Arabischen*. – Meyer Fr. (ed.). *Westöstliche Abhandlungen*. [Rudolf Tschudi; zum siebzigsten Geburtstag; überreicht von Freunden und Schülern]. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag: 107–127.
- Lane = Lane E. W. 1836. *An account of the manners and customs of the modern Egyptians, written in Egypt during the years 1833, -34, and -35*. London: C. Knight and c.
- LEI = Pfister M., Schweickard W. (eds.). 1984-. *Lessico etimologico Italiano*. [1-]. Wiesbaden: Reichert.
- LFL = Kahane H., Kahane R., Tietze A. 1958. *The lingua franca in the Levant*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.
- Malinjoud = Commandant Malinjoud. 1924. Textes en dialecte de Damas. – *Journal Asiatique* 204: 259–332.
- Men. = Meninski Fr. [à Mesgnien]. 1680. *Thesaurus linguarum orientalium turcicae-arabicae-persicae. Lexicon turcico-arabico-persicum*. [vol. 1–3]. Vienna: Meninski.
- Meyer = Meyer G. 1893. *Türkische Studien. I. Die griechischen und romanischen Bestandtheile im Wortschatze des Osmanisch-Türkischen*. Wien: Kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Nallino = Nallino C.A. 1939. *L’arabo parlato in Egitto*. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli.
- Nişanyan = Nişanyan S. 2009. *Sözlerin Soyağacı. Çağdaş Türkçenin Etimolojik Sözlüğü*. [4. Baskı]. İstanbul: Everest Yayınları.
- NR = Avery R. et al. 1968. *New Redhouse Turkish-English dictionary – Redhouse Yeni Türkçe-İngilizce Sözlük*. İstanbul: Redhouse Press.
- Pakalın = Pakalın M.Z. 1983. *Osmanlı Tarih Deyimleri ve Terimleri Sözlüğü*. [vol. 1–3]. İstanbul: Millî Eğitim Basımevi.
- Pr. = Prokosch E. 1983. *Osmanisches Wortgut im Ägyptisch-Arabischen*. Berlin: Klaus Schwarz Verlag.
- Procházka = Procházka St. 2006–2009. Turkish loanwords. – Versteegh K. (gen. ed.). *Encyclopedia of Arabic language and linguistics*. [vol. 1–5]. Leiden, Boston: Brill: 4. 589–594.
- Prokosch Einfl. = Prokosch E. 1999. *Vorstudien zum Einfluss des Osmanisch-Türkischen auf die moderne arabische Schriftsprache (Zeitungssprache in Ägypten)*. – *Grazer Linguistische Studien* 52: 101–120.

- Räsänen = Räsänen M. 1969. *Versuch eines etymologischen Wörterbuchs der Türkssprachen*. [vol. 1–2]. Helsinki: Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura.
- Redh.¹ = Redhouse J.W. 1890. *A Turkish and English lexicon*. Constantinople: A.H. Boyajian.
- Redh.² = Bezmez S., Brown C.H. 1999. *Türkçe-İngilizce Redhouse Sözlüğü – The Redhouse Turkish-English dictionary*. İstanbul: SEV Matbaacılık ve Yayıncılık A.Ş.
- Rocchi Add.¹ = Rocchi L. 2016. Addenda from pre-Meninski transcription texts to Stanisław Stachowski’s “Osmanlı Türkçesinde yeni Farsça alıntılar sözlüğü”. [parts 1–5]. – *Studia Linguistica Universitatis Jagellonicae Cracoviensis* 133: 187–243, 275–307.
- Rocchi Add.² = Rocchi L. 2017. Addenda from pre-Meninski transcription texts to Stanisław Stachowski’s “Osmanlı Türkçesinde yeni Farsça alıntılar sözlüğü”. [parts 6–11]. – *Studia Linguistica Universitatis Jagellonicae Cracoviensis* 134: 15–51, 103–183.
- Rocchi AddHWb. = Rocchi L. 2020. Addenda from pre-Meninski transcription texts to Stanisław Stachowski’s “Historisches Wörterbuch der Bildungen auf -CI // -ICI im Osmanischen-Türkischen”. [parts 1–4]. – *Studia Linguistica Universitatis Jagellonicae Cracoviensis* 137: 47–65, 85–109, 161–186, 299–325.
- Rocchi It. = Rocchi L. 2013. Gli italianismi nei testi turchi in trascrizione. Un’indagine storico-lessicografica. – *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie* 129.4: 888–931.
- Rocchi Thung. = Rocchi L. 2005. Turcohungarica. Elementi magiari diretti e indiretti nella lingua turca. – *Plurilinguismo* 12: 89–127.
- S. = Saussey E. 1929. Les mots turcs dans le dialecte arabe de Damas. – *Mélanges de l’Institut français de Damas (Section des arabisants)* 1: 77–129.
- Sanglax = Mahdī Xān M. 1960. *Sanglax. A Persian guide to the Turkish language*. [with an Introduction and Indices by Sir Gerard Clauson]. London: Luzac and Company Ltd.
- Sertoğlu = Sertoğlu M. 1986. *Osmanlı tarih lügatı*. İstanbul: Enderun Kitabevi.
- Sp.¹ = Spiro S. 1895. *An Arabic-English dictionary of the colloquial Arabic of Egypt*. Cairo: al-Mokattam, London: B. Quaritch.
- Sp.² = Spiro S. 1923. *Arabic-English dictionary of the modern Arabic of Egypt*. Cairo: Elias’ Modern Press.
- Stachowski HWb. = Stachowski St. 1996. *Historisches Wörterbuch der Bildungen auf -cı // -ıcı im Osmanisch-Türkischen*. Kraków: Jagiellonian University Press.
- Stachowski Npers. = Stachowski St. 1988. *Osmanlı Türkçesinde yeni Farsça alıntılar sözlüğü – Wörterbuch der neupersischen Lehnwörter im Osmanisch-Türkischen*. İstanbul: Simurg.
- Stachowski TPol. = Stachowski St. 2014. *Słownik historyczno-etymologiczny turcyzmów w języku polskim*. Kraków: Księgarnia Akademicka.
- Stw. = Steuerwald K. 1972. *Türkisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch – Türkçe-Almanca Sözlük*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- TETTL¹ = Tietze A. 2002–2009. *Tarihi ve Etimolojik Türkiye Türkçesi Lügatı – Sprachgeschichtliches und etymologisches Wörterbuch des Türkei-Türkischen*. [I: A–E]. İstanbul: Simurg; Wien: Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften; [II: F–J]. Wien: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- TETTL² = Tietze A. 2016–2020. *Tarihi ve Etimolojik Türkiye Türkçesi Lügatı*. [vol. 1–10]. Ankara: Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi.
- TMEN = Doerfer G. 1963–1975. *Türkische und mongolische Elemente im Neupersischen*. [vol. 1–4]. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag.
- TS = Aksoy, Ö., Dilçin, D. (eds.). *XIII. yüzyıldan beri Türkiye Türkçesiyle yazılmış kitaplardan toplanan tanıklariyle tarama sözlüğü*. 1963–1977. [vol. 1–8]. Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları.
- TTAS = *Türkiye Türkçesi Ağızları Sözlüğü*. [edited by Türk Dil Kurumu; available at <https://sozluk.gov.tr>, accessed: March 2021].

- VAI = Nallino M., Traini R. 1966–1973. *Vocabolario arabo-italiano*. [vol. 1–3]. Roma: Istituto per l'Oriente.
- Wehr = Wehr H. 1979. *A dictionary of modern written Arabic (Arabic-English)*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- WOT = Róna-Tas A., Berta Á. 2011. *West Old Turkic. Turkic loanwords in Hungarian*. [vol. 1–2]. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Zenker = Zenker J.Th. 1866–1876. *Türkisch-arabisch-persisches Handwörterbuch/Dictionnaire turc-arabe-persan* [vol. 1–2]. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann.

