

## SOME EGYPTIAN WORDS IN MĪHĀ'ĪL ŞABBĀĠ'S TREATISE ON THE DIALECTS OF SYRIA AND EGYPT

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As is known, Mīhā'īl b. Niqūlā Şabbāġ's *Risāla* on the spoken Arabic of Syria and Egypt written in Paris in 1812 is one of the earliest sources on colloquial Arabic in general (cf. Drozdík 1972). Though Şabbāġ was a Palestinian born in ʿAkka, nevertheless he spent a rather long time in Egypt where he went with Napoleon's army and certainly he knew a lot of Egyptian Arabic. Şabbāġ has also profited from comments by his friend, a native Egyptian - Elias Buqtur al-Asyūṭī who, among others, added some words to the chapter on the lexicon. The last chapter (no. 10) of the *Risāla* is about loan-words, words "distorted" in the colloquial either phonetically or/and semantically. The list of words presented alphabetically (with some mistakes) in this chapter contains both Egyptian and "Syrian" words but the majority is Egyptian. This can be explained probably by the fact that "Syrian" words seemed more familiar and "natural" to a native of ʿAkka and therefore he had a tendency to notice and mention rather more "unusual" Egyptian lexemes. Only occasionally Mīhā'īl Şabbāġ indicates explicitly that a given lexeme is Egyptian or Syrian. In a few cases he says that a given word is used by the people of Şaʿīd i.e. Egypt south of Cairo (though frequently this name is translated "Upper Egypt" which is not clear enough). Only seven words specified as Egyptian are not found in the dictionaries by Spiro and by Badawi and Hinds, namely *istīfān*, *čalabi*, *damʿa*, *raḥaša*, *zabūn*, *muʿaġġib* and *yazġi*. In several cases there is some difference in the meaning which may be due either to a change after 1812 or to an incomplete analysis either by Şabbāġ or by later lexicographers. Most of the items are mentioned for the first time in history. Some of the forms are vocalized and the vocalization is either classical or, sometimes, classicizing. Forms of the *itqatal* class are usually given as *taqatal* though this may be due perhaps to the editor. Foreign source

(Turkish and Greek) is given correctly in most cases. The method of explaining the meaning of the lexemes is quite sound – frequently there is a description of the situation and context in which the word is used and sometimes there are examples of sentences.

1. ISTİFĀN - “a piece of cloth (*qimāt*) used only in Egypt which is put on the head of a bride during the wedding night”. This is a Greek loan word as indicated by Şabbāğ: στεφάνη “diadem, head-band”, στεφανος “wreath, crown, garland”. Neither Spiro nor Badawi & Hinds mention it.

2. BAḤḤI “nothing, empty (used in a play with children when opening a fist and showing that it is empty)”. Badawi & Hinds 1986:54 “gone! finished (used by children) from Coptic”. Cf. Westendorf 1965-77:157, 156.

3. BARĠAM “to talk a lot in order to deceive someone”. Spiro 1895:38 *bargim* or *bartam* “to mutter to one’s self, talk unintelligently, talk incoherently”, *bargima* “act of muttering to one’s self, unintelligent or incoherent talk”. Wahrmund 1898 I, 197 *barğama* “gröblich reden”. Ibn Manzūr, *Lisān* 244. Cf. Barthélemy 1935-55:34 *barčam* “atténuer, palléer (parole risquée)” which is a Persian loan: *porčane* “someone talking too much”, Rubinchik et al. 1970 I, 281, 460, and I, 277 *por* “full, much, very”. Denizeau 1960:24 quoting Dalman for Palestinian Arabic: *baržam* “roucouler (pigeon)”. Vial 1983:46-47 *bartama* “vociférations”.

4. BARČASA v. n., *tabarčas* “to be constantly engaged in pleasure either with women or young men”. Şabbāğ emphasises that this is used by Egyptians. The morphological and phonological (/č/) structure of the word indicates that this is a loan from Persian, cf. *porğuš* “impulsive, hot, hot-tempered, passionate”, Rubinchik et al. 1970 I, 281. Cf. Badawi & Hinds 1986:62 *bargis* “to engage in equestrian sports (obsol.), 2. to run about in a clumsy or dangerous way, barge out”, verbal noun *barga-*

- sa, birgās* {Persian *burgās* "equestrian sport or entertainment" (obsol.)}. Cf. Rubinchik et al. 1970 I, 197 *bārgāstān*?
5. BARTĀ'A "it is said of a camel when it goes galloping". Spiro 1895:41 "to gallop, run, go about enjoying one's self"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:66 "1. to gallop about, run and prance about (of donkeys), 2. to gallivant about, gad, about"; Wehr 1979:66 to gallop". Wahrmond 1898 I, 202 "to be excited". Barthélemy 1935-55:38 id. Cf. Persian *portogyan* "stormy, boisterous, turbulent", Rubinchik et al. 1970 I, 287 and *toḡyan* "disobedience, mutiny; storm", *ibid.* II, 157.
6. BASTARMA "a dish of meat". The word is explained by Šabbāg as probably Greek. Spiro 1895:46 *bastarma* "dried meat (prepared in Turkey)"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:76 *bastirma* (Turkish *pastirma*) "garlic-and-spice-cured beef". Cf. Baskakov et al. 1977:714 *pastirma* id. It is a Greek loan, see Abū Sa'd 1987:129.
7. BASTĀWIYA "a roll of silk, wool, cotton or other stuff". Spiro 1895:46 "roll of cloth". Cf. Wahrmond 1898 I, 213 *bisāt* "Deke, Matte, Teppich, Kissen"; 215 *basat* "ausbreiten (Kleid, Teppich)".
8. BUŠT "an abusive term". Not of Turkish (as alleged by Šabbāg) but of Persian origin though probably borrowed from the former. Badawi & Hinds 1986:77 "(coarse, abuse) "sod" (Persian *pušt*); Spiro 1895:46 "catamite". Cf. Rubinchik et al. 1970:301 *pošt*. It occurs also in Syrian dialects: Barthélemy 1935-55:45 *bəšt* id. Abū Sa'd 1987:246.
9. BAĞDADA "lack of politeness and elegance". Spiro 1895:53 *itbağdid* "to be saucy, pert", *bağdida* "sauciness, pertness"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:89 *itbağdid* "1. to act aloofly or disdainfully, 2. to enjoy life to the full, live opulently, verbal noun > *bağdada*". Explained by Šabbāg as derived from "Baghdad" allegedly being a characteristic of its inhabitants. This may be a folk etymology. It occurs also in Syria, see Barthélemy 1935-55:54 *tbağdad* "se pavaner, se rengorger", cf. Frayha 1973:13.

10. BOĠĀZ "harbour, seaport at a mouth of a river". Spiro 1895:63 "strait, harbour, pass". Turkish, cf. Baskakov et al. 1977:123 *boğaz* "strait, channel, pass".
11. BAQBAQ "a man that talks a lot but doesn't do anything". Spiro 1895:53 *yidrab buqq* "he chatters, he talks nonsense"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:89-90 *baqbaq* "to blister"? Cf. *baqbiš* id. Cf. Lane 1863-93:233 *baqqa* "to talk much, be loquacious", *baqbaqa* "to jabber" - *baqbaqa 'alayna al-kalām* "he scattered speech at us"; Wahrmund 1898 I, 238. Known also in Lebanon, see Denizeau 1960:40, cf. Barthélemy 1935-55:54, Frayha 1973:13.
12. BALŠA "injustice, outrage, misdeed, oppression". Spiro 1895:56 *bals* "imposition, cheat"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:98 *balsa* "bribe". Cf. Wehr 1979:88 *balasa* "to extort, wring forcibly; to blackmail", *bals* extortion, blackmail; forcible imposition of taxes"; Wahrmund 1898 I, 251 *balsa* "Bedrückung, Steuerdruck, Aussaugung". Known also in Syria, see Barthélemy 1935-55:60 and cf. Denizeau 1960:45 quoting Belot; Frayha 1973:15.
13. ĠAHHA v.n. "boasting, boaster". Spiro 1895:94 "to boast, talk big, vaunt", *ğabha* "a lie, an exaggeration"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:149 "1. to spin a yarn, tell tall stories. 2. to squirt". Wehr 1979:135 *ğabha* "to boast, brag". Wahrmund 1898 I, 413 *ğabh* "dumm, træg, dick"?; *ğabha* "luxuriös geschmückt sein" (*ibid.*). Cf. Ibn Manzūr, *Lisān* 555. Denizeau 1960:75 *žabha* "faire des dépenses excessives et sans utilité pratique"; *žabbiḥ* "fastueux, qui aime le lux". Cf. Barthélemy 1935-55:104 *žabh* "se parer, faire sa toilette" used according to him in Jerusalem and in "Middle Syria" but mentioned also by Frayha 1973:25.
14. ĠADA'A "extremely laborious, hard-working", verbal form *tagad-da'*. Spiro 1895:95 *gada'* "brave courageous, clever, intelligent, young man", verbal form *iggad'an* "to be brave, clever, intelligent"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:151 "one possessed of ... nobility of character ..., intelligence

... manly toughness and courage 2. fellow, (young) man". Barthélemy 1935-55:105 quoting Egyptian Arabic *gada'* and 939 for Lebanese "brave, vaillant" (!); Denizeau 1960:76 *žadē'* "brave, courageous". Wahrmund 1898 I, 420 *ğid'* "Bursche, Rekrut"; Wehr 1979:139 *ğada'* "young man, young fellow".

15. ĞİFAYDĪ "low, base, vulgar man", pl. *ğī'aydiyya* "vile, vulgar men, criminals". Spiro 1895:103 *ğī'ēdi* "vulgar, insolent, one who is shabbily dressed". Wahrmund 1898 I, 441 *gu'aydi* "Mann aus dem Volke". Cf. Lane 1863-93:429. It occurs also in Syrian Arabic, see Barthélemy 1935-55:113 *ğā'idīye* "voyou, homme de la populace"; cf. Denizeau 1960:83, Frayha 1973:27 and Abū Sa'd 1987:249.

16. ĆALABĪ "polite and elegant; Egyptians use it for someone born in Egypt whose father is a Turk". Turkish loan word: *çalabi* "gentle, gentleman (obsol.)" (Baskakov et al. 1977:178). It occurs also in Syrian Arabic as *çalabi/şalabi* "beautiful, lovely, nice" (Barthélemy 1935-55:137 and el-Massarani & Segal 1978:141, 284).

17. ĤARĀĠ "the word used by an auctioneer (*dallāl*) on the market opening an auction e.g. in the phrase *ħarāġ 'alā l-faḥ*". Spiro 1895:169 *ħarāġ mazād* "auctioneer's cry". Wahrmund 1898 I, 499 *ħarraġa* "zur Versteigerung, zum Ausverkauf rufen; versteigern, ausverkaufen"; I, 497 *ħarāġ* "Ausverkauf, auch Ruf des Verkäufers". Cf. Lane 1863-93:542 *abraġā* (?), known also in Syria, see Barthélemy 1935-55:149 *ħarāġ* "encan". In Lebanon: Denizeau 1960:104 at least as *ħaraż* "auction" and Frayha 1973:33. Turkish *harç* "loss, expense", see Baskakov et al. 1977:385. Abū Sa'd 1987:207.

18. ĤASWAK "to pretend to be busy". Spiro 1895:136 *ħaswik* "to potter about, fumble"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:207 *ħaswik* "to be picky, fuss". Cf. Wahrmund 1898 I, 511 *ħasik* "feindselig" (?); cf. Lane 1863-93:569.

19. HĀFŪQA "a large spoon, ladle, dipper, 2. *haffāqa* a restless woman". Spiro 1895:177 *hafaq* "to beat together, mash, palpitate (heart)" Badawi & Hinds 1986:258 "to beat, whip (a liquid), 2. to palpitate (heart)". Cf. Ibn Manẓūr, *Lisān* 1213 ff., Lane 1863-93:774 and Wahrmund 1898 I, 609 *hafaqa*. Cf. Barthélemy 1935-55:210, Frayha 1973:46.
20. DAḤḤ "used by small children to indicate something glittering and shining". Spiro 1895:193 "nice, pretty (children talk)"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:279 (used by children) "good". The same in Lebanese Arabic, see Frayha 1973:51 and Abū Sa'd 1987:113.
21. DAM<sup>ʿ</sup>A "a drink called arrack in our country (i.e. in Syria)". Şabbāğ connects it with *damʿa* "tear, teardrop".
22. RAḤĀṢA v.n., RAḤĪṢ "tender, soft, behaving like a woman". Cf. *rahuṣa* "to be tender, soft, supple" (Wehr 1979:384); Lane 1863-93:1058 id.
23. RAHDALA v.n., MUTARAHDAL (sic!) "untidy, negligent". Spiro 1895:238 *rahdila* "slovenliness, untidiness"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:354 v.n. of *rahdil* "to become flabby, out of shape". Wahrmund 1898 I, 800-801 *tarahdala* "sich anmassend, arrogant benehmen (Egyptian), *rahdala* "Anmassung" (Egyptian). Cf. Ibn Manẓūr, *Lisān* 1750 and *rahdana*, see Wahrmund 1898 I, 801, Lane 1863-93:1169. Cf. Persian *rahdar* "striped" (?), Denizeau 1960:209 *rahdan* "plaisanter, badiner", Frayha 1973:67.
24. ZABLAḤA "audacity in behaviour that is not proper either in speech or in action". Spiro 1895:246 *zablaḥa* "abuse, insolence", *izzablaḥ* "to abuse, revile"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:365 *zablaḥa* "ill-manners insolence, rudeness", *itzablaḥ/izzablaḥ* (jocular, slang) "to be insolent, abusive or rude". Frayha 1973:69 *zaballaḥī*. Dozy 1927:580 *zablaḥa* "sottise".

25. ZABŪN "1. night-shirt in the language of Egyptians". Spiro and Badawi & Hinds do not mention it. Wahrmund 1898 I, 823 *zabŭn* "Unterjacke, Corset" explained as Egyptian. Wehr 1979:433 *zubŭn* "undergarment" explained as "Nejdi, Iraqi"! Barthélemy 1935-55:307 *zbŭn* "bardache, giton, cinède" explains it as a loan from Turkish *zibin* (Baskakov et al. 1977:946) "camisole". Denizeau 1960:215 quoting Cantineau's vocabulary of Palmyra dialect: *zbŭn* "grande robe ouverte par devant".

26. ZANṬARA "haughtiness, sullenness, e.g. in *ṣāhib zantara*". Spiro 1895:257 *izzantar* "to be sullen, haughty", *zantara* "crossness, sullenness, haughtiness". Badawi & Hinds 1986:381 only *zantar*=*izzantar* "to become bloated". Cf. el-Massarani & Segal 1978:242. Wahrmund 1898 I, 849 and 850 *zantara/zantara* "stolzer Gang, Lune, Reizbarkeit", *tazantar/tazantar* "stolz einerschreiten, in heftigen Zorn geraten". Cf. Ibn Manzūr, *Lisān* 1869; Dozy 1927:607 "caprice". Denizeau 1960:227 quoting Anīs Frayḥa: *tzantar* "avoir une démarche fière, être ourgueilleux" and 228 *tzantar* id. Frayḥa 1973:76.

27. ZANN "Egyptians pronounce it like that while Syrians say *nazz*: to deceive". Spiro 1895:256 "to hum grumble"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:383 "to buzz, hum, 2. to whine, nag, pester". Cf. Barthélemy 1935-55:822.

28. ZAYYIḠ "very nice". Spiro 1895:260 *zawwāq* "to adorn, embellish, decorate"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:386 *ziwāq* "making up, putting on cosmetics, 2. make-up, cosmetics, *zawwāq* "to decorate, ornament" (Wahrmund 1898 I, 857, Lane 1863-93:1270 id.). Denizeau 1960:233 (and Barthélemy 1935-55:323) *zayyāq* "to adorn, embellish, decorate".

29. SARRĀĠ "saddler". Spiro 1895:275 *surūġī* "saddler"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:406 id. Perhaps in connection with Syria. Lane 1863-93:1344. Barthélemy 1935-55:340 id., cf. Denizeau 1960:242.

30. SĀNBŪSAK (no comment by Şabbāġ). Spiro 1895:292 *sanbŭsik* "meat patty (of triangular shape)"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:433 *sambuska/*

*sambuksa* (Persian *sanbusāk*) "1. triangular shape, 2. type of sweet pastry formed in triangles". Wahrmund 1898 I, 931 *sanbūsaq*, *sanbūsak*, *sambūsak* "Pastete, Fleischpastetchen; Dreieckiges"; Wehr 1979:506 *sambūsik*, *sambūsak*, *sanbusaq* "triangular meat pie with a wavy bread crust". Rubinchik et al. 1970 II, 59 *sāmbusāk/sāmbuse* id. Occurs also in Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian dialects: Barthélemy 1935-55:361 and Denizeau 1960:255 quoting Bauer, Frayha 1973:86.

31. SANSAFĪL "basis, root, tree stump etc.". Badawi & Hinds 1986:435 and 424 *sansafīl*=*salsafīl* only in *yil'an sansafīl-ak* "curse your whole family tree!", cf. Vial 1983:155 *sansafīl* "lignés, kyriell". The word must be a loan. Any connection with *salsabīl* "Salsabīl – the name of a water source in Paradise"? Cf. Barthélemy 1935-55:361-362.

32. ŠABRAQA (no comment; the word has been added by Buqtur). Cf. Spiro 1895:301 *šabraq* "to feast (children), give (children) a treat"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:449 *šabraq* "to give a treat to". For Syrian Arabic see Barthélemy 1935-55:375 *šabraq* "payer des friandises à (un enfant)", *išabraq* "se payer des friandises; dépenser pour ses menus plaisirs" and cf. *šabraqa* "elegance, smartness" (el-Massarani & Segal 1978:271) and *šabraq* "dépenser, dilapider (son argent)" by Denizeau 1960:267. Cf. also Wahrmund 1898 I, 956 and Wehr 1979:528 *šabraqa* "to tear to pieces", *šabraqatun* "pocket money".

33. ŠAḤṬ "very big, tall man". Badawi & Hinds 1986:453 *šahṭ* "very big and tall (of people)". Cf. Wahrmund 1898 I, 964 *šahata/šahīta* "to be very distant" (Ibn Manzūr, *Lisān* 2207). Cf. Barthélemy 1935-55:380.

34. ŠAḤṬATA "to exert oneself". Spiro 1895:304 *šahat* "to strand, strike to the bottom, rub (a match)", *šahṭat* "to drag about from place to place"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:454 *šahṭat* "to drag, lug or send around from place to place", 453 *šahat* "1. to drag, pull tautly (a rope) 2. to tire up tightly, to fit firmly in place". Vial 1983:162 "se déplacer sans cesse". Wahrmund 1898 I, 964 *šahṭat* "entzücken" (Egyptian). Cf. *šahata* "to sur-

pass", Lane 1863-93:1512. Barthélemy 1935-55:380 *şahat* "trainér, tirer par terre", Frayha 1973:91; cf. Denizeau 1960:271.

35. Š- ċ - R: MAŞ'ŪR "feeble-minded". Spiro 1895:314 *maş'ūr* "insane, crazy"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:466 *maş'ūr* "touched, crazy". Barthélemy 1935-55:393 *maş'ūr* "fêlé (cerveau, esprit)". Wehr 1979:554 *maş'ūr* "mad, crazy, idiotic".

36. ŞADĀĠA (added by Buqţur without a comment). Cf. Spiro 1895:335 *şadāġa* "rudeness, impudence, cheek"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:499 *şidġ* "cheek, cheeky". Cf. also Wahrmund 1898 II, 17 *şadāġa* "Schwäche"; Lane 1863-93:1664/1665?

37. ʦAFŞŪNĪ "a man that escapes from his misfortunes and anxieties" (added by Buqţur with this comment). Spiro 1895:368 *tafşūnī* "truant, fugitive"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:541 *tafiş/tafaş* "to run away, flee", verbal adjective *tafiş, taşşān*. Wahrmund 1898 II, 144 *tafaşa* "in eine unbekannte Gegend fliehen", Wehr 1979:657 *tafaşa* "to run away, flee, escape". Barthélemy 1935-55:480 *tafaş* "s'enfuir", Denizeau 1960:331 *tafaş* "errer çà et là", Frayha 1973:113.

38. ʦANTĀNA "celebration, festivity; used only as a noun". Spiro 1895:373 *tantana* "noise, pomp"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:548 *tantan* vn. *tantana* "to make a big fuss over, sing the praises". Wahrmund 1898 II, 162 "klang; Wiederhall; Gemurmel; Gepränge". Barthélemy 1935-55:488 *tantan* "résonner, retentir, faire entendre des sons". Onomatopoeic.

39. ʦITTIR "very strong". Badawi & Hinds 1986:562 *itra* "1. gallant, chivalrous and courageous, 2. strong". Wahrmund 1898 II, 204 *atar* "Kraft, Stärke". Ibn Manzūr, *Lisān* 2790-2791. Frayha 1973:116 *itr* "strong, powerful".

40. ʦATRASA (added by Buqţur without a comment). Cf. Spiro 1895:384 *atrassa* "struggle, resistance, stubbornness"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:562

‘*atras*, vn. ‘*atrasa* “to resist, balk”. Wahrmund 1898 II, 204 ‘*atrasa* “etwas heftig, derb und mit Gewalt wegnehmen”, ‘*atras*, ‘*atarras* “kurz und starkgebaut; breitbrüstig”. Ibn Manzūr, *Lisān* 2797. Barthélemy 1935-55: 511 ‘*atras* “se montrer rétif, refuser d’avancer”; cf. Denizeau 1960:343 and Frayha 1973:116.

41. ‘*ARŞ* “pimp”. Cf. Spiro 1895:391 ‘*irsa* “weasel”; Badawi & Hinds 1986:570 ‘*irsa* “1. weasel, 2. malignant and vicious person?”. Vial 1983: 199 ‘*arş* “salaud”. Wahrmund 1898 II, 235: “‘*araşa* “den Kuppler machen”. Cf. Lane 1863-93:2001?, Barthélemy 1935-55:521 ‘*arş* “cocu”, Denizeau 1960:349 and 348, and el-Massarani & Segal 1978:334; Frayha 1973:117 quoting Dozy (cf. 1927 II, 110).

42. ‘*AFARA* (added by Buqţur without a comment). Cf. Spiro 1895:402 ‘*afara* dust; Badawi & Hinds 1986:585 ‘*afara* “cloud of dust”. Cf. Lane 1863-93:2090, also Wahrmund 1898 II, 276 (?), Barthélemy 1935-55:537, Denizeau 1960:356-357.

43. ‘*ILLIQ* “homosexual, behaving like a woman”. Spiro 1895:408 ‘*iliq* “to stick to, hang to” (?), ‘*ilq* “catamite”, *it’alqan* “to have the manners of a catamite, behave in an effeminate manner”; Badawi & Hinds 1986: 592 ‘*ilq* “passive homosexual, faggot”, 594 *it’alqan* “to behave effeminately”. Wahrmund 1898 II, 297 ‘*alaqa* “einem anhänglich sein, ihn lieben”; Lane 1863-93:2132. Barthélemy 1935-55:545 ‘*alq* “individu dépravé, mignon, giton, bardache”; Denizeau 1960:361 ‘*alq* “jeune homme élégant”.

44. ‘*ANTAZA* (added by Buqţur without a comment). Cf. Spiro 1895: 417 ‘*antaza* “haughtiness, arrogance, loftiness”, Badawi & Hinds 1986: 605 ‘*antaza* “arrogance, haughtiness”. Cf. el-Massarani & Segal 1978:350, Barthélemy 1935-55:558 ‘*antaz* “marcher avec fierté, être ridiculement fier” (with an attempt of an etymology!), Frayha 1973:122 id. and Denizeau 1960:365 *mu’antiz* “qui porte le tête haute, fier, orgueilleux, hautain”. Wahrmund 1898 II, 315 “springen wie eine Ziege; stolz werden”.

45. ĠĀTŪRA "threat, menace". Identical with *ḥutūra* "danger, gravity" (Wehr 1979:287). Cf. Spiro 1895:426 *gatwarī* "vulgar, insolent fellow" (Wahrmund 1898 II, 339 *gutr, gatarā*)?
46. ĠAṬRAŠA "to disregard, shut one's eyes, pretend to know nothing". Spiro 1895:431 *gaṭraša* v.n., *gaṭraš* "to shut one's eye to"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:624 only *gaṭrasa* "arrogance", *itgaṭras* "to act in a lordly way, swagger, strut". Ibn Manẓūr, *Lisān* 3270 "to become dark, to make invisible". Cf. Wahrmund 1898 II, 355.
47. ĠĀNDŪR "tidy, elegant, neat". Spiro 1895:436 *gandar* "to adorn", *itgandar* "to be adorned, dandy", *ḡandūr* "dandy, fop, coxcomb"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:632 *ḡandūr* "dandy, fop", *ḡandūra* "cocquette", *itgandar* "to become a dandy". Wahrmund 1898 II, 367 *gundar, ḡundur, ḡundūr* "dick und fett (Jüngling), fader Elegant". Wehr 1979:802 *taḡandara* "to play the dandy", *ḡandūr* "dandy, fop" (Egyptian), *ḡandūra* "pretty, sexy woman". Probably originally *ḡandūr* "fat, thick" (Ibn Manẓūr, *Lisān* 3306). Barthélemy 1935-55:585 *ḡandūr* "rechercher dans sa mise, d'une élégance affecté, coquet, pimpant", considered to be a loan from Syriac by Frayha 1973:125 and Abū Sa'ad 1987:259 following Nahla.
48. FĀLĀTĪ In Egypt: pl. *falātiyya*, "vulgar, very evil, aggressive people". Spiro 1895:464 *falātī* pl. *falātiyya* "debauché, robber". Badawi & Hinds 1986:667 *falātī* "skirt-chaser, womenizer". Ibn Manẓūr, *Lisān* 3454. Wahrmund 1898 II, 429 *falātī* "Taugenichts". Wehr 1979:849 *falātī*, pl. *falātiyya* (Egyptian) "licentious, wanton, dissolute; debauchee, rake; good-for-nothing, ne'er-do-well". For Lebanese dialects see Denizeau 1960:398 *fallat* "prendre un langage libre, se laisser aller dans ses propos"; *falet* "indécent, débauché, dissolu, pervers", cf. Barthélemy 1935-55:619, class VII.
49. L-Ṭ-Š MALTŪŠ "insane" derived from *lataša*. Spiro 1895:540 *maltūš* "slapped, struck", *inta maltūš 'ala 'aqlak?* "are you mad?"; Badawi &

Hinds 1986:789 *maltūš* "touched in the head". Wehr 1979:1017 and 1018 *laṭasa/laṭaša* "to strike, hit". Wahrmund 1898 II, 900 *maltūš* "geschlagen; launisch; besessen". Ibn Manẓūr, *Lisān* 4034 and 4033 *laṭasa/laṭata* "to hit, strike", and 4685 *ṭalata* (!); Wehr 1979:1017-1018 *laṭasa/laṭaša* "to strike, hit"; Wahrmun 1898 II, 620 *lataza/lataḡa* "mit der Faust schlagen". Frayha 1973:161 says that this is a loan from Syriac. Barthélemy 1935-55:755 *maltūš* 'ala rāso "hors de lui, distrait"; Denizeau 1960:474-475 *maltūš* "extravagant".

50. MĀ DILLĀ "what a...!" corresponds to MILLĀ derived from *mā illā*. *Millā* is rather Syrian (cf. el-Massarani & Segal 1978:479) but *mā dillā* is explained as Egyptian because of the Egyptian demonstrative *di*. Cf. Badawi & Hinds 1986:809.

51. MU<sup>c</sup>AĞĜĪB "phantastic!, amazing!, yes! (used in Upper Egypt instead of *ma'dan* - see below). Wahrmund 1898 II, 839 *mu'ağġib* "erstaunlich".

52. MA'DAN "yes, of course". Spiro 1895:574 *ma'dan* "good, excellent". Badawi & Hinds 1986:568 only in *il-ašya ma'dan* "everything's perfect!" In Upper Egypt *mu'ağġib* (see above) is used instead of *ma'dan*.

53. NAYYAQ "to annoy". Spiro 1895:618 "to bother, annoy", *tanyīq* "bother, annoyance". Cf. Wehr 1979:1186 *nayyīq* "squeamish, finical, fastidious, choosy, dainty, overnice"; *tanawwaqa/tanayyaqa* "to be squeamish, fastidious, dainty".

54. HALBAT "perhaps, probably" of Turkish origin. Spiro 1895:627 *halbatt* (loan word) "perhaps, probably"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:909 perhaps Turkish *helbet* (sic! A.Z.) from Arabic *al-batt* (sic! A.Z.) > "probably, possibly". Barthélemy 1935-55:871 *halbatt* "assurément, certainement". Baskakov et al. 1977:268 *elbette/elbet* "certainly/of course" but this is a loan from Arabic *al-battata* "positively, decidedly" (Wehr

1979:51). Cf. Prokosch 1983 s.v. The initial *hal-* probably indicates Syrian-Lebanese origin.

55. H-Y-Ş: MIHYĀŞ "a man who talks but who doesn't act, who claims to know but doesn't know". Spiro 1895:584 *mabyaş* "to show off, be ostentatious" *mihyāş* "fanfaron, braggadocio"; Badawi & Hinds 1986:920 *mihyāş* "rowdy and raucous person", 839 *mabyaş* "to have a good time, indulge oneself", *mihyāş* "whimsical, capricious". Cf. Wahrmund 1898 II, 1141. Cf. Denizeau 1960:547 *hayyaş* "se réjouir, faire la fête", Frayha 1973:191.

56. YAZĠĪ "Turkish: scribe, used more frequently in Syria than in Egypt". Turkish *yazıcı* "scribe", see Baskakov et al. 1977:919.

It is clear that Şabbāġ concentrated first of all on words which are unusual phonetically (e.g. with four radical consonants) and on obvious loan words. He usually did not consider "normal", frequently used words of Arabic origin being characteristic of the Arabic of Egypt which probably seemed to him too "common" and not worth of mention. Therefore his lexical list gives only a limited idea of the Egyptian Arabic vocabulary of the end of the 18th century and, though sometimes he directly compares Egyptian lexemes with their "Syrian" counterparts, it is not a contrastive lexicon of Egyptian and "Syrian" colloquials. In spite of all the shortcomings Şabbāġ's list is an important source for the historical study of the spoken Arabic lexicon.

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