

AGRICULTURAL TERMS IN THE ARABIC DIALECTS OF ANTIOCH AND RAMALLAH: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC AND LEXICAL COMPARISON¹

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with etymological comparisons of some of the names of the agricultural tools and objects in the Arabic dialects of Antioch and Ramallah. We suppose that the names gathered from both dialects, one dialect located on the northern edge (Arabic dialect of Karaali (*Qrālī*) in the district of Antioch) and the other situated on the southern edge (Arabic dialect of Birzeit in Ramallah) of the Syrian dialect expansion, would display common linguistic affinities regarding the etymology and the meaning. The study aims to explore the supposed common etymological affinities.

Keywords: Arabic dialects, Agricultural terms, Etymology, Antioch, Ramallah

ANTAKYA VE RAMALLAH ARAP DİYALEKTLERİNDE
TARIM TERİMLERİ: ETNOGRAFIK VE SÖZLÜKSEL BİR
KARŞILAŞTIRMA

ÖZET

Bu makale, Antakya ve Ramallah Arap diyalektlerinde bazı tarım aleti ve nesne adlarının etimolojik karşılaştırmasını ele almaktadır. Suriye diyalekt yayılımının kuzey (Antakya ilçesi, Karaali (*Qrālī*) Arap diyalekti) ve güney (Ramallah, Birzeyt Arap diyalekti) ucunda yer alan iki diyalekten alınan adların, etimolojik ve anlam bakımından yaygın dilsel benzerlikler sergilemeleri beklenmektedir. Çalışma, etimolojik benzerlikleri ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Arap diyalektleri, Tarım terimleri, Etimoloji, Antakya, Ramallah

¹ This is the revised version of the paper entitled *A Comparative Study of the Arabic Dialect of Qrālī and Darsūnī in Antioch and the Village Dialect North of Ramallah, the Ethnography and Lexicon of the Agricultural Tool Names as Case Study* submitted to the 1st International Symposium on Spoken Arabic Dialects and their Oral Literature in Turkey, on May 17 and 19, 2013 at Mardin Artuklu University.

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Introduction: A general overview of the names of the agricultural tools, objects and water facilities from the vernacular of the two regions under discussion: the Arabic dialect of Antioch (DA) and of Ramallah (DR),¹ will provide us with an image of the agricultural activities and the tools used intensively by peasants in rural communities in order to produce food. It is assumed that the two dialects display commonalities in spite of each dialect being subjected to many different cultures through its history and the large geographical scopes between the two dialects. The names of the tools and objects treated here are apparently cultural in nature and function and it seems that they were borrowed from ancient languages. They are all traditional instruments – compound tools, vessels, containers and items that are still used in the agricultural and/or the domestic contexts. A scientific study of the ethnographic and the lexical backgrounds of these names is needed to define their function and meaning and to compare them with their counterparts in ancient Near Eastern languages (Semitic and non-Semitic). This will allow us to work out their origins and, hence, we will be able to demonstrate the linguistic and cultural ties and continuity of ancient Near Eastern languages (Semitic and non-Semitic) in both of the current dialects.

The terms were randomly gathered in March 2013 as a sample through interviews with members of the older generation carried out by *Mahmut Ağbaht* from the Arabic dialect of Karaali (*Qrālī*) village in the district of Antioch in the Turkish province of Hatay. Their counterparts in Ramallah were collected by *Issam Halayqa* through interviews with the old people in Birzeit village about 8km north of Ramallah. In regard to the system of transliteration used throughout this article, when the word has two different pronunciations in the two dialects, the word in DA is presented first then followed by its counterpart in DR, when both dialects share the same pronunciation of a word in common, the word will

¹ For more information about the dialects of the province of Antioch, see W. Arnold, *Die arabischen Dialekten Antiochiens*, 1998 and for the dialect of villages around Ramallah, see U. Seeger *Der arabische Dialekt der Dörfer um Ramallah* 1-3, 2009, 2013.

be transliterated only once. The words that are attested only in one dialect, will be written once followed by the name of the dialect they belong to.

Objectives of the study: This study aims to define briefly the tool or object in the two dialects and to trace the etymology, the lexical counterparts, the meanings and their origins in ancient Near Eastern languages (Semitic and non-Semitic languages). This will aid in the accomplishment of the following goals: 1. The identification of the link(s), in terms of the tool names used throughout the two areas, between the lexicons of ancient Near Eastern languages and the current spoken colloquial. This, in turn, will contribute to the historical preservation of cultural continuity as a result of the transmission of these ancient linguistic features. 2. To explore the shared etymological affinities of the two dialects regarding tools names through surveying the lexicon of the names of these tools, and their counterparts in the ancient languages. This is one of the very reliable ways to determine the origins and the meanings of these words. It enables us to determine whether the word is of Semitic or non-Semitic origin. 3. The creation of a solid base for further comparisons of the names of the tools in the two areas.

Categorizing the names: The 116 tool names and objects studied here are only those used in agriculture and households and are divided according to the field in which they are used:

Section one: Agricultural tools

The plough and its components: The plough played a significant role in the cultivation of the land, because it performs two forms of ploughing during the year: winter and summer tilling to plant seeds, vegetables and trees. This section covers the names given to the ploughing apparatus and its components: *bismōr*, *mismār* ‘nail, metal pin’,¹ *balġūm*, *lġām* ‘muzzle for the

¹ **OffAram** *msmr* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:665). **JPA** *msmr* (Sokoloff 1990:320). **BH** *masemer** (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:606). **MH** *masemār* (Jastrow 1950:809). **CAr** *mismār* (Lane 1863:1426).

working animals, a bit as part of a bridle',¹ *hzām* 'belt, girth',² *hyāša* 'belt around the hind quarters of a mule or donkey',³ *xnāq*⁴ 'collar',⁵ *sifrēwi*, *šurrāf(a/e)* 'wooden peg inserted into the centre of a yoke',⁶ *sikke*, *sikka/e*⁷ 'ploughshare',⁸ *sēf* (DA) 'ploughshare, sword',⁹ *šar^c*, *šar^ca* 'loop of a yoke',¹⁰ *šimd* (DA) 'yoke',¹¹ *ūd* 'bough, stick, the plough's pole',¹² *fiddān*, *faddān* 'yoke',¹³ *kiddāni*, *ki/ardāna/e* 'collar',¹⁴ *qaṭrīb*, *qoṭrīb* 'wooden pin inserted into a hole at the end of the wooden pulling pole of

¹ **Ph** *lgm* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:566). Cf. **JBA** *lūgemā* (Sokoloff 2003:619). **Sy** *lūgmā* (Sokoloff 2009:673). **Ma** *lugma* (Drower – Macuch 1863:232). **CAr** *liḡām* (Lane 1863:3008), (cf. Fraenkel 1962:100). **Eth** *legwama* (Leslau 1991:307). **Per** *liḡām* (Steingass 1988:1128).

² **CAr** *hizām* (Lane 1863:561).

³ **Sy** *hyāša* (Sokoloff 2009:448). **CAr** *hyāša* (Lane 1863:670).

⁴ The *q* in RD is always pronounced as *k*.

⁵ **CAr** *xnāḳ* (Lane 1863:818).

⁶ See **BH** *sare^cappāh** (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:770). Cf. **Sy** *ser^cippūtāh* (Sokoloff 2009:1049).

⁷ In most places the *k* is palatalized as *č* in DR when followed by *a* in *sičča/e*, *tačana/e*, *lačan*, *birča/e*, or by *i* in *či/ardāna/e*.

⁸ **Akk** *sikkatu* (Oriental Institute S 247). **OffAram** *skh* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:785). **MH** *si/ikā* (Jastrow 1950:988). **JBA** *siketā* (Sokoloff 2003:803-04). **JPA** *sykh* (Sokoloff 1990:374). **Sy** *sektā* (Sokoloff 2009:1012). **Ma** *sikta* (Drower – Macuch 1863:326). **CAr** *sikka* (Lane 1863:1387). (< Sy Fraenkel 1962:90, 132).

⁹ **JBA** *sayīpā₁* (Sokoloff 2003:803). **Sy** *saypā* (Sokoloff 2009:1006). **Ma** *sipa₁* (Drower – Macuch 1863:329). **MH** *sayīp* (Jastrow 1950:978) (< Gr ξίφος Krauss 1964:382). **Gr** ξίφος (Liddell – Scott 1996:1191). **Eth** *sayf* (Leslau 1991:522). **CAr** *sayf* (Lane 1863:1485). (< Ar(?) Fraenkel 1962:239).

¹⁰ **CAr** *šir^ca* (Lane 1863:1535). Cf. **Sab** *s²r^c* (Beeston – Ghul et al. 1982:133). **Sy** *šir^cātā* (Sokoloff 2009:1611).

¹¹ **Akk** *šimdu* (Oriental Institute S 196). **EpHeb** *šmd₁* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:971). **BH** *šæmæd* I (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:1033).

¹² **MH** *ūdāh** (Jastrow 1950:1048). **Ma** *ūda* (Drower – Macuch 1863:342). **CAr** *ūd* (Lane 1863:2190). **ADDR** *ūd* (Seeger 2009, 2:180).

¹³ **OffAram** *pdn₁* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:902). **JBA** *padānā* (Sokoloff 2003:888). **JPA** *pdn* (Sokoloff 1990:425). **Sy** *padānā* (Sokoloff 2009:1157). **Ma** *padana* (Drower – Macuch 1863:359f.). **MH** *padān* (Jastrow 1950:1137). **CAr** *faddān* (Lane 1863:2353). (< Aram Fraenkel 1962:29).

¹⁴ **JBA** *kadenā* (Sokoloff 2003:554). **SArD** *kardān* (Barthélemy 1935:709). **Eth** *kādān* (Leslau 1991:275). See **Sy** *kdānā*, *kdīnūtā* (Sokoloff 2009:600). **MH** *kdn* (Jastrow 1950:614).

the plough',¹ *lābūte*, *nabbūt* 'wooden stick used for beating small quantities of straw, oxen goad',² *libbāde* 'any item made of compacted felt, piece of felt placed over the neck of the bull',³ *missēs*, *missās* 'an ox goad',⁴ *nīr* 'yoke beam', *misiblāni* (DA) 'said to be of the 4 pins that form the two yoke hook, yoke bow',⁵ *babsi* (DA) 'a bracelet to tie the yoke to the pulling shaft of the plough', *niššāb(i)* 'the shaft, the pulling shaft of the plough'.⁶

Digging, cutting, pruning, and chopping: This sub-section involves the names of tools and objects involved in digging pits for planting trees and vegetables, or to prepare seedbeds, as well as tools of digging of cisterns as water sources in houses or fields. It also contains the tools that were used to prune trees or to chop wood for fire. *balṭa* 'hatchet',⁷ *rafš*, *rafaš* 'triangular metal spade with a pointed front',⁸ *fās* 'axe, pickaxe',⁹ *qazma* 'double-headed axe',¹⁰ *šātūr*, *šātūra* 'cleaver with a grip',¹¹ *ṭirnāqa* (DA) 'harrow, metal fork with 6-8 prongs which are connected to a

¹ **Sy** *qaṭrībā* (< MH > Arab) (Sokoloff 2009:1359). **MH** *qaṭereb* (Jastrow 1950:1353). **SArD** *qaṭrīb* (Barthélemy 1935:666).

² **BH** *nābōt* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:660). **Sy** *ʿabūta* (Sokoloff 2009:3). **JPA** *ʿbw* (Sokoloff 1990:32). **SArD** *nabbūt/d* (Barthélemy 1935:812). **ADDR** *nabbūt* (Seeger 2009, 2:253).

³ **MH** *lābāed* (Jastrow 1950:687). **JBA** *lībēddā* (> Arab *libd*) (Sokoloff 2003:624). **JPA** *lbd* (Sokoloff 1990:275). (< Aram *lbd* Fraenkel 1962:103). **CAr** *lubbāda* (Lane 1863:2646). **Eth** *lābd* (Leslau 1991:305).

⁴ **JPA** *mss* (Sokoloff 1990:321). **Sy** *masāsā* (Sokoloff 2009:793). **MH** *masāʿsā* (Jastrow 1950:803). **CAr** *minsāʿa* (Lane 1863:2786).

⁵ **CAr** *silb* (Lane 1863:1399). See **JBA** *šlb* (DJBA 1146). **MH** *šʿlābā**, *šʿlabiyōt*, *šʿlabīm* (Jastrow 1950:1577).

⁶ **CAr** *nuššāb* (Lane 1863:2792), **SArD** *niššābe* (Barthélemy 1935:826). **ADDR** *niššāb* (Seeger 2009, 2:257).

⁷ **Turk** *balta* (Redhouse 1996:382). **ADDR** *balta* (< Turk *balta*) (Seeger 2009, 2:28). **CAr** *balṭ(a)* (Lane 1863:249). **Turk** *balta* (Aytaç 1994:37).

⁸ Cf. **Akk** *rapāštu* (Oriental Institute R 152f.). **Sy** *rapšā* (Sokoloff 2009:1486). Cf. **Ma** *rpš* (Drower – Macuch 1863:437). **SArD** *rafš* (Barthélemy 1935:287).

⁹ **Akk** *paštu* (Oriental Institute P 265). **JPA** *ps* (Sokoloff 1990:438). **Sy** *pūstā* (Sokoloff 2009:1167). **MH** *pas* (Jastrow 1950:1191). **CAr** *faʿs* (Lane 1863:2325). (< Aram Fraenkel 1962:86).

¹⁰ **Turk** *qazma* (Redhouse 1996:1414). **Turk** *kazma* (Aytaç 1994:87).

¹¹ **Sy** *šātūrā* (> Arab *šātūr*) (Sokoloff 2009:995). **CAr** *šātūr* (Lane 1863:1358). **Turk** *satur* (< Arab *šātūr*) (Eren 1999:358).

wooden staff',¹ *qaddūm* 'an adze',² *mağirfi*, *miğrafe* 'hoe with a broad plate',³ *maşṭrīn*, *maşṭarīn* 'trowel',⁴ *minšāra*, *munšāra* 'saw'.⁵

Tree supports: here a short description is provided for the names of the wooden or metal tools used to keep vines and olive trees as well as other trees standing upright to avoid heat and insects. *xāzūq* 'wooden or metal pole',⁶ *sāmūk*, *mismāk* 'wooden pole or pillar with a V-shaped or forked end',⁷ *ʿāmūd* 'general term for pole, wooden pole or pillar'.⁸

Harvesting of fruits and grain: The fruit and vegetable harvest is carried out in summer and autumn. One may use one's hands and a few tools and vessels (boxes or containers) to pick up the produce either for domestic consumption or for trade. The harvest of grain is gathered together on the ground of the

¹ < **Turk** *tirmiq* (Redhouse 1996:1238).

² **BH** **qaredom* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:1137). **MH** *qaredōm* (Jastrow 1950:1412). **CAr** *qaddūm* (Lane 1863:2986). (< Aram Fraenkel 1962:84).

³ **MH** *magrep*, *magrepāh* (Jastrow 1950:730). **JPA** *mgrwpyth* (Sokoloff 1990:291). **Sy** *magrūpītā*, *magraptā* (Sokoloff 2009:710). **CAr** *miğrafa* (Lane 1863:412). **ADDR** *miğrafe* (Seeger 2009, 2:42).

⁴ **MH** *maṣeṭerā* (< Gr μύστρος/ον) (Jastrow 1950:778). **Gr** μύστρον (diminutive of μύστρον) (Liddell – Scott 1996:1157). See **Sy** *mīsrīn* (< Gr μινσοῦτριον, μινσότριον) (Sokoloff 2009:754).

⁵ Cf. **Akk** *šašāru* (Oriental Institute Š 2/174). **BH** *mašūr* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:640). **MH** *masār* (Jastrow 1950:811). **JBA** *masārā* (Sokoloff 2003:693). **Sy** *masārā* (Sokoloff 2009:795). **Ma** *massār* (Drower – Macuch 1863:249). **Eth** *mošar(t)* (Leslau 1991:621). **CAr** *minšār* (Lane 1863:2795).

⁶ **CAr** *xāzūq* (Lane 1863:733). **ADDR** *xāzūq* (Seeger 2009, 2:70). **SArD** *xāzūq* (Barthélemy 1935:190).

⁷ **MH** *sāmōkōt* (Jastrow 1950:966, 999). **JBA** *semākā* (Sokoloff 2003:820). **JPA** *smk* (Sokoloff 1990:382). **Sy** *masmākā*, *sāmkā* (Sokoloff 2009:792, 1019). **Ma** *samka* (Drower – Macuch 1863:313). **CAr** *mismāk* (Lane 1863:1431). **SArD** *sāmūk* (Barthélemy 1935:359).

⁸ **Akk** *imdu* (Oriental Institute I/J 109f.). **Ph**. **Pun** *md₂* **OffAram**. **Palm** *md* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:869-70). **BH** *ʿammūd* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:843). **MH** *ʿammūd(ā)* (Jastrow 1950:1087). **JBA** *ʿammūdā* (Sokoloff 2003:869). **JPA** *ʿmwd* (Sokoloff 1990:410). **Sy** *ʿāmmūd/ā* (Sokoloff 2009:1109). **Sab** *md* (Beeston – Ghul et al. 1982:16). **CAr** *ʿamūd* (Lane 1863:2152). **Turk** *amut* (< Arab *ʿāmūd*) (Türk Dil Kurumu Güncel Türkçe Sözlük ve Yazım Kılavuzu Çalışma Grubu (TDK) 2005:92), *amud* (< Arab *ʿāmūd*) (Tietze 2009:93).

cultivated fields or transported to a threshing floor. To perform these activities many instruments were used in the harvesting of grain and fruits and are indicated in this section. *rōṭ* (DA) ‘stick of 2m in length with a curved end used to harvest olives and almonds’,¹ *čabbūqa* (DA) ‘the same as *rōṭ* but shorter’,² *qālūš* ‘unserrated lunate sickle’,³ *kaff*, *kaffa/e* ‘leather gloves for harvest’,⁴ *mišib‘ānī*, *mišib‘āniyye* ‘gloves for harvest’,⁵ *maṅḡal*, *miṅḡal* ‘unserrated large sickle’.⁶

Threshing, winnowing and sifting: Harvest and threshing processes are combined efforts in which all members of the family take part using different tools to complete their respective duties. The harvested grain is piled up on the threshing floor in heaps. Each heap is then taken to be threshed. A pair of work animals is brought to go over this heap for hours; sometimes the animals are harnessed to a threshing tablet which could also do the job. After being threshed, the resulting heap is made up of grain, straw particles and the remains of some of the soil. This will be winnowed and sifted further to remove the small stones and soil particles from the grain. *ḡirbēl*, *ḡurbāl* ‘grain sifter’,⁷

¹ **Sy** *rawṭā* (SL1447). **Ma** *roauṭ* (MD 419).

² **Per** *čūb*, *čūbak* (Steingass 1988:401). **Turk** *čabek* (< Per) (Redhouse 1996:733), *čubuk* (probably < Per *čūb*) (Clauson 1972:395). **Turk** *čubuk* (Aytaç 1994:57).

³ *qālūš* it is an Arabic diminutive of the root *q l š* (< Turk *q l š*) **ADDR** *kālūš* (Seeger 2009, 2:217). **SARd** *qālūš* (Barthélemy 1935:677). See **Per** *qiliḡ* (< Turk *qiliḡ*) (Steingass 1988:984). **Turk** *qiliḡ* (Redhouse 1996:1468). **Turk** *kiliç* (< Per) (Clauson 1972:618). **Turk** *kiliç* (Aytaç 1994:89).

⁴ **OffAram** *kp₁* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:528-29). **BH** *kap* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:491-92). **MH** *kap* (Jastrow 1950:657). **JBA** *kappā* (Sokoloff 2003:594). **JPA** *kap* (Sokoloff 1990:266). **Sy** *kappā*, *kāpa* (Sokoloff 2009:641-42). **CAr** *kaff* (Lane 1863:3001). **Eth** *kāf*I (Leslau 1991:276).

⁵ See *šābī/išba* below.

⁶ **BH** *maggāl* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:544). **MH** *maggāl* (Jastrow 1950:728). **JBA** *maggelā* (Sokoloff 2003:640). **Ma** *manglia* (Drower – Macuch 1863:247). **Sy** *magāl(ā)* (Sokoloff 2009:709). **CAr** *miṅḡal* (Lane 1863:3028). (< Sy Fraenkel 1962:133).

⁷ **Akk** *arballu* (< Ar) (Oriental Institute A/2 239). **JBA** *‘arebālā* (Sokoloff 2003:163). **MH** *‘arebelā* > *‘arebelā* (Jastrow 1950:114, 1113). **Sy** *‘arbālā* (Sokoloff 2009:1135). **ADDR** *ḡurbāl* (Seeger 2009, 2:183). **CAr** *ḡurbāl* (Lane 1863:2245).

midri, *midrā(ya/e)* ‘winnowing fork’,¹ *mixbōt*, *muxbāt* ‘wooden stick of 70-80cm in length, for beating small quantities of wheat and barley’,² *mirğ*, *mōrağ* and *nōrağ* ‘threshing tablet’,³ *mištōf* (DA) ‘a synonym for *mixbōt*, wooden stick for washing cloths’.⁴

Grinding of grains: Hammers, pestles made of stone or wood were required to grind grain, in order to produce flour and groats for local and commercial needs. *ğirn*, *ğurⁿ* ‘mortar’,⁵ *daqmūq*, *doqmāq(a)* ‘wooden mallet, hammer’,⁶ *čākūč*, *šākūš* ‘small hammer’,⁷ *ṭāḥūn(a/e)* ‘hand-millstone’.⁸

Transport and storage: This part contains tools used in transport, storage and division of the dry and liquid products. After completing the harvest, the produce is moved from the fields to the houses and used for local consumption, trading, and permanent or temporary storage of surplus grains, and other foodstuffs. Therefore, many implements and vessels were used for transport and storage. *xirğ*, *xuruğ* ‘pannier, two open saddle bags’,⁹ *zambīl*, *zanbīla/e* ‘small sack made of palm fibres for

¹ **BH** *mizeræh* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:566). **MH** *mizeræh* (Jastrow 1950:756). **Sy** *madreyā* (Sokoloff 2009:717). **CAr** *midrāt* (Lane 1863:965). **ADDR** *midrā* (Seeger 2009, 2:90).

² **Sy** *maḥbūṭā* (Sokoloff 2009:736). **MH** *maḥabōṭā* (Jastrow 1950:757). **CAr** *mixbaṭ* (Lane 1863:699). **SArD** *mixbaṭ* (Barthélemy 1935:192).

³ **BH** *mōrağ* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:560). **MH** *mōriğ* (Jastrow 1950:750). **JBA** *mwryğ*² (Sokoloff 2003:649). **CAr** *nawrağ* (Lane 1863:2783). (cf. Fraenkel 1962:133).

⁴ See **JPA** *štp₂* v. (Sokoloff 1990:545).

⁵ Cf. **Akk** *garanu*, *garunnu* (Oriental Institute G 46, 52). **JPA** *gwrn* (Sokoloff 1990:124). **Sy** *gūrenā* (> Arab *ğurn*) (Sokoloff 2009:211). **CAr** *ğurn* (Lane 1863:414). **ADDR** *ğurn* (Seeger 2009, 2:43).

⁶ **Turk** *doqmaq* (Redhouse 1996:1258). **SArD** *deqmāq* (< Turk *doqmāq*) (Barthélemy 1935:245).

⁷ **Per** *čākoč* (Steingass 1988:386). **Turk** *çekiç* (Redhouse 1996:727). **ADDR** *šākūš* (< Turk *çekiç*) (Seeger 2009, 2:135). **Turk** *çekiç* (Aytaç 1994:53).

⁸ **OffAram** *ṭnh* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:421). **BH** *ṭehūn* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:373). **MH** *ṭaḥanāh* (Jastrow 1950:528). **JBA** *ṭaḥenā* (Sokoloff 2003:499). **JPA** *ṭhwn* (Sokoloff 1990:222). **Sy** *ṭaḥānā* (Sokoloff 2009:524). **CAr** *ṭāḥūna* (Lane 1863:1832). **SArD** *ṭāḥūne* (Barthélemy 1935:472). **ADDR** *ṭāḥūne* (Seeger 2009, 2:153).

⁹ **Per** *xurğ* (Steingass 1988:453, 1020). **Sy** *kūrgā** (< NPer *xurğ*), *kūrzā* (Sokoloff 2009:613). **Ma** *kulaza* (Drower – Macuch 1863:207). **Eth** *kwərz* (Leslau 1991:295). **CAr** *xurğ* (Lane 1863:719).

storing grain',¹ *sall(a/e)* 'large basket made of straw or braided willow with two bow handles',² *qiffi, quffe* 'basket made of straw, or palm fibres with two looped handles',³ *arabī, arabāya/e* 'chariot, cart, carriage pulled by an animal to transport vegetables and fruits',⁴ *takna, takana/e* 'box',⁵ *barmīl* 'barrel or cylindrical metal container',⁶ *haşl, hāşil* 'a garden-wall made from reed',⁷ *ğarra* 'jar, amphora',⁸ *anbor, anbar* 'a large wooden box for storing grain',⁹ *čwāl, šwāl* 'sack made of canvas, fibres',¹⁰ *kīs* 'sack used for transporting or storing grain, flour and rice'.¹¹

¹ **Akk** *zabbilu* A, *zanbilu* (Oriental Institute Z 6, 45). **JBA** *zabbīlā* (< Akk > Sy *zbīl* > Arab) (Sokoloff 2003:397). **Sy** *zabbīlā, zanbīlā* (Sokoloff 2009:362, 387). **MH** *zabīlā* (Jastrow 1950:378). **CAr** *za(n)bīl* (Lane 1863:1212f.). **Turk** *zembīl* (< Arab *zanbīl* or < Per *zambīl, zimbīl*) (Eren 1999:467).

² **Akk** *sellu* (Oriental Institute S 217). **JBA** *sallā, saletā* (Akk *sellu* > Arab *sallat*) (Sokoloff 2003:811-12, 817). **JPA** *sal* (Sokoloff 1990:378). **Ma** *salā₁* (Drower – Macuch 1863:312, 326). **Sy** *sall(t)ā* (Sokoloff 2009:1012). **MH** *sal(lā)* (Jastrow 1950:993). **CAr** *salla* (Lane 1863:1396). (cf. Fraenkel 1962:76).

³ **Akk** *quppu* A (Oriental Institute Q 308). **OffAram** *qph* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:1019). **JBA** *qūppā* (< Akk *quppu*) (Sokoloff 2003:1001). **JPA** *qwph* (Sokoloff 1990:483). **MH** *qūppā* I (Jastrow 1950:1337). **Sy** *qūptā* (Sokoloff 2009:1341). **Ma** *qupa₂, qupta₁* (Drower – Macuch 1863:409). **Eth** *qafo* (Leslau 1991:423). **CAr** *quffa* (Lane 1863:2291), (< Aram *qwph* Fraenkel 1962:80).

⁴ **Per** *araba* (Steingass 1988:842). **Turk** *araba* (Redhouse 1996:56). Cf. **JBA** *arebā₂* (< *rbh*) (Sokoloff 2003:162). **Ma** *araba₁* (Drower – Macuch 1863:35). See **CAr** *araba* (Lane 1863:1994).

⁵ **SArD** *takana* (< Turk *tekne*) (Barthélemy 1935:89). **Turk** *tekne* (Redhouse 1996:584). Cf. **Ma** *kinta₂* (Drower – Macuch 1863:214). **Turk** *tekne* (Aytaç 1994:127).

⁶ **SArD** *barmīl* (< Fr *baril*) (Barthélemy 1935:41). **OldFr** *baril* (Tobler – Lommatzsch 1925, A-B 844).

⁷ **CAr** *hawşal* (Lane 1863:585). **SArD** *hāşil* (Barthélemy 1935:162). **ADDR** *hāşil* (Seeger 2009, 2:56).

⁸ **CAr** *ğarra* (Lane 1863:400f.), (cf. Fraenkel 1962:72, 167). **ADDR** *ğarra* (Seeger 2009, 2:42).

⁹ **MH** *imebberā* (Jastrow 1950:75). **JBA** *amebbārā* (Sokoloff 2003:138). **Sy** *bet ambra* (Sokoloff 2009:144). **CAr** *anbār* (Lane 1863:2757). (< Per *hambār* Fraenkel 1962:136). **Per** *ambār* (Steingass 1988:103). **Turk** *anbar* (< Per) (Redhouse 1996:207). **SArD** *anāber* (Barthélemy 1935:556).

¹⁰ **Per** *čuwāl* (Steingass 1988:401). **Turk** *çuval* (Redhouse 1996:733). **ADDR** *şwāl* (< Turk *čuwāl*) (Seeger 2009, 2:140). **Turk** *çuval* (Aytaç 1994:57).

¹¹ **Akk** *kīsu* A (Oriental Institute K 430f.). **Palm** *kys* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:499). **BH** *kīs* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:472). **MH** *kīs(ā)* (Jastrow 1950:633). **JBA** *kīsā₁* (Sokoloff 2003:576f.). **JPA** *kys* (Sokoloff 1990:256). **Sy**

Section two: house

Domestic furniture and installations: The tools and objects that are listed in this section include those used on a daily basis as furniture in the dwelling places. *tirrāmi* (DA) ‘small table, small wooden seat’,¹ *hawra* ‘a wooden beam for roofing houses’,² *šalḥa* ‘wooden beam, a synonym for *hawra*’,³ *xirstāni* (DA) ‘a niche in the wall of the house with wooden boards used for storing small items’,⁴ *raff* ‘closet, cupboard’,⁵ *sillom*, *sillam* ‘wooden ladder’,⁶ *šam^ca* ‘wax’,⁷ *lōḥ* ‘a tablet, board’,⁸ *marḡūḥa*, *murḡēḥa* ‘hammock, cradle for children’,⁹ *maṣṭbi*, *miṣṭaba* ‘floor of the house, terrace’,¹⁰ *mayzor* (DA) ‘a sheet of cotton put beneath bread dough’,¹¹ *nāmūsī*, *nāmūsīyya/e* ‘mosquito net’.¹²

kīs(ā) (Sokoloff 2009:620). **Ma** *kisa* (Drower – Macuch 1863:215). **CAr** *kīs* (Lane 1863:2640).

¹Probably < **CAr** *tarama* (Lane 1863:335).

²**Sy** *hawrā₂* (Sokoloff 2009:432). **CAr** *hawr* (Lane 1863:666).

³**MH** *šileḥā* (Jastrow 1950:1580).

⁴**Per** *xwūristan* (Steingass 1988:487). See **Turk** *kereste* (< **Per** *kerāste*) (Redhouse 1995:1573). **Turk** *kereste* (Aytaç 1994:88).

⁵**Per** *raff* (Steingass 1988:581). **Ma** *rapa* (Drower – Macuch 1863:421). **CAr** *raff* (Lane 1863:1116). **Turk** *raf* (< Arab) (Redhouse 1995:980).

⁶**Akk** *simmiltu* (Oriental Institute S 237ff.). **Ph** *slmh* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:788). **BH** *sullām* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:757f.). **MH** *sullām* (Jastrow 1950:964). **Sy** *sebbeltā* (< **Akk** *simmiltu*) (Sokoloff 2009:963). **Ma** *sumbiltā* (Drower – Macuch 1863:322). **CAr** *sullam* (Lane 1863:1416).

⁷**CAr** *šam^c* (Lane 1863:1598). **Sy** *šam^cā* (< Arab *šam^c*) (Sokoloff 2009:1571). **Eth** *šam^c* (< Arab?) (Leslau 1991:531).

⁸**OffAram**. **Nab** *lwh₂*. **Pun** *lh₁* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:569f.). **BH** *luaḥ* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:522f.). **MH** *luaḥ* II (Jastrow 1950:696). **JBA** *lawewḥā*, *lōḥā* (Sokoloff 2003:619). **JPA** *lwh* (Sokoloff 1990:279). **Ma** *luha* (Drower – Macuch 1863:232). **Sy** *lūḥā* (Sokoloff 2009:677). **Eth** *lawḥ* (Leslau 1991:320). **CAr** *lawḥ* (Lane 1863:2679). **Turk** *levha* (< Arab *lawḥ*) (TDK 2005:306).

⁹**CAr** *marḡūḥa*, *urḡūḥa* (Lane 1863:1035). **SArD** *marḡūḥa* (Barthélemy 1935:270). **ADDR** *murḡēḥa* (Seeger 2009, 2:93, 244).

¹⁰**JBA** *maṣeṭabetā* (Sokoloff 2003:699). **JPA** *mṣṭwby* (Sokoloff 1990:319). **Sy** *maṣeṭabetā* (Sokoloff 2009:789). (Sy > Ar) Fraenkel 1962:21).

¹¹Cf. **Akk** *uzāru* (Oriental Institute U-W 360). **BH** *ʿezōr* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:27). **MH** *ʿezōr* (Jastrow 1950:37). **JBA** *ʿywr^o* (Sokoloff 2003:112). **JPA** *ʿywr* (< BH, MH *ʿywr*) (Sokoloff 1990:48). **Sy** *ʿizrā*, *mīzrānā* (Sokoloff 2009:33, 751). **CAr** *ʿizār* (Lane 1863:53).

¹²**CAr** *namūs* (Lane 1863:2853). **ADDR** *namūsīyye* (Seeger 2009, 2:264). **SArD** *nāmūsīye* (Barthélemy 1935:851). Probably it is of Sanskrit origin. Or

Household utensils: This section includes the utensils, containers, vessels, and tools that have been employed by the residents in the villages. They are used to hold dry and liquid substances, to store different quantities of grain and dried fruits; to cook with and serve food in; to serve drinks like water, tea and coffee, to transport and provide water. *billāni*, *blāne* ‘broom’,¹ *dist* ‘large copper tray or crater’,² *xadda*, *mxāda/e* ‘churn’,³ *saqqa* ‘metal container for water or oil, large goat skin to churn curdled milk’,⁴ *şahin* ‘ceramic or metal dish, deep serving bowl’,⁵ *şatl* ‘cylindrical container made of metal or plastic’,⁶ *şaynī*, *şiniyya/e* ‘circular plate’,⁷ *ṭbayqī*, *ṭabaq(a)* ‘circular dish, round tray’,⁸ *ṭāsa/e* ‘cylindrical metal cup, small bowl used for drinking or milking’,⁹ *ṭanğra*, *ṭa/unğara* ‘cooking pot made of tinned copper

composed of two Persian words *nā* a negative particle and *mūsā* ‘bee, wasp’ (Steingass 1988:1345, 1365) and by analogy it could mean ‘against mosquitoes’.

¹ **Per** *balūm* (Steingass 1988:198).

² **CAr** *dast* (< *Per tast*) (Lane 1863:878). **Per** *tast*, *tašt* (Steingass 1988:300, 302). Cf. **Turk** *tešt* (< *Per*) (Redhouse 1996:549).

³ **CAr** *maxāza* (Lane 1863:823). **SArD** *xazāza* (Barthélemy 1935:207).

⁴ **Akk** *s/şaqqu* (Oriental Institute S 168f.). **OffAram** *şq2* (> Gr σάκ(κ)ος) (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:1186). **BH** *şaq* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:1349-50). **MH** *şaq* II (Jastrow 1950:1019). **JBA** *şaqā* (Sokoloff 2003:828). **Ma** *şaqā* (Drower – Macuch 1863:314). **Sy** *şaqā* (Sokoloff 2009:1036). **Eth** *s/şaqq* (Leslau 1991:532). **CAr** *şiqā* (Lane 1863:1385f.).

⁵ **BH** *şallahat* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:1027). **MH** *şlōhūt* (Jastrow 1950:1282). **Sy** *şelūhūtā* (Sokoloff 2009:1286). **JPA** *şlwhyth* (Sokoloff 1990:465). **CAr** *şahin* (Lane 1863:1656), (cf. Fraenkel 1962:63). **Eth** *şāhl* (Leslau 1991:552).

⁶ **JPA** *ştl* (Sokoloff 1990:373). **Sy** *şīlā* (< Gr σῆλα Krauss 1964:380) (Sokoloff 2009:1000). **CAr** *s/şatl* (Lane 1863:1359). (< Gr ρῆλα, Lat *situla* > **JPA** *ştl* > Arab *şaytl*) (Fraenkel 1962:67). **Gr** σῆλα = Lat *situla* (Liddell – Scott 1996:1601). **Lat** *situla* (Lee 1968:1775). **Turk** *satıl* (< Arab *şatl*) (Eren 1999:371).

⁷ See Behnstedt – Woidich 2012:216 p. 141 “eine Schale aus Porzellan” referring to China.

⁸ **Per** *tabūk*, *tāba/iq* (Steingass 1988:281, 805). **JBA** *tāpeqā* (< Middle Iranian *tāpak**) (Sokoloff 2003:514). **Sy** *tabqā(ā)* (Sokoloff 2009:512). **Ma** *tapqa* (Drower – Macuch 1863:175). **MH** *tapeqā** (Jastrow 1950:548). **CAr** *ṭabaq* (Lane 1863:1828). **Eth** *ṭabiq* (Leslau 1991:586). **Turk** *tabak* (< Arab *ṭabaq*) (TDK 2005:1878).

⁹ **OffAram** *ṭs* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:426). **JBA** *ṭasā* (Sokoloff 2003:508). **JPA** *ṭs* (Sokoloff 1990:227). **Sy** *tā/asā* (Sokoloff 2009:539). **Ma** *ṭasa1* (Drower – Macuch 1863:175). **MH** *ṭas* (Jastrow 1950:541). **CAr** *tās(a)*

or clay',¹ *fiṅḡān* 'porcelain cup, with or without handles',² *kafkūr* 'ladle, large wooden spoon',³ *laqn, laqan* 'copper or tin basin for bathing',⁴ *mi^clāqa, ma/i^claqa/e* 'wooden or metal spoon'.⁵

Fires and ovens: This section contains the tools, instruments and vessels used to produce fire for cooking and baking, as well as ovens associated with household work: *tannūr* 'baking oven made of clay and hay',⁶ *tfi* (DA) 'metal tripod on which a cooking

(Lane 1863:1890). **Turk** *tas* (< Arab *tāṣ*) (TDK 2005:1910). **Turk** *tas* (Aytaç 1994:126).

¹ **Per** *taṅḡir* (Steingass 1988:331). **Turk** *tiṅḡir, teṅgere* (Redhouse 1996:597-98). **JBA** *ṅgyr^o* (Per > Sy *ṅgyr^o* > Arab *ṭannḡira(t)* (< MPer *tangīr^s*) (Sokoloff 2003:508). **Sy** *ṅgyr^o* (< MPer *tangīr(ag)*) (Sokoloff 2009:538). **Ma** *tangara₂* (Drower – Macuch 1863:479). **CAr** *ṭinnḡir* (Lane 1863:1885). **Turk** *tencere* (< Arab *ṭanḡara*) (TDK 2005:1951). **Turk** *tencere* (Aytaç 1994:128).

² **Per** *bingān, pingān/l* (Steingass 1988:203, 258). **Turk** *pingyan* (< Per *pingāl/n*) (Redhouse 1996:455). **CAr** *fiḡḡān* (< Per *pingān/l*) (Lane 1863:2437). **ADDR** *fiṅḡān* (Seeger 2009, 2:200).

³ **Per** *kafk-gīr* (Steingass 1988:1038). **Turk** *kaf-gīr* (< Per *kaf-gīr*) (Redhouse 1996:1557). **SArD** *kafkīre* (< Per *kaf-gīr*) (Barthélemy 1935:722). **ADDR** *kafkīre* (Seeger 2009, 2:227).

⁴ **Pun** *lqnh* (< Gr *λεκάνη*) (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:584). **JBA** *liqenā₁* (< Gr *λεκάνη* Krauss 1964:319) (Sokoloff 2003:633). **JPA** *lqnyth* (Sokoloff 1990:286f.). **MH** *laqenā* (Jastrow 1950:719). **Sy** *le/aqnā* (Sokoloff 2009:697). **CAr** *laqan* (Lane 1863:3012). **Gr** *λεκάνη* (Liddell – Scott 1996:1037). Or **JBA** *l^cgīnā* (Sokoloff 2003:618). **JPA** *lgyn* (< Gr *λάγυνος*, Lat *lagoena* Krauss 1964:305) (Sokoloff 1990:277). **Sy** *lgūntā, lagīnā* (< Gr) (Sokoloff 2009:672f.). **Ma** *lugiana* (Drower – Macuch 1863:232). **MH** *lāgīn* (Jastrow 1950:692). **Eth** *lāg^wən* (Leslau 1991:308). **Lat** *lagoena* (Lee 1968:997). **Gr** *λάγυνος* (Liddell – Scott 1996:1022). **SArD** *laqan* (Barthélemy 1935:765). **ADDR** *laqan* (Seeger 2009, 2:238).

⁵ **CAr** *mi^claqa* (Lane 1863:3011). **ADDR** *ma^claqa* (Seeger 2009, 2:175).

⁶ **Akk** *tinūru* (Oriental Institute T 420). **Pun** *tnr₂* **OldAram** *tnwr* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:1224). **BH** *tannūr* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:1763). **JBA** *tannūrā* (< Akk *tinūru*) (Sokoloff 2003:1217). **JPA** *tnwr* (Sokoloff 1990:585). **Sy** *tanūrā* (Sokoloff 2009:1654). **MH** *tannūr* (Jastrow 1950:1680). **Ma** *tannūrā* (Drower – Macuch 1863:480). **CAr** *tannūr* (Lane 1863:318).

pot rests',¹ *ziffāti* (DA) 'a cubic metal container for asphalt',² *şōğ*, *şāğ* 'baking sheet made of tin or iron',³ *firn*, *furin* 'oven'.⁴

Section three: Water

Water and Watering installions: The inhabitants were forced to adapt to their environments and developed many methods to use water responsibly for their daily activities. Through these methods, people were able to have continuous access to water in order to use it for their animals and to irrigate their plants. These water sources are categorized as natural water sources, *ʿān*, *ʿēn* 'spring',⁵ *nib^c*, *nab^c(a)* 'spring',⁶ *nahr* 'river',⁷ and as artificial water sources through which water, for irrigation either flowed naturally or was pumped through these installations. *ğibb*, *ğubb*

¹ < **CAr** *dafā'a* (Lane 1863:889). **Per** *taf* (Steigass 1988:312). **Turk** *tef* (< Per) (Redhouse 1996:568f.).

² **Akk** *zibtu* B (< Sy *ze/apṭā*) (Oriental Institute Z 104). **Sy** *ze/apṭā* (Sokoloff 2009:392). **JBA** *zepetā* (Sokoloff 2003:410). **BH** *zæpæt* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:277). **MH** *zepā*, *zepetā* (Jastrow 1950:408). **Eth** *zeft* (Leslau 1991:632). **CAr** *zift* (Lane 1863:1236), (< Aram Fraenkel 1962:151). **Turk** *zift* (< Arab *zift*) (TDK 2005:2236).

³ **Turk** *şāğ* (Redhouse 1996:1025). **ADDR** *şāğ* (< Tur) (Seeger 2009, 2:147). **Turk** *sac* (Aytaç 1994:114).

⁴ **JBA** *pūrenī* (< Gr φούρνος, Lat *furnus* Krauss 1964:434) (Sokoloff 2003:892). **Sy** *pūrānī* (Sokoloff 2009:1170). **Lat** *furnus* (Lee 1968:749). **Gr** φούρνος " = Lat *furnus*" (Liddell – Scott 1996:1191:1952). **CAr** *furin* (Lane 1863:2387). **Turk** *firin* (< Gr φούρνος, Lat *furnus*) (Eren 1999:144).

⁵ **Akk** *īnu* (Oriental Institute E 153). **Ph. Nab. Palm** *ʿyn₂* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:839f.). **BH** *ʿayin* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:818-20). **MH** *ʿayin* (Jastrow 1950:1072). **JBA** *enā₂* (Sokoloff 2003:857). **Ma** *aina* (Drower – Macuch 1863:15). **Sy** *ʿinā* (Sokoloff 2009:1079). **Eth** *ʿayn* (Leslau 1991:79f.). **CAr** *ʿayn* (Lane 1863:2215). **ADDR** *ʿēn* (Seeger 2009, 2:182).

⁶ **Akk** *nabā'u* A (Oriental Institute N/1 223). **BH** *mabūa^c* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:541f.). **MH** *mabbū'ā* (Jastrow 1950:725). **JBA** *mabbū^c* (Sokoloff 2003:639). **JPA** *mbw^c* (Sokoloff 1990:289). **Sy** *nab'ā* (Sokoloff 2009:704). **Ma** *mambuga* (Drower – Macuch 1863:245). **ADDR** *nab^c* (Seeger 2009, 2:253). **Sab** *ʿyn* (Beeston – Ghul et al. 1982:24). **SArD** *naba^c* (Barthélemy 1935:813).

⁷ **Akk** *nāru* A (Oriental Institute N/1 368f.). **OldAram** *nhr₂* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:720). **BH** *nāhār* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:676f.). **JBA** *naherā₁* (Sokoloff 2003:734). **Ma** *nahra₁* (Drower – Macuch 1863:281). **Sy** *naherā* (Sokoloff 2009:894). **MH** *nāhār* (Jastrow 1950:882). **Sab** *nhr* (Beeston – Ghul et al. 1982:94). **CAr** *nahr* (Lane 1863:2858). **ADDR** *nahr* (Seeger 2009, 2:264). **Turk** *nehir* (< Arab *nahr*) (TDK 2005:1466).

‘cistern, well’,¹ *birki*, *birka/e* ‘pool, dug pit to catch rainwater’,² *sāqi(/ye)* ‘water channel, installation with a rotating wheel which draws water from wells’,³ *arqa* (DA) ‘water channel’,⁴ *nāfūra* ‘fountain in gardens or fields’,⁵ *nā’ūra* ‘water wheel’,⁶ *dalū* ‘bucket or pail’,⁷ *ḥanafī*, *ḥanafīyya/e* ‘roadside water fountain, water pipe’.⁸

Section four: Animals

Animals have played an important role in the lives of the agricultural communities and were extensively used in domestic and agricultural activities. This section includes the tools that were used to facilitate their role in ploughing, threshing and transport, as well as to enable man to benefit from their breeding, milk and meat production.

Animal breeding: To ensure regular and healthy breeding of their livestock and protect their animals from thieves and

¹ **Akk** *gubu* A (Oriental Institute G 117). **Nab. Palm** *gb₂* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:207). **JBA** *gūbetā* (Sokoloff 2003:265). **JPA** *gwb* (Sokoloff 1990:122). **BH** *gæbæ* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:170). **MH** *gæbæ* (Jastrow 1950:203). **CAr** *gi/ubb* (Lane 1863:371). **SArD** *gi/ubb* (Barthélemy 1935:101).

² **EpHeb** *brkh₂* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:202). **BH** *b^erekāh* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:161). **Sab** *brkt* (Beeston – Ghul et al. 1982:31). **CAr** *birka* (Lane 1863:194). **ADDR** *birke* (Seeger 2009, 2:22).

³ Cf. **Akk** *šāqū* A, *šāqītū* (Oriental Institute Š/2 28). **OldCan** *ša-qi-tu₄* **OffAram. Palm** *šqy₂* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:1186). **BH** *mašqæh* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:1639-40). **JBA** *šāqeyā₁* (Sokoloff 2003:1173). **Sy** *šāqeyā* (Sokoloff 2009:1594). **CAr** *sāqiya* (Lane 1863:1386). **SArD** *sāqye* (Barthélemy 1935:348).

⁴ **MH** *‘areqā* (Jastrow 1950:1123). **JPA** *‘rqh* (Sokoloff 1990:421). **CAr** *‘irq* (Lane 1863:2018ff.). **Sab** *‘rq* (Beeston – Ghul et al. 1982:19-20). **ADDR** *‘irq* ‘Stamm (Seeger 2009, 2:168).

⁵ **SArD** *nāfūra* (Barthélemy 1935:839).

⁶ **Sy** *nā’ōrā* (Sokoloff 2009:928) (< Sy Fraenkel 1962:134). **CAr** *nā’ūra* (Lane 1863:2815). **SArD** *nā’ūra* (< Sy *nā’ōrā*) (Barthélemy 1935:839). Cf. **BH** *na^{ar}rāh* III (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:708).

⁷ **Akk** *dālu* A (Oriental Institute D 56f.). **EpHeb** *dly₂* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:249). **BH** *delī* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:222). **MH** *d^elī* (Jastrow 1950:283-84). **JBA** *dawewlā* (Sokoloff 2003:316, 338). **Sy** *dawlā* (Sokoloff 2009:282). **Ma** *daula₁* (Drower – Macuch 1863:98f.). **CAr** *dalw* (Lane 1863:909).

⁸ **CAr** *ḥanaf*, *ḥanfā* (Lane 1863:658). **ADDR** *ḥanafīyye* (Seeger 2009, 2:63). **SArD** *ḥanafīye* (Barthélemy 1935:181).

predators and keep them safe and warm during the cold winter months, many different types of installations were built. These structures were made of dry stones, wood and sometimes clay and straw inside or outside the house. *āxūr*, *yāxūr* ‘small stable in the house courtyard’,¹ *ma^clif*, *mi^clafa/e* ‘feeding trough’,² *widd*, *mi^dwad* ‘circular or rectangular trough’,³ *šīri*, *šīra/e* ‘sheep enclosure’,⁴ *ğaras* ‘copper bell hung around a sheep’,⁵ *rašmi*, *rašma/e* ‘nose rope, short cord used as a halter’,⁶ *abqa* (DA) ‘halter, leading rope, short cord’,⁷ *samor* (DA) ‘packsaddle’,⁸ *ʔiṣbi^c*, *ʔiṣba^c* ‘pin said of the two wooden shafts of the packsaddle’.⁹

Bird farming: In the two regions, birds were farmed as their products were in great demand and thus very lucrative for trading purposes. Wild birds such as doves, partridges, and sparrows were hunted and eaten or sold. *fix*, *faxx* ‘iron or wooden tarp’,¹⁰ *tāfūḥa* (DA) ‘small tarp’,¹¹ while chickens, and geese were kept

¹ **Sy** *ʔkūr* (< MPer *āxwarr*) (Sokoloff 2009:40). **Per** *āxūr* (Steingass 1988:26). **Turk** *axūr* (< Per) (Redhouse 1996:47). **ADDR** *yāxūr* (Seeger 2009, 2:286). **Turk** *ahur* (Aytaç 1994:30).

² **CAr** *mi^claf* (Lane 1863:2132). **SARd** *ma^clef* (Barthélemy 1935:544). **ADDR** *ma^clafa* (Seeger 2009, 2:174).

³ **Akk** *dūdu* A (Oriental Institute D 170). **BH** *dūd* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:215). **MH** *dūdā* (Jastrow 1950:283). **Palm** *dwd₂* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:242). **JBA** *dūdā* (Sokoloff 2003:315). **Ma** *duda₁* (Drower – Macuch 1863:104). **Sy** *dūdā* (Sokoloff 2009:278). **CAr** *mi^dwād* (Lane 1863:988). **SARd** *midwad* (Barthélemy 1935:255).

⁴ **CAr** *šīra* (Lane 1863:1754). **ADDR** *šīre* (Seeger 2009, 2:148).

⁵ **CAr** *ğaras* (Lane 1863:409). **ADDR** *ğaras* (Seeger 2009, 2:42).

⁶ **Sy** *rašmā* (Sokoloff 2009:1492). Cf. **Eth** *šmr* (Leslau 1991:531). **SARd** *rašme* (Barthélemy 1935:281).

⁷ **Ma** *qba₂* (Drower – Macuch 1863:356). **Sy** *eqb(t)ā* (Sokoloff 2009:1128).

⁸ < **CAr** *samor* (Lane 1863:1425). Or < **Turk** *semer* (< Modern Gr σαμάρι ‘Lastsattel’) (Eren 1999:361). **Turk** *semer* (< Gr) (TDK 2005:1728). Modern **Gr** σαμάρι (Dimitrakou 1958:6462).

⁹ **BH** *ʔəṣba^c* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:81). **JBA** *ʔəṣbe^cā* (Sokoloff 2003:159). **Ma** *ʔṣbā* (Drower – Macuch 1863:355). **Sy** *ṣeb^cā₂* (Sokoloff 2009:1272). **CAr** *ʔiṣba^c* (Lane 1863:1646f.).

¹⁰ **Eg** *px^c* (Erman – Grapow 1971, 1:543). **Ph** *ph₂* (Hoftijzer – Jongeling 1995:904). **BH** *paḥ* I (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:921). **MH** *paḥ* I (Jastrow 1950:1150). **JBA** *paḥā* (Sokoloff 2003:895). **JPA** *ph* (Sokoloff 1990:427). **Sy** *paḥā* (Sokoloff 2009:1177). **CAr** *faxx* (Lane 1863:2348). (cf. Fraenkel 1962:119).

¹¹ **JBA** *tpwh^c* (Sokoloff 2003:512). **Sy** *tephā* (Sokoloff 2009:545).

as domestic birds. The protection of these birds was ensured through the construction of special installations built of mud, wood and small stones such as: cages and clay coops. *qafos*, *qafaş* ‘metal or wooden cage’,¹ *qinn*, *qunn* ‘chicken coop’.²

Conclusions: Both areas have historically experienced a case of mixed communities and multilingualism where many Semitic and non-Semitic languages have been used. Many linguistic influences were consciously or sub-consciously adopted by the locals, including divergent cultures of writing and speaking. It is hardly likely that these influences would not have had an impact on a linguistic level of the names of the tools and objects in question. The influence of social and economic contact and different political entities and various formations, have all demonstrated that this kind of communication influenced the linguistic features of the names of their tools and objects. Some geographical and political factors and obstacles are reflected on a linguistic level, therefore, also contributing to the differences in the name of tools. Two main issues are presented within the conclusion of this study particularly involving the factors that have created these names and the linguistic strata they represent.

The factors that influenced these nomenclatures

1. Fauna: It has been noticed that both dialects borrowed names of body parts from human and animals which roamed in the surrounding environments and applied them to the tools because of their similarity in shape.

- **body parts:** *balğūm*, *lğām* ‘jaw > bit as part of a bridle, bridle’, *xnāq* ‘throat > collar, cord’, *rafš*, *rafaš* ‘shoulder blade > triangular metal spade’, *ʿiṣbi^c*, *ʿiṣba^c* ‘finger > pin, the two shafts of the packsaddle’, *ʿarqa* ‘vein > water channel’, *ʿabqa* (< *ʿaqba*)

¹ **MH** *qapešāh* (Jastrow 1950:1403). **JBA** *qps^o* (Sokoloff 2003:1033). **Sy** *qafsāz* (< **Gr** *καψος*, Lat *capsa*) (Sokoloff 2009:1395). **Ma** *kbašiatāz* (Drower – Macuch 1863:202). **CAR** *qafaş* (Lane 1863:2551). (> Sy > Arab Fraenkel 1962:118). **ADDR** *kafaş* (Seeger 2009, 2:215). **Lat** *capsu*, *capsa* (Lee 1968:273). **Turk** *kafes* (< Arab *qafaş*) (TDK 2005:1032).

² **Akk** *qimmu* (Oriental Institute Q 257). **BH** *qen* (Koehler – Baumgartner 2001:1109). **MH** *qen* (Jastrow 1950:1387). **JBA** *qinā* (Sokoloff 2003:1013). **JPA** *qn* (Sokoloff 1990:496). **Sy** *qen(ā)* (Sokoloff 2009:1379). **Ma** *qinaz* (Drower – Macuch 1863:411). **SARd** *qenn* (Barthélemy 1935:686).

‘heel > halter, leading rope’, *‘ān*, *‘ēn* ‘eye > spring’, *kaff*, *kaffa/e* ‘the palm of the hand > gloves, *miṣib‘āni*, *muṣab‘āniyye* ‘finger > gloves’, *čabbūqa* ‘leg > stick with curved end’.

- **Insects:** *nāmūsī*, *nāmūsīyya/e* ‘mosquito > mosquito net’.

2. Flora: The names of plants from the surrounding areas were also borrowed to refer to the tools that are made of these plants: *hawra* ‘wooden beam made of poplar tree’, *samor* ‘packsaddle, *acacia*, or *mimosa*, *gummifera*’,¹ *rōṭ* ‘stake, branch of poplar or willow’, *‘ūd* ‘bough, wooden stick or branch, the plough’s wooden pole’, *billāni*, *blāne* ‘thorny plant’.

3. The physical shape of the tools: The physical appearance of the items is expressed by substantives which are borrowed to refer to some of the tools like: Flat (*lōḥ* ‘wooden tablet’), (*tbaqqī*, *tbaqq(a)* ‘circular dish’). Hollowed (*blām* ‘muzzle’, *miḏwad* ‘circular or rectangular trough’). Pointed, sharp (*sikke*, *sikka/e* ‘ploughshare’, *sēf* ‘ploughshare, sword’, *niššāb(i)* ‘the pulling shaft of the plough’). Circular, rounded, cylindrical (*ḡaras* ‘copper bell’, *šar^c*, *šar^a* ‘loop of the yoke’, *ṭāsa/e* ‘cylindrical metal cup, can’). Curved *ḥanafī*, *ḥanafīyya/e* ‘fountain, water pipe’. Reticulate, ropes (*hyāša* ‘belt, strap’, *rašmi*, *rašma/e* ‘nose rope’).

4. Names according to the functions that the tools perform: Drinking, feeding: (*dalū* ‘water bucket, pail’, *saqqa* ‘metal container, large goat skin’, *sāqi(ye)* ‘water channel, installation with a rotating wheel which draws water from wells’, *nāfūra* ‘fountain’, *ma‘lif*, *mi‘lafa/e* ‘feeding trough’). Carrying, wrapping, and yoking: (*qiffi*, *quffe* ‘basket’, *ḥzām* ‘belt to tie a packsaddle’, *mayzor* ‘a sheet of cotton below dough’, *kiddāni*, *ki/ardāna/e* ‘collar’, *šimd* ‘yoke’, *fiddān*, *faddān* ‘yoke’). Breaking, drilling, striking (*ḡibb*, *ḡubb* ‘well’, *xāzūq* ‘metal pole’, *bismōr*, *mismār* ‘nail’, *lābūte*, *nabbūt* ‘wooden stick for beating straw’). Cutting, pruning: (*tirrāmi* ‘small table, small wooden seat’, *šāṭūr*, *šāṭūra* ‘cleaver with wooden grip’, *qālūš* ‘unserrated lunate sickle’, *mirḡ*, *mōraḡ* or *nōraḡ* ‘threshing tablet’, *maṅgal*, *miṅgal* ‘unserrated large sickle’, *miṣšāra*,

¹ Probably originally means a packsaddle stuffed with the leaves and branches of this tree.

munşār(a) ‘saw’). Threshing, winnowing, sifting: (*gīrbēl*, *gurbāl* ‘grain sifter’, *midri*, *midrā(ya/e)* ‘winnowing fork’, *mixbōt*, *muxbāṭ* ‘wooden stick for beating’). Grinding, crushing: (*ğirn*, *ğurⁿ* ‘mortar’, *ṭāhūna/e* ‘hand-millstone’, *daqmūq*, *doqmāq(a)* ‘mallet’). Storing: (*haşl*, *hāşil* ‘storage shed or storeroom for grain’, *kīs* ‘medium sack used for transporting or storing hay, grain, flour and rice’). Swinging (*marğūḥa*, *murğēḥa*). Supporting: (*sāmūk*, *mismāk* ‘forked pole’, *‘āmūd* ‘pole, column’). Leading, directing: (*missēs*, *missās* ‘goad’, *nīr* ‘yoke’). Sweeping away, scooping out: (*mağīrfi*, *miğrafa/e* ‘spade or hoe with a broad plate’, *ma/i^llaqa/e* ‘wooden or metal spoon’). Heating: *tft* ‘metal tripod on which a cooking pot rests, heat, warmth’. Hunting *fīxx*, *fāxx* ‘tarp, snare’.

5. Names according to the material used to make the tools: *ziffāti* ‘pitch > a cubic metal container for asphalt’, *şam^{ca}* ‘wax > candle made of wax’, *şōğ*, *şāğ* ‘tin > baking sheet made of tin’, *libbāda/e* ‘felt > piece of felt, fur or pad’.

6. Numbers: *fiddān*, *faddān* ‘pair (of oxen) > yoke’, *şimd* ‘pair, team of oxen > yoke’.

7. Miscellaneous: A number of tool names have been difficult to classify according to the above mentioned categories: *barmīl* ‘barrel’, *balṭa/e* ‘hatchet’, *dist* ‘tray or crater’, *xirğ*, *xuruğ* ‘pannier’, *zambīl*, *zambīla/e* ‘small sack’, *sillom*, *sillam* ‘ladder’, *sīfrēwi*, *şurrāf(a/e)* ‘long wooden pegs’, *čākūč*, *şākūš* ‘small hammer’, *čwāl/şwāl* ‘sack’, *fīrn*, *furin* ‘oven’, *qaddūm* ‘adze’, *qatrīb*, *qotrīb* ‘wooden pin in the pulling pole’, *qazma*, *qazma* ‘double-headed axe’, *maştrīn*, *maştarīn* ‘trowel’, *mişṭōf* ‘wooden stick’, *kafkīra/e* ‘ladle’, *laqn*, *laqan* ‘bathing basin’, *ṭirnāqa* ‘harrow’, *ṭāfūḥa* ‘small trap’.

The linguistic strata of the tool names

Some tool names in the current vernaculars have been borrowed from different languages and periods and employed with the same meaning, others have been used and phonetically modified to indicate an exact, or a close meaning. We have little to say with regard to when these lexemes were loaned into the both colloquials so the exact period when this lexical borrowing took place is very near impossible to ascertain. This part will specify

the origins of these names when possible, as well as the languages to which these names belong. The Semitic languages included are: Akkadian, Canaanite, and Aramaic and Arabic. While the non-Semitic languages are Turkish, Persian, Greek, Latin, and Egyptian.

Semitic words: total 81

Akk: 11: *dalu, dalo, raḫš, raḫaš, sikke, sikka/e, sillom, sillam, salle, zambīl, zanbīla/e, fās, qiffi, quffe, kīs, qinn, qunn, mayzor.*

Can: 6: *šalḫa, šīri, šīra/e, šimd, qaddūm, mirğ, mōrağ or nōrağ, maṅgal, miṅgal.*

Ar: 29: *bismōr, mismār, balğūm, lğām, tannūr, ġibb, ġubb, ġirn, ġurⁿ, ḫawra, rašmi, rašma/e, rōṭ, ziffāti, šātūr, šātūra, tāḫūne, tāḫūha, °abqa, °arqa, ġirbēl, ġurbāl, fiddān, faddān, qaṭrīb, qoṭrīb, kiddāni, ki/ardāne, lābūte, nabbūt, libbāda/e, missēs, missās, mištōf, maštbi, maštaba, nib^c, nab^c(a), nāfūra, nācūra, nahr, nūr.*

Arab: 21: *tirrāmi, tft, ġarra, ġaras, xāzūq, xnāq, xaḫḫa, mxāḫa/e, ḫzām, ḫašl, ḫāšil, ḫanafti, ḫanaftiyya/e, ḫyāša, samor, šar^c, šar^ca, šam^ca, šaynī, šiniyye, °ūd, marğūḫa, murğēḫa, mišib^cānī, mišib^cāniyye, ma^clif, mi^clafa/e, ma^claqa, niššāb(i).*

CS: 14: *birki, birka/e, sāmūk, mismāk, saqqa, sāqi/(ye), °iṣbi^c, °iṣba^c, tāsa/e, °amūd, °ān, °ēn, kaff, kaffa/e, lōḫ, mağirfi, miğrafa/e, mixbōṭ, muxbāt, midri, midrā(ya/e), minšāra, munšāra, widd, miḏwad.*

Eth: 1: *šahin*

Non-Semitic words: total 35

Per: 15: *°āxūr, yāxūr, billāni, blāne, xirstāni, xirğ, xuruğ, dist, raff, čabbūqa, čwāl, šwāl, ṭbayqī, ṭbaqa(a), ṭaṅgara, ṭu/aṅgara, °arabī, °arabāya/e, °anbor, °anb/ar, fiṅgān, kaḫkīra/e, qālūš.*

Turk: 7: *balṭa/e, ṭirnāqa (< tirmuq), takna, takane, daqmūq, doqmāq(a), qazma, čākūč, šākūš, šōğ, šāğ.*

Gr: 6: *sēf, šaṭl, qafoş, qafaş, firn, furin, laqn, laqan, maštārīn, maštārīn.*

OldFr: 1: *barmīl*

Eg: 1: *fixx, faxx*

Uncertain origin: 4: *babsi, sifrēwi, šurrāf(a/e), misiblāni, nāmūsī, nāmūsīyya/e.*

The percentage of Semitic lexical contributions to the names of tools and objects:

Nr.	Akk	Can	Ar	Arab	Eth	CS	Total
116	11	6	29	21	1	14	81
100%	9.4%	5.2%	25%	18.1%	0.9%	12.%	70.5%

Percentage of Non-Semitic lexical contributions:

Nr.	Per	Turk	Gr	OldFr	Eg	Uncertain	Total
116	15	7	6	1	1	4	35
100%	13%	6.03%	5.2%	0.9%	0.9%	3.4%	29.5%

Percentage of commonalities of lexicon of the agricultural tools in: DA and DR.

Total	116	100%
Matching in etymology and meaning	94	81%
Not matching in etymology and meaning	22	19%
Attested words in DA but not in DR with their equivalentents in DR:	17 words, <i>babsi</i> (= <i>swāra</i> , <i>ḫālūq</i>), <i>tirrāmi</i> (= <i>farrāme</i> , <i>lōḫa</i>), <i>tḫī</i> (= <i>miṣṣab</i>), <i>xirstāni</i> (= <i>miṣṣaṭ</i>), <i>rōṭ</i> (= <i>ʿibbiyye</i>), <i>ziḫḫāti</i> (= <i>tanaka/e</i>), <i>samor</i> (= <i>bird/da^a</i>), <i>ṣimd</i> (= <i>nīr</i>), <i>ṭirnāqa</i> (= <i>miṣṭ</i>), <i>ṭāḫūḫa</i> (= <i>faxx</i>), <i>čabbūqa</i> (= <i>ʿūd</i> , <i>ʿaṣā</i>), <i>ʿabqa</i> (= <i>rasan</i>), <i>ʿarqa</i> (=	

	<i>kanā</i>), <i>misiblāni</i> (= <i>miğzal</i> , <i>zağlūl</i>), <i>mišṭōf</i> (= <i>muxbāt</i>), <i>mayzor</i> (= <i>minqala</i>), <i>sēf</i> (= <i>sikke</i> , <i>sikka/e</i>).
Attested words with the same etymology in DA and DR but in DR they contain a different meaning.	5 words, <i>ḥawra</i> (= <i>ḥōra</i> poplar tree), <i>xnāq</i> (neck), <i>šalḥa</i> (undershirt), <i>niššāb(i)</i> (wooden shaft with a pointed end), <i>ḥaṣl</i> , <i>ḥāṣil</i> (storage room).

Languages and dialects

ADDR	Der arabische Dialekt der Dörfer um Ramallah
Akk	Akkadian
Aram	Aramaic
Arab	Arabic
BH	Biblical Hebrew
Can	Canaanite
CAr	Classical Arabic
CS	Common Semitic
Eg	Egyptian
EpHeb	Epigraphic Hebrew
Eth	Ethiopian
Gr	Greek

Doğu Araştırmaları, 13-14, 2014/1-2014/2

JBA	Jewish Babylonian Aramaic
JPA	Jewish Palestinian Aramaic
Lat	Latin
Ma	Mandaic
MH	Middle Hebrew
MPer	Middle Persian
Nab	Nabataean
NPer	New Persian
OffAram	Official Aramaic
OldCan	Old Canaanite
OldAram	Old Aramaic
OldFr	Old French
Palm	Palmyrenean
Per	Persian
Ph	Phoenician
Pun	Punic
Sab	Sabaic
SArD	Syrian Arabic Dialect
Sy	Syriac
Turk	Turkish

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