**List of Arabic loanwords in English**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jump to: [navigation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#mw-head), [search](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#p-search)

**Arabic loanwords in English** are words acquired directly from Arabic or else indirectly by passing from Arabic into other languages and then into English. Most entered one or more of the [Romance languages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romance_languages) before entering English. Some of them are not ancient in Arabic, but are [loanwords](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loanword) within Arabic itself, entering Arabic from Persian, Greek or other languages.

**To qualify for this list, a word must be reported in leading etymology dictionaries as having an Arabic ancestor.** A handful of etymology dictionaries has been used as the source for the list.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-0) In cases where the dictionaries disagree, the minority view is omitted or consigned to a footnote. Rare and archaic words are also omitted. A bigger listing including many words very rarely seen in English is available at [en.wiktionary.org](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Category:English_terms_derived_from_Arabic).

Dozens of the stars in the night sky have Arabic name etymologies. These are listed separately at the [list of Arabic star names](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_star_names) article.

Words associated with Islam are listed separately at the [glossary of Islam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_Islam) article.

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=1)**] Loanwords listed in alphabetical order**

[admiral](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Admiral)

أمير *amīr*, commander. *Amīr al-bihār* = "commander of the seas" was a title in use in Arabic Sicily, and was continued by the [Normans in Sicily](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab-Norman_culture) in a Latinized form, and then adopted successively by medieval [Genoese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_maritime_republics) and French. Modern French is "amiral". An English form under King Edward III (14th century) was "Amyrel of the Se". Insertion of the 'd' was doubtless influenced by allusion to common Latin "admire".[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Skeat-1) In medieval Latin, besides meaning an admiral, the word is also found meaning an Arabic [emir](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emir).[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-2) [[1]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/admiral)

[adobe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe)

الطوبة *al-ṭūba* | *at-tūba*,[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-PronounceAl-3) "the brick". The Arabic dictionary of Al-Jawhari dated about year 1000 made the comment that the Arabic word came from the [Coptic language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coptic_language).[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-See_Baheth.Info-4) The first record of the word in a Western language is in 12th-century Spanish.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) Other cases of Arabic 't' becoming medieval Spanish 'd' include [es:Badana](http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badana) and [es:Badea](http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badea).[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-DozyEngelmann-6) The word entered English from Mexico in the 18th and 19th centuries. [[2]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/adobe)

[albatross](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albatross)

الغطّاس *al-ghaṭṭās*, literally "the diver", presumably a cormorant or others of the [pelecaniform](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pelecaniform) birds, which are diving waterbirds.[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-7) The derived Spanish *alcatraz* has its earliest record in 1386 as a type of pelican.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) "*Alcatras*" was borrowed into English in the 16th century from Spanish and meant pelecaniform bird not albatross.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-ErnestWeekley1921-8) Beginning in the 17th century, every European language adopted "albatros" with a 'b' for these Pacific Ocean birds, the 'b' having been mobilized from Latinate *alba* = white. [[3]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/albatross)

[alchemy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alchemy), [chemistry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemistry)

الكيمياء *al-kīmiyā*, alchemy. The Arabic entered medieval Latin as *alchimia*, first attested in about the year 1140 in an Arabic-to-Latin translation by [Plato Tiburtinus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plato_Tiburtinus).[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) The Arabic word had its root in a late classical Greek word (the [alchemy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alchemy#Etymology) article has more details). The late medieval Latin words *alchimicus* = "alchemical" and *alchimista* = "alchemist" gave rise to the words chemical and chemist beginning in the 16th century in French and Latin. [[4]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/alchemy)

[alcohol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alcohol)

الكحل *al-kohl*, finely powdered kohl, especially [stibnite](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stibnite). Crossref **kohl** in this list. The word with that meaning entered Latin in the 13th century. In 14th-century Latin it could mean any finely ground and sifted material.[[10]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-9) In the later medieval Latin alchemy literature it took on the additional meaning of a purified material, or "quintessence", which was typically arrived at by distillation methods. The restriction to "quintessence of wine" ([ethanol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethanol)) started with the alchemist [Paracelsus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paracelsus) in the 16th century.[[11]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-10) The biggest-selling English dictionary of the 18th century ([Bailey's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bailey%27s_dictionary)) defined alcohol as "a very fine and impalpable powder, or a very pure well rectified spirit."[[12]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-11) [[5]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/alcohol)

[alcove](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alcove)

القبّة *al-qobba*, "the vault" or [cupola](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cupola). That sense for the word is in an Arabic dictionary dated around year 1000[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-See_Baheth.Info-4) and the same sense is documented in Spanish *alcoba* around 1275.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) Spanish begot French, earliest record 1646,[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) and French begot English. [[6]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/alcove)

[alembic (distillation apparatus)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alembic)

الانبيق *al-anbīq*, "[the still](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Still)" (for distilling). The Arabic root is traceable to Greek *ambix* = "cup". The earliest chemical distillations were by Greeks in Alexandria in about the 3rd century AD. Their *ambix* became the 9th-century Arabic *al-anbīq*, which became the 12th-century Latin *alembicus*.[[13]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-12) [[7]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/alembic)

[alfalfa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfalfa)

الفصفصة *al-fisfisa*, alfalfa.[[14]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-13) The Arabic entered medieval Spanish. In medieval Spain alfalfa had a reputation as the best fodder for horses. The ancient Romans grew alfalfa but called it an entirely different name; [history of alfalfa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfalfa#History). The English name started in the far-west USA in the mid-19th century from Spanish *alfalfa*.[[15]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-14) [[8]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/alfalfa)

[algebra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algebra)

الجبر *al-jabr*, completing, or restoring broken parts. The mathematical sense originates from the title of the book *"al-kitāb al-mukhtaṣar fī ḥisāb al-jabr wa al-muqābala"*, "[The Compendious Book on Calculation by Completing and Balancing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Jabr)" by the 9th-century mathematician al-Khwarizmi. This algebra book was translated to Latin more than once in the 12th century. In medieval Arabic mathematics, *al-jabr* and *al-muqābala* were the names of the two main preparatory steps used to solve an algebraic equation and the phrase "*al-jabr* and *al-muqābala*" came to mean "method of equation-solving". The medieval Latins borrowed the method and the names.[[16]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-15) [[9]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/algebra)

[algorithm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algorithm), [algorism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algorism)

الخوارزمي *al-khwārizmī*, a short name for the mathematician [Muhammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_ibn_M%C5%ABs%C4%81_al-Khw%C4%81rizm%C4%AB). The appellation al-Khwārizmī means "from [Khwarizm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khwarizm)". The Latinization of this name to "Algorismi" in the late 12th century gave rise to *algorismus* in the early 13th. Until the late 19th century both *algorismus* and algorithm simply meant the "Arabic" decimal number system.[[17]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-16) [[10]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/algorithm)

[alidade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alidade)

العضادة *al-ʿiḍāda* (from *ʿiḍad*, pivoting arm), a certain kind of surveying instrument whose usual context of use was in astronomy. Used by the astronomer [Abū al-Wafā' Būzjānī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ab%C5%AB_al-Waf%C4%81%27_B%C5%ABzj%C4%81n%C4%AB) (died 998).[[18]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-MarcelDevic-17) Word entered Latin in the Late Middle Ages. [[11]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/alidade)

[alizarin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alizarin)

العصارة *al-ʿaṣāra*, the juice (from *ʿaṣar*, to squeeze). Alizarin is a red dye with considerable commercial usage. The origin and early history of the word alizarin is unclear, and a minority of dictionaries say the connection with *al-ʿaṣāra* is improbable.[[19]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-18) [[12]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/alizarin)

[alkali](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alkali)

القلي *al-qalī* (from قلى *qalā*, to fry), an alkaline material derived from the ashes of certain plants. Particularly plants that grew on alkaline soils—see [*Salsola* ***kali***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salsola_kali). Al-Jawhari (died 1003) said "*al-qilī* is obtained from [glassworts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glasswort)".[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-See_Baheth.Info-4) The Arabs used it as an ingredient in making soap, and making glass. Earliest record in the West is in a 13th-century Latin alchemy text.[[20]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-19) [[13]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/alkali)

[amber](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amber), [ambergris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambergris)

عنبر *ʿanbar*, meaning ambergris, i.e. a waxy material produced in the stomach of sperm whales and used historically for perfumery. The word passed into the Western languages in the mid-medieval centuries with the same meaning as the Arabic. In the late medieval centuries the Western word took on the additional meaning of amber, from causes not understood. The word's two meanings – ambergris and amber – then co-existed for more than three centuries. "Ambergris" was coined to eliminate the ambiguity. But it wasn't until about 1700 that the ambergris meaning died out in English amber.[[21]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-20) [[14]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/amber)

[anil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A%C3%B1il), [aniline](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aniline)

النيل *al-nīl* | *an-nīl*,[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-PronounceAl-3) [indigo dye](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigo_dye). Arabic word came from Sanskrit *nili*, indigo. The indigo dye originally came from tropical India. From medieval Arabic, anil became the usual word for indigo in Portuguese and Spanish. Indigo dye was rare throughout Europe until the 16th century; [history of indigo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigo_dye#History_of_natural_indigo). In English anil is a natural indigo dye or the tropical American plant it is obtained from. Aniline is a technical word in dye chemistry dating from mid-19th-century Europe.[[22]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-21) [[15]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/anil)

[apricot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apricot)

البرقوق *al-birqūq*, apricot.[[23]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-22) Arabic is in turn traceable back to Byzantine Greek and thence to classical Latin *praecoqua*, literally "precocious" and specifically precociously ripening peaches.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Skeat-1) The Arabic was passed onto the 14th-century Portuguese *albricoque* and Catalan *albercoc* = "apricot".[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) Seen in 1578 in English spelled *abrecox*.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-ErnestWeekley1921-8) [[16]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/apricot)

[arsenal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arsenal)

دار الصناعة *dār aṣ-ṣināʿa*,[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-PronounceAl-3) house of manufacturing. "[Ibn Khaldoun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Khaldoun) quotes an order of the [Caliph Abdalmelic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caliph_Abdalmelic) to build at Tunis a *dār ṣināʿa* for the construction of everything necessary for the equipment and armament of [seagoing] vessels."[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Skeat-1) In English the early meaning was a dock-yard for repairing ships (16th century).[[24]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-23) This is still the meaning of the modern Italian [it:Darsena](http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darsena). Modern Italian also has [it:Arsenale](http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arsenale) meaning the storage of munitions. 14th-century Italian included the spellings "tarcenale", "terzana", "arzana", "tersanaia"....[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) The word spread to every European language from Italian and originally from the dock-yards of [Venice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Venice) (see [arsenal of Venice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arsenal_of_Venice)). [[17]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/arsenal)

[artichoke](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artichoke)

الخرشوف *al-kharshūf*, artichoke. The word with that sense was used by for example [Al-Razi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Razi) (died 930).[[18]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-MarcelDevic-17) Early Spanish *carchiofa* (1423), Italian *carciofjo* (circa 1525) are reasonably close to the Arabic precedent and so are today's Spanish *alcachofa*, Italian *carciofo*. It is not clear how the word was corrupted to French *artichault* (1538), northern Italian *articiocch* (circa 1550),[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) English artochock (1591), but all of the etymology dictionaries say it is a corruption. [[18]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/artichoke)

[assassin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassin)

حشاشين [*ḥashāshīn*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hashshashin), an Arabic nickname for the [Nizari](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nizari) branch of [Ismailism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ismailism) in the [Levant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levant) during the [Crusades](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crusades) era. This sect carried out assassinations against chiefs of other sects, including Christians, and the story circulated in Europe at the time (13th century). Generalization of the sect's nickname to the meaning of "assassin" happened in Italian after the Crusades era was over.[[25]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-24) [[19]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/assassin)

[attar (of roses)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rose_oil)

عطر *ʿitr* (plural: *ʿutūr*), perfume, aroma. The English word came from India in the late 18th century.[[26]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-25) The word is ultimately from Arabic. [[20]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/attar)

[aubergine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aubergine)

الباذنجان *al-bādhinjān*, aubergine. The Arabic entered medieval Spanish, from which comes the modern Spanish *berenjena* = "aubergine" and Catalan *albergínia* = "aubergine". The French *aubergine* came from the Catalan form. It embodies a change from *al-* to *au-* that happened in French.[[27]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-26) [[21]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/aubergine) The aubergine food recipe name [**Moussaka**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moussaka) is also of Arabic descent.[[28]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-27)

[average](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Average)

The records of this word in the Western languages begin in Genoa in the 12th century followed by [Provence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provence) and [Catalonia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catalonia) in the 13th.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) In the West, the word's early usage was in sea-commerce on the Mediterranean, and its early meaning was a lot different from what it is in English today. The medieval Arabic parent word was عوار *ʿawār* = "a defect, or anything defective or damaged" and عوارية *ʿawārīa* = "defective, damaged or partially spoiled goods".[[29]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-28) That begot the 12th century Italian *avaria* = "damage, loss or unexpected expenses arising during a merchant sea voyage". Italian *avaria* begot French *avarie* which begot English "averay" (1491) and English "average" (1502), all with the same meaning as the Italian. In Italian today *avaria* still means "damage" as well as meaning "average". The transformation in the semantics began with the practice in later medieval and early modern Western merchant marine law contracts under which if the ship met a bad storm and some of the goods had to be thrown overboard to make the ship lighter and safer, then all merchants whose goods were on the ship were to suffer proportionately (and not whoever's goods were thrown overboard); and more generally there was to be proportionate distribution of any *avaria*. From there the word was adopted by British insurers, creditors, and merchants for talking about their losses as being spread across their whole portfolio of assets when they "win some and lose some". The modern meaning developed out of that and dates from the later 18th century in English.[[30]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-29) [[22]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/average).

[azimuth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azimuth)

السموت *al-sumūt* | *as-sumūt*,[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-PronounceAl-3) the paths, the directions. Origin in texts of [Astronomy in medieval Islam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astronomy_in_medieval_Islam) and the Arabic version of the [Astrolab](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astrolab) instrument. The first recorded use in English is in Geoffrey Chaucer's 1390s [*Treatise on the Astrolabe*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treatise_on_the_Astrolabe) which used the word many times.[[31]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-30) A hundred years earlier the word is in Spanish as *acimut*.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) [[23]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/azimuth)

[azure (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azure_(color)), [lazurite (mineral)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lazurite)

لازورد *lāzward* | *lāzūard*, lazurite and [lapis lazuli](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lapis_lazuli), a rock with a vivid blue color. The Arabic came from "Lajward" the location of a large deposit of this blue rock in northeastern Afghanistan. The color azure without the initial 'L' was in all the western Romance languages in the later medieval centuries, and still is today, but it is spelled with the 'L' in today's Russian, Ukrainian and Polish (лазурь, lazur). "The 'L' is supposed to have been lost in the Romance languages through being taken as the definite article."[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-ErnestWeekley1921-8) [[24]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/azure)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=2)**] B**

[benzoin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benzoin_resin), [benzene](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benzene)

Benzoin is a resinous substance from an Indonesian tree. Medieval Arab sea-merchants shipped it to the Middle East for sale as perfumery and incense. The word is a great corruption of لبان جاوي *labān jāwī*, literally "frankincense of Java".[[32]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-31) In European chemistry, the 15th-century benzoin resin became the source for the 16th-century benzoic acid, which became the source for the 19th-century benzene. [[25]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/benzoin)

[bezoar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bezoar)

بازهر *bāzahr* (from Persian *pâdzahr*), a [ruminant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruminant) [bolus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolus_(digestion)). Today, a bezoar is a medical and veterinary term for a ball of indigestible material that collects in the stomach and fails to pass through the intestines. Goat boluses were recommended by medieval Arabic medical writers for use as antidotes to poisons. That is how the word first entered Latin medical vocabulary.[[33]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-32) [[26]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/bezoar)

[borax](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borax), [borate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borate), [boron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boron)

بورق *būraq*, various salts (including borax) used as [fluxes in metalworking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flux_(metallurgy)) and as cleaning agents. (The Arabic is said to be from Persian *burah*, a word that may have meant potassium nitrate or another fluxing agent[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5)). *Borax* | *Baurach* was adopted in Latin in the 12th century,[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) meaning salts used for fluxing metals, and the substance that the word could refer to was varied and unsettled until the 18th century.[[34]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-BuraqAndTinkar-33) Elemental boron was isolated and named from borax in the early 19th. The variant of borax called [**Tincalconite**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tincalconite) gets its name from medieval Arabic تنكار *tinkār* = "borax" conjoined with ancient Greek *konis* = "powder".[[34]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-BuraqAndTinkar-33) [[27]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/borax)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=3)**] C**

[caliber](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caliber), [calipers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calipers)

قالب *qālib*, [mold](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molding_(process)).[[35]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-34) [[28]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/caliber)

[camphor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camphor)

كافور *kāfūr*, camphor from the East Indies tree [*Cinnamomum camphora*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinnamomum_camphora). The medieval Arabs imported camphor by sea from the East Indies for aromatic uses and medical uses.[[36]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-35) In the West the word's early records are found in medieval Latin medical books.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) [[29]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/camphor) Another imported Asian wood product which had both aromatic and medical uses in late medieval Europe and had Arabic word ancestry is [**Sandalwood**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandalwood), from Arabic صندل *sandal*.[[37]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-36) The Arabs got the words in the Indies along with the goods.

[candy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Candy)

قندي *qandī*, sugared. Arabic and Persian *qand* = "cane sugar" came from Sanskritic *khanda*.[[38]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-37) Cane sugar developed in ancient India. The plant is native to a tropical climate. The medieval Arabs grew it with artificial irrigation and exported some of the product to the Latins. The word *candi* entered all the Western languages in the later medieval centuries.[[39]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-38) [[30]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/candy)

[carat (gold purity)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carat_(purity)), [carat (mass)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carat_(mass))

قيراط *qīrāt*, a small unit of weight, defined as one-twentyfourth (1/24) of the weight of a certain coin namely the [medieval Arabic gold dinar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold_Dinar), and alternatively defined by reference to a weight of (e.g.) 4 barley seeds. The medieval Arabic word came from an ancient Greek word *keration*, which was a small unit of weight too. The Arabic word was adopted in the Western languages as a measurement term for the proportion of gold in a gold alloy, especially in a gold coin, beginning in the 13th century.[[40]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-39) [[31]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/carat)

[caraway (seed)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caraway)

كرويا *karawiyā*, caraway seed. Spelled "caraway" in English in the 1390s in a cookery book.[[41]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-40) [[32]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/caraway)

[carob (seed)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carob)

خرّوب *kharrūb*, the edible bean of the carob tree. Carobs were used in medieval medicine and the word is in Arabic medical books by for example [Al-Razi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Razi), [Ibn Sina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Sina), and [Serapion the Younger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serapion_the_Younger), and later in Latin medical books by for example [Lanfranc of Milan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lanfranc_of_Milan), [Matthaeus Silvaticus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthaeus_Silvaticus), and [Guy de Chauliac](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guy_de_Chauliac).[[42]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-41) [[33]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/carob)

[carrack](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carrack)

This is an old type of large sailing ship. The word's early records in the West are in the 12th and 13th centuries in the [maritime republic of Genoa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_maritime_republics) spelled *carraca* | *caracca*.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) The word then passed into medieval French and Spanish.[[43]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-42) While the term is believed to have been taken from Arabic there are different contenders for which Arabic word, namely: (1) قراقير *qarāqīr* = "merchant ships" (plural of *qurqūr*, "merchant ship") and (2) حرّاقة *harrāqa* = "warship" [[34]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/carrack). Another old type of sailing ship with Arabic word-origin is the [**Xebec**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xebec) [[35]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/xebec). Another is the [**Felucca**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Felucca) [[36]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/felucca). Another is the [**Dhow**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhow) [[37]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/dhow).

[check](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Check_(disambiguation)), [checkmate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Checkmate), [chess](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess), [exchequer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exchequer), chequered, unchecked, [checkout](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Checkout_(disambiguation)), [checkbox](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Checkbox), [checkbook](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Checkbook) ...

The many uses of the word "check" in English are all descended from Persian *shah* = king and the use of this word in the game of chess. Chess was introduced to Europe by Arabs, who pronounced the last h in الشاه *shāh* hard, giving rise to the 12th-century French form *eschac* (also Catalan *escac*), and then French *eschec*, which the English is derived from.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Skeat-1)[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5)[[44]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-43) [[38]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/check). The "mate" in checkmate is from the medieval Arabic chess term شاه مات *shāh māt* = "king dies".[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-DozyEngelmann-6) [[39]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/checkmate)

[cipher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cipher), [decipher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decipher)

صفر *sifr*, zero. Latin *cifra* was the parent of English cipher. The word came to Latin Europe with [Arabic numerals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_numerals) in the later 12th century. Original meaning zero, then any numeral, then numerically encoded message. The last meaning, and decipher, dates from the 1520s in English, 1490s in French, 1470s in Italian.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) But in English cipher also continued to be used as another word for zero until the 19th century.[[45]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CipherAndZero-44) [[40]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/cipher)

[civet (mammal)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civet), [civet (perfume)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civetone)

زبد *zabad*, foam, spume; *qatt al-zabād*, "spume cat", referring to a musky perfume excreted from a gland in the [African civet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_civet). According to [Al-Masudi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Masudi) (died 956) the perfume, زباد *zabād*, was taken from a cat-like animal in India.[[46]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-45) That can be true as well, since some species of civet are native in the Indies. The word is in 15th-century Italian as *zibetto* = "civet perfume".[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) Records of the form *Civet* start in Catalan 1372 and French 1401.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) [[41]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/civet) Incidentally the botanical genus [**Abelmoschus**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abelmoschus) got its name from Arabic حبّ المسك *habb el-misk* = "[musk seed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musk_seed)", a seed yielding a musky perfume. [[42]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/abelmosk)

[coffee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee), [café](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caf%C3%A9)

قهوة *qahwa*, coffee. Coffee drinking originated in Yemen in the 15th century.[[47]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-UkersCoffee-46) *Qahwa* (itself of uncertain origin) begot Turkish *kahveh* which begot Italian *caffè*. The latter word-form entered most Western languages in and around the early 17th century. The Western languages in the early 17th century also have numerous records where the word-form was directly from the Arabic, e.g. Cahoa in 1610, Cahue in 1615, Cowha in 1619. [Turkish phonology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkish_phonology) does not have a 'W' and the change from 'W' to 'V' in going from Arabic *qahwa* to Turkish *kahveh* can be seen in many other loanwords going from Arabic into Turkish (e.g. Arabic [fatwa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fatwa) -> [Turkish *fetva*](http://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fetva)).[[47]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-UkersCoffee-46) [[43]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/coffee) [Cafe **mocha**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cafe_mocha), a type of coffee, is named after the port city of [Mocha, Yemen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mocha,_Yemen), which was an early coffee exporter. [[44]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/mocha)

[cork](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cork_(material))

The earliest records in England are 1303 "cork" and 1342 "cork" meaning bulk cork bark imported from Iberia.[[48]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-47) The word is believed to have come from a Spanish form *alcorque* = "slipper shoes made of cork". This Spanish *"al-"* word cannot be found in Arabic writings, but almost all etymology dictionaries nevertheless state that it is almost surely from Arabic because of the *"al-"*. The ancient Romans used cork and called it, among other names, *cortex* (literally meaning "bark"), which is the likely ultimate origin. Crossref modern Spanish [*es:Alcornoque*](http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alcornoque) = "cork tree" and [*es:Corcho*](http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corcho) = "cork material". *Corcho* is not from Arabic.[[49]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-48) [[45]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/cork)

[cotton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotton)

قطن *qutun*, cotton. This word entered the Romance languages in the mid-12th century[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) and English a century later. Cotton fabric was known to the ancient Romans but it was rare in the Romance-speaking lands until imports from the Arabic-speaking lands in the later medieval era at transformatively lower prices.[[50]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-49) [[46]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/cotton)

[crimson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimson), [carmine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carmine)

قرمزي *qirmizī*, color of a certain red dye widely used in the later medieval centuries for dyeing silk and wool. See **kermes** in this list. The letter 'n' in crimson and carmine descends from the medieval Latin forms *cremesinus* | *carmesinus*.[[51]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-KermesCrimson-50) [[47]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/crimson)

[curcuma (plant genus)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curcuma), [curcumin (yellow dye)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curcumin), [curcuminoid (chemicals)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curcuminoid)

كركم *kurkum*, meaning ground [turmeric](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turmeric) root, also saffron. Medieval Arabic dictionaries say it is used as a yellow dye and used as a medicine. A medical book in English around 1425 says "cucurme" is another word for "turmeryte" (turmeric).[[52]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-51) [[48]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/curcuma)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=4)**] D-F**

[damask (textile fabric)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Damask), [damask rose (flower)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Damask_rose)

دمشق *dimashq*, [Damascus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Damascus).[[53]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-52) The city name Damascus is very ancient and not Arabic. The [damson plum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Damson_plum) – earlier called also the damask plum and damascene plum – has a word-history in Latin that goes back to the days when Damascus was part of the Roman empire and so it is not from Arabic. On the other hand, the damask fabric and the damask rose emerged in the Western languages when Damascus was an Arabic-speaking city; and apparently they referred to goods originally resold from or made in Arabic Damascus.[[54]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-53) [[49]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/damask)

[elixir](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elixir)

الإكسير *al-'iksīr*, alchemical [philosopher's stone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosopher%27s_stone). The Arabs took the word from the Greek *xērion*, then prepended Arabic *al-* = "the". The Greek had entered Arabic meaning a dry powder for treating wounds. The Arabic alchemy sense entered Latin in the 12th century.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) Elixir is in all European languages today. [[50]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/elixir)

[erg (landform)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erg_(landform)), [hamada (landform)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamada), [sabkha (landform)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabkha), [wadi (landform)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wadi)

عرق *ʿerq*, sandy desert landscape. حمادة *ḥamāda*, craggy desert landscape with very little sand. Those words are established in geology including [sedimentology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sedimentology). Their entrypoint was in late-19th-century studies of the Sahara Desert.[[55]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-54) [[51]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/erg)  
سبخة *sabkha* meaning coastal salt-flat terrain came into general use in sedimentology following now-classic 1960s studies of the coastal salt flats of the U.A.E.[[56]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-55) [[52]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/sabkha)  
وادي *wādī*, a river valley or gully. In English, a wadi is a non-small gully that is dry, or dry for most of the year, in the desert. [[53]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/wadi)

[fennec (desert fox)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fennec_fox)

فنك *fenek*, fennec fox. European naturalists borrowed it in the late 18th century. (In older Arabic writings, *fenek* also designated various other mammals[[57]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-56)). [[54]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/fennec)

[fustic (yellow dye)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fustic_(disambiguation))

فستق *fustuq*, pistachio. In medieval Spain a dye from the wood of a certain tree was in use. The dye's Spanish name *fustet* was derived from Arabic *fustuq* according to most of today's dictionaries.[[58]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-57) After the discovery of America a better (more durable) yellow dye from a tree wood was found and given the same name. A derived technical term in chemistry is [fustin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fustin). [[55]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/fustic)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=5)**] G**

[garble](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/garble)

غربل *gharbal*, to sift. Common in medieval Arabic before year 1000.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-See_Baheth.Info-4) Medieval and modern Catalan *garbellar* = "to sift" (1261);[[59]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-58) medieval Italian *garbellare* = "to sift". The earliest record in English is 1393 *garbele* = "to sift". In late medieval and early modern English it was a frequently used word among spice merchants[[60]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Garbage-59) – imported spices had varying degrees of [chaff](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaff) residuals. Sifting and culling was word's usual meaning in English until the 19th century. The word is arguably the parent of the English [**garbage**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garbage).[[60]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Garbage-59) The medieval Arabic *ghirbāl* = "a sieve" (and *gharbal*, the verb) looks like its own ancestry is in the late classical Latin *cribellum* = "a sieve" (ancestor of English [cribble](http://machaut.uchicago.edu/?action=search&word=cribble&resource=Webster%27s&quicksearch=on) = "a sieve"). The change from *cribellum* to *ghirbal* involves transposing *ri* to *ir*. Transpositions of a comparable kind including some going in the other direction are seen in the loanwords apricot, crimson, safflower, scarlet, and talisman on this page; the Arabic [**dirham**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dirham) money unit comes from the ancient Greek word [drachma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drachma). [[56]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/garble)

[gauze](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gauze)

قزّ *qazz*, plain silk – the dictionaries say this is an uncertain theory for the word's origin but they appear to be almost unanimous the word very probably comes from medieval Arabic somehow. "The word, like so many names of supposed [Oriental](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Eastern) fabrics, is of obscure origin and varying sense."[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-ErnestWeekley1921-8)[[61]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-60) [[57]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/gauze)

[gazelle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gazelle)

غزال *ghazāl*, gazelle. The earliest record in the West is in Latin in the 12th century as *gazela* in a book about the [First Crusade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Crusade) by [Albert of Aix](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_of_Aix).[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) Some species of gazelle are native in Syria. [[58]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/gazelle)

[gerbil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerbil), [jerboa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerboa), [gundi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gundi), [jird](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jird)

These are four different classes of rodents that are native to desert or semi-desert environments in North Africa and Asia, and not found natively in Europe. (1) 19th-century European naturalists created "gerbil" as a [Latinate diminutive](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diminutive#Latin) of the word jerboa [[59]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/gerbil). (2) يربوع *yarbūʿa* = jerboa (17th-century European borrowing) [[60]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/jerboa). (3) قندي *qundī* = gundi (18th-century European borrowing) [[61]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/gundi). (4) جرد *jird* = jird (18th-century European borrowing[[62]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-61)) [[62]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/jird).

[ghoul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghoul)

غول *ghūl*, ghoul. Its first appearance in the West was in an Arabic-to-French translation of the [*Arabian Nights*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_Nights) tales in 1712.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) Its first appearance in English was in a popular novel, [*Vathek, an Arabian Tale*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vathek,_an_Arabian_Tale) by William Beckford, in 1786.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-ErnestWeekley1921-8) Ghouls appear in English translations of the *Arabian Nights* tales in the 19th century. [[63]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ghoul)

[giraffe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giraffe)

زرافة *zarāfa*, giraffe. The giraffe and its distinctiveness was discussed by a number of medieval Arabic writers including [Al-Jahiz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Jahiz) (died 868) and [Al-Masudi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Masudi) (died 956).[[63]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-62) The earliest records of the transfer of the Arabic word to the West are in Italian in the second half of the 13th century,[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) a time at which a few giraffes were brought to the Kingdom of Sicily and Naples from a zoo in Cairo, Egypt.[[64]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-63) [[64]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/giraffe)

[guitar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guitar)

قيتارة *qītāra*, a kind of guitar or lyre. The name is ultimately descended from ancient Greek [*kithara*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kithara). "The name reached English several times, including 14th-century *giterne* from Old French. The modern word is directly from Spanish *guitarra*, from Arabic *qitar*." (Etymonline.com). The first record of the Spanish is circa 1330.[[65]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-64) An Arabic name of roughly the form *qītāra* | *kīthār* is very rare in medieval Arabic records.[[66]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-65) **Lute** and **tanbur** on this list are descended from names that are common in medieval Arabic records for guitar-type musical instruments. [[65]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/guitar)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=6)**] H-I-J**

[haboob (type of sandstorm)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haboob)

هبوب *habūb*, gale wind. The English means a dense, short-lived, desert sandstorm created by an air [downburst](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Downburst). Year 1897 first known use in English. [[66]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/haboob)

[harem](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harem)

حريم *harīm*, women's quarters in a large household. The Arabic root-word means "forbidden" and thus the word had a connotation of a place where men were forbidden. (Crossref Persian and Urdu [Zenana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zenana) for semantics.) 17th-century English entered English through Turkish, where the meaning was closer to what the English is. In Arabic today [*harīm*](http://www.almaany.com/home.php?language=english&word=%D8%AD%D8%B1%D9%8A%D9%85&lang_name=Arabic) means womenkind in general. [[67]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/harem)

[hashish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hashish)

حشيش *hashīsh*, hashish. *Hashīsh* has the literal meaning "dried herb" and "grass" in Arabic. Its earliest record as a nickname for cannabis is in 12th- or 13th-century Arabic.[[67]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-hashish-66) In English in a traveller's report in 1598 it is found in the form "*assis*", but the word is rare in English until the 19th century and the wordform of today dates from the 19th century.[[68]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-67) [[68]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/hashish)

[henna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henna), [alkanet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alkanet_(disambiguation)), [alkannin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alkannin), [Alkanna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alkanna)

الحنّاء *al-hinnā*, henna. Henna is a reddish natural dye made from the leaves of [*Lawsonia inermis*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawsonia_inermis). The English dates from about 1600 and came directly from Arabic through English-language travellers reports from the Middle East.[[69]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-68) [[69]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/henna) Alkanet dye is a reddish natural dye made from the roots of [*Alkanna tinctoria*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alkanna_tinctoria) and this word is 14th-century English from Spanish *alcaneta* | *alcana*, and medieval Latin *alchanna*, from *al-hinnā*.[[70]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-69) [[70]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/alkanet)

[hookah (water pipe for smoking)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hookah)

حقّة *ḥuqqa*, pot or jar. The word arrived in English from India. The Indian word is ultimately from Arabic. More information at [hookah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hookah) article. [[71]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/hookah)

[hummus (food recipe)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummus)

حمّص *himmas*, chickpea(s). Chickpeas were called *himmas* in medieval Arabic and were a frequently eaten food item.[[71]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-70) *Himmas* was later borrowed into Turkish as *humus* and entered English from Turkish in mid-20th century. The Turkish and English hummus means mashed chickpeas mixed with tahini and certain flavourings. In Arabic that is called *himmas bil tahina*. All evidence points to the origin of the recipe in Syria and Lebanon (see [hummus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummus)). See also **Addendum for Middle Eastern cuisine words** below. [[72]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/hummus)

[ifrit (mythology)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ifrit)

عفريت *ʿifrīt*, an ancient demon popularized by the [*Arabian Nights*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_Nights) tales. [[73]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ifrit)

[jar (food or drink container)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jar)

جرّة *jarra*, an earthenware jar, an upright container made of pottery. First records in English are in 1418 and 1421 as a container for olive oil.[[72]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-71) Spanish *jarra* has 13th-century records.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) Arabic *jarra* is commonplace centuries earlier.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-See_Baheth.Info-4) In the medieval Arabic and Spanish, and also in the word's early centuries of use in English, the typical jar was considerably bigger than the typical jar in English today.[[73]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-72) [[74]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/jar)

[jasmine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jasmine), [jessamine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jessamine_(disambiguation)), [jasmone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jasmone)

ياسمين *yās(a)mīn*, jasmine. The Arabic was from Persian.[[74]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-RJasmine-73) In medieval Arabic jasmine was well-known.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-See_Baheth.Info-4) In the West, the word was rare until the 16th century and the same generally goes for the plant itself ([*Jasminum officinale*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jasminum_officinale) and its relatives). An early record in the West is dated around 1240 and came from southern Italy in a Arabic-to-Latin book translation that mentions flower-oil extracted from jasmine flowers.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5)[[74]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-RJasmine-73) [[75]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/jasmine)

[jinn (mythology)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jinn)

الجنّ *al-jinn*, the jinn. The roles of jinns and ghouls in Arabic folklore are discussed by (e.g.) [Al-Masudi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Masudi) (died 956). (The semantically related English [genie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genie) is not derived from jinn, though it has been influenced by it through the [*Arabian Nights*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_Nights) tales). [[76]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/jinn)

[julep (type of drink)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julep)

جلاب *julāb*, a syrupy drink.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) Arabic is from Persian *gulab* = "[rose water](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rose_water)". In its early use in English it was a syrupy drink.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Skeat-1) Like the words **candy**, **sugar**, and **syrup**, "julep" arrived in English in late medieval times in association with imports of cane sugar from Arabic-speaking lands. [[77]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/julep)

[jumper (dress or pullover sweater)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jumper_(dress))

جبّة *jubba*, a loose outer garment. The Arabic entered mid-11th-century Italian as *jupa* = "a jacket of oriental origin".[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) Mid-12th-century Latin *juppum* and late-12th-century French *jupe* meant "jacket". So did the English 14th-century *ioupe* | *joupe*, 15th-century *iowpe* | *jowpe*, 17th-century *jup*, *juppe*, and *jump*, 18th *jupo* and *jump*, 19th *jump* and *jumper*.[[75]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-74) [[78]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/jumper)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=7)**] K-L**

[*Kermes* (insect genus)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kermes_(genus)), [kermes (dye)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kermes_(dye)), [kermes oak (tree)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kermes_oak), [kermesite (mineral)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kermesite)

قرمز *qirmiz*, kermes. Kermes insects produce a red dye that in medieval times was commercially valuable for dyeing clothes.[[51]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-KermesCrimson-50) In the Mediterranean region the insects' preferred food was the sap of the kermes oak tree. Two medieval Arabic dictionaries say *al-qirmiz* is an "[Armenian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval_Armenia) dye".[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-See_Baheth.Info-4) Perhaps the word is ultimately from Sanskritic *krmi-ja*, "worm-produced". [[79]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/kermes)

[khat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khat)

قات *qāt*, the plant *Catha edulis*. English borrowed directly from Arabic in mid-19th century. [[80]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/khat)

[kohl (cosmetics)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kohl_(cosmetics))

كحل *kohl*, finely powdered [galena](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galena), [stibnite](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stibnite), or similar sooty-colored powder used for eye-shadow, eye-liner, and mascara. The word with that meaning was in travellers' reports in English for centuries before it was adopted natively in English.[[76]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-75) [[81]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/kohl)

[lacquer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lacquer)

لكّ *lakk*, lacquer, or any resin used for [varnishing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varnishing). The Arabic is from the Sanskrit for [**lac**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lac), a particular kind of resin, native in India, used to make a varnish. The Arabic entered late medieval Latin as *lacca* | *laca*.[[77]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-76) [[82]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/lacquer) Two lesser-seen varnishing resins with Arabic word-descent are [**sandarac**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandarac)[[78]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-77) and [**elemi**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elemi).[[79]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-78) [[83]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/elemi)

[lemon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lemon_(fruit))

ليمون *līmūn*, lemon. The cultivation of lemons, limes, and bitter oranges was introduced to the Mediterranean region by the Arabs in the mid-medieval era. The ancient Greeks & Romans knew the [citron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citron), but not the lemon, lime, or orange.[[80]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-DeCandolleCitrus-79) [Ibn al-'Awwam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_al-%27Awwam) in the late 12th century distinguished ten kinds of citrus fruits grown in Andalusia and spelled the lemon as اللامون *al-lāmūn*. [Abdallatif al-Baghdadi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abd_al-Latif_al-Baghdadi_(medieval_writer)) (died 1231) distinguished almost as many different citrus fruits in Egypt and spelled the lemon as الليمون *al-līmūn*.[[81]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-ClementMulletCitrus-80) The Arabic word came from Persian.[[82]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-81) The lemon tree's native origin appears to be in India, though the word lemon does not appear to be from India.[[80]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-DeCandolleCitrus-79) [[84]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/lemon)

[lime (fruit)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lime_(fruit))

ليم *līm*, any citrus fruit,[[81]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-ClementMulletCitrus-80) a back-formation or a collective noun associated with ليمون *līmūn*; see **lemon**. Spanish, Portuguese & Italian *lima* = "lime (fruit)". [[85]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/lime) Today's English "lime" has become a color-name as well as a fruit. The color-name originated by reference to the fruit. It can be noted in passing that all the following English color-names are descended from Arabic words (not necessarily Arabic color-words): [amber (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amber_(color)), [apricot (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apricot_(color)), [aubergine (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aubergine_(color)), [azure (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azure_(color)), coffee (color), [crimson (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimson_(color)), [carmine (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carmine_(color)), henna (color), [lemon (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lemon_(color)), [lime (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lime_(color)), [orange (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orange_(color)), [saffron (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saffron_(color)), [scarlet (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scarlet_(color)), [tangerine (color)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tangerine_(color)).

[luffa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luffa)

لوف *lūf*, luffa. Also spelled loofah in English. 19th-century English. May be directly from Arabic, or indirectly by way of Latin botany nomenclature, or both. [[86]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/loofah)

[lute](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lute)

العود *al-ʿaūd*, the [oud](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oud). "The Portuguese form [*pt:Alaúde*](http://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ala%C3%BAde) clearly shows the Arabic origin."[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Skeat-1) Also Spanish *alod* in 1254, *alaut* in about 1330, *laud* in 1343.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) The earliest unambiguous record in English is in the 2nd half of the 14th century ([*Middle English Dictionary*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_English_Dictionary)). [[87]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/lute)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=8)**] M**

[macramé](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macram%C3%A9)

مقرمة *miqrama*, a kind of embroidered cloth covering (Arabic root *qaram*, "to gnaw, to nibble persistently"). The path to English is said to be: Arabic -> Turkish -> Italian -> French -> English. 19th-century English. [[88]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/macrame)

[magazine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magazine_(disambiguation))

مخازن *makhāzin*, storehouses (from Arabic root *khazan*, to store). Used in Latin with that meaning in 1228 in Marseille,[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) the earliest record in a Western language. Still used that way today in French, Italian, Catalan and Russian. Sometimes used that way in English in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, but more commonly in English a magazine was an arsenal, a gunpower store, and later a receptacle for storing bullets. A magazine in the publishing sense of the word started out in English in the 17th century meaning a store of information about military or navigation subjects.[[83]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Magazine-82) [[89]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/magazine)

[marcasite](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcasite)

مرقشيثا *marqashīthā*, iron sulfide, pyrite. An alchemy word. Used by Al-Razi in early 10th century[[18]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-MarcelDevic-17) and by Ibn Sina in early 11th century.[[84]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-83) The earliest record in a Western language seems to be in an Arabic-to-Latin translation by [Gerard of Cremona](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerard_of_Cremona) in the late 12th century.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) In modern English, marcasite is defined scientifically as [orthorhombic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orthorhombic_crystal_system) iron sulfide, but [marcasite jewelry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcasite_jewelry) is jewelry made from [isometric](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isometric_crystal_system) iron sulfide.[[85]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-84) [[90]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/marcasite)

[massicot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massicot)

مسحقونيا *mas[-]ḥaqūniyā*, a [lead-containing glaze](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lead_glass#Lead_glazes) applied in the manufacture of vases.[[86]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Massicot-85) In modern English massicot is defined as [orthorhombic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orthorhombic) [lead oxide](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PbO). The word's history goes back to medieval Latin *massacumia*, which had the meaning of a lead-based ceramics glazing material in Italy in the early 14th century, and which came from Arabic *masḥaqūniyā* meaning the same.[[86]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Massicot-85) [[91]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/massicot)

[mattress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mattress), [matelasse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matelasse)

مطرح *maṭrah*, a large cushion or rug for lying on. In Arabic the sense evolved out of the sense "something thrown down" from root *tarah* = "to throw". Classical Latin *matta* = "mat" is no relation. In 13th-century Latin and Italian, followed by 14th-century French and English, the mattress word usually meant a padded under-blanket, "a quilt to lie upon".[[87]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-86) [[92]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/mattress), [[93]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/matelasse)

[mohair](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohair), [moiré](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moir%C3%A9)

المخيّر *al-mokhayyar*, good-quality cloth made of goat hair (from root *khayar* = "choosing, preferring"). Earliest record in the West is 1542 Italian.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) Early English was spelled "mocayare", starting 1570. The mutation in English to "mohaire" is first seen in 1619.[[88]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-87) [[94]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/mohair) Moiré means a shimmering visual effect from an interweaved or [grating](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffraction_grating) structure. It started out in French as a corruption of mohair. [[95]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/moire)

[monsoon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monsoon), [typhoon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typhoon)

These words referred to wind and rain events off the coasts of India and China in their earliest use in Western languages and are seen first in Portuguese in the early 16th century. Arabic sea-merchants were active in the East Indies long before the Portuguese arrived – see e.g. [Islam in the Philippines](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam_in_the_Philippines) and **camphor** and **benzoin** in this list. موسم *mawsim*, season, used in Arabic for anything that comes round once a year (such as festive season) and used by Arab sailors in the East Indies for the seasonal sailing winds.[[89]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-88) طوفان *tūfān*, a big rainstorm, a deluge, and used in the Koran for Noah's Flood.[[90]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-89) More about the early history of the two words among European sailors in the East Indies is in [*A Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases, and of Kindred Terms, Etymological, Historical, Geographical and Discursive*](http://www.archive.org/search.php?query=title%3A%28glossary%29%20AND%20creator%3A%28yule%20%29), by Yule and Burnell (year 1903). [[96]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/monsoon) [[97]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/typhoon)

[mummy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mummy)

موميا *mūmiyā*, embalmed corpse; earlier, a [bituminous](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bitumen) embalming substance. The Arabic word was borrowed in both of those senses in the late medieval West. Then post-medievally in the West the word was extended to a corpse preserved by desiccation (drying out).[[91]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-90) [[98]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/mummy)

[muslin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslin)

موصلي *mūṣilī*, fine cotton fabric made in [Mosul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosul) in Mesopotamia. The word entered the West with that meaning in the 16th century. The fabric was imported from [Aleppo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleppo) by Venetians who called it *mussolina*. The earliest record in English is in a traveller's report from the Middle East in 1609.[[92]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-91) [[99]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/muslin)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=9)**] N-Q**

[nadir](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nadir)

نظير *naẓīr*, the point of the sky opposite the zenith. Crossref **zenith** in this list. *Naẓīr* literally means the complement or counterpart. "The Arabic 'z' here used is the 17th letter of the Arabic alphabet, an unusual letter with a difficult sound, which came to be rendered by 'd' in Low Latin."[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Skeat-1) 13th-century Latin.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) [[100]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/nadir)

[natron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natron), [natrium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natrium), [kalium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalium)

The ancient Greeks had the word *nitron* with the meaning of naturally-occurring sodium carbonate and similar salts. The medieval Arabs adopted this word, spelled نطرون *natrūn*, and used it with that meaning. The modern word natron, meaning hydrated sodium carbonate, is descended from the Arabic.[[93]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-92) In Europe shortly after sodium was isolated as an element for the first time, in the early 19th century, sodium was given the scientific abbreviation **Na** from a created Latin name, initially *natronium* then *natrium*, which goes back etymologically to the Arabic *natrūn* (and then to the Greek *nitron*).[[94]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-93) Also in the early 19th century, elemental potassium was isolated for the first time and was soon afterwards given the scientific abbreviation **K** representing a created Latin name *Kalium*, which was derived from [new Latin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Latin) *Kali* meaning potassium carbonate, which goes back etymologically to medieval Arabic *al-qali*, which for the Arabs could mean both potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate.[[95]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Elementymology-94) Crossref **alkali** on this page. [[101]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/natron)

[orange](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orange_(word))

نارنج *nāranj*, orange. Arabic descends from Sanskritic *nāraṅga* = "orange". The orange tree came from India. The Arabs introduced the orange tree to the Mediterranean region in the early 10th century.[[80]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-DeCandolleCitrus-79) The word is in all the Mediterranean Latin languages from the later medieval centuries. [[102]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/orange)

[popinjay (parrot)](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/popinjay)

ببغاء *babaghā',* parrot. The change of Arabic 'b' to English 'p' also occurs in the loanwords Apricot, Calipers, Julep, Jumper, Serendipity, Spinach, and Syrup. [French *gai*](http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geai) = "[jay (bird)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jay_(bird))". The French *papegai* = "parrot" has a late-12th-century start date.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5)[[96]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-95) The English dates from one century later. [[103]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/popinjay)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=10)**] R**

[racquet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racquet) or racket (tennis)

The French [*fr:Raquette*](http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raquette), Italian [*it:Racchetta*](http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racchetta), and the synonymous English *racquet* are usually accepted as derived from medieval Latin *rascete* which meant the bones of the wrist ([carpus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpus)). The earliest records of the Latin are in two 11th-century Latin medical texts, one of which was by the Arabic-speaking [Constantinus Africanus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantinus_Africanus), whose work drew from Arabic medical sources. (Crossref **borage**). Today's etymology dictionaries all suppose the Latin to be from Arabic and the most popular theory derives it from راحة *rāha(t)* = "palm of the hand". A less popular theory derives it from رسغ *rusgh* = "bones of the wrist".[[97]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-96) [[104]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/racquet)

[realgar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Realgar)

رهج الغار *rahj al-ghār*, arsenic sulfide.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-DozyEngelmann-6) In medieval times, realgar was used as a rodent poison, as a corrosive, and as a red paint pigment. The ancient Greeks & Romans knew the substance. Other names for it in medieval Arabic writings include "red arsenic" and "rodent poison". [Ibn al-Baitar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_al-Baitar) in the early 13th century wrote: "Among the people of the [Maghreb](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maghreb) it is called *rahj al-ghār*" (literally: "cavern powder").[[98]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-97) The earliest records in the West are in 13th-century Spanish spelled *rejalgar*, and 13th-century Latin and Venetian spelled *realgar*.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) In English, [Geoffrey Chaucer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geoffrey_Chaucer) spelled it *resalgar* in the 1390s.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Skeat-1) [[105]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/realgar)

[ream (quantity of sheets of paper)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paper_ream)

رزمة *rizma*, bale, bundle. Paper itself was introduced to the West by the Arabs in and around the 12th and 13th centuries (the adoption in the West went slowly); [history of paper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_paper). The Arabic word for a bundle spread to most Western languages along with paper itself, with the initial transfer from Arabic to the West in Spain.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-DozyEngelmann-6) Castillian Spanish was *resma*. Catalan *raima*, first record 1287,[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) looks the forerunner of the English word-form. First record in English is 1356.[[99]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-98) [[106]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ream)

[roc (mythology)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roc_(mythology))

رخّ *rukhkh*, mythological bird in the *Arabian Nights* tales. [[107]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/roc)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=11)**] S**

[safari](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Safari)

Entered English in late 19th century from [Swahili language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swahili_language) *safari* = "journey" which is from Arabic سفر *safar* = "journey". [[108]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/safari)

[safflower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Safflower)

عصفر *ʿusfur*, safflower; or أصفر *ʿasfar*, (1) yellow, (2) safflower. The Arabic "*fur*" or "*far*" part mutated in Italian to "*fiore*" which is Italian for flower. The flower was commercially cultivated for use as a red dye in the Mediterranean region in medieval times. In medieval Italian the spellings included *asfiore*, *asfrole*, *astifore*, *affiore*, and *saffiore*. In medieval Arabic the usual was *ʿusfur*, a word formally related to *ʿasfar* = "yellow".[[100]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Safflower-99) [[109]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/safflower)

[saffron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saffron)

زعفران *zaʿfarān*, saffron. The ancient Romans used saffron but called it "crocus". The word saffron is first seen in Latin in 1156.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) In Arabic *zaʿfarān* is commonplace from the outset of writings in Arabic.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-See_Baheth.Info-4) It was common in medieval Arab cookery.[[101]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-100) [[110]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/saffron)

[saphena (saphenous vein)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saphenous_vein_(disambiguation))

سافين *sāfīn* or صافن *ṣāfin*, saphenous vein. The word is first seen in any language in Ibn Sina's [*The Canon of Medicine*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Canon_of_Medicine), 11th century.[[102]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-101) The saphenous veins were among the more commonly used veins in medieval [bloodletting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bloodletting) (a practice *The Canon of Medicine* endorsed). [[111]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/saphena)

[sash (ribbon)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sash)

شاش *shāsh*, wrap of muslin. (Crossref **muslin** which entered English near the same time). The early records in English include this comment from an English traveller in the Middle East in year 1615: "All of them wear on their heads white shashes.... Shashes are long towels of Calico wound about their heads."[[103]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-102) In Arabic today *shāsh* means gauze or muslin. [[112]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/sash)

[scarlet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scarlet_(disambiguation))

**\*** سقيرلاط **\*** *saqirlāṭ*, "fine cloth" (fine cloth of various colors but red most common). The wordform *siqillāṭ* also *sijillāṭ* is well attested in Arabic from the early 9th century onward and it came from a Late Classical Latin and early medieval Greek word *sigillatus* meaning cloth decorated with [seals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seal_(emblem)) (from Latin *sig-*, sign). The mutated form *saqirlāṭ* is actually unattested in Arabic and it has been theoretically reconstructed from an attestation in [Mozarabic language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozarabic_language) about year 1000. The latter form is believed to be the source of the Latin *scarlata*, first seen about 1100, meaning fine cloth, expensively dyed bright cloth.[[104]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-103) [[113]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/scarlet) The red dye was usually **kermes** a.k.a. **crimson**.

[sequin (clothing ornament)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequin)

صكّة | سكّة *sikka*, a [minting die](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coin_die) for coins, and also meaning coinage in general. In its early use in English, sequin was the name of Venetian and Turkish gold coins. "The word might well have followed the coin into oblivion, but in the 19th century it managed to get itself applied to the small round shiny pieces of metal applied to clothing."[[105]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-104) [[114]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/sequin)

[serendipity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serendipity)

This word was created in English in 1754 from "Serendip", an old fairy tale place, from سرنديب *Serendīb*, an old Arabic name for Sri Lanka.[[106]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-105) Fortified in English by its resemblance to the etymologically unrelated "serenity". The fairy tale was [*The Three Princes of Serendip*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Three_Princes_of_Serendip). [[115]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/serendipity)

[sheikh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheikh)

شيخ *shaīkh*, sheikh. It has been in English since the 17th century meaning an Arab sheikh. In the 20th century it took on a slangy additional meaning of "strong, romantic man". This is attributed to a hit movie, "[The Sheik (film)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Sheik_(film))", 1921, starring [Rudolph Valentino](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rudolph_Valentino), and after the movie was a hit the book it was based on became a hit, and spawned imitators. [[116]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/sheikh)

[soda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soda_(disambiguation)), [sodium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sodium)

Soda first appears in Western languages in late medieval Latin and Italian meaning the seaside plant [*Salsola soda*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salsola_soda) and/or similar [halophilic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halophilic) plants used to make [soda ash](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soda_ash) for use in [glassmaking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glassmaking), and subsequently meaning soda ash itself. It is most often said to be from سواد *suwwād* or سويدة *suwayda*, one or more species of halophilic plants whose ashes yielded soda ash, especially the species [*Suaeda vera*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suaeda). That etymon suffers from a want of documentary evidence at a sufficiently early date. But still an Arabic origin is thought most likely.[[107]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-106) The name "sodium" was derived from soda in early 19th century. [[117]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/soda)

[sofa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Couch)

صفّة *soffa*, a bench or [dais](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dais). The Arabic was adopted into Turkish, and from Turkish it entered Western Europe in the 16th century meaning an oriental-style dais with rugs and cushions. Today's meaning of sofa is dated to late-17th-century French and early-18th-century English.[[108]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-107) [[118]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/sofa)

[spinach](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spinach)

إِسبناخ *isbinākh* in Andalusian Arabic, and إِسفاناخ *isfānākh* in eastern classical Arabic, from Persian *aspanākh*, spinach.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) "The spinach was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans. It was the Arabs who introduced the spinach into Spain, whence it spread to the rest of Europe."[[109]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-108) The first records in English are around year 1400 (as documented in the [*Middle English Dictionary*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_English_Dictionary)). [[119]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/spinach)

[sugar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugar), [sucrose](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sucrose), [sucrase](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sucrase)

سكّر *sukkar*, sugar. The word is ultimately from Sanskritic *sharkara* = "sugar". Cane sugar developed in ancient India originally. It was produced by the medieval Arabs on a pretty large scale. [History of sugar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_sugar). Among the earliest records in English are these entries in the account books of an abbey in Durham: year 1302 "Zuker Marok", 1309 "succre marrokes", 1310 "Couker de Marrok", 1316 "Zucar de Cypr[us]".[[110]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-109) In other Western languages the word is found roughly a century earlier than in English. The Latin form *sucrum* | *succarum*[[111]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-110) or the French form *sucre* = "sugar" produced the modern chemistry terms sucrose and sucrase. [[120]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/sugar)

[sultan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultan), [sultana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultana_(disambiguation))

سلطان *soltān*, authority, ruler. The first ruler to use Sultan as a formal title was an Islamic Turkic-speaking ruler in Central Asia around the year 1000. He borrowed the word from Arabic. [**Caliph**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caliph), [**emir**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emir), [**qadi**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qadi), and [**vizier**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vizier) are other Arabic-origin words connected with rulers. Their use in English is mostly confined to discussions of Middle Eastern history. [[121]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/sultan)

[sumac](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sumac)

سمّاق *summāq*, sumac species of shrub or its fruit ([*Rhus coriaria*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhus_coriaria)). In the medieval era, different components of the sumac were used in leather making, in dyeing, and in herbal medicine. Geography writer [Al-Muqaddasi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Muqaddasi) (died 1000) mentions *summāq* as one of the commercial crops of Syria.[[112]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-111) The word is on record in 10th-century Latin[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) and as such it is one of the earliest loanwords on this list.[[113]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-112) [[122]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/sumac)

[Swahili](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swahili_(disambiguation))

سواحل *sawāhil*, coasts (plural of *sāhil*, coast). The [Swahili language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swahili_language) is grammatically a [Bantu language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bantu_language), with about one-third of its vocabulary taken from Arabic.[[114]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-113) [[123]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/swahili)

[syrup](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syrup), [sherbet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sherbet_(disambiguation)), [sorbet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sorbet)

شراب *sharāb*, a word with two senses in Arabic, "a drink" and "syrup", and medieval Arabic medical writers used it to mean a syrupy medicinal potion. It was passed into medieval Latin in the 12th century as *siroppus*, a thickly sweetened drink, a syrupy medicinal potion.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5)[[115]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-114) The change from '*sh-*' to '*s-*' in going from *sharāb* to *siroppus* reflects the fact that [Latin phonology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_spelling_and_pronunciation) did not use an '*sh-*' sound natively. The '*-us*' of *siroppus* is a carrier of Latin grammar and no more. [[124]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/syrup) Separately from sirup, in the 16th century the same Arabic rootword re-entered the West from Turkish as "sherbet", a sweetened fruity drink [[125]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/sherbet). The form "sorbet" is a mutant of "sherbet" and was formed in Italian from the Turkish [[126]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/sorbet).

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=12)**] T**

[tabla (percussion instrument in music of India)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tabla)

طبل *tabl*, drum. English tabla is from Hindi *tabla* which is from Arabic *tabl*, which in Arabic has been the usual word for drum (noun and verb) since the beginning of written records.[[116]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-115) [[127]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tabla)

[tahini](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tahini)

طحينة *tahīna*, tahini. Derives from the Arabic verb for "grind" and is related to *tahīn* = "flour". Entered English directly from [Levantine Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levantine_Arabic) around year 1900. [[128]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tahini)

[talc](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talc)

طلق *ṭalq*, [mica](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mica) or talc. Common in medieval Arabic. Documented in Latin alchemy from around 1300 onward. Not common in the West until the later 16th century.[[117]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-116) [[129]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/talc)

[talisman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talisman)

طلسم *ṭilsam* | *ṭilasm*, meaning an [incantation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incantation) and later on meaning a talisman. The Arabic was from Greek *telesma* = "consecration ceremony".[[118]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-117) [[130]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/talisman)

[tamarind](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamarind)

تمر هندي *tamr hindī*, "date of India". Entered medieval Latin medical texts from Arabic medical texts. In English the early records are 15th-century translations of Latin medical texts. Tamarind's medical uses were various.[[119]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-118) [[131]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tamarind)

[tanbur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanbur), [tanbura](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanbura), [tambur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tambur), [tambura](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tambura), [tambouras](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tambouras), [tamburica](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamburica), [tembûr](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temb%C3%BBr)

These are plucked string musical instruments, each defined a little distinctively. From Arabic طنبور *ṭunbūr* (also *ṭanbūr*), plucked string instrument. The tambourine, a percussive instrument, is not likely to be etymologically related. Likewise tambour = "drum" is either unrelated to tambur = "string instrument" or else the relation is poorly understood.[[120]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-119) With regard to the string instrument, the same word is in Persian and Arabic, and the dictionaries generally report the Persian to be from the Arabic. [[132]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tamboura)

[tangerine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tangerine)

طنجة *Tanja*, port city in Morocco: [Tangier](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tangier) ("Tanger" in most European languages). Tangerine oranges or mandarin oranges were not introduced to the Mediterranean region until the early 19th century.[[80]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-DeCandolleCitrus-79) The English word "tangerine" arose in the UK in the early 1840s from shipments of tangerine oranges from Tangier and the word origin was in the UK.[[121]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-120) The Arabic name for a tangerine is unrelated. The city existed in pre-Arabic times named "Tingi". [[133]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tangerine)

[tare (weight)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tare_weight)

طرحة *ṭarha*, a discard (something discarded; from root *tarah*, to throw). Seen used in government regulations of the grocery trade in Paris in 1311.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) The *tare weight* is defined as the weight of a package that's empty. To get the net weight of goods in a package, you weigh the goods in their package, which is the gross weight, and then discard the tare weight. The word is seen in Spanish around 1400 in the form *atara*, which helps affirm Arabic ancestry[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-DozyEngelmann-6) (the leading 'a' in *atara* is the vestige of the Arabic definite article[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-PronounceAl-3)). It is spelled *tara* in today's Spanish, Italian, German, and Russian. [[134]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tare)

[tariff](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tariff)

تعريف *taʿrīf*, notification, specification (from *ʿarraf*, to notify). In late medieval Mediterranean commerce it meant a statement of inventory on a merchant ship ([bill of lading](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_of_lading)), or any tabular statement of prices and products offered for sale. In use by Italian-speaking merchants in the 14th century. Entered French and English in the 16th. Spanish *tarifa* is not on record before the late 17th.[[122]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-121) [[135]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tariff)

[tarragon (herb)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarragon)

طرخون *ṭarkhūn*, tarragon. The word with that sense was used by the medical writers Al-Razi (died 930) and Ibn Sina (died 1037).[[18]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-MarcelDevic-17) It was used later in medieval Latin in a herbal medicine context spelled *altarcon*, *tarchon* and *tragonia*. Records for French *targon*, Italian *tarcone*, Spanish *tarragoncia*, English *tarragon* and German *Tragon* all start in the 16th century and in a culinary context.[[123]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-122) [[136]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tarragon)

[tazza](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tazza), [demitasse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demitasse)

طاسة *ṭāsa* | طسّة *tassa*, round, shallow, drinking cup or bowl. The word has been in all the western Romance languages since the 13th and 14th centuries.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) It was common in Arabic for many centuries before that.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-See_Baheth.Info-4) English had it as [*tass*](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tass) in the 16th century, which continued much later in colloquial use in Scotland, but today's tazza and demitasse came from Italian and French in the 19th century. [[137]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tazza)

[tuna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuna)

التون *al-tūn*, tunafish. Ancient Greek and classical Latin *thunnus* = "tunafish" -> medieval Arabic *al-tūn* -> medieval Spanish *atún* -> American Spanish *tuna* -> American English *tuna*. Note: Modern Italian *tonno*, French *thon*, and English *tunny*, each meaning tuna, are descended from the classical Latin without an Arabic intermediary. [[138]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tuna) The [**Albacore**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albacore) species of tunafish got its name from 16th century Spanish & Portuguese *albacora*, which might be from Arabic, although there is no clear precedent in Arabic.[[124]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-123) [[139]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/albacore) In the tuna family another commercial fish species whose name comes from Spanish is the [**Bonito**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonito). It is in Catalan as *Bonítol* in 1313.[[125]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-124) Some say the name may be a Spanish-ization of بينيث *baynīth* which is a sea fish in medieval Arabic general dictionaries (including [*Lisan al-Arab*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lisan_al-Arab)); others say the name's origin is obscure or may be from Spanish *bonito* = "pretty good". [[140]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/bonito)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=13)**] U-Z**

[varanoid (in lizard taxonomy)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varanoidea), [*Varanus* (lizard genus)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varanus)

ورل *waral* and locally (particularly in Algeria) ورن *waran*, varanoid lizard especially [*Varanus griseus*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varanus_griseus). In Europe in the 16th to 18th centuries it was usually spelled with an L, e.g. "varal" (1677, French), "oûaral" (1725, French), "worral" (1828 English dictionary), but certain influential writers in the early 19th century adopted the N spelling.[[126]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-125) The V in place of W reflects Latinization. Historically in Latin and Romance languages there was no letter W. [[141]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/varanus)

[zenith](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zenith)

سمت الرأس *samt al-rā's*, meaning zenith, also vertex, and literally "top of the path". Origin in texts of [astronomy in medieval Islam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astronomy_in_medieval_Islam). Borrowed into Latin in the 12th century.[[127]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-126) [[142]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/zenith)

[zero](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zero)

صفر *sifr*, zero. Medieval Arabic *ṣifr* -> Latin *zephirum* (used by [Fibonacci](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fibonacci) in 1202) -> Old Italian *zefiro* -> contracted to *zero* in Old Italian before 1485 (though the first record in Italian is 1491) -> French *zéro* 1485[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) -> English zero 1604; rare in English before 1800.[[45]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CipherAndZero-44) Crossref **cipher**. [[143]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/zero)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=14)**] Addendum for botanical names**

The following plant names entered medieval Latin texts from Arabic. Today they are international [systematic names](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systematic_name) ("Latin" names): [***Berberis***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berberis)***,*** [***Cakile***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cakile)***,*** [***Carthamus***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carthamus)***,*** [***Ceterach***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceterach_officinarum)***,*** [***Cuscuta***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuscuta)***,*** [***Doronicum***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doronicum)***,*** [***Galanga***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galanga)***,*** [***Musa***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musa_(genus))***,*** [***Nuphar***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuphar)***,*** [***Ribes***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ribes)***,*** [***Senna***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senna_(genus))***,*** [***Taraxacum***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taraxacum)***,*** [***Usnea***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usnea)***,***[*Physalis* ***alkekengi***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physalis_alkekengi)*,* [*Crataegus* ***azarolus***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crataegus_azarolus)*,* [*Melia* ***azedarach***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melia_azedarach)*,* [*Terminalia* ***bellerica***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terminalia_bellerica)*,* [*Terminalia* ***chebula***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terminalia_chebula)*,* [*Cheiranthus* ***cheiri***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheiranthus_cheiri)*,* [*Piper* ***cubeba***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piper_cubeba)*,* [*Phyllanthus* ***emblica***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phyllanthus_emblica)*,* [*Peganum* ***harmala***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peganum_harmala)*,* [*Salsola* ***kali***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salsola_kali)*,* [*Prunus* ***mahaleb***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prunus_mahaleb)*,* [*Datura* ***metel***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datura_metel)*,* [*Daphne* ***mezereum***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daphne_mezereum)*,* [*Jasminum* ***sambac***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jasminum_sambac)*,* [*Cordia* ***sebestena***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cordia_sebestena)*,* [*Operculina* ***turpethum***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operculina_turpethum)*,* [*Curcuma* ***zedoaria***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curcuma_zedoaria)*.* (List incomplete.)[[128]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Botanical1-127)

About three-quarters of those botanical names were introduced to medieval Latin in a herbal medicine context. The Arabic-to-Latin translation of Ibn Sina's [*The Canon of Medicine*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Canon_of_Medicine) helped establish many Arabic plant names in Latin, especially of medicinal plants of tropical Asian source for which there had been no Latin or Greek name, such as azedarach, bellerica, emblica, metel, turpethum, and zedoaria.[[128]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Botanical1-127) The Arabic-to-Latin translation of a book about medicating agents by [Serapion the Younger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serapion_the_Younger) contained hundreds of Arabic loanwords, primarily botanicals. It circulated in Latin among [apothecaries](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apothecaries) in the 14th and 15th centuries.[[129]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-128) Medieval Arabic botany was primarily concerned with the use of plants for medicines. In a modern etymology analysis of one medieval Arabic medicinal [formulary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formulary_(pharmacy)) (authorship attributed to [Al-Kindi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Kindi), died 870, although perhaps partially or wholly of later date), the pharmacological names—primarily plant names—were assessed to be 31% ancient Mesopotamian names, 23% Greek names, 18% Persian, 13% Indian (often via Persian), 5% uniquely Arabic, and 3% [Egyptian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_language), with the remaining 7% of unassessable origin.[[130]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-129)

Eighteenth-century European taxonomists created a number of [new Latin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Latin) plant names from Arabic names and these include [***Adenia***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenia)***,*** [***Aerva***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aerva)***,*** [***Arnebia***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arnebia)***,*** [***Ceruana***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceruana) and many others by [Forsskål](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forssk%C3%A5l);[[131]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-130) and [***Alchemilla***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alchemilla)***,*** [***Averrhoa***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Averrhoa)***,*** [***Avicennia***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avicennia)***,*** [***Lablab***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lablab)*,* and others by [Linnaeus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linnaeus). (List incomplete).[[132]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-131) Some additional miscellaneous botanical names with Arabic ancestry include [***Abutilon***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abutilon)***,*** [***Alhagi***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alhagi)***,*** [***Argania***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argania)***,*** [***argel***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solenostemma_argel)***,*** [***bonduc***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caesalpinia_bonduc)***,*** [***lebbeck***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albizia_lebbeck)***,*** [***Maerua***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maerua)***,*** [***Melochia***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melochia)***,*** [***Retama***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retama)***,*** [***Sesbania***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sesbania)***,*** [***seyal***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acacia_seyal)***.***[[133]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-132) (List incomplete).

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=15)**] Addendum for textile words**

The list above included the textiles *cotton, damask, gauze, macrame, mohair, & muslin*, and the textile dyes *alizarin, alkanet, anil, kermes/carmine, & fustic*. The following are eight lesser-used textile fabric words that were not listed. Some of them are archaic. **Baldachin** [[144]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/baldachin), **Barracan** [[145]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/barracan), **Basan**[[134]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-133) [[146]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/basan), [**Camlet**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camlet)[[135]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-134) [[147]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/camlet), [**Cordovan**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shell_cordovan)[[136]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-135) [[148]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/cordovan), **Marabou** [[149]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/marabou), [**Morocco leather**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morocco_leather) [[150]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/morocco), and **Tabby** [[151]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tabby). Those have established Arabic ancestry. The following are six textile fabric words whose ancestry is not established and not adequately in evidence, but Arabic ancestry is entertained by many reporters. Five of the six have Late Medieval start dates in the Western languages and the sixth started in the 16th century. [**Buckram**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buckram) [[152]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/buckram), [**Chiffon**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiffon_(fabric)) [[153]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/chiffon), [**Fustian**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fustian) [[154]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/fustian), [**Gabardine**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gabardine) [[155]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/gaberdine), [**Satin**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satin) [[156]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/satin), and [**Wadding** (padding)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wadding) [[157]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/wadding). The fabric [**Taffeta**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taffeta) [[158]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/taffeta) has provenance in 14th-century French and Italian and comes ultimately from a Persian word for weaving, and it may have Arabic intermediation. [**Carthamin**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carthamin) is another old textile dye with Arabic etymology: قرطم *qirtim* | *qurtum*.[[137]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-136) The textile industry was the largest manufacturing industry in the Islamic countries in the medieval and early modern eras.

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=16)**] Addendum for Middle Eastern cuisine words**

Part of the vocabulary of Middle Eastern cuisine is from Turkish, not Arabic. The following words are from Arabic, although some of them have entered the West via Turkish. [**Baba ghanoush**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baba_ghanoush)**,** [**Bulgur**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bulgur)**,** [**Couscous**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Couscous)**,** [**Falafel**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Falafel)**,** [**Fattoush**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fattoush)**,** [**Halva**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halva)**,** [**Hummus**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hummus)**,** [**Kibbeh**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kibbeh)**,** [**Kebab**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kebab)**,** [**Lahmacun**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lahmacun)**,** [**Shawarma**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shawarma)**,** [**Tabouleh**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tabouleh)**,** [**Tahini**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tahini)**,** [**Za'atar**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Za%27atar) .... and some cuisine words of lesser circulation are [**Ful medames**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ful_medames)**,** [**Kabsa**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabsa)**,** [**Kushari**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kushari)**,** [**Labneh**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labneh)**,** [**Mulukhiyah**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mulukhiyah)**,** [**Ma'amoul**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ma%27amoul)**,** [**Shanklish**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanklish)**,** [**Taboon**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taboon_bread)**,** [**Tepsi Baytinijan**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tepsi_Baytinijan) .... For more see [Arab cuisine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_cuisine).

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=17)**] Addendum for Arabic music words**

Some words used in English in talking about Arabic music: [**Ataba**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ataba)**,** [**Baladi**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baladi)**,** [**Dabke**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dabke)**,** [**Darbouka**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darbouka)**,** [**Khaleeji**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khaliji_(music))**,** [**Maqam**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_maqam)**,** [**Mawal**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mawal)**,** [**Mizmar**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mizmar)**,** [**Oud**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oud)**,** [**Qanun**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanun_(instrument))**,** [**Raï**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ra%C3%AF)**,** [**Raqs sharqi**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raqs_sharqi)**,** [**Takht**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Takht_(music))**,** [**Taqsim**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taqsim)**.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Contents:** |  | [Top](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#top) [0–9](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#0.E2.80.939) [A](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#A) [B](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#B) [C](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#C) [D](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#D) [E](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#E) [F](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#F) [G](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#G) [H](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#H) [I](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#I) [J](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#J) [K](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#K) [L](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#L) [M](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#M) [N](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#N) [O](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#O) [P](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#P) [Q](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#Q) [R](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#R) [S](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#S) [T](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#T) [U](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#U) [V](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#V) [W](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#W) [X](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#X) [Y](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#Y) [Z](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#Z) |

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=18)**] Addendum for words that may (or may not) be Arabic loanwords**

[almanac](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Almanac)

This word's earliest record is in Latin in 1267, where it meant a set of tables detailing movements of stars in the sky. A lot of medieval Arabic writings on astronomy exist, and they don't use the word *almanac*. (One of the words they do use is "[***zīj***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zij)"; another is "[***taqwīm***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_calendar)"). The 19th-century Arabic-word-origin expert [Reinhart Dozy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reinhart_Dozy) said about almanac: "To have the right to argue that it is of Arabic origin, one must first find a candidate word in Arabic" and he found none.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-DozyEngelmann-6) The origin remains obscure.[[138]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-137) [[159]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/almanac)

[amalgam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amalgam_(chemistry)), amalgamate

This word is first seen in the West in 13th-century Latin alchemy texts, where it meant an amalgam of mercury with another metal. It lacks a plausible origin in terms of Latin precedents. Some dictionaries say the Latin was from Arabic الملغم *al-malgham* or probably was. But other dictionaries are unconvinced, and say the origin of the Latin is obscure.[[139]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Amalgam-138) [[160]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/amalgam)

[antimony](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antimony)

This word was first used by [Constantinus Africanus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantinus_Africanus) (crossref **borage** and **racquet**). He spelled it "antimonium".[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) It may be a Latinized form of some Arabic name, but no clear precedent in Arabic has been found.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-ErnestWeekley1921-8) The substance Constantinus called antimonium was well-known to the medieval Arabs under the names *ithmid* and *kohl* and well-known to the Latins under the name *stibi* | *stibium*. [[161]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/antimony)

[barbican](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbican)

Outer fortification of a city or castle. Recorded in French in 1160.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) There seems to be little doubt that the word comes from the Crusades. Perhaps from باب خانه *bab khanah* = "gate-house".[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-ErnestWeekley1921-8) [[162]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/barbican)

[borage (plant)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borage), [*Boraginaceae* (botanical family)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boraginaceae)

Borage is from medieval Latin *borago*, a word first seen in [Constantinus Africanus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantinus_Africanus) who was an 11th-century Latin medical writer and translator whose native language was Arabic and who drew from Arabic medical sources. Most of today's etymology dictionaries suppose the word to be from Arabic and the most popular theory is that he took it from أبو عرق *abū ʿaraq* = "sweat inducer", because tea made from borage leaves has a sweat-inducing ([diaphoretic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diaphoretic)) effect and the word would be pronounced *būaraq* in Arabic. However, in medieval Arabic no such name is on record for borage.[[140]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-139) [[163]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/borage)

[carafe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carafe)

First appearance in the West around 1500 in Italian, 1570 Spanish.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) The Arabic hypothesis is that the verb غرف *gharf* means to scoop up water for a drink, which you can do by cupping your hands together or by using any scooping or lifting tool at all, and the name of the tool can be the noun غرافة *gharāfa*. *Gharāfa* is a good fit phonologically, and can carry the semantics of an intermediate container for a drink, but the word is almost completely absent from Arabic writings and almost completely lacking in other support from history.[[141]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-140) [[164]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/carafe)

[drub](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/drub)

Probably from ضرب *ḍarb*, to beat, strike or hit with a cudgel. The English word "appears first after 1600; all the early instances, before 1663, are from travellers in the [Orient](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_East), and refer to the [bastinado](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bastinado)."[[142]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-141) The word is not in other European languages. [[165]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/drub)

[fanfare](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/fanfare), [fanfaronade](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/fanfaronade)

The English *fanfare* is from French *fanfare*, which is very probably from Spanish *"fanfarria"* and *"fanfarrón"* meaning bluster, grandstanding, and windbag, which is perhaps from medieval Arabic *"farfar"* meaning yap-yapping ([onomatopoeic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Onomatopoeic)).[[143]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-142) [[166]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/fanfare)

[gala](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/gala)

Today's English, German, and French *gala* are traceable to late medieval Spanish and Italian *gala* = "fine clothing worn on special occasions". No parent or precedent can be found for that in Latin. Most dictionaries go with a proposition that the Spanish and Italian word has its origin in Germanic. But it might perhaps have come instead from medieval Arabic خلعة *khilʿa* = "an honorary vestment", "a fine garment given as a presentation".[[144]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-143) [[167]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/gala)

[garbage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garbage_(disambiguation))

This word is not found in French or other languages. The first record in English is 1422. Its parentage is usually considered to be uncertain. Some examples of nouns formed by suffixing -age to verbs: blockage, leakage, seepage, spoilage, storage, wreckage. Garbage is arguably from English **garble** (first record 1393), which certainly came to English through the Romance languages from Arabic *gharbal* = "to sift". The forms "garbellage" and "garblage" meaning the garbage or unwanted material removed by sifting, are recorded spottily in English from the 14th through 18th centuries and those are considered to be certainly from garble.[[60]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Garbage-59) [[168]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/garbage)

[genet/genetta (nocturnal mammal)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genet_(animal))

Seen in 13th-century English,[[145]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-144) 13th-century French and Catalan, and 12th-century Portuguese.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) It is absent from medieval Arabic writings.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-DozyEngelmann-6) Nevertheless an oral dialectical Maghrebi Arabic source for the European word has been suggested. جرنيط *jarnait* = "genet" is attested in the 19th century in Maghrebi dialect.[[146]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-145) But the absence of attestation in any earlier century must make Arabic origin questionable. [[169]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/genet)

[hazard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hazard)

English + French *hasard* is attested in medieval times with the primary meaning of a game of dice. According to its etymology summary in a number of today's English dictionaries, it is probably descended via Spanish *azar*, attested 1283, from an unattested Arabic oral dialectical *az-zār* or *az-zahr*, "the dice".[[147]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-146) An alternative proposition, having the advantage of support in medieval Arabic dictionaries, derives it from Arabic يسر *yasar* = "playing at dice" and يسر *yasar* = ياسر *yāsir* = يسور *yasūr* = "gamester".[[148]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-147) The French *hasard* is attested more than a century earlier than the Spanish *azar*.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) It may have entered French through the [Crusader states of the Levant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outremer) (as French was the Crusaders' main vernacular). Or it may not be from Arabic at all. [[170]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/hazard)

[lilac](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lilac)

The earliest record of lilac in the West appears to be 1605 French. The earliest English is 1625. The early French and English had the exclusive meaning of the lilac tree ([*Syringa vulgaris*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syringa_vulgaris)). The word is widely taken as being descended from a Persian word for blueish color. The Persian is not attested meaning a tree or a flower; it is attested as a color. The Persian did not enter French directly, and a route of intermediation involving Arabic is a possibility.[[149]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-148) [[171]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/lilac)

[mafia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mafia)

Mafia comes from Sicilian *mafiusu*. Further etymology uncertain and disputed. Some propose an Arabic root for *mafiusu*; others say the word history prior to 19th century is unknown. [[172]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/mafia)

[mask](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mask), [masquerade](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/masquerade), [mascara](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mascara), [masque](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masque)

Late medieval Italian *maschera* = "mask" is the source for the French, English and Spanish set of words.[[150]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-149) The source for the Italian (first record circa 1350) is highly uncertain. One possibility is the Arabic precedent مسخرة *maskhara* = "buffoon, jester".[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-DozyEngelmann-6) In the context where mask was used, "the sense of entertainment is the usual one in old authors";[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Skeat-1) see [Carnival of Venice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnival_of_Venice), [Masquerade Ball](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masquerade_Ball), [Mascherata](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mascherata), and [Commedia dell'arte](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commedia_dell%27arte). [[173]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/mask)

[massage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massage)

The English comes from French. The French is first recorded in 1779 as a verb *masser* = "to massage" which then produced the noun *massage* starting in 1808. The origin of the French is obscure. Perhaps from Arabic مسّ *mass* = "to touch". Another possibility is from Portuguese *amassar* = "to knead" or Greek *massein* = "to knead". Most of the early records in French are found in accounts of travels in the Middle East.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) The practice of massage was common in the Middle East for centuries before it became common in the West in the mid-to-late 19th century; see [Turkish bath](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkish_bath). But the Arabic word for massage was a different word (*tamsīd* | *dallak* | *tadlīk*). The fact that the early records in French did not use the Arabic word for massage seems to preclude the hypothesis that the word they did use was borrowed from Arabic. [[174]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/massage)

[mizzen-mast](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mizzenmast)

Mizzen (or mizen) is a type of sail or position of a sail mast on a ship. English is traceable to early-14th-century Italian *mezzana*.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) Most dictionaries say the Italian word was a derivation from the classical Latin word *medianus* = "median", even though the mizzen was positioned to the rear of the ship. The alternative is: "It is possible that the Italian word, taken as meaning "middle", is really adopted from Arabic ميزان *mīzān* = "balance". "The mizen is, even now, a sail that 'balances,' and the [reef](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reefing) in a mizen is still called the 'balance'-reef." "[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-ErnestWeekley1921-8) The **carrack** sailing ship mentioned earlier, in its early-15th-century form at least, had a mizzen. [[175]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/mizzen)

[mortise](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mortise)

The word's origin in 13th-century France is without an explanation in terms of French or Latin linguistics. A number of dictionaries mention an Arabic hypothesis. [[176]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/mortise)

[tartar (chemistry)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tartaric_acid), [tartrates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tartrates)

The chemical name tartar begins in 13th-century Latin.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-CNRTL.fr-5) It occurs often in later medieval Latin alchemy. Its origin is obscure. It is not in classical Latin or Greek in a chemical sense although there was a mythological hell called [Tartarus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tartarus). Medieval Arabic dictionaries have the name دردي *durdī* with the same chemical sense as tartar and with records going back centuries earlier.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-See_Baheth.Info-4) Therefore an Arabic parent for "tartar" has been conjectured by Skeat,[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-Skeat-1) Weekley,[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-ErnestWeekley1921-8) Devic,[[18]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-MarcelDevic-17) and others.[[151]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-150) [[177]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tartar)

[tobacco](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tobacco)

The English word comes from Spanish. A majority of dictionaries say the Spanish comes from the [Amerindian language of Haiti](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ta%C3%ADno_language). But Harper reports that "Spanish *tabaco* (also Italian *tabacco*) was a name of medicinal herbs from circa 1410, from Arabic *tabbaq*, attested since the 9th century as the name of various herbs. So the word may be a European one transferred to an American plant."[[152]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-151) [[178]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/tobacco)

[traffic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traffic)

Seen in Old Italian. A Mediterranean commerce word of unknown origin. [Ernest Klein](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Klein) (1967) suggests ultimate derivation from تفريق *tafriq* "distribution". [Ernest Weekley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Weekley) (1921) notes an Arabic hypothesis *taraffaqa*, "to seek profit". [Walter Skeat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Skeat) (1888) says "origin uncertain, but almost surely Latin". [[179]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/traffic)

[zircon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zircon), [zirconium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zirconium)

Today's definitions for zircon and zirconium were set by chemists in Germany around the year 1800. Medieval Arabic زرقون *zarqūn* meant [cinnabar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinnabar), [red lead](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_lead), and similar minerals. The Arabic was clearly borrowed into Spanish and Portuguese as *azarcon* | *zarcão* with the same meaning as the Arabic. But the connection between those and zircon is obscure. About half of the etymology dictionaries say zircon descends from Arabic *zarqūn* somehow, or probably does. The other half take the position that zircon's ancestry is not known beyond the late-18th-century German word *Zirkon*.[[153]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-ZirconZarqun-152) [[180]](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/zircon)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=19)**] Notes about the list**

The various etymology dictionaries are not always consistent with each other. This reflects differences in judgment about the reliability or uncertainty of a given etymological derivation. In cases where one dictionary reports an Arabic etymology but it's not supported by reports in other leading dictionaries, the word doesn't qualify for inclusion on the list.

Obsolete words and very rarely used non-technical words are not included in the list, but some specialist technical words are included. For example, the technical word "[alidade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alidade)" comes from the Arabic name for an ancient measuring device used to determine line-of-sight direction. Despite few English-speaking people being acquainted with it, the device's name remains part of the vocabulary of English-speaking surveyors, and today's instrument uses modern technology, and is included in the list.

The list has been restricted to loan words: It excludes loan translations (aka [calques](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calques)). Here's an example of a loan translation. The [amygdala](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amygdala) is a modern scientific word for a structure in the brain. The word comes from the Greek for [almond](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Almond). The structure has an outward vague resemblance to an almond. The almond resemblance was first conceived by medieval Arab physicians, who labelled the structure with Arabic "*al-lauzat*" = "the almond". Medieval Europeans directly translated this into Latin by using the Greek "amygdala" for it.[[154]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-153) Amygdala is thus an Arabic loan translation, not a loan word. Another example of a technical loan translation is [dura mater](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dura_mater). The dura mater is the tough outer layer of membrane surrounding the brain and spinal cord. Quoting an etymology dictionary: "Medieval Latin "dura mater cerebri", literally "hard mother of the brain," a loan-translation of Arabic *umm al-dimagh as-safiqa*, literally "thick mother of the brain". In Arabic, the words 'father,' 'mother,' and 'son' are often used to denote relationships between things."[[155]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-154) The word "[sine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sine)"—as in sine, cosine and tangent—is another example of an Arabic loan translation.[[156]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_note-155) The majority of Arabic loanwords on the list entered the Western languages in the late medieval era. Medieval translators from Arabic to Latin brought in some additional, unquantified number of Arabic words via loan translations in preference to loans. Most such translations took place in the later 12th and early 13th centuries. See [Translations from Arabic to Latin in the 12th century](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_translations_of_the_12th_century).

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=20)**] See also**

* [Arabic influence on the Spanish language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_influence_on_the_Spanish_language)
* [Influence of Arabic on other languages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Influence_of_Arabic_on_other_languages)
* [List of Arabic Star Names](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_Star_Names)
* [List of French words of Arabic origin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_French_words_of_Arabic_origin)
* [List of Islamic terms in Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Islamic_terms_in_Arabic)
* [List of Portuguese words of Arabic origin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Portuguese_words_of_Arabic_origin)
* [List of English words of Sanskrit origin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_English_words_of_Sanskrit_origin)
* [List of English words of Persian origin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_English_words_of_Persian_origin)
* [List of traditional star names](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_traditional_star_names)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=21)**] Footnotes**

* 1. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-0) The dictionaries used to compile the list are primarily these: [Ernest Weekley, *An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English*](http://www.archive.org/details/etymologicaldict00weekuoft/) (1921); Eric Partridge, *Origins: A Short Etymological Dictionary of Modern English* (1966); [Douglas Harper, *Online Etymology Dictionary*](http://www.etymonline.com/) (2010); the two dictionaries at [Dictionary.Reference.com](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/admiral) (2010); the two dictionaries at [YourDictionary.com](http://www.yourdictionary.com/alcohol) (2010); the [Online Concise Oxford Dictionary](http://oxforddictionaries.com/) (2010); and the online etymology resource of the French [Centre National de Ressources Textuelles et Lexicales](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/). See the [general references](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#General_references) at the foot of this page for other sources.
  2. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Skeat_1-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Skeat_1-1) [***c***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Skeat_1-2) [***d***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Skeat_1-3) [***e***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Skeat_1-4) [***f***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Skeat_1-5) [***g***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Skeat_1-6) [***h***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Skeat_1-7) [***i***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Skeat_1-8) [***j***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Skeat_1-9) Reported in *"An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language"* by Walter W. Skeat (year 1888). [Downloadable at Archive.org](http://www.archive.org/details/etymologicaldict00skeauoft).
  3. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-2) *Amirallus*, *Admiralius*, *Ammiratus*, *Amiræus*, etc. in [Du Cange's Glossary of Medieval Latin](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/AMIR).
  4. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-PronounceAl_3-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-PronounceAl_3-1) [***c***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-PronounceAl_3-2) [***d***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-PronounceAl_3-3) [***e***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-PronounceAl_3-4) In Arabic where *tūba* means brick, "the brick" is written *al-tūba* but universally pronounced "*at-tūba*". Similarly, the written *al-sumūt* ("the paths") is always pronounced "*as-sumūt*". Similarly, *al-nil* is pronounced "*an-nil*". This pronunciation applies to *al-* before [many but not all](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_and_moon_letters) consonants.
  5. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-See_Baheth.Info_4-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-See_Baheth.Info_4-1) [***c***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-See_Baheth.Info_4-2) [***d***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-See_Baheth.Info_4-3) [***e***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-See_Baheth.Info_4-4) [***f***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-See_Baheth.Info_4-5) [***g***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-See_Baheth.Info_4-6) [***h***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-See_Baheth.Info_4-7) [***i***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-See_Baheth.Info_4-8) [***j***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-See_Baheth.Info_4-9) A number of large dictionaries were written in Arabic during medieval times. Searchable copies of nearly all of the main medieval Arabic dictionaries are online at [Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/index.jsp). The earliest dictionary at Baheth.info is [Ismail ibn Hammad al-Jawhari](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ismail_ibn_Hammad_al-Jawhari)'s *"Al-Sihah"* which is dated around and shortly after year 1000. The biggest is [Ibn Manzur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Manzur)'s *"Lisan Al-Arab"* which is dated 1290 but most of its contents were taken from a variety of earlier sources, including 9th- and 10th-century sources. Very often Ibn Manzur names his source then quotes from it. Therefore, if the reader recognizes the name of Ibn Manzur's source, a date considerably earlier than 1290 can often be assigned to what is said. A list giving the year of death of the more notable individuals who Ibn Manzur quotes from is in [Lane's *Lexicon*, vol 1, preface page xxx](http://www.archive.org/stream/ArabicEnglishLexicon.CopiousEasternSources.EnlargedSuppl.Kamoos.Lane.Poole.1863/01.ArabicEnglLex.v1p1.let.1.2.3.4..Alif.Ba.Ta.Tha..Lane.1863.#page/n30/mode/1up) (year 1863).
  6. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-1) [***c***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-2) [***d***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-3) [***e***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-4) [***f***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-5) [***g***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-6) [***h***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-7) [***i***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-8) [***j***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-9) [***k***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-10) [***l***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-11) [***m***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-12) [***n***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-13) [***o***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-14) [***p***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-15) [***q***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-16) [***r***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-17) [***s***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-18) [***t***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-19) [***u***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-20) [***v***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-21) [***w***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-22) [***x***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-23) [***y***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-24) [***z***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-25) [***aa***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-26) [***ab***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-27) [***ac***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-28) [***ad***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-29) [***ae***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-30) [***af***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-31) [***ag***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-32) [***ah***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-33) [***ai***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-34) [***aj***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-35) [***ak***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-36) [***al***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-37) [***am***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-38) [***an***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-39) [***ao***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-40) [***ap***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-41) [***aq***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-42) [***ar***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-43) [***as***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-44) [***at***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-45) [***au***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-46) [***av***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-47) [***aw***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-48) [***ax***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CNRTL.fr_5-49) More details at [*CNRTL.fr Etymologie*](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/) in French language. This site is a division of the [French National Centre for Scientific Research](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_National_Centre_for_Scientific_Research).
  7. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-DozyEngelmann_6-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-DozyEngelmann_6-1) [***c***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-DozyEngelmann_6-2) [***d***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-DozyEngelmann_6-3) [***e***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-DozyEngelmann_6-4) [***f***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-DozyEngelmann_6-5) [***g***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-DozyEngelmann_6-6) [***h***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-DozyEngelmann_6-7) [*Glossaire des mots espagnols et portugais dérivés de l'arabe*](http://www.archive.org/details/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft) by R. Dozy & W.H. Engelmann. 430 pages. Published in 1869.
  8. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-7) Spanish *alcatraz* = "pelican" (year 1386) is presumed by all to be from an Arabic word. But which word isn't very clear, since the Arabic for pelican was a different word. On looking at candidate words, Arabic *al-ghaṭṭās* = "the diver" (from verb غطس *ghaṭas*, to dive in water), implying a diving pelecaniform bird, is the one reported by [Concise OED](http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/albatross), *American Heritage Dictionary*, [Merriam-Webster](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/albatross), and [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/alcatraz). In modern Arabic *al-ghaṭṭās* is a [grebe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grebe) (a diving waterbird) and also means a human skin-diver. The candidate proposed by Skeat (1888), Weekley (1921) and Partridge (1966) is Arabic *al-qādūs* = "bucket of a water wheel (hopper)" became Portuguese *alcatruz* well-documented with the same meaning, which then, it is proposed, becomes Portuguese and Spanish *alcatraz* = "a pelican with a bucket-like beak". Spanish & Portuguese *alcatraz* also applied, albeit not in its earliest attestation, to [cormorants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cormorants) and [frigatebirds](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frigatebirds), which are [pelecaniform](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pelecaniform) birds with no deep beak (Partridge 1966, Weekley 1921). The fact that *al-qādūs* (the bucket) is certainly the progenitor of *alcatruz* (the bucket) lends phonetic support to the view that *al-ghaṭṭās* (the diving bird) can readily be the progenitor of *alcatraz* (the pelecaniform bird). Ayto (2005) says *alcatraz* is "clearly of Arabic origin" but which Arabic word is "much more dubious".
  9. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-ErnestWeekley1921_8-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-ErnestWeekley1921_8-1) [***c***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-ErnestWeekley1921_8-2) [***d***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-ErnestWeekley1921_8-3) [***e***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-ErnestWeekley1921_8-4) [***f***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-ErnestWeekley1921_8-5) [***g***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-ErnestWeekley1921_8-6) [***h***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-ErnestWeekley1921_8-7) [***i***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-ErnestWeekley1921_8-8) [*An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English* (1921), by Ernest Weekley](http://www.archive.org/details/etymologicaldict00weekuoft/).
  10. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-9) An *alcohol* of antimony sulfide (stibnite) is in Spanish with date 1278 – [ref: CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/alcool) – and in Latin with date 13th century – [ref: Raja Tazi](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PA116&lpg=PA116#v=onepage&q&f=false). An *alcofol* of eggshells and an *alcofol* of iron sulfide (marcasite) are in a medical book by [Guy de Chauliac](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guy_de_Chauliac) in Latin in 1363 – [ref: *MED*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED1034&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). In these cases *alcohol*|*alcofol* meant the substance had been finely powdered.
  11. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-10) Entry on "Alkohol" in Priesner and Figala's book [*Alchemie. Lexikon einer hermetischen Wissenschaft.*](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=8p3EAc7bNu4C&pg=PA43&lpg=PA43) (1998).
  12. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-11) "Alcohol" in [N. Bailey's *English Dictionary*, year 1726](http://www.archive.org/stream/universaletymolo00bailuoft#page/n43/mode/1up).
  13. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-12) Book [*A Short History of the Art of Distillation*](http://books.google.com/books?id=XeqWOkKYn28C&printsec=frontcover), by Robert James Forbes (year 1948).
  14. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-13) The 13th-century Arabic dictionary [*Lisan al-Arab*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lisan_al-Arab) says that *al-fiṣfiṣa* (alfalfa) is cultivated as an animal feed and consumed in both fresh and dried form – ref: [فصفصة @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/). Medieval Andalusian Arabic sources have it spelled *al-faṣfaṣa* – e.g. the 13th-century Arabic–Latin dictionary [*Vocabulista in Arabico*](http://www.archive.org/stream/vocabulistainara00bibluoft#page/155/mode/1up) (which translates it to Latin as "herba", meaning herbaceous plants especially grass). Early records in Spanish have it spelled *alfalfez* which was a mutation of "al-faṣfaṣa" meaning alfalfa – ref: [Dozy (year 1869, page 101)](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft#page/101/mode/1up). In medieval Arabic dictionaries, *al-qatt* and *ratba* meant alfalfa too – ref: [قتت & رطبة @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/) and [Serapion](http://www.archive.org/stream/s10journalasiatiq05sociuoft#page/484/mode/1up). But *al-fisfisa* appears to have been the most common term. For example the entry for *al-qatt* in the 11th-century dictionary [*al-Sihāh*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ismail_ibn_Hammad_al-Jawhari) says *al-qatt* is another word for *al-fisfisa* without saying what the latter is.
  15. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-14) Alfalfa seeds were imported to California from Chile in the 1850s. That was the beginning of a rapid and extensive introduction of the crop over the western US States. In the eastern US back in the 18th century it was called "lucerne" and lots of trials at growing it were made, but generally without getting satisfactory results. Relatively very little alfalfa is grown in the eastern US still today. Spanish colonizers introduced alfalfa to the Americas in the 16th century as fodder for their horses. [ref1](http://www.naaic.org/Resources/Alfalfa1908.pdf), [ref2](https://umdrive.memphis.edu/g-sig/www/alfalfa.htm).
  16. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-15) A number of medieval Arabic mathematics writers used the term *al-jabr* but its use in Arabic mathematics started in Al-Khwarizmi's book specifically. Related historical information about the term "algebra" is in *"Robert of Chester's Latin Translation of the Algebra of Al-Khowarizmi: with an introduction, critical notes and an English version"*, by Louis C. Karpinski, 200 pages, year 1915; [downloadable](http://www.archive.org/details/robertofchesters00khuw). The earliest Latin translation of the Algebra of Al-Khwarizmi was by [Robert of Chester](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_of_Chester). The year was 1145. Centuries later in some Latin manuscripts this particular translation carried the Latin title *Liber Algebrae et Almucabola*. But the translation of 1145 did not carry that title originally, nor did it use the term *algebrae* in the body of the text. (Instead it used the Latin word "restoration" as a loan-translation of *al-jabr*). Another 12th-century Latin translation, by [Gerard of Cremona](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerard_of_Cremona), borrowed the Arabic term in the form *aliabre* and *iebra* where the Latin 'i' is representing Arabic letter 'j'. The mathematician [Leonardo of Pisa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonardo_of_Pisa) in 1202 in Latin wrote a chapter involving the title *Aljebra et Almuchabala*, where Latin 'j' is pronounced 'y'. Leonardo of Pisa had been influenced by an algebra book of essentially same title by [Abū Kāmil Shujāʿ ibn Aslam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ab%C5%AB_K%C4%81mil_Shuj%C4%81%CA%BF_ibn_Aslam) (died 930). Other algebra books with titles having the phrase "*al-jabr wa al-muqābala*" were written by [Al-Karaji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Karaji) (died circa 1029), [Umar al-Khayyam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Umar_al-Khayyam) (died 1123), and [Ibn al-Banna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_al-Banna) (died 1321). Karpinski pages 19, 24, 33, 42, 65-66, 67, 159; and [*Encyclopaedia of Islamic Science and Scientists*](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=lKa9khFcKmQC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_atb#v=onepage&q=jabr&f=false) volume 1 (year 2005); and ["The Influence of Arabic Mathematics on the Medieval West"](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=cPGRYLlwbrEC&pg=PA204&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=4#v=onepage&q&f=false) by André Allard, **in** *Encyclopedia of the History of Arabic Science, Volume 2* (year 1996). In the late medieval Western languages the word "algebra" also had a medical sense, "restoration of broken body parts especially broken bones" -- [ref: *MED*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED1093&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). This medical sense was entirely independent of the mathematical sense. It came from the same Arabic word by a different route.
  17. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-16) In late medieval Latin, the introductory books about the Arabic number system usually had the word *Algorismus* in their title. The most popular such book was the one by [Johannes de Sacrobosco](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_de_Sacrobosco) apparently – [Karpinski (1915)](http://www.archive.org/stream/robertofchesters00khuw#page/16/mode/1up). "Algorithm" was a new spelling in the late 17th century, based on the model of the word Logarithm, with the *"arithm"* taken from ancient Greek *arithmos* = "arithmetic" and the *"algor"* descended from medieval Latin *algorismus* = "[Hindu–Arabic numeral system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu%E2%80%93Arabic_numeral_system)". Algorithm simply meant the methods of the decimal number system until the late 19th century, at which point the word was practically obsolete, but then it was saved from oblivion by an expansion of the meaning to cover any systematic codified procedure in mathematics. [Weekley (1921)](http://www.archive.org/stream/etymologicaldict00weekuoft#page/n40/mode/1up), Ayto (2005).
  18. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-MarcelDevic_17-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-MarcelDevic_17-1) [***c***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-MarcelDevic_17-2) [***d***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-MarcelDevic_17-3) [***e***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-MarcelDevic_17-4) [*Dictionnaire Étymologique Des Mots Français D'Origine Orientale*](http://www.archive.org/details/dictionnairety00devi), by L. Marcel Devic (year 1876).
  19. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-18) Until the late 19th century the Alizarin dye was made from the roots of the [madder](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madder) plant. (Today it is made in pure synthetic form). Dye-making from the madder root was common in medieval Europe. The word "alizarin" is only on record from the early 19th century. In France in year 1831 the [official dictionary of the French language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dictionnaire_de_l%27Acad%C3%A9mie_fran%C3%A7aise) defined *"izari"* as "madder from the [Levant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levant)" and flagged it as a recent word – [Ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairetym00devigoog#page/n51/mode/1up). It seems that an expansion of exports of madder from the Levant to western Europe may have occurred in the early 19th century – [Ref](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/alizari). But (1) the Arabic word for madder was a completely different word; (2) the Arabic *al-ʿaṣāra* = "the juice" is very rarely or not at all used in Arabic in any sense of a dye; and (3) the way you get the dyestuff from the madder root is by drying the root, followed by milling the dried root into a powder – not by juicing, pressing or squeezing. So the Arabic verb *ʿaṣar* = "to squeeze" is semantically off-target, as well as being unattested in the relevant sense. Also phonetically it is not very easy to get a French 'z' from an Arabic 'ṣ' – [Ref](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/alizari). That is not true of a Spanish 'z'. Regarding the Spanish word *alizari* the experts Dozy & Engelmann say it looks Arabic but they can find no progenitor for it in Arabic – [Ref: (year 1869) (page 144)](http://www.archive.org/details/glossairedesmot00englgoog). In 1826, chemist [Pierre Jean Robiquet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Jean_Robiquet) discovered in madder root two distinct molecules with dye properties. The one producing a rich red he called "alizarin" and it soon entered all major European languages as a scientific word. Robiquet says in his 1826 research report: "regarding this new [red] entity coming from the neutral [colourless] substance, we propose the name *alizarin*, from alizari, a term used in commerce for the entire madder root." – [Ref: (year 1826)(page 411)](http://www.archive.org/stream/journaldepharma105parigoog#page/n416/mode/1up).
  20. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-19) As per [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/alkali) the earliest record of "alkali" in the West is in the 13th-century Latin alchemy text *Liber Luminis*, the authorship of which is attributed to [Michael Scotus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Scotus), who had somewhere learned Arabic. The *Liber Luminis* is a 13th-century composite work drawn from multiple sources and it is possible that it dates from later than Michael Scotus, who died in the early 1230s. The *Liber Luminis* text is online in Latin as Appendix III of [*The Life and Legend of Michael Scot*](http://www.archive.org/details/anenquiryintoli00browgoog/). Records of "alkali" are in the English language from the later 14th century on -- [ref: MED](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED1142&egs=all&egdisplay=compact) -- whereas the word has not been found in any other vernacular Western language until the early 16th century -- [ref: Raja Tazi](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PA116&lpg=PA116#v=onepage&q&f=false). The earliest French is 1509. CNRTL.fr cites a book by [Guy de Chauliac](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guy_de_Chauliac) using the word "alkali" in France in 1363, but that was in Latin, and the subsequent translations of Chauliac's book into French did not use the Latin word -- [ref: *DMF*](http://atilf.atilf.fr/gsouvay/scripts/dmfX.exe?ETYM=qali;ISIS=isis_dmf2010.txt;MENU=menu_dmf;OUVRIR_MENU=0;AFFICHAGE=2;MENU=menu_dmf;;XMODE=STELLa;;MENU=menu_dmfBACK;FERMER;;), [ref: French Chauliac](http://www.archive.org/details/lagrandechirurgi00guyd). The first record in Spanish is in 1555 as per [*Diccionario crítico etimológico castellano e hispánico*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diccionario_cr%C3%ADtico_etimol%C3%B3gico_castellano_e_hisp%C3%A1nico).
  21. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-20) For early records of the English "amber" see ["aumbre" @ UMich *Middle English Dictionary*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED3030&egs=all&egdisplay=compact) and ["amber" @ *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed01arch#page/268/mode/1up). The English is from French and the word's earliest records in the West are in medieval Latin. The earliest attestations of the Latin are given at ["ambre#2" @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/ambre). For the word in medieval Arabic see [عنبر @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/index.jsp). In the medieval era, ambergris mostly came from the shores of the Indian ocean (especially the western shores of India) and it was brought to the Mediterranean region by Arab traders, who called it *anbar* (also *ambar*) and that is the parent word of the medieval Latin *ambra* (also *ambar*) with the same meaning. The word did not mean amber at any time in medieval Arabic. Meanwhile in the medieval era, amber mostly came from the Baltic Sea region of northern Europe. One can imagine in the abstract that a word of the form *ambra* meaning amber could be brought to Latin Europe by traders from the Baltic region. But the historical records are without any evidence for that. The records just show that the Latin word began with one meaning (ambergris) and later had two meanings (ambergris and amber).
  22. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-21) Anil and Aniline in [NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed01arch#page/332/mode/1up) (English). *Anil* in [Raja Tazi year 1998 page 191](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PA191&lpg=PA191#v=onepage&q&f=false) (German). *Anil* in [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/anil) (French). *Añil* in [DRAE](http://buscon.rae.es/draeI/SrvltConsulta?TIPO_BUS=3&LEMA=a%C3%B1il) (Spanish).
  23. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-22) Arabic *al-birqūq* means plum nowadays. In the days of the medical writer [Ibn al-Baitar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_al-Baitar), who lived in the 13th century in both the Maghreb and in Syria, the word meant apricot in the Maghreb and plum in Syria – [ref: Dozy (year 1869)](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmot00englgoog#page/n85/mode/1up). In the medieval dictionary of [Fairuzabadi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fairuzabadi), *al-burqūq* was an apricot – [ref: برقوق @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/).
  24. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-23) "Arsenal" in [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed01arch#page/465/mode/1up) (year 1888).
  25. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-24) "Genesis of the word *Assassin*" is §610 of the book [*History of the Ismailis*](http://www.ismaili.net/heritage/node/17938), by Mumtaz Ali Tajddin (1998), a book which includes the history of the religious sect that was nicknamed the *Hashashin*. The name *assessini* | *assisinos* meaning that sect is in two Latin writings in England in the 13th century – [ref: *NED*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed01arch#page/499/mode/1up). It is also in French (spelled *harsasis*) and Italian in the 13th century – [ref: CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/assassin). The broadening or conversion of the word's meaning into any assassin is seen earliest in the early 16th century in Italian, followed later in the 16th by English and French – same refs. [Latin phonetics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_spelling_and_pronunciation) did not use an *-sh-* sound. Hence the *-sh-* in Arabic *hashāshīn* became *-s-* in Latin and Italian *assassino*. (Similarly from Arabic loanwords in medieval Latin: Arabic *marqashītā* -> Latin *marcasita* -> English [marcasite](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcasite); Arabic *kushūtā* -> Latin *cuscuta* -> English [cuscuta](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuscuta); Arabic *shītaraj* -> Latin *ceterac* | *cetarach* | *ceteraceum* -> English [ceterach](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceterach); Arabic *ushna* -> Latin *usnea* -> English [usnea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usnea); Arabic *sharāb* -> Latin *siropus* -> English syrup; Arabic *shāh* -> Latin *scachum* [(ref)](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/SCACCI) = English chess).
  26. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-25) The word "attar" is not used in European languages other than English. The earliest use of "attar" in English according to the [*NED*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_English_Dictionary_on_Historical_Principles) is the following from [Thomas Pennant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Pennant) in his 1798 book [*The view of Hindoostan*. Volume 2: *Eastern Hindoostan*](http://www.archive.org/stream/viewofhindoostan01penn#page/n553/mode/1up): "I shall perfume my paper with a brief account of that luxury of India, the *Attar* of roses. Lieutenant Colonel Polier gives a full history of the process of extracting this essential oil, in vol i. p. 332 of the *Asiatic Researches*. The roses grow cultivated near [Lucknow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucknow), in great fields of eleven acres. The oil is procured by distillation...." The Hindi word for attar and perfume is इत्र *itra* which is from Persian عطر *ʿitr* from Arabic عطر *ʿitr*. The Urdu is عطار *itār*. In the English of India in the 19th century, it was called "usually *Otto of Roses*, or by imperfect purists *Attar of Roses*, an essential oil obtained in India from the petals of the flower, a manufacture of which the chief seat is at [Ghazipur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghazipur) on the [Ganges](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganges)." – [Yule & Burnell, year 1903](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/647/mode/1up). "Roses are a great article for the famous ***otter***, all of which is commonly supposed to come from [Bengal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengal)", wrote [Arthur Young](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Young_(writer)) in year 1792 – [ref: *NED*](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdic07murruoft#page/234/mode/1up).
  27. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-26) "Aubergine" in [*Remarques sur les mots français dérivés de l'arabe*](http://www.archive.org/details/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft), by [Henri Lammens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henri_Lammens), year 1890, page xxxviii and page 276. The phonetic shift from *al-* to *au-* is very common in French; other words showing this shift that have been borrowed into English include [auburn](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/auburn) and [mauve](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/mauve). Some more remarks in French at [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/aubergine) and [Devic](http://www.archive.org/details/dictionnairety00devi).
  28. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-27) [ref1](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/moussaka), [ref2](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/moussaka).
  29. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-28) Medieval Arabic عور *ʿawr* had the essential meaning of "blind in one eye", from which came the medieval Arabic عوار *ʿawār* = "any defect, or anything defective". Medieval Arabic dictionaries are at [Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/). Some translation to English of what's in the medieval Arabic dictionaries is in [Lane's *Arabic-English Lexicon*, volume 5](http://archive.org/stream/ArabicEnglishLexicon.CopiousEasternSources.EnlargedSuppl.Kamoos.Lane.Poole.1863/05.ArabicEnglLex.v1p5.let.15.16.17.18..Dad.Tad.Zad.Ayin..Lane.1874.1877.1893.#page/n479/mode/1up). The medieval Arabic dictionaries do not list the form عوارية *ʿawārīa* but from *ʿawār* it is naturally formed to mean "things which have *ʿawār*". According to [Ernest Klein](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Klein)'s dictionary (1966), *ʿawārīa* is on record in medieval Arabic meaning "merchandise damaged by seawater".
  30. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-29) The Arabic origin of "Average" was discovered by [Reinhart Dozy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reinhart_Dozy) in the 19th century. Dozy's original summary is in his 1869 book [*Glossaire des mots espagnols et portugais dérivés de l'arabe*](http://archive.org/stream/glossairedesmot00englgoog#page/n235/mode/1up). Later, improved information about the word's early records in Italian, Catalan, and French is online at [Avarie @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/avarie). Examples of the word's use in English over the centuries is in [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (year 1888)](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed01arch#page/583/mode/1up). A discussion of some of the complexities surrounding the word's history is in [Hensleigh Wedgwood year 1882 page 11](http://archive.org/stream/contestedetymolo00wedgiala#page/10/mode/2up) and [Walter Skeat year 1888 page 781](http://archive.org/stream/etymologicaldict00skeauoft#page/781/mode/1up). Like Wedgwood and Skeat, virtually all of today's dictionaries accept Dozy's etymology. The meaning of "average" for the Italian *avaria* and the French *avarie* are 19th century borrowings from the English. In today's Italian and French the meaning of "damage" is still the primary meaning.
  31. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-30) ["Azimutz" in the *Middle English Dictionary*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=10548513&egdisplay=compact&egs=10551398). Likewise in [NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed01arch#page/602/mode/1up).
  32. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-31) *Jāwī* refers to [Java](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java) in modern Arabic, but it referred to [Sumatra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sumatra) in the medieval travel writer [Ibn Batuta](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Batuta) (died 1368 or 1369), who said that the best *labān jāwī* came from Sumatra -- [Dozy, year 1869 page 239](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft#page/239/mode/1up). The explanation for how the Arabic "*laban jawi*" got corrupted to "benzoin" is in French at [Benjoin @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/benjoin). The word is seen in Catalan in 1430 spelled *benjuí* and in Catalan the definite article was *lo*. It is seen in French in 1479 spelled *benjuyn* and in French the definite article is *le*. In French the letter J is pronounced not far from the neighborhood of *zh* (as in "soup du zhour") and that is similar to the Arabic letter J (ج). But in Latin and Old Italian, the letter J is pronounced as a Y (as in "Yuventus"), and therefore writing a Z instead of J would be somewhat more phonetic in Latin and Italian, and the word is seen in Italian in 1461 spelled *benzoi* (Italian i is pronounced like English ee). Italian later had the word in the form *bengiui* [(ref)](http://www.archive.org/stream/leparoleitaliane00rinauoft#page/52/mode/1up).
  33. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-32) "Bezoar" in [Yule & Burnell (year 1903)](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/90/mode/1up). "Bezoard" in [Devic (year 1876)(in French)](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/68/mode/1up).
  34. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-BuraqAndTinkar_33-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-BuraqAndTinkar_33-1) Medieval Arabic *būraq* encompassed various salts and often came with a qualifier attached to give more specificity. The salts included naturally-occurring sodium carbonate, potassium nitrate, and sodium borate, the last being also known as *tinkār* – [ref](http://archive.org/stream/ArabicEnglishLexicon.CopiousEasternSources.EnlargedSuppl.Kamoos.Lane.Poole.1863/01.ArabicEnglLex.v1p1.let.1.2.3.4..Alif.Ba.Ta.Tha..Lane.1863.#page/n227/mode/1up), [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/s10journalasiatiq05sociuoft#page/494/mode/1up). The medieval Arabic *tinkār* meant borax and it originated from a Sanskritic word *tinkana*, meaning borax from Tibet and Cashmere – [ref](http://www.nma.gov.au/shared/libraries/attachments/publications/metal_04_proceedings/section_4_composite_artefacts/files/7859/NMA_metals_s4_p03_theophilus_shrine_vitus.pdf). It was used as a fluxing agent in soldering metals. [Al-Razi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Razi) (died 930) said that *tinkār* is one type of *būraq* and another type is "goldsmith's *būraq*" – same ref. [Ibn Sina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Sina) (died 1037) said *būraq* meant astringent salts "hot and dry in the second degree" having uses as cleaning agents and other uses - [ref](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/896/html/S1_141.html). [Abu al-Salt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu_al-Salt) aka Albuzale (died 1134) used the word *būraq* for a compound consisting mainly of sodium carbonate, while using the word *tinkār* for borax – [ref](http://www.philosophie.uni-wuerzburg.de/arabic-latin-glossary/?nav=b). In late medieval Latin alchemy books it was spelled *baurac*, *baurach*, *boracia*, *borax*, and other similar [(e.g.)](http://www.archive.org/stream/veraealchemiaea00augugoog#page/n457/mode/1up), [(e.g.)](http://www.archive.org/stream/inhocvoluminede00garlgoog#page/n281/mode/1up). In late medieval Latin the word could mean any substance used as a fluxing agent in soldering gold or silver – [ref](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED5531&egs=all&egdisplay=compact), [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/sinonomabartholo01mirfuoft#page/n22/mode/1up), [ref](http://www.nma.gov.au/shared/libraries/attachments/publications/metal_04_proceedings/section_4_composite_artefacts/files/7859/NMA_metals_s4_p03_theophilus_shrine_vitus.pdf). In 16th-century Europe the most common name for today's borax was "tincar" | "atincar" and this was also called "Arabian borax". The substance was imported through Ottoman lands, overall trade volume was small, and its main use was as a [fluxing agent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flux_(metallurgy)) in gold and silver metalworking – [ref (pages 1–3)](http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/8663/1/IJCT%2012(4)%20488-500.pdf). In the European metallurgy literature of the post-medieval centuries, non-borax substances could be called "borax" when they were used as fluxing agents. As late as 1785, in [Samuel Johnson's English Dictionary](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionaryofengl01johnuoft#page/n280/mode/1up), borax was defined as "an artificial salt prepared from sal-ammonic, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt and alum, dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals."
  35. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-34) The idea that Western *calibre* = "gun-barrel size" comes etymologically from Arabic *qālib* = "mold" is an old idea which can be found in [Gilles Ménage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilles_M%C3%A9nage)'s [*Dictionnaire Etymologique* year 1670](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k507912/f418.image.langFR). Most dictionaries still adhere to this idea today and the majority of them say the transmission to the West was through Italian. That has the weakness that the word is not attested in Italian until 1606 whereas it is in French in 1478 [(ref)](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/calibre), 1523 [(ref (page 73))](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairearcheol01gayv#page/73/mode/1up), 1548, 1567, 1571 and many other times later in the 16th century in French; and in English in 1567, 1588, 1591 and later. *The Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology* by [Robert K. Barnhart](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_K._Barnhart) says "Italian calibro (1606) and Spanish calibre (1594) appear too late to act as intermediate forms between Middle French and Arabic qalib", but goes on to say Middle French calibre probably did come from the Arabic somehow. Likewise the Castilian Spanish [*Diccionario RAE*](http://buscon.rae.es/draeI/SrvltConsulta?TIPO_BUS=3&LEMA=calibre) and the Catalan Spanish [*Diccionari.cat*](http://www.diccionari.cat/lexicx.jsp?GECART=0023839) say their word *calibre* is from the French which in turn is, or perhaps is, from Arabic *qālib*. Evidence is very scant for transmission of Arabic *qālib* = "mold" to Western "calibre" by any route. Hence the [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (the *NED*)](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed02arch#page/32/mode/1up) says the Western word is "of uncertain origin". The *NED*'s judgment is in the minority.
  36. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-35) Book [*An Historical Geography of Camphor*](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=aW6V2zKcMCUC&printsec=frontcover&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false) by R.A. Donkin (1999), chapter 4.
  37. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-36) English "sandalwood" descends from medieval Latin "sandalum" which is ultimately from Sanskrit *čandana* = "sandalwood". The sandalwood aromatic wood came from India. The word was *sandal* in medieval Arabic. The word was in Greek as *santalon* before it was in Latin. Some etymology dictionaries derive the Latin from the Greek with disregard for the Arabic. Others derive the Latin from the Arabic with disregard for the Greek on the grounds that (a) the 'd' in the Arabic can explain how the Latin has a 'd'; (b) Arabic (especially Yemeni) seafarers were the main providers of sandalwood to medieval Europe; and (c) the Latin emerges too late for a Greek source to be likely: CNRTL.fr cites the 11th-century medical writer [Constantinus Africanus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantinus_Africanus) for the earliest record of sandalum in Latin. The medieval Arabs used sandalwood in medicine [(e.g.)](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/book-two.html) and that was copied by the medieval Latins [(e.g.)](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED38447&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). Dictionaries deriving the Latin from the Arabic include [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/etymologicaldict00weekuoft#page/637/mode/1up), [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/789/mode/1up), [ref](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=N_hAzIqriakC&pg=PA428&lpg=PA428), [ref](http://www.amazon.com/dp/0444409300), [ref](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/santal), [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/202/mode/1up), [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/213/mode/1up), and others. The scientific or New Latin name for the sandalwood tree genus is [Santalum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santalum), a word that arose as a later re-fashioning from the Greek – [ref](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/santal). Cf. [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed8barch#page/n98/mode/1up).
  38. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-37) An ancient Sanskrit text called the [*Arthashastra*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthashastra) has word *khanda* meaning cane sugar made in a certain way – [*The Sugar Cane Industry: An Historical Geography from its Origins to 1914*](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=Y96agmiQP7gC&pg=PA20&lpg=PA20&q=khanda&f=false#v=onepage&q=khanda&f=false), by J.H. Galloway, year 1989, page 20. *Khanda* in Sanskritic has a broad meaning of "broken" and is used as a qualifier on granulated and candied sugars in India still – [Yule & Burnell, year 1903 page 155](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/155/mode/1up).
  39. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-38) The medieval Arabic dictionaries at www.Baheth.info including the [*al-Sihāh*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ismail_ibn_Hammad_al-Jawhari) dictionary dated around year 1000 have قند *qand* (with alt form قندة *qanda*) defined firstly as the juice or honey of sugar cane. Arabic *qandī* = "from *qand*" or "of *qand*". Candy's earliest attestation dates in the West: French *candi* = 1256; Anglo-Latin *candy* = 1274; Spanish *cande* = 1325–1326; Italian *candi* = 14th century; German *kandith* = probably circa 1400, German *zuckerkandyt* = 1470; English *candy* = circa 1420. An English-to-Latin dictionary dated circa 1440 has English *sukyr candy* translated as Latin *sucura de candia*. The word is rare in English until the later 16th century. Refs: [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/candi), [UMich MED](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED6644&egs=all&egdisplay=compact), [Raja Tazi](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PA259#v=onepage&q&f=false), [NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed02arch#page/66/mode/1up), [*Promptorium Parvulorum*](http://www.archive.org/stream/promptoriumparvu00camduoft#page/484/mode/1up). See also [history of sugar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_sugar).
  40. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-39) *Qīrāt* = "carat" was common in medieval Arabic as a unit of weight. It had more than one precise definition and the definition by reference to the weight of the gold dinar coin was common – [قيراط @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/). In the early records of the word in medieval French and English, it referred to the purity of gold, most often of gold coins, and is seen additionally as a unit of weight only later on – [ref: DMF](http://atilf.atilf.fr/scripts/dmfX.exe?ETYM=qirat;ISIS=isis_dmf2010.txt;MENU=menu_dmf;OUVRIR_MENU=5;s=s160e1efc;LANGUE=FR;AFFICHAGE=2;MENU=menu_dmf;OUVRIR_MENU=5;;XMODE=STELLa;;MENU=menu_dmfBACK;FERMER;;), [ref: MED](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=23568926&egdisplay=compact&egs=23570457). Some history about the definition of a carat as a weight is in [Yule & Burnell (year 1903)](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/160/mode/1up). In classical Latin and early medieval Latin there was a unit of weight corresponding to a carat but it was called a completely different name, *siliqua*. [Isidore of Seville](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isidore_of_Seville) (died 636) wrote in Latin: "A *siliqua* is one twenty-fourth of a [*Solidus* gold coin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solidus_(coin))" (*Origines* book XVI para 25). The word *cerates* or *ceratium* meaning a small weight was also used by the widely read Latin author Isidore of Seville and that word of Isidore's certainly descended from Greek *keration* without Arabic intermediation. That raises the possibility that the later medieval Latin wordforms *caratum* and *caratus* might have come directly from earlier Latin and Greek, or else concurrently from Arabic *qīrāt* and the Latin and Greek. The Old Portuguese form *quirate* is clearly from the Arabic – [Skeat (year 1888)](http://www.archive.org/stream/etymologicaldict00skeauoft#page/93/mode/1up). Likewise Catalan *quirat* – [Diccionari.cat](http://www.diccionari.cat/lexicx.jsp?GECART=0112806). In later-14th-century French, as a measure of the purity of gold, it is found spelled *caraz*, *quaraz* and *karaz* – [ref: DMF](http://atilf.atilf.fr/scripts/dmfX.exe?ETYM=qirat;ISIS=isis_dmf2010.txt;MENU=menu_dmf;OUVRIR_MENU=5;s=s160e1efc;LANGUE=FR;AFFICHAGE=2;MENU=menu_dmf;OUVRIR_MENU=5;;XMODE=STELLa;;MENU=menu_dmfBACK;FERMER;;) – and those variant spellings demonstrate a non-Latin source. The form "*24 quaratus*" is in Latin in 1327 in reference to the purity of gold – [ref: Du Cange](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/Quaratus) – and it is taken to be from Arabic by all etymology reporters since the 17th-century reporter [Gilles Ménage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilles_M%C3%A9nage). (Ménage's take on carat is at [Gallica.BNF.fr](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k507912/f435.image.pagination.langFR)). In Italy, a Latin *caratus* in 1264 and Italian *carato* in 1278 occur about a century earlier than the earliest record of any form of the word in French [(ref: CNRTL.fr)](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/carat) and two centuries earlier than the earliest in English [(ref: MED)](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=23568926&egdisplay=compact&egs=23570457). The earliest in English is 1469 (ref: MED), while the earliest known record in English where the word was used as a weight occurs about a century later – [ref: NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed02arch#page/105/mode/1up). The earliest in Spanish is in the form *alquilate* in 1290 as per [Corominas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diccionario_cr%C3%ADtico_etimol%C3%B3gico_castellano_e_hisp%C3%A1nico).
  41. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-40) *Al-karawiyā* = "caraway" was used by [Al-Razi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Razi) before 930 ([ref: page 87](http://www.archive.org/details/dictionnairety00devi)) and by [Ibn Hawqal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Hawqal) before 980 ([ref: page 262](http://www.archive.org/details/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft)) and by [Ibn Sina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Sina) before 1037 [(ref)](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/book-two.html) and by [Serapion the Younger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serapion_the_Younger) ([ref: page 502](http://www.archive.org/stream/s10journalasiatiq05sociuoft#page/473/mode/1up)). Old Spanish *alcarahueya* (modern Spanish *alcaravea*) = "caraway" is from the Arabic. Medieval Latin *carui* | *carvi* = "caraway" appears to come from the same Arabic. In late medieval English the most common word-form was "caraway" (phonetically close to the Old Spanish), but "carwy" was also in use (phonetically close to the Latin), as shown in the [UMich *Middle English Dictionary*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED6804&egs=all&egdisplay=compact).
  42. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-41) With regard to "carob", the earliest records in English are in medical texts dated around 1400 with the spelling "carabe", which was a borrowing from late medieval Latin *karabe* | *charabe* – [ref](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED6758&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). The English form "carob" emerged around 140 years later, borrowed from French *carobe*, from late medieval Latin *carrubium* | *carobia*. The table of contents of Part 2 of Ibn Sina's *Canon of Medicine*, dated about 1025, serves as a list of the Arabic names of the medicinal substances known to Ibn Sina. It is at [ref](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/book-two.html). Al-Razi and Serapion the Younger used the spelling *kharnūb* – [ref1](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/86/mode/1up),[ref2](http://www.archive.org/stream/s10journalasiatiq05sociuoft#page/505/mode/1up). Both spellings, *kharrūb* and *kharnūb*, are mentioned by medieval Arabic dictionaries – [ref: Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info). The Arabic *kharrūb* has cognates in ancient Mesopotamian writings according to *Webster's New World Dictionary* (2010) and [Martin Levey 1962 (footnote 135)](http://www.islamicmanuscripts.info/reference/books/Levey-1962/Levey-1962-Medieval-Arabic-Bookmaking-Ibn-Badis-01-23.pdf). The ancient Greek *keration* = "carob" is not etymologically related.
  43. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-42) That the carrack sailing ship name (Spanish *carraca*) originated in Italy is acknowledged by the official [*Diccionario RAE*](http://buscon.rae.es/draeI/SrvltConsulta?TIPO_BUS=3&LEMA=carraca) and by [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/carraque).
  44. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-43) When borrowing a word from Persian whose final letter was ـه 'h', medieval Arabic tended to change the final letter to a 'q' or 'j'. Some medieval examples are in [Lammens, year 1890 page 103](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/103/mode/1up).
  45. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CipherAndZero_44-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-CipherAndZero_44-1) [Nathan Bailey's English Dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/An_Universal_Etymological_English_Dictionary) in year 1726 defined zero as "a word used for cypher or nought especially by the French" – [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/universaletymolo00bailuoft#page/n931/mode/1up). [Samuel Johnson's English Dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Dictionary_of_the_English_Language) in 1755 and 1785 did not include the word zero at all. The usual words for zero in late medieval and early modern English were "nought" and "cifre" | "cipher" – [ref1a](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED29932&egs=all&egdisplay=compact), [ref1b](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED7723&egs=all&egdisplay=compact), [ref2](http://machaut.uchicago.edu/?resource=Webster%27s&word=cipher&use1828=on). Meanwhile, the use of "cipher" & "decipher" to mean "encrypt" & "decrypt" started in English in the 16th century, borrowed from French – [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdictio03murruoft#page/n114/mode/1up).
  46. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-45) "Civette" in [*Remarques sur les mots français dérivés de l'arabe*](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/88/mode/1up), by [Henri Lammens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henri_Lammens), year 1890. Al-Masudi's 10th century Arabic together with modern French translation is in [chapter 33 of Al-Masudi's *Prairies d'Or*](http://archive.org/stream/lesprairiesdor03masuuoft#page/57/mode/1up).
  47. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-UkersCoffee_46-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-UkersCoffee_46-1) Book: [*All About Coffee*](http://www.web-books.com/Classics/ON/B0/B701/TOC.html), by William H. Ukers (year 1922), chapter 1 "Dealing with the Etymology of Coffee" and chapter 3 "Early History of Coffee Drinking". According to this book, coffee-drinking as we know it has its earliest reliable record in mid-15th-century Yemen. It arrived in Cairo in the early 16th, and became widespread in the [Ottoman Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire) during the 16th. It arrived in Western Europe in the early 17th. The earliest European importers were [Venetians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Venice) who used the word *caffè* (1615), from Turkish *kahveh*. The predominance of Venetians in the seaborne trade between the Ottoman Empire and the West helped this word (and derivations from it) prevail in the West. Most dictionaries say English *coffee* (and Dutch *koffie*) is from the Venetian/Italian but some judge it to be independently from the Turkish.
  48. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-47) ["Cork" in the Middle English Dictionary](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED9745&egs=all&egdisplay=compact).
  49. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-48) English "cork" has or probably has Arabic ancestry via Spanish *alcorque* according to Weekley (1921), Partrige (1966), Ayto (2005), Etymonline (2010), Random House (2010), American Heritage (2009) and Merriam-Webster (2010). Most of these also say the Arabic in turn is connectable back to classical Latin *quercus* = "[cork] oak tree" or else to classical Latin *cortex* = "[cork] bark". It may be noted that classical Latin *larix* is the source for the tree-name in English [larch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larch), German *Lärche*, Italian *larice*, Portuguese *lariço*, and Spanish *alerce*, and while the prepended 'a' on the Spanish form may perhaps reflect an Arabic influence it is not by itself enough to prove an Arabic source for Spanish *alerce*. Neither larch nor cork are attested as words in medieval Arabic writings and the larch tree does not grow natively in Arabic-speaking lands. (Compare the entries for *alcornoque*, *alcorque*, and *alerce* in [*An Etymological Dictionary of the Romance Languages*, Diez tr. Donkin (year 1864)](http://www.archive.org/stream/etymologicaldict00diezuoft#page/16/mode/2up/)). Despite the general absence of a "cork" word in Arabic writings, an Arabic–Latin dictionary written in Spain by an anonymous native Spanish speaker during the late 13th century (estimated date) contains an Arabic قرق *qorq* translated to Latin as "sotular" – [*Vocabulista in Arabico* (pages 585 and 160)](http://www.archive.org/stream/vocabulistainara00bibluoft#page/585/mode/1up). The Latin "sotular" meant "shoe" (in general a leather-made shoe) – [DuCange's Medieval Latin Glossary](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/sotular). In English in 1391 "corkes" meant shoes or sandals, presumably made of cork – [UMich Middle English Dictionary](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED9745&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). In Spanish in 1458 *alcorque* meant shoe-slippers made of cork – [NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed02arch#page/992/mode/1up).
  50. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-49) Book [*The Italian Cotton Industry in the Later Middle Ages*](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=99s8AAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover), by Maureen Fennell Mazzaoui (Cambridge University Press 1981), Chapter I: *"Cotton cultivation in the ancient and medieval world"* and Chapter II: *"The Mediterranean cotton trade 1100–1600"*.
  51. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-KermesCrimson_50-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-KermesCrimson_50-1) The "kermes" dye name does not appear in English records until about year 1600 – [*NED*](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdicpt205murruoft#page/676/mode/1up). In late medieval English and French the kermes dye was called [*"grain"*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=69321358&egdisplay=compact&egs=69361077) and also called ["cremesyn" | "crimsin"](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED10262&egs=all&egdisplay=compact) in English, [*cramoisi*](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/cramoisi) in French, *cremisi* in Italian, *carmesí* in Spanish. Late medieval Latin was *cremesinus* | *carmesinus*, where the Latin suffix [*-inus*](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/-inus) in vaguest sense means "pertaining to" and includes a meaning of "made from". The English and French word "carmine" does not appear until the 18th century in English and French, but it appears in medieval Latin meaning kermes – [NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed02arch#page/122/mode/1up), [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/carmin), [*Alphita*](http://www.archive.org/stream/sinonomabartholo01mirfuoft#page/n158/mode/1up). The late medieval Latin form *carminum* appears to be a contraction of *carmesinus* with the form possibly having taken a supplemental influence from the red-colored mineral pigment known in medieval Latin as [*minium*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minium_(mineral)) – CNRTL.fr.
  52. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-51) Two examples of curcuma in late medieval English are given in the UMich [Middle English Dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_English_Dictionary): [example 1](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED44901&egs=all&egdisplay=compact), [example 2](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED9155&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). Both are in medical texts. In example 2, a Latin medical text written in France in 1363 was translated to English around 1425. In it, the Latin word "curcuma" was written down in English as "curcuma" and described as "the root of citrines", which appears to mean turmeric, or at least a root of turmeric colour – see [citrine](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED7821&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). For the definition of the word in medieval Arabic dictionaries see [كركم @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/).
  53. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-52) Damask the fabric may have come from medieval Arabic دمقس *dimaqs* = "plain silk" assimilated in the medieval Western languages as *Damask* = "Damascus".
  54. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-53) In French, Italian and Spanish the word for damask is the same as the word for Damascus. In late medieval English the city name Damascus was often written Damask [(e.g.)](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED10518&egs=all&egdisplay=compact) which is just dropping the *"-us"* from the classical Latin name. Some history for "damask", "damask rose", "damaskeen", etc., and "damson", is in [*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdictio03murruoft#page/n34/mode/1up) (year 1897). The late medieval European "damask" was a costly decorated fabric, which was usually but not necessarily of silk. The commencement of records for the damask fabric is in the 14th century in French, English, Catalan, and Latin – [ref](http://atilf.atilf.fr/gsouvay/scripts/dmfX.exe?ETYM=Damascus;ISIS=isis_dmf2010.txt;MENU=menu_dmf;OUVRIR_MENU=0;AFFICHAGE=2;MENU=menu_dmf;;XMODE=STELLa;;MENU=menu_dmfBACK;FERMER;;), [ref](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=medhb&q1=damask&rgn1=quote&operator1=And&q2=&rgn2=quote&operator2=And&q3=&rgn3=quote&qsort=alpha&size=All), [ref](http://www.diccionari.cat/lexicx.jsp?GECART=0047244) (and [ref cf.](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/)). The term "damask steel", "damascus steel" and "[damascening (metals)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Damascening)" has a 16th-century introduction date and it is a metaphorical extension from the damask textile fabric, notwithstanding that Damascus had a reputation for steel-making with a prior history; ["Damascus Steel in Legend and in Reality" (year 1965)](http://gladius.revistas.csic.es/index.php/gladius/article/viewFile/188/190). With regard to the textile fabric, the city of Damascus in the later medieval centuries had a reputation for high-quality silk brocades [(e.g.: quote from year 1154)](http://www.archive.org/stream/palestineundermo00lestuoft#page/239/mode/1up). In Europe "traders fastened the name of damascen or damask upon every silken fabric richly wrought and curiously designed, no matter whether it came or not from Damascus" (quoting [1911 Encyclopædia Britannica](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1911_Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica)). Starting out from a very similar marketing motive, fine silk fabric was commonly called in late medieval English ["sarcenet"](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/sarcenet), a word that was derived from "[Saracen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saracen)" meaning a Muslim. Sarcenet got established as a marketing term in late medieval Europe on the basis of the good reputation of silk fabrics imported from Muslim countries. A word for plain silk that is in most of the Arabic medieval dictionaries is *dimaqs*. The Arabic medieval dictionaries do not have *dimashq* (Damascus) for any kind of fabric. One of them does have *dimashq* for the damask rose. See [دمقس and دمشق @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/index.jsp).
  55. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-54) Etymology at: [Erg](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/erg) and [Hamada](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/hamada) (in French). Definition of hamada in a geology dictionary at [ref](http://www.answers.com/topic/hamada-geology) (in English).
  56. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-55) [An Intro to Sabkhas](http://www.southampton.ac.uk/~imw/sabkha.htm). Also [A Proposed Formal Definition for Sabkha](http://dx.doi.org/10.1006/jare.2000.0633).
  57. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-56) In medieval Arabic *fenek* | *fanak* could designate any of various mammals whose pelts were used to make fur coats for humans. These were most often members of the [weasel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weasel) family. There are medieval Latin records in which *alfanec* meant pelts of weasels. [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/fennec), [Devic](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/118/mode/1up), [Dozy & Engelmann](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft#page/102/mode/1up).
  58. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-57) The medieval fustic dye came from wood of the [*Rhus cotinus*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhus_cotinus) tree. "*Rhus cotinus* wood, containing a yellow dyestuff, was treated in warm [or boiling] water; a yellow infusion was obtained which on contact with air turned into brown; with acids it becomes greenish yellow and with alkalies orange; in combination with iron salts, especially with [ferrous sulphate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron(II)_sulfate#Colorant) a greenish-black was produced." – page 382 of [*The Art of Dyeing in the History of Mankind*](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=MI-vbcXDdssC&printsec=frontcover), by Franco Brunello (year 1973). The earliest use of the word fustic as a dye in the Western languages appears to be 13th-century Spanish as *"fustet"*, followed by 14th-century French as *"fustet"* and *"fustel"* – [ref](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/fustet), [ref](http://atilf.atilf.fr/gsouvay/scripts/dmfX.exe?LEX_ENTREE_FILTRE;BALISE=LEM;ISIS=isis_dmf2010.txt), [ref](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=N_hAzIqriakC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_atb#v=onepage&q=fustet&f=false), [ref](http://www.lexilogos.com/francais_dictionnaire_ancien.htm). Medieval Spanish had the somewhat phonetically similar word *alfóstigo* (modern Spanish *alfóncigo*) = "[pistachio](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pistachio)", which was from Arabic *al-fustuq* = "the pistachio". Arabic additionally had *fustuqī* meaning the yellow-green color of the pistachio nut. The *Vocabulista* Arabic–Latin dictionary produced in Spain in the late 13th century (estimated date) translated *fustuqī* as Latin *viriditas* (English "greenness") – [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/vocabulistainara00bibluoft#page/154/mode/1up). The 1852 edition of Richardson's Persian–Arabic–English Dictionary translated *fustuqī* as "of a pistachio [color] or sea-green [color]" – [page 928](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionarypersia00johnuoft#page/928/mode/1up). However, the use of the word as a dye in medieval Arabic is not recorded under the entry for *fustuq* in the 1997 book [*A Dictionary of Andalusi Arabic*](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=D2H8kOFNJbgC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_atb#v=onepage&q=fustic&f=false) nor is it recorded under the entries for *fustuq* in the medieval Arabic dictionaries – [Lane's *Lexicon*](http://archive.org/stream/ArabicEnglishLexicon.CopiousEasternSources.EnlargedSuppl.Kamoos.Lane.Poole.1863/06.ArabicEnglLex.v1p6.let.19.20.Ghayin.Fa.Lane-Poole.1877.#page/n178/mode/1up), [Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/). This suggests that the use of the word as a dye may have started in Spanish. From a phonetic view the medieval Spanish and French *fustet* is not far from the medieval Spanish and French *fuste* = "boards of wood, timber", which is from classical Latin *fustis* = "wooden stick" – [ref](http://atilf.atilf.fr/gsouvay/scripts/dmfX.exe?LEX_ENTREE_FILTRE;BALISE=LEM;ISIS=isis_dmf2010.txt), [ref](http://buscon.rae.es/draeI/SrvltConsulta?TIPO_BUS=3&LEMA=fuste), [ref](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/fustis), [ref](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED42753&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). The semantic transformation from "pistachio" to "fustic dye" is poorly understood, assuming it happened. [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (year 1901)](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed04arch#page/n638/mode/1up) says "the name was transferred from the pistachio [tree] to the closely allied *Rhus cotinus*". But the two trees are not closely allied.
  59. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-58) In Catalan *Garbellar* = "to sift" has its first record in 1261 while *Garbell* = "a sieve" has its first record in 1375 – [www.Diccionari.cat](http://www.diccionari.cat/lexicx.jsp?GECART=0068701).
  60. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Garbage_59-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Garbage_59-1) [***c***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Garbage_59-2) The early meaning of English "garbage" (first record 1422) was the low-grade consumable parts of poultry such as the birds' heads and gizzards – [ref: MED](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED18178&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). "Garbage" was probably from English "garble" and "garbelage" meaning "to sift" and "siftings", according to [Skeat](http://www.archive.org/stream/etymologicaldict00skeauoft#page/228/mode/1up) and [Weekley](http://www.archive.org/stream/etymologicaldict00weekuoft#page/312/mode/1up). All etymology dictionaries agree that "garble" came from Arabic. In English around year 1400 all of the following words referred to sifting and removal of impurities from spices, and they are descended from Arabic *gharbala* = "sifting": *garbel*, *garbelage*, *garbelen*, *garbelinge*, *garbalour*, *garbelure*, *garbellable*, *ungarbled*. See the [UMich *Middle English Dictionary*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?size=First+100&type=headword&q1=%5eu%3Fn%3Fgarb%5Bael%5D.%2B&rgxp=full). For example, in an Act of Parliament in 1439 applying to English ports where spices were offered for sale, any spices not "trewly and duely garbelyd and clensyd" were subject to "forfaiture of the said Spiceries so yfound ungarbelyd and unclensyd". Garbled meant that the parts of the spice plant that were not part of the spice were removed. Garble was also used as a noun to refer to the refuse removed by garbling; e.g. in an Act of Parliament in 1603-04: "If any of the said Spices... shall be mixed with any Garbles..." – [ref: NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdictio04murruoft#page/51/mode/1up). The biggest-selling English dictionary of the 18th century, [*Nathan Bailey's English Dictionary*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bailey%27s_dictionary), defined garbage as "the entrails, etc., of cattle", and defined garble as "to cleanse from dross and dirt", and defined garbles as "the dust, soil or filth separated by garbling" – [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/universaletymolo00bailuoft#page/n372/mode/1up). Nathan Bailey says the parent of garbage is garble. Dictionaries that do not accept that idea say the parent of garbage is unknown. The influential [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_English_Dictionary_on_Historical_Principles) (year 1901) says the word garbage is "of obscure origin". To that dictionary's knowledge, however, the earliest record for garbage is 1430 and the earliest for garble is 1483 [(ref: NED)](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdictio04murruoft#page/51/mode/1up), which, if it were true, would imply that "garbage" existed in English prior to the arrival of "garble". It is documented in the UMich [*Middle English Dictionary*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_English_Dictionary) (year 1963), at [ref](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED18181&egs=all&egdisplay=compact) and [ref](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED18183&egs=all&egdisplay=compact), that garble has records in English starting from 1393, a fact that makes it much easier to believe that garbage came from garble. If garbage does come from garble it would be very much in keeping with the meaning of the suffix [-age](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/-age).
  61. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-60) Arabic *al-qazz* = "silk" is very common in medieval Arabic – see [دمقس AND القزّ @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/). Latin *Gazzatum* = "luxurious clothing" is in Latin in 1279 – [Du Cange](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/gazzatum). In medieval Latin that is a rare word and it looks foreign although the *-atum* part of it is a common Latin suffix. The Latin suffix *-atum* is the parent of the English suffix [-ate](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/-ate) and means "having properties characteristic of". So *gazzatum* clothing is clothing having properties of *gazz* (whatever *gazz* is). French *gaze* is pronounced the same as English gazz. French *gaze* = "high-quality light-weight fabric" is in French from 1461 – [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/gaze). The French *gaze* is the parent of English *gauze* (1561), Spanish *gasa* (1611), German *Gass* (1649), German *Gaze* (1679), Italian *garza* (1704) – [Raja Tazi, year 1998 page 201](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PA201#v=onepage&q&f=false). Excepting tiny quantities, silk was not produced in Latin Europe until the 14th century. Instead most of the medieval silk was imported from Byzantine and Arabic lands – "[Silk in the Medieval World](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=ZljldSpV28UC&pg=PA325&lpg=PA325)" by Anna Muthesius **in** *The Cambridge History of Western Textiles* (2003). Hence multiple mercantile routes existed by which an Arabic word for silk could have entered Western languages. A change from 'q' to 'g' in going from Arabic *qazz* to a Western *gazz* has parallels in other Arabic loanwords in the West, which are noted by [Dozy year 1869 page 15](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft#page/15/mode/1up), [Devic year 1876 page 123](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/123/mode/1up), and [Lammens year 1890 page xxvii - xxviii](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/xxvii/mode/1up). As a separate idea, some of today's dictionaries report that the late medieval French name *gaze* originated from the name of the Middle Eastern coastal town [Gaza](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Gaza). This is an old idea which can be found in [Gilles Menage's *Dictionnaire Etymologique* year 1670](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k507912/f787.image.langFR) and [Walter Skeat's *Etymology Dictionary* year 1888](http://www.archive.org/stream/etymologicaldict00skeauoft#page/230/mode/1up). But the idea comes without supporting evidence and moreover the historical records are such that "the existence of a textile industry in medieval Gaza is not assured" – CNRTL.fr.
  62. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-61) The word Jird is rare in the European languages until the 20th century. One early record is the following English from [*Travels, or, Observations Relating to Several Parts of Barbary and the Levant*, by Thomas Shaw, year 1738](http://www.archive.org/stream/travelsorobserva00shaw#page/248/mode/1up/) (and translated to French 1743): "The *Jird* and the *Jerboa* are two little harmless animals which burrow in the ground.... All the legs of the Jird are nearly of the same length, with each of them five toes; whereas the fore-feet of the *Barbary Jerboa* are very short and armed only with three."
  63. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-62) Al-Masudi's 10th century Arabic, together with modern French translation, is online in [chapter 33 of Al-Masudi's *Prairies d'Or*](http://archive.org/stream/lesprairiesdor03masuuoft#page/n12/mode/1up).
  64. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-63) Book [*The Giraffe in History and Art*](http://archive.org/stream/giraffeinhistory27lauf#page/n3/mode/2up) by Berthold Laufer (year 1928), chapter headed "The Giraffe among the Arabs and Persians" and chapter headed "The Giraffe in the Middle Ages".
  65. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-64) Fifty years before the first known occurrence of *guitarra* in Spanish, the word appears in French circa 1275 as *quitarre* = "guitar". Details at [guitarre @ *Dictionnaire Étymologique de l'Ancien Français*](http://deaf-server.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/?type=image&mainlemma=guitarre&lemma=guitarre).
  66. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-65) According to minority opinion, the word "guitar" does not have Arabic ancestry. The basis for this opinion is, firstly, the scantiness of records of such a name in medieval Arabic and the abundance of records for guitars under other names in medieval Arabic; and, secondly, the medieval and classical Latin *cithara*, and medieval Greek *kithara*, meaning "a type of guitar or lyre" have the potential through the medieval Romance dialects to be a non-Arabic source for the medieval French *quitarre* (1275) and the Spanish *guitarra* (1330). Among the experts with this opinion is [Reinhart Dozy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reinhart_Dozy), who omits *guitarra* from his 1869 book *Glossaire des mots espagnols et portugais dérivés de l'arabe* [(ref)](http://www.archive.org/details/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft). Records of *qītāra* | *qīthār* are found in Arabic after guitar had become established in the Romance languages. In Dozy's 1881 book, *Supplement Aux Dictionnaires Arabes* Volume 2, Dozy attributes the post-medieval Arabic *qītāra* | *qīthār* to borrowing from the Romance languages [(ref)](http://books.google.ie/books?id=oE1B0OhF4VQC&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:O2sb9kOzxSMC&hl=en&sa=X&ei=l8yXT9ipFZKyhAeZydzsBQ&ved=0CDMQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=guitare&f=false). Others with this minority opinion include [Concise OED](http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/guitar?q=guitar) (2010), Weekley (1921), [NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed04arch#page/n1141/mode/1up) (1900), and [Lammens](http://www.archive.org/details/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft) (1890). The experts at [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/guitare) do not have the minority opinion but they are unable to cite a medieval Arabic record of the form *qītāra* | *qīthār*. A couple of records do exist for a medieval Andalusian Arabic كيثرة *kaythara* = "type of guitar or lyre". One of these is in an approximately 12th-century Latin-Arabic dictionary written in Spain by someone who was more proficient in Latin than Arabic: [*Glossarium Latino-Arabicum*](http://archive.org/stream/glossariumlatin00seybgoog#page/n97/mode/1up). But *kaythara* is rare in medieval Arabic, and, like the vastly more common medieval Latin *cithara*, its form is considered relatively "unsuitable to be the immediate etymon of the Romance word" – [F. Corriente year 2008 page 320](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=N_hAzIqriakC); cf. [F. Corriente year 1997](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=D2H8kOFNJbgC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_atb#v=onepage&q&f=false). Several very large entirely Arabic dictionaries were written in medieval times (including the [*Lisan al-Arab*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lisan_al-Arab) which occupies 20 printed book volumes) and none of those dictionaries has a word of the form *kaythara* | *kīthār* | *qītāra* | *qīthār* | *qithār* etc. The proposition that the Western word descends via Spanish from Arabic goes back to Gilles Ménage's year 1670 *Dictionnaire Etymologique* [(ref)](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k507912/f854.image.langFR) which for its evidence noted the presence of the word in Arabic – but not in medieval Arabic.
  67. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-hashish_66-0) Book [*The Herb: Hashish versus medieval Muslim society*](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=scgUAAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover), by [Franz Rosenthal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franz_Rosenthal) (year 1971), pages 41–45.
  68. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-67) "Hashish" in [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdicpt105murruoft#page/109/mode/1up) (year 1901).
  69. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-68) *Henne* pronounced *hen-ne* and meaning henna is in Latin in the 13th and 14th centuries – [ref](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/henné), [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/sinonomabartholo01mirfuoft#page/n72/mode/1up). But it is not common in medieval Latin – [ref](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/), [ref](http://www.archives.nd.edu/cgi-bin/words.exe). The word is not on record in French until 1541 and English until circa 1600. Today's English dictionaries report that the English was borrowed directly from Arabic *hinnā*, since the early English records are in travelers' reports and generally do not conform well to the Latin spelling – ref: [NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdicpt105murruoft#page/223/mode/1up).
  70. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-69) *Alchanna* | *alcanna* = "[alkanet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alkanna_tinctoria) dye" is fairly common in late medieval records in Latin, Spanish, Italian, French, and English [(see e.g.)](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED1147&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). In the Arabic alphabet there are two letters 'h', one like an English 'h' and the other with a stronger sound, and the 'h' of *al-hinnā* is the strongly pronounced one, which may help explain why the Western word got spelled with 'ch' or 'c'. In medieval Arabic dictionaries *al-hinnā* was henna dye – [ref](http://www.baheth.info/index.jsp). In 19th-century Arabic dictionaries a dye other than henna could be designated by attaching a qualifier to *hinnā*; e.g. "*hinnā al-ghūl*" was [alkanet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alkanna_tinctoria) dye [(in Bocthor's dictionary)](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairefra00percgoog#page/n577/mode/1up/) and "*hinnā'a majnūn*" was [woad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woad) dye [(in Richardson's dictionary)](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionarypersia00johnuoft#page/494/mode/1up/), which has been taken by some reporters [(e.g.)](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/266/mode/1up) to suggest how come the medieval Western *alcanna* | *alkanet* did not mean henna. Somewhat later the Western *alcanna* did in fact also mean henna [(English example)](http://www.archive.org/stream/stanforddictiona00fennuoft#page/45/mode/1up) [(French example)](http://atilf.atilf.fr/gsouvay/scripts/dmfX.exe?ETYM=hinna%27;ISIS=isis_dmf2010.txt;MENU=menu_dmf;OUVRIR_MENU=2;s=s06461658;AFFICHAGE=2;MENU=menu_dmf;OUVRIR_MENU=2;;XMODE=STELLa;;MENU=menu_dmfBACK;FERMER;;).
  71. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-70) حمّص *himmas* = "chickpea" is in the medieval Arabic dictionaries at www.Baheth.info. In an 11th-century Arabic tutorial about making ink – English translation at [ref: page 20](http://www.islamicmanuscripts.info/reference/books/Levey-1962/Levey-1962-Medieval-Arabic-Bookmaking-Ibn-Badis-01-23.pdf) – the writer describes the size of a certain unrelated object as being the size of a *"himmas"*, i.e. a chickpea. That illustrates that the name, and the food, was familiar to medieval Arabic readers. The book [*Medieval Arab Cookery*](http://books.google.com/books?id=EbHYAAAAMAAJ&q=chickpeas#search_anchor) by Rodinson et al. (year 2001) has many recipes involving chickpeas.
  72. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-71) "Jar" in the UMich Middle English Dictionary: [a quote dated 1421](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED23800&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). The same dictionary has another quote for ["Jar" dated 1418](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=129324960&egdisplay=open&egs=129350221). Three centuries later the best-selling [Bailey's English Dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/An_Universal_Etymological_English_Dictionary) defined a "jarr" as "an earthen vessel containing of oil from 18 to 26 gallons" – [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/universaletymolo00bailuoft#page/n426/mode/1up).
  73. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-72) "Jar" in [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdicpt205murruoft#page/554/mode/1up).
  74. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-RJasmine_73-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-RJasmine_73-1) See [garden history of the common jasmine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jasminum_officinale#Garden_history) which is citing the book [*Garden Shrubs and Their Histories*](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=byLxAAAAMAAJ&dq=editions%3AISBN0671747339&q=jasmine) by Alice M. Coats (1964), 1992 edition expanded by John L. Creech. See also Jasmine in [*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdicpt205murruoft#page/556/mode/1up) (1901). Those two reference works have evidence that the plant and its fragrant flower-oil were in use in ancient Persia, with the Persian name being approximately *yasmin*. The medieval Arabic dictionary [*Lisan al-Arab*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lisan_al-Arab) mentions that the Arabic word came from Persian. In medieval Arabic *yāsamīn* | *yāsimīn* is common, but it is very rare in medieval Latin. In French it is not found until the early 16th century, except for one isolated instance in the 14th century as *jasimin*. In Spanish the earliest is 15th century, as *jasmín*. In Italian it is in the 14th century in the form *gelsomino*. In late medieval southern Italy the jasmine flower-oil was produced and sold under a Latin name of the form *sambacus* | *zambacca* which was from Arabic *zanbaq* = "jasmine flower-oil"; crossref **sambac** on this page.
  75. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-74) The UMich *Middle English Dictionary* has examples of the late medieval English use of [*joupe*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED24027&egs=all&egdisplay=compact) and [*jupon*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED24029&egs=all&egdisplay=compact) as kinds of jackets. For their medieval French antecedents see [*jupe* @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/jupe) and [*jupon* @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/jupon). The medieval French *jupe* was a jacket and could be a man's or a woman's jacket. The English *jupe* | *jup* | *juppe* could be a man's or a woman's jacket too. *Jupe* continued in use in Scots English as late as the mid-19th century, but in standard written English it went extinct or very rare about two centuries earlier – [ref: NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdicpt205murruoft#page/633/mode/1up). In a German-to-English dictionary dated 1706 the German [de: *Joppe* or *Juppe*](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joppe) was translated as "a jupo, jacket, or jump" – [ref: Ernest Weekley](http://www.archive.org/stream/etymologicaldict00weekuoft#page/397/mode/1up). *Bailey's English Dictionary* in 1726 defined a *jump* as "a short coat; also a sort of bodice for women" – [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/universaletymolo00bailuoft#page/n468/mode/1up). *Webster's English Dictionary* in 1828 defined a *jump* as "a kind of loose waistcoat worn by females" – [ref](http://machaut.uchicago.edu/?resource=Webster%27s&word=jump&use1828=on). *Webster's English Dictionary* in 1913 defined a *jump* as "a kind of loose jacket for men" – [ref](http://machaut.uchicago.edu/?resource=Webster%27s&word=jump&use1913=on) – and defined a *jumper* as "a loose upper garment; a sort of blouse worn by workmen over their ordinary dress to protect it" – [ref](http://machaut.uchicago.edu/?resource=Webster%27s&word=jumper&use1913=on). *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* published in 1901 defined a *jumper* in year 1901 as "a kind of loose outer jacket reaching to the hips, made of canvas, serge, coarse linen, etc., and worn by sailors, truckmen, etc." – [Ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdicpt205murruoft#page/629/mode/1up). That dictionary has further information about usage of *jup*, *jupe*, *jump*, and *jumper* as jackets. Ernest Weekley (1921) says *jumper* = "jacket" is from *jump* = "jacket" and the latter is from nasalizing *jupo* | *jup* = "jacket". *Webster's New World Dictionary* (2010), *Klein's Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary* (1966), and *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (1901) suggest that the alteration to the form *jump* from the older *jup* | *jupe* can have occurred through the influence of the unrelated common English word jump. Such an alteration to a word's form is an [assimilation by "folk etymology"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Folk_etymology). Dictionaries reporting in favor of the ultimate ancestry of *jumper* in the medieval Arabic *"jubba"* include NED (1901), Weekley (1921), Klein (1966), Partridge (1966), Ayto (2005), Concise OED (2010), Collins English (2010), Webster's New World (2010), and American Heritage (2010), although some of these also flag the case as incompletely established. It is universally accepted that medieval English *jupe* descended from Arabic *jubba* but in the judgment of some dictionaries the descent of English *jumper* from English *jupe* is incompletely documented.
  76. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-75) English traveller in the Middle East year 1615: "They put between the eyelids and the eye a certain black powder with a fine long pencil, made of a mineral called *alcohole*, which... do better set forth the whiteness of the eye." – [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/sandystravelscon00sand#page/53/mode/1up). Similar travellers' reports in English are in [ref: Algeria 1738](http://www.archive.org/stream/travelsorobserva00shaw#page/294/mode/1up), [ref: Yemen 1794](http://www.archive.org/stream/travelsthrougha00conggoog#page/n254/mode/1up), and [ref: Egypt 1877](http://www.archive.org/stream/thousandmilesupn00amel#page/132/mode/1up/).
  77. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-76) In Arabic Ibn Sina writing around year 1025 said *lak* was a resin from a plant – [ref: بولس هو صمغ حشيشة](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/896/html/S1_199.html). The book *Mustaʿīnī* by Ibn Baklarish dated around year 1100 said *lakk* could refer to either the resin from a tree or the resin from the lac scale insect – reported in [Dozy (year 1869, page 296)](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft#page/101/mode/1up). Examples of late medieval Latin *lacca* | *laca* are in [UMich MED (13th- and 14th-century Latin)](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED24518&egs=all&egdisplay=compact), [Du Cange (14th century)](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/LACA), and [*Alphita* Medical Dictionary (15th century)](http://www.archive.org/stream/sinonomabartholo01mirfuoft#page/n158/mode/1up) (which also has the corrupt form *lacta*). Today's Italian, Spanish & Portuguese *lacca* | *laca* meaning lacquer go back to medieval dates in those languages; Catalan *laca* dates from 1249 – [Diccionari.cat](http://www.diccionari.cat/lexicx.jsp?GECART=0080515). The English *lac* and *lacquer* are generally given 16th-century start dates in English notwithstanding some 15th-century records in Latin-to-English medical translations in the form *"lacca"*. One of the medieval uses of *lakk* | *lacca* was as a coating on a medicine. The word is in various medical books in Arabic and later in Latin.
  78. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-77) Europeans got all their sandarac resin from the Arab lands, primarily from Morocco, and the Arabic word سندروس *sandarūs* is almost certainly the source for the European sandarac resin word. The 11th-century Arabic encyclopedia *The Canon of Medicine* by Ibn Sina uses the word *sandarūs* to mean a tree resin – [ref: سندروس ... هو صمغ شجرة](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/896/html/S1_218.html). (Cf. [سندر in الصّحّاح في اللغة](http://www.baheth.info/)). *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (year 1914) says "[New Latin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Latin) *sandaracha Arabum* represents Arabic *sandarus* (Dozy, from P. de Alcalá 1505), also *sandalus* (Freytag, from [Golius](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacobus_Golius)); but the Arabic word cannot be native Arabic" – [ref: NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed8barch#page/n98/mode/1up). In the West the sandarac resin word appears to have its origin in the early to mid-16th century in Spanish and Italian [(see Merrifield year 1849)](http://www.archive.org/stream/originaltreatis00merrgoog#page/n257/mode/1up/), from which it was borrowed a century later into English (ref: NED). Pedro de Alcala a.k.a. Petri Hispani (1505) says Spanish *barnis* (varnish) is *sandaros* in Arabic – [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/petrihispanidel00lagagoog#page/n137/mode/1up/). [Andrés Laguna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andr%C3%A9s_Laguna) (died 1559) says Spanish *grassa*, "no different from juniper resin", is called *"sandaraca"* in Arabic – [ref1](http://www.archive.org/stream/originaltreatis00merrgoog#page/n257/mode/1up/), [ref2](http://www.archive.org/stream/pedaciodioscori00cerdgoog#page/n577/mode/1up). The Arabic word *sandarūs* might have come down from ancient Greek *sandaracha*. The Greek, and also the classical and medieval Latin *sandaraca*, meant [red arsenic sulfide](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Realgar) and [red lead](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_lead) and it was employed as a red pigment. Sandarac resin has a light yellow color. Possibly the Arabic resin word *sandarūs* might have started out referring to some other tree resin with a red color [(see e.g.)](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionarypersia00johnuoft#page/717/mode/1up/). At Dictionary.Reference.com the Western resin-word sandarac is derived from the medieval Latin *sandaraca* (without Arabic intermediation) which is correct with regard to the word's form but not with regard to the semantics because the medieval Latin *sandaraca* was not a resin.
  79. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-78) Two instances in medieval Arabic of اللامي *al-lāmī* meaning a resin are in [Lammens (year 1890, page 288)](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/288/mode/1up). The earliest record of the elemi resin in the West was a publication in Rome in Latin in 1517 – [ref: CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/elemi) – which can be taken to indicate that the transfer to the West was through Italian sea merchants on the Mediterranean. The Arabic word may be derived from the medieval Arabic *lāmʿi* = "shiny" (see [لمع @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/)) or it may have come from a word in the Far East since the elemi resin came from the Far East (though the word elemi has been used at various times for different resins).
  80. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-DeCandolleCitrus_79-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-DeCandolleCitrus_79-1) [***c***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-DeCandolleCitrus_79-2) [***d***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-DeCandolleCitrus_79-3) [*Origin of Cultivated Plants*](http://www.archive.org/stream/originofcultivat00cand#page/178/mode/1up) by [Alphonse de Candolle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alphonse_de_Candolle) (year 1885), pages 178–181 for lemon and lime, pages 183–188 for orange, page 188 for mandarin orange. Further details in ["Études sur les noms arabes des végétaux: l'oranger et ses congénères"](http://www.archive.org/stream/journalasiatique15166sociuoft#page/n24/mode/1up), by J.J. Clément-Mullet in *Journal Asiatique* sixième série Tome XV, pages 17 to 41, year 1870. [Al-Masudi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Masudi) writing in the 940s (AD) said that the orange tree (*shajar al-nāranj*) had been introduced to Arabic-speaking lands only a few decades previously. He does not mention the lemon, and it seems the lemon had not yet arrived in Al-Masudi's time.
  81. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-ClementMulletCitrus_80-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-ClementMulletCitrus_80-1) ["Études sur les noms arabes des végétaux: l'oranger et ses congénères"](http://www.archive.org/stream/journalasiatique15166sociuoft#page/n24/mode/1up), by J.J. Clément-Mullet in *Journal Asiatique* sixième série Tome XV, pages 17 to 41, year 1870.
  82. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-81) The Persian writer [Nasir Khusraw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nasir_Khusraw) used the word lemon in Persian in year 1047 AD [(ref: section on Tripoli, pages 6-7)](http://archive.org/stream/cu31924028534281#page/n12/mode/1up). In Arabic, records for the word lemon are scarce until the 12th century.
  83. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Magazine_82-0) "Magazine" in [*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Founded mainly on materials collected by the Philological Society*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed6barch#page/21/mode/1up) (year 1908).
  84. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-83) Ibn Sina's encyclopedia is online in Arabic. It has an entry for [مارقشيتا *mārqashītā*](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/896/html/S1_208.html). It was noted by [Martin Levey, year 1962, footnote 174](http://www.islamicmanuscripts.info/reference/books/Levey-1962/Levey-1962-Medieval-Arabic-Bookmaking-Ibn-Badis-24-43.pdf) that part of what Ibn Sina says about *marqashita* closely echoes what's said in the so-called *"Aristotle's lapidary"*, a work originally written in Syriac no later than the 9th century by an unknown author, and translated to Arabic in the 9th century, and well-known to Arabic alchemists. The Arabic word *marqashita* does not look native in Arabic. It may have entered Arabic through Syriac. Many of the stone names in the so-called *"lapidary of Aristotle"* are considered to be of Iranian origin and that can be true of *marqashita* too. Ref: [*Mineralogy & Crystallography: On the History of these Sciences through 1919* (pages 30–31)](http://www.archive.org/stream/History_Mineralogy_2007/History_Mineralogy#page/n41/mode/1up).
  85. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-84) [Colcothar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colcothar), [tutty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tutty), and [zarnich](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zarnich) are three obsolete English names originating in medieval Arabic alchemy. They have been replaced by the modern names iron oxide, zinc oxide, and arsenic sulfide, respectively. Marcasite meaning iron sulfide has survived in modern science because the word was redefined in the mid-19th century to designate a certain narrow type of iron sulfide. The older, broader meaning of marcasite goes back to late medieval times in English [(examples)](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED26866&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). Today the most common type of iron sulfide is usually called by the name [pyrite](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyrite). But jewelry made from pyrite is still called "[marcasite jewelry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcasite_jewelry)", a term that got established in English in the 18th century.
  86. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Massicot_85-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Massicot_85-1) Different dictionaries report different origins for "massicot", yet they report the word to be from medieval Arabic one way or another. The origin reported here is the one in [massicot @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/massicot) (also [massicot @ Random House](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/massicot)). In further support for this etymology online, [Du Cange's Glossary of Medieval Latin](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/MASSACUMA) has a quote from a book by [Matthaeus Silvaticus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthaeus_Silvaticus) dated 1317 that describes *"massacuma"* as a ceramics glaze having [lead](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lead) as the foremost ingredient. In the same book Matthaeus Silvaticus also spells it *massacumia* and says *massacumia* is called also in Latin *massa cocta* where *"cocta"* is Latin for "baked" – [ref](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k58501n/f502.image), [cf. ref](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k58660f/f197.image). Assuming the etymology is correct, modifying Arabic *masḥaqūniyā* to Latin *massa cocta* (Italian *mazzacotto*, year 1303, cotto = baked) is a case of a multi-syllabic foreign word getting modified through a 'striving after meaning', as seen as well on this page in the loanwords Admiral, Algorithm, Mohair, Popinjay, and Safflower, and probably Typhoon. *Massacune* with an 'n', and also spelled *massacunye*, is on record in English pre-1425 described as "vitrinynge" ([vitrifying material](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitreous_(disambiguation))) for glazing earthenware; see the [Middle English Dictionary](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=110077715&egdisplay=compact&egs=110079168). Richardson's Arabic–English Dictionary [Year 1852 Edition](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionarypersia00johnuoft#page/1181/mode/1up) defines مسحوقونيا *masḥūqūniyā* as "[dross of glass](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitreous_enamel)". The first piece of the word could come from the root مسح *masaḥ*, to wipe, to polish.
  87. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-86) In standard Arabic today *matrah* means "location"; it does not mean mattress or rug or suchlike. But in medieval Arabic there is lots of evidence that it had a meaning of a rug or padded fabric for lying on. A handful of medieval Arabic examples are given in [Dozy (year 1869, page 151)](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft#page/151/mode/1up) and one additional example is [Arabic *matrah* = Latin *tapet* (English rug) in a late-13th-century dictionary](http://www.archive.org/stream/vocabulistainara00bibluoft#page/189/mode/1up). A reason for confidence that the medieval Western mattress word came from Arabic is that the word was sometimes spelled with *al-* prefixed in the West. A handful of examples of that are given in Dozy's book and one additional example is the year 1291 Latin [*almatracium* @ DuCange](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/ALMATRACIUM). Dozy states that the strongly aspirated 'h' in Arabic *matrah* was replaced by the 'ss' in Italian *materasso*, the 'c' in Latin *materacium*. Dozy also states that Italian *materasso* and Spanish & Portuguese *almadraque*, with the same meaning, appear to be separate, independent borrowings of the Arabic word. The mattress word in the late medieval West usually meant a somewhat padded underblanket, not a stuffed mattress, not a "featherbed" – examples in [UMich MED](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED27047&egs=all&egdisplay=compact) and [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/matelas). The Arabs slept on padded blankets which were rolled up and put away during the day, and spread out on the floor at bedtime; "they did not have beds properly speaking in the fashion of us French" – [ref](http://www.archive.org/details/dictionnairety00devi); "everyone passing through the Middle East can understand how a word for a throw can lead to a word for a bed" – [ref](http://www.archive.org/details/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft).
  88. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-87) "Mohair" in [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed6barch#page/580/mode/1up) (year 1908).
  89. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-88) In India, from October to April the winds blow from the northeast, while from April to October they blow approximately from the southwest (with heavy rains arriving in June); see [monsoon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monsoon_of_South_Asia#Definition). The first governor of Portuguese India, [Afonso de Albuquerque](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afonso_de_Albuquerque) (died 1515), often mentions the monsoon winds in his letters. He usually spells it *mouçam*. E.g. in a letter on 8 November 1514 he writes of trade goods which were *"am de partyr nesta mouçam d abryll"* = "to depart at this April's monsoon" – [ref](http://archive.org/details/cartasdeaffonso01albugoog). The Portuguse ç is pronounced s. *Mouçam* is phonetically close to the Arabic *mawsim*. It is not understood why the wordform soon afterwards changed in Portuguese to *monção* (excepting [Diogo do Couto](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diogo_do_Couto) who lived in India in the 1560s and consistently spelled it *moução*). The word was adopted by English sailors in the later 16th century with spelling *monson*, from *monção*. An admiral in the Turkish navy, [Seydi Ali Reis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seydi_Ali_Reis), traveled with Arabs on the Indian ocean in the mid 1550s. He started out from the Iraqi port of [Basra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basra). Writing in Turkish in 1556, he says that when he was in Basra he had to wait for almost half a year for the arrival of what he called the *mowsim* = "sailing season" - [ref](http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00generallinks/sidialireis/txt_010_before.html#part03). More historical details in [Yule & Burnett](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/578/mode/1up), [NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed6barch#page/630/mode/1up), [Dozy](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft#page/317/mode/1up), [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/mousson).
  90. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-89) The typhoon storm was written *Tufão* in 1540 in Portuguese, *Touffon* in 1588 in English, and *Tuffon* in 1610 in English – all very close to the Arabic *Tūfān*. The Koran uses this word for [The Deluge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flood_myth) in [Sura29:Verse14](http://monotheizm.com/qs/words.php?word=%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B7%D9%88%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%86). The English word-form was later affected by the ancient Greek mythological demon [Typhon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typhon) – see [typhon @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/typhon). It was perhaps also affected by *monsoon* (Yule & Burnell, 1903), and perhaps also by a Chinese word *tai feng*. "Sometimes [typhoon is] claimed as a Chinese word meaning 'a great wind' [*tai feng*]... but this seems to be a late mystification." – [Yule & Burnell](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/947/mode/1up).
  91. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-90) "Mummy" in an English medical book in 1475: "Make a [plastir](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dressing_(medical)) of [bole](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenian_bole) and [sandragon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dragon%27s_blood) and mummie and [sumac](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sumac) and of [gum arabike](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gum_arabic)" – [ref](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=200035219&egdisplay=open&egs=200037739). Another English medical book, this dated 1425, spelling modernised: "Another emplaister [plaster dressing] to the same, Take mummie, glue..[bole armoniak](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenian_bole), [aloes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aloe_vera), and half an ounce [mastik](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mastic_(plant_resin))" – [ref](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=120531980&egdisplay=open&egs=120534147). Quotes are from the [Middle English Dictionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_English_Dictionary). The "mummie" was [bitumen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bitumen). More details in [*Studies in Early Petroleum History*, Chapter XII: "Ex Oriente Bitumen"](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=eckUAAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false), including the statement of [Ibn Al-Baitar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Al-Baitar) on page 165. Likewise reported by the French etymology dictionary [momie @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/momie). The Arabic *mūmiyā* = "bitumen" was descended from Persian *mūm* = "wax".
  92. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-91) Muslin meaning cotton fabric made in Mosul has it earliest records in the West in the Italian traveller Andreae Alpagi Bellunensis (1st half 16th century, in Latin) and the German traveller [Leonhard Rauwolf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonhard_Rauwolf) (1582 in German translated 1693 to English) which are quoted in [Yule & Burnell](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/600/mode/1up/). Rauwolf travelled round the Levant in 1573–1575. His 338-page narrative of his visit is at [ref (in English)](http://ia700303.us.archive.org/22/items/acollectioncuri00goog/acollectioncuri00goog.djvu)[DjVu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DjVu). When talking about muslin in Aleppo he says the Arabs call it *"Mossellini"* ([see German](http://www.uni-giessen.de/gloning/tx/rauwolff_1582_kap-8_chtaiki.htm)), but that looks like it's the Italian merchants' wordform, as the Arabic form had no 'n'. The word's early records in English are quoted in the [NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed6barch#page/788/mode/1up).
  93. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-92) English dictionaries saying "Natron" is from Arabic include [Merriam-Webster](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/natron), [American Heritage Dictionary](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/natron), [Random House](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/natron), [Etymonline](http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=natron), [Concise OED](http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/natron), [NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed6barch#page/n868/mode/1up), and [Weekley](http://www.archive.org/details/etymologicaldict00weekuoft/). According to all those English dictionaries, the transfer from Arabic to the Western languages was through Spanish, at an unspecified date. But all the major Spanish dictionaries say Spanish *natron* is from French. That includes the official dictionary of the Spanish language, [*Diccionario RAE*](http://buscon.rae.es/draeI/SrvltConsulta?TIPO_BUS=3&LEMA=natr%C3%B3n). The Spanish-Arabic expert Federico Corriente (year 2008) says Spanish *natron* and the variant *anatron* "are modern technical terms borrowed from French" – [ref](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=N_hAzIqriakC&pg=PA396&lpg=PA396#v=onepage&q=natron&f=false). The major Spanish etymology dictionary [*Diccionario crítico etimológico castellano e hispánico*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diccionario_cr%C3%ADtico_etimol%C3%B3gico_castellano_e_hisp%C3%A1nico) says the earliest record of *natron* in Spanish is year 1817. The earliest French is 1653 (CNRTL.fr). The earliest English is 1684 (NED). "Natron" and the closely associated "anatron" were established together in English dictionaries from 1706. Nathan Bailey's English Dictionary in 1737 defined natron as "a kind of black, greyish salt taken out of a lake of stagnant water in the territory of Terrana in Egypt" – [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/universaletymolo02bailuoft#page/n530/mode/1up); and defined "anatron" as any of several different salts including one taken from Egypt – [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/universaletymolo02bailuoft#page/n42/mode/1up). The substance [natron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natron) was brought to Europe from Egypt in the medieval centuries as well as in the early modern centuries. The usual word for it in medieval Latin was *nitrum* (etymologically from ancient Greek without Arabic intermediation). It was called *nitrum* in late medieval English as well – [ref: *MED*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED29598&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). One late medieval Latin dictionary defined *nitrum* as "a kind of salt brought from Alexandria", Egypt – [ref: *Alphita*](http://www.archive.org/stream/sinonomabartholo01mirfuoft#page/n190/mode/1up). In the medieval Latin literature more generally *nitrum* could also be a name for other alkaline salts – [(e.g.)](http://www.archives.nd.edu/cgi-bin/words.exe?nitrum), [(e.g.)](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k58660f/f214.image). The 11th-century Arabic writer Ibn Sina said *al-natrūn* was a type of [salt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_(chemistry)) – [ref](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/896/html/S1_216.html), [ref](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/896/html/S1_141.html). The wordform *"natron"* occurs in Latin in Italy in a book by Simon of Genoa in late 13th century, in which *"natron"* was stated to be simply "the Arabic word for *nitrum*" – ref: [Raja Tazi, year 1998](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PA123&lpg=PA123#v=onepage&q&f=false). The wordform *"anatron"* occurs in Latin around year 1300 in a book by the influential Latin alchemist [Pseudo-Geber](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pseudo-Geber) – ref: [Pseudo-Geber as published 1542](http://www.archive.org/stream/geberisphilosoph00gebe#page/n263/mode/1up). Both of those two medieval Latin writers knew Arabic. *Natron* and *anatron* were rare in medieval Latin. However, in the 16th century, *anatron* | *anathron* was adopted in Latin in Germany in the widely disseminated writings of [Paracelsus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paracelsus) (died 1541) – Paracelsus was influenced by Pseudo-Geber – and then by Paracelsus's followers [Oswald Croll](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oswald_Croll) (died 1609) and [Martin Ruland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Ruland) (died 1602) – ref: Raja Tazi, year 1998. Martin Ruland also used the spelling *natron* and said *natron* was synonymous with *nitrum* – ref: [Martin Ruland, year 1612](http://books.google.be/books?id=BhIOAAAAQAAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=en#v=snippet&q=natron&f=false). Despite those precedents in Latin, today's official dictionary of the French language judges that the French *natron* arrived in French directly from Arabic *natrūn*, from Egypt, in the mid-17th century – [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/natron). In the early 17th century the name *nitrum* had undesirable increasing ambiguity. Several incompatible meanings for *nitrum* are given in [Martin Ruland's 1612 *Lexicon Alchemiae*](http://books.google.be/books?id=BhIOAAAAQAAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=en#v=snippet&q=nitrum&f=false). The primary meaning for *nitrum* was becoming [nitre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitre) (the parent of "nitrogen"). Undoubtedly this encouraged adoption of name *natron*.
  94. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-93) "Natrium" at [Elementymology & Elements Multidict](http://elements.vanderkrogt.net/element.php?sym=Na).
  95. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Elementymology_94-0) "Kalium" at [Elementymology & Elements Multidict](http://elements.vanderkrogt.net/element.php?sym=K).
  96. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-95) Medieval Arabic dictionaries (www.Baheth.info) have *babaghā'* = "parrot" and this is generally taken to be the parent word of the medieval Greek *papagas* and medieval French *papegai* and a similar form in a number of other medieval European languages. Parrots come from tropical or at least semi-tropical environs. Imports of parrots to Europe during the medieval era probably usually came through Arabic speakers (even though parrots are found in European records going back to at least classical Roman times). The origin of the Arabic word itself is uncertain. The same word is in Persian. An origin in a tropical locale has been suggested.
  97. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-96) The etymology dictionaries are almost unanimous that "racquet" is of Arabic ancestry (see any of the references at the foot of this page), but they generally don't explain how. The origin in Arabic anatomy terminology is reported at [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/raquette) in French, and some additional info in French is in [Devic, year 1876](http://www.archive.org/details/dictionnairetym00devigoog). The [Merriam-Webster Dictionary](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/racket) is one of the minority that judges the medieval Latin *rasceta* | *rascete* to be from the Arabic word *rusgh* (not Arabic *rāhat*). The derivation from *rusgh* looks weak from the phonetic point of view. But it has the strength that, in medieval Arabic, besides meaning the human [wrist bones](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wrist_bones) *rusgh* also meant the human [tarsal bones](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarsal_bones) (and the [pastern](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pastern) bones in horses) and the Latin word's two earliest records are (1) *rasca* = "the tarsal bones" and (2) *rasceta manus* = "the wrist bones" where the Latin *manus* = "hand". Ref: CNRTL.fr; and [رسغ @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/index.jsp) (cf. [رسغ in Richardson's](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionarypersia00johnuoft#page/619/mode/1up)). From the medieval Latin came the medieval French *rachete* = "the wrist bones", which according to most dictionaries was the progenitor of the 15th-century French *ra[c]quette* = "racquet".
  98. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-97) Arabic alchemists used the substance realgar but not the name realgar. Generally in medieval Arabic writings the name was *al-zarnīkh al-āhmar* | *al-zirnīq al-āhmar* = "red arsenic". The name realgar has its ancestry in mostly oral, non-literary, medieval Maghrebi usage, as demonstrated in [Dozy (year 1869, page 332)](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft#page/332/mode/1up). [Lammens (year 1890, page 201)](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/201/mode/1up) has a comment on what Dozy says.
  99. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-98) *Rem* | *Reme* in [UMich *Middle English Dictionary*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED36669&egs=all&egdisplay=compact).
  100. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Safflower_99-0) The safflower is an annual plant that is native to an arid climate that has an annual rainy season. A summary of the evidence of the Arabic origin of "safflower" via late medieval Italian is in [Yule & Burnell (year 1903)](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/779/mode/1up/). Medieval Arabic dictionaries at [Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/) have definitions for عصفر *ʿusfur* and أصفر *ʿasfar*. [Spanish *alazor*](http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alazor) = "safflower" descends from the same Arabic word with *al-* prepended. Clearly it is independent of the Italian. An obsolete form in Portuguese is *açaflor* = "safflower" where *flor* = "flower" and *ç* is s. That is not as clearly independent of the Italian, but the form may "imply an evolution from a non-attested *alaçfor*" in Portuguese – [ref: Federico Corriente (year 2008)](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=N_hAzIqriakC&pg=PA46&lpg=PA46#v=onepage&q&f=false). Other forms in Portuguese include *alaçor* and *açafroa*.
  101. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-100) Book [*Medieval Arab Cookery*](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=EbHYAAAAMAAJ) by Rodinson et al. (year 2001).
  102. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-101) Etymology summary of *saphenous vein* at [saphène @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/saphene). "It is difficult to connnect the form of the Arabic word to an Arabic root", judges [Henri Lammens, year 1890](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/213/mode/1up). He and others have proposed a Greek root for the Arabic, but this is not universally accepted. In year 2002 in *Journal of Vascular Surgery* there was a [Comment](http://www.jvascsurg.org/article/PIIS0741521402524800/fulltext) and a [Reply](http://www.jvascsurg.org/article/PIIS0741521402700396/fulltext) about where the Arabic word may have been drawn from.
  103. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-102) Book *"A relation of a journey begun in 1610... containing a description of the Turkish Empire, of Egypt, of the Holy Land, of the remote parts of Italy, and islands adjoining"*, by [George Sandys](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Sandys), first published in 1615. [Downloadable at Archive.org](http://www.archive.org/search.php?query=title%3A%28Turkish%20empire%29%20AND%20creator%3A%28george%20sandys%29). More quotations of early use in English are under "Sash, sb.1" in [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed8barch#page/n123/mode/1up) (year 1914).
  104. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-103) The etymology of "scarlet" is problematical. A 12-page article devoted to the question is at [Ref (zoom)](http://www.archive.org/stream/anniversarypaper00kittuoft#page/25/mode/1up/) written in 1913 by [George Foot Moore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Foot_Moore). This article is able to cite many attestations of *siqillāṭ* in the early centuries of Arabic writings and clearly demonstrates the descent of *siqillāṭ* from Greek *sigillatos*, yet it has no hard evidence of a sufficiently early use of an Arabic *saqirlāṭ* form. The *saqirlāṭ* form is posited as the source of the Latin *scarlata*. The *saqirlāṭ* form is attested in Persian although not very early. The article provides evidence the Persian was borrowed from Arabic, and contends the Persian was not the source of the Western word, and reaches the conclusion that the Western word was directly from Arabic. The online French etymology dictionary [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/%C3%A9carlate) reaches the same conclusion, and cites one additional bit of evidence to support it, namely an attestation in [Mozarabic language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozarabic_language) in year 1001 (note: Mozarabic is not an Arabic language). Other dictionaries that conclude that the word is of Arabic ancestry, one way or another, include [Concise OED](http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/scarlet), [Weekley (1921)](http://www.archive.org/details/etymologicaldict00weekuoft/), [Random House](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/scarlet), *American Heritage Dictionary* (2010), and Partridge (1966).
  105. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-104) Quote from Ayto (2005). Likewise reported at [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/sequin).
  106. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-105) The Arabic "Sarandib" meaning Sri Lanka also occurs in English in translations of the [*Sinbad the Sailor*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinbad_the_Sailor) tales. In a translation of the tales [*Thousand Nights and a Night*, Volume Six](http://www.archive.org/details/bookthousandnight06burt) (1885) the translator Richard F. Burton has a footnote that the Arabic *Sarandīb* | *Serendīb* is etymologically from Sanskritic "*Selan-dwipa*" where "*dwipa*" is Sanskritic for "island" and "*Selan*" is the same thing as the old English name "Ceylon". Further discussed at [Names of Sri Lanka](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Names_of_Sri_Lanka). In Sri Lanka in year 1902 a previously unknown type of mineral was discovered and given the name [**Serendibite**](http://gemologyproject.com/wiki/index.php?title=Serendibite) from the old Arabic name for Sri Lanka. The mineral Serendibite has since been found in North America and elsewhere but remains very rare.
  107. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-106) Late medieval Italian *soda*, and late medieval Latin *sodanum* | *soda*, referred to [glasswort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glasswort) plants that grew along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. The name is without a convincing derivation from earlier Latin. The NED (1919) says the name Soda is "of unknown origin" – [ref](http://archive.org/stream/oed9aarch#page/n373/mode/1up). Most of today's dictionaries say the name Soda is from, or probably from, or perhaps from, an Arabic glasswort plantname of the approximate form *suwwad* |*suaeda*. Those dictionaries include [Merriam-Webster](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/soda); [American Heritage](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/soda); [Collins](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/soda); [Random House](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/soda); [Etymonline.com](http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=soda); [Concise OED](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/soda); and [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/soude). See also [glassmaking in the medieval Islamic countries](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_glass). The Arabic *suaeda* is attested in Arabic in the 1760s as a name of a glasswort that was burned to get sodium carbonate from the ashes – see the English [***Suaeda***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suaeda). But it is not attested in medieval Arabic with that meaning – [ref: Raja Tazi 1998 (in German)](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PA270&lpg=PA270). According to Ayto (2005) and Partridge (1966), the name soda may have come from Arabic *sudāʿ* meaning headache. There is a late medieval Latin medical term *soda* = "headache" which is clearly borrowed from the Arabic *sudāʿ* = "headache" – [Du Cange](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/SODA), [MED](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=185074849&egdisplay=compact&egs=185075922). However, *soda* = "headache" appears to be a totally different word from *soda* = "soda ash plant" | "soda ash".
  108. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-107) Etymology of "Sofa" in [Raja Tazi (in German)](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PA220&lpg=PA220#v=onepage&q&f=false) and [CNRTL.fr (in French)](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/sofa), and CNRTL.fr makes reference to [Lammens](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/224/mode/1up). In [Edward William Lane](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_William_Lane)'s multi-volume translation to English of the medieval Arabic dictionaries, Lane says Arabic *soffa* was "an appurtenance of a house", and he cites a handful of the dictionaries but "in none of which is it explained". *Soffa* had further usages in Arabic; more from Lane at [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/arabicenglishle00unkngoog#page/n419/mode/1up). However, the use of *soffa* in Arabic to mean a sofa (found in [Bocthor's](http://www.archive.org/details/dictionnairefra00percgoog) dictionary in early 19th century) was a late development and was a borrowing from the Western word.
  109. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-108) The quote is from [Lammens year 1890](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/107/mode/1up) and is stated in the same way in Partridge (1966). A 12th-century Andalusian Arab called Ibn Hisham Al-Lakhmi called spinach *isbinākh* and another Andalusian Arab source spelled it *asbinākh* – [*A Dictionary of Andalusi Arabic* (year 1997)](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=D2H8kOFNJbgC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_atb#v=onepage&q=spinach&f=false). That Andalusian Arabic wordform is phonetically very close to the later medieval French forms *espinache, espinage, espinoche, espinace* and also the Catalan *espinacs*, Latin *spinachium* and similar forms – [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/epinard), [*DMF*](http://atilf.atilf.fr/scripts/dmfX.exe?ETYM=aspanah;ISIS=isis_dmf2010.txt;MENU=menu_dmf;OUVRIR_MENU=2;s=s00002f58;AFFICHAGE=2;MENU=menu_dmf;OUVRIR_MENU=2;;XMODE=STELLa;;MENU=menu_dmfBACK;FERMER;;), [*Godefroy*](http://micmap.org/dicfro/chercher/dictionnaire-godefroy/espinoche), [*MED*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=190700413&egdisplay=compact&egs=190704458), [Diccionari.cat](http://www.diccionari.cat/lexicx.jsp?GECART=0057766). Spinach is thought to occur natively in Iran; and the cultivation of spinach is thought to have originated in Iran not long before the Islamic conquest of Iran – [De Candolle, *Origin of Cultivated Plants* (1885)](http://www.archive.org/stream/originofcultivat00cand#page/98/mode/1up). In the 14th century, the Arabic dictionary of [Fairuzabadi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fairuzabadi) spelled it إِسفاناخ *isfānākh* and labelled it م = "well-known (definition unnecessary)" – www.Baheth.info. The 11th century writer [Ibn Sina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Sina) did the same – [ref](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/896/html/S1_136.html). The form *isfānākh* is on record in Arabic from the late 9th century, which is nearly three centuries before a record of spinach in a Western language – CNRTL.fr.
  110. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-109) ["Sugar" in the Middle English Dictionary](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED43692&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). "Marrok" meant Morocco – that is clear from elsewhere in the same dictionary [(e.g.)](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED43255&egs=all&egdisplay=compact), [(e.g.)](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED3627&egs=all&egdisplay=compact).
  111. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-110) Spellings of the word for sugar in late medieval Latin included *sucrum, succarum, sucharum, sucarium, succurum, zucrum, zucara, zuchar, zucharum, zuccura, zucurium* – [Du Cange](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/). Those are Latinizations of oral Romance speech.
  112. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-111) [Lammens (year 1890, page 229)](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/229/mode/1up). Al-Muqaddasi's late-10th-century book *Description of Syria* in English translation is online at [Ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924028534265#page/n100/mode/1up) (sumac is in the book's "Commerce" section).
  113. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-112) Amber, Azure and Camphor have 9th-century Latin records; www.CNRTL.fr.
  114. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-113) [Swahili-to-English Dictionary, with etymologies for the Swahili words, compiled by Andras Rajki (2005)](http://www.freeweb.hu/etymological/swahili.htm)[[*dead link*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Link_rot)].
  115. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-114) "Syrup" in late medieval Europe usually meant a medicinal potion (sugar + water + medicine). That is well documented for 15th-century English in the [UMich *Middle English Dictionary*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED40531&egs=all&egdisplay=compact) and is evident in the entry for *sirop* in the [*Dictionary of late medieval French*](http://atilf.atilf.fr/gsouvay/scripts/dmfX.exe?ETYM=sarab;ISIS=isis_dmf2010.txt;MENU=menu_dmf;OUVRIR_MENU=2;s=s06461658;AFFICHAGE=2;MENU=menu_dmf;OUVRIR_MENU=2;;XMODE=STELLa;;MENU=menu_dmfBACK;FERMER;;). The 11th-century medical writer [Ibn Sina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Sina) called syrup شراب *sharāb* and has dozens of different syrups in his [Book V, Treatise 6: On potions and thickened juices](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/book-five.html). "*Sharāb*... is very common in [old] Arabic medical writings as a cough medicine or [electuary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electuary)", says [Dozy (year 1869)](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft#page/218/mode/1up).
  116. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-115) In the 14th-century Arabic dictionary of [Fairuzabadi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fairuzabadi), normal definitions of well-known words were given by the notation م denoting "well-known (definition unnecessary)", and طبل *tabl* was so given. [Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/all.jsp) has the definition of *tabl* in four medieval Arabic dictionaries. In Arabic dictionaries today, another written form of the noun is طبلة *tabla*. But that is not in medieval and early modern dictionaries. In some of today's [Urdu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu) dictionaries, طبل is one of the words for a drum.
  117. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-116) *Talq* = "mica or talc" is seen in Arabic writings by [Jabir Ibn Hayyan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jabir_Ibn_Hayyan) (died 815), [Al-Jahiz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Jahiz) (died 869), [Yahya ibn Sarafyun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahya_ibn_Sarafyun) (died before 900), [Al-Razi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Razi) (died 930), [Al-Masudi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Masudi) (died 956), [Ibn Sina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Sina) (died 1037), [Ibn Al-Baitar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Al-Baitar) (died 1248), and others. Ref: [ref1](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed9barch#page/n462/mode/1up); [ref2](http://www.archive.org/details/dictionnairety00devi); [ref3](http://www.archive.org/details/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft). The influential Latin alchemist [Pseudo-Geber](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pseudo-Geber), who was influenced by Arabic literature, used the word in Latin around 1300 ([ref4](http://www.archive.org/details/geberisphilosoph00gebe)). He was not the only late medieval Latin alchemist who used it ([ref5](http://www.archive.org/details/veraealchemiaea00augugoog)). But the word is not in the extensive medieval Latin glossary of Du Cange ([ref6](http://ducange.enc.sorbonne.fr/)) and the earliest attestations in the vernacular Western languages come relatively late: Spanish = 1492, German = 1526, Italian = 1550, French = 1553, English talcum = 1558, English talc = 1582. [ref7](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/talc), ref1, [ref8](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PA221&lpg=PA221#v=onepage&q&f=false). The writings of [Paracelsus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paracelsus) (died 1541) increased the circulation of the word in 16th-century Europe.
  118. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-117) "Talisman" with its current meaning is first recorded in English in 1638, in French in 1592, and the same meaning is in Italian and Spanish. But in the Western languages for three centuries before 1638 and continuing for a while after, a "talismani" meant an Islamic prayer leader or mullah, as documented in [Yule & Burnell (page 893)](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/893/mode/1up). For example an English traveller to the Middle East ([George Sandys](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Sandys)) writing in year 1615: "turrets... from which the Talismanni with elated voices (for they use no bells) do congregate the people." In 19th-century Arabic dictionaries *tilsam* was synonymous with the talisman of current English. But in an Arabic–Latin dictionary with estimated date in the late 13th century, the Arabic *tilsam* was translated as Latin "incantatio" (English "incantation") and the Arabic *nitilsam* and *tilsama* as Latin "incantare" (English: "to chant", "to recite", "to bewitch", and "to consecrate with incantatory spells") – [*Vocabulista in Arabico*, pages 424 and 136](http://www.archive.org/stream/vocabulistainara00bibluoft#page/424/mode/1up). A Spanish–Arabic dictionary dated 1505 gave that meaning too for the Arabic *tilsam* and *nitilsam* namely the Spanish "encantar con encantaciones" ("enchant with incantations") – [Dictionary of Pedro de Alcala, page 215, also pages 232, 223, 196 and 181](http://www.archive.org/stream/petrihispanidel00lagagoog#page/n238/mode/1up). In late classical Greek and medieval Greek *"telesma"* meant a consecration rite. In medieval Greek additionally it meant a consecrated object possessing talismanic value – ["telesm" and "telesmatical" in *NED*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed9barch#page/n563/mode/1up), [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/talisman). The *Lisan al-Arab* and other entirely Arabic medieval large dictionaries do not contain the word – [طلسم @ Baheth.info](http://www.Baheth.info). [Edward William Lane](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_William_Lane)'s *Arabic-English Lexicon* (which is a compilation from across the whole historical spectrum of Arabic dictionaries) cites the word from Arabic dictionaries from recent centuries only – [ref](http://archive.org/stream/ArabicEnglishLexicon.CopiousEasternSources.EnlargedSuppl.Kamoos.Lane.Poole.1863/05.ArabicEnglLex.v1p5.let.15.16.17.18..Dad.Tad.Zad.Ayin..Lane.1874.1877.1893.#page/n151/mode/1up).
  119. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-118) [Tamarind in the *Middle English Dictionary*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED44469&egs=all&egdisplay=compact). [Tamarind in Ibn Sina's *Cannon of Medicine* Book II](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/book-two.html).
  120. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-119) "Tabor #1" (plus "tambour", "tamboura") in [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed9barch#page/n424/mode/1up) (year 1919).
  121. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-120) "Tangerine" in [*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed9barch#page/n484/mode/1up) (year 1919). Like Levant -> Levantine, Alexandria -> Alexandrine, and Damascus -> Damascene, "Tangerine" meaning "of Tangier city" has records in English that pre-date the creation of "tangerine" the orange. The English word "tang" meaning piquant flavour was also in English before "tangerine" the orange. Incidentally, Morocco today is the world's second-biggest exporting country of fresh tangerine and mandarin oranges, with the exports mostly in the form called [clementine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clementine), which is a variety of tangerine with no seeds and a less tangy taste. Tangier is not one of the main export ports – [ref](http://www.aaaid.org/pdf/magazine4/Citrus%20Indus.%2060-66.pdf).
  122. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-121) [Raja Tazi 1998 (in German)](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PA222&lpg=PA222#v=onepage&q&f=false), who for the date of the Spanish word is citing [Corominas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diccionario_cr%C3%ADtico_etimol%C3%B3gico_castellano_e_hisp%C3%A1nico). Similarly reported at [CNRTL.fr (in French)](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/tarif). See also [تعريف @ Baheth.info (in Arabic)](http://www.baheth.info/).
  123. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-122) "Tarragon" in [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed9barch#page/n507/mode/1up) (year 1919) has more details. A late-13th-century Latin medical dictionary, [*"Synonyma Medicinae"* by Simon of Genoa](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k58660f/f289.image), spelled it both *tarcon* and *tarchon*. The physician and botanist [Leonhard Rauwolff](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonhard_Rauwolff) visited the Levant in the 1570s and wrote a book in German about his visit. He knew that tarragon was called *tarchon* in Latin. He mentions that the local inhabitants of Lebanon, who used tarragon culinarily, called it *"tarchon"* – [ref (in German, year 1583 page 24)](http://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/goToPage/bsb10180665.html?pageNo=48). The earliest record in French is 1539 (earliest English is 1538). The early French is in the form *targon* – [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/estragon). Later-16th-century French also has the forms *tragon* | *estragon* = "tarragon". The 18th-century French etymology writer [Jacob Le Duchat](http://archive.org/stream/fre_b2062757#page/n1372/mode/1up) and others believed in the idea that the word had arisen within the Latinate languages as a mutant of the classical Latin *draco[n]* = "dragon", an idea which they supported with the fact that various botanicals have been called [dragonwort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dragonwort_(disambiguation)), [Dracunculus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dracunculus_(aroid)) and suchlike in the Western languages going back uninterruptedly to classical Roman times. No one entertains that idea today. "It would be the sole example of Latin *dr* becoming *tr* in French." – [Devic, year 1876](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/112/mode/1up). Italian *dragoncello* = "tarragon" is historically younger than Italian *targoncello* | *targone* = "tarragon" – [Etimo.it](http://www.etimo.it/?term=dragoncello). However, the Arabic *ṭarkhūn* = "tarragon" doesn't look very native in Arabic (especially, the ending "*-ūn*" looks non-native) and today's dictionaries widely entertain the idea that the Arabic may have been derived from the ancient Greek *drakōn* = "dragon".
  124. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-123) The earliest records of the "*albacora*" tunafish name are in 16th-century Spanish and Portuguese. The origin of the name is obscure according to the [*Diccionario de la lengua española de la Real Academia Española*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diccionario_de_la_lengua_espa%C3%B1ola_de_la_Real_Academia_Espa%C3%B1ola) – ref: [*Diccionario RAE*](http://buscon.rae.es/draeI/SrvltConsulta?TIPO_BUS=3&LEMA=albacora). Old Arabic dictionaries do not contain a phonetically similar word with the meaning of a fish – ref: [Dozy (year 1869, pages 61 & 388)](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft#page/61/mode/1up). "*Alba*" is a classical Latin and old Spanish & Portuguese word for white (e.g. English [albino](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albino) is borrowed from Portuguese); and the Portuguese word for color is "[*cor*](http://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/cor)". Hence "*albacora*" may have been created in Portuguese meaning "white color" [tuna meat] – that is the judgement of the Portuguese and Arabic expert [pt:José Pedro Machado](http://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jos%C3%A9_Pedro_Machado). But there is uncertainty because the Portuguese word did not have the exclusive meaning of white meat tuna. It could also designate the [*Thunnus albacares*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thunnus_albacares) tuna species.
  125. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-124) *Bonítol* is a commercially caught bonito-type fish in Catalan records in 1313, 1361, 1365, 1370 and later - "[Una llista de peixos valencians de Mariano Bru](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=l_vqzkrphZAC&pg=PA21&lpg=PA21&dq=bon%C3%ADtol&source=bl&ots=MrglC_K8e4&sig=SSLYAOPc7HUYYNj3c5iHtJV1des&hl=en#v=onepage&q=bon%C3%ADtol&f=false)" by Antoni Corcoll **in** *Estudis de Llengua i Literatura Catalanes*, Volume XL, year 2000, pages 21 - 22.
  126. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-125) [Varan @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/varan) (in French).
  127. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-126) The first record of "Zenith" in the West is in the astronomer and Arabic-to-Latin translator [Plato Tiburtinus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plato_Tiburtinus) circa 1150 where Arabic *samt al-rā's* was written down in Latin as *zenit*, very likely a mangling of *samt* – [zenith @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/zenith). Arabic *samt* (also *semt*) = "path" has plural *sumūt* = "paths". *Al-sumūt* is the source-word of the late medieval Western astronomy word "azimuth" where you see the same Arabic 's' changed to 'z'. It is puzzling why a Latin writer would opt to label "the top of the path" with the Arabic for "path" (*samt*) instead of the Arabic for "top" (*rā's*). Nevertheless, etymology dictionaries are unanimous that zenith is "obscurely from Arabic *samt*, in *samt al-rās*" ([*NED*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oedxbarch#page/n1180/mode/1up)).
  128. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Botanical1_127-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Botanical1_127-1) The reference for the Arabic etymologies for those plant names is primarily the website of the *Centre National de Ressources Textuelles et Lexicales*, [CNRTL](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/) (in French language) and a second reference is dictionary.reference.com, and other references are noted: [Berberis](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/barberry), [Berberis](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PR3#v=onepage&q=berberis&f=false)(Tazi), [Berberis](http://www.archive.org/stream/etymologicaldict00skeauoft#page/51/mode/1up)(Skeat);; [Cakile](http://www.archive.org/stream/s10journalasiatiq05sociuoft#page/503/mode/1up)(Serapion), [Cakile](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/77/mode/1up)(Devic), [Cakile](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/68/mode/1up)(Lammens), [qaqila->Cakile](http://www.neiu.edu/~wacliffo/The%20Botany/C.pdf)(other);; [Carthamus](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/carthame), [Carthamus](http://www.uni-graz.at/~katzer/engl/Cart_tin.html)(Katzer);; [Ceterach](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/c%C3%A9t%C3%A9rac), [Ceterach](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=MiNWi1g3fJ4C&pg=PA169&lpg=PA169&dq=ceterach&source=bl&hl=en#v=onepage&q=ceterach&f=false)(Garland Cannon);; [Cuscuta](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/cuscute), [Cuscute](http://www.archive.org/stream/sinonomabartholo01mirfuoft#page/n111/mode/1up)(Alphita);; [Doronicum](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/doronic), [Doronicum](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/doronicum);; [Galingale & Galanga](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed04arch#page/n660/mode/1up)(NED), [Galingale](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/Galingale);; [Musa](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/171/mode/1up)(Devic), [Musa](http://www.archive.org/stream/sinonomabartholo01mirfuoft#page/n186/mode/1up)(Alphita), [موز *mauz*](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/896/html/S1_213.html)(Ibn Sina), [Musa](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/musa);; [Nuphar (nénuphar)](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/nenuphar), [Nuphar (nenufar)](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed6barch#page/n1098/mode/1up)(NED);; [Ribes](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/ribes), [Ribes](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed8aarch#page/n657/mode/1up)(NED);; [Senna](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/s%C3%A9n%C3%A9), [Senna](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/senna);; [Taraxacum](http://www.archive.org/stream/etymologicaldict00skeauoft#page/624/mode/1up)(Skeat), [Ataraxacon](http://www.archive.org/stream/sinonomabartholo01mirfuoft#page/n81/mode/1up)(Aphita), [Taraxacum](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/taraxacum);; [Usnea](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/usn%C3%A9e), [Usnea](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/usnea), [Usnee](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k58660f/f307.image)(Simon of Genoa), [Usnée](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/244/mode/1up)(Lammens);; [alkekengi](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/alk%C3%A9kenge), [alkekengi](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/alkekengi);; [azerolus](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/azerole), [azarole](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/Azarole);; [azedarach](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/azedarach), [azedarac](http://www.archive.org/details/etymologicaldict00weekuoft/)(Weekley);; [bellerica](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/608/mode/1up/)(Yule), [bellerica](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairetym00devigoog#page/n92/mode/1up/)(Devic);; [chebula](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/608/mode/1up)(Yule), [ebulus = kabulus = chebulae](http://www.archive.org/stream/sinonomabartholo01mirfuoft#page/n182/mode/1up)(Alphita), [chébule](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/92/mode/1up)(Devic);; [cheiranthe](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/109/mode/1up)(Devic), [keiri](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdicpt205murruoft#page/668/mode/1up)(NED);; [cubeba](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/cub%C3%A8be), [cubeba](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/cubeb);; [emblic](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/608/mode/1up)(Yule), [emblic](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/109/mode/1up)(Devic), [emblic](http://www.archive.org/stream/s10journalasiatiq05sociuoft#page/518/mode/1up)(Serapion);; [harmala](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PR3#v=snippet&q=harmala&f=false)(Tazi), [harmale](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/137/mode/1up)(Devic), [harmala](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=INtzYGQOlFoC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q=Arabic&f=false)(other);; [(Salsola) kali](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/kali);; [mahaleb](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/mahaleb), [mahaleb](http://www.uni-graz.at/~katzer/engl/Prun_mah.html)(Katzer);; [mathil->metel](http://www.ias.ac.in/jbiosci/dec2007/1227.pdf)(other), [methel](http://www.archive.org/stream/s10journalasiatiq05sociuoft#page/541/mode/1up)(Serapion), [metel](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/163/mode/1up)(Devic), [metel](http://jhered.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/pdf_extract/12/4/178)(other);; [mezereon](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/163/mode/1up)(Devic), [mezereum](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/mezereum);; [sambac](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/201/mode/1up)(Devic), [zambacca](http://www.archive.org/stream/sinonomabartholo01mirfuoft#page/235/mode/1up)(Alphita), [sambacus](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k58660f/f257.image)(Simon of Genoa), [زنبق = دهن الياسمين](http://www.baheth.info/)(*zanbaq* in *Lisan al-Arab*);; [sebesten](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=4FwKM83UA9cC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q=sebesten&f=false)(other), [sebesten](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionnairety00devi#page/205/mode/1up)(Devic), [sebesten](http://www.archive.org/stream/sinonomabartholo01mirfuoft#page/166/mode/1up)(Alphita) (*sebesten* in late medieval Latin referred to [*Cordia myxa*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cordia_myxa), not [*Cordia sebestena*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cordia_sebestena));; [turpeth](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/turbith), [turpeth](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/Turpeth);; [zedoaria](http://www.cnrtl.fr/lexicographie/z%C3%A9doaire), [zedoaria](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/Zedoary). Most of the above plant names can be seen in Latin in the 15th-century medical botany dictionary called the [*Alphita*](http://www.archive.org/stream/sinonomabartholo01mirfuoft#page/n60/mode/1up) and/or in the late-13th-century [*"Synonyma Medicinae"* by Simon of Genoa](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k58660f/f4.image). The Arabic ancestors of most of the above plant names can be seen in Arabic as encyclopedia entries in Part Two of Ibn Sina's *The Canon of Medicine*, dated about year 1025, which later became a widely circulated book in medieval Latin. [Ibn Sina – The Canon of Medicine - Book Two](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/book-two.html).
  129. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-128) "[Les Noms Arabes Dans Sérapion, *Liber de Simplici Medicina*](http://www.archive.org/stream/s10journalasiatiq05sociuoft#page/473/mode/1up)", by Pierre Guigues, published in 1905 in *Journal Asiatique*, Series X, tome V, pages 473–546, continued in tome VI, pages 49–112.
  130. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-129) Analysis of herbal medicine plant-names by Martin Levey reported by him in "Chapter III: Botanonymy" in his 1973 book *Early Arabic Pharmacology: An Introduction* ([Google Books preview available](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=LtYUAAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover)).
  131. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-130) The taxonomist Peter Forsskål visited the [Red Sea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Sea) area in the 1760s and besides many plant species he also systematically cataloged fish species there. His use of the common Arabic names as the scientific ("Latin") names became the international standard for the species he cataloged. A list of 43 of the fish species is at [Baheyeldin.com/linguistics](http://baheyeldin.com/linguistics/forsskaal-arabic-species-names-fish-taxonomy.html)
  132. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-131) *CRC World Dictionary of Plant Names: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology*, by Umberto Quattrocchi (1999).
  133. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-132) The etymologies of seven of those eleven miscellaneous botanical names are discussed in [Devic, year 1876 (in French)](http://www.archive.org/details/dictionnairety00devi). Two of the others, namely *argel* and *seyal*, were introduced to scientific botany nomenclature in the early 19th century by the botanist [Delile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alire_Raffeneau_Delile), who had visited North Africa. *Retama* is an old Spanish name for broom bushes and the name is from medieval Arabic رتم *ratam* with the same meaning – [ref](http://buscon.rae.es/draeI/SrvltConsulta?TIPO_BUS=3&LEMA=retama), [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed8aarch#page/n578/mode/1up). Lastly مرو *meru* meaning the plant *Maerua crassifolia* is in Ibn Sina's 11th-century encyclopedia – [ref](http://ddc.aub.edu.lb/projects/saab/avicenna/book-two.html) – but the Latin *Maerua* may have been introduced completely independently by [Forsskål](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Forssk%C3%A5l) after he found the word in use in Arabic as مرو *meru* during his visit to Yemen in the 1760s – [ref](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=U2qasRVcD78C&pg=PA366&lpg=PA366).
  134. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-133) An online reference for "Basan": [book by Raja Tazi](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&q=basan#v=onepage&q=basan&f=false) (in German language). Also [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/basane) (in French language).
  135. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-134) Weekley (1921) says of camlet: "There is an Arabic *khamlat* = [nap of cloth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nap_(textile)). [Nevertheless,] The word [camlet], like so many names of supposed Oriental fabrics, is of obscure origin and varying sense." Camlet, also spelled camblet, is synonymous with French "camelot", which the French [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/camelot) says is "from Arabic *khamlāt*, plural of *khamla*, meaning [plush](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plush) woollen cloth.... The stuff was made in the Orient and introduced to the Occident at the same time as the word."
  136. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-135) Cordovan meaning a type of leather is in Latin in 1096. It came from Arabic *qortobani* = "of Cordova" referring to leather made in Islamic Cordova; [Cordouan @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/cordouan).
  137. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-136) "Carthamin" in [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed02arch#page/139/mode/1up) (year 1893). Similarly summarized in [CNRTL.fr (French)](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/carthame) and [*Diccionario RAE* (Spanish)](http://buscon.rae.es/draeI/SrvltConsulta?TIPO_BUS=3&LEMA=c%C3%A1rtamo). See also [*Origin of Cultivated Plants*](http://www.archive.org/stream/originofcultivat00cand#page/164/mode/2up) by Alphonse de Candolle (year 1885). [قرطم @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/) has the definition of *qirtim* | *qurtum* in three medieval Arabic dictionaries (see also عصفر *ʿusfur* in the same dictionaries).
  138. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-137) The etymology section of the [almanac](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Almanac) article has more information.
  139. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-Amalgam_138-0) Dictionaries reporting the 13th-century Latin *amalgama* to be surely from Arabic *al-malgham* include Partridge (1966), [Raja Tazi (1998) (in German)](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PA118&lpg=PA118#v=onepage&q&f=false), [Ernest Klein (1966)](http://www.amazon.com/dp/0444409300), and [Random House (2010)](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/amalgam). Dictionaries reporting it to be probable include [Etymonline (2010)](http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=amalgam) and *Webster's New World Dictionary* (2010). The loss of the first 'L' in going from Arabic *al-malgham* to Latin *amalgama* (if it occurred) is called [dissimilation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dissimilation) in linguistics. *Al-malgham* is attested in Arabic meaning a [poultice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poultice) or medicinal bandage dressing. Richardson's Arabic–English Dictionary, year 1810 and 1852 editions, translates *malgham* as a poultice or medical skin dressing, and does not translate it as an amalgam – ref: [Year 1810: page 566](http://www.archive.org/stream/vocabularypersia00richiala#page/566/mode/1up/) and [Year 1852: page 1244](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionarypersia00johnuoft#page/1244/mode/1up/). The Arabic *malgham* is believed to be descended via Syriac from ancient Greek *malagma* = "a poultice, or any soft mass" (which comes in turn from Greek *malakos* = "soft"). A large Arabic dictionary produced in the later 13th century, the [*Lisan al-Arab*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lisan_al-Arab), states: "Any melting substance such as gold, etc. mixed with mercury is مُلْغَمٌ *molgham*" – see [لغم @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info). The word seems very rare in medieval Arabic. A late-13th-century Latin–Arabic dictionary, *Vocabulista in Arabico*, translates Latin "com[m]iscere" (English: "to mix") as Arabic لَغْمَنَه – [ref](http://www.archive.org/stream/vocabulistainara00bibluoft#page/302/mode/1up).
  140. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-139) Constantinus Africanus writing in Latin in the 11th century mentions two Arabic names for Borage and he does not indicate that his own word "borrago" | "borragine" is an Arabic name. Ref: [ISBN 9004100148 page 176](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=kuVo4n5AloUC&pg=PA176&lpg=PA176#v=onepage&q=borage&f=false). Nevertheless an Arabic source-word for Borage is the preferred proposition in the majority of today's dictionaries, including [Weekley (1921)](http://www.archive.org/stream/etymologicaldict00weekuoft#page/90/mode/1up), Ayto (2005), [Merriam-Webster](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/borage), [American Heritage Dictionary](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/borage), [Concise OED](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/borage), [Collins English Dictionary](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/borage), [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/bourrache), and [Etymonline.com](http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=borage). The Concise OED says "medieval Latin *borrago* is perhaps from Arabic *abū ḥurāš* 'father of roughness' (referring to the leaves)." The other dictionaries just named say it is probably or perhaps from *abū ʿaraq* 'father of sweat' (referring to the herbal medicine use). CNRTL.fr has the attestation in Constantinus Africanus.
  141. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-140) *Gharrāf* meaning a carafe or jug is on record in Arabic in the later 19th century – ref: [Henri Lammens, year 1890](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/75/mode/1up), who cites both his own experience in the Levant and a report by [es:José María Lerchundi](http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jos%C3%A9_Mar%C3%ADa_Lerchundi) in Morocco. But that Arabic word has to be suspected as borrowed from Europe because there is no known record in Arabic at a sufficiently early date. The origin of "carafe" is discussed in French in [Dozy, year 1869](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft#page/274/mode/1up) and [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/carafe). The entry for "Carafe" in the OED quotes from [*Richardson's Arabic–English Dictionary, year 1852 edition*](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionarypersia00johnuoft#page/894/mode/1up/).
  142. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-141) "Drub" in [*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed03arch#page/n701/mode/1up) (year 1897).
  143. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-142) The Arabic *farfar* | *farfār* | *farfara* is present in the various medieval Arabic dictionaries at [Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/index.jsp) with meanings including "frivolousness" and "hollering and ranting". *Farfār* | *Farfara* is in Richardson's year 1852 Arabic-English dictionary meaning "talkative" and "flighty" [(ref)](http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionarypersia00johnuoft#page/923/mode/1up), though it is not in the Arabic dictionaries of today (a common word for chatter in Arabic today is *tharthara*, which was also in use medievally and may be a variant of *farfara*). English and French "fanfare" descends through Spanish from Arabic *farfar* according to Skeat (1888) and Partridge (1966). This proposed Arabic source for the Spanish is contemplated but not fully endorsed by the French etymology authority, [fanfaron @ CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/fanfaron). Likewise [Etymonline.com](http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=fanfare) says fanfare was "perhaps borrowed from Arabic *farfar* = chatterer". Likewise *American Heritage Dictionary* says English fanfaronade is from Spanish *fanfarronada* which is "perhaps from Arabic *farfār*".
  144. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-143) Supporters of an Arabic perent for "Gala" include [Lammens (year 1890)](http://www.archive.org/stream/remarquessurlesm00lammuoft#page/121/mode/1up), [Rinaldi (year 1906)](http://archive.org/stream/leparoleitaliane00rinauoft#page/66/mode/2up), [Klein (year 1966)](http://www.amazon.com/dp/0444409300). Cf. medieval Arabic [خلعة @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/). The conversion of Arabic خ *kh* into late medieval Latin *g* occurs on this page in the loanwords Algorithm, Magazine, Tarragon and Galanga. Spanish *gala* is first recorded around 1450 (www.CNRTL.fr), which in general is too late for Arabic transfer through Spanish to be likely, so the transfer would more likely be through Italian, if it occurred.
  145. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-144) ["Genet" in the UMich Middle English Dictionary](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=65250827&egdisplay=open&egs=65251517)
  146. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-145) [*Journal Asiatique*, year 1849, vol I page 541.](http://www.archive.org/stream/journalasiatiqu146frangoog#page/n572/mode/1up/)
  147. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-146) With regard to proposed ancestry of "Hazard" in an Arabic *az-zār* | *az-zahr* meaning dice, Skeat (1888) says it is "a word only found in the vulgar speech" in Arabic and that's why it's hard to establish it, but he believes Persian *zar* -> Arabic *al-zar* [equals Arabic *az-zar*] -> Spanish *azar* -> French *hasard* -> English hazard. The same judgment is made by [Merriam-Webster](http://www.m-w.com/dictionary/hazard), Partridge (1966), and [Concise OED](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/hazard). The earliest record of Arabic *az-zar* | *az-zahr* meaning dice is in the early 19th century in oral dialect in Egypt, whereas the word "hazard" is in the Western languages since medieval times. Hence Weekley (1921) says "*az-zahr* (*al-zahr*) is a word of doubtful authority which may have been borrowed from Spanish *azar* or from Italian *zara*, "a game at dice called hazard"." Devic (1876) notes *zahr* may have entered Arabic post-medievally from the Turkish *zar* = "dice".
  148. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-147) The Arabic *yasar* derivation for "Hazard" is reported by [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/hasard) and [Etymonline.com](http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=hazard). The rootword يسر *yasar* = "playing at dice" and "gambling" is in the medieval Arabic dictionaries at [Baheth.info (in Arabic)](http://www.baheth.info/index.jsp). It's also in Richardson's 1852 Arabic–English dictionary, but not in the Arabic dictionaries of today.
  149. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-148) More about the history of the word "lilac" at [ref](http://forum.wordreference.com/showthread.php?t=2006145).
  150. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-149) [DRAE](http://lema.rae.es/drae/?val=máscara), [C-OED](http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/mask), [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/masque), [M-W](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mask).
  151. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-150) "Tartar" in [*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed9barch#page/n511/mode/1up) (year 1919).
  152. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-151) Harper, Douglas. ["tobacco"](http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=tobacco). [*Online Etymology Dictionary*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_Etymology_Dictionary). <http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=tobacco>. The same is reported by [*Diccionario RAE*](http://buscon.rae.es/draeI/SrvltConsulta?TIPO_BUS=3&LEMA=tabaco). Cf. medieval Arabic [طبّاق @ Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/index.jsp). A number of reports in Spanish in the 16th century clearly say the word *tabaco* is indigenous to the West Indies – [CNRTL.fr](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/tabac). According to the same and other reports at the time, there were a number of indigenous names for tobacco in the West Indies and *tabaco* was not one of those names strictly speaking, and the reporters are in conflict about what the indigenous name *tabaco* meant, and they are writing after *tobaco* had already been established in Spanish in the New World – [NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oedxaarch#page/n106/mode/1up).
  153. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-ZirconZarqun_152-0) The Arab [Serapion the Younger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serapion_the_Younger) (lived 12th century) used the word *zarqūn* to refer to [red lead](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_lead). [Ibn al-Baitar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_al-Baitar) (died 1248) used the word *zarqūn* to refer to [cinnabar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinnabar), which is a red crystalline mineral chemically different from zircon. The derived Spanish *azarcon* and Portuguese *zarcão* had the sense of a specifically red-colored mineral, typically cinnabar and red lead [(Dozy year 1869 page 225)](http://www.archive.org/stream/glossairedesmots00dozyuoft#page/225/mode/1up). The Arabic *zarqūn* is thought by some to be the ancestor of the not-at-all-red zircon gemstone word [**jargoon**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jargoon) which in turn is thought by some to be the source-word for zircon. The mineral zircon occurs in a wide range of colors. Today's word zircon certainly comes from 18th-century German *Zirkon*. Today's dictionaries who do not accept the idea that *Zirkon* descends from Arabic include: [Concise OED](http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/zircon), [Merriam-Webster](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/zircon), [Random House](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/zircon), [CNRTL.fr (in French)](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/zircon), [Raja Tazi (in German)](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&printsec=frontcover). The following dictionaries say *Zirkon* comes from "*jargon*" (the gemstone) which in turn comes somehow from *zarqūn* or probably does: [Yule & Burnell](http://www.archive.org/stream/hobsonjobsonglos00yulerich#page/452/mode/1up/), [Weekley](http://www.archive.org/details/etymologicaldict00weekuoft/), *Webster's New World Dictionary* (2010), [Collins English](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/zircon), [NED: zircon](http://www.archive.org/stream/oedxbarch#page/n1186/mode/1up), [NED: jargoon](http://www.archive.org/stream/newenglishdicpt205murruoft#page/555/mode/1up), [Klein](http://www.amazon.com/dp/0444409300). But available evidence that *Zirkon* came from *jargon* is incomplete, and evidence that *jargon* came from *zarqūn* is completely missing. According to [Diccionario RAE](http://buscon.rae.es/draeI/SrvltConsulta?TIPO_BUS=3&LEMA=circ%C3%B3n), *Zirkon* came from Spanish *circón* which came from Arabic *zarqūn* and there is no role for *jargon* in the etymology. According to [Etymonline](http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=zircon), *Zirkon* came along an unspecified historical path from medieval Arabic *zarqūn*. According to [*American Heritage Dictionary*](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/zircon)*]* (2009), *Zirkon* came from an Arabic *siriqun* either directly or along an unspecified path.
  154. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-153) [Online Etymology Dictionary](http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=amygdala), which in turn is quoting [Ernest Klein](http://www.amazon.com/dp/0444409300).
  155. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-154) [Online Etymology Dictionary](http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=dura+mater), which in turn is quoting [Ernest Klein](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Klein). Similarly reported by the [NED](http://www.archive.org/stream/oed03arch#page/n738/mode/1up). See also [pia mater](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pia_mater).
  156. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English#cite_ref-155) Reported by [Webster's (1913)](http://machaut.uchicago.edu/?action=search&word=sine&resource=Webster%27s&quicksearch=on), [Weekley (1921)](http://www.archive.org/details/etymologicaldict00weekuoft/), [Dictionary.Reference.com (2010)](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/sine), and many others.

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Arabic_loanwords_in_English&action=edit&section=22)**] General references**

* [*Dictionary.Reference.Com*](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/alcohol) – online copies of [*Random House Dictionary*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Random_House_Dictionary) and [*Collins English Dictionary*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collins_English_Dictionary)
* [*Online Etymology Dictionary*, by Douglas Harper](http://www.etymonline.com/)
* [*An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English* (year 1921), by Ernest Weekley](http://www.archive.org/details/etymologicaldict00weekuoft/) – one of the best compilations of short summary etymologies, downloadable
* [*Centre National de Ressources Textuelles et Lexicales*](http://www.cnrtl.fr/etymologie/) – well-referenced etymologies in French language
* [*Arabismen im Deutschen: lexikalische Transferenzen vom Arabischen ins Deutsche*](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=GHaGxm4TZ5wC&pg=PR3), by Raja Tazi (1998). – 400-page book about the German words of Arabic ancestry. Mostly the same words that are seen in English. German got the words primarily from French, secondarily from Latin, and thirdly from other European languages.
* [Baheth.info](http://www.baheth.info/index.jsp) – searchable copies of large medieval Arabic dictionaries, including the dictionaries by [Ibn Manzur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Manzur), [Fairuzabadi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fairuzabadi), and [Al-Jawhari](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ismail_ibn_Hammad_al-Jawhari)
* [*Richardson's Arabic–English Dictionary*, year 1852 Edition](http://www.archive.org/details/dictionarypersia00johnuoft) – more than 1400 pages long, freely downloadable
* [*An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language* (year 1888), by Walter W. Skeat](http://www.archive.org/details/etymologicaldict00skeauoft) – sometimes found incorrect by later research but usually not
* [*Middle English Dictionary*](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/med/) – biggest and best for late medieval English, fully searchable online
* [*Oxford Online Compact Dictionary*](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/alchemy)
* [*Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary*](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/admiral)
* [*Webster's New World Dictionary*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Webster%27s_New_World_Dictionary) (2010)
* [*American Heritage Dictionary*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Heritage_Dictionary) (2009)
* *Origins: A Short Etymological Dictionary of Modern English* (1966), by Eric Partridge
* *Word Origins* (2005), by John Ayto
* *Arabic Contributions to the English Vocabulary*, by Habeeb Salloum and James Peters. 1996. Beirut: Librairie du Liban. 142 pages.