

MATERIAL FOR A STUDY OF TURKISH WORDS IN ENGLISH

By E. V. GATENBY

Never change native names, for there are Names in every nation God-given, of unexplained power in the mysteries.

(A Chaldean Oracle quoted in *Meaning of Meaning*,
Ogden and Richards, p. 136)

It is not pretended that the following lists are anything much more than a fairly complete collection of words of Turkish origin found in the Oxford English Dictionary and its Supplement. As the Dictionary was finished before the Turkish Revolution, several of the definitions refer to the conditions of the old regime, and need to be modified or expanded in view of later developments. Again, a number of Turkish words which have become widely known in English during the last quarter of a century, e.g. *halkevi*, *helvah*, *cumhuriyet*, *vişne*, *vesika*, have not yet found a place in smaller modern dictionaries.

The question has been asked whether any useful purpose is served in thus bringing together material which is, after all, in the dictionaries. The reply is that the subject has not yet been seriously investigated as a whole, and that it will provide a basis, if not a stimulus, for someone with the necessary scholarship to delve deeper. It may help to put an end to various forms of popular conjecture. The surprising abundance of material is further evidence of the strength of Turkish influence and the importance of the connexion between Europe and Turkey since early modern times, an importance which perhaps only historians appreciate; and a study of the earliest words and their sources may be helpful in assessing the nature of the first Anglo-Turkish contacts. Turkish conquest may have been halted at Vienna, but not Turkish culture, and the vocabulary now brought together shows clearly what details of the Turkish way of life -its government, furnishings, dress, medicine, food, shipping, etc- were adopted or became familiar in the West. More than merely linguistic impacts of Turkey come to light. The variety of application of the adjectives *Turk*, *Turkey*, *Turkish* is worthy of note as illustrating the spread of Turkish culture in cases where the name of an article of fashion was not adopted.

A few suggestions for further study are as follows :

- a) Turkish words introduced into American English by immigrants, or from other sources. *Webster*, *Standard*, and the *American English Dic-*

tionary contain large numbers of words or semantic varieties unknown to our English dictionaries.

- b) A reading of the oldest books by qualified persons would undoubtedly reveal earlier first appearances than those noted by the O.E.D. Experience has shown that the disguised, but usually phonetic, spellings of early forms of foreign words cause them to pass unrecognized by amateur readers.
- c) Perhaps of more interest from the Turkish point of view is the direct passage of Turkish words into Italian, French, Spanish and other languages. It is difficult to determine how many have entered English other than by way of a Continental language, but it is probable that the first appearance of a Turkish word in English will often be in "the work of a traveller to Turkey (including diplomats) whose use of a term, possibly obscured by the spelling, has been overlooked, rather than in that of an English writer who has had access to Italian, French, or Spanish writings.
- d) There is every reason to suspect that a number of words now declared to be of Arabic or Persian origin were first taken into English direct from the Turkish modifications and, again, at earlier dates than those shown for the Arabic or Persian forms. It is also possible that a word used once or twice in a Turkish form, e.g. *kımız* (=koumiss) would not be recognized, and would therefore be excluded, although, occurring earlier in English than a spelling recognized by the O.E.D.'s readers of texts.
- e) The early spellings may throw light on Turkish pronunciation in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- f) An investigation of Turkish pronunciation of Latin and Greek place-names in Turkey would be profitable. I have not found any complete account of the vocabulary arising from city and other names, e.g. Angora; Pergammum (for parchment); Soloi, the town in Cilicia whose citizens were notorious for their bad Greek, their "solecisms"; and Greek *Maiandros* (Turkish *Menderes*), the origin of "meander". Turkey is a museum of famous names.
- g) English and Turkish equivalents from Arabic sources, such as *vilayet* and *Blighty*.
- h) Words of unsettled etymology or unknown ultimate origin : *hurrah*. One suggestion is Russian *ura* "from Turkish". *Hurrush*, *hoorush* (Cf. Türk. *huruşan*: roaring, clamorous).

Used by Kipling, but its earliest appearance, according to O.E.D.S., was 1836, in *Knickerbocker Magazine*, with the spelling *hooroosh*.

- Yezidi* (*Izedi*, *Zezidee*) (of disputed origin according to O.E.D.)
 One of a religious sect found in Kurdistan, Armenia and the Caucasus, which, while believing in a Supreme God, regards the Devil with reverential fear.
- kefir*. C.O.D. Effervescent liquor like koumiss, used for invalids. (Caucasian word).
- gazebo*. C.O.D. Structure whence a view may be had; turret, balcony, etc. (? some Oriental word).
- codger*. *Hoca* has been suggested as a possible source.
- hazard*. ? any connexion with *hasar* or *hisar*. "The whole history of the word is doubtful", says Wyld, after suggesting an Arabic origin.

Various points of interest to be noted in this collection are :

- a) The same Turkish root may give rise to different spellings in English with different meanings, e.g. *khakan*, *chagan*, *khan*.
- b) The deviation from the original Turkish meaning occasionally shown as in the use of "Porte" for the "harbour" of Constantinople.
- c) A definition of an English usage of a word may not be applicable to the word as used in Turkey, e.g. *divan*.
- d) Several Turkish words, not defined in O.E.D., appear in quotations in the dictionary. Presumably their use in English has been too infrequent to merit inclusion. Examples are *tchoadar* (under *selictar*), *tufenkji*, and *yuzbashi*.
- e) The earliest spellings often reflect French or Italian pronunciation rather than Turkish.
- f) Very few "firsts", surprisingly, are credited to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. The Turkish words she used were either already established in English or, if not, failed to take root.

The derivations, definitions and quotations are from the O.E.D. unless otherwise stated. The occasional quotations included here from well-known authors serve to illustrate the establishment in English, for a time at least, of particular Turkish words. For fuller details of spellings, etymology, page references for quotations, and further quotations, consult the O.E.D. and O.E.D.S.

List of Abbreviations:

- attrib. attributive use.
 cf. compare.
 comb. combinations.
 esp. especially.
 fig. figurative use.

hist.	historical.
lit.	literally
mod.	modern.
obs.	obsolete.
q.v.	which see.
quot.	quotation.
transf.	transferred sense.
ult.	ultimately.
Wyld.	"The Universal English Dictionary", by H. C. Wyld.
Yule.	Yule and Burnell's "Hobson-Jobson, A Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases."

I

FROM TURKISH

- AGA, AGHA : 1600
 (Turk. *aghâ* master) A commander or chief officer in the Ottoman Empire; originally a military title, but used also of civil officers and as a title of distinction.
 Wyld ("Universal Dic") includes AGA KHAN, hereditary title held by head of a family tracing descent from Ali, having spiritual authority over certain Moslem sects in India, etc.
- ATAGHAN. See YATAGHAN : 1813
 A long dagger worn by Turkes and Moors in their belt in a scabbard of silver or gold.
 1813 Byron *Giaour*
 Each turban I can scan,
 And silver-sh.eath.ed ataghan.
- BAĪRAM : 1599
 (Various spellings *beyram*, etc.) (Turkish and Persian).
 The name of two Mohammedan festivals —the *Lesser Bairam*, lasting three days, which follows the fast of Ramazan, and the *Greater Bairam* seventy days later, lasting four days.
 1813 Byron *Giaour*
 Tonight the Bairam feast's begun.
- BAMBOSH : 1865
 (*bam + bosh*) See BOSH.

- BASHALIC (k), *baskalique* : 1682
 (Turkish *bashalik*, *pashalik*, jurisdiction of a *pasha*).
 Earliar form of PASHALĪK *q. v.*
- BASHAW :
 Various forms; *bassawe*, *bassa*, etc. The form with-
 out *sh* continued down to 1678. (Turkish *bâshâ*,
 variant of *pâshâ* probably from *bash* head, the old
 Turkish not distinguishing *p* and *b* -Prof. Rieu.)
 See PASHA.
- 1 The earlier form of the Turkish title *pasha*. 1534
 1762 Fielding *Jonathan Wild*.
 He addressed me with all the insolence of a basha
 to a Circassian slave.
Bashow of two ot three tails: 1753
 one of a lower or higher rank, as indicated by
 the number of horse-tails borne on his standard.
- 2 *fig.* A grandee; a haughty, imperious man. 1593
 1872. G. Eliot *Middlemarch*.
 You've taken to being a nob, buying land, being
 a country bashaw!
 (From O.E.D.S.) 1888
- 3 Local name for a very large catfish of the species
Leptops olivars. Also called *Basham cat*; the mud cat. *U.S*
- Bashawism* : 1839
 Haughty tyranny of a bashaw.
- bashawship* :
 (a) jurisdiction or office of a bashaw. (b) dignity or 1687
 demeanour of a bashaw.
- BASHĪ-BAZOUK :
 (Mod. Turkish; lit. one whose head is turned).
- 1 A mercenary soldier belonging to the skirmishing or 1859
 irregular troops of the Turkish army.
- 2 *fig.* An irregular, a skirmisher.; 1855
 1861 —"Hard-working boys are these Bashi-Bazouks
 of the newspaper trade."
- BASI-BAZOUKERY :
 "Bashi-Bazouks colleetively, their habits, etc." 1884
- BEG :
 Obs. (Osmanli *beg*, prince, governor, now pro- 1686
 nounced as *bey*).
 A bey. Now only used as part of Eastern names.

- BEG BEG = Beglerbeg 1687
- BEGLĪC, LĪK, etc, province of a bey, *beylic*. 1614
- BEGLERBEG :
- Also *bellerbey*, etc. (Turkish *beglerbeg* bey of beys.) 1594
- The governor of a province of the Ottoman empire,
 in rank next to the grand vizier.
- BEGLER-BEGLIC, etc:
- The district over which a beglerbeg rules, the dignity 1614
 or office of a beglerbeg.
- BEGLERBERGSHIP:
-1603
- BERGAMOT :
- (various spellings) (from Fr. *bergamotte*, from Ital. 1616
 bergamote, apparently a popular perversion of Turkish
 beg-armudi, prince's pear, Bergamot). A fine kind of pear.
- 1697 Dryden *Virgil Georgics*.
 Bergamotes and pounded Pears.
- BEY :
- Various forms. (From Osmanli *bey* prince, gover- 1599
 nor, mod. pronunciation of *beg*).
- A Turkish governor of a province or district: also a
 title of rank.
1813. Byron. *Bride of Abydos*
 And wouldst thou save that haughty Bey?
- BEYDOM :
-1860
- BEYSHIP :
-1867
- BEYLĪC-LĪK :
- (Osmanli *beglik*, *beylik*). 1733
- The dominion or jurisdiction of a bey.
- BEYLĪCAL :
- Of or belonging to a beylic. 1884
- BEYLICAT — *beylic* :
-1884
- BEZESTEEN :
- (various spellings) (Turkish *bazistân*, originally a 1656
 Pers. word meaning "clothes market").
- An exchange, bazaar, or market-place in the East.
- BIMBASHĪ :
- (Turkish, lit. one who is head of a thousand, *-bin* 1819
 thousand, *bash* head; cf. *bashaw*.)

A Turkish military captain or commander. In Egypt, an English officer in the service of the Khedive.

1899 Kipling *Stalky*. He did not know that Wake would be a bimbashi of the Egyptian Army ere his thirtieth year.

Tuzbachis (Turk. *yüzbaşı*) are mentioned in one of the quotations, but there is no entry for the word, though its inclusion in OEDS was considered. Presumably quotations were not forthcoming.

BOSH, n.

Slang or colloq. (Turkish *bosh* empty, worthless; the word became current in English from its frequent occurrence in Morier's novel *Ayesha*, 1834, which was extremely popular, esp. in the Standard Novels edition (1846). 1834

1 Contemptible nonsense; trash; foolish talk or opinions.

1863 Kingsley *Water Babies* And were pure bosh and wind.

2 (interjection) Stuff and nonsense! Humbug! 1852

1852 Dickens *Bleak House* Bosh! It's all correct.

3 verb. (slang) (from the noun) to make of no effect; to spoil; to humbug. 1870

BOSTANCI:

bostangee, -*dgy*. (Turkish *bostânji*, a soldier of one of the corps of guards of the Sultan's palace.-Redhouse); lit. keeper of the garden, from *bostan* (Pers.) a garden. A Turkish guard of the palace. 1694. *London Gazette* No. 2989/1. A Capigi, with several Bostangies was despatched after him to bring him back [O.E.D. does not include *Capigi* (*kapıcı*)]. 1694

GAFTAN, KAFTAN, etc:

(Turkish *gaftan*, also used in Persia). 1591

A garment worn in Turkey and other eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long under-tunic or vest tied at the waist with the girdle.

1716—18 Lady M. W. Montagu *Letter*. I. II. III. My Caftan is a robe exactly fitted to my shape. . .

caftaned :

Clad in a caftan. 1863

- CA/QUE :
- Various spellings (Fr. *caique* from Turkish *kaik*).
- 1 A light boat or skiff propelled by one or more rowers, 1625
much used in the Bosphorus.
- 1812 Byron. *Childe Harold*.
Glanced many a light caique along the foam.
- 2 A Levantine sailing-vessel. 1666
- caiquejee* :
- rower of a caique 1835
- CALPAC, KALPACK :
- (Turkî galpâq) A felt cap of triangular form, worn 1813
by Turkis, Tartars, etc.; also an oriental cap generally.
- 1813 Byron *Giaour* 716 "Tis Hassan's cloven crest! His
calpac rent.
Note. The calpac is the solid cap or centre part of the
head-dress; the shawl is wound round it, and forms
the turban.
- calpacked :
- Wearing a calpack. 1852
- CANE :
- Obsolete form of *khan*, eastern prince or lord. 1400
c 1400 Mandeville XVIII 188 The grete cane of
Cathay.
- CARACAL
- (Fr. *caracal*, Turkish *qarah-qulak*, black ear). 1760
A feline animal found in northern Africa and south-
western Asia; it belongs to the sub-genus of the
lynxes, and is generally supposed to be the 'lynx'
of the ancients.
- 1774 Goldsmith *Natural History* (1862).
The siagush, or, as Mr. Buffon names it, the caracal.
- CARAMOUSSAL, CARMOUSAL :
- Obs. Various spellings. (Turkish *qarâmusâl* a kind 1587
of ship. *Karamussal* is also the name of a place in the
Gulf of Nicomedia near the Bosphorus).
A Turkish and Moorish ship of burden, noted in
the 17th C.
- 1603 Knolles *History of the Turks* (1621) 1329 There were
two gallies, a caramoussal, and a Greeke brigandine.
- CAVIAR, CAVIARE :
- (Many spellings). (Of uncertain origin, found in 1591

Turkish as Khâvyâr; in Italian in 16th C. as *caviale*. ("It has no root in Turkish, and has not the look of a Turkish word. Redhouse in his MS Thesaurus marks it as Italian-Turkish, looking upon it as borrowed from Italian.", Prof. Ch. Rieu).

But it seems reasonable to suppose that the word originated in the area in which the substance is found, and that it travelled from Turkey to Italy rather than *vice versa*.

Botargo :

Relish of mullet or tunny roe, often mentioned along with caviare, is of Arabic origin. The Russian name for caviere is *ikra*.

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.*

Of Ickary or cavery, a great quantity is made upon the river of Volgha.

1616 Bullokar, *cauearee*, strange meate like blacke sope.

1602 *Hamlet II. 2. 457* For the play I remember pleas'd not the million, twas cauiarie to the generall.

CHAGAN:

(From old Turkish *khâgân*, king, sovereign. Cf. 1776—81 *Chan* and *khan*).

An ancient form of the word *khan*; applied (after the mediaeval Latin and Greek chroniclers) to the sovereign of the Avars in the 6th and 7th centuries.

See *khakan*.

1776—81 Gibbon *Decline and Fall* The Avars. . . the chagan, the peculiar title of their king.

CHAGRIN *n.* :

Also *shagrin*, *chagreen*.

(Turkish *çâghri*, *saghri*, rump of a horse, hence the prepared skin of this part, shagreen).

1 A species of skin or leather with a rough surface: 1678
now commonly spelt *shagreen*, *q. v.*

2 A shagreen-like surface. *Obs.* 1734

3 Of the mind or feelings. (Often referred to, *c.* 1700, 1656
as an affected and frenchified term). That which frets or worries the mind; worry, arudety. *Obs.*

1712 Pope *Rape of the Lock* IV. 77.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with chagrin.

4 *esp.* acute vexation, annoyance, or mortification. 1716—18

- 5 in plural. Troubles, vexations. 1744
- 1744 Pope *Letters* (L.) I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and chagrins. . .
- CHAGRIN *adj.* :
- Obs. Also *chagreen*, *skaggarin*.
- 1 Grieved, troubled; melancholy. 1666
- 1666 Pepys *Diary* 6 Aug. My wife in a chagrin humour.
- 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtship* I grew chagrin and dull.
- 2 chagrined; acutely vexed, mortified. 1706
- CHAGRIN *v.* :
- 1 To trouble, vex, worry. 1733
- 1733 Fielding. *Int. Chambermaid*. . . don't do anything to chagrin her.
- 2 *esp.* To vex acutely by disappointing or thwarting. 1748
(Chiefly *passive*).
- chagrined adj.* :
- Vexed, mortified, disappointed. 1665
- CHAM :
- (Turki *khân* lord, prince, a contracted form of the earlier *chagan*: it was assumed by Chingiz when he became supreme ruler of the Mongols and Tartars; the modified form *qâ'ân* became the specific title of the successors of Chingiz Khân as emperors of China). An obsolete form of *khan* formerly commonly applied to the rulers of the Tartars and Mongols, and to the emperor of China. (Rarely to governors of provinces).
- 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado II*. 1. 277 I will fetch you a hayre of the great Chams beard. c. 1400
- (fig.) 1759 Smollett *Letter* in Boswell *Johnson XIII* (ed. Napier) 1602
1.276 ..that great Cham of literature, Samuel Johnson.
- chammish* Obs.
- Of or pertaining to a *Cham* or *Khan*. *Chammish Majesty*: 1813
the Great Khan; the Emperor of China.
- CHIAUS *n.* :
- Various forms including *choush* (Turkish *châush*, messenger, herald, lictor, sergeant) (OED has a long note on the erroneous spelling *chi-*). 1599
A Turkish messenger, sergeant, or lictor.

1610 B. Jonson *Alchemist*.
 What do you think of me,
 That I am a Chiause? doe you think I am a Turke?

1813 Bryon *Giaour*.
 The Chiaus spake, and as he said,
 A bullet whistled o'er his head.

Chiaus v. :

See *Chouse*

CHIBOUK, CHIBOUOQUE and other spellings :

(From Turkish *chibuk*, lit. small stick, also tube of the pipe; the pipe itself. The spelling *chibougue* is French) 1813
 The long tobacco-pipe used. by the Turks.

1813 Byron *Corsair* II. II The long chibouque's dissolving cloud.

chibouhchy, *chibouguejee* :

Pipe-bearer. 1834

1834 Morier *Ayesha* (1846) 66 The end of the room was crowded with chiboukchies or pipe-men.

CHOUSE n. :

Various spellings. (Generally taken to be the same word as *chiaus*, *chaus* —so spelt about 1600— a Turkish official messenger; but the connexion of meaning is not made out).

(There is a story to the effect that in 1609 Sir. Robt. Shirley sent a messenger or *chiaus* to England to transact business, and that this man "chiaused" the London merehants of 4000 and decamped. OED says this story must be taken with reserve, but recent research in the B. M. has, I am told, revealed documents supporting the presence of a Turk in London in Elizabeth's reign falsely claiming to be an ambassador and certainly getting entertainment under false pretences).

1 —*chiaus*, *choush* q.v. *Obs.* 1632

2 A cheat, a swindler (the meaning in Ben Jonson). 1610

1610 B. Jonson *Alchemist* I.II.25 *D.* What doe you thinke of me, that I am a Chiause? *F.*

3 One easily cheated, a dupe. *Obs.* 1649

1755 Johnson *Dic.* *A chouse*, a bubble: a tool: a man fit to be cheated.

4 *slang* (from the verb) A trick, a swindle. 1708

CHOUSE *v.* :

- (Several spellings.) 1. To dupe, cheat, trick. 1659
 1662 Dryden *Wild Gallant II*, 1, You shall chouse him of
 Horses, Cloaths, and Mony.
 1826 Scott *Woodstock VII* Not to be . . . choused out of my
 lump of loyalty.
 (Also used by Browning as *chowse*).
 2 (from OEDS) U.S.A. 1920 Hunter *Trail Drivers*
Texas 313.
 The round-up boss would let no one ride through the
 herd and 'chouse' or unnecessarily disturb them.

Choused adj. :

. . . *v.* 1682

chousing verbal n. :

. 1881

chouser n. :

One who chouses. 1883

choush :

See *chiaus*. 1866

COFFEE (24 spellings recorded) :

- (Arabic *qahwah*, in Turkish pronounced *kahveh*.
 The European languages generally appear to have
 got the name from Turkish *kahveh* about 1600).
 1 The beverage. 1598
 1712—14 Pope *Rape of the Lock III* 117 Coffee which
 makes the politician wise, And see through all things
 with his half-shut eyes.
 2 A light repast at which coffee is taken. no date
 3 The seeds or berries (collectively). 1626
 4 The tree or shrub form which coffee is obtained. 1623
 5 In combination to form trade names, etc.: Swedish
 coffee, coffee-urn, coffee-coloured, etc.
 6 The special combinations are very numerous. They
 include *coffee-bird*, *coffee-bug*, *coffee-palace*, *coffee-tea*,
 (—an infusion of the leaves of the *coffee-plant*.
 Separate entries in **OED** are
coffee-house 1615
coffee-man 1673
coffee-pot 1705
coffee-room 1712
coffee-woman 1710

caffaic, *caffeine=caffaic*, *caffeine* (See III. Miscellaneous).

COMİTADJİ :

Ako *kom*, *-aji*, *-aggi*. [A common Ballan form 1903
Turk. *komita*, from F. *comite* committee+dji;.lit, mem-
ber of a (revolutionary) coramittee] In the Balkans,
a band of irregular soldiers.

COSSACK :

Various spellings [from Turkî *quzzaq* adventurer, 1598
guerilla. "In India it became common in the sense
of predatory horseman, freebooter" (Yule)].
Name. of a warlike Turkish people now subject to
Russia, occupying the parts north of the Black Sea.
From them the Poles organized a body of light hor-
semen, in which capacity they now (pre 1917) form
an important element of the Russian army.

cossackian, *cessackic* :

.....1816

DERVISH:

(16 forms recorded) (Persian *darvesh*, *darvish* poor, a 1585
religious mendicant, a friar, in Arabie *darwesh*
darwish, Turkish *dervish*, the latter being the imme-
diate source of the European forms).

A Mohammedan friar, who has taken vows of poverty
and- austere life. Of these there are various orders,
some of whom are known for their fantastic practices
as *dancing or whirling*, and as howling *dervishes*

1821 Byron *Bort Faan* III, XXIX, Like dervishes who turn
as on a pivot.

dervishhood :

(Browning). 1884

dervishism :

..... 1865

dervish-like :

..... 1850

DEY :

(Turkish *dâi* 'maternal uncle'; also a friendly title 1659
formerly given to the middle-aged or old people,
esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers

appropriated at length to the commanding officer of that corps.)

The titular appellation of the commanding officer of the Janissaries of Algiers, who, after having for some time shared the supreme power with the pasha or Turkish civil governor, in 1710 deposed the latter, and became sole ruler. There were also deys at Tunis in the 17th C, and the title is found applied to the governor or pasha of Tripoli.

'The title of dey was not lately used at Algiers: the sovereign was styled *pacha* and *effendi*; the Moors called him Baba, "Father" (*Penny Cycl.* 1833).

1687. Used by Dryden with the spelling Dye.

deyship :

..... 1704

DÍVAN :

Various spellings. (A word originally Persian, *devan*, now *diwan*, in Arabic pronounced *diwan*, *diwân*; in in Turkish *divân*, whence in many European languages.

Originally, in early use, a brochure, or fascicle of written leaves or sheets, hence a collection of poems, also a muster-roll or register—of soldiers, persons, accounts, taxes, etc.; a military pay-book, an account-book; an office of accounts, a custom-house; a tribunal *of* revenue or of justice; a court; a council of state, senate; a council-chamber, a (cushioned) bench. The East Indian form and use of the word—not from Turkish—is given under *dewan* in O.E.D Another European form, older than *divan*, and apparently directly from Arabic is Italian *dovana*, *doana*, now *dogana*, French *douane*, custom-house).

1 An Oriental council of state; specifically, in Turkey, the privy council of the Porte, presided over by the Sultan, or in his absence by the grand vizier. 1586

1813 Byron *Bride of Abydos*.

In full Divan the despot scoff'd.

2 A council in general.

1667 Milton, *P.L.* X. 457 The great consulting Peers, 1619
Rais'd from their dark Divan.

3 The hall where the Turkish divan is held; a court of justice; a council-chamber. 1597

- 4 A long seat consisting of a continued step, bench, 1702
or raised part of the floor, against the wall of a room, which
may be furnished with cushions, so as to form a kind
of sofa or couch.
- 5 A room having one side entirely open towards a 1678
court, garden, river, or other prospect.
- 6 A name sometimes given to a smoking-room fur- 1848
nished with lounges, in connexion with a cigar-shop
or bar, as *cigar divan*; hence, a fancy name for a
cigar-shop. (Thus used by Dickens, Trollope and
Disraeli).
- 7 A Persian name for a collection of poems (Persian. 1823
Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish); specifically a series
of poems by one author, the rimes of which usually
run through the whole alphabet.
- divan-day* :
..... 1677
- divan-hall* :
..... 1677
- divaned* :
(Disraeli). 1847
- DIZDAR, DISDAR :
(Pers. and Turkish *dizdar*) (from Pers. *diz* castle+ 1768
dar holder) The warden of a castle or fort.
- 1812 Byron *Childe Harold* II. XII *note*. The Disdar was
the father of the present Disdar.
- DOLMAN :
(*dollymant, dolyman, etc.*) (Originally from Turkish
dolaman or *dolamak*. The disyllabic form appears to
be through French).
- 1 A long robe open in front, with narrow sleeves, worn 1585
by the Turks.
- 2 The uniform jacket of a hussar, worn like a cape 1883
with the sleeves hanging loose.
- 3 A kind of mantle with cape-like appendages instead 1872
of sleeves, worn by women.
- dolmanette* :
A small or short dolman. 1883
- DRABANT :
[From Turkish (orig. Pers.) *darbân* porter, guard)] 1707

A halberdier; spec. a soldier of the bodyguard of the kings of Sweden.

DRUB :

(Appears first after 1600; all the early instances before 1663 are from travellers in the Orient, and refer to the bastinado. Hence, in the absence of any other tenable suggestion, it may be conjectured to represent Arabic *daraba* to beat, *darb* beating, a blow).

But OED is in doubt, and suggests Turkish *durub*; also that the word may have come from the Barbary states.

- 1 a. To beat with a stick; to flog; in early use, specifically, to bastinado. 1634
- 1 b. Constructions: *To drub* (a person) *to death, into or out of* something; (a thing, a notion) *into or out of* a person.
- 1 c. To belabour with abuse. (Scott quotation). 1811
- 2 To strike or beat with force. 1849
- 1849 Thackeray *Punch*. Drums were drubbing.
- 3 To beat the ground; to stamp. 1855
- 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 227 She drubs her little foot when his name is mentioned.

drub n. :

A stroke given in punishment or in fighting, esp. with a cudgel. 1663
= *Bastinado*.

drubber :

..... 1708

drubbing :

-A beating, a thrashing. 1650

drubman :

(*Oh. rare*) An officer who administers the bastinado. 1629

EFFENDI :

aphendis, efendee (Turkish *efendi* a corruption of a Greek word pronounced *afthendis*, lord, master). 1614
A Turkish title of respect, chiefly applied to government officials and to members of the learned professions.

ELATCHA :

(Also *alleja*, *allza*, *allacha*, etc.) (from Turkish *alchah*, 1613 *alâchah*, any kind of corded stuff).

A silk fabric from Turkestan.

1712 *Adv.* in *Spectator*. An Allejah petticoat.

ELCHEE :

elchi, *elchi* (Turkish *Ilchl.* from *il* (nomad) tribe, 1828 hence the representative of the *il*).

An ambassador. (Yule has quotes. for 1404 and 1599).

EYALET

(Turk. *eyâlet* from Arab. *iyâlah* (-at) noun of action 1853 from *âl* to preside).

An administrative division of the Turkish empire; now more commonly called *vilayet*.

FEZ :

(From Turkish *fes*; the name of the town *Fez*, in Morocco, is spelt in the same way, and it is alleged that the *fez* is so called from the town, where formerly it was chiefly manufactured). 1802—3

A skull-cap formerly of wool, now of felt, of a dull crimson colour, in the form of a truncated cone, ornamented with a long black tassel; the national head-dress of the Turks (written before the Republic).

fezzed :

1891 Fezzed officials.

fezzy :

1876 ...fezzy defenders... (nonce-word).

GIAOUR :

(14 forms) Pers. *gam*, *gôr*, pronounced by the Turks 1564 *gyaur*, variant of *gebr.*) (soft *g* in English). A term of reproach applied by the Turks to non-Mussulmans, esp. Christians.

1813 Byron *Giaour* 745 Who falls in battle 'gainst a Giaour,
Is worthiest an immortal bower.

From O.E.D.S.

1908

HAMIDIAN *adj.* :

(The name of Abdul Hamid II + -ian) Pertaining to or resembling the rule of Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey 1876 - 1909.

Hamidianism

1908

HAMIDIEH :

(The name of Abdul Hamid *II*+*-ieh* adj. suffix). 1898
 A body of Kurdish cavalry formed by the Turks in 1891.

HORDE :

[*horda, hord, hordia, hoord*]. (Ultimately from Turki *orda*, also *ordi, ordü, urdu* camp. . .

The initial *h* appears in Polish, and thence in the Western European languages. The various forms were due to the various channels through which the word came into English).

1 A tribe or troop of Tartar or kindred Asiatic nomads, dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place for pasturage, or for war or plunder. 1555

Also applied to other nomadic tribes. 1613

Golden, Horde, name for a tribe who possessed the khanate of Kiptchak, in Eastern Russia and western and central Asia, from the 13th C till 1480.

1863 Kinglake *Crimea* Nations trembled at the coming of the Golden Horde.

2 A great company, esp. of the savage or uncivilized; a gang, troop, .crew. 1613

1796 Burke *Regicide Peace* hordes of regicides.

3 Of animals: a moving swarm or pack. 1834

1864 Swinburne *Atalanta*.

Wolves in a wolfish horde.

horde v.i :

To form a horde; live as in a horde. 1821

1821 Byron *Sardanapalus*.

My father's house shall never be a cave
 For wolves to horde and howl in.

IMARET :

(From Turkish; from Arab. *imârat* "rendering habitable", hence "hospice"). 1613

A hospice for the accommodation of pilgrims and travellers in Turkey.

1817 Moore *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet*.

Many a dome and fair roofed imaret.

IRADE:

(Turkish from Arab. *irâdah*, will, desire). 1883
 A written decree issued by the Sultan of Turkey.

JANIZARY, JANISSARY :

(29 other forms given). (Ultimately from Turkish *yeni-tsheri*, *yeni* new, modern + *tsheri* soldiery, militia. . . The English forms reflect the Latin, Italian, Spanish or French channels, through which they were derived; the attempt to represent the Turkish word directly was rare).

1 One of a former body of Turkish infantry, constituting the Sultan's guard and the main part of the standing army. The body was first organized in the 14th C., and was composed mainly of tributary children of Christians; after a large number of them had been massacred in 1826, the organization was abolished. 1529

1821 Shelley *Hellas* The Janizars clamour for pay.

2 By Extension, any Turkish soldier; esp. one of an escort for travellers in the East. 1615

1847 Disraeli *Tancred* Eva mounted her horse; . . .before whom marched her janissary armed to the teeth.

3 In various allusive and figurative uses, from preceding senses. 1565

1612 T. Lavender. *Travels of Four Englishmen* Pref. The heavenly Jerusalem. . . Jesus Christ being our Pilot and Jenisarie to conduct us thereunto.

1663 *Flagellum or Olivier Cromwell*
 Cromwel's Janizaries.

1810 "Janizaries of the navy".

4 attrib. and Comb. 1642
 1642 Janizary Jesuits 1642
 1812 Janissary prejudice 1642

Janizaresgue *adj.*

In the stlyle of a Janizary. 1835

Janissarian

—Janissary. no date

Janizarian (-s-) *rare* :

Of or pertaining to the Janizaries. 1796

JELICK, JELLICK :

(Turkish *yelek* waistcoat). 1816

A vest or bodice worn by Turkish women.

1821 Byron *Don Juan*

She wore two jelicks.

(O.D.E.S.)

KADIN, -e :

(Turk. *gâdin* lady; the form *kadine* is prob. through French). 1843

A lady of the Sultan's harem.

KAIMAKAM :

11 other forms (Turk. *gâmagâm* from Arab. *gâ'im magâm* one standing in the place of another). c.1645

In the Turkish Empire: A lieutenant, deputy, substitute; lieutenant-colonel; a deputy-governor; specifically, the deputy of the Grand Vizier, and governor of Constantinople.

kaimakamlik :

The jurisdiction of a kaimakam. no date

KARAGAN:

(Turki from *kara* black: mod. French *karagan*). 1800

A species of fox. *Vulpes karagan*, inhabiting Tartary.

KAVASS :

Also *cavash*, *cavass*, etc. (Turkish, Arabic *gawwâs*, bow-maker, from *gaws* bow). 1819

An armed constable or police officer, an armed servant or courier (in Turkey).

KEHAYA:

16 other forms. (Turk. *kihayâ*, *kekhyâ*, etc. corrupt forms of Pers. and Turk *kathudâ* viceroy, vicar, deputy, etc.). 1599

A Turkish viceroy, deputy, agent, etc; a local governor; a village chief.

KELEK, KÎLET, etc. :

(Turk. *kalak*, *kelek*). A raft or float used on rivers in Turkey in Asia, etc, formed of inflated sheep-skins, bundles of reeds, and the like. 1684

1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* Such vessels are sculptured on Assyrian monuments and under the name of *keleks* continue to be used.

KHANUM :

Also *han(o)um* (Turk. *khânim*, fem. of *khân*). 1826

In Turkey and the East., a lady of rank, Also=

Madam,, Mrs. (There is no separate entry for *hanım* in O.E..D. or O.E.D.S.).

KHAKAN :

Also *khacan* (Turkî-hence Pers. and Arab. *khâgan* 1777 king, emperor, Great Khan: See *châgân* and *khan*).
A Tartar ruler: a khan.

khakanship :

The office of khakan. 1859

KHAN :

(14 other spellings) (from Turkî-hence Pers. and Arab.-*khân* lord, prince, generally regarded as a modified form of *khâqân*. See *khakan*, *chagan*, *cham*). c. 1400
"The title became known in Europe partly through the Mongol invasions in the first half of the 13 C (appearing in med. Latin and Greek) but more esp. through the European missions to the Mongul court in the same century (1245—1255) and by the narrative of Marco Polo (1298)."

- a) (in history) The specific title (usually with *great*, *grand*, or the additions *of Tartary*, *of Cathay*) given to the successors of Chingîz Khan, who were supreme rulers over the Turkish, Tartar and Mongol tribes, as well as emperors of China, during the middle ages.
- b) (in later use) A title (now of slight import) commonly given to rulers, officials, or men of rank in Central Asia, Afghanistan, etc.

1667 Milton *P.L.* XI. 388 Cambalu, seat of Cathaian Can.

khanate, *khanat* :

(*Fora Khan + ate.*) 1799

A district govemed by a khan; the position of a khan.

KHAN II :

(8 other forms). (Arabic *khan* inn). c. 1400

But O.E.D. also gives the spellings *han(e)*, *hawn*, *hami*, and it seems clear from the quotations that these are from the Turkish form.

In the East: A building (unfurnished) for the accommodation of travellers; a caravanserai.

1642 "Hanes".

1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 182 Divers Hawns (commonly called Canes) in which wayfaring men do lodge.

1704 A Hawn or Inn.

1717 Lady M. W. Montagu Letter to Mrs. *Thistlethwaite*
1st April, Their mosques are all of freestone, and the
public hanns, or inns, extremely magnificent.

KHANJEE :

Also *khandjee*, *khanjhi* (Turk. *khânjî* from *khân+jî*, 1839
agent-suffix).

The keeper of a khan or inn.

KHARAJ, KHARATCH :

(Arab. *kharâj*, in Egypt, *kharâg*, in Turkish *kharâtch* 1860
tribute).

Tribute; rent; poll-tax: see *Caratch* in Sec. II.

KHEDIVE :

(Also *quiteve*) [from French *khedive*, from Turk. (from 1625
Pers.) *khediv*, *khidev*, prince, sovereign] The title of
the viceroy or ruler of Egypt, accorded to Ismail
Pasha in 1867 by the Turkish government.

khediva, *khediviah* :

Wife of the khedive. 1890

khediv(i)al :

Of or pertaining to the khedive. 1882

khedivate, *khedivate* :

The office, authority, or government of the khedive. 1880

KHOJA, HODJA :

and 15 other spellings. 1625

(Turk. and Pers. *khajah*, properly *khwâjah*) A profes-
sor or teacher in a Mohammedan school or college;
a schoolmaster; a scribe, clerk.

KIOSK, KÏOSOJJE etc. :

kiüshk pavilion, Pers. *küskh* palace, portico).

1 An open pavilion or summerhouse of light cons- 1625
truction, often supported by pillars and surrounded
with a balustrade; common in Turkey and Persia,
and imitated in gardens and parks in Western
Europe.

2 A light ornamental structure resembling this, used 1865
for the sale of newspapers (in France and Belgium),
for a band-stand, or for other purposes.
(C.O.D. has *Yıldız Kiosk*, Turkish Sultan's palace).

KÏSMET, *kısmut*, *kısmat* :

(Turk. *kismet*, Pers. *gısmat*, Arab. *qisma(t)* portion, lot, 1849
fate). Destiny, .fate.

1865 Mrs. Gaskell in *Cornhill* Feb. 219. It's a pity when those old Saxon houses vanish off the land; but it is 'kismet' with the Hamleys.

(O.E.D.S.)

KIZILBASH :

(Also used as plural). (Various spellings) (Turkish, 1727
—red head).

- a) A Persianized Turk of Afganistan,
- b) Any colonist of Asia Minor of Turkish or mixed origin.

(Yule, under *Kuzzilbash*, has English quotations for 1606 and 1673).

(O.E.D.S.)

KONAK:

(Turk. *qonaq*). A large house, place, or official residence, in Turkey. 1852

KOURBASH, *koorbash* n. :

(and 8 other spellings) (from Arabic *qurbâsh*, from 1814
Turk. *qirbâch* whip).

A whip made of hide, *esp.* that of the hippopotamus; an instrument of punishment in Turkey, Egypt and the Soudan.

- v. To flog with the kourbash. 1850

MAHONE, *mahurne*, etc. :

(Turk. *mâwuna*) A flat-bottomed sailing vessel formerly used by the Turks. 1585

mahonnet :

(—*mahone* + diminutive *-et*). 1599

MAMAMOUCHI :

The mock-Turkish title pretended to have been 1672
conferred by the Sultan upon M. Jourdain, in Moliere's play *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* IV. III. Hence occasionally used for: A pompous-sounding title; also, one assuming such a title; a ridiculous pretender to elevated dignity.

1672 Dryden *Assign.* Prol. 30. You must have Mamamouchi, such a Fop

As would appear a Monster in a Shop.

1749 H. Walpole *Letters* (1846) II. 287 This ridiculous Mamamouchi (The Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of Cambridge University).

- MANGAL, *manggall, mankal* :
 (Turkish *mangal*- also written *mangal*) a kind of 1814
 brazier.
- MANGOUR, *manger, mangur* :
 (Turkish *mangur*). An obsolete Turkish copper coin. 1585
- MARTAGON, *mortegon, etc.* :
 (Turk. *martâgân* a special form of turban adopted by 1477
 Sultan Muhammed I; hence the *martagon lily*).
 The Turk's-cap lily, *Lilium Martagon*. Also *Scarlet mar-*
tagon: The Scarlet Turk's cap, *L. chalcedonicum*.
 1773 H. Walpole *Letter* 29 May. I send you two martagon
 roots.
- MEDJÏDIE, *medjidy, etc.* :
 (Turkish, Arabic *mejdie* from the name *Abdul Majid*) 1882
 1 A Turkish silver coin first minted by the Sultan
 Abdul-Medjid in 1844, equal to 20 piastres.
 2 *The Medjidie*: a Turkish order or decoration instituted 1856
 in 1851 by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid.
- MEDJIDITE :
 Mineral (from the name of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid) 1848
 A hydrous sulphate of uranium and calcium, first found
 near Adrianople.
- MUDIR, *moodir, moodeer* :
 (Turkish use of Arab. *mudir*). In Turkey, the gover- 1864
 nor of a village or canton; in Egypt the governor of
 a province.
- MULLAH :
 (17 other forms) (from Pers., Turk., and Urdu 1613
mullâ, corrupt pronunciation of Arab. *maula*).
 A title given among Mohammedans to one learned
 in theology and sacred law.
 1849 M. Arnold *Sick King in Bokhara*.
 A certain Moullah, with his robe all rent.
- NARGHILE, *nargileh, narghilly* :
 (6 other spellings), (from Pers. or Turk. *nargileh*, from 1839
 Pers. *nârgil*, cocoa-nut, of which the receptacle
 for the tobacco was originally made).
 An Oriental tobacco-pipe in which the smoke passes
 through water before reaching the mouth: a hookah.
 1848 Thackeray *Vanity Fair*, A Turkish officer. .. making
 believe to puff at a narghile.

NIZAM :

- (Urdu and Turkish *nizâm* from Arab. *nidam*, order, disposition, arrangement, etc.
- 2 The Turkish regular army; the men, or one of the men, composing this. Also *attrib.* 1840
- 1845 Lady Stanhope *Memoirs* She saw a man in a *nizam* dress.
- 1867 *Chamb. Eneycl.* The total of the *nizam* is thus 165, 480 men.

ODA :

- (Turk. *ötâh*, *ödah* chamber, hall). 1625
A chamber or room in a harem; *transf.* the inmates of such a room.
- 1822 Byron *Don Fuan.* Upstarted all The Oda, in a general commotion.
- 1886 Burton *Arabian Nights* The women made ready sweetmeats. . . and distributed them among- all the Odahs of the Harem.

ODALISQUE :

- (3 other spellings) (corruption of Turk. *ödalîg* from 1681
oda + liq, tik expressing function).
A female slave or concubine in an Eastern harem, esp. in the seraglio of the Sultan of Turkey.
- 1874 O'Shaughnessy *Music and Moonlight* An Odalisc, unseen, Splendidly couched on piled-up cushions green.

OKA, OKE:

- (Various spellings) Ital. and Fr. from Turk. *agah* 1625
Arab. *ügiyah*; apparently (through Syriac) from Greek; Lat. *uncia*).
A Turkish and Egyptian measure of weight, in general equat to abottt 2 3/4 lb. English; also a measure of capacity, equal to about 2/3 of a quart.
- 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* We might.. . buy it all up at sixty piastres per oke.

OSMANLI :

(*lie, ly, lee*) [from Turkish *osmânli* adj.=of or belonging to Osman (the Turk. pronunciation of the Arabic personal name *Othmân*) : see *Ottoman*. *Os-mânli* is the mâtive word for which *Otlaman* is the usual Eng. expression].

- A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the family or dynasty of Othman or Osman I; of or pertaining to the tribe or branch of the Turks who became under Osman and his dynasty the ruling race of the Turkish empire; —*Ottoman*. 1843
- B. *n.* A Turk of the family or tribe of Osman; a Turkish subject of the Sultan; an *Ottoman*. 1813
- 1813 Byron *Giaour*. The turban, pillar, and inscriptive verse, decorate the tombs of the Osmanlies.

1. OTTOMAN :

- (*Otho-*) (See *Osmanli*, but OED has additional details here). 1603
- A. *adj.*—*Osmanlı*, *q.v.*
Ottoman Porte, the court or palace of the Sultan; the Turkish government; also called the Porte or sublime Porte.
- B. *n.* an *Osmanlı*; a Turk in the usual political sense. 1585
- 1605 Bacon *Adv. of Learning* As though he had been of the race of the Ottomans.

Derivatives :

*Ottomanean**Ottomanic, Ottomanique**Ottomanize**Ottomanlike*2. *Ottoman*

- (Prob. through Fr. *ottomane*). 1806
- (1) A cushioned seat like a sofa, but without back or arms, for sitting or reclining on; or a small article of the same kind used as a low seat or footstool.
- 1866 Geo. Eliot. *Felix Holt* The frightened old man seated himself... on an ottoman.
- (1) A kind of fabric of silk, or silk and wool. Also *attrib.* 1883

Ottomite. Obs. :

- Also *Otto—Ottoman* (first defin).
- 1604 Shakespeare *Othello* I. 111 235 This present Warres against the Ottamites.
- 1818 Byron *Ch. Harold* Europe's bulwark 'gainst the Ottomite.

PABOUCH, *pabouch* :

- (See *papoosh*, *Babouche*, the Arab. form, is also in 1687 . (OED) A heelless Oriental slipper.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's Well* I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my pabouches; it's the way all over the East.

PAPOOSH, *papouch* (*e*) etc. :

(See also *Pabouch* (Pers. *pâpösh*, Turkish *pâbuteh*, slipper shoe). 1682

A Turkish or Oriental slipper.

PASHA, PACHA :

(and other forms) Turk. *pâshâ*, generally held to be the same as *bashâ* from *bâsh* head, chief, in some Eastern Turkish dialects *pâsh*. The form with *b* was apparently the earlier, being that first adopted in Western languages: see *Bashaw*. "The best Turkish scholars think there is no ground for connecting the word in any way with Pers. *pâdshah*, Turkish *pâdishâh* the Sultan"). A title borne in Turkey by officers of high rank, as military commanders, and governors of provinces. Formerly, esp. in the case of military commanders, written *Bashaw*. (Here follows a ref. to the three grades distinguished by the number of horse-tails displayed as a symbol in war). 1646

1646 Crashaw *Deo Nostro* The aged Pascha pleads not years, But spies love's dawn, and disappears.

1822 Shelley 1848 Thackeray.

Pasha-like 1849

Pashadom 1883

pashalic, pachalic n. :

(Also *-lick, -lik*) (Turk. *pashalik*) 1745

The jurisdiction of a pasha; the district governed by a pasha.

1813 Byron *Bride of Abydos*

adj. :

Of or pertaining to a pasha. 1863

PILAU, PILAW, PILAFF :

(24 other forms) (Pers. *Pilaw*, from Turkish *pilâw* 1612 *pilâv*, or *pilâf*. . . . Appears in English in many forms, according to the language and locality whence the writer has adopted it; the earlier examples, from 17 C Turkish, are identical with Persian. *Pilaff* represents modern Turkish pronunciation).

- An Oriental dish, consisting of rice boiled with fowl, meat, or fish, and spices, raisins, etc.
- 1813 Byron. 1849 Theckeray *Pendennis* The Colonel was famous for pillaus and curries.
- pilaued adj.* :
 Made into a pilau. 1897
- RAKI :
 (Various forms) Turkish *râqi*. 1675
 An aromatic liquor made from grainspirit, or from grape-juice, used in Greece and the Levant.
- RAMADAN, RAMAZAN :
 (19 other forms) (Arab. *ramadân*, hence Turk. and Pers. *ramazân*). 1601
 The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, rigidly observed as a thirty days' fast, during the hours of daylight, by all Mohammedans.
 Transf. 1822 De Quincy *Confessions* A Lent or Ramadân of abstinence from opium.
- REDIF :
 (Turkish, from Arab. *redif*, one who follows a second). 1879
 The reserve of the Turkish military force; a soldier belonging to the reserve.
- SAFFIAN :
 (From Russian, corruptly from Roumanian *saftian*, from Turkish (Persian) *sahtiyan*). 1591
 A leather made from goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumach and dyed in bright colours.
 Also *saffian leather*.
- SAIC :
 (6 other forms) (Turkish *shâigâ*). 1667
 A kind of sailing vessel common in the Levant.
 Word used by Byron and Morier.
- SALEP:
 (Turk. *salep*) A nutritive meal, starch, or jelly made from the dried tubers of various orchidaceous plants 1736
; formerly also used as a drug.
 Also attrib, See *saloop*.
- SALOOP, *salob*, *salup* :
 (Altered form of *salep*, *q.v.*) 1712
 1 — *Salep*.

- 1712 Mrs. Centilivre *Perplexed Lovers*. Salup, what is that Salup? I have often seen this Fellow sauntering about Streets, and cou'd not imagine what he sold.
- 2 A hot drink consisting of an infusion of powdered salep or (later) of saffras, with milk and sugar, formerly sold in the streets of London in the night and early morning.
- 1822 Lamb *Elia. Praise of Chimney-sweeps*. . . .This wood (i.e. saffras) boiled down to a kind of tea, and tempered with an infusion of milk and sugar, . . .is saloop.
- Also *saloop-house, -man, -stall*, etc.
- Saloop bush* of Australia
- Salopian (house)* Nonce-word used by Lamb.
- SAMIEL, *sameyel* :
- (Turkish *samyel* from *sam*, from Arab. *samm-*+ *yel* 1687
wind) The Simoon. (Sometimes confused with *shamal*,
north wind.)
- 1817 Moore *Lalla Rookh* Burning and headlong as the
Samiel wind.
- SANDAL:
- (Turkish and Persian *sandal*, Arab. *çandal*) A long, 1742
narrow two-masted boat used in the Levant and on
the northern coast of Africa.
- SANJAK :
- (30 other spellings) (Turk. *sanjâg*; Ut. banner). 1537
- 1 In the Turkish Empire, one of the administrative
districts into which "an eyalet or vilayet is divided.
- 2 Misused for *Sanjakkbeg*, *q.v.* Obs. 1546
- 1788 Gibbon *Decline and Fall* The residence of a Turkish
sanjak.
- Also sense 1,
- Sanjakry* 1615
- sanjakship* 1630
- sanjakate* 1687
- sanjakkbeg, -bey* :
- The governor of a sanjak. 1524
- SCANDERBEG *n.* and *adj.* *Obs.* :
- Also *scanderbag* [A use of the Turkish appellation 1598
(*Iskander*=Alexander, with the title *Beg*) of George Castri-

otes, who led a successful revolt of the Albanians against the Turks in the 15th C.].

1 The proper name used allusively: One resembling Scanderbeg.

2 Used as an epithet of abuse. Rascally.

1598 Jonson *Every Man in his Humour* Horson Scanderbag rogue.

1684 Otway *Atheist* The Scanderbeg-monkey has not behav'd himself unhandsomely.

Scanderbegging :

(Participial adj.). 1593

(O.D.E.S.)

SELAMLIK :

(Turkish). 1895

a) That part of a Mohammedan house reserved for the men.

b) The official visit of the Sultan to the mosque every Friday.

SELICTAR, *selihtar* :

[Representing the Turkish pronunciation of Pers. 1684 *silahdâr* from Arab. *silâh* (pl. of *silâh* weapon)+Pers. *-dar* having.] The swordbearer of a Turkish chieftain.

1812 Byron *Childe Harold* Selictar! unsheath then our chief's scimitar.

SELJUK, *Seljouk* ::

(Turk. *seljüg*, the name of the reputed ancestor of 1834 the Seljuk dynasties).

A. *adj.* The distinctive epithet of certain Turkish dynasties which ruled over large parts of Asia from the 11th to the 13th C. Hence used to designate the branch of the Turkish people to whom these dynasties belonged (in contradistinction to *Ottoman* or *Osmanli*).

B. *n.* A member of the Seljuk tribe or Dynasty. 1841

Seljukian :

(5 other spellings).

A. *adj.*—Seljuk. 1603

1788 Gibbon. *Decline and Fall* Seljukian sultans.

B. *n.* —Seljuk 1638

SERAI

(13 other spellings) (Turkish-originally *Persian-serâ* lodging, residence, palace. Cf. *Seraglio, serail* in Sec.II.)

- 1 a. In various Eastern countries, a building for the accommodation of travellers; a caravanserai. 1609
 b. A warehouse = Seraglio 5. *Obs.* 1619
 2 A Turkish palace; esp. the palace of the Sultan at Constantinople. 1617
 1812 Byron *Childe Harold* The Serai's impenetrable tower.
 3 Misused for Seraglio 1: a harem. 1813
 1813 Byron *Giaour* Not thus was Hassan wont to fly When Leila dwelt in his Serai.

SERASKIER, *seraskur, serasquier* :

(Representing Turkish pronunciation of Pers. *serasker* head of the army). 1684

The title of the Turkish Minister of War, who is also commander in chief of the army.

seraskierate :

(5 other spellings) (from *seraskier* +-ate). 1876
 The War Office at Constantinople.

SERPET *Obs. rare* :

(Error for Turkish *sepet* wicker basket). 1615

A kind of basket. In 18C dictionaries (by misinterpretation of following quotation) a kind of rush.

- 1678 Phillips, *Serpet*, probably from *Scirpus* a sort of Rush, of which is made a kind of Basket.

SHAGREEN:

Also *shagrin, shaggreen, shaggareen, chagrin* (A variant of *chagrin* *q.v.*).

- 1 a. A species of untanned leather with a rough granular surface, prepared from the skin of the horse, ass, etc, or of the shark, seal, etc, and frequently dyed green. Also an imitation of this. 1677
 Quots. from Steele *Tatler*, Goldsmith *Natural History*, Cook *Third Voyage* Galsworthy *Country House*.
 b. The skin of various sharks, rays, etc, which is covered with close-set calcified papillae, forming a hard rough surface: used for polishing, etc. 1870
 c. *transf.* in *Ironfounding* Coloured metallic spots on the surface of iron castings.

- 2 A silk fabric *Obs.* rare. 1702
- 3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*
- a) attrib.* made of shagreen, as *shagreen* case, *cover*, 1677
 skin.
- b) sense* 1*b* *shagreen point*, *-ray*, *-skate*, etc. 1766
- c) shagreen-covered*, *-like.* 1840
- shagreened* :
- 1 Having a roughened consistence or appearance like 1721
' shagreen ' or shark-skin.
- 2 Covered with shagreen. 1847
- SHERBET :
- (15 other spellings) (Turkish and Pers. *sherbet* from 1603
Arab. *Sharbah* Cf. *Sor bet*).
- 1 a. A cooling drink of the East, made of fruit juice and
water sweetened, often cooled with snow.
- 1603 Knolles *History of the Turkes*. The guests drank. . .
water prepared with sugar, which kind of drink
they call Zerbet.
- 1615 G. Sandys *Travels*. . . the costly Shurbets of Constan-
tinople.
- Other quots from Bacon, Byron, Moore.
- 1 b. A European imitation of this; now esp. an effervescing
drink made of sherbet power.
- 2 In full, *sherbet powder*: A preparation of soda, tartaric 1856
acid, sugar, etc. variously flavoured, for making an
effervescing drink.
- 3 *transf.*
- a* A variously flavoured water-ice 1891
- b* (slang) a glass of any warm alcoholic liquor, as 1890
grog, etc.
- 4 *attrib.* *Sherbet-men*, etc. 1615
- SOFTA, *sophta* :
- [Turkish *softa* from Pers. *suhtah* lighted, set on fire 1613
(by the teacher, or by zeal for study)].
- In Turkey, a Moslem theological student; also gene-
rally, a pupil engaged in professional studies at a
secondary school.
- SOLAK, *solach*, *solague* (Turkish solâq) :
(no definition). 1520

TURKISH WORDS IN ENGLISH

- 1520 *Caxton's Chronicle of England* In the iiii yeare of kyng Henryes reygne came the Emperor of Constantinople with many greatesolacs and kynghtes. (O.E.D. says the identity of the word here is doubtful)
- 1615 The Pretorian footmen called the *Solacchi*.
- 1678 *Solachs*. . . Foot-guard.
- 1687 The Solaques are also of the infantry.
- SORBET, *sorbette* :**
 [Fr. *sorbet*, from Ital. *sorbetto* from Turkish *shorbet* (see *sherbet*) perhaps influenced by Ital. *sorbire* to imbibe].
- 1 =Sherbet 1585
- 1766 Smollett *Travels* Among the refreshments of these warm countries, I ought not to forget mentioning the sorbettes.
- 2 A variety of sweetmeat or ice. 1864
- SPAHI (and 5 other spellings) :**
 [Turkish (Persian) *sipahi*] Cf. *sepoy*.
- 1 A horseman forming one of a body of cavalry which formerly constituted an important part of the Turkish army and was to some extent organized on a feudal basis. 1562
- 1816 Byron *Siege of Corinth* Tartar, and Spahi, and Turcoman.
- 1828 Landor *Imaginary Conversations* Every sort of dress that janisary and spahi. . . ought to put on in gala.
- 2 A native Algerian horseman serving under the French government. 1863
- TABOR, *tabour* :**
 (Turkish *tabor* camp, anciently a camp of nomads formed by a circle of wagons or the like). 1877
 An encampment.
- TABORITE :**
 (from Germ. *Taboriten* pl., from Bohemian *taborzina*, from Turkish *tabor*; so called from their encampment on a craggy height, now the town of Tabor in Bohemia). 1646
 A member of the extreme party or section of the Hussites led by Zizka.
- TANDOOR:**
 Also *tenur, tennar, tendour, etc.* (Fr. *tandour* from *tandur*, 1662

Turkish pronunciation of Pers. and Arabic *tannur*, oven, portable furnace from Aramaic *tannurâ* Hebr. *tannrû*, Assyrian *tinru* furnace, oven).

A heating apparatus consisting of a square table with a brazier under it, round which persons sit for warmth in cold weather in Persia, Turkey and adjacent countries.

TEZKERE, *teskere* (6 other spellings) :

(Arab. *tathkirah*, in Turkish *tezkere* lit. memorandum, record, note). 1612

A Turkish official memorandum or certificate of any kind; a receipt, order, permit, licence; esp. an internal passport.

TIMAR *Obs.* :

(Pers. and Turkish *timar* attendance, watching). 1601
Formerly, in the feudal system of Turkey, a fief held by military service.

timariot Obs. :

The holder of a timar. 1601

1813 Byron *Bride of Abydos* : Timariot bands.

TOPHAIKE :

[From vulgar Turkish *tüfek* (literary *tufeng*) musket]. 1813

A (Turkish) musket.

1813 Byron *Giaour*. In echoes of the far tophaike.

TOUG :

(Turkish *tugh* tail of a horse). 1687

The Turkish Standard, consisting of a horse's tail fixed at the end of a short pike.

TRABANT :

(3 other spellings) New chiefly *Hist.* [of Turkish (orig. Pers.)origin: see *drabant*]. 1617

In some European countries, a lifeguard, an armed attendant, a satellite.

TREHALA:

Also *tricala* (from Turkish *tigâlah*, native name). 1862

The substance of the cocoons of a coleopterous insect, *Larinus maculatus*, found in Asia Minor; also called *trehalamanna*, Turkish or Syrian manna.

TREHALOSE :

Awhite crystalline sugar obtained in 1857 from trehala. 1862

TULIP :

(European forms all from *tul(i) band* vulgar Turkish pron. of Persian *dulband* 'turban' which the expanded flower of the tulip is thought to resemble.cf. *Turban*).

- 1 a. The plant and flower, introduced from Turkey 1578 into Western Europe in the 16c.
- 1 b. Applied, usually with defming word, to species of tulip, and various plants more or less resembling it, or their flowers; in S. Africa, to a poisonous herb called tulip-grass (see 5).
African, butterfly, Cape, parrot, etc. tulip.
- 2 fig. A showy person or thing, or one greatly admired. 1647
- 1837 Thackeray: a tulip among women.
- 3 A bell-shaped outward swell in the muzzle of a gun, now generally disused. 1884
- 4 (slang) A bishop's mitre, or a figure of one. 1879
- 5 *attrib. and comb. tulip-apple, tulip-ehoke, tulip-ear* (of a dog), *tulip-grass, -laurel, -poplar, -poppy, -root* (a disease of oats) *-shell.*
Hence (or from mod. Latin *tulipa*.)
tuliferous, tulipine, tulipist tulipomania (a craze for tulips) *tulipomaniaç, tulipy.*
tulipan Obs. form of *tulip*
tulipant Obs. form of *turban*
tulipanted Obs. form of *turbaned*
tulip-tree 1705
- 1 a. A large N. American tree, with tulip-like flowers. Also called *tulip poplar*.
- b. Applied to other trees with tulip-like flowers, e.g. the magnolia. 1751
- 2 Two kinds of Australian tree. 1830
- tulip-wood* :
- a) wood of the tulip-tree. 1843
- b) a name for various coloured and striped woods, or the trees producing them. 1845

TURBAN (31 spellings) :

(Altered form of Pers. *dulbând* or *dolbând*, in vulgar Turkish pronounced *tulbant tul(i)pant, toli-*. Thus into various European languages. It is not clear in which language the change of *tul-* to *tur-* took place.

- Tulipant*, *turbant*, were the most usual Eng. forms in the 17 C; *turban* was used by Johnson and Gibbon. See *tulip*, which goes back to the same word).
- 1 a. a Moslem head-dress. 1561
 b. the symbol of Mohammedanism. 1610
 c. a figure or representation of a turban, e.g. on Moslem funeral monuments. 1687
 d. applied to the head-dress of the ancient Jewish high priest. 1624
 e. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to a head-dress or a head of hair, likened to a turban. 1609
- 1609 Ben Jonson. A huge turbant of night-caps on his head.
 f. Erroneously supposed to be worn by women of Eastern nations and Jewesses. 1805
- 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* (of Rebecca) Her turban of yellow silk.
- 1835 "turbans *a l' Israelite*".
 g. (in cookery) a drum-shaped case for fillets, etc. 1846
- 2 a. A head-dress made to resemble or suggest the oriental turban, worn by ladies in Europe and America during the late 18th and the earlier part of the 19th C, and temporarily revived in 1908. Cf. *turban-fold* in 8. 1776
 b. A style of hair-dressing for women 1909
- 3 A bright-coloured cloth worn as a head-dress by negroes (esp. women) in the West Indies and southern U.S. 1839
- 4 Name for a small brimless hat. . . worn, chiefly by women and children since about 1850. 1862
- 5 *Zool.* A name for a certain species of echinoderms. 1713
- 6 a. The spire or whorl of a twisted univalve shell. *rare.* 1681
 b. A mollusc of the genus *Turbo*. Taken to represent Lat. *turbo*, but confounded with *turban*. 1819
- 7 Florist's name for cultivated varieties of ranunculus more fully *Turk's turban*. 1760
- 8 *attrib.* *turban-cap*, *-flower*, *-fold*, *-eye*, *-lily*, *-squash*, *swathe*, etc.
- turbanesque* : 1893
turbanette : 1890
turbanless : 1840

<i>turbanwise</i> :	1882
<i>turban</i> v. :	
to envelop as or with a turban; also, to wind a cloth round (a cap).	1822
<i>turbaned</i> :	
a) Wearing a turban	1591
b) of a Moslem tombstone: surmounted by a carved turban.	1835
TURBEH :	
Also <i>turbe</i> (Turkish, from Arabic <i>turbah</i> tomb)	1687
A small mosque-like building erected over the tomb of a Moslem, esp. a person of sanctity or rahk.	
TURCIAN Obs. :	
=Turcic	1576
1576 Ottomannus the first Turcian Emperor.	
<i>Turcic</i> Obs. rare. :	
Of Turkey, Turkish.	1661
<i>Turcical</i> Obs. rare.	
Turkish, Turk-like.	1600
TURCISM :	
a. The religion or system of the Turks; Moham- medanism.	1566
b. Turkish principles and practice	1581
TURCO :	
(from Sp Pg. and Ital. <i>turco</i> , Turk).	
1 A Chilean bird.	1839
2 A Turk or Moor (in S. America).	1909
3 One of the body of native Algerian light infantry in the French army; a Zouave soldier. Also <i>attrib.</i> or <i>adj.</i>	1860
TURCO-, TURKO- :	
combining form reps. med. Lat. <i>Turcus</i> or <i>Turk</i> .	
a "Turkish and" or "Turkishly. . ." e.g. <i>Turko-Italian</i> .	1813
b. in other derivatives	
<i>Turcologist</i> (OED give this as a nonce-word, but it is frequently heard).	1881
<i>Turcomania</i>	1834
<i>Turcophil</i> , -e	1876
<i>Turcophilism</i>	1880

- Turcophobe* 1896
Turcophobist 1877
- TURCOMAN:**
- Various spellings. See also *Turkman* (Pers. *turkumân* one like or resembling a *Turk* + *mândan* to resemble: applied to the Turkish nomads. . . . In English sometimes made into *Turkman*, and the second element treated as *man*, as in *Chinaman*, etc. with pl. *Turkmen*).
- 1 a. A member or branch of the Turkish race, consisting of a number of tribes inhabiting the region lying east of the Caspian Sea and about the Sea of Aral, formerly known as Turkestan or Independent Tartary and part of Persia and Afghanistan. 1600
 b. The Turkish language of these people. 1798
- 2 A Turcoman horse. 1831
- 3 A kind of textile material; cf. *Turcoman carpet* in 4. 1885
- 4 *attrib.* or as *adj.*
- Turcoman carpet* or *rug*, a soft, rich coloured carpet made by the Turcomans. 1613
- TURCOPOLE:**
- [from Byzantine Greek meaning Turk + child (Latin *pullus* young animal) applied to children of a Turkish or Saracen father and Greek mother]. 1852
 A light-armed soldier of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.
- Turcopolier:*
 (various spellings) The commander of the Turcopoles. 1481
- TURK :**
- 1 [*Turke, turgue, Turc, Toork*].
 (A national name of unknown origin) (Probably the name *Turk* appears in English first in connexion with the Third Crusade, 1187—1192). 1500
 The name of the Turkish family of the human race
- 2 a. (politics) A member of the dominant race of the Ottoman empire. 14th C.
 b. *The Turk*=*the Turks*; the Turkish power; the Turkish Sultan. 1482
 c. *The Grand* or *Great Turk*, the Ottoman Sultan 1482
 d. Applied vaguely to Saracens 14th C.

- e. *Young Turks; Old Turks* political groups early 1908
20th C.
- 3 a. Moslem or Mohammedan 1548
(The Turks being to Christian nations the typical
Moslem power from c. 1300)
- b. In *to turn Türk, become Turk* 1592
- 1602 *Hamlet* III. II. 287. If the rest of my Fortunes turne
Turke with me.
- 4 *transf* Applied to anyone having qualities attributed 1536
to the Turks.
- 5 a. A human figure at which to practise shooting 1569
b. a bugbear. *obs.* 1598
- 6 a. A Turkish or Turkey horse 1623
b. A Turkish sword, a scimitar. *Obs.* 1638 1638
- 7 *attrib.* or *adj.*—Turkish; also in comb. as *Turk-like,* 1366
Turk-ruled. Also in possessive in names of plants, etc.,
as *Turk's cap, Turk's head* (in Chaucer).
- TURKDOM :
- The realm or domain of the Turks 1900
- TURK² :
- (Fr. *turc*; origin and history uncertain. As early as 1712
1688 associated in French with the national name
turc Turk; but Littré and Hatz-Darm. treat it as a
distinct word). The larva of an insect.
- TURKEN *Obs. rare* :
- (Etymology uncertain, possibly from *Turk* + *-en.* 1575
Possibly from Fr. *torguer* to twist).
Twist, turn, change, transform.
- TURKERY:
- a) The Turkish religion or practice; Mohammedanism 1585
Obs.
- b) Turks collectively 1878
- TURKESCO *obs. rare* :
- Turkish. 1584
- TURKESS¹ . :
- (nonce-word.) A female Turk; the consort of the 1586
Turkish Sultan (in Marlowe).
- TURKESS² . :
- Turkesse,* etc. *Obs.* (Many forms).
(Derivation uncertain; evidently related to *turken.*)

- 1 To transform or alter for the worse 1521
- 2 To alter (not necessarily for the worse). 1530
- TURKEY 1 :
- 1 The land of the Turks 1369, Chaucer. 1369
- 2 Short for
- a. Turkey stone*, the turquoise 1487
- b. Turkey horse* 1678
- c. Turkey leather* 1715
- 3 *attrib.* and *comb.*
- a.* —Turkish 1518
- b.* In names of things of actual or supposed Turkish or Levantine origin: *Turkey*, *apricot*, *parsley*, etc. of Turkish workmanship or manufacture, or made in imitation of this: *Turkey slipper*, *satın*, *towel*, etc. (O.E.D. gives a large number of examples, some of which are given separately below). 1545
- TURKEY² :
- (Short for *Turkey-cock*, *-hen*, applied originally to the Guinea-fowl, a native of Africa, with which the American turkey was at first confounded. See *Turkey-cock*.)
- 1 The Guinea-fowl. *Obs.* 1552
- 2 *a.* (In current use) A well-known gallinaceous bird of the Linnaean genus *Meleagris*, the species of which are all American. 1555
- b. Wild turkey* 1573
- c.* The flesh of the turkey 1573
- d.* (U.S. and Canada) Allusively, in colloq. or dialect phrases : *To say* or *talk turkey*, to talk agreeably; *to walk turkey*, to strut or swagger. 1846
- 3 Applied with qualifications to other birds: *Brush-*, *Scrub-*, *Water-turkey*, etc. 1847
- 4 (angling) Short for *turkey-fly*. *Obs.* 1799
- 5 *transf.* in lumbering, U.S.A. A bag carried by lumbermen. 1893
- 6 *attrib.* and *Comb.* *turkey-beard*, *-blossom*, *-call*, *-dog*, *oak-*, etc. 1624
- Turkey carpet* . 1546
- TURKEY-COCK :
- [In the 16 C synonymous with *Guineac-ock* or *Guinea-* 1546

fowl, an African bird known to the ancients (Varro, Pliny), the American bird being at first identified with or treated as a species of this. The African bird is believed to have been so called as originally imported through the Turkish dominions; it was called *Guinea-fowl* when brought by the Portuguese from Guinea in West Africa. After the two birds were distinguished, *turkey* was erroneously retained for the American bird, instead of the African].

- 1 Of doubtful meaning 1542
- 2 The male of the Guinea-fowl 1577
- 3 a. The male of the turkey. 1578
 b. *fig.* or *allusively*. Also attrib. 1601
- 1601 *Twelfth Night* II. V. 36 Contemplation makes a rare
 Turkey Cocke of him.
- TURKEY-HEN :
- The female turkey, both senses 1552
- TURKEY-RED :
- a. From Turkey¹ Also called *Adrianople* or *Levant* red. 1789
 A brilliant and permanent red colour.
- b. Cotton cloth of this colour 1880
- Turkeys, Turkese Obs.*
- Turkish 14C.
- Turkey stone :*
- 1 —turquoise 1607
- 2 A hard kind of rock imported from the Levant for
 whetstones; a whetstone made of this. 1816
- Turkey wheat :*
- (Turkey¹) Maize 1598
- Turkey work :*
- Turkish tapestry work, or an imitation of this. 1537
- TURKI (*toorkay, toorkee, toorky*) :
- (from Pers. *turki*, deriv. of *Turk*, applied to language
 and race).
- a. Turkish; belonging to the typical Turkic languages,
East and *West Turki*, and to the peoples speaking
 them. 1841
- b. A member of the Turkish race; also a Turkish
 horse. 1782

TURKIC :

(*Turk* + *-ic*) Name of one of the branches of the Ural-
Altaic or Turanian family of languages; also applied to
the people using these. 1859

TURKIFY :

Render Turkish 1682

Turkification : 1911

TURKIN :

(diminutive of Italian *turco* Turk.)

See *Turguin*.

a. *adj.* Light blue 1611

b. *n.* A kind of light blue cloth 1483

TURKIS, *turkes*, *-esse* (8 other spellings) :

(via French from *tenailles* *turgoises*) 1390

A pair of smith's pincers; pincers or nippers generally;
forceps.

TURKISH :

(The usual *adj.* from *Turk*, *Turkey*)

1 a. Of, relating to the Turks or to Turkey; now 1545
commonly=Ottoman

b. Like or resembling the Turks 1600

2 In special collocations

a. Turkish bath 1644

b. Turkish bean, etc. 1894

Turkish delight 1870

Turkish stitch 1890

Turkish towel, etc. 1862

3 The language of the Turks (the first quot. is from 1718
Lady Mary Wortley Montagu).

Also elliptical for *Trukish fashion, people, tobacco*, etc. 1674

Turkisher Obs. :

A Turk 1607

Turkishly : 1611

Turkishness : 1545

TURKISM :

—Turcism. 1595

TURKIZE :

1 To render Turkish 1599

2 To play the Turk (to *turkize* over). 1599

TURKMAN:

—Turcoman 1481

TURK'S CAP :

- | | | |
|---|--|------|
| 1 | Early name for the tulip <i>Obs.</i> | 1597 |
| 2 | The Martagon lily. | 1672 |
| 3 | The Melon-thistle | 1829 |
| 4 | A local name for the common aconite. | 1854 |
| 5 | A variety of the great pumpkin | 1891 |
| 6 | (Cookery) A form of mould. Cf. <i>turban</i> . | 1859 |

TURK'S HEAD :

- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 1 | The Melon-thistle; Turk's cap | 1725 |
| 2. | (nautical) An ornamental knot resembling a turban | 1833 |
| 3 | A long-handled broom or brush | 1859 |
| 4 | ? <i>obs.</i> A kind of colour, <i>solitaire bistre</i> | 1853 |
| 5 | A round pan for baking cake, having a conical core in the centre. | 1891 |
| 6 | <i>Attrib.</i> and <i>Comb.</i> <i>Turk's-head grass</i> , etc. | 1851 |

TURQUET (*Obs.* rare):

(app. from *Turgue*, *Turk+-et*) 1625

A player dressed up to resemble a Turk. (Bacon quot).

TURQUIN (*Obs.* rare) :

(via med. Latin *turehinus* blue, from *Turco*, Turk).

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|------|
| 1 | A dark-green pumpkin | 1616 |
| 2 | A blush- grey marble | 1811 |

TURQUOISE :

(la pierre turquoise) (So named as coming from Turkestan, where first found, or through the Turkish dominions) (Several spellings)

- | | | |
|---|--|------|
| 1 | a. A precious stone found in Persia (<i>the true</i> or <i>oriental turauoise</i>). | 1398 |
| | b. In collective singular as a substance | 1607 |
| 2 | More fully <i>turauoise stone</i> (See also <i>Turkey stone</i> , <i>Turkish stone</i>). | 1556 |
| 3 | As name for a colour (short for <i>turauoise blue</i>) | 1853 |
| 4 | Lapidaries' name for odontolite; also called <i>bone-turauoise</i> and <i>occidental turguoise</i> . | 1796 |
| 5 | <i>attrib.</i> and <i>Comb.</i> | 1662 |
| | a) of turquoise; | |

- b) set or adorned with turquoises 1808
- c) like, with, turquoise; *turquoise-studded*, *turquoise-berry* 1864
 a liliaceous Tasmanian herb bearing 1898
 whole flowers and blue pendulous berries.
- 6 Of the colour of the turquoise; turquoise-blue 1573
- UHLAN :
- (*ulan*, *houlan*, *hulan*) [in several European langs. 1753
 from Turkish *oghlân* (pop. *olân*) son, youth, servant].
 A special type of cavalryman or lancer in various
 European armies.
Transf. "uhlans of commerce" 1868
 Also *uhlaner* 1886
- UIGUR :
- (*uigure*, *uighur*, *ouigour*) (from East Turkish *uighur*).
- 1 A member of the eastern branch of the Turkish 1785
 race, which was prominent in Central Asia from
 the 8th to the 12th century.
- 2 Their language 1843
- 3 *adj.* 1844
 Hence *Uigurean*, *Uigurian*, *Uiguric* 1773
- VALI :
- [Turkish (Arab). *vali*] A civil governor of a Turkish 1753
 province or vilayet.
- Valiship* :
- The office or position of a vali. 1907
- VILAYET :
- (Turkish, from Arabic *welâyeḥ*, *-yet* district, dominion) 1869
 See *eyalet*. A province of the Turkish empire ruled by a
 vali, or governor-general.
 The Arabic word went to India and produced *belaiti*,
 English BLIGHTY, the soldier's word for "England",
 and also in the first World War for a wound which
 would cause him to be sent home to England.
- 1909 R. Kipling *Abaft the Funnel* p. 66
 You must know that every Japanese carries a little
belaiti made handbag with nickel fastenings.
 (R. K. in "Author's Note" refers to "newspaper
 files of twenty years ago", from which the stories in
Abaft the Funnel had been taken).

VIZIER :

(18 other spellings) (from Turk. *vezir* from Arabic *wazīr*: *wezir*, originally a porter, hence one who bears the burden of government, a minister or lieutenant of a king.)

- 1 In the Turkish empire, Persia or other Mohammedan country: A high state official or minister; a governor of viceroy of a province; now esp. the chief minister of the sovereign. 1562
- 2 *Grand* (chief, etc.) *vizier*, chief minister, esp. of the Sultan of Turkey. 1597

Vizieral—*vizierial* 1870

vizierate :

- (various spellings) 1687
- 1 The dignity, position or authority of a vizier; the period of office of a vizier *transf.* "the vizirat of Robespierre" 1795
- 2 A province governed by a Turkish vizier 1876
- 3 The department, establishment, or political residence of a vizier 1908

vizieress :

A female vizier . 1884

vizieral :

- 1 Of a letter or receipt: Issued by or under the authority of a vizier. 1849
- 2 Of or pertaining to a vizier 1876

viziership :

- 1 Office or function of a vizier; rule or government as a grand vizier 1655
- 2 —*vizierate* (the province) *rare* 1715

YAOURT:

(Also *yao(o)rt*, *you(a)rt*) (Turk. *yoghurt*) 1819
A fermented liquor made by the Turks from milk.

YATAGHAN:

(Also *yatagan* ; *ataghan*) (Turk. *yâtâghan*) 1819
A sword of Mohammedan countries, having a handle without a guard and often a double-curved blade.

YELEK :

(Also *jelick*) (Turk. *yelek*) 1836
A long vest worn by Turkish women. (v. JELICK)

YOGURT:

(eleven spellings) See also YAOURT. (Turk.*yoghurt*). 1625
 A sour fermented liquor made from milk, used in Turkey and other countries of the Levant.

ZAPTIEH :

(Turkish *zabtiyeh*, from Arabic *dabt* administration, 1869
 regulation).
 A Turkish policeman.

ZARCOLE:

(*saracoll*, *zarcola*, etc.) (Turkish) 1585
 A high cylindrical head-dress such as was worn by janizaries.

II

WORDS COMING INTO ENGLISH FROM TURKEY, OR
 THROUGH THEIR USE IN TURKEY, BUT NOT OF
 TURKISH ORIGIN

ANGORA:

(Modern form of ancient *Ancyra*.) (Greek name) 1833
 1 A town in Asia Minor, giving its name to a species of goat, and to its silk-like wool; also to a long-haired variety of cat.
 The fabric manufactured from the wool of the Angora Goat, now commonly called Angora. 1867
 (This section of the OED was published in 1888).

AVAN.IA :

Also *avarria*, *avaria*. In common use in the Levant, but of uncertain language and origin . . . Turkish *awâni*. See *aveny*.

An imposition by the (Turkish) government, a compulsory tax, etc. specifically (as applied by Christians) an extortionate exaction or tax levied by the Turks. Hence.

avanius, *adj.* :

extortionate. 1733

The word is an etymological puzzle. See further notes in O.E.D.

aveny :

"Anglicized form of *avania* 1676

ASPER :

(from Byzantine Greek, *aspron* white money) 1589

"A small silver Turkish coin, of which 120 are reckoned equal to the piastre; now only a 'money of account' ".

- 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* "I relieve not with one asper those who beg for alms upon the highway"

BABOUCHE, *baboushe*, *baboosh* :

(Arabic from Persian). 1695

"A Turkish or oriental slipper" See also PAPOOSH

BAZAAR, BAZAR :

Various spellings (Ult. from Persian *bâzâr* market. It has been adopted in Hindustani and Turkish, and seems to have come into English use first from the latter, through Italian)".

- 1 a. An Oriental market-place or permanent market, usually consisting of ranges of shops or stalls, where all kinds of merchandise are offered for sale. 1599
- 1 b. A market in an Oriental camp 1803
- 2 A fancy fair in imitation of the Eastern bazaar; esp. a sale of useful and ornamental articles, in behalf of some charitable or religious object. 1816
- 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* "No Vanity Fair opened in aid of the funds, under the title of a Ladies' *Bazaar*."

CADI :

(various spellings including *kadi*. (Arabic *qâdi*). 1590

A civil judge among the Turks, Arabs, Persians, etc.; usually the judge of a town or village.

- 1590 Webbe *Travels* (1868) 33. In Turkie. . . the grannde Cady, that is their chiefest Judg.

cadiship :

The office of a cadi 1881

CADILESKER :

(many spellings) (from *cadi* + Turkish *leskar*, from Pers. *lashkar* army: his jurisdiction originally extended to soldiers). 1686

A chiefjudge in the Turkish empire.

CALENDER, *kalender* :

(from Pers. *galandar* of unknown origin) 1614

One of a mendicant order of dervishes in Turkey and Persia.

- 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 378 The Turkish Calendarlar (a kind of Monkish Order) wear in their Caps long Horse-haires hanging.

CARATCH :

(Arab. *kharâj*, tribute) 1682

The tribute or poll-tax levied by the Turks on their Christian subjects. See KARATCH.

FETWA :

(fetfa, fetva, fethwa) (Arab. *fetwâ* pronounced by the Turks *fetfa*) 1625

A decision given (usually in writing) by a Mufti or other Moslem juridical authority.

FIRMAN :

(8 forms) (Pers. *ferman* command) 1616

An edict or order issued by an Oriental sovcreign, esp. the Sultan of Turkey; a grant, licence, passport, permit.

- 1835 Hood *Poetry, Prose and Worse* IV He bows to the metrical firman, As dulcet as song of the South.

HAMMAL :

Also *hummaul, hamaul, hamal, khamal* (Arab. *hammâl*, porter) (For earlier uses see Yule). 1766

A Turkish or Oriental porter; in western India, a palanquin-bearer.

HAMMAM, *hummaum, hamam* :

(Arab. *hammâm* bath) 1625

An Oriental bathing establishment, a Turkish bath See *hummum*

HANDJAR, HANJAR :

Also *handiarre, hancar*; see also KHANJAR [Pers. (Arab.). *khanjar* dagger.] 1603

A Persian or Turkish dagger or sword-knife,

- 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1313 He stabbed her with his handiarre.

- 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) *Hanjar*, a certain kind of Dagger worn by the Bashaws Wives.

(Under *hanger*—a kind of short sword, originally

hung from the belt, O.E.D. says that neither in history nor phonology is there any support for the conjecture that this *hanger—handjar*, though "hanger" has sometimes been used to translate *handjar*)

HATTI : 1858

HATTI-SHERIF : 1688

HATTI-HUMAIUN : 1876

(Pers. *Khatt-i-sharif*, *khatt-i-humâyûn* from Arab. *khatt* line, written line, writing + i (Pers.) connective+Arab *sharif*, noble, honourable, and Pers. *humâyûn*, sacred, royal, imperial).

A decree or edict issued by the government of Turkey, differing from *a firman* in being personally approved by the Sultan and bearing a special mark, which is considered to render it irrevocable.

HUMMUM : 1634

(Corruption of Arab. *hammâm* hot bath)

An Oriental bathing establishment; a Turkish bath; a *hammam*.

(Presumably O.E.D. should have included this form under *hammam*.)

A bathing establishment called 'the Hummums' is said to have been established in Covent Garden in 1631; it subsequently became a hotel.

1778 Johnson in *Boswell* 12 May. My wife went to the Hummums.

1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* XIV. 1. . . drove to the Hummums in Covent Garden.

KADI, KADEE : 1704

Variants of *Cadi* q.v.

kadılık : 1802

Jurisdiction of a *cadi*.

MOHAIR : 1753

(Arabic, cloth of goats' hair)

The hair of the Angora goat

1753 Hanway *Travels* Mohair from Turkey.

1879 Cassell's Techn. Educator IV 261/2 The woolly hair called mohair, which forms the fleece of the Angora goat.

mohair goat : 1880

The Angora goat

- MUSELLIM : (6 other forms) : 1587
 (Arab. *mussallim*. lit. paymaster)
 A Turkish officer, the lieutenant of a pasha.
- 1813 Byron *Bride of Abydos* 1. XII
 More ill-got wealth, a meaner soul
 Holds not a Musselim's control.
- PADISHAH, PADSHAH :
 (several spellings) (Pers. *pâdshâh*, in Turkish *pâdishâh*). 1612
 A persian title, taken as equivalent to 'Great King'
 or 'Emperor'; applied in Persia to the Shah, in Europe
 usually to the Sultan of Turkey, in India to the
 Great Mogul, and now by natives to the sovereign
 of Great Britain as Emperor of India; also extended
 by Orientals to other European monarchs.
- 1823 Byron *Don Juan*. Whom, if they were at home in
 sweet Circassia,
 They would prefer to Padisha or Pacha.
- PORTE:
 [Fr. *porte*, in full *la Sublime Porte*—Ital. *la Porta Sublima*,
 a translation of Turkish (Arabic) *bâb-i-ğâliy-*, lit. the
 sublime, high, or lofty gate, the official title of the
 central office of the Ottoman government. ..
 In the 17th and 18th C often erroneously taken as
 referring to the position of Constantinople as a sea-
 port.]
 The Ottoman court at Constantinople; hence *transf.*
 The Turkish government.
- 1772 *History in Annual Register*. That haughty capital,
 which had been named the Porte by way of eminence,
 from its incomparable naval and commercial situ-
 ation.
- RAYAH :
 (Arabic) A non-Mohammedan subject of the Sul- 1813
 tan of Turkey, subject to payment of the poll-tax
 (see *Kharaj*).
- 1813 Byron *Bride of Abydos*. To snatch the Rayahs from
 their fate.
- SANTON:
 (Also *santone*, *zanton*, *sancton*, *santoon*) (from Fr. from 1599
 Spanish *santon*, from *santo* saint).

- 1 A European designation for a kind of monk or hermit among the Mohammedans, a marabout;
- 1617 Moryson. *Itinerary* The Santons or Turkish Priests. *Ibid.* a Turkish Zanton.
- 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek*. 49 Calenders, santons, and derwiches.
- 1825 Scott *Talisman*. A little old Turk, poorly dressed like a marabout or san ton of the desert.
- 2 The chapel or shrine of a santon. 1835
- REIS, RAIS :
- (*raiz, reiz, reys*) (Arab. *rais*, chief.)
- Reis Effendi* :
- The title of a former officer of state in the Turkish empire, who acted as chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. 1687
- SCIMITAR (more than 40 spellings) : 1548
- (Adopted in the 16th C. in various forms from different Romance languages. A Turkish origin would be expected, but no likely etymon has been found in that language; the Persian *shamshir*, formerly pronounced *shamsher*. . . agrees in sense but is unsatisfactory as to form.
- In *De Rebus Turcarum* (1540) *cymüharra* is given as the name by which the Janizaries called their weapon; but this does not prove that the word was Turkish.
- 1 A short, curved, single-edged sword, used among Orientals ,esp. Turks and Persians.
- 1596 Spenser *F.Q* Upon her thigh her cemitare was tide.
- 2 Short for *scimitar razor-shell*
- 3 attrib. and comb.
scimitar-horned - shaped
scimitar-pea, scimitar-pod,
scimitar razor-shell, scimitar-tree.
- Scimitared* :
- a) bearing or armed with a scimitar; 1845
- b) scimitar-shaped
- SEQUIN :
- Also *chegueen, zecchin* (Arab. *sikka* die for coining). 1617
- A name for a former Turkish coin, the sultanin.

SERAGLIO :

(various spellings) (from Ital. *serraglio* = enclosure, place of confinement.

The Ital. word was, from similarity of sound, used to render the Turkish *serâl* lodging, palace. See *Serai*. The applications of the word which have been adopted in English all relate to Turkey and the East, but some of them represent merely the etymological sense of the Italian word, while others owe their meaning wholly or partly to the Turkish word. Cf. *Serai*, *serail*.

- I* Enclosure, place of confinement. 1581
- 1 a. The part of a Mohammedan dwelling-house (esp. of the palace of a sovereign or great noble) in which the women are secluded; a harem.
- 1610 Ben Jonson. *Alchemist*. Thou shalt be the master Of my seraglio.
- b. The inmates of the harem; a polygamous house hold. 1634
- 1847 C. Bronte *Fane Eyre*. I would not exchange this one little English girl for the grand Turk's whole seraglio.
- c. *transf.* and *fig.* 1672
- 1672 Dryden *Assignment Serarglio* of the godly (*sc.* the Nunnery).
- 1820 Scott *Monastery*. The mighty bull moved at the head of his seraglio.
- 2 An enclosure; a place of confinement. 1668
- II. —*Serai* 1599
- 3 A Turkish place, esp. the palace of the Sultan at Constantinople.
- 1877 *Encylo. Brit.* The remains of the Seraglio, former palace of the Ottoman sultans.
- 4 A place of accommodation for travellers. 1617
- 5 A warehouse. *Obs.* 1628
- 6 A barrack for a particular corps of the Turkish army; hence a corps or grade of Turkish soldiers. *Obs.* 1600
- III. 7 *attrib.* and *Comb.*
- seraglio-guard, lady, window;*
seraglio-cake.
- 1821 Shelley, *Hellas* Man the Seraglio-guard!

SERAIL :

Now *rare* (7 other forms) (French *serail*, from Ital. *serraglio*: see *Seraglio*).

- 1—Seraglio 1. A harem 1585
 1587 Marlowe *Tamburlaine*. . . in my Sarell. . .
 2—*Seraglio* 3, *Serai* caravanserai. *Obs.* 1585
 3—*Seraglio* 6 A barrack for Turkish soldiers. 1585

SERAPH *Obs.* :

(French *serapk*, corruptly from Turkish *sharîf*: see 1576 *Shariffe*).

A Turkish gold coin; a sequin.

SULTAN :

(7 other spellings) (Through French from Arab. *sultan*, king, sovereign, queen, power, dominion).

- 1 a. The sovereign or chief ruler of a Mohammedan country; in recent times specifically the sovereign of Turkey. Also formerly, a prince or king's son, a high officer. 1555
 1596 Shakespeare *Merchant of Venice* A Persian Prince That won three fields of Sultan Solyman.
 1 b. Taken as a type of magnificence; also *attrib.* 1864
 1 c. Used with allusion to an Eastern ruler's harem; also *attrib.* 1872
 2 An absolute ruler 1648
 1662 Winstanley *Loyal Martyrology* Their Sultan Cromwell. Quots. from Thackeray and Tennyson.
 3 Either of two species of sweet-scented annuals. . . usually distinguished as the purple or white sweet sultan and the yellow (sweet) sultan 1629
 4 A small white-crested species of domestic fowl, originally brought from Turkey. Also *attrib.* 1855
 5 In full *sultan hen*—*Sultana* 6 1882
 6 *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *sultan-like*; 1821
sultan-bird, 1899
sultan pink 1899
sultan red 1899
 quot. from Scott.

sultan v. to rule as a sultan.

SULTANA :

(from Italian *sultana* fem. of *sultano*, Sultan).

- 1 a. The wife (or a concubine) of a sultan; also, the queen-mother or some other woman of a sultan's family. 1585
- 1 b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1838
- 1848 Thackeray *Vanity Fair*, The elderly sultanas of our Vanity Fair.
- 2 A mistress, concubine 1702
- 1818 Scott *Heart of Midlothian* The favourite sultana of the last Laird, as scandal went.
- 3 —Sultanin. *Obs. rare* 1656
- 4—Sultane 3 *Obs.* 1693
- 5 A Turkish war-vessel (Cf. Sultane 4) *Obs.* 1728
- 6 Any bird belonging to either of the genera *Porphyrio* and *Ionornis*, found chiefly in the W. Indies, southern U.S.A., and Australia ;the purple gallinule or porphyrio Also *attrib.* 1837
- 7 In full *sultana raisin*:. A kind of small seedless raisin produced in the neighbourhood of Smyrna 1841
- 8 A confection of sugar 1706
- 9 A kind of violin, like the cither or cithern 1875
- 10 *attrib.* and *Comb. sultana mother, sultana queen* (used by Dryden and Disraeli) 1695 1668

sultanaship :

the position of a sultana. 1847

Sultanate :

- 1 A state or country subject to a sultan; the territory ruled over by a sultan. 1879
- 2 The office or power of a sultan 1884

SULTANE:

(Fr. fem. of *sultan*. Cf. *Sultana*)

- 1—Sultana 1. 1660
- 2—Sultanin 1612
- 3 A rich gown trimmed with buttons and loops, fashionable in the late 17th and 18th centuries. 1689
- 4 A Turkish war-vessel 1695
- 5 A sofa, settee 1803

sultaness :

Characteristic of a sultan 1862

- sultanness* :
 Now rare
 I a.—Sultana 1. 1611
 1 b. *attrib.:* *sultanness mother—sultana-mother* 1682
 2—*Sultanin* *Obs.* 1643
- sultanic* :
 of ,belonging to, or characteristic of a sultan; des- 1827
 potic.
 1827 *Cariyle:* Sultanic progeny.
- SULTANIN :
 (Arabic *sultani* *sultany*) 1612
 A former Turkish gold coin valued at about 8 shil-
 lings. (quots. from Dryden and Smollett)
- sultanism* :
 Rule like that of a sultan; absolute government. 1821
- sultanisi* *rare* :
 One who rules as a sultan; an absolute ruler. (a term 1659
 for Oliver Cromwell).
- sultanize* *v. rare* :
 1 to rule as a sultan or despot. 1772
 2 To make sultan-like or despotic 1901
- sultanry—sultanate* : 2
 (quot. from Bacon) 1622
- sultanship* :
 1 —*Sultanate* 2 *rare.* 1613
 2 The personality of a sultan; *his sultanship*, applied as 1822
 a mock-title to a despot or tyrant.
- sultany, -ie, -ee* :
 (Arabic *sultân*, sultan)
 1—*sultanate* 1639
 2—*sultanin* 1612
- TUMBAK, *-i*:
 Various spellings, (From Arabic *tunbâk*, from Fr. 1836
tabac).
 Name in Turkey for a coarse kind of tobacco im-
 ported from Persia; Shiraz tobaqco.

III

MISCELLANEOUS

- BEGUM :
 [Urdu (Pers.) *begam*, from Eastern Turkish *bigim*, 1634
 princess, fem. of *big*, *bik* prince (in Osmanlı *Beg*, *Bey*)]
 A queen, princess, or lady of high rank in Hindustan.
- CAFE, CAFFEIC, CAFFEINE, CAFFIACEOUS :
 See GOFFEE.
- CHEBEC, -CK :
 Also written *shebeck*, and now usually *Xebec*. (mod. 1762
 Arabic *shabbâk*, *shobbâk*. Turkish *sunbakl*. Ulterior
 origin uncertain).
 A small three-masted vessel (originally a fishing-boat)
 used in the Mediterranean, a *Xebec*.
- CHEQUEEN, CHEOUIN :
 (Several spellings) See also *Seauin*, *Zochin* (It. *zecc-* 1583
hino; from *zecca* the mint of Venice).
 A gold coin of Italy and Turkey; a *seguin*.
- KHANJAR :
 8 other spellings [Pers. (Arab. Turk. Urdu) *khanjar*, 1684
hanjar dagger. See also *handjar* in II].
 An Eastern dagger.
- MAMELUKO :
 (from Portuguese, lit. a mameluke; see next). 1863
 A cross-breed between a white and a Brazilian Indian.
- MAMELUKE :
 (Obsolete except in History) (26 forms recorded)
 (Ultimately from Arab. *mamlük* slave. The Turkish
 pronunciation is *memlûk*).
 1 A member of the military body, originally composed 1511
 of Caucasian slaves, which seized the throne of Egypt
 in 1254, and continued to form the ruling class in
 that country until the early part of the 19th C.
 The Mameluke sultans reigned from 1254 to 1527,
 when the Ottoman Sultan Selim I assumed
 the sovereignty. Subsequently Egypt was governed,
 under the nominal rule of a Turkish viceroy, by
 24 Mameluke beys. In 1811 the Mamelukes remai-

- ning after the French war were massacred by Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt.
- 1813 Byron *Bride of Abydos* I. VIII with Maugrabee and Mamaluke, His way amid his Delis (he) took.
- 2 A slave (in Mohammedan countries) 1600
- 3 *fig.* A "fighting slave" of the Pope, etc. 1531
- 1531 Tindale *Exp.* 1 *John* (1583) 41 Many are become the Antichristes of Romes mamelukes.
- mameluke-bit* :
- The heavy iron bit used by the Mamelucos of Brazil 1826
(see *Mameluco*).
- mameluke point* :
- The long double-edged cutting point of the Mameluke sabre. 1809
- mameluke sleeve* : .
- a fashion of sleeve worn by women in Paris under the First Empire. 1898
- mamelukedom fig.* :
- The condition of being a Mameluke or fighting slave. 1900
- mamelukery fig.* :
- A body of Mamelukes, a party of enslaved depre- 1824
dators.
- SAFFRON *n.* :
- (26 other forms) (The ultimate source is Arabic, c. 1200
adopted unehanged in Turkish, Persian and
Hindustani. The Turkish *çafrân*. . . may be the
source of some of the European forms.)
The quotations do not reveal any direct Turkish
source for the word in English.
- 1 An orange-red product consisting of the dried stig-
mas of *Crocus sativus*. Now used chiefly for colouring
confectionary, liquors, etc. and for flavouring; for-
merly extensively used in medicine as a cordial
and sudorific. Also—Indian saffron—turmeric.
- 2 a. The autumnal crocus
- 2 b. Safflower, Meadow saffron, etc.
- 3 The orange-yellow colour of saffron
- 4 Crocus
- 5 Saffron butterfly or moth.

6 attributive use.

7 *v.* to season or dye with saffron.

Also *saffroned* coloured or flavoured with *S. saffronish, saffrony*

safranin (a dye) *safronophile* (staining readily with safranin)

SALAAM

(Arabic) Some of the quotations and the spelling *salame, selam* suggest direct Turkish influence.

SANTIR, SANTOUR, *santur* :

(Arab. *santur*, Pers. Turkish *santir*, corruption of Gk. 1853
Psaltery) The dulcimer of the Arabs and Persians.

SHABRACQUE, SHABRACK (5 other forms) :

(German *schabracke*, Fr. *schabrague*, —also *chabraaue*— 1808
from some language of Eastern Europe. O.E.D. gives the Russian, Czech and Magyar forms and Turkish *çâprâg*).

A saddle-cloth used in European armies.

SMYRNA :

The city. (Latin and Greek) Used attributively in 1735
Smyrna cotton, earth, kingfisher, opium, runt, wheat.

Used elliptically for Smyrna raisins.

1845 The Black Smyrnas produce a strong-bodied wine.

Smyrnaean n. and adj.

An inhabitant or native of (ancient) Smyrna. 1598

Of or pertaining to Smyrna 1807

Smyrnian n. and adj. rare.—*Smyrnaean* 1580

1641 Milton: Smyrnian Presbyters.

Smyrniote, Smyrneot :

An inhabitant or native of Smyrna, esp. in modern 1670
times.

Also—*Smyrnaean* 1869

SOLDAN, *soldanate, saldanus* :

(Arab. *sultan*) sometimes used for *Sultan, the power of the Sultan* and *sultaness* respectively.

TALISMAN Also *talman* 1599

(It appears to be a corrupt or mistaken form of some Arabic, Persian, or Turkish spoken word, imperfectly caught by early travellers).

A name formerly applied to a Turk learned in divinity and law a Mullah; sometimes to a lower priest of Islam, a religious minister, a muezzin.

TAMERLANE, TAMBURLAINE :

European corruptions of *Timur lenk* lame Timur, the great Tartar conqueror, 1335—1405. Used allusively for a person like Timur, a conqueror, a scourge, a despot. 1579

TANGA, TANKA, TANG, etc. :

(The word has been attributed to a Ghagatai Turki origin). A copper or silver coin in India, Persia and Turkestan. 1598

TARPAN :

(? a Kirghiz Tatar word) 1841

The wild horse of Tartary.

Tars, tarse :

(Possibly from Tarsus) 14 C.

A rich and costly stuff of Oriental origin, used in the West in the 14th and 15th C. Also *cloth of Tars*.

TARTAR, TATAR (and various derivatives) : 1386

(O.F. *Tartaire*, *Turkish* and Persian *Tâtâr*)

TEWFIKOSE :

(The name of Mohammed Tewfik Pasha (Khedive of Egypt 1879—92) +*ose*) 1891

A peculiar sugar found (1890—91) in the milk of the buffalo of the East, taking the place of the ordinary milk sugar. It yields gluucose when hydrolysed.

ULEMA :

(various spellings) [Arabic (also Turk. and Pers.) *ulemâ*, learned ones].

- 1 *pl.* of *collective*. Those who have had special training in the knowledge of Mohammedan religion and law, and are regarded by Moslems as the authorities on these matters; *spec.* the body of Mohammedan doctors under the headship of the Sheik-ul-islam, which exercises great political influence in the Turkish empire. 1688

- 2 A Mohammedan doctor or divine (South quot.) 1843

VAMPIRE :

North Turkish *uber* (witeh) has been suggested as a possible source.

ORDU (*Oordoo*) :

[from Hindustani (Pers.) *urdu* camp (from Turkî *ordu*. (See *Horde*). Ellipt. for *zabâni-i-urdü*, language of the camp].

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | <i>n.</i> | Hindustani | 1796 |
| 2 | <i>adj.</i> | relating to the Hindustani language | 1845 |

ZEECHIN :

See *chegueen*, *sequin*. 1575

A former gold coin of Venice and Turkey.

C.O.D.

RAHAT LOKOUM :

"Kinds of Turkish sweetmeat, esp. Turkish delight" (Turk.).

SHAPKA :

Is not in O.E.D. or O.E.D.S. or C.O.D., but Wyld gives it as Polish; "head-dress of lancer regiments".