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. *kumz* (=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*. 


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.
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hist. historical.
lit. literally
mod. modern.
obs. obsolete.
q.v. which see.
quot. quotation.
transf. transferred sense.
ult. ultimately.

I

FROM TURKISH

AGA, AGHA : 1600
(Turk. aghā 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.

BAİRAM : 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 PASHALIK q. v.

BASHAW : 1534
Various forms; bassawe, bassa, etc. The form without 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. 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.

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 : 1687
(a) jurisdiction or office of a bashaw. (b) dignity or demeanour of a bashaw.

BASHI-BAZOUK : 1859
(Mod. Turkish; lit. one whose head is turned).
1 A mercenary soldier belonging to the skirmishing or 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 : 1884
"Bashi-Bazouks collectively, their habits, etc."

BEG : 1686
Obs. (Osmanli beg, prince, governor, now pronounced as bey).
A bey. Now only used as part of Eastern names.
BEG BEG = Beglerbeg

BEGLİC, LİK, etc., province of a bey, beylic.

BEGLERBEG:
Also bellerbey, etc. (Turkish beglerbeg bey of beys.)
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 or office of a beglerbeg.

BEGLERBERGSHIP:

BERGAMOT:
(各种拼写) (from Fr. bergamotte, from Ital. 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, govern-
or, 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:

BEYSHIP:

BEYLİC-LİK:
(Osmanli beglik, beylik).
The dominion or jurisdiction of a bey.

BEYLICAL:
Of or belonging to a beylic.

BEYLICAT — beylic:

BEZESTEEN:
(各种拼写) (Turkish bazistân, originally a Pers. word meaning "clothes market").
An exchange, bazaar, or market-place in the East.

BIMBASHI:
(Turkish, lit. one who is head of a thousand, -bin 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. *yüüzbaşı*) 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).

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 Dickens *Bleak House* Bosh! It’s all correct.

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

**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*)].

**GAFTAN, KAFTAN, etc:**

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

cafтанed:

*Clad* in a caftan.
CA/QUE:

Various spellings (Fr. caïque from Turkish kaik).

1 A light boat or skiff propelled by one or more rowers, much used in the Bosphorus.

1812 Byron. *Childe Harold.*

Glanced many a light caique along the foam.

2 A Levantine sailing-vessel.

*caiquejee*:

rower of a caique

1835

CALPAC, KALPACK:

(Türkî galpâq) A felt cap of triangular form, worn 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.

c 1400 Mandeville XVIII 188 The grete cane of Cathay.

CARACAL

(Fr. caracal, Turkish qarah-qulak, black ear).

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.

CARAMOSSAL, CARMOUSAL:

Obs. Various spellings. (Turkish qarâmusâl a kind 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 gallys, a caramoussal, and a Greeke brigandine.

CAVIAR, CAVIARE:

(Many spellings). (Of uncertain origin, found in
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 caviare is ikra.

1591 G. Fletcher Russe Commw.
Of Ickary or cavery, a great quantity is made upon the river of Volgha.

1616 Bullokar, cauaree, 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: now commonly spelt shagreen, q. v.

2 A shagreen-like surface. *Obs.*

3 Of the mind or feelings. (Often referred to, c. 1700, 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 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 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.

CHAGRIN v. :
1 To trouble, vex, worry.
1733 Fielding. Int. Chambermaid. . . don’t do anything to chagrin her.
2 esp. To vex acutely by disappointing or thwarting. (Chiefly passive).

chagrined adj. :
Vexed, mortified, disappointed.

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.
(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: 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-).
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 Byron *Giaour.*
The Chiaus spake, and as he said,
A bullet whistled o'er his head.

*Chiaus* v. :
See *Chouse*

CHIBOUK, CHIBOUQUE and other spellings :
(From Turkish chibuk, lit. small stick, also tube of the pipe; the pipe itself. The spelling chibougue is French)
The long tobacco-pipe used by the Turks.

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

chibouhchy, chibouguejee :
Pipe-bearer.

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 merchants 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.*
2 A cheat, a swindler (the meaning in Ben Jonson).
3 One easily cheated, a dupe. *Obs.*
4 slang (from the verb) A trick, a swindle.
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 chouse).
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.:  

chousing verbal n.:  

chouser n.: One who chouses. 1883

choush:  
See chius. 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-post 1705

coffee-room 1712

coffee-woman 1710
COFFEEIC, COFFEEINE=CAFFEIC, CAFFEINE (See III. Miscellane-ous).

COMITADJI:
Ako kom, -aji, -aggi. [A common Ballan form 1903 Turk. komita, from F. comité committee+dji:.lit, member of a (revolutionary) comattee] In the Balkans, a band of irregular soldiers.

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

DERVISH:
(16 forms recorded) (Persian darvesh, darvish poor, a religious mendicant, a friar, in Arabie darwesh darwish, Turkish dervish, the latter being the immediate source of the European forms). A Mohammedan friar, who has taken vows of poverty and austere life. Of these these 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 dervises who turn as on a pivot.
dervishhood:

(dervishism):

1884

dervish-like:

1850

DEY:
(Turkish dâi 'maternai uacle'; also a friendly title formerly given ter tife middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissasies; and hence in Algiers

D.T.C. F. Dergisi F. 7
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

DIVAN:

Various spellings. (A word originally Persian, devan, now diwan, in Arabic pronounced diwan, diwan; 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.

1813 Byron Bride of Abydos.

In full Divan the despot scoff'd.

2 A council in general.


3 The hall where the Turkish divan is held; a court of justice; a council-chamber.
4 A long seat consisting of a continued step, bench, 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. 1702
5 A room having one side entirely open towards a court, garden, river, or other prospect. 1678
6 A name sometimes given to a smoking-room furnished 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). 1848
7 A Persian name for a collection of poems (Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish); specifically a series of poems by one author, the rimes of which usually run through the whole alphabet. 1823

divan-day:


divan-hall:


divaned:

(Disraeli). 1847

DIZDAR, DISDAR:

(Pers. and Turkish dizdar) (from Pers. diz castle+ dar holder) The warden of a castle or fort. 1768
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). 1585
1 A long robe open in front, with narrow sleeves, worn by the Turks. 1883
2 The uniform jacket of a hussar, worn like a cape with the sleeves hanging loose. 1872
3 A kind of mantle with cape-like appendages instead of sleeves, worn by women. 1883
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 *durb*; 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. 1663 with a cudgel.

= Bastinado.

**drubber**

1708

**drubbing**

- A beating, a thrashing. 1650

**drubman**

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

**EFFENDI**

aphendis, efende (Turkish *efendi* a corruption of a 1614 Greek word pronounced *afthendis*, lord, master).

A Turkish title of respect, chiefly applied to government officials and to members of the learned professions.
ELATCHA:
(Also alleja, allıza, allacha, etc.) (from Turkish alchah, 1613 alâchah, any kind of corded stuff).
A silk fabrie from Turkestan.
1712 Advt. in Spectator. An Allejah petticoat.

ELCREE:
elchı, elchı (Turkish Ilchıl. from il (nomad) tribe, 1828 hence the representative of the il).
An ambassador. (Yule has quotas 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).
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, gör, pronounced by the Turks 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 immortalbower.
From O.E.D.S.

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

HAMI DIEH:
(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 ordî, ordû, 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. Also applied to other nomadic tribes. 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. 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"). 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. ırâdah, will, desire).
A written decree issued by the Sultan of Turkey.

JANİZARY, 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.

1821 Shelley Hellas The Janizars clamour for pay.
2 By Extension, any Turkish soldier; esp. one of an escort for travellers in the East.

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.

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 Janizary Jesuits
1812 Janissary prejudice

Janizaresgue adj.
In the style of a Janizary.

Janissarian
—Janissary.

Janizarian (<s>-) rare:
Of or pertaining to the Janizaries.

JELICK, JELLICK:
(Turkish yelek waistcoat).
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 1843 French).
A lady of the Sultan’s harem.

**KAIMAKAM :**
11 other forms (Turk. *gâimâm* from Arab. *gâ’im* c.1645 *magâm* one standing in the place of another).
In the Turkish Empire: A lieutenant, deputy, substitute; lieutenant-colonel; a deputy-governor; specifically, the deputy of the Grand Vizier, and governor of Constantinople.

**kaimakamlık :**
The jurisdiction of a kaimakam. no date

**KARAGAN :**
(Turk. from *kara* black: mod. French *karagan*). 1800
A species of fox. *Vulpes karagan*, inhabiting Tartary.

**KAVASS :**
Also *cavash, cavass*, etc. (Turkish, Arabic *gawwâs*, 1819 bow-maker, from *gaws* bow).
An armed constable or police officer, an armed servant or courier (in Turkey).

**KEHAYA :**
16 other forms. (Turk. *kihayâ*, *kekhyâ*, etc. corrupt 1599 forms of Pers. and Turk *katkhudâ* viceroy, vicar, deputy, etc.).
A Turkish viceroy, deputy, agent, etc.; a local governor; a village chief.

**KELEK, KİLET, etc. :**
(Turk. *kalak, kelek*). A raft or float used on rivers in 1684 Turkey in Asia, etc., formed of inflated sheep-skins, bundles of reeds, and the like.
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 khagan (Turkî-hence Pers. and Arab. khâgan king, emperor, Great Khan: See châgân and khan).

A Tartar ruler: a khan.

**khakanship**

The office of khakan.

**Khan:**

(14 other spellings) (from Turkî-hence Pers. and c. 1400 Arab.-khân lord, prince, generally regarded as a modified form of khâqân. See khakan, chagan, cham).

"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.


**khanate, khanat:**

(Fora Khan + ate.)

A district goved 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, hâm, 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 hans, or inns, extremely magnificent.

KHAMJEE:
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.

KHECIVIVE:
(Also quiteve) [from French khedive, from Turk. (from
Pers.) khedîv, khîdev, prince, sovereign] The title of
the viceroy or ruler of Egypt, accorded to Ismail
Pasha in 1867 by the Turkish government.
khâdiva, khâdiviah, :
Wife of the khedive.

khâdiv(i)al :
Of or pertaining to the khedive.

khâdivate, khâdiviâte :
The office, authority, or government of the khedive.

KHOJA, Hodja:
and 15 other spellings.
(Turk. and Pers. khojah, properly khwâjah) A profes-
sor or teacher in a Mohammedan school or college;
a schoolmaster; a scribe, clerk.

KIOSK, KİOSOJJE etc. :
kiüshk pavilion, Pers. kâskh palace, portico).
1 An open pavilion or summerhouse of light con-
struction, 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).

KISMET, kismet, kismat :
(Turk. kismet, Pers. gismat, 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, —red head).

a) A Persianized Turk of Afghanistan,

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 qurbâśh, from 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.

mahonnet:

(—mahone + diminutive -et).

1599

MAMAMOUCHI:

The mock-Turkish title pretended to have been conferred by the Sultan upon M. Jourdain, in Molière'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 brazier.

MANGOUR, manger, mangur:
(Turkish mangur). An obsolete Turkish copper coin.

MARTAGON, mortegon, etc.:
(Turk. martâgân a special form of turban adopted by Sultan Muhammed I; hence the martagon lily).

1773 H. Walpole Letter 29 May. I send you two martagon roots.

MEDJIDIE, medjidy, etc.:
(Turkish, Arabic mejdie from the name Abdul Majid)
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 in 1851 by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid.

MEDJIDITE:
Mineral (from the name of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid) A hydrous sulphate of uranium and calcium, first found near Adrianople.

MUDIR, moodir, moodeer:
(Turkish use of Arab. mudir). In Turkey, the governor of a village or canton; in Egypt the governor of a province.

MULLAH:
(17 other forms) (from Pers., Turk., and Urdu 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 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.
1845 Lady Stanhope Memoirs She saw a man in a nizam dress.
1867 Chamb. Encycl. 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 osmânlı adj.=of or belonging to Osman (the Turk. pronunciation of the Arabic personal name Othmân) : see Ottoman. Osmânlı is the mâtive word for which Ottaman 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.*

B. *n.* A Turk of the family or tribe of Osman; a Turkish subject of the Sultan; an *Ottoman.*

1813 Byron *Giaour.* The turban, pillar, and inscriptive verse, decorate the tombs of the Osmanlies.

1. **OTTOMAN** :

   (Otho-) (See *Osmanlı*, but OED has additional details here).

   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.

   1813 Byron *Giaour.* The turban, pillar, and inscriptive verse, decorate the tombs of the Osmanlies.

Derivatives :

*Ottomanean*

*Ottomanic, Ottomanique*

*Ottomanize*

*Ottomanlike*

2. **Ottoman**

(Prob. through Fr. *ottomane*).

(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.*

**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 Ottomitie.

**PABOUCH, pabouthch :**

(See *papooch, Babouche,* the Arab. form, is also in *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).

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).

1822 Shelley 1848 Thackeray.

1846 Crashaw *Deo Nostro* The aged Pascha pleads not years, But spies love’s dawn, and disappears.

1813 Byron *Bride of Abydos* adj. :

Of or pertaining to a pasha.

**PILAU, PILAW, PILAFF :**

(24 other forms) (Pers. *Pilaw*, from Turkish *pîlaw*, *pîlîv*, or *pîlîf*, . . . . Appears in English in many forms, according to the language and locality whence the writer has adopted it; the earlier examples, from 17th 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 *räqi*). 1675
An aromatic liquor made from grainspirit, or from grape-juice, used in Greece and the Levant.

**RAMADAN, RAMAZAN**

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*).
A leather made from goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumach and dyed in bright colours.
Also *saffian leather*.

**SAIC**

(6 other forms) (Turkish *shârgâ*). 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 ....; formerly also used as a drug.
Also attrib, See *saloop*.

**SALOOP, salob, salup**

(Altered form of *salep*, *q.v.*) 1712
— *Salep*. 

1
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 sassafras, 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. sassafras) 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* 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, narrow two-masted boat used in the Levant and on the northern coast of Africa.

**SANJAK**:

(30 other spellings) (Turk. *sanjâg*; Ut. banner).

1 In the Turkish Empire, one of the administrative districts into which"an eyalet or vilayet is divided.

2 Misused for *Sanjakbeg, q.v.* Obs.

1788 Gibbon *Decline and Fall* The residence of a Turkish sanjak.

Also sense 1,

*Sanjakry* 1615

*sanjakship* 1630

*sanjakate* 1687

*sanjakbeg, -bey*:

The governor of a sanjak.

1524

**SCANDERBEG n. and adj. Obs.**:

Also *scanderbag* [A use of the Turkish appellation *Iskander*=Alexander, with the title *Beg*) of George Castri-

D.T.C. F. Dergisi F. 8
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-nionkey has not behav'd himself unhandsomely.

Scanderbegging :

(Participial adj.).

(O.D.E.S.)

SELAMLIK :

(Turkish).

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. silahdar 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. seljûq, the name of the reputed ancestor of the Seljuk dynasties).

A. adj. The distinctive epithet of certain Turkish dynasties which ruled over large parts of Asia from the IIth 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.

Seljukian :

(5 other spellings).

A. adj.—Seljuk.

1788 Gibbon. Decline and Fall Seljukian sultans.

B. n. —Seljuk
SERAI

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

1. In various Eastern countries, a building for the accommodation of travellers; a caravanserai.
   a. Obs. 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).

The title of the Turkish Minister of War, who is also commander in chief of the army. 1684

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
   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.
A silk fabric Obs. rare.

Attrib. and Comb.

a) attrib. made of shagreen, as shagreen case, cover, skin.

b) sense 'shagreen point, -ray, -skate, etc.

c) shagreen-covered, -like.

Shagreened:

1 Having a roughened consistence or appearance like 'shagreen' or shark-skin.

2 Covered with shagreen.

Sherbet:

(15 other spellings) (Turkish and Pers. sherbet from Arab. Sharbah Cf. Sorbet).

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 Constantinople.

Other quotes 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 acid, sugar, etc. variously flavoured, for making an effervescing drink.

3 transf.

a A variously flavoured water-ice

b (slang) a glass of any warm alcoholic liquor, as grog, etc.

4 attrib. Sherbet-men, etc.

Softa, sophta:

[Turkish softa from Pers. suhtah lighted, set on fire by the teacher, or by zeal for study].

In Turkey, a Moslem theological student; also generally, a pupil engaged in professional studies at a secondary school.

SOLAK, solach, solague (Turkish solâq): (no definition).
TURKISH WORDS IN ENGLISH

1520 Caxton’s Chronicle of England In the iii yeare of kynge Henryes reygne came thc Emperor of Constantinople with many greate solacs and kynghtcs.

(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) spahi] Cf. sepoy.

1 A horseman forming one of a body of cavalre which formerly constituted an important part of the Turkish army and was to some extent organized on a feudal basis.

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.

TABOR, tabour :

(Turkish tabor camp, anciently a camp of nomads formed by a circle of wagons or the like).

An encampment.

TABORITE :

(from Germ. Taborien pl., from Bohcmian taborzkina, from Turkish tabor; so called from their encampment on a craggy height, now the town of Tabor in Bohemia).

A member of the extreme party or section of the Hussites led by Zizska.

TANDOUR:

Also tenur, tennar, tendour, etc. (Fr. tandour from tandur,
Turkish pronunciation of Pers. and Arabic *tannur*, oven, portable furnace from Aramaic *tannurâ* Hebr. *tanrû*, 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. *tathkräh*, in Turkish *tezkere* lit. memorandum, record, note).

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

**T IMAR** *Obs.*:

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

**TIMARİOT** *Obs.*:

The holder of a timar.

1813 Byron *Bride of Abydos*: Timariot bands.

**TOPHAIKE**:

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

A (Turkish) musket.

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

**TOUG**:

(Turkish *tugh* tail of a horse).

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*)].

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

**TREHALA**:

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

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

**TREHALOSE**:

A white crystalline sugar obtained in 1857 from trehala.
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).

I a. The plant and flower, introduced from Turkey 1578 into Western Europe in the 16c.

1 b. Applied, usually with defining 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. 

1837 Thackeray: a tulip among women.

3 A bell-shaped outward swell in the muzzle of a gun, now generally disused. 

4 (slang) A bishop's mitre, or a figure of one. 

5 attrib. and comb. tulip-apple, tulip-choke, tulip-ear (of a dog), tulip-grass, -laurel, -poplar, -poppy, -root (a disease of oats) -shell. 

Hence (or from mod. Latin tulipa.) 
* tulipferous, 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 

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. 

2 Two kinds of Australian tree. 

*tulip-wood: 

a) wood of the tulip-tree.  

b) a name for various coloured and striped woods, or the trees producing them. 

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-dnss 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. turbanfold in 8.
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, swath, etc.
**TURKISH WORDS IN ENGLISH**

*Turbanwise*: 1882

*Turban v.*: 1822
to envelop as or with a turban; also, to wind a cloth round (a cap).

*Turbaned*:

a) Wearing a turban 1591
b) of a Moslem tombstone: surmounted by a carved turban.

**TURBEH**:

Also *turbe* (Turkish, from Arabic *turbah* 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.

*Turcic Obs. rare.*:

Of Turkey, Turkish. 1661

*Turcical Obs. rare.*

Turkish, Turk-like. 1600

**TURCISM**:

a. The religion or system of the Turks; Mohammedanism. 1566
b. Turkish principles and practice 1581

**TURCO**:


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 *attrib.* or *adj.*

**TURCO-, TURKO-**:

combining form reps. med. Lat. *Turcus* or *Turk.*
a "Turkish and . . . ." or "Turkishly. . ." e.g. *Turko-*

*Italian.*
b. in other derivatives

*Turcologist* (OED give this as a nonce-word, but it is frequently heard).

*Turcomania* 1834
*Turcophil, -e* 1876
*Turcophilism* 1880
TURCOPHOBIST

Turcophobe 1896

Turcophobist 1877

TURKOMAN:

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.

1 b. The Turkish language of these people.

2 A Turcoman horse.

3 A kind of textile material; cf. Turcoman carpet in 4.

4 attrib. or as adj.

Turcoman carpet or rug, a soft, rich coloured carpet made by the Turcomans.

TURCOPOLE:

[from Byzantine Greek meaning Turk + child (Latin pullus young animal) applied to children of a Turkish or Saracen father and Greek mother].

A light-armed soldier of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Turcopolier:

(various spellings) The commander of the Turcopoles.

TURK:

(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).

The name of the Turkish family of the human race.

1 a. (politics) A member of the dominant race of the Ottoman empire.

1 b. The Turk=the Turks; the Turkish power; the Turkish Sultan.

1 c. The Grand or Great Turk, the Ottoman Sultan

1 d. Applied vaguely to Saracens

14th C.
e. Young Turks; Old Turks political groups early 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 Türk 1592

1602 Hamlet III. II. 287. If the rest of my Fortunes turne Turke with me.

4 transf Applied to anyone having qualities attributed 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

7 attrib. or adj.—Turkish; also in comb. as Turk-like, 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 1688 associated in French with the national name turc Turk; but Littre 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 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*, *satin*, *towel*, etc. (O.E.D. gives a large number of examples, some of which are given separately below).

TURKEY 2:
(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.
   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.
3 Applied with qualifications to other birds: *Brush-*, *Scrub-*, *Water-turkey*, etc.
4 (angling) Short for *turkey-fly. Obs.*  1799
5 *transf.* in lumbering, U.S.A. A bag carried by lumbermen.

*Turkey carpet*.

TURKEY-COCK:
[In the 16 C synonymous with *Guineacock* or *Guinea-
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
2 The male of the Guinea-fowl
3 a. The male of the turkey.
   b. fig. or allusively. Also attrib.

1601 Twelfth Night II. V. 36 Contemplation makes a rare Turkey Cocke of him.

TURKEY-HEN:
The female turkey, both senses

TURKEY-RED:
a. From Turkey¹ Also called Adrianople or Levant red. A brilliant and permanent red colour.
   b. Cotton cloth of this colour

Turkeys, Turkese Obs.
—Turkish

Turkey stone:
1 —turquoise
2 A hard kind of rock imported from the Levant for whetstones; a whetstone made of this.

Turkey wheat:
(Turkey¹) Maize

Turkey work:
Turkish tapestry work, or an imitation of this.

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.
b. A member of the Turkish race; also a Turkish horse.
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.

TURKIFY:

Render Turkish

Turkification

TURKIN:

(diminutive of Italian turco Turk.)

See Turguin.

a. adj. Light blue

b. n. A kind of light blue cloth

TURKISH:

(The usual adj. from Turk, Turkey)

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

b. Like or resembling the Turks

2 In special collocations

a. Turkish bath

b. Turkish bean, etc.

   Turkish delight

   Turkish stitch

   Turkish towel, etc.

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

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

Turkisher Obs.:

A Turk

Turkishly:

Turkishness

TURKISM:

—Turcism.

TURKIZE:

1 To render Turkish

2 To play the Turk (to turkize over).
TURKISH WORDS IN ENGLISH

TURKMAN:
—Turcoman 1481

TURK'S CAP:
1 Early name for the tulip Obs. 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. turban. 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 ? obs. A kind of colour, solitaire bistre 1853
5 A round pan for baking cake, having a conical core in the centre.
6 Attrib. and Comb. Turk's-head grass, 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 (the true or oriental turquois). 1398
   b. In collective singular as a substance 1607
2 More fully turquois stone (See also Turkey stone, Turkish stone). 1556
3 As name for a colour (short for turquois blue) 1853
4 Lapidaries' name for odontolite; also called bone-turquois and occidental turguoise. 1796
5 attrib. and Comb.
   a) of turquois; 1662
b) set or adorned with turquoises 1808

c) like, with, turquoise; turquoise-studded, turquoise-berry 1864

a liliaceous Tasmanian herb bearing 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 uhlancer 1886

UIGUR:

(uigure, uighur, ouigour) (from East Turkish uighur).

1 A member of the eastern branch of the Turkish race, which was prominent in Central Asia from the 8th to the 12th century.

2 Their language 1843

3 adj.

Hence Uigurean, Uigurian, Uiguric 1773

VALI:

[Turkish (Arab). vali] A civil governor of a Turkish province or vilayet.

Valiship:

The office or position of a vali. 1907

VILAYET:

(Turkish, from Arabic welâyeh, -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).
TURKISH WORDS IN ENGLISH

VIZIER:

(18 other spellings) (from Turk. vezîr from Arabic wazîr: 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.

2 Grand (chief, etc.) vizier, chief minister, esp. of the Sultan of Turkey.

Vizieral—vizeral

vizirate:

(various spellings)

1 The dignity, position or authority of a vizier; the period of office of a vizier trans. "the vizirat of Robespierre"

2 A province governed by a Turkish vizier

3 The department, establishment, or political residence of a vizier

vizieress:

A female vizier

vizieral:

1 Of a letter or receipt: Issued by or under the authority of a vizier.

2 Of or pertaining to a vizier

viziership:

1 Office or function of a vizier; rule or government as a grand vizier

2 —vizierate (the province) rare

YAOURT:

(Also yao(o)rt, you(a)rt)  (Turk. yoghurt)

A fermented liquor made by the Turks from milk.

YATAGHAN:

(Also yatagan; ataghan) (Turk. yâtâghan)

A sword of Mohammedan countries, having a handle without a guard and often a double-curved blade.

YELEK:

(Also jelick) (Turk. yelek)

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 Angola. 1867
(This section of the OED was published in 1888).

AVANIA:

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.
avanious, 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)

"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).

"A Turkish or oriental slipper" See also PAPOOISH

**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.

1 b. A market in an Oriental camp

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.

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)).

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).

A chief judge in the Turkish empire.

**CALENDER, kalender:**

(from Pers. galandar of unknown origin)
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. *kharāj*, 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 sovereign, 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 *humnum*

**HANDJAR, HANJAR :**

Also *handiarre, hancar*; see also KHANJAR [Pers. 1603 (Arab.). *khanjar* dagger.] 1766

A Persian or Turkish dagger or sword-knife,

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:**

(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. Exact. XIV. 1... drove to the Hummums in Covent Garden.

**KADI, KADEE:**

1704

**kadılık:**

Variants of Cadi q.v.

1802

Jurisdiction of a cadi.

**MOHAIR:**

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.

1880

mohair goat:

The Angora goat
MUSELLIM: (6 other forms): (Arab. musallim, 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, PADSHA:
(several spellings) (Pers. pâdshâh, in Turkish pâdishâh).
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-çâliy-, 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 situation.

RAYAH:
(Arabic) A non-Mohammedan subject of the Sultan 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 Spanish santon, from santo saint).
TURKISH WORDS IN ENGLISH

1 A European designation for a kind of monk or hermit among the Mohammedans, a marabout; 1617 Morison. *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 sant on 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) :

(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.

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 household.

1634 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 Dryden Assignation 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

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 1617

5 A warehouse. Obs.

1628 1628

6 A barrack for a particular corps of the Turkish army; hence a corps or grade of Turkish soldiers. Obs.

1600 1600

III. 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.
seraglio: 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 sharif: 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

4 A small white-crested species of domestic fowl, originally brought from Turkey. Also attrib. 1855

5 In full sultan hen—Sultana 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.
1 b. transf. and fig.

1848 Thackeray Vanity Fair, The elderly sultanas of our Vanity Fair.

2 A mistress, concubine

1818 Scott Heart of Midlothian The favourite sultana of the last Laird, as scandal went.

3 —Sultanin. Obs. rare

4—Sultane 3 Obs.

5 A Turkish war-vessel (Cf. Sultane 4) Obs.

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.

7 In full sultana raisin: A kind of small seedless raisin produced in the neighbourhood of Smyrna

8 A confection of sugar

9 A kind of violin, like the cither or cithern

10 attrib. and Comb. sultana mother, sultana queen (used by Dryden and Disraeli)

sultanaship:
the position of a sultana.

Sultanate:
1 A state or country subject to a sultan; the territory ruled over by a sultan.

2 The office or power of a sultan

SULTANE:
(Fr. fem. of sultan. Cf. Sultana)
1—Sultana 1.
2—Sultanin
3 A rich gown trimmed with buttons and loops, fashionable in the late 17th and 18th centuries.
4 A Turkish war-vessel
5 A sofa, settee

sultanesque:
Characteristic of a sultan
sultaness:

Now rare

I a.—Sultana 1611

1 b. attrib.: sultaness mother—sultana-mother 1682

2—Sultanin Obs. 1643

sultanic:

of, belonging to, or characteristic of a sultan; despotic.

1827 Carlyle: Sultanic progeny.

SULTANIN:

(Arabic sultani sultany) 1612

A former Turkish gold coin valued at about 8 shillings. (quots. from Dryden and Smollett)

sultanism:

Rule like that of a sultan; absolute government. 1821

sultani rare:

One who rules as a sultan; an absolute ruler. (a term 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:

(quot. from Bacon) 1622

sultanship:

1—Sultanate 2 rare. 1613

2 The personality of a sultan; his sultanship, applied as a mock-title to a despot or tyrant. 1822

sultany, -ie, -ee:

(Arabic sultan, sultan) 1639

1—sultanate

2—sultanin 1612

TUMBAK, -i:

Various spellings, (From Arabic tumbâk, from Fr. tabac). 1836

Name in Turkey for a coarse kind of tobacco imported from Persia; Shiraz tobaqco.
III

MISCELLANEOUS

BEGUM:
[Urdu (Pers.) *begam*, from Eastern Turkish *bigim*, 1634
princess, fem. of *big, bık* 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 *sunbâkl*. 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, Zeochin* (It. *zecc-
hino*; from *zecca* the mint of Venice).
A gold coin of Italy and Turkey; a *seguin*.

KHANJAR:
*hanjar* dagger. See also *handjar* in II].
An Eastern dagger.

MAMELUCO:
(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. *mamlûk* slave. The Turkish
pronunciation is *memlûk*).
A member of the military body, originally composed
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 Mo-
hammed 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.

*mameluke sleeve*:
a fashion of sleeve worn by women in Paris under
the First Empire.

*mamelukedom fig.*:
The condition of being a Mameluke or fighting
slave.

*mamelukery fig.*:
A body of Mamelukes, a party of enslaved depre-
dators.

**SAFFRON**

*SAFFRON* *n.*:
(26 other forms) (The ultimate source is Arabic, c. 1200
adopted unehanged in Turkish, Persian and
Hindustani. The Turkish çafrañ... 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
confectionery, 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:

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.

SALMA
The city. (Latin and Greek) Used attributively in 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.
Of or pertaining to Smyrna
Smyrman n. and adj. rare.—Smyrnaean 1580
1641 Milton: Smyrnan Presbyters.

Smyrniote, Smyrneot:
An inhabitant or native of Smyrna, esp. in modern times.
Also—Smyrnaean 1580
1670

SOLDAN, soldanate, saldanus:
(Arab. sultan) sometimes used for Sultan, the power of the Sultan and sultaness respectively.

TALISMAN
Also talman
(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, TAMBURLAIN: 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.

TANGA, TANKA, TANG, etc.: (The word has been attributed to a Ghagatai Turkı origin). A copper or silver coin in India, Persia and Turkestan.

TARPAN: (? a Kirghiz Tatar word) The wild horse of Tartary.

Tars, tarse: (Possibly from Tarsus) 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): (O.F. Tartaire, Turkish and Persian Tâtâr)

TEWFIKOSE: (The name of Mohammed Tewfik Pasha (Khedive of Egypt 1879—92) +osef) 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 gluoose 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.

2 A Mohammedan doctor or divine (South quot.)

VAMPIRE: North Turkish uber (witch) 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 n. Hindustani 1796
2 adj. 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".