

Morphophonological and semantic adaptation of Arabisms in Galician

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This paper analyzes the processes of morphophonological adaptation of words from Arabic origin that are present in Galician, a Romance language spoken in Northwestern Spain. It presents a list of all the Arabisms present in this language, some four hundred fifty entries, and assesses the conditions for its contact with Arabic. Detailed analysis of twelve words unique to Galician, i.e. not present in Castilian Spanish, highlights their importance as a distinguishing feature within this particular linguistic system and investigates the great variability in their adaptation. A final argument will be made that lexical borrowing in this case was partially a result of direct contact between these two languages and that it was not always mediated by Spanish.

Keywords: Arabisms, Galician, Arabic, Spanish, lexical borrowing, historic sociolinguistics.

1. Introduction

Within the multiple definitions of lexical borrowing that we find in the literature, there exists a general consensus on the fact that the borrowed item is phonologically and morphosyntactically adapted into the host language (Poplack 1980, Grosjean 1982, Poplack and Sankoff 1984). It seems logical to expect that more phonological and morphosyntactic incongruence between the two languages in contact would lead to more manifest alterations in the borrowed item as is the case of Arabisms in Iberian Romance languages. In fact, Arabic native speakers and those with strong training in classical Arabic may still find it very hard to recognize the meaning of some Arabisms without knowledge of the corresponding host language. The object of this study is to analyze the morphophonological adaptation and semantic adjustment of a short list of Arabisms present in Galician and not in Spanish. The reason for this choice is manifold: first, we perceive this group of words as a unique feature of Galician well worth analyzing on its own, second, while the number of these Arabisms is limited, the strategies of their adaptation show significant variation thus calls for and allows a detailed systematic study, and third, an argument will be made for a historical sociolinguistic analysis of Arabisms given the great variation in the

process of adaptation that suggests variable competence in the languages in contact.

2. Galician and Arabic

The variety of Vulgar Latin spoken in the northwestern corner of the Iberian Peninsula developed into the Galician-Portuguese Romance, which forms the common linguistic core of Galician, Portuguese and various Portuguese-based creoles. Galician is spoken in the autonomous community of Galicia and surrounding areas in the North West of Spain. Portugal carried its language throughout the globe during its empire-building process to areas which would later become the modern nations of Brazil, Angola, and Mozambique. Various Portuguese-based creoles (Harris and Vincent 1990: 11) were also formed during this empire-building process: Sotavento, São Tomé and Príncipe Creole, Papiamentu (McWhorter 2000: 13) and Palenquero, among others. Galician-Portuguese has a prestigious literary tradition which harkens back to the medieval troubadours: the first *cantiga* which we have in Galician-Portuguese was composed *circa* 1196 and preceded an important production of poetry lasting approximately two centuries. Raimbaut de Vaqueiras' *Descort Plurilingüe* (ca. 1200) was composed in Galician-Portuguese, Gascon, French, Genovese and Provençal and shows how Galician-Portuguese was considered an international language of lyric poetry that was used in places very distant from its birthplace, the vast areas located between the Douro and Navia Rivers. The language was cultivated by such poets as Alfonso X the Wise, for example, in his *Cantigas de Santa María*. During the time of its international literary prestige, there was great unity in the Galician-Portuguese Romance spoken on both sides of the Miño River. However, after the birth of Portugal in 1139 (Martins Alfonso 1987: 20) and rapidly after the Fall of Granada in 1492, with the subsequent linguistic domination exerted by Castilian, the former linguistic unity fragmented. One branch of the Galician-Portuguese Romance, the variety spoken south of the Miño River, evolved into Portuguese, a fully standardized, normative language, which incorporated many elements, such as lexical borrowings from Mozarabic dialects

of Southern Portugal and from lexical borrowings resulting from Portugal's overseas colonial contacts. Because of the political dominance of Castile, the northern variety of Galician-Portuguese, hereafter referred to as Galician, suffered a diglossic relationship, was relegated to the lower classes, and possessed no official standard until the latter half of the twentieth century.

While the early Galician-Portuguese Romance was influenced by the language of the Muslim army following their sweeping conquest of the Iberian Peninsula in 711, there exists no reference testifying to a lasting presence of the conquerors in territories north of the Miño River (Pallares and Portela 1996: 167). The military leader Musa ibn Nusayr did visit Lugo a few years after 711, but the brief references by the thirteenth century historian Ibn al-Atir and by Al-Maqqari (Pallares and Portela 1996: 165) in the seventeenth century, suggest that the North did not attract the new rulers of the Iberian Peninsula, other than as the target of sporadic raids, such as Al-Mansour's sacking of Santiago in 977 (Pallares and Portela 1996: 182). Although there does seem to have been a more lasting Berber presence in the lands between the Miño and the Douro Rivers, during the reign of Alfonso III (866-910), the Christians had definitively established the borders of their kingdom at the Douro River. During military conflicts in more southern areas of the peninsula, displaced Mozarabs fled to the North and thereby may have transmitted Mozarabic and Arabic words to Galician-Portuguese. As Portuguese evolved and differentiated itself from its northern sister variety, approximately one thousand Arabisms enriched its lexicon (Teyssier 1980; Machado 1991), owing to the presence of Mozarabs living in southern Portugal. Galician has significantly fewer Arabisms and this present investigation attempts to identify and to explain some of these elements, which were most likely introduced into Galician by some direct borrowing from early, albeit brief, linguistic contact with Arabic and Berber speakers, by Mozarabs seeking refuge in lands where Galician-Portuguese was spoken, by lexical borrowing from Castilian as an intermediary, during centuries of its political dominance, and by borrowings from Portuguese, which has served as a model during the recent efforts of standardizing Galician (ILG/RAG 1996: 10). Some studies have

addressed this topic (Frías Conde 2000; Corriente 1998); others have dealt with Arabisms present in early *cantigas* (Paredes Núñez 1987; Corriente 1985) or some curiosities of Galician, such as the unique *alferga* (Baldinger 1971: 63). Corriente (1998) offers a list of Arabisms in Galician that was compiled from the *Diccionario normativo galego- castellan*, the same investigator has also published a dictionary (Corriente 1999) which discusses Arabisms in the totality of Iberian Romance. Although much less numerous than in Castilian and Portuguese, Galician has Arabisms in many domains, including jobs and professions, the military, administration, plants, animals, industries, agriculture, the sciences and mathematics, units of measure, topography, articles of luxury, clothing, musical instruments, and games. We have assembled a list of Galician Arabisms that consists of twenty-five semantic categories. The list is presented in the Appendix and has served as a point of departure in isolating the terms analyzed in this study.

3. Methodology and Results

A list of some four hundred fifty Galician words, most likely of Arabic origin, was compiled by consulting the *Pequeno diccionario xerais da lingua* (1997), Franco Grande's (1981) *Diccionario Galego-Castelán e vocabulario castelán-galego*, Estravís' (1995) *Dicionário da língua galega*, Frías Conde (2000), and Federico Corriente's (1999) *Diccionario de arabismos y voces afines en iberorromance*. Since the dictionaries will be cited extensively in this article, the *Pequeno diccionario xerais da lingua* will be denoted as the Pequeno Xerais; the *Diccionario Galego-Castelán e vocabulario castelán-galego* as simply Franco Grande and the *Diccionario de arabismos y voces afines en iberorromance* as Corriente. Based on the Arabisms, twelve entries of words associated uniquely to Galician-Portuguese were isolated and their etymologies were investigated: Table 1 summarizes these terms. The appendix contains the complete list.

Table 1: Arabisms in Galician not present in Castilian.

Galician	Arabic etymology	Castilian	Definition
alcatra (noun)	al- qatana	rabadilla de los bóvidos	rump steak
alcouve (noun)	al-háwd	semillero	seed bed
aldrogada/ aldroga (noun)	al-xudra	comida mal hecha (aldroga=roncha)	aldrogada=poorly prepared food; aldroga= welt
alferga (noun)	<i>hílqa(t alxiyáta)</i> <i>hílga= circular, rounded</i>	dedal	thimble
alfóndega (noun)	xuttáfa <i>al funduq</i>	pez volador	flying fish
algueirada (noun)	al-gara	reunión alegre, parranda	tumult;revel
alporca (noun)	xinzirah	escrófula	scrofula
arfar (verb)	ad+lahaθ+ar	jadear	to pant
azabal (noun)	zábl	excremento de un animal	animal excrement
cáceres (noun)	qassara (verb)	huecos hechos en el yugo para colocar las correas	notches to place the straps of a yoke
garfo (noun)	Garfah (handful)	tenedor	fork
xilmendreiro (noun)	jillawz (noun)	melocotonero	peach tree

alcatra

The word *alcatra* is defined by Estravís as a ‘piece of meat- rump steak of beef’, with the additional meaning ‘rotteness, decay’. Corriente registers the meaning ‘rump steak’ and offers the etymology ‘rear end’. ‘Qatana’ is most certainly the original word in Arabic as it means according to Cortés “*espalda baja, parte más estrecha de la espalda*” (lower back, the narrowest part of the back).

The original [q], a voiceless uvular stop, not present in Galician, was adapted as a voiceless velar occlusive [k]. Galician-Portuguese distinguishes itself from other varieties of Iberian Romance by the loss of intervocalic *-n-*. The

definite article *al* was assimilated as well, perhaps as the term present a well-defined notion (Sayahi 2003). In spite of the fact that the origin of the epenthetic *r* is not clear, the adaptation of *al qatana* to *alcatra* follows normal phonetic processes in Galician, and since both the Arabic and the Galician terms possess similar semantic notions, their common etymology is virtually certain. It is important to note at this point that the fact that *alcatra* and other Arabisms are also present in Portuguese can be perceived as additional evidence of the close socio-historical links between Portuguese and Galician.

alcouve

Corriente (1999: 144) records the Galician Arabism *alcouve* which refers to a ‘seed bed’. He gives the Arabic source word as *al-háwd*, which means ‘division of a field for irrigation purposes’. The form is not found in Castilian, although it is present in Navarese. The phonetical adaptation is a characteristic example of how the diphthong ‘aw’ evolved to the falling diphthong ‘ou’- a very typical adaptation in Galician- portuguese; for example *aurum* in Latin became *ouro* (gold). The Arabic laryngeal [ح], not present in Galician, was adapted as [k].

aldroga

Corriente records the term *aldroga* as unique to Galician, with the meaning of ‘a welt’. The Pequeto Xerais does not contain the word, but Franco Grande defines *aldrogada/aldroqueira* as ‘poorly cooked food’. Estravís describes ‘*aldrogar*’ as ‘to work without savvy/skill’. Corriente (1999) defines the term as ‘welt’ and considers the etymology of the word parallel to that of *droga*, which he (Corriente 1999: 302) attributes to the Andalusian Arabic root {h.t.r}. Franco Grande’s entry of *aldrogada* coincides with a semantic notion presented by the Arabic ‘*xudra*’. In Arabic, the word ‘*xudra*’ means according to Cortés “parálisis, anestesia, entumecimiento” (paralysis, anesthesia, numbness) which could be the result of ‘poorly cooked food’. It is probable that the association between the product and the result led to the borrowing of this token to mean the cause rather than the result, although the semantic relationship remains uncertain.

As is frequently the case, the Arabic definite article *al* accompanies the lexicalization of the Arabism into Galician. Metathesis of the consonant blend *dr* with the ‘x’ (a palatal sibilant) could give ‘aldruxa’. In Galician-Portuguese the palatal sibilant is phonemic. However, if the word entered the Galician lexicon before the development of that phoneme or if it entered Galician via a Mozarabic variety, which had previously manipulated it, the palatal sibilant was adapted as a voiced velar stop [g].

alferga

The Galician term *alferga* has attracted a lot of attention throughout the years. Baldinger (1963: 63) signalled the word as an Arabism unique to Galician and to ‘certain dialects’ of North Africa which we were not able to confirm with native speakers from the region. The word means ‘thimble’ and is listed in the *Pequeno Xerais*, the *Franco Grande* and in *Estravís*. Corriente attributes its etymology to *hílqa(t alxiyáta)* which he records in his dictionary of Andalusian Arabic as well. In standard Arabic today the word thimble is expressed by ‘kushhtuban’ or ‘qam? Al-xiyata’.

Alferga most likely derives from the first part of the expression *hílqa(t alxiyáta)*, *hílqa*, with prefixation of the definite article *al-*. *Hílqa* means ‘circular, something round’, as the base of a thimble. The *h*, a laryngeal voiceless fricative consonant, was adapted as *f*, characteristic of other Arabisms in Galician-Portuguese, such as *alfaia* (jewel), (*alhaja* in Castilian) and similar to the Galician-Portuguese retention of the Latin initial *f-*. The original [q], a voiceless uvular stop, not present in Galician, was adapted as a voiced velar occlusive [g]. The *l* was adapted as *r*, as in the case of *arfar* (vid. infra).

alfóndega

Both *Franco Grande* and *Estravís* define *alfóndega* by the frequent Galician term ‘*escacho*’ - a kind of salt water fish with a long, pink body, of the family *Exocoetidae*, known in English as the flying fish, and in Spanish as *pez volador*. Corriente (1999: 163) considers the word to be unique to Galician and

defines it as ‘*golondrina, pez volador*’, that is, ‘swallow, flying fish’. The swallow is known as *andoriña* in Galician and in Portuguese as *andorinha*; in Castilian as *golondrina*; all of these come from the Latin *hirundo*. The same fish is called *poisson Volant* or *Hirondelle de mer* in French thanks to a similar calquing process. However, in Modern Arabic this fish is called ‘as-samak at-tayaar’ meaning flying fish while ‘xuttaf al-bahr’ refers to tern.

The Galician phonetic adaptation of this word is not clear. Corriente (1999: 163) suggests that it may be associated metaphorically with the Arabic *al funduq* ‘the inn’ supposedly because the fish always appeared on the monotonous menus of the inns. In fact, *alfóndega* exists in Castilian and means ‘inn’. The phonetic adaptation from *al funduq* to *alfóndega* is quite easy to see, suggesting a process of semantic borrowing in which an original Arabic term acquires a quite different meaning.

alqueirada

Alqueirada, and/or similar variations such as the verbs *alqueirar/alqueirear* appear in the Pequeno Xerais, the Franco Grande and the Estravís and means ‘revel, carousal, noisy tumult’. The form *alqueirada*, strictly speaking, is unique to Galician, although a very similar term *algarada* occurs in Spanish; these words share the same origin, namely *algara*. Through a process of semantic expansion the word, which originally refers to ‘small wars’, began to refer to the noise that accompanies them and finally in modern times in Galician it has become to describe the noise of a group of people feasting.

Upon adaptation into Galician, the falling diphthong *ei* replaced the tonic *a*. The origin of that diphthong in Galician is often the result of metathesis of the Yod *materia* > *maderia* > *madeira*. The original Arabic form does not suggest such a possible scenario, and the *ei* of *alqueirada* may have resulted by analogy, similar to processes seen in the formation of hyper-Galicianisms (ILG 1983: 54), for example, *primavera* is often represented as *primaveira*, induced by form such as *veiga*. Frías Conde (2000: 170) illustrates some Galician and Castilian Arabisms which contain the diphthong *ei* as a transformation of the Arabic *ay*, for

example, *azzáyt* > *aceite* (oil). The suffix *-ada* used here a typical morpheme indicating a collective.

alporca

Franco Grande and Estravís explain *alporca* as the sickness ‘scrofula of the neck glands’ as does Corriente who attributes it as a semantic calque of the Arabic *xinzirah*. Corriente in his dictionary of Andalusian Arabic mentions the term for escrofula ‘?lat al.xanazir al-jismiya’, which literally means ‘the sickness of the pigs’. The case of this word would be a process of calque, hence the presence of ‘porca’ meaning *sow, female pig*, through which Galician has copied the meaning and calqued the term instead of borrowing the Latin word (*scrofulae*) as does Spanish and English.

arfar

Arfar is a relatively common verb in Galician-Portuguese, although it may be considered more frequent in learned registers; a synonym in Galician for *arfar* is *acorar*. It is defined as ‘to pant/ to gasp for air’ in the Pequeno Xerais, the Franco Grande as well as the Estravís. Corriente also records the meaning ‘to pant’ and considers that meaning as unique to Galician-Portuguese, although other Iberian romance varieties use the verb *arfar* to denote the activity of a boat lurching or pitching, a metaphorical extension which most likely entered other romance languages via Galician-Portuguese. Corriente explains the etymology as the Arabic root *lahaθ* with the romance prefix *a/d-*, shortened to *a-*, and the suffix *-ar*, which represents the thematic vowel morpheme of the first verb conjugation in Galician plus the infinitive morpheme *-r*. In Arabic, however, the root is [lahaθ]. Corriente (1999: 222) refers to a form in Castilian and Portuguese, *alfar*, with the ‘*l*’ faithful to the original root. The first *r* in *arfar* may have originated from liquid replacement *r > l*, a process frequent in some varieties of Andalusian and Carribean Spanish. The *f* most likely is a Galician- Portuguese rendering of the Arabic ‘*h*’ a laryngeal, voicess, fricative consonant, not present in the Galician

phonetic inventory when *arfar* was lexicalized. This adaptation is similar to the maintenance in Galician of the initial *f*- from Latin source words.

azabal

Franco Grande defines *azabal* as ‘excrement of the hare, rabbit or partridge’. Corriente also collected the word but assigns it a broader meaning as ‘animal excrement’, derived from the Arabic Andalusian etymology of *zabl* which is still used today in modern standard Arabic and the majority of the dialects where it has become to mean any thing that is not valuable as well as ‘rubbish’.

The initial *a* of *azabal* corresponds to an allomorph of the pre-posed Arabic definite article *al* in which the *l* is assimilated to [θ] because of the presence of the following Arabic ‘sun’ letter [θ]. The last syllable is tonic, which differs from the original Arabic word. The last vowel was originally a short vowel adapted as *a*. The Galician form has been also adapted as a verb in Galician, *azaballarse* (Corriente 1999: 246), meaning ‘to dirty oneself upon eating’.

cáceres

Cáceres is a common noun listed in both Franco Grande and Estravís with the meaning ‘notches or holes in which to place the straps or poles of a yoke’. Corriente (1999: 267) offers the same entry and meaning, exclusive to Galician, which along with the homonymous toponym in Extremadura, derives from *kásr*. However, in Arabic the verb ‘*qassara*’ means to shorten and to limit the movement of an animal. Even today in North Africa it can be used to mean tying an animal with a short rope so that it can not go astray.

The verb ‘*qassara*’ seems the more likely source for the *cáceres*, especially in regards to its similar semantic properties. As in the case of *alcatra*, the [q], a voiceless uvular stop, not present in Galician, was adapted as a voiceless velar occlusive [k]. The final *-s* represents the plural morpheme. Estravís records the singular form as *cácere*, although the term is frequently used in the plural. The first *a*, is the tonic vowel, as in the Arabic *qassara*. The following atonic vowels could correspond to short Arabic vowels, interpreted in

Galician as *e*. The intervocalic *-c-*, is pronounced as [s] in many occidental varieties of Galician, but as [θ] in the central and oriental blocks. The original Arabic sibilant is an emphatic *s*, a double consonant which receives additional emphasis.

garfo

Garfo is the most frequent word in Portuguese for ‘fork’ and it is an Arabism derived from *garfah* ‘handful’. With the recent efforts of normativization of Galician, much effort has been devoted to the removal of Castilianisms from Galician, and in many cases, Portuguese has served as a model. In this example, a Portuguese Arabism is used to replace the very common term, *tenedor* (Castilian for ‘fork’). This example reinforces the idea mentioned earlier of the intimate relationship between Galician and Portuguese. Even though centuries have passed since the composition of the Galician-portuguese *cantigas*, modern Portuguese can offer lexical elements to Galician in its important normativization process.

xilmendreiro

Franco Grande defines the noun *xilmendreiro* as ‘peach tree’. It is found neither in the Pequeno Xerais, nor in the Franco Grande. Corriente (1999: 335) collects the Navarrese noun *gilmendro* and defines it as a kind of peach similar to the *pavía* (the cling peach) and relates *gilmendro* to the same Arabic etymology *jillawaz* which produced the Galician *xilmendreiro*. In an article which appeared prior to his dictionary, Corriente (1996: 6–7) defines ‘*jillawz*’ as ‘hazelnut, filbert’. The process that we observe here is that Galician has borrowed the word but not the meaning and assigned a different meaning that falls near it (both referring to fruits) which might have caused the confusion. This is a fact that is quite common as the same fruit can have different names (*durazno* vs *melocotón* in Spanish) or the same word can have a different yet very close meaning (*batix* in North Africa means melon and in the Middle East it means watermelon).

Only first syllable of *xilmendreiro* is recognizable as adaptation from *jillawz*. The initial voiced palatal sibilant evolved in Galician as a voiceless

palatal sibilant, although Portuguese retains the voiced allophone. The final suffix *-eiro* is a suffix denoting fruit trees- *pexegueiro* is the more frequent term for peach tree.

4. Final notes

In addition to presenting the Arabisms in Galician (see Appendix) and discussing the ones not present in Castilian as such in detail, this study draws the attention to an important fact regarding Arabisms in Galician and Iberian Romance languages in general. This fact consists in the great variability that the process of adaptation exhibits, both morphophonological and semantic, and which immediately becomes obvious even in a small corpus such as the one discussed here. This irregularity could only be explained by a variation in the speakers' competence in the languages involved and the different sociolinguistic phenomena that accompany language contact. Since the field of sociolinguistics has proven that the conversational behavior of bilingual speakers, mainly code-switching, may lead to lexical and structural borrowing, we need to approach the study of certain Arabisms in Iberian Romance languages not as a lexico-semantic gap filling strategy but rather as a permanent result of sustained language contact. The fact that Castilian does not have these borrowings suggests that Galician could also have done without them, and the same can be said about the exclusive Arabisms in Castilian not present in other Iberian Romance languages. As a result, there is a need to adopt a historical sociolinguistic approach that would be able to account for what may appear to be irregular and sometimes even ambiguous adaptation of borrowed tokens. In such approach the role of the variation in speech production and perception should be given serious attention given that it is central to a better understanding of lexical borrowing processes.

Appendix: Table of Arabisms in Galician with Castilian Equivalent or Definition

abelmosco	abelmosco	alicate(s)	alicates
abelorio	abalorio	alicerce	cimiento
acea	aceña	almacén	almacén
aceal	acial	almafí(maril)	marfil
acebre	cardenillo	almagre	almagre
aceite	aceite	almanaque	almanaque
acelga	acelga	almirante	almirante
achacar	achacar	almiscre	almizcle
acibeche	azabache	almoeda	almoneda
acicalar	acicalar	almofada	almohada
acicate	acicate	almofía	jofaina
adaíl	adalid	almogávar	almogávar
adamascar	adamascar	almoravide	almorávide
adarga	adarga	almorrás	almorranas
adelfa/adelfal	adelfa	almotacé	almotacén
adi(u/b)al	cuerda	almoxarife	almojarife
adobe	adobe	almuíña	almunia
aduana	aduana	alpargata	alpargata
afagar	halagar	alpiste	alpiste
aforrar	ahorrar	alporca	escrófula (calco)
alacrán	alacrán	algueiro/ argueiro	juerguista
alamar	alamar	alquimia	alquimia
alambique	alambique	alquitara	alquitara
alaranxado	anaranjado	alxaba	aljaba
alarde	alarde	álxebra	álgebra
alarido	alarido	alxemas	aljama
alarife	maestro de obras	alxibe	aljibe
alarve	montículo (Corriente); rústico, grosero (Estravís)	alxube	aljube-cárcel
alazán	alazán	ámago	sámago
albacea	albacea	amalgamar	amalgamar
albaialde	albayalde	amarfallar/amarfañar/chafallar	chapeucear
albanel	albañil	ámbar	ambar
albará	albarán	amboa	tinaja
albaricoque	albaricoque	amea	almena
albaroque	alboroque	andaluz	andaluz
albeite/ albéitar	albéitar.	andamio	andamio
albízaras (s.f.)	albricias	androlla	cierto embutido
albóndega	albóndiga	anil	añil
albornoz	albornoz	algueirada	reunión alegre
alboroto	alboroto	ante	ciervo; ante
alborozo	alborozo	antimonio	antimonio
algalia	perfume	apaxar	acariciar
algarabía	algarabía	árabe	árabe

algarear/ algueirar	algarear	arancel	arancel
algarismo	alguarismo	arfar	jadear
algazara	algazara	argola	argolla
algodón	algodón	arrabalde	arrabal
alguacil	alguacil	arracada	arete
arraíán	arrayán	barazo	cuerda para ahorcar
arrais	arráez patrón dunha embarcación	barbacá	barbacana
arramplar	llevar de un sitio todo lo que se pue	barrabás	barrabás
arrecife	arrecife	barraca	barraca
arroaz	arroaz	barregán/á	barragán/a
aroba	aroba	barrio	barrio
arroz	arroz	bata	bata
arsenal	arsenal	batea	mejillonera
asirio	asirio	batea	bateia
ata	hasta	baza	baza
atabal	tamboril	bazar	bazar
atalaia	atalaya	belén	belén
atavío/ ataviar	atavío	benxamín	benjamín
ateigar	atestar; llenar; entalegar	bereber	bereber
atracar	atracar	berexena	berenjena
atún	atún	bergamota	bergamota
auxe	auge	bórax	bórax
aval	aval	boro	boro
avaría/ avariar	avería	breca	breca
avatar	avatar	brico	vaso de barro
axóuxere	casabel	cábala	cábala
azabal	excremento de un animal	cabil	cabila
azafata	azafata	cáceres	huecos hechos en el yugo para colocar las correas
azafrán	azafrán	café	café
azagaia	azagaya-lanza	cáfila	cáfila
azar	azar(suerte)	cafre	cafre
azar	azahar(flor)	cala	ensenada;alcala
azo(u)gue	azogue	calaceiro/ lacaceiro/lacazan	holgazán
azotea	azotea	caldeo	caldeo
azouta	azote	calibre	calibre
azucena	azucena	califa	califa
azucre	azúcar	camita	camita
azul	azul	canana	cinto para levar balas
azulexo	azulejo	candi	cande/i
babucha	babucha	candil	lámpada

Arabisms in Galician

bácoro	cerdo	caqui	caqui
badana	piel curtida de oveja; badana	caravana	caravana
badulaque	persona de poco juicio; vago	carmesí	carmesí
baldar	impedir una enfermedad el uso de un miembro	carraca	navío algo que no funciona bien
balde, de	de balde	carrán	alcarrán
balde, en/ baluto	enbalde	carraza	garrapata
baldón	injuria/baldón	faquir	faquir
baldosa	baldosa	faramalla	faramalla
baraza	trampa para cazar	faraón	faraón
caviar	caviar	fardo	fardo
cazo	cazo	fargallada	descuido
cazurro/a	testarudo	fargallo	harapo
ceca	zeca	fariseo	fariseo
ceifa	sega- gran devastación	farra	farr
celamín	celamín	farruco/a	fuerte- tiene buena salud
cénit	zénit/cénit	fatel	prenda parecida al mandil
cenoria	zanahoria	fatia	rebanada
cero	cero	fazaña	hazaña
chacal	chacal	fez	fez
chafariz	surtidor	fideo	fideo
chal	chal	fonda	fonda
chaleco/chaleque	chaleco	foula	espuma del mar
chanca	zoco	fulano	fulano
charco	charco	fustán	fustán
cherna	un pez; cherna	gabán	gabán
chilaba	chilaba	gabela	gabela
chufa	chufa	gacela	gacela
ciar	ciar	galápago	galápago
cifra	cifra	galbana	pereza/galbana
cigarrón	disfraz de carnaval máscara	galdracha	holgazana
circonio	circonio	gañán/ana	mozo de la-branza/gañán
cirolas	zaragüelles	gandaina	gandaya
cofiño	cestiño	gándara	gándara
cola	cola	gandulo	folgazán
cotifar	manosear	garduña	un mamífero
cúfico	cúfico	garfo	tenedor
cúrcuma	cúrcuma	garneato	parte superior de la garganta
dado	dado	garrafa	garrafa
damasco	tela fuerte	gasa	gasa

dinar	dinar	gaspallo	gazpacho
diván	diván	gato	gato
droga	droga	godomecil	guada(l)mecí
druso	druso	guitarra	guitarra
elixir	elixir	harén	harén
embarazar	baraza-árabe	haxix	hachich
embelecar	engañar con artificios	hélixira	hegira
emir	emir	horda	horda
engarzar	engarzar	hurí	hurí
enxoval	ajuar	imán	imán
escabeche	escabeche	iogur	yogur
espinaca	espinaca	fanar	mutilar
faca	faca	fanega	fanega
falcatrúa	ardid	fanega	fanega
falleba	falleba	fanfarrón	fanfarrón
falúa	falúa/faluca	islam	islam
ismaelita	ismaelita	nafta	nafta
khan	Kan	naipe	naipe
laca/ lacre	laca	nardo	nardo
laranxa	naranja	nebrí	neb(l)í
latón	latón	nenúfar	nenúfar
laúde	laúd	nezcre	lanzadera
leilán	leila	noca	crustáceo
leiloio	lailán	nora	noria
leviatán	leviatán	nuca	nuca
levita	levita	odalisca	mujer de un harén
lilaila	lilaila	oxalá/ ogallá	ojalá
lima	lima	pato	pato
limón/ limoeiro/ limonita	limón	paxá	pachá
louco	loco	ponche	ponche
machicar/ machucar	masticar	quif	quif
mago	mago	quilate	quilate
mahometano	mahometano	quina	quina
manaman	de delante	rabel	instrumento
mandil	mandil	raz(z)ia	razia
maquía	maquila	rebato/ arrebato	(ar)rebato
marabú	marabú	redoma	vasilla de vidro
marcasita	marcasita	refén	refén
marfil	marfil	regeifa	regaifa
marfollo	marfuz	resma	resma
maroma	maroma	ribete	ribete
marrán/ana	marrano	rolda	patrulla nocturna; Santa Compañía
martagón	martagón	roque	roque
masicote	mazacote	safena	safena
mastaba	mastaba	salepo	salepo
mate	en ajedrez	samba	samba
matraz	matraz	sándalo	sándalo
matula	matula	sandía	sandía
mazapán	mazapán	saramago	jaramago

Arabisms in Galician

mazaroca mazaroco/a	mazorca	sarraceno/a	sarraceno
mazmorra	mazmorra	satanás	satanás
médano	médano	sebesta	sebestén
melena	melena	sena	sene
melena	melena	serafín	serafín
mequetrefe	mequetrefe	sésamo	sésamo
mesquiño	mesquino	sidra	sidra
mesquita	mezquita	simonía	simonía
momia	momia	simún	viento muy fuerte; simún
mono/a	mono	nácaras	homúnculo
moscado	moscado	nadir	nadir
mozárabe	mozárabe	xacobeo	jacobeo
mudéxar	mudéjar	xadrez	ajedrez
mulato/a	mulato	xara/ xaral	arbusto
nácara	nácar: sustancia dentro das conchas	xareta	costura
sultán	sultán	sofá	sofá
sura	sura	solimán	solimán
tabaco	tabaco	sosa	sosa
tabal	envase de madeira para guardar sardinas	sufí	sufí
tabique	tabique	xarope	jarabe
tacaño	tacaño	xasmín	jasmín
tafetá	tafetán	xeque	xadrez
tafilete	tafilete	xerife	je/arife
tafona	tahona	xerra	jarra
tafur	tahur	xiba	jibia
tagarino	tagarino	xibón	camiseta para niños
tagra	tagra	xilaba	una túnica
taifa	bandería; partido político	xilmendreio	melocotonero
talco	talco	xineta	gineta
taleiga	talega- caudal monetario- bolsa	xinete	jinete
talismán	talismán	xirafa	jirafa
támara	támara	xitano	gitano
tamarindo	tamarindo	xota	jota
tambor/ tamboril	tambor	xubileu	jubileo
tanda	tanda	xudeu	judío
tara	defecto- predisposición	xurelo	un pez
tarabella/caavilla/martabela	tarabella	zafar	zafar; ensuciar/ marcharse
tarefa	tarea	zafío	zafío
tarifa	tarifa	zafra	yunque
tarima	tarima	zafranada	bofetada
tarrafa	aparato de pesca	zafrar	arrojar
tarraxa	taferraga	zaga	zaga

tarro	tarro	zagal	zagal
tártago	insecto	zaino	zaino
tártaro	tártaro	zoco	zoco
taza	taza	zume	zumo
tecla	tecla	zuna	odio/ aversión/ manía/ obstinación resabio de las caballerías
tega	una medida		
tixola	sartén		
toldo	toldo		
tulipán	tulipán		
turbante	turbante		
túzaro	huraño		
xabaryl	jabalí		
xabeira	nido de pulpo		
xacia	jácenta(puente)		

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