

The first published vocabulary of Moroccan Arabic

A “re-edition” of Germain Moïette’s 1683 *Dictionnaire François-Arabe*

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The present paper is a “re-edition” of the earliest known vocabulary of Moroccan Arabic to be formally published, a pioneering work that constitutes the final chapter of Frenchman Germain Moïette’s 1683 account of his captivity in Morocco. Captured by Barbary corsairs and sold into slavery in 1670, Moïette spent almost eleven years in several Moroccan towns, which allowed him to interact with fluent speakers of the colloquial language and eventually learn it himself. Moïette’s *Dictionnaire François-Arabe* is a highly valuable source for the history of North African Arabic because it provides us with first-hand data from the Arabic varieties spoken in late seventeenth-century Morocco. In our paper, we have attempted to identify each of the 854 expressions in Moïette’s *Dictionnaire François-Arabe*, provide them a more accurate transcription and English translation, and note associated linguistic features with implications for the historical study of Moroccan dialects.

Keywords: historical linguistics, Moroccan Arabic, Maghrebi Arabic, diachrony, lexicography.

1. Introduction¹

In this paper we present a newly ordered and interpreted “re-edition” of *Dictionnaire arabe*, a French-Moroccan Arabic² wordlist compiled by Frenchman German Moïette and published in 1683 as the eighteenth and last chapter of his captivity account.³ Moïette was nineteen years old when he embarked, along with a cousin and a friend, on a ship bound for the West Indies. Unfortunately, the vessel never made its way to the Caribbean, as it was attacked by Barbary corsairs off the coast of

¹ Please note that examples taken from works and sources other than Moïette (1683) are given in our own system of transcription and translated into English.

² In this paper, the placename “Morocco” is employed in a broad sense to denote the territory occupied by modern-day Morocco (excluding Western Sahara). As regards “Moroccan Arabic,” it refers to the vernacular varieties of Arabic that are or were spoken across the territory of modern-day Morocco.

³ See Moïette, Germain, *Relation de la captivité du Sieur Moïette dans les Royaumes de Fez et de Maroc, où il a demeuré pendant onze ans*, Paris, 1683. A Dutch edition of this book was published in Leiden in 1707.

Normandy. As a result of this unlucky event, Moüette was taken prisoner and soon afterwards sold into slavery upon his arrival to the Moroccan harbour town of Sale on October 25th, 1670. After being bought and sold by several masters and having lived in multiple Moroccan cities (Meknes, Fes El-Bali, Ksar El-Kebir), he was eventually ransomed by Mercedarian Friars and left Africa on February 25th, 1681.⁴

Upon his return to France, Moüette composed a compelling narrative of his life in Morocco, in which he recounted his experiences as a captive in a world vastly different from his own. Navigating the intricate web of late seventeenth-century Moroccan society, the account provides invaluable insights into its customs, traditions, and way of life, and Moüette has been recognized accordingly as an early “historian” of the Alaouite dynasty.⁵ However, the Arabic language content of the work has only recently been given scholarly attention.⁶ The chapter devoted to the French-Moroccan Arabic wordlist runs from pages 330 to 362 and is entitled *Dictionnaire arabesque*, although in the index it appears as *Alphabet des principaux termes de la langue arabesque dont on se sert dans le pays*. This glossary contains a total of 854 French lexical items and expressions that are listed in alphabetical order, with their corresponding translations into Moroccan Arabic given with ad hoc spellings in Latin script.⁷ It includes terms from various semantic fields such as everyday objects, tools, parts of the body, animals, family, placenames, food, numbers, months, as well as short phrases essential to basic communication.

While there are earlier sources for the study of Moroccan Arabic,⁸ Moüette’s work is one of the earliest and largest Moroccan Arabic vocabularies among those that predate Lerchundi’s 1892 *Vocabulario español árabe del dialecto de Marruecos*.⁹ The linguistic importance of the material under study lies also in its having been collected by someone with no previous knowledge of Arabic through “full immersion” in a vernacular Arabic-speaking environment over a period of almost eleven years.¹⁰

⁴ For a detailed overview on the life of Moüette and his works, see González Vázquez (2014: 65-73).

⁵ See, e.g., Turbet-Delof (1976).

⁶ See González Vázquez (2014) for an earlier description of the narrative and some of its Arabic linguistic content.

⁷ It should be noted that alphabetical order is not always strict.

⁸ The overwhelming majority of these sources consist of literary works, letters and notarial documents written in Middle Arabic. For a detailed list of these materials, see Vicente (2012) and Meouak (2023).

⁹ The largest vocabulary of Moroccan Arabic to be published prior to Lerchundi’s is that included in Dombay’s (1800) grammar; see Dombay (1800: 53-136). Another late eighteenth-century source for the study of Moroccan Arabic’s lexicon is P. Patricio de la Torre’s *Vocabulista*. A linguistic analysis of this work has been conducted by Moscoso García (2017).

¹⁰ It goes without saying that the non-scientific nature of Moüette’s work mandates caution when dealing with the data he provides. His phonetic transcriptions are rudimentary and often inconsistent, and his translations are sometimes inaccurate. Despite that, Moüette’s *Dictionnaire* is one of the most detailed records available of what late seventeenth-century Moroccan Arabic might have sounded like.

The manner in which Moüette presents linguistic data suggests that he acquired basic Moroccan Arabic grammatical notions, and that he was able to communicate on at least a rudimentary level.¹¹ Moüette's *Dictionnaire* is also of potential value to scholars of Early Modern French, as it yields interesting data about the spelling rules, the phonetics and the lexicon of this Romance language during the second half of the seventeenth century.

2. Preliminary dialectological observations

The main objective of this article is to “re-edit” Moüette's wordlist by identifying the Moroccan Arabic words it contains and providing them in a modern, semi-phonemic transcription. This endeavour is intended to lay the groundwork for future studies, which will be able to more easily draw from the wordlist, now reorganized with the Arabic entries in alphabetical order, to better characterize the state of Moroccan Arabic in Moüette's day. We offer here some preliminary remarks in support of those studies.

Mouëtte hardly gives any data about the linguistic varieties from which he drew the material for his vocabulary. He simply states that the terms included in his wordlist belong to “an Arabic language” (*langue arabesque*) that is used in the kingdoms of Fez, Marrakesh (*Maroc*) and Tafilalt (*Tafillet*).¹² This statement is consistent with the composite nature of Moüette's vocabulary, in which several words seem to have been taken from different Moroccan varieties.¹³ For instance, the word ‘nerve/vein’ arises both as <Laraig> (*la-ʕṛaḡ*) and <Laraeq> (*la-ʕṛaḡ*), each showing a different realization of the historical phoneme *q.¹⁴ The same is true for the interrogative ‘who,’ which surfaces both as <Milhau> (*mānhu?* ‘who is it?’) and <Schon-hadac> (*škūn hādāk?* ‘who is that?’). A likely explanation for this apparent phonetic and lexical variation is that the “dialect” at hand is a mixed one, where features from different

¹¹ Moüette often uses spaces, apostrophes and hyphens in order to distinguish between word classes, e.g.: <L'fequia> *l-fākya* ‘the fruits,’ <Chal hadac chy> *šḥāl hādāk š-ši* ‘how much does that cost?’ <Atte-alou> *ʕṭi-ha lu* ‘give it to him.’ Furthermore, he shows a certain familiarity with Moroccan Arabic nominal and verbal inflection, e.g.: <dielli> *dyāl-i* ‘mine,’ <diellec> *dyāl-ək* ‘yours,’ <diello> *dyāl-u* ‘his,’ <achabet> *āš ḥabbīt* ‘what do you want?’

¹² See Moüette (1683: 330).

¹³ These varieties could be those spoken in the places where Moüette lived. This hypothesis has already been put forward by González Vázquez (2014: 72-73).

¹⁴ The velar voiced reflex of Old Arabic */q/ is generally regarded as a conspicuous phonetic feature of Bedouin varieties, whereas its voiceless counterparts are mainly attested in sedentary vernaculars, cf. Cantineau (1960: 68).

varieties combine and interwine.¹⁵ Given that Mouëtte ultimately composed the vocabulary in Europe and seems to have been drawing from his own knowledge, it might be best to simply classify it as his own personal idiolect, albeit with primary input from the interior urban centers of northern central Morocco.

While the vocabulary cannot therefore be seen as a reliable account of any one variety of Moroccan Arabic, it is still viable as a record of extant features within a general region. It is a rich source for phonological information, as Mouëtte's Latin-script rendition of Arabic words makes clear certain phonetic features that may have otherwise been obscured had they been recorded in Arabic script. Morphosyntactic information is more limited, seeing as many entries give only single words (mostly nouns), but the presence of a few more complex phrases allows for some generalizations. Finally, there are several particularly well represented lexical domains that stand out beyond even the baseline lexicographic value of the work. A brief sketch of these features follows.

2.1. Phonology

- The phonemic status of short vowels in many words is unclear, and deserves focused study. We have opted here for a provisional representation that approximates likely surface vocalizations, be they phonemic or simply allophonic. Among these, we note the clear presence of a short /u/ vocoid in several items, which may be interpreted as either a vowel or consonantal labialization: <Lemouc> *l-muxx* ~ *l-məxx*^w 'brain,' <Cubira befef> *k^wbīra bəzzāf* 'very big,' <Coutifa> *q^wṭifa* 'high-quality wool rug,' <Coubailfy> *xubbāzi* ~ *x^wəbbāzi* 'baker,' <Coufeba> *quṣba* ~ *q^wəṣba* 'kasbah,' <Lecolen> *lə-q^wlīn* 'rabbit,' <Leboufal> *lə-b^wṣəl* 'onion.'
- All instances of the etymological interdental fricatives */t̪/, */d̪/, */d̪̣/ show a merger to stops /t/, /d/, /d̪̣/, respectively: <Tom> *tūm* 'garlic,' <Metecal-de déheb> *mətqāl d-əd-dhəb* 'gold dinar,' <Leténin> *lə-tnīn* 'Monday,' <Leteleta> *t-tlāta* 'Wednesday' <Teilg> *təlž* 'snow,' <Defar> *ḏfār* 'nails,' <Leburgot> *l-buṛğūt* 'fleas.'
- Etymological */q/ is most commonly indicated as a uvular stop /q/: <L'cady> *l-qāḏi* 'judge,' <Lboucara> *l-buqra* 'cow,' <Lequefel> *lə-qfəl* 'lock,' etc. However, in a few lexical items it is /g/: <Leguemel> *lə-gmāl* 'lice,' <Gréga> *gərgāf* 'walnuts,' <legamera> *l-gamra* 'full moon,' <Le guemeg>

¹⁵ Examples of modern Moroccan mixed dialects are those of newly developed urban centres such as Casablanca and Marrakesh, see Aguadé (2018: 33).

l-gəmḥ ‘wheat,’ <Ergoud> *rgud* ‘sleep!’ This idiosyncratic distribution is similar to modern koine dialects.

- Similar to many modern-day dialects, the etymological phoneme */ǧ/ is realized as a stop prior to sibilants /s/, /z/, /ʒ/ and occasionally /t/: <Guaifas> *gāyza* ‘rafter,’ <Guezira> *gzīra* ‘island,’ <Goust’ayb> *gūz t-ṭīb* ‘nutmeg,’ <Guezers> *gzāyər* ‘Algiers,’ <Guelez> *gləs* ‘sit down!,’ <Guezery> *gazzāri* ‘butcher,’ <L’guibez> *l-gəbs* ‘plaster,’ <Lingaffe> *l-īngāš* ‘pears,’ <Techor> *tšūr* ‘villages’ (<*ǧšr).
- A few lexemes show interchange of the sibilants /s/ and /š/. The former becomes the latter in <Chereys> *šārīž* ‘fishpond’ (cf. *sārīž*) and <Ateich> *ʔtəš* ‘he sneezed’ (cf. *ʔtəs*). In the opposite direction, we have <Sequéma> *skīma* ‘bridle’ (cf. *škīma*), <Lafefar> *sfər* ‘act of shaving (?)’ (cf. *šəfra* ‘razor’), and <Stha> *sta* ‘rain’ (cf. *šta*). The latter phenomenon is today strongly associated with the Muslim dialect of old Meknes.
- Some entries seem to indicate that the definite article *l-* does not assimilate to /ž/: <L’géna> *l-žanna* ‘heaven,’ <L’gire> *l-žir* ‘lime, whitewash.’ But this is not conclusive, because Mouëtte does not generally represent the assimilated article, and terms such as <Gedery> ‘smallpox’ could be read as either *žadri* or *ž-žadri*, and <Géma> ‘mosque’ as *žāmaʔ* or *ž-žāmaʔ*.

2.2. Morphology

- Several pronouns are given as their own entries: <Anan> ‘I,’ <Intinan> ‘you’ (glossed *Toy*), <Inan> ‘you’ (glossed *Vous*), <Oüman> ‘they.’ We interpret the final <n> in these entries as Mouëtte’s attempt to represent an actual final vowel /a/ following a nasal consonant¹⁶. The 1SG *ana* and 2SG *ntīna* are clear, though also note the 2SG *nta* in the phrase <Qui-finta> *kīf nta* ‘how are you?.’ See the footnotes that accompany <Inan> and <Oüman> for discussion of these individually.
- Interrogative particles attested include < Ach...> *āš* ‘what?’, <Milhau> *mənhu* ‘who?’, <Schon> *škūn* ‘who ~ which one?’, <Fen> *fāyn* ‘where?’, <Qui-f...> *kīf* ‘how?’, and <Chal> *šḥāl* ‘how much?’
- Information on verbal inflections is limited. The 2SG perfective inflection is given inconsistently as *-t* in <Achabet> *āš ḥabbīt* ‘what do you want?’ but *-ti* in <fen-contay> *fāyn kunti* ‘where were you?’
- There is no trace of any preverbal durative marker such as *kā-* or *tā-* in the given verbal phrases, though this may simply be due to their limited number.
- Several items point to the addition of a suffix *-i* to common occupational patterns: <Guezery> *gazzāri* ‘butcher,’ <Sefary> *šəffāri* ‘boilermaker, coppersmith,’ <bacaly> *bəqqāli* ‘reseller, grocer’ <Coubailfy>

¹⁶ This is surely the case for the <n> in <Debanan> *dəbbāna* ‘fly,’ <Sequanen> *sxāna* ‘warm weather,’ <Zienan> *zīna* ‘beautiful.’

xəbbāzi ‘baker,’ <Hededin> *ḥaddādi* ‘farrier, blacksmith,’ <Zoüaquin> *zuwwāqi* ‘decorative painter.’ However, other items such as <Quérez> *xəṛṛāz* ‘shoemaker, cobbler,’ <Lehaded> *l-ḥaddād* ‘blacksmith, armourer’ and <ercaffe> *ṛəqqāš* ‘courier’ show the suffixless form of modern dialects.

- Many plural forms are attested in the list, e.g., <Lalouche> *la-ʕlūž* ‘renegades,’ <Lecodem> *l-xuddām* ‘subordinate military officers,’ <Louidin> *l-widān* ‘streams, brooks,’ <fenin> *snīn* ‘years.’ In some cases, Moüette includes a curious suffix <s> at the end of the plural; this is probably due to interference from French orthography, where the <s> would be silent, as is suggested when the same word is represented both with and without it: <Denoubs> *dnūb* ‘sins’ vs. <Sema-denoub-nan> *smaḥ dnūb-na!* ‘forgive our sins!’¹⁷ However, there are also some instances of apparently singular Arabic terms given with the final <s>, as in <Baháris>, which Moüette translates as the plural ‘seamen.’ These <s>- plurals may ultimately represent any combination of imperfect learning on Moüette’s part, a pidgin-type feature in use among Romance-speaking captives, or a fully borrowed plural suffix used by Moroccans themselves.¹⁸

2.3. Syntax

- Many compound nouns incorporate the genitive particle *d-*: <Dras **de** lymin> *d-drāf də-l-īmān* ‘right hand,’ <Dras **de** lazar> *d-drāf də-l-ʕasri* ‘left hand,’ <Jege-**del**ma> *(d)žāž d-əl-ma* ‘ducks,’ <Metecal-**de** déheb> *mətqāl d-əd-dhəb* ‘gold dinar,’ <Malē-**del**-benin> *mʕalləm d-əl-bni* ‘master bricklayer’ <Soradel-boten> *š-šurra d-əl-btən* ‘navel, belly button,’ <Oülets **del** jeja> *wlād d-ə(d)ž-žāža* ‘eggs,’ <Frac-**del**-hamē > *fṛax d-əl-ḥmām* ‘squab, young pigeons,’ <Lemelay **del** barot> *l-məlḥ d-əl-bārūd* ‘saltpetre,’ <Serac-**del**ma> *šəṛṛāq d-əl-ma* ‘syringe,’ <Demen-hadacchy> *d-mən hādāk š-ši* ‘whose is this?.’ There is no evidence of *mtāf*, the other widely used genitive particle in Morocco.
- The genitive *d-* has the form *dyāl* with pronominal suffixes, the full set of which is present: <Dielli> *dyāl-i* ‘my,’ <Diellec> *dyāl-ək* ‘your (sg.),’ <Diello> *dyāl-u* ‘his,’ <Di ella> *dyāl-ha* ‘her,’ <Dienna> *dyāl-na* ‘our,’ <Dielcum> *dyāl-kum* ‘your (pl.),’ <Di ellum> *dyāl-hum* ‘their.’
- The negative copula is *mā-ši*, as in most modern varieties: <Menchina> *mā-ši hna* ‘not here,’ <Manchi-feheg> *mā-ši šḥīḥ* ‘not strong.’

¹⁷ Note also <Oülets del jeja> ‘eggs,’ <Temenia-hyems> ‘8 days.’

¹⁸ As a matter of fact, Spanish loanwords in some Northern Moroccan varieties can be pluralized with suffixes *-s* and *-š* (Heath 1989: 134), e.g.: *byexos* ‘elders,’ *pāpōres* ‘freighters,’ *aletaš* ‘flippers, fins,’ cf. Guerrero (2015: 133). Interestingly enough, the use of these plural morphemes in Moroccan Judaeo-Arabic dialects is not restricted to Spanish loanwords and Arabic nouns can also take *-s* and *-š* to form the plural, cf. Lévy (1991: 145-149).

- There is evidence of *-ši* as a postposed negator: <Mahab-**chy**> *mā-ḥābb-ši ~ mā-nḥabb-ši* ‘I do not want,’ <Manfemat-**chy**> *mā-sməʔt-ši* ‘I did not hear,’ <Matá-tar**chy**> *mā-tʃaʔtəl-ši* ‘do not delay!’ However, some of Moüette’s glosses hint that it may have retained a more nominal sense of ‘a thing’ than it does in modern dialects: <Man-d**ichy**> *mā-ʃand-ī-ši* ‘I do not have anything,’ <Man-gib**chy**> *mā-nžib-ši* ‘I will not bring anything’ <Matarf-**chy**> *mā-taʃraf-ši* ‘you do not know anything.’ Contrast the less forceful <Mezel-méja> *mā-zāl mā-ža* ‘he hasn’t yet come,’ which hints that *-ši* might have been more markedly emphatic in Moüette’s day.

2.4. Lexicon

- Well attested here are the names of cultivated flora and their edible parts. Some of these are infrequent or variable in modern dialects: <Coufebar> *quṣbār* ‘chervil,’ <Falanças> *flānša* ‘watermelons,’ <Gous-t’ayb> *gūz t-ṭīb* ‘nutmeg,’ <Limas> *lima* ‘lemon,’ <Lingaffe> *l-īngāš* ‘pears,’ <Nóar> *nwa* ‘almonds,’ <Ould-nóa> *wuld n-nwa* ‘clove,’ <Zaimbóa> *zənbūf* ‘(bitter) oranges.’
- Several animal names are given, both domesticated and wild. Less common lexemes include <Berugo> *bərrūg* ‘cockerel,’ <Jege-delma> *(d)žāž d-əl-ma* ‘duck,’ and <Lin> *liyən* ‘deer.’ In several cases Moüette’s glosses reveal an attempt to equate African fauna with European species (e.g., <Leguezal> *lə-ğzāl* ‘antelope’ is labeled as *Chevreuril* ‘roe deer’).
- Names of tools and implements abound, and speak to Moüette’s familiarity with many forms of manual labor. Moüette (1683, 335) himself gives horse tack a dedicated subsection under the entry <Lehafans> *lə-ḥṣān* ‘horse.’ The vocabulary is also valuable as a record of the weaponry in use at the time, and includes references to barreled range weapons: <Meucala> *mkuḥla* ‘blunderbuss,’ <Lamfat> *lə-nfāt* ‘cannons,’ <Lebarot> *l-bārūd* ‘gunpowder,’ <Lequebous> *l-kābūs* ‘pistol.’
- Various pejorative or otherwise uncouth expressions relating to body parts, bodily functions, sexual behaviors, and poor social status are given: <Azac> *ḥzaq!* ‘fart!,’ <Bida> *bīda* ‘testicle,’ <Caran> *qarṛān* ‘cuckold,’ <Ben-caba> *bən qaḥba* ‘son of a whore,’ <Ben-queleb> *bən kəlb* ‘son of a dog,’ <L’cāábá> *l-qaḥba* ‘whore,’ <L’caoët> *l-qawwād* ‘pimp,’ <Lehachon> *l-ḥaššūn* ‘vagina,’ <Le queras> *lə-xra* ‘shit,’ <Tréima> *trīma* ‘ass, buttocks,’ <Zamel> *zāməl* ‘homosexual,’ <Zoub> *zubb* ‘penis.’
- Several loanwords are attested, primarily from Spanish and Turkish: <Beftion> *baṣṭiyūn* ‘stronghold,’ <Brocato> *bərkāḍu* (~) ‘brocade,’ <Couchina> *kuššīna* ‘kitchen,’ <Salten> *sāltān* (~) ‘frying pan,’ <Balé> *bagli* ‘mortar,’ <Temeg> *tmāg* ‘ankle boots.’ A special category of loans is month names, all twelve of which are given: <Ener>, <Hebrero>, <Marfo>, <Abril>, <Mayo>, <Iunio>, <Iulio>, <Agoſto>, <Setenber>, <October>, <November>, <December>. The degree of phonological integration of loans is hard to determine, so we provide only estimates unless there is a clear modern equivalent.

3. “Re-edition” of Moüette’s Dictionnaire François-Arabe

We have chosen to rearrange Moüette’s lexicographical work as a Moroccan Arabic-French-English wordlist instead of a French-Moroccan Arabic one, as is the case for the original version. In doing so, we mean to provide the researcher interested in Arabic dialectology with a full list of the Moroccan Arabic words given by Moüette in a way that will let them easily observe orthographical and transcription inconsistencies, as well as implied phonetic and lexical variation.

The lexicon is presented in a four-column format:

- The first column reproduces Moüette’s original transcriptions of Moroccan Arabic terms and retains his spelling and capitalization.
- The second column provides a new, semi-phonemic transcription of each Arabic term in an attempt to more precisely reconstruct what Moüette might have heard. Our reconstructions are based on pronunciations in Present-Day Moroccan Arabic (henceforth PDMA) in the light of phonetic features and orthographic practices of late seventeenth-century French, which influenced Moüette’s transcriptions.
- The third column reproduces Moüette’s French translation of each Moroccan Arabic term as faithfully as possible, maintaining spelling conventions from late seventeenth-century French.
- The fourth column provides our own translations into modern English. In these we attempt to strike a balance between the likely meaning of the Arabic terms and Moüette’s original translations, which are sometimes not literal or grammatically precise.¹⁹

In most cases, we have been able to identify the Moroccan Arabic terms in the first column with a high degree of precision. Those that remain in widespread use are given without comment, and those that are attested but somewhat less common are given further lexicographic references in the footnotes.²⁰

In other cases, identification of the terms is less straightforward, in which cases we have marked them as follows:

¹⁹ Often Moüette gives singular forms in Arabic but provides a plural translation in French, or vice versa. In these cases, we favor the apparent Arabic form. For instance, we translate <Baháris> as ‘seaman’ instead of ‘seamen’ (Moüette’s *Mariniers*). The same holds true for <Cijds> ‘noble’ and <Jeeds> ‘martyr.’ In the few cases in which Moüette’s meaning is substantially different than ours, we clarify by including his translation in parenthesis with the tag “M.”

²⁰ We have also indicated sources of loanwords where possible. Source languages are given in the following abbreviated forms: Berber (Br.), Ottoman Turkish (O.Tr.), Spanish (Sp.).

- (~) indicates that an expression is clearly identifiable, but its precise pronunciation (particularly the realization of vowels or pharyngealization) may vary somewhat from our given interpretation. This is particularly true of loanwords.
- (?) indicates that the precise meaning or origin of an expression is unclear to us, but that we have attempted a plausible interpretation.
- The three expressions for which we cannot offer a plausible interpretation (<Lagécialogue>, <Romtondon>, <Zelele>) are indicated with **XXX**.

Term	Our transcription	Mouïette's translation	Our translation
Abril	<i>ābrīl</i> ²¹	Avril	April
Achabet	<i>āš ḥabbīt?</i>	Que veux-tu	What do you want?
Ach-quebar	<i>āš xbār...?</i>	Quelles nouvelles	How are ...?
Adem	<i>Ādām</i>	Adam	Adam
Affiom	<i>ʕafyūn</i>	Opiom	Opium
Affrit	<i>ʕafrit</i>	Riche	Very smart; colossal, huge
Agosto	<i>agosto (~)</i> ²²	Aouft	August
Ajay-dria	<i>āži dāgya</i>	Viens promptement	Come quickly!
fiffa fiffa	<i>fīsaʕ fīsaʕ</i>		
Ajay-el henan	<i>āži l-hna!</i>	Viens icy	Come here!
Ajay-oucan	<i>āži u-kān!</i>	Viens seulement	Just come!
Al'Inferó-Sultan	<i>Īlāh yānṣuṣ ṣ-ṣultān</i>	Vive le Roy	May God assist the sultan
Albrecoques	<i>l-bəṛqūq (~)</i> ²³	Prunes	Prunes
Alcayde	<i>l-qāyd</i> ²⁴	Capitaine de troupes	Captain; commander
Alcayde	<i>l-qāyd</i>	Gouverneur	Governor
Alcayde	<i>l-qāyd</i>	Juge civil	Caid; judge
Alla	<i>Īlāh</i>	Dieu	God

²¹ PDMA *ābrīl* ~ *šhar rəbīʕa*.

²² Unattested. < Sp. *agosto*. PDMA *jušt* ~ *šhar tmānya*. On Spanish loanwords in Moroccan Arabic, see Moscoso García (2011).

²³ Cf. Sp. *albaricoques*. For further instances of a likely orthographic influence from Spanish spelling in Spanish loanwords, see below: <Alcayde>, <Alacran>, <Alcantara>, <Ajucar>, <Caftanas>, <Mejquino>.

²⁴ Compare with Sp. *alcaide*.

Alla andcum	<i>ḶḶāh Ṣand-kum²⁵</i>	Dieu foit avec vous	May God be with you
Alla hoēque[b]ar	<i>Aḷḷāhu kbaṛ</i>	O Grand Dieu	God is Great
Alla-aoüncum	<i>ḶḶāh yṢāwəñ-kum</i>	Dieu vous aide	May God help you
Alla-ifta	<i>ḶḶāh yəftaḥ</i>	Dieu vous beniffe	God bless you
Alla-lequerim	<i>ḶḶāh l-krīm</i>	Dieu Tout-puissant	Alla-lequerim
Alacran	<i>l-Ṣaqrəb²⁶</i>	Eſcorpion	Scorpion
Almera	<i>lə-mṛa</i>	Femme	Woman
Alqantara	<i>l-qanṭra</i>	Pont	Bridge
Am / fenin	<i>Ṣām / snīn</i>	Année	Year / years (pl.)
Ama	<i>Ṣma</i>	Aveugle	Blind
Ama	<i>Ṣamma</i>	Tante	Paternal aunt
Amar-alla	<i>amaṛ ḶḶāh</i>	Par permiffion de Dieu	God gave (sb.) permission
Ambachador	<i>bāšādūṛ²⁷</i>	Ambaffadeur	Ambassador
Ambar	<i>Ṣanbaṛ</i>	Ambre	Amber
Amel hadac-chy	<i>Ṣməl hədāk š-ši</i>	Faire cela	Do that thing!
Amin	<i>Ṣamm-i</i>	Oncle	My paternal uncle
Anan-ebdec	<i>āna Ṣabd-ək</i>	Vôtre ſerviteur	I am your ſervant
Aoü-noü	<i>Ṣāwnu ~ Ṣāwn-u!!</i>	Aider	Help (pl.) ~ help him!
Aran	<i>Hārūn</i>	Aaron	Aaron
Arbi-nam	<i>(ā) ṛabb-i [ā]na!</i>	Mon Dieu	Oh my Lord!
Arby	<i>(ā) ṛabb-i!</i>	Dieu	Oh my Lord!
Arby querim	<i>ṛabb-i karīm</i>	Dieu miſericordieux	My Lord is gracious
Archy	<i>[Mūlā-y] r-Ršī[d]</i>	Xercés	Moulay al-Raſhid ibn Sharif, ſultan of Morocco from 1666 to 1672
Arian	<i>Ṣaryān</i>	Nud	Naked
Arra	<i>āra!</i>	Donne	Give!
Arra-hadac-chy	<i>āra hədāk š-ši!</i>	Donne cela	Give [me] that thing!

²⁵ To the beſt of our knowledge this expreſſion is unattesteſt.

²⁶ Compare with Sp. *alacrán*.

²⁷ < Sp. *embajador*. Outdated. PDMA *sāfir*.

Arra-foullilla	<i>ṛāsūl əllāh</i>	Envoyé de Dieu	The Messenger of God
Arfaffe	<i>ṛṣāṣ</i>	Plomb	Lead
Afmec	<i>āsm-ək?</i> ²⁸	Comment t'appelle-tu	[What's] your name?
Afmec	<i>āsm-ək?</i>	Nom	[What's] your name?
Afucar	<i>s-sukkār</i> ²⁹	Sucre	Sugar
Artal	<i>ṛṭal</i>	Livre de poids	Pound
Atache	<i>ṣṭaš</i>	Soif	Thirst
Ateich	<i>ṣṭas</i> ³⁰	Efternuer	He sneezed
Atte-dama	<i>ṣṭi d-ḍāmən!</i>	Donner caution	Give [money as] a security!
Atte-alouï	<i>ṣṭi-hā-lu</i>	Donnez-luy	Give it to him!
Auchallek	<i>w[ā]š ḥāl-ək?</i>	A ton service	What do you need? (M: at your service) ³¹
Aug-alla	<i>wužh ḷlāh</i>	Face de Dieu	God's face
Aujebou	<i>ḥwāžb-u</i>	Paupieres	His eyebrows
Aurec	<i>wṛā-k</i>	Derriere toy	Behind you
Aycha	<i>ṣṭša</i>	Vie	Life
Ayman	<i>yamma</i>	Mere	Mother
Azac	<i>ḥzəq!</i>	Petter	Fart! ~ he farted
Azery	<i>ṣazri</i>	Jeune	(Single) young man
Bábá	<i>bāba</i>	Pere	Father, dad
Bacaly	<i>baqqāli</i> ³²	Revendeur	Reseller; grocer
Bacha	<i>bāša</i> ³³	General d'Armée	Army general

²⁸ Cf. Prémare (1995, vol. 7: 203).

²⁹ Compare with Sp. *azúcar*.

³⁰ < ṣṭas.

³¹ This phrase is also given in quoted dialogue on p. 196 of Mouëtte's narrative. It does not appear to literally mean 'at your service,' but is instead a deferential greeting.

³² Unattested. PDMA *baqqāl*.

³³ < O.Tr. باشا *baša* 'pasha.' On Turkish loanwords in Moroccan Arabic, see Procházka (2012).

Bachouda	<i>bāšūda</i> ³⁴	Lieutenant	Military officer of a certain rank
Bagueda	<i>baʕd ǧadda</i>	Après demain	The day after tomorrow
Baháris	<i>baḥri</i>	Mariniers (pl.)	Seaman (sg.)
Balé	<i>baǧli</i> ³⁵	Mortier	Mortar (masonry)
Balga	<i>bəlǧa</i>	Souliers	[A pair of] slippers
Batal	<i>bāṭal</i>	Neant	Vain, useless; iniquitous
Beimes	<i>bhāyām</i>	Animaux	Beasts of burden
Belaan	<i>bəlʕān</i>	Gourmand	Glutton
Bellé	<i>bāli</i>	Vieille	Old; worn out
Ben-amin	<i>bən ʕamm-i</i>	Coufin	My paternal cousin
Ben-caba	<i>bən qaḥba</i> ³⁶	Fils de putain	Son of a whore
Ben-queleb	<i>bən kəlb</i> ³⁷	Fils de chien	Son of a dog
Benti	<i>bənt-i</i>	Fille	My daughter
Bequé	<i>bka</i>	Pleurer	Crying ~ he cried
Berima	<i>bərrīma</i>	Guinblet	Hand drill; corkscrew
Berugo	<i>bərrūǧ</i> ³⁸	Cocq	Cockerel
Beftion	<i>bəʕtyūn</i> ³⁹	Fortereffe	Stronghold
Beteg	<i>bəṭṭix ~ battix</i>	Melons	Melons
Bida	<i>bīḍa</i> ⁴⁰	Testicules (pl.)	Testicle (sg.)
Biot-delmarqué	<i>byuḍ d-əl-marqa (?)</i>	Poix noire	Bitumen, black pitch
Bledh	<i>blād</i>	Province	Country, region, land

³⁴ This word appears to be a metathesized form of O.Tr. *اوطه باشي* *odabaši* ‘barrack room chief,’ or even a shortening of *باش اوطه باشي* *baš odabaši* ‘chief of barrack room chiefs,’ but it may also simply hark back to O.Tr. *اوطه باش* *baš oda* ‘chief room; barrack room.’ We thank Juliette Dumas for suggesting this possible etymology. It is worth mentioning that *اوطه باشي* *odabaši* is also attested in Algerian Arabic, see Ben Cheneb (1922: 85).

³⁵ < O.Tr. *baǧli*, Prémare (1993. vol. 1: 272).

³⁶ PDMA *wəld l-qaḥba*.

³⁷ PDMA *wəld l-kəlb*.

³⁸ < Br. *abərrug* according to Behnstedt and Woidich (2011: 313). Also reported by Heath (2002: 103).

³⁹ Unattested. < Sp. *bastión* ‘bastion.’

⁴⁰ In PDMA this word means ‘egg’ (which is instead given by Moüette as <Oülets del jeja>). On the sexual connotation of the term *bīḍ* in several Arabic dialects, see Behnstedt and Woidich (2012: 254).

Bourge	<i>buṛǰ</i>	Tourelle	Turret; tower
Bous	<i>būs</i>	Baifer	Kiss!
Bouzoula	<i>bəzzūla</i>	Mamelles (pl.)	Breast (sg.)
Braham	<i>Bṛāhīm</i>	Abraham	Abraham
Breda	<i>bəṛṛāda</i>	Bouteille	Earthenware pitcher, gurglet
Brema	<i>bəṛma</i>	Coquemar	Kettle, boiler
Bréber	<i>bṛābəṛ</i>	Barbare (sg.)	Berbers (pl.)
Brocato	<i>bəṛkādu (~)</i> ⁴¹	Brocard	Brocade
Cadera	<i>xadṛa</i>	Cru (masc.)	Raw (fem.)
Cafetan	<i>qaftān</i>	Juftacorps	Kaftan (a traditional Moroccan dress)
Cafila	<i>q̄bīla</i>	Tribu	Tribe
Calas	<i>Qālāṣ</i>	Cadix	Cadiz
Caliba	<i>klība</i>	E[spagneux	Spaniel [dog] (dim.)
Califa	<i>xlīfa</i>	Vice-Roy	Vicegerent
Caloma	<i>qlūma</i>	Plume (sg.)	Quills (pl.)
Camiza	<i>qmīṣa (~)</i> ⁴²	Chemife	Shirt
Cancha	<i>xanša</i>	Sac	Bag, sack
Caran	<i>qaṛṛān</i>	Cornard	Cuckold
Carret	<i>kāgəṭ</i>	Papier	Paper
Caftanas	<i>qaṣṭāna</i> ⁴³	Châtaignes	Chestnuts
Catay	<i>xt-i</i>	Sœur	My sister
Catme-cat	<i>qədd ma qədd (?)</i>	Egal	[It's the] same
Cebahya	<i>ṣəbḥīya</i>	Lampe de verre	Glass lamp
Cefellés	<i>flāṣ</i> ⁴⁴	Poulllets	Chicks
Celba	<i>səlba</i> ⁴⁵	Cable	Ladder rope; cordage

⁴¹ Cf. Prémare (1993, vol. 1: 204). Other vocalizations are possible.

⁴² Cf. Sp. *camisa*.

⁴³ < Sp. *castaña*. PDMA *qaṣṭalla*.

⁴⁴ < Br. *afəllūs*, ultimately from Late Latin.

⁴⁵ Cf. Prémare (1995, vol. 6: 151).

Celila	<i>slīla</i>	Panier	Little basket
Celimen	<i>Slīmān</i>	Salomon	Salomon
Celom	<i>səllūm</i>	Echelle	Ladder
Celouguy	<i>slūgi</i>	Levrier	Greyhound
Ceroüel	<i>sərwāl</i>	Calçons	Breeches, pants
Cevénia	<i>səbnīya</i>	Mouchoir	Scarf, headscarf
Chaar	<i>šṣar</i>	Cheveux	Hair
Cháár	<i>šhər</i>	Mois	Month
Chacor	<i>šāqūr</i>	Coignée	Huge axe
Chal hadac chy	<i>šḥāl hādāk š-ši?</i>	Combien cela	How much does that cost?
Chechia	<i>šāšīya</i>	Bonnet	Fez, kind of hat with a tassel
Chedidde	<i>šdid</i>	Avare	Mean
Chéer	<i>šṣir</i>	Orge	Barley
Chequara	<i>škāra</i>	Bource	Handbag
Cherob	<i>šrub!</i>	Boire	Drink!
Chetoüá	<i>šətwa</i>	Hiver	Winter
Chéger	<i>šžər</i>	Arbres	Trees
Chem	<i>šḥəm</i>	Suif	Fat, tallow
Chéma	<i>šəmfa</i>	Cierge	Candle
Chemeg	<i>šməf</i>	Cire	Wax
Cher-alla	<i>šraṣ ḶḶāh</i>	Juſtice de Dieu	God's law
Chera	<i>šraṣ</i>	Juſtice	Islamic law
Chereys	<i>šārīž⁴⁶</i>	Vivier	Fishpond
Cherf	<i>šārəf</i>	Vieil	Old
Cherifs	<i>šriṣ</i>	Princes (pl.)	Noble (sg.), a person descended from the family of the prophet Muḥammad

⁴⁶ Cf. *šārīž* 'pool, pond,' Prémare (1995, vol. 7: 222).

Cheruil	<i>šərbīl</i>	Pantoufles	Babouches
Chimche	<i>šəmš</i>	Soleil	Sun
Chimechia	<i>šammāšiya</i>	Fenêtre	Stained-glass window; dormer
Chiuir	<i>šiyər (?)</i>	Palme de la main	He made a gesture with his hand (?)
Choüá	<i>šwa</i>	Rôty	Roast
Choué-choué	<i>šwāy šwāy</i>	Peu à peu	Little by little
Chouéchie	<i>šwāši</i>	Bonnets	Pl. of <i>šāšiya</i> (see Chechia above)
Choüerb	<i>šwārəb</i>	Les lèvres	Lips
Chouery	<i>šwāri</i>	Jouës ⁴⁷	Packsaddles
Chouméta	<i>šmāta</i>	Poltron	Coward
Cid / cedé	<i>sīd / sīd-i</i>	Monfieur	Lord, sir / my lord
Cid-na	<i>sīd-na</i>	Monfeigneur	His Royal Highness, His Majesty (Lit. our Lord)
Cidna-ayfa	<i>sīd-na ſīsa</i>	Jesus-Chrît N.S.	Our Lord, Jesus Christ
Cijds	<i>sīyəd</i>	Saints (pl.)	Saint (sg.)
Ciny	<i>šīni</i>	Bronze	Yellow copper
Confon	<i>qunšu ~ qunšūn⁴⁸</i>	Conful	Consul
Corchuf	<i>xuršūf</i>	Cardes	Artichoke thistle
Corteba	<i>Qurṭba</i>	Cordoüe	Córdoba
Cot-aláquer, lafia	<i>qʃud (?) ſla xīr! l-šāfyā⁴⁹</i>	Demeure en paix	Keep well! Goodbye!
Cot-allaquer	<i>qʃud (?) ſla xīr!</i>	Adieu	Keep well!
Cot hadac-chy	<i>xūd hādāk š-ši!</i>	Tiens cela	Hold that thing!
Coubaiſfy	<i>xubbāzi⁵⁰</i>	Boulangier	Baker

⁴⁷ Cf. Fr. *joue* 'each of the two sides of an object,' see <https://cnrtl.fr/definition/joue>

⁴⁸ Cf. Prémare (1998, vol. 10: 437).

⁴⁹ PDMA *bqa ſla xīr*.

⁵⁰ Unattested. PDMA *mūl l-fərrān*.

Couchina	<i>kuššīna</i> ⁵¹	Cuifine	Kitchen
Coul	<i>kūl!</i>	Manger	Eat!
Coulchy	<i>kull ši</i>	Tout	Everything
Coulchy-befef	<i>kull ši bəzzāf</i>	Abondance	[There is] an abundance of everything
Courfé	<i>kursi</i>	Banc	Bench, chair
Coufeba	<i>qušba</i>	Château	Kasbah
Coufebar	<i>qušbār</i> ⁵²	Serfeüil	Chervil
Coutifa	<i>q^wṭīfa</i>	Tapis	High-quality wool rug
Coutlou	<i>qutl-u! ~ qutlu!</i>	Tuë	Kill him! ~ kill! (pl.)
Coüya / caiq	<i>xū-ya / xā-k</i>	Frere	My brother / your brother
Cromfel	<i>qrunfāl</i> ⁵³	Oeillets	Carnations (fragrant flower)
Crujou	<i>xuṛžu</i>	Sortir	They went out ~ go out (pl.)!
Cubira befef	<i>k^wbīra bəzzāf</i>	Extrême / tres-grād	Very big
Dren-dren	<i>ādrār n drān (?)</i> ⁵⁴	Atlas	Atlas mountains
Daba-daba	<i>dāba dāba</i>	Bien-toft	Right now
Daoüt / daoet	<i>Dāwūd</i>	David	David
Dar-fcha	<i>ḍār s-səkka</i>	Maïson de la mōnoye	Mint (coin manufacturer)
Déar-fultan	<i>ḍyār s-sultān</i>	Serrail du Roy	Seraglio, the sultan's palace
Deba	<i>ḍbaḥ</i>	Loup	Hyena (M: wolf)
Debebe	<i>ḍbāb</i>	Brune	Mist
Debenan	<i>dəbbāna</i>	Mouche	Fly

⁵¹ Compare with Sp. *cocina*.

⁵² Unattested. Compare with *qazbūr* 'coriander.'

⁵³ In PDMA this term is used for 'cloves' (the spice), which is instead <Ould-nóa> here.

⁵⁴ The first term appears to be Br. *ādrār* 'mountain' or its plural *īdrārān*, perhaps followed by the Br. genitive particle *n*. The latter term seems to be a generic term for the range, cf. *deren* 'the Deren mountain, a mountain range located on the northern side of the High Atlas' in Prémare (1994, vol. 4: 269).

Decan	<i>dəxxān</i>	Fumée	Smoke
December	<i>dsəmbər (~)</i> ⁵⁵	Decembre	December
Déeb	<i>dhəb</i>	Or	Gold
Defar	<i>dfār</i>	Ongles	Nails
Defunou	<i>dəfn-u! ~ dəfnu!</i>	Enterrer	Bury him! ~ bury (pl.)!
Dejeje	<i>žāž ~ ģāž</i>	Verre	Glass (material)
Delel	<i>dəllāl</i>	Crieur	Auctioneer
Delliá	<i>dālya</i>	Vigne	Grapevine
Dem	<i>dəmm</i>	Sang	Blood
Dem-alcóa	<i>dəmm la-xwa</i> ⁵⁶	Sang de Dragon	Sap of Canary Islands dragon tree (<i>Dracaena draco</i>), used as a dye
Demen-hadacchy	<i>d-mən hādāk š-ši?</i>	A qui eft cela	Whose is this?
Denoubs	<i>dnūb</i>	Pechez	Sins
Dequaicq	<i>dqīq</i>	Farine	Flour
Dereff	<i>dərrāz</i>	Tifferand	Weaver
Dib	<i>dīb</i>	Renard	Jackal, Rüppell's fox (M: fox)
Di ella	<i>dyāl-ha</i>	A elle	Hers
Di ellum	<i>dyāl-hum</i>	A eux	Theirs
Dielcum	<i>dyāl-kum</i>	A vous	Yours (pl.)
Diellec	<i>dyāl-ək</i>	A toy	Yours (sg.)
Dielli	<i>dyāl-i</i>	A moy	Mine
Diello	<i>dyāl-u</i>	A luy	His
Dienna	<i>dyāl-na</i>	A nous	Ours
Dima	<i>dīma</i>	Eternité	Always
Din	<i>dīn</i>	La Loy	Religion
Dinia	<i>dānya</i>	Monde	World
Doüá	<i>dwa</i>	Medecine	Medicine

⁵⁵ PDMA *dūžānbīr ~ šhar ʔnāš*.

⁵⁶ Cf. Boutrolle (2019: 4).

Doya	<i>dwāya</i>	Pipe à tabac	Bowl of a tobacco pipe
Draham	<i>drāham</i>	Monnoye	Silver coins; money
Dras de lymin	<i>d-drāf dā-l-īmān</i>	Bras droit	Right arm
Dras de lazary	<i>d-drāf dā-l-ʕasri</i>	Bras gauche	Left arm
Druge	<i>drūž</i>	Eſcallier	Stairs
Drobo	<i>ḍurb-u ~ ḍurbu</i>	Battre	Hit him! ~ hit (pl.)! ~ they hit
Drobo-quebella	<i>ḍurb-u qbāla</i>	Frapper fort	Hit (etc.) hard!
Durban	<i>ḍurbān</i>	Porc épic	Porcupine
Elcahiet	<i>l-xayyāṭ</i>	Tailleur	Tailor
El-ha-biba	<i>lā-ḥbība</i>	Mon bien-aimé	Darling; sweetheart
Elhamen	<i>lā-ḥmām</i>	Pigeons	Pigeons
Elma	<i>l-ma</i>	Eau	Water
Elmarquez	<i>l-markəz ~ l-markāz</i>	Pillon	Pestle
Elquedib	<i>l-kādāb</i>	menteur	Liar
Emin	<i>āmīn</i>	Amen	Amen
Emir	<i>āmīr</i>	Empereur	Prince
Ener	<i>ānīr ~ ēnēr (~)⁵⁷</i>	Janvier	January
Eoüa	<i>Hāwa</i>	Eve	Eve
Eoüy-alla	<i>w-yālla!</i>	Allons	Let's go!
Ercalfe	<i>r-ṛəqqāš</i>	Courrier	Messenger
Erfet	<i>rfəd!</i>	Lever	Raise! ~ he raised
Erfet-hadac-chy	<i>rfəd hādāk š-ši!</i>	Porte cela	Pick that thing up!
Ergout	<i>rgud!</i>	Dormir	Sleep!
Erqueba	<i>r-ṛəqba</i>	Col	Neck
Erquézou	<i>rəkzu!</i>	Piller	Drive it! [into the ground]
Eya	<i>Yaḥya</i>	Jean	John
Falanças	<i>flānša</i>	Melons d'eau	Watermelons
Fanal ⁵⁸	<i>fnār</i>	Lanterne	Lantern

⁵⁷ Unattested. < Sp. *enero*. PDMA *yanāyər ~ šhər wāḥəd*.

⁵⁸ Cf. Sp. *fanal*.

Fartas	<i>fərtāš</i>	Teigneux	Bald; infected by the scalp ringworm
Fel foc	<i>f-əš-šūq</i>	Au Marché	At the market
Felouca	<i>flūka</i>	Chaloupe	Rowing boat
Felous / carat	<i>flūs / qərt̪⁵⁹</i>	Denier	Money
Fen-kontay	<i>fāyn kunti?</i>	D'où viens-tu	Where have you been?
Fenoüá-l'triq	<i>fāyn hūwa t-t̪riq?</i>	Où est le chemin	Where is the way?
Fenoüá-l'mdina	<i>fāyn hūwa l-mdīna?</i>	Où est la Ville	Where is the city?
Fenoüá-bebecq	<i>fāyn hūwa bābā-k?</i>	Où est ton pere	Where is your father?
Fenoüá-aymec	<i>fāyn hūwa yammā-k?</i>	Où est ta mere	Where is your mother?
Fequer	<i>fqīr</i>	Sage	Pious man, saint, marabout
Ferez	<i>fāras</i>	Soldat à cheval	Horseman
Feuraon	<i>Fəršūn</i>	Pharaon	Pharaoh
Filfin	<i>fəlfəl ~ fəlfən</i>	Poivre	Pepper
Firen	<i>fīrān</i>	Souris	Mice
Flaminc	<i>flāmīnk (~)</i>	Flamans	Flemish
Foucadou	<i>f^wxād-u</i>	Cuiffes	His thighs
Foul	<i>fūl</i>	Fèves	Broad beans
Fouran	<i>fərrān</i>	Four	Oven
Frac-delhamē	<i>fṛāx d-əl-ħmām</i>	Pigeonneau (sg.)	Squabs, young pigeons (pl.)
Francice	<i>fṛansīš⁶⁰</i>	François	French
Gâchaichin	<i>ǧaššāšīn</i>	Rebelles	Fraudsters, tricksters
Gandor	<i>ǧəndūr</i>	Vaillant	Daredevil, daring, reckless
Gedery	<i>ǧədri</i>	Galle	Smallpox; chickenpox
Géma	<i>ǧāmaḡ</i>	Temple	Congregational mosque
Genéma	<i>ǧāhənnāma</i>	Enfer	Hell

⁵⁹ Cf. *qərt̪* ~ *qroṭ* 'capital loss; ruin' (Prémare 1998, vol. 10: 291).

⁶⁰ < Sp. *francés*.

Genoa	<i>Žənwa</i>	Gennes	Genoa
Genon	<i>žnūn</i>	Esprit folet	Elves, goblins
Geranat	<i>žrānāt</i> ⁶¹	Grenouilles	Frogs
Gerara	<i>žərṛāra</i>	Poulie	Pulley, sheave, caster
Gery, gery	<i>žri! žri!</i>	Courir	Run! run!
Giffa	<i>žifa</i>	Etouffer	The action of strangling
Gild	<i>žald</i>	Peau	Skin
Ginbril	<i>Žəbrīl</i>	Gabriel	Gabriel
Gomia	<i>kūmiya</i>	Poignard	Curved-blade dagger
Gous-t'ayb	<i>gūz t-tīb</i>	Noix de muŕcade	Nutmeg
Gréga	<i>gərgāf</i>	Noix	Walnuts
Grenata	<i>Ġərnāta</i>	Grenade ville	City of Granada
Guaiŕas	<i>gāyza</i>	Chevrons	Rafter
Guelez	<i>gləs!</i>	S'affeoir	Sit down! ~ he sat down
Guené	<i>ğənnil</i>	Chanter	Sing!
Guezers	<i>Gz[āy]ər</i> ⁶²	Alger	Algiers
Guezery	<i>gəzzāri</i> ⁶³	Boucher	Butcher
Guezira	<i>gziira</i>	Îfle	Island
Guimbréa	<i>gəmbri</i>	Guitarre	Kind of three-string guitar
Hacera	<i>ħšira</i>	Natte	Mat
Hacq-alla	<i>ħaq q lḷāh</i>	Verité de Dieu	Divine truth
Hajit	<i>ħayyīt</i>	Las / laffé	I got tired, I am tired
Halef	<i>ħālāf</i>	Jureur	One who takes an oath
Halip	<i>ħlib</i>	Laict doux	Milk
Hamaco	<i>ħmaq</i>	Fol	Mad, foolish
Hamda	<i>ħāmḍa</i>	Aigre	Sour (fem.)

⁶¹ < Br. *agru*.

⁶² PDMA *Dzāyər*.

⁶³ Unattested. PDMA *gəzzār*.

Hamerzan	<i>āməzrār</i> ⁶⁴	Pierriers	Gravel, scree
Hanut	<i>hānūt</i>	Boutique	Shop
Haramy	<i>hṛāmi</i>	Jaloux	Impish, rascal
Harcou	<i>həṛq-u! ~ həṛqu!</i>	Brûler	Burn it! ~ burn! (pl.)
Harque-bouc / mouc	<i>hṛəq bū-k / mm-uk</i>	Brûler pere & mere	To burn your father / mother
Hayt-lou	<i>ḡayyət-lu</i>	Appellez-le	Call him!
Hebrero	<i>hēbrēro (~)</i> ⁶⁵	Février	February
Hededin	<i>haddādi</i>	Marechal	Farrier, blacksmith
Hergelay	<i>r-rəzli[n]</i>	Jambes & pieds	Legs and feet
Hergelac	<i>rəzla</i> ⁶⁶	Pourpier	Purslane
Hefir	<i>āsīr</i>	Captif	Captive
Heulou	<i>hlu</i>	Doux	Sweet
Hor	<i>huṛṛ</i>	Libre	Free
Iblis	<i>iblis</i>	Demon / Belfebut	Devil
Ienenet	<i>žnānāt</i>	Jardin (sg.)	Gardens (pl.)
Inan	<i>[nt]īna (?)</i> ⁶⁷	Vous	You
Inchalla	<i>in-šā-llāh</i>	S'il plaît à Dieu	If God wills
Ingliche	<i>inglīs</i> ⁶⁸	Anglois	English
Injom	<i>n-nžūm</i>	Etoiles	Stars
Infan	<i>n-nsa</i>	Femelles	Women
Infibin	<i>nsībi</i>	Beaufrere	My brother-in-law
Intinan	<i>ntīna</i>	Toy	You (sg.)
Iulio	<i>yūlyu</i> ⁶⁹	Juillet	July

⁶⁴ < Br., cf. Prémare (1995, vol. 5: 300).

⁶⁵ Unattested. < Sp. febrero. PDMA *šhəṛ žūž ~ fəbrāyər*.

⁶⁶ Cf. Prémare (1995, vol. 5: 67).

⁶⁷ Moüette's representation resembles the second-person singular *ntīna* (cf. <Intinan> below), but without the expected initial consonants *nt-*. We are not aware of any pronoun *īna* elsewhere and consider it unlikely here. Perhaps Moüette, having heard dialect variation between *nta* and *ntīna*, parsed the latter as *nta + īna* and associated the latter element with more polite or respectful speech, hence his gloss here 'Vous.'

⁶⁸ < Sp. inglés.

⁶⁹ PDMA *šhəṛ səbḡa ~ yūlyu*.

Iunio	<i>yūnyu</i> ⁷⁰	Juin	June
Izac	<i>Iṣḥāq</i>	Iḥaac	Isaac
Hac-aneby	<i>[wa-]ḥaaq n-nbi</i>	Par ma foy	[I swear] by the Prophet
Jaouïy	<i>žāwi</i>	Encens	Incense
Jebel	<i>žbəl</i>	Montagne	Mountain
Jeben	<i>žbən</i>	Fromage	Cheese
Jedegh	<i>ždəf</i>	Bidet	Pony
Jeeds	<i>šhid</i>	Martyrs (pl.)	Martyr (sg.)
Jege-delma	<i>(d)žāž d-əl-ma</i> ⁷¹	Canars	Ducks
Jejas	<i>(d)žāža</i>	Poules (pl.)	Hen, chicken (sg.)
Jelevia	<i>žəllābiya</i>	Capot	Djellaba
Jemel	<i>žməl</i>	Chameau	Camel
Jeü	<i>žūf</i>	Faim	Hunger
Jora	<i>žūhṛa</i>	Perles (pl.)	Pearl (sg.)
Jud-Judec	<i>žədd žədd-ək</i>	Bifayeul	Your great-grandfather
Judec	<i>žədd-ək</i>	Ayeul	Your grandfather
Judéhá	<i>žəddā-ha</i>	Ayeulle	Her grandmother
L'aide	<i>l-šid</i>	Pâque	Feast
L'ajel	<i>la-šžəl</i>	Veau	Calf
L'Aracq	<i>l-šṛəq</i>	Sueur	Sweat
L'arneb	<i>l-arnəb</i>	Lievre	Hare
L'aoüja	<i>l-wažh</i>	Vifage	Face
L'ayja	<i>l-šalža</i>	Renegate	Renegade (fem.)
L'bebe	<i>l-bāb</i>	Porte	Door
L'belot	<i>l-bəllūt</i>	Chaine	Holm oak
L'belot	<i>l-bəllūt</i>	Gland	Acorn
L'berd	<i>l-bərd</i>	Froid	Cold
L'cady	<i>l-qādi</i>	Juge de la Loy	Judge
L'caoët	<i>l-qawwād</i>	Maquereau	Pimp

⁷⁰ PDMA *šhar satta* ~ *yūnyu*.

⁷¹ PDMA *buṛk*. This item may be either *džāž* or *žāž*.

L'căábá	<i>l-qaḥba</i>	Putain	Whore
L'caḏdir	<i>l-qazdir</i>	Etaing	Tin
L'cobus	<i>l-xubz</i>	Pain	Bread
L'couba	<i>l-qubba</i>	Salle	Domed state room
L'coudiac	<i>l-quḏyān (?)</i> ⁷²	Pot de chambre	The act of evacuating stool (?) (M: chamberpot)
L'edella	<i>ḏ-ḏlāḏ</i>	Côtes	Ribs
L'éla	<i>lālla</i>	Madame	Madam, lady
L'fem	<i>lā-fḥam</i>	Charbon	Charcoal
L'fequia	<i>l-fākya</i>	Fruits	Fruits
L'fedor	<i>lā-ftūr</i>	Déjeuner	Breakfast
L'finita	<i>lā-fnīta</i> ⁷³	Epingle	Pin
L'garaf	<i>l-ǧarrāf</i>	Pot à l'eau	Water jug
L'géna	<i>l-žanna</i>	Ciel	Heaven
L'gire	<i>l-žir</i>	Chaux	Lime, whitewash
L'guibez	<i>l-gābs</i>	Plâtre	Gypsum plaster
L'hábel	<i>lā-ḥbāl</i>	Cordes	Ropes
L'háda	<i>l-ṣadda</i>	Armes	Weapons
L'hajar	<i>lā-ḥžar</i>	Pierres	Stones
L'halouf	<i>l-ḥallūf</i> ⁷⁴	Porc fanglier	Wild boar
L'haoiche	<i>lā-ḥwāyāž</i>	Meubles	Stuffs, clothes
L'heut	<i>l-ḥūt</i>	Poissons	Fish
L'ingil	<i>l-īnžil</i>	Evangile	Gospel
L'migel	<i>l-mīžāl</i>	Temps	Deadline extension, allotted life span
L'quebeda	<i>l-kābda</i>	Foye	Liver
L'queda N'goulec	<i>l-ǧadda ngūl-lək</i>	Je te le diray demain	I will tell you tomorrow
L'quehel	<i>l-xəll</i>	Vinaigre	Vinegar

⁷² Cf. *quḏyān ḥāža* in Prémare (1994, vol. 3: 264). This word is problematic.

⁷³ Cf. Prémare (1998, vol. 10: 163).

⁷⁴ A possible borrowing from Br. *ilef* 'wild boar,' cf. Chaker (2019: 7208). PDMA *ḥallūf-l-ǧāba*.

L'quelem	<i>l-klām</i>	Parole	Speech, word
L'quetan	<i>l-kəttān</i>	Toile	Linen; cottonade
L'quetib	<i>l-kātīb</i>	Secrétaire	Secretary
L'quetoüb	<i>lə-ktüb</i>	Livre à lire (sg.)	Books (pl.)
L'teig	<i>t-tāž</i>	Couronne	Crown
La	<i>la</i>	Non	No
Labroc	<i>l-burquf</i>	Coiffe	Headdress (clothing)
Lachia	<i>la-ššīya</i>	Soir	Evening
Ladar	<i>ḍ-ḍhar (?)</i>	Epaules	Back (M: shoulders)
Ládem	<i>la-šḍəm</i>	Os	Bone
Ladeffe	<i>la-šdəs</i>	Nantilles	Lentils
Laffia	<i>l-šāfyā</i>	Paix	Peace ⁷⁵
Lagécialogue	XXX	Quereleux	Quarrelsome (?)
Lahády	<i>lā[yən] ġādi?</i>	Où vas-tu?	Where are you going?
Lahagéla	<i>l-ḥəžla</i>	Perdrix	Partridge
Lahiat	<i>la-šyāt</i>	Voix	Shout, cry
Laiday	<i>l-yəddi(n)</i>	Main (sg.)	Hands (pl.)
Lajaoura	<i>l-āžūra</i>	Brique	Brick
Lalla	<i>lālla</i>	Madamoifelle	Madam, lady
Lajib	<i>la-šžīb</i>	Beau	Wonderful
Lalouche	<i>la-šlūž</i>	Renegat (sg.)	Renegades (pl.)
Lamfat	<i>lə-nfāt⁷⁶</i>	Canons	Cannons
Laoüar	<i>la-šwər</i>	Borgne	One-eyed man
Laoüda	<i>l-šawda</i>	Cavalle	Mare
Lafefar	<i>s-sfar (?)⁷⁷</i>	Barbe	Act of shaving (?) (M: beard)
Laffen	<i>la-šsəl</i>	Miel	Honey
Laraeq	<i>la-šraq</i>	Nerfs	Nerve

⁷⁵ Cf. Prémare (1996. vol. 9: 165). In PDMA *šāfyā* mainly means 'fire.'

⁷⁶ Cf. Dozy (1927, vol. 2: 704); also *nfüť* 'peashooter, blowpipe' (Prémare 1999, vol. 11: 428).

⁷⁷ Cf. PDMA *šəfıra* 'razor.'

Laraig	<i>la-ṣṛaḡ</i>	Veine	Vein
Larar	<i>l-ṣarṣār</i>	Romarin	Juniper
Larba	<i>l-aṛbaḏ</i>	Mercredy	Wednesday
Larby	<i>l-ṣarbi</i>	Arabe	Arab
Laroffa	<i>la-ṣṛūṣa</i>	Nopces	Bride
Larfa	<i>l-ṣarṣa</i>	Clos	Enclosed plot of land
Lart	<i>l-aṛḏ</i>	Terre	Ground, earth
Latela	<i>l-ṣatla</i>	Pince	Lever; hoe
Latrous	<i>l-ṣatrūs</i>	Bouc	Billy goat
Láütat	<i>l-ūṭa</i>	Vallée	Plain
Layon	<i>la-ṣyūn</i>	Fontaine	Springs
Layné	<i>l-ṣīni[n]</i>	Oeil (sg.)	Eyes (pl.)
Layneib	<i>l-ṣīnəb</i>	Raifins	Grapes
Lázéba-Marië	<i>l-ṣazba Maryam</i>	La Vierge Marie	The Virgin Mary
Le biot	<i>l-byuḏ</i>	Blanc	White
Le calb	<i>l-qalb</i>	Coeur	Heart
Le candé	<i>l-qandil</i>	Lampe de terre	Oil lamp
Le canjar	<i>l-xanžar</i>	Dogues	Dagger
Le canut	<i>l-qənnūt⁷⁸</i>	Cheminée	Long tube, tunnel vault
Le caffè	<i>l-xaṣṣ</i>	Laittües	Lettuce
Le fom	<i>l-fumm</i>	Bouche	Mouth
Le Forcan	<i>l-Furqān⁷⁹</i>	Alcoran	The Qur'an
Le gorfa	<i>l-ḡurfa</i>	Chambre	Room
Le guemeg	<i>l-gəmh</i>	Bled	Wheat
Le Haquem	<i>l-ḥākəm</i>	Juge de Police	Local government official; police officer
Le heind	<i>l-hənd</i>	Acier	Steel
Le Marjen	<i>l-məṛžən</i>	Coral	Coral

⁷⁸ See Prémare (1998, vol. 10: 439).

⁷⁹ See Dan (1649: 267) for a roughly contemporary mention of “Alfurkan” as a North African term for the Qu’ran at large.

Le méjoub	<i>l-māžən (?)</i> ⁸⁰	Citerne	Cistern
Le queras	<i>lə-xɾa</i>	Chier	Shit
Le Querif	<i>l-xrīf</i>	Automne	Autumn
Le zarque	<i>lə-zɾəq</i>	Bleuf	Blue
Le-cora	<i>l-kūra</i>	Balles	Ball; Bullet
Lebac	<i>l-baqq</i>	Punaises	Bedbugs
Lebacora	<i>l-bākūra</i>	Figues	Breva fig
Lebahar	<i>lə-bħar</i>	La Mer	Sea
Lebarot	<i>l-bārūd</i>	Poudre	Gunpowder
Lebarqua	<i>l-barqa</i>	Benediction	Blessing
Lebé-au	<i>l-bīʕ</i>	Vendre	Sale
Leben	<i>lbən</i>	Laict de beurre	Buttermilk
Leber	<i>l-bərɾ</i>	Royaume	Land, country, continent
Lebera	<i>l-bārəħ</i>	Devant hier	Yesterday
Lebermil	<i>l-bərmīl</i>	Barils (pl.)	Barrel (sg.)
Lebire	<i>l-bīr</i>	Puis	Well
Leboucara	<i>l-buqra</i>	Vache	Cow
Leboul	<i>l-būl</i>	Piffier	Pee
Leboufal	<i>lə-bʷʕal</i>	Oignons	Onions
Leburgot	<i>l-burğūt</i>	Puces	Fleas
Lecába	<i>l-kaʕba</i>	Tentes / Pavillons de guerre (pl.)	Tent, pavillion (sg.)
Lecadem	<i>l-xādəm</i>	Negresse	Black female servant
Lecadum	<i>l-qādūm</i>	Herminette	Adze
Lecahier	<i>l-xyār</i>	Concombres	Cucumbers
Lecahiet	<i>l-xayt</i>	Fil	Thread
Lecala	<i>l-xla</i>	Campagne	Countryside
Lecarmoud	<i>l-qərmūd</i>	Thuiles	Roof tiles
Lecarmous	<i>l-kərmūš</i> ⁸¹	Figues seches	Figs

⁸⁰ Cf. Ben Sedira (1910: 766).

⁸¹ Compare PDMA *šriħa* 'dried figs,' whereas *kərmūš* usually refers to only fresh ones.

Lecaffa	<i>l-xaṣṣa</i>	Fontaine de marbre	Fountain
Lecat	<i>laqqāṭ</i>	Tenailles	Pliers, pincers
Lecatem	<i>l-xātām</i>	Bagues	Ring
Lecodem	<i>l-xuddām</i>	Archers ⁸²	Subordinate military officers
Lecolen	<i>la-q^wlīn</i>	Lapin	Rabbit
Lecommice	<i>la-x^wmīs</i>	Jeudy	Thursday
Lecorfa	<i>l-qurfa</i>	Canelle	Cinnamon
Lecoṭt	<i>l-Quds</i>	Jerusalem	Jerusalem
Lecoub	<i>l-qubb</i>	Seau	Bucket
Lecoudemy	<i>l-xudmi</i>	Coûteau	Knife
Lecréché	<i>l-kərš ~ l-kriša⁸³</i>	Ventre	(Little) belly
Lecrom	<i>l-kṛumb</i>	Choux	Cabbage
Lecron	<i>l-qṛūn</i>	Cornes	Horns
Lecoufara	<i>l-ǧuffāra⁸⁴</i>	Manteau	Overcoat
Ledar	<i>ḏ-ḏār</i>	Maïfon	House
Ledehor-louilly	<i>ḏ-ḏhur l-lūli</i>	Midy	Noon [prayer]
Lefar	<i>l-fār</i>	Rat	Rat, mouse
Lefarcha	<i>l-fərša</i>	Le lit	Mattress, bed
Lefigil	<i>la-fzəl</i>	Raves	Radish
Lefil	<i>l-fil</i>	Elephant	Elephant
Lefoud	<i>la-fwād ~ la-ffwād</i>	Poulmons	Entrails, bowels
Legaba	<i>l-ǧāba</i>	Foreſt	Forest
Legamera	<i>l-gamra</i>	La lune	Full moon
Legem	<i>lžəm</i>	Bridde	Bridle
Legong-ie-fout	<i>l-gunfūd</i>	Heriffon	Hedgehog
Legorob	<i>l-qārəb</i>	Galere	Galley

⁸² ‘Officier subalterne armé d’une épée, d’une hallebarde et dans la suite d’une arme à feu, chargé de maintenir l’ordre des villes et d’y exercer la justice,’ cf. <https://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/archer>.

⁸³ The latter interpretation would be a diminutive.

⁸⁴ Cf. Prémare (1996, vol. 9: 396).

Legorof	<i>l-[mu]ǧru</i> ⁸⁵	Cuillier	Spoon, ladle
Legueda	<i>la-ǧadda</i>	Demain	Tomorrow, the next day
Leguemel	<i>la-gmāl</i>	Poux	Lice
Legueras	<i>l-graḥ</i>	Citroüilles	Pumpkins
Leguerbel	<i>l-ǧarbāl</i>	Crible	Sieve
Leguezel	<i>la-ǧzāl</i>	Chevreuil	Antelope (M: roe deer)
Lehabibous	<i>la-ḥbību</i>	Amans	Lover (dim.)
Lehachon	<i>l-ḥaššūn</i>	Matrice	Vagina (vulgar)
Lehacq	<i>l-ḥaqq</i>	Verité	Truth
Lehaded	<i>l-ḥaddād</i>	Armurier	Blacksmith; armourer
Lehafa	<i>lhāfa</i>	Matelas	Mattress
Lehafef	<i>l-ḥaffāf</i>	Barbier	Barber
Lehäique	<i>l-ḥāyk</i>	Voile / manteau de femme	Haik
Lehait	<i>l-ḥadd</i>	Dimanche	Sunday
Lehájt	<i>lḥyat</i> ⁸⁶	Menton	Beard
Leharer	<i>la-ḥrīr</i>	Soye	Silk
Lehart	<i>l-ḥārət</i>	Laboureur	Ploughman
Lehama	<i>l-ḥumma</i>	Fièvre	Fever
Lehamar	<i>la-ḥmār</i>	aḥne	Donkey
Lehamára	<i>la-ḥmāra</i>	aḥneffe	Female donkey
Lehamen	<i>la-ḥammām</i>	Bain	Bath
Lehancha	<i>l-ḥanša</i>	Couloeuve	Colubrid snake
Lehafans	<i>la-ḥṣān</i>	Cheval	Horse
Lehaouly	<i>l-ḥawli</i>	Agneau	Lamb
Lehazem	<i>la-ḥzām</i>	Efcharpe	Cummerbund, waist sash
Lehebus	<i>la-ḥəbs</i>	Prifon	Jail
Lehedit	<i>la-ḥdīd</i>	Fer	Iron
Lehem	<i>lhəm</i>	Viande	Meat

⁸⁵ PDMA *l-muǧruf*.

⁸⁶ *lḥya* ‘beard’ when in construct state. Cf. *daqn* ‘chin,’ which has the meaning of ‘beard’ in some Arabic dialects.

Lehem-dillilla	<i>l-ḥamdu li-Llāh</i>	Graces à Dieu	Thank God (lit. Praise be to God)
Lehémens	<i>l-[mə]hmāz</i>	Esperons	Spurs
Leherech	<i>la-ḡrəž</i>	Boiteux	Lame man
Lehéri	<i>lə-hri</i>	Grenier	Granary
Leibit	<i>l-ṡbīd</i>	Négre (sg.)	Black slaves (pl.)
Lehind	<i>l-Hind</i>	Indes	India
Lemahafta	<i>lə-mxadda (?)</i>	Oreiller	Pillow
Lemarjaud	<i>l-maržūṡ⁸⁷</i>	Serviteur	Servant, houseboy
Lemarja	<i>l-maržūṡa</i>	Servante	Servant (fem.)
Lemarfa	<i>l-marṡa</i>	Havre / port de mer	Harbour, port
Lemaffa	<i>lə-mḥassa</i>	Eftrille	Currycomb
Lemaffar	<i>l-Māṡār ~ l-Maṡr</i>	Grand-Caire	Egypt
Lemel befef	<i>l-māl bəzzāf</i>	Beaucoup de biens	A lot of goods
Lemelay	<i>l-məlḥ</i>	Sel	Salt
Lemelay del barot	<i>l-məlḥ d-əl-bārūd</i>	Salpêtre	Saltpetre
Leméia	<i>l-maṡza</i>	Chevre	Goat
Lemeqaṡṡe	<i>lə-mqaṡṡ</i>	Sizeaux	Scissors
Lemefarn	<i>lə-mṡārən</i>	Tripes	Intestines, guts
Lemet	<i>l-mīyət</i>	Mort	Dead
LEmin	<i>l-āmīn</i>	Maître major	Supervisor
Lemouc	<i>l-muxx</i>	Cerveau	Brain
Lemouca	<i>l-mūka</i>	Hibou	Owl
Lemouche	<i>l-muṡṡ⁸⁸</i>	Chat	Cat
Lemous	<i>l-mūs</i>	Rafoir	Razor, knife
Lemulut	<i>[ḥabb] lə-mlūk</i>	Cerifes	Cherries
Lenár	<i>n-nār</i>	Feu	Fire
Lequebel	<i>lə-kbāl⁸⁹</i>	Chaîne de fer	Shackles

⁸⁷ Cf. Prémare (1995, vol. 5: 63).

⁸⁸ < Br. *amšiš*.

⁸⁹ Cf. Prémare (1998, vol. 10: 518).

Lequebous	<i>l-kābūs</i>	Piftolet	Archaic pistol
Lequecheb	<i>lā-xšāb</i>	Bois	Wood, timber
Lequeda	<i>l-qādra</i>	Marmite	Cooking pot
Lequefel	<i>lā-qfāl</i>	Serrure	Lock, padlock
Lequeleb	<i>l-kālb</i>	Chien	Dog
Lequemar	<i>lā-qmār</i>	Dez	Gambling
Lequemera	<i>lā-xmīra</i>	Levain	Leaven, yeast
Lequetib	<i>l-kātīb</i>	Ecrivain	Writer
Lequetran	<i>l-qāṭrān</i>	Goudron	Tar
Lequibiche	<i>l-kābš</i>	Mouton	Ram
Lequibrit	<i>l-kābrīt</i>	Souffre	Sulphur
Lequijl	<i>l-kīl</i>	Mefure	Unit of capacity
Leteleta	<i>t-tlāta</i>	Mardy	Tuesday
Leténin	<i>lā-tnīn</i>	Lundy	Monday
LeTard	<i>t-tṣarṣad</i>	Guerre	War
Leutet	<i>l-wtād</i> ⁹⁰	Chevilles	Dowel
Lémen	<i>n-nmāl</i>	Fourmis	Ant
Liache	<i>līyāš?</i>	Pourquoy	What for? Why?
Liacot	<i>l-yāqūt</i>	Diamans	Gem
Libra	<i>l-ībra</i>	Aiguille	Needle
Lichboa	<i>Līšbūwa</i>	Lifbone	Lisbon
Licher	<i>l-yāššīr</i> ⁹¹	Garçon	Boy
Lihoudy	<i>l-īhūdi</i>	Juif	Jew
Lijara	<i>l-īžāra</i>	Payer	Remuneration, salary, wage
Lilla	<i>līla</i>	Nuit	Night
Limas	<i>līma</i>	Citrons (pl.)	Lemon (sg.)

⁹⁰ Cf. Prémare (1999, vol. 12: 135).

⁹¹ < Br. *iširri*, cf. Prémare (1999, vol. 12: 318).

Lin	<i>līyan</i> ⁹²	Cerf	Deer
Lingaffe	<i>l-īngāṣ</i>	Poires	Pears
Liom	<i>l-yūm</i>	Jour	Today
Liptf	<i>ləft</i>	Navets	Turnips
Loa	<i>lūḥ</i>	Ais	Board, plank of wood
Loarca	<i>l-warqa</i>	Feuille	Sheet of paper
Loüard	<i>l-warḍ</i>	Rofes	Roses
Loüba	<i>l-wba</i>	Pefte	Plague
Loüet	<i>l-wād</i>	Riviere	River (tributary)
Loüet-elcubar	<i>l-wād l-ak^wbəṛ (~)</i>	Fleuve	River (mainstem, emptying into sea)
Loudin	<i>l-widān</i>	Ruiffeaux	Streams, brooks
M'caba-aoüjouü	<i>mxabbaf wuzh-u</i>	Le vifage couvert	He is hiding ~ has hidden his face
Magáyor	<i>mğayyər</i>	Trifte	Saddened, distressed
Mahab-chy	<i>mā-ḥābb-ši ~ mā-nḥabb-ši</i>	Je ne veux pas	I do not want
Mahâla	<i>mḥalla</i>	Armée	Army
Malē-del-benin	<i>mṣalləm d-əl-bni</i>	Maître maffon	Master bricklayer
Malem ſenáa	<i>mṣalləm ſənfa</i>	Maître d'ouvrages	Master builder
Man-dichy	<i>mā-ḡand-ī-ši</i>	Je n'ay rien	I have nothing
Man-gibchy	<i>mā-nžib-ši</i>	Je n'apporte rien	I will not bring anything
Manchi-feheg	<i>mā-ši ṣḥiḥ</i>	Foible	Not strong
Mandou-febar	<i>mā-ḡand-u ṣ-ṣbar</i>	Impatient	He has no patience
Manfemat-chy	<i>mā-sməṭt-ši</i>	Je n'entends pas	I did not hear
Maráchx	<i>Mṛṛākəš</i>	Maroc	Marrakesh
Marbot	<i>marbūf</i>	Cizeau	Wood chisel
Maret	<i>mrīd</i>	Malade	ill
Marfilla	<i>Mārsīla (~)</i>	Marseille	Marseilles

⁹² Cf. Dozy (1927, vol. 2: 563).

Marfo	<i>mārsu (~)</i> ⁹³	Mars	March
Matá-tarchy	<i>mā-tʔattəl-ši</i>	N'arête pas	Do not delay!
Matarf-chy	<i>mā-taʔraf-ši</i>	Ignorant	You do not know anything
Matemora	<i>maṭmūra</i>	Baffe-foffe	Dungeon; silo
Mayo	<i>māyu (~)</i> ⁹⁴	May	May
Me hároc	<i>maḥrūq</i>	Brûler	Burnt
Mecémar	<i>mṣāmər</i>	Clous	Nails
Mechar	<i>mənšār</i>	Cie	Saw
Mechemeche	<i>məšmāš</i>	Abricots	Apricots
Mechoüar	<i>məšwər</i>	Palais	The sultan's audience hall, the sultan's palace complex
Mecora	<i>nuqra</i>	Argent	Silver
Mecoufoub	<i>məksüb</i>	Efclave	Already purchased slave
Medebaû	<i>mədbūḥ</i>	Egorger	Slaughtered (by throat cutting)
Medina	<i>mdīna</i>	Ville	City
Meheréz	<i>məhrāz</i>	Mortier à piller	Mortar
Mehéry	<i>məhri</i>	Dromadaire	Dromedary
Meheya	<i>māḥya</i>	Eau-de-vie	Fruit brandy
Mejerau	<i>nžər-ü ~ nžərru</i>	Trefner	I drag it ~ we drag ~ they were dragged
Mejouge-inti	<i>mžūwəž nti?</i>	Eft-tu marié	Are you married?
Melbar	<i>mwubbər ~ mən-l-übər</i>	Velours	Velvet
Meléa	<i>mlīḥ</i>	Bon	Good
Melecas	<i>mlāyka</i>	Anges	Angels
Meleffa	<i>məllāsa</i>	Rabot	Plane (tool)

⁹³ < Sp. marzo. PDMA *mārs* ~ *šhar tlāta*.

⁹⁴ < Sp. mayo. PDMA *māy* ~ *šhar xamsa*.

Melf	<i>məlf</i>	Etoffe / Draps	Bed linen
Melfefeche	<i>bəlləfsəž</i>	Violette	Violet (flower)
Men-bled foulany	<i>mən blād fūlāni</i>	De tel país	From the country such-and-such
Menchina	<i>mā-ši hna</i>	Il n'y est pas	[He] is not here
Mendil	<i>məndil</i>	Serviette	Towel
Mengil	<i>mənžəl</i>	Faucille	Sickle
Menfara	<i>n-nšāra</i>	Chrétiens	Christians
Menfara	<i>n-nšāra</i>	Infideles	Christians (M: infidels)
Menfch-calec	<i>mā-ši šuǵl-ək! (?)</i>	Qu'en as-tu affaire	It is not your business! / What do you have to do with it?
Mensferany	<i>n-nəšrāni</i>	Chrétien	Christian
Mequedelf	<i>məqdāf</i>	Rames	Oar
Mera	<i>mərra</i>	Amer	Bitter (fem.)
Merara	<i>mṛāra ~ mərrāra</i>	Fiel	Bile
Meré-hia	<i>mrāya</i>	Miroir	Mirror
Merqueb	<i>mərkəb⁹⁵</i>	Eftrier	Stirrup
Mefaha	<i>məšha</i>	Hoüe	Hoe
Mefim-alla	<i>bə-smi Llāh</i>	Au Nom de Dieu	In the Name of God
Mefquino	<i>məskīn⁹⁶</i>	Pauvre	Poor
Mefferia	<i>məšriya</i>	Cabinet	Waiting room in a house
Metara	<i>mṭārəḥ</i>	Lieux communs	Common spaces (for storage)
Metarca	<i>mṭarqa</i>	Marteau	Hammer
Metecal-de déheb	<i>mətqāl d-əd-dhəb</i>	Ducaton d'or de deux écus	Gold dinar
Meucala	<i>mkuḥla</i>	Fufils	Blunderbuss (type of musket)

⁹⁵ Cf. Prémare (1995, vol. 5: 196).

⁹⁶ Compare with Sp. *mezquino*.

Mezel-méja	<i>mā-zāl mā-ža</i>	Il n'eft pas venu	He has not yet come
Mezerac	<i>məzrāq</i>	Pique	Iron pike
Micaël	<i>Mikāyīl</i>	Michel	Michael
Mida	<i>mīda</i>	Table	Small table
Milhau	<i>mənhu?</i>	Qui eft à la porte	Who is there? Who is it?
Mizan	<i>mīzān</i>	Balance	Weighing scale
Mizel / Céma	<i>mənzəh (?) / šəmʕa</i>	Tour	Tower, minaret
Mocfia	<i>muxfiya</i>	Plat	Large hollow tray
Morabitte	<i>mṛābət</i>	Hermitte	Hermit
Morfa	<i>muṛfāl</i> ⁹⁷	Truelle	Trowel
Mouchy	<i>Mūše (~)</i> ⁹⁸	Moïse	Moses
Mouley	<i>mūlā-y</i>	Maître / seigneur	My master, my lord
Mouley-lemel	<i>mūla l-māl</i>	Tréforier	Treasurer
Mouleytna	<i>mūlāt-na</i>	Maîtresse	Our mistress, our lady
Mouftar	<i>mustār (?)</i> ⁹⁹	Vin	Wine
Mouzouna	<i>mūzūna</i>	Monnoye de 3. fols	Silver coin weighing 1.2 gr. approximately
Müel	<i>[ša]mūyīl</i>	Samuël	Samuel
Mufta	<i>muftāh</i>	Clef	Key
Mufty	<i>m^wfatti (?)</i> ¹⁰⁰	Eunuque	Eunuch
Mufulmin	<i>msəlmīn</i>	Fideles	Muslims
N'acacis	<i>l-qəššīš (?)</i> ¹⁰¹	Religieux	Islamic notary
N'caf-alla	<i>nṣāf l-lāh</i>	Craindre Dieu	I fear God
Nafa	<i>nāfəx</i>	Réchaux	Portable stove

⁹⁷ Unattested, but transparently following the instrumental pattern. Compare with Modern Standard Arabic *mirfāl* 'load-lifting device.'

⁹⁸ PDMA *Mūsa*. The name here seems to more closely reflect the Hebrew pronunciation *Moshe*.

⁹⁹ Since *məstāri* designates a certain variety of figs (cf. Prémare 1999, vol. 9. 191), it might be a kind of fig wine. Compare also with Spanish *mosto* 'must' and consider an orthographic interference with French *moutarde* 'mustard,' which is believed to hark back to Latin *mustum ardens* 'burning must.'

¹⁰⁰ Unattested, but might be a participle form sharing a root with *fiyān*, a term that has the meaning of 'eunuchs; slaves' in Andalusī Arabic, cf. Corriente (1997: 390) and Meouak (2004, *passim*).

¹⁰¹ Absent from modern sources, but cf. the <Kaziz> described in Dapper (1668: 190).

Namâ	<i>nšāma</i>	Auflruche	Ostrich
Naqueré	<i>mnāxr-i</i>	Nez	My nostrils (= my nose)
Nar-gémá	<i>nhār ž-žamša</i>	Vendredi	Friday
Nebias	<i>[ā]nbya</i>	Prophetes	Prophets
Nedoüá	<i>nādwa</i>	Rofée	Dew
Néhab-alla	<i>nhābb ʔlāh</i>	Aimer Dieu	I love God
Néhes	<i>nhās</i>	Cuivre	Copper
Néjar	<i>nāžžār</i>	Charpentier	Carpenter
Némour	<i>nmūr</i>	Tigre (sg.)	Tigers (pl.)
Néfir	<i>nsər</i>	Aigle	Eagle
Neucal	<i>nəxxāl</i>	Son	Bran
Nif	<i>nəff¹⁰²</i>	Tabac en poudre	A dose of snuff
Nil	<i>nīl</i>	Indigo	Indigo
Nó	<i>Nūh</i>	Noé	Noah
Nóar	<i>nwa</i>	Amandes	Almonds
Noára	<i>nūwāra</i>	Fleurs (pl.)	Flower (sg.)
Nora	<i>nāšūra</i>	Roüe	Waterwheel
Noud	<i>nūd!</i>	Leve-toy	Get up!
November	<i>nūfəmbər (~)¹⁰³</i>	Novembre	November
October	<i>oktəbər (~)¹⁰⁴</i>	Octobre	October
Once-lilla	<i>nušš l-līl</i>	Minuit	Midnight
Once oqûin	<i>nušš wqīya</i>	Demie-ounce	Half ounce
O'quia	<i>wqīya</i>	Once	Ounce
Oüa	<i>hūwa</i>	Luy	He
Ould / ben	<i>wuld / bən</i>	Fils	Son
Ould-nóa	<i>wuld n-nwa¹⁰⁵</i>	Clous de girofle	Clove

¹⁰² Cf. *nəffa* 'snuff' and *nəff* 'to take snuff' in Ben Sedira (1910: 780), as well as PDMA *nəfha*. Mouëtta may have associated this term with *nif* 'nose,' another possible reading of his transcription.

¹⁰³ PDMA *nowānbər* ~ *šhar ḥdāš*.

¹⁰⁴ PDMA *oktəbər* ~ *šhar šašra*.

¹⁰⁵ Unattested elsewhere. Lit. 'the almond's son.' PDMA *qrūnfəl*.

Oülets del jeja	<i>wlād d-ə(d)ž-žāza</i> ¹⁰⁶	Oeufs	Eggs
Oülla	<i>wa-l.lāh</i>	Pardieu	[I swear] by God
Oüman	<i>hūma</i> ¹⁰⁷	Eux	They
Ourdou-l'hafās	<i>wəṛṛdu l-ḥṣān!</i>	Abbrever un Cheval	Water the horse! ~ they watered the horse
Peris	<i>Pāris</i>	Paris	Paris
Portegais	<i>portgīz</i>	Portugais	Portuguese
Quader	<i>xḍar</i>	Vert	Green
Quáifer	<i>kāfər</i>	Payen	Unbeliever
Quantal	<i>qəntār</i> ¹⁰⁸	Quintal	Quintal (weight)
Qudemec	<i>qəddām-ək</i>	Devant toy	In front of you
Queel	<i>kḥəl</i>	Noir	Black
Quefif	<i>xḥif</i>	Leger	Light
Quérez	<i>xəṛṛāz</i>	Cordonnier	Shoemaker, cobbler
Quetata	<i>qəṭṭāt ~ qəṭqāṭ ~ qṭa (?)</i>	Pic	Egyptian plover ~ lapwing ~ pterocles
Quezou	<i>xīzzu</i>	Carottes	Carrots
Qui-finta	<i>kifnta?</i>	Comment te porte-tu	How are you?
Quingiber	<i>[s]kənzḥīr</i>	Gingembre	Ginger
Ragel	<i>ṛāžəl</i>	Homme	Man
Raha	<i>ṛḥa</i>	Moulin	Mill
Rahaouy	<i>ṛəḥwi</i>	Meûnier	Miller
Raffe	<i>ṛāṣ</i>	Tête	Head
Ray	<i>riḥ</i>	Vent	Wind
Rays-courfant	<i>ṛāyəṣ qurṣān</i>	Capitaine Corfaire	Pirate captain
Real kubir	<i>ryāl k^wbīr</i>	Ecu d'argent	A certain silver coin

¹⁰⁶ Literally 'children of the chicken.' PDMA has *biḍ*, which for Moüette is testicles (see <Bida>), so this is a likely case of taboo avoidance.

¹⁰⁷ It is unclear whether or not the final *-n* represents a true consonant or is simply Moüette's perception of final *-a* (as in <Sequanan> *sxāna* 'heat' and <infa> *nsa* 'women,' among others). Some first-layer North African varieties do have *hūmān* 'they' and *ntūmān* 'you (pl.); see, e.g., Marçais (1902: 120).

¹⁰⁸ Cf. Sp. *quintal*.

Rebéa	ṛbīʕ	Herbe	Grass, weeds
Rebebe	rbāb	Violon	Bowed lute
Rebeh	ṛbīʕ	Printemps	Spring
Recam	ṛxām	Marbre	Marble
Réfel	Rafāyīl	Raphaël	Raphael
Regina	ṛžīna ¹⁰⁹	Poix-raifine	Pitch (resin)
Requeba	rəkba	Genoüil	Knee
Retach	ṛtāh!	Repofer	Rest! ~ he rested
Réy	ṛāʕi	Paŕteur	Shepherd
Rezama	rzāma	Maillet	Wooden mallet
Richats	rīšāt	Plumes	Feathers
Rip	ṛāyəb	Laict caillé	Curdled milk
Roa	hwa	Air	Air
Roba	ṛbāʕa	Quarteron	Group, gang
Roho	ṛūh-u	Ame	His soul
Romadin	ṛmādi	Gris cendré	Grey
Roman	ṛm ^w a ¹¹⁰	Soldat (sg.)	Marksmen (pl.) (M: soldier)
Romanat	ṛummānāt	Grenades fruit	Pomegranates
Romel	ṛməl	Sable	Sand
Romtondon	XXX ¹¹¹	Rome	Rome
Ronda	ṛūḍa	Chapelle	Tomb of a saint
Ros	ṛūz	Ris	Rice
Roüia	ṛwa	Ecurie	Stable
Sáá-láá	sāʕa sāʕa	Heures	Every now and then
Sabat	s-səbt	Samedy	Saturday
Safá	səḥfa	Terrine	Clay vessel

¹⁰⁹ < Sp. *resina*.

¹¹⁰ Cf. Prémare (1995, vol. 5: 216).

¹¹¹ Unattested. This could be a blend word combining Italian *Roma* and *tondo* (pl. *tondi*), a work of art painted or sculpted on a round support which became very popular during the Italian Renaissance. As these works of art were numerous in Rome, it is not unlikely that some visitors associated the name of this city with the *tondi*.

Safina el quéla	<i>sāfīna l-qlāf</i> ¹¹²	Navires & voiles	Sailing boat
Sahá	<i>ṣaḥḥa</i> ¹¹³	Grand-mercy	Health (= thank you)
Sahab	<i>ṣḥāb</i>	Nuées	Clouds
Sahab-nâs	<i>ṣḥāb n-nās</i>	Compagnons	Comrade; friend
Saháá-allaquer	<i>təṣbaḥ ʕla xīr</i>	Bonsoir	Good evening
Saháby	<i>ṣāḥbi</i>	amy	My friend
Salten	<i>sāltān (~)</i> ¹¹⁴	Poêle	Frying pan
Sam	<i>ṣamm</i>	Sourd	Deaf
Saqui	<i>sxi</i>	Liberal	Generous
Sara	<i>sāra</i>	Promener	He walked (sb. or an animal)
Scandria	<i>[l-]īskandariya</i>	Alexandrie	Alexandria
Scharlat	<i>ṣḥrlāt</i>	Ecarlatte	Scarlet
Schon bledec	<i>ṣkūn blād-ək?</i>	De quel país	What is your country?
Schon-hadac	<i>ṣkūn hādāk?</i>	Qui eft-là	Who is there? Who is that?
Sebáá	<i>ṣbāḥ</i>	Matinée	Morning
Sebáá-allaquer	<i>ṣbāḥ l-xīr</i>	Bonjour	Good morning
Sebá-hay	<i>sbaʕ (~)</i> ¹¹⁵	Lion	Lion
Seboüay	<i>ṣbūʕa</i>	Doigts	Fingers
Sebour-Daüt	<i>zābūr Dāwūd</i>	Pfautier de David	The Psalms of David
Secran	<i>səkrān</i>	Yvrogne	Drunk
Sedéry	<i>ṣədr-i</i>	Eftomac	My chest (M: stomach)
Sefar	<i>ṣfar</i>	Jaune	Yellow
Sefary	<i>ṣəffārī</i> ¹¹⁶	Chaudronnier	Boilermaker, coppersmith
Seféha	<i>ṣfiḥa</i>	Fers	Horseshoe

¹¹² Ungrammatical in PDMA and perhaps shows imperfect learning on Moüette's part.

¹¹³ Compare with PDMA *yaʕtī-k ṣ-ṣaḥḥa* 'may God give you [good] health (= thank you; bravo!)' and Algerian Arabic *ṣaḥḥit / ṣaḥḥayt* 'may you be in health (= thank you).'

¹¹⁴ Unattested. < Sp. *sartén* 'frying pan.'

¹¹⁵ Moüette's transcription suggests a final vowel -i (*səbfi?*), but we cannot identify any such word.

¹¹⁶ PDMA *ṣəffār*.

Sefinche	<i>sfənž</i>	Baignets	Fritters
Seheg	<i>šhīh</i>	Fort	Strong
Seindoc	<i>šəndūq</i>	Coffre	Box, case, chest
Sela	<i>Sla</i>	Salé	Salé
Selé	<i>šla</i>	Oraifon	Prayer
Selib	<i>šlīb</i>	Croix	Cross
Selbou	<i>šəlbū[-h]</i>	Crucifié	He was crucified (lit. they crucified him)
Sema-denoub- nan	<i>smaḥ dnūb-nal</i>	Pardonnez nos pechez	Forgive our sins!
Semac	<i>šmaq¹¹⁷</i>	Ancre	Ink
Semainé	<i>smaɫ-ni</i>	Ecoûte	Listen to me!
Seméin	<i>Smāšīl</i>	Išmaël	Ismael
Semen	<i>smən</i>	Beurre salé	Fermented butter
Sen	<i>[l]sān</i>	Langue	Tongue
Senáá	<i>šənʕa</i>	Métier	Craft, profession
Senen	<i>snān</i>	Dents	Teeth
Sepharhan	<i>fərhān</i>	Joyeux	Glad, happy
Sequana	<i>sxāna</i>	Chaleur	Heat
Sequanan	<i>sxāna</i>	Beautemps	Heat
Sequéma	<i>skīma¹¹⁸</i>	Licol	Halter
Sequeq	<i>səkkāk</i>	Orphèvre	Goldsmith, silversmith
Sequin	<i>səkkīn</i>	Sabre	Horseman's sabre
Serac-delma	<i>šərrāq d-əl-ma</i>	Seringue	Syringe
Serere	<i>srīr</i>	Echaffaux	Bricklayer's scaffolding
Serge	<i>səřž</i>	Selle	Saddle
Serraca	<i>šərrāqa</i>	Voleurs	Thieves
Setenber	<i>setenber (~)¹¹⁹</i>	Septembre	September

¹¹⁷ Cf. Prémare (1996, vol. 8: 104).

¹¹⁸ < *škīma*.

¹¹⁹ PDMA *šhar təsšūd*.

Sevilla	<i>Sevīya</i> (~) ¹²⁰	Seville	Seville
Sif	<i>šif</i>	Été	Summer
Sif-tou	<i>šiftu ~ šift-u!</i>	Envoyer	They sent ~ send it ~ send (pl.)!
Som	<i>šūm!</i>	Jeûner	Fast!
Soradel-boten	<i>š-šurra d-əl-btən</i>	Nombril	Navel, belly button
Soubo / amel	<i>šuwwb-u / sməl</i>	Faire	Do it ~ do!
Souery	<i>swāri</i>	Pilliers	Pillars
Soute-Ráys	<i>šūt r-rāyaš</i>	Liuutenant corfaire	Quartermaster (lit. the captain's voice)
St'amboul	<i>štanbūl</i>	Conftantinople	Istanbul
Staferla-aouidy	<i>stagfər ʔlāh ā wadd-i!</i>	A Dieu ne plaife	Ask God for forgiveness! ¹²¹
Stata	<i>šəḥāt</i> (~)	Danfer	She danced
Statob	<i>šāṭṭu</i> (~) ¹²²	Tamis	Sifter, sieve
Stéla	<i>šīla</i> ¹²³	Chaudiere	Cauldron
Stha	<i>sta</i>	Pluye	Rain
S'fergil	<i>sfəržəl</i>	Coins	Quinces
S'pagnol	<i>špānyūl</i> (~)	Espagnol	Spanish
Sultan	<i>sultān</i>	Roy	Sultan, king
Sultana	<i>sultāna</i>	Reine	Sultana, queen
T'fern	<i>tfar</i> ¹²⁴	Potence	Crupper strap
Tabaco	<i>tābāqo</i> ¹²⁵	Tabac	Tobacco
Tabal	<i>tbal</i>	Tambour	Drum
Taca	<i>tāqa</i>	Trou	Niche; skylight
Táchá	<i>tʔašša</i>	Soupper	He had dinner ~ have dinner!

¹²⁰ PDMA *šbīya*.

¹²¹ This expression is said to someone who has just uttered a blasphemy.

¹²² Cf. *šāṭṭu*, see Prémare (1995, vol. 7: 103). Compare with Sp. *cedazo* and Italian *setaccio*.

¹²³ Dimunitive of *štal*.

¹²⁴ Cf. Prémare (1993, vol. 2: 60).

¹²⁵ < Sp. *tabaco*.

Tafetan	<i>tāfəṭṭa (~)</i> ¹²⁶	Tafetas	Taffeta (fabric)
Tague	<i>ṭāgi</i>	Superbe	Preeminent
Talb-macho	<i>ṭāləb mʕāš-u</i> ¹²⁷	Bourreau	Day-laborer (M: executioner)
Talbe	<i>ṭāləb</i>	Prêtre	Muslim cleric
Talla-lilla	<i>tā-ḷlāh lī-Llāh</i>	Amour de Dieu	I swear by God (M: love of God)
Tarcha	<i>ṭarša</i>	Souffleter	Slap (in the face), smack
Taros	<i>ṭārūš</i>	Mâtins	Mastiff
Tayb	<i>ṭāyəb</i>	Cuit	Cooked
Tében	<i>tbən</i>	Paille	Straw
Tebibe	<i>ṭbīb</i>	Chirurgien	Doctor
Techor	<i>tšūr</i> ¹²⁸	Village (sg.)	Villages (pl.)
Tefahá	<i>təffāḥa</i>	Pommes (pl.)	Apple (sg.)
Tefel	<i>tfəl!</i>	Cracher	Spit! ~ he spat
Teger	<i>tāžər</i>	Marchand	Merchant, trader
Téham	<i>ṭihān</i>	Ratte	Spleen
Teifor	<i>ṭifūr</i> ¹²⁹	Baffin	Vase or plate (used to carry a bride's gifts)
Teilg	<i>təlž</i>	Neige	Snow
Tela	<i>ṭla!</i>	Monter	Go up, rise up! ~ He went up, rose up
Temar	<i>tmaṛ</i>	Dattes	Dates
Temeg	<i>tmāg</i> ¹³⁰	Bottes	Ankle boots
Temenia-hyems	<i>tmānya iyām</i> ¹³¹	Semaine	Week

¹²⁶ Cf. Prémare (1993, vol. 2: 14). It may more closely reflect Sp. *tafetán*.

¹²⁷ *ṭāləb maʕāš-u* ‘Jack-of-all-trades; a day laborer with no fixed profession,’ cf. Prémare (1996, vol. 8: 319). Mouïette’s French gloss is literally ‘executioner,’ perhaps implying that the violent job was hired out to any taker.

¹²⁸ Devoicing from *dšūr*; attested in PDMA in the north.

¹²⁹ Cf. Prémare (1996, vol. 8: 408).

¹³⁰ < O.Tr. *ṭomaq* ‘riding boot,’ cf. Prémare (1993, vol. 2: 92).

¹³¹ Unattested. Lit. ‘eight days.’ PDMA *sīmāna* / *žəmʕa*.

Tereza	<i>tārāza</i> ¹³²	Chapeau	Hat
Téxer	<i>taqšir</i> ¹³³	Bas	Sock, stocking
Tirelir	<i>ṭir l-lil</i>	Chauve-Souris	Bat
Tiren	<i>tīrān</i>	Boeuf (sg.)	Oxen (pl.)
Tiren	<i>tīrān</i>	Torreau (sg.)	Bulls (pl.)
Toleta	<i>Ṭūlīta (~)</i> ¹³⁴	Tolleda	Toledo
Tom	<i>tūm</i>	Ail	Garlic
Toret	<i>Tūrāt</i>	Bible	The Torah, the Pentateuch
Trapolis	<i>Ṭrābulās (~)</i> ¹³⁵	Tripoly	Tripoli
Trap	<i>ṭrāb</i>	Terre	Soil
Tréima	<i>trīma</i>	Feffes	Ass, buttocks (dim.)
Trementina	<i>ṭarṣmāṭīna (~)</i> ¹³⁶	Terebentine	Turpentine
Tremetou	<i>ṭramt-u</i>	Cul	His ass, buttocks
Tric	<i>ṭrīq</i>	Chemin	Path
Turqui	<i>tuṛki</i>	Turc	Turkish, Turk
T'caf	<i>txāf</i>	Craindre	You fear ~ she fears
Uzir	<i>wzīr</i>	Minifre d'Etat	Minister
Yacot	<i>Yaṣqūb</i>	Jacob	Jacob
Yé	<i>yīh</i>	Oüi	Yes
Yufeph	<i>Yūsəf</i>	Jofeph	Joseph
Zafran	<i>zaṣfrān</i>	Safran	Saffron
Zaimbóa	<i>zənbūf</i>	Oranges	(Bitter) orange
Zamel	<i>zāməl</i>	Bougre	Homosexual (derogative)
Zanca	<i>zənqa</i>	Ruë	Street
Zebeda	<i>zəbda</i>	Beurre frais	Butter
Zébibe	<i>zbīb</i>	Raifins de Damas	Raisins

¹³² < Br. *tār āzāl*, cf. Prémare (1993, vol. 2: 8).

¹³³ < O.Tr. *çaqšir* 'long hoses, stockings,' cf. Procházka (2012: 211).

¹³⁴ Compare with Andalusí Arabic *Tulayṭula*.

¹³⁵ PDMA *Ṭrāblās*.

¹³⁶ < Sp. *trementina*.

Zebibi	zbībi	Violet	Purple
Zeizon	zīzūn	Muet	Deaf-mute
Zel	[n]zəl!	Descendre	Get off! ~ he got off
Zelat	zullāṭ	Bâton	Cane, stick, rod
Zelefa	zallāfa	Efcuelle	Bowl
Zelege	XXX	Couverture	Riding blanket (?) ¹³⁷
Zeras	zrəṣ	Grains	Grains
Zienan	zīna	Bien belles (fem. pl.)	Beautiful (fem. sg.)
Zit	zīt	Huile	Oil
Zitonnas	zītūna	Olives (pl.)	Olive (sg.)
Zôâg	zāwəg ¹³⁸	Argent vif	Quicksilver
Zorby	zuġbi	Miserable	Wretched, miserable
Zoüaq	zwāq	Peinture	Decorative painted ornament
Zoüaquin	zūwāqi	Peintre	Decorative painter
Zoub	zubb	La verge	Penis (vulgar)
Zoul-dem	zūwəl d-damm!	Seigner	Bleed (sb.)!
Zouleiges	zullīž	Carreaux	Tiles

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¹³⁷ This term appears in the "horse tack" section and must refer to some sort of riding implement.

¹³⁸ Cf. Prémare (1995: vol. 5: 417).

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