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The Traditional Names for Land Markers and of Protective Establishments of Land Produce in the Palestinian Colloquial

Issam K.H. Halayqa*

1. Introduction

Many economic establishments were erected, either inside buildings or in the fields of the Palestinian countryside. These establishments were either of a permanent nature and operated continuously from harvest to harvest, or they were temporary in that they were built seasonally using any available natural material, used and then dismantled. The establishment of these installations as measures of ownership or protection of crops, in urban and rural communities was carried out by peasants, craftsmen and shepherds whose lives were dependent on agricultural and pastoral economy. These installations have played a significant role in the economy of the areas because they were used in food production for local and commercial needs, to protect crops from birds, animals and thieves, to facilitate harvesting and threshing, for storage of produce after the harvests, and to mark the divisions of the land. As some of these installations have belonged to families over many generations and continue to operate in the present day, many of them still use the traditional working method of animal labour. However, many others have incorporated technology into their ways of working and replaced animals with mechanical equipment.

It has become apparent that the following factors are endangering the names of the land markers and measures of protection of land produce: 1. Drought, resulting in farmers having to abandon their agricultural practices in order to be able to earn a living. 2. The dependence of citizens on non-agricultural economy represented in public and private service sectors.

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3. The introduction of technology, which is gradually replacing the traditional agricultural practices, and 4. The elders of the communities, who originally used these installations, dying out without having passed on their traditions to the next generation. For the abovementioned reasons, an ethnographic and lexical study of these nomenclatures is necessary. This ethnolinguistic study aims to define the form, material and function of each facility and to trace their etymological and lexical counterparts as they appear in ancient Near Eastern languages.

2. Name categories

2.1 Land markers and partitions

The measures taken by landowners to ensure their ownership and divide the land between their respective inheritors, were expressed by the use of dry stones as markers. These stones, which are abundant in mountainous areas, were used in various ways. They were the principle material used to build rough walls to indicate land borders (cf. *hēt*, *rab^a*, *ras(/i)m*, *rāma/e*), they were piled on top of each other in a manner similar to a cairn (cf. *ruġi(/u)m*, *qa^aqūr/a*, *qin/unṭara*), a single large stone was used on occasion (cf. *i/ammāya/e*, *ta/uḥm*, *ḥdād*), and sometimes marks were simply carved in the stone (cf. *alāma/e*, *nimra/e*). On the flat areas where large stones are relatively rare, trees, shrubs and thorny plants were used to construct fences and thereby marked ownership.

2.1.1 *i/ammāya/e*: *i/ammayāt*

A cylindrical or oval stone of about 60 to 70cm high, laid vertically in flat land to serve as a land marker or plot divider¹ | **Akk** *ummatu* in the phrase *ummatu (ša erī)* “lower slab of grinding stone” (CAD E 323; AHw 1415 meaning 8), cf. *ummatu* C, *ummu* E “a topographical feature” in connection with fields (CAD U-W 119, 133). **JBA** *ṛmt^a₄* (< Akk *ummatu*), n.f. “lower millstone” Ber 18b (50; MGG 806:9) (SOKOLOFF 2003:143). **JBA** *ṛimmā* n.f. “pit or stone of fruit” Šab 29a (27) (SOKOLOFF 2003:116–17). **MH** *ṛi/īmā*, *ṛimāh* II n.f. “the flesh of stone fruit” Targ Jer XVI, 3 (JASTROW 1950:50).

1 See *amm al-ġayt* “a doll made of stick and women’s clothing carried by women during the ritual praying for rain, mother rain” (SHAWARBAH 2012:362).

See **PCAr** *ʔammaya* “taie” (DOZY 1881, 1 39). Or probably it is derived from *ʔmm* “the mother, the origin of the border”.² Other possibility that it is referred to *ʔmh* “arm”.³

2.1.2 *ta/uḥm: tḥūm*

A term rarely used to denote a general land border, with signs or stones used as land markers (DALMAN II 48) | **Akk** *taḥūmu* “border between countries, boundary, border zone” (CAD T 56f.; AHw 1303). **EpHeb** *tḥm* sg.m.abs. *tḥm* Frey 1183, *tḥwm* SM 49:9,10 passim. **OffAr** *tḥm* sg.m.cs. *tḥwm* KAI 259:1; 278:1 passim. **Nab** *tḥm* pl.m.abs. *tḥwmyn* MPAT 64 iii 6; MPAT 64 i 2. **Palm** *tḥm* pl.m.cs. *tḥwmy* CIS ii 3913 ii 3, 64, 111 passim “border,

2 **Akk** *ummu* A “mother” (CAD U-W 120; AHw 1416f.). **Ug** *um* n.pl.f. *umht* “mother” KTU 1.24:34; 1.23:33 passim (DEL OLMO LETE / SANMARTÍN 2003:69–70). **Ph** *ʔm₁* sg.f.abs. *ʔm* “mother” KAI 24:10; 26A:I:3 passim. **Pun** *ʔm₁* sg.f.abs. *ʔm* “mother” CIS i 195. **EpHeb** *ʔm₁* sg. + 1.pl. *ʔmnw* RB 63 1956 77,14 (= DF 39) (HOFTIJZER / JONGELING 1995:66–68). **OffAr** *ʔm₁* sg.f. + 3.sg.m. *ʔmh* “mother” Cowl 28:4,5 passim. **Nab** *ʔm₁* sg.f.abs. *ʔm* “mother” CIS ii 161 ii 1, 185:5; 221:3 passim (HOFTIJZER / JONGELING 1995:66–68). **BH** *ʔem* “mother by blood”, “ancestress”, metaphorically said of a city: as a “mother” of its inhabitants Gn 2:24; Ex 2:8 (KOEHLER / BAUMGARTNER 2001:61). **MH** *ʔi/ʔimā*, *ʔimāh* II n.f. “mother” Targ Gen III, 20; Ber 18b (JASTROW 1950:50). **Sy** *ʔimā* n.f. 1. “mother”, 2. “main shoot of vine” Geop 31:19, 3. “origin, source” DionbS 25:8 (SOKOLOFF 2009:52). **JBA** *ʔimā* n.f. “mother” AZ 28b (13); Yev 106a (35) (SOKOLOFF 2003:116). **Ma** *ʔma₁* n.f. “mother” MG 102:16; 156:12 passim (DROWER / MACUCH 1963:352). **Sab** *ʔmm* I n.f. “mother” F 76/3 (BEESTON / GHUL et al. 1982:5). **CAr** *ʔumm* n.f. “mother” (LANE 1863:89).

3 Cf. **Akk** *ammatu* I “Elle” (AHw 44) “forearm, cubit” (CAD A/2 70ff). **Ug** *amt* II n.f. “elbow, ell” KTU 1.14 III 53; 1.12 I 23 (DEL OLMO LETE / SANMARTÍN 2003:74–75). **EpHeb** *ʔmh₁* sg.abs.f. *ʔmh* KAI 189:5,6 passim. **OffAr** *ʔmh₁* sg.abs. *ʔmh* Cowl 79:2,3 passim. **Nab** *ʔmh₁* pl.abs. *ʔmyn* CIS ii 203. **Palm** *ʔmh₁* pl.emph. “cubit” *ʔmm* RB xxxix 548:7; 549 passim (HOFTIJZER / JONGELING 1995:69–70). **BH** *ʔammāh* I “elbow, forearm” (KOEHLER / BAUMGARTNER 2001:61). **Sy** *ʔammā₂* n.f.pl. “cubit” Mt 6:27; am6 354:3 passim (SOKOLOFF 2009:58). **MH** *ʔammāh* n.f. “cubit, a measure equal to the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger” Keth 5b; Men 11a passim, *ʔammetā* n.f. “cubit” Targ Ex XXV 10, Y Sot VIII 22c bot. passim (JASTROW 1950:75, 79). **Ma** *ama₂* “ell, forearm” MG 163 n. 2; Gy 380:12 passim (DROWER / MACUCH 1963:21). **Eth** *ʔemat* “cubit, forearm” (CDG 26). **Sab** *ʔmm* II n.f. “cubit” C 570/1 (BEESTON / GHUL et al. 1982:5). **OSA** (BIELLA 1982:19f.). **CAr** *ʔamat* “a measure of distance”, “a hollow place between two elevated portions of the ground”, “depression and elevation, height or depth of the ground” (LANE 1863:94–94).

boundary, territory limit” (HOFTIJZER / JONGELING 1995:1208). **JBA** *teḥūmā* n.m. “boundary” Anan 29:4; 30:23 (SOKOLOFF 2003:1200). **Sy** *teḥūmā* n.m. “boundary, limit” Gn 16:12; Jos 13:25 passim (SOKOLOFF 2009:1637). **SA** *ṭh(w)m₁* n.m. “border, boundary” (TAL 2000:946). **Ma** *tauma₁* “boundary, frontier, limit” MG 63:4; 118:22 passim (DROWER/MACUCH 1963:477). **MH** *teḥūm* n.m. “marked off area, marked place, border, limit” Tosef Shebi IV, 9; Y Ber VIII, 12c top passim (JASTROW 1950:1660). **CAr** *taḥm* “boundary of any land or town, border, limit” (LANE 1863:299).

2.1.3 *ḥdād: ḥdūd*

A stone border used as a boundary between plots of land or between borders of neighbouring towns (SHAWARBAH 2012:401) (cf. DALMAN II 48). It is a synonym for *taḥm* but used more commonly in colloquial contexts | **Ma** *hada₂* “limit, frontier” AM 205:2 (DROWER/MACUCH 1963:116). **CAr** *ḥadd* n.m. “limit, boundary of a land or territory” (LANE 1863:525f.). **SArD** *ḥadd* “limite” (BARTHÉLEMY 1935:147). Cf. **BH** *ḥadūd** n.m. “spike, point”⁴ Jb 41:22 (KOEHLER/BAUMGARTNER 2001:292). **MH** *ḥaddāh* n.f. “sharp side, edge” Y Ber I 2b bot.; Tosef Sabb VI (VII), 11, *ḥidūd* n.m. “pointed projection, prong” Kel II, 5; Snh 94a passim (JASTROW 1950:425, 451). **JBA** *ḥūdā* n.m. 1. “apex” Hul 18b (30; V13 Ar AC 3:39), 2. “edge” Er 31a(6); Šab 98a(14) passim (SOKOLOFF 2003:435).

2.1.4 *ḥēt: ḥītān*

A border wall or any low, thin wall usually built on slopes or on agricultural terraces in order to prevent soil erosion (cf. DALMAN II 54). Also refers to a border wall between plots of land or just as a wall (CANAAN 1933:2,49) | **CAr** *ḥā'it* n.m. “a wall, a wall of an enclosure or a wall surrounding a garden, also applied to fences of wood, reeds or cane” (LANE 1863:671). **SArD** *ḥēt* (< *ḥwt*) “mur” (BARTHÉLEMY 1935:184). **ADDR** *ḥēt* “Mauer, Wand, Dach” (SEEGER 2009, 2 66).

2.1.5 *rab^ca/rbā^ca: rbā^cāt*

A border wall or a wall built of field stones on the border of plots to outline its limits. Used in Jerusalem⁵ to refer to a fenced or walled piece of land

4 Cf. **Akk** *eddu* adj. “pointed (said of horns)” (CAD E 23; AHw 185).

5 Contrary to CANAAN (1916:165, Anm. 4) who assumed that this word is unknown in Palestine but common in Syria and Lebanon. Probably it was called so because it divides the land into four portions and is derived from *rb^c*.

located on a slope, or to designate a transverse wall of a terrace (DALMAN II 16, Anm. 5, 54, 169; IV 314, 316) | **SA** *rb^c* n.m. “edge (of a field)”, *rb^h* n.f. “extremity” (TAL 2000:814). **CAr** *rabi^a* “a stone that is raised or lifted for trial of strength”, “a helmet of iron”, “a meadow or garden” (LANE 1863:1019). **SArD** *rib^a* “mur de clôture” in Jerusalem (BARTHÉLEMY 1935:268).

2.1.6 *ruġi(/u)m: ruġmān, rġūm*

A cairn, or heap of field stones, used as a land marker to delineate land ownership. Some of these heaps occurred as a result of cleaning up the cultivated land and were used to erect border walls in the fields (DALMAN II 16, 48f., Abb 6) | **JBA** *riġemā* n.m. “stone” Qid 70b (32) (SOKOLOFF 2003:1074). **MH** *riġemā* n.m. “stone, missile” Kidd 70b (JASTROW 1950:1449–50). **CAr** *ruġm* “stones or high stones that are laid upon a grave”, “stones collected together”, *raġma* “any heap of stones gathered or piled together” (LANE 1863:1048). **ADDR** *ruġm* “Steinhaufen” (SEEGER 2009, 2 93).

2.1.7 *ras(/i)m: rsūm*

A wall composed of one row and one course of field stones and used as a border marker (DALMAN II 48), mainly in flat land, or on terraces of slopes⁶ (CANAAN 1916:165), (cf. FRAENKEL 1962:137) | Cf. **OffAr** *rwšm* n.m.sg.abs. “(slave) mark” Samar 2:2 (HOFTIJZER/JONGELING 1995:1065). **JBA** *rūšemā* n.m. “mark” Git 86a (9); Pes 110b (5; C) passim (SOKOLOFF 2003:1067). Cf. **JPA** *rwšm* n.m. 1. “mark, incision” TN Ex 21:25; TN Lev 13:10 passim, 2. “trace” EchR 50:5 (SOKOLOFF 1990:520). **Sy** *rūšemā* n.m. “sign, mark” Lv 13:10; Ez 9:4 passim (SOKOLOFF 2009:1453). **Ma** *ruš(u)mā* “mark, sign” MG 175:17; Gy 18:13 passim (DROWER/MACUCH 1963:432). **MH** *rōšæm* n.m. “mark, trace” Snh 52b; Tosef Ohol XVI, 5, *rōšam* n.m. “mark, trace, character, incision” Targ Lev XIII, 10; Targ Y Gen XI, 8 passim, *rišūm* n.m. “mark, trace” Sot. 19b; Ber 25a passim (JASTROW 1950:1464, 1478). Cf. **SA** *ršwm* n.m. “tattoo”, *mršm* n.m. “marker” (TAL 2000:855). **CAr** *rasm, rašm* “a mark, an impression, a sign, a trace, a vestige or remain” (LANE 1863:1085, 1090). See **PCAr** *rasma* “tache et raie” (DOZY 1881, 1 528).

6 See *rasim* “trace, (ancient) remain” (SHAWARBAH 2012:422).

2.1.8 *rāma/e: rīmyān, ramāt*

A row of stones laid between fields as a border marker, or a supporting or outer wall of an agricultural terrace (DALMAN II 54, 169) | **JBA** *rīmy*⁷ (< *rmy*) n.m. “cantillation sign” BMsG 10:15 (SOKOLOFF 2003:1076). Cf. **Sy** *rīmṭā* (< *rwm*)⁷ n.f. “immense stone” MS2 90:v209; JSB2 80:16 passim (SOKOLOFF 2009:1461). Cf. **MH** *ʾaremōn* I n.m. (< *rwm*) “enclosure, palace” Ab Zar 24b (JASTROW 1950:122). **CAr** *ʾi/irmmā* (< *ʾrm*) “a sign or mark to show the way, stones laid as a sign to show the way in the desert” (LANE 1863:51).

2.1.9 *ʿalāma/e: ʿalāmāt*

A stone, or a mark carved in a stone, both used as land markers. “Grenzfurche” (DALMAN II 168) | **Ma** *ʿalama* “sign, indication” AM 257:9 (DROWER/MACUCH 1963:339). **Sab** *ʿlm* (< *ʿlm* I) n. “sign, mark, signature” (BEESTON/GHUL et al. 1982:15). **CAr** *ʿalāma* “an impression, footprint, trace”, “a marker erected in the desert for directional guidance” (LANE 1863:2140). **EArD** *ʿalāma* “mark, affixed sign or inscription” (HINDS / BADAWI 1986:595).

2.1.10 *qaʿqūr/a: qahqūr/a*

A pillar made of several small stones which are placed one on top of the other. It is used as a border marker or to delineate grazing areas (DALMAN II 49) | Cf. **Akk** *qaqqaru* A 1. “ground, soil”, 2. “terrain”, 3. “territory”, 4. “plot of land”, 5. “open country”, 6. “floor” (CAD Q 113–18). **BH** *qaʿaqa*^c n.m. “tattoo” Lv 19:28, or metathesis via *qareqa*^c I n.m. 1. “the sea bed” Am 9:3, 2. “the floor (of the tent of a meeting or throne room)” Num 5:7; 1K 7:7 passim (KOEHLER/BAUMGARTNER 2001:1116, 1148). **MH** *qaʿeqea*^c n.m. “impression, etched inscription” Macc III, 6, *qareqa*^c n.m. 1. “ground, soil, bottom” B Mets. 31a; Y Succ I, 51a passim, 2. “immovable property” B Mets 11b; B Bath 156b passim (JASTROW 1950:1397, 1426). **JPA** *qrq*^c n.m. “land” Giṭ 47b (37); Ket 36b (18) (SOKOLOFF 1990:507), *qrq*^c sg.emph.

7 Cf. **BH** *rūmah* I (< *rwm*) n.f. “place name”, “height, eminent place”, *rāmāh* n.f. 1. “eminence” 1S 22:6; 1S 19:22 passim, 2. “high place” Ezk 16:24,31 passim (KOEHLER/BAUMGARTNER 2001:1205–06, 1240). **MH** *rūm* II n.m. “height” Ber 6b; Midd II,3 passim, *rūm*, *rūmah* I n.m./f. “height” Targ Is XIV,12; Targ O Num XXIII 22 passim, *rāmāh* II n.f. “height” Targ Is XXX, 25 (JASTROW 1950:1461, 1481). **JBA** *rāmūtā* n.f. “height” (SOKOLOFF 2003:1085). Or **Sy** *ramā* n.m. “brook, stream” Ex 7:19; 8:1 passim (SOKOLOFF 2009:1470). **Sab** *rmt* (< *rym*) n. “upper end of a cistern” C 660/4 (BEESTON/GHUL et al. 1982:120). **SArD** *rām* “mare d’eau”, *rume* “petite mare, flaque d’eau” (BARTHÉLEMY 1935:302).

qrq^{c2} “ground, terrain, what is built upon and the vacant site” MPAT 51:8 (HOFTIJZER/JONGELING 1995:1036). **SA** *qrq*^c n.m. “soil”, “floor” (TAL 2000:802). **CAr** *qara*^c “bare piece of ground amid herbage”, *qāri*^c*a* “the higher, the highest part of the road, the part that is walked upon by travellers” (LANE 1863:2987).

2.1.11 *qin/unṭara: qanāṭir*

A column, pillar made of approximately seven stones piled on top of each other, sometimes covered with old black cloth, to ward off birds and animals. It is used to delineate pasture areas as well as cultivated land (DALMAN II 49, 57, 168). It also refers to arches built of stones and mortar which support flat roofs (CANAAN 1933:56) | Cf. **Pun** *qntṛy* (< Lat *centenarium*) sg.abs. “limes-fortress” KAI 179:2 (HOFTIJZER/JONGELING 1995:1014). **MH** *qineṭinār, qineṭār* “(a number of acres of ground), large court” Tosef B Bath VI 24 (JASTROW 1950:1389–90). **CAr** *qanṭara* “a bridge, an oblong arched or vaulted structure built with baked bricks or with stones over water for crossing or passing over upon it without getting wet” (LANE 1863:2568). **SArD** *qanṭara* “cintre, arche de pont”, *qanṭariye* 1. “cintre de pierre qui surmonte une porte”, 2. “baie en forme d'arc au dessus d'une porte” (BARTHÉLEMY 1935:685). (Cf. FRAENKEL 1962:285). Cf. **Lat** *cinctura* n.f. “girdle” (LEE 1968:315).

2.1.12 *nimra/e: numar*

A colourful mark or sign drawn on the surface of a stone land marker to indicate the borders of a certain piece of land, nowadays used by land surveyors or measurers | **OSA** *nmr* II n. “control wall” C 541–20+; C 329–2 (BIELLA 1982:307). **Sab** *nmr* II “part of dam construction” R 3943/6; C 541/114 (BEESTON/GHUL et al. 1982:7). **CAr** *numra* “a spot or speck of colour” (LANE 1863:2853). **EArD** *nimra* “mark, grade, score” (HINDS/BADAWI 1986:886). Cf. **MH** *nimerīrā* n.f. “a checkered field” Peah III, 17c top (JASTROW 1950:914). **JPA** *nmryr* n.m. “a checkered field” Pea 17c (8), *nemōr* adj. “speckled” FPT Gen 30:32 [05; H] (SOKOLOFF 1990:352).

2.2 Preventive measures against soil erosion

The natural and geological composition of the area specified the materials used to build the protective structures. On mountains, where slopes are common topographical features, stony walls were built transversely, creating agricultural terraces for plantation as well as to prevent soil erosion and retain rainwater (cf. *ḡidār, sūr, sinsala/e*). In addition, these walls were often used as land markers. In flat areas, fences built of shrubs and thorny

plants (cf. *syāḡ*) were employed simultaneously to indicate the borders of the land and as means of protection against animals and thieves.

2.2.1 *ḡidār: ḡidrān*

A wall built of stones around a field or vineyard. Also refers to each dividing wall (DALMAN II 16; 54, Abb 6) | **Ug** *gdr* n.f. “hedge, fence” KTU 1.19:I:13 (DEL OLMO LETE/SANMARTÍN 2003:295). **Pun** *gdr* sg.m. + 1.sg. suff. *gydry* “wall” Trip 51:7 (broken context), pl.cs. *gdr* Trip 11 (HOFTIJZER/JONGELING 1995:215). **Pun** *gdr* sg.m. + 1.sg. *gyrdy* “wall” Trip51:5 (broken context), pl.cs. *gdr* Trip 11. **Nab** *gdr* sg.emph. *gdr* RES 90:1 (= RES 2025) (HOFTIJZER/JONGELING 1995:215). **BH** *gāder* n.m. “dry stone wall made without mortar from loose stones from the field” Nm 22:24; Ezk 13:5 passim, *gederāh** I “wall”, “shelter of stones” Nah 3:17; Nm 32:16 passim (KOEHLER/BAUMGARTNER 2001:181). **MH** *gædær* I n.m. “fence, partition” B Kam 23a (JASTROW 1950:215). **JBA** *gāderā* n.m.sg. “fence” BQ 23b (33); TGAs28 192:11 (SOKOLOFF 2003:261). **CAr** *ḡidār* “a wall, an enclosure, the side of a wall”, “a fence or dam to retain water” (LANE 1863:389f.).

2.2.2 *syāḡ: syāḡāt*

A boundary built either of thorny plants or by planting cacti along the borders of a plot of land to protect trees and crops from animals. The lower part of the fence or its closest part to the ground is usually weighted down with stones to withstand the wind (DALMAN II 55, Abb 17, 53), “thorns, fence of thorns” (SONNEN 1927:84) | **MH** *seyāḡ* n.m. “fence, hedge” Orl I 1, “guard, protection” Nidd 3b (JASTROW 1950:978). **JBA** *seyāḡā* n.m.pl. “fence” SŠHai 6b (8) (SOKOLOFF 2003:801). **Sy** *seyāḡā* n.m. 1. “wall, barrier” Nm 22:24; Afr 145:10, 2. “stalk of grapes” AS4 43:4, 3. “camp” JARS3 186:13, also *sīgtā* “barrier, wall” AM2 295:18 (SOKOLOFF 2009:999), n.m. “fence, hedge” (SMITH 1957:374). **SA** *sw/yg* n.m. “fence” (TAL 2000:572–73). **CAr** *siyāḡ* “an enclosure made of thorns, or of trees and built around vineyards or a garden” (LANE 1863:1460).

2.2.3 *sūr: swār*

A general term for a wall built of stones or mud bricks, either with or without mortar. The wall encloses one’s house, courtyard and garden thereby providing protection and privacy for the residents | **BH** *šūrāh** n.f. “supporting wall for terraces” Jb 24:11; Jr 5:10 (KOEHLER/BAUMGARTNER 2001:1453–54). **MH** *šūr* III n.m. “wall, fortification” Gen R s 98, *šūrā* n.m. “wall” Targ Gen XLIX 6; Targ Lam II 8 passim (JASTROW

1950:1541). **JBA** *šūrā*₁ n.m. “wall of a city” Pes 86a (30); BB 7b (48), “wall of a field” BM 107b (1); BB 91b (20) passim (SOKOLOFF 2003:1124). **Sy** *šūrā*₁ n.m. “wall” Gn 49:6; Lv 25:29 (SOKOLOFF 2009:1535). **SA** *šwr*₂ n.m. “wall” (TAL 2000:884). **Ma** *šura*₃ “wall” MG 105:9, DC 34:252 passim (DROWER / MACUCH 1963:456). **CAr** *sūr* “the wall of a city or town” (LANE 1863:1464). (< Aram *šūrā* (FRAENKEL 1962:237–38)). **Sab** *s¹wr* n. “wall” J 2867/4 (BEESTON / GHUL et al. 1982:330).

2.2.4 *sinsala/e, sinsle: sanāsil*

A retaining wall or terrace wall, built from loose stones (CANAAN 1916:165) on slopes or in fields and ranging in different heights. These walls were used to prevent soil erosion and to delineate plots of land (DALMAN II 23, 54; IV 309, 316) | **JPA** *ššlh* n.f. “chain” Am 9:6 (SOKOLOFF 1990:555), (cf. HOFTIJZER/JONGELING 1995:1155). **SA** *ššlh* n.f. “chain” (TAL 2000:905). **Sy** *ššlā*, *ššaltā* n.f. 1. “chain” Jud 15:13; Ps 118:27 passim, 2. “series” ESJul 74:14; ESHebd 54v:697 (SOKOLOFF 2009:1555), n.f. “chain, bond, fetter” (SMITH 1957:575). **Ma** *šušalta* n.f. “chain” MG 19:18; 78:22 passim (DROWER/MACUCH 1963:457). **MH** *šalešælæt* n.f. “chain” Kel XIV, 3; Y Taan II 65d passim (JASTROW 1950:1590). **CAr** *silsila* “a chain, rings of iron or metal”, “lines or writing” (LANE 1863:1397–98). **SarD** *sensle* and rarely *selsle* “chaîne, palissade, haie, mur branlant” (BARTHÉLEMY 1935:362).

2.3 Protection of crops during maturation and harvest

The harvesting process usually lasts for one or two months in the summer in Palestine and requires the continuous presence of workmen in the fields. Several protective measures were carried out in order to guard the ripe crops from thieves, birds and animals, thereby ensuring a fruitful harvest. One of these protective measures was to erect temporary and permanent establishments, in the form of huts, booths and tents (cf. *ḥarbūš(a/e)*, *ḥuṣṣ*, *ḥēma/e*, *šattāra*, *ʿirzān/l*, *ʿriša/e*) in the fields during harvest time. These establishments were useful in that they offered a temporary living space for the landowner or fieldworkers, as well as ensuring that the harvest was completed within a timely manner as the fieldworkers’ travelling time was greatly reduced. The main building materials used to construct the temporary establishments were wooden branches for the walls, canvas for

the roofs, and rugs and worn-out cloth for the flooring. In contrast to this,

the permanent establishments were built of dry stones and sometimes with mortar (cf. *qaşer*, *kūh*, *miṭṭara*).

2.3.1 *ḥarbūš(a/e)*: *ḥarbūšāt*, *ḥarābīš*

A small, durable tent constructed by erecting sticks and wooden poles upon which worn-out cloth or sacks sewn together were draped. These were used mainly by peasants, shepherds or poor Bedouins for shelter whilst guarding their crops and pastures (DALMAN VI 25f.). *ḥarbūš* poor tent, summer tent made of rags in the Negev (SHAWARBAH 2012:445) | **ADDR** *ḥarbūš* “Zelt oder kleines Zelt, das zu einem bestimmten Zweck für eine bestimmte Zeitdauer aufgestellt worden ist” (SEEGER 2009, 2 69). **PCAr** *ḥarbūš* “petite tente, tente pour les nouveaux mariés” (DOZY 1881, 1 357). Cf. **SArD** *ḥarbūš* “masure, maison en ruine” (BARTHÉLEMY 1935:195–96). **Per** *ḥar-pūšta* “a sharp roof, a tomb, anything elevated in the centre and sloping downwards at each end, a tent, breast plate” (STEINGASS 1988:452).

2.3.2 *ḥuṣṣ*: *ḥṣū/āš*

A small square- or dome-shaped hut built with stones or reeds and mud, with a roof of wooden branches and clay. It is common in north Galilee but also found in Bethlehem and Bēt Safāfā⁸ as indicated by DALMAN II 56. *ḥuṣṣ* a chicken coop in the Negev (SHAWARBAH 2012:446). In Egypt it is “großer Hühnerstall (Laubhütte)” (BEHNSTEDT/WOIDICH 2012:363). It is a synonym for *šūne*, or a reed hut (CANAAN 1933:73, note 2) | **Akk** *ḥuṣṣu* n.m. “reed hut, reed fence (of particular type and construction)” (CAD H 260), *ḥuṣṣu* I “eine Art Rohrhüte” (AHW 361). **Sy** *ḥūṣ* n.m.pl. 1. “leaves of palm” am7 943:11; EN 51v:59, 2. “mat, rug” KwD2 60:17; am6 322:5 (SOKOLOFF 2009:430). **Ma** *ḥūṣ*, *ḥuṣa* n.m. “(palm)leaf, shoot, stick, stock, stem, prickles, prickly” MG 61:16; 169:27 passim (DROWER/MACUCH 1963:344) (> Ar *ḥūṣ*). **JBA** *ḥawēṣā* (< *ḥwṣ*) n.m.sg. 1. “a fence of palm leaves” Tan 24a (17); Ned 91b (11) passim, 2. “cord made from palm leaves” Tam 31b (23) (SOKOLOFF 2003:373–74). **MH** *ḥūṣā* I n.m.sg. 1. “the long and thin foliage of a palm branch spreading from the stem” Succ 32a, pl. B Kam 96a, 2. “prickly shrubbery used as a fence or hedge” B Kam 92a; Ned 49a passim (JASTROW 1950:340). **CAr** *ḥūṣṣ* “the leaves of the palm trees” (LANE 1863:822). **ADDR** *ḥūṣṣ* “Hütte (aus Holz oder organischen

8 This was a circular construction of approximately 3 x 2 m with a small opening allowing the watchman to look out, or just a roughly-constructed wall built in the shape of a horseshoe and used to hide behind when hunting (cf. DALMAN I 532; II 56; VI 320).

Materialen) (SEEGER 2009, 2 72). **SArD** *hūṣṣ* “hutte de roseaux” (BARTHÉLEMY 1935:205).

2.3.3 *hēma/e: ḥiyam*

A round tent consisting of a central wooden pole on which double sheets of canvas are positioned to form a dome-shaped roof. It is usually erected in vineyards or vegetable fields and is commonly used as a shelter by farmers, shepherds, and field watchmen to aid crop protection during periods of maturation and harvest,⁹ or used as a dwelling place by Bedouins (DALMAN II 56; VI 27f., 60, Abb 13).¹⁰ A Bedouin tent (CANAAN 1933:78ff.) | **CAr** *ḥayma* “a booth, a tent made of pieces of cloth and tent rope” (LANE 1863:837).¹¹ **ADDR** *ḥēme* “Zelt” (SEEGER 2009, 2 78).

2.3.4 *šattāra: šattārāt*

A tabernacle made of sheets or sackcloth, or a rough tent erected in fields in summer as a shelter for field watchmen | **PCAr** *šitr* = *ḡīter* “parasol” (DOZY 1881, 1 727). **Per** *čatr* “an umbrella, parasol, tent” (STEINGASS 1988:388). **Tur** *čitar* (< Per) 1. “a tent”, 2. “an umbrella or parasol”, 3. “a veil” (REDHOUSE 1996:714).

2.3.5 *‘irzān/l: ‘irāzīn/l*

A hut elevated on wooden poles or a sturdy stone pillar, and built of branches and straw. Used by watchmen in Tiberias and west of Nablus to guard the crops while they ripen. It is usually equipped with a sleeping mat, cooking equipment, slings and sticks to be used by the watchman when he is endangered. The word can also refer to the frame of a bed (DALMAN II 61, Abb 12–15; VI 20, 44, 59; IV Abb 93), a primitive tent in the fields of Safad and Meggido, a shepherd’s bed which he makes in a cave, or a wooden bedstead-like structure resting on four poles used by women in the tents of wealthy Bedouins near Tiberias (CANAAN 1933:5 note 10, 81) |

9 See the example presented in DALMAN VI 27.

10 Also refers to a tent made of goats’ hair and wool, used as a shelter by Bedouins, see DALMAN VI 60 or for seasonal use by shepherds DALMAN VI 12, 18, 23, 42, Abb 1, 2, 11, 19. An example is given from the tents in the Sauahre Bedouins in east Jerusalem (DALMAN VI 12). For more on the Bedouin tent and its components, see CANAAN (1933:78–81).

11 See **Ug** *ḥmn* I n.m. “chapel, small temple” KTU 1.48:13, 1.53:5 passim (DEL OLMO LETE/SANMARTÍN 2003:395). **Nab** *ḥmn* n.m.sg.emph. *ḥmn*’ RES 2053:1. **Palm** *ḥmn* n.m.sg.emph. *ḥmn*’ “chapel with an altar” CIS ii 3917:3; CIS ii 3978:2 passim (HOFTIJZER/JONGELING 1995:382).

MH *‘aresal* n.m. “hammock”, *‘arezēlā* n.m. “cradle, hammock for watchmen in gardens” Targ Is I 8 Erub 25b passim (JASTROW 1950:1121). **JBA** *‘arezālā* (< *‘rzl’*) n.m.sg. “hammock” Er 25b (2) (SOKOLOFF 2003:165). **Sy** *‘arzalā* n.m. “hut, stall” Is 1:8; 24:20 passim (SOKOLOFF 2009:1137), n.m. “a booth or hut of interwoven branches, lodge in a cucumber garden or vineyard” (SMITH 1957:428) (diminutive of *‘arsā* “Bett” < *‘rs* > Ar *‘irzāl* (FRAENKEL 1962:138)). Cf. **Akk** *eršu* “bed, a tray” (CAD E 315ff.), *eršu* IV “Bett” (AHw 246). **Ug** *‘rš* n.m. “stretcher” KTU 1.14 II 45 (DEL OLMO LETE/SANMARTÍN 2003:185). **OffAr** *‘rš* n.m. “couch” GIPP 15; Paik 152 passim. **Palm** *‘rš* n.m. “couch (in the temple, or in the grave)” CIS ii 3912:2 (HOFTIJZER/JONGELING 1995:890). **BH** *‘æræs* n.m. “couch, divan” Dt 3:11; Am 3:12 (KOEHLER/BAUMGARTNER 2001:889). **JBA** *‘aresā* n.m. “a type of permanent bed (lit. bed with weaving) Ned 56a (21); San 20 (44) (SOKOLOFF 2003:882). **Ma** *arsa* n.m. “bed, couch, marriage couch” Cy 43:4; 376:21 passim (DROWER/MACUCH 1963:38). **Sy** *‘arsā* n.m. “bed” Gn 48:2; Ex 7:28 passim (SOKOLOFF 2009:1141). **Eth** *‘arāt* “bed, couch, scaffolding” (LESLAU 1991:71).

2.3.6 *‘riša/e: ‘uruš, ‘arāyīš*

A bower, a wedding tent for Bedouins, or a tent erected in fields or vineyards used by watchmen to guard the crops during maturation and harvest periods (DALMAN I 161, 433, 473, 522; II 56; III 14; VI 26, 59f.; VII 60, 141, 151, 165, 173). It also refers to a hut made of branches and rushes and erected in vineyards and fields. It can also be erected on the roofs of houses which are built in some villages on hill slopes to protect watchmen, goats and sheep from the sun (CANAAN 1933:5, 63, 92; Pl. 9) | **CAr** *‘ariš* “a booth or shed constructed for shade and made of palm sticks or the like”, *‘ariš* “a trellis for grapevines, the wooden structure made for grapevines, often in the form of a roof upon which the branches or shoots of the vine are put” (LANE 1863:2000). **SArD** *‘ariše* “tonnelle en treillis recouverte de vigne” (BARTHÉLEMY 1935:521). **Sab** *‘rys²* n. “shed, hut” J 2867/4 (BEESTON/GHUL et al. 1982:20). **Eth** *‘ariš* (< Ar *‘ariš*) n.m. “hut, tent” (LESLAU 1991:71). Cf. **MH** *‘ārīs* I n.m.pl. “arbor, espalier (of grape vines)” Tosef Peah III 16, *‘æræs*, *‘aresā* n.m.sg. “arcade along a row of buildings, sidewalk” Gitt 6a; Y Bets I 60c bot. passim (JASTROW 1950:1117, 1121).

2.3.7 *qaṣer: qṣūr*

A rural tower-like building constructed with rectangular stones in vineyards, vegetable fields, or in archaeological sites which suggest that they have been used for several seasons. They are used as shelter or for temporary storage of produce during the harvest. The word refers to every huge and ancient ruined building in the area extending south of Jerusalem (DALMAN II 55, cf. Abb 16; VI 60) (cf. BEHNSTEDT 1996:63). A circular stone structure built in orchards and vineyards, used as a storeroom and upon which a hut for the farmer's family is installed (CANAAN 1933:5) | Cf. **Nab** *qṣr*₄ sg.emph. *qṣr*^o "small room, cellar" CIS iii 336:1 (uncertain reading), *qṣr*₆ pl.emph. [q]ṣry^o possibly "camp" (< Lat *castra*) HDS 151:1 (HOFTIJZER/JONGELING 1995:1023). **MH** *qeṣārā* n.m. "fort, camp" Y Sabb 14 end 15d; Y Shek 8 beg. 51a (JASTROW 1950:1408). **Sy** *qaṣrā* n.m. "palace, castle" Chran2 166:26; BBah 1327:7 passim (SOKOLOFF 2009:1399). **CAr** *qaṣr* "a palace, a pavilion, or a building either entirely or semi-isolated, sometimes constructed on top or projecting from of a larger building, i.e. a belvedere, and generally consisting of one room", "any house or chamber of stones" (LANE 1863:2534). **ADDR** *qaṣr* "kleinen Turm auf den Feldern, der Bauern während der Saison als Schlafstätte dient" (SEEGER 2009, 2 211). **Lat** *castrum* "mit Mauern oder Schanzen umgebener Ort, Fort" (WALDE/HOFMANN 1982:182), *castra* "military encampment, fortified camp" (LEE 1968:282).

2.3.8 *kūḥ: kwāḥ*

A hut occurring in various sizes, 3–4 m in diameter, 2–3 m height and built of mud bricks, especially in Jericho, or with loose field stones in the mountainous areas. In both cases the roofs are usually made with wood, reed or straw. It is used as a dwelling by the farmer and sometimes his family while guarding the crops during periods of maturation or harvest¹² | **JBA** *kūkā*₂ n.m. "hut" Tan 22a (47; M2); Git 68a (54 passim (SOKOLOFF 2003:558). **MH** *kūk* n.m. "cavity, cave, sepulchral cave" Y B Bath III beg. 13d; Tosef Ohol XVII 11 passim (JASTROW 1950:619). **Sy** *kūḥtā* n.f. "cavern as a dwelling place" BhKJ 7:3 (SOKOLOFF 2009:604). > **CAr** *kūḥ* "a house, or hut with a gibbous roof, a house or hut of reeds or cane with a gibbous

12 A reed hut used by poor Bedouins or semi Bedouins in El-Huleh, it is square or rectangular in shape and made of reed mats held in place by wooden tree trunks. Each wall of this hut is made up of one or more mats while a ceiling is constructed of several mats suspended from a central cross pole (CANAAN 1933:6; Pl. 1 figs. 1,2).

roof without window”, “a place where a farmer or gardener prepares and watches over his garden or crops” (LANE 1863:2635). (Cf. FRAENKEL 1962:29–30). **Per** *kāḥ* “a palace, villa, or summer dwelling, an apartment at the top of a house, an upper storey, a tower, gallery, balcony, battlements” (STEINGASS 1988:1000). **Per** *kūḥ* “Rohrhütte ohne Fenster” (< **Per** *kāḥ*) (ASBAGHI 1988:237). **Tur** *kyāḥ* (< **Per**) “a pavilion”, “wattle, reed hut” (REDHOUSE 1996:1514).

2.3.9 *miṭṭara*: *mināṭīr*

A tower-like, dome-shaped hut built of field stones but without using mortar usually erected in fields and vineyards. These huts are erected high above ground 3–4 height, 4–6 m in diameter to ensure a wide view over the land,¹³ as their main function is to provide shelter to those who protect the crops from animals and thieves during periods of maturation and harvest (DALMAN I 50; II 55; IV 317, 337, Abb 94; VI 60, Abb 15) (cf. CANAAN 1933:5). This term is synonymous with *qaṣer* but more commonly used in the north of Jerusalem | **Akk** *maṣ(ṣ)artu*, *maṣṣartu* n.f. “watch guard, garrison”, “watch house, post”, “strong room” (CAD M/2 333f.), (cf. AHw 620). Cf. **BH** *māṣōr* II n.m. “fortified city, stronghold” Ps 60:11, *māṣōrāh* II n.f. “fortified city” 2C 11:11; Is 29:3 passim (KOEHLER/BAUMGARTNER 2001:623). Cf. **MH** *mineṭar* n.m. “guard, border” Targ Y Ex XXVIII, 31, 34; Targ I Chr XV, 27 (JASTROW 1950:799). **OffAr** sg.abs. *mnṭr* “guarding post” Aḥiq 98; pl. + 1.p.pl *mnṭrn* Cowl 27:1 (HOFTIJZER/JONGELING 1995:659). **JBA** *maṭṭarettā* n.f. “guard post” Bo 7:13 (SOKOLOFF 2003:686). **Ma** *maṭarta*, *maṭra* “watch house”, “purgatory, place of detention” MG 17:13; 51:9 passim (DROWER/MACUCH 1963:241). Cf. **Sy** *maṭṭaretā* n.m. “guard, guarding” ESEpiph 226:12; Euph 70 (SOKOLOFF 2009:781). **SArD** *maṭṭara* (< **Sy** *maṭṭaretā*) “poste élève où se tient le garde” (BARTHÉLEMY 1935:833).¹⁴

13 For detailed examples, see DALMAN IV 317.

14 Cf. **CAr** *manzara* “a place elevated above ground where a watchman is stationed, a place on top of a mountain where a person watches out for the enemy” (LANE 1863:2810).

Semitic words found in the names

Akk	Can	Aram	CAr	CS
<i>i/ammāya/e,</i> <i>ḥuṣṣ, qaʿqūr</i>	<i>ḡidār</i>	<i>rabʿa, ras(i)m, rāma/e,</i> <i>sūr, syāḡ, ʿirzān/l,</i> <i>miṇṭara</i>	<i>ḥadd, ḥēt, ḥēma/e,</i> <i>ʿriša/e, nimra/e,</i> <i>ʿalāma/e</i>	<i>ta/uḥm,</i> <i>ruḡi(/u)m,</i> <i>sinsala/e</i>
3	1	7	6	3

Non-Semitic words found in the names

Gr-Lat	Per
<i>qin/unṭara, qaṣer</i>	<i>ḥarbūš(a/e), kūḥ, šattāra</i>
2	3

Languages and dialects

ADDR	Der arabische Dialekt der Dörfer um Ramallah
Ar	Arabic
Aram	Aramaic
BH	Biblical Hebrew
Can	Canaanite
CAr	Classical Arabic
CS	Common Semitic
EArD	Egyptian Arabic Dialect
Eth	Ethiopian
JBA	Jewish Babylonian Aramaic
JPA	Jewish Palestinian Aramaic
Lat	Latin
Ma	Mandaic
MH	Middle Hebrew
Nab	Nabataean
OldAr	Old Aramaic
NPer	New Persian

OSA	Old South Arabic
Palm	Palmyrenean
Per	Persian
PCAr	Post Classical Arabic
Ph	Phoenician
Pun	Punic
SA	Samaritan Aramaic
Sab	Sabaic
SArD	Syrian Arabic Dialect
Sy	Syriac
Tur	Turkish
Ug	Ugaritic

Abbreviation list for the attestations

Ab Zar	Abodah Zarah (Talmud).
Aḥiq	The story and wisdom of Aḥiqar quoted after the edition in Cowl pp 204–248.
am	P. Bedjan, <i>Acta martyrum et sanctorum syriacae</i> , 7 vols., Leipzig 1890–1897.
AM	E.S. Drower (ed.), <i>Aspar Malwāša</i> , London 1949.
Am	Amos.
Anan	Anan's Books of Commandments, in: A. Barkavy, <i>Aus der ältesten Karäischen Gesetzbüchern</i> , St Petersburg 1903.
AS1-4	J.P.N. Land, <i>Analecta Syriaca</i> , London 1858.
AZ	ʿAvoda Zara (Sources I).
BB	Bava Batra (Sources I).
BBah	Ḥassan bar Bahlul (<i>Lexicon Syriacum auctore Hassano bar Bahlul</i>) ed. R. Duval 3 vols., Paris 1898–1901.
B Bath	Baba Bathra (Talmud).

- Ber Berakhot (Sources I).
- BhKJ G. Gardahi (ed.), *Bar Hebraeus, Kithābhā dhiyaunā, seu Liber columbae*, Rome 1898.
- B Kam Baba Kama (Talmud).
- BM British Museum.
- B Mets. Baba M'tsi'a (Talmud).
- BMsG Babylonian Masora on Genesis, in: Ofer, BMs II (Sources V).
- Bo Incantation bowl (cited by number; Sources IV).
- bot bottom.
- BQ Bava Qumma (Sources I).
- 1-2C/
1-2Chr Chronicles.
- C CIH; *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum. Pars quarta. Inscriptiones himyariticas et sabaeas continens*, after BEESTON/GHUL et al.
- Chran1, 2 J.B. Chabot, *Anonymi actoris Chronicum ad annum Christ 1234 pertinans*, 2 vols. Paris 1916-1920.
- CIS *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, Paris.
- Cowl A. Cowley, *Aramaic papyri of the fifth century B.C.* Oxford 1923.
- DC The Drower Collection of Mandaean manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.
- Dt Deuteronomy.
- Dionb\$ H. Labourt. *Dionysius bar Salibi Expositio Liturgiae*, 2 vols., (= CSCO 13 = CSCOSS 13), Paris 1903.
- EchR Echa Rabba, ms. Related to ed. Pr (Sources III).
- EN Eliae Nisibeni interpres, in LagPraeterm.
- Er Erubin (Talmud).
- ESJul Hymns against Julian, in: *Idem, des Heiligen Ephraem des Syrsers, Hymnen de Paradiso und Contra Julianum*, Louvain 1957. Pp. 71-91.

- ESHebd Idem, Ephraem Syrus, Sermones in Hebdomadam Sanctam (CSCO 412 = CSCOSS 106), Louvain 1964.
- ESEpiph Hymns of Epiphany, in CSCOSS 82, pp. 144–227.
- Euph P.C. Burkitt, euphemia and the Goth, with the Acts of Martyrdom of the Confessors of Edess, London 1913.
- Ex Exodus.
- F Fakhry, Archaeological Journey, 1. II, after BEESTON / GHUL et al.
- Ezk/Ez Ezekiel.
- Frey J. B. Frey, Corpus inscriptionum iudaicarum, I, Roma 1936; II, Roma 1952.
- FPT Gen Version of Fragment Targums in Paris ms. (Sources II).
- Gen R/Gn Genesis.
- Geop P. de Lagarde, Geoponicon in sermonem syriacum versortum quae supersunt, Leipzig 1860.
- GIPP Ph. Gignoux, Glassaire des Inscriptions Péhlevies et Parthes (= Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum, Supplementary Series, vol. I), London 1972.
- Giṭ Giṭṭin (Sources I).
- Gitt Giṭṭin.
- Gy Ginza iamina (Right Ginza).
- J Jamme, Inscriptions sud-arabes de la collection Ettore Rossi (1955). after BEESTON/GHUL et al.
- JARS³ Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
- Jb Job.
- Jr/Jer Jeremiah.
- JSB2 P. Bedjan, Homilae Selectae Mar-Jacobi Sarugensis, 5 vols. Leipzig, 1905–1910.
- Jud Judges.
- HDS Hommages à André Dupont-Sommer, Paris 1971.

Ḥul	Hullin (Sources I).
Is	Isaiah.
KAI	H. Donner/W. Röllig, Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften. I–III, Wiesbaden 1966–1969.
Kel	Kelim (Mishnah and Tosefta, the latter divided into Baba Ḳama, M'tsi'a and Bathra).
Ket	Ketubbot (Sources I).
Keth	Ke'thubbot (Talmud I).
Kidd	Ḳiddushin (Talmud).
KTU	M. Dietrich/O. Loretz/J. Sanmartín the Cuneiform Alphabetic Texts from Ugarit, Ras Ibn Hani and other Places (KTU: 2 nd enlarged edition), Münster 1995.
KwD2	Fr. Schulthess, Kalila undd Dimna, 2 vols., Berlin 1911.
Lam	Lamentations.
Lev/Lv	Leviticus.
MG	Th. Nöldeke, Mandäische Grammatik, Halle 1875.
MGG	M. Margulies (ed.) (Midrash Haggadol on the Pentateuch, Genesis), Jerusalem 1957.
MPAT	J.A. Fetzmyer and D.J. Harrington, A Manual of Palestinian Aramaic Texts (= Biblica et Orientalia 34), Rome 1978.
MS2	P. Zingerle and G. Moesinger, Monumenta syriaca ex romanis codicibus collecta, 2 vols., Innsbruck 1869–78.
Mt	Matthew.
Ned	Nedarim (Sources I).
Nidd	Niddah (Talmud).
Nah	Nahum.
Neh	Nehemiah.
Num/Nm	Numbers.
Ohol	Ohōloth (Ohiloth, Mishnah and Tosefta).

Orl	‘Orlah (Mishnah, Tosefta and Y’rushalmi).
Pea/Peah	Pe’a (Sources IV).
Pes	Pesahim (Sources I).
Pl.	plate.
Ps	Psalms.
Qid	Quddšin (Sources I).
RB	Revue Biblique, Paris.
RES	Répertoire de l’Épigraphie Sémitique, Paris.
1–2S/ 1–2Sm	Samuel.
Sabb	Shabbat (Talmud).
Paik	E. Herzfeld, Monument and inscription of the early history of the Sassanian empire, Berlin 1924.
Samar	Samaria Papyri, after D.M. Gropp, The Samaria papyri from Wādi ed-Dāliyah, the slave sales, Ph.Diss. Harvard University 1986.
San	Sanhedrin (source I).
Shek	Sh’qalim (Mishnah, Tosefta and Y’rushalmi, also a pericope in P’siḳta).
SŠHai	S. Assaf (ed.), The Book of Shetaroth [Formulary] of R. Hai, Jerusalem 1930 (Sources II).
Sind	Fr. Baethgen, Sindban oder die sieben weisen Meister, Leipzig 1879.
SM	J. Naveh / N. Shaked, On Stone and Magic: the Aramaic and Hebrew Inscriptions from Ancient Synagogues (Hebrew). Jerusalem 1978.
Snh	Sanhedrin (Talmud).
Succ	Succah (Talmud).
Sot	Soṭah (Talmud).
Šab	Shabbat (Sources I).
Shebi	Sh’biith (Mishnah, Tosefta, and Y’rushalmi).

TAGs28	S. Assaf (ed.) (Gaonic Responsa from Ginza Mss.), Jerusalem 1928 (Sources II).
Taan	Taʿānith (Talmud).
Tam	Tamid (Sources I).
Targ O	Targum Onkelos.
Targ Y	Targum Yʿrushalmi.
TN	Targum Neophyti (Sources II).
Trip	Tripolitanian Inscriptions.
Y	Yʿrushalmi (Palestinian Talmud).
Yev	Yevamot (Sources I).

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