

NEW STANDARD
ARABIC-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

標準

阿拉伯文
英文
大辭典

MAAN Z. MADINA

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SHIN LOU BOOK CO.

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ARABIC-ENGLISH

DICTIONARY

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of the Modern Literary Language

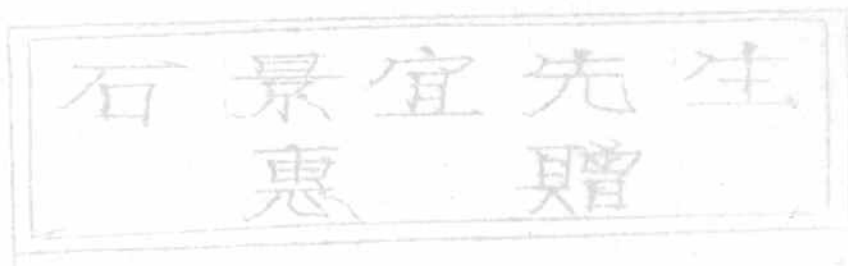
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**THIS DICTIONARY IS DESIGNED TO FILL
THE URGENT NEED OF STUDENTS,
TEACHERS AND GENERAL READERS OF
ARABIC FOR A CONCISE,
READILY AVAILABLE, LOW-PRICED
ARABIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY
OF THE MODERN WRITTEN LANGUAGE.**

- A vocabulary of over 80,000 entries including idiomatic phrases and sentences, scientific and technical terms, arabicized and foreign words and everyday colloquialisms and dialect expressions that have recently found their way into the literary language
- A practical arrangement of entries which makes maximum use of the morphological system of Arabic and provides an extraordinary amount of information within the limited space available
- Accurate definitions and grammatical and syntactic information which explain the word's real meaning and make clear its correct use
- Full vocalization of Arabic words and phrases

النص المذكور أعلاه يظهر بالعربية على الغلاف الخلفي
لهذا الكتاب.

قاموس
عربي - انكليزي
لغة الفصحى المعاصرة

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جمع وترتيب
معن زلفو مدينة

الاستاذ المشارك في دائرة لغات وحضارات
الشرق الاوسط في جامعة كولومبيا

FOREWORD

Every dictionary-maker stands on the shoulders of his predecessors, and from his vantage point surveys the widening horizon for some special need to serve. Professor Madina is no exception. He has leaned on previous dictionaries, but with years of language teaching behind him, he has had the student's priorities very much in mind. So it is that, despite typographical difficulties, he has insisted on full vocalization even of words whose measure would be familiar to the more experienced linguist. With the same user in view, he has departed from the widespread practice of grouping all verbal forms together at the head of each article and all nominal and adjectival forms thereafter; he has listed derivatives of all kinds with the verbal stems to which they are related.

The most difficult decision for the dictionary-maker who is limited by considerations of space is always what to leave out. Since this dictionary is specifically concerned with modern practice, it is with the English edition of Wehr's justly celebrated work that it invites comparison. A quick check will show that individual entries are consistently given less space in Professor Madina's dictionary than in Wehr's; but what has been sacrificed has almost always been the near-synonyms and other subtleties of shading in the English renderings. Only a few Arabic words judged to be of rare occurrence, a few idioms deemed to be self-explanatory, have been dropped. The space saved by this means as well as by typographic rearrangements have enabled Professor Madina to make additional entries.

Like Wehr before him, Professor Madina has given much-needed attention not only to single words, but also to the

idioms and set phrases of modern Arabic. He has also made use of what frequency lists there are to determine which words were to be included or excluded, and which significations were to be recorded first or last. He will be the first to recognize, however, that he has been hampered by the total absence of any large-scale and systematic collection of idioms, and by the limited scope of the valiant but single-handed word counts so far attempted. The need for such primary aids to lexicography and to teaching remains paramount and becomes more urgent every day.

Sure to earn Professor Madina widespread gratitude will be the wide diffusion and extremely low price of this publication.

If a colleague's commendation can add anything to the popularity this dictionary is certain to have, it is here most heartily offered.

Edinburgh, United Kingdom

July 1973

P. J. E. CACHIA

PREFACE

The purpose of this dictionary is to provide the student of Arabic with a concise, moderately priced, and easily accessible tool for reading books and newspapers written in the modern literary language.

Among the score of authorities consulted for the compilation of this work, by far the most important was Hans Wehr, *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic* (1961). I also relied, for modern usage, on the ninth edition of Elias A. Elias, *Modern Dictionary, Arabic-English* (1962). Other sources were consulted for nineteenth-century terms, including J. G. Hava, *Arabic-English Dictionary* (1951) and a number of compilations of Arabic alone. As a matter of course, constant reference was made to the classical Arabic dictionaries and encyclopedias on matters of detail. Because of the limitations of a one-volume paperback dictionary, the selection of each entry was very carefully considered. To help in this selection, it was necessary to consult native speakers familiar with contemporary literature and to refer to available word lists, word-frequency counts, and glossaries of Arabic textbooks for English-speaking students. However, the final shape of each entry was decided primarily by the needs and requirements expressed by countless students.

My thanks to the many persons who have helped me in this work should go first of all to Professor Charles Issawi, at whose suggestion I began this project in 1959. I would also like to thank Mr. Mansour Ajami who read the proofs with a fine concern for the Arabic, and Mrs. Gale Deeb and Mrs.

Cicily Speicher, who assisted in the production of this work. But above all, I would like to thank the many students of Arabic at Columbia University who so consistently encouraged me in this task.

New York City, New York

July 1973

MAAN Z. MADINA

ARRANGEMENT AND SEQUENCE OF ENTRIES

In general, the arrangement of words in this dictionary follows the standard system used by European lexicographers. However, some modifications have been made in this system in order to provide the most information within a limited amount of space, and at the same time, to make maximum use of the morphological system of Arabic. As in all other dictionaries of Arabic where words are arranged according to roots, effective use of this work requires an elementary knowledge of Arabic morphology and syntax.

Arabic words are listed under their roots and the roots are arranged alphabetically. Foreign words, usually appearing with a transliteration, and Arabicized loan words, usually with a cross reference under a homonymous Arabic root, are listed alphabetically. Homonymous roots are listed separately and are indicated by a preceding raised numeral. Each root, foreign word, or loan word is listed with its derivatives, if any, and with its definition in an uninterrupted fashion; these are set off from other entries by a horizontal line across the column.

Instead of the widespread practice of grouping all verbal forms first, followed by nominal forms and then the participles, the derivatives of each form (I—X) are here listed directly under that form. Verbal nouns and active and passive participles are treated as separate items only when their meanings are not easily deduced from the verb.

Under an Arabic trilateral root the sequence of entries for form I is the perfect verb, the vowel of the imperfect, the verbal nouns (in parenthesis), the nominal forms arranged according to length, the active participle, and finally the

passive participle. For forms II through X (indicated by Roman numerals) the sequence of entries is the verb, the verbal nouns, and the participles.

SYMBOLS:

The direct verbal object in Arabic is expressed by: • (someone), هـ (something), ها (someone or something, feminine), هم (a group of persons). When these syntactical markings are outside a parenthesis, the verb is transitive in both Arabic and English. When they appear within a parenthesis, the verb, while transitive in Arabic, is intransitive in English. Verbal objects in English, direct and indirect, are expressed by s.o. (someone) and s.th. (something).

Synonymous definitions are separated by a comma, while a semicolon separates definitions in different semantic ranges.

A light dash (—) after a definition of an entry introduces new data qualifying that entry. If the entry is a verb, the dash introduces new vowelling, or a different vowel for the imperfect, or verbal nouns, or the passive, with a different definition. If the entry is nominal, the dash introduces a different plural with a different definition. This dash always invalidates all data between it and the immediately preceding main entry, including vowelling, verbal nouns, plurals, and definitions.

A vertical stroke (|) after the definition of an entry introduces phraseological and syntactic use of the entry. Only idiomatic phrases and sentences that are not self explanatory are listed.

The heavy boldface dash (—) which appears with idioms after the vertical stroke stands for the immediately preceding main entry. An idiomatic phrase or sentence in Arabic after a vertical stroke should be read from right to left. When two or more synonymous Arabic idioms separated by commas appear one after the other before a common defi-

inition, each should be read separately from right to left. The same applies to idioms that, because of lack of space, extend to the following line. One or more words in a parenthesis within an Arabic idiom could replace the immediately preceding word in that idiom without any significant change in the definition.

The symbol □ introduces dialect words without specification of origin.

VOCALIZATION:

All entries are provided with full vocalization including idiomatic phrases and sentences. In some cases where a short vowel can be read in two or three ways, all variant vowels are indicated above or below the consonant they follow. Nominal entries are left without inflection so that they could be easily distinguished from verbal entries. However, a *ḍamma* (◌ُ) on the last radical of a nominal entry indicates that the entry is a diptote. Western geographical terms and recent non-Arabic proper names have been left without inflection, since they are usually pronounced in the pause form. Foreign words and some colloquial words whose actual pronunciation could not accurately be rendered in the written vocalized form are both transliterated and vocalized. Finally, typographical considerations make it necessary that some short vowels and other word markings be placed a little higher or to the right of where they actually belong. *Hamzat al-waṣl* in both nominal and verbal forms is omitted and only its short vowel is placed above or below the initial *alif*. This is to distinguish it from *hamzat al-qatʿ* which always appears with its vowel.

ARABIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

of the Modern Literary Language

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>abbr.</i>	abbreviation	<i>do.</i>	ditto
<i>abstr.</i>	abstract	<i>E</i>	east; eastern
<i>acc.</i>	accusative	<i>Econ.</i>	Economy
<i>adj.</i>	adjective	<i>Egypt.</i>	Egypt; Egyptian
<i>Adm.</i>	administration	<i>e.g.</i>	for example
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>El.</i>	electricity
<i>Alg.</i>	Algeria; Algerian	<i>ellipt.</i>	elliptical
<i>Anat.</i>	anatomy	<i>Engl.</i>	English
<i>approx.</i>	approximately	<i>esp.</i>	especially
<i>Arch.</i>	architecture	<i>Ethnol.</i>	ethnology
<i>Archaeol.</i>	archæology	<i>f., fem.</i>	feminine
<i>Arith.</i>	arithmetic	<i>fig.</i>	figuratively
<i>Astron.</i>	astronomy	<i>Fin.</i>	finance
<i>Athlet.</i>	athletics	<i>fol.</i>	following
<i>Biol.</i>	biology	<i>genit.</i>	genitive
<i>Bot.</i>	botany	<i>Geogr.</i>	geography
<i>caus.</i>	causative	<i>Geol.</i>	geology
<i>cf.</i>	compare	<i>Geom.</i>	geometry
<i>Chem.</i>	chemistry	<i>Gram.</i>	grammar
<i>Chr.</i>	Christianity; Christian	<i>Hij.</i>	Hejaz; Hejazi
<i>coll.</i>	collective	<i>i.e.</i>	that is
<i>colloq.</i>	colloquial	<i>imp.</i>	imperative
<i>Com.</i>	commerce	<i>imperf.</i>	imperfect
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>indef.</i>	indefinite
<i>Copt.</i>	Coptic	<i>interj.</i>	interjection
<i>Cosm.</i>	cosmetics	<i>Intern. Law</i>	International Law
<i>def.</i>	definite	<i>interrog.</i>	interrogative
<i>demonstr.</i>	demonstrative	<i>intr.</i>	intransitive
<i>dimin.</i>	diminutive	<i>Ir.</i>	Iraq; Iraqi
<i>Dipl.</i>	diplomacy	<i>Isl.</i>	Islam; Islamic

<i>Isl. Law</i>	Islamic Law	<i>Ott.</i>	Ottoman
<i>Jord.</i>	Jordan(country); Jordanian	<i>Pal.</i>	Palestine; Palestinian
<i>Journ.</i>	journalism	<i>Parl.</i>	parliamentary language
<i>Jud.</i>	Judaism		
<i>Jur.</i>	jurisprudence	<i>part.</i>	particle
<i>juss.</i>	jussive	<i>pass.</i>	passive
<i>Leb.</i>	Lebanon; Leba- nese	<i>Path.</i>	pathology
		<i>perf.</i>	perfect
<i>Lex.</i>	lexicography	<i>pers.</i>	person; personal
<i>Lit.</i>	literature	<i>Pharm.</i>	pharmacy
<i>lit.</i>	literally	<i>Phil.</i>	philosophy
<i>m.</i>	masculine	<i>Phon.</i>	phonetics
<i>Maġr.</i>	Maghrib; Maghri- bi	<i>Phot.</i>	photography
		<i>Phys.</i>	physics
<i>masc.</i>	masculine	<i>Physiol.</i>	physiology
<i>Math.</i>	mathematics	<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>Med.</i>	medicine	<i>pl. comm.</i>	pluralis communis
<i>Mil.</i>	military	<i>Poet.</i>	poetry
<i>Min.</i>	mineralogy	<i>Pol.</i>	politics; political science
<i>Mor.</i>	Morocco; Moroc- can	<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>Mus.</i>	music	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun; pro- nominal
<i>Myst.</i>	mysticism		
<i>N</i>	north; northern	<i>Psych.</i>	psychology
<i>n.</i>	noun, nomen	<i>q.v.</i>	which see
<i>NE</i>	northeast; north- eastern	<i>reflex.</i>	reflexive
		<i>rel.</i>	relative
<i>Naut.</i>	nautics	<i>Relig.</i>	religion
<i>neg.</i>	negation; nega- tive	<i>Rhet.</i>	rhetoric
		<i>S</i>	south; southern
<i>nom.</i>	nominative	<i>Saudi Ar.</i>	Saudi Arabia; Saudi-Arabian
<i>n. un.</i>	nomen unitatis		
<i>n. vic.</i>	nomen vicis	<i>SE</i>	southeast; south- eastern
<i>NW</i>	northwest; north- western	<i>sing.</i>	singular
<i>Opt.</i>	optics	<i>s.o.</i>	someone

<i>specif.</i>	specifically	<i>Theol.</i>	theology
<i>s.th.</i>	something	<i>trans.</i>	transitive
<i>subj.</i>	subjunctive	<i>Tun.</i>	Tunisia; Tunisian
<i>subst.</i>	substantive	<i>Typ.</i>	typography
<i>Sur.</i>	surgery	<i>U.A.R.</i>	United Arab Republic.
<i>SW</i>	southwest; south- western	<i>verb.</i>	verbal
<i>Syr.</i>	Syria; Syrian	<i>W</i>	west; western
<i>Tech.</i>	technology	<i>Zod.</i>	Zodiac
<i>temp.</i>	temporal	<i>Zool.</i>	zoology
<i>Theat.</i>	theatre		

أ interrogative particle (هل°): is, am, are ...? was, were ...? do, does ...? did ...?; — in negative questions: أَلَمْ° أَقُلْ° أَلَيْسَ°, أَلَا°, أَلَمْ°, أَمَا didn't I say so?; — in alternative questions: سَوَاءٌ أ... أم... no matter whether ... or ...? — particle indicating doubt: أَوْ or? perhaps? أَوْ تَشْكُ في ذَٰلِكَ or do you doubt it? do you perhaps doubt it?; — intensifying interjection: أَلَا°, أَمَا truly, verily, indeed, oh yes, why! أَمَا إِنَّهُ° oh, do look! أَلَا° فَانْظُرُوا why, he is ...!

أَب° (Syr., Ir.) August

أَب° SEE أَبَاء°, أَب°

أَب° (إِبَابَةٌ, أَبَابَةٌ, أَب°) to u yearn, long (إِلَى for)

أَب° SEE يَا أَبَت°

أَبْجَد° alphabet alphabetic(al); pl. أَبْجَدِيَّات° elementary facts | أَلْحُرُوفُ أَلْفَاءَةٌ° the alphabet

أَبَد° (أَبُود) i at; to stay, linger (ب at); — i u (أَبُود) to run wild, run away, shy away (of an animal) أَبَد° pl. أَبَاد° eternity; أَلَا° always, forever; ever; (alone or with negative) never, not at all | إِلَى (عَلَى) أَلَا°, أَلَدَّهْرًا° forever; (إِلَى) — أَلَاَبَدِينَ° forever and ever أَبَدِي° eternal, everlasting | أَلَدَّة° eternity أَبَدِيَّة° eternity

أَوَّابِد° pl. آيِدَة° wild unusual thing, wonder II أَبَد° to make ه lasting, permanent eternal مُؤَبَّد° eternal, everlasting | سِجْن° — life imprisonment V تَأَبَّد° to become lasting, permanent, eternal

أَبَر° (أَبْر) i u to prick, sting ه; to slander, speak meanly (ه of) pl. إِبْرَة° needle; (Tech.) indicator; (Med.) shot, injection; sting, prick | مِثْبَرَة° (Bot.) geranium — أَلْرَاعِي° slander, backbiting بَر° II تَأْبِير° to pollinate ه pollination

أَبْرُوشِيَّة°, أَبْرَشِيَّة° pl. -āt (Chr.) diocese; parish

إِبْرِيْزِي° (pure) gold golden, gold (adj.)

أَبَارِيْق° pl. إِبْرِيْق° pitcher

أَبْرِيْل° (Egypt.) April

أَبَزَن° pl. أَبَاَزَن° washbasin

أَبْض° pl. أَبَاَض° hollow of the knee pl. إِبَاَض° do. مَبَاِض° pl. مَبَاِض° rope; hock, hamstring

أَبْط° m. and f. إِبْط° pl. إِبْط° : إِبْط° armpit جَعَلْتَهُ° إِبْطًا° to take or carry s.th. under one's arm V تَأَبَّط° to take or carry ه under one's arm; to put one's arm (ه, ه around)