

## **Las influencias extranjeras en el desarrollo de la lengua española**

Léxico (vocabulario)

1. Helenismos

2. Céltico

3. Pre-romanos (Vascos) – i.e. léxico de la vida diaria (*losa*)

4. Germanismos

5. Arabismos

**¿A qué categoría de la vida pertenecía el léxico? O sea, ¿qué tipos de palabras, en general, prestaron estos grupos al desarrollo de la lengua? Incluye ejemplos.**

## Greek Elements in the Spanish Language

Greek elements introduced into Spanish via (some) Classical Latin (using the Latin alphabet to transcribe words):

Greek	Latin	Spanish
IDÉA	IDEA	idea
PHANTASÍA	PHANTASIA	fantasía
PHILOSOPHÍA	PHILOSOPHIA	filosofía
MUSIKÓS	MUSICUS	músico
MATHEMATIKÓS	MATHEMATICUS	matemático
TRAGOIDÍA	TRAGOEDIA	tragedia
KOMOIDIA	COMOEDIA	comedia
SKENÉ	SCAENA	escena
RHYTHMÓS	RHYTHMUS	ritmo
ÓIDE	ODE	oda
RHETORIKÓS	RHETORICUS	retórico
KHORÓS	CHORUS	coro
PALÁISTRA	PALAESTRÁ	palestra ‘wrestlers’ mat’
ATHLETÉS	ATHLETA	atleta
SKHOLÉ ‘idle time’!	SCHOLA	escuela
PAIDAGOGÓS	PAEDAGOGUS	pedagogo
ORÍGANOS	ORIGANUM	oregano
SEPÍA	SEPIA	jibia ‘cuttlebone’, ‘cuttlefish’
ORPHANÓS	ORPHANUS	huérfano
KAMARA	CAMERA (Vulgar Latin CAMARA)	cámara (de diputados)
PÓIESIS	POESIS	poesía
KYBERNÁO	GOVERNARE	gobernar
APOTHÉKE	APHOTHECA	apoteca (learnèd), bodega
THÊIOS, THÉIA	THIUS, THIA	tío, tía
KÉLEUSMA	CELEUSMA (Vulgar Latin CLUSMA)	chusma ‘riff-raff’
AMPHORÉUS	AMPHORA	ámfora (learnèd), ampolla
SKHÍSMÁ	SCHISMA	cisma, chisme
KHORDÉ	CHORDA	cuerda
SYMPHONÍA	SYMPHONIA (Vulgar Latin SUMPONIA)	simfonía

Greek elements that entered Spanish through Vulgar Latin:

KÓLAPHOS	COL(A)PHUS	golpe (ousted Latin ICTUS)
PLATĒIA ‘wide street’	PLATEA	plaza
EPÍSKOPOS ‘guardian’	EPISCOPUM	obispo
EKKLESÍA ‘reunion’	ECCLESIA	iglesia
PÉTRA	PETRA	piedra (ousted Latin LAPIZ, LAUDE)
PRESBYTEROS ‘older’	PRESBYTER	preste, presbítero
DIÁBOLOS	DIABOLUS	diablo
ÁNGELOS	ANGELUS	ángel

## Celtic Elements in the Spanish Language

These were introduced via Vulgar Latin (not numerous). These are Latinized forms of Celtic words.

BRACAE	‘Celtic long trousers’	bragas
CAMISIA	‘Celtic shirt’	camisa
CARRUM	‘cart’	carro
CAMMINUS	‘road’	camino
CAMBIARE	‘to exchange’ (Latin MUTARE)	cambiar
ALAUDA	‘lark’	alondra (Old Spanish: aloa)
BECCUS	‘beak’, ‘snout’	pico (Old Spanish: bico)

Celtic elements introduced via Gallo-Romance. Although some Celtic words that came into Spanish are identified with the original area of Celtic substratum, most words came later due to radiation of Gallo-Romance.

CARPENTIER	‘carpenter’	carpintero
CEREVISIA	‘beer’	cerveza
LEGA	‘dregs’, ‘sticky mud’	lía
JAVELLE	‘sheaf’ (Latinized form: GABELLA)	gavilla ‘gang’, ‘low-life’
BERTIUM	‘cradle’ (Latin CUNA)	berzo (provincial ‘cradle’, ‘lap’) (Old Spanish: brizo)
LEUCA	‘league’ (measurement)	legua
LANDA	‘tombstone’	landa
BRISCA	‘honeycomb’	brisca
GRAVA	‘stone’, and then ‘gravel’	grava
BETULLUM	‘birch tree’ (Arabic al-abedul)	bedula
BERURO	‘water-cross’	berros
BRIGUS / BRIVUS	‘strength’, ‘courage’	brío
VASSAL	‘vassal’ (Latinized form: VASSALUS) dates from third century BC (feudal system)	vasallo
CASS-	+ various suffixes ‘oak’ (object of their religious cult)	quejigo ‘evergreen oak’

## Pre-Romance Elements in the Spanish Language

Perhaps origin was **Basque**, but we cannot be sure that Basque did not borrow from a common source. They borrowed many, many words.

GUIJARRO ‘pebble’  
PIZARRA ‘slate’  
BECERRO ‘calf’  
CENCERRO ‘cow-bell’  
CACHORRO ‘puppy’

VEGA ‘ribera’, ‘fertile area by a river’. Basque *ibaiko* ‘bank’; *ibai* ‘river’.  
IZQUIERDO ‘left’. Ousted SINIESTRO.  
PERRO ‘dog’. Probably Basque. Ousted CANIS.  
ZORRO ‘fox’. Possibly Basque. Ousted VULPES.  
MARRANO ‘pig’ – Old Spanish. Probably meant ‘male animal’ in pre-Romance (Basque?).

ARROYO ‘stream’  
MANTECA ‘butter’  
ABARCA ‘sandal’  
ASCUA ‘hot coal’  
BRUJO ‘sorcerer’; BRUJA ‘witch’

BALSA ‘pool’. Hence *balsa wood* – it floats in water.  
LOSA ‘flat stone’. Also ‘china’ (dishes).  
CAMA ‘bed’  
SARNA ‘mange’  
CANTO ‘corner stone of a building’, ‘round stone’ (caused by rolling in water).

BARRO ‘mud’. Stressed vowel + *-rro* / *-rra* / *-rdo* / *-rda* = Pre-Romance and probably Basque.  
LEGAÑA ‘threads which form on your eyes when you are awakening, ‘blariness of the eyes’. Old Spanish *lagaña*.

## Germanic Elements in the Spanish Language

Germanic elements that entered Spanish through Vulgar Latin (most 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC through 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD):

SAPO ‘hair cream’	jabón
HARIBERGO ‘army shelter’	albergo ‘inn’
SUPPA ‘soup’	sopa
BANK ‘bench’	banco
MARRJAN ‘to anger’, ‘to annoy’, ‘to feel homesick’	Old Spanish: amarrido marrido (obsolete)
HARPA ‘harp’	arpa
FANIGS ‘mud’	fango ‘swampy mud’
SKIMS ‘foam’	espuma
BANDA ‘bandage’	venda
MARKA ‘frontier’, ‘territory’	marca
TRIUWA ‘truce’	tregua
BRASA ‘ember’	brasa
WERRA ‘war’, ‘confusion’ (ousted Lat. BELLUM)	guerra
SPAURA ‘spur’ (Vulgar Latin SPORA)	espuela, esporón
WISA ‘wise’ (as in <i>likewise</i> )	guisa
BLANK ‘white’	blanco
BRUN ‘brown’	bruno
GRISI ‘grey’	gris
FALWA ‘tawny’ + Latin suffix –ARIA	overo
KÄSE ‘cheese’	queso
WEIN ‘wine’	vino
WARDÓN ‘to ward off’	Old Spanish: guardar Modern Spanish: guardia, etc.
WARNJAN ‘to warn’, ‘to protect’	Old Spanish: guarnir Modern Spanish: guarnecer
BASTJAN ‘fiber’ (found beneath the bark of a tree used for building houses)	Old Spanish: bastir ‘construir’ Modern Spanish: abastecer ‘supply’
RAUBON ‘to rob’	robar
WAIDANJAN ‘scythe’, ‘to mow’	guadaña, guadañar
FRONJAN ‘ser útil’, ‘aprovechar’, ‘ejecutar’	Old Spanish: fornir Modern Spanish: fornido ‘strong’, ‘hefty’

Germanic elements which entered Hispano-Romance through invasions into the Iberian Peninsula:

LAISTS ‘track’; LAISTON ‘to track’	lastar
SKANKJA ‘to serve alcoholic beverages’	escanciar, escanciano
HILMS ‘helmet’	Old Spanish: elmo
HELM ‘helmet’ (Frankish)	Old Spanish: yelmo
LEWJAN ‘to betray’	Old Spanish: aleve ‘treachery’
GANS ‘goose’	ganso
HAGJA ‘keeper’	aya ‘governess’
RAUPA ‘clothes’	ropa
LOFA ‘glove’	Old Spanish: luva
WANT ‘glove worn by soldiers’	guante
GAINON ‘wish’, ‘desire’	gana
BRUTON ‘sprout’	brotar
GASALJA ‘companion’	agasajar ‘to flatter’
-ING (a common Germanic suffix)	abol <u>engo</u> , real <u>engo</u>
RUKKA ‘distaff’	rueca
BAN ‘ban’, ‘band’ (draftee, part of a band)	bandido, bando
ALÔD ‘inheritance’	alodio
FEHU ‘cattle’	feudo
HARIWALD ‘herald’	heraldo
ANDBAHTI ‘post’, ‘service’ (as in an Embassy)	embajada
ORGÔLI ‘pride’	orgullo
HAUNITHA ‘remark intended to ridicule someone’	Old Spanish: onta, fonta
SKERNJAN ‘to ridicule’	escarnir, escarnecer
HARDJAN ‘to dare’	Old Spanish: ardidio, fardido
RIKS ‘powerful person’	rico
FRISK ‘fresh’	fresco
THAHSU ‘small mammal’	tejón
BURGS ‘town’	Burgos
DAROD ‘short lance to throw by hand’	dardo
SAIPO ‘soap’	Old Spanish: xabón Modern Spanish: jabón
HOSA ‘short trousers’	huesa
FALDA ‘pleat’, ‘lap’ (of a skirt)	falda
COFEA ‘head-gear’, ‘coif’, ‘head-dress’	cofia
SAL ‘open area where the master receives visitors’ (feudal lord)	sala

## Arabic Elements in the Spanish Language

A sample of the more than 4000 words that were borrowed into Spanish, some of which have since fallen into disuse.

WADI ‘water’	Guadalquivir ‘big river’ Guadiana ‘Anas river’ Guadalete ‘Lethe river’ Guadasuar ‘the Black river’ Guadalaviar ‘the White river’
AR-RAMLA ‘strip of sand beside a river’	Ramblas
SUDD ‘obstruction’	azud
BÍRKA ‘reservoir’	alberca
YUBB ‘well’, ‘cistern’	aljibe
QADÛS ‘bucket’ (which raises water from a well by a horse going around and around)	arcaduz (Old Spanish: alcaduz)
NA ÛRA ‘well’	Old Spanish: ora, annora Later: anoria Modern Spanish: noria ( <i>dar vueltas a la noria</i> ‘to perform a daily task – implied monotony)
TARÎHA ‘work load’	tarea
ISFANNARIYA ‘carrot’ (Vulgar Arabic SAFUNÂRIYA – Berber)	zanahoria (Old Spanish: çahanoria)
KARAWÎYA ‘parsnips’	chirivías
SÍLQA ‘swisschard’	acelgas
LUBIYÂ ‘green beans’	alubias
RUZZ ‘rice’ (< Gr. oryza)	arroz
QASIL ‘fodder’, ‘green cereals’	alcacer
FÁSFASA ‘alfalfa’	alfalfa
SÚKKAR ‘sugar’ (< Gr. sákkharon < Indian)	azúcar
ZA FARAN ‘saffron’	Oazafrán
QUTN ‘cotton’ (Vulgar Arabic QOTÓN)	algodón (Old Spanish: algotón)
HÁRSAFA ‘artichokes’	alcachofas
AL + Latin PERSICUM (The + Persian) (Mozarabic) < Gr. praikókion < Latin PERSICA PRAECOCIA (English <i>precocious</i> – it ripened earlier than a peach)	albérchigo
BIRQÛQ ‘apricot’	albaricoque
LAIMÛN ‘lemon’ < Persian LIMUN	limón
AZ-ZÉIT ‘oil’ (Latin OLIVO → ‘olive tree’)	aceite (Old Spanish: azeto, azeite, aseyte)
NARÁNYA ‘orange’ < Persian NÂRANG < Sanscrit NARANGÁH	naranja

SUWÂR	‘a bride’s trousseau’	ajuar (de novia)
HÚMRA	‘rug’	alfombra
HÛZA	‘small jug’	alcuza
YÁRRA	‘pitcher’	jarra
MIHRÊS	‘brass mortar’ der. From HÁRAS ‘to mash’	almírez
TÁSSE	‘cup’	taza
KUSKUS	‘couscous’	alcuzcuz
BÚNDUQA	‘sphere’	albóndiga
MÍBA	‘syrup’	almíbar
MIHÁDDA	‘pillow’ der. From HADD ‘cheek’ (Vulgar Arabic MUHÁDDA)	almohada
QÛBBA	‘vaulted ceiling’, ‘cupola’, then ‘recess for bed’, then ‘bedroom’ (they lived in very modest ways before Spain)	alcoba
FAHHÂR	‘potter’	alfarero Old Sp.: alfahar ‘potter’s workshop’ Modern Spanish: alfar
QÛRSA	‘disc’, ‘wheel’, ‘sweet food’, ‘round cracker’	alcorza
FENÎD	‘sugar paste’	alfeñique
KÁFÛR	‘camphor’ der. from Sanscrit KARPÛRA	alcanfor
KANZ	‘hidden treasure’ (Vulgar Arabic KANZÎYA)	alcancia
KARRÂZ	‘clay container to keep water cool’	Old Spanish: carraço Modern Spanish: alcarraza
BURNÛS	‘cloak’ (worn by Eastern Arabs, perhaps by upper strata of Mozarabic)	albornoz
SARAWÎL	‘wide trousers’ (same comment)	Old Spanish: zaragüel, zaragüeles Modern Spanish: zaragüelles
BABÛS	‘slippers’ (Persian PAPÛS: PA ‘foot’ + PÛS ‘cover’)	babuchas
FARDA	‘cloth that covered a woman’s chest’	alfarda
BARRAKÂN	‘(type of) fabric’ (upper strata wore this)	barragán
RÁQAM	‘to embroider’	Old Spanish: riquamar Modern Spanish: recamar (recamado)
BITÂNA	‘dressed sheepskin’ (Vulgar Arabic BATÂNA)	Old Spanish: vatañas Modern Spanish: badana
SÁRAKA	‘lasso’ (Vulgar Arabic SÓRKA)	Old Spanish: ajaraca Modern Spanish: ajorcas
HILÊL	‘pins’ (made of wooden splinters to hold garments together – no buttons!)	alfiler(es)
ARÁH	‘earrings’ (from Sanscrit)	arracadas, arretes

TAHÛNA ‘mill’	tahona
QÁRYA ‘village’, ‘house’ (Vulgar Arabic QARÎYA)	alquería
SÊNIYA ‘flour mill’, ‘water mill’	aceña
LÎMA ‘lime’	lima
ÁSAR ‘to press’, ‘to squeeze’ (Vulgar Arabic MA SARA ‘oil mill’)	almazara almazara
MAKÎLA ‘measure’, ‘portion’ (of milled product that miller keeps as payment for his services)	maquila
AR-RIYÂD ‘(the) garden(s)’ (Vulgar Arabic)	arriate ‘plant bed’
AR-RAIHAN ‘all the plants with fragrance’, ‘myrtle’	arrayán Old Spanish: arraihán, arrayán Modern mirto – Latin MYRTUS
MÉIS ‘lotus tree’	almez
SÛSANA ‘white lily’ (wild lavender) (Vulgar Arabic SUSSÊNA)	azucena
HUZÊMA ‘lavender’	Old Spanish: alhucema Modern espliego – Latin SPICULUM adelfa
DÍFILÀ ‘laurel’ (Vulgar Arabic DÉFLA ‘rose-bay’ < Gr. dáphne)	
AL-MORADUH ‘marjoram’	Old Spanish: almoraduj Modern mejorana – Lat. AMARACUS
YASAMÎN ‘jasmine’ (from Persia)	Old Spanish: azemin Modern Spanish: jazmín
SÂQIYA ‘watering’	acequia ‘irrigation ditch’
ZAHR ‘flower’ (Vulgar Arabic ZAHÁR)	azahar
GANNAT AL-‘ARIF ‘the architect’s garden’	Generalife (Granada)
GÛRFA ‘room for grain high above the ground’	algorfa
FARS ‘floor which divides two stories’	alfarje
TARIMA ‘portico’ (Vulgar Arabic TARIMA)	tarima
DÉI A ‘countryside’, ‘village’	aldea
RABAD ‘suburb’, ‘poor quarter’	arrabal
BALLÂ A ‘sewer’ (Vulgar Arabic BANNÍ)	Old Spanish: alballar, albañar Modern Spanish: albañal
BARRÎ ‘exterior’, ‘outside’ (Vulgar Arabic BÁRRI ‘outside a city’)	barrio
MADINA ‘town’ (Vulgar Latin CIVITATE(M), VILLA prevailed)	Medina Sidonia, Medina del Campo, Medinaceli
QATÂM ‘(type of) falcon’ (Vulgar Arabic QOTÂM)	alcotán, alcotana (pickaxe)
SUTÉIH (dim. of SATH ‘flat roof’)	azotea
TARSÎ ‘marquetry’ (fancy floor pattern)	taracea
SIMÊSA ‘window’ (esp. with wooden shutters)	ajimez ‘arched window with pillar’
BÂNÂ ‘to build’; BANNÁ ‘mason’ (Vulgar Arabic BANNI)	albañil
ZULÉIG ‘glazed tile’	azulejo
QÁNTARA ‘bridge’, later ‘small aqueduct’	alcantarilla (dim.) ‘gutter’
‘ASFAR ‘yellow’ der. from SUFR ‘tin pan’	azófar