

THE BODY PARTS OF THE HORSE IN THE ARABIC DIALECTS OF NORTH ARABIA AND EGYPT

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This article is a continuation of my earlier paper (Kutasi 2001) in which I examined the classical terminology of the horse. In this paper I investigate those terminological collections from the 19th-20th century which contain among others expressions about the body parts of the horse. From among these works I selected four which were relevant for my task, the vocabularies by W. Rzewuski, A. Musil, C. R. Raswan, and J. C. Watson. The first three collected data among the °Anaza, the powerful confederation of tribes in the north of the Arabian peninsula, and primarily from the members of their largest tribe, the camel- and horse-herding Ruwala. Their vocabularies will be compared on the one hand to the classical terminology related to the body parts of the horse, and on the other hand to the words collected by J. C. Watson in Egypt.

In the following I shall present the modern Arabic vocabulary related to the body parts of the horse on the basis of these four collections. This will be followed by a comparative chart between the terms offered by these collections and those used by Abū °Ubayda, in his *Kitāb al-ḥayl*, the classical work which serves as the basis for comparison.

I have taken into account only those words which concern the body parts of the horse from among the terms collected by the four authors for comparison with their Classical Arabic counterparts. An asterisk (*) marks those words which are present in the vocabulary of Abū °Ubayda's *Kitāb al-ḥayl*. Terms given by Abū °Ubayda are put in parenthesis if their is a significant difference from the forms used in the dialects. A phonetic or a semantic difference between the Classical Arabic and the dialectal form is marked by a (~) sign. Terms are listed in strict alphabetical order according to the Arabic word.

1. Waclaw Rzewuski's collection

The Polish count, Waclaw Seweryn Rzewuski (d. 1831?) collected his vocabulary from the Ruwala Bedouins grazing in and around Nağd. Because of his adventurous life, however, his manuscript written in French and entitled “*Sur les chevaux orientaux et provenants (sic!) des races orientales*” has until recently remained unedited. It was only published in 2002 under the title “*Impressions d’Orient et d’Arabie, un cavalier polonais chez les Bédouins, 1817-1819*”.

This voluminous work of about 700 printed pages, however, is much more than a mere list of terms. It contains highly detailed descriptions of the best Arabian horses, their sizes, pedigree data, markings and colourings. It describes sightings of the best examples of a breed. There are also descriptions of the methods of taming and working with Arabian horses, as well as breeding them. His interest extended also to the Arabian Peninsula and the Arabs themselves, whom he admired. Before turning his attention to the horses which takes up most of the book, he describes the life in the desert, the illnesses, the desert wind, the Meccan caravans, the Druzes, the Turks, and the Tatars, side by side with contemporary historic events.

The life of this count was quite extraordinary¹. He was born into a rich noble family north of the Black Sea in Savran’ between Kiev and Odessa. His family was one of the most ancient and influential families of Podolia. So it is no wonder that his father wanted him to become a diplomat. His enthusiasm for Arabian horses and the Bedouin world began in his childhood, on hearing stories from people returning from Arabia and North Africa. In this he was greatly influenced by his uncle, the celebrated traveller Count Jan Potocki (1761-1815). Later he took up Oriental studies in the University of Vienna. By the time he was 27, Rzewuski became a cavalry officer in the Austrian army and as such, he took part in the Napoleonic wars.

He inherited a large property from his father including a stud farm and because of his passion for horses he wanted to develop it himself, instead of sending emissaries as was usual for the Polish nobility at that time. He, however, lacked the means for such an undertaking. The year 1815 meant not only the end of Napoleonic wars, but also a possibility for Rzewuski to realise his dream. He presented the project of his expedition to the Russian Tsar, Alexander I, and his sister, Grand Duchess Catherine Pavlovna of Russia, the Queen of Württemberg who wanted him to purchase Arabian horses (from the

¹ For a detailed account of his life, see Daszkiewicz 2002. See also Kapliński 1881, Brzoza 1969, and Ostrowski 1986.

breed of *kuḥaylān*) to establish the Weil Stud². They approved of his plan, so he was able to start preparations for his expedition. With their financial help he left Podolia at the end of 1817 with a small group of about fifteen people. At the end of the expedition they brought back 137 horses (stallions and 35 mares) from Naḡd with a detailed list showing their pedigrees. Between the year 1818 and June 1820 (when he finally returned home) he built up an excellent relationship with the Bedouins whose life he shared during this time. His skill in horses also grew more and more and the Bedouins of Naḡd called him *Amīr Tāḡ al-Fahr* in recognition of his knowledge. The costs of his expedition, however, were far greater than the revenue, so he ran into debts and had to leave the territory.

His death became a legend according to which he disappeared in a battle, riding on his favourite Arabian stallion *Muḥtār-Tāb*. According to a romantic poem about him, he did not die, but returned one night to his fields, let out his horses, and flew with them toward the steppes, over the Caucasus, to the deserted grazing grounds³. After his death, the tsar's police confiscated his library including his manuscripts. His pivotal work on the Bedouins and the Arabian horse survived because Rzewuski had lent it to one of his friends, so the manuscript finally ended up in the National Library of Poland. His horses were also sold on auctions to different studs.

The words in the following table have been gleaned from Rzewuski 2002.

1.	Ears. * ~ (أذن)	أذنين
2.	Arch of eye.	ارز العينين
3.	Mane.*	اشعار، معرفة
4.	Lower thighs. * ~ (فخذ، أفخاذ)	أفخاذ
5.	Back of nose.	افطسا
6.	Region of shoulder. *	أكتاف
7.	Region of sexual organs.	امس الركب، ركب
8.	Belly. *	بطن
9.	Forehead. *	جبهة
10.	Sides.*	جوانب، أجناب
11.	Withers. * ~ (حارك)	حاركة
12.	Hoof. *	حافر

² Founded in 1817 at Esslingen by King Wilhelm I of Württemberg for the purpose of breeding Arabian horses.

³ Cf. Harrigan 2001. The popularity of Rzewuski and his ideas is well shown by Adam Mickiewicz's poem, entitled *Farys*, written in his honour around 1828.

13.	Temple.	حزين
14.	Teeth.	حفود
15.	Jaw. Region of the outer masseter * (soft palate)	حنك
16.	Forearm. *	ذراع
17.	Tip of the jaw.	ذقن
18.	Hind legs. * ~ (رجلان)	رجلين، صليبين
19.	Head.*~ (رأس)	رس
20.	Front part of the neck. (from the throat to the breast)	رقبة
21.	Fore knee. *	ركبة
22.	Upper thighs. * (زُرّ – back part of the croup)	زُرّ
23.	Upper part of breast.* ~ (lower part of the breast, sternum, place of the first six ribs)	زور
24.	Long hairs of the tail. * ~ (ذيل)	زيل
25.	Fore cannon. * ~ (lower thigh)	ساق
26.	Anus. * (أست)	سه
27.	Groins, flank. * ~ (loins)	شاكلة
28.	Flexor tendon. *	شظا
29.	Hair of pastern.	شعر القين
30.	Breast.*	صدر
31.	Frog(s). * ~ (navicular bone)	ضفادع
32.	Neck, from the breast up to the throat. *	ظهر
33.	Achilles tendon. *	عرقوب
34.	Back part of the croup. * ~ (sinew, tendon, nerve)	عصب
35.	Bone of tail.	عصعص
36.	Upper lip.	علمة
37.	Eyes. * ~ (عينان)	عينين
38.	Ankle, fetlock joint.	قين
39.	Neck, from the breast up to the throat. Cf. رقة	كرد
40.	Heel. * ~ (hock)	كعب
41.	Croup.*	كفل
42.	Forelock.	كولة
43.	Tonsils.	لوزتين
44.	Tongue. * ~ (لسان)	ليسان
45.	Region of eye.	محجر
46.	Two elbows. *	مر فقين
47.	Flexor tendon.	مشن
48.	Side of the neck.	معوذة
49.	Pastern. * ~ (joint)	مفصل
50.	Nostrils.* ~ (منخران)	منخرين
51.	Breast. * ~ (upper part of the neck, throat)	نحر

52.	Region of larynx. * ~ (vein)	وريد
53.	Fore legs. * ~ (يدان)	يديين

2. Alois Musil's collection

The Czech explorer, Orientalist and author Alois Musil (1868-1944) who later became the professor of Oriental Studies at Charles University, Prague, lived together with the Ruwala, “the only true Beduin tribe of northern Arabia” (Musil 1928:xiii), for months in 1908⁴. During this time he studied their life and noted down not only their customs but also a large vocabulary. This latter contains ample material concerning the horse from which the following selection is relevant to the body-parts of the horse.

1.	Muscles behind shoulders. * ~	أباهر
2.	Ear. * ~ (أذن)	إذن
3.	Upper lip.	برطم
4.	Belly. *	بطن
5.	Knee. *	تَفَنَة
6.	Forehead. *	جَبْهَة
7.	Side. *	جَنْب
8.	Shoulder, withers. * ~ (withers)	حارك
9.	Hoof. *	حافر
10.	Hollow above eye.	حَجْرَة العين
11.	Horseshoe. *	حذاء
12.	Jaw. *	حَنَك
13.	Testicles. * ~ (خُصَيَّان)	خُصَيَّان
14.	Udder.	دَيْد
15.	Fore cannon. * ~ (forearm)	ذراع
16.	Rein. *	رَسَن
17.	Neck.	رُقْبَة
18.	Fore knee.*	رُكْبَة
19.	Penis.	زَب
20.	Centre of the forehead.	سَاعِد
21.	Hair of tail.*	سَبِيب
22.	Navel.*	سِرَّة، سِر
23.	Labia pudendi. (Part of sexual organ of a mare.)	سَقْف
24.	Noseband.	سِكِيمَة، رَسْمَة

⁴ For a detailed account of his life, see Bauer 1991.

25.	Groins, flank. * ~ (loins)	شَاكِلَة
26.	Teats.	شَطُور
27.	Breast. *	صَدْر
28.	Root of ear.	صَرَّصُورِ الْإِذْنِ
29.	Sexual organs of a stallion.	طَيْسِ
30.	Sexual organ of a mare. *	ظَبُوءَة
31.	Back.*	ظَهْر
32.	Back part of fetlock joint.	عَظْمَة
33.	Hock. * ~ (عُرْقُوب – the hock as a whole with the Achilles tendon)	عُرْقُوب
34.	Tip of the nose. * ~ (أَرْنَبَة)	عَرْنُوثَة
35.	Chestnut.	عُقَيْبَة
36.	Frog.	عُقَيْبَة الْحَافِرِ
37.	Dock. * ~ (عُكُوءَة الذَّيْلِ)	عُكُوءَة الذَّيْلِ
38.	Lower lip.	عَلْمَة
39.	Eye. *	عَيْن
40.	Occiput.	فَاعُوس
41.	Thigh. * ~ (فَخْذ)	فَخْذ
42.	Forelock.	فُصَّة
43.	Back part of croup above the tail.*	قُطَاة
44.	Pastern.	قَبِين
45.	Hind cannon.	كِرَاع
46.	Elbow.	كُوع
47.	Standing far apart between the forelegs.	مَبْطِن
48.	Ankle, fetlock joint.	مُحَدَّذَة
49.	Tear duct.	مِدَامَة الْعَيْنِ
50.	Backward parts.	مِرْوَة
51.	Curb chain.	مَسْتَكَم
52.	Point of croup.	مُصَمَّة
53.	Mane. * ~ (مَعْرَفَة ، عُرْف)	مَعَارِف
54.	Hairs on coronet.	مَقَطِ الشَّعْرِ
55.	Nostril.*	مِنْخَر
56.	Hairs on back part of fetlock joint.	نُفَيْرَة
57.	Croup. * ~ (وَرَك)	وَرَك
58.	Vein at the throat.*	وَرِيدَة

3. Carl R. Raswan's collection

Carl R. Raswan (1893-1966), an adopted member of the Ruwala tribe, was devoted to horses from childhood upward, and was in love with the Arabian Breed even before his first trip to the Middle East, when he was only seventeen. Between then and the outbreak of World War II he studied Arabians all over Europe, the Americas, and the Middle East, especially in Arabia. He gathered terms of Arabic hippology over a period of twenty-six years during his association with nineteen Bedouin tribes, with whom he migrated in Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Transjordan, and the provinces of Hiġāz, Naġd and Qasīm. During these years he shared the life of the same great tribe, the °Anaza, which welcomed Rzewuski a hundred years earlier. In addition to the °Anaza, he also collected material from other camel- and horse-breeding tribes of the desert, like the Šammar (Šimmar), Muṭayr, °Aġmān, Ḥarb and °Atayban. His expertise and interest in horse breeding made him directly responsible for the foundation of some of the most important stud farms in America. He is also the author of several reference and adventure books. Though not an Arabist, he quickly realised the significance of his collection of Arabic terms of hippology, and thus decided to publish them in 1945, “duly alive to certain inadequacies”⁵.

The following table contains the relevant words from his collection. Although he supplied the words in transliteration, too, this has not been entered into the present table.

1.	(Upper) arm (of a horse). ⁶ * ~ (أبهران)	أباهر
2.	Straight, or slightly convex (Roman) facial profile. Cf. <i>afnas</i> .	أحنس
3.	“Hand” (foreleg). * (يَد)	إد
4.	“Ear” of a horse. * ~ (أذنَان)	إذن
5.	Thigh.	أزقر
6.	Ribs*	أضلاع

⁵ Cf. Raswan 1945:97.

⁶ The أبهر means “artery; aorta”, أبهران means “the two arteries of the heart” (see e.g. Hava 1964:49). According to Abū °Ubayda (*Ḥayl* 139-140) this word is used in the dual to mean two creases or bunches of muscle at the bottom of the belly, which connect to centre of *zawr* and go along the lower side of the ribs to the last two ribs. The heart is in the place of *zawr* (sternum) between the third and the sixth ribs. This is also the place of the upper arm which might have been the reason why Raswan gave it this meaning. Perhaps the Bedouins wanted to explain to him this special place behind the upper arm, like in the verse of Bišr (Ibn Qutayba, *Ma°ānī, kitāb al-faras* 138):

على كل ذي مَعْبَةِ سَابِحٍ يُبْطِعُ ذُو أَبْهَرَيْنِهِ الْحَزَامَا

On every hot tempered (horse) there is a “floating” (person) tears with its two sides the girth.

7.	The characteristic concave profile of face (dish face) of the Arabian horse, the gazelle profile. Cf. <i>aḥnas</i> .	أَفْس
8.	Shoulder blades. See <i>lūh</i> .	أَلْوَاه
9.	Nose.* See <i>marsan</i> .	أَنْف
10.	Upper lip (proboscis) of a horse.	بُرْطُم
11.	Lower thigh of a horse. * ~ (تَفْنَة –knee)	تَفْنَة
12.	Shield-like forehead, typical of the Arabian horses.	جَبْهَة
13.	Wide, bulging forehead.	جَبْهَة نَطَا
14.	Forehead. See <i>ḡibha</i> * ~ (جَبْهَة –part of forehead under ears)	جَبِيحَة
15.	“Side” of a horse, the “barrel”. * ~ (جَنْب)	جَمَب
16.	Part of the neck to which the amulet is fastened. ⁷ * (جِرَان –crease at the throat)	جِيرَان
17.	The place on her body which the mare is able to reach with the tip of her tail.	جَبْرَة
18.	Shoulder of a horse. * ~ (withers)	حَارِك
19.	Digger, spade, the hoof of a horse.*	حَافِر
20.	Back (the part which carries the rider). * (صَهْوَة)	حَال
21.	Eyelashes of a horse.	حَجْرَة الْعَيْن
22.	Great width (depth) of the unclicked jawbones. See also <i>hanak</i> .	خَبْرَة
23.	Testicles of the stallion. * ~ (خُصْبَيَان)	خُصْيَان
24.	“Udder” (of a mare).	دَيْد
25.	“Tail” of a horse. (also a desert plan) * (ذَنْب)	ذَنْب
26.	Elbow.	ذِرَاع
27.	Cannon bone (of a horse). * ~ (forearm)	ذِرَاع
28.	“Backbone”(vertebrae) of a horse. The name of ^c Alī’s famous sword.	ذُو الْفَقَار
29.	“Tail” of a horse, in Classic Arabic <i>danab</i> .	ذَيْل
30.	Head. *	رَأْس
31.	Kneecap. * ~ (دَاغِصَة)	رَاغِصَة
32.	Hind leg. * (رَجْل)	رَجْلَة
33.	Pastern. * ~ (رَسْغ)	رَسْغ
34.	Withers of a horse.	رَقْبَة
35.	Side of a neck of a horse.	رَقْبَة

⁷ The amulets could be fastened to many different places on the horse. Perhaps the place for the amulet at the throat is where the throatlash is. This place is also mentioned in the classical literature, but with another word: *sālifa*, i.e. the place of collar, the upper part of the neck to the ear bones.

36.	Knee. * ~ (رُكْبَةٌ – knee of fore leg)	رُكْبَةٌ
37.	“Knee” of a horse.*~(knee of the fore leg)	رُكْبَةٌ
38.	The broad head of a horse viewed from the front.	رُمَّة
39.	Froth, saliva.	رُوال
40.	Penis (of the stallion) See also <i>ṭays</i> .	زَبْ
41.	Deep forehead. Cf. <i>safā</i> .	سَبُوع
42.	Tail of a horse.*	سَبِيب
43.	Forelock. * ~ (سَبِيب)	سَبِيبَةٌ
44.	Middle of <i>ḡibhe</i> seen from front ⁸ .	سَعْد
45.	Narrow forehead.	سَفَى
46.	“Sword” the long hair of the tail of a horse.*	سَيْف
47.	“Flank” of a horse.*	شَاكِلَةٌ
48.	“A span”, the width between the jowls of a horse. <i>ṣibrayn</i> two spans, across her forehead (from extrem corners of the eyes)	شَبْرَةٌ
49.	Throat.	شَرَفَات
50.	“Teats” of the mare.	شَطُور
51.	Lower part of knee.*	شَطِي
52.	“Thorn” the spine of a horse.	شُوك
53.	Breast.*	صَدْر
54.	Temple.	صَدَع
55.	A “well placed flank”.	صَقَل
56.	Point of croup. * ~ (top of croup on both sides of the dock)	صَلَا
57.	Haunch. * ~ (صَلْب – vertebra)	صَلْب
58.	“Path”, the deep seam on the back of an Arabian horse, both sides of the furrow well muscled.	طَرِيقَةٌ
59.	(Plural) Cannonbones. Often ones hears the word <i>wazīf</i> used for cannon bone, but <i>wazīf</i> is the correct term for the gaskin (the part of the leg <i>above</i> the hock)	طَقْد
60.	Sexual organs of the stallion.	طَبْس
61.	Sexual organ of the mare.*~(طَبِيَّة الأُنثى)	طَبْوَةٌ
62.	Back of a horse.*	ظَهْر
63.	“Heel”, (the correct word anatomically speaking) for the hock of a horse	عَقَب
64.	“Feather” (hairs) on the fetlock of a horse	عَدْمَةٌ

⁸ Double *ḡibhe* (shieldlike protrusion) on a very wide forehead. Named after the two curls of hair on the bulges (regarded by superstitious people as good omen). See *sā'id* (Raswan1945: word No. 813)

65.	“Hock” (of a horse)* ~ (عُرْقُوب – Achilles tendon and hock together)	عُرْقُوب
66.	Muzzle (of a horse).* ~ (أُرْتِيَّة – tip of the nose)	عَرْنُوَّة
67.	Hair on pasterns. ⁹ * (أَشْعَر)	عَشْعَار
68.	Muscles.	عَصَلَات
69.	Forearm * ~ (عَضُد – upper arm)	عَضُد
70.	Root of tail.	عَضَم
71.	Chestnut.	عُقَيْتَة
72.	“Frog”, inner part of the hoof.	عُقَيْتَة الحافر
73.	“Dock” the root of a horse’s tail. * ~ (عُكُوَّة الذَّيْل – dock)	عُكْرَة الذَّيْل
74.	“Lower lip” of a horse.	عِلْمَة
75.	Neck.	عَنْف
76.	Neck. * (عُنُق)	عُنُق
77.	“Poll” of a horse.	فَاعُوس
78.	Standing far apart between the forelegs (plenty room between the forearms).	فَحْجَة بين رجلين
79.	Haunch of a horse * ~ (فَخْد – upper thigh)	فَخْد
80.	Upper lip (proboscis).	فَيْسَة
81.	Distance between hips.	فَرْق
82.	“Horns” the plaits braided into the mane of a horse.	فُرْن
83.	Long neck.	فُرُوج
84.	Foretop of a horse.	فُصَة
85.	The fleshy part of the croup on both sides of the dock (root) of the tail. * ~ (فُطَاة – place on the horse’s back behind the rider).	فُطَا
86.	Crest of the mane.	قفا
87.	Heart. *	قَلْب
88.	Little ears.	قَنْف
89.	“Roman” (nose).	قَنْي
90.	A conical hill, the bulging forehead between the eyes of an <i>asīl</i> (noble) mare.	قِنَّة
91.	<i>Qinnatayn</i> are two high protuberances on the forehead of a horse.	قِنْنَيْن
92.	Withers. *	كَاهِل الحارك
93.	Liver. * (كَيْد)	كَيْد
94.	Shoulder. * (كَيْف، أَكْتاف)	كَيْف
95.	“Shank” of a horse.	كِرَاع

⁹ This word in plural and appeared among the classical Arabic words. The beginning *ʿayn* instead of *hamza* is a dialectal feature.

96.	Chest. * ~ (Part of the chest, which touches the ground at lying of an animal (camel, horse.)	كلكل
97.	Small nipples of the udder.	كماش
98.	Elbow of a horse.	كوع
99.	Shoulder blade.	لوح
100.	“Brisket”, the part under the chest between the forearms of a horse.	مَبْطِن
101.	The curved throat (where the windpipe enters between the jowls), one of the eight distinctive and very characteristic points of the pure Arabian horse* (مَدْبِج)	مَدْبِج
102.	Wide-sprung ribs. (big “barrel” chest)	مَجْفَر الأضلاع
103.	“Pasterns” of a horse.	مُحَدَّة
104.	Eye gland of a horse.	مِدامع العين
105.	Nose. See <i>anf</i> * ~ (مَرْسِن – place of noseband)	مَرْسِن
106.	Chin groove of a horse.	مَشْكَم
107.	Highest point of the croup of a horse.	مَصْمَة
108.	The crest, the top of the neck of a horse.	مَعَارِف
109.	Contracted hoof.	مُعْر
110.	The spot where the forelock of a mare touches her head (the bulging part of the forehead.)	مِفْرُق رأسها
111.	Coronet of hair above the hoof.	مَقْط الشعر
112.	Tip of the tail. * ~ (قَمْعَة)	مَمْعَة
113.	“Nostrils” of a horse.*	مِخْر
114.	Hollow over the eye.	مُوام
115.	“Forelock” *, the sacred tuft of a hair on the forehead of an Arabian horse ¹⁰ .. See <i>quşşe</i> .	ناصية
116.	The two sides of the head.	نَدَاتَان
117.	The famous mare of Ḥārīṭ Abū Buğayr. <i>Na‘āme</i> is also the word used for the skin of the head under the fore top of the horse.	نَعَامَة
118.	The hollow of the pastern below the fetlock.	نُقَيْرَة
119.	Jaw of a horse.* ~ (حَنَك – soft palate)	هَنَك
120.	Hip. (Pelvis of a horse)* ~ (وَرَك)	وَرَك
121.	The “two hips”.	وَرَكَيْن
122.	Hollow over the eye.*	وَقْبَة
123.	Wide (deep) jaws.	يَعْبُوب

¹⁰ An angel (according to Bedouin tradition) visits every night the noble horse and, placing his hand on the forelock, blesses the horse and its owner, or curses the owner if he abuses or selfishly treats his animal.

4. Janet C. E. Watson's Collection

Janet C. E. Watson collected data for her English-Arabic lexicon of Cairene horse terminology between 1982-83, December 1984 and March to April 1988, the bulk while she was training race horses at the Heliopolis race track and while she was working as assistant manager and trainer at the Saqqara Arabian Horse Park¹¹.

The original lexicon is arranged by topics, and a letter next to each words refers to their origin: (E) – Egyptian dialect, (CA) – Classical Arabic. She supplemented these words by the relevant words collected among the Bedouins of North Arabia by Raswan (BRas). Since Raswan's collection is presented above, words belonging to this group have been left out here. Words unmarked are used all over Egypt. Only those terms have been selected from the lexicon, which concern the body parts of the horse.

1.	Point of hock. (E) * (إِثْرَة) in opinion of Abū °Ubayda: point of knee)	إِثْرَة العَرَقُوب
2.	Urethra (CA)*	إِخْلِيل
3.	Ear. (CA)*	أُذُن، أَدَان
4.	Coronet. Coronary band (CA)*	أَشْعَر
5.	Coronet. Coronary band (CA)*	أَطْرَة الحَافِر
6.	Coronet: coronary band. (E) See also <i>manbat aš-ša^cr</i> .	إِكْلِيل
7.	Poll. (CA)*	أَم دِمَاغ
8.	Foreleg. (E)	إِيد، إِدِين، أَيَادِي
9.	Facial crest. (E)	بَرَزَة، بُرَزَة
10.	Facial crest. (E)	بُرُور
11.	Belly. *	بَطْن، بَطُون
12.	Sole (of hoof). (E)*	بَطْن الحَافِر
13.	Mouth. (E)	بُق
14.	Muzzle (E)	بُوز
15.	Testis. (CA)	بَيْضَة، بَيْضَات
16.	Stifle. (E)	بَقْنَة، بَقْن
17.	Fetlock. (CA)* ¹²	بُنَّة، بُنَن
18.	Face. (E)	جِبْهَة، جِبَاه
19.	Face. (CA)*	جِبْهَة، جِبَاه
20.	Wall of hoof. (E)	جِدَار الحَافِر

¹¹ Cf. Watson 1992:247.

¹² According to Abū °Ubayda: hairs on fetlock.

21.	Sheath. (E)	جَرَاب
22.	Body. (E)*	جَسْم، أَجْسَام
23.	Side. (E)	جَنْب، جَنَاب
24.	The part of the back where the rider sits including the sides; in CA ظَهْر.	جَوْز
25.	Withers. (CA)*	حَارِك، حَوَارِك
26.	Hoof.*	حَافِر، حَوَافِر
27.	Wall of hoof. (E)	الْحَافِرُ مِنْ بَرًّا
28.	Point of hip. (CA)	حَرَقَقَّة، حَرَاقِف
29.	Mouth. (E)	حَنَك
30.	Muzzle. (E)	حَنَكَة
31.	Coronal bone. (CA) ¹³ *	حَوَشِب
32.	Flank. (CA) ¹⁴ *	خَاصِرَة
33.	Cheek.* (خَد)	خَد، خُنُود
34.	Muzzle (E)	خَشَم
35.	Loins. (E)	خِصْر
36.	Testicle. (CA) *	خُصِيَّة، خُصِي
37.	Muzzle (E)	خَطْم
38.	Heel. (CA)*	دَابِرَة، دَوَابِر
39.	Tail. (E)	ذَيْل، ذُبُول
40.	Forearm. (CA) *	ذِرَاع، أَدْرُع
41.	Penis. (CA) ¹⁵ *	ذَكَر، ذُكُور، (نُضِي، غُرْمُول)
42.	Poll. (E)	دِمَاغ
43.	Tail. (CA) *	ذَنْب، أَذْنَاب
44.	Tail. (CA) *	ذَيْل، ذُبُول
45.	Poll. (E)	رَاس، رُوس
46.	Head. (E)	رَاس، رُوس
47.	Head. (CA) *	رَأْس، رُؤُوس
48.	Hind leg. (E)	رُجْل، رُجُول
49.	Buttocks. (CA)	رُدْف، أَرْدَاف
50.	Pastern (-joint). (CA) *	رُسْع، أَرْسَاغ
51.	Crease between testicles and thighs. (CA) *	رُفْع
52.	Neck. *	رَقِيَّة، رَقِيَات
53.	Knee.*	رُكْبَة، رُكْبَات

¹³ According to Abū 'Ubayda, two bones in the pastern, pastern.

¹⁴ According to Abū 'Ubayda: loins.

¹⁵ The نُضِي and غُرْمُول mean the male sexual organ as a whole, the penis and testicles together.

54.	Fetlock. (E)	رُمَانَةٌ رَمَامِيم
55.	Ergot. The spur of a cockerel, the similarly-situated excrescence on the foot of a horse (E)	زِرَّ الرُّمَانَةِ
56.	Throat. (E) ¹⁶ *	زَوْرٌ، زُوَارٌ، إِزْوَار
57.	Tail and mane hair. (CA)	سَبِيب
58.	Navel. (CA)*	سُرَّةٌ، سُرَّر
59.	Backbone. (E)	سِلْسِلَةُ الضُّهْر
60.	Stifle. (CA)	سُمْنَةٌ، سَمَامِن
61.	Toe of hoof. (CA)*	سُنْبُكٌ، سَنَابِك
62.	Tooth.*	سِنَّةٌ، سِنَان
63.	Flank. (CA) ¹⁷ *	شَاكِلَةٌ
64.	Jaw. (CA) *	شِدْقٌ، أَشْدَاق
65.	Sole (of hoof). (E) *	صَحْنُ الحَافِر
66.	Chest. * (صَدْرٌ ~)	صِدْرٌ، صُدُور
67.	Broad chest. (E)	صِدْرٌ عَرِيض
68.	Broad chest. (E)	صِدْرٌ مَفْتُوح
69.	Cheek. * (خَدٌّ)	صِدْغٌ، أَصْدَاغ
70.	Scrotum. (CA) *	صَفْنٌ
71.	Backbone. (CA) *	صَلْبٌ
72.	Lumbar region. (CA) ¹⁸ *	صَهْوَةٌ، صَهَوَات
73.	Rib.*	ضِلْعٌ، ضُلُوع
74.	Back. (E)* (ظَهْرٌ)	ضَهْرٌ، ضُهُور
75.	Nostril. (E)	طَائِقَةُ المَنْهِير
76.	Crest. (E)	عُرْفٌ
77.	Mane. (CA)*	عُرْفٌ
78.	Hock. ¹⁹ *	عَرْقُوبٌ، عَرَاقِيب
79.	Ear. (CA)*	عَسِيبٌ
80.	Dock. (E)	عَصْعُوصَةٌ، عَصَايِص
81.	Brow-bone. ²⁰ *	عُصْفُورٌ، عَصَافِير
82.	Coronal bone. (E) * (عَظْمٌ)	العُضْمُ الإكْلِيلِي
83.	Dock. (CA)*	عُكْرَةٌ
84.	Neck. *	عُنُقٌ
85.	Eye. (CA) *	عَيْنٌ، عَيْوُن

¹⁶ According to Abū °Ubayda: breast, place of the first six ribs.

¹⁷ According to Abū °Ubayda: groins.

¹⁸ According to Abū °Ubayda: place of the rider on the horse's back.

¹⁹ According to Abū °Ubayda: the hock as a whole with Achilles tendon.

²⁰ The same meaning at Ibn Sīda, *Muḥaṣṣaṣ*. According to Abū °Ubayda it means root of forelock.

86.	Eye. (E)	عين، عيون
87.	Haunch. (E) * (فخذ ~)	فخذ
88.	Vulva. (CA)	فَرْج، فُروج
89.	(Tip of) penis. (CA)	فَيْسَلَة
90.	(Fore) cannon-bone. (E)	فُصْبَة الإيد
91.	(Hind) cannon-bone. (E)	فُصْبَة الرِّجْل
92.	Croup. (CA) *	قُطَاة
93.	Sheath. (CA) *	قُنْب
94.	Forehead. (E)	قَوْرَة، قَوْر، قَوْر
95.	Poll. (CA) *	قَوْنَس
96.	Pastern (-joint). (E)	قَيْد، قَيْود
97.	Withers. (CA) *	كَاثِبَة، أَكْثَاب
98.	Withers. (CA) *	كَاهِل، كَوَاهِل
99.	Shoulder. (CA) *	كَنْف، كَنْف، كَيْف، أَكْتَاغ
100.	Shoulder. (E)	كَنْف، أَكْتَاغ
101.	Shank.	كِرَاع، أَكْرُع
102.	Croup.	كُفْل، أَكْفَال
103.	Heel. (E)	كَلْوَة، كَلَاوِي
104.	Elbow. (E)	كُوْع، كِعَان
105.	Breast. (CA) *	لَبَان
106.	Tongue. *	لِسَان، لَيْسِنَة، أَلْسِنَة
107.	Hind parts. The whole area behind the girth of the horse. (CA) *	مَآخِر
108.	Brisket.	مَبْطِن
109.	Girth. (CA) *	مَحْزَم
110.	Cannon-bone. (E)	مَدْفَع، مَدَافِع
111.	(Hind) cannon-bone. (E)	مَدْفَع وَرَانِي
112.	Elbow. (CA) *	مِرْفُوق، مِرَافِق
113.	Stomach. (E)	مِعْدَة
114.	Mane. (E)	مَعْرَفَة، مَعْرَفَات
115.	Fore parts. The <i>maqādim</i> is the whole area to the fore of the girth of the horse. (CA)	مَقَادِم
116.	The whole genital area of a mare. (E)	مَنَاعِم
117.	Coronet: coronary band. (E) See also إكليل.	مَنْبَت الشَّعْر
118.	Nostril. * (منخر ~)	مِنْخَار، مَنَاحِير
119.	Nose. (E)	مَنْخِير، أَنْف
120.	Withers. (CA) *	مَنْسِج، مَنْسِج
121.	Vagina, womb. (CA) *	مَهْبِل، مَهَابِل
122.	Frog. *	نَسْر، نُسُور

123.	Forelock. (CA) *	ناصِيَّة، نَوَاص
124.	Forelock. (E)	نَاصِيَّة، نَوَاصِي
125.	Neck. *	هَادِيَّة، هَوَاد، هَاد
126.	Poll. (CA) *	هَامَّة
127.	Tail hair. (CA) *	هُلْب الذَّنْب
128.	Tendon. (E)	وَتْر، أَوْتَار
129.	Face. (CA) *	وَجْه، وُجُوهُ
130.	Ear. (E)	وَدْن، وِدَان
131.	Hip. (E)	وَرَك، وِرَاك، أَوْرَاك
132.	Loins. (E)	وَسْط
133.	Face. (E)	وَش، وُشُوَش
134.	Slender part of foreleg. (CA) ²¹ *	وَطِيف، أَوْطِيفَة
135.	Foreleg. (CA)*	يَد، أَيَاد

5. Comparison Between the Classical and the Modern Nomenclature²²

meaning	Abū °Ubayda	Rzewuski	Musil	Raswan	Watson
Ankle, fetlock joint	جَبَّة	قَيْن	مُحَدَّدة عَظْمَة ²³		
Back	ظَهْر ²⁴ سَرَاة ²⁵ نَبِيح ²⁶ صَهْوَة ²⁷	ظَهْر ²⁸	ظَهْر	ظَهْر	ضَهْر ضَهْوَر
Breast	صَدْر جَوْشَن	صَدْر نَحْر زَوْر ²⁹	صَدْر مَبْطِن ³⁰	كَلَكَل مَبْطِن ³¹	صِدْر مَبْطِن

²¹ According to Abū °Ubayda: cannon, shank.

²² Because of the various Arabic words, this table has been arranged in alphabetical order according to the English meaning. An empty cell means that the term cannot be found in that collection. If the meaning is different, it is mentioned in a footnote.

²³ Back part of ankle.

²⁴ From the withers to the loins.

²⁵ From the withers to the dock.

²⁶ From upper part of croup to the withers, the back as a whole.

²⁷ Place of rider.

²⁸ Part of back from the withers to the point of croup.

²⁹ Upper part of breast.

Cannon	وَعَظِيف	ساق ³²	كُرَاع ³³ ذِرَاع ³⁴	طَقْد ذِرَاع كِرَاع	مَدْفَع/ مَدْفَع قُصْبَةُ الْبَيْد قُصْبَةُ الرَّجْلِ مَدْفَع وَرَاقِي
Chestnut	رَقْمَتَان قَمْعَتَان		عُفَيْيَّة	عُفَيْيَّة	زَرُّ الرُّمَانَةِ
Coronet	إِطَار أَشْعَار		مَقَطُّ الشَّعْرِ	مَقَطُّ الشَّعْرِ	إِكْلِيل مُنْبَتُّ الشَّعْرِ
Croup	وَرَك	كَفَل	وَرَك		كَفَل
Dock	عُكُوَّة	عَصْعَص	عُكْرَةُ الذَّيْلِ	عَضْم عُكْرَةُ الذَّيْلِ	عَصْعُوعُصَّة، عَصَايِص
Elbow	مِرْفَق	مِرْفَق	كُوْع	ذِرَاع	كُوْع، كِعَان
Forearm	ذِرَاع	ذِرَاع		عَضَد	
Forehead	جَبْهَةٌ	جَبْهَةٌ	جَبْهَةٌ	جَبْهَةٌ	قُوْرَةٌ، قُوْر
Forelock	نَاصِيَّة	كَوْلَةٌ	قُصَّة	سَبِيْبِيَّة/ نَاصِيَّة	نِصِيَّة، نَوَاصِي
Frog	نَسْرٌ، نُسُور	ضَفَادِع	عُفَيْيَّة الْحَافِرِ	عُفَيْيَّة الْحَافِرِ	نِيسْرٌ، نُسُور
Hair of pastern	ثَلَاثَةٌ، أَشْعَار	شَعْرُ الْقَيْنِ		عَدْمَةٌ عَشْعَار	رُمَانَةٌ، رَمَامِيم
Heel	دَوَابِر إِلْيَةِ	كَعْب			كَلُوَّة، كَلَاوِي
Hip	خَاصِرَةٌ			صَلْب وَرَكٌ، وَرَكَيْنِ	وَرَكٌ، وَرَاكٌ، أُوْرَاكٌ
Hock, heel; Hock and Achilles tendon together	كَعْب عُرْقُوب	عُرْقُوب ³⁵	عُرْقُوب	عُرْقُوب عَقَب ³⁶	عُرْقُوب، عُرَاقِيْب
Hoof	حَافِر	حَافِر	حَافِر	حَافِر	حَافِر

³⁰ Part between the two forelegs, breast.

³¹ Lower part of breast. Ibn Sīda, *Muḥaṣṣaṣ*.

³² Fore cannon.

³³ Hind cannon.

³⁴ Fore cannon.

³⁵ Achilles tendon.

³⁶ Hock, heel.

Lip, muzzle	جَحْفَلَةٌ	عَلْمَةٌ ³⁷	بُرْطُمُ ³⁸ عَلْمَةٌ ³⁹	بُرْطُمُ فَيْسَنَةٌ عَلْمَةٌ ⁴⁰	
Neck	عُنُقٌ	رُقْبَةٌ الكَرْدُ ⁴¹	رُقْبَةٌ	عَنْقُ عَنْقُ رُقْبَةٌ ⁴²	رَوْرٌ ⁴³ ، رُورٌ، إزوار
Pastern	رُسْنُغٌ، أَرْسَاغٌ	مَفْصِلٌ	قَيْنٌ	مُحَدَّدَةٌ رَسَخٌ	قِيدٌ، فَيُودٌ
Shoulder	كَتِفٌ مَكْبَبٌ	أَكْتَافٌ	حَارِكٌ ⁴⁴	كَتَافٌ	كَيْفٌ، أَكْتَافٌ
Shoulder, shoulder-blade	كَاهِلٌ		حَارِكٌ	لُوحٌ، أَلُوحٌ كَاهِلُ الْحَارِكِ	
Thigh	فَخَذٌ	أَفْحَادٌ ⁴⁵ زُرٌّ ⁴⁶	فَخَذٌ	أَرْقَرٌ ⁴⁷ فَخَذٌ ⁴⁸ تَفَنَةٌ ⁴⁹	فَخَذٌ ⁵⁰
Upper arm	عَضُدٌ			أَبَاهِرٌ	
Withers	حَارِكٌ/كَائِبَةٌ/ مَنْسِجٌ	الْحَارِكَةُ	أَبَاهِرٌ ⁵¹	رَقَبَةٌ	حَارِكٌ كَائِبَةٌ مَنْسِجٌ

³⁷ Upper lip.

³⁸ Upper lip.

³⁹ Lower lip.

⁴⁰ Lower lip.

⁴¹ Part of neck from the breast to the throat.

⁴² Side of the neck.

⁴³ Throat.

⁴⁴ Shoulder, shoulder-blade.

⁴⁵ Lower thigh.

⁴⁶ Upper thigh.

⁴⁷ Thigh.

⁴⁸ Thigh, hip, backward part.

⁴⁹ Lower thigh.

⁵⁰ Hip, backward parts, thigh.

⁵¹ Muscles behind the shoulder.

Conclusions

Observing the above comparative table, one can easily notice the following changes:

1. Devoicing e.g. *rusġ-rasah* (pastern);
2. Emphatic interdental *ḍ* (ظ) /in popular transliteration *z/* to emphatic stop *ḍ* (ض), as can be expected in the Egyptian dialect, cf. “back”;
3. Sometimes classical terms can be found in the dialects as well, but with another meaning, e.g. *عَض* Abū °Ubayda “upper arm”, Raswan “forearm”;
4. Sometimes a classical term can be found in one dialect, but not in the others, or it has a synonym, cf. “forelock”;
5. There are cases when the classical metaphoric usage has been changed in a dialect to another metaphor, or it died and a compound expression is used instead, cf. English “frog”.

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