

1048 al-Qasim II al-Wathiq
 1054 Idris III al-Muwaffaq
 1054 Idris II, second reign
 1055-57 Muhammad II al-Musta`li
 Conquest of Malaga by the Zirids of Granada in 1057, and of Algeciras by the `Abbadids in 1058.

2. Abbadids of Seville

1023 Muhammad I Ibn Abbad
 1042 Abbad al-Mu`tadid
 1069-91 Muhammad II al-Mu`tamid
 Almoravid conquest

3. Jahwarids of Cordoba

1031 Jahwar
 1043 Muhammad al-Rashid
 1058-69 Abd al-Malik
 Abbadid conquest

4. Aftasids of Badajoz

1022 Abd Allah al-Mansur
 1045 Muhammad al-Muzafar
 1068-94 Umar al-Mutawakkil
 Almoravid conquest

5. Dhu `n-Nunids of Toledo

? Abd al-Rahman Ibn Dhi al-Nun
 1028 Isma`il al-Zafir
 1043 Yahya al-Ma`mun
 1075-85 Yahya al-Qadir
 Conquest by Alfonso VI of Leon and Castille

6. `Amirids of Valencia

1021 Abd al-Aziz al-Mansur
 1061 Abd al-Malik al-Muzarffar
 1065-76 Dhu`n-Nunid occupation
 1076 Abu Bakr
 1085 al-Qadi `Uthman
 1085-90 Dhu n-Nunid Yahya al-Qadir
 1090-96 al-Qadi Ja`far
 Conquest by El Cid and then by the Almoravids

7. Tujibids and Hudids in Saragossa

1019 Mundhir I al-Mansur
 1023 Yahya al-Muzaffar
 1029 Mu`izz al-Dawla Mundhir II

Hudids

- 1039 Sulayman al-Musta`in
- 1046 Ahmad I al-Muqtadir
- 1081 Yusuf al-Mu'tamin
- 1085 Ahmad al-Musta`in
- 1110 Almoravid suzerainty established
- 1110 `Imad al-Dawlah Abd al-Malik
- 1119-42 Ahmad II al-Mustansir
- Conquest by Alfonso I el Batallador and Ramiro II of Aragon

Almoravids (capital Marrakesh)

- 1061 Yusuf ibn Tashufin
- 1062 founded new capital at Marrakesh
- 1086 Begin conquest of territory in Spain
- 1106 `Ali
- 1142 Tashufin
- 1146 Ibrahim
- 1146-47 Ishaq
- 1147 Almohad Conquest

Almohads

- 1130 Abd al-Mu'min
- 1147 Last Almoravid ruler killed in Marrakesh;
Begin conquest of territory in Spain
- 1163 Abu Ya`qub Yusuf I
- 1184 Abu Yusuf Ya`qub al-Mansur
- 1199 Muhammad al-Nasir
- 1214 Abu Ya`qub Yusuf II al-Mustansir
- 1224 Abd al-Wahid I al-Makhlu`
- 1227 Yahya al-Mu`tasim
- 1229 Abu al-`Ala' Idris al-Ma'mun
- 1232 Abu Muhammad Abd al-Wahid II al-Rashid
- 1242 Abu 'l-Hasan `Ali al-Sa`id al-Mu`tadid
- 1248 Abu Hafs Umar al-Murtada
- 1266-69 Abu al-`Ula al-Wathiq
- 1269 Christian conquest of all Spain except Granada

Nasrids or Banu al-Ahmar of Granada (1230-1492)

- 1232 Muhammad I al-Ghalib = Ibn al-Ahmar
- 1272 Muhammad II al-Faqih
- 1302 Muhammad III al-Makhlu`
- 1308 Nasr
- 1313 Isma`il I
- 1325 Muhammad IV
- 1333 Yusuf I

1354 Muhammad V al-Ghani, first reign
 1359 Isma`il II
 1360 Muhammad VI
 1362 Muhammad V, second reign
 1391 Yusuf II
 1395 Muhammad VII al-Musta`in
 1407 Yusuf III
 1417 Muhammad VIII al-Mutamassik, first reign
 1419 Muhammad IX al-Saghir, first reign
 1427 Muhammad VIII, second reign
 1430 Muhammad IX, second reign
 1432 Yusuf IV
 1432 Muhammad IX, third reign
 1445 Yusuf V, first reign
 1446 Muhammad X, second reign
 1447 Muhammad IX, fourth reign
 1451-52 together with Muhammad XI
 1453 Sa`d al-Musta`in, first reign
 1462 Yusuf V, second reign
 1462 Sa`d, second reign
 1464 `Ali, first reign
 1482 Muhammad XI (Boabdil = Abu Abd Allah), first reign as sole ruler
 1483 `Ali, second reign
 1485 Muhammad XII al-Zaghall
 1487-92 Muhammad XI Boabdil
 Spanish conquest of Granada by the Catholic Monarchs

Language:

Arabic has exerted a profound influence on Spanish (and Portuguese as well). Though borrowings from Arabic played an important role in all of the European languages, the effect it has had on Spanish and Portuguese is much greater than that it exerted on Italian and French, for example. It is estimated that about 800 Spanish words in common use are Arabic in origin. The number recorded in dictionaries is about double that, but includes many words which are used infrequently or are obsolete, having been replaced with equivalents originating in Latin or elsewhere. Arabic also made an important contribution to learned vocabulary, including chemical terms such as alkali and alcohol and astronomical terms such as *azimuth* and the names of many stars—these, however, are shared by Spanish and the other European languages. Many borrowings have to do with more mundane topics, including food, agriculture, irrigation, architecture, trade, the military, and other topics. It is in these areas that the presence of Arabic in Spanish is much greater, relatively, than in the other European languages. A good example is the olive, which of course pre-existed the Arab/Muslim presence in the Andalus, but which was nevertheless a highly cultivated and valued product in the Muslim period. The Italian words for olive and (olive) oil are *uliva* and *olio*; the French words are *olive* and *huile*; German is *Oliven* and *Öl*; English has *olive* and *oil*. All of these

derive from Latin. In contrast, Spanish has *aceituna*, from Arabic *az-zaytuna* “the olive”, and *aceite*, from Arabic *az-zayt* “the oil.”

In addition, Spanish has borrowed types of words and phrases which are rarely borrowed except in cases of particularly intense or extensive linguistic contact. The most common words to be borrowed from one language to another are always nouns. Spanish has of course borrowed many Arabic nouns, but it has borrowed adjectives, such as *baladí* “second-rate, inferior,” from Arabic *baladí*, meaning “local, low-class,” and this is something that occurs much less frequently. It has borrowed conjunctions such as *hasta* “until”, from Arabic *ḥatta* “until.” It has also borrowed expressions, such as *ojalá* “I wish; would that ...”, which derives from Arabic *in shāʾ allāh* “I God wills; God willing.” or more complex terms such as *fulano* “So-an-so,” from Arabic *fulān*.

Toponyms are also an important field of borrowing. Names of Arabic origin make up about 20% of the place names in areas that were heavily populated by Arab speakers, such as Valencia and Alicante.

The study of the origins of words is called etymology. There are many works on the etymology of Spanish, particularly the *Diccionario crítico etimológico de la lengua castellana*, by Joan Corominas. Corriente, a major figure in the study of Arabic in the history of al-Andalus, states that we now have a nearly complete corpus of words of Arabic origin in Spanish, Portuguese, Gallician and Catalan, as well as a good idea of the correct etymologies of these words. His *Diccionario de arabismos*, the second edition of which appeared in 2003, is the latest major work in this field and represents the state of the art. It should be recognized, however, that many of the etymologies that Corriente and others consider decided remain questionable. Other words that Corriente and others have ruled out as deriving from Arabic may yet be proven to be of Arabic origin. There remains a great deal of work to do. A typical example is the interjection *ole!*, used to express applause. To many Arabists, it seems extremely likely that this derives from one common usage of the word *Allāh* “God.” In many Arabic dialects, exclamations of *Allāh!* or *Allāh! Allāh!* are used to express applause in contexts very similar to those in which *ole!* is used in Spanish, such as when one applauds after a singer finishes an improvised section in flamenco music. Despite these similarities, Corriente and others insist that *ole!* cannot derive from Arabic. Words like this suggest that there remains a great deal of work to do on Spanish etymology.

Phonological Changes: In order to understand the changes in sound and spelling that occurred when words were borrowed from Arabic into Spanish, we must realize that most borrowings were not from the Arabic literary language, but from Arabic dialects spoken locally in various areas of the Iberian peninsula. While these dialects showed many general similarities, they probably had distinct regional features, something that is not surprising given the size of the Iberian peninsula. Analysis of the Arabic borrowings into Spanish, Portuguese, and Catalan, as well as of other records of Arabic dialect in a variety of texts, shows that Andalusian Arabic shared certain features with the North African Arabic dialects. One such feature was the use of a *ki-* or *ka-* prefix with the present verb forms to suggest a habitual or progressive meaning: *kayiktib* (as opposed to classical *yaktubu*) meant “he is writing (right now)” or “he (usually) writes”. Other such features include loss of the second person singular feminine verb form “you (f.) do X” which was often reduced to the second person singular masculine form. For example,

“you get frightened, startled” is *tafzafi* to a man, and *tafzafi* to a woman in most Arabic dialects. In some dialects in North Africa, such as Morocco, forms like *tifzafi* or *tishuf* “you see” (as opposed to *tishüfi*) are often heard for the feminine as well. This leveling also occurred in Andalusian Arabic. The first person present verb (“I do X”) begins with *ni-*, and the first person plural present verb ends in *-u*: “I write” = *niktib*; “we write” = *niktibu*. This is characteristic of the Arabic dialects of North Africa, from Libya all the way to Morocco and Mauretania. The fricative letters *th*, *dh*, and ÷ are regularly reduced to *t*, *d*, and ð. This is also characteristic of most North African dialects.

In contrast, some features make Andalusian Arabic seem unlike the North African dialects. The most obvious of these is the very strong *im•lah* (literally “bending”) which existed in the dialect. This is the phenomenon whereby the vowel *-•-* tends to be pronounced *-e-* or *-i-*. Pedro de alcalá, who wrote a grammar and dictionary of Andalusian Arabic for priests who were supposed to confess and preach to the Moriscos in the early sixteenth century, tells us that the words for “door” and “tongue” are *bib* and *licin*: these are Arabic *b•b* and *lis•n* pronounced with strong *im•lah*.

The following chart gives a rough account of the transformations of particular phonemes from Classical Arabic, to Andalusian Arabic, to Spanish.

Table of Sound Correspondences:

Cl. Ar. And. Ar. Spanish Examples

Consonants:

<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b/v/p</i>	<i>al-qubba</i> “dome” > <i>alcova</i> “bedroom” <i>al-bardafia</i> > <i>albardea</i> “donkey saddle” <i>ar-rubb</i> > <i>arrope</i> “syrup concentrated by boiling”
<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>az-zaytüna</i> > <i>aceituna</i> “olive” <i>at-tannür</i> > <i>atanor</i> “brick oven”
<i>th</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	
<i>j</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>j/g/ch</i>	<i>as-sikb•j</i> > <i>escabeche</i> “pickled fish” <i>al-jafiba</i> > <i>aljaba</i> “quiver” <i>jabali</i> “mountain” (adj.) > <i>jabali</i> “wild boar”
<i>ç</i>	<i>ç</i>	<i>f/h/--</i>	<i>al-çayyiz</i> > <i>alfiz</i> “enclosure” <i>al-buçayra</i> “lake” > <i>albufera</i> “lagoon” <i>al-çamr•ç</i> > <i>Alhambra</i> palace in Granada = “The Red Fortress” <i>al-muçtasib</i> > <i>almotacén</i> “market inspector” <i>ç•çüna</i> > <i>tahona</i> “mill”
<i>kh</i>	<i>kh</i>	<i>--/c/g/h/f</i>	<i>al-khiz•na</i> > <i>alacena</i> “closet, pantry” <i>al-kharshüf</i> > <i>alcarchofa</i> “artichoke” <i>al-kharriib</i> > <i>algarrobo</i> “carob” <i>al-mikhadda</i> > <i>almohada</i> “pillow, cushion” <i>al-khanjar</i> > <i>alfanje</i> “dagger”
<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d/t(e)</i>	<i>al-q•vid</i> > <i>alcaide</i> <i>al-fiamüd</i> “pillar” > <i>alamud</i> “bar for window or door”
<i>dh</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>al-muadhhdhin</i> > <i>almuédano</i> “muezzin, caller to prayer”
<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>ßaqr</i> > <i>sacre</i> “falcon”

			<i>al-qaṣr</i> > <i>alcázar</i> “fortress, palace”
<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>c/z</i>	<i>az-zayt</i> > <i>aceite</i> “oil”
			<i>az-z•mila</i> > <i>acémila</i> “donkey, pack animal”
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>z/c/s</i>	<i>as-s•qiya</i> > <i>acequia</i> “water-wheel”
			<i>ar-rayyis</i> > <i>arraez</i> “captain of a ship”
			<i>as-saqq•√</i> > <i>azacán</i> “water-carrier”
			<i>as-sawsana</i> > <i>azucena</i> “lily”
			<i>Banī Mūs•</i> > <i>Benimusa</i> town in Alicante
			<i>Banī Q•sim</i> > <i>Benicasim</i> town in Castellón
<i>sh</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>j/ch</i>	<i>ash-shaḥranj</i> > <i>ajedrez</i> “chess”
			(<i>ash</i>)- <i>shabb</i> > <i>jebe</i> , <i>ajebe</i> “alum”
			<i>al-kharshūf</i> > <i>alcarchofa</i> “artichoke”
<i>ḥ</i>	<i>ḥ</i>	<i>z/c</i>	<i>al-qaṣr</i> > <i>alcázar</i> “fortress, palace”
			<i>aḥ-ḥufr</i> > <i>azufre</i> “sulphur”
			<i>Banī al-fiḥḥ</i> > <i>Benalaz</i> town in Valencia
<i>ḍ</i>	<i>ḍ</i>	<i>d/l</i>	<i>al-fiarḍ</i> “presentation” > <i>alarde</i> “military review”
			<i>ar-rabaḍ</i> > <i>arrabal</i> “suburbs, outskirts”
			<i>rabb aḍ-ḍ•n</i> > <i>rabadán</i> “official in charge of herds”
			<i>aḍ-ḍabba</i> > <i>aldaba</i> “wooden lock for a door”
<i>ṭ</i>	<i>ṭ</i>	<i>d/t</i>	<i>aṭ-ṭūb</i> > <i>adobe</i> “mud bricks”
			<i>as-sawṭ</i> “whip” > <i>azote</i> “whip, spanking”
			<i>qinṭ•r</i> > <i>quintal</i> “hundredweight”
<i>ḍ</i>	<i>ḍ</i>	<i>t/d</i>	<i>al-ḥanḍal</i> > <i>al-ḥanḍal</i> “colycinth (a bitter plant)”
<i>fi</i>	<i>fi</i>	<i>--/g/h</i>	<i>aḍ-ḍayfia</i> > <i>aldea</i> “village”
			<i>al-qalfia</i> > <i>alcalá</i> “fortress, citadel”
			<i>az-zafifar•n</i> > <i>azafrán</i> “saffron”
			<i>al-fiarabiyya</i> “Arabic” > <i>algarabía</i> “gibberish”
			<i>ṭ•fia</i> > <i>taha</i> “district”
<i>gh</i>	<i>gh</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>ghaz•la</i> > <i>gacela</i> “gazelle”
			<i>al-gh•ra</i> “raid” > <i>algara</i> “troop of cavalry”
			<i>al-gh•ba</i> > <i>algaba</i> “woods, forest”
<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>al-f•ris</i> “knight” > <i>alférez</i> “standard-bearer”
			<i>al-fakhh•r</i> > <i>alfarero</i> “potter”
<i>q</i>	<i>q/g</i>	<i>c/qu/g</i>	<i>al-qaṣba</i> > <i>alcázaba</i>
			<i>al-fiaqrab</i> > <i>alacrán</i> “scorpion”
			<i>al-quḥn</i> > <i>al-godón</i> “cotton”
			<i>as-sūq</i> > <i>azogue</i> “market”
<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>c/qu</i>	<i>al-kir•√</i> > <i>alquiler</i> “rent”
<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>al-</i> > <i>al-</i> Arabic definite article
			<i>an-naqq•l</i> > <i>añacal</i> “tray for carrying bread”
<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>m/n/--</i>	<i>al-ḥamm•m</i> > <i>alhama</i> “public baths”
			<i>im•m</i> > <i>imán</i> “Muslim prayer leader”
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>an-n•fiūra</i> > <i>nória</i> “hydraulic wheel for raising water”
			<i>al-mun•d•h</i> > <i>almoneda</i> “auction”
<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>--/h/f</i>	<i>jih•z</i> > <i>jaez</i>
			<i>al-jawhar</i> “jewel” > <i>aljófara</i> “small, imperfect pearl”

			<i>al-hury</i> > <i>alfolí, alholí, alhorí</i> “granary, salt storehouse”
			<i>az-zahr</i> > <i>azahar</i> “orange blossoms”
w	w	<i>gu/v/hu</i> (<i>al-</i>) <i>W•di al-kabir</i> > <i>Guadalquivir</i> (name of a river)	
			<i>al-karawya</i> > <i>alcaravea</i> “carraway seed”
			<i>al-karaw•n</i> > <i>alcaraván</i> variety of plover (bird)
			<i>al-qaww•d</i> “procurer” > <i>alcahuete</i> “go-between”
y	y	<i>i/y</i>	<i>al-kunya</i> > <i>alcurnia</i> “sobriquet, nickname”
			<i>al-qarya</i> > <i>alquería</i> “village”
			<i>al-khayy•ṭ</i> > <i>alfayate</i> “tailor” (obs.)

Vowels:

a	a/e/i	a/e/i	<i>al-kir•√</i> > <i>alquiler</i> “rent”
			<i>al-bann•√</i> “mason, builder” > <i>albañil</i>
			<i>al-khayy•ṭ</i> > <i>alfayate</i> “tailor” (obs.)
i	e/i		<i>al-fil</i> lit. “the elephant” > <i>alfil</i> “bishop (in chess)”
			<i>al-faqih</i> “jurist” > <i>alfaquí</i> “Muslim scholar, religious official”
			<i>ṭari_a</i> > <i>tarea</i> “task”
			<i>baṭṭikha</i> “watermelon” > <i>badea</i> “inferior watermelon”
u	o/u		<i>as-sūq</i> > <i>azogue</i> “market”
			<i>aṭ-ṭüb</i> > <i>adobe</i> “mud bricks”
			<i>Bani Müs•</i> > <i>Benimusa</i> town in Alicante
ay	e	e	<i>aḍ-ḍayfia</i> > <i>aldea</i> “village”
			<i>az-zayt</i> > <i>aceite</i> “oil”
			<i>aḍ-ḍayfa</i> “f. guest” > <i>aldaiifa</i> “concubine”
aw	o	o	<i>as-sawṭ</i> > <i>azote</i> “whip, spanking”
			<i>al-jawhar</i> “jewel” > <i>aljófar</i> “small, imperfect pearl”

Geminate (= doubled) consonants are reduced in Spanish, except for -rr-:

<i>aṭ-ṭub</i> >> <i>adobe</i>	<i>-ṭṭ-</i> > <i>-d-</i>
<i>ar-ruzz</i> >> <i>arroz</i>	<i>rr</i> > <i>rr</i> but <i>zz</i> > <i>z</i>
<i>az-zaytūna</i> >> <i>aceituna</i>	<i>zz</i> > <i>c</i>

Arabic doubled -nn- >> Spanish ñ, usually:

<i>al-bann•√</i> > <i>albañil</i> “mason, builder”
<i>al-anna</i> > <i>alheña</i> “henna”
<i>an-nil</i> > <i>añil</i> “indigo (plant used to make a dark blue dye)”

Arabic final consonants (without following vowel) are often followed by –e in Spanish:

<i>aṭ-ṭub</i> > <i>adobe</i> “mud bricks”
<i>as-sawṭ</i> > <i>azote</i> “whip, spanking”
<i>ar-raṣṭif</i> > <i>arrecife</i> “reef”
<i>as-sūq</i> > <i>azogue</i> “market”

Final consonants are sometimes devoiced (b > p; d > t; g > qu):