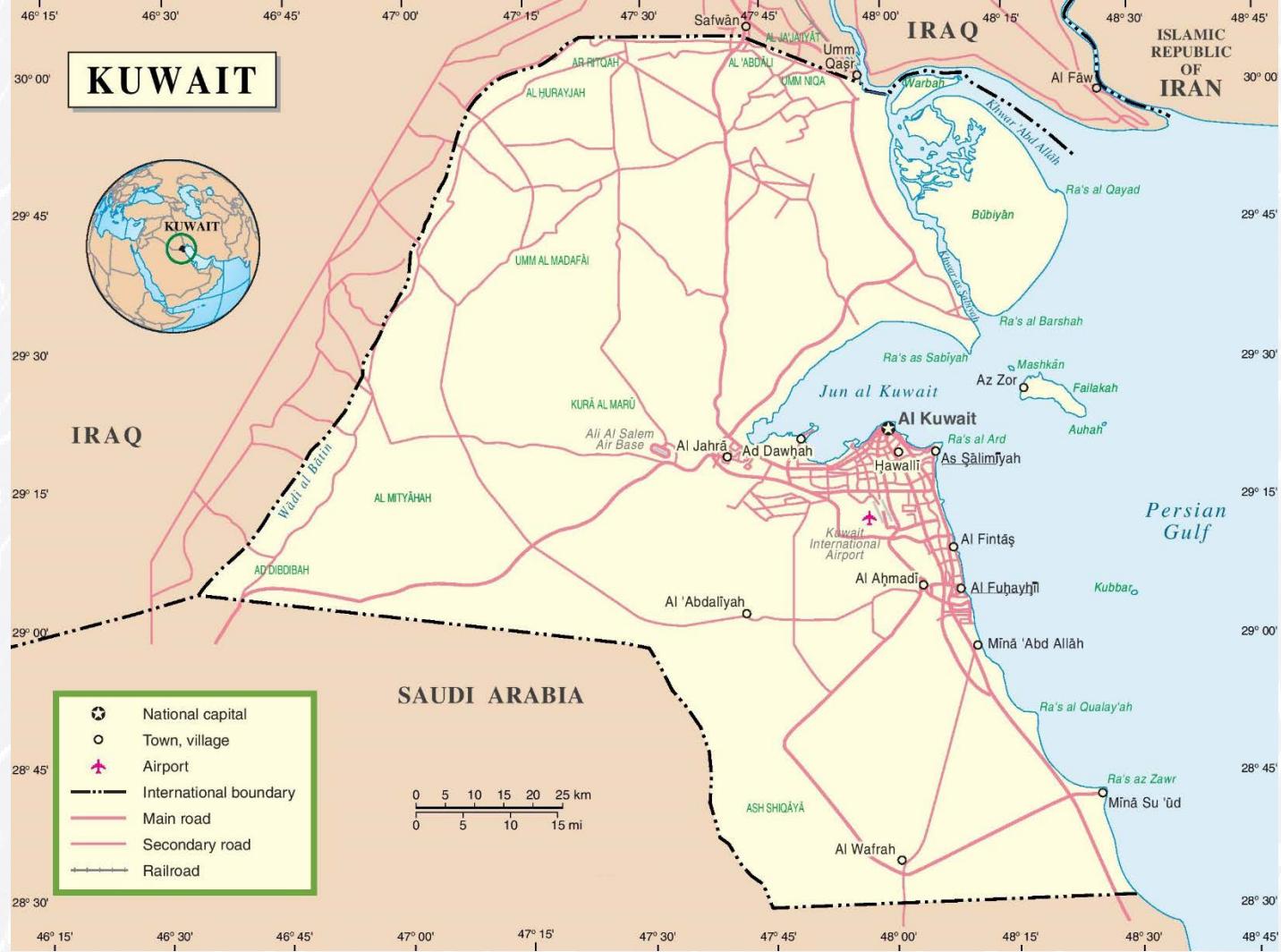


Dénes Gazsi
University of Iowa

**The Persian Dialects of the
'Ajam in Kuwait**



1. Al-Ghānim, Gh. Y. al-Š.: *Aṣālat al-Kuwaitīyīn*. Al-Kuwait, 2013. [The Origin of the Kuwaitis]
2. Jamāl, M. 'A.: *Aswāq al-Kuwait al-Qadīma*. Al-Kuwait, 2004. [The Old Souks of Kuwait]

Kuwait – *kūt* ‘fortress-like house surrounded by a settlement’; diminutive pattern *fu‘ail*

Kuwaiti family names: Bahbahānī, Aškanānī, Lārī, Daštī, al-Būšahrī, Qābandī, al-Bastakī

Persianized Arabs ↔ Arabized Persians: the ‘Ajam

‘Ajam is “the name given in medieval Arabic literature to the non-Arabs of the Islamic empire, but applied especially to the Persians.” (Bosworth 2011)

“The term [could also] be applied to any of the speakers of non-Arabic languages with whom the conquering Arabs came into contact.” (Bosworth 2011)

The ‘Ajam in the contemporary Persian Gulf states: citizens of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the UAE whose families originally hail from Persia.

Pronunciation in Gulf Colloquial Arabic: ‘ēmī (sing.) and ‘ayam (pl.)

Three major dividing lines in Kuwaiti society

1. *Hadar* الحضر ‘city dwellers’, *sedentary population* ↔
Badū البدو ‘Bedouin’, *non-sedentary population*
Trade, artisanship, pearl diving, shipbuilding ↔
Camel breeding, animal husbandry, agriculture

2. *Sunnī* ↔ *Shī‘ī* Muslims

3. ‘Arab’ ↔ العرب
العجم ↔ ‘Ajam

- Phonology:
 - Arabic voiced pharyngeal fricative ‘ain, instead of Persian glottal stop (*ba’d* ‘after’)
 - Unvoiced counterpart, *tašrīh* ‘anatomy’, *nâjeh* ‘successful’, instead of the Persian voiceless glottal fricative
 - Arabic emphatic consonants retained: *ṣād* (*kalāṣ* ‘finished, complete’), *dād* (*maḍmūn* ‘included’), *ṭā* (*tibb* ‘medicine’)
 - Arabic voiced labio-velar approximant *wāw* (*awwal* ‘first’, *dowwom* ‘second’, *Kuweit*), instead of the Persian voiced labiodental fricative

- Lexicon:

tānawiya ‘secondary [school]’, *raftom sīš* ‘I went to him’; *ī bačče* ‘this boy’

al-Bahbahānīya

البهبانية

- Me'mârî, M.: *Barresî va Towṣîf-e Zabânšenâktî-ye Gûyeš-e Behbahânî*. Ahvâz: Entešârât-e Kerdegâr, 1389.
- Neşâtî, F.: *Tabâršenâsî-ye Vâžegân dar Gûyeš-e Behbahânî*. Qom: Entešârât-e Zohûr, 1391.
- Râstî Behbahânî, A.: *Gûyeš-e Behbahânî (Dastûr-e Şarfî, Vâžegân-e Ma'mûl)*. Tehrân: Tarh va Ejrâ-ye Ketâb, 1388.

šomâ	>	kotâ	'you (pl.)'
dîg	>	dîč	'yesterday'
čoč	>	ârâm	'calm'
šass-am / šass-a / šas / šass-im / šass-i / šass-en	>		
šass-iam / šass-ia / šass-e / šass-eim / šass-ei / šass-ien	>		'I sat, etc.'
<i>Te-t nâme nevešt.</i>		'You wrote a letter.'	
Ošu-šo Ḥasan dît.	>	Ošu Ḥasan-še dît.	'They saw Hasan.'

Selected Bibliography

- Al-Ghānim, Gh. Y. al-Sh.: *Al-Kuwaitīyūn wa Lahjatuhum al-Jamīla*. Kuwait: Dhāt al-Salāsil, 2013. [Kuwaitis and Their Beautiful Dialect]
- Al-Ghānim, Gh. Y. al-Š.: *Aṣālat al-Kuwaitīyīn*. Al-Kuwait, 2013. [The Descent of the Kuwaitis]
- Alhabib, M. E.: *The Shia Migration from Southwestern Iran to Kuwait: Push-Pull Factors during the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries*. Thesis, Georgia State University, 2010. Available at: http://scholarworks.gsu.edu/history_theses/41
- Jamāl, M. 'A.: *Aswāq al-Kuwait al-Qadīma*. Al-Kuwait, 2004. [The Old Souks of Kuwait]
- Muḥammad, Kh. S.: *Qāmūs al-Kalimāt al-Ajnabīya fī al-Lahja al-Kuwaitīya*. Kuwait, 2010. [Dictionary of Foreign Words in the Kuwaiti Dialect]
- Taqi, H.: *Two Ethnicities, Three Generations: Phonological Variation and Change in Kuwait*. Thesis, Newcastle University, 2010.