

מקרא הקיצורים:

^{HE}()^{HE} = Words in Modern Hebrew

^{JB}()^{JB} Words in the Jewish dialects of Baghdad

^M()^M = Words in a Muslim Arabic dialect

בתי כנסת ובתי קברות (0:47-2:52)

<i>yqulūn,</i>	The story goes (literally: they say),
<i>yōm wāḥəd,</i>	that one day,
<i>mātat waḥdi</i> ^{HE} (<i>ala-lə-wlīda</i>).	a woman died while giving birth.
<i>wu-</i> ^M (<i>rāḥu</i>) ^M l...	And they went to...
<i>yqabrū-ha</i> ^{JB} (<i>wnīki</i>) ^{JB} ,	to bury her there (in 'Āna's cemetery),
^{HE} (<i>ve hi lo hətkabla</i>).	but she was not accepted (for burial).
<i>yeš even</i> ^{HE} (<i>agula kumo b-Irušalayim,</i>	There was a round stone like (the one) in Jerusalem,
<i>ze</i>) ^{HE} ^{HE} (<i>ala-l-maqəbra</i>).	on top of the cemetery.
^{HE} (<i>mi-lemata</i>) ^{HE} <i>əl-maqəbra,</i>	The cemetery was downstairs,
^{HE} (<i>lama</i> ^{HE} <i>la</i>) ^{HE} ,	(and the stone was) above (it)
<i>lāman ḡādu yxallū-ha l-əl-māyta...</i>	When they wanted to bury the dead woman...
<i>nəša...</i> ¹	this woman...
<i>fūwtū-ha b-əl-mə^{HE}arā,</i> ²	they put her into the (burial) cave,
<i>mā ḡādu.</i>	(but the authorities) did not want (to bury her).
<i>qudrat</i> ^{HE} (<i>Elohim,</i>	(Then,) by the might of God,
<i>lo af eḥad</i>) ^{HE} !	no one else (but God, the following miracle took place:)
<i>yqul-l-ak:</i>	The story goes,
^{HE} (<i>ha-even ha-zu,</i>	that this stone,

1 Probably means to say *nəša* 'women' but confuses the consonant *s* with *š* due to Modern Hebrew influence (*ʔišā* 'woman'). In any case, the common lexeme in both JB and JA for 'woman' is *maḡa*, which is uttered by the speaker shortly afterwards.

2 The word is probably a Modern Hebrew word. According to Avishur (2008-2010, II: 414), as a Hebrew element in Iraqi Arabic, *m^{HE}ara* strictly refers to the Tomb of the Patriarchs in Hebron.

məšulešet,
le-ʿatsma yarda)^{HE} ʿala-l-məʿarā wu-
səgrat-a.³

yqulūn:

^{HE}(ex)^{HE?}

mā^{JB}(kān ḡəḡḡāl wəla kān)^{JB} aḥḥad,
lakan əl-^{HE}(meta)^{HE},
l-hāyi l-^M(mara)^M,
l-maḡa^{HE}(meta)^{HE},
qabrū-ha^{HE}(ʿal-yad)^{HE} əd-^{HE}(delet)^{HE} əl-
məʿarā.

wu-l-məʿarā nqaflat.

qafḷū-ha.

yqul-l-ak:

^{HE}(keʿilu malax me-ha-šamayəm)^{HE}.

l-əl-kabalā...

əl-kabalā mal-əl-tḥūd^{HE}(hayta)^{HE} b-ʿĀna.
^{HE}(lo hayta lo be)^{HE}-Baḡdād^{HE}(lo be-af
makom.

rak)^{HE} b-ʿĀna^{HE}(hayta)^{HE} l-kabalā.

b-əš-šəta nəṭla^ʿ.

^{HE}(yəš)^{HE} əš-šaməs,

nḡūḥ nəṭla^ʿ.

wu-ššufēn^A^{JB}(kəll)^{JB} əl-ʾmkān.

lə-^{HE}(praḥim)^{HE} māl-a,

^{HE}(ha-reḥot)^{HE} māl-a zaʿtar.

əl-warəd,

(which was) triangular,

fell down all of a sudden on the cave and sealed it.

They said (with surprise:)

How come?

There was no man or no one (there who could bury her),
but the dead woman,

this woman,

this dead woman,

they buried her next to the cave's door.

And the cave was sealed.

They sealed it.

They say:

As if an angel came down from the sky (and helped her).

The Kabala...

The Jewish Kabala was (composed) in ʿĀna.

Neither in Baghdad nor anywhere else.

Only in ʿĀna was the Kabala (composed).

In the winter we would go out.

When the sun would come out.

We would go out.

And you could see the entire place.

(We would see) the flowers,

(and smell) the smell of hyssop.

(We would see) the flowers,

3 The Hebrew root *sgr* 'to close' is conjugated as a JA verb.

4 The prefix *t* of the Imperfect has assimilated to the first consonant of the root *š*.

ward aḡ-ḡūri.

b-yōm as-sabət nāṭla^ᶜ.

nḡūḥ nāṭla^ᶜ li-fōq,

ʿala-l-^{HE}(harim)^{HE}.

(specifically), Damask Roses.⁵

On Saturdays we would go out.

We would go up,

to the mountains.

5 See Woodhead & Beene (1967: 80), Avishur (2008-2010, I: 224), and Yona (2013: 55).