

**Diego de Guadix. *Recopilación de algunos nombres arábigos que los árabes pusieron a algunas ciudades y a otras muchas cosas*. Ed., introd., notas e índices de Elena Bajo Pérez y Felipe Maíllo Salgado. Gijón: Trea, 2005. 1226 p. (Bibliotheca arabo-románica et islamica / Universidad de Oviedo, Seminario de estudios árabo-románicos. Vol. 3).**

**Diego de Guadix. *Diccionario de arabismos. Recopilación de algunos nombres arábigos*. Estudio preliminar y edición María Águeda Moreno Moreno; Prólogo Ignacio Ahumada. Jaén: Universidad de Jaén, 2007. XCV, 508 p.**

The book that was prepared for printing more than 400 years ago but never issued has recently been published with a short interval by two independently working editors. The first publication was prepared by researchers from the University of Salamanca and published in the series by the University of Oviedo. In collaboration with arabist F. Maíllo Salgado, a specialist in the field of Spanish grammar and lexicography E. B. Perez performed major work on editing the book. Assistance of an arabist in such kind of activity is very important, but in this case his contribution could be much larger.

The book consists of an introductory research and publication of Guadix' dictionary. In introductory remarks E. B. Perez tells about the publication prehistory and difficulty of work with the manuscript. At the same time she gives credit to index compilation, since it actually represents the last editing version and allows for certain doubts to be removed.

The research itself begins with the biography of Diego de Guadix and the history of his work. On the basis of a single source it can be stated that the author was born in Guadix (the date of birth is unknown). He was a Franciscan monk ordained in Granada. Later he stayed in Ubeda and in the Canary Islands, worked as an Arabian interpreter at the inquisition tribunal in Granada, lived in Rome where he wrote his dictionary. On returning to Spain he worked as a professor of theology, censor, and an evangelizer of Moriscos. Diego de Guadix died in his home town in 1615. His book got imprimatur status in 1593, but was never published for unknown reasons.

In the course of the research E. B. Perez tries to define the sources used by Diego de Guadix, since any lexicographical work is usually only an element in a chain of loans. Finding no predecessors and stating that the etymology entries are written either by him or by his contemporaries (with or without signature), the researcher concludes that the work of Guadix is completely original.

In section "The Repercussions of Diego de Guadix' Work" E. B. Perez analyzes Spanish lexicographical publications from 1601 till 2003 and comes to a conclusion that the text of Guadix' dictionary was hardly known to anybody. Even those, who claim to know it, quote it in an absolutely distorted way.

Study of the text allows for the publisher to define that the first and actually the only part was supposed to be followed by two more parts, devoted to male and female anthroponomy. After thorough examination of Guadix' methodology some of the etymologies are found unacceptable.

The analysis ends with a description of manuscript stored at Biblioteca Capitulada de la Fundación Colombina Sevilla. Not being an autograph copy, but still having author's correction, the manuscript was meant for publishing house. There were no inscriptions on it but one possessory mark and one library note. The type of publishing chosen by E. B. Perez is philological.

The bibliography of the given book is wide-ranging, but it includes no Arabic dictionaries, except for one contemporary research on Arabisms in Spanish.

The research is followed by Guadix' text *per se* with indices or, more precisely, with lists in the end: Arabisms according to the country, onomastic index, thematic index of non-homonyms, words and expressions that present special interest from grammatical or lexicographical viewpoint. Unfortunately, there is just one index missing — that of the Arabic words.

The second book published by Jaén University is a thesis of a specialist in the history of Spanish lexicography M. A. Moreno Moreno. The thesis consists of two parts: the analysis and Guadix' text itself. Unfortunately the book includes only some of the materials from the first part of the thesis.

Being a preliminary research this first part includes many facts that coincide with previous publications, but