

XIII art- 'to increase' *Ali* 29: XIV ditto *MN* 483, etc.; *Qutb* facsimile 88v. 21; 99v. 12: *Kıp.* XIV art- *zāda* *Id.* 10; *zāda'l-jay' nafsuhu* 'the thing increased of its own accord' *arttı*: *Bul.* 45r.: XV *zāda art-* *Kav.* 78, 3: *Osm.* XIV *arta dur-* 'to go on increasing'; XVI *arta var-* ditto *TTS* I 43.

I *ert-* normally Intrans., 'to pass' in all the usual meanings of that English word e.g. (of time) 'to pass'; (of an illness) 'to pass off'; (of physical movement) 'to pass' (from one place to another); occasionally Trans. 'to pass' (e.g. a place); in a few passages in Uyğ. Bud. it is a Trans. with 'sin' or the like as Object, and in this case seems to mean 'to commit persistently' (the conclusion in *TT IV* 14, note A.11 that this must be a different verb is improbable). Survives only(?) in most NE languages. *Türkü* VIII (I mobilized the army of the On Ok; we, too, took the field and) *anı*: *ert(t)imiz* 'went past them' . . . (geographical name) *tağığ ertü* 'going past the . . . mountain' *T* 44; VIII ff. Man. *bu ertözen ertigil* 'when he passes from this body (i.e. incarnation)' *M III* 17, 2-3 (i); 18, 13-14; a.o. *TT II* 15, 7-8 (erkti): Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *upāṭṭhita* 'those who have passed away' *ertmişler* *TT VIII A.7*; *düratigā* 'difficult to pass' *alp ertgülekler* *do. A.14*; *kaltı altı kün ertip bardı* 'when six days had passed' *PP* 20, 1-2; *kalin satıgıclar yolayu ertgell sakınsar* 'if a company of merchants contemplate passing (through, ara, hostile peoples) in the course of their journey' *Kuan.* 43; o.o. *U II* 22, 22; 81, 69; *U III* 88, 3 (*indin*); *Hüen-ts.* 234, 2116; *TT VIII A.15*, 45, etc.—*ölüt ölürmek karmapatıgı uzatı ertser* 'if he persists for a long time in the sin of killing' *U III* 4, 13-14; *on karmapat ertmek ayıg kılınç* 'the wicked deed of persisting in the ten sins' *UIV* 40, 190-1; a.o. *TT IV* 4, 11-12: Civ. *adası ertser* 'its danger passes over' *TT VII* 14, 21 and 32, etc.; a.o. *TT I* 45 (*uğra:-*): *Xak.* XI *ödeğ ertti: madā'l-zamān* 'time passed'; and one says *er evinden ertti: cāwaza'l-racul min bayitih* 'the man passed out of his house', also used of anyone or anything which *madā* *wa cāwaza* 'an *mawdī*' *Kaš.* III 425 (erter-, ertmek); if difficulties arise, be patient) *erter (sic) teyü* 'saying "they will pass"' *III* 233, 15: *KB* *ol erter ödün* 'at the time when he passes on (to the next world)' 1925: *Çağ.* xv ff. after *art-* 'to increase' a second meaning *tayy şudan* 'to be crossed, traversed' is added with a quotn., clearly a mispronunciation of *ert-* *San.* 35r. 5.

VUD 2 *ért-* in Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *Hüen-ts.* 1981 the Chinese phr. *fa chiang* (*Giles* 3,366 1,212) lit. 'dharma general' i.e. 'a monk of outstanding character' is translated *nom ertgüsü* 'leader(?) of the doctrine', *chiang* being taken as a verb 'to lead'. If this is so, *ért-* seems to be the Caus. f. of 2 *ért-* and presumably survives in NC Kzx. *ért-* 'to take (someone) with one, allow (him) to follow one' *R I* 790; *MM* 144.

ört- 'to cover, conceal (something Acc.)'. Survives in NW Kaz. and SW Az., Osm., Tkm. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *yérig örtüp* 'covering the earth' *TT V* 6, 45-6; Sanskrit *praticchādayati* 'it covers' *ürter* (sic, perhaps the original pronunciation) *TT VIII G.69*; *yaşurmazmen baturmazmen örtmezmen kizlemezmen* 'I do not hide, suppress, cover over or conceal' (my sins) *Suv.* 138, 1-2: *Xak.* XI *ol örttil: ne:gni*: 'he concealed (*satarā*) the thing' *Kaš.* III 425 (örter-, örtmek): *KB* (clothing) *etöz örtgü* 'to cover the body' 4773; *kişi 'aybı açma sen örtüp yltür* 'do not reveal a man's shame; cover it up and suppress it' 6096; *tişide uvut ketti örtmez yüzün* 'women have lost their modesty and do not veil their faces' 6474: XIII(?) *Tef. ört-* (1) 'to cover (something Dat. or üze) with (something Acc.)'; (2) 'to suppress, i.e. forgive (sins Acc.)' 248: XIV *Muh. gāttā* 'to cover, conceal' *ört-* *Mel.* 29, 7; *Rif.* 113; *al-tağıya örtmek* (spelt *-mak* in error) 36, 1; 121: *Xwar.* XIII *ört-* 'to cover' *Ali* 28; XIV ditto *Qutb* 124; *MN* 132; 'to suppress (sins)' *Nahc.* 240, 7: *Kıp.* XIII *satarā gāyarak ört-* (vocalized *ört-*) *Hou.* 36, 12: XIV *ört-* ('with front vowel') *gāttā Id.* 10; *Bul.* 67b.: XV ditto *Tuf.* 27a. 12 (spelt *ört-*).

Dis. ARD

D *orut* Pass.(?) Dev. N./A. fr. o:r-; lit. 'reaped', in practice (grass) 'which has been reaped and left out on the ground to wither'. Pec. to *Xak.* *Xak.* XI *orut* (unvocalized) *ot al-dawil wa huwa'l-nabtu'l-'āmi* 'limp withered grass, that is last year's grass' *Kaš.* I 50; *orut otin yaşurdi: gāmarā'l-nabtu'l-tariyū'l-dawila'l-hamid wa huwa'l-nabtu'l-'āmi* 'the fresh grass has covered the limp ragged grass, that is last year's grass' *II* 79, 19; *küyürdi: orut* (vocalized *arut*) *ot* (the fire) 'has burnt the limp withered grass' *II* 133, 15: *KB* *sakal boldı yazkı gulaf teg orut* 'my beard has become withered like a spring rose' 5639; same phr. 'my hair' 5697.

érte: 'the early morning'; in the early period usually associated with 1 *tağ* 'dawn'; in the mediaeval period it developed two contrary meanings: (1) 'early tomorrow morning; tomorrow'; (2) 'earlier than this', i.e. in the past. S.i.a.m.l.g. with variations in the initial vowel which point to an original *érte*: and sometimes with -n (*erten*, etc.). Cf. 2 *yarın*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *tağda sayu érte turup* 'rising early every morning' *USp.* 60, Ia. 15; o.o. *Suv.* 4, 9 (*ölütçil*); *Hüen-ts.* 1966 (*ağtur-*): Civ. *tağ erte* *TT VII* 1, 24, and 31: *Xak.* XI *érte: al-bukra* 'the early morning' *Kaš.* I 124: *KB* *tapuğda kıyılmadı erte turu* 'he did not fail in his duty, rising early in the morning' 607: XIII(?) *At. bu māl kelse erte barur bāz keçe* 'if this wealth comes early in the morning it goes away again late at night' 184; *Tef. érte* 'in the early morning' 83: XIV *Muh. al-ğadā* 'tomorrow' *érte: Mel.* 80, 1; *Rif.* 184; *layla gad* 'tomorrow night' *érte: ğecesi*: 80, 9 (*Rif.* 185 *yarın tünle*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *erte* by itself and in

-n (ortan, etc.) which is always an Adj. and noted as early as Uyğ. A metathesized form *otra*: occurs at least as early as XI, but is now rare. See *Doerfer* II 587. *Türkü VIII bérge-rü: kün ortu:sı:garu: . . . yır:garu: tün ortu:sı:garu:* 'southwards towards midday . . . northwards towards midnight' *I S 2, II N 2*: VIII ff. *kün ortu: . . . tün ortu: IrkB 24*; a.o. do. 49 (I imğa): Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *kün ortudun (sic) sıgar* 'in a southerly direction' *M III 10, 12-13 (i); Bavi[I balıknı] ortusıgaru bardı* 'he went towards the middle of the city of Babylon' *Man.-uig. Frag. 401, 11-12*: Bud. ol *linxwa ortusunda* 'in the middle of that lotus' *TT V 6, 20*; *kün ortu ödün kün ortu yıpak yüzlenip* 'facing south at mid-day' do. 10, 88-90; o.o. do. 12, 125; *PP 70, 4-5* etc.—*otrasında* *Tiğ. 50b. 5 (3 ög)*—*İki ortun erpek* 'the two middle fingers' *TT V 8, 55*; *ortun enetek elinde* 'in the country of central India' *Hien-tz. 1765, 1864*: Civ. *kün ortuda TT VII 35, 4-5*; *teñri ortosında (sic)* 'in the middle of the sky' *TT VIII L.33: Çığıl (sic) xı ortu:* 'the middle (wasat) of anything'; hence one says *ortu: er racul tawassağa min 'umrihi* 'a middle-aged man'; and one says *ev ortu:sı:* 'the middle of the house'; and hence 'midday' (*al-zuhr*) is called *kün ortu: Kaş. I 124*: *Xak. xı otra: wasat kull say' lahu cawānib* 'the middle of anything that has sides'; metathesis (*qalb*) of *ortu: I 125*; (two camel stallions fight) *otra: kö:ke:gün yañılur* 'the blue fly is squashed between them' (*baynahumā*) *I 188, 1; II 287, 21*; o.o. *I 308, 18 (ara:la:-)*; *II 89, 13*: *KB bođı ortu bolsa* 'if he is of medium stature' 2083; similar *phr. 2087*; *ortu kişi* 'the middle-class man' (neither very rich nor poor) 5562 ff.: *XIII(?) Tef. orta* 'the middle' 238: *xiv Muh. al-wasat orta: Met. 14, 10*; 83, 5; *Rif. 90, 188*; *al-wuṣṭi* 'the middle finger' *orta: barmak 47, 11; 141*; *al-kahl* 'middle aged' *orta: 48, 17 (143 çai:)*: *Çağ. xv ff. orta (spelt) wasat wa miyān* ('middle') (quotn.), and also an idiom (*kināya*) for *awāṣiṭu'l-nās* 'the middle classes' (quotn.). . . *orta çağlıg hadd-i wasat* 'of moderate extent' (quotn.) *San. 71r. 4*: *Xwar. xiv orta* 'middle' *Qutb 119*; *MN 82*: *Kom. xiv orta* 'middle' *orta*; 'normally, ordinarily' *orta kılı CCI*; *Gr. 179* (quotn.): *Kip. XIII al-wasat orta: Hou. 53, 18* (oblique cases follow); *al-wuṣṭi orta: barmak do. 20, 15*; *xiv orta:* ('with back vowels') *al-wasat İd. 10*; *orta: barmak al-aşbu'u'l-wuṣṭi do. 12*; *xv awasat orta Kav. 35, 7*; *al-mu'tadil* 'medium' (stature) *orta do. 59, 16*; *al-wuṣṭi orta barmak do. 61, 4*; *wasat orta Tuh. 73b. 10*: Osm. *xiv to xvi orta* 'middle, medium', etc. c.i.a.p.; one or two early cases of *ortu* mistaken for *1 ordu*: *TTS I 549*; *II 735-6*; *III 548-9*; *IV 611-12*.

artuç (?*arduç*) a generic term for 'the juniper tree'. In modern languages largely displaced by the syn. Mong. word *arça* (*Kow. 161, Halted 33*) but survives in NE Tel. *artuş R I 314*; *Tuv. ditto*; SE Türkî *ardaç BŞ 30*; SC Khokand *artış Shaw 5*: NW Kar.K *ardıc*

RI 323; *Kaz. artış*; *SW Az., Osm. ardıc/ardıç*. See *Doerfer* II 448. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *artuç söğüt butıki* 'the branches of a juniper tree' *TT I 165*; *artuç uruğı* 'juniper seed' *II II 30, 177*: *xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'juniper' *artuç Ligeti 131*; *R I 315*: *Xak. xı artuç al-'ar'ar* 'juniper', and two villages near Kashgar are called *Artuç Kaş. I 95*; three o.o.: *Çağ. xv ff. ardıc nām-i diraxst-i abhal* 'the name of the juniper tree', in *Pe. awırs* and in *Ar. 'ar'ar*; it is a kind of mountain cypress (*sarw-i kūhi*) *San. 37r. 4*.

D ertüt Intrans. Dev. N. fr. *1 ert-*; 'a gift'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Chr. öz *yüklerin açtılar ertütün açuğın ötündiler* 'they opened their baggage and presented their gifts (Hend.)' *U I 6, 11-13* (mistranslated): *Xak. xı ertüt al-hadiya* 'a gift like a horse, etc. which passes between (tunadd hayn yaday) amirs and other persons'; thence it came to be used for any kind of gift *Kaş. o.o. 109*; o.o. 114, 18 (I oğurluk); 182, 6 (tdış-): *KB neñ ertüt kılıp* 'making things gifts' 1769: *XIII(?) At. men ertüt* (spelt *artut*) *kılāyın şahımka anı* 'I will present it to my king' 42.

D arta:k N./A.S. fr. *arta:-*; 'spoilt, decaying, putrid'. Survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. *ardak SDD 110*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (if I have given to others) *kırlıg tapçalıg yawız artak aş içgülerig* 'dirty, damaged, bad, putrid food and drink' *Siv. 135, 13-14*: *Xak. xı arta:k neñ al-şay'u'l-fāsıd* 'a rotten, decaying thing' *Kaş. I 119*; *II 40, 13 (tınığ)*: *KB ukuş birle aslur kişi artakı* 'with the help of understanding corrupt men are hanged' 221; (small but well organized is better than numerous) *telim tuştı artak üküş sü bile* 'much that is rotten meets you with a numerous army' 2340; *ıdı artak erdi tapuğ kodşa men* 'it would be very disgusting if I abandoned my duty' 5752: *XIII(?) At. sen artak sen* 'you are corrupt' 395; a.o. 413.

D artıg Conc. N. fr. *1 art-*; etymologically 'something which is loaded, or put round something'. N.o.a.b. *Xak. xı artıg sudratu'l-mar'a* 'a woman's bodice'; *artıg ahad 'ıdayı'l-hıml* 'one of two (equal) half loads' *Kaş. I 98*.

D artuk (?*artok*) Pass. N./A.S. fr. *2 art-*; originally 'additional, an extra amount'; in the earliest texts used chiefly in numerical expressions; later usually 'a large additional amount', less often 'excess, excessive'. S.i.a.m.l.g. as *artuk* in SE and sometimes SC and *artık* elsewhere, with some extended meanings esp. in SW. The theory in *TT V 33*, note B. 71 that in a number of passages in Uyğ. Bud. the word read *adruk* is a metathesis of *artuk* is not at all plausible. *Türkü VIII kırk artıki*: *yeti*: 'forty-seven' (normally *yeti*: *elli*) *IE 15*; *artuk yulki:g ıgıt(t):* 'he fed more livestock' *Jx. 25*; *ay artuki: tört kün* 'a month and four days' *II Siv.*; o.o. *I IE 33 (ur-)*; *T 40 (1 uç)*: VIII ff. Man. *yüz artuki kırk '140' Chuas. I 12*; *artuk erüş*

erür 'it is extremely numerous' *TT II* 8, 61; Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *bês yüz artukı eki otuzunç yıka* 'in the 522nd year' *M I* 12, 15-16; Bud. *artuk* in *TT VIII* spelt *artok*, *arttok*, *arttok*, is very common; (1) in numerical expressions, e.g. *otuz artuk uluğ el uluslarığ* 'more than thirty great realms and countries' *Suv.* 3, 20; *bır ay artuk* 'more than a month' *PP* 68, 1; (2) meaning 'a large amount', e.g. *kamuğ tınığlılarka artuk asıg kılı umağaymen* 'I shall not be able to do a great deal of good to all mankind' *PP* 34, 6-7 a.o. *do.* 67, 8 (*açın-*); (3) with some suggestion of excessiveness, e.g. *ığ kem emğekin artuk bulup* 'finding the pain of his illness (Hend.) excessive' *U III* 35, 19-20; (4) in *Tis.* 46a. 3 ff. there is a string of identical phr. in which is seems to represent a step in amount *tepredi artuk tepredi tüzü tepredi* 'he moved, he moved more, he moved as much as he could': Civ. (if a particular remedy is applied) *artuk edğü bolur* 'it becomes much better' *H I* 133; *artuk içser bolmaz* 'if he drinks more than that, it does not help' *do.* 171-2; *Xak. XI artuk al-zıyâda* 'an increase, an excessive amount' *Kaş. I* 99; *ortuk erden artuk almaıs* 'a partner does not take too big a share (*ziyâda fil-qısma*) from his partner' *I* 99, 5; a.o. *II* 137, 6 (*kösül-*): *KB üküş sözde artuk asıg körmedim* 'I never saw much advantage in verbosity' 171; *ıđl artuk erdem kerek öğ billig* (a world-conqueror) 'needs a very large amount of manly qualities, intellect, and knowledge' 281; o.o., similar meaning, 629, 758, 837 (*1 ar-*): *xiii(?) At. artuk tileme* 'do not ask for more' 190; *Tef. artuk* 'very great; superior'; *iki üç yüz artuk* 'over two or three hundred (years)' 60; a.o. 72 (*egsük*): *xiv Muh. al-zıyâda artuk Mel.* 54, 14; *Rif.* 151; *Çağ. xv ff. artuk* (and *artuksı*) *ziyâda wa afsın* 'excess, abundance' *San.* 36v. 27; *Xwar. xiii artukrak/artuğrak* 'more' *Ali* 19; *xiv artuk* 'more, superior (to others); excess' *Qutb* 11; *MN* 173, etc.; *Nahe.* 411, 15; *Kom.* *xiv* 'extremely, excessively'; (with preceding *Abl.*) more than' *artuk/artux CCI, CCG; Gr.* 41 (quotns.): *Osm. xiv ff. artuk* (once *artux*) consistently till xvi, sporadically thereafter, then *artık*, c.i.a.p.: normally with preceding *Abl.* 'more than' (occasionally 'other than'), also by itself 'abundant, superfluous'; *biğ artuk* 'over 1000' in *xiv, yıl artuğun* 'over a year' in *xv TTS I* 42 ff.; *II* 56 ff.; *III* 39 ff.; *IV* 42 ff.

D ortuk (ortok) apparently Den. N. fr. *ortu*; but the function of the Suff., normally Diminutive, is obscure; 'partner'. Became *ortak* at a fairly early date (the MS. of *Kaş.* where the scribe tended to substitute the later form must have been written during the transitional period). S.i.a.m.l.g., *ortok* in NE Alt., Tel. *R I* 1071; NC Kir. and *ortak* elsewhere. See *Doerfer II* 446. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *ortuk* seems to occur in two damaged and obscure texts; in *USp.* 55, 26-7 *Memet Moğol çin ötekçi bile ortuk altı şık yér* might mean

'six şık of land held in common with Mehmed Moğol the true debtor' (the last two words might be another Proper Name); in *USp.* 30, 7 *ortaktı* looks like a N./A.S. in -kı 'situated in the middle', but *ortuk* in 30, 12 seems to be this word, meaning obscure: *Xak. XI ortuk al-şarik* 'a partner' *Kaş. I* 99 (prov. see *artuk*); *börl:nig ortuk* (vocalized *ortak*) *kuzğunnuğ yıgaç başında*: 'meaning "the crow is the partner (*yuşarik*) of the wolf in hunting and what the crow catches is (put) at the top of a tree"' *I* 439, 28; *ortuk bolup bilişdi*: 'he was my partner (*şaraka ma'i*) and knew me intimately' *III* 71, 17 (the first and last clearly vocalized *ortuk*, the second and third *ortak*): *KB* (a servant) *beği birle ortuk* 'in partnership with his master' 2997: *xiii(?) Tef. ortak* 'partner' 238: *xiv Muh. al-şarik orta:k Mel.* 49, 15; *Rif.* 144; *Çağ. xv ff. ortağ/ortak* (by-implication 'with o-') *şarik wa sahim* ('associate') *San.* 71r. 9 (quotn.): *Xwar. xiv ortak* 'partner' *Qutb* 119; *Kom. xiv* 'partner' *ortak CCI, Gr.* 41; *Kip. xiii al-şarik orta:k Hou.* 32, 11; 41, 6; *şaraka mina'l-şirka ma' gayrak orta:k bol-* *do.* 41, 5; *xiv ortak* ('with back vowels') *al-şarik İd.* 11; *xv şirka ortağ Tuh.* 21a. 10; *muwâşita* 'mediation' *ortak do.* 35b. 3; *Osm. xv ortak* (in phr.) 'partner' in two texts *TTS II* 735; *IV* 612.

D ertig Hap. leg.; Conc. N. fr. *1 ert-*; lit. 'something over which one passes'. *Xak. XI ertig al-fariqu'l-maslik* 'a beaten track' *Kaş. I* 103.

?*D ördek* a generic term for 'duck', particular varieties being distinguished by qualifying Adjs. or Nouns. Exceptionally *Kaş.* consistently translates *ördek* 'goose' and *kaz* 'duck', but this must be an error. Morphologically perhaps Dev. N. fr. *1 ör-* (the bird) 'which rises' (from the water). The metaphorized form in *Suv.* (of which the MS. is xviii) must be a Sec. f.; it survives as *ödürek* in NE Tuv. and the eccentric forms in *Xwar.* and *Kip.* may also go back to it. S.i.a.m.l.g., normally as *ördek* and the like. See *Doerfer II* 450. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (oxen, sheep, swine) *kaz ödirek takıgu* 'geese, ducks, and poultry' *Suv.* 4, 12; *xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'duck' *ördek Ligeti* 190; *Xak. XI ördek al-iwazz* 'goose' *Kaş. I* 103 (prov.); *I* 222, 18 (*yuğak*) and 4 o.o.: *KB ördek* in a list of birds 72: *xiv Muh.(?) al-bağt* 'duck' *ördek Mel.* 73, 5 (added to the text in one MS. only); *Xwar. ördek* 'duck' *Qutb* 123; *ewrek* ditto 23; *évrek* ditto 62; *évek?* ditto 53; *övrek* ditto 125; *Tkm. xiii al-bağt ördek Hou.* 10, 6; *xiv ördek al-bağt İd.* 10; *Kip.(?) ewrek al-bağt wa'l-aşdar* ('green') *do.* 26; *al-bağt ewrek* (unvocalized)/*yördek* (sic) *Bul.* 11, 13; *xv bağt ördek Tuh.* 7b. 3.

D örtüg Conc. N. fr. *ört-*; originally 'covering' in general (Uyğ. Man. 'covered' may be the Pass. Dev. N./A. in -ük, 'covered' not otherwise recorded); in modern languages usually more specifically 'head-covering, veil'.

Survives in SE Tar. örtü: *R I* 1236; NC Kır. örtük; SC Uzb. *urtuk Bor.* 480 (described as 'literary', ?mistranscribed): SW Az., Osm. örtü; Tkm. örtük. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. ol yaruk örtük (?sic) sayğ. 'every time that light is obscured' (the mansion of the moon god is near the mansion of the sun god) *M III* 7, 5 (v): Bud. örtüg tıdğılarıg 'coverings and obstacles' *U II* 33, 5; 42, 9: Civ. üç kıldığıg bir kıldığsız tört örtügüg bérdim 'I gave four coverlets, three with borders and one without' *USp.* 79, 11-12: *Xak.* xı örtüg 'the covering' (*al-sutra*) over anything, for example the saddle-cloth (*al-ğāsiya*) over a saddle, and the brocade (*al-dibāc*) which is laid on the tombs of notables; and also *ğitā' kull say* 'the cover, lid, roof', etc. of anything *Kaş.* I 103: *KB* bayat tapğı barça kerek örtügün 'God's worship must always be performed under cover' 3919; *maņa örtüg erdi bu sözler neçe kötürdüg bu örtüg sen aydın aça* 'these words were somewhat obscure to me; you have removed this obscurity and spoken explaining them' 5818: XIII(?) *Tef.* örtüg 'covering, curtain', etc. 249: XIV *Muh.* (among words relating to buildings) *al-ğitā* 'the roof' ew örtü:ğ: *Mel.* 76, 3; *Rif.* 179; (among furnishings, etc.) *al-ni'* 'leather floor-covering' özgü:ğ 67, 15; örtü:ğ 168 (both corruptions of örtü:ğ): *Çağ.* xv ff. örtük ('with -k') örtülü . . . *maxfi ma'nāsına* 'hidden, concealed' *Vel.* 101; örtük liħāf ıca pūsti ki ba-bālā-yi xwud puşand 'a covering or garment that people drape over themselves' *San.* 71r. 2: *Kip.* xiv örtü: (so read, most MSS. in error *ortuk*) *al-ğitā* *Id.* 10: xv(?) in margin in SW(?) hand *al-ğitā* örtü *Tuh.* 26b. 6.

D örtügün Conc. N. fr. ört-; etymologically 'something covered', in practice 'haystack' and the like. Survives only in NE Şor *R I* 1842 and Khak. *ürtün* 'threshing-floor'. The status of the Kip. word is uncertain; it may belong here, but Mong. *inder* 'balcony, raised platform' (*Kov.* 279, *Haltod* 62) was borrowed, as *indir/ındır* in some NW languages to represent 'threshing-floor' and is listed in Kom. XIV *Gr.* 273; it survives in NW Kar. *R I* 1364, *Kov.* 194 and in SW xx Anat. *SDD* 771 (from one place only); the Kip. word might be a metathesis of this. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. in a contract for the sale of land *USp.* 108, 18-20 the boundaries are described as: E. *Burxan kulinig örtgün*; S. 'the big road'; W. 'Tañut's land'; N. *Buyançuknuğ örtgün*; it must here mean 'stackyard' or the like: *Xak.* xı örtgün *al-ğubra* 'a heap (of cut corn and the like)' *Kaş.* III 412; *sondilaç i:şi: ermes: örtgün tepme:k* 'it is not the wren's job to thresh the stacked corn' (*dagqu'l-kuds*) *I* 526, 22: *sabanda: sandriş, bolşa: örtgünde: irteş bolma:ş* 'if there are quarrels at the plough, there will be no disputes *fi hālātī-l-ğubra wa'l-kuds I* 402, 20; *hālātā-l-kuds II* 214, 5; *waqātā-l-kuds III* 416, 23; these must all mean 'when the crop is being stacked': XIV *Muh.*(?) *Rif.* 159 (2 ot): Kip.

xiv (VU) *İrdin* (*dāl* unvocalized) *al-baydar* 'threshing-floor; barn' *Id.* 10.

D örtlög P.N./A. fr. ört; 'blazing, flaming'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *aviş tamudaki örtlög yalınıg yérde* 'in a blazing (Hend.) place situated in the *avici hell*' *TT IV* 10, 25-6; örtlög (*sic*) *tamudaki:* 'situated in the blazing hell' *TT VIII N.12: Xwar.* XIII örtlü 'fiery' *'Ali* 46: Kom. xiv 'flaming (hell)' örtl/örtlik *CCG; Gr.* 184 (quotns.).

D erdem Den. N. fr. 1 er; etymologically 'manly qualities', esp. 'bravery', but more commonly used in a broader sense for 'goodness, virtue, good qualities' and sometimes applied to things as well as people. In Uyğ. sometimes appears metathesized as *edrem*. An early loan-word in Mong. where it was originally used for 'competence, efficiency, capability' (*Haenisch* 44) and later also for 'wisdom, knowledge' (*Kov.* 260, *Haltod* 60). NE Tuv. *ertem* 'knowledge, science' *Pal.* 587 is no doubt borrowed fr. Mong., but SW xx Anat. *erdem/erden* 'virtue, excellence' *SDD* 542 is a direct survival. See *Doerfer II* 451. Türkü VIII alp: *erdeml:* 'his bravery and manliness' *Ix.* 4; o.o. *do.* 7 and 12: VIII ff. *erdem* occurs several times in the *Toyok doct.* (*ETY II* 57-9) as a technical term for 'the magical quality, virtue' of a precious stone: Yen. phr. like *erdem üçün* and *er erdem üçün* 'because of his manly qualities' are common *Mal.* 29, 4 and 7 etc.: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *yétl törlüg erdemte ötrü* 'by means of his (Xormuzda's) seven kinds of (magic) powers' *MI* 15, 17-18: Man. *erdem sevinç* 'the special virtue and attractiveness' (of the Wind God) *Wind.* 4, 24, 44: Bud. *kuan şı im pusa kutağmak erdeml* 'Kuan-şı im Budhisattva's power to bestow good fortune' *Kuan.* 60; similar phr. 71, 218; *erdemke* (v.l. *edremke*) *tükellig erdiler* 'they were perfected by the (magical) power' (of the great *dharaṇi*) *TT VI* 352; *kentünün yaruk küclüg böğülüg erdem* (v.l. *edremin*) 'by his own bright, strong, magic power' *do.* 354; a.o.o.: Civ. *otnuş edreml* 'the virtue of the remedy' *H II* 6, 1: O. Kır. ix ff. *erdem* and *er erdem* are common *Mal.* 2, 3; 5, 1 etc.: *Xak.* xı *erdeml al-adab wa'l-manqaba* 'refined manners, merits' *Kaş.* I 107 (prov.); *II* 343, 19 (*ögül-*); about a dozen o.o. translated *al-adab, al-manqaba* or both; exceptionally in *I* 252, 18 translated *al-ħikm wa'l- 'ilm* 'wisdom, knowledge': *KB* *erdem* is fairly common in the same meaning as in *Kaş.*, e.g. (God created man, and chose him) *ağar bérdi erdem bilig öğ ukuş* 'He gave him refined manners, knowledge, intelligence, and understanding' 148; similar phr. 278, 465; in 284-5, 672-3, 683 it means 'merit, virtue', as opposed to *mün* 'defect, vice': XIII(?) *At.* *aya şahım erdemlerin sanağın* 'oh you, who (try to) count my king's virtues' (can you count the grains of sand?) 59: *Çağ.* xv ff. *erdem sipähilik wa slāhşürlük mahdard* 'skill in military matters and the use of arms' *Vel.* 51 (quotn.); *erdem* (spelt) *funün-i furüşyat wa*

ādāh-i sipāhikārī 'the science of chivalry and the military arts' (quotns.); the *Rūmī* author (i.e. *Vel.*) in one place read *ērdem* as *eyrūm* (spelt) and indexed it under *alif maftūha* and in another place read it as *ērdem* and indexed it under *alif maksūra*, and in both places gave the following quotn. (quoted) as an example; *Naşīr* followed him and recognized *eyrūm* and *ērdem* as synonyms, and gave them this meaning; both were in error *San.* 99v. 3 (the quotn. does in fact occur twice in *Vel.*, but not under *ērdem*, it occurs under *eyrūm* and *ürüm* spelt with *alif maḍmūma*): *Xwar.* xiv *erdm/ērdem* 'manliness'; *Qutb* 21, 51; *Kom.* xiv 'virtue, skill' *erdm CCG*; *Gr.* *Kip.* xiv *erdm al-faḍila* 'virtue, excellence' *Id.* 11: xv (*šan'a* 'art' *peşe* (Persian *payşā*)); *şāhib funūn* 'master of sciences' (*peşekār* and *erdm* *iyel* *Tuh.* 22a. 6-7; *Osm.* xiv, xv *erlik erdemi* 'manly virtues' in two texts, and *erdm* 'military skill' in one *TTS* III 257.

D *ertim N.S.A. fr. 1 *ert-*; 'transitoriness', see *ertimlig*.

D *örtmen* Conc. N. fr. *ört-*; 'roof' and the like. Survives only in SW *ux* Anat. 'the upper surface (of something)' *SDD* 1117. *Xak.* xi *örtmen al-saḥl* 'a (flat) roof' *Kaş.* III 412: xiii(?) *Tef.* *örtmen* 88 (*baḍiç*) (and 248).

PU?F *ardun* (or *artun*?) 'cumin', or the like. N.o.a.b.; prob. a foreign word. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (PU) *vibuni artun* corresponds to *yavani* 'Carum copticum' in the Sanskrit text and *ma ch'in* (*Giles* 7,576 2,092) 'cumin, ammiun, piperula' in the Chinese translation *Suv.* 476, 12: Civ. *ardun TT* VII 22, 10; *II* I 15; *II* II 8, 38 a.o.o.

S *erten/ertep* See *érte*.

S *ortun* See *ortu*.

?S *erdes* N. of Assn., ?fr. 2 *ér* (*yér*), pec. to *KB* and used only in conjunction with other similar words; in 1697 glossed *yerdes* in the *Fergana* MS.; since *Kaş.* describes *yérdes* as *Oğuz* and mentions 2 *ér* as a Sec. f. of *yér* in *Xak.* this is possibly correct, since 'fellow countryman' is a likely meaning in the context and the meaning of a N. of Assn. fr. 1 *er* is not obvious. *Xak.* xi *KB* 1697, 2276 (*adaş*).

D *irteş* N.Ac. fr. *irte-*; etymologically 'search' or the like. Pec. to *Kaş.* *Xak.* xi *irteş al-tafaḥḥuş wa'l-muṭālabā yaqa'* *bayna'l-qawm fi şay'* 'a close scrutiny and calling to account which takes place in a tribe about something'; hence one says *irteş kopdı: ḥāca'l-baḥt wa'l-tafaḥḥuş* 'an investigation and close scrutiny was started' *Kaş.* I 97; o.o. *I* 402, 20; *II* 214, 5; *III* 416, 23 (the same prov., see *örtgün*; translated *al-muşācāra* 'quarrel, dispute' in *I* and *al-muxāşama* 'mutual enmity' in *II* and *III*).

PU?F *artiz* (or *artış*?) Hap. leg.; unidentified, prob. foreign. *Uyg.* viii ff. Civ. *artiz* in a list of drugs *H* II 20, 79.

Dis. V. ARD-

D *arit-* Caus. f. of *arit-*; 'to clean, or purify (something *Acc.*); to cleanse (something *Acc.*, of dirt, etc. *Abl.*); 'to clean (dirt, etc. *Acc.*) off (something *Abl.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes like *art-* in some NE and NC languages. *Uyg.* viii ff. Man. (like a man who sweeps) *aritur* 'cleans' (and sets in order a house) *Wind.* 35: Bud. Sanskrit *nirdhāntamālā* 'whose impurities have been wiped away' *aritmış kirligler TT VIII E.48*; *arışsızların arıtır* 'wiping away his dirt' (on the body of the sick monk) *U III* 38, 20-1; *könlüg süzer arıtır üçün* 'because it purifies (Hend.) the mind' *TT V* 26, 98; *kentü özümüz arıp aḍınaḡuş yeme arıtır* 'being ourselves pure and purifying others' *USp.* 101, 13-14; o.o. *Suv.* 139, 11-12; 140, 2-3 (alkindur-); *Xak.* xi ol *tarıḡ arıttı: naḡqāl-hınja* 'he cleansed the grain' (etc.); and one says ol *kuzı: arıttı: naza'a xuşyata'l-baraq* 'he castrated the lamb' (etc.); also used when one circumcizes (*xattana*) a boy *Kaş.* I 208 (*aritur, arıtmak*); o.o. *I* 154, 23 and several in *II* 319-22: *KB özüḡdın arıḡıl yazukuş münüş* 'cleanse yourself of your sins and faults' 1440; o.o. 4407, 4997, 5505: xiii(?) *Tef.* *arıt-* 'to cleanse' 58: *xiv Muh.* *aḡhara* 'to cleanse' *arıt-Mel.* 28, 11; *Rif.* 103; *tahhara* ditto 40, 15; 112: *Çağ.* xv ff. *arıt-pāk kardan* ditto *San.* 34r. 15 (quotn.): *Xwar.* xiv *arıt-* 'to cleanse, purify' *Qutb* 12: *Kom.* xiv 'to wipe (something *Acc.*) off (something *Abl.*)' *arıt- CCG*; 'cleansing' *artımak (sic?) CCI*; *Gr.* 42 (quotn.): *Kip.* xiv *arıt- nazzafa* 'to cleanse' *Id.* 10; *Bul.* 87r.: xv *qaşara* ('to peel') *wa nazzafa arıt-Tuh.* 30a. 7: *Osm.* xiv ff. *arıt-* usually 'to wipe (something *Acc.*) off (something *Abl.*); c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 39; *II* 53; *III* 36; *IV* 38.

D *ered-* Intrans. Den. V. fr. 1 *er*; pec. to *Kaş.* *Xak.* xi oḡlan *eretti*: 'udda'l-şabi mina'l-riçāl' 'the boy was reckoned to be a man'; originally *eretti*: but assimilated, just as one says *al-muḡḡahır* (i.e. for *muḡḡahır*) from *al-diḡr Kaş.* I 208 (*ereḡür*, *ereḡme:k*); a.o. *I* 206 (*atat-*).

D *erüt-* Caus. f. of *erü-*; 'to melt, liquefy (something *Acc.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *erit-*. *Xak.* xi ol *yaḡ erüttü*: 'he melted (*aḡāba*) the fat' (etc.) *Kaş.* I 208 (*erüttür, erütme:k*): xiii(?) *Tef.* 81 (dubious); *Bor.* enters the same quotn. under *arıt-* and *erit-*, as the Object of the verb is *altun kümiş kânlarını* 'gold and silver mines' the first is the likelier: *xiv Muh.* *aḡāba erit-Mel.* 22, 5; *Rif.* 102: *Çağ.* xv ff. *erit-* Caus. f.; *guḡāzā-nidan* 'to melt', in *Ar. aḡāba San.* 97v. 24 (quotn.): *Kip.* xiv (*sızdır- aḡāba*) this in the *Kitāb Beylik*, but our master *Faxru'l-din* said 'this is wrong, *aḡāba* is *erit-* because *dāba* is *eri-*, while *sız-* means *naḍica fi nafsıhi* "to be fully ripe" or the like' *Id.* 57.

D *irat-* Caus. f. of *ira-*; 'to send (someone *Acc.*) away, or far away'. For the phonetics see

ıra-; survives in the same languages as **ira-** (not NW Kaz., where **irit-** *R I* 1368 is a Sec. f. of **irgāt-**). **Xak.** xi ol anı: **yıratı:** *ab'adahu* 'he sent him far away' *Kaş.* II 315 (**yıratu-r**, **yıratmak**); *KB övke:* **özdin yırat** 'drive anger away from yourself' 322; a.o. 381.

Ş üret- See **üçret-**.

D örit- Caus. f. of **I ör-**. N.o.a.b.; nearly always used in a metaph. sense 'to arouse' (thoughts, emotions, etc.). **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.** *TT IX* 41 (**bedüttür-**): **Bud.** **yēg sākinç üritür** 'it arouses excellent thoughts' *TT VIII H.3*; **bhawāgraka tegi yeme:** **örİtİp** 'raising them also to *bhawāgra* (the highest form of existence)' *do.* N.13; **ters körüm örİtdim erser** 'if I have caused erroneous views to arise' *U II* 76, 8-9; 85, 26; similar phr. *TT IV* 8, 74; *Sw.* 220, 6; o.o. *U III* 42, 12 (**öpke-**); *TT V* 22, 11-12; *VII* 40, 138; *Hüen-t.* 147; *Sw.* 10, 12, etc.

arta- 'to putrefy, ferment, go bad'; normally of foodstuffs, but occasionally in a more general metaph. sense. Survives only(?) in NE **Kaz.**, Koib., **Sag.** and **Tel.** *R I* 309, 319, and **Khak.** and in **SW xx Anat.** **arda-/ardi-** *SDD* 111. Cf. **iri-/irü-**. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.-A ölmek artamak** 'death and decay' *M III* 11, 13 (ii); **Man.** (when the wicked, poisoned by the passion of lust) **artayu yokađtururda** 'become corrupt and allow themselves to perish' *TT III* 28; **Bud.** **yemişligiz artamağay** 'your fruit will not be spoilt' (by the birds) *PP* 80, 6-7; **teğşilmedin artamadın** 'without being changed or deteriorating' *U III* 23, 3 (iii); a.o. *Sw.* 530, 3 (**iri-**): **Xak.** xi **arta:dr** ne:g 'the thing went bad' (*fasada*) *Kaş.* I 272 (**arta:r**, **arta:mak**); **kepeşlig bilig artama:s** translated 'the intellect, when fertilized by advice does not deteriorate' (*lā yafsud*) *III* 358, 16; o.o. *II* 17, 16 (**ud-**); *I* 272, 15; **KB işi barça éltür törü artamaz** 'his affairs are all well arranged; the customary law does not deteriorate 429'; **evi tepremezi üçün artamaz** 'because its (celestial) mansion does not move, it does not deteriorate' 834; **tadu artadı** 'his physical state deteriorated' 1055; a.o. 2108 (of drinking water), 2284 (of an army), 2502, 4384, 4463 (**aynıla-**), 5203 (of the people in general), 5862 (**yıdı-**): **xiii(?) At.** **ajun artadı** 'the world has become corrupt' 395; (**Çağ.** xv ff. **arta-** in *Vel.* 16 is an error for **artil-** (not an old word) *San.* 35v. 6).

Irte- described by *Kaş.* as syn. w. **iste-**; 'to seek, pursue (something *Acc.*)'. Survives only(?) in **SW xx Anat.** **irde-** *SDD* 794. **Xak.** xi **r:şig irte:di:** *al-racul talaba'l-amr wa tab'ahu* 'the man sought and pursued the affair'; (**irte:r**, **irteme:k**) and **iste:di:** is like (*mit*) **irte:di:** (**iste:r**, **isteme:k**) *Kaş.* I 272 (verse); o.o. *I* 245, 14; *III* 356, 2; **billigni irdedim** (*sic*) 'I sought (*talabtu*) wisdom and knowledge' *III* 228, 12: **xiii ff.** **At.** (all men are brothers) **tafawutları yok öte irtese** 'there is no difference between them, if you

investigate the matter closely' 292; similar phr. 321; **Osm.** xiv to xvi **irde-** (*sic*) 'to seek, inquire for' occurs in several texts, sometimes in **Hend.** with **sor-** and **iste-**, but one xvi dict. translates *P'e. custan* 'to seek' by **iste-** and **irde-** as if they had slightly different meanings *TTS I* 387; *II* 544; *III* 380; *IV* 434.

D örte- **Den.** V. fr. **ört** 'to light, or burn (something *Acc.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. (in **SW** only **Tkm.**) w. some phonetic changes; some **NE** and **NC** forms contain double **-tt-** which suggests that these go back not to this **V.** but to **örtle-** which survives in **SW xx Anat.** *SDD* 1116. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.-A otuğu** [gap] **küyürür** **örteür** 'burns (**Hend.**) the firewood' *M I* 18, 1-2; a.o. *M I* 7, 3 (**iğac**): **Bud.** **kentü özümin örtep küyürüp** (metaphorically) 'burning (**Hend.**) myself' *U III* 37, 4-5; **Xak.** xi ol otup **örte:di:** 'he burnt (*ahraqa*) the firewood' *Kaş.* I 272 (**örte:r**, **örte:mek**); **örter kül-e** 'burning cinders' *I* 129, 4; *II* 26, 12; o.o. *I* 245, 12; *III* 356, 3; **xiii(?) At.** **yemişsiz yıgaçnı kesip örtegil** 'cut down and burn the tree that bears no fruit' 324; *Tef.* **örte-** 'to burn' 249; **Çağ.** xv ff. **örte-** (**-gen**, etc.) **yak-** 'to burn' *Vel.* 101 (quoth.); **örte- süzândan** 'to burn' *San.* 68r. 28 (quoths.). **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qutb* 119; **Kıp.** **xiii ahraqa** (**küyündür-** and **örte-** *Hou.* 35, 4; **Osm.** xiv **örte-** 'to burn' (metaph.) in one text *TTS I* 550.

D artat- Caus. f. of **arta-**; 'to damage, or spoil (something *Acc.*)' lit. or metaph. Survives only in the same NE languages as **arta-**. **Türkü** viii (oh **Türkü** people, if heaven had not been hostile) **élinin töröğün kim artat(t):** 'who would have disrupted your realm and customary law?' *I E* 32, *II E* 19; viii ff. *Irkb* 59 (**yıdı:t**); **Man.** **köpülin biligin artatdımız erser** 'if we have corrupted their minds' *Chuas.* 107-8; **Bud.** **kuşlar artatır üçün** 'because the birds spoil' (the fruit) *PP* 72, 7-8; similar phr. *do.* 75, 4; **arığ şımnangları artatdımız erser** 'if we have corrupted pure nuns' *TT IV* 6, 49; o.o. *TT V* 14, note A.23, 11; *Sw.* 134, 20; **Civ.** **işin küçüğün artatır** 'it brings your efforts (**Hend.**) to nought' *TT I* 64-5; and see **buz-**: **Xak.** xi ol neğni: **artattı:** 'he spoilt (*afşada*) the thing' *Kaş.* I 260 (**artatır**, **artatmak**); **öğüngüçi: üminde:** (*sic*, ?error for **ümini:**) **arta:tur** (*sic*) *mādihu'l-nafs yufsidu'l-sarāwī-lahu* 'the self-praiser spoils his drawers' *I* 203, 14; a.o. *II* 360, 11; in *II* 335, 6 **artalar:** translated *yutwi* 'it destroys him' is an error for **artatır:** **KB yüreksiz kişiler çerig artatır** 'cowards spoil an army' 2284; a.o. 4076; **Kıp.** xv(?) **afşada** (**azdır-**); in the margin in a later hand **arđat-** *Tuh.* 6a.1.

D irtet- **Hap.** leg. **Caus.** f. of **Irte-**. **Xak.** xi ol anı: **irtetti:** *fahhaşa 'anhu wa aqlabahu* 'he had inquiries and a search made for him' *Kaş.* I 260 (**irtetür**, **irtetmek**).

D örtet- Caus. f. of **örte-**: 'to have (something *Acc.*) set on fire, or burnt'. Survives

only(?) in NE Khak., Tuv., and NC Kzx. **Xak.** x1 ol **bük örtetti:** *amara bi-tahriq'il-acama* 'he gave orders that the thicket should be burnt' *Kaş.* I 260 (**örtetür**, **örtetme:k**).

E artal- See **artat-** **Xak.**

D artıl- (**ardıl-**) Pass. f. of **1 art-(ard-)**; 'to be loaded (on to something)' and the like. Survives as **artıl-** in NE Khak.; SE Türki; NC Kır. and as **ardıl-** in SW xx Anat. *SDD* 111. **Xak.** x1 **er at üze:** **artıldı:** *alqā'l-racul nafsahu 'alā'l-faras* 'the man threw himself across the horse' in such a way that half his body was one side of it and the other half the other side; and one says **tağar eşyek üze:** **artıldı:** 'the sack was loaded (*hamulit*) on to the donkey' *Kaş.* I 244 (**artılı:r**, **artılma:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **artıl-** ('to increase' fr **2. art-**), and *takāpū kardān wa qafra zadān* 'to bustle about, make haste' *San.* 35r. 24 ff.; this is a curious mistake, the translation having apparently been falsely deduced from two quotes; one is **tépiz eyleben qat' u tağ artılıp** 'crossing the ocean and throwing himself over the mountains' (mistranslated 'hurriedly crossing the ocean and mountains'); it is said in 35v. 5 that Vel. read **artayıp** or **artanıp** and invented a verb **arta-jartan-** meaning 'to cross'; in fact, although the reading is faulty, the translation is about right; the other is **bu körür her kırıpkimke artılıp bir qafra yaş** (not translated) which clearly means 'this man sees a drop of moisture loaded on each of my eyelashes': **Osm.** xvi Ar. *al-muṣlaq* translated 'an animal which is let loose after its halter has been put round its neck' (*yuları boynuna ardılmış*) *TTS* II 47.

D irtel- Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of **irte-**; **Xak.** x1 **irteld:** **ne:ç fülhişa 'anı'l-şay' wa fülüba** 'the thing was inquired for and sought' *Kaş.* I 245 (**irtelür:r**, **irtelme:k**).

D örtel- Pass. f. of **örte-**; 'to be set on fire, burnt'. Survives only(?) in NE Khak.; NC Kır., Kzx. **Xak.** x1 **bük örteldi:** *uḡriqat'il-ğayşala* 'the thick tangled trees were burnt' *Kaş.* I 245 (**örtelür:r**, **örtelme:k**).

D örtül- Pass. f. of **ört-**; 'to be covered, concealed', also in the early period 'to be put over (üze: something) as a covering'. Survives in the same languages as **ört-**. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *niṣṭānām* 'of those who are covered' **örtülmüşler:ke** (*sic*) *TT VIII A.15*; **biğisizlik karāḡu üze köpülüm örtülüp** 'my mind being covered with the darkness of ignorance' *Suv.* 101, 16-17; similar phr., but mis-spelt **örtülüp** *do.* 136, 17; **Xak.** x1 **ı:ş er üze: örtüldi:** *ubhima'l-amr 'alā'l-racul* 'the thing was put over the man as a covering'; and one says **kö:k örtüldi:** 'the sky was overcast' (*tağayamat*): *wa aṣluhu kull şay' sutira tahta'l-şay* 'basically (it is used of) anything that is concealed under something else' *Kaş.* I 244 (**örtülür:r**, **örtülme:k**); second phr. repeated I 139, 18; **ı:ş örtüldi:** 'the thing was obscure, ambiguous' (*iltabasa*) *II* 237, 13;

Osm. xvi **örtül-** (of a port) 'to be storm-bound' *TTS* II 568.

D artla- (**ardla-**) Den. V. fr. **art** (**ard**). Survives in NE Tuv. **artta-** 'to step over (the back of something)', SW xx Anat. **ardla-** 'to follow up (something)' *SDD* 111. **Xak.** x1 ol **anı:** **artla:dı:** *şafa'ahu* 'he slapped him on the back of the neck' *Kaş.* III 443 (**artla:r**, **artla:ma:k**).

D artın- (**ardın-**) Refl. f. of **1 art-(ard-)**; 'to load (something *Acc.*) for, or on to, oneself'. Survives as **artın-** in NE Alt., Tel., Khak., Tuv.; SE Türki and NC Kır., Kzx., and as **ardın-** in SW xx Anat. *SDD* 111. **Xak.** x1 **er arçısın artındı:** 'the man loaded (*hamala*) his saddle-bag on the pack animal; also used of other things' *Kaş.* I 250 (**artınur**, **artınma:k**).

D örten- Refl. f. of **örte-**; 'to blaze, burn (Intrans.); to be burnt'. Survives in much the same languages as **örte-**. **Türkü** viii ff. **uluğ ev örtenmi:ş** 'a big house was burnt down' *Irkb* 9: Man. *M III* 7, 11-12 (ii) (**şağurul-**); **küyürge örtengeysen** 'you will be burnt (Hend.)' *do.* 23, 4 (ii); **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. **tört yıpak örtendi** 'the four quarters of the world burst into flames' *U IV* 40, 164; o.o. *U II* 8, 27 (**édiz**); *III* 5, 1-2 (**ört**); *TT IV* 4, 1: **Civ. karni etözi örtenür** 'his stomach and whole body feel as if they were burning' *H II* 22, 30; **Xak.** x1 **örtendi:** **ne:ç** 'the thing was burnt' (*ihtaraqa*); and one says **bulut örtendi:** 'the cloud was red (*aḡmarrat*) after the sunset'; the Turks take omens by this *Kaş.* I 251 (**örtenür**, **örtenme:k**; prov.); a.o. *II* 133, 16; **Çağ.** xv ff. **örten-(-ür) yan-** 'to be burnt', of something which is burnt so completely that no trace of it is left *Vel.* 100 (quott.); **örten-** Refl. f.; *süxta şudan* 'to be burnt' *San.* 68v. 22 (quotts.).

D örtün- Refl. f. of **ört-**; 'to cover oneself, be covered'; survives only in SW. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Civ. örtünmiş bés grahlar** 'the five hidden planets (Sanskrit *l-w.*)' *TT VII* 1, 5 and 75; *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict. fou l'ien* (Giles 3,723 11,208) 'a cloudy sky' **teğri örtünmiş Ligeti** 190; *R I* 1239: **Xak.** x1 **ura:ğut yüzün örtündi:** *safarati'l-mar'a wachahā wa kadāliha idā satarat*; obviously corrupt, *safara* means 'to unveil', ?read *satarati* and add *ğayrahu* at the end; 'the woman hid her face', also used when she hides anything else *Kaş.* I 250 (**örtünür**, **örtünme:k**); *xiii(?) Tef. örtün- 'to cover oneself' 250; **Xwar.** *xiv* ditto *Nahc.* 31, 7: **Kıp.** *xiii istatara* 'to hide oneself' **örtün-** *Hou.* 36, 12: *xv tağatā* ditto. (*yapın-* and) **örtün-** *Tuh.* 9a. 5.*

D artur-, etc. Preliminary note. *It is morphologically almost impossible to distinguish between the Caus. f.s of a:r- and art-. Only those of 2 a:r- and 2 art- occur in the early period. Ardur- Caus. f. of 1 a:r- 'to tire (someone) out' is first noted in XIV Muh. Mel. 41, 12; 42, 2; Rif. 132 and survives in NW Kaz. Arttır-; arttur- the Caus. f. of 1 art-(ard-) exists in*

several NE, SE, and NC languages, but is not noted before XIX.

D 1 **artur-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 2 **ar-**; cf. the quotes. under that word, and **artuz-**. **Türkü VIII sücig savıga: yımşak ağrı: şıga: artur: up ükü: türkü boğun öltig** 'letting yourselves be tricked by their honeyed words and luxurious treasures many of you 'Türkü people died' *I S* 6; *II N* 5.

D 2 **artur-** Caus. f. of 2 **art-**; 'to cause (something) to increase, grow bigger', with various extended meanings, esp. in SW. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **arttır-jarttur-Xak**. **xı o:n yarma:k üze: b:ir arturdi: zāda wāhid 'alā 'ašara darāhim** 'he added one more on top of the ten silver coins'; and one says **er arturdi: 'adā'l-racul tawrahu** 'the man gave himself airs'; (verse) **keldi: berü: arturu: bērdi: ē:lin (VU) ertürü:** 'he came towards us with an enormous army, boasting and giving himself airs (*yaslaş wa ya'dū tawrahu*); then he surrendered his realm to us' (the third and sixth words are vocalized the same, but must have different meanings; the first is obviously **arturu:** 'boasting'; the second is not specifically translated, but the likeliest explanation is that it is the Ger. of 2 **ertür-** 'letting it pass to us') *Kaš.* *I* 219 (**arturu:**, **arturma:k**): **KB** (he went every day) **tağū arturu** 'giving more and more service' 610; **şukur kılşa nı'mat bayat arturur** 'if (a man) gives thanks, God increases His favours to him' 756: **xııı(?) At. akılık şaraf cāh camāl arturur** 'generosity increases a man's honour, dignity, and grace' 258; **Tef. artur-** 'to make greater' 60: **Çağ. xv ff. artur-** **ziyād kardan** 'to increase (Trans.)' *San.* 35r. 24: **Xwar. xiv ditto Quth 11: Kom. xiv 'to surpass' artur- CCG; Gr. 2: Kip. xııı zāda artur- Hou. 40, 14: xiv (the Perf. of art- is arttı; this is Intrans. (al-lāzim)) but in the Trans. (al-muta'addi) you say artırdı: İd. 10; (after art-) zāda fi'l-say** 'to increase the quantity in something' *artur- Bul.* 45r.: **xv zāda artur- Tuh. 18b. 4: Osm. xiv to xvii artur-** occurs in a few texts *TTS I* 45; *II* 58; *III* 41.

D **ertür-**, etc. Preliminary note. As in the case of **artur-**, verbs of this form may be Caus. f.s of 1 **er-**, 2 **ēr-** or 1 or 2 **ert-**, but all early forms seem to be explicable as Caus. f.s of 2 **ēr-**, which is rare, or 1 **ert-** which is not much commoner.

D 1 **értür-** Caus. f. of 2 **ēr-**; 'to cause to arrive, bring to a successful conclusion' and the like. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **erdır-. Türkü viii tokuz:ınc ay yēti: otuzka: yoğ ertür-timiz** 'we brought the funeral ceremonies to a conclusion on the 27th of the 9th month' *I NE*; similar phr. *II S* 10; a.o. *IE* 40 (**ükün-**).

D 2 **ertür-** Caus. f. of 1 **ert-**; 'to cause to pass, pass by', etc. with various extended meanings. Survives as **erttir-/érttir-** in most NE languages *R I* 793, *Khak. Tuv.*, and perhaps NC Kzx. (*R I* 793, not *MM*). **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. [gap] ertürür erdimiz** 'we have

passed (our lives?)' *U III* 16, 2; **üç yavлак yoldın ertürgeñ umakniñ** (a cause) 'of being able to pass by (i.e. avoid) the three evil roads' *TT V* 22, 32; **ertürmezün** 'let (Şilabhadra) not allow (Hüen-tsang) to pass (us) by' *Hüen-ts. 309: Civ. ertürmiş keere:k* 'one must pass (the time)' *TT VIII I.18: Xak. xı anıñ yaz:kun ertürdi: 'he pardoned (*şafaha 'an*) his sins'; and one says **anıñ ıñın ertürdi:** 'he authorized (*acāza*) his affair, that is he agreed to it (*qabilahu*)'; also used of anyone who overlooks something (*cāwaza şay*) 'an *mawdi*') *Kaš. I* 220 (**ertürür, ertürme:k**); a.o.(?) *I* 219 (**artur-**).*

D **urtur-** Caus. f. of **ur-**; with a corresponding range of meanings. Survives as **urdur-** in NE *Khak.*; NC *Kır.*; SC *Uzb. (urdır-)*, some NW languages and SW *Tkm.* and **vurdur-** in SW *Az.*, *Osm. Türkü viii için taşın adın-çıñ beğiz urtur-tım 'I have various decorations placed inside and outside' (*Kül Tegin's tomb*) *I S* 12: **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. bedük kağıllarda . . . urturup** 'having them placed on large waggons' *U III* 40, 28-9: (**Xak. xııı(?) Tef. urdır-furdur-** 'to order to put (something *Acc.*, into something *Dat.*.)' 331: **xiv Rhğ. urdur-** 'to let oneself be beaten' (with something *birle*) *R I* 1672 (quotn.): **Çağ. xv ff. urdur-** ('with u-') **mağrüb sâxtan** 'to cause to be beaten' *San.* 67v. 22: **Xwar. xiv urdur-** 'to order to put (something *Acc.*, on something *üze*)' *Quth* 199: *Osm. xiv urdur- 'to order that (a country *Acc.*) should be attacked' in one text *TTS III* 710.**

D **örtür-** Hap. leg.(?); Caus. f. of 1 **ör-r-**; 'to grow (a plant, etc. *Acc.*)'. **Uyg. viii ff. Man.-A MI** 14, 10-11 (t).

D **artaş-** Co-op. f. of **arta-**. Survives only (?) in NE *Sag.*, *Tcl. ardaş-/artaş- 'to fall out with one another' *R I* 309, 322. **Xak. xı yalğuk için artaşdı: fasada'l-nās ba'duhum bi-ru'ya ba'd** 'some of the people became corrupt in the view of the others(?)'; also used of a number of things (*kull şay kañir*) when some of them become corrupt among the rest *Kaš. I* 230 (**artaşur-**, **artaşma:k**); **ıñı: anıñ artaşıp fasada amruhu** 'his affairs deteriorated' *II* 219, 4.*

D **artış-** (**ardış-**) Co-op. f. of 1 **art-** (**ard-**); 'to help (someone *Dat.*) to load (something *Acc.*)', and the like. S.i.s.m.l.g. **Xağ. xı ol mağa: arçı: artışdı:** 'he helped me to load (*a'nani 'ala ilqā*) . . . wa hamlihi) the saddle-bag on the baggage animal'; also used of 'to compete' *Kaš. I* 231 (**artışur**, **artışma:k**).

D **ertiş-** Recip., etc. f. of 1 **ert-**. Survives only(?) in NE *Khak. Bas.* 63. **Xak. xı ol meniñ birle: arslardan ertişdi:** 'he competed with me in getting past (*fi'l-mucāwaza*) the lion', or anything else that is feared *Kaš. I* 231 (**ertişür**, **ertişme:k**); in the para. on the river *Ertiş*, *I* 97, it is said that the name is taken from the word *ertiş* meaning *bärini fi'l-mi'ābara* 'compete with me in crossing', no doubt a false etymology.

D *irteş-* Co-op. f. of *irte-*; n.o.a.b.; SW xx Anat. *irteş-* 'to quarrel, push one another about' is a Sec. f. of *örteş-*. **Xak. XI ola:r bu: sözüg irteştile:r tafahhâş hâdâ'l-kalâm** 'they scrutinized this statement', or affair, or something else *Kaş. I 230 (irteşür:r, irteşmek); a.o. I 230, 4 (I ö:ç).*

D *örteş-* Recip., etc. f. of *örte-*; lit. 'to burn one another, to burn (something) together', and the like. Survives in NE Khak.; NC Kir.; NW Kaz. (*ürteş-*), usually for 'to be angry with one another' or the like (and see SW *irteş-*). **Xak. XI bo:du:n bir ikindil:niğ evle:r in örtüşdi:** 'the people burnt (ahraqa) one another's houses'; also used for 'to compete' and 'to help' *Kaş. I 231 (örteşür:r, örteşmek); Oğrak bile: örtüşip* 'competing with the Oğrak in burning (each other's property)' *II 219, 5* (the translation in *Kaş.* is obviously wrong).

D *örtüş-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *ört-*. **Xak. XI ola:r bu: ı:şığ örtüşdi:** 'they mutually agreed to conceal (*tawāṭu'ü 'alâ satr*) this affair'; also used for 'to help someone to hide or conceal (*tağtiya... wa satr*) something' *Kaş. I 230 (örtüşür:r, örtüşmek).*

D *artız-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 2 *a:r-*. Cf. 1 *artur-*. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. tertrü yana iğdeyü tepricimen nomçimen tğmeke artızıp** 'letting (myself) be deceived by one who says falsely and untruthfully "I am a man of God and a preacher"' *. Chuas. 135-6.*

Tris. ARD

D *arıtı:* perhaps Ger. in -i: fr. *arit-*, cf. *ula:ti*; etymologically it should mean 'cleanly', but normally means 'completely'; usually, but not, as implied in *v. G. ATG*, paras. 214, 354, invariably, used with a Neg. Verb. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. bir aykırı çaxşapatıg edğüti: tüketi arıtı tutu umadımsı erser** 'if we have been unable to keep one month's commandments well, perfectly and completely' *Chuas. 282-4*; **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. amranmak nızvanı olarda arıtı bultukmaz** 'the passion of (sensual) love is completely lacking in them' *TT V 16*, note A.39.4; o.o. *U III 37, 33; 55, 3; U IV 22, 273 (I a:r-), etc.*; in *TT V 26, 109* the word *ertı* (quite clear in the facsimile) is prob. a *scriptio defectiva* for *arıtı*, (if one has to get on without an army or food it is alright but) *kırtgüncüg ertı (arıtı) tıtsır idalasar bolmaz* 'if one completely (?) renounces and abandons confidence, it is not': Civ. *arıtı yup* 'washing it clean' *H II 20, 6.*

S *orutğa* See *oğurğa*.

PU?C *ordu:ta:l al-nūra*, presumably 'depilatory paste', the normal meaning. Pec. to *Kaş.* and entered twice, once, with a *qamma* on the *alif*, among dissyllables between *ordu:* and *egdü*, which would imply that it was a compound word, and once, with a *fatha* on the *alif* and -ğ- for -d-, among the tri-

syllables after *arkaçak*; possibly a l.-w. **Xak. XI ordu:ta:l al-nūra** in one of the two languages (*luğatayn*, ?'Turkish' and *Oğuz/Kıp.*) *Kaş. I 124; ardu:ta:l al-nūra I 145.*

D *artukluk* A.N. fr. *artuk*; 'abundance, excess', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?). **Xak. XI yarağ bulup yağışdı: artuklukın söküşdi:** *Kaş.* says that this describes a man's partner who hid something from him after they had made a joint profit, and gives a translation which is not wholly intelligible, the words must mean 'he found an opportunity and approached me, he stripped off the surplus (i.e. profit)' *Kaş. II 90, 9-10; n.m.e.: XIII(?) Tef. artukluk (1) 'an additional amount'; (2) 'outrage, excess' 60: Osm. XIV to XVII artukluk 'excellence, surplus, superiority (over someone, üzere)' TTS I 45; II 58; III 41.*

D *ortukluğ (ortokluğ)* P.N./A. fr. *ortuk*. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. *ortoktu: R I 1071* and NW Kaz. *urtaklık* both meaning 'jointly owned' and the like. Cf. *ortuluğ*. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A men ol edğü meñike ortukluğ bolayan** 'may I become his fellow participant in that good joy' *M I 12, 10-11: ((Xak.) XIII(?) Tef. artaklık 'incitement' 238).*

D *artgaru* See *art*.

D *artukrak* Comparative f. of *artuk*; mainly used as an Adv. meaning 'extremely, excessively'. S.i.s.m.l. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. (gap) artukrak dıntarlar (gap) meaning uncertain TT II 8, 71: Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. (the pleasant flavours in my mouth have disappeared and) artukrak açığı bolup** 'become excessively bitter' *U III 37, 31-2; artukrak basutçı* 'extremely helpful' *TT V 22, 20; artukrak korksar beligleser* 'if he fears (Hend.) excessively' *Suv. 141, 7; o.o. Suv. 70, 20 and 21; 74, 23; 148, 15; USp. 60 IIa. 4 etc.*; Civ. *ay teprı artukrak yalrıdı* 'the moon shone particularly brightly' *TT VII 30, 5-6: Xwar. XIII(?) (the child drank the first milk from his mother's breast but) mundın artukrak içmedi* 'did not drink more than this' *Oğ. 9-10: Kıp. xv eğ artukrak lâ azyad minhu* 'more than anything else' *Tuh. 55b. 11: Osm. XIV, xv artuğrak* 'more abundant' and the like in several texts *TTS I 43; II 56; III 39.*

D *örtüglüg* P.N./A. fr. *örtüg*; 'concealed, covered'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *örtülü*. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. örtüglüg kızleglig ağır ayıg kılınçımız** 'our hidden (Hend.) grievous misdeeds' *USp. 101, 20-1; kop törlüg tsuyda ırınçüde örtüglüg yazukluğ bolmalım* 'may we not become covered by and guilty of all sorts of sins (Hend.)' *TT IV 14, 64-5; a.o. Suv. 37, 18: (Xak.) XIII(?) Tef. örtüglüg/örtülüğ 'hidden, secret' 249, 250: Çağ. xv ff. örtüklük ('with -k-, -k') örtülmüş Vel. 101: Xwar. XIV örtüglüg sözüm* 'my secret words' *Nahc. 421, 7; a.o.*

do. 57, 5 (ak-): Osm. xv, xvi örtülü 'hidden, secret' in several texts *TTS III* 566; *IV* 629.

D örtgüsüz Hap. leg.?: Priv. N./A. fr. *örtgü, prob. a metathesis, *metri gratia*, of örtüg, but a possible Dev. N. fr. ört-. **Xak.** xı KB eşittı tüzü xalq anı örtgüsüz 'all the people listened to him without concealment' 2685.

D orduluğ P.N./A. fr. ordu:; noted only in Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. in two astrological texts *TT VII* 13 and 18 where it means 'having, or belonging to (such and such) a heavenly mansion'.

D ortuluğ Hap. leg.; syn. with, and prob. a misreading or mis-spelling of, **ortukluğ**; if not, P.N./A. fr. ortu: Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. **Sati** Yaraknıg ortuluğ mal 'goods jointly owned by Sati and Yarak' *USp.* 62, 2.

D erdemliğ P.N./A. fr. erdem; 'possessing manly qualities, brave, virtuous', etc. Survives only(?) in NE 'Tuv. **erterniğ** 'learned, educated', and SW xx Anat. **erdemli** 'capable, dextrous'. *SDD* 542. **Türkü** viii ff. *IrKB* 10 (alp): Yen. (I could not remain with) **erdemliğime** 'my brave (followers)' *Mal.* 28, 1; a.o. do. 48, 8: Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A **tükel erdemliğ** 'perfectly virtuous' (one of the epithets of a high Manichaean dignitary) *MI* 12, 18: Bud. **edgüliğ edremliğle:r** (sic) 'good and virtuous men' *TT VIII H.10*: Civ. **erdemliğ** kışl 'a virtuous, or worthy, man' *TT VII* 42, 1: (**Xak.**) xiv *Muh. al-musta'idd bi'l-a-māl* (*Rif.*, *li'l-say*) 'a capable man of affairs' **érde:mlig** *Med.* 56, 1; *Rif.* 153: Kıp. xiii *al-'ālim dū'l-faḍila* 'virtuous and wise' **érdemlū**: *Hou.* 26, 1: Osm. xiv **erdemlū** 'brave' in one text *TTS I* 271.

D ertimliğ P.N./A. fr. *ertim; 'transitory, fleeting'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *TT III* 50 (ilin-); do. 137 (etöz; in this case A.N. in -ilik).

D erdemsiz Priv. N./A. fr. erdem; 'lacking in manly qualities, bravery or virtue'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *TT VII* 42, 1 (uldağ): **Xak.** xı erdemsizden kut çertilür 'good fortune is withheld from the man without merits or refined manners' (*allaḍi lā manqaba wa lā adab ma'ahu*) *II* 229, 22; o.o. *III* 211, 3 (ṣa:); *I* 252, 19; n.m.e.: xiv *Muh. al-daxil fi'l-a-māl* (*Rif.*, *al-xilw min al-say*) 'inexperienced in affairs' **érde:msiz** *Mal.* 56, 3; *Rif.* 153.

aru:du:n See arumdu:n.

F ertini, etc. 'jewel', more vaguely 'precious (object)'; fr. Sanskrit *ratna* through some intermediate language, prob. Sogdian *rtny*, with prosthetic e-; the phonetic evolution fr. -rt-rd- is obscure, owing to the ambiguity of the Uyğ. alphabet, but the word became a l.-w. in Mong. as **erdeni** (*Kov.* 259, *Haltd* 60); the only modern form NE Tel. **erdine** *R I* 795 is prob. a reborrowing fr. Mong. Uyğ. viii ff.

Man. **rdnide** (? sic) **yég** 'better than a jewel' *M II* 7, 6-7; a.o. *TT III* 62-3 (oğat-): Chr. **erdini bérup ermiş** 'he gave us a precious thing' *U I* 8, 18: Bud. **çintamani erdini bulsar** 'if he finds the *çintamani* jewel' *PP* 14, 7-8; **etözliğ ağılkıncızlardaki işig özlüg erdinipizlerni** (he will steal and carry away) 'your precious souls, which are in the treasury of your body' *U III* 14, 10-12; and many o.o., esp. in such phr. as **nom ertini** used instead of **nom bitigi** for Sanskrit *sūtra*: **Xak.** xı **erdini**: *al-durrul-yatim* 'a matchless pearl'; hence one calls a woman **ertini**: **özük** meaning 'having a body like a matchless pearl', the -d- being contracted into (*udğimat fi*) -t-, as one says *muddakir* for *muḍḍakir Kaş.* *I* 141 (clearly both forms with -t- and -d- were current, but the 'explanation' is absurd); a.o. *I* 71 (özük): **KB** **ajun meğzi boldı ürüy erdini** 'the complexion of the world became (like) a white pearl' 3840: xiv *Muh. al-durr erden* *Mel.* 77, 8; **erdün Rif.** 180: **Xwar.** xiii(?) (gold, silver, many rubies) **kop telim erdiniler** 'very many jewels' *Oğ.* 120; a.o.o.

D ertinü: Dev. Adj./Adv. fr. *ertin- Refl. f. of **ert-**; but used only as an Adv. qualifying Adjs. and V.s and meaning 'extremely, very much'. Common in Uyğ. but not noted later. **Türkü** viii **ertinü: uluğ törün** 'with a very great ceremony' *II N* 9 and 10 (of a wedding); o.o. *II S* 14 and 15 (meaning obscure): viii ff. Man. **ertinü ögrüncülüğ** 'very joyful' *TT II* 8, 54: Uyğ. viii ff. Chr. *U I* 8, 4-5 (ağır): Bud. Sanskrit *subha* 'very many' **ertinü üküş** *TT VIII D.40*; *U II* 15, 6; 16, 15; **ertinü** (sic) **a:riğ** 'very pure' *TT VIIIG.20*; o.o. with Adj. *PP* 3, 8; 16, 1; 26, 5; 38, 8; *TT VII* 40, 32; *Suv.* 530, 7 etc.—**ertinü katıñlan** 'making great efforts' *U III* 35, 29; o.o. do. 37, 2 (ağrı:); *Suv.* 141, 4-5 (uya:d-).

D ortonkı: Hap. leg.?: N./A.S. fr. **ortun** (ortu:); 'situated in the middle, intermediate'. Replaced in the medieval period by **ortanca/ortancı** (Çağ., *San.* 711. 11; Kıp., *Tuh.* 38a. 9; Osm., *TTS I* 550; *II* 736) which still survives in NC Kzx. **ortañşı**; SW Osm. **ortanca**, Tkm. **ortancı**. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. **ilki etözlerde ortonkı kénki etözlerde** 'in their first bodies (i.e. incarnations) and intermediate and last bodies' *Suv.* 134, 1-2.

DF ertinilig P.N./A. fr. **ertini**; 'jewelled, full of jewels'. Pec. to Uyğ. Bud. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. **erdinilig ortonuğ** 'the island of jewels' *PP* 33, 7; *TT V* 26, 91, and 94; **erdinilig orunluk** 'a jewelled throne' *PP* 46, 2; a.o.o.

Tris. V. ARD-

D artuçlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **artuç**. **Xak.** xı tağ artuçlandı: 'the mountain was covered with junipers' (*al-'ar'ar*) *Kaş.* *I* 312 (artuçlanur, artuçlanma:k).

D artuklan- Refl. f. of **artukla:-** (which s.i.s.m.l with a wide range of meanings); 'to give oneself airs'. Survives with the same meaning in NE Tel. *R I* 311 and Khak. **artıktan-**

Xak. x1 **er artuklandı:** 'adā'l-racul *taurahu* 'the man gave himself airs' *Kaş. I 313* (**artuklanur**, **artuklanmak**).

D értele:- Den. V. fr. **érte:**; origina'lly 'to do (something) early', with some extended meanings later. Survives in NE Tuv. *Pal. 587*; NC Kir. and SW Osm. **Xak.** x1 **er i:şka:** **értele:**-dl: *bakkara'l-racul li'l-amr* 'the man started early on the affair' *Kaş. I 316* (**értele:r**, **értele:me:k**, corrected from -ma:k): XIII(?) *Tef. ertele-* same meaning 84; **Osm.** xiv to xvi **ertele-** 'to get up early' in a few texts *TTS I 274; II 394*.

D ortu:la:- Den. V. fr. **ortu:**; S.i.s.m.l. with variations in the middle vowel, usually meaning 'to reduce by half, split down the middle', and the like. **Xak.** x1 **er yaşın ortu:la:dl:** *tanaşafa'l-racul min 'umrihi* 'the man reached middle age' *Kaş. I 316* (**ortu:la:r**, **ortu:la:ma:k**).

D ordu:lan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **1 ordu:** **Xak.** x1 **beg bir yé:riş ordu:landı:** 'the beg chose (*ittaxada*) a place for himself as his capital' (*qaşaba*) *Kaş. I 296* (**ordu:lanur**, **ordu:lanma:k**); a.o. *II 294, 24*.

D arıtın- Refl. f. of **arıt-**; 'to clean oneself'. N.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII ff.** Man. **yuntu arıtıntı** 'he washed and cleaned himself' *M I 7, 21*; **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. **arığ yunup arıtınıp U II 42, 31-2**; a.o. *Suv. 478, 20*.

D arıtış- Co-op. f. of **arıt-**; survives only in NE Khak. **ardıs-**. **Xak.** x1 **ol mağa: tarığ arıtışdı:** 'he helped me to clean the grain' (*fitanqiyatı'l-hınja*) *Kaş. II 322, 16* (in a grammatical section); n.m.e.

Mon. ARĞ

1 ark 'excrement', esp. 'human excrement'. Survives only(?) in NE Khak. **arix.** Cf. **1 bok:** **Xak.** x1 **ark al-'adıra** 'human excrement'; and 'iron slag' (*xabaṭu'l-hadid*) is called **temür arki:** *Kaş. I 42*; xiv *Muh. (?) al-gā'it* 'dung' (**bo:k**, in margin) **ark Rif. 142**; **Kip.** xiii **al-'adıra** (**bok**, also called) **ark** (misvocalized *ork*) *wa huwa luğa* 'it is a dialect word' *Hou. 21, 19*; xiv **arık** (so vocalized) *al-xuru* 'excrement' *Id. 12*.

S 2 ark See **1 arık**.

ırk originally a Conc. N. 'dice, sticks, etc. used for casting lots, divination, etc.', thence 'a magical figure, hexagram', and the like; thence abstract, 'an omen, taking omens, divination, etc.' It is listed in *R I 1370* (quoting *Zenker*) as a SW Osm. word meaning 'luck, fortune' and survives in this meaning in SW xiv Anat. **ırğ/ırk/ırık/ırğın SDD 772-4**. NC Kir. **ırk** 'comfort, a peaceful life' can hardly be the same word. **Türkü VIII ff.** **bu ırk başınta:** 'at the beginning of this omen' *ırkB 57*; **bu ırk bittı:ğ** 'this book of omens' *do. Postscript. Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. (he asked for a piece of chalk, took it and drew a pattern on the ground) **ırk saçtı ırkın körmışdın kén** 'threw the dice (or

rods?) and after scrutinizing their omen' (rather than 'the dice'—he said) *Hüen-ts. 37*: Civ. **ırk** is the technical term for the Chinese hexagrams in *TT I* (14, etc.), and also for the omens stated in short sentences in *TT VII 28* (8, etc.): **Xak.** x1 **ırk al-kahāna wa'l-fāl wa ixrācu'l-ḡamir** 'divination, taking omens, and elucidating secrets' *Kaş. I 42*.

S urk See **1 uruk**.

Dls. ARĞ

D 1 arığ N./A.S. fr. arı:- 'clean, pure', lit. and metaph.; sometimes also used as an Adv. like **arıtı:** for 'completely, thoroughly'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. phonetic changes in the second syllable. **Türkü VIII arığ uvutu:** **yeg** a proverb quoted to justify a military retreat, perhaps 'modesty becomes the pure man' *T 37*; viii ff. Man. **arığ dındarlar** 'the pure Elect' *Chuas. 66-7*; **arığ bağağ bağap** 'keeping a pure fast' *do. 247*; o.o. *do. 217, 245*; *TTII 6, 2*; **Uyg. VIII ff.** Man. **arığ yollarda yorıp** 'walking in pure ways' *TT III 164-5*; a.o.o.: Bud. **ıkl arığ kızlar** 'two pure maidens' *PP 41, 2*; **arığ** by itself and the Hends. **arığ süzük** (as in *TT V 6, 22*) and **süzük arığ** (as in *do. 6, 24*) 'pure' are very common; the spelling in *TT VIII* is **arığ**; see also **1 turuk:** **Xak.** x1 **arığ ne:ḡ** 'anything clean' (*naẓif*) *Kaş. I 63*; o.o. same translation *I 66, 17*; *342, 4*; **arığ** (of 'gold') **xalış** 'pure' *I 376, 25*; in six other passages **arığ** means 'completely, thoroughly', e.g. **alpla: arığ alkışur** 'the warriors completely destroy one another' *I 237, 23*; o.o. *I 103, 2*; *230, 3*; *241, 23* (*ıgleş-*); *II 328, 16*; *III 41, 18*—**arığ ne:ḡ al-şay'u'l-naẓif cıdda(n)** *wa'l-taşdid li'l-mubālağa* 'an extremely clean thing', the double -rr- for emphasis *I 143*: **KB arığ bolsa özi** 'if his soul is pure' *722*; o.o. meaning 'pure' *831, 3899*; (God created innumerable beings) **tılı birle teyrıg ögerler arığ** 'they greatly praise God with their tongues' *1022*; **bu kün kim okısa ol arığ** (so read) **bilır** 'whoever reads today, he knows full well' *259*; xiii(?) *Tef. arığ* 'pure, clean' *57*; xiv *Muh. al-fāhir* 'clean, pure' *arı:* *Mel. 55, 5*; **arık** (with -ğ below the -k) *Rif. 152*; **al-bıkr** 'virgin' (opposite to *al-ḡayyib* 'married woman', *erikmiş*) *aru: kızı Rif. 149*; **arı:** *kız 150* (only); *Rbğ. arığ* 'clean' (clothes) *R I 269* (quoting): **Çağ. xv ff. arığ/arık arı wa pāk Vel. 12** (quoting.); **arı pāk wa muşaffā** 'clean, pure' *San. 37v. 12*; **arığ ditto 15** (quoting.); **arık ditto 21**: **Xwar. xiv arığ** 'pure' *Qutb 12*; *MN 10*; *Nahe. 232, 10*; *277, 1*: **Kom. xiv arı** 'clean' *CCG*; 'pure, holy' *CCG*; **arow** 'clean, guiltless' *CCG*; *Gr. 40, 41* (quoting.): **Kip. xiii al-naẓif aru:** *Hou. 27, 17*; **xiv arı:** *al-naẓif*; **arığ muṭahhar** 'cleansed', and it is equivalent (*rāci*) to **arı:** in the sense of *al-naẓif* *Id. 10*: **xv al-naẓif** (mis-spelt *al-naḡif*) *aru:* (misvocalized *oru:*) *Kav. 64, 17*; **tāhir aru Tuh. 23b. 7**; **naẓif aru do. 36b. 5**: **Osm. xiv ff. arı**, occasionally in *xiv aru* 'clean, pure' lit. and metaph., c.i.a.p. *TTS I 39; II 49; III 33; IV 35*.

2 arıġ 'copse, wood, forest, jungle'; sometimes used in Hend. with **simek**, q.v. Survives only(?) in NE Khak. **Tuv. Uyġ. viii ff.** Bud. Sanskrit *āranya* 'living in a wood' **ariginta:ki TT VIII B.8; vanasande 'in the forest' arigta: do. C.4; arigta: do. G.3; a.o. U III 55, 2; arıġ simek same meaning(?) U III 10, 13-14; 58, 6; U IV 44, 25; U Šp. 105, 10; Suw. 529, 5 etc.**

VU 3 arıġ Hap. leg.; precedes **1 arıġ**, and so correctly vocalized but semantically close to **1 uruk**. Barsġan **xı arıġ izaru'l-xibā** 'the rope bound round a (felt) tent' **Kaš. I 63.**

arik 'an irrigation canal'. S.i.a.m.l.g. See Doerfer II 469. **Xak. xı arık al-nahr** (here) 'irrigation canal' **Kaš. I 65 (prov.); I 302 (aġızla:-); I 382 (kazuk); a.o.o.: xıu(?) Tef. arık ditto 58; Çaġ. xv ff. arıġ/arik** 'a water course (*su yolu*) dug to provide a flow of water', for example a mill-race (*degirmen arıġı*) **Vcl. 13 (quotn.); arıġ nahr San. 37v. 15 (quotn.); arık 'the same as arıġ' do. 21; arġ/ark** abbreviation of **arıġ/arik nahr 37r. 20 (quotn.): Kıp. xiv ark al-nahr** (and **al-nahr** (if taken as 'river') is called **irmak**) **Id. 11; al-nahr (inter alia) arġ Bul. 4, 13; xv al-nahr arık** (and **ırak** (?error), **irmak**, **özen**) **Tuh. 36a. 5; Osm. xiv ff. ark** (the standard modern form) in one xiv and one xv text, **arıġ** once in xv and **arık** once in xvi **TTS I 39; II 51; III 37.**

D aruk (a:rok) Pass. N./A.S. fr. **1 a:r-**; originally 'tired out, exhausted', hence 'emaciated, weak for the lack of food'; in the latter sense normally of animals. S.i.a.m.l.g. usually as **arık**. **Uyġ. viii ff.** Bud. **yéġ a:rok** 'very exhausted' **TT VIII N.14; siz aruk siz** 'you are tired out' **PP 55, 4; o.o. do. 37, 1; Hien-tš. 1914; Xak. xı aruk er** 'an exhausted (*mu'yi*) man' **Kaš. I 66; o.o. same translation I 259, 8; 298, 10 (ö:ġen-); II 28, 3; azukluġ aruk erme:s** 'a well-fed man does not tire (*lā ya'yi*) on a journey' **I 148, 1; xiv Muh. al-nahif 'emaciated' a:ruk Mel. 48, 12; Rif. 143 (mis-spelt uru:); al-hazil 'thin, out of condition' a:ruġ 65, 14; aruk 165 (also 143, 152); hazila wa nahifa aruk bol- 116 (Mek. aruġla:-); Çaġ. xv ff. arıġ laġar 'thin, emaciated' **San. 37v. 17 (quotn.); arık same as arıġ do. 21; Oġuz/Kıp. xı arık al-mahzıl 'emaciated' Kaš. I 66; Kom. xiv 'emaciated' arıx CCI, CCG; Gr. Kıp. xıu al-hazil (opposite to **al-samin semiz**) **aruk Hou. 27, 18; xiv al-mahzıl aruk Id. 11; xv hazil arık Tuh. 37b. 12; Osm. xiv ff. aruk** 'lean, emaciated' in some xiv, xv texts, **arık fr. xiv onwards TTS I 36; II 50; III 34; IV 36.******

D irak N./A.S. fr. **irā:-**; 'distant, far away'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; **irak** is the only form in SW, and, with **rak**, in NE, and occurs in all other language groups; **yırak** is an alternative form in three of them, **cırak** only in NW. This proves that the **y-**, where it exists is secondary and prosthetic. **Türkü viii irak boġunuġ ança: yaġutır ermiş** 'thus they brought distant people nearer to them' **IS 5, II N.4; a.o. IS 7, II N 5; turuk bukali: semiz bukali:**

irakta: bölser 'if one tries to distinguish between a lean ox and a fat ox from afar off' **T 5-6; irak** and **yaġuk** seem to occur in antithesis on a **balbal ETY II 164; Uyġ. viii ff.** Bud. **U IV 16, 156 (aunġ); (48, 98); iraktın** 'from afar off' **PP 38, 4; U II 22, 6; U III 58, 8 (i); o.o. U Šp. 103, 18; TT VII 40, 67; Civ. irak** is common in **TT VII; yırak (sic?) barmış kişi kelmış şarp** 'it is difficult for a man who has gone far away to come **TT I 78; Xak. xı yırak yér** 'a distant (*ba'id*) place'; also used for anything distant from friends (*al-ırcıa*), etc. **Kaš. III 28 (verse); III 29, 4 (uġra:ġ); and two o.o.: KB közümdede yırak sen köpülke yakın** 'you are far from my eyes but near to my thoughts' **11; o.o. 527, 781, etc.: xıu(?) KBVP yırak 'afar' 48, 49; xıu(?) At. yırak tur** 'keep away' (from liars) **153; Tef. irak/yırak 'distant; extreme' 129, 158; xiv Muh. al-ba'id ırak Mel. 83, 9; Rif. 189; a.o. 26, 14 (at-); Çaġ. xv ff. yırak dır 'distant' San. 349r. 25; Xwar. xiv yırak ditto Quth 91; irak do. 206; yırak MN 100, etc.; irak Nahc. 115, 14; Kom. xiv 'distant' irak/ırax CCI, CCG; Gr. 274 (quotn.); Kıp. xıu al-ba'id (opposite to **al-qarib yowuk, yakın**) **yırak Hou. 25, 12; xiv yırak al-ba'id Id. 93; xv ditto Tuh. 8a. 6; Osm. xiv ff. irak** (occasionally **ıraġ/ırax** down to xvi) 'distant'; c.i.a.p. **TTS I 352; II 498; III 342; IV 393.****

uruġ Preliminary note. *As a N.Ac. in -ğ fr. ur- occurs twice in Kaš., but otherwise means 'seed, pip' with some extended meanings. In this sense unlikely to be a Dev. N. fr. ur- even in its meaning of 'to put' and the like.*

D 1 uruġ N.Ac. in -ğ fr. **ur-**; 'a beating'. N.o.a.b.; cf. **1 uruġluġ. Xak. xı ol kulin uruġ urdı: ġaraba 'abdahu ġarb muhalaġ fihi** 'he gave his slave a severe beating' **Kaš. I 27, 4; similar phr. I 386, 16; both as grammatical examples.**

2 uruġ originally a Conc. N. 'seed, pip, kernel', but with metaph. extensions like 'progeny, descendants', and even 'clan', i.e. descendants of a common ancestor. S.i.a.m.l.g. in various forms (**uruġ/juruġ/uru**, etc.). See **uluş**. See Doerfer II 468. **Türkü viii ff.** Yen. possibly occurs in **Mal. 32, 15 (ınanç); Uyġ. viii ff. Man.-A M I 17, 14 (evin): Bud. yana burxan kutıġa uruġ tarıġ kemışmiş bolur** 'and will throw seed and grain before the majesty of the Buddha' **TT VI 454-oġılı kızı uruġı tarıġı baġrı boşüki üküş bolur** 'his sons and daughters, progeny (Hend.) blood relations and relations by marriage become numerous' **do. 105; o.o. do. 205 (alkınç); TT VII 40, 127; Civ. kendir uruġı 'hemp seed' TT VII 14, 49; nara uruġı 'pomegranate pips' H I 3; o.o. do. 22, 101 and II II (common); bu yérke neçe uruġ batsar ikeġü teġ üntürüp tarırırız** 'whatever quantity of seed is planted in this ground, we will raise and produce twice that amount' **U Šp. 28, 4-6—men Sadanıġ aġam inim uruġum**

tuğmuşım oğulum özlüğüm (?so read) 'my, Sada's, elder and younger brothers, progeny (Hend.), sons and blood-relations(?)' *USp.* 13, 12: *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* chung 'seed, progeny' (Giles 2,886) **uruğ** tuğum *R I* 1658; *ch'im ch'i* 'relations by marriage' (Giles 2,081 1,018) **uruğ** **tariğ** *Liğeti*, p. 275; **Xak.** **xı uruğ habb kull şay** 'the seeds, pips of anything', and *al-badr* 'cereal seed' is called **uruğ**; hence one says **uruğ ekti**: 'he sowed seed'; and metaph. *al-aqarib* 'relatives (by marriage)' are called **uruğ tariğ** (mis-spelt *toriğ*) *Kaş.* *I* 63; a.o. *I* 449, 14 (zaranza): *KB* **ay edğü kılınç aşı edğü uruğ** 'oh progeny of good conduct and good stock' 108; **kamışu egriller işiz urğı bolur** 'all crooked things have evil progeny' 806; **köki edğü bolsun uruğ ham tariğ** 'let her lineage be good on both sides of the family' 4476; a.o. 1959: **xiii(?) Tef.** **uruğ 'seed'** 331: *xiv Muh.* *al-badr uruğ* *Mel.* 78, 1; *Rif.* 181: **Çağ.** **xv ff. uruk kayaş** *xışim qavım* 'relatives, clan'; since these words are not used separately **kayaş** is added in this entry; **uruğ/uruk** is used for a man's sons, brothers, and close relations, like (Pe.) *xwiş* and **kayaş** for those who are the *xwiş* of *xwişā-wanda* that is the sons and brothers of relatives, like (Pe.) *tabār Vel.* 98 (quots.); **uruğ/uruk** (1) *xwiş wa tabār wa mansūbān wa muta'alliqān* (quot.); (2) *badr-i zirā'at* (quotn.) *San.* 71 v. 10; **uruk kayaş** *Hend.* (az *ittihādāt*), *nasl wa tabār wa xwişān* (quotn.); **uruk kayaş** are used linked together, **kayaş** is not used in isolation, but **uruğ** can be *do.* 14: **Xwar.** **xiii(?) bizniñ uruğıñız senin iğaçıñnuñ uruğı bolmış bolup turur** 'our progeny are the seed of your tree' *Oğ.* 191-3; a.o. *do.* 327: *xiv uruğ* 'seed, descendants, progeny' *Qutb* 199; *MN* 64; **Makkada uruğım kadeşim (sic) bar** 'I have children and kinsmen in Mecca' *Nahc.* 48, 15: **Kom.** **xiv 'progeny' uruğ/uruk 'progeny' CCG**; *Gr.* 266 (quots.): **Kip.** **xiv(?) uruk** 'a clan, the descendants of a single ancestor', marginal note to *Id.*, *Izbudak*, *El-idrāk Haşiyesi*, p. 49: **Osm.** **xiv to xvi uruğ/uruk 'progeny'** in several texts, 'seed' in one *TTS I* 550 (*oruk*), 725; *II* 929.

oruk (orok) 'path'. Survives in several NE languages *R I* 1050 (*orak*), 1054 (*orok*); **Khak.** **orax/orğax**; **Tuv.** **oruk.** **Türkü viii bir at orukı: ermiş** 'there is (reported to be) a path for one horse (at a time)' *T* 24: *Uyg.* **viii ff. Man.** *TT III* 46 (1 uç): **Bud.** (he designed to show erring mortals) **köni yol oruk** 'the true path' *TT I* 236; similar phr. *Suv.* 160, 2: **Civ.** **yol oruk** *TT I* 21: (**Xak.**) **xiii(?) Tef.** **oruk** 'path' (metaph.) 238.

VU?D I uruk 'rope'; n.o.a.b.; prob. a *Pass.* *Dev. N. fr. ur-* in the sense of something put onto something else; the modern word **uruk** in several NE languages *R I* 1658-9, **Khak.**, **Tuv.** meaning 'lasso' and the like seems to be a *Sec. f.* of **ukruk**, q.v., rather than a survival of this word. **Uyg.** **viii ff. Bud.** (one of the three, demons) **uruğ üze boyunımın badı**

'bound my neck with a rope' *Suv.* 7, 19: **Xak.** **xı uruk al-şayan** 'rope' *Kaş.* *I* 66; six o.o. translated *al-habl* 'rope, cord': **xiii(?) Tef.** **uruk** 'rope, cord' 60 (?mis-spelt *aruk*), 331: **Oğuz** **xı urk** abbreviation (*taxfif*) of **uruk**, like 'unq', 'unuq' *Kaş.* *I* 42.

S 2 uruk See **uruğ**.

arka: originally 'the back' of a person, animal, or thing; hence metaph. 'a backer, someone who stands behind and supports a person'. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Uyg.* **viii ff. Man.**-A **yeme amti bolzun esengü alkiş tüzü nom arkasına** 'and now let there be well-being and praise to all supporters of the (true) doctrine' *M I* 27, 11 ff.: **Bud.** **ot öglüg saçı arkasında yağılı turup** 'his flame-coloured hair hanging down his back' *U IV* 10, 67-8; **arka bérıp** 'turning his back' (on the light (*Dat.*) of the gods) *TT I* 273; **tüz köpüllüg bursaq kuvrağlarığ iki arka kıldım erser** 'if I have caused discord in level-minded religious communities (Hend.)' *Suv.* 134, 12-14; similar phr. *TT IV* 10, 20: **Civ.** **süsünü arkası tutuşur** 'pain grips his shoulders and back' *TT VII* 25, 4: **Xak.** **xı arka: al-zahr** 'the back'; **arka: al-zahiru'llaği yu'ävinuk fi'l-dawāhi** 'a backer', who helps you in difficulties' *Kaş.* *I* 128 (prov.); a.o. ('back') *I* 139, 6: **KB** **bayat ok bolu bérşü arka yölek** 'may God give you abundant backing and support' 90; **arka** 'backing' 1697-8; **arka yölek** 116, 1045: **xiii(?) Tef.** **arka** 'back, backing' 58: *xiv Muh.* *al-badr arxa: Mel.* 47, 13; **arka: Rif. 114; *al-misnad* 'couch' **arka: yatak** *Rif.* 168 (only): **Çağ.** **xv ff. arka puşt** 'back', in *Ar. zahr San.* 37r. 22: **Xwar.** **xiv arka** 'back' *Qutb* 11: **Kom.** **xiv** 'back' **arka CCI**; *Gr.*: **Kip.** **xiii al-zahr wa'l-musāda** 'back; support, help' **arka: Hou.** 21, 1; *a'ana* 'to help' **arka: bér-** *do.* 34, 20; *sāda* 'to support, help' ditto 40, 17: **xiv arka: al-zahr Id.** 11: *xv ditto Kav.* 60, 17; *Tuh.* 24a. 11: **Osm.** **xiv ff. arka** (once in *xiv arxa*) (1) 'back'; (2) 'backer, helper'; c.i.a.p. by itself and in phr. *TTS I* 39; *II* 54; *III* 37; *IV* 38-9.**

argu: 'valley'; as a Noun n.o.a.b., but noted as a geog. name in *M I* 26, 25 and *argu* (sic) as well as in *Kaş.* *Uyg.* **viii ff. Man.** **arku** (sic) **tağlarığ yapıkurtur** 'he makes the valleys and mountains re-echo' *TT IX* 84: **Bud.** **ötrü anupadat yul suvin ötgürdi tavğaç éllniñ sekiz uluğ argularında** 'then he let the waters of the Anupadat spring pass into eight great valleys in China' *Hüen-ts., Briefe* 41, note 2104; a.o. *TT IX* 22, note 77, 5: **Xak.** **xı argu: al-lıhb wa huwa baynal-cabalayn** 'a valley between two mountains'; hence the country (*al-bilād*) between *Tirāz* and *Balāsāğün* is called **Argu**: because it is between two mountains *Kaş.* *I* 127.

***arku**: See **arkuçı**; **arkuru**; **argu:la-**.

VU urğa: *Hap. leg.*; the translation does not make it clear whether it is a generic term or the name of a specific kind of tree. **Oğuz, Argu:**

x1 urğa: *al-dawḥa* 'a tall and spreading tree' *Kaş.* I 128.

D arğuç Hap. leg.; Dev. N. (N.I.): fr. 2 **ar-**. **Xak.** **x1 arğuç** 'anything by which a man is deceived' (*yuğlarr*); hence the world is called **arğuç aju:n** *al-dunyā ġarūr* (*sic*) *Kaş.* I 95.

(D) **arka:ğ** 'the woof (or weft) of a woven material'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW. During the medieval period a synonymous word **arğaç** appeared in Çağ. xv ff. (*San.* 37r. 8) and Osm. xiv ff. (*TTS* I 34; II 48; III 33; IV 35), and is still the word used in this sense in SW Osm./Rep. Turkish; Tkm. It seems reasonable to suppose that these two words are Dev. N.s in **-ka:ğ** and **-ğaç** respectively fr. ***ar-** which cannot be identified with either 1 or 2 **ar-**, and possible that **arış** 'warp', q.v., is also a Dev. N. fr. this verb, but in the last case there are some difficulties of vocalization. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. **aruşı** (? spelt *erüşi*) **arkağı** 'the warp and the woof' *TT* VI 391 (**arkuru**); a.o. *do.* 394: **Xak.** **x1 arka:ğ** *luḥmatu'l-tawb* 'the woof of cloth' *Kaş.* I 118; a.o. I 161 (**arış**): *xiv Muh. al-ḥuḥma arkağ* *Mel.* 60, 9; *Rif.* 159 (misvocalized *arkuğ*).

arkuk 'obstinate, refractory', with a second meaning in *Kaş.*: N.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii I 58; II N 6 (1 tok): **Xak.** **x1 arkuk kişi**: 'an obstinate, refractory (*al-ḥarīn*) person': **arkuk** *al-xaṣabatu'l-mu'taridaḥ bayn ḥā'itayn aw sāriyatayn* 'a transverse strut between two walls or pillars' *Kaş.* I 109: **KB** (in a list of bad habits) **takı biri erke bu arkuk kılınç, bu arkuk kılınçlığa bolmaz sevinç** 'and another is refractory behaviour in a man, a man who behaves in a refractory way is not liked' (or 'has no pleasure in life?') 340; o.o. 1668, 1670, 2066; *xiv Muh. al-qadir* (?) 'dirty' (?) **arkuk** *Mel.* 56, 3; *Rif.* 153 (neither word vocalized, the 'opposite' is corrupt and unintelligible).

D irğa:ğ Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. **irğa:** (q.v., the semantic connection is obscure); 'hook' and the like. S.i.s.m.l.g. usually as **irğak**. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *TT* V 12, 118 (otluğ): **Xak.** **x1 irğa:ğ** 'a hook (*al-siğs*) used to catch fish': **irğa:ğ** 'an iron hook (*al-xuṭṭāf*) used to drag ice from the water to the ice-house' *Kaş.* I 141: **Xwar.** xiv (the elephant would not get up however much they hit him) **temür irğaklar birle** 'with iron elephant goods' *Nahc.* 42, 15; o.o. ('hook') 268, 1-2: **Kom.** xiv 'hook' **yirğak** (*sic*) *CC1*; **Gr.** **Kjp.** xiv **irğak** *al-kullāḥ wa'l-šinnāra* 'iron hook; fish hook' *Id.* 11; Bud. 5, 3 (misvocalized *irğik*): *xv zaqlam* (? corrupt) *wa'l-kullāḥ irğak* *Tuh.* 18a. 2.

D orğa:k N.I. fr. **or-**; 'sickle, reaping hook'. S.i.a.m.l.g. as **orğak/orak**, sometimes with the additional meaning 'harvest'. **Xak.** **x1 orğa:k** *al-mincal* 'sickle' *Kaş.* I 119; six o.o. translated *al-mincal* or *asnānu'l-mincal* 'the teeth of a sickle': *xiv Muh. al-mincal orğa:k* *Mel.* 60, 4; **orğak** *Rif.* 159: **Çağ.** xv ff.

orağ/orak *dās* 'sickle', in *Ar. miḥṣad, mincal* *San.* 70v. 24: **Kjp.** xiii *al-mincal worak* (*sic*?) *Hou.* 9, 11: *xv mincal orak Tuh.* 34a. 11; 49a. 8 (and in a second hand in the margin of 13b. 9 against *ḥaṣṣa or-*); **Osm.** xv ff. **orak** (once in *xv orğak*) 'sickle' in several texts *TTS* I 536, 547; II 734; III 547.

arğu:n Hap. leg.; prob. 'weasel' or the like. **Xak.** **x1 arğu:n** *duṣaybha min cinsi'l-curdān* 'a small animal of the rat family' with a body about half a cubit long, which hunts birds in the crevices of walls; if it jumps on a sheep, the (sheep's) flesh turns yellow, and if it jumps on a man when he is asleep he is seized with strangury (*al-usur*) *Kaş.* I 120.

1 arkun 'cross-bred': Survives in SE *Türki arğın/arğun BŞ* 30; NC *Kır. arğın* with various applications animal and human. **Xak.** **x1 arkun faras muṭallad** 'a cross-bred horse', the offspring of a wild stallion and a tame mare, the fastest kind of horse in a race *Kaş.* I 107; **arkun münüp idā rakiba'l-cawād** 'riding a swift horse' I 421, 17: **KB** **kevel mindiğ arkun** 'you ride a cross-bred of high quality' 5803; **uçar kuş teğ arkun ağımda kürettim** 'I made the cross-bred horse which I bestrode gallop like a flying bird' 6536; a.o. 5369 (**büktel**).

2 arkun 'next year'; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (they rely on an irregular calendar, thinking that with it they will be out of danger; it is more or less beneficial to their bodies) **inçip arkun ağır ada tuda kelser** 'then when next year there come serious dangers (Hend.)' *TT* VI 262-3: **Xak.** **x1 arkun ismu'l-āni'l-muqābil** 'a word for the coming year'; hence one says **arkun** (VU) 121: **ām muqābil wa qubāqib** 'next year and the year after' *Kaş.* I 108; I 89, 16 (121).

S 3 arkun See **akru**.

arka:r prob. always 'the mountain sheep, *Oris argali*', although the *Ar.* words used by *Kaş.* normally mean 'mountain goat, chamois' (it is likely that the animal was exotic to Arabs and had no specific name in *Ar.*). S.i.s.m.l.g., see *Shcherbak*, p. 117, usually as a generic term without indication of sex. The Mong. synonym *arğali* is perhaps a l.-w. fr. this word. Uyğ. viii **arkar başı: tuşında**: prob. 'opposite (the place called) Arkar başı'. *Şu.* S 1: **Xak.** **x1 arkar:r** *al-urwiya*, the female of *al-wu'ail*; its horns are made into knife-handles *Kaş.* I 117; o.o. I 214, 17 (**sukak**); 421, 17 (translated *al-wa'l*): **Çağ.** xv ff. **arkar-ı ğalça** 'the wild (Pe. l.-w.) mountain sheep is mentioned twice in *Babur* (*Gibb Memorial facsimile*, 141 v. 13; 276v. 10); **alor** (*sic*) *quç-i kühî* 'mountain ram' *San.* 50r. 20.

D arkiş Dev. N. fr. 1 **arka:-**; 'a person or group of persons travelling for commercial or official purposes', hence both 'travelling merchants, caravan', and 'official envoys, mission'; it is not always easy to see which is meant and merchants were often used as official envoys.

Survives in NE several dialects *arğış/arğış* *R I* 300-1; Khak. *arğış* 'travelling companion'; NC Kzx. *arkış* ditto *R I* 293 (not in *MM*); SW xx Anat. (*arkış SDD* 115) *erkiş* 'caravan' 546. See *Doerfer II* 460. *Türkü VIII* (the Basmlı idikut was my subject) *arkış idmaz tēyin süledim* 'because he sent no envoys, I campaigned against him' *II E* 25; (gap) *arkış: kelmedil* (so read) 'no envoys came' *II E* 41; a.o. *IS* 8, *II N* 6 (1:4-): *Uyğ. VIII ff.* Bud. (then King Mahendrasena) *tört yıpaktın kelmiş arkış yalavaçlar okıp* 'summoning the envoys and ambassadors who had come from all four corners of the world' *U II* 21, 17-18; o.o. *arkış türkış* same meaning *U III* 29, 2-3 (1:4-); *do.* 11; *arkış do.* 29, 14; 30, 20; *Hien-ts.* 12, 235-6, 1886: *Xak. XI* *arkış al-ir* 'caravan' (prov., *arkış* translated *al-safr* 'traveller'): *arkış* the word for 'an envoy' (*al-mursil*) to people from one's native country (*al-mawṣin*); hence one says *anış arkışi*: *keldi: cā'a rasūluhu*; also used in the sense of *al-risāla* 'a mission' *Kaš. I* 97 (in *I* 249, 12 *arkışi* is an error for *arvışi*): *KB* *Xitay arkışi yađtı tavgaç edī* 'the caravan from China distributed Chinese wares' 68; o.o. 1386, 1443, 5367, 5546 (im), 5754: XIII(?) *At.* *arkış* 'caravan' 179, 180 (1 ög); *xiv Rbg.* *arğış* 'caravan' *R I* 301: *Çağ. xv ff.* *arğış mi'āmal-i galla* 'trade in foodstuffs' *San.* 37r. 20: *Kip. XIV(?)* *arğış* 'caravan, the transport of men or goods by horse and mule', marginal note to *Id.*, Izbudak, *El-idrak Hāşiyesi*, p. 6: *Osm. XIV* *arğış* 'caravan' *Dede Qorqu*t, ed. Rossi, p. 332.

Dis. V. ARĞ-

1 arka:- 'to search, investigate', etc. N.o.a.b., but no doubt the earlier form of the synonymous SW Osm., Tkm. word *ara-*, which is not traceable earlier than *San.* 34r. 18 where it is treated as a *Çağ.* word translated *miyān-i çizi-rā tafahhuş kardan* 'to make an investigation into something', but illustrated only by a *Rümi* quotn. (*Xak.* XI(?) *At.* *seniñ birlikpe dalil arkağan* 'anyone who seeks a proof of Thy uniqueness' 7; (the Prophet) *biñiñ Çinde erse siz arkañ tēdi* 'said seek knowledge (even) if it is in China' 104: *Oğuz XI* ol *anış evin arka:dı: bañatā mā fi baytılı wa talabahu wa fahaşa mā şanna fihi* 'he enquired what was in his house and searched it and investigated what he thought was in it' *Kaš. I* 283 (2 *arka:-* follows).

2 arka:- a rhyming jingle not used in isolation; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI* (after **1 arka:-** in the same para.), and one says of anı: *karğā:dı: arka:dı: la'anahu wa dākara masā'atāhu* 'he cursed him and spoke of his wickedness'; used as a Hend. (*muzdavica(n)*) and not by itself; taken from their word for 'praise' (*al-ṭanā'*) *alkış*; since it was used frequently in a Hend. *alka:-* also acquired a pejorative meaning (*cu'ila fi'l-ğarr*); and since it was originally laudatory the -r- was substituted for -l-, as *malışış* became *marışış* in Ar. *Kaš. I* 284

(*arka:r, arka:ma:k*; the theory, though prima facie improbable may be correct, see *karğān-*).

irğa:- 'to shake, or rock (something Acc.)'; survives only(?) in NC Kır., Kzx.; it also existed earlier in SW Osm. but has there been displaced by the Freq. f.(?) *irğala-*. It is difficult to connect this verb semantically with *irğa:g*, but there is a NE Tuv. verb *irğay-* 'to be crooked' *Pal.* 570, and this suggests that there was originally a second verb **irğa:-* with this meaning. *Xak. XI* ol *yığa:ç irğā:dı: hazzā'l-şacara wa nafaḏahā li-yasqū tamaruḥu* 'he shook (Hend.) the tree so that the fruit should fall'; also used of other things *Kaš. I* 283 (*irğar, irğama:k*); o.o. translated *nafaḏa III* 316, 15; 321, 16: XIII(?) *Tef. irğa-* 'to shake' (a tree) 129: (*Xwar. XIV* *irğa-jirğa-Qutb* 91, 206, and *Kom. XIV* *irğa-CCG*; *Gr.* 133 both meaning 'to enjoy oneself' have no connection with this verb but are Sec. f. of a l.-w. fr. Mong. *ciğā-* (*Hanisch* 90) same meaning): *Kip. XIV* *ira:- ḥarraḥa fi'l-mahd wa mā nāsabahu* 'to rock in a cradle' and the like, also pronounced *irğa:-*, which also means *hazza Id.* 11: *Osm. XIV* to *XVI* *irğa-* 'to shake (something)' in a few texts *TTS I* 353; *IV* 394.

D irğat- Caus. f. of *irğa:-*; properly 'to order (something) to be shaken', but from a fairly early date used in the same meaning as, and in place of, *irğa:-*. S.i.s.m.l. w. some phonetic changes like NC Kzx. *irit-*. *Xak. XI* ol *yığa:ç irğattı: anfaḏā'l-şacara wa ḡayrahā* 'he had the tree (etc.) shaken' *Kaš. I* 263 (verse); no Aor. or Infin.): XIII(?) *Tef. irğat-* 'to shake (someone)' 129: *Çağ. xv ff.* *irğat-cunbānidan* 'to shake, move (something)' *San.* 98r. 17 (quotn.).

D irğal- Pass. f. of *irğa:-*; 'to be shaken, to sway', and the like. Survive only(?) in NC Kır., Kzx. *Uyğ. VIII ff.* Bud. 1 *iğçalur irğalur* 'the bushes and trees sway' *San.* 621, 5: *Civ.* *artuç söğüt butiki yüz törüğüñ irğalur* 'the stem of the juniper tree sways in every direction' *TT I* 165-6: *Xak. XI* *yığa:ç irğaldı: 'the tree was shaken' (nufida);* also used of anything that is shaken (*huzza*) *Kaš. I* 249 (*irğalur, irğalma:k*): *Kom.* 'to be shaken, to sway' *irğal-CCG*; *Gr.*

D irkla:- Den. V. fr. *irk-*; 'to cast lots, consult the omens'. Survives only(?) in SW Anat. *irkla- SDD* 773. *Uyğ. VIII ff.* *Civ. TT VII* 28, 6 (1rü): a.o.o. in this text: *Xak. XI* *ka:k m irkla:dı: takahhana'l-kālin mutafa'ilan* 'fi şay' 'the magician made magic consulting the omens about something' *Kaš. III* 443 (*irkla:r, irkla:ma:k*).

D irğan- Refl. f. of *irğa:-*; 'to shake, sway, rock', etc. (Intrans.). The commonest member of the group, s.i.a.m.l.g. *Xak. XI* *yığa:ç irğandı: ihtazati'l-şacara wa taharrakat* 'the tree (etc.) shook and rocked' *Kaš. I* 254 (*irğanur, irğanma:k*): *Çağ. xv ff.* *irğan-(-ip) irğala-Vel.* 54; *irğan-Ref.* V., *cunbānidan*

'to move, stir' *San.* 98v. 2: **Xwar.** xiv **irġan-** 'to shake' *Quth* 206: **Kip.** xv **inhazza irġan-** *Tuh.* 6b. 5: **Osm.** xiv ff. **irġan-** (in xvi **irġan-**, **irġan-**, **iran-** also occur) 'to move, sway'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 353; II 500; III 344; IV 395.

D arġur- Caus. f. of **I ar-**; 'to tire (someone) out'. Pec. to **Kaş.** **Xak.** xi ol **atin arġurdi:** *a'yā farasahu* 'he tired his horse out' **Kaş.** I 225 (verse); **arġurur**, **arġurma:k**, sic, not **-ġar-**, in MS.); a.o. I 486, 14.

D arġurt- Hap. leg.; mentioned only as example of a Caus. f. of a Caus. f.; cf. **arġurtur-** **Xak.** xi **anin atin arġurtti:** *hamala'l-insān 'alā i'yā farasihi* 'he urged the man to tire his horse out' **Kaş.** I 229, 13; n.m.e.

D arkaş- wholly irregular Co-op. Den. V. fr. **arka:**; survives only(?) in NE Tuv. **arġaş-** 'to lift something heavy together'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *hastasaṃlagṇikayā* 'by the act of clasping someone closely' **arka:şma:k üze:** *TT VIII C.11:* **Xak.** xi ol **anin birle:** **yük arkaştı:** *hamala ma'ahu'l-himl muṣāharatā(n), wa huwa an ya'al kull wāhid minhumā zahrahu li-şāhibihi* 'he carried the burden on his back with him, that is each of them made a back for the other' **Kaş.** I 237 (**arkaşur-**, **arkaşma:k**); a.o. I 395, 3 (**yüzkeş-**).

D irġaş- Co-op. f. of **irġa:-**; 'to shake (something) together'. Survives only(?) in NC Kir. **Xak.** xi ol **menin birle:** **yığa:** **irġaştu:** 'he shook (*nāfaḍa*) the tree in co-operation or competition with me' **Kaş.** III 322, 1; a grammatical example, n.m.e.

Tris. ARG

PUD arkuç: Hap. leg.; listed between **umduç:** and **erdini:** which excludes the possibility that it is an error for ***arkışç:**; a word which might be expected in this sense; it seems rather to be connected with **arġu:la:-**, and is presumably a N.A.g. fr. ***arku:** (or ***arġu:**, but not the **arġu:** listed above) which seems to be also the basis of **arkuru:** **Xak.** xi **arkuç:** 'an intermediary (*al-mutawassit*) between two people, and the messenger (*al-rasul*) between the relatives of the two parties to a prospective marriage' **Kaş.** I 141.

VU? **D arkaşak** Hap. leg.; in a section headed *af'ālil* which requires a long second vowel, and completely unvocalized; perhaps Den. N. fr. **arka:**. **Xak.** xi **arkaşak** the word for an instrument (*āla*) for pouring medicine into the corner of the mouth; it is in the shape of a saucer (*al-sukurraca*) and has a spout (*maṭ'ab*) **Kaş.** I 144.

VU(D) **ura:ġut** 'woman', more specific than **tış:** which is also used of animals; morphologically a Dev. N. in **-ġut**; noted only during a limited period but very common during that period, during which it displaced **evç:** and the phr. **uzun tonluğ**, and was used in parallel with **işler:** (**işli:**); in **Çağ.** it was displaced by

urġaç: (*San.* 71r. 18) which may be connected etymologically and s.i.s.m.l., including NC Kir., SC Uzb., SW Tkm.; in other modern languages displaced by forms of **kātun** and the Ar. l.-w. *'awrat*, but it is possible that words in some Kip. texts (*Hou.* 25, 2; *Id.* 25; *Tuh.* 3b. 13) and elsewhere which have been described as, or taken to be, *'awrat* written with initial *alif* instead of *'ayn* are actually later, contracted forms of **ura:ġut**. **Xak.** xi **ura:ġut:** *al-mar'a* 'woman' **Kaş.** I 138; about 60 o.o., all spelt **ura:ġut:** XIII(?) *Tef.* **uraġut** 'woman, wife' 330; xiv **Rbğ.** **uraġut/urawut** is the standard word for 'woman' in the earlier MSS. (in the later often replaced by **xatun**) *R* I 1651-5 (adding that it is also common in *Zam.*); **Kip.** xiv **uraġut al-mar'a** *Id.* 9.

D arıġlık A.N. fr. **I arıġ**; 'cleanness, purity'. S.i.s.m.l.g. w. phonetic changes. **Xak.** xi **arıġlık al-naṣāfa** 'cleanness' **Kaş.** I 140; **KB** (a man fit to be a beg) **ıduq ol bu beglik arıġlık tiler** 'wishes for this blessed position of beg and for purity' 1960; XIII(?) *Tef.* **arıġlık** 'purity' (?) and metaph. 'alms' 57: **Çağ.** xv ff. **arıġlıġ (sic)** *pāhi wa jahārat* 'cleanness, purity' *San.* 37v. 19: **Kom.** xiv 'purity, chastity' **aruvlix CCG**; **Gr.** 41: **Osm.** xiv ff. **arılık** 'cleanness, purity; innocence', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 37; II 52; III 35; IV 37.

D arıklıġ P.N./A. fr. **arık**; 'having an irrigation canal' and the like. **Xak.** xi **arıklıġ yér ard dāt nahr** 'irrigated land' **Kaş.** I 147; xiv **Rbğ.** **suluġ arıklık (sic)** *yol* 'a road running past water and canals' *R* I 271: **Çağ.** xv ff. **arıġlıġ su (sic)** *āb-i nahr* 'canal water' *San.* 37v. 20 (quoting).

D arukluk A.N. fr. **aruk**; originally, and correctly, 'exhaustion, fatigue', but fr. the Medieval period onwards 'leanness, emaciation'. S.i.s.m.l.g. **Xak.** xi **arukluk al-i'yā'** 'exhaustion, prostration' **Kaş.** I 150; (if a guest comes, put him up) **tınsın anın arukluk hattā yastarih** 'so that he can recover from his exhaustion' II 316, 10: **Çağ.** xv ff. **arıġlıġ (sic)** *lağarı* 'thinness' *San.* 37v. 19: **Kip.** xv **huzūla** 'emaciation' **arıklık Tuh.** 49b. 7: **Osm.** xv ff. **arıklık** used in several dicta. to translate Ar. and Pe. words meaning 'emaciation', etc. *TTS* I 37; II 52; III 34; IV 37.

D *ıraklık A.N. fr. **ırak**; n.o.a.b.? **Xak.** xi **yıraklık al-bu'd** 'distance, remoteness' **Kaş.** III 51: **Xwar.** xiv **yıraklık** ditto *MN* 146.

D I uruġluġ P.N./A. fr. **I uruġ**; survives only(?) in SW Osm. **urulu** (vulgarly **wurulu**) 'struck, wounded' *Red.* 248. **Xak.** xi **uruġluġ altun al-ğahabı'l-mawdū** 'minted gold (coin)', etc. **Kaş.** I 147: **KB** in 6033 (see **şatu:**) **yüz utru uruġluġ** prob. means 'erected facing me'.

D 2 uruġluġ P.N./A. fr. **2 uruġ**; 'of good family'. Survives only(?) in NW Kaz. **urulu** *R* I 1322. **Xak.** xi **KB** (a vezir) **uruġluġ kerek ham sakınuk köni** 'must be of good

family, thoughtful, and upright' 2186; **uruğluğ** **tariğliğ** 'well-born on both sides(?)' 4496 (cf. 2 **uruğ**); o.o. 2197, 4488: XIII(?) *Tef.* **uruğluğ** (of fruit) 'growing' (or more prob. 'bearing seed') 331.

D **uruğluk** A.N. (Cone. N.) fr. 2 **uruğ**; survives only(?) in SE *Türki* (of grain) 'kept for use as seed' *BŞ* 789, but see **uruk**. **Xak.** XI **uruğluk** **buğday** *al-burru'lladi udduxira li'l-badr* 'seed wheat'; also used for any kind of seed (*badr wa bazr*) *Kaş.* I 149: **Çağ.** xv ff. **uruğluğ/urukluk** (*sic*) *xwiji wa qarābat wa intisāb* 'kinship, relationship', *San.* 71 v. 12 (quotn.; another translation *duridani* 'reaping' is added; it seems to imply a pronunciation **orūğluk** and is prob. only a 'dictionary word').

VUD **urukluğ** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. 1 **uruk**. **Xak.** XI **urukluğ** **kowa**: (*sic*) *dalw dū ḥabl* 'a bucket with a rope' *Kaş.* I 147.

VUD **urukluk** Hap. leg.; A.N. (Cone. N.) fr. 1 **uruk**. **Xak.** XI **urukluk** **yūḡ** 'wool which is destined to be made into a rope' (*al-ḥabl*) *Kaş.* I 150.

D ***arğuluğ** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **arğū**. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. **Man.** **arkuluğ** (*sic*) **tağiğ** 'the mountain surrounded (or 'with its sides cleft') by valleys' *TT IX* 77.

E **arkulayu** See **arju:la**:-.

?F **ura:ğū:n** a kind of drug; prob. a l.-w. of Indian origin. **Xak.** XI **ura:ğū:n** *dawā' hindi yutadāwi bihi* 'an Indian drug used for medicinal purposes' *Kaş.* I 138: *KB* occurs in 772, 789, 814, 815 (açt:-), its bitterness often contrasted with the sweetness of sugar.

?D **arkuru**: perhaps Ger. of ***arkur-** *Den. V.* fr. ***arku**:-, see **arkuçt**:-; 'crosswise, slanting', and the like. In the early period an Adv. sometimes associated with **turkuru**, q.v.; in modern times also an Adj. 'transverse, perverse, incongruous', etc. Survives in NE *Bar.* **arğuru** *R I* 302; *Tel.* **arkıy** *do.* 392; *NC Kır.* **arkı** *terki*; *Kzx.* **arkılı**; *SW Osm.* **arkuru/aykırı**; *xx Anat.* **arkırı** *SDD* 115; *avğırı* *do.* 127; **aykırı/aykırı doykuru** *do.* 138. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Bud.* **kaltı yértinçide aruşı** (? spelt *eriği*) **arkağı** **ikiğü** **arkuru** **turkuru** **kavşurup** 'just as in this world the warp and the woof grasp one another crosswise' (and become a single fabric) *TT VI* 390-1; **üstün altın arkuru** **turkuru** **ağtarılı** **toptarılı** **evrilü** **tevrilü** 'twisting (Hend.) and turning (Hend.) up and down and across' *Suv.* 133, 20-22; a.o. *TM IV* 253, 57-8 (I **öt**:-); *Civ.* **kayı** **kunçuyların** **karnında** **oğul** **arkuru** **turup** **tuğuru** **umasar** 'if a child lies crosswise in a woman's womb and cannot let itself be born' *TT VII* 27, 15: (**Xak.**) XIII(?) *Tef.* **arkuru** 'crosswise, across' 59: *Kom.* XIV **tuvramı** **arkırımı** 'straight (toğuru:) or crooked' *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Osm.* XIV ff. **arkuru** (down to XVII) **arkırı** (fr. XV) 'crosswise', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 42; *II* 54; *III* 38; *IV* 40.

D **arığsız** *Priv. N./A.* fr. 1 **arığ** 'unclean, impure; uncleanness, excrement'. *S.i.s.m.l.* *Türktü* VIII ff. *Man.* (of a corpse) **arığsız** **yavlak** 'unclean and unpleasant' *M I* 5, 10: *Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Bud.* *Sanskrit* *aśuci* 'uncleanness' **arığsız** *TT VIII D* 35; o.o. *U III* 35, 20 (**ağna**:-); 37, 4: *Civ.* **arığsız** 'excrement' *H II* 27, 145-8: **Xak.** XI **KB** **yana** **bir** **arığsız** **bu** **kılki** **utun** 'and another (evil thing) is an impure and wicked man' 341; o.o. 831, 2108 (**arı**:-); 2194, 2198: XIII(?) *At.* 111 (**arı**:-); *Tef.* **arığsız** 'unclean, uncleanness' 58: *xiv Muh.* *al-nacis* 'filthy' (opposite to 'clean' **arığ**) **arığsız** *Mel.* 55, 5; *Rif.* 152: *Kom.* XIV 'impure' **ariksuz** *CCG*; *Gr.* 42 (quotn.): *Osm.* XIV, XV **arisuz** 'impure' in several texts *TTS I* 38; *II* 53; *III* 36.

D **aruksuz** *Priv. N./A.* fr. **aruk**; n.o.a.b. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Bud.* **aruksuz** **köñülün** 'with an untiring mind' *U III* 80, 16; *U IV* 22, 273.

D **uruğsuz** *Priv. N./A.* fr. 2 **uruğ**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI **KB** **uruğsuz** **kişiler** **arığsız** **bolur** 'men who are not well-born (tend to) become impure' 2194.

D **arka:sız** *Priv. N./A.* fr. **arka**:-; 'without a backer, or supporter', etc. Survives only(?) in *SW Az.* **arkasız** *R I* 294; *Osm.* **arkasız** *R I* 291 (only?). **Xak.** XI **arka:sız** **alp** **çerliğ** **siyu:ma:s** 'a warrior cannot break (the enemy's) ranks without a backer to help him' (*illā bi-ḡahir yu'āwinuhu*) *Kaş.* I 123, 22; 128, 13; n.m.e.

D **arığsızlığ** *P.N./A.* fr. **arığsız** and synonymous with it. N.o.a.b.; the A.N. **arığsızlık** 'impurity' is noted in (**Xak.**) XIII(?) *Tef.* 58. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Bud.* *medhyānarakapratimam* 'like an unclean hell' **arığsızlığ** **prekka** (?read *prekka*, *Sanskrit* *preta* 'ghost') **oxşatı** *TT VIII D* 34; *aśucinānārasena* 'by a manifold impure stream' **arığsızlığ** **akın** **üze**: *do.* *D* 35.

Tris. V. ARG-

D **arkuklan-** Hap. leg.; *Refl. Den. V.* fr. **arkuk**. **Xak.** XI **er** **arkuklandı**: *'atā'l-racul fi qabūli'l-amr wa ḥaruna* 'the man was insolent and refractory when he received the order' *Kaş.* I 315 (**arkuklanur**, **arkuklanma:k**).

D **arığla**:- *Den. V.* fr. 1 **arığ**; *lit.* 'to make (something) clean', but, as **arıt**- already has that meaning, usually used with specialized meanings. *S.i.s.m.l.*, sometimes much distorted, e.g. *NE arda-/arla-* *R I* 320, 302. **Xak.** XI **ol** **kuzi**: **arığla:dı**: *naza'a xuşya ḥamalīhi* 'he castrated his lamb', or something else; and one says **ol yarmak:ığ** **arığla:dı**: *iltaqata acwadi'l-darāhim* 'he picked out the best silver coins'; also used of anything when one chooses the best of it (*ixtāra minhu nuqāwatahu*) *Kaş.* I 303 (**arığlar**, **arığla:ma:k**).

D **arukla**:- *Den. V.* fr. **aruk**; originally 'to rest when exhausted'; *s.i.a.m.l.g.* w. some

phonetic changes, usually with the meaning 'to be weak, emaciated' and the like. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. **siz aruk siz aruklay** 'you are exhausted; take a rest' *PP* 55, 4-5; **Xak. XI beg arukla:di**: *acamma'l-amir mina'l-ta'ab* 'the beg took a rest because he was exhausted'; this is an expression for 'sleep' (*al-naum*) in the court language (*luġātī'l-xāqāniya*), the original meaning is 'he rested because of exhaustion' (*istarāha mina'l-kalāla*) *Kaş. I* 304 (**arukla:r, arukla:ma:k**): *xiv Muh. da'ufa* 'to be weak' **aruġla:-** *Mel.* 28, 5 (*Rif.* 111 **yavri:-**); *hazala wa nahafa* 'to be thin, emaciated' **aruġla:-** *Mel.* 32, 7 (*Rif.* 116 **aruk bol:-**); *Kıp. XIV arukla- ğamara* 'to be emaciated' *Id.* 11: **xv hazala arıkla- Tuh.** 38a. 6; *Osm. XIV, xv arukla:-*; *xv ff. arıkla-* ditto in several texts *TTS I* 37; *II* 51; *III* 34; *IV* 36.

D uruġla:- *Den. V. fr. 2 uruġ*; survives only(?) in SE *Türki*; 'to sow seed; to swarm; (of a crop) to form ears' *Shaw* 21-2; *BŞ* 789. **Xak. XI ol kebez uruġla:di**: *naza'a habba'l-quṭn* 'he cleaned the cotton lint of seed'; also used for extracting the stone from any kind of fruit *Kaş. I* 303 (**uruġla:r, uruġla:ma:k**); a.o. *III* 346, 27.

D arġula:- *Hap. leg.*; so spelt, a *Den. V.* but semantically connected not with **arġu**: but with ***arku**: cf. **arkuġ**: **arkuru**: and more remotely with **arıkış**. **Xak. XI ol ikki: kişi: ara: arġula:di**: *marra boyna'l-raculayn wa şaqqahumā* 'he went to and fro between the two men and mediated between them' *Kaş. I* 317 (**arġula:r, arġula:ma:k**).

D arıklan- *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. Den. V. fr. arık. Xak. XI su:v arıklandi: in'aḥa'l-mā* 'the water was canalized'; also used of land when it contains banks and channels like canals (*curuf wa axādīd ka'l-anhār*) *Kaş. I* 294 (**arıklanur, arıklanma:k**).

D *ıraklan- *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. Den. V. fr. ırak. Xak. XI er yérir yıraklandi*: 'the man reckoned that the place was distant' (*ba'id*) *Kaş. III* 115 (**yıraklanur, yıraklanma:k**).

D uruġlan- *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. f. of uruġla:-*. **Xak. XI tariġ uruġlandi: in'aqada habba'l-zar** 'the cereal crop formed seed'; and one says **kebez uruġlandi**: 'the cotton formed seed'; also used of any fruit *Kaş. I* 293 (**uruġlanur, uruġlanma:k**).

D arkanlan- *Refl. Den. V. fr. arka:; 'to use (someone or something *Acc.*) as a backer'. This and **arkala:-** s.i.m.m.l.g. **Xak. XI ol meni: arkanlandi: ittaxadani li-nafsihi zahir** 'he took me as his backer'; and one says **ol ta:ġni: arkanlandi: istanada ila'l-cabal** 'he made the mountain his support' *Kaş. I* 297 (**arkanlanur, arkanlanma:k**): *Osm. XVI ff. arkanlan-* 'to gain support, lean on (someone)' in several texts *TTS I* 40; *II* 54; *IV* 39.*

D arġurtur- *Hap. leg.*; *Caus. f. of arġur-*. **Xak. XI after arġurt-**, q.v., 'and there is another form (*wach*) for this, one says **arġur-**

turdi: amara bi-i'yā'ihī 'he ordered that he should be tired out' " *Kaş. I* 229, 16; n.m.e.

D uruġsirat- *Hap. leg.*; *Caus. Priv. Den. V. fr. 2 uruġ. Türkü VIII Türkü boġun ölü:reyin uruġsiratayın* 'I will kill the *Türkü* people and deprive them of progeny' *IE* 10 (*II E* 9).

Mon. ERG

erk has two basic meanings, (1) 'authority' that is the power to impose one's will on others; (2) 'free-will, independence' that is freedom to decide for oneself without being subject to the authority of others. It became an early l.-w. in Mong. as *erke* (*Ilaenisch*, p. 45) and s.i.a.m.l.g. in a variety of forms, **erk/erik**, etc. sometimes with a less precise meaning, 'strength, power', and the like. **Türkü VIII ff.** *Man.* (if we say that the sun and moon die, or that they rise and set involuntarily or) **erki bar erser tuġmazın** 'if they have free-will, let them refrain from rising' *Chuas.* 24-5: *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. (I could not prevent him) **erkim tükemedi** 'my authority was not sufficient' *PP* 27, 4; **erkimçe tapımça işledim erser** 'if I have acted as I chose and pleased' *Suv.* 136, 1; the word also occurs fairly often in the phr. **erk türk** 'free-will (or independence) and maturity' e.g. (as a result of that perception—Sanskrit *vedana*) **ajunlarka eq tavarka erke türkke azlanmak turur** 'desire (Sanskrit *tyāgā*) for rebirth, inanimate and animate possessions, independence, and maturity arise' *UI* 10, 14-16; o.o. *TT IV* 4, 4 (**esür-**) and in a recurrent phr. in *Tiş.* 19a. 5; 20a. 6; 21b. 2; 25a. 6; 26a. 7 etc.: *Civ.* (in a favourable omen) **uluġ erk keldi** 'you have acquired a large measure of independence' *TT I* 121; **erikke (sic) teġir** 'he attains independence' *TT VII* 34, 6; (in a document describing arrangements for the cultivation of a vineyard) [gap]yī-kara Miṇ-kara ikeġü **erk yok** ('the owners?') . . . yī-kara and Min-kara are both no longer able to manage their own affairs(?) *Usp.* 21, 2; **Xak. XI erk al-saltāna wa nafādu'l-amr** 'political power and effective authority' *Kaş. I* 43; **KB bar erse yazukum kına erk saġa** 'If I have sinned, punish me; you have authority' 639; **ajun erki bulduġ** 'you have acquired authority over the world' 940; (your father was *beg* before you) **erk türk tüze** 'enjoying independence and maturity' 5151; oo. 942, 1784 *Çağ.* xv ff. **erk ixtiyār** 'free-will, liberty to choose' *Vel.* 51 (quotns.); **erk** (spelt) *ixtiyār wa qudrat* ('power') *San.* 99v. 21 (quotn.); *Xwar.* xiv **erk** 'authority, influence' *Quth* 21 (s.v. **erklig**); **öz kuluġ turur ne erki bolġay** 'he is your own slave, what liberty of action will he have?' *Nahc.* 360, 8; *Kom.* xiv **erk** (1) 'power, authority'; (2) 'free-will' *CCG*; *Gr.* 92 (quotns.): *Osm.* xiv **erk** 'authority' in *Yunus*; xv 'liberty to choose between (ara-sında) two things' in *Ent.* *TTS I* 272.

irk 'ram': rare and prob. always w. some more specific meaning like 'three-year-old

ram', as opposed to *koçkar*:r, q.v.; survives in NE Koib., Sag., 'Tel. *ırık/ırık* 'ram' *R I* 1459, 1464; NC Kır. *ırık* 'three-year old castrated ram'; SW xx Anat. *ırık* ditto *SDD* 796; a.l.-w. in Mong. as *ırge* 'castrated ram' (*Kow*. 326, *Halted* 71). *Xak.* xı *ırık al-da'n mima'l-ğanam wa huwa idā ta'ana fi'l-rābi'a* 'a ram approaching his fourth year' *Kaş.* I 43: *Kıp.* xiv ('ram') *koçkar/koç* *al-xaşı mina'l-ğanam üzüük* (no doubt error for this word, vocalization uncertain) *Bul.* 7, 13.

D *örk* Conc. N. fr. 2 *ör*:-; 'tether' and the like. Survives in NE Tel. *örö*: *R I* 1220; NC Kır. *örö*: Kzx. *öre*; SW xx Anat. *ök* *SDD* 1106; *örek* 1114; *örk* 1115; *örük* 1117. *Xak.* xı *örk zunūqū l-bahm wa jawilatū l-xayl* 'a halter for a young animal, a horse's tether' *Kaş.* I 43: *KB* ay yayıg kutka *örk* 'oh tether of fickle fortune' 91; *bu el baği örkü* 'these (the vezir and the army commander) are the bonds and tethers of the realm' 2419; *ikinci hawāka ukuş kılca örk* 'secondly, if he makes understanding a tether for his emotions' 2504; o.o. 722, 1988, 2009: *Çağ.* xv ff. *öre* ('grain-pit', i.e. *ora*) and at *kösteği* 'a horse's hobble' *Vel.* 104 (mis-spelt); *örük* (spelt) *rişmāni* 'a rope' which they tie to a horse's leg when he is grazing' *San.* 71 v. 16: *Osm.* xiv ff. *örk* 'a horse's tether' in several texts, mainly *dicts.* *TTS* I 568; II 755.

Mon. V. ERG-

ırk- 'to collect or assemble (things *Acc.*)'. Survives at any rate in SW *Osm.* but usually as *Intrans.*, e.g. (of water) 'to stagnate'. Cf. *ük*-, *yığ*-. *Xak.* xı *er tawar ırkti: cama'a'l-raculū l-māl wa ğayrahu* 'the man collected property (etc.)' *Kaş.* III 420 (*ırker*-, *ırkme:k*): *Kıp.* xiv *ırk-camma'a* *Id.* 11: *Osm.* xiv to xvi *ırk*- 'to collect, heap up' (wealth, etc.) in several texts *TTS* I 388; II 545; III 381; IV 435; XVIII *ırk*- (spelt) in *Rūmī, cam' hardan* 'to collect' *San.* 99r. 15.

ürk- 'to be startled, scared, frightened'. S.i.a.m.l.g., sometimes as *ürki-fürük*-, and the like. *Türkü* viii ff. *bay er koñi: ürkü:pen barmış* 'the rich man's sheep went off in a fright' *Irkb* 27: *Uyg.* viii evi: *on kün öpre: ürküp barmış* 'his household had gone off in a fright ten days before' *Şu.* S 7: viii ff. *Bud.* *korkup ürküp belinlep* 'frightened, startled and panic-stricken' *U II* 29, 17; *yapa arıtı ürkmez belinlemez* 'the elephant is not in the least startled or panic-stricken' *U III* 55, 3; *ırksar belinleser* *TT VII* 40, 40: *Xak.* xı *koı: ürkü*: 'the sheep was scared' (*nafarat*) by night or day by a wolf or the like; and one says *bođu:n ürkü*: 'the people were scared by the presence of the enemy and panic (*al-hazāhiz*) broke out among them' *Kaş.* III 420 (*ürker*-, *ürkme:k*): xiv *Rbg.* *ürk*- 'to be scared' *R I* 1835 (quoting); *Muh.* (?) *al-naşar ürkme:k* (unvocalized) *Rif.* 123 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *ürk*- (spelt) also pronounced *hürk-ramidan* 'to be startled' *San.* 68v. 27 (quoting); *hürk*- synonym of *ürk*- *ramidan* 324v. 9:

Xwar. xiv *ürk*- ditto *Quth* 124 (*ürk*-), 204: *Kıp.* xiv *ürk*- (v.l. *ürük*-) *cafa* 'to be scared' *Id.* 12: xv ditto *Kav.* 9, 7; *cafa* *ürk*-. *Tuh.* 12a. 8; *tawahhama wa cafa* ditto 9b. 6.

Dis. ERG

erig, etc. Preliminary note. *Kaş.* lists a number of words spelt *alıf-rā-kāf*, but the vocalization of the printed texts and editions is not wholly reliable. The order of the words is chaotic and seems to be as follows (numbering the words as below) 1 *erük*, *örük*, *örüg*, 1 *irig*, 4 *erig*, *irük*, 2 *érük*, 5 *erig*:g (sic), 2 *irig*; *Uyg.* has some of these words and also 1 *erig*, 2 *erig*, and perhaps 3 *erig*. *Erig*, the *Acc.* of 1 *er* occurs several times in *Türkü*, and also in *KB* where it has sometimes been mistaken for 1 *erig*, but in I S 12 *erig* is almost certainly not the *Acc.* of 1 *er* and may be 3 *erig*. There are of course considerable possibilities of confusion, particularly between the various *erig*s.

1 *erig* 'advice'; readily recognizable in the *Hend.* (2) *öt erig*, but hard to identify when alone. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* *sizig ütügünizni* (sic) *erigünizni* 'your advice' *TT VIII* N.10: *baxşılarnıñ uluğlarınıñ körgitmiş boş-ğunmış ötinçe erigünçe inçip evrilmedim erser* 'If I have not behaved in accordance with the advice (*Hend.*) displayed and learnt of the teachers and great ones' *Suv.* 136, 4-6: *yadıp nomluğ el(1)igler teg ötin erigin disseminating his advice* (*Hend.*) like the *dharmarājās* *Hüen-tś.* 2003-4; a.o. do. 2017: *Xak.* xı *KB* *öt sav erig* 'advice and guidance' 1548, 2617, 3984, etc.; *erig* in the phr. *sınadı erig* 593 (and 619, 764) seems to mean 'the man'.

D 2 *erig* (=*érig*) in the phr. *erig barıg* *Dev.* N.s fr. *er- bar-* (see 2 *ér*-); pec. to *Uyg.* but see 5 *erig*:g. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (*Hidimba*, jumping about in demonic rage) *élgın adakın Arcunı topağ ödürgülük erig barıg kılıp* 'making wild motions(?) with hands and feet to kill the hero Arjuna' *U II* 25, 2 ff.; *anıñ yavlak eriglerin barıgların* 'his evil wild motions(?)' *TT X* 347; o.o. *U III* 63, 5 (*yalğantur-*); *Hüen-tś.* 2078 (not pejorative, but reading uncertain, *tuş*-).

D 3 *erig* *Dev.* N. fr. 1 *er*:-; perhaps occurs as below. *Türkü* viii *erig yerte*: 'in the place where it is(?)' *I S* 13 (twice): *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* Sanskrit *brāhmaśca* and by the Brahmanical 'tört törlüg zarwa: (780 read) *erigleri üze*: 'by the four kinds of Brahmanical existence(?)' *TT VIII F.10*: *tözin erigin* 'its origin and existence (or nature?)' *Suv.* 593, 22.

D 4 *erig* *N./A.S.* fr. *eri*:- (*erü*:-); 'melting, liquescent'. S.i.s.m.l., usually as *erü*:. *Xak.* xı *erig ne:ñ* 'anything liquescent' (*dā'ib*) like oil (*al-samn*), etc., also anything that melts after being frozen (*dāba ba'da'l-cumüd*) *Kaş.* I 70.

5 *erig* (?*erig*) possibly identical with 2 *erig*; n.o.a.b., but see *eriglik*. **Xak.** xi *erig* (*sic*) *yılık: al-dabbatü'l-färiha* 'a lively pack-animal'; hence one says *erig: at faras rä'i* 'a spirited horse'; not known in *Oğuz Kaş. I 70*; *ıkkıla:ım erig* (*sic*) *boldı: sabaha cawädi wa 'adä fi'l-sayr* 'my thoroughbred horse ran swiftly on the journey' *I 139, 16*; **Kom.** xiv 'lively, energetic' *erüv CCG*; *Gr.*

1 *erük* a generic term for 'stone fruit', the particular variety being indicated by a qualifying Adj. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE usually with initial *ö-ü-* except in SW; a l.-w. in Russian as *uryuk*, which is also used as a reverse l.-w. in some NE languages. **Uyg.** viii ff. *Civ. tülüğ erükünüg kasıkın* 'the skin of a peach' *II I 37-8*; *sarığ erük uruğı* 'an apricot kernel' *do. 101*; *et(?) erük xwasi* 'the flower (Chinese *hua*) of an *et(?)* plum' *H II 8, 22*; *tülüğ erük* (?so read) *çe:çe:kle:nür* 'the peach flowers' *TT VIII P.24*; *XIV Chin.-Uyg. Dict. hşing* 'apricot' (*Giles 4,637*) *erük Liğeti 135*; *R I 774*; **Xak.** xi *erük* a generic term (*ism cümü*) for peach, apricot, and plum which are distinguished by adjectives (*bi'l-şifa*); 'the peach' (*al-xawx*) is *tülüğ erük*, 'the apricot' (*al-mişmiş*) *sarığ erük* and 'the plum' (*al-ıccäs*) *kara: erük Kaş. I 69*; o.o. *I 318, 14* (*çap*); *II 282, 11* (1 *kak*): *xiv Muh.(?) al-ıccäs kara: erük; al-xawx tülüğ erük; al-mişmiş sa:ru:ğ erük Rif. 182* (only); *Çağ. xv ff. ürük* (?error for *ürük*) 'the fruit called *erük*' and especially *zardäli* 'apricot' *Vel. 101*; *erük näm-i zardäli San. 37v. 10*; **Kom.** xiv 'plum' *erik CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip. xiii al-mişmiş sa:ru: erük* ('in *Tkm.* inserted in error) also called *zardäli*: in *Tkm.* taken from *Pe. Hou. 7, 17*; *xiv erük al-ıccäs*; it is a general term (*muştarak*) for peach, cherry, yellow plum (*al-barğūq*), and apricot; and if they mean 'apricot' they say *şarı: erük*; 'peach' is called *paftalu*, a *Pe.* word *Id. 12*; *xv ıccäs kara erük Tuh. 5a. 3*; *barğūq erük do. 7b. 10*; *qiräşiya* 'cherry' *kara erük do. 29a. 4*; *mişmiş sarı erik do. 35a. 2*.

2 *erük* (?*erük*) 'tanning material', later also 'tanned leather'. Survives in NE *Alt.*, *Koib.*, *Leb.*, *Sag.*, *Tel. irik R I 1459*; *NC Kzx. irik do.*; *erik MM 145*. **Xak.** xi *erük* (vocalized *erik* as well) *kull mä yudbağ bihi'l-cild* 'anything with which a hide is tanned'; hence one says *teri: erükledı: 'the hide was tanned' Kaş. I 70*; **Kom.** xiv 'tanned leather' *erik CCI*; *Gr.*

D 1 *irig* N./A.S. in -ğ fr. *iri:-*; 'mouldering, decayed'. Survives as *irig/irlik* in several NE languages, including *Khak.*, *Tuv.* and as *irü:* in *NC Kir.* **Xak.** xi *irig ne:ğ kull şay' baliya* 'anything decayed'; hence *haşımı'l-xařab* 'rotten wood' is called *irig otuğ Kaş. I 70*.

IS 2 *irig* 'tough, hard' of persons and things, lit. and metaph. S.i.m.m.l.g. as *iri/irlik*, rarely *yirik*. Prob. a Sec. f. of *ıdırig* q.v. **Uyg.** viii ff. *İnd. irig sarsıg söz* (or *sav*) 'rough, harsh language' *U II 76, 6*; *85, 23*; *TT IV 8, 71*; *Suv. 220, 2*; *TMIV 252, 17*; *255, 114* (clear in

Suv.; in the first three cases mistranscribed *erik*; the last two passages are damaged); *irig yayğın köpüllüg* 'hard-hearted' *TT X 13*; similar phr. *U III 17, 12* (*taya:ğu:*); *TM IV 254, 89-90*; **Xak.** xi *irig er al-raculu'l-caldü'l-nafid fi'l-umür* 'a man who is tough and competent in affairs' (prov.): *irig ne:ğ kull şay' xasın* 'anything hard'; hence the head of a scrofulous man (*al-carbān*) is called *irig Kaş. I 70*; a.o. *I 102* (*ıdırig*): *KB tapuğka irig bol* 'be tough in service' 1380; *irig sözlemegil kişike tilin*; *irig til ot ol kör küyer teg yalın* 'do not speak to a man with a harsh tongue; a harsh tongue is like fire or a burning flame' 1415; o.o. 2586, 3846-7, 4303, 5221, 5590; *xiv Muh. al-xasın* (opposite to 'soft' *yumsak*) *irig Mel. 56, 9*; *Rif. 154* (*irrig*): *Çağ. xv ff. irig* ('with -ğ') *iri, durušt* 'tough, hard, rough' *Vel. 53* (quotn.); *irik* (*spelt durušt wa xasın* (quotn.); *irikrek duruštlar* (quotn. and correction of error in *Vel. 53 s.v. erikdi*) *San. 100r. 26*; **Xwar.** xiv *irig* 'rough, coarse' *Quth 51*; *Nahc. 105, 11-12*; *150, 16*; **Kip.** xiii *al-xasın* (opposite to 'soft' *yumsak*) *iri: Hou. 26, 18*; *xv xasın iri* (*irig* added in margin) *Tuh. 14b. 8*; **Osm.** xiv to xvi *iri* 'rough, harsh' of persons and things, in several texts *TTS I 387*; *II 544*; *III 380*; *IV 434*.

D *irük* Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. 2 *ır:-*; **Hap.** leg. but see *irüklük*. **Xak.** xi *irük al-tulma fi'l-ha'it wa ğayrihi* 'a crack, or breach, in a wall, etc.' *Kaş. I 70* (prov.).

örüg 'rest, repose (esp. in the course of a journey)'; quiet, restful'. Survives in NE *Şor örüg/ürü* (?*sic*) 'quiet, modest' *R I 1224, 1883*; *NC Kir. örüg/örgül*; *Kzx. erü* 'a halt on a journey; sedentary' and *SW xx Anat. örük* 'a vacation' *SDD 1117*. The occurrences in *Uyg.* have been much misunderstood; sometimes it has been taken as a Sec. f. of *örüg* and translated 'serene', which is not the meaning of either word (see e.g. *TT V p. 28*, note B.1) and sometimes transcribed *irük*, taken as derived fr. 1 *ür* and translated 'everlasting' (see e.g. *Index to USp.*). **Uyg.** viii ff. *Man. tıngulok orunta örügün* 'by rest in a place of repose' *TT III 110*; *Bud. örüg uzatı sımtağsız dyanda örügün amı-lın erürler* 'they rest and are peaceful in restful, long-lasting meditation free from neglectfulness' *Suv. 247, 16-18*; o.o. of *örüg amıl* see *amul*; o.o. of *örüg uzatı U II 72, 1* (i); *USp. 102a. 41*; *Suv. 613, 6*; **Xak.** xi *örüg al-iqāma fi makān muddata(n)* 'a temporary halt at a place'; hence one says *sü: on kü:n örüg boldı: 'the army halted (aqāma) in one place for ten days without leaving it or raiding'*; also used of an *amir* (i.e. *beg*) or a tribe (*qabila*) when they halt *Kaş. I 69*; *KB* (like caravans) *örüg turğu bolmaz* 'they do not remain stationary' 1386; *örüg bol amul bol* 'become quiet and peaceful' 1416; a.o. 1852; *Çağ. xv ff. örk* ('with -k, *sic*') (*inter alia*) 'a person who is stationary (*muqim olmuş*) at a place'; e.g. they say of an army which stays at a place *ol kü:n örk oldı Vel. 101*; *erük* (so spelt) (*inter alia*) *makař wa*

dirang-i ordü-yi salâtin . . . ki dar câ-i wâqî 'aravâd' 'a pause and halt of a royal army which occurs at some place' *San.* 37v. 9; **örük** (spelt) (*inter alia*) ditto abbreviated do. 71 v. 17: **Kıp.** XIII *al-maqâm* 'rest' (opposite to 'movement' *tepreş*) **örü:** *Hou.* 26, 21.

D örük Pass. Dev. N. fr. 2 ör-; lit. 'anything plaited', w. various specific applications. Easily confused w. **örk**, but s.i.s.m.l., usually as **örü.** **Xak.** XI **örük kull şay** 'madfûr' 'anything plaited', hence *al-dâfira*, 'a plait of hair' is called **örük saç Kaş.** I 69; **Kıp.** xv *zafira Tuh.* 24a. 13 misread as *dâfira* and glossed **örmeç/örük.**

D erki: an Adv. discussed in v. G. *ATG* para. 359 and *Hien-ts. Biog.*, p. 21, note 62; in spite of the contrary opinion expressed therein, it seems, except on the rarest possible occasions, to be used only at the end of questions to indicate that a categorical answer is not expected; the best translation is, therefore, a periphrasis like 'do you suppose that . . . ?' or 'is it likely that . . . ?'. Like **erken** and I **erinc** it seems to be a Dev. form fr. I **er-** dating back to a time when the verbal Suff. were rather different fr. those in VIII and later. Survives only(?) in NE Tuv. **irgi** 'a particle used in questions to make them more polite'. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.** *amti ertip kalır erki sen* 'now you are perhaps passing away?' *TT II* 15, 7-8; **Bud.** *bolar (sic) yég mü erki azu erme:z mü erki tép séziklig bolmış* 'having become uncertain whether these things were good or perhaps not?' *TT VIII* H.5-6; *alı çevişi neteg erki* 'what sort of devices (Hend.) do you suppose that he uses?' *U II* 16, 24; *Kuan.* 99-100; *ne tiltağın ne üçün teğınmek bolur erki* 'for what reason and why do you suppose that perception (Sanskrit *vedanā*) occurs?' *U II* 10, 17-18; o.o. of direct questions *U II* 22, 4; 31, 43; *U III* 45, 6; *U IV* 14, 145-6; *Suv.* 132, 151; 599, 23; *Hien-ts.* 62(?), 1829, 1884, etc.—*tıplağalı bolğay erki men* 'I shall, I suppose, listen' *U III* 29, 4-5; **Xak.** XI **erki: harf şakk** 'a particle expressing doubt'; hence one says *ol kelir mü erki: a yahdur huwa am lâ* 'do you suppose he is coming or not?'; *wa huwa yunâb manâba'l-istifhâm* it takes the place of an interrogative *Kaş.* I 129; *KB nelük tuğdum erki yana ölgeli* 'why do you suppose that I was born, if I am just to die?' 1136; *kavuşğum kaçan erki teprl billr* 'God knows when, if ever, we shall meet again' 6176; a.o. 5121 (2 öti): XIII(?) *Tef. erki* in questions and statements 'perhaps' 82; **Çağ.** XV ff. see **erken:** **Xwar.** XIV **erki** in questions *Qutb* 21.

D ergü: Dev. N. fr. 1 er-; cf. 3 **erig:** 'dwelling place' and the like. N.o.a.b. but see **erle:** **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A(?) kendünüg ergü barkı** [gap] 'his own dwelling and household goods' *TT VI* 83, note 464, 1 (cf. the usual phr. **ev barkı**); a.o. **M I** 14, 12-13 (**oğul**): **Bud.** *kentü kentü ergüşiğeri yadıtlılar* 'they dispersed each to his own

dwelling' *TT VI* 464; **yekler ergüsi otrug-larında** 'in the islands where devils dwell' *Kuan.* 20-1.

D örki: N./A.S. fr. 1 ör-; 'high, lofty', etc. Survives only(?) in NE **Sag.** **örkü R I** 1228. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** **örki badrakalpıki bodisatvlar** 'the lofty Bhadrakalpika Bodhisattvas' *TT IV* 10, 32; **Civ.** *TT I* 65 (**içan-**).

D örgü: Hap. leg.; Conc. N. fr. 1 ör-; cf. 1 **örgüç.** **Xak.** XI **örgü:** *al-sanâm* 'protuberance, hump' *Kaş.* I 129.

erkeç 'he-goat'; originally quite a general word but survives in NC **Kır.**, SW **Az.**, **Osm.**, **Tkm.** (see *Shcherbak*, p. 111) and xx **Anat.** **ergeç SDD** 543; **erkeç** do. 546: **ürgeç** do. 1434, usually for 'a castrated goat', in SW sometimes 'a three-year-old goat'; Cf. **teke:** **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Civ.** **iki süpük erkeç etin** 'two bones of a he-goat with flesh on them' *H I* 16; **Xak.** XI **erkeç al-tays** 'he-goat' *Kaş.* I 95 (prov.): **KB** *bular ol sürüg koyka erkeç sanı* 'these (learned men) are like a he-goat in a flock of sheep' 4353; **XIV Muh.** (under 'sheep and goats') *al-xaşı* 'castrated' **erkeç Mel.** 70, 16; *Rif.* 72 (vocalized *ürkeç*): **Çağ.** xv ff. **erkeç buz-i nar-i sih sâla wa buz-i pişraw-i kalla** 'a three-year-old he-goat; a he-goat that leads the flock' *San.* 37r. 25; **erkeç** same translation, also spelt with **e-** do. 99v. 24: **Kom.** xiv 'he-goat' **erkeç CCG**; **Gr:** **Kıp./Tkm.** xiv **erkeç** (vocalized *erküç*) *al-tays* (presumably in **Tkm.**) and in **Kıp.** *al-muxşâ minâ'l-mi'za* 'a castrated goat' *Id.* 11; *al-xaşı minâ'l-ma'az erkeç Bul.* 7, 14; **Osm.** xv ff. **erkeç** 'he-goat' (generic term) in several texts *TTS I* 272; *II* 391; *III* 259.

D 1 örgüç Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. 1 ör-; lit. 'something which rises or protrudes', usually specifically 'a camel's hump': S.i.a.m.l.g. with minor phonetic variations. Cf. **örgü:** **Xak.** XI **örgüç al-mawc** 'a wave'; hence one says **su:v örgüçlendi: mâca'l-mâ** 'here comes 2 örgüç': **örgüç al-ufiya** 'the base of a pot' *Kaş.* I 95; **XIV Muh.** (under 'camels') *al-sanâm* 'hump' **örgeç: Mel.** 70, 11; *Rif.* 172: **Çağ.** xv ff. **örküç sar-i şâna-i asb wa kühân-i şutur** 'the crest of a horse's mane; a camel's hump', and metaph. *bulandı wa sar-i küh* 'an eminence, the crest of a mountain' *San.* 71r. 25; **Kıp.** XIII *sanâmul-camal örgüç Hou.* 14, 15; **XIV örgüç al-sanâm Id.** 11; **XV sanâm örgeş (sic;** in margin **örgüç**) *Tuh.* 19b. 2; a.o. do. 15b. 2 (yağ): **Osm.** xiv ff. **örgüç** 'a camel's hump'; in several texts *TTS II* 755; *III* 566; *IV* 629.

D 2 örgüç Dev. N. fr. 2 ör-; survives only (?) in SW xx **Anat.** **örgüç** 'a weaver's implement' *SDD* 1115; **Xak.** XI **örgüç dâfiratu'l-mar'a wa qınza atuhu** 'a woman's plait of hair and her tresses' *Kaş.* I 95; **Oğuz** XI **örgüç al-dâfira**; metathesis (*qalb*) of **örgüç I** 103.

érkek 'male, masculine', in antithesis to **tişi:** 'female', a generic term applied to men and animals; said in v. G. *ATG*, para. 59, to be an

Intensive form in **-kek** of **1 er**, but this is certainly wrong since the initial is **ê-**, not **e-**, and there is no adequate evidence of the existence of a suffix **-kek** (as well as **-gek**, which is not an Intensive). S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **erkek/ırkek**. **Türkü** VIII ff. **erkek buza:ğu**: 'bull calf' *İrkB* 41; a.o. *do.* 24 (emig): **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A** (concupiscence) **kım erkeklî** **tölzinde erür** 'which is in the bodies of males and females' *M I* 17, 8-10; (all the hens flourished) **yeme erkeklî neg** [onmaz] **ermiş** 'and the cocks did not flourish at all' *M I* 36, 10-11; a.o. *M II* 7, 19: **Bud. tişi erkek kut waxşegler** 'the female and male protecting spirits' (Iranian l.-w.) *Sur.* 425, 1-2; **tişlî erkeklî TT VI** 321 (and *USp.* 99, 1); **altı [ér]-kek [o]lyar** 'the six male pipes' (of a musical instrument) *Hüen-ts.* 133 (and see **erpek**): **Xak. XI erkek** 'the male (*al-dakar*) of any animal; hence 'a cock' is called **erkek taka:ğu**: *Kaş.* I 111; four o.o.: **KB ayıtmaklık erkek turur** 'questioning is masculine' (and answering feminine) 979; o.o. 980, 4523: **XIII(?) Tef. erkek 'male' 82**: **XIV Muh. al-dakar erkek Mel.** 45, 5; 54, 11; *Rif.* 138 (**êrgek**), 151 (unvocalized): **Çağ. xv ff. erkek** (spelt) **nar** 'masculine', of humans *mudakkar* 'male', of horses *fahl* 'stallion' *San.* 99v. 27: **Xwar. XIII(?) erkek oğul** 'a male child' *Oğ.* 4, etc.; **erkek böri** 'a male wolf' *do.* 141, etc.: **Kom. XIV 'masculine' erke(k) CCI**; **Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-dakar erke:k** (? not vocalized) *Hou.* 24, 17: **XIV erkek al-dakar** as opposed to female *Id.* 11; **XV al-dakar min kullî'l-haywânât erkek** *Kav.* 61, 21; ditto *Tuh.* 16a. 12: **Osm. xv, xvi erkek** in several phr. *TTS I* 272; *III* 259; *IV* 303.

D erklig **P.N./A. fr. erk**; both 'possessing power or authority' and 'possessing free-will or independence, free to do as one likes'. The two meanings are very close together, and it is often difficult to decide which is intended; when applied to God prob. both are, and 'mighty' is the best translation, though it does not give the whole meaning. Survives in **NC Kır. erkütü**; **Kzx. êrîktî, îrîktî**, and **NW Kar. L., T. erkli**; **Kaz. îrîktî**. The phr. **erklîg xan** was early adopted as the title of 'the ruler of the underworld'; it was borrowed by **Mong.** as **erlik hağan** and this phr. has been borrowed by some **NE languages**. **Türkü VIII üze: tepri**: **erklîg** (gap) 'Heaven is mighty above' *İx. A. c.1* (*ETY II* 123); **VIII ff.** (a man went hunting) **tağda: kamlamış tepri:de**: **erklîg** 'he made magic in the mountains (and became) independent of Heaven(?)' *İrkB* 12; a.o. *do.* 55 (**törüt-**); *do. Postscript* (alku-); **ka:mâğda: erklîg yultuz ermiş**: 'it was a star more powerful than all the others' *Toyok III* 2r. 7-9 (*ETY II* 179); a.o. *do.* 2v. 11-12: **Man.** (if we have believed that He is) **kértü erklîg küçlîg tepri** 'the true, mighty, powerful God' *Chuas.* 18-19; **erklîgîn erksizîn** 'voluntarily or involuntarily' *do.* 255; similar phr. *do.* 265-6: **Yen. Mal.** 28, 5 (**inîlgü**): **Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A** **Ordu Çiğil Kent erklîgî** 'the independent

ruler of Ordu Kent and Çiğil Kent' *M I* 27, 6-7: **Bud. erklîg kan yértinçüsin** 'the world of the Mighty Ruler' (i.e. the underworld) *U II* 33, 7-8; [**tinîlg**] **lar tuğum üze erklîg bolurlar** 'mortals acquire control over their rebirths' *U IV* 28, 7-8; **kamağ tepriker üze erklîg türklîg erürsîz** 'you have authority over all the gods and maturity' *Tiğ.* 51a. 8 ff.; o.o. *TT IV* 18, note B.7, 7; *V* 22, 26-7, and see *Indices to TT VI and VII*: **Civ. borluk üze . . . Solta** (?read **Sultan**) **Ağa erklîg bolzun** 'let S.A. have full ownership rights over the vineyard' *USp.* 13, 10; similar phr. *do.* 16, 12; 30, 14; similar phr. but with *Dat.* instead of *üze* *do.* 51, 6; 56, 12; 57, 20 (in these cases relating to persons not property); **erklîg beg** 'the competent authority' *do.* 114, 14; a.o. *TT I* 25 (arjula-): **Xak. XI KB ay erklîg uğan meğü muğsuz bayat** oh mighty, powerful, everlasting, unwearying God' 6; **bilîglîg kışî tilke erklîg kerek** 'the wise man must control his tongue' 971; a.o. 3520: **XIII(?) At. kul ol malka mâli aya erklîg ol** 'he is a slave to his wealth, his wealth is his master' 256; *Tef. erklîg* 'having authority' (usually with *üze*) 83; **XIV Rbh. yêlke erklîg farışta** 'the angel that rules the wind' *R I* 782; *Muh(?) şahib farmân* 'responsible minister' **erklîg Rif.** 145 (only); **Xwar. XIV erklîg/erklî** 'authoritative, having control' *Qutb* 21; **erklîg** *do.* 51; **erklîg Nahc.** 344, 3: **Kom. XIV erklî** 'mighty'; **erklî erksîz** 'voluntarily or involuntarily' *CCG*; **Gr.: Osm. XIV erklî** 'free to choose' (between two alternatives) in one text *TTS I* 272.

S ergen See **ergen**.

D erken like **erklî**: (q.v.) and **1 erinç** an archaic **Dev.** form fr. **1 er-**; originally used after verbs in the **Aor. f.** to mean 'while', later used rather more freely to mean 'while being', see *v. G. ATG*, para. 437. Survives in **NE Tuv. erğîn** 'a particle used to give a flavour of indefiniteness to a statement' (perhaps a **Sec. f.** of **erklî**) and as **eken/iken**, etc. 'while being' in most other language groups. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. Chuas.** 213 (**1 alkan-**): **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. ança sözeüy turur erken** 'while they were thus speaking' *U IV* 20, 233; similar phr. *do.* 28, 18; **yoriyur erken** 'while he was walking' *do.* 30, 34, etc.; **sîz Enetkekte erken** 'while you were in India' *Hüen-ts.* 1790 (and see note thereon); o.o. *do.* 2022, 2142; *Sw.* 620, 17 etc.; 621, 19: **Civ. Tardış apam ölgen erkende** 'our grandfather Tardış being (now) deceased' *USp.* 12, 2: **Xak. XI erken** a particle meaning *hâla qađâ* 'the position being so-and-so'; hence one says **ol kelür erken kördüm** 'I saw him while he was coming' (*hâla ityânîli*) *Kaş.* I 108; similar usages *II* 249, 9; 301, 2; 333, 5 (**şekrit-**): **KB kîçîg oğlan erken bilîg öğrenür** 'a man learns wisdom when he is a small boy' 1823: **XIII(?) At. bilîgsîz tirîg erken atı ölüğ** 'the ignorant man's name (reputation) dies while he is still alive' 96; a.o. 215; *Tef. yîğit erken* 'while a young man' and similar phr. 78 ff. (**s.v. 1 er-**): **Çağ. xv ff.** both authorities list

érken, érkin, éken, andlékin, usually without cross-refces., and stating that they are all synonymous; but the examples show that érkín/ékin has a different meaning and is a Sec. f. of erki; érkín ('with -k') is used with another word, e.g. *bolmadı erkin olmadımı* 'was it not?' (quotn.); érkén ('with -k-' has the same meaning (quotn. containing érkennil 'his being') *Vel.* 49; éken ('with -g-', sic in error) usually used with another word, e.g. *fulân éken fulân ihen or idügi* 'being so-and-so' (quotns.); ékin ('with -k-') usually used with another word, e.g. *bu érđi ékin bu idi* (quotns.) *do.* 64; érkén (spelt) *hast* 'is' (quotn. containing *tilbe érkén dūr* 'is mad'); also spelt érkín (quotn. *ne érkín* said to mean both 'what is?' and 'what liberty of action?') also a *lafz-i zā'id* 'supplementary word' used *dar rawābiṭ* 'in compound expressions' (quotn.) *San.* 99v. 28 (several oblique cases of érkén follow); éken (spelt) same translation as érkén (quotn.), also spelt ékin *San.* 108v. 19 (several oblique cases follow); ékin (spelt) *inter alia*; (2) abbreviation of érkín *az cumla-i rawābiṭ* meaning *hast* (quotn.); (3) a supplementary word used as an ornament in compound expressions (quotns.) *do.* 109r. 28: Xwar. xiii érkén/éken 'while' *Ali* 37.

D 1 irkin Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. irk-; 'collected together in one place' and the like. Survives in SW xx Anat. irkin (and irkim) 'a hoard, buried treasure' *SDD* 796, and also perhaps Osm. ürkün 'a pool of rain water' and the like. Xak. xi irkin suv *al-mā'u'l-mustanqa* 'stagnant water'; also used of anything collected together (*muctami*); hence the chiefs (*akābir*) of the Karluk are called köi irkin meaning that 'his intellect is concentrated like a full pool' (*aqluhu muctami*) *ka'l-ğadırlı-mumtali* (see 2 irkin): irkin yağmur *al-maṣaru'l-dā'im ayyām* 'continuous rain for several days' *Kaṣ.* I 108.

2 irkin a title borne by tribal chiefs, inferior to *xaḡan* but superior to *beg*, cf. *elteber*, 1 çor. In addition to the occurrences in Turkish below, the word often occurs in Chinese records transcribed *i-kin* (sometimes mis-spelt *ssü-kin* owing to confusion between two similar Chinese characters). The subject is discussed at length by F. W. K. Müller in 'Uigurische Glossen' in the *Festschrift für Friedrich Hirth*, Berlin, 1920, pp. 317 ff. where it is stated that the title *Kül Erkin* (sic) also occurs in *Raṣidu'l-din* and *Abū'l-ğāzi*, but in the Russian translation of the former, *Rashid-ad-din. Sbornik letopisei*, Moscow-Leningrad, 1952 ff., vol. I, p. 147, the spelling is *Kül Irkin*. *Kaṣ.*'s etymology is unconvincing; it is almost certain that the title 2 *kül*, q.v., is not identical with *köi*; this word, too, is prob. merely a title, but if it is der. fr. irk- the meaning is prob. something like 'convener'. *Türkü* viii anta: *késre*: yer(?) *bayırku*: *uluḡ irkin yaḡı*: *bolı*: 'after that the paramount irkin of the Yer (reading uncertain) Bayırku: became hostile' *I* E 34; [?] *uluḡ*

elteber özi: *kelti*: *sır(?) Irkin oḡlı*: *Yigen Çor kelti*: 'the great(?) Elteber (of . . .) came himself; Yigen (or Yegen?) Çor the son of the Sır(?) Irkin came' *Ix.* 21 (it is possible that the word before *Bayırku*: in the first quotn. which is damaged on the stone and the word before *Irkin* in the second are identical and may be *sır*, q.v.): (Uyḡ. viii ff. Civ. the words *Irkin irkini* in *Usp.* 22, 8-9 are transcribed as two P.N.s *Irkenür Irkey* in Arat's revised text, prob. correctly): *Xak.* xi *Kaṣ.* I 108 (1 *irkin*): *KB* in the list of ranks and official titles in 4065 ff. which is partly corrupt in all MSS. 4068b. prob. reads *kayusi kül irkin* 'some become *kül irkin*'; *neḡü tér eşitḡil İla irkini* (so read) 'hear what the *irkin* of İla says' 4752.

D örgen Conc. N. fr. 2 ör-; 'plaited rope, cord', and the like. Survives, sometimes with slightly different meanings, in NE Küer. örgön (sic) *R I* 1230; NW Kar. L. T. örken (and L. erken) *R I* 779, 1227; Krim örken *do.* and SW xx Anat. örgen/örken *SDD* 1115. The word is syn. w. 1 uruk, the two words are quite unconnected but some mediaeval and modern words like *urḡan* in Xwar. xiii *Ali* 56 and SW Osm., Tkm. and perhaps *arḡan/arkan* in SE Türki, NC Kir., Kzx., etc. seem to lie squarely between the two. Öḡüz (sic?) xi örgen *al-nis* 'the thong of a camel's girth' *Kaṣ.* I 108; a.o. (in Xak.) *I* 195, 17 (örül-): (Xak.) xiv *Muh.* (under 'camels') *al-habl* 'rope' örgen: (-g- marked) *Mel.* 70, 11; *Rif.* 172: *Çaḡ.* xv ff. örgen (spelt) 'a stout rope (*rismān-i pahni*) used to fasten packages (on pack animals)' *San.* 71r. 23: Xwar. xiv örgen 'rope' *Qutb* 124: *Kom.* xiv 'rope' örgen *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip./Tkm.* xiv *urḡan* (?Tkm.) 'the long rope (*al-habl*) with which sheep are tied for milking and other purposes'; in *Kip.* örgen *Id.* 11: *Osm.* xvi ff. örgen occurs in several dicts. translating Pe. words for 'rope' and the like *TTS II* 756; *III* 566.

VU?D örgin 'throne'; Conc. N. fr. örge:- if that verb really existed. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. *altu:n örgin üze*: *olur:ıpan* 'sitting on a golden throne' *Irkb I*: Uyḡ. viii anta: *yayladım örgin anta: yarattıdım* 'I spent the summer there and had (my) throne erected there' *Su.* E 9; o.o. *do.* E 8 (étit-); *S* 10 (örge-): viii ff. *Man.* *TT II* 8, 68 (*altunluḡ*); *M III* 35, 18 (*ıduk*): *Bud.* *Vacrasan örgün üze olurur* 'sitting on the Vajrasana throne' *TT IV* 12, 54-5; o.o. *TTV* 6, 31, etc.; *Hüen-ts.* 1814.

D 1 ürkün Intrans. N./A.S. fr. ürk-; 'panic'. Survives only(?) in NC Kir. Xak. xi ürkün 'the panic (*al-hazāhiz*) which breaks out in a clan because of the enemy, and they seek refuge in forts and castles' *Kaṣ.* I 108.

S 2 ürkün See 1 irkin.

D ürkünç N./A.S. fr. Reṣ. f. of ürk- (which survives only(?) in NE Khak.). 'panic, panic-stricken'. N.o.a.b. Xak. xi *Kaṣ.* I 250, 4

(*ürkül-*); n.m.c.: Çağ. xv ff. *ürkünç ram wa wahşat* 'fear, terror' *San.* 711. 26.

D *erksiz* Priv. N./A. fr. *erk*; 'without free-will, involuntary'. Survives in NC Kır. *erksiz*; Kzx. *erksiz* and NW Kar. L. T. *erksiz* *R* I 783; Kaz. *irksiz*. *Türk* viii ff. *erksiz Toyok IV* v. 6 (ETY II 180, damaged): Man. (if we say that the sun and moon) *erksizin tuğar batar* 'rise and set involuntarily' *Chuas.* 22; o.o. 255, 265-6 (*erklığ*): Bud. (my authority was not sufficient) *erksiz idürmen* 'I am sending him against my will' *PP* 27, 4; *anıg yarlıkıña erksizin men bu muntağ yavlak ađa kılurmen* 'I create these so evil dangers by her command and involuntarily' *U IV* 16, 160-1; a.o. *U III* 84, 8 (ii): *Xak.* xı *KB* közl suk kişi özke *erksiz erür* 'the man with a greedy eye has no control over himself' 2611; (when his heart is captivated) *bolur erksiz kişi* 'a man ceases to be master of himself' 3855; *isiz kılşa boyın eğer erksizin* 'if he does evil, he involuntarily bows his neck' 4564: XIII(?) *Tef.* *erksiz* 'powerless' 82 (s.v. *erk*): *Xwar.* xiv ditto *Qutb* 21 (s.v. *erk*): *Kom.* xiv CCG; *Gr.* (*erklığ*).

D *ergüz* Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *erü-* with suffix -*güz* otherwise unknown; for the elision of -*ü-* cf. *ergür-*. The form of the word is firmly fixed by its location between *VU Arvuz*, a P.N., and *ögsüz*. *Xak.* xı *ergüz suv: duwābatu'l-tale wa'l-camd fi ibtidā'i'l-rabi* 'the melting of snow and ice at the beginning of spring'; in a verse *yay: pan ergüzi*: *aktı: akın munduzı*: translated 'the spring morning has dawned and the melted ice, and the streams in flood have flowed down' *Kaş.* I 96.

Dis. V. ERG-

D *irık-* (?*érık-*) Emphatic f. of *ı* *ır-*; 'to be disgusted, bored'. Survives in NE, several dialects, *erik-* *R* I 764, also *Khak.*, *Tuv.*; SE *Türki irik-* *Shaw* 33; NC Kır. *erik-*, Kzx. *érig-*; SW xx Anat. *erik-* *DD* 544; these forms suggest an original pronunciation as *érık-*. *Xak.* xı *KB* (the world called me lovingly) *kögül bérdim erse irikti éve* 'when I gave it my heart, it quickly got bored' 1172; o.o. 548, 5674: Çağ. xv ff. *irık-* (-*dı*) *sabāh érken den kalk-* 'to get up early in the morning' (quotns., see below) and *tarıl- yorul-* 'to be vexed, bored' (quotns.) *Vel.* 53; *irık-* (spelt) *dilgir sudan* 'to be displeased' *San.* 98v. 28 (quotns.) (the error of *Vel.*'s first translation is pointed out in *do.* 100r. 26 s.v. 2 *irig*): *Xwar.* xiv *erik-* 'to be disgusted, bored (with someone *Abt.*)' *Qutb* 51, 60 (*irık-*): *Kom.* xiv 'to be disgusted' *erik-* *CCG*; *Gr.*: Kıp. xıiii *al-dacar* 'to be annoyed, disgusted' *irikmek Hou.* 27, 14: *xu dacara (yada-, sızla-*; in margin) *irık-* *Tuh.* 23a. 12; *nazaqa* 'to be irritable' *irık-* *do.* 37a. 12.

VU (?D) *örge-* possibly Den. V. fr. 2 *örüg*; see *örğın*. The word in *Tef.*, if it

belongs here, would support the suggested etymology. *Uyg.* viii *orkun balıklığ* belirtirinte: *el örgin:ln anta: örgipen étitdim* 'I set up the throne of the realm at the junction of the Orkhon and Balıklığ (rivers) and rested(?) there' *Şu.* S 10 (the word is damaged only the -*rg-* being clear, but there is no other obvious reading): (*Xak.*) xıiii(?) *Tef.* *labıja* 'to stay, tarry' (at a place on a journey) *örge-* (*sic*) (and *örget-*) 339, 340.

D *ürkit-* Caus. f. of *ürk-*; 'to startle (someone *Acc.*); to scare (game, etc.) away'. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Türk* viii ff. *İrkB* 21 (*üd-*): Man. *neçe korkıt(t)ımız ürkit(t)ımız erser* 'if we have somehow frightened or startled people' *Chuas.* 87-8; *Xak.* xı ol koy: *ürkütti*: 'he scared (*naffara*) the sheep' (etc.) *Kaş.* I 263 (*ürküti:r, ürkütmek*): Çağ. xv ff. *ürküt-* (spelt) Caus. f.; *ram dādan* 'to scare, frighten', also spelt *hürküt-* *San.* 69r. 12; *hürküt-* (spelt) Caus. f., alternative form of *ürküt-* *ramānidan San.* 324v. 9 (quotn.): Kıp. xıiii *caffala* 'to scare away' *ürküt-* *Hou.* 39, 11: xiv ditto *Id.* 12.

D *irkil-* Pass. f. of *ırk-*; 'to be collected; to come together, assemble'. S.i.s.m.l. Cf. *ükül-, yığıl-*. *Xak.* xı sü: *tellim irkildi*: 'a numerous army assembled' (*ictama'a*); also used of any things that assemble until they are numerous (*katūra*) *Kaş.* I 249 (*irkilür, irkilme:k*): *KB* bilig kımıyā teg ol ney irkilür turur 'wisdom is like alchemy; it is a thing which accumulates' 310; *Xwar.* xiv *irkil-* 'to be collected' *Qutb* 60: Kıp. xiv *irkil- ictama'a Id.* 11: *Osm.* xiv ff. *irkil-* 'to assemble'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 388; *II* 545; *III* 380; *IV* 535.

D *ürkül-* Hap. leg.; Pass. f. (used only as an Impersonal verb) of *ürk-*. *Xak.* xı *ürkünç bolup ürküldi: waqa'ati'l-hazāhiz hattā nufira minhā* 'panic broken out so that (the people) scattered because of it' *Kaş.* I 250 (*ürkülür, ürkülme:k*).

D *irkle-* 'to trample on (something *Acc.*)'; Dev. N. fr. *ırk*, but the semantic connection is only metaph. The entries in *Kaş.* are mostly unvocalized but the *Uyg.* spellings of this verb and *irklet-* and the alternative form with prosthetic *y-* make the spelling certain. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *PP* 65, 5 (see E *ıtle-*): *Xak.* xı ol yérig irkledi: *wañ'a'l-ard* 'he trampled on the ground (etc.)'; dialect form (*luğa*) of *ikle:di* (misvocalized *ikle:di*): *Kaş.* III 443 (*irkle:r, irkle:mek*, all unvocalized); ol yérig irkle:di: same translation *Kaş.* I 287 (*ikle:r, ikle:mek* all unvocalized); *ikledi*: (*sic*) *me:niñ ađak körmēdip öğri: tuzak* 'my foot accidentally trod (*wañ'a*) on the hidden trap' I 380, 14; ol yérig yikle:di: same translation, in the dialect of those who converted *alif* into *yā*; the more correct form (*al-afsaḥ*) is *ikle:di* *III* 309 (*yikle:r, yikle:mek*): *KB* see *örkle-*.

D *örkle-* Den. V. fr. *örk*; 'to tether (a horse, etc. *Acc.*)' Survives in SW xx Anat. *örkle-*

örökle-/örökle-/örökle-/ürökle- *SDD* 1106, etc.; some of these forms and NE Tel. örö:lo-, NC Kır, ditto.; Kz. örele- are perhaps der. fr. örük. **Xak.** xı ol atıg örökle:di: 'he tethered (*sadda*) the horse to a stake with a long rope' *Kaş. III* 443 (örökle:r, örökle:me:k). **KB** (any *beg* who is prudent watches over his realm) *yağı boynı yançı üze öröklēdi* 'he crushes the enemy's neck and ties him down' 2016 (the Fergana MS. reads *iklēdi* 'trampled', and this, or *irklēdi*, makes better sense, and is prob. the correct reading): (xııı(?) *Tef. örökle:n-* 'to be fastened to (something *Dat.*')) Refl. f. 248 (*örökle:n-*); 340 (*ürökle:n-*, same quotn.); **Osm.** xvi örökle- translates Ar. words for 'to tether' in two dicts. *TTS II* 756; *IV* 629.

D irklet- Caus. f. of *irkle:-*; 'to make (someone *Dat.*) trample on (something *Acc.*)'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Man. *bés ajunuğ irkletip ozkurtuğuz* 'Thou hast saved us, making us trample on the five forms of existence' *TT III* 47; **Xak.** xı ol anar yér ikletti: 'he made him trample (*ayta'ahu*) on the ground' *Kaş. I* 265 (ikletür, ikletme:k, all unvocalized).

D erklen- Refl. Den. V. fr. *erk-*; 'to possess power or authority'. Survives only(?) in NW Kar. L., T. *R I* 781; *Kow.* 184. **Türkü** viii ff. Man. *él(İ)enmekim etöz meşis beged-mekim erklenmekim* 'my being a ruler, bodily pleasure, my being a *beg*, and my possession of authority' (have become very worthless and trivial in my sight) *TT II* 8, 43-4.

D irkin- Refl. f. of *irk-*; 'to collect (things) for oneself'. N.o.a.b.; *irkin-* 'to stop from hesitation or fright' *Red.* 293 is no doubt a Sec. f. of *ürkün-* (see *ürkünç*). **Xak.** xı ol *ö:zilpe: neğ irkindi*: 'he collected (*cama'a*) things for himself' *Kaş. I* 254 (*irkinür, irkinme:k*). **Çağ.** xv ff. *irkin-(-ür)* translated *qaşd u mayl eyle-* 'to be inclined towards', but in the supporting quotn. the meaning is clearly 'to collect' *Vel.* 52 (not in *San.* where *irk-* is described as *Rümi*).

VUD örğen- Refl. f. of *örge:-*; 'to rest' or the like. This seems the obvious etymological explanation of this word, although 'to be saturated' or the like would suit the context better. N.o.a.b. **Türkü** viii ff. Man. (then that good man) *kamağ özl tonı bastan* (*sic*, as usually in this text) *adağ(k)a tegi kanka iriğ(k)e örğenip* 'with his whole body and clothing from head to foot lying in blood and pus' *M I* 5, 12-14; *arığsızka örğennisin* (seeing himself) 'lying in filth' *do.* 6, 7-8.

D 1 ergür- contracted (cf. *ergüz, ergüz-*) Caus. f. of *erü:-*; 'to melt, dissolve (something *Acc.*); 'to macerate (something *Acc.*, in something *Dat.*)'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Man. (the fourth virtue of the Wind God is that he) *tum[ı]ğığ ergürer* 'melts what is frozen' *Wind.* 39-40; (the fifth that) *ıslığığ ergürer*

tarkarur 'he melts and dissipates heat' *do.* 46-7; **Civ.** *matu luğ suvka ergürüp* 'macerating citrons (l.-w.) in water' *H II* 22, 41; a.o. *do.* 24, 42; **Xak.** xı *yağ ergürdi*: 'he melted (*ağaba*) the fat' (etc.) *Kaş. I* 227 (*ergürür, ergürme:k*).

D 2 érgür- Caus. f. of 2 *ér-*; etymologically 'to cause (something) to reach or arrive', but except in Osm. with rather different meanings. Survived in Osm. until fairly recently, but now only in xx Anat. *ergör-/ergür-/ırkör-/ırgör-* *SDD* 544, 796. *Uyg.* viii ff. **Civ.** *erte kün tavrak buyan kıl aşnukan érgürü etözüñni közed* 'early in the morning swiftly do good deeds; seizing the first possible opportunity(?) preserve your body' *TT I* 171-3; *ürküürü buyan kıl TT VII* 28, 2 is prob. a misreading of *ergürü*: **Xak.** xı ol *aşka: ergürdi: adra'k-l-ta'am qabl an yanfalit* 'he got hold of the food before it went past him'; also used of anyone who gets hold of anything before it goes past him *Kaş. I* 227 (*ergürür, ergürme:k*). **Osm.** xiv ff. *ergür-/ırgür-(-érgür-)/erür-/ırür-(-érür-)* 'to make, or let (someone *Acc.*) reach (a place *Dat.*); to bring (something *Acc.*, to someone *Dat.*)', c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 275; *II* 395; *III* 263; *IV* 436.

D erksin- Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. *erk-*; 'to have power, or authority (over someone *Acc.* or *üze*)'. N.o.a.b. **Türkü** viii ff. Man. *él(İ)enmek erksinmek* 'to be a ruler and have authority' *M III* 16, 9(ii); a.o. *do.* 19, 14; *Uyg.* viii ff. Man.-A *M I* 27, 10 (*uğur*): **Bud.** *bursağ kuvrağ üze erksindimz erser* 'if we have exercised authority over Buddhist communities (Hend.)' *TT IV* 6, 45; a.o. *Pfahl.* 22, 3 (*uğur*); *USp.* 102a. 7-8; **Civ.** *şılavantılar seliler erksinip* 'the clergy and laity (l.-w.) having authority' (over certain properties) *USp.* 88, 26-7; **Kom.** xiv *barçaları erksindeçli* 'ruler over all' *CCG*; *Gr.*

D irkiş- Co-op. f. of *irk-*; 'to help to collect', etc. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xı ol *mağa: tawar irkişti*: 'he helped me to collect (*fı cam*) the property'; also for 'to compete'. *Kaş. I* 238 (*irkişür, irkisme:k*); *kelge:imet irkişür tacamma'a l'il-ityān* (the warriors) 'assembled to come' *I* 144, 10; 325, 11.

D ürküş- Co-op. f. of *ürk-*; 'to be completely panic-stricken'. Survives only(?) in NE Khak. **Xak.** xı *Kaş. I* 155, 19 (*anın*); n.m.e.: **Çağ.** xv ff. *ürküş-* (spelt) synonym (*murādif*) of *ürk-* in the sense of *ram kardan* 'to be frightened' *San.* 69r. 11.

D ergüz- contracted (cf. *ergüz, ergür-*) Caus. f. of *erü:-*. Survives only(?) in NE Tuv. *Uyg.* viii ff. **Civ.** *ölüg mişikniñ yakrısın ergüzüp* 'melting the fat of a dead wild cat' *H I* 57-8.

Tris. ERG

örökl: N./A.S. fr. *örü:*; 'situated above, high'. Survives only in most NE dialects 'örögli/örögü: *R I* 1219, 1221. *Uyg.* viii ff. **Civ.**

üstünki altınki tapladı örüki kođıkı sevindi 'those above and below were pleased, the high and the low were glad' *TT I* 128-9.

D eriglig P.N./A. fr. 3 erig(?); n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *sādhuvihāram* (damaged, but prob. reading) 'one who spends his life virtuously' edğü erigligig *TT VIII C.1: (Xak.) XIII(?) Tef. zahara* 'to appear (to someone, üze)' eriglig bol- 81 (belongs here?).

D ériglik Hap. leg. (but see örüglük); A.N. fr. 5 erig. Xak. x1 ériglik *farāhatu'l-davābb* 'liveliness in pack animals' *Kaş. I* 152.

D erüklük A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. 1 erük; survives in SW Osm. eriklik 'a plum orchard'. Xak. x1 erüklük *manbatu'l-xawx* 'a peach orchard' *Kaş. I* 152.

D irüklük A.N. fr. irük; n.o.a.b. Xak. x1 KB (if a *beg* does not perform the essential duties just mentioned) irüklük kirür éike anda basa 'disintegration sets in in the realm in due course' 5906.

D örüglük A.N. fr. örüg; 'calm, quietness', and the like. Survives in a word meaning 'an entertainment provided for a newly-arrived neighbour by earlier residents' noted as NC Kir. örüklük/örü:lük; Kzx. erulik (*sic*); SW xx Anat. örülük *SDD* 1118. See *Doerfer II* 590. Xak. x1 KB amulluk kerek erke kılkı opay, örüglük kerek begke tuğsa kün ay 'a man of upright character must be tranquil and a *beg* calm whether the sun or moon is rising' 325; a.o. 1988: (XIII?) *Tef. istawā* 'to rest' örüglüg bol- 81 (transcribed eriglik?).

D örüklüg P.N./A. fr. örük; 'plaited' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. as örüll/örüllü. Xak. x1 KB örüklüg saçı 'his plaited hair' 5825.

D erkliglik A.N. fr. erhlig; 'power, authority'. Survives only(?) in NC Kir. erktü:lük; Kzx. ériktilik. Xak. x1 KB tüzü nepke yetti bu erkliglikip 'Thine authority extends over all things' 9; XIII(?) *Tef. erkliglik* 'independence, arbitrary behaviour(?)' 83.

F örgesün 'thorn' a Mong. word (*Kow. 590, Halted* 114) is mentioned as such in *San*, but does not seem to have become a l.-w. in any Turkish languages; it is therefore very unlikely that this is the word in *H II* since these medicinal texts are almost certainly all anterior to XIII; it is perhaps a misreading of övkesin 'his lung'. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. kızıl örgesin name of a drug *H II* 34, 21: Çağ. xv ff. örkesün (spelt) in Mong. *xār* 'thorn', in Ar. called *şavk San. 71r. 20*.

D erksizlik A.N. fr. erksiz; 'lack of independence', etc. Survives only(?) in NC Kzx. ériksizdik and NW Kar. L. T. erksizlik *R I* 784. Xak. x1 KB körü barsa yaljuk bu erksizlikin 'if a man could see that he has no (real) freedom of action' (how could he behave so badly?) 1534.

Tris. V. ERG-

D 1 örgüçlen- Refl. Den. V. fr. 1 örgüç; 'to be lumpy, humped', etc. S.i.s.m.l. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A (of the sea) örgüçlenmeklig 'being rough' *M III* 9, 3 (ii); Xak. x1 suv örgüçlendi: *māca'l-mā* 'the water was covered with waves'; (here comes 2 örgüçlen-); and one says eşiş örgüçlendi: *şārati'l-qidr dāt uşfiya* 'the pot had a foot-stand' (i.e. not a spherical bottom) *Kaş. I* 312 (örgüçlenür, örgüçlenme:k); a.o. *I* 95 (1 örgüç).

D 2 örgüçlen- Refl. Den. V. fr. 2 örgüç. Xak. x1 kız örgüçlendi: 'the girl had a plait of hair' (*qunza'a vda dāfira*) *Kaş. I* 312 (örgüçlenür, örgüçlenme:k).

D érkeklen- Refl. Den. V. fr. érkek. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. (in a fragmentary calendar text) írke:klenür 'is masculine(?)' *TT VIII P.19: Xak. x1 suv erkeklendi: māca'l-mā* 'the water was covered with waves'; and one says anın ylini: erkeklendi: *iğsa'arra cilduğu* 'his skin was covered with gooseflesh'; *wa kadalika idā arā'l-racul raculiya* 'and also when a man shows virility' *Kaş. I* 315 (erkeklenür, erkekleme:k); in the first two meanings the word seems to be a muddle with 1 örgüçlen-).

D erigle:- Den. V. fr. 1 erig; noted only in the Hend. ötle:- erigle:- 'to advise'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *U III* 15, 11, etc. (ötle:-).

D erükle:- (érükle:-) Den. V. fr. 2 erük (érük); 'to tan (hides)'. Xak. x1 ter: erükle:di: *dağala'l-cild* 'he tanned the hide' *Kaş. I* 306 (erükler:, erükle:me:k); a.o. *I* 70 (2 erük): Kom. xiv 'tanned leather' eriklegen teri *CCG; Gr.*

D erüklen- Refl. Den. V. fr. 1 erük; pec. to *Kaş. Xak. x1 yıga:ç erüklendi* 'the tree bore peaches, apricots, or plums' *Kaş. I* 294 (erüklenür, erüklenme:k); a.o. *III* 348, 13.

D iriglen- Refl. Den. V. fr. 2 irig; survives only(?) in NC Kir. irden- 'to grow (in size or bulk)' *Yud. 370. Xak. x1 KB iriglendi ödle:k mapa tüğdi kaş* 'the times were harsh and frowned on me' 1586; (do not be angry if harsh words are addressed to you) *köni söz irig ol iriglenme öz* 'truth is harsh, do not be harsh yourself' 5775.

D erükse:- Hap. leg.; Desid. Den. V. fr. 1 erük Xak. x1 er erükse:di: 'the man longed (*tamannā*) for peaches, etc.' *Kaş. I* 303 (erükse:r, erükse:me:k).

D erksintür- Caus. f. of erksin-, but practically syn. w. it. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *adhipatim kṛtvā* 'making him a supreme ruler' erksintürmek kılıp *TT VIII A.7: şilādhipatī* 'the lord of uprightness' çaxşāpat erksindürme:klig *do. A.44*.

D erksire:- Hap. leg.; Priv. Den. V. fr. erk; 'to lack independence or authority'. Uyğ. viii ff. (gap) erksireyin (gap) *M II* 6, 8.

Dis. ARL

?E erle: Hap. leg.; the *alif* is unvocalized, but otherwise the word is quite clear; the translation suggests that it is a scribal error for *ergü*; q.v. **Xak.** x1 *bolşa: kimliş altun kümüş erle: éter* 'if a man gets gold and silver, *kađā yamhad waţan* 'so he establishes a residence' (and when he is settled in place he offers his worship to God) *Kaş. III* 251, 10.

D urluk 'seed' (for sowing); metaph. 'progeny, descendants'. Not definitely traceable earlier than XIII, the prob. earliest date of the Uyğ. texts quoted below. *Prima facie* A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. ur, but the only evidence for the existence of such a word is the entry in *Id.* below where *ur* may be a misunderstanding of *uru*; Sec. f. of **2 uruğ**. The likeliest explanation is that this is a crasis of *uruğluk*, q.v. Survives only(?) in NW Kar. L., T. *urluk/urlux R I* 1670; *Kow.* 275; *Kaz. orluk* and SW xx Anat. *urluk SDD* 1420. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (in the usual formula renouncing any further interest in a sold property; ourselves, our elder and younger brothers) *urlukumuz özlüğümüz* 'our progeny and blood relations' *UŞp.* 16, 15 ff. (*ağa* for 'elder brother' dates this document to XIII or later); similar phr. *do.* 57, 13 (*alıncı*); in a similar formula in *do.* 13, 12 the word used is *uruğum*; a.o. *do.* 21, 3 (*İnçü*): **Xwar.** XIV (looking with lust is) *zinâ urlukı* 'the progeny of adultery' *Nahc.* 350, 12: **Kom.** XIV 'seed' *urluk CCI*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** XIII *al-bidâr* 'seed for sowing' *urluğ (sic) Hou.* 9, 15: **Xiv** (*ur*: (v.l. *urzu*) *al-bazr* 'seed'); *urluk al-mu'add minhu li'l-za'* 'that (part of it) which is destined for sowing' *Id.* 10: xv *bazr* 'seed' *urluk Tuh.* 7b, 13.

D erlik A.N. fr. 1 *er*; 'manliness, virility'. S.i.m.m.l.g. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *erlik ked bolur* 'his virility becomes excellent' *H I* 78: **Xak.** x1 *erlik* 'virility' *Kaş.* I 104: **Çağ.** xv ff. *erlik* (and *erlenlik*) *erlik Vel.* 54 (quoth.); *erlik mardî wa âzâd mardî* 'manliness, liberty' (the latter ?confused with *erlik*) *San.* 100r. 14: **Xwar.** XIV *erlik* 'manliness, bravery' *Quth* 21; *erlik do.* 52: **Kom.** XIV (human) nature' *erlik CCG*; *Gr.*: **Osm.** XIV ff. *erlik* 'bravery', and occasionally 'virility' in several texts *TTS II* 392; *III* 260; *IV* 303.

D ürlüğ P.N./A. fr. 1 *ür*; 'everlasting'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *ürlüğ eñç nırvan balıklığ* 'dwelling in the city of everlasting peaceful *nırwāna*' *Suv.* 680, 18 (a text printed in the same volume as *Suv.*); a.o. *Suv.* 33, 4.

D örlem Hap. leg.(?); N.S.A. fr. *örle*: - **Xak.** x1 *KB toğardın batarka bir örlem yér ol* 'from east to west it is a distance which can be covered as a single stage(?)' 3706.

Dis. V. ARL-

D 1 arıl- Hap. leg.; the context seems to require that this should be taken as a Pass f.

of 1 *a:r-* although that is an Intrans. V.; 'to be tired'. If a Pass. f. of 2 *a:r-*, 'to be tricked'. **Türkü VIII** *I S 9, II N 7* (*alkın*).

D 2 arıl- Hap. leg.; a mere jingle used only in the phr. *arıl sarıl*- (see 1 *arıl*-) and without a separate existence; apparently different from *éril*-, q.v.

D éril- Hap. leg.; so spelt but ?*eril*-. *Prima facie* a mere jingle like 2 *arıl*-, but unlike that word entered separately with Aor. and Infin. Sec *seril*-. **Xak.** x1 *er érildi: serildi: ihtazza'l-racul min ğamm wa lâma nafsahu fihi* 'the man was shaken with grief and blamed himself for it' *Kaş. I* 196 (*érilür, érilme:k*).

D 1:ril- Pass. f. of 2 *1:r-*; lit. 'to be breached' and the like; metaph. (of the moon) 'to wane' (i.e. to have part of its visible surface cut off). N.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 *tam: 1:rildi: 'the wall (etc.) was breached' (in'alama); hence one says ay 1:rildi: 'the moon waned' (axađa'l-qamar fi'l-nuġşān) towards the end of the month Kaş. I 270 (1:rilür, 1:rilme:k): KB kün ök* (so read) *kör 1:rilmez tolu ok turur* 'the sun does not wane, it is (always) full' 825; *tolu erdi ayım 1:rildi tolu* 'my moon was full, the full (moon) has waned' 1071; *kuruğ kaldı orni 1:rildi işim* 'his place has remained empty and my fortunes have declined' 1576: XIII(?) *At. kamuğ tolgan 1:rlür* 'everything that waxes wanes' 199: **Kip.** XIV *1:ril- zâla* 'to wane' *Id.* 10.

D orul- Pass. f. of *o:r-*; 'to be reaped, mown'. Survives only(?) in NC Kir. **Xak.** x1 (in the same para. as *urul-*) *tarıġ oruldi: ħusida'l-zar* 'the crop was reaped' *Kaş. I* 194 (no Aor. or Infin.): **Çağ.** xv ff. *orul-* (by implication 'with o-') *diraw şudan* 'to be reaped' *San.* 67v. 15.

D urul- Pass. f. of *ur-*; 'to be put; to be struck', etc. (cf. *ur-*). No doubt s.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW Osm. *urul-*. **Xak.** x1 *er uruldi: 'the man (etc.) was beaten' (duriba); and one says térgi: uruldi: 'the table was put into position'; and one says tuğ uruldi: ħuribati'l- nawba wa hiya'l-ḫubul* 'the watch was beaten, that is the drums'; (*orul-* follows) *Kaş. I* 194 (*urulur; urulma:k*; verse): XIII(?) *At. ozakı urulmuş maṭal* 'a proverb cited of old' 164 (literal translation of Ar. phr. *duriba maṭal*); *Tef. urul-* 'to be put', etc. 331: XIV *Muh.(?) duriba urul-* Rif. 129 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. *urul-* ('with u-') *zada şudan* 'to be beaten' *San.* 67v. 16: **Xwar.** XIV *urul-* (1) (of a table) 'to be placed in position'; (2) (of a drum) 'to be beaten' *Quth* 199; (1) only *MN* 21: **Kip.** XV *duriba urul-* *Kav.* 26, 10 (mis-spelt *urun-*) and 13; *Tuh.* 86a. 13.

D örül- Pass. f. of 2 *ör-*; 'to be plaited' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Xak.** x1 *örğen örüldi: rumila'l-nis* 'the thong of the camel's girth was plaited' *Kaş. I* 195 (*örülür, örülme:k*; MS. in error -*ma:k*); **Çağ.** xv ff. *örül- bâfta şudan* 'to be plaited, twisted', etc. *San.* 67v. 16 (quoth.).

D ürül- Pass. f. of 1 ür-; 'to be inflated', and metaph. 'to swell, be distended'. S.i.s.m.l. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. (in the spring months) 1 iğaçlar sıçar ürülür 'the shrubs and trees swell and are distended' (as a man blows up a bladder) *Wind*. 21-2: Civ. *ka:rını ürü:lür* 'his stomach is distended' *TT VIII 18*; *karın ürülmekig kerilmekig* 'distension (Hend.) of the stomach' *II II 8*, 39; 10, 60: *Xak. XI er övke:sinde: ürüldi*: 'the man swelled (*intaḫava*) with anger'; and one says *ka:b ürüldi*: 'the bladder was inflated' (*nufixa*); and one says *o:t ürüldi*: 'the fire was blown up' (*nufixa*); both Pass. and Intrans. *Kaş. I 195* (prov.; no Aor. or Infin.); *bu er ol öpke:n ürülgem*: 'this man is constantly swelling with anger like a bladder' *I 158*; *xiii(?) Tef. ürül-* (of a trumpet) 'to be blown' 340: *Xwar. XIV ditto Nahc. 177*, 3: *Osm. XV to XVIII (only) ürül-* 'to be distended; (of a trumpet) to be blown' in several texts *TTS I 747*; *II 955*; *III 733*; *IV 805*.

D irla:- Den. V. fr. 1 ır:-; 'to sing, recite', and the like. S.i.m.m.l.g. Although often spelt with prosthetic y-, most early forms and the NE form irla- and NC Kir. ırda- show that this is secondary. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. ırlayu 'singing' (with a lovely voice) *U III 46*, 13; a.o. *TT X 144-5 (I ır-)*—*yırlap U III 75*, 11; *TT X 442*; *böğliyu yırlay*u 'dancing and singing' *I 41*, 21; *IV 8*, 36; o.o. *PP 70*, 2; 71, 1: *Xak. XI er yırladı: tağannā-l-racul uğmıya* 'the man sang a song' *Kaş. III 308* (*yırlar, yırla:ma:k*); a.o. *III 3*, 26 (*I ır:*): *xiii(?) Tef. irla-* 'to sing' 129: *XIV Muh. ğannā yırla-* *Mel. 29*, 11; *ırla:- Rif. 113*: *Çağ. xv ff. yırla-(-y) ırla-* *İel. 419* (quotn.); *yırla-* (spelt; 'with -ı-') *xvcanandagı kardan* 'to sing' *San. 349r. 9*: *Kom. XIV 'to sing' ırla- CCL, CCG*; *Gr. Kıp. XIII ğannā minā-l-ğınā ırla-(-gıl in error) Hou. 42*, 14: *XIV ırla- ğannā ld. 10*: *xv ğannā yırla- Tuh. 27a. 8*: *Osm. XIV ff. ırla-* (very rarely *yırla-*) 'to sing'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 355*; *II 502*; *III 344*; *IV 396*.

(DS) orla:- (orıla:-) abbreviated Den. V. fr. orı:-; 'to make a loud noise, shout', and the like. Survives only(?) in NE orla- Koib. 'to moo' *RI 1064*; *Khak. ditto* and 'to shout', which establishes -o- as against -u-. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *anta ok Bodisavt yağa katıg ünin orladı* 'thereupon the Bodhisavta elephant trumpeted loudly' *U III 58*, 5 (i): *Xak. XI er orıla:dı: şaha'l-racul wa raḫa'a 'aqratahu* 'the man shouted and raised his voice'; and one says *er orıla:dı: şalıfa'l-racul wa zāda fihi ani'l-ğāya* 'the man boasted and exaggerated greatly' *Kaş. I 309* (*orıla:r, orıla:ma:k*); *yırtıp* (so read) *yaka: orılayu: tamazgaḡal-curubān bi-avıl ma'a-lu* 'they tear their collars shouting at the same time' *I 189*, 2 (or possibly *orılayu:*): *xiv al-nidā 'to shout' orıulamak Mel. 38*, 1; *Rif. 124*.

D örle:- Dev. N. fr. 1 ör:-; 'to rise, go upwards' and the like. S.i.m.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes and extensions of meaning; in SW only in xx Anat. *SDD 1116*. *Xak. XI KB* (a man by virtue surpasses others) *üküş*

bolşa erdem er örlep uçar 'if he has many good qualities a man soars upwards' 2646; (the sun turned back to the earth and hid its face) *kalık meḡzi kiş teḡ bolup örledi* 'the colour of the firmament turned to sable and rose' (the world rubbed a coal-black colour on its face) 3836; o.o. 3840, 4889, 4967-8, 5677 (usually of stars, etc., rising): *Çağ. xv ff. örle-(-p) yokuşla- . . . ya'nı yokuşla ḡık-* 'to rise, go upwards' *Vel. 102* (quotn.); *örle-* (spelt) *bālā raftan* ditto *San. 70r. 7* (same quotn.).

D örlet- Caus. f. of örle:-; lit. 'to raise', but in the early period rather 'to rouse, disturb'. S.i.s.m.l. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. (passions, hatred, etc.) *örletür ertı tınıḡlarıḡ* 'have disturbed mankind' *TT III 34*: Bud. *bu muntaḡ nızvanılar turkaru amru örletser* 'if emotions like this constantly (Hend.) disturb him' *TT VI 74*; o.o. *Siv. 135*, 16-17 (emḡet-) 136, 17; *TT VI 61*, 374; *VII 40*, 38 etc.

D erlen- Refl. Den. V. fr. 1 er; (of a woman) 'to be married', cf. *evlen-* ditto (of a man). Survives only(?) in NC Kir. *erden-/erlen-* 'to display manliness, reach maturity'; cf. *erleş-*. *Xak. XI ura:ḡut erlendi: tazawaccatı'l-mar'a* 'the woman married' *Kaş. I 257* (*erlenür, erlenme:k*): *xiv Muh. al-muzawwara ır:erlenmiş Mel. 53*, 1 (*Rif. 149* begıl:ḡ): *Osm. XIV erlen-* (of a woman) 'to marry' in three texts *TTS I 273*; *III 259*.

D örlen- Refl. f. of örle:- 'to rise, climb', etc., esp. of heavenly bodies. Survives in some NE dialects and SE Türk. *Xak. XI bulut örlendi: naşa'atı'l-sahāba* 'the cloud rose'; it is better (*wa'l-ahsan*) to say (*I 6*) *örldi: Kaş. I 257* (*örlenür, örlenme:k*; verse): *Çağ. xv ff. örlen- ba-bālā bar-āmadan* 'to rise up' *San. 70r. 21* (with a quotn. about a dead donkey on whose bones the flesh reappeared; *Vel. 103* gives the same quotn. but mistranslates *örlendi örtüldi* 'was covered').

D erleş- Hap. leg.; Recip Den. V. fr. 1 er; cf. *erlen-*. *Xak. XI olar: ikli: erleşdi: tahārayā fi'l-rucūliya* 'the two of them competed in virility' *Kaş. I 239* (*erleşür, erleşme:k*).

D orlaş- (orılaş-) Co-op. f. of orla:-; 'to shout, etc. together'. Survives only(?) in NE Koib., *Khak. orlas-* (sic). *Xak. XI boḡun kamuḡ orlaşdı: şaha'l-qawm wa calabū* 'the people shouted and called out'; originally *orılaşdı: Kaş. I 239* (*orlaşur, orlaşma:k*).

Tris. ARL

PU aralı: Hap. leg.; the central vowel, if any, is unknown. Some meaning like 'nine months old', or 'with nine points to its horns' might be expected, but cannot be got out of the word as it stands; -ı:- is not a possible P.N./A. Suff. in Türkü. Probably corrupt or a foreign word. Türkü VIII ff. *tokuz aralı sığun keyik: men* 'I am a nine . . . maral deer' *İrkB 60*.

D aralık A.N. (sometimes Conc. N.) in -ılık fr. ara:-; s.i.a.m.l.g. in a wide range of mean-

ings. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. [ar]alıkta USp. 102a. 45; if correctly restored, prob. means 'in the intermediate state': Çaç. xv ff. aralığ (sic, but certainly A.N.) *wasaf wa miyân* 'centre, middle' San. 36v. 11 (quoton).

D Irülüg Hap. leg. (?); P.N./A. fr. Irüi: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. Irülüg edgü künke 'on an auspicious favourable day' M I 26, 21-2.

D ürlüklüg. P.N./A. fr. *ürlük, A.N. fr. 1 ür: 'everlasting, eternal'; cf. ürlüksüz. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *nityai-vānitya eva vā* 'whether eternal or transitory' ürlüklüg erse: yeme: ürlüksüz erse: yeme: TT VIII F.6; akıgış ürlüklüg paoşin etöz 'the stable eternal Sambhogakāya' (recompense body, Chinese *pao shên*.—Giles 8,731 9,813) Suv. 704, 15-16.

D ürlüksüz Priv. N./A. fr. *ürlük; 'transitory'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. TT III 142-3 (böğün-): Bud. akıgış ürlüksüz beş yapığış 'the five unstable, transitory attachments' Suv. 704, 14-15; o.o. TT VIII F.6 (ürülük); TT X 540 (yatlan-); U III 43, 7.

Tris. V. ARL-

D ara:la:- Den. V. fr. ara:; 'to be, or go, between; to mediate', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g., with some extended meanings. Xak. xı ol ikki: kiş: otra: ara:la:di: 'he made peace (şālahā) between the two people'; also 'he passed (cāwaza) between' them, or two things; and for 'making peace' (fi'l-şulh) ara:la:di: is also used, but this is a vulgar expression (lafzatu'l-āma) and the first is more correct (aşahh) Kaş. I 308 (ara:la:r, ara:la:ma:k): Çaç. xv ff. arala- (1) *tafaḥḥuş kardan* 'to investigate, examine'; (2) *dar miyân-i dü amr darâmadan wa miyânçigari kardan* 'to pass between two things; to act as mediator' San. 34v. 2 (quotns.): Ösm. xv aralayıp geç- 'to pass over' (a word in making a translation) TTS I 33; arala- 'to separate' (two people) III 32; 'to appear between' (two things) IV 33.

S orı:la:- See orla:-.

D örü:le:- Den. V. fr. örü:; in Kaş.'s meaning Hap. leg.; örüle-/örele- 'to rise' in several modern languages may be Sec. f.s of örle:-. Xak. xı ol könuğ örü:le:di: *dabaḥa'l-ğanam qā'imān* 'he slaughtered the sheep while it was standing' Kaş. I 309 (örü:le:r, örü:le-me:k).

D örletiş- Hap. leg. ?; Recip. f. of örlet-; 'to disturb one another'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Hüen-ts. 2095 (urundi:).

D urı:lan- Hap. leg.; Ref. Den. V. fr. 1 urı: Türkü VIII ff. üçünç kunçu:yr: urı:lanmı:ş 'his third wife had given birth to a male child' İrkB 5.

S orı:laş- See orlaş:-.

Dis. ARM

D orum N.S.A. fr. o:r-; survives in SE Türki 'harvest time' BŞ 763; NC Kır, 'a crop'. Xak. xı bür orum ot 'the quantity of grass that is reaped at one time' (*yuxtalā marrata(n)*) Kaş. I 75.

D örüm Hap. leg. (?); N.S.A. fr. 2 ör-; 'something plaited or woven'. Xak. xı KB 4768 (çüz).

D örme: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. 2 ör-; 'something plaited or spun' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. Xak. xı örme: saç *al-dafıra* 'a plait of hair' Kaş. I 129; ör: rme:saç ditto I 11, 27; xiv Muh.(?) *taḥbu'l-xargāh* 'the covering of a tent' ör:me: Rif. 180 (only; mis-spelt ör:me:); Çaç. xv ff. örme (spelt) *yak naw'-i rismanī ast ki ba-tariq-i nawār-i pahn mi-bāfand* 'a kind of rope which they spin in the form of a thick cable' San. 71v. 1.

D örmek Infın. of 2 ör- used as a Conc. N.; apparently 'a plaited, knitted or woven garment'. In NC Kır., Kzx. örmek now means 'a primitive loom' and in NW Kaz. ermek 'a garment of camel's hair' (hence Russian *armyak* 'a peasant's overcoat'). See Doerfer II 466. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. in a document relating to the delivery of various goods, mainly cloth, iki örmek iki ton 'two woven garments(?), two (made up) garments' USp. 31, 18; Çaç. xv ff. örmek *yak naw'-i şāl-i nāzūk ki az paşm-i şutur mi-bāfand* 'a kind of thin mantle woven from camel's hair' San. 71r. 27.

D örmen Conc. N. fr. 1 ör-; 'swelling' or the like. In TT VI there are v.l. ünmen (if genuine, a similar Dev. N. fr. ün-) and ömen (with the -r- elided). The latter became a l.-w. in Mong. meaning 'cancer, scirrhous tumour' (Kow. 536, *Haltod* 111). N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (that mortal in this world) *anığ körsüz uduz örmen kart yirip iğlig bolur* 'becomes a sufferer from evil ugly itches, swellings, ulcers, and pus' TT VI 443; Civ. (eighteen kinds of) örmen kart H II 20, 10; 22, 16.

Tris. ARM

D örümçek Conc. N. fr. örüm; 'spider'. Survives, more or less in this form, in NE, SE, and SW. In the medieval period an alternative word örmekç:; N.Ag. fr. örmek, appeared, and survives more or less in this form in NC, NW. This word was metaphorized to örgemçi which is first noted in Çaç. xv ff. Vel. 102; San. 71r. 21, and still survives in SC. See also I böğ. Xak. xı örümçek *al-'ankabūt* 'spider' Kaş. I 152; xiv Muh. *al-'ankabūt örümçik Mel.74.4*; örümçük Rif. 177; Xwar. xiv örümçük ditto Qub 124; Kom. xiv 'spider' örümçik CCG; Gr.: Kıp. xv 'ankabūt (böy and) örümçük Tuh. 25a. 13 (in margin, 'also örümçek'). Osm. xiv, xv örümçek in two texts TTS II 757; III 568: xviii örümçek (spelt) in Rūmī, 'ankabūt San. 71v. 2; örümçek in Rūmī 'ankabūt, also pronounced örmüçek do. 71v. 19.

PU(E) **arumdu:n** Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w.; in a section for words of the form *f'ālū* with -n attached and listed after -D- between **alu:ç:n** and **ura:ğun:n**; undoubtedly an error for **arudu:n**. **Xak. XI arumdu:n** 'a kind of dye' (*al-şibğ*) **Kaş. I 138**.

VU **urumday** Hap. leg.; morphologically obscure, perhaps l.-w. **Xak. XI urumday: al-hacaru'llađi yudfa' bihi madarratu'l-samm** 'a stone which is used to avert damage from poison' **Kaş. I 159**.

D **armakçı:** Hap. leg.; N.Ag. fr. Infinit. of 2 a:r-. **Türkü VIII** (because of the intrigues of the Chinese people and) **armakçı:s:n üçü:n** 'because of their deceit' **I E 6**.

?F **armağā:n/yarmağā:n** 'gift', and more specifically 'a gift brought back from a journey'. The word also exists in both forms in Pe., and, as there is no obvious Turkish etymology for either form, it is prob. one of the Pe. l.-w. in early Oğuz (see **ören**). Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **armağan**. See **Doerfer II 465**. **Oğuz XI armağā:n** 'a gift (*hadiya*) which a traveller who has prospered (*al-qādimu'l-gānim*) brings back from his journey for his neighbours'; there is another form (*luğā*), **yarmağā:n**, and this is more correct (*aşahh*) **Kaş. I 140** (in the MS. *aşahh* is mis-spelt *amuc*, and this has been taken as an alternative form for 'gift' by some editors): **Xwar. XIV armağan** 'gift' **Quth 10**; **MN 33**, etc.: **Kip. XIV İd. 23** (anuk); *al-hadiya armağā:n Bul. 5*, 7: xv ditto **Tuh. 37b. 10**; *ahdā* 'to give a present' **armağan ber-** **do. 5A. 11**.

D **ermegü:** 'lazy, slothful'; morphologically obscure; prima facie a Neg. Dev. N. in -gü-, but the semantic connection with **er-in-** makes this improbable. N.o.a.b.; cf. **ermegür-**. **Uyg. VIII ff.** Bud. **ayığka tavranur ermegü tñhlğar üçüs** 'lazy mortals who (nevertheless) hurry after evil are numerous' **TT VI 021-2**: Civ. (he suffers from dizziness, drowsiness and nausea and) **erme:kü** (gap) 'is listless(?)' **TT VIII I.8**: **Xak. XI ermegü: al-haslān** 'lazy' **Kaş. I 138** (prov.); similar provs. **I 42, 4** (*ēşik*); **70, 27**: **xiv Muh.(?)** (under 'horses') **al-bađi wa'l-mutawqaqif** 'sluggish and slow' **ermegü: (-g- marked) Rif. 171** (only): **Kip. XIII al-haslān** (opposite to 'lively' **ça:lit**) **erme:wü: Hou. 20, 10**.

VUF **ermelli:** 'swift horse, courser', or the like; l.-w. cognate to Tokharian B *ramer/rmer*, 'swift'. N.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII** (when he went hunting) **ermelli: teg ertü:** 'he was like a courser' **Iy. 9**; **Karluk yegren ermellig arkas:s:n sıxu: urtı:** 'he struck the Karluk chestnut courser and broke its back' **do. 21**.

Tris. V. ARM-

D **ermegü:r-** Intrans. Den. V. fr. **ermegü:**; 'to be lazy, indolent'. N.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII ff.** Man. (if we have not praised God well and perfectly) **korkmatın ermegürüp** 'because we do not fear him and are lazy' **Chuas. 211**;

erinp ermegürüp 'being indolent and lazy' **do. 255, 266**; a.o. **TT II 10, 94**: **Xak. XI <er> ermegür:rdi: takāsala'l-racul** 'the man was lazy'; also abbreviated to **ermegürdi: Kaş. III 349** (**ermegü:rer**, **ermegü:rme:k**).

Dis. ARN

aran originally 'a stable'. Survives in NC Kzx., NW Nog. and several minor dialects (**R I 251**) for 'cattle pen' and in SW xx Anat. 'tobacco barn' **SDD 109**. **Xak. XI aran** ('with back vowels') *al-āri* 'a stable' **Kaş. I 76**: **Çağ. xv ff. aran** (1) 'a row of stakes (*sixhā*) which they erect in game-paths for hunting purposes' (quotn.); (2) 'an enclosure (*muhawwata*) which they make for cattle to sleep in' **San. 36v. 15**.

D **eren** irregular Plur. of 1 **er**; properly 'men', but as in the case of **oğlān**, its true nature was forgotten quite early, and it was treated as a Sing. S.i.a.m.l.g. usually meaning 'real man, fighting man', and the like. **Türkü VIII eren** is fairly common but invariably follows a numeral or numerical expression like **az** 'few', which suggests that it was regarded more as a collective than a Plur. (which would not normally follow a numeral), e.g. **kañın xağan yeti yegirmi: eren taşıkmiş** 'my father the xağan and 17 men marched out' **I E 11, II E 10**; o.o. **I E 34**; **I E 40 (ükün-)**; **I N 9**; **I E 37**; **II S 11**; **Oğın 5**: **Uyg. VIII ff.** Man. **üç erenler (sic)** 'the three men' **TT II 16, 30-1**: Bud. **bēs yüz satığçı erenler** '500 merchants' **PP 22, 8**; **bēs yüz erenñli do. 28, 2**; **53, 6**; **yüzlüg erenler (sic)** 'distinguished people' **TT VII 40, 75-6**: **O. Kır. ix ff. yüz eren Mal. 10, 2** (dubious, text corrupt): **Xak. XI eren al-ricāl** 'men'; an irregular Plur. (*cam' šadd*) **Kaş. I 76**; o.o. **I 74 (oğul, q.v.)**; **I 229 (ürpeş-)** and over 20 others, in nearly all of which the word is certainly Plur.: **KB ajunda ne yağılı eren tuğdı kör** 'see what kind of men are born in the world' **234**; a.o. **279**: **xiii(?) At. eren** (rather broadly) 'man-kind' **89, 90, 93, 373**: **Tef. erenler** 'human beings, men (not women)' **80**: **xiv Rbğ. erenler** 'men; husbands' **R I 758** (quotns.); **Çağ. xv ff. San. 90r. 16** (1 **er**): **Xwar. XIV erenler** ('brave') men' **Quth 21**: **Osm. XIV ff. eren** (1) 'male' (not female); (2) 'real man, hero'; (3) 'man of experience'; c.i.a.p. normally as Sing.; **erenler**, too, is common **TTS I 271**; **II 380 ff.**; **III 257**; **IV 302**.

érin 'lip', sometimes specifically 'the lower lip', and metaph. 'the lip of a cup'. S.i.a.m.l.g. as **érin, erin, irin**, but almost obsolete in SW where 'lip' is normally **Az., Tkm. dodak**; **Osm. dudak**. **Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A ol küllüp** (?read *küllünç*) **érni** 'that smiling(?) lip' **M I 10, 8**: **Man. TTT II 16, 15 (ađurt)**: Bud. **üstün altın érinleri** 'his upper and lower lips' **U IV 30, 52-3**; a.o. **Šuv. 595, 17**: Civ. **on yağıda érin ikin ara** 'on the 10th of the month (the soul) is between the two lips' **TT VII 20, 14-16**; **érin üzə meñ bolsar** 'if there is a mole on the lip' **do. 37, 9** (**USp. 42, 8**): **Xak.**

xı *érin al-şafa* 'lip' *Kaş. I 77*; *érin*: *şafatuhu* *do. 70, 24*; XIII *Tef. erin* 'lip' 81: *Çağ. xv ff. érn(-ig) müşlaq alt dudak* 'specifically the lower lip' *Vel. 52* (quotns.); *érn labb* 'lip' *San. 100r. 21*, (1) (quotns.); *Xwar. xiv érin* 'lip' *San. 100r. 21*, (60) (*érin*); *MN121*, etc.: *Kom. xiv* 'nostril, gums' (*sic*) *erin CCI*; *Gr.: Kip. xiii al-şafa eren* (*sic*)? *Hou. 20, 4*; *xiv érin al-şafa* *Id. 12*; *xv şafa* (*dodak* and) *érin Tuh. 20b. 6*.

D irig Conc. N. fr. Irk:-; 'pus'. S.i.a.m.l.g. (in SE *Türki jirig*). *Türkü viii ff. Man. kan irig* 'blood and pus' *M I 5, 10*, and *14*; *6, 4*; *Bud. yirig aşığlar* (demons) 'who eat pus' *U II 61, 9*; o.o. *TT VI 443 (örmen)*; *X 549*; *Civ. H II 26, 85 (ak-)*; *Xak. xı irig al-qih wa'l-sadid* 'pus' (Hend.) *Kas. I 135*; a.o. *III 59, 18 (1 yüz-)*; *xiii(?) Tef. irig* 'pus' 126; *xiv Muh.(?) al-qih irig Rif. 139* (only); *Xwar. xiv ditto Nahc. 331, 12*; *Kip. xiii (al-şafa) Iren(?) wa hwa'al-qih Hou. 20, 4*; *xiv irin al-qih wa'l-midda* ('pus') *Id. 12*; *xv al-qih irin Kav. 61, 12*; *Tuh. 20a. 1*; *Osm. xviii irig* (spelt) in *Rümi, çirk wa rim* 'mucus, pus'; in *Ar. midda and çirk San. 100v. 4*.

orun (*oron*) originally 'place', and more specifically 'high place, throne'; the first is quite clear in phr. like *yér: orun* 'a place' (Hend.) and the second in phr. like *linxwa orun* 'lotus throne'; also used abstractly in phr. like *orninta*: 'in place of (something else)'. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *oron* 'throne' (*Haenisch 126*), later 'place, country, province', and other meanings (*Kow. 447*, *Halted 82*). S.i.a.m.l.g., but not current in Osm. after about XVI until revived recently. *Türkü viii ff. Man. orninta kamsat(t)ımız erser* 'if we have overthrown (the) four kinds of gods from their thrones' *Chuas. 187-8*; *men keltim ornuma olurum* 'I have come and seated myself on my throne' *TT II 8, 74*; *Uyg. viii ff. Man. tınguluk orunta* 'in a place of rest' *TT III 110*; o.o. *do. 12 (eñç-gülüğ)*; 139 (*ađalığ*)—*ol orunka oluru yarlıkadı* 'he deigned to sit on that throne' *M III 34, 5* (ii); *Bud. Sanskrit āsana* 'seat' *tölet orun (sic) üze: TT VIII D. 12*; *linxwa orun* 'lotus throne' *TT V 12, 126*, etc.; o.o. *Siv. 182, 6-7 (örü-)*; *U III 43, 29 (bez-)*, here 'bed')—(King Mahārati) *törtin sığar yér orunuğ ıymış basmış* 'subdued (Hend.) countries in all parts of the world' *Usp. 607, 14-15*; o.o. of *yér orun Hüen-ts. 94, 149, 177*; *Civ. ig oronla:rında*: 'on sick-beds' *TT VIII L.25 A*; (if) *orunun yégin kılmayın* 'I do not provide him with lodging and food' *Usp. 98, 20-1* 'place' *H II 6, 14*; *8, 21 (ötgürgü)*—*borlukunıñ orında borluk tilese* 'if (you) want (another) vineyard in place of your vineyard' *Usp. 24, 7-8*; similar phr. *do. 84, 3*; *Xak. xı orun maqđı or mahān* 'place' *Kaş. II 72, 4* (*kopur-*); 177, 25 (*turğur-*); *III 430, 9* (*kopurt-*); *kara: orun al-qabr* 'the grave', meaning 'the dark place' (*al-maqđı* 'u'l-muẓlim) *III 221, 23*; *KB orun* 'place' is common, e.g. *orun ol törtütl orun yok apar* '(God) created places, but has no place himself

19; *ata orni atı oğulka kalır* 'the father's place and name remains for the son' 110; *xiii(?) KBPP pādīshāh ornıpa tutmuş turur* 'he took him for the position of monarch' 32; a.o. 33, but in 34 *yérinde*; *At. 212* (*umunç*); *Tef. orun* 'place, seat', etc. 238; *xiv Muh. al-maqām* 'place' o:*run Rif. 179* (*Mel. 76, 1 yér:*; *Çağ. xv ff. orun*) *orn* these two words mean *maqām ve cāygāh* 'place' (Hend.) (quotns.); *orn-* (-iğa 'with o-') *anuy yerine badal ma'nāsına* 'in his place' in the sense of substitution (quotns.) *Vel. 99*; *orn* (spelt) *cā wa mahān* (quotns.); also used in the sense of substitution (*i'wad*) as one says in Persian 'so-and-so was given in place of (*ba-cā-yi*) so-and-so' *San. 71 v. 5*; *orun cā wa mahān* (quotn.), when followed by a vowel suffix *orn* as stated above *do. 71 v. 19*; *Xwar. xiv* (your father's) *orni* 'place' *Nahc. 14, 5*; *Kom. xiv* 'place' *orun CCG*; *Gr.: Kip. xiv orun mahān wa ğayruhu* *Id. 11*; *Osm. xiv to xvi orun* 'place' in several texts *TTS II 736*; *III 549*; *IV 612*.

F ören 'bad, ruined'; as *Kaş.* says a corruption of Persian *wayrān*, which occurs as a l.-w. in several modern languages in its original or a corrupt form, e.g. NC Kır., Kzx. *oyran/oyron*. The latest trace of *ören* is in *Osm. Sami 200*, where it is described as 'obsolete'. *Oğuz xı ören al-radi min kull şay* 'bad of anything; I consider this to be taken from the Per. word *wayrān* 'ruined' (*al-xarāb*); the *Oğuz* when they mixed with the Persians (*ixtalaḡat bi'l-furs*) forgot many Turkish words and used Pe. words instead; this is one of them *Kaş. I 76*; *Osm. xiv to xvii ören* 'ruined, desolate' in several texts *TTS I 568*; *II 755*.

F(E) üren the Mongolian word *üren* 'seed, fruit, progeny' (*Kow. 577*, *Halted 126*) occurs as a l.-w. in several NE languages and NC Kır. It has also been read in *Türkü viii ff. Man. üren yaşarur yađılır* 'the seed turns green and spreads' *M III 20, 10-11* (i), but it is said that the text is very difficult to read, and there is no reasonable doubt that this word is a misreading of *evlın*.

ürüg 'white' in a general sense, cf. *I a:k*. Very common down to XI but almost obsolete thereafter. Survives in Yakut *ürüg* 'white' (*Pek. 3178*), and perhaps NC Kır. *ürüg barağ* 'dawn' and SW xx Anat. *ürün* 'milk, yağurt' *SDD 1436*. Sporadic *Uyg.* spellings *yürüg* are unlikely to represent an earlier form. *Türkü viii ürüg kümüşin* 'his white silver' *II N 11*; a.o. *T 48 (altun)*; *viii ff. ürüg esri*: 'white dappled' *İrkB 4* ('falcon'); 41 ('cow' and 'bull calf'); o.o. *do. 5, 20*; *yürüg taş* 'white stone' *Toy. 5* (*ETY II 57*), a.o.o.: *Uyg. viii ff. Man.-A yürün tonluğ dındarka* 'to a white-robed Elect' *M III 30, 10-11*; *ürüg M I 22, 4* (ii); *Bud. yürüp yipin yaruk yaşuk* 'white and violet light (Hend.)' *TT V 4, 12*; o.o. *PP 42, 2* (*eğir-*); *TT V 6, 47*; *U IV 30, 51-2*, etc.: *Civ. ürüg yérliğ* (a mattress) 'with a white ground' (and coloured

ornamentation) *USp.* 79, 6; *yürüp bulit* 'a white cloud' *TT I* 4; o.o. *TT VII* 13, 29; *HI* 91, etc.: **O. Kir.** ix ff. *ürümümiz kara:miğ* 'azdim' 'I strayed from(?) my white and black (livestock?)' *Mal.* 11, 3; (my kinsmen, my children) *ürügüm kara:m* *do.* 45, 7; **Xak.** xi *ürün al-abyad* 'white' of anything, in *Oğuz* (1) **ak:** *ürüg al-kudba* 'the white crescent in a finger-nail', that is *al-füfa* (ditto) in the nails of young people; one says *tırnak ürügl:* *bayadu'l-zufur* *ürüg huluwânul-kâhin* 'a fortune-teller's fee'; one says *elüg ürüpl:* *bê:r* 'give the fee' *Kaş.* I 134; three o.o.: *KB ürün* 'white' is common, e.g. (putting off my widow's weeds) *ürüg keđtim* as 'I have put on (a garment of) white ermine' 84; o.o. 881, 1103 (1 *saç*), 1319, 3840 (ertini), 5640, 6622: *xiii(?) At.* (the prophets have) *ürün yüz* 'white (i.e. shining) faces' 25; *Tef. ürün* 'white' (hair, light) 250 (*örün*). **Çağ.** xv ff. *ewrüng* (so spelt) *rûşan wa mirânî wa hawâ-yi şâf* 'shining, bright, clear weather' *San.* 53v. 1: **Kip.** xiii *al-laban muṭlaqâ* 'milk' in general *ür-rün Hou.* 16, 11.

D I erinç like **erki** and **erken**, q.v., a very archaic der. f. of **I er-**; its particular function (see v. *G. ATG*, para. 359) seems to be to make statements in which it is included less than categorical, and it is usually best translated 'presumably, supposedly', and the like. **N.o.a.b.** *Türkü viii* (their *xagans* were wise and tough) *buyruki: yeme: bilge: ermiş erinç alp ermiş erinç* 'their officers, too, were presumably wise and tough' . . . **an:** *üçün élig ança: tutmuş erinç* 'and for this reason apparently they thus held the realm' *IE 3, II E 4*; a whole string of similar phr. follows *IE 5, II E 5*, 6; *IE 11, II E 10*; o.o. *IE 24, II E 20* (ol); *IE 26*; *II E 35*; *Ix. 23* (ülüg); *Uyg.* viii ff. **Bud.** (I have done evil) *bilip kilmadım erinç* 'but not, I think, done it knowingly' *U II* 87, 59; *kayım xan bođun tillipe korkup inça yarlıkadı erinç* 'my father the *xan* apparently gave this order because he feared what the people might say' *PP* 11, 1-3; o.o. *do.* 10, 1; 45, 5; **Xak.** xi *erinç* a Particle (*harf*) meaning *la'alla* 'perhaps', hence one says of *keldi: erinç* 'he has perhaps come' *Kaş.* I 132; similar entry, but *bardı:* 'he has (perhaps) gone' *III* 449; o.o. *I 46*, 20 (*kanık*); *III* 65, 12 (*uğrağ*); 245, 18; 309, 11: *KB ölüm buzmağınça buzulmaz erinç* 'until death destroys him, he will presumably not be destroyed' 882; o.o. 2062-4, 3739.

SF 2 érinç/érinç See **erej**.

D Irinç (?érinç): **N./A.S.** fr. *irín-*; 'wretched, miserable, unhappy'. **N.o.a.b.:** see *irínçü*. *Türkü viii* ff. **Man.** *irinç boldırlar* 'they became miserable' *M III* 6, 3 (1); 7, 6-7 (ii): *Uyg.* viii ff. **Man.-A** *irinç kişl oğlu* 'miserable mortals' *M I* 9, 7; **Man.** (gap) *irinç kılıp ölürtim* 'I have made . . . miserable and killed them' *TT II* 15, 2-3; o.o. *TT III* 25, 48; **Bud.** (you will encounter dreadful dangers, and die, and) *bizni irinç kılğaysız* 'make us

unhappy' *PP* 18, 6; o.o. *U II* 4, 6 (*inağsız*); 29, 14; *U III* 10, 4 (*kolunguçı*); 16, 21 (*inağsız*); 36, 20; *TT IV* 10, 13 (2 *yarlığ*); 12, 44 (ol); *Suv.* 448, 2: **Xak.** xi *Kaş.* I 132; *III* 449 (?; *erej*).

D urunç 'bribe'; the only modern survival is **SW xx Anat.** *örünç SDD* 1118, noted in one village only; if it can be assumed that this is a mispronunciation, the obvious explanation of this word is to take it as a **Dev. N.** fr. **urun-** in the sense of 'something put down'. Cf. **urunçak.** **Xak.** xi *urunç al-rişwa* 'a bribe' *Kaş.* I 132; *III* 449 (duplicate entries); o.o. *I* 354, 9 (1 *aç-*); *III* 217, 1: *KB urunç alsa häcib bulur beg küllün* 'if the minister takes bribes, the ruler becomes a laughing-stock' 2442; *urunç almasa* (so read) 'he should not take bribes' 2506; o.o. 2443, 4144; xiv *Muh.* (?) *al-rişwa urunç Rif.* 188 (only; also *raş wa barjala* 'to bribe' (Hend.) *urinç-la:-* 109); *al-rişwa* 'to bribe' *urıncılamak Mel.* 39, 3; *Rif.* 126.

D ornağ **Conc. N.** fr. *orna:-*; 'place, seat'. A rare word which survives only in **NC Kir.** **orno:** described by *Yud.* as the **N.A.C.** of *orna:-* and possibly **NE Tel.** *urna* 'insert, insertion' *R I* 1667. *Uyg.* viii ff. **Bud.** *arığ simek orunda söğüt altında [tüne]riğ ornağ tutunmuş erür* 'he took for himself a dark(?) seat under a tree in a place in the jungle' *USp.* 105, 10-12: **Civ.** *ig ağıriğ ornağ tutkalır* 'diseases (Hend.) promptly occupy the place' *TT I* 167-8; xiv *Chin.-Uyg.* *Dict. chuang* 'bed' (*Giles* 2,778) *lornuğ* (*sic*) *R I* 1064; *ornuk Ligeti* 188 (the latter could be a **Dev. N./A.** in **-uk** (Pass.) from *orna:-*).

erpe:k 'finger'. Survives only as **erkek** in most **NE** languages including **Khak.** and **Tuv.**, elsewhere displaced by **barmak** (**parmak**) which is noted in this meaning in all medieval languages:—*Muh.*, *Çağ.*, *Xwar.*, *Kom.*, *Kip.*, and *Osm.* *Türkü viii* ff. **Man.** on *yılan başlığ erkekin* 'with ten snake-headed fingers' *Chuas.* 54: *Uyg.* viii ff. **Man.** *erpeki* 'her fingers' *M II* 11, 22; **Bud.** *atsız erpek* 'ring finger', *kıçlığ erpek* 'little finger', *qrtun erpek* 'middle finger', *yanar erpek* 'index finger', *uluğ erpek* 'thumb' *TT V* 8, 54-7; 12, 119-20; *suk epreki* (*sic*) 'index finger' *U II* 46, 71-2 (*eg-*); a.o. *TM IV* 253, 65-6: **Civ.** *uluğ erpek TT VII* 37, 12 (*USp.* 42, 11): **Xak.** xi *ernek al-işbi* 'finger', dialect form of *erpe:k* *Kaş.* I 104; *erpe:k* (*sic*, in chap. containing dissyllables) *al-işbi* I 121 (prov.); o.o. *I* 248, 5 (*oğrul-*); *III* 130 (1 *su:k*); *III* 443 (*sörple:-*); xiv *Rhğ.* *ernekler ucında* 'at the tips of the fingers' *R I* 787; *Muh* (?) *ra'su'l-işbi* 'finger-tip' *erpe:k* (spelt in error with *qaf*) *Rif.* 141 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *ernek anguşt ki ba'-arabi* 'ibârat az banân bâğad' 'finger', which is one meaning of *banân* in *Ar. San.* 37v. 5 (in 121r. 25 *anguşt* is also used to translate *barmak*).

VU? **D ürpe:k** **Hap.** leg.; prob. **Dev. N.** fr. **ürpe:-* **Den. V.** fr. *ürüp*. **Xak.** xi *ürpe:k*

(sic, in chap. containing dissyllables) *al-caşş* 'plaster, gypsum' *Kaş. I* 121.

?D *erġen* 'bachelor'; possibly contraction of *erlingen* 'one who is habitually lazy' fr. *erīn*-. Survives only (?) in SW Osm. *erġen*; there are several words for 'bachelor' in other modern languages, the commonest being *boydak*. *Xak. xī erġen* (sic, in chap. containing dissyllables) *er al-raculī-l-'azab* 'a bachelor' *Kaş. I* 117 (prov.): xiv *Muh. (?) al-'azab* (opposite to *al-muta'ahhil ewli:g*) *erġen Rif. 153* (only): *Kip. xīīī al-'azab minā-l-ricāl erġen Hou. 25, 4*; xv *'azib erġen Tuh. 24b. 19*; Osm. xiv ff. *erġen* 'unmarried'; c.i.a.p. *TTS II* 390; *III* 259; *IV* 303; xviii *erġen in Rūmī* 'an unmarried man or woman' *San. 37r. 26*; *erġen in Rūmī, 'azab, ġayr muta'ahhil do. 100r. 5*.

Dis. V. ARN-

D *arin*- Refl. f. of *arī*-; 'to cleanse oneself'. S.i.a.m.l.g., with some metaph. meanings. *Uyğ. viii ff.* Bud. (if those mortals) *ol antağ ağır ayığ kılınçların arınmak* 'wish to cleanse themselves from those so grievous evil deeds' *Siw. 141, 2-4*; *Xak. xī er arındı: ista'āba-l-racul wa ġtasala* 'the man wiped his backside and washed himself'; and one says *er arındı: nawwara-l-racul wa ista'āna ay halāqa 'ānatahu* 'the man applied deplorative and shaved his pubes' *Kaş. I* 201 (*arınur-, arınmak*); *arığ* 'clean' is derived fr. *arin*: *ne:ḡ* 'the thing was clean' (*nawṣa*) *I* 12, 23; *xīīī (?) Tef. arin-* 'to cleanse oneself' 58; *Kom. xiv arin-* (1) 'to be clean' *CCG* (quotn.); (2) 'to clear oneself of an accusation' *CCI*; *Gr. 42*; *Kip. xiv arin- taṭahhara* 'to cleanse oneself' *Id. 10*; Osm. xiv ff. *arin-* 'to cleanse oneself; to clear oneself of something'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 37; *II* 52; *III* 35; *IV* 37.

?D *erīn-* (?*erīn-*) 'to be lazy, indolent'; morphologically a Refl. f. but with an inexplicable semantic connection with *ermegü*-. S.i.a.m.l.g. as *erīn-/erīn-/irīn* which suggests an original *erīn*-. See also *erīnçig*. *Türkü viii ff.* Man. *Chuas. 255, 266* (*ermegür-*): *Xak. xī er i:şka: erindı: takāsala-l-racul lī-l-amr mustarḥiṣa(n) lahu* 'the man was lazy (or dilatory) about the affair because he was uneasy about it' *Kaş. I* 201 (*erīnür, erīn-me:k*); *KB erīnmez kılur barça yalḡuk* 'işl' 'he does all the work of a man without idling' 2462; *Kip. xv takāsala erīn- Tuh. 9a. 12*; Osm. xiv to xvi *erīn-* 'to be lazy' in several texts *TTS I* 271; *II* 391; *III* 259.

D *irīn-* (?*erīn-*) Refl. f. of *īr-* (?*er-*); 'to be miserable, unhappy'. In view of the der. f.s. *irīnç, irīntür-* there is no doubt about the existence of this word, but occurrences are scarce, and there is some possibility of confusion with *yerīn-*, q.v. *Uyğ. viii ff.* Man. *irīnür M II* 12, 3 (i) (*kut*): Bud. *köḡli yirindi* (sic) 'his mind was distressed' *PP* 68, 5 (belongs here) ?).

D *urun-* Refl. f. of *ur-*; with a wide range of meanings derived from the two basic meanings

of *ur-* 'to put', and 'to strike'. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Xak. xī ol ö:zin urundı* 'he beat (*daraba*) himself in penitence for what he had done'; also used for 'to pretend to beat'; and one says *er suvluk urundı: ta'ammama-l-racul* 'the man put on a turban' and *ura:ḡut būrūnçuk urundı: ixtamaratī-l-mar'a* 'the woman put on a veil' *Kaş. I* 201 (*ururunur, urunma:k*); *KB kişilik üçün at urundı kişl* 'a man has acquired a reputation for humanity' 1600; *xazīna urunsa* 'if he builds up a treasure' 1926; o.o. 135 (*sevlt*), 2184, 2399, 3751, 5893—*urundı* 'he beat himself' (in mourning) 6292; *Çağ. xv ff. urun-* (spelt) *xwud-rā ba-in u ān zadan* 'to bump against one thing or another' *San. 67v. 23* (quotn.): *Kip. xiv zalama* 'to oppress, injure' *urundı* (but other conjugational forms are translated *zulm et-*) *Bul. 60r*: xv *urun- inḡaraba* 'to beat oneself' is used as a model conjugation *Tuh. 58b. ff.*; Osm. xiv ff. *urun-* 'to put on (something, esp. a crown)' is fairly common *TTS I* 726; *II* 930; *III* 713; *IV* 786.

D *örün-* Hap. leg. ?; Refl. f. of *īr-*. *Xak. xī er siki: öründı: na'a'ā-l-racul* 'the man's penis was erect' *Kaş. I* 201 (*örünür, örün-me:k, sic in MS.*).

D *orna-* Den. V. fr. *orun*; 'to take one's place, establish oneself (somewhere *Dat.* or *Loc.*)', with some extended meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW only *Tkm. Xak. xī men bu: yērde: orna:dım* 'I settled down (*tawaṭṭu*) in this place'; and one says *orna:dı: ne:ḡ* 'the thing was put (*tamakkana*) in a place and rested there' (*istaqarra*); and *kün: orna:dı: 'the sun set' (ġābat) Kaş. I* 288 (*orna:r, orna:ma:k*); *KB ajun tındı ornap bu xakan üze:* 'the world was at rest when this ruler ascended the throne over it' 93; *xīīī (?) Tef. orna-* 'to ascend the throne; to establish oneself' 237; *Çağ. xv ff. orna-* (spelt) *cā giristan wa cā kardan* 'to take a place, to find a place' *San. 70r. 23* (quotns.); *Xwar. xiv orna-* 'to be situated, to dwell' *Qutb* 118; *Kom. xiv 'to dwell' orna- CCG*; *Gr. Osm. xv orna-* 'to establish oneself, settle' in two texts *TTS II* 735; *III* 548.

D *ornat-* Caus. f. of *orna-*; 'to put (something *Acc.*) in (its place *Dat.*)', with some extended meanings. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak. xī men ne:ḡ ornattım waḡa tu'l- say mawḡi'ahu* 'I put the thing in its place' *Kaş. I* 266 (*ornaturmen, ornatma:k*); *xīīī (?) KBPP wazir ornıḡa ornattımş turur* 'he has put him in the position of vezir' 33 (v.l. in Vienna MS., other MSS. *kodmış*); *Tef. ornat-* 'to put' 238; *Çağ. xv ff. ornat-(t)l bir nesneyi bir yere ur-, berkişdür- ve saṅc- ve mıxla-* 'to put something somewhere, to fasten, transfix and nail it' *Vel. 103*; *ornat-* Caus. f., *cā dādan* 'to place'; also metaph. *muḡkam kardan* 'to fasten' *San. 70v. 9* (quotns.); *Xwar. xiv ornat-* 'to put, place' *Qutb* 118, *Nahc. 427, 12*; *Kip. xv tamakkana* ditto *ornat-* *Tuh. 9a. 9*; Osm. xiv and xv *ornat-* (1) 'to lay down

(laws)'; (2) 'to put in place, fasten'; in several texts *TTS I* 549; *III* 548.

D **or-nan-** Refl. f. of **or-na-**; 'to place or instal oneself; to be placed or installed, and the like. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. (the monasteries) **nom kutı teğriniŋ ornaŋusı** 'where the divine majesty of the (true) doctrine is established' *M I* 27, 31-2; (hitherto) **meniŋ kögüüm neŋ ornanmam** 'my mind has not been at all stable' *M II* 8, 40-1: *Uyg.* viii ff. Man. (may the spirits of previous rulers, etc.) **teğri el(i)ğimiz iduk kut üze ornanmakı bolzun** 'rest upon our divine king the Iduk kut' *M III* 35, 19-20: Bud. (the new house) **ıyesine kutadıur kutluğun kılıhın ornanur** 'brings the favour of heaven to its owner and is established auspiciously (Hend.)' *TT VI* 100-1; (part of a royal title) **uluğ kut ornanmış Pfahl. 22, 2**: Civ. **üşkünde teğridem kut buyan utmak yeğedmek kentün ornanđı** 'holy divine favour, virtue, victory, and success have established themselves in your presence' *TT I* 1-3; **etözünde ayağ çilteğ ornaŋu bérđı** 'honour and respect have firmly established themselves on you' *do.* 114-15; in the translations of Chinese calendars the term *ting* 'to be fixed, settled' (*Giles* 11,248) is translated **orannamak TT VII** 11, 5: *Osm.* xiv and xv **or-nan-** 'to be established, placed' in two texts *TTS III* 548; *IV* 615.

S **ürper-** See **ürüper-**.

D **or-naş-** Co-op. f. of **or-na-**; s.i.m.m.l.g. w. a rather wide variety of meanings; rare in the early period. *Uyg.* viii ff. Chr. **ey** (so read?) **ilki teğri uruğı nom kutı ornaşgusı Maryamka** (so read?) **yükünser tapınar** 'if he worships (Hend.) Mary(?) who provided a place (in her womb) for the first-born of God, the majesty of the (true) doctrine' *M III* 49, 9-12 (ii) (translation tentative, the text has *madmam* marked as uncertain, but *Maryam* makes good sense): **Çağ. xv ff. ornaş- (-ıp) oturuş- ve berkiş-** 'to sit together, to be firmly established' *Vel.* 103; **ornaş- bā yak diğar cā kardan** 'to find places together' *San.* 70v. 7 (quotn.)

Tris. ARN

VU?D **uruğu** 'flag, standard'. Although it is common in the early period as an element in P.N.s, there is no early occurrence as a N., but see **urupuluğ**. The medieval words below are clearly related, and may even be intended to represent this actual word since in these texts *ğayn* is occasionally used to represent *ğ*. A l.-w. in Mong. as *oroyga*, same meaning (*Kov.* 449, *Halted* 83). In spite of this vocalization this word must surely be a contracted Conc. N. fr. **urun-** in the sense of 'something set up'. Cf. **uruput. Türkü** viii ff. the *Miran MS.* (*ETY II* 64 ff.) is full of P.N.s in which **uruğu** occurs 13 times (a) at the beginning of a name, e.g. **uruğu: tođun** (title) **çıgşı:** (title) A.3; (b) at the end e.g.

külüğ uruğu: A.7; (c) in the middle, e.g. **Küre:bir** (tribal name) **uruğu: sağun** (title) Br.9; from the contexts it is clearly neither a title nor a tribal name: O. Kir. ix ff. (inscription starts) **alp uruğu totok ben 'I am Alp Uruğu: Totok (title) Mal.** 10, 1; **körtle: xan alp uruğu:** P.N. *do.* 10, 5; **uruğu: külüg tok böğö: terkege:** (i.e. *terken-ke*?) P.N. *do.* 10, 6 (neither reading correct, this text is in disorder) (*Xak.*) xiv *Muh. bayraq wa'l-'alam* 'flag, standard' *u:ğū:* *Mcl.* 51, 5; *Rif.* 146 (*bayraq wa ra'su'l-'alam*): Kip. xiv *urğa:* (*sic*) *al-bayraq Id.* 11.

D **irincü:** 'sin, fault'. Morphology uncertain, at first sight bears the same relation to **irinc** as **ögrünçü:** to **ögrünç**, but those two words are synonymous and these are not. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. **anıg kılınçak irincüke** 'by evil deeds and sins' *Chuas.* 298: *Uyg.* viii ff. Man. **irincü kılınçmalar** 'committing sins' *M II* 11, 8; **irincü kılınmış kılınçı** *do.* 12, 11-12: Bud. **irincüde boş bolalım** 'may we be freed from our sins' *TT IV* 8, 52 and 66; **tsuyda irincüde boş bolalım** ditto *do.* 6, 32, and 41; **tsuy irincü** *do.* 4, 9, etc.; *Suv.* 139, 10 and 13 etc.: *Xak. xi irincün:* (*sic* in MS.) *al-ıtm* 'sin' *Kağ. I* 134.

D **orunçı:** N.Ag. fr. **orun**. Survives in NE Sov. (i.e. Tuv.). Tel. 'heir, youngest son' *R I* 1054-6; Khak. 'substitute, locum tenens' *Bas.* 131 and NC Kir. 'bedding'. The entry in *San.* is inexplicable, there is no such word in Mong., *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. **orunçılar** court officials of some kind, 'attendants on the throne' *Pfahl.* 23, 24 (see *İçre:ki*): **Çağ. xv ff. orunçı** (spelt) in Mong., *gadā wa sā'il* 'a beggar' (Hend.) *San.* 71 v. 22.

D **urunçak** Conc. N. fr. **urun-**; 'deposit, security, pledge'. Survives only(?) in NE Khak. **urunçax** 'sudden illness' (*sic*) and SW xx Anat. **urunçak** 'security' *SDD* 1421. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. **neçe evniğ** (so read) **kişl urunçakın yedimiz erser** 'if we have misappropriated a householder's(?) deposit' *Chuas.* 112-14: *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. **tolp etözünin sağa urunçak tutuzurmen** 'I entrust my whole body as a security to you' *U III* 83, 7-9; a.o. *Tiğ.* 22b. 6: *Xak. xi urunçak al-wadi'a wa'l-amāna* 'deposit, pledge'; may also be pronounced **urunçak Kağ. I** 148 (verse): **KB urunçak turur bu sevük cān rawān, urunçak yana bir kötürmez bu cān** 'this dear, lively soul is a pledge, but a pledge does not bring back the soul' 3781 (not in Fergana MS.,? spurious): xiv *Muh.* (?) *al-āriya wa'l-amāna* 'loan, pledge' *u:runçak Rif.* 188 (only).

D **erincig** (?erincig) N./A.S. fr. **erin-**; 'indolent' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes. *Xak. xi KB erincig kişig şüdi yazkı esin* 'the spring breeze has swept away the lazy winter' 65; **kamuğ eski nepler erincig bolur erincig yükl kör yeringig bolur** 'all old things become lazy, the lazy man's burden becomes displeasing'

687; a.o. 3938 (consistently spelt *érinçig* in *KB*): Kom. xiv 'idle, idleness' *erincek CCG*; Gr.: Tkm. xv *kaslân* 'lazy' (Kip. *yalkaw*) *érincek Tuh.* 30b. 6: Osm. xvi *erincek* 'lazy', once *TT II* 391.

D *uruput* a word used in Bud. texts to represent Sanskrit words like *senāpati* 'army commander, general', and the like. Radlov in a note on *Tiś.* 20b. 4 indirectly, but plausibly, suggests that it is a crasis of **urungut* Dev. N. fr. *urun-*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *Tiś.* 20b. 4; 26b. 5; 33a. 3; 36a. 8, and 37a. 6 list the names of *tört* (or *törtęgü*) *uluğ yekler uru-ğutları* 'four great generals of demons (*yakşas*)' and *do.* 35b. 1 those of four generals of gods (*teğri*); (PU.) *Kaŋcaŋcavi uruput Suv.* 425, 7; o.o. *do.* 10; *U IV* 18, 220.

D *urundu*: Dev. N. fr. *urun-*; 'conflict'. Survives in NC Kir. *urundu*: and perhaps *urunt*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *örletişmek öçlüğ urundu* 'mutual disturbance and spiteful conflict' *Hüen-ts.* 2095.

C *eren tüz*: a star name, to be explained as a compound of *eren* 'men' and *tüz* 'alike'; almost certainly 'Gemini, the Twins', which fits the occurrences in *KB*; *Kaŋ.*'s translations are certainly wrong, see Clauson, op. cit., s.v. *ülker*. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *eren tüz* (in a Chap. containing dissyllables, so to be taken as two words) *ismü'l-mizân fi'l-nucüm wa hiya min manâzili'l-qamar* 'the word for the constellation Libra, the Scales'; it is one of the mansions of the moon *Kaŋ.* I 76; a.o. *III* 40 (*yulduz*): *KB* in the list of signs of the Zodiac in 138 ff. *erendiz*, glossed *cawza* 'Gemini' in the Vienna MS., comes in the third place, i.e. for 'Gemini'; o.o. spelt *erentiz* 5676, 6221: xiv *Rbğ.* the word reappears, spelt *erendend* in the passage (fol. 66v. of the British Museum MS.) taken from *KB*, see Clauson, op. cit., p. 357.

D *ornağlığ* P.N./A. fr. *ornağ*; 'stable, firmly established'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *āsthitam* 'standing firm' *ornağlığ TT VIII A.18*; *köğül bilig kılıkı tı ornağlığ ermeser* 'if his mind, knowledge, and character are not continuously stable' *Suv.* 594, 3-4; a.o. *do.* 594, 13: Civ. *TT I* 129-30 (3 al); 189 (*idış*).

D *ornağsız* Priv. N./A. fr. *ornağ*; n.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. *ornağsız ıkrıçğü köğül* 'an unstable, indecisive mind' *M III* 21, 3 (iii).

D *eriniğsüz* (çeriniğsüz) Priv. N./A. fr. **eriniğ* N.Ac. fr. *erın-*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *tünle küntüz eriniğsüz* 'active by day and night' *Hüen-ts.* 1939.

D *aranlığ* P.N./A. fr. *aran*. Survives only(?) in NE Bar. *aranrı*; Tob. *aranlı R I* 252. *Xak.* xi *aranlığ ev* 'a house with a stable' (*iştabl*) *Kaŋ.* I 148.

D *orunlığ* P.N./A. fr. *orun*. There is only one early occurrence, spelt *ornlığ*, but the

word s.i.s.m.l. with minor phonetic variations Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *TT VIII D.17* (1 él).

D *orunluk* A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *orun*; 'throne, seat', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. with minor phonetic variations. See *Doerfer II* 591. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *yükeek ödiz orunluktin* 'from (his) lofty (Hend.) throne' *PP* 61, 5; a.o. *do.* 46, 2 (*olğurt-*): (Çağ. xv ff. *orunduk zin püs* *in Ar. ğağiya* also pronounced *aranduk San.* 71 v. 23; *aranduk* same translation *do.* 37v. 5 seems rather to be a Conc. N. fr. *aran* meaning 'something used in the stable').

D *uruğuluğ* P.N./A. fr. *uruğ*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (in a list of stars which are also demons) *sarığ uruğuluğ* 'having a yellow flag' *TT VI* 93.

Tris. V. ARN-

D *irinçe*:-(çerinçe:-) Den. V. fr. *irinç*; 'to realize the misery of (someone *Acc.*), to have compassion on (him)'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *irinçemek* (? so read; text *irinçlemek* but the MS. is difficult to read) *yarlıkamak* 'to have compassion and mercy' *M III* 31, 9 (iii): Man. *soyurkayu irinçkeyü yarlıkatıpız* 'you have deigned to pardon and have compassion on (us sinners)' *TT III* 113; Bud. *mēni irinçkeyü U II* 88, 7; o.o. *TT IV* 12, 35; *Suv.* 587, 21: xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* *lien min* 'having compassion' (Giles) 7,156 (7,930) *irinçkep*; *ts'ēyin* 'compassionate' (Giles) 11,697 13,276 *irinçkençüci* (*sic*?) *U I* 57 (only).

D *irintür*-(çerintür-) Caus. f. of *irin-*; 'to make (someone) unhappy'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *TT II* 16, 40-5 (*emget-*): Bud. *U II* 78, 34 (*emget-*); *TT IV* 11, 17(?) ; *Suv.* 136, 11 (*E burçintur-*).

D *ürüper*- Intrans. Den. V. fr. *ürüg*; 'to be white'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *saçı başı yürügerser* 'if his hair and head are white' *Suv.* 594, 8-9: *Xak.* xi *ürperdi*: neç *abyadda'l-say* 'the thing was white' *Kaŋ.* I 289 (*ürperür, ürperme:k*; *sic* in a chapter containing dissyllabic verbs): xiii(?) *Tef.* *ürüper-* 'to become white' 250 (*örüger-*).

Dis. ARS

?S *ersü*: 'vile' and the like; perhaps Sec. f. of *erseg*. N.o.a.b. Oğuz xi *ersü*: *al-radl min kull şay* 'vile, ignoble, of anything *Kaŋ.* I 127: Kip. *xı erşi*: (?read *ersü*?) *al-muħmīt* 'one who incites perjury' *Id.* 12 (but cf. *erseg*).

D *erseg* N./A.S. fr. *ersee*- Desid. Den. V. fr. 1 *er* which s.i.s.m.l.; 'a woman who runs after men, nymphomaniac'. A l.-w. in Mong. as *ereseğ* (*Haltod* 55). S.i.a.m.l.g. except SC(?), usually as *ersek*; in SW only in xx Anat. *ersek/erzük SDD* 547, 548. *Xak.* xi *erseg işler*: *al-mar'atu'l-mimisatu'l-bāğiya* 'an amorous prostitute' *Kaŋ.* I 104; bu: *urastigut ol erseg* 'this woman desires men'

(*mutamanniya li'l-ricāl*) *II* 56, 3; *XIV Muh.*(?) *al-āhir* 'prostitute' *ērseğ Rif.* 149 (only); *Kom.* *xiv ersek* 'prostitute' *CCG*; 'adulteress' *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* *xiv al-zāniya* 'adulteress' *ērşüğ* (sic?) *Bul.* 9, 7; *Tkm.* *erseg* also *orospi*: *al-qahba* 'prostitute'; the latter a l.-w. (*manqūla*) *Id.* 11; *xv Kip.* *xunā* 'effeminate, homosexual' *ērşig Tuh.* 14a. 3; *muxannaḡ* ditto (*PU* to:k and) *ērşeg do.* 33b. 3 (this, and not *muhni*, may the right reading in *Id.* 12 s.v. *ērşü*).

D ersig N./A.S. fr. **ersi*:- Simulative Den. V. fr. *I er*; 'manly, virile'. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* *x1* (under -*si*:ḡ 'a particle of comparison (*harf taḡbiḥ*) attached to nouns to form Adjcs., in order to compare the noun qualified by it to the noun to which it is attached') . . . and one says *bu oḡul ol ērşig hādā ṣaḡi yuṣbiḡu'l-ricāl wa yataxalluḡ bi-xuluḡihim* 'this boy is like men and behaves like them' *Kaṣ.* *III* 128, 24; *KB kūr ersig yürekliḡ* 'brave, manly and courageous' 57; *ay ersig toḡa* 'oh manly hero!' 196, 1360, etc.; o.o. 279, 2281, 2371, 2458 (*ünlüḡ*), 3832 (*I ur*:i), etc.: *xiii*(?) *At.* *ersig toḡa* 34.

D arsal (or *arsil*(?)) Den. N./A. fr. *ar*; 'auburn, bay'. Pec. to *Kaṣ.* *Xak.* *x1 arsal* (*si*) *saḡ al-ṣa'ru'l-aṣḡab* 'auburn hair' *Kaṣ.* *I* 105; a.o. *I* 79 (*ar*:r, spelt *arsil*).

F érşel (for vocalization cf. *érşellik*) almost certainly a l.-w. with prosthetic é- (cf. *erej*) fr. *Ar.* *rasl* 'easy-going, 'leisurely'. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* *x1 KB bu érşel yayıḡ kılki kurtḡa* *ajun* 'this easy-going old world with its fickle character' 399; *ayur kılkim érşel inanma* *maga* 'it says "my character is lethargic, do not trust me"' 666; o.o. 548, 685, 1088, 3533, etc.: *xiv Muh.*(?) *al-mahūl* 'tired, languid' *érşül* (sic?) *Rif.* 148 (only).

arsla:n 'lion'; animal name w. ending -*la:n*. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *arslan/arsalan*. S.i.a.m.l.g., sometimes as *aslan* or a trisyllable *arisan*, etc.; frequently occurs as an element in P.N.s. See *Doerfer II* 453. *Uyḡ.* *viii ff.* Man.-A *arslan oḡlu* 'lion-cub' *M I* 8, 5; o.o. *do.* 18, 3; *M III* 11, 8 (*öpün*-): Bud. *yalıḡkların arslanı* 'oh lion among men!' *I* 43, 197; o.o. *Suv.* 646, 3; *USP.* 102a. 28; *Xak.* *x1 arslan: al-asad* 'lion', and kings are called by this name *Kaṣ.* *III* 412 (prov.). *I* 75, 18 and 409, 9 (*alimçı*): and 14 o.o.: *KB arslan* 'the constellation Leo' 140; *til arslan* *turnur* 'the tongue is (like) a lion' 164; o.o. 784, 2047-8, 2354: *xiii*(?) *At.* (the monarch is kindly) *wa likin buşarda Şarā arslanı* 'but when he is angry he is like a lion of Şarā' (place-name, location uncertain) 52; *Tef.* *arslan* 'lion' 59; *xiv Muh.* *al-sab* 'lion' *arslan: Mel.* 72, 4; *Rif.* 174; *al-asad* (a sign of the zodiac) ditto 79, 4; 183; *Çaḡ.* *xv ff.* *arsalan* (so spelt) *şir* 'lion', in *Ar.* *asad*; also one of the signs of the zodiac; also abbreviated to *aslan San.* 37r. 6; *aslan şir ya'nī asad*, also *arsalan do.* 40v. 11; *Xwar.* *xiv arslan/arslan Qutb* 11, 12; *arsla:n MN* 64, etc.

Kom. *xiv* 'lion' *arslan/astlan* (sic) *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* *xiii al-asad aslan* (sic) *Hou.* 11, 12; (in the list of P.N.s) *arslan: racul asad* 'a lion man' *do.* 30, 4; *xiv arsala:n* (sic) *al-sabu* *Id.* 11; *al-sab* 'arslan' *Bul.* 10, 5; *xv al-asad arsala:n Kav.* 62, 5; *arslan Tuh.* 4b. 6 a.o.o.

Dis. V. ARS-

?*E ersi*:- the verb *yarsi*:- q.v. is thus misread in *Uyḡ.* *viii ff.* *Civ.* *TT VIII* 1.8; it is prob. that the same mistake has been made in the following passage in a damaged MS., where **ersi*:- the base of *ersig* would not give an appropriate meaning. *Türkü* *viii ff.* Man. (when the day of death comes, it weakens all men and kills them mercilessly; it is not afraid of kings; it does not [. . .] commoners) *aviḡga kurtḡaka ersimez* 'it is not revolted by (*yarsıma*) old men or women' *M III* 11, 15 (i).

D ursa:- Hap. leg.; *Desid.* f. of *ur*-. *Xak.* *x1 ol anı*: *ursa:di* 'he intended and wished to beat him (*yaḡrırbahu*)' *Kaṣ.* *I* 276 (*ursar*:r, *ursa:ma:k*).

D arsik- Emphatic Pass. f. of 2 *ar*:- 'to be deceived, tricked'. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* *x1 er arsikti*: *ḡurra'l-racul wa huwa maḡrūr* 'the man was deceived' *Kaṣ.* *I* 242 (*arsikar*:r, *arsikma:k*): *KB* (if a man is satisfied, he does not covet anything) *kış neḡ bile bulsa arsikmaz ol* '(such) a man, even if he finds something, is not deceived by it' 2722; o.o. 2363, 2726, 3618: *xiii*(?) *Tef.* *arsik*- 'to be deceived (by something *Dat.*)' 59; *xiv Muh.* *al-maḡrūr arsikmıṣ Mel.* 52, 11; *Rif.* 148; *al-iḡtırār* 'to be deceived' *arsikmak* 123 (only); *Xwar.* *xiv* ditto *Qutb* 11.

D ursuk- Emphatic Pass. f. of *ur*:- 'to be struck, beaten', etc. N.o.a.b. *Uyḡ.* *viii ff.* Bud. *Suv.* 621, 8-9 and 623, 17 (1 ok): *Xak.* *x1 er ursukti*: *ḡuliba'l-racul fi'l-darb wa şara maḡrūb* 'the man was defeated in a fight and was beaten' *Kaṣ.* *I* 242 (*ursukar*:r, *ursukma:k*): *KB urayın tēḡḡiḡ özl ursukar* 'the man who says "I will beat" is himself beaten' 679.

D ersin- Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. *I er*; survives only(?) in NC Kir. and SW xx Anat. *SDD* 547. *Xak.* *x1 oḡul ersindi*: *abḡd'l-şabi min naṣifihi raculiya* 'the boy was aware of his own virility for the first time' *Kaṣ.* *I* 253 (*ersinür*, *ersinme:k*).

Tris. ARS

?*D arsalık* in this form Hap. leg., but survives in SW Osm. as *aslık* 'woman with imperfect sexual organs, sterile'. Prima facie a Conc. N. in -*lık* but with no obvious etymology. *Oḡuz x1 arsalık* (of the form *af'alal*) *al-xunāḡ minā'l-hayawān* 'a hermaphrodite animal' *Kaṣ.* *I* 159; *Osm.* *xvi aslık* 'a sterile woman' *TTS II* 59.

DF érşellik A.N. fr. *érşel*; 'laziness, lethargy'. Pec. to *KB.* *Xak.* *x1 KB mün*

ermez mağa kör bu ərseellikim 'this lethargy of mine is not my fault' 686; a.o. 715 (yayıklık).

Tris. V. ARS-

D erseglen- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. erseg. Xak. xı işler: erseglendi: 'the woman looked for (yalabat) a man because of her passionate desires' Kaş. I 314 (erseg-lenür, erseglenme:k).

D arslanla:- Den. V. fr. arslan:- pec. to Kaş. and found only in the Ger. in -u; prob. only in association with kökre:-. Xak. xı arslanlayu: kökredim 'I reared like a lion' Kaş. I 125, 13; similar phr. I 142, 13; II 13, 13; 138, 1; n.m.e.

Dis. ARŞ-

VU'D arış 'the warp' of a woven fabric; prima facie this word, arka:ğ, q.v., and arğaç are all Dev. N.s fr. a lost verb *ar-, but some doubt is cast on this by the fact that it seems often to contain front vowels. Survives in NE Tel. örüş R I 1226; NC Kir. eriş; SW Osm. arış; xx Anat. eriş SDD 545. It should not be confused with arış 'the pole, or shafts of a cart' first noted in SC xvii Özb. *Abu'l-gāzi* (P. de C. 13) and surviving in several NC, NW, and SW languages, which is a l-w. fr. Ar. *arīṣ*, same meaning. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. erüşü (sic) TT VI 391 (arkuru:). Xak. xı (VU) arış al-sadā 'the warp'; hence one says arış arka:ğ al-sadā wa'l-luḥma 'warp and weft' Kaş. I 61: xiv Muh.(?) al-lāqa 'warp' (opposite to al-luḥma arkuğ) é:ri:ş Rif. 159 (only): Çağ. xv ff. (VU) arış tār-i kargāh-i nassāci 'the warp on a loom' San. 37v. 13 ériş ditto do. 100r. 24: Osm. xiv ff. arış 'warp', often in association with arğaç, c.i.a.p. TTS I 38; II 53; III 36; IV 38.

?D erüş 'many, numerous'; often used in association with üküş. N.o.a.b. Türkü viii ff. Man. artuk erüş erür 'they are very numerous' TT II 8, 61: Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A (gap) tolu erüş üküş örlüg (gap) 'very many (Hend.) kinds' M I 25, 11: Bud. ol edgü kılınç erüş mü 'are those good deeds numerous?' U II 16, 14 (the answer is 'yes', ertilgü üküş); o.o. of erüş Kuan. 57, 68; erüş üküş Suv. 109, 4: Xak. xı KB (VU) ürüş rhyming with üküş and apparently meaning 'numerous' in 4247 (tebiz) seems to be a survival of this word.

D uruş N.Ac. (connoting reciprocal action) fr. ur-; 'fight, quarrel'. S.i.a.m.l.g. Türkü viii uruş ki[hip] 'fighting' Ongin 10: Xak. xı uruş al-muşacara wa'l-harb ayda(n) 'a quarrel, also a fight' Kaş. I 61; al-mucādala wa'l-harb 'battle, fight' uruş tokuş I 12, 17; a.o. II 83, 23: KB kılku uruş 'his character is quarrelsome' 2098; (in 4247 read ürüş, see erüş); xiii(?) Tef. uruş 'battle, war' 332: xiv Rbg. uruş kil- 'to fight' R I 1664 (quotns.): Çağ. xv ff. uruş cang 'fight, war' Vel. 102 (quotn.); uruş (spelt) deverbal noun

fr. uruşmak ba-yah diğar zadan 'to strike one another'; and metaph. cang u cadāl 'fight, quarrel' San. 71 v. 7 (quotn.): Xwar. xiii(?) uruş tokuş başlandı 'the battle (Hend.) began' Oğ. 266: xiv uruş ditto Qutb 200: Kip. xv darabtu darb 'I struck a blow' uruş urdum Kav. 23, 3: yayib 'hitting the target' uruş Tuh. 22b. 5; o.o. do. 49b. 11; 50a. 1 and 2: Osm. xiv ff. uruş 'battle, fight' in several texts TTS I 726; II 931; III 713.

D örüş Dev. N./A. fr. 1 ör-; 'rising'. Perhaps survives in örüş 'pasture' in NC Kir., Kzx.; SW xx Anat. DD 1118 (compare some meanings of 1 ör-). Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (good doctrine) örüş tübülg erür 'provide a basis for rising (to better things)' TT V 24, 68; a.o. do. 78 (and see ünüş).

?E erşi: See ersü.

Dis. V. ARŞ-

D a:riş- Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of 2 a:r-. Xak. xı ola:r ikki: a:rişdi: 'both of them deceived each other' Kaş. I 182 (a:rişu:r, a:rişma:k).

D 1 ériş- Co-op. f. of 2 ér-; properly 'to reach, or arrive, together'. S.i.a.m.l.g. but with such a wide range of meanings that it is doubtful whether all are survivals of this word; they cannot, however, reasonably be connected with 2 eriş- (erüş-). Uyğ. viii ff. Man. [gap]makiğ érişmekiğ sergürtüğüz 'you have hindered (or prevented) . . . and arrival' TT III 77: Çağ. xv ff. ériş- (spelt) birüy(?) kardan wa az qafā raftan wa mutabā 'at kardan 'to follow, follow behind' San. 98v. 3 (quotns.): Kip. xv lahia 'to reach' (yetiş- and ériş- Tuh. 32a. 9: Osm. xiv ff. eriş-/ériş- 'to reach', also, with ile, 'to consort with', in several texts TTS I 39 (ariş-), 272; II 391, 501 (iriş-).

S 2 eriş- See erüş-.

D erüş- Co-op. f. of erü:-; usually in the sense of 'to melt (Intrans.) completely'. Survives only(?) in SE Türki Iriş- Shaw 33 and perhaps SW Osm. eriş- (of milk) 'to curdle' R I 772 (only). Xak. xı ya:ğ erüşdi: 'the fat (etc.) melted' (tağāba) Kaş. I 182 (erüşu:r, erüşme:k; sic in MS.); ka:r bu:z kamuğ erüşdi: 'all the snow and ice have melted' (dāba) I 186, 10.

D uruş- Recip. f. of ur- 'to strike one another, fight, quarrel'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some extended meanings. Xak. xı anıy birle: uruşdi: taşacārā 'the two men quarrelled' (sic); also used when two rulers make war on one another (taḥarabā) Kaş. I 182 (uruşu:r, uruşma:k); four o.o.: xiii(?) Tef. uruş- 'to fight (with someone birle)' 332: xiv Muh(?) dāra:ba 'to strike one another' uruş- Rif. 133 (only): Çağ. xv ff. uruş- Recip. f.; 'to strike (zadan) one another'; and an expression for cang u cidāl kardan 'to fight, quarrel' San. 68r. 11 (quotns.): Xwar. xiv uruş- 'to fight' Qutb 200: Köm. xiv 'to quarrel' uruş- CCG;

Gr.: Kip. xv *taḏāraba uruṣ-* Kav. 70, 4; *qātala wa ḏāraba uruṣ-* do. 78, 11; *šāba* 'to hit (a target)' *uruṣ-* Tuh. 22b. 13; *ḏāraba uruṣ-* do. 59a. 13 ff.; Osm. xiv ff. *uruṣ-* 'to fight' in several texts TTS I 726; II 931; III 714; IV 787.

D 1 *örüş-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of 1 *ör-*; 'to rise together'. Xak. xi *Kaş.* I 186, 12 (*egriş-*); n.m.c.

D 2 *örüş-* Co-op. f. of 2 *ör-*; 'to help (someone *Dat.*) to plait (etc., something *Acc.*)'. Survives in NE Khak. and SE Türki *Shaw* 21 (only). Xak. xi ol *maḡa*: *yışış örüşdi*: 'he helped me to plait (*fi tauḏin*) a rope'; also used for competing in weaving (*al-raml*) something *Kaş.* I 183 (*örüşür*; *örüşmek*).

D *ürüş-* Co-op. f. of 1 *ür-*; 'to help (someone *Dat.*) to blow, or blow up (something *Acc.*)'. Survives only(?) in NE T'el. R I 1835. Xak. xi ol *maḡa*: o: *ürüşdi*: 'he helped me to blow up (*'alā naḡa*) the fire'; also used for competing *Kaş.* I 183 (*ürüşür*; *ürüşmek*).

Mon. AS

a:s properly 'ermine', occasionally used for 'weasel'. The combination of long vowel and final unvoiced consonant is unusual, but apparently original. Both *Kaş.*'s alternative form *az* and medieval and modern *ars* are clearly Sec. f.'s, the latter perhaps influenced by Arabic *irs*. Survives in NE *as/as* most dialects R I 535 and Khak., Tuv.; NC Kir. *ars*; NW Kaz. *as*; SW Osm. *as*; xx Anat. *as/ars* SDD 116, 118. See Doerfer II 477. Uyğ. xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. *yin shu* (Giles) 13,253 10,972, the latter misprinted as *chü* 3,034 'ermine' as *Ligeti* 131; R I 535: Xak. xi *a:s al-qāqum* 'ermine'; alternative form *az*; used as a name for slave-girls (*al-cawāri*): *az al-qāqum*, alternative form *a:s*, and the latter is more correct (*aḡṣah*) *Kaş.* I 80: KB 84 (*ürüş*) 866 (2 *kız*): *al-yuh* (2) *al-qāqum as* (mis-spelt *aḡ*) Rif. 174 (only); Çağ. xv ff. *as hākum* 'the well-known animal with a white coat and a black tip to its tail, of which they make garments' *San.* 40r. 20 (and see Osm.): Xwar. xiv *as* 'ermine' *Qutb* 11: Kip. xiv *al-irs* 'weasel' as *Bul.* 10, 10: xv *qāqum as* Tuh. 29a. 7: Osm. xvi *as* 'ermine' (?) TTS II 58: XVIII *as* . . . and in *Rūmī* the animal called *rāsū* 'weasel' *San.* 40r. 22.

es 'carrion' and the like; pec. to Xak. Xak. xii *es cazaru'l-sibā* 'the prey of wild beasts' *Kaş.* I 36; *tavarī körüp uslayu*: (so read, MS. *usn layu*: in error) *eske: çokar*: 'when they see wealth they swoop down on it as a vulture swoops when it sees its prey' (*inqaddū 'alayhi kamā yanoqaddū'l-nasr idā ra'ā'l-cazar*) II 17, 17; *us es körüp* III 46, 7.

1 *us* 'intelligence, the power of discrimination', and the like. A purely Western word to be distinguished carefully from *u:z*. Survives only(?) in NW Kar. L., T. R I 1741; Kore. 275 and SW Az., Osm. Oğuz xi *us al-tamyiz*

bayna'l-xayr wa'l-šarr 'discrimination between good and evil'; hence one says of *us boldi*: *'aḡala'l-xayr mina'l-šarr* 'he understood (the difference between) good and evil' *Kaş.* I 36: Xwar. xiii(?) (when he saw her) *usī kalmadı kitti* 'he lost his senses' Oğ. 63; a.o. 81: xiv *us* 'intelligence, sense' *Qutb* 200: Kom. xiv 'understanding, intelligence' *us CCI, CCG*; Gr.: Kip. xiii *al-'aql* 'intelligence, understanding' *us Hou.* 10, 6: xiv *uṣ* (v.l. *u:ṣ*) ditto *Id.* 14; *Bul.* 5, 16: xv ditto *Tuh.* 24b. 5; *ḡuṣiya 'alayhi* 'not to understand, to be at a loss' *usī az-* do. 27a. 11: Osm. xiv ff. *us* 'intelligence, sense'; c.i.a.p. TTS I 727; II 931; III 714; IV 787: xviii *hiṣ* ditto . . . and in *Rūmī us San.* 75r. 9.

VU 2 *us* 'vulture'; n.o.a.b. Xak. xi *us al-nasr* 'vulture' *Kaş.* I 36 (verse); o.o. I 228, 14; III 46, 7 (es): xiv *Muh.* (?) (under 'birds') *akilu'l-mayta* 'carrion eater' *us* (unvocalized, spelt *uḡ*) Rif. 175 (only).

Mon. V. AS-

as- (?a:s-) 'to hang, suspend (something *Acc.*, on something, in Uyğ. *üze*; later *Dat.*); to execute by hanging'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some extended meanings. Uyğ. viii ff. *Bud. kaç keṇliḡ yémliṣ söğüt üze birer çıḡartḡu asıñ* 'hang bells on several spreading fruit trees' PP 79, 4-6; a.o. *Uṣp.* 104, 13: Civ. *Uṣp.* 88, 45 (*üzüm*): Xak. xi ol et *a:sdi*: 'he hung (*'allaḡa*) the meat (etc.) on a stake' (*al-watad*); also used for 'crucifying' (*šalaba*) a man *Kaş.* I 173 (*a:sar*; *a:sma:k*): xiii(?) *Tef. as-* 'to hang' (in both senses) 60: xiv *Muh.* *'allaḡa as-* Mel. 29, 6; 40, 15; Rif. 113, 130; *al-ta'liq aṣmak* 34, 9; 119; *šalaba aṣ-* 34, 9; 111; *al-maṣlūb asmiṣ* (v.l. *asılmış*) 50, 14; 146: *Rbğ.* ditto R I 533: Çağ. xv ff. *as-(-ti) aṣ- āwixtan ma'nāsina* 'to hang' *Vel.* 19 (quotns.); *as- āwixtan San.* 39r. 17 (quotns.): Xwar. xiii *aṣ-* 'to hang up' *Ali* 34: xiv ditto *Nahc.* 126, 2: Kom. xiii 'to hang' *as- CCI*; Gr.: Kip. xiii *šanaḡa* 'to execute by hanging' *aṣ-*, also *'allaḡa Hou.* 34, 15; *'allaḡa, aṣ-* do. 42, 11: xiv *aṣ-* *'allaḡa bi'l-tadfiya wa ra'siḡu aṣal* 'to hang (someone) head downwards' *Id.* 15; a.o. do. 98 (2 *yēm*): xv *'allaḡa aṣ-* Kav. 10, 9; Tuh. 26a. 7; *šanaḡa wa 'allaḡa aṣ-* do. 21b. 6.

1 *es-* (1) Intrans. (of the wind) 'to blow', usually with 'gently' implied; (2) Trans. 'to blow (e.g. dust) about; to winnow (grain)', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. Xak. xi *esin esdi*: *nasama'l-nasim* 'the breeze blew gently'; and one says *tarig esdi*: 'he winnowed (*nasafa*) the wheat' (etc.); also used of the wind when it blows the dust about (*nasafati'l-turāb*); both Trans. and Intrans. *Kaş.* I 165 (no Aor. or Inf.); KB 63 (*öpdün*): xiii(?) *Tef. es-* 'to blow' (Intrans.) 61 (mis-spelt *as-*), 84: Çağ. xv ff. *es-(-ti, etc.) yel esdi*, etc. *Vel.* 58 (quotn.); *es- wazidan-i nasim* 'of a breeze, to blow' *San.* 101r. 7: Xwar. xiv *es-* 'to blow' (Intrans.) *Qutb* 52; MN 343: Kip. xiii *habba* 'to blow' (of a wind or breeze) *es-* Hou. 44, 8 (mis-

vocalized *esi*-): xiv *es- habba'l-rîh* *Id.* 13; *sukûmûl-hawâ* 'still air' *esmes Bul.* 3, 4; a.o. *do.* 3, 1 (1 *yé*:1); xv *habba es- Tuh.* 38a. 3: *Osm.* xiv ff. *es-* 'to blow' (Intrans.) in several texts *TTS I* 276; *III* 266.

2 es- 'to stretch' esp. a rope, cord, and the like. Survives only(?) in NE Tuv. At some unknown date a verb *eş-* 'to twist, twist together, tie' appeared, and some later user of the MS. of *Kaş.* became so confused between the two that he altered the *S* which precedes this verb, **1 es-** and **1, 2 us-** to *Ş* and also this verb to *eş-* and *esil-*, *esiş-* to *eşil-*, *esiş-*. The two verbs are, however, clearly different, since *Pal.* 577 distinguishes between *es-*, Inf. *ezer*, 'to pull (meat off a bone, a pot off the fire)' and *eş-*, Inf. *ejer* 'to twist'. The earliest references to (4) *eş-* 'to twist', which s.i.a.m.l.g., are Xwar. xiv *Qutb* 61; Kom. xiv *CCG*; *Gr.*; and *Çağ.* xv ff. *Vel.* 60; *San.* 104v. 26. *Xak.* xi ol *yışığ esdi: madda'l-habl* 'he stretched the rope' (etc.). *Kaş.* I 165 (*eser*, *esme:k*).

os- the early existence of this verb, which is practically syn. w. *üz-* depends on the question whether *osul-* and *osğuç*, q.v., have been correctly read in *TM IV* 253. It survives only(?) in NC Kzx. *os-* 'to cut, carve; to wound, scratch deeply'; the other references to it are as follows. *Çağ.* xv ff. *os-* (spelt) *güşt az ustuxwân pâk hardan* 'to scrape meat off a bone'; it cannot be used in isolation, the word 'bone' must be mentioned *San.* 74v. 23: *Kip.* xv *nahata* 'to cut, hew' (*yön-*; in the margin in another hand) *os- Tuh.* 37a. 10.

VU 1 us- 'to be thirsty'. Survives perhaps in SE Türki *usa-jussa- Shaw; Jarring; ussu-BŞ*, unless these are Sec. f.s of *suvsai-* as *üs-üsü-* are of *süs-*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (because no news came from you) *ülgülençsiz üküş usmakımız suvsamakımız turdı* 'immeasurably great thirst (Hend. i.e. for news) arose in us'. *Hüen-ts.* 2040-1: *Xak.* xi *er usdi:* 'the man was thirsty' (*aşıa*) *Kaş.* I 166 (*usar*, *usma:k*).

2 us- 'to think, suppose'. Homophonous with **1 us** and perhaps connected semantically. Survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. *SDD* 1421. *Oğuz xi men ayla: usdum kadâ zanantu* 'I thought thus' *Kaş.* I 166 (*usar*, *usma:k*): (*Xak.*) xiv *Muh.* (?) *qaşada* 'to intend' *us- Rif.* 114; *al-qaşd usmak* (unvocalized) 120: *Osm.* xiv *us-* 'to think, consider' in two texts *TTS I* 729; *II* 933.

F ös- 'to grow' a common Mong. verb (*Haenisch* 128, *Kovv.* 514) which s.i.a.m.l.g. as a Mong. l.-w., and is earlier noted as below. In the only two passages in which it has been read in Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. it is clearly an error, in *U II* 10, 24 for **1 ür-**, q.v., and in *Sw.* 566, 3 where the correct reading is *üzgen yağmur tökülür* 'the destructive rain, pours down'; a similar phr. is correctly transcribed in *U I* 26, 15 (*Suv.* 517, 4). The only reason for doubting

that this is a Mong. l.-w. arises in connection with PU *ösür-*, q.v.; if this is correctly read it might be a Caus. f. of *ös-*, but it is prob. an error. *Çağ.* xv ff. *ös- ma'lûf şudan wa 'adat kardân* 'to be accustomed to (something)' *San.* 74v. 24 (quoth., an erroneous translation derived from a misinterpretation of the quoth. *tuğğan öşgen yérîm* 'the place where I was born and grew up' not 'to which I am accustomed'): Kom. xiv 'to grow, increase in size' *ös- CCG*; *Gr.* 184 (quoth.): *Kip.* xv *ös-tala'a'l-hinâ awîl-şacar wa bi-ma'nâ turubbâ* 'of a building or tree, to rise, grow taller; to be brought up' *Kac.* 9, 6; *şabba wa tala* 'to grow, get taller' (*uzan-* and) *ös- Tuh.* 21b. 11; a.o. 24a. 1: *Osm.* xvii *ös-* 'to grow up' *TTS I* 749 (*üs-*).

Dis. V. ASA-

isi- 'to be hot'. There is no doubt that this verb originally had front vowels, but forms with back vowels now prevail in some languages both for it and for its derivatives. This is the exact reverse of the usual evolution (see e.g. 1:ş, ti:l). Survives with front vowels in all NE dialects and back vowels in NC Kır., Kzx., cf. *isig.* *Xak.* xi *mün isi:di:* 'the soup (etc.) was hot' (*saxunat*); and one says *temür isi:di:* 'the iron (etc.) was hot' (*hamiya*) *Kaş.* III 253 (*isi:r*, *isime:k*): *Kip.* xiv *isi-saxuna Id.* 14: xv ditto *Tuh.* 20a. 3.

**osa-* See *osa:l*, *osallık*, *osan-*.

Dis. ASB

PUF usbad/usban names of drugs; they obviously represent Tibetan words like *şbad*, *şpad*, etc. but there are no obviously appropriate names for drugs of such a form in the ordinary Tibetan dictionaries. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. 'Tibetan' *usbad H II* 6, 15; 8, 22; *usban do.* 30, 180.

Tris. ASB

PU?F usbari: Hap. leg.; under the heading 'af'al with -i attached'. The only vowel shown is *damma* on the *alif*. No doubt a foreign (?Iranian) l.-w. *Xak.* xi *usbari: xubz malla yufatt fi samn wa yuc'al fih'l-sukkar* 'bread baked under the ashes crumbled in oil and mixed with sugar' *Kaş.* I 141.

Tris. V. ASB-

(D)F osparla- 'to deliver, hand over, entrust'; Den. V. fr. a Middle Pe. verb *avispar-* > *öspar-*, corresponding to Mod. Pe. *sipur-*, same meaning; an early l.-w. which has undergone a good deal of phonetic change. Survives as *ismarla-* in NW Krim *R I* 1396 and SW Osm. *Xak.* xii *yérni Isrâfil Çavlı sü başika osparladım* 'I have handed the land over to General Isrâfil Çavli' *Contract from Yarkand dated A.H. 515 (A.D. 1121-2)*, *J.R.A.S.* 1942, 191 ff.: xiii(?) *Tef. osparla-* 'to hand over' 332 (*usbarla-*); *isparla-* *do.* 129; *ismarla-* 'to entrust' *do.*

130; XIV *Muh. awda'a* 'to entrust' (VU) *ismarla- Mel.* 23, 11; *Rif.* 105; *Xwar.* XIII ditto 'Ali 55; XIV *isparla-* 'to entrust' *Nahc.* 102, 1; 341, 7; *Kip.* XIII *sallama min taslimi'l-şay' ilâ sâhibihi* 'to hand something over to its owner' *ospurla-* (*alif* not vocalized, Imperat. -*gil* in error) *Hou.* 41, 1; XIV *ismarla-awda'a Id.* 14; *Xv awşâ* 'to appoint (someone) as executor' *asmarla- Tuh.* 5a. 10; *Osm.* XIV ff. *ismarla-* (1) 'to hand over, entrust'; (2) 'to lay down, ordain' in several texts *TTS I* 357; *II* 505; *III* 347; *IV* 398; XVIII *ismarla-* in *Rûmî, şipurdan wa tawşîya kardan wa tawdî kardan San.* 104v. 9.

Dis. ASC

PU *usu:*ç Hap. leg.; there is no clue to the pronunciation or meaning of this word, but it was prob. laudatory. *Türkü VIII ff. Irk B* 29 1 o:y).

Mon. ASD

1 *ast* 'the bottom, or lower surface, of something'; syn. w. and with the same peculiar character as *alt*, q.v.; not noted before the medieval period, but *astin*, *asra*; q.v., are older. For modern survivals see *alt*. (*Xak.* XIII(?) *Tef. astındaki* 'situated below' 61): *Çağ.* xv ff. *astı altı taht ma'nâsına* 'beneath' *Vel.* 18 (quotns. containing *astıda*); *ast taht* opposite to *fatıq* 'above' *San.* 40r. 29 (ditto): *Xwar.* XIV *astında* 'beneath' *Qutb* 13; *Nahc.* 118, 3; *Kom.* XIV 'beneath' *astında CCI, Gr.*

VU 2 *ast* Hap. leg. *Çiğil xı ast al-azıqqa* 'lanes, side-streets' *Kaş.* I 42.

üst 'upper surface, top'; opposite to *alt*, *ast* but unlike those words used as an ordinary N. in phr. like *ayak üsti* 'the upper surface of the foot', and an ordinary Adj. in phr. like *üst yurt* 'the upper camping ground'. There are no early occurrences but the Den. V *üste-*, q.v., is an old word. S.i.a.m.l.g. (*Xak.* XIII?) *Tef. başlarının üstünde* 'over their heads'; *ayakı üstünke kopdı* 'he rose to his feet' 341; *Çağ.* xv ff. *üstüğa (sic) üstüne Vel.* 107 (quotn.); *üst bâla wa fatıq* 'above' *San.* 75r. 12 (same quotn. but with *üstüne* which is no doubt a better reading): *Xwar.* XIII(?) *urum üstike atlar bola sen* 'you are about to ride against Rome (i.e. Byzantium)' *Oğ.* 143-4; (there is ice) *üze üstünde* 'on its summit' 230; *kangâ üstünde* 'on the cart' 276; *Kom.* see *üstün*: *Kip.* XIII in the grammatical section the *lafza* 'expression' *fatıq* is translated by *üst* with Poss. Suffs. in oblique cases *Hou.* 53, 4 ff; xv in a similar section *alâ* 'upon' is similarly translated by *ist/üst Kav.* 45, 18 ff.; *'alâ üst Tuh.* 3b, 3; 89a. 9; *Osm.* XIV ff. *üst* and oblique cases including *üsne* (xv) occur in various phr. *TTS II* 957; *IV* 807.

Dis. ASD

D *iste:g* N.Ac. fr. *iste:-* with meanings developing in the same way as those of *iste:-*.

Survives in NE Khak. *isteg* 'tracking, following, search' *Bas.* 68; NC Kır. *İzdö:* 'enquiry, search'; SW Osm. *istek* 'wish, request'. *Xak.* xı *iste:g al-falab wa'l-tatabbu'* *wa'l-fahş 'anil-şay'* 'request, examination, investigation of something'; hence one says *isteg (sic) kopdı: hâca'l-falab* 'a request arose' *Kaş.* I 120.

D *üste:k* Dev. N fr. *üste:-*; 'something added to something else'. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* xı *üste:k* 'an increase (*al-ziyâda*) of something, e.g. an increase of 1000 by (another) 100'; hence one says *men üste:k bêrdim* 'I gave him an increase' *Kaş.* I 120.

D *üstem* N.S.A. fr. *üste:-*; etymologically 'a single act of putting something on something', actually 'gold or silver belt or harness ornaments'. Pec. to *Xak.*, but a l.-w. in Pe. as *üstâm* with some extended meanings. *Xak.* xı *üstem* 'anything, gold or silver, which is inlaid (*yuraşsa*) on the buckles of belts or harness straps'; it is what the Oğuz call *saxt* (Pe. l.-w.) *Kaş.* I 107; *KB ayağ bérđi tamğa at üstem keđüt* 'he gave him a title of honour, a seal, decorated harness and clothing' 1766; o.o. of *at üstem* 2280, 2385.

D *astın* Adj. and Adv. of place, prob. a crasis of **astın*, see *alt*; syn. w. *altın*; liable to be confused with oblique cases of *ast*, q.v. Survives in SE *Türki Shaw, BŞ, Jarring*, and prob. NC Kır. *astañ kesteg* 'upside down' (said to be a corruption of *astın üstün*) *R I* 550; *astan kesten MM* 42. *Xak.* xı *astın* a Particle (*harf*) meaning *taht* 'under, beneath'; *luğa radiya* 'an incorrect form'; the more correct (*al-afşah*) is *altın Kaş.* I 108; *KB nâ astın nâ üstün* 'neither below nor above' 18; *Çağ.* xv ff. *astın* (spelt) (1) *zırın* 'situated below', in Ar. *tahtâni* (quotn.); (2) *harakat-i kasra* 'the vowel sign kasra, also called asır *San.* 40v. 2; a.o. *do.* 5.

VU *östeğ* survives in SE *Türki Shaw, BŞ, Jarring* and NC Kır. (*östön*) 'a main irrigation canal'; it is not clear whether this is the word used in *KB* or what its etymology is. *Xak.* xı *KB* (*Öğdülmiş* replied and said, 'O King' *uzun kéc yaşasu bu östeğ eliğ* 'long live this open-handed one'(?)) 1796, similar phr. 1948.

D *üstün* Adj. and Adv. connoting motion onto or situation on (something), prob. a crasis of **üstün*, see *alt*; liable to be confused with oblique cases of *üst*. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE and with some distorted forms in NW like Kar. L. *isne*; T. *üsnü*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. üstün* . . . *altın* 'above . . . below', see *altın*: Civ. *üstün* . . . *altın* ditto; *üstün*, presumably 'north', is used in conjunction with *öğdün*, [*altın*] and *kedin* in describing the boundaries of a property *UŞp.* 30, 9-11; XIV *Chin.-Uyg. Dict. şang* 'above, upon' (*Giles* 9,729) *üstün Ligeti* 276; *R I* 1886; *Xak.* xı *üstün* a Particle meaning *fatıq* 'above'; hence one says *andan üstün*

fawqahu Kaş. I 108: KB bularda eñ üstün 'the highest of these' (is Saturn) 131; o.o. 18 (**astın**), 1836: *xııı(?) Tef. üstün* 'above' (Adj.), 'top' (Noun) 341: *xiv Muh. al-a'lā* 'higher' (opposite to 'lower' **altın**) **üstün** *Mel. 14, 10; Rif. 90: Çağ. xv ff. üstün* (spelt) (1) *fawq wa fäyiq* (quotns.); (2) the vowel sign *fatha* *San. 75r. 15: Kom. xiv üstün* 'above' (something *Loc.*) *CCI, CCG; Gr. 270* (quotns.; but **üstünde** comes from **üst**): *Kip. xııı 'alā* 'upon' (opposite to *taht altın*) **üstün** (vocalized *üsten*) also **üzüre** (*sic*) *Hou. 26, 20: xiv 'alā isne* (*sic*) and **üzre**: (unvocalized) *Bul. 15, 12; üstün fawq İd. 13: xv 'alā üstün Kav. 35, 6: Osm. xiv ff. üstün* 'upper, above' in several texts *TTS I 749; II 957* (but the word here may be **ustun**, metathesis of *Pe. sütün* 'pillar'); *III 735; IV 807*.

Dis. V. ASD-

D esit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 2 **es-**. **Xak. xı ol uruknı: esittı: amadda'l-habl** 'he had the rope stretched' *Kaş. I 209* (**esitür**, **esitme:k**).

D isit- Caus. f. of **isl-**, q.v.; 'to heat (something *Acc.*)', also Intrans. 'to suffer from fever'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. front vowels in NE, and sporadically elsewhere, otherwise w. back vowels. **Uyg. viii ff. Civ. eşılce: isitip** 'heating it in a cauldron' *H I 99; a.o. H II 12, 97: Xak. ol mün isittı* 'he heated (*saxxana*) broth'; also used when one heats (*ahmā*) iron, etc.; and one says **er isittı** 'the others had fever' (*humma*); the last Intrans., the others Trans. **Xak. I 209** (**isittür**, **isittme:k**): *KB* (when you are young) **şoğık işke tutulı isittür kanıñ** 'engage in cold work, it warns your blood' 4623: *xiv Muh. ahmā isit- Mel. 21, 15; Rif. 102; al-hummā'l-harra isittmek* 64, 12 (**isittme**: 163): **Çağ. xv ff. isit-** (-kan, etc.) *isittma tut-, kızdır-, issi eyle-* 'to catch fever; to heat, make hot' *Vel. 57-8* (quotns.): **isit- garm kardan** 'to heat', and metaphor. *tab kardan* 'to have fever' *San. 101 v. 13* (quotns.): **Osm. xiv issit-** 'to heat', once *TTS I 358*.

D usit- Caus. f. of 1 **us-**, q.v.; perhaps survives in SE Tar. **usat- R I 1746. Xak. xı tuzluğ et meni: usıttı** 'the salted (*mumal-lah*) meat made me thirsty' ('*aftaşani*) *Kaş. I 209* (**usıttur**, **usıttme:k**); **bu kuyaş ol kişini: usıttı:an** 'this blazing heat always makes a man thirsty' (*mu'attış*) *I 155* (verse).

(?S) **iste-** described by *Kaş.* as syn. w. **irte-**: 'to seek, pursue (something *Acc.*)'; but the subsequent history of the two words differed; **irte-**, where it survives, still has that meaning, but **iste-** has developed extended meanings, including in SW 'to wish; to wish for (something *Acc.*)'. There is no doubt that **izde-**, when it occurs, is identical with **iste-**, and it is tempting to explain **iste-** as a Sec. f. of **izde-**: Den. V. fr. **iz-**, but it would be surprising if such a sound change had taken place before VIII, and the resemblance may be a coincidence. S.i.a.m.l.g., in NC **izde-**. **Uyg.**

viii ff. Chr. (my dear children go and) **tilepler istepler** 'seek and search' *U I 6, 1: Bud. isteyü sakınsarmen* 'if I investigate and think' *Hüen-ts. 1961; o.o. of tile- iste- do.* note 1870, 23; *Usp. 102a. 55: Civ.* in a stock formula regarding an outright sale, no one may **çam çarım kılmazun aytımazun iste-mezünler** 'lodge objections, make enquiries or start investigations' *Usp. 107, 12; 108, 13* (Note, in these *Uyg.* texts a transcription **izde-** is not absolutely excluded): **Xak. xı Kaş. I 272** (Irte:-): **xııı(?) Tef. iste-** 'to seek (someone *Acc.*)' 126: *xiv Muh. yaflub* 'he seeks' is **izder** in Turkistan and **ister** in 'our country' *Mel. 8, 11; Rif. 80; arāda* 'to desire' **iste-** 22, 7; 103 (tile:- in margin); *fattaşa* 'to investigate' **iste-** 29, 13 (only); *al-taftış istemek* 36, 3 (only); *al-ibtığā* 'to desire' **izde-** 35, 14; 121; *al-şahwa* 'to long for' **izde-** cf. 36, 9; 122: **Çağ. xv ff. iste-** (-İl, etc.) *iste-Vel. 59* (quotn.); **iste-** (spelt) *xwāstan wa talab kardan* 'to wish for, to seek' *San. 101r. 23* (quotns.): **Xwar. xııı iste-** 'to wish' 'Ali 29; *xiv izde-* 'to seek' *Qutb 62: Kom. xiv* 'to seek; to summon (to a court of law)' **izde-** *CCI, CCG; Gr. 104* (quotns.): **Kip. xııı fattaşa izde-** *Hou. 43, 2: xiv ditto İd. 13: xv ditto Tuh. 28b. 3; talaba izde- Kav. 9, 17; 74, 19* (also tile-): **Osm. xiv ff. iste-** 'to seek, search for (something)' common till xvi, once in xviii, in this sense *TTS I 391; II 549; III 385; IV 439*.

D üste-: Den. V. fr. **üst**; 'to add an additional piece to (something *Acc.*)', to increase (it.)' S.i.s.m.l. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. tınığların üzeleyü ögrünçlerin sevinçlerin aşmak üstemek erür** 'it is to increase (Hend.) the rising joys and pleasures of mortals' *Suv. 266, 6-8; a.o. do. 593, 19: Xak. xı KB yā rabb üste dawlat tüköl kıl tilek* 'O Lord! Increase his good fortune and fulfil all his wishes' 116.

D istet- Caus. f. of **iste-**; with a similar range of meanings. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak. xı men anı: istettim ba'attu fī iṭrihi li-yaṭlub** 'I sent (someone) in his tracks to look for him' *Kaş. I 260* (**istettür**, **istetme:k**): **xııı(?) Tef. istet-** same meaning 126: **Çağ. xv ff. istet-** Caus. f. *talab farmādan* 'to order to seek' *San. 101 v. 11: Osm. xiv istet-* 'to have (someone) sought' *TTS II 550*.

VU?C östik- *Kaş.* is prob. right in describing this verb as a crasis of 1 **öz** and **tık-**. Apparently survives in NE Şor. **üstük-** 'to attack' (Trans.) *R I 1886; Sag. üstük-* 'to hurry' (Intrans.) *Bas. 257* and NC *Kır. üstük-/üzdük-* 'to be ravenously hungry'. **Xak. xı ol bu: ıška: östikti:** 'he coveted (*harisa*) this thing and desired it (*ıştaqa*)'; originally **öz tıktı** *Kaş. I 244* (**östike:r**, **östikme:k**): *KB bireğü bay evlik tiler östikip* 'one man seeks a rich wife out of greed' 4487 (two MSS. read **öz tikip**).

D istel- Pass. f. of **iste-**. Survives only (?) in NE *Tuv. istel-* and NC *Kır. izdel-*. **Xak. xı isteldi: neñ fuliba'l-şay** 'wa fuhişa' 'the thing

was sought and searched for' *Kaş. I 246* (üstelür, istelme:k). *Çağ. xv ff. San. - Pass. f.; xwästa yudan* 'to be desired' *San. 101 v. 12.*

D üstel- *Pass. f. of üste-;* 'to be enlarged, increased'. Survives only(?) in NC Kzx. *Uyg. viii ff. Man. üstelzün tepridem küç-leri* 'may their divine powers be increased' *TT III 170*; a.o. *M II 6, 4*: Bud. *koñüldeki edğüleri neteg üstelmisğü bolur* 'how are the good things in their minds increased?' *U III 73, 11-12*; o.o. *U I 26, 12*; *TT V 24, 67* and *74*; *VII 40, 46*; *Hüen-ts. 1872*; *alku ödte buyanları aşılıp üstelip* 'their merits increasing (Hend.) at all times' *TT VII 40, 128*; a.o. *Hüen-ts. 2015*; *Xak. xi su:v üsteldi*: 'the water increased' (*zāda*); also used when something is added to it (*uzıda fihī*); also used of other things *Kaş. I 246* (üstelür, üstelme:k).

D astur- *Caus. f. of as-;* 'to order to suspend, or to execute'. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Xak. xi ol er asturdi*: 'he ordered the crucifixion (*şalb*) of the man'; and one says *ol asturdi*: 'he ordered that the meat should be hung (*ta'liq*) on a stake' *Kaş. I 220* (asturur, asturma:k): *xiii(?) Tef. astur-* 'to order to hang' 62: *Çağ. xv ff. astur-* (spelt) *Caus. f.; awizāndan* 'to order to hang up' *San. 39v. 10*: *Xwar. xiii(?) tağurak* (i.e. *tavrak*) *başip asturip yok bolzunğil tep kılurmen* 'I quickly attack, have him hanged and order his destruction' *Oğ. 114-15*.

D 1 estür- *Caus. f. of 1 es-;* survives only(?) in SW Osm. *Xak. xi ol kavik estürdi*: 'he gave orders for winnowing (*naşf*) the bran out of the millet and for cleaning it' (*nağıyatihī*); also used for winnowing in general *Kaş. I 221* (estürür, estürme:k). *Çağ. xv ff. estürgey yel esdürēyin* 'I will make the wind blow' *Vel. 58*; *estür-* *Caus. f. wazānidan* 'to cause to blow' *San. 101r. 21* (quotn.).

D 2 estür- *Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 2 es-;* cf. *esit-*. *Xak. xi ol uruk estürdi*: *madda'l-habl* (no doubt error for *amadda*) 'he ordered that the rope should be stretched' *Kaş. I 221* (followed by 1 estür-).

VU?D üster- presumably Intrans. Den. V. fr. üst, but the semantic connection is tenuous; the general connotation seems to be 'to be quarrelsome, uncooperative', and the like. N.o.a.b. *Xak. xi ol mağa: üstērdi*: 'he opposed me (*mārāni*) in the matter'; and one says *ol kılmiş ırsın üstērdi: cahada mā fa'ala* 'he disowned (or accepted no responsibility for) what he had done'; also used for any kind of denial or disowning (*inhār wa cühūd*) *Kaş. I 221* (üsterür, üsterme:k; prov.): *KB uvutsuz bolur üsterigil karak* 'a defiant look is shameless' 2205: *xiii(?) Tef. üster-* 'to be quarrelsome' 341.

Tris. ASD

D üstünki: N./A.S. fr. üstün; 'situated above, or on the top', hence metaph. 'better, superior';

in the latter meaning usually in the Hend. *yé:ğ üstünki*. S.i.s.m.l. *Uyg. viii ff. Man.-A üstünki kök* 'heaven above' *M III 10, 7* (ii): *Man. yéğ üstünğil/üstünğil yéğ* 'highest' (place, heaven, etc.) *TT III 75, 143, 166*; a.o. *do. 169* (altınki:); Bud. *yéğ üstünki* (teaching, knowledge) *TT VIII G.33*; *Suv. 148, 20-1*; *TT IV 12, 57* (tüzgerincisiz): *Civ. TT I 128* (altınki); *VIII I.16*: *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'imperial court' *Uyg. 276*; *R I 1886*: (*Xak.*) *xiii(?) Tef. üstünki* 'upper' (lip) 341: *Korm. xiv* 'highest' *üstünğil CCI*; *Gr. 271* (quotn.).

D üstürti: Adv. of place fr. üst; noted only in the phr. *üstürti: kodı*: 'from on high' as below. *Uyg. viii ff. Man. üstürti kodı énmeser* 'if you had not descended from on high' *TT III 20*: Bud. *üzgen yağmur ödince üstürti kodı tökülür* 'the destructive rain pours down from on high in due season' *U I 26, 15-16*, *Suv. 517, 4*; a.o. *Suv. 380, 9*.

Dis. ASĞ

asığ 'profit, advantage', and the like; l.-w. in Mong. as *asığ* (sic, see *Studies*, p. 206); *Koro. 59, Haltod 13*; survives in NE Tuv. *nıjk* (reborrowed fr. Mong.) and SW Osm. *asığ-asığ/asık* 'profit, benefit'. See *Doerfer II 480*. *Türkü viii ff. asığ: bar edğü*: 'there is advantage in it, it is good' *İrkB 32*: *Uyg. viii ff. Man.-A mağa ol kışi asığ bolğay* 'that man will be useful to me' *M I 34, 20*: *asığ tusu kılupız* 'you have brought advantage (Hend.)' *TT III 123*; a.o. *do. 105* (uluğ): Bud. Sanskr. *artham* 'advantage, profit' *asığ TT VIII D.34*; *E.44*: *asığ do. D.18*; a.o.o.: *asığ tusu kıl-* 'to bring advantage, or profit, to (someone Dat.)' is very common *PP 20, 5*; *34, 7*, etc.; *U I 25, 8*; *II 16, 20*, and many o.o.: *Civ. asığ bolur* 'it is advantageous' *TT VII 28, 36*, and *45*, etc.; *utrugda asığ tusu yétirü kelti* 'he has come to meet you bringing you advantages' *TT I 113*; *do. 58* (egsü:); in contracts in *Usp. asığ* 'interest (on a loan)' is common, e.g. *biz él yapaınca asığı birle köni bérürbiz* 'we promise to repay with interest at the customary rate' *10, 7-8*: *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict. li i* 'advantage, profit' (*Giles 6,885 5,485*) *asığ tusu Ligeti 131*: *Xak. xi asığ al-riñh* 'profit, gain' *Kaş. I 64*; *asığ kılgu: emes lā yanfa'uka* 'it gives you no advantage' *I 494, 4*; a.o. *III 13, 7*: *KB asığ kolsa barça özüp yassızın* 'if you seek profit (or advantage) in all things without any losses' *106*; o.o. *160* (üküş), *171, 232*, etc. (common): *xiii(?) At.* (let a man who reads this book) *asığ alsu* 'get advantage from it' *78*; *tavar asığı* 'the advantage of wealth' *287*; *Tef. asığ* 'profit' (also 'a pendant' Dev. N. fr. *as-*, occurring later, but first noted here) *61*: (*xiv Muh. rabaha* 'to gain, make a profit' *asıt-*, no doubt a crasis of *ası: ét-*, *Mel. 26, 7*; *Rif. 109*): *Çağ. xv ff. asığ/asık ası (sic?) ve fâyida* 'profit, advantage' *Vel. 19* (quotns.); *asığ naf' wa fâyida San. 40v. 14*: *Xwar. xiv asığ ditto Qutb 13*: *Kıp. xiii al-riñh* (opposite to 'loss' kor) *asığ Hou. 28, 2*: *xiv asığ* (and

aşlam) *al-fâyida* *Id.* 15; *al-rihb fi'l-bi' wa'l-jirâ* 'profit in buying and selling' *aşşı*: *Bul.* 5, 6; xv *rabaha* (*aşlama*-; in margin in later hand) *aşşı eyle-* *Tuh.* 16b. 1: *Osm.* xiv ff. *aşşı*, less often *aşı*, 'profit, advantage'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 47-8; II 60-1; III 42-3; IV 45; XVIII (after Çağ. entry) 'and in *Rûmî asî*' *San.* 40v. 14.

S 1 *ışığ* See *ışığ*.

E 2 *ışığ* See *yışığ*.

D **usak** Dev. N. fr. 1 *us-*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Civ. *usakı yança içgöl* (*sic*) 'drink in accordance to (your) thirst' *H I* 171; a.o. 199.

osuğ (**osoğ**) 'a way of using (something)'; n.o.a.b., but see **osuğluğ**. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (deign to explain) *bu darnının inçge yapı osuğı* 'the subtle way of using (Hend.) this *dihârânî*' *U II* 41, 20; o.o. do. 48, 14-15; fragment in *Oğ.* p. 28, note 76: *Xak.* xi **osuğ tahâyülü'l-say' bi'l-say'** 'a way of using something for something'; hence one says **bu: 1:ş osuğı: munda:ğ** 'the way of using this thing is as follows' *Kaş.* I 64: xiv *Muh.*(?) **osuğ al-hâl wa'l-firâsa** (uncertain, ?'condition, insight') *Rif.* 188 (only): (Xwar. xiii(?) **anuş saçı müren osuğı teg** 'her hair (flowed down her back) like a river' (Mong. l.-w.) *Oğ.* 76; Arat points out that the word is out of place here, and suggests that it is an error for **suğı** (**suvi**) 'water').

PUD **osğuç** both this word and **oskuk** (**osgu:k**), included below are Hap. leg. They are obviously cognate Dev. N.s in **-ğuç** and **-guk** respectively, and the simplest explanation is to derive them fr. **os-**, q.v., but it is doubtful whether this is an ancient verb in this form and other transcriptions, esp. of **osğuç**, are possible. Apart from the difference in the quality of the vowels, 2 **üş-** would be an appropriate base. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (they force them to lie down in places strewn with) **yülgü osğuç teg bi biçgu** 'knives and cutting instruments like razors and . . . ' *TM IV* 253, 41: (*Xak.*) xiv *Muh.* (under 'cobblers' tools') *afra* 'a cobbler's knife' *oskuk: Mel.* 59, 12; *Rif.* 158.

PU(S) **osğun** 'onion'; presumably a metathesis of **so:ğun**, same meaning; survives in most NE languages in a wide range of forms, **oksum**, **uksim**, **uksum**, **uxsum**, **usxum** and even **muksum**, and in NW Kaz. **üksün** 'wild garlic' *Bud.* 145: *Uyg.* viii ff. Civ. **osğun kasıkın yıldızi birle yorgurtka** (*sic*) **tokup** 'pound the skin of an onion with its roots in *yogurt*' *H I* 44-5.

DİS. V. ASĞ-

D **usuk**-Emphatic f. of 1 *us-*; pec. to *Kaş.* *Xak.* xi **er usutık**: 'the man was thirsty' ('*aftışa*) *Kaş.* I 191 (*usukar*, *usukma:k*; prov.); (in a para. on the suffix **-k-**) **er asutık: ğalaba'l-racula'l-aftaş** 'the man was overcome with thirst' *II* 165, 9.

Tris. ASĞ

D **asığçı**: N.Ag. fr. **asığ**; 'benefactor'. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *KB* **beğlge asığçı bağır-sakını bil** 'know that the kindly man is a benefactor to his master' 2609; a.o. 4419.

D **asığlığ** P.N./A. fr. **asığ**; 'advantageous, beneficial, profitable'. Survives in NE Tuv. **ajıktıg**; SW *Osm.* asılı. *Uyg.* viii ff. Man. **adımlarka asığlıg ışıg işlet(t)ınlız** 'you have done a deed beneficial to others' *TT III* 68-9; Bud. **asığlıg ışıg** *TT VIII E.41, 42*; a.o. do. *A.47*; **tusuluğ asığlıg** *USp.* 43, 11: Civ. **ırak barsar asığlıg yanar** 'if he goes on a long journey, he comes back with a profit' *TT VII* 28, 55; (a particular omen) **asığlıg tusuluğ bolur** 'is favourable (Hend.)' do. 36, 3 (*USp.* 42, 16); **asığlıg beş satır kümüşüg tüköl aldım** 'I have received in full five *satır* in cash with (or as?) interest' *USp.* 48, 2-3: *Xak.* xi **asığlıg 1:ş 'amal dū manfa'a** 'beneficial work' *Kaş.* I 147: *KB* **asığlıg kışi asğı elke tolur** 'the value of a benefactor is abundant for the realm' 5731; xii(?) *KBVP* **asığlıg turur bu** 'this is a useful (book)' 15: xiii(?) *At.* **bilig teg asığlıg** 'as advantageous as knowledge' 100: xiv *Muh.* **al-nāfi'** 'useful, beneficial' **asığlıg** *Mel.* 52, 1; *Rif.* 148: Çağ. xv ff. **asığlık asılı ve fâyidatı** 'profitable, advantageous' *Vel.* 19; **asığlıg südmand wa bā manfa'at** ditto *San.* 40v. 16: Kom. xiv 'useful' **asığı** (spelt *axızlı*) *CCG*; Gr.: *Osm.* xiv to xvi asılı 'useful, profitable' in several texts *TTS* I 48; II 61; III 43; IV 46.

D **asığlık** A.N. fr. **asığ**; 'benefit' and the like; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. **tınığların asığlıkı meşilikü üşün** 'for the benefit and happiness of mankind' *U II* 34, 6-8.

S **ısığlık** See **ışıklık**.

D **osuğluğ** (**osoğloğ**) P.N./A.; always preceded by a qualifying word. The spelling is fixed by *TT VIII*. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *idrg* 'made in this way' **monda:ğ osoğloğ** *TT VIII A.37*; *evamvidhe* 'like this' ditto do. *D.29*; a.o. do. *E.42*; **yula osuğluğ** 'serving as a lamp' *U III* 28, 26; **ol er neteg osuğluğ körklüg meşizlig erdi** 'in what way was that man good-looking (Hend.)?' *U III* 57, 6 (ii); o.o. do. 54, 10 (*U II* 23, 23); *U IV* 8, 19 (kıılın-); *TT V* 6, 16; *X* 134-5: *Xak.* xi *KB* **bu yavlık osuğluğ turur bu etöz** 'this body has a bad way of behaving' (if it gets fat, it is wicked) 3599; a.o. 974 (**öyük**).

?E **asğançu** See **azğançu**.

D **asığsız** Priv. N./A. fr. **asığ**; 'useless, unprofitable'. Survives in NC Kir. *asusız*(?) and SW xx Anat. *assız* *SDD* 120. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (if a man without hands goes to an island full of jewels) **asığsız kuruğ kalır** 'he is unable to take advantage of the situation (Hend.)' *TT V* 33, note B.90, 3-4: *Xak.* xi *KB* **küvezlik asığsız** 'pride is

unprofitable' 2120; *asığsız kişiler kışide turi* 'useless men are bad-tempered to people' 5731: XIII(?) *At.* (to such a man advice) *asığsız turur* 'is useless' 110; a.o. 346: *Xwar.* XIV *asığsız* 'unprofitable' *Quth* 13: *Osm.* XIV *asırsız* 'useless' *TTS* I 48.

Tris. V. AŞÇ-

?E *aşgançula-* See *azgançula-*.

Mon. ESG

VU *üşk* a word like *alt*, etc., used only with Poss. Suffixes in oblique cases; 'in the presence of'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* in *U* 88, 68-70 sins are confessed *üşkinde* 'in the presence of' certain named persons; o.o. *U* II 79, 51; *TTIV* 4, 13; 12, 48, etc.; *USp.* 120b, 21: *Civ.* *üşkünde* 'in your presence' *TTI* 15, 27; *olar üşkinde bərdim* 'I have given in their presence' *USp.* 78, 21; a.o. *do.* 111, 5: (*Xak.*) XIII(?) *KBPP* *Tavğaç Buğra Xan üşküpe kığürmiş turur* 'he brought (this book) into the presence of *Tavğaç Buğra Xan*' 25; *Tef. menim üşkümdə* 'in my presence', a.o.o. 340; *Xwar.* XIV (the Oxus is a mere drop of water) *yaşım üşkinde* 'in the presence of (i.e. compared to) my tears'; a.o.o. *Quth* 204.

Dis. ESG

D *ışığ* N./A.S. fr. *ışi-*; 'hot, heat'. S.i.a.m.l.g. sometimes much distorted, w. front vowels in some NE and NW languages and SW Az, and back vowels elsewhere. *Türktü* VIII ff. *Man.* *kün teñri yaruķı ışıǵı eñgey* 'the light and heat of the sun will descend' *M III* 23, 2-3 (ii); a.o. *do.* 45, 6-7 (i); *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A* *sevgilǵ yaltraǵlı ışıǵ yüzüñüz* 'your lovely shining warm face' *M I* 10, 8-9; *Man.* *Wind.* 46-7 (1 *ergür-*); a.o. 48-9: *Bud.* *ışığ* usually occurs in the phr. *ışığ öz* 'life' (lit. 'warm self'), e.g. *ışığ özerinde adırtımız . . . erser* 'if we have deprived (human beings) of their lives' *TTIV* 8, 63-4; o.o. *U III* 4, 2; 59, 6 (i) and 2 (ii), etc.; *ışığ özlüǵ* 'living' *U III* 14, 11 (ii), etc.: *Civ.* *ışığ kuya:şka: emgenmiş kişi* 'a man suffering from sun-stroke' *TT VIII* 1.10; *ışığ suv* 'hot water' *do.* M.24; *ışığ* 'hot' esp. in the phr. *ışığ ıǵ* 'fever' is common in *H I* and *II*: *xiv Chin.-Uyg.* *Dict.* *jo* 'hot' (*Giles* 5,649) *ışığ*; *hsing ming* 'life' (*Giles* 4,600 7,962) *ışığ özüñ* (?) *Liǵeti* 157; *R I* 1539: *Xak.* XI *ışığ yēr: al-sahb minā-l-ard wa huwa-l-madida* 'an extensive desert': *ışığ ne:ñ* 'anything hot' (*harr*), hence one says *ışığ kün* 'a hot day' *Kaş.* I 72; *KB bu kün tuǵsa yērke ışıǵı* 'when this sun rises over the earth (and is) hot' (the flowers open, etc.) 820; o.o. 522, 1854, 3726, 4620-2: XIII(?) *Tef.* *ışığ/ışışǵ* 'hot, heat' (of fire) 126; *ışığ* ditto 120: *xiv Muh.* *al-harr ışı: Mel.* 53, 13; *Rif.* 150 and in several phr. 57, 3; 155, etc.: *yawm harr* 'a hot day': *ışışǵ kün* 185 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *ışışǵ/ışık ışıǵı ğarm ma'nā-sına Vel.* 57 (quotns.); *ışışǵ/ışık ğarm wa harr San.* 104v. 24 (quotn.); *ıstı ot* (sic) *fıfıl* 'pepper', *do.* 104v. 17: *Xwar.* XIV *ışışǵ/ışi*

'hot' *Quth* 60-1: *Kom.* XIV 'hot, burning' *ışi/ışış CCI, CCG; Gr.* 107 (quotns.): *Kıp.* XIII *al-harr* 'heat' (opposite to 'cold' *sawuk*) *wa huwa-l-suxnu'l-harr* that is 'burning heat' *ışış: Hou.* 5, 9; *al-hammām* 'a Turkish bath' *ışış: şu:* that is 'hot water' *do.* 6, 8; a.o. *do.* 27, 12: XIV *ışi:* (v.l. *ışış:*) *al-harr* *Id.* 13; *Bul.* 3, 4; *al-hummā* 'fever' *ışışık* (and *ışışık*) *do.* 9, 15: *harr ışı* *Tuh.* 12b. 12; *suxn ışı* *do.* 19b. 8: *Osm.* XIV ff. *ışış* (apparently always so spelt) 'heat, hot'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 357-8; *II* 505-7; *III* 347-8; *IV* 399-400.

eski: 'old'; in the early period only of things and abstract ideas, 'old' of human beings being *aviçça:*. S.i.a.m.l.g., used of human beings only rarely and then in a depreciatory sense. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ.* *eski atıñ tegşilip yañı bultuñ* 'your old name has been changed and you have found a new one' *TTI* 117; *eski ışıǵke* 'for a long-standing fever' *II* 10, 53; *bir eski toşek* 'one old mattress' *USp.* 84, 4: *Xak.* XI *eski:* 'anything old and worn out' (*qadim bāli*); hence one says *eski:* to:n *tawb xalaq* 'shabby clothing' *Kaş.* I 129; *KB kamuǵ eski nepler* 'all old things' 687: *xiv Muh.* *al-atıq* 'old' *eski:* *Mel.* 54, 3; *Rif.* 150: *Çağ.* xv ff. *eski kılma* 'old' *San.* 104v. 19 (quotn.): *Xwar.* XIV *eski* 'old' *Quth* 22: *Kom.* XIV ditto *CCI, CCG; Gr.*: *Kıp.* XIV *eski:* *al-atıq* *Id.* 13: XV ditto *Kav.* 64, 15.

D *esǵü:* N.Ac. (Conc. N.)- fr. *1 es-*; as such *Hap.* leg., but it, or cognate words, survive with the same meaning in NE *eskin/eskün* *RI* 881-2, and with related meanings in SW xx Anat. *esgin/eskin/esǵün* *SDD* 550-1. Cf. *evüsǵü:*. *Xak.* XI *esǵü:* *al-minsaf* 'winnowing basket' *Kaş.* I 129.

Dis. V. ESG

iske:- 'to pluck out'; survives only(?) in NE *Tob.* *R I* 1528, but the Dev. N. *iskek* 'tweezers' survives in SE *Türki* *Shav* 34 and NC *Kır.*, Kzx. *Xak.* XI *ol yuñ iskeidi:* 'he plucked out (*natafa*) the wool (etc.)' *Kaş.* I 284 (*iske:r*, *iske:me:k*): *xiv Muh.* (?) *qaraǵa* 'to pluck, tweak' *isǵe:-* (unvocalized, -ǵ-marked) *Rif.* 114 (only).

D *isken-* *Hap.* leg.; *Refl.* f. of *iske:-*. *Xak.* at *ot iskendi:* 'the horse cropped (*natafa*) a little (*qalılān*) of the grass'; also used of anyone who plucked out hair or herbage sparingly *Kaş.* I 255 (*iskenür*, *iskenme:k*).

D *eskir-* *Intrans.* *Den.* V. fr. *eski:*; 'to be, or become, old'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW where it has become *eski-* in *Osm.* and *eskil-* in *Az.* (*RI* 882). *Xak.* XI *to:n eskirdi:* 'the garment was, or became, shabby' (*xalıqa*) *Kaş.* I 228 (*eskirür*, *eskirme:k*): XIII(?) *At.* *yañı eskirür* 'what is new grows old' 195: *xiv Muh.* (?) *'ataqa wa qaduma* 'to be, or become, old' (*Hend.*) *eski* (?) *Rif.* 112 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *eskir-* (-dı; 'with -k-') *kılma ol- ve eski-Vel.* 55 (quotns.); *eskir-* (spelt) *eskil-* ('with -l-') *kılma şudan*, also pronounced *eski-*,

eliding the *r/l* *San.* 103v. 5 (quotns.): Xwar. xiv *eskir* 'to grow old' *Quth* 22: Kip. xv, 'ataga -*eskir* *Tuh.* 26a. 8: Osm. xv *eskil*-(*sic*) once *TTS* I 280.

Tris. ESG

PUF *üskebeç* Hap. leg.; of the form *uf'alal*; with a *damma* over the *alif* only; presumably by its form, an Iranian(?) l.-w. **Xak.** xi *üskebeç al-zabib* 'raisins' *Kaş.* I 159.

D *isiglig* P.N./A. fr. *isig*; 'feverish'. Survives only(?) in NC Kır. *ısılı*. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *isiglig erser* 'if he is feverish' *II* II 14, 116; a.o. *do.* 10, 57.

D *isiglik* A.N. fr. *isig*; 'warmth (physical and metaph.)'; fever; warm feelings, affection'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; with front vowels in NE and sometimes SW, otherwise with back vowels. **Xak.** xi *isiglik al-hubb wa'l-muwadda* 'love, affection'; hence one says *köpgül isiglik*: *kere:k* 'he ought to have warmth of affection (*harâratu'l-muwadda*) in his heart' *Kaş.* I 152: *xııı(?) Tef.* *isiglik* 'heat (of a fire)' 126; *issilik* ditto 130: **Xwar.** xiv *isiglik* 'heat' *Quth* 61: **Kom.** xiv 'heat' *issilik CCI*; **Gr.** *Kip.* xiv *issilik al-hummâ* 'fever' *Id.* 13; ditto *issik/issilik Bul.* 9, 15; *xv suxûna* 'heat' *issilik Tuh.* 19a. 2: **Osm.** xiv ff. *issilik* 'heat' fr. xiv to xviii; *issilik* xiv to xviii *TTS* I 358; *II* 507; *III* 348; *IV* 439.

Tris. V. ESG-

D *isigle*:- Hap. leg.; **Den.** V. fr. *isig*. **Xak.** xi *er isigle:di dahaba'l-racul fi'l-hummâ-wati'l-qayz wa'l-hâcira* 'the man walked in the intense and excessive summer heat' *Kaş.* I 306 (*isigle:r*, *isigle:me:k*).

VUD?F *ösügile*:- Hap. leg.; **Den.** V. fr. **ösüg*, which is prob., like other *Gancak* words, a l.-w. *Gancak* xi ol *kiritlik ösügile:di* 'he opened the lock by a cunning device (*bi-hila*) without a key' *Kaş.* I 306 (*ösügile:r*, *ösügile:me:k*).

D *isiglen*- **Refl.** f. of *isigle*:-; s.i.s.m.l. meaning 'to be, or become, hot'. **Xak.** xi ol *er bu: uğdur: barmakka: isiglendi* 'the man considered the season too hot (*'adda'l-waqt hârr*) for travelling' *Kaş.* I 294 (*isiglenür*, *isiglenme:k*).

Dis. ASL

D *osa:l* **Dev.** N./A. fr. **osa*:-; 'negligent, idle; negligence, idleness'. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *osol* (the **Den.** V. is noted in *xııı*, *Haenisch* 128). S.i.a.m.l.g. A parallel **Dev.** N./A. in -*n* appeared in the medieval period, and s.i.s.m.l. together with or instead of *osal*; the earlier occurrences are included below. See *Doerfer* II 599. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *osal kılmaqlar* 'do not show negligence' (in carrying out an order) *USP.* 17, 12: **Xak.** xi *osa:l kış: al insânul-gâfil fi'l-umür* 'a man who is negligent about matters' *Kaş.* I 122: *KB osal*

bolma saklan kamuğ işte sen 'do not be negligent, be vigilant in all things' 443; o.o. 654, 1066: **Çağ.** xv ff. *osal tahâwun wa takâsul edüp aw yalanmak* 'negligence, indolence, or lying' *Vel.* 107; *osal* (spelt) *quşır wa taqşır wa ihmâl* 'shortcoming, offence, negligence' (quotns.); also used for *dâyı* 'a *muhmil* 'useless, negligent' (quotn.) *San.* 75r. 9: **Xwar.** xiv *osal kıl* 'to be negligent' *Quth* 119; *Nahe.* 224, 10; *osal Quth* 200 (*usal*): **Kom.** xiv 'negligent' *osal CCG*; **Gr.** 179 (quotn.): **Kip.** xv *ğafala* 'to be negligent' *osal bol*-, with note in second hand that *osal*, too, is used *Tuh.* 27a. 10: **Osm.** xiv and xv *osal* 'careless, negligent' in three texts *TTS* I 727; *II* 932 (spelt *usal*); *osan/osağ* ditto, c.i.a.p. I 728; *II* 931; *III* 715; *IV* 787-8 (spelt *usan/usağ*); xviii *osal* (spelt) in *Rümi*, *kâhil* 'negligent, indolent' *San.* 75r. 13.

D *usluğ* P.N./A. fr. *1 us* and surviving in the same languages; 'discriminating, of sound judgement'. **Xwar.** *xııı(?)* (of elderly men) *usluğ Öğ.* 208, 275; *uzun usluğ* 'long headed' *do.* 313: xiv *usluğ* 'of sound judgement' *Quth* 200; *Nahe.* 437, 4: **Kom.** xiv 'wise' *ustlu* (*sic*) *CCI*; **Gr.** *Kip.* *xııı al-âqıl* 'intelligent' (opposite to *bıld* 'aql *uşı:ız*) *uşlu: Hou.* 25, 20.

Dis. ASL-

D *asil*- **Pass.** f. of *as*:-; 'to be hung, suspended; to be hanged, crucified'. S.i.a.m.l.g. **Xak.** xi *bl:r neğ birke: asıldı* 'one thing was hung (*ta'allaqa*) on another' *Kaş.* I 196 (*aslır*, so vocalized, *asılma:k*): *KB* 221 (*arta:k*): xiv *Muh.* *ta'allaqa asıl*- *Mel.* 40, 15; *Rif.* 130; *al-waql* 'to join' *asılma:k* 37, 5; 123 (unvocalized, perhaps not connected): **Çağ.** xv ff. *asil*- (spelt) **Pass.** f. *âwixta şudan* 'to be hung, suspended' *San.* 39v. 4: **Kom.** 'to be hung up, suspended' *asil*- *CCG*; **Gr.** *Kip.* xiv *asıl-ta'allaqa Id.* 15: **Osm.** xiv *asılan* 'precipitous' (cliff) *TTS* I 46: xiv *asılmalu* 'who deserved to be hanged' *III* 42; xvii-xviii *asılacak* ditto I 46: xviii *asil*- . . . and in *Rümi*, *maşlûb şudan* 'to be executed' *San.* 39v. 4.

D *esil*- **Pass.** f. of *2 es*:-; 'to be stretched, to stretch (Intrans.)'. **Pec.** to *Kaş.*; in one or two places altered to *esil*-, cf. *2 es*-. **Xak.** xi *yışığ esıldı: imtadda'l-habl* 'the rope, etc. stretched'; also used for 'to be stretched' (*mudda*) *Kaş.* I 196 (*eslür* (*sic*), *esılme:k*, *sic* in MS.); *bu yıp ol esilgen* 'this cord is constantly stretching' (*yamtadd*) I 158.

D *osul*- **Pass.** f. of *os*-, q.v. N.o.a.b.; it is possible that the Uyğ. word is mistranscribed, and should be read *uşalur* or *üzülür* which would perhaps suit the context better. Uyğ. viii ff. *Bud.* *tolp etözləri tançu tançu bolup biçür osulur* 'all their bodies are cut (Hend.) into small pieces' *TM* IV 253, 63: **Çağ.** xv ff. *osul*- (spelt) *ğışt az ustuxwân pâk şudan* 'of meat, to be scraped off the bones' *San.* 75r. 5.

D I usla:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 1 us. Oğuz. XI ol usla:di: ne:gni: 'he understood (*fařana*) good and evil, and distinguished (*mayyaza*) between them' Kař. I 286 (usla:r, usla:-mak).

VUD 2 usla:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 2 us; 'to behave like a vulture'. Prob. used only in the Ger. in -u: Xak. XI Kař. II 17, 17 (es).

D aslin- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of asıl-. Xak. XI aslındı: ne:ğ 'the thing was hung (*ta'allāqa*) on to something' Kař. I 258 (aslinur, aslinmak).

Tris. ASL

D osallık A.N. fr. osa:l; 'carelessness, negligence'. S.i.s.m.l. Xak. XI KB 1209 (alk-); 6075.

?E isilgü: Hap. leg.; no doubt an error for egişlgi: which suits the context perfectly. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (respect for you is constantly increasing) ne:ğ isilgüsi (read egişlgi) yok 'there is no diminution of' *Hüen-ts.* 2076.

Tris. V. ASM-

SF ismarla:- See ospurla:-.

Dis. ASN

esen 'in good health, sound; safe'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SE. The spelling *asan*, which is common in Uyğ. is prob. an aberration. Not to be confused with Pe. *āsān* 'easy', but see Doerfer II 478. Türkü VIII ff. esen tükel 'healthy and complete; safe and sound' *İrkB* 15, 27, 42; Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A esenin bardamaz esenin keltemez 'we went and came back, safe and sound' *M* I 10, 11-12; a.o. *M* III 13, 16 (i) (igle:-); Bud. esen (*asan*) tükel *PP* 22, 6; 24, 3 etc.; siz öz uluşupuzka esen öteğsüz 'you will get through safely to your own country' *Hüen-ts.* 45-6; o.o. *do.* 66, 1874, 1956, 2043; *U* II 64, 8-9 etc. (eñç): Civ. ıraktaki kişi esen (*asan*) yanmaz 'the man who is afar off does not return safely' *TT* VII 28, 6; (even if the foetus dies) esen (*asan*) ozar 'she is delivered safely' *H* I 109; o.o. *do.* 110, 114; Xak. XI esen al-sālim 'safe, sound, in good health'; hence one says esenmü sen 'are you in good health?' Kař. I 77 (prov.); a.o. *I* 62, 5 (tırığ): KB esen bol 1190; esen eñç tirilgiş 'live in good health and tranquillity' 1948; a.o.o.: XIII(?) *At.* eseninde 'in his lifetime' 263; XIV Muh. al-mu'āfā 'healthy, well' esen *Mel.* 56, 3; *Rif.* 154; Çağ. xv ff. esen sahih wa sālim 'safe and sound', also spelt esen *San.* 40v. 14; esen ditto 104v. 21; Kıp. XIII al-sālim esen *Hou.* 26, 7; a.o. in P.N. 29, 13; XIV ditto *Id.* 13 Osm. xiv ff. esen 'in good health, sound'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 276; *II* 397; *III* 264; *IV* 307.

D esin Intrans. Dev. N. fr. 1 es-; 'breeze, gentle wind'. Common in Xak., but rare elsewhere; survives only(?) in NE ezin *T.* *R* I 894 and Tuv. and SW xx Anat. esin *SDD* 550. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (just as a fire) yélig

esinig (*asinig*) basutçısı bulup 'when it finds a wind or breeze as its helper' *U* II 9, 5; XIV Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. *hsi fêng* 'a gentle wind' (*Giles* 4,163 3,554) esin boldı *R* I 894; *Ligeti* 135; Xak. XI esin al-nasim 'a breeze' Kař. I 77; five o.o.: KB 65 (erincig).

(S) D osan See osa:l.

Dis. V. ASN-

D asın- Refl. f. of as-; 'to hang (something Acc.) on, or for, oneself'; later 'to hang (Intrans.), to be hung up, or suspended'. Survives in NE azın- Leb., Şor 'to be hung up'; Tel. 'to cook' (i.e. 'to hang something over the fire for oneself'); NC Kir., Kzx. asın- 'to hang (e.g. a rifle) on oneself'. (Türkü VIII (we went along down that river and) asıngalı: tüşür:timiz 'let the men dismount to cook' *T* 27 (Aalto's translation, but the word should be read asıngalı: 'to eat'): Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. yincülüğ morwantlar asnap 'hanging pearl necklaces(?) on oneself' *TT* VIII 1.17 (so transcribed but ?read morwantlar: and connect with Pe. *marwārid* 'pearl'); it tışın keñç oğlan asınar 'if a young boy hangs a dog's tooth on himself' *TT* VII 23, 2; Xak. XI KB (serve me with timely loyalty) kapuğda asungıl (*sic*) mağa bol yakın 'station yourself at (my) door and be near me' 595.

D esin- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of 2 es-. Xak. XI at esindi: 'the horse pulled (*madda*) on the rope in order to get loose and almost broke it' Kař. I 201 (no Aor. or Infin.).

D isin- Refl. f. of isi-; 'to warm oneself, be warm'; metaph. 'to have warm feelings, be friendly to, or fond of (someone Dat.)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with the same variations between front and back vowels as isi-. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. isinmek amranmak sav 'words of affection and love' *Hüen-ts.* 1953-4; Xak. XI me:ğ ağır isindim *ahbabıhu* 'I was fond of him'; and one says ol otkar: isindi: 'he warmed himself (*iştalā*) at the fire'; and one says ol kü:n isindi: 'he basked (*taşarraqa*) in the sun' Kař. I 201 (isinür, isinmek; *sic* in MS.): KB isin- 'to become friendly, genial, gratified (by something Dat.)' is common, e.g. 106, 2179, 2479, 4220, etc.; in 4701 two MSS. have isınmak and one isinmek: XIV Muh. hamiya 'to be hot' isin- *Mel.* 25, 12; isin- *Rif.* 108; *dafıa* 'to be warm' isin- 26, 5; 109; Çağ. xv ff. isin- (*sic*) garın şudan 'to be hot' *San.* 101v. 28 (quotns.): Xwar. XIV VU isin- 'to become warm, hot' *Quth* 61, 206 (isin-); *MN* 49; Kom. XIV 'to warm oneself' issin- *CCI*; Gr.: Kıp. XIII dafıa isin- *Hou.* 36, 14; xv ditto *Tuh.* 16a. 7.

D osan- Refl. f. of *osa-; 'to be negligent, listless', and the like. Survives only(?) in NW Krim osan- *R* I 1139 and SW Osm. usan-. Xak. XI KB osanma 'do not be negligent' is common, 1093, 1106, 1274-8, etc.; other forms 1141, 1237, 1449: XIII(?) *At.* (I send my greetings to the Prophet's four Companions) olardın osanmak kaçan ol mağa 'how

could I possibly neglect them?' 32; o.o. 103, 309 (1 a.r.): xiv Muh. *tamaftā* (e.g. of the day) 'to be long and dreary' *osan*- Mel. 24, 9; Rif. 106: *al-tamaftā osanmak* 36, 3; 121; *al-malāl* 'to be listless, peevish' *o:sa:nmak* 38, 1; 124; *al-ğafila* 'to be negligent' ditto 124 (only): Çağ. xv ff. *osan*- (spelt) *bi-zār sudan wa nafarat kardan* 'to be listless, and feel revulsion' San. 74r. 18 (quotns.): Xwar. xiv *osan*- 'to be tired of (something Abl.)' Quth 200 (*usan*-): Kip. xv *malla osan*- Tuh. 35b. 11.

D *esne*:- Den. V. fr. *esin*; properly 'to blow gently', but usually metaph. 'to yawn'. S.i.a.m.l.g., much distorted in NE (*este*-/ *eze*-) Türkü viii ff. *esnegen bars men* 'I am a yawning leopard' IrkB 10: Xak. xi *esin esne:di*: *tanassama'l-nasim* 'the breeze blew gently'; and one says *er esne:di* 'the man yawned' (*taftā'aba*) Kaş. I 288 (*esne:r*, *esne:me:k*); o.o. II 223, 9; III 147, 13; xiv Muh.(?) *taftā'aba esne*- Rif. 105 (only): Çağ. xv ff. *esnedi uykuşu geldi*, *esnedi* 'to feel sleepy, to yawn' Vel. 60; *esne*- (spelt) *dahan dara kardan* 'to yawn', in Ar. *taftā'ub* San. 104r. 20 (quotns.): Kom. xiv 'to yawn' *esne-CCG*; Gr.: Kip. xiii *al-taftā'ub esne:mek* (misvocalized üs-) Hou. 32, 2; *taftā'aba esne:do*, 38, 18; xv *al-taftā'ub esnemek* Kav. 61, 14; *taftā'aba esne*- Tuh. 9a. 10.

VU *ösne*:- 'to resemble'. Pec. to Kaş.; in the Caus. f. the Infin. is spelt with -*ma:k*. Cf. I oxşa:-. Xak. xi *bir neç birke: ösne:di*: 'one thing resembled (*şābaha*) another' Kaş. I 288 (*ösne:r* (sic), *ösne:me:k*); ka:ğka: *tükel ösneyü*: 'exactly like a snowstorm' II 223, 10; III 147, 14.

D *esnet*- Caus. f. of *esne*:- in both meanings. S.i.s.m.l. Xak. xi *teñri: esin esnettü*: 'God made the breeze blow gently' (*nasama'l-nasim*); and one says *ye:k ani: esnettü*: 'the devil made him yawn' Kaş. I 266 (*esnetür*, *esnetme:k*): Çağ. xv ff. *esnet*- Caus. f.; *dahan dara hunānidan* 'to make (someone) yawn' San. 104v. 6 (quotn.).

VUD *ösnet*- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *ösne*:- Xak. xi *men aḡar ösnettüm* (sic) *şābah-tuhu bihi wa zanantu annahu huwa* 'I compared him to him, and thought that he was him' Kaş. I 267 (*ösnetür*, *osnatma:k*?).

VU?D *aspar*- Hap. leg.; dissyllabic and with back vowels, but the only vowel shown is *fatha* once on the *alif*. Apparently an Intrans. Den. V.; apart from the question whether the word is old enough, it could be a Den. V. fr. *osaḡ* (osa:l). Xak. xi *er aspar'di: haruna'l-racul mina'l-'amal wa calasa* 'the man stopped (work) on the affair and sat down' Kaş. I 289 (*asparar*, *asparma:k*).

Tris. ASN

PUD *osa:nuk* 'careless, listless'; a comparison between the forms in *KB* and the other authorities suggests that the original form was

osa:nuk for **osa:nyuk*, and that it is a Dev. N./A. fr. *osan*:-; cf. *bulḡañuk* and *sarkññuk*. N.o.a.b. Xak. xi *osa:yuk* *er al-racul'l-ğafil* 'a careless, or negligent man' Kaş. I 160 (MS. faint at this point, *osa:nuk* is a possible reading): *KB* *osayuk bu yafguk bññir ölgüsün özindin kétermez osallık usin* 'this man is negligent, he knows that he will die but does not shake off from himself the sleep of negligence (or indolence)' 6075; a.o. 3568 (*serimsiz*): xiii(?) Tef. *osanuk* 'careless' (and *osanukluk ḡafila*) 332; xiv Muh.(?) *al-taḡāful* (?) for *al-mutaḡāfil* *osa:nuk* Rif. 148 (Mel. 52, 7 *u:nutmak*).

D *esengü*: A.N. fr. *esen*; 'security' and the like. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *kamaḡ teñri yerie esengüsün bérđi* 'he gave his security to all the countries of the gods' M I 12, 1-2; *esengü ögrññü* 'security and joy' M III 43, 2 (ii); a.o. M I 27, 11 ff. (alkış): Bud. *esengü bitig* 'a letter of security, safe conduct(?)' Hüen-ts. 1819, 1863, etc.

D *esengülüg* P.N./A. fr. *esengü*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (then the Buddha) *ençgölüg esengülüg ermekig kulu yarlıkadı* 'deigned to create a state of peace and security' (for the merchants) *Tiş*. 22b. 8.

D *esenlik* A.N. fr. *esen*; 'good health, soundness, security', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. Xak. xi *KB esenlik tilese* 'if (you) wish to be safe' 169, 964; Xwar. xiv *esenlik* 'security, prosperity' Quth 22: Kip. xiv *esenlik* (*šic*, text *eselik*) *al-salām* (?for *al-salāma* 'security, good health') Id. 14; *al-salāma esenlik* Bul. 6, 1; xv ditto Tuh. 19a. 4; Osm. xv ff. *esenlik* normally 'greetings, good wishes'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 277; II 399; III 265; IV 308.

Tris. V. ASN-

D *osandur*- Caus. f. of *osan*:-; survives only (?) in SW Osm. *usandır* 'to bore, sicken, disgust (someone)'. Xak. xi *KB* (do not be careless or stay near your enemy; withdraw) *yaḡıḡ sen osandur ani torka yét* 'make the enemy careless and lure him into the net' 4262: Çağ. xv ff. *osandur*- Caus. f.; *bi-zār kardan* 'to make (someone) listless' San. 74v. 7.

D *esengüle*:- Den. V. fr. *esengü*; syn. w. *esenle*:-; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *aḡır ayamakin esengüleyü üküş köḡül ayıtu: idurbiz* 'We enquire after your health with deep respect and respectfully enquire (after you with our) many thoughts' Hüen-ts. 1825.

D *esenle*:- Den. V. fr. *esen*; 'to enquire after (someone's Dat.) health; to greet (him)'. Survives only(?) in some NE languages (rather distorted) and SW Osm. usually for 'to bid farewell'. Xak. xi *ol maḡa: esenle:di: ḡayyāni bi-taḡiḡa wa şāḡahani* 'he greeted and shook hands with me' Kaş. I 308 (*esenle:r*, *esenle:me:k*): xiv Muh. *sallama wa ḡayyā* 'to salute, greet' *esenle*- Mel. 27, 7; Rif. 110: Kip. xiv *esenle-wadda'a* 'to bid farewell' Id.

13: Osm. xiv ff. *esenle-* 'to bid farewell'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 277; II 398; III 264; IV 308*; xviii *esenle-essenleş-* an expression of the Turks of Rüm for 'to say farewell' (*widā' kardan*); the Turks of Turān say *xoşlaş-San*. 40r. 19.

D *esenleş-* Recip. f. of *esenle-*; 'to bid farewell to one another'. S.i.m.m.l.g. **Xak.** xi *KB* (when he has passed the age of forty) *esenleşti erke yigittik tili* 'the tongue of youth has said farewell to a man' 364; o.o. 5445; 5822: **Kip.** xiii *wadda'a minal-widā' esenleş-* *Hou.* 44, 9: Osm. xiv ff. *esenleş-* 'to bid farewell (to someone ile)'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 277; II 398; III 264; IV 308*: xviii see *esenle-*.

Dis. ASR

D *asra*: abbreviated Adv. fr. *ast*; properly an Adv. 'below, under', also used as a Postposn. 'below, beneath', and an Adj. 'low, lowly, inferior'. There is a rare Sec. f. *isra*: cf. *anca/inça*. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *esre* 'the vowel below the letter', i.e. *kasra* and xx Anat. *asra* 'beneath' *SDD 120*. Türkü viii *üze: kök tepri: asra: yağız yér kılınukda:* 'when the blue heaven was created above and the brown earth below' *I E 1, II E 2; üze: tepri: . . . asra: yér I E 22, II E 18; II N 10*: viii ff. *üze: . . . asra: IrkB 15, 20, 54, 60*: Man. *üze on kat tepri asra seçiz (sic)* *kat yér* 'the ten-fold heaven above and the eight-fold earth below' *Chuas. 42-4*; a.o. *M III 7, 11-12 (i)*: Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *asr[a]* *köpgülün* 'with humble minds' *TT III 3*; *asra mansız sakinçlarığ* 'humble, unassuming thoughts' *TT II 17, 68-9*: Bud. *asrasında ağnalmı* 'let us roll on the ground below (i.e. before) him' *USp. 101, 8*: Civ. *asra atır yéğedtiğ* 'you have improved your low reputation' *TT I 7-8*; *kođı asıra (sic) kişçe tutsarmen* 'if I treat him as a low and inferior person' *USp. 98, 21-2*: **Xak.** xi *asra*: a Particle (*harf*) meaning *taht*, 'below'; *isra*: (glossed *bi-kasr* 'with 1-') a word (*kalima*) meaning *din dālika'l-makān*, 'beneath that place'; hence one says *ol andan isra: ol annahu ba'd gālīka wa dīnahu* 'he is after and beneath him' *Kaş. I 126*: xiii(?) *Ad. 294 (bus-) Tef. asra* 'below (something Abl.)' 61: **Çağ.** xv ff. *asır* (spelt) *harakat-i kasra* 'the vowel sign *kasra*', also called *astin San.* 40v. 5; a.o. *do. 40v. 2*: Xwar. xiv *adaklar asra* 'beneath the feet' *Qutb 12*; *taxtdin asra* 'beneath the throne' *Nahc. 204, 10*; *asrasında . . . asrasidin do. 289, 11-12*: **Kip.** xiii *al-aqşā* 'farther away' (opposite to 'nearer' *bésre*): *isra: Hou. 56, 21*: xiv *isra: aqşā Id. 15*: xv *awwal amis* 'the day before yesterday' *asra kün Tuh. 5a, 5* (cf. *asra:ki*): Osm. xiv to xvi *asra/isra* as Adv., Adj., and Postposn., also *israsında*, in several texts *TTS I 46; II 59; III 42; IV 44*.

S *asru* See *aşru*.

esri: 'spotted, dappled', hence various kinds of dappled felines, 'leopard', and the like.

N.o.a.b. Türkü viii ff. *ürüg esri: toğan kuş men* 'I am a white spotted falcon' *IrkB 4*; also applied to a cow and calf *do. 41*, and a mountain goat *do. 49 (I imğa)*: Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *ikinti esri atlığ* 'the second (kind of swelling) is called mottled' *H II 22, 18-19*: **Xak.** xi *esri: al-namir* 'leopard' (and other similar felines); and any 'black and white (mubliğ) rope' is called *esri: yışığ*; and anything 'of two colours' (*dü lawıayn*) is called *esri*: because it is like a leopard *Kaş. I 126*: *KB* (an army commander must have the heart of a lion and) *karıştuka esri bileki kerek* 'and in close conflict a wrist like a leopard's' 2310; *esriğ itip* 'your hunting leopard and your dog' 5379: (**Çağ.** xv ff. *esri* 'lynx, snow leopard' *P. de C. 111* only): **Tkm.** xiv *esri: al-fahd* 'lynx, hunting leopard' *Id. 13*.

S *isra*: See *asra*.

D *ısrık* *prima facie* abbreviated Dev. N. fr. *ısrı-*, but *Kaş.*'s explanation suggests that it was originally the Imperat. of **ısrık*-Emphatic Pass. f. of *ısrı-*. Survives in SE Türkü *ısrık* 'incense used in driving out evil spirits' K. Menges, *Volkskundliche Texte aus Ost-Türkistan*, SPAW, 1933; xxxii 12; NC Kir. *ısrık* 'wild rue'; SW Osm. *ısrık/ısrık* 'a bite, the mark left by a bite'. **Xak.** xi *ısrık* 'a word used when treating boys suffering from an ulcer on the head or the evil eye' (*minā'l-sa'fa awi'l-ayn*); the patient's face is fumigated with incense and one says *ısrık ısrık*, that is *kun ma'did yā cinnī* 'be bitten, oh evil spirit' *Kaş. I 99*.

(D) *usruk* Hap. leg.; etymology obscure but ultimately der. fr. *uz*. **Xak.** xi *usruk al-wasnān minā'l-nās*, 'of people, slumbering' *Kaş. I 99*.

D *osruk* abbreviated Pass. Dev. N. fr. *osur-*; 'fart, *status ventris*'. S.i.s.m.l.g., usually as *osuruk*; to be distinguished fr. *osurak* (*osurğak*) 'one who frequently breaks wind', first noted in *Kip. xv Tuh. 12b. 8; 47b. 12* and also s.i.s.m.l.g. **Xak.** xi *osruk al-rudām* 'fart' *Kaş. I 99*: **Kip.** xv (in Grammatical Section) *osruk osurdı Tuh. 83b. 7*.

D *esrük* abbreviated Pass. N./A.S. fr. *esür-*; 'drunk, intoxicated; drunkenness'. S.i.a.m.l.g. in several forms, often trisyllabic. Türkü viii ff. Man. *esrükün bilğıslzin üçün* 'because of his drunkenness and folly' *MI 5, 4*; o.o. *do. 6, 16; 6, 21 (I adın-)*: Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *teğirmi tam içinde esrük boldup* 'you have become drunk within an encircling wall' *TT I 57-8*: **Xak.** xi *esrük al-sakrān* 'intoxicated' *Kaş. I 105*; o.o. *I 63 (2 adığ)*; *I 194 (adı-)* etc.: *KB kut esrükü şüçig esrükünde batar* 'intoxication with good fortune is worse (Pe. l.-w.) than alcoholic intoxication' 6141; a.o. 4586 (*axsumla-*): xiii(?) *Tef. ditto 86*: xiv *Muh. al-sakrān esrük Mel. 55, 1*; *Rif. 152*: **Çağ.** xv ff. *üsruk (sic) mast* 'intoxicated' *Vel. 107*; *üsruk mast wa maxmür ditto San. 75r. 19* (quotns.): Xwar. xiv *esrük* 'intoxicated' *Qutb 22*; 'melting' (eyes) *MN 347*:

Kıp. XIII *al-sakrân* (opposite to 'sober' *ayık*) *esrük Hou.* 26, 15; XIV ditto *Id.* 13; XV *al-sakrân esrik Kav.* 63, 6; *Tuh.* 19a. 1; 48a. 3; Osm. XIV (once) *esirik*; XIV to XVII *esrük*; XVI ff. *esrik* 'intoxicated'; metaph. 'mad' *TTS I* 281; *II* 403; *III* 268; *IV* 311.

D *ısırım* Hap. leg.; abbreviated N.S.A. fr. *ısır-*. *Xak.* XI *ısırım kişi*: *al-racuh'l-mutaqabbidü'l-qatib* 'a wrinkled and frowning man' *Kaş. I* 107.

Dis. V. ASR-

asur- 'to sneeze'. It is surprising that this is the oldest form of what is presumably an onomatopoeic verb, which became *axsur-* in the medieval period and s.i.m.l.g. mainly in the latter or similar forms like *apsir-* (NE) and *apsir-* (NW, SW). A similar verb *öksür-* 'to cough' was common in the medieval period and also s.i.s.m.l., sometimes metathesized to *öskür-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. *asursar* 'if one sneezes' *TT VII* 35, 2 ff. (many occurrences): *Xak.* XI *er asurdi*: 'the man sneezed' (*ařasa*) *Kaş. I* 178 (*asurur*, *asurma:k*); bu: *er ol telim asurğān* 'this man is constantly sneezing' *I* 156; XIV *Muh.* (?) *ařasa axsur-* *Rif.* 113 (only); *al-sa'al* 'to cough' *axurmak* (unvocalized, ?error for *axsurmak*) 123; *al-ařas akurmak* (?); *alif* unvocalized, first -k- *kāf*; might be intended for *öksürmek*) 124; Kıp. XIII *ařasa aksur-Hou.* 36, 10; XIV (Tkm.?) *akşur- ařasa*; in Kıp. *çückür-* (with *cims*) *Id.* 17; *ařasa akşur- Bul.* 63v.; Osm. XIV to XVI *axsur-/ağsır-* in several texts *TTS I* 13; *II* 18; *III* 9; *IV* 11.

(?D) *esür-* 'to be, or become, drunk, intoxicated', lit. or metaph. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. (just as great kings like *Ařatařastru* and *Kaniřka*) *erk türkl[eri] mejin esürüp* 'being intoxicated by the joys of independence and maturity' (committed grievous sins) *TT IV* 4, 4 and note (tentative reconstruction of the text in one MS.); Civ. (if one puts dried partridge's spleen in wine or beer, however much a man drinks) *esürmez* 'he does not get intoxicated' *H I* 53; *Xak.* XI *KB* (how many things that ought to be done remain undone when a man drinks wine) *neçe kılmağı iş esürse kelür* 'how many things that ought not to be done are done if he is drunk' 2101; o.o. 2102, 6140 (*axsumla:-*), 6142; XIV *Muh. sakira* 'to be, or become, drunk' *esri-* (sic) *Mel.* 27, 5; *esrü-* *Rif.* 110; *al-sakr esri:mek* 37, 12 (mis-spelt -mak); 123 (mis-spelt *emrimak*); *Çağ.* xv ff. *üsürğen* (sic) *mast olan* 'being drunk' *Vel.* 107 (quotn.); *üsürü-* (so spelt) *mast şudan va mastı kardan*; also spelt *esri-*, but as 'drunk' is *üsürük* the first is more correct *San.* 74v. 7 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIV *esri-/esrü-* 'to be, or become, drunk' *Qutb* 22; *Kom.* XIV 'to be drunk' *esri-CCG*; *Gr.* 94 (quotn.); Kıp. XIV *esri- sakira Id.* 13; XV *sakira esri- Tuh.* 20a. 8; Osm. XIV ff. *esri-/esri-* 'to be drunk'; metaph. 'to

be mad'; both forms c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 279; *II* 401; *III* 267; *IV* 311.

ısır- 'to bite'. Survives in some NE and SW languages. *Xak.* XI it *ısrıd*: 'the dog (etc.) bit' (*ařda*) *Kaş. I* 178 (*ısrur*, *ısrırmak*; prov.); *ısrığān* it 'a biting' (*aqır*) dog' *I* 156; o.o. *I* 163, 18; *II* 329, 13; XIV *Muh.* *ařda ısrı-* *Mel.* 29, 3; *Rif.* 112; *al-ařd ısrırmak* 36, 13; *yısrırmak* 122; *Çağ.* xv ff. *ısrur-* (-an, -ğān) *yemek yē-* 'to eat' *Vel.* 59 (quotn.); *ısrı-* (spelt) *ba-dandān gazıdan* 'to bite', and metaph. *xıurdan* 'to eat'; but the latter is the more usual *San.* 102v. 29 (quotn.): *Tkm.* XIV *ısrı-* *ařda Id.* 15; XV *ařda* (in Kıp. *ıřle-*) *ařra-* (corrected in margin to *ısrı-*) *Tuh.* 25b. 10.

osur- 'to fart, break wind'. Like other indecorous words omitted in some authorities (e.g. *Sam.*) but prob. s.i.a.m.l.g. *Xak.* XI *er osurdi*: *radama'l-racul* 'the man broke wind' *Kaş. I* 178 (*osurur*, *osurma:k*); bu: *er ol osurğān* 'this man is constantly breaking wind' (*darrāř*) *I* 156; XIV *Muh.* (?) *axraca riř* 'to let out wind' *osur-* *Rif.* 102 (only); Kıp. XIII *darāřa ořır-* *Hou.* 36, 11; XIV *ořur-darāřa*; *ořurmak al-darāř wa'l-fusā* both 'a loud and a silent fart' *Id.* 15; XV *darāřa osur-Tuh.* 23b. 1; 83b. 7 (*osruk*).

PUD *ösür-* if correctly read a Caus. f. of *ös-*, q.v.; but it occurs only once in the *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. phr. *ünlerin ösürüp* apparently 'raising their voices' in a text first published in *UI* 43, 17-18 and republished in *UI* 10, 52-3; in the latter the second word is printed in italics as doubtful. It is almost certainly an error for *üntürüp*. If so there is no good reason for supposing that *ös-* is not a Mong. verb, used as a l-w. in some Turkish languages.

D *asurt-* Caus. f. of *asur-*. Survives only(?) in NE Bar. *azırt- R I* 569; *Xak.* XI *asurtğū*: ot *al-ařis* 'snuff' *Kaş. III* 442; n.m.e.

D *esürt-* Caus. f. of *esür-*, 'to intoxicate (someone Acc.)'. S.i.m.m.l.g. *Xak.* XI *süçig anı*: *esürtti*: 'the wine intoxicated him' (*askarahu*) *Kaş. III* 427 (*esürtür*, *esürtme:k*) *KB esürtmesü dawlat senı* 'do not let good fortune intoxicate you' 6137; a.o. 6143; *Xwar.* XIV *üsürüt-* (sic?) ditto *MM* 218; *esürt-* *Nahc.* 363, 2; *Kom.* XIV 'to intoxicate' *esirt-CCG*; *Gr.* 94 (quotn.); Osm. XV and XVI *esrit-* (sic) ditto *TTS III* 269; *IV* 311.

D *ısrıt-* Caus. f. of *ısrı-*, 'to make, or let (someone Dat.) bite (something Acc.)'. Survives only(?) in NE Khak., *Tuv.* *ısrıt-*; SW Osm. *ısrıt-*. *Xak.* XI ol *apar etme:k ısrıttı*: 'he made him bite (*a'ařdahu*) the bread' (etc.); also used of anyone who makes someone bite something *Kaş. III* 428 (*ısrıttı-r*, *ısrırtmak*).

D *ısrıl-* Pass. f. of *ısrı-* 'to be bitten'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *Xak.* XI

etme:k **ısrıldı**: 'the bread (etc.) was bitten' (*ıddā*) *Kaş. I* 247 (**ısrılır**, **ısrılma:k**).

D ısrın- Refl. f. of **ısrır**-; survives only(?) in NE Khak., Tuv. **ızırın**- 'to clench one's teeth', etc., and NC Kır. **ızırın**- 'to fly into a violent rage'. **Xak. xı er ısrıdı**: *ıklā'azza'l-racul ғадаба(n) 'alā şay* 'the man flew into a violent rage about something'; its origin (*aşluhu*) is a cauliflower (*al-qunnabi*) or similar vegetable, which, if it is cooked and then before it is finished cooking (cold) water is poured on it, turns hard and cannot be cooked, so also a mild-mannered man, when he becomes violent (*ıttadda*), does the same *Kaş. I* 251 (**ısrınur**, **ısrınma:k**).

D asruş- Hap. leg.; Compet. f. of **asur**-. **Xak. xı ikkl: er asruşdı**: 'the two men sneezed together (*ta'āsa*) to see which could sneeze most' *Kaş. I* 234 (**asruşur**, **asruşma:k**).

D ısrış- Recip. f. of **ısrır**-; 'to bite each other'. Survives only(?) in NE Tuv. **ızırış**-. **Xak. xı ikkl: adğır birle: ısrıştı**: 'the two stallions bit each other' (*ta'āda*); also used for helping and competing *Kaş. I* 234 (**ısrışur**, **ısrışma:k**); a.o. *I* 285, 14.

D osruş- Hap. leg.; Compet. f. of **osur**-. **Xak. xı ola:r ikkl: osruştı**: 'those two competed in breaking wind' (*fi'l-rudām*) *Kaş. I* 234 (**osruşur**, **osruşma:k**).

Tris. ASR

PUD asırtku: Hap. leg.; this word occurs in a section containing trisyllables ending in a long vowel, following **asurtğu**: and **ağartğu**: which are headed by the letter -G- and preceding **emırçe**: which is headed by the letter -K- or -G- (*kāf*); it is itself headed by the letter -K- (*qāf*), the spelling in the MS. **asırtğuk** is therefore obviously wrong and must be corrected to **asırtku**:. There is a *fatħa* over the *alif*, but no vowel sign on the second syllable. Morphologically the word is obscure; -**ku**: is a very unusual variant of the common suffix -**ğu**: and there is no semantic connection between the word and any known verb of suitable form. **Xak. xı al-raculu'l-şafını'l-muta'āqıl**, 'a clever, intelligent man' is called (earlier) **asırtku**: *er Kaş. III* 442.

D asurtğu: See **asurt**-.

D asra:kı: N./A.S. fr. **asra**:; lit. 'situated below'. N.o.a.b. **Xak. xı KB yēme edğü tutğil elig asraşığı** 'Moreover treat the people under your control well' (give them food and drink, and provide clothing for them) 4527: XIV *Muh. actual amis* 'the day before yesterday' **ısrāğı**: *kün Mel.* 80, 5 (so vocalized); *Rif.* 185 (unvocalized): Kıp. XIII *actual amis asra:ğu*: (*sic*) *kün Hou.* 28, 12: XIV ditto **yasrağı**: (unvocalized, ?for **ısrāğı**:) *kün Bul.* 13, 7 (and see **asra**:); Osm. XIV to XVI **asrağı** 'the (day/night) before last' in several texts *TTS II* 60; *III* 42; *IV* 44.

D esirgençsiz Priv. N./A. fr. an unrecorded Dev. N. fr. **esirgen**-, 'unstinting'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. **esirgençsizin üleyü yarlıkattı** 'you have deigned to distribute unstintingly' *TT III* 109: Bud. (giving) **esirgençsiz köğülin** 'with an unstinting mind' *U III* 11, 15; 45, 19; a.o. *Suv.* 169, 13-14 (**ökünçsiz**).

D esriğü: Den. (?) N./A. fr. **esri**: and syn. w. that word. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **esriğü öglüg yavlak ört yalın** 'a fierce parti-coloured flame (Hend.)' *U IV* 40, 158-9; **esriğü körkle tağ seğırlig yer orun** 'a place (Hend.) with variegated beautiful mountains and projecting rocks' *Tış* 31a. 5-6; o.o. *U I* 30, 7 (mistranslated); *Suv.* 71, 19.

Tris. V. ASR-

D esirge:- Den. V. (?) but not semantically connected with any known word ***es**; the basic meaning was apparently 'to regret' which evolved in two opposite directions; (1) 'to be sorry for (someone)'; (2) 'to regret parting with (something); to grudge'. Survives in NC Kır., Kzx., and SW Osm. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **yırıg taplayu esirgeyü ıglayu** 'admiring the song, pitying him and weeping' *PP* 71, 3-4: **Xak. xı ol esirge:di ne:ni: taħassara 'alā fawti'l-şay** 'wa *ta'assafa* 'he regretted the loss of the thing and was distressed' *Kaş. I* 306 (**esirge:r esirgeme:k**): Çağ. XV ff. **esirge:dirig dāstan** 'to grudge, withhold' *San.* 103r. 16 (quotns.): Xwar. XIV **esirge**- 'to pity (someone *Acc.*)' *Quib* 22: Kom. XIV ditto *CCG*; Gr. 94 (quotn.): Kıp. XIV **esirge-raħima** 'to pity' *Id.* 13: XV ditto *Tuh.* 17b. 3: Osm. XIV ff. **esirge**- 'to pity'; c.i.a.p.; the second translation 'to protect' is less common *TTS I* 278; *II* 400; *III* 266; *IV* 310; XVIII after Çağ. entry; 'and in *Rūmī rahim kardan San.* 103r. 16.

D esirgen- Refl. f. of **esirge**:-; survives only (?) in SW Osm. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. M III** 21, 3 (i) (**ağı**): **Xak. xı ol tavarıña: esirgendı**: *ta'assafa 'alā dāħab mālihi* 'he regretted the loss of his property' *Kaş. I* 291 (**esirgenür**, **esirgenme:k**).

D ısırken- Refl. Dev. V. fr. **ısı**:-; 'to come out in heat spots'. Survives in NE Khak., Tuv. **ızırken**- 'to feel hot'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. **uzatı kurıma:k ısırkenmek buşma:klık bolor** 'there is a prolonged feeling of being parched, a heat rash and irritability' *TT VIII* 1.6: **Xak. xı anıñ başı: ısırkendi: xaraat min ra'shi buñır bi-harāra li-tıl tarki'l-halq** 'heat spots came out on his head because he had failed to shave it for a long time' *Kaş. I* 290 (**ısırkenür**, **ısırkenme:k**): Çağ. XV ff. **ısırgan-mak** 'to blush for shame' *Vel.* 58 (supported by a quotn. containing **ısırgan-dırdı** (his boundless favours) 'made him blush').

D esri:le:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **esri**: and syn. w. that word. **esri:le:di**: *naqaşal-libd wa*

waşā 'alayhi ka-lawni'l-namir 'he embroidered the felt with a pattern like the colours of a leopard' *Kaş. I* 316 (esrile:r, esrile:me:k).

Dis. V. AŞŞ-

D aşış- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **as-**. **Xak. xı ol mağa: et aşışdı:** 'he helped me to hang (*fı ta'lıq*) the meat on a stake' *Kaş. I* 184 (asışu:r, asışma:k).

D esiş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **2 es-**. **Xak. xı ol mağa: yıp esişdi:** 'he helped me to stretch (*fı madd*) the cord'; also used for competing *Kaş. I* 185 (eşışür:, eşışme:k; sic in MS.).

D isiş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **isli-**. **Xak. xı isişdi:** ne:ñ 'the thing became hot (*harra*), in the sense that the heat penetrated (*ta'addā*) all parts of it' *Kaş. I* 185 (isişür:, isişme:k; sic in MS.).

Tris. ASY

S osa:yuk See **osa:ñuk**.

Dis. ASZ

VU essiz an Exclamation, 'alas'; n.o.a.b. **Xak. xı essiz kalima talahuf** 'a word expressing sorrow', like *yā asafā* 'alas'; hence one says **essiz anıñ yığıtıklı: yā lahfā 'alā şābābihi** 'alas for his youth' *Kaş. I* 143; o.o. *II* 188, 12; *III* 51 (yığıtıklı:); xiv *Muh. al-asaf éşiz* (mis-spelt *éser*) *Mel.* 83, 9; *Rif.* 189: (Çağ. xv ff. (?) the word is listed three times in *ŞŞ*; (1) *essiz hayf, afsūs 'alas' 12; esbız (sic, an obvious error) ditto 13; éşiz ditto* (also 'sleep, dream') 51, the first and last illustrated by quatrains of unknown authorship and date).

PU(?D) isli:z/issiz 'evil, bad', and the like. N.o.a.b. **Türküviii ff. bétge:çli: isli:z yavı:z kul** 'the scribe, (your) bad, useless servant' *Tun. IV* 10-11 (*ETY II* 96): *Uyg.* viii ff. **Man.-A isli:z kerğeksiz yañcalaplar** 'bad and useless ones, may you be crushed' *M I* 9, 12; **Bud. isli:z yavı:z (gap) U II** 23, 23-4: **Xak. xı isli:z** (in a section headed *fa'älfa'ül al-a'ram mina'l-şıbyān* 'of a boy, unruly' *Kaş. I* 122; (in a section headed *fa'ül al-waqihu'l-gaddāru'l-xalı'ul-'idāri'l-şarrir* 'an impudent, perfidious man who has thrown off all shame and is very wicked' is called *issiz kışli:*; the double **-ss-** connotes excess (*al-mubālağa*) *I* 142; **edgü: isli:z katma:s** 'good and bad (*al-rad*) don't mix' *I* 386, 24; a.o. *II* 117 (*tılık-*): *KB edgü isli:z* 235; 246 (*atık-*) and many o.o.: *xiii(?) At. isli:z* (sometimes spelt **esiz** 'bad' is common; *Tef. esiz (sic?)* 'bad; harm' 84.

D u:su:z Priv. N./A. fr. **u:**; 'sleepless'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. viii ff. Civ. usuz kücsüz bolur** 'he cannot sleep and loses strength' *TT VIII I.5*: **Xak. xı u:su:z kışli:** *al-şaqadān* 'a sufferer from insomnia' *Kaş. I* 122: *KB* 2314 (*ügli:*).

Tris. ASZ

D isizlik A.N. fr. **isli:z**; 'badness, wickedness'. Pec. to **Xak.**; **NC Kir. esizdik** and **SW Osm. isizlik/issizlık** 'an uninhabited, desolate place' are not connected but are crases of **idizizlik**, see **idiziz**. **Xak. xı isizlik al-şarr** 'wickedness' *Kaş. I* 152; three o.o. **KB isizlik uçuz** of 'wickedness is worthless' got; a.o.o.

Tris. V. ASZ-

D isizlen- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **isli:z. Xak. xı o:ğla:n isizlendi:** 'the boy was unruly (*aruma*)' *Kaş. I* 293 (*isizlenür, isizlenme:k*).

Mon. AŞ

1 a:ş 'food' in a broad sense. S.i.a.m.l.g.; see *Doerfer II* 481; from the medieval period onwards liable to be confused with Persian *dāş* 'soup, porridge'. **Türküviii ff. ta:tıglı:ğ a:ş** 'savoury food' *Toyok III* 11. 6-7 (*ETY II* 178): **Man. a:ş içkü** 'food and drink' *Chuas. 56; özü: aşına* 'for the meal (dedicated to) the spirits' *TT II* 10, 76: *Uyg. viii ff. Man.-A as (sic) içkü M I* 16, 2 and 6; **meğin aşın** 'their bird-seed and food' *do. 36, 6*: **Bud. a:ş** 'food' is very common, e.g. *Suv. 168, 23 (ađut); PP* 19, 6; 28, 3; *Hüen-ts. 169, etc.*: **Civ. a:ş** 'food' is common in *TT VII, H II, and USp.*: **Xak. xı a:ş al-ta'am** 'food' *Kaş. I* 80; and many o.o., usually spelt **a:ş**: **KB ton a:ş** 'clothing and food' 321; o.o. 1054, 4587, etc.: *xiii(?) At. şarāb a:ş* 'drink and food' 297; a.o. 329: *Tef. a:ş* 'food' 66: *xiv Muh. al-ta'am a:ş Mel. 41, 14; Rif. 132, 164*: *Çağ. xv ff. a:ş şāhām San. 41v. 22*: **Xwar. xiii(?) yig et a:ş sürme (sorma)** 'raw meat, food, and wine' *Oğ. 10*: **xiv a:ş** 'food' *Qutb 13; MN 10; Nahc. 28, 13-14*: **Kom. xiv a:ş** *CCl, CCG; Gr. 43* (quotns.): **Kip. xiii al-ta'am a:ş**; and you say to someone who has eaten and drunk **a:ş bolşun**, that is *yakūn şihha* 'good health' *Hou. 15, 13*: **xiv a:ş al-ta'am lđ. 14; al-tābix** 'cooked food' *a:ş Bul. 7, 15*: **xv al-ta'am a:ş Kav. 15, 19; 31, 3; Tuh. 23b. 10: *şāhata(n) a:ş bolsun do. 22b. 4*: **Osm. xiv ff. a:ş** 'food'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 48; *II* 63; *III* 43; *IV* 46.**

2 a:ş Hap. leg.; but see **2 aşıla:-**. **Xak. xı** (after **1 a:ş**) and **ru'batu'l-inā** 'the repair of a vessel' is called **a:ş (sic)**; hence one says **ayak aşıla:** 'repair the goblet' *Kaş. I* 80.

é:ş primarily 'companion, comrade', with some special applications like 'spouse' (wife or husband) and 'one's equal', i.e. someone of the same rank, quality, etc. as oneself. The theory that the Suff. of the N. of Association **-da:ş/-de:ş** is a crasis of **-da:/-de:** **é:ş** is plausible. Like many short words, hard to identify but prob. s.i.a.m.l.g. **Türküviii** the passages in which this word has been read are better explained otherwise; **billig eşi:** and **çav eşi:** in *T 7; Ix. 17* as **bilgeşi: çavuşı:** and **eşi eri:** *erkin* in *Ix. 21* as **Şiri: erkin:** *viii ff. Man. Chuas. 197-8* (**adaş:**) *Uyg.*

viii ff. Bud. *êş* usually occurs in the Hends. *êş* adaş *TT VIII B.4; U IV 44 ff. (adaş)*, and *êş tuş* e.g. *êşişe tuşına kasına kadaşına* 'to his comrades (Hend.), family and kinsmen' *TT VII 40, 83-5; o.o. TT IV 6, 21; PP 53, 4-5* etc.; Civ. *êş tuş TTI 48; edgü kılınçlıg eşlerke inanmağınca* 'without trusting virtuous comrades' *do. 79-80; eşimiz USP. 14, 5; O. Kir. ix ff. eşim Mal. 2, 1, and 16, 2(?)*; *êşime: (twice) do. 51, 3; Xak. xi eş al-şâhib 'comrade' Kaş. I 47 (verse)*; a.o. translated *al-şâhib wa'l-rafiq* 'comrade, companion' *I 458, 13; KB both eş 49, 75 (ünde:-) 165, etc. and eş tuş 500, 1694, 2254, 3784 (êçit) etc. are common: xiii(?) At. eş 'comrade' is common; Tef. ditto 86: xiv Muh. eş al-rafiq wa'l-şadiq ('friend') is mentioned as one of the words in which *yâ* is pronounced *ê Mel. 5, 7; Rif. 76; o.o. 6, 6; 49, 15; 77, 111, 144; Çağ. xv ff. eş eş ye yoldaş aqrân ve amlâl ma'nâsına* 'comrade, travelling companion in the sense of equals (Hend.)' *Vel. 60; eş ('with é-') şulh wa irtibât 'peace, connection'; hence ikisin bir birike eş ile rabîda 'connected' eş boldılar marbûî sidand 'they were connected' San. 106v. 5 (in Vel. eş is connected with 4 eş- (2 es-), and this seems to have caused a misunderstanding in San.): Xwar. xiv eş 'comrade' Qutb 52: Kom. xiv eş al-rafiq *Id. 14; Bul. 9, 6; Osm. xiv ff. eş 'spouse, friend' in several texts TTS I 282; II 403.***

1 *iş* (? 1 *iş*) basically 'work, labour'; hence 'something done, a deed' and, more indefinitely, 'affair' and 'thing' in a semi-abstract sense. In *Kaş.* consistently spelt *iş*, which is perhaps the original form, almost everywhere else, both earlier and later, *iş*. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Türkü viii işig küçig bér-* 'to give one's services to (someone *Dat.*)' *IE 8, 9, 10 (IE 8, 9, 10); IE 14; T 52; Ongin 5, 6 (işig bér-), 10, 11: viii ff. yeme: ne iş yarı:ğ yarı:ka:sar kop[ka:] işi: yori:k bolğay* 'and whatever work he orders to be done, the work will be completely successful' *Tey. 18-20 (ETY II 58:)* Man. *işig neçe işledimiz erser* 'whatever we have done' *Chuas. 115-16; işke küdügke tıtanıp 'making the excuse(?) that we were busy' do. 267; a.o. 297: Uyğ. viii işig küçig bér- Şu. E 5; the meaning of iş in E 11, 12; S 1 is obscure, but it is unlikely to be *êş* as suggested by Orkun: viii ff. Man.-A *ayduk işeşen (sic) tüketi işledemez* 'we have done all the work that you ordered' *M I 10, 13; (just as a craftsman) Is işleyü umaz 'cannot work with' (unserviceable materials) do. 16, 14: Man. işın barça kođur 'he stops work completely' M I 17, 2: edgü kılınçlıg işlarig (sic) işaltıpuz 'you have caused good works to be done' *TT III 80; o.o. TT II 16, 44-5 (işlar küdügler); TT III 68; M III 34, 2: Bud. iş (always so spelt?) is common in all its usual meanings; iş küdüg also occurs frequently and seems to mean 'affairs, undertakings' or the like, e.g., sidi téğme işig küdügüg 'undertakings called siddhi' U I***

34, 17; o.o. *TT V 20, 9; 24, 50* etc.: Civ. (corrupt officials) *işigin küçüğün artatur* 'frustrate your efforts' *TT I 64-5; a.o. of iş küç TT VII 35, 15; iş küdüg is common, TT I 51, 72, 73, etc.; er kiş er işige ked bolayın tésér* 'if a man wishes to be sexually potent' *HI I 75; iş 'work' is common in USP.: Xak. xi iş al-'amal wa'l-amr 'work, affair, thing' Kaş. I 47; iş, Acc. işig, Dat. işka: is very common; işke: occurs twice I 132, 27; II 315, 28; KB iş (so spelt) is common; iş küdüg 161, 1038, etc.: xiii(?) At. iş, Dat. işke, 'work' is common; Tef. iş 'work, affair' 127: xiv Muh. iş al-şuğl 'work, business' is mentioned as a word in which the *yâ* is pronounced with 'conspicuous clearness', i.e. as *i: Mel. 5, 13; Rif. 76; o.o. 40, 3; 83, 9; 128, 189; al-'amal iş 51, 14 (kılmış 147): Çağ. xv ff. (after eş) iş also means 'war' (cang) Vel. 61 (quotns.); iş (i) kâr 'work' (quotn.); (2) metaph. *harb wa kârsâr 'war, conflict' (quotn.) San. 106v. 2; iş küç a Hend. (az itbâ) meaning kâr u bâr 'business, affairs' (meaning analysed) 106v. 17; a.o. 303v. 10 (I küç): Xwar. xiii iş 'work' 'Ali 32: xiv ditto Qutb 61; MN 73, etc.: Kom. xiv 'work, business' iş CCI, CCG; Gr. 107 (quotns.): Kip. xiv iş al-'amal; iş al-'amal *Id. 14; al-şuğl iş Bul. 5, 14: xv şuğl iş Tuh. 21a. 9: Osm. xiv ff. iş with the usual range of meanings in various phr.; c.i.a.p. TTS I 393-4; II 550-3; III 385-8; IV 441-3.****

2 *iş* (iş) 'soot, dirty smoke'; unlike 1 *iş* with a short vowel, but with the same uncertainty regarding its quality; the position is complicated by the fact that in the medieval period it became confused with *is*, a Sec. f. of *yıđ*, q.v. It seems, however, to survive in NE most dialects and *Tuv. iş; Khak., Koib., Sag. iş; SE Tar., Türki iş; NC Kir. iş, Kzx. iş; SK Uzb. iş; NW iş; SW Az. his, Osm. iş. Xak. iş sinâcu'l-sirâc wa'l-duxân 'alâ'l-hâ'it wa gayrihâ* 'lamp-black and smoke marks on walls, etc.'; hence one says *to:n iş boldı: tadaxxana'l-ıtaub* 'the garment was blackened with soot' *Kaş. I 37.*

1 *oş* an exclamation used to call attention to something or someone, 'look, see here', and the like. Not noted as an independent word after about xvi, but fr. about xiii fused with the Demonstrative Prons. ol 'that' and bu: 'this' to add emphasis to them. These fused forms s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?), often much distorted, e.g. in Osm. they have become *şu* and *şbu*. *Xak. xi oş a Particle (harf) meaning hâkađâ 'thus'; hence one says oş mundağ kıl 'do thus'; oş a Particle meaning al-'ân, 'now, this very moment'; hence one says oş keldüküm bu: hüdûri al-'ân 'I have just arrived' Kaş. I 36; o.o. II 45, 27; 128, 7: KB oş occasionally occurs as an Exclamation, e.g. ay bilge özüm oş tapuğçı senliğ 'oh wise man, I myself, see, am your servant' 203, but usually in the phr. *oş ol 565, etc.; oş bu 202, 984, etc.; xiii(?) At. anın oş 'for that reason, see!' 473; Tef. oş translates wa la-qad 'and indeed'; oşol, oşbu (and even oşbu anlar),**

oşanlar 240, 334 (uş), 335: **Çağ.** xv ff. **oş** *ism-i işāra* 'a word used to call attention' (quotn.); also used for emphasis (*birāyi mubālāga*) before the Demonstrative Prons. **oşbu** in 'this' and **oşal ān** 'that' *San.* 75v. 24; **oşol/oşal ol nesne ve ol kimesne** 'that thing or person' *Vel.* 107-8; **oşal** (spelt) shortened and corrupt form of **oş ol ān San.** 75v. 28 (quotns.); **oşol ān.** do. 76r. 7 (quotns.); **oşança** do. 76r. 2; **oşandak** do. 76r. 3; **oşbu** in do. 76r. 4; **oşmunça** do. 76r. 6: **Xwar.** XIII(?) **oşol** and **oşbu** are common in *Oğ.* and **oşu** and **şol** occur once each: **xiv** **oş emdi** 'now at once' *Qutb* 120; **oş** 'see' *MN* 37, etc.; *Nahc.* 104, 9; **oşol** and **oşbu** are common *Qutb* 120: **Kip.** **xiv** **oş** ('with back vowel') *hā'u'llatī li'l-tanbih* 'an exclamation to call attention' *Id.* 14; *hā huwa dā* 'hi there!' **oş/ošta**, like the *Ar.* *tanwin* (as in example quoted); also in the meaning *a'-indak fi'l-istifhām* 'do you understand?' *Bul.* 15, 15: **xv** *harfu'l-tanbih* **o:ş** *Kav.* 73, 4: **Osm.** **oş** as an exclamation is common *fr.* **xiv** to **xvi** *TTS* I 749; *II* 957; *III* 735; *IV* 807 (transcribed *üš*); **şol** existed *fr.* **xiv** to **xvii**, *Plur.* **şular** till **xvi** **şunlar** 'thereafter' *I* 665 ff.; *II* 866 ff.; *III* 656 ff.; *IV* 724 ff.; **oşbu** occurred *fr.* **xiv** to **xvi** and **işbu** *fr.* **xiv** onwards (but apparent early examples may be due to later scribes); **oşbula** 'thus', **oşbunça** 'so much' are noted in **xiv** *I* 392, 750; *II* 958; *III* 736; *IV* 808.

VU 2 oş an Exclamation used to call or drive animals; Survives in *NC Kir.* **oş/üşş**, *SW Osm.* **oş/uş/oşt/ušta** and *prob.* elsewhere. **Xak.** **xi** **oş** **oş** an Exclamation with which cattle are called (*yugrā*) to drink *Kaş.* *I* 36.

VU 3 oş *Hap. leg.* **Xak.** **xi** **oş** 'the heart, centre (*qalb*) of a tree-trunk, branch or horn'; hence one says **müñüz oşı**: 'the core (*qalb*) of a horn'; and the tail bone (*asibu'l-damab*) of a horse or bird is called **oş Kaş.** *I* 36.

Mon. V. AŞ-

1 aş- 'to cross (a mountain, etc. *Acc.*, later *Abl.*)', as opposed to **keç-** 'to cross (a river, etc.)'; also *Intrans.*, e.g. of time, 'to pass'. Similar in some meanings to **1 ağ-** but without the implication of rising implicit in that word. *S.i.a.m.l.g.* **Türkü viii Köğmen aş:** 'crossing the Köğmen mountains' *I E* 17, *II E* 15; o.o. *I E* 21; *II E* 27; *T* 26, 35, 37: **Uyg.** **viii kara: kum aşmış** 'having crossed the Black Sand (desert)' *Şu.* *N* 8: **viii ff.** *Civ.* **aşayın tésersen ediz tür** 'if you say "I will cross it", it is (too) high' *TTI* 47: **Xak.** **ol ta:ğ a:ştı:** 'he crossed (*cāwaza*) the mauntain' (etc.) *Kaş.* *I* 173 (**a:şar:**, **a:şma:k**); o.o. *I* 123, 21 (**arpa:sız**); *III* 261, 7; it is also likely that a **1, 2 eş-**, which is out of place in a para., translating **1, 2 eş-**, belongs here; **kayna:r eşiç eşdi:** ('read **aşdı:**') *ğalati'l-qidr gelayān* 'the cooking pot boiled over' *I* 166, 13; **xiii(?) Tef.** **aş-** 'to rise (to heaven); to pass through; (of water) to overflow (the brim *Abl.*)' **66:** **xiv Rbğ.** **aş-** 'to climb onto (something *Üze*)' *R* *I* 586 (quotn.); *Muh.* (?) **'abara wa cāwaza** 'to cross,

pass over' **aş-** (in margin **keç-**) *Rif.* 122 (only): **Çağ.** **xv ff.** **aş-** (spelt) *az hadd gudaştan wa ba-tacāwuz kardan* 'to exceed, surpass' *San.* 40v. 19 (quotns.): **Xwar.** **xiii aş-** 'to climb down' (*sic*)? *'Ali* 39: **xiv aş-** '(of time) to pass; to pass (through something *Abl.*)' *Qutb* 13; 'to outstrip' *MN* 69, etc.: **Kom.** **xiv** 'to pass over' **aş- CCG**; *Gr.*: **Kip.** **xiv aş-** 'addā min mawdi' murtafi' 'to pass over a high place' *Id.* 14: **xv cāza aş-** *Tuh.* 12a. 7; 'addā aş- do. 25b. 13: **Osm.** **xiv** and **xv aş-** 'to overflow' *TTS* *II* 64; **xvi** 'to cross' *IV* 47; **xviii aş-** (after **Çağ.**) and, in *Rūmī*, *custan nar-i wuhūş wa tūyūr bar māda wa cuft şudan* 'of male animals and birds, to mount the female and copulate' *San.* 40v. 19 (also *TTS* *I* 51; *II* 64).

2 aş- 'to enlarge, increase (something *Acc.*)'. Pec. to *Uyg.*; has sometimes been transcribed **aş-**, but the spelling in *TT VIII* and (for **aşıl-**) in *Man.* *Syriac* script is conclusively against this. *Uyg.* **viii ff.** *Bud.* **köğüllin yūrekin buyan edğü kılınça üklitli aştı** 'he enlarged (Hend.) his mind and heart by virtue and good deeds' *U* *IV* 22, 269 ff.; **kut aşğalı sakınsar** 'if he thinks of increasing the favour of heaven (to himself)' *TT* *V* 8, 70; (in a damaged passage) **a:şa yég** 'more and better' *TT VIII* *N.6*; o.o. *Suv.* 136, 20 (**üklit-**); 266, 6-8 (**üste-**).

eş- Preliminary note. *Kaş.* gives two meanings 'to amble' and 'to pour (a dry substance)'; his third meaning seems to belong to **1 aş-**. In the medieval period two more meanings appeared, 'to twist', which seems to represent a *Sec. f.* of **2 eş-**, *q.v.*, and 'to dig, or row', which seems to belong to an old verb fortuitously not noted in the earlier period.

1 eş- 'to amble'; survives only, with slightly altered meaning 'to run, hurry', in *SW Osm.* **Türkü viii ff.** (I am the Road (or Spring?) God with the dappled horse) **yarı:n keçe: eşü:rmen** 'early and late I amble along' *İrkB* 2: **Xak.** **xi atlığ eşdi: xabba'l-fāris wa rakada** 'the horseman ambled (Hend.)' *Kaş.* *I* 166 (**eşer:**, **eşme:k**): **xiv Muh.** (?) **qawqaza** (corrupt; *qazā'a*) *wa harwala* 'to move fast, to amble' **eş-** *Rif.* 114 (only): **Kip.** **xiii** ('food' **aş**) and the same word (in fact **eş**) is used when you order someone to hurry (*yasūq*) his horse or baggage animal *Hou.* 15, 14; *sır bi'l-dābba* 'travel on horseback' **eşğil do.** 40, 19: **Osm.** **xiv ff.** **eş-** 'to amble'; less precisely 'to hurry (on horseback)'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* *I* 283; *II* 405; *III* 269; *IV* 313.

2 eş- 'to pour (a dry substance *Acc.*)'. Perhaps survives in *NE Khak.* **eş-** (of a cow) 'to yield milk' *Bas.* 64. **Xak.** **xi ol kayırını eşdi: ahāla'l-raml** 'he poured the sand'; also used for pouring flour into a sack and the like *Kaş.* *I* 166 (**eşer:**, **eşme:k**).

3 eş- 'to dig; to row (i.e. dig water)'; not recorded before the medieval period, but no

doubt existed earlier. S.i.a.m.l.g. for 'to row' except in SW and for 'to dig' only in NE Tuv. and SW Osm.; in the latter it connotes less vigorous digging than *kaz-*. *Çağ*, xv ff. *ēş-*. . . (2) *zamin-rā kāwidan* 'to dig the ground', in *Ar. tanqir San.* 104v. 26: *Kom.* xiv 'to row' *ēş- CCG*; *Gr.*: Osm. xvii *ēş-* 'to dig' *TTS II* 405.

?S 4 *ēş-* See 2 *es-*.

**ış-* (or **yış-*?) See *ışıl-*.

1 *üş-* 'to crowd together, collect in a crowd'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *üş-*, Tkm. *üşş-*. Cf. *a:v-*. *Xak.* xi *etme:kke: telim kışi: üşdi:* 'many people crowded together (*izdahama*) to get bread' *Kaş.* I 166 (*üşe:r, üşme:k*): *Xwar.* xiii *üş-* 'to assemble' *'Ali* 56: *Kip.* xiv *üştiler ictama'u wa 'ndammü 'alā şay* 'they assembled and collected round something' *Id.* 14: Osm. xviii *üş-* (*sic*; *Red.* describes this form as 'vulgar') in *Rümi, az atrāf hucüm hardan wa yah-cā cam' hardan* 'to crowd together from all sides and assemble in one place' *San.* 75v. 20.

2 *üş-* 'to perforate, cut a hole in (something *Acc.*)'. Survives only(?) in NC Kır. *üşü-* 'to bore with an awl' and SW xx Anat. *üş-* 'to hollow out' *SDD* 1439, but the N.I. 'awl, auger', *üşgü:* first noted in *Kip.*, *Hou.* 23, 15; *Tuh.* 34a. 4 survives in several SE. NC, and NW languages. Cf. *üşe:-*, 1 *öt-, üş-*. *Xak.* xi *ol ok üşdi:* 'he notched (*taqaba*) the arrow (etc.) with a tool' (*bi'l-mitqab*) *Kaş.* I 166 (*üşe:r, üşme:k*).

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aşu: 'red ochre'. Survives only in SW Osm. *aşı/aşu; xx Anat. aş/aşu/aşur SDD* 121-3. *Xak.* xi *aşu:* *al-mağra wa huwa'l-şimūl-aḥmar* 'red ochre', that is red clay *Kaş.* I 89.

VU?D *ışi:* 'lady', the feminine counterpart of *beğ*, the Sing. occurs only in Uyğ. and apparently only in association with *beğ; işle:r*, which is said by *Kaş.* to be an abbreviated Plur., survived rather longer. It may well be that the Sing. f. is *ēş* with a Poss. Suff. 'his consort', and that the Plur. is merely an honorific Plur. of that word, but if so it is odd that *Kaş.* did not suggest this. See *Doerfer II* 645. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (various gods will protect) *ēlig xanig beglig işig bodunuğ karağ* 'the realm, the monarch, the *beğ* and his lady, and the common people (Hend.)' *Suv.* 192, 8-9; o.o. *do.* 192, 19-20; 194, 7-8; *TT VII* 40, 51, and 75: Civ. (if anyone makes a claim, invoking the authority of) *erklig beg işi elci yalavaç* 'the responsible (district) governor, his lady and the envoys (of the central government?)' *USP.* 13, 13; 16, 18; o.o. of *beğ işi TT I* 109, 168; *TT VII* 19, 11; *USP.* 77, 15; 107, 14 etc.: *Xak.* xi *ışle:r al-mar'a* 'woman', originally *ışli:er*, that is *al-sayyidāt mina'l-nisā'* 'well-born ladies', the *-i-* was elided because the word is used so much; there is a long story (*qışsa fawila*) about the origin of

this name *Kaş.* I 117; about a dozen o.o., all translated *al-mar'a*; exactly syn. w. *ura:ğut*, but the latter is five times as common: xiv *Muh.(?) al-mar'a işler Rif.* 138 (in margin, *ebçl:* in text), 151 (Mel. *ebçl:* in both places).

Dis. V. AŞA-

D *aşa:-* Den. V. fr. 1 *aş-*; properly 'to eat' in a physical sense; sometimes metaph. 'to eat up, destroy' or 'to enjoy, experience (something)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. Cf. *yé:-*. *Türkü* viii ff. (or, if it is savoury food) *a:şa:yın* 'may I eat it' *Toyok III* 1r. 7 (*ETY II* 179): *Man. künke aşadukumuz beş teğri yarukı* 'the light of the five gods which we have enjoyed daily' *Chuas.* 300-1: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *kértgünc erser nomluğ tatığığ aşaguluk ēlig erür* 'as for faith, it is the hand with which one consumes the sweet (food) of the doctrine' *TT V* 22, 45; o.o. *PP* 50, 3-5 (*uđuğ*); *TT V* 24, 53 (*yé- aşa-*); *Suv.* 529, 13 (ditto); in Buddhist terminology the *skandha* of *vedanā* 'perception', usually translated *teğnimek*, is sometimes translated *aşamak TT VI*, p. 66, note 157: *Xak.* xi *er aş aşadı:* 'the man eat (*akala*) the food'; the *Xākāni* Turks use this word only of the nobility (*al-akābira*), but other Turks use it indiscriminately *Kaş.* III 253 (*aşar, aşamæk*); it is pointed out in *III* 261, 7-11 that *aşar* is the Aor. of both 1 *a:s-* and *aşa:-*: *KB sevinçin avınçin küvençin ēli aşasu* 'may he enjoy his realm in joy, happiness and pride' 123; o.o. 836, 1480: *Çağ.* xv ff. *aşa-* (spelt) *xurudan wa aşamidan* 'to eat and drink' *San.* 41r. 14: *Xwar.* xiii(?) *aşa- lç-* 'to eat and drink' *Oğ.* 94, 364: xiv *aşa- Qub* 13, MN 96: *Kom.* xiv 'to eat' *aşa- CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *akala-* (*ye-* and) *aşa- Hou.* 43, 9.

eşü:- 'to cover, envelop'. Pec. to *Xak.* *Xak.* xi *ol aşar yogurkan eşüdi: daṭṭarahu bi'l-diṭār* 'he wrapped him in a blanket', or anything (else) that covered (Hend.) him (*satarā 'alayhi wa ḡaṭāhu*) *Kaş.* III 253 (*eşü:r, eşü:me:k*); *eşük al-diṭār* is derived from *eşüdi: daṭṭara 'alayhi I* 14, 18: *KB ölüm yérke kömdi eşüdi yérig* 'death buried him in the earth and covered him with earth' 5212.

S *uşa:-* See *uvşa:-*.

üşe:- 'to scrape'. Survives only(?) in NE Tuv. *üje-*. Cf. 2 *üş-*. *Xak.* xi *ol yérig üşedi:* 'he scraped (*baḡaṭā*) the ground (etc.) searching for something' *Kaş.* III 253 (*üşe:r, üşe:me:k*).

üşl:- 'to be very cold, to shiver with cold'; used only of animate beings, not inanimate objects, but contrast *üşüt-*. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SC. *Xak.* xi *er üşdi:* *ḡaşıra'l-racul mina'l-bard* 'the man fainted with cold' *Kaş.* III 254 (*üşl:r, üşl:me:k*); o.o. *I* 463, 12 (*emrlş-*); *II* 137, 8 (*üşiyür tacidu'l-qurr* 'he gets chilled'); *Kom.* xiv 'to be frozen' *üşl-* (Aor. *üşür*) *CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *barada mina'l-bard* 'to be cold' *üşl-* *Hou.* 36, 13:

XIV *barada üşü-* (sic) *Bul.* 36r.: XV *şay' härüd üşemek* (sic) *Tuh.* 7a. 10; *barada min'a-ğitü* 'to be cold because of the winter' *üşü-* *do.* 8a. 10; *şaqi'a* (mis-spelt *şaqi'a*) 'to be cold' *üşü-* *do.* 20a. 10.

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C oşbu: See I oş.

C aşbar: a compound of I a:ş and an unidentified second component. Pec. to *Kaş.* *Xak.* XI aşbar: (a word) 'used when straw and bran are moistened and mixed and fed to a horse' *Kaş.* I 117; a.o. II 251, 21 (*yélpit-*).

Tris. AŞB

PUF işvara: undoubtedly a l.-w. discussed, with many refs., in S. G. Klyashtor-nyi, *Drevnetyurkskie runicheskie pamyatniki*, Moscow, 1964, p. 113, note 179. Although several scholars have proposed an Iranian origin, the most acceptable theory, supported by the fact that there is a Plur. f. *işvaras*, is that it is Sanskrit *īśvara* 'lord, prince', obtained through Tokharian in both dialects of which it has been noted. *Türküviii işvara:* occurs only as a title in front of P.N.s; (VU) *Yamtar I E* 33; *Çikan Külli: Çor IX.* 2; *Bilge: Külli: Çor IX.* 8, 22, 24; *Tamğan Çor Yavğu:* (spelt *şera*) *Oğin* 4; *Tamğan Tarxan* ditto; *Tarxan* the *balbal* associated with *Oğin* (ETY I 130): Uyğ. VIII *işvaras* Plur. N. *Şu. S* 2 (ançu:la:-).

Dis. AŞÇ

éşiç 'an (earthenware) cooking pot'; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *éşiçteki teğ* 'like (an offering) in the cooking pot' *U III* 24, 8 (i); *éşiçteki do.* 44, 3 (i): Civ. (in a list of goods; one cow) *bir éşiç* (one leather bag, etc.) *USp.* 55, 3; *éşiçte çöküratıp* 'boiling in a cooking pot' *H I* 47; a.o.o. in *H I, II: Xak.* XI *éşiç al-qidr* 'an (earthenware) cooking pot' *Kaş.* I 52 (prov.); about 30 o.o.: XIV *Muh.* (?) *al-qidr éşiç Rif.* 169 (Mel. *çömlek*): (Çağ. xv ff. (?) *éşiç* 'cooking pot' *P. de C.* 22 only).

PU uşiç: See uşiç.

D aşçı: N.A.g. fr. I a:ş; 'a cook'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *Mlunki aşçı* 'Mlunki the cook' *U III* 64, 1 and 18; a.o. *TT V*, p. 21, note 124, 3; *Xak.* XI *KB* 2557 (Idlisç): XIV *Rbğ. aşçı* ... *ayakçı* 'cook ... cup-bearer' *R I* 605 (quoton.); *Muh. jabbāx* 'cook' a:şçı: *Mel.* 58, 3; *Rif.* 156.

D işçi: (?işçi: N.A.g. fr. I i:ş; 'workman'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NC(?). *Xak.* XI *tavra:k işçi:* 'amil musri' 'a quick workman' *I* 468, 25; n.m.e.: *KB* (if a leader of the people is good) *kamuğ edğü: boldı: anıñ işçisi* 'all his workmen become good' 894; a.o. 4148: XIII(?) *Tef.* ditto 128: Çağ. xv ff. işçi (spelt) *şahib-i kār wa muhāşir-i kār* 'workman, foreman' *San.* 106v, 12 (quoton.): Kom. XIV 'workman' işçi CCG; Gr.

Tris. V. AŞC-

ID eşişlen- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. éşiç. *Xak.* XI *er eşişlendi:* 'the man had a cooking pot' (*qidr*) *Kaş.* I 291 (eşiçlenür, eşiçlenmek).

Dis. AŞD

VU aştal Hap. leg. *Xak.* XI aştal oğul 'ucza waladī'l-racul 'a man's youngest son' *Kaş.* I 105.

F uştmak 'paradise'; l.-w. fr. Sogdian *'uštmy*, same sound and meaning. Not noted in Uyğ. but adopted at an early date by Moslem Turks to translate Arabic *canna* 'paradise'. The Sogdian form was rarely used; the word became corrupted to *uçmak*, presumably owing to a false etymology fr. uç-. Survives as *uçmak* in SE Tar., Türki (*Shaw, Jarring*): NC Kir.; Kzx. (*ujmak*) *R I* 1780; SC Uz. (*uçmox*) and SW Osm. where it was obsolete in XIX but has recently been revived in Rep. Turkish. See *Doerfer II* 423. *Xak.* XI *uçmak al-canna Kaş.* I 118 (verse); a.o. III 374, 7: *KB* *uštmax* (Fergana MS.)/*uštmax* (Cairo MS.)/*uçmak* (Vienna MS.) 63; in 3503, 3522 (evin), 3656 all MSS. have *uçmak*: XIII(?) *Tef.* *uštmax/uçmak* 334-5: XIV *Rbğ.* *uçmak* in one early MS., otherwise *uçmak R I* 1731: *Muh.* *al-canna uçmak: Mel.* 44, 16; *Rif.* 138 (*uçmak* in margin): Çağ. xv ff. *uçmağ/uçmak bihişt* 'paradise'; also spelt with -ç- *San.* 65v, 7 (quoton.): Xwar. XIII *uçmax* 'Ali 37: XIV ditto *Qutb* 194; *uçtmax do.* 195; *Nahc.* 254, 13; 280, 11; *uçmax MN* 83, etc.: Tkm. XIII *al-canna uçmak Hou.* 8, 20: Kip. XIV *uçmak al-canna Id.* 8; *Bul.* 2, 15: XV ditto *Tuh.* 11a. 8 etc.: Kom. 'paradise' *uçmak CCI, CCG*; Gr.: Osm. XIV ff. *uçmak* common to XVI, sporadic thereafter *TTS I* 710; *II* 916; *III* 695; *IV* 773.

Dis. V. AŞD-

D aşat- Caus. f. of *aşa:-*; 'to feed (someone Dat., with something Acc.)'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW only xx Anat. *SDD* 120. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *nos tatıñlığ etğisiz menğü meñliğ aşatursız* 'you cause (us) to enjoy ambrosia (l.-w.)-flavoured supramundane everlasting joy' *Suv.* 647, 4: *Xak.* XI *ol mapa: aş aşattı: ařamani'l-iařam* 'he fed me'; most Turks use the word only for feeding kings and noblemen, but the Oğuz use it for anyone; the example is Oğuz *Kaş.* I 210 (*ařatur, ařatma:k*): Çağ. xv ff. *ařat- Caus. f.; āřāmdan* 'to drink', but 'to feed' must be meant) *San.* 41r. 28: Oğuz XI see *Xak.*: Osm. XIV *ařat-* 'to feed' once *TTS I* 50.

éşid- primarily 'to hear (something Acc.)' in a physical sense, with some extended meanings, like 'to get news of (something Acc.)' and, esp. in the Imperat., 'to listen' without specific Object, although 'to listen' is properly *tıpla:-*. The variations in spelling at all periods, and the position of the word after *üşet-* in *Kaş.*, point clearly to an original initial é-. The

second consonant is consistently -d- in Runic script and this -d- survives in the modern Oğuz languages in spellings like the Pass. f., Osm. *ışıldıl*-, Tkm. *eşıldıl*-. It became -t- in Xak. and most modern languages; the Uyğ. spellings are too ambiguous to indicate where and when the change occurred. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some changes, in NE usually *ëş-/ës-* before consonants *ëşt-/ëşt-* before vowels. *Türkü VIII savımın tüketi: eşid:ğıl* 'hear my words completely' *IS 1, INN 1 (eşid)*; o.o. *IS 2, 10; E 12, 22; II E 18; N 8, 11; T 12, 15*, etc.: VIII ff. *üze: teğri: eşid:dtl* 'heaven heard on high' *Irkb 54, 60; eşid:şl:çl:miz*, no doubt mis-spelling or misreading of *eşid-teçim:iz*, 'our hearers' do. *Postscript*: Man. *kulkakin eşidip* 'hearing with the ears' *Chuas. 313* (spelling clear): Uyğ. VIII *eşidip III 2; eşidip III B 8 (ETY II 37-8)*: Bud. in *TT VIII A* and *D* the spelling is consistently *ëşet*-, prob. pronounced *ëşed*-, *eşidte:çl tınlıglar* 'people who heard' do. *VIII H.10; eşid*- (or *eşit*?) is common elsewhere, e.g. *beğniş catikin eşidgelı* 'in order to hear the king's Jataka story' *U III 24, 6 (ii)*, but *eşid*- occurs in *PP 8, 8; 15, 7; 18, 8; U IV 28, 32*, and both spellings occur in *TT VI*: Civ. *eşitip* (*peşidip*) *Usp. 73, 7; (O. Kir. IX ff. the readings of this word in Mal. 24, 2; 39, 4 and 6 are unconvincing)*: Xak. XI the main entry has fallen out of the MS, but a prov., containing *kulak eşitse* 'if the ear hears', follows *üset*-, the Aor. and Infin. of which seem to have been altered from *eşitür*, *eşitme:k*: *ëştür samı'a* 'heard' *I 377, 14; sö:zin eşit istami' kalāmahu* 'listen to his words' *I 428, 9; a.o. I 508, 2; KB eşit/eşitgil* 'hear' (a wise saying) is common *233, 452*, etc.; *eştip* 'hearing' *450: xiii(?) At. eşit-/ëşit-* is common; *Tef. eşit-* 87; *xiv Muh. samı'a eşit-* *Mel. 27, 7; eşit- Rif. 110; Çağ. xv ff. eşit-* (-güç, etc.) *işit- Vel. 63; eşit- şanıdan* 'to hear' *San. 106r. 13* (quotns.): *Xwar. XIII eşid-* (Imperat. *eşit*) *Ali 5, 7: xiv eşit- Qutb 53; MN 56*, etc.; *Nahc. 369, 2: Kom. XIV 'to hear' eşit-* (once *işit-*) *CCI, CCG; Gr. 94* (quotn.): *Kip. XIII samı'a eşit-* (alif unvocalized) *Hon. 33, 14: xiv eşit- samı'a İd. 14; ditto eşit-* (alif unvocalized, *eşid*- before vowels) *Bul. 47v.: xv samı'a eşit- Kav. 7, 14; 33, 19; Tuh. 20a. 10.*

D eşüt- Caus. f. of *eşüt-*; n.o.a.b. Xak. XI ol *mağa: yoğurka:n eşüttı*: 'he ordered someone to cover me (*dağara* 'alayıya) with a blanket'; also used for ordering someone to cover (*satr*) someone with something *Kaş. I 210 (eşütür, eşütme:k*, corrected from -ma:k): Kip. xv *ğabn* 'to fold (a garment)' *eşitmek* (mis-spelt -mak) *Tuh. 26b. 8.*

S uşat- See *uvşat*-.

D üşet- Caus. f. of *üşe-*: 'to have (something) searched'. Survives only(?) in NE Şor *öjet-R I 1307; Tuv. üjet-*. Xak. XI ol *anıñ ewin* (sic) *üşettı*: 'the man ordered someone to search (*bi-baht*) his house' *Kaş. I 211 (üşetür, üşetme:k).*

D üşüt- (*üşit-*) Caus. f. of *üşi-*: 'to chill (someone or something)'; unlike *üşi-* also used of inanimate objects. S.i.a.m.l.g. Xak. XI ol *meni: tımlıgka: üşüttı: awcadani'l-qurr* 'he exposed me to the cold'; and one says ol *süçig üşittı*: (sic) 'he exposed (*wada'a*) the wine to the cold (*li'l-hard*) until it was chilled' (*wacada'l-qurr*): this is a kind of beverage *Kaş. I 211 (üşütür, üşütme:k).*

S eştil- See *eşidil*-.

D 1 eştür- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *2 eş-*. Xak. XI ol *kum eştürdl*: 'he ordered that the sand should be poured' (*bi-iħalati'l-turāb*); also used of ordering that flour should be poured into a sack *Kaş. I 222 (eştürür, eştürme:k).*

S 2 eştur- See *eşidtür*-.

D üştür- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *2 üş-*. Xak. XI ol *ok üştürdl*: 'he gave orders for a notch to be cut (*bi-taqb ru'z*) in an arrow'; also used for piercing a narrow (hole) (*taqb dayıq*) *Kaş. I 222 (üştürür, üştürme:k).*

D eştrüş- Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *2 eştür-*: 'to make one another hear'. *Türkü VIII ff.* Man. *TT II 8, 56 (öğrülen-)*.

Tris. AŞD

D eşidüt Hap. leg.; Active N.Ac. fr. *éşid*-. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *ırakta sav eşidüti edgü*, *yağuktaki eş bütüti edgü* 'hearing news from afar is good; completing the task near at hand is good' *TT I 139-40.*

Tris. V. AŞD-

D eşidil- Pass. f. of *eşid-*: 'to be heard'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW Az., *Thm. eşidil-*; Osm. *ışıldıl*-, elsewhere *eşitil-/ëştıl-* or the like. *Türkü VIII ff.* Man. *M III 45, 4 (i) (öğür)*: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *atı eşitilmiş* 'his name has been heard' *M I 26, 27*: Bud. *eştilme:dl*: 'has not been heard' *TT VIII H.10; eşidil-medi U IV 24, 316*: Civ. (the sound of the conch) *üküş tınlıglarka eşidilür* 'is heard by many mortals' *TT VII 28, 31; eşidilür TT I 95, 134*: Xak. XI bu: *söz eşitildi*: 'this word (etc.) was heard' (*sumı'a*) *Kaş. I 246 (eştilür, eştilme:k)*: *xiii(?) Tef. eştil-* 87; *Çağ. xv ff. eşitil-* (spelt) *Pass. f.; masmü şudan* 'to be heard' *San. 106r. 29* (quotn.).

S iştonlan- See *ıçtonlan*-.

D eşidtür- Caus. f. of *eşid-*: 'to make, or let (someone *Dat.*) hear (something *Acc.*)'; to inform (him) of (it)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. Uyğ. VIII ff. Chr. *mağa eşidtürüglr* 'inform me' *U I 6, 3*: Xak. XI ol *mağa: edgü: söz eştürdl*: 'he let me hear (*asma'ani*) the good news'; originally *eşittürdl*: *Kaş. I 221 (eştürür, eştürme:k)*: *KB* (if he comes) *eştür mağa* 'inform me' 5022: *xii ff. Tef. eşittür-* 'to inform (someone *Dat.*) of (something *Acc.*)' 87: *xiv Muh. asma'a eşidtür-* *Mel. 22, 7; eşitür-* *Rif. 103; Çağ. xv ff. eşittür-* (spelt) Caus. f.; *şınacanıdan* 'to cause to hear' *San.*

106r. 28: **Xwar.** XIII *ëşitdür-* 'Ali 28: Kom. xiv 'to make oneself heard' *işittir-CCG*; Gr.: Kip. xiv *ëşittir- asma'a* *Id.* 14.

Dis. AŞÇ

D 1 aşığ Dev. N. fr. *aşa:-*; 'eating, food'. This word is said to survive in NC Kir. *aşaw* *R I* 536; Kzx. *aşaw* *do.* 589, but these words are not noted in the xx dicts., and the only two early occurrences might be *Acc.* in Uyğ.-A fr. 1 aşığ. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *TT VIII* 1.2 (akla:-), 8 (yarsı:-).

S 2 aşığ See *aşak*.

?**S aşığ** 'low' and the like, lit. and metaph. A rare word surviving only(?) in SW Tk. *aşak*; the *Dat.* f. *aşağa* included herein survives in SW Osm. *aşağı*, described in *Leh.* 25 as a (recent) corruption of *aşağa*. The word is specifically Western and is perhaps a corruption of *alçak*. **Oğuz** XI *aşak al-safl* 'the foot of a mountain' *Kaş.* I 66: XIII(?) *Tef. aşakğa* 'downwards'; *aşak kıl-* 'to lower' 66: xiv *Muh. qaşırul-zahr* 'with a short back' (opposite to *al-murtafi*) 'tall' PU 50:1) *aşak Rif.* 143 (only); *taht* 'below' *aşağa: Mel.* 14, 10; *Rif.* 90: Kip. xiii *al-mustafil* 'low' (opposite to 'high' *yükse:k/yü:ce:*) *aşag Hou.* 25, 17; *aşaf* 'downwards' (opposite to 'upwards' *yo:ka:rı:*) *aşağa: do.* 26, 19: xiv *aşak al-mutawādi* 'humble'; *aşağa: al-mawdi'u'l-munhadir* 'a place sloping downwards'; in *Türki* (sic) *aşaka: Id.* 14; *al-mustafil* (opposite to 'high' *yü:ce:*) *aşak Bul.* 14, 12; *aşaf* (opposite to 'upwards' *yoğaru:*) *aşağa: do.* 14, 4: xv ditto *Kav.* 35, 3; *Tuh.* 5a. 6; 73b. 6; *aşak do.* 73b. 11 (alçak) Osm. xiv and xv (only) *aşak/aşax* 'low, humble' in several texts *TTS I* 50; *II* 63; xiv to xvii *aşağa* (1) 'below (something Abl.)'; (2) 'lower'; (3) (socially) 'inferior'; common *I* 48-9; *II* 62; *III* 43; *IV* 46.

aşuk properly 'the ankle joint' of a man or animal; but the phr. *aşuk kemigi* 'knuckle bone', esp. the knuckle bone of a sheep used for various games, is often abbreviated to *aşuk/aşık*. S.i.a.m.l.g. usually as *aşık* but with other phonetic changes. **Xak.** XI *aşuk ka'bu'l-insān wa ğayrihi* (sic in MS.) 'the ankle joint of a man or other (animal)' *Kaş.* I 66: **Çağ.** xv ff. *aşuk topuk* . . . *ve dirsek kemigi* 'the ankle; the bone of the elbow' *Vel.* 21 (quotns.); *aşuğ/aşuk ğüzak-i pay* 'ankle', in *Ar. ka'b San.* 42r. 5 (quotn.); **Kip.** xiv *aşuk al-ka'b* (mis-spelt *al-akb*) *Id.* 14: xv *al-urquh 'tendo Achilles, hock' aşık Tuh.* 24b. 8: Osm. xv and xvi *aşuğ/aşuk* 'knuckle-bone', for games; in two texts *TTS III* 44.

?**S işiğ** See *yışığ*.

VUS oşuk See *yoşuk*.

S uşak See *uvşak*.

F işğun l.-w. fr. Pe. *aşxuwān* 'rhubarb, sorrel', and the like. Survives in NC Kir.

işkın 'rhubarb': SW Osm. and xx Anat. **işkın/uşkun** (and other forms) 'wild rhubarb'. **Xak.** xi *işğun al-ribās* 'sorrel' *Kaş.* I 109; *I* 18, 5; a.o. *I* 440 (*kışğun*): **Çağ.** xv ff. **uşğun** (spelt) *ribās San.* 76r. 5: **Kip.** xiv *işkun al-ribās Id.* 14.

Dis. V. AŞÇ-

aşuk- originally 'to long for (something *Dat.*)'; later attenuated 'to feel agitated, be in a hurry'. S.i.a.m.l.g. but now ?obsolete in SW. **Xak.** xi ol evke: **aşukti:** 'he longed for (*iştāqa*) home (etc.)'; also used for anyone who longs for something (*mūlī* *muştāğ ilā şay*)' *Kaş.* I 191 (*aşuka:r*, *aşukma:k*); a.o. *II* 165, 20: xiv Rbğ. **aşuk-** 'to be in a hurry' *R I* 597: **Çağ.** xv ff. **aşuk-** (-ti, etc.) '*acele ve idrār* eyle- 'to be in a hurry, to feel agitated' *Vel.* 20-1 (quotns.); **oşuk** (-ti) ditto *do.* 107 (quotns.); **aşuk-** (spelt) *ta'cil kardan* 'to be in a hurry'; mis-spelt *oşuk-* by some early authorities *San.* 41r. 29 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiv *aşık-/aşuk-* 'to hurry' *Qutb* 14: **Kom.** xiv ditto *aşık-CCG*; Gr.: **Kip.** xv '*acala* 'to hurry' *aştıkmak* (and *tezletmek*; in margin *aştıkmak*) *Tuh.* 25b. 3: Osm. xiv *aşık-/aşık-* ditto; in two texts *TTS I* 63.

D aşın- Refl. f. of ***aşğı-** which survives in NC Kir. **işkı-** 'to rub (something) against (something)'; 'to be rubbed down, worn away'. Survives in NW Kaz. **işkın-** *R I* 1401; SW Osm. **aşın-**. **Xak.** xi taş aşındı: 'the stone was worn away' (*insaḥaqa*); also used of anything hard (*şulb*) when it is worn away *Kaş.* I 254 (**aşınur**, **aşınma:k**): Osm. xviii **aşın-** (spelt) in *Rūmī, sāyida şudan wa farsūda şudan* 'to be rubbed down, worn away' *San.* 41v. 19.

S işkir- See **I üşkir-**.

Tris. AŞÇ

S aşğa: See *aşak*.

D uşak: N.Ag. fr. **uşak** (**uvşak**) 'slanderer, false witness'. Survives in NC Kir. **uşacı:** Kzx. *ösekşi* and NW Kaz. **Xak.** xi *KB evinke yağutma uşacı kişig* 'do not let a slanderer come near your house' 1299; a.o. 5303: xiv *Muh.*(?) *al-nammām* 'slanderer' *u:şakçı:* *Rif.* 148 (only): **Kom.** xiv 'false witness' *uşacı/uşaxçı/uyşaxçı CCG*; Gr.

D uşaklık A.N. fr. **uşak** (**uvşak**); survives only(?) in SW Osm. **Xak.** xi **uşaklık al-şihyāni fi'l-amr** 'childish behaviour'; hence one says **uşaklık kılma: lā tataşāb** 'don't be childish' *Kaş.* I 150.

Tris. V. AŞÇ-

D aşakla:- Den. V. fr. **aşak**; no doubt an Oğuz word, though not so described. A cognate form NW Krm **aşagala:-**; SW Osm. **aşağıla-** survives meaning 'to descend; to fall in price; to lower (price or quality); to treat as an inferior'. (**Oğuz**) xi ol an: **aşakla:dl:** '*addahu şağır* 'he considered him small';

(prov.) *yağın: aşakla:sa: başka: çıkır:* 'if a man underestimates his enemy, the latter comes out on top' *Kaş. I 305* (no Aor. or Inf.).

D *aşukla:*- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *aşuk. Xak. XI ol anr: aşukla:* 'he hit him on the ankle' (*ka'h*) *Kaş. I 305* (*aşukla:r, aşukla:ma:k*).

D *uşakla:*- Den. V. fr. *uşak (uvşak);* 'to slander (someone *Acc.*)' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. in this meaning and for 'to crush (something)'. *Xak. XI ol meniğ sözümni: uşakla:di:* *qatta hadişi wa waşā* 'he falsified my statement and embellished it with lies' *Kaş. I 305* (*uşakla:r, uşakla:ma:k*).

Dis. EŞÇ

S *eşek* See *eşgek*.

ēşik 'threshold'. S.i.a.m.l.g., with variations in the -*ş*- (-*j*-, -*z*-, etc.) in NE, sometimes meaning 'door'. See *Doerfer II 646. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. ēşik* 'threshold' in an astrological sense, common in *TT VII 12* and *13: Xak. XI ermegü:ke ēşik art bolur* 'to a lazy man a threshold (*al-'ataba*) becomes (as steep as) a mountain pass' (*al-'aqaba*) *Kaş. I 42, 5; n.m.e.: KB* (the tongue is a lion) *ēşikte yatur* 'lying on the threshold' *164; (whoever came) öpti ēlligke ēşik* 'kissed the king's threshold' *451; XIII(?) Tef. ēşik* ditto *87: xiv al-'ataba ēşik Mel. 76, 5; Rif. 179: Çağ. xv ff. ēşik kapu* 'door' *Vel. 63* (quotns.); *ēşik xāna wa sarā* 'house, palace' *San. 106v. 21* (quotns., the translations erroneous deductions from the contexts): *Xwar. xiv ēşik* in some contexts, e.g. *ēşik bağla-* clearly 'to fasten the door' in others perhaps 'threshold' *Qutb 52; 'threshold' MN 38, etc.: Kom. xiv 'door' ēşik CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kip. XIII al-bāb 'door' (kapu); and also) ēşik* that is *at-'atabu'l-farwaqā* 'a high threshold' *Hou. 6, 5; xiv ēşik 'atabatu'l-bāb wa yuhnā bihi'l-bāb* 'also used in alluding to the door' *Id. 14: xiv bāb ēşik Kav. 44, 13; 59, 10; 'ataba ēşik Tuh. 25b. 5.*

D *eşük* Conc. N. fr. *eşü:*- 'blanket, covering', etc. Survives in SW Tkim. *eşik. Xak. XI eşük al-diṭār* 'blanket'; *eşük* 'the word for anything of brocade (*mina'l-dibāc*) which is sent to be laid on the graves of *amirs* and kings as a sign of respect, and is then later divided among the poor' *Kaş. I 72; a.o. I 14, 18 (eşü:-): KB şari'at yüzündin kéterdi eşük* 'he removed the veil from the face of the sacred law' *54; xiv Muh. (?)* (in a list of soft furnishings) *al-sitr* 'curtain' *ēşü:k Rif. 168* (only).

D *üşik* N./A.S. fr. *üşi-*; 'hard frost, frozen'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SC(?); in SW only in xx Anat. *SDD 1439. Xak. XI üşik* 'the cold' (*al-bard*) which scorches (*yuhriq*) the fruit and prevents it from forming *Kaş. I 72.*

D *üşgü:* See 2 *üş-*.

D *eşgek* 'donkey'; prob. a Dev. N. connoting habitual action fr. 1 *eş-*, lit. '(an animal) which

habitually ambles'. S.i.a.m.l.g. usually as *eşek/ēšek*, in some NE dialects *eştek*. The parallel Dev. N. fr. 3 *eş-*, *eşgek*, 'an oar' is not noted before the medieval period (*Çağ. Kom., Kip.*), and also s.i.m.l.g., but usually as *eşkek* or the like. See *Doerfer II 486. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A M I 16, 11-12 (kaç): Bud. eşgek karnında* 'in the womb of a donkey' *U III 26, 21; a.o. Siv. 341, 22: Civ. eşgek tüsin* 'the hair of a donkey' *II I 103-4; (one cart, one cow) üç eşgek* 'three donkeys' *USp. 55, 25; eşek (sic)* occurs several times in *USp. 3*, a late text: *Xak. XI eşgek al-himār* 'donkey' in one of the two pronunciations of *eşye:k (sic)*; the -*y*- in the latter is changed from one of the two repeated letters (*harfayil-tadvif*) as occurs in Ar. (three examples quoted, but the phonetic phenomenon is quite different) *Kaş. I 111; eşyek (sic) al-himār*; another pronunciation is *eşgek* but *eşyek* is more correct (*afşah*) *Kaş. I 114; spelt eşyek: in I 244 (artil-) and five o.o., and eşek: (error for eşye:k) in II 246, 9: XIII(?) Tef. eşgek/eşek* ditto *86-7; xiv Muh. al-himār eşek Mel. 70, 7; Rif. 171: Çağ. xv ff. eşek* ('with -*k*-') *eşek Vel. 62* (quotn.): *Xwar. xiv eşek* 'donkey' *Qutb 22; eşek 52: Kom. xiv 'donkey' eşek CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kip. XIII al-himār eşek Hou. 12, 14: xiv ditto Id. 14: xv ditto Kav. 28, 11; 31, 7; 61, 22; Tuh. 13a. 4.*

?F *işküml* Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w., ?Sogdian. Cf. *tevstī. Xak. XI işküml* 'a table (*mā'da*) in the shape of a large dish (*caṣna*) used by kings; it has no legs' (*qawā'im*) *Kaş. I 107.*

D 1 *eşgin* Dev. N./A. fr. 1 *eş-*; usually 'a trot, amble; trotting, ambling'. Survives only(?) in NE Bar. *işkin R I 1556* and SW Osm. *eşkin. Xak. XI (after 2 eşgin) wa yuqāl li'l-safari'l-mu'dā*, and 'a journey at high speed' is called *eşgin Kaş. I 109: Kip. XIII in Hou. 13, 10 ff. (al-farasu'l-rahtwān* 'an ambling horse' *yorgā:*) *al-farasu'l-tariq* 'a trotting(?) horse' *eşgün* (or *reşkū:n*): *Osm. XVI ff. eşkin/eşkün* usually 'trotting' (Adj.), in several texts *TTS I 283; II 504; III 269; IV 313: XVIII eşkin* (spelt) in *Rūmī, raftār-i ash* 'the gait of a horse', and metaph. *asb-i xwusrāh* 'a horse that goes well' *San. 106v. 19.*

D 2 *eşgin* Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. (cf. 1 *eşgin*) fr. 2 *eş-*. *Xak. XI eşgin toprak al-turāb wa'l-ramlu'l-munhāl*, 'earth and sand which is poured out' *Kaş. I 109.*

Dis. V. EŞÇ-

1 *üşkür-* Intrans., 'to whistle, hiss', and the like; Trans., 'to incite (someone, etc. *Acc.*) against (someone, etc. *Dat.*)'. Survives in NC Kir., Kzx. *üşkür-* 'to whistle'; NW Kaz. *üşkür-* 'to spit' (in magical ceremonies) *R I 1351; SW Osm. eşkir-* 'to excite, incite' *Red. 122 (SDD 553 eşger-)*, but in most NC, SC, SW languages 'to whistle' is *işkir-* *Xak. XI ol itig keyikke: üşkürdi: agra'l-kalb 'alā'l-şayd* 'he incited the dog to chase the wild game'; also used when a man incites someone

against something ('alâ'l-şay'); and one says *yıla:n üškürdi*: 'the snake hissed' (*nafoxat bi-fiha*) also of a man when he whistles (*şafara bi-fihi*), and of a vulture when it shrieks (*şafara*) (prov.) *Kaş. I 228 (üşkürür, üškürme:k)*.

VU 2 *üşkür-* n.o.a.b. *Xak. x1 ol unıtmış söz:üzg üškürdi*: 'he remembered (*tađakkara*) the word (etc.) which he had forgotten' *Kaş. I 228 (üşkürür, üškürme:k)*: XIII(?) *Tef. üškür-* 'to remember' 342.

VUD *üşkürt-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 2 *üşkür-Xak. x1* (in a para. following the preceding entry and giving the rules for forming Caus. f.s of this form) one says *söz üškürdi*: 'he remembered the word'; and if you wish to form the Caus. of it you say *üşkürtti*: 'he urged the man to remember' (*alâ tađakkur*) what he had forgotten' . . . there is an alternative form *üşkürtürdi*: 'he urged him to incite' (*alâ'l-igra*), implying that this is the Caus. f. of 1 *üşkür-*, but the first is more elegant and correct (*aşah wa aşahh*) *Kaş. I 229*.

Tris. EŞG

PU?F *eşgürti*: 'a kind of Chinese embroidered silk brocade'. There is some difficulty about the actual form of this word, of which the -g- is fixed by the Türkü spelling. The best evidence should be in *Kaş.* where it appears under the heading *fa'lili*; the form to be expected is *eşgürti*; but the MS. actually has *eşgürti*. The word is fairly common in Uyğ. Bud. and Civ. and is there consistently spelt *eşgürti* with minor variations of vocalization. The conclusion seems to be that it is a l.-w. of which the original form was *eşgürti*: but that the -r- was not clearly pronounced and was sometimes omitted. For the earlier misunderstanding of this word in *II N 11* see E.ekinliç. N.o.a.b. Cf. *barçın. Türkü VIII altun kümüş eşgürti: kutay buğsız ança: bérür* 'thus they give unstintingly gold, silver, embroidered brocade and silk fabric(?)' *I S 5, II N 3*; a.o. *II N 11*: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *torku eşgürti (?ic) böz ulati bir eđ* 'a fabric, silk clothing, embroidered brocade, cotton, and so on' *TT VI 391-2* (and see note); *yürüp arıg eşgürtide (?sic)* 'in pure white embroidered brocade' *USp. 102b. 17*: Civ. *bir yipağ (?yapağ) eşgürti (?sic) iki keñ bir uluğ torku* 'one coverlet(?) of embroidered silk brocade, two broad and one large piece of silk' *USp. 127, 3*; *eşgürti* occurs several times in *Fam. Arch.*: *Xak. x1 eşgürti*: (?; see above, MS. *eşgürti*:) *dibac Şini munaq-qaş min cinsi'l-harir* 'embroidered Chinese silk brocade' *Kaş. I 145*.

D *eşiklik* Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *eşik*. The P.N./A. *eşiklik* is first noted in *Çağ. (P. de C. 117)* and s.i.m.m.l.g. *Xak. x1 eşiklik yıga:ç* 'a timber destined for use as a threshold' (*ataba*) *Kaş. I 152*.

D *eşüklük/eşiklik* Hap. leg.'s; P.N./A. and A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *eşik Xak. x1 eşiklik*

barçın 'brocade' (*dibac*) destined to be made into a covering' (*al-diñar*); *wa şahibuhu bi'l-käfi'l-rakika* and 'owning a covering' is *eşüklük Kaş. I 153*.

D *eşginç*: N.Ag. fr. 1 *eşgin*. Survives in NE Bar. *işkinç* 'a trotter' *R I 1557* and SW Osm. *eşkinç* 'a light irregular cavalryman'. *Xak. x1* (after 1 *eşgin*) hence *al-bäridu'l-musri* 'a fast mounted courier' is called *eşginç*: *Kaş. I 109*.

PUS?F *eşgürti* See *eşgürti*.

Tris. V. EŞG-

D *eşgekle*- Refl. Den. V. fr. *eşgek*; 'to own a donkey'. Survives in this and cognate meanings in SW Osm. *eşkle*-. *Xak. x1 er eşgeklendi*: 'the man owned a donkey'; in one of the two pronunciations *Kaş. I 315 (eşgekleür, eşgekleme:k)*; the alternative pronunciation *eşyekle*- is not listed).

D *üşikle*:- Den. V. fr. *üşik*; pec. to *Kaş. Xak. x1 ol keyikni: üşikle:di*: *axađal-zaby fi haşrihi wa hāla wucidihi'l-bard* 'he caught the antelope when it was distressed and its body was frozen' *Kaş. I 306 (üşikle:r, üşikle:me:k)*; Tañut *sü:sin üşikle:di*: 'he made a night attack (*bayyata*) on the Tañut in the extreme cold' (*fi şiddati'l-bard*) *I 307, 15*.

D *üşkürtür-* See *üşkürt-*.

Dis. AŞL

C oşol See 1 oş.

D *aşlığ* P.N./A. fr. 1 *a:ş*; n.o.a.b. It is possible that the first occurrence is a P.N./A. fr. 2 *a:ş*. *Xak. x1 KB siyāsat yoritğu kerek sü başı siyāsatka aşlığ bolur sü işl*; *siyāsat yoritısa sü başlığ bolur, süsi başlığ erse er aşlığ bolur* 'the army commander must facilitate government policy; the work of the army becomes to repair (if fr. 2 *a:ş* or to feed) government policy. If it facilitates government policy, the army gets a commander; if his army has a commander a man is (sure to be) supplied with food' 23co-1.

D *aşlık* A.N. (usually Conc. N.) fr. 1 *a:ş*. S.i.m.m.l.g., usually 'food, provisions', less often 'cereals'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (in a detailed description of a house) *aşlık* 'the kitchen' *TT VI 85*; *Xak. x1 aşlık al-maḥḥab* 'the kitchen' *Kaş. I 114*; *aşlık tarıg anın üne:r minhu yanbutu'l-fa'im* 'the food (crops) spring up because of it' (i.e. the snow) *II 204, 14*: xiv *Muh.* (under 'trees and plants') *al-ğalla* 'cereals' *aşlık* (followed by *al-hinta* 'wheat' bu:ğday) *Mel. 77, 13*; *Rif. 181*: *Çağ. xv ff. aşlığ ğalla San. 42r. 3* (quotns.): *Oğuz x1* (after the *Xak. entry*) and in *Oğuz al-burr*, 'wheat' is called *aşlık Kaş. I 114*; a.o. *I 373, 22 (tarıg)*: *Xwar. XIII aşlık* 'food(?)' *Ali 40*: xiv *aşlık* 'corn, grain' *Quth 14*: *Kom. xiv* 'grain, wheat' *aşlık CCI*; *Gr.*; *Kom. xiv*

aşlık *al-qamḥ* 'wheat' *Id.* 14; *al-ğalla a.şık* *Bul.* 6, 15; xv ditto *Tuh.* 26b. 4; 85b. 13.

D éşlig P.N./A. fr. *é:ş*; 'having a companion'. Survives in NW Kaz. *İşli R I 1561*: *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* Sanskrit *bālasahāyātā* 'having a fool for a companion' *bilgişiz éşlég (sic) bolmak TT VIII B.6*: **Xak.** xi (after *é:ş*) *wa yuqāl li'llādi ma'ahu tābi'a minā'l-cinn*, and 'a man who has a familiar spirit' is called *é:şlig Kaş. I 47*.

D işlig (?i:şlig) P.N./A. fr. *I i:ş* (?I i:ş). Survives in SE Türkî *işlik* 'businesslike' *BŞ* 603; NC Kır. *İştü*: 'industrious' and SW Osm. *işli*, 'Tkm. *işli* 'busy, fully occupied'. **Xak.** xi *işlig Kaş. I 485*, 9 (*sıdırım*, which is described as an Oğuz word); *I 509*, 3 (*küdüğ-lüg*); n.m.e.

D işler: See *işi*.

Dis V. AŞL-

D aşıł- Pass. f. of *2 aş-*, q.v.; 'to increase' (Intrans.) Pec. to *Uyg.* and noted almost only in Hends. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.* **bu ok** [övk] *ke bilig aşıl[sajr] kücedser* 'if this emotion of anger increases and becomes strong' *TT II 17*, 53-6; *Bud.* ükıl- *aşıl- U II 9*, 6-8 etc. (ükıl-); *aşıl- üstel- TT VII 40*, 128 etc. (üstel-); o.o. *TT VI*, 348 (*kutad-*); *PP 13*, 6 (yıl).

D eşil- Pass. f. of *2 eş-*; 'to be poured out'. Survives in NC Kır. *eşil-* (also used with *kum*). **Xak.** xi *kum eşildi*: 'the sand (etc.) was poured out' (or 'poured out', *inhāla*) *Kaş. I 197* (*eşlür*, *eşilme:k*); *bu kayır ol eşilge:n* 'this sand dune is constantly pouring out' (i.e. 'on the move' *yanhāl*) *I 158*.

D eşil- Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of *eşil-*. **Xak.** xi *anıy üze: yögürkan: eşüldi: dıtırā 'alayhi'l-dıtır* 'the blanket was spread over him'; also used when something is put as a cover (*ğuttıva*) over something else *Kaş. I 197* (*eşülür*, *eşilme:k*).

PUD işıl- (?yışıl-) 'to become expert (at doing something *Dat.*)'. This V. is apparently cognate to *yışığ* (?ışığ), *yışım* and *yışım-lan-*; there is no doubt, in spite of the erratic vocalization in the MS., that the whole group had back vowels, but it is not clear whether the original initial was *i-* or *yı-*; as the *Uyg.* form of *yışığ* was *işığ*, the first is the likelier. Survives only (?) in NC Kzx. *ışıl-* 'to acquire a habit'; metaph. 'to get thin'. **Xak.** xi *anıy eligi: ı:şka: ışıldı*: 'his hand became accustomed (*maranat*) to the task' (etc.) *Kaş. I 197* (*ışılur*, *ışılma:k*; MS. *-me:k*); *anıy eligi: ı:şka: yışıldı*; (a further example of *yuşul-* follows here) *III 79* (*yışılur*, *yışılma:k*, corrected fr. *-me:k*; vocalized *yuşul-*); *bu: er ol eligi: ı:şka: yışılga:n* (MS. *buşılga:n*) 'this man's hand is constantly nimble (*yuxıff*, MS. *yuhıff*) in the task and has become expert (*nadaba*) at it' *III 53*.

D uşal- (*uşa:l-*) Pass. f. of *uşa-* (*uvşai-*); 'to be crushed, broken into small pieces'. S.i.s.m.l., the normal word with this sense being *uvul-*, q.v. See *osul-*. **Xak.** xi *etme:k uşaldı*: 'the bread (etc.) was crumbled' (*tafatatta*) *Kaş. I 197* (*uşa:lur* (sic), *uşalma:k*); a.o. *II 235* (*tüvşel-*) *xiv Rbh.* *uşal-* 'to be smashed, crushed' *R I 1775* (quotns.): *Çağ.* xv ff. *uşal-/uşatıl-* (spelt) Pass. f. *şikasta qudan* 'to be broken' *San.* 75 v. 13 (quotns.): *Kom.* xiv *uşaldı* 'crushed' (perhaps a Dev. N./A. in -dı) *CCG*; *Gr.*

D üşel- Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of *üşe-*. **Xak.** xi *anıy evi: üşeldi*: 'his house was searched' (*buhıta*); also used of anything else that you search (*tabhatıulu*) *Kaş. I 197* (*üşelür*, *üşelme:k*).

D 1 aşıla- Den. V. fr. *1 a:ş*; 'to eat food'; a very rare alternative to *aşa-*. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* *PP 19*, 6 (*una-*); *Kip.* xv *lahama* 'to feed on meat' *aşıla- Tuh.* 32a. 13.

D 2 aşıla- Den. V. fr. *2 a:ş*; 'to repair'. N.o.a.b., but the Refl. f. *aşılan-* 'to be repaired' occurs in Xwar. xiv, *Quth* 13, and *aşlak* 'a patch; the sole (of a boot)' is noted in SW xx Anat. *SDD 123*. **Xak.** xi *ol ayak aşıladı*: 'he repaired (*ra'aba*) the cup' *Kaş. I 286* (*aşılar*, *aşıla:ma:k*); a.o. *I 80*, 17 (*2 a:ş*); *Kip.* xiv *aşıla-* 'to mend (*waşala*) an arrow when it is broken' *Id.* 14.

D işle- Den. V. fr. *1 i:ş*; 'to work; to do (something *Acc.*)'; with front vowels everywhere even in *Kaş.* S.i.s.m.l.g. with minor phonetic variations. *Türkü* viii ff. *Man.* *nece işleme:isig iş işleyürbiz* 'how many things we do that we ought not to do' *Chuas.* 296-7: *teñri ayğm tüketi işleyürbiz* 'we do everything that God prescribes' *TT II 6*, 3; *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A* (just as a craftsman) *edsız nep işleyü (sic) umaz* 'cannot make an unserviceable thing' (?) or cannot make anything without (suitable) raw materials) *M I 16*, 14-15; *Man.* in *TT III 69* and *72* *ışletimız* prob. represents *ışlet(t)imız*; see *ışlet-*; *Bud.* (and various craftsmen) *kentü kentü uz işin işleyür* 'each do their own skilled work' *PP 2*, 6; o.o. of *ış işle- U III 26*, 10; *TT IV 8*, 63, etc.; *sakınıp işleser* (if a man) 'devotes himself to thinking' *TT V 6*, 39; *Civ.* *ışlezün* 'let them work' *UŞP.* 122, 8; *kızıl burçak bilen işleyü tüğül* 'work up (the decoction) with red beans and keep it' *H II 8*, 32; (if one crushes the rootlets(?) of onion and garlic and) *yuğurup işleser* 'kneads them and works them up' *H I 155*; **Xak.** xi *er işle:di*: 'the man (etc.) worked' (*'amila*) *Kaş. I 286* (*ışler*, *ışleme:k*); *KB ukuş birle işle kamuğ iş küdüğ* 'do all your work (Hend.) with understanding' 161; a.o. 255; xiii(?) *Tef.* *ışler işle-* 127; *xiv Muh.* (*al-şuğl i:ş*) *a'mali'l-şuğl işle-* *Mel.* 40, 3; *Rif.* 128; *Çağ.* xv ff. *ışle-* (spelt) *kār hardan* 'to work' *San.* 105v. 20; *Xwar.* xiii *ışle-* 'to perform (work)' *Ali 32*; *xiv ditto Quth 61*; *Kom.* xiv 'work' *ışlemek CCI*; *Gr.*; *Kip.*

XIII *iştāğala* 'to work' *işle:-* Hou. 35, 12: Osm. XIV ff. *işle:-* 'to work; to do, or make (something *Acc.*)'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 394; II 552; III 387; IV 442.*

D *aşlat-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 2 *aşla:-*. Xak. XI ol *ayak: aşlattı: arba'a'l-inā wa'l-qas'a* 'he had the vessel or cup repaired' *Kaş. I 265 (aşlatur, aşlatmak).*

D *işlet-* Caus. f. of *işle:-*; 'to make (someone *Acc.*) work; to operate (something *Acc.*); to make (someone *Dat.*) make or do (something *Acc.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g., with minor phonetic variations. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Març edgü kılınclıq işlarıg* (sic) *işlettipiz* 'you have made them do good deeds' *TT III 80* (and see *işle:-*): Bud. kul küngü *işlettimiz* *erser* 'if we have made a male or female slave work' *TT IV 10, 8*; similar phr. *TT V 25, 51* and 58; *Suv. 136, 1; 596, 22*: Civ. *işletgil yénik edgü lalarıg* 'make the light-weight good mules (Chinese l.-w.) work' *TT I 125-6*; o.o. *USp. 51, 8; 82, 28 (2 art-); 88, 42*: Xak. XI ol *apar i:ş iştetti: ista'malahu'l-'amal* 'he made him do the work' *Kaş. I 265 (iştetur, iştetme:k); yığıtleriğ iştetu:* 'putting the young men to work' *I 263, 8; KB ani iştetip 483; o.o. 215, 479, etc.*: Çağ. xv ff. *işlet-* Caus. f.; *kār farmūdan* 'to order to work' *San. 106r. 11*: Kip. xiv *aşğıl gayrak* 'make someone else work' *işle:t Hou. 35, 13; Osm. xv ff. iştet-* 'to put (someone) to work'; in several texts *TTS I 394; II 552; IV 442.*

D *aşlal-* Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of 2 *aşla:-*. Xak. XI *ayak: aşlaldı:* 'the cup was repaired' (*ru'iba*) *Kaş. I 295 (aşlatur, aşlatmak).*

D *işlel-* Pass. f. of *işle:-*; (of work) 'to be done'. S.i.s.m.l. Xak. XI *i:ş işleldi:* 'the work was done' (*umila*) *Kaş. I 295 (işlelür, işlelme:k).*

D *1 i:şlen-* Refl. f. of *işle:-*; s.i.a.m.l.g., except NC, often with a Pass. meaning. Xak. XI *er i:şlendi:* (sic) *arā'l-racul annahu ya'mal 'amal* 'the man pretended to work' *Kaş. I 297 (2 i:şlen- follows)*: Çağ. xv ff. *işlen-* Pass. f.; *kār harda şudan* (of work) 'to be done' *San. 106r. 12.*

VUD 2 *i:şlen-* (?i:şlan-) Refl. Den. V. fr. 2 *ış* (?i:ş); 'to be blackened with smoke'. Similar difficulties and confusions arise in regard to the vocalization and survival of this word as in the case of 2 *ış*, but broadly speaking it survives in the same languages and with the same phonetic changes. In *Kaş.* the position is further complicated by the fact that this verb, which probably had back vowels, and 1 *i:şlen-*, which almost certainly had front vowels, are treated in a single para., with the result that the Infin. is shown as *-ma:k* altered to *-me:k* or vice versa. In addition a later scribe familiar with modern forms of this verb like Osm. *işlen-* altered the *-ş-s* to *-s-*. Xak. XI *ev* (VU) *i:şlandı: laziqa'l-duxan bi'l-bayt wa aswadda minhu* 'the smoke

adhered to the house, and it was blackened by it'; also used of clothing and other things *Kaş. I 298 (i:şlanur, i:şlanma:k(?), see above)*; *tütü:n kopursa:* (VU) *işlanur:* 'if a man raises smoke, he (inevitably) gets dirtied by it' (*yatadaxxan*) *II 72, 10 (-ş- later altered to -s-).*

D *işleş-* Co-op. f. of *işle:-*; 'to work together' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. Xak. XI ol *menliḡ birle: işleşdi:* 'he competed with me in working' (*fi'l-'amal*); also used for helping *Kaş. I 240 (işleşür, işleşme:k)*: (Xwar. xiv *işleş-* 'to be friends with one another' *Quth 61* is a Co-op. Den. V. fr. *êş* and should be transcribed *êşleş-*).

Tris. V. AŞM-

D *êşimsin-* Hap. leg.; almost certainly Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. *êş-*; 'to treat as a comrade, or equal'. The Suff. *-imsin-* is properly attached to V.s and seems to be a Refl. Simulative Den. Suff. *-sin-* attached to the N.S.A. of that V.; it is here attached to a N. by false analogy. Xak. XI *KB* (however close the rulers hold you to them, do not forget yourself, act uprightly; however well they treat you, stand in awe of them) *êşimsinmeḡli sen kaya baknu tur* 'do not treat them as equals, stand looking over your shoulder at them' 4094-5.

Dis. AŞN

D *üşeḡ* Dev. (Pass.) N./A. fr. *üşe:-*; lit. 'scraped smooth'. Pec. to *Kaş.* Xak. XI *üşeḡ ta:ş al-saxratu'l-malsā* 'a smoothed stone'; alternative form (*luḡa fi*) *yüşeḡ Kaş. I 135; yüşeḡ ta:ş* same translation *III 372.*

öşün 'shoulder' or the like. Survives in NE Alt., Leb., Şor *öjün* 'collar-bone' *R I 1308 (üstü Şor 'shoulder' 1907* is merely the same word with Poss. Suff.); Bar. *üjün* 'humerus, upper arm' 1907; Tuv. *öjün* 'humerus; forearm'; SE Türkî *öşne/öşni*, etc. 'shoulder' *Şaw 24, Jarring 219*. Xak. XI *öşün ra'su'l-katifi* (sic in MS.) 'the point of the shoulder' *Kaş. I 77.*

D *aşnu:* abbreviated Ger. of *aşun-*; as Adv. 'previously first (of all)'; as a Postposn. with *Abl.* 'before' (of time). N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *eḡ aşnu* 'first of all' *TT V 26, note 5, 9; başda aşnu* 'first of all' *TT V 24, 58*; (the bull) *aşnu ünüp* 'coming out first' *PP 65, 3; aşnuça* 'as previously' *U I 31, 14; USp. 58, 18*: Civ. *aşnu üç kaşuk içsün* 'first let him drink three spoonfuls' *H II 18, 63; a.o.o. Xak. XI aşnu:* a Particle (*harf*) meaning *qabl* 'before'; hence one says *men andan aşnu:* *keldim* 'I came before him' (*qablahu*) *Kaş. I 130: KB 'Atıq erdi aşnu kamuḡda üze* 'Atıq was first, above all the others' 51; o.o. 8 (*öpdün*), 253, 509, 2356 (1 a:l), etc.: XIII(?) *Tef. aşnu Adv.* and Postposn. 66: *v* *Rbg. R I 60r; Muh. qabl aşnu;* *qabl menden aşnu: Mel. 14, 7; Rif. 90: Xwar. XIII aşnudan* 'from of old' *Ali 46: xiv aşnu Adv. and Postposn. Quth 14; MN 289; Nahc. 4, 13; 241, 16: Kip. xiv aşnu:*

al-qadim mina'l-zamân 'previous in time' *Id.* 14; Osm. *iv aşnu zamân* 'once upon a time' *TTS I* 51.

Dis. V. AŞN-

D aşan- Refl. f. of *aşa-*; the two early occurrences are not certain, but the word survives in NE Küer., Tel. *ajan- R I* 606; NC Kir., Tob. *aşan-* do. 590, 'to eat to satiety'. *Türkü VIII T* 27 (?; see *aşın-*); *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. (I invite two monks) *kim küntemek menliş evimde aşanzunlar* 'to eat daily in my house' *TT I* p. 26, note 160, 4-5.

S aşın- See *aşğın-*.

D aşun- Refl. f. of *1 a:ş-*, the -u- is unusual; 'to excel (Intrans.), to exceed, surpass (something or someone *Abl.*)'. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. *ajın- R I* 608; Khak. *azın-*; NC Kir. *aşın-*; NW Kum. *aşın- R I* 594. *Xak. XI ol mendin aşundu: sabağa minni* 'he surpassed (or outstripped) me' *Kaş. I* 202 (*aşunur*, *aşunma:k*): *KB* *aya işte aşnu aşunsa ukuş* 'in whatever matter (his) understanding excels' 2604; o.o. 1384, 4848, 5052; *XIII(?) Tef. sözge aşun-* 'to speak first'; *aşun-* 'to excel' 67.

D eşün- Refl. f. of *eşü-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. XI KB* (Oh mortal man! You see the dead and the living) *sizik tutma bir kün eşüngey yérig* 'have no doubt, one day you will put on a covering of earth' 3785.

İşen- 'to trust, believe in, rely on (someone *Dat.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW. Exceptionally the NW forms Kar. L. *ısan- R I* 1387; T. *ısan-* do. 1400; *Kov.* 195 and *Kaz. ısan- R I* 1400 have back vowels, perhaps under the influence of *ıman-* which is practically synonymous. See *ıcan-*. *Xak. XI ol mağa: işendi: ittakala 'alayıya fi'l-amr wa'tamada* 'he relied (*Hend.*) on me in the matter' *Kaş. I* 202 (*işenür*, *işenme:k*): *KB* *bitigke işenme* 'do not rely on the letter' (do the best you can) 3894; (do not entrust a task to two people) *işengü bolur iş kalur kilmadin* 'they will rely (on each other) and the task will remain undone' 5533; *Çağ. xv ff.* *işenme* (mis-translated) *Vel.* 60 (quotn.); *işen- muţma'inn bidad wa i'timad kardan* 'to feel secure, to rely on' *San.* 105r. 22 (quotns.); *Xwar. xiv (VU) işen-* 'to trust, rely on' *Qutb* 206 (*ısan-*): *Kom. xiv* 'to trust' *ısan-* (sic) *CC I, CCG*; *Gr.*: Kip. *xv tawakkala (VU) ısan- Tuh.* 10b. 9.

S uşan- See *uşşan-*.

Tris. AŞN

D aşnu:kı: N./A.S. fr. *aşnu*; 'former' and the like. N.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII aşnu:kı: tavgaç-daki: oğuz türkü taşıkılmış* 'the Oğuz and Türkü who were previously (settled) in China came out' *Şu. S.8:* VIII ff. Bud. *aşnu:kı ikigü* 'the first two' (of three) *TT V* 26, 108; *aş-nukı sekiz* 'the first eight' (of ten) do. 127:

Civ. aşnu:kı tüzünler törösün 'the traditional law (or customs?) of good men of old times' *TT VII* 30, 1-2; *aşnu:kına öpl* 'different from before' *TT I* 150 (dubious meaning): (O. Kir. IX ff. *aşnu:kı:* is read in *Mal.* 41, 2 and 4 but this inscription makes no sense): *Xak. XI KB eñ aşnu:kı kün* 'on the very first day' 793; *XIII(?) Tef. aşnu:kı* 'previous'; *aşnu:kılar* 'men of old time' 67; *xiv Muh. al-awwal* 'first, former' *aşnu:kı:*; *al-awwa'il aşnu:kı:lar* *Mel.* 14, 7; *Rif.* 90; *Adam 'alayhi'l-salam aşnu:kı: ata* *Rif.* 138 (only); *Xwar. xiv aşnu:kı* 'former' *Qutb* 14; Kip. *xiv aşingı: yıl 'âmü'l-'âmi'l-awwal* 'the year before last', also called *aşnuğı yıl*; the phrase now used is *keşgen* (i.e. *keçgen*) *yıl Id.* 14; *'âm 'âm awwal aşingı: yıl Bul.* 13, 15; Osm. *xiv aşnuğı* (1) 'former'; (2) (men) 'of old times' in three texts *TTS I* 51; *II* 64.

D aşnukan Den. Adv. fr. *aşnu*; see *v. G. ATG*, para. 437. N.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. see *v. G.*, op. cit., occurs in an unpublished part of *Hien-ts.*: *Civ. TT I* 172 (2 *ergür-*).

D aşnurak Comparative f. of *aşnu*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. (you who are afraid) *aşnurak yorıqlar* 'get off (the ship) before (we sail)' *PP* 32, 4.

Tris. V. AŞN-

D aşundur- Caus. f. of *aşun-*; survives only (?) in NE. *Xak. XI KB uluğlar kerek kim kicigke salām aşundursa* 'important people should take the initiative in greeting their inferiors' (and not vice versa) 5060; *XIII(?) At. senip mālūp ol māl aşındurdukuş* 'your (true) wealth is the wealth you have sent in advance (to the next world?)' 433; *Tef. aşundur-* (of the hands) 'to have made something earlier' 67.

Dis. AŞR

D aşru: abbreviated Ger. of *aşur-* used as an Adv.; 'very much, extremely'. Survives in NE Tel. *ajıra R I* 608; Khak. *azıra*; *Tuv. ajır* all meaning 'across, above, beyond; to excess'; NW Kar. T. *aşarı/aşıra* 'across, through' *Kov.* 159, 160, and SW Osm. *aşırı* 'extreme, excessive'; situated on the other side of (something)'; *Tkm. a:şırı* 'a streamer attached to a veil or other similar garment'. The word is rather rare in the early period and for a brief time but over a wide area became *asru* (sic) in the medieval period. *Xak. XI KB ağırladı aşru* 'he honoured him greatly' 1766: (the word does not occur in *XIII(?) At.*, but *keç* is twice glossed *asru* and once *asru yaxşı* 'very good'): *Çağ. xv ff. asru ziyada ne çok* 'more, very much' *Vel.* 17 (quotns.); *asru bişyâr* ditto *San.* 40v. 9 (quotn.); *Xwar. xiv asrı/asru* 'very, very much', qualifying Adjs. and Verbs *Qutb* 12-13; *asru ditto MN* 98, etc.: *Kom. xiv ditto asru/asrı/asru CCG*; *Gr.* 43 (quotns.; survives as *asrı* in NW Kar. T. *Kov.* 159).

Dis. V. AŞR-

D aşur- Caus. f. of 1 aş-; 'to cause to pass over or exceed; to extol', and the like. Fortuitously not noted before XIV, but cf. aşru, aşrul-. Xwar. XIV aşur- 'to make (something) exceed, go beyond, overflow' *Quth* 14; aşur-/aşır- ditto *MN* 165, etc.; бір кулуш 'amalıni kökke aşurğaylar' 'they will extol a servant's work to the skies' *Nahc.* 402, 13; Çağ. XV ff. aşur- (spelt) Caus. f.; *gudārā-nidan wa mutacāwiz saxtan* 'to cause to pass over or exceed' *San.* 41r. 2.

VU öşer- (of the eyes) 'to be dazzled, or bleary'; pec. to Kās. Xak. xı anıñ kö:zl: öşerdı: sadırat 'aynuhu wa'r-maddat minā'l-ıntızār awıl'-cawı 'his eyes were dazzled and bleary because of staring (at something) or hunger' *Kaş.* I 178 (öşer:rür, öşerme:k); bu er ol kö:zl: öşergen 'this man's eyes are constantly dazzled (yatahayyar) by hunger and the like' I 157; a.o. III 68, 2.

D aşrul- Pass. f. of aşur-; 'to be carried over (something Abl.)'. Survives in SE Türkî BŞ 766 (oşurul-); NC Kır. and SW Osm.; Tkm. (a:şırıl-). Xak. xı yük arttıñ aşrıldı: 'the load was carried over (ucıza) the pass (etc.)' *Kaş.* I 247 (aşrular, aşrulamak).

Dis. AŞŞ

D aşsız Priv. N./A. fr. 1 aş; 'without food'. Otherwise noted only in SE Türkî, *Shaw* 9. Türkü VIII içre: aşsız taşra: tonsız (a people) 'without food in them and clothes on them' I E 26, II E 21.

D işsiz Priv. N./A. fr. 1 iş; 'without work, with no occupation'. S.i.s.m.l. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. işsiz boş 'without work and idle' *M* I 17, 2.

Dis. V. AŞŞ-

D 1 aşsa:- Hap. leg.; Desid. Den. V. fr. 1 aş. Xak. xı aşsa:di: (after 2 aşsa:-) *wa kađalıka ida'tahā'l-ta'ām* 'he longed for food' *Kaş.* I 277 (aşsar:, aşsa:mak).

D 2 aşsa:- Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of 1 aş-; Xak. ol art aşsa:di: 'he intended and wished to cross (mucāwaza) the pass' *Kaş.* I 277 (I aşsa:- follows).

D aşsat- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 1 aşsa:-. Xak. xı ol anı: aşsattı: *mamāhu'l-ta'ām* 'he made him long for food' *Kaş.* I 262 (aşsatur, aşsatmak).

Dis. V. AŞŞ-

D eşiş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of 2 eş-. Xak. xı ol mağa: toprak eşişdi: 'he helped to pour out (fi'l-ihāla) the dust' *Kaş.* I 185 (eşişü:r, eşişme:k).

Mon. AY

1 ay originally 'the moon'; hence from the earliest period 'a (lunar) month'; as an Adj. 'crescent shaped'. S.i.a.m.l.g. See *Doerfer* II

627. Türkü VIII ay 'month' I NE; II N 10; II NW; *Ongin* 12: VIII ff. ay 'month' *Irkb.* *Postscript*; a.o. do. 59 (yüdt-); yaru:k ay tepri:ke: 'to the bright moon god' *Toy.* Ir. 2 (ETY II 176): Man. bir ay 'for one month' *Chuas.* 274; a.o. do. 338: Yen. on ay éltđi: öğüm oğlan 'the son of my mother who carried me (in her womb) for ten months' *Mal.* 29, 5; a.o. do. 28, 7: Uyğ. VIII ay 'month' *Şu.* N 9; a.o.o.: VIII ff. Man. ay belgüliğ bolur 'the moon becomes visible' *Wind.* 15; ol aylarka 'in those months' do. 19: Bud. yılın ayın 'for years and months' *TT* VI 62; VIII 0.6 (a:yın); ay 'moon' and 'month' is common: Civ. ay (a:y in *TT* VIII L.) 'moon' and 'month' is common: xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'month' ay and phr. *Liğeti* 126; *R* I 3: O. Kır. IX ff. kö:k tepri:de: kün ay azzıdım 'I strayed from the sun and moon in the blue sky' *Mal.* 10, 3 (a standard phr. for 'to die' in these texts); o.o. do. 11, 1; (44, 4); 45, 5: Xak. xı ay al-qamar 'the moon'; and 'the full moon' (al-badr) is called to:lun ay; ay is also 'month' (şahr) (verse); the month is called by the name of the moon because its course is known by it (prov.) *Kaş.* I 82; ay bitigi: the name for 'the register' (tümär) in which the soldiers' names and rations are entered' I 40 (lit. 'the book of the month'); a.o. in this sense III 77, 7; and about a dozen o.o.: KB ay 'month' is common; 'moon' in the name *Aytoldı* (and see yalçık); xiii(?) *Tef.* ay 'moon; month' 43; xiv *Muh. al-şahr ay Mel.* 79, 15; *Rif.* 184: Çağ. XV ff. ay: (1) māh ba-mā'nā qamar; (2) māh ba-mā'nā şahr; also used as a P.N. *San.* 56v. 26 (quotn.): Xwar. xiii ay 'moon' *Ali* 36: xiii(?) ay 'moon' *Oğ.* 53; also a P.N.: xiv ay 'moon, month' *Quth* 5; MN 5, etc.: Kom. xiv, 'moon, month' ay/ay CCI, CCG; *Gr.* 30 (quotns.): Kıp. xiii al-qamar ay wa huwa'l-şahr *Hou.* 5, 3; al-şahr ay do. 28, 8: xiv ay ('with back vowel') al-qamar, wa yutlaq ay ayda(n) 'alā'l-şahr *Id.* 26; al-qamar ay *Bul.* 2, 11; al-şahr ay do. 13, 10; xv al-qamar ay *Kav.* 15, 17; şahr ay *Tuh.* 21a. 6; *Kav.* 22, 2; ditto, wa huwa ism li'l-hilāl ('a crescent') wa'l-qamar do. 36, 11.

2 ay Exclamation; often no more than a Vocative Prefix. The word is also Ar. and Pe. and s.i.a.m.l.g. Uyğ. VIII ff. Chr. ay moğç-lar-a 'Oh Magi' *U* I 7, 10: Bud. ay kim sen 'Hi! Who are you?' *U* IV 8, 20; o.o. *Hien-ts.* 1896, 1918; *USp.* 105b. 1: Xak. xı ay oğul 'oh my son!' *I* 74, 17; n.m.e.: KB ay introducing a Voc. is common 6, etc.: xiii(?) *At.* ay ditto 106, 474 (but aya is commoner): Çağ. xv ff. ay harf-i nida 'exclamation' *San.* 56v. 26: Xwar. xiii(?) ay introducing a Voc. *Oğ.* 324, etc.; also at the beginning of a sentence do. 182, etc.: Kom. xiv ay Voc. CCI; *Gr.* 31 (quotn.).

1 o:y 'hole, cavity', with various special applications; homophonous, and semantically connected with, 1 o:y-. S.i.a.m.l.g., except SW, usually for 'valley' and the like. Türkü VIII ff. (a gambler, staking his wife and

children) (PU) *uşıç oyuğ alı: barmı:s* 'succeeded in obtaining the . . . hole' (and did not lose his wife and children) *Irkb* 29: *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ. H I* 147 (*otura*): *Xak.* *o:y al-huwwa fi'l-ard* 'a cavity (or deep valley) in the ground' *Kaş.* *I* 49; a.o. *I* 54, 16 (*opuz*); *o:y opuzluğ yér arđ dāt ġitān wa ħuzūna* 'ground full of holes and hard patches' *I* 146, 20: *KB* 3570 (*töşne:k*): *Kıp.* xiii *al-wādī* 'valley' *o:y* (also *kol*) *Hou.* 5, 18.

2 *o:y* a word for a colour of a horse's coat; definitions vary but point mainly to 'dun'. Survives only in NE several dialects, *RI* 969, *Khak.*, *Tuv.* *o:y* 'dun'; *ağ/ax* *o:y* 'light bay' or 'pale grey'. *Xak.* xi *o:y at al-farası'l dayzac Kaş.* *I* 49 (*dayzac* is said by Steingass (*Persian Dict.* 553) to be the Ar. form of Persian *dīza* 'grey', but is translated 'dun'): *xiv Muh.* *o:y faras bayna'l-şuqra wa'l-katma* 'a horse of a colour between reddish and brown' is quoted as an example of a word in which *wāw* represents *o:-* (not *u:-*) *Mel.* 5, 12; 6, 3; *Rif.* 76-7: *Kıp.* xiii *al-ağbaru'l-ramādi* 'dust- or ash-coloured' *o:y Hou.* 13, 7.

3 *o:y* Hap. leg.; the reading is uncertain, and should perhaps be *lüler*, l.-w. fr. Chinese *li* 'a reed' (*Giles* 7,548) *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* *altı érkek (PU) oylar* 'the six male reeds' (of the Chinese 'Pan's pipes') *Hüen-ts.* 133.

S *uy* See *u:d*.

Mon. V. AY-

ay- (1) Intrans. 'to speak'; (2) 'to say, declare, prescribe (something *Acc.*)'; (3) 'to say' with the words said in *oratio recta*. There is little difference of meaning between **ay-**, **té-** and **sözle-**, but at any rate in the earliest period **ay-** seems to be to some extent honorific, while the others are not. N.o.a.b.; apparently became obsolete when **ayıt-**, q.v., came to mean 'to say', but in the transition period it is sometimes hard to say whether Perf. f.s represent **ay-** or **ayıt-**. *Türkü viii öd tepri: aysar* 'when heaven prescribes the time' (all men are destined to die) *IN* 10; *Toñuku(k)ka: bağa: aydı: . . . kıynıñ köñüñlünçe: ay ben sağa: ne: ayayın: tédi:* 'my *xagan* spoke to me, Toñukuk; he said "prescribe the punishment as you think fit; what should I say to you (as a guide)?"' *T* 31-2: viii ff. *Man. tepri aymış ötçe bililge yorımadımız erser* 'if we have not behaved in accordance with the advice and knowledge declared by God' *Chuas.* 326-8; (then a voice came from high heaven and) *mēni okıdı inça tēp aydı* 'called me and said as follows' *M III* 23, 5(i): *Uyg.* viii *kulım küñim bođunıñ tepri: yer ayu: bérti:* 'heaven and earth deigned to declare that the people were my slaves' . . . *kıyn aydım* 'I prescribed (their) punishment' *Sü E* 1-2; a.o. *do.* *S* 9: viii ff. *Man.-A* (we have completely performed) *ayduk işepezēn* 'the work which you prescribed' *M I* 10, 13; o.o. *M I* 34, 10-13; *TT II* 8, 51 and 53: *Man.* (the false Mithra) *ol dındarlarka inça*

ayğay 'will address the Elect as follows' *M II* 5, 7 (ii): *ayu yarlıkadıñız olarka* 'you have deigned to prescribe to them' *TT III* 162: *Bud.* *öñl öñl kazğanc kılmaq ayu bérđiller . . . birl ayur . . . birl ayur . . . birl ayur* 'they told of various ways of making a profit . . . one of them said . . . another said . . . another said' *PP* 13, 1-6: in the Tantric text *TT V* 4 ff. the formula **sakıñç ayu bér-elim** 'let us prescribe the (appropriate) thought' in 8, 76 and 10, 99 is replaced by **sözleyü bérelim** in 10, 114; o.o. of **ayu bér-** *TT VI* 265-6; *VII* 12, 5; 36, 1 etc.; *VIII H.* 4: *Civ.* in *TT I* the standard formula is 'if this *ırk*, called . . . , appears, *savın inça tēr* 'it makes the following statement', but in 14, 32 and 70 *ayur* replaces **tēr**; **kotur emın ayalım** 'let us prescribe a remedy for the itch' *H I* 168: *Xak.* xi *ol mağa: sö:z aydı: qāla li'l-kalām* 'he said a word to me' *Kaş.* *I* 174 (**ayur**, **ayma:k**); **amdı: ok aydım qultu sa'ata'idi** 'I have this moment spoken' *I* 37, 16; **aydım amdı: yat** 'I said "lie down at once"' *I* 36, 12; and over 30 o.o.: *KB* (the Prophet) **ayu bérđi yol** 'prescribed the way (of salvation)' 37; **sen amdı kayu sen mağa ay aç-a** 'tell me now and explain who you are' 267; **Tājikler ayur anı Afrasiyāb** 'the Persians call him Afrasiyab' 280; and many occurrences of **Hācib** (etc.) **aydı** 'the Chancellor (etc.) said' 580, followed by *oratio recta*: xiii(?) *At. ay-* with the usual range of meanings is common; *Tef.* ditto 44: *xiv Muh.* (?) *qāla wa sāla* 'to ask' (or *sa'ala* 'to ask') 'to say and?' *ay-* *Rif.* 114 (only) (see **ayıt-**): **Xwar.** *xiv ay-* 'to say; to recite' *Qutb* 6; *MN* 33, etc.; *Nahc.* 3, 5, etc.

1y-fiy- Preliminary note. *There are V.s of these forms in several modern languages, which all seem to be Sec. f.s of 1:d-, eg- or yidı-. There is only one early verb, which must be 1y- (see 1yin-) and is n.o.a.b.*

1y- except for two doubtful occurrences in *U II* 29, 18 and 24 (see **tay-**) occurs only in *Hend.* **1y- bas-** 'to suppress'. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.* *anın tınılğar öpke nızbanların iya basa umadıñ ok* 'therefore mortals because they cannot suppress (*Hend.*) their passion (l.-w.) of anger' *TT II* 17, 72-5; *Bud.* (then the rulers will so organize their countries) *kim ayığ kılınçlığ tosun yavlık (PU) muycā tınılğarız ıñar basar* 'that they suppress (*Hend.*) wicked rebellious evil and headstrong(?) men' *TT VI* 254-5; a.o. *Suv.* 607, 14-15 (*orun*); and see **basar**.

o:y- 'to hollow out (something *Acc.*, by removing its contents)', with some extensions of meaning. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in *Tkm.* **o:y-** *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ. H I* 147 (*otura*): *Xak.* xi *ol ka:ğın oydı:* 'he hollowed out (*qavvāra*) the melon (etc.)' *Kaş.* *I* 174 (**o:yar**, **o:yma:k**): xiii(?) *Tef.* **o:y-** 'to gouge out (the eyes)' 234: *xiv Muh. naqāsa* 'to engrave' **o:y-** *Mel.* 32, 1; *Rif.* 116 (adding *wa faqāha* 'and to pierce'); *Çağ.* xv ff. **o:y- kāvıdan** 'to hollow out', in

Ar. *taqwir* sic, error for *taqwir* San. 89, 18 (and see u:d- and uđt:-).

uy- 'to squeeze'. N.o.a.b.; for the vowel see uyma: Close in meaning to uv- and iy-, but hardly to be connected etymologically with either since uv- > uy- is not a possible sound change in Xak., and the *alif* is consistently vocalized with *damma* in all words in the group. Xak. xi ol unuğ uydı: 'he squeezed (*dağata*) the flour in order to make it compact and feed it (to animals)' (*yaštadd wa yanca*) Kaş. I 174 (uya:r, uyma:k): xiv Muh.(?) 'acana, 'to knead' uy- Rif. 112 (Mel. 28, 15 yuğur-).

Dis. AYA

I aya: 'the palm of the hand', with some extended meanings later. S.i.m.m.l.; in others displaced by Mong. l.-w. *alakan* or Ar. l.-w. *kaff*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. iki ayalarnı kavşurup 'putting the two palms together' U II 46, 70 and o.o. of this phr.; o.o. *Suv*. 168, 23 ff. (adut) TT V 12, 119; PP 6, 7-8, etc.: Civ. sekliz yapıda ayada 'on the 8th of the month (it is) in the palm of the hand' TT VII 20, 8; a.o. do. 27, 8: Xak. xi aya: al-kaff 'the palm of the hand' Kaş. I 85; a.o. I 348 (2 kars): KB ayada tutarsen 'you hold in the palm of your hand' 717; a.o. 864: xiii(?) Tef. aya ditto 44; a.o. 230 (uvun-): Çağ. xv ff. aya kaff-i dast San. 56 v., 28 (quotn.): Kom. xiv 'the palm' aya CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kıp. xiii al-kafful-mafıüh 'the open palm' aya: Hou. 20, 13: xiv aya: ('with back vowels') al-kaff; aya: ur- şaffaqa ay daraba'l-yad 'to clap, that is strike the hands together' Id. 27: xv al-kaff aya: Kaw. 61, 2; Tuh. 30b. 8: Osm. xiv ff. aya (1) 'the palm'; (2) 'the pan of a pair of scales' in several texts! TTS I 54; III 50.

?F 2 aya: an Exclamation, 'oh', which also exists in Ar. and Pe.; prob. a l.-w., but possibly an expanded form of 2 ay. Survives in NC Kır. and SW Osm. Xak. xi KB aya as a Votive Prefix is common 8, 164, 168, etc.: xiii(?) At. ditto; Tef. aya 'oh' 44.

S aya See añığ.

S eye/lye See I idit.

D iya/ (E) iye See éyin and basa:.

I uya: properly 'a bird's nest'; sometimes by extension the resting place or 'lair' (properly l:n) of any wild beast. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NW and SW as uya; in the latter languages as yuva which seems to be the old Oğuz/Kıp. form. Türkü viii ff. (a leopard and a deer, see 3 ep. . .) bulup:pan uya:sı:ru: ögi:re: sevinç: keli:r 'having found it they come rejoicing (Hend.) to their resting places' Irk B 31: Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. karlıgaç uyasındaki topraknı 'the earthy material in a swallow's nest' H I 95-6: Xak. xi uya: wa kru'l-ıayr wa uşşuhu 'the nest (in general) of a bird and its nest in a tree' Kaş. I 85; xiv Muh. al-uşş

uya: Mel. 73, 8; Rif. 176: Xwar. xiv yuva 'nest' Qutb 87: Kıp. xiii al-uşş yuva: Hou. 10, 17: xiv uya: al-uşş; thus in the Kitāb Beylik, but our şayx Faxru'l-din said 'I do not know (any word for) it except yuva:'. Id. 27; yuva: al-wakar; and one says kuş yuvası: wa karu'l-ayr do. 99; al-uşş uya: Bul. 12, 6: xv uşş yuva/uya Tuh. 25r. 10: Osm. xviii yuva (?) in Rūmi omitted) āşiyāna-i ūyūr 'a bird's nest', in Ar. kinn ('hiding place'), uşş and mafşāş ('a nest in the ground') San. 347v. 9 (quotn. Fudūli).

VU 2 uya: a term of relationship of uncertain significance, in some contexts apparently 'blood brother', a general term covering both écli: and inli:, in others hardly more than 'blood relation'. N.o.a.b. O. Kır. ix ff. éli(1)ig uyamka: adriltım 'I have been part from my kinsmen of my realm' Mal. 15, 3: Xak. xi uya: al-ax wa'l-qarib 'brother, kinsman'; (verse) tavar üçün teğri: eđlemediğ, uya: kadaş oğlını: çınla: boğar: it describes the lack of compassion between brethren (al-ixwān) and says 'man looks for money and does not fear God, so that he (literally?) strangles his brother's son (ibn axihi) for the sake of money' Kaş. I 85; a.o. III 146 (ka:b): xiii(?) At. ata bir ana bir uyalur bu xalıq 'these people are kinsmen with the same father and mother' 291; Tef. uya corresponds to Ar. al-āx 324: Çağ. xv ff. uya hamşıra-i küçik 'younger sister', also called sipil San. 92r. 22 (sipil is the normal word, no other trace of uya: in this sense): Xwar. xiii uya 'brother' 'Ali 45: xiv uya 'blood relation' (?) Qutb 196.

Dis. V. AYA-

aya:- originally 'to treat (a person Acc.) with respect, to honour; to preserve (a thing Acc.), to look after it carefully'. S.i.a.m.l.g. (in SW only Tkm. and xx Anat. SDD 134) with a rather miscellaneous set of meanings, of which the commonest are 'to have compassion on (someone), to spare; to withhold, or withdraw (something)'. Türkü viii ff. (in Toy. IV r. 3-5 (ETY II 180) there seems to be a scribal error, the text should prob. read yüz altun ba:p (not aya:p) tamğala:p 'packing up and sealing a hundred gold coins'): Man. TT II 10, 78-9 (ağırta:-): Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. ağır ayamakın 'with profound respect' U I 30, 8; normally occurs in Hends., U II 14, 2 etc. (ağırta:-); *Suv*. 195, 21-2 (çilte:-): Civ. TT I 65-6 (ıcan-): Xak. xi ol to:mn aya:dı: şāna jawbahu 'he looked after his clothing (etc.) carefully'; and one says xan aqar ayağ ayadı: laqabahu'l-malik bi-laqab 'the xan gave him a title of honour' Kaş. I 271 (aya:r, aya:ma:k): KB ayama 'do not treat them gently' (let boys and girls taste the whip) 1494; (a wicked man ought to be kept in captivity) yorik bolsa eđğı aya sarp yürek 'if he obtains his liberty, control him well with a stern mind' 5540: xiv Muh. al-muħābba 'to behave in a friendly manner to (someone)' ayamak Mel. 35, 10

misvocalized *ıymak*); *Rif.* 121 (unvocalized): *Çağ.* xv ff. *aya* (-r, etc.) *man' et- dirig dut-*, *kaçur-* 'to refuse, to withhold' *Vel.* 33-4 (quotns.); *aya-* (spelt) *dirig dāstan* ditto *San.* 53v. 13 (quotns.); *Kom.* xiv 'to refuse, withhold' *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xv *baxl* 'to be stingy' *ayamak Tuh.* 90b. 12: *Osm.* xv and xvi *aya-* 'to honour, respect' (someone *Acc.*) in two texts *TTS II* 76; *IV* 57.

Dis. AYA

?F *ayya*: 'quince'; as the name of an exotic fruit, prob. a l.-w. A l.-w. in Russian; survives only in SW *Osm.*; in NE *Khak.* it is re-borrowed fr. Russian. The text in *Kaş.* is in disorder at this point; the letter V should indicate the last consonant of the word; the text was therefore prob. originally as reconstructed below. *Xak.* xi V < *ayya*: *al-safarcal* 'quince'; > *ayya*: *al-safarcal*, *fı luğa* 'in one dialect' *Kaş.* I 114; a.o. of *ayya*: *II* 311, 15 (*kamat-*): xiv *Muh. al-safarcal aywa*: *Mel.* 78, 11; *Rif.* 182: *Çağ.* xv ff. *aywa bih* 'quince', in *Ar. safarcal* and in *Pe. ābi San.* 57v. 6: *Tkm.* xiii *al-safarcal aywa*: *Hou.* 7, 19: xiv *aywa al-safarcal Id.* 26; (*kürt al-safarcal* in *Kip.*, as if they called it 'Kurdish apple') in *Tkm. aywa do.* 81: xv *al-safarcal haywa*: *Kav.* 63, 9.

aybağ 'bald'. Survives in SW *Tar. aybağ R I* 59; the *Türki* equivalent is *aydıvaş* 'shiny head' *BŞ* 10. NE *Alt.*, *Khak. ayağ* seems to be descended from this word. There does not seem to be any widely distributed Turkish word for 'bald'. *Çiğil xi aybağ* (or *aypağ*?) *er al-raculü'l-aşla* 'a bald man' *Kaş.* I 116.

Dis. AYD

uyat 'shame, modesty, shyness'; practically syn. w. *uvut*, q.v., with which it is used in *Hend.* in *Uyg.*; connected with *uyad-* and *uyal-*, but morphologically obscure, possibly abbreviated *Dev. N.* in-t fr. *uyad-*. S.i.a.m.l.g. as *uyat*, in SW only in *Tkm. uyat*, xx *Anat. uyat SDD* 1097. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud. uvut uyat Sw.* 489, 12; *TT V* 24, 60-1 (*uvut*, the spelling *evyat* in the latter looks like a mis-transcription): *Çağ.* xv ff. *uyat şarm* 'shame' *Vel.* 123 (quotn. containing *uyatlık*); *uyat* (1) *şarm ıca xicālat* ('modesty'); (2) *ayb ıca qabāhat* 'disgrace, baseness' *San.* 92r. 22 (quotn.): *Xwar.* (xiii) *uyatlı* 'ashamed' *Ali* 46; xiv *uyat* 'shame, modesty' *Qutb* 196 (and *uyatlıg*); *Nahc.* 366, 1: *Kom.* xiv 'shame, modesty' *uyat CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiv *ud* (?crasis of *uvut*) *al-havā* 'modesty, bashfulness'; also called *ıyad Id.* 9; *Tkm. uyat* and *ıf al-havā* *ud.* 27.

D *aytiğ* N.Ac. fr. *ayit-*; 'enquiry'. S.i.s.m.l. w. minor phonetic changes, but now means 'statement' (cf. *ayit-*). *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man. aytiğ* 'enquiry(?) in damaged passage *M II* 12, 10: *Xak.* xi *aytiğ* alternative form (*luğa fi*) of *aytiş* in the sense of *istixbār* 'anı'l-salāma wa nahwiāh 'an enquiry about (someone's)

health and the like' *Kaş.* I 113; *KB* *éligdın üküş ögdı aytiğ salām idürmen sağa* 'I send you many praises, enquiries, and greetings from the king' 3907; *sağa bolğa āxir bayat aytiğı* 'for you at the last there will be God's cross-questioning' 5273; o.o. 5740, 6120.

D *aydıñ* *Den.* N. fr. 1 a.y.; properly 'moonlight', but sometimes, more vaguely, 'brilliance, brilliant'. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Xak.* xi *aydıñ faxtu'l-qamar* 'moonlight' *Kaş.* I 117: xiv *Muh. al-daw* 'brilliance' *aydıñ Rif.* 152 (*Mel.* 55, 3 *ya:ruk*); *layl muqmar* 'a moonlight night' *aydıñ/aydın Mel.* 80, 9; *aydıñ tün:le*: *Rif.* 185; *Çağ.* xv ff. *aydın* (spelt) *mahtāb* 'moonlight' (quotn.); the origin and etymology of it is *aytūn mäh-i şab* 'the night moon' which was corrupted to *aydın San.* 57r. 14: *Xwar.* xiv *aydıñ* 'moonlight' *Qutb* 6: *Kip.* xiii *daw'u'l-qamar aydın Hou.* 5, 3; *al-nūr* 'light' (opposite to 'darkness' *kara:ğur*): *aydın do.* 26, 17: xiv *aydın al-nūr Id.* 26: *Osm.* xiv ff. *aydın* 'light, brilliance; brilliant'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 57; *II* 77; *III* 51; *IV* 47.

D *aytiş* N.Ac. fr. *ayit-*; properly 'enquiry', cf. *aytiğ*. S.i.a.m.l.g., in SW only in xx *Anat. SDD* 567, usually meaning 'speech, statement'. *Xak.* xi *aytiş huwa an yas'ala'l-raculān kull wāhid minhumā hāla'l-āxir* used of two men asking one another about the state (of their health) *Kaş.* I 113; a.o. *do.* (*aytiğ*).

Dis. V. AYD-

D *ayat-* Caus. f. of *aya-*; survives only(?) in SE *Tar. ayat-* 'to order (someone) to spare, or protect (someone)' *R I* 214. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (faith is called) *seviltmek ayatmak edğüke tegürdeç* 'that which brings men to the good state of arousing love and respect in others' *TT V* 28, 119; *seviltmiş ayatmış erürsüz* 'you have made yourself loved and respected' (by, *Dat.*, all the teachers) *Hüen-ts.* 1782; (then that king . . . see *orun*) *üküşke ayatmış ağırlatmış* 'made himself respected by many' *Sw.* 607, 15-16.

D *ayit-* Caus. f. of *ay-*, often spelt *ayt-* before vowel Suffix; properly 'to make (someone *Dat.*) speak', that is 'to ask'. For some unknown reason it lost its Caus. meaning, as early as xi in *Oğuz*, and became syn. w. *ay-*, which then became obsolete. S.i.a.m.l.g., often as *eyit-/eyt-*. *Türkü* viii (gap) *arkış: kelmedi* (*sic*, not *yelmedi*): *anı: aytayın* (*sic*, not *aıntayın*) *tép süledim* 'no envoys came (from him). I launched an expedition to demand (an explanation) from him' *II E* 41: viii ff. *mapa: ayıtmağ: tēdi*: he said "do not question me" *Toy. IVv.* 3-4 (*ETY II* 180); a.o. *do.* 4-5: *Yen.* see *O. Kır.*: *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A* *tép sézik aytar* 'if one asks in doubt' (after a speech in *oratio recta*) *M I* 19, 11; (the sorcerer in the temple) *Mar Amu Mojakka inça tép ayıt(t)* 'asked Mar Amu Mojak' (the question follows in *oratio*

recta) *do.* 33, 18-19; *a.o. do.* 36, 13: Bud. *ayıt-* (or *ayt-*) 'to ask' preceded or followed by a question in *cratio recta*, the person asked, if mentioned, being in the *Dat.* occurs 9 times in *PP* and is common elsewhere: Civ. the phr. *ayıtıp bildim* is common at the end of documents in *Usp.*, e.g. *men Turmıış Miñ-temürke ayıtıp bildim* 'I, Turmıış, wrote this down to Miñ-temür's dictation' (lit. 'asking . . . (what to say) I, then, wrote') 1, 11-12; *O. Kir.* IX ff., a word usually transcribed *yıta*: is common in these inscriptions; it follows the names or descriptions of people, or the Sec. Pers. Pron., usually in the *Dat.*, and is followed directly or indirectly by words like (PU) *evükmedim* (see 2 *bük-*) or *adırlıtım*. It should, no doubt, be transcribed *ayıt*; the meaning is less certain, prob. 'asking after . . . health', 'saying farewell' or asking (permission to depart), e.g. *kuyda: kunçuyım öзде: oğlım ayıta: sizime: ayıta: evükmedim adırlıtım* 'saying farewell(?) to my wives in the inner chambers and to my dear(?) sons, saying farewell to you, my own, I have not stayed at home, I have been parted (from you)' *Mal.* 3, 1; occurs in eight inscriptions often more than once; and less often in Türkü Yen. inscriptions: *Xak. XI ol maña: söz ayıttı: sa'ala minni'l-kalām* 'he asked me a question' *Kaş. I* 215 (aytur, ayıtma:k); *ol kiş: ol telim söz ayıtğam* 'that man is constantly asking questions' (*sa'al* 'ani'l-kalām) *III* 52: *KB* ayıttı followed by question in *oratio obliqua* 507; *ayıttı ellig tegme törülüg bilig* 'the king enquired about all kinds of knowledge' 623; *taki bir tilekimni aytur bu öz* 'and I myself ask for one thing that I want' 859; *o.o.* 979, 1069, 1187 (öğren-), 4528, 5740: *xiii(?) Tef. ayt-jayut-* 'to ask' 46; *xiv Muh. qāla* 'to say' *ayt(t): Mel.* 30, 3 (*Rif.* 114 see *ay-*); *al-qawl aytmak* 37, 1 (-*mağ*); 122: *şadaqa* 'to speak the truth' *çın ayt(t):* 28, 2 (111 *aydı*); *man yaqıl* 'who says?' *kl:m aydur* 17, 1; 94: *xv(?) Postscript to At. ayt-* 'to say' 500, 508: *Çağ. xv ff. ayt-* (-*men*, etc.) *eyt- Vel.* 40; *ayt-jayıt-* (both spelt) *gufan* 'to say' *Son.* 54r. 3 (quotns.): *Oğuz XI* (after *Xak.*) and the *Oğuz say men aña:r söz ayıttım takallamı ma'ahu wa qultu lahu kalām* 'I conversed with him and said to him', but this is incorrect (*laysa bi-qiyās*) *Kaş. I* 215 (aytur, ayıtma:k): *Xwar. xiii ayd-* 'to say' *Ali* 8: *xiii(?) aytti kim* 'he said' followed by *oratio recta*, sometimes with person addressed in *Dat.*, occurs 8 times in *Oğ.*: *xiv ayt-* 'to ask' *Qutb* 6; 'to say, recite' *MN* 81, etc.; *Nahc.* 16, 10: *Kom. xiv* 'to say, declare, confess' *ayt- CCI, CCG; Gr.* 32 (quotns.): *Kip. şadaqa kérti: ayt-Hou.* 36, 5; *qāla ayt-* (and *de:-*) *o.* 43, 2: *xiv ayıt- qāla* *Id.* 27; *qāla (VU) ayt-* (? *Inf.* *eytmek*) *Bul.* 71r.: *xv qāla ayt- Kav.* 9, 4; *Tuh.* 29b, 12 etc.: *Osm. xiv ff. ayt-jeyt-* 'to say, speak'; common to XVII, sporadic thereafter; in *xiv* both *aytmak* and *eyittigil*, *eyittigil* occur *TTS I* 59; *II* 79; *III* 53; *IV* 59.

uya:d- 'to be shamed by, or ashamed of (something, or someone, *Dat.* or *Abl.*)'. Except in *TT VIII*, where -*t-* prob. represents -*d-*, and in the Perf., the final consonant seems to have been consistently -*d-* until *xv*. Survives in most NE languages as *uyat-*, occasionally *ıyat-*, and in some SC Uzb. dialects as *uyat-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A uyađmakın(?)* in damaged passage *M I* 25, 8: Bud. Sanskrit *alajetatyve lajjante* 'they are ashamed of things of which they should not be ashamed' *uya:tmağ:luk sa:vta: uya:turlar*; (the opposite) *uya:tğulukta: in-çip uya:tmađ:çılar TT VIII E.49-50* (see above); *artukrak uyađtı* 'he was more ashamed than ever' *U III* 83, 11; *öz kılmiş kılınçlarıpa eritiñ uyađsar eymenser* 'if they are very much ashamed (Hend.) of what they have done' *Suv.* 141, 4-5; *a.o.* of *Hend. Hüen-ts.* 2051: *Xak. XI ol mendin uyattı: istahy minni* 'he was shamed by me'; originally *uya:đti*: but assimilated *Kaş. I* 216 (*uya:đur*, *uya:đma:k*); *ağız yése: köz uya:đur* 'if the mouth eats, the eye is ashamed' (*istahyā*) *I* 55, 15: *KB yorisa uyađmasa yalğuk körüp* 'if he walks abroad and is not ashamed when he sees (other) men' 864: *xiii(?) At. uyađıp* 'being ashamed' 432 (some MSS. *uyatıp*): *Çağ. xv ff. uyat-(-ıp) utan- Vel.* 123.

D aytıl- Pass. f. of *ayıt-*; 'to be asked'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except *SW*, meaning 'to be said, spoken', etc. *Xak. XI söz ayıldı: su'ila* 'ani'l-kalām wa ġayrihi' 'a question was asked about the statement (etc.)' *Kaş. I* 270 (aytılır, ayıtma:k); *xiii(?) Tef. aytıl-* 'to be said' (Impersonal) 46: *Çağ. xv ff. ayılmayın eydilmedin Vel.* 40; *aytıl-* Pass. f.; *gufıta şudan* 'to be said' *San.* 54v. 6 (quotns.): *Kom. xiv* 'to be said' (by someone *Abl.*) *CCG; Gr.* 33 (quotns.).

D aytın- Refl. f. of *ayıt-*. S.i.s.m.l. with a miscellaneous collection of meanings. *Xak. XI söz aytındı: tawallā su'ālī'l-kalām bi-nafsihi*, 'he took it upon himself to ask a question' *Kaş. I* 270 (aytinur, aytınma:k).

D aytur- Caus. f. of *ay-*, with a different shade of meaning fr. *ayıt-*. Prob. Hap. leg.; *ayttur-* (and the like), which s.i.a.m.l.g. in the same meaning is a Caus. f. of *ayıt-* in its later meaning. *Xak. XI ol maña: söz ayturdu: kaffalani* 'alā takallumi'l-kalām ma'ahu' 'he made me responsible for making the statement with him' *Kaş. I* 269 (ayturur, ayturma:k): *Kom. xiv* 'to make (someone) confess (a sin)' *aytur- CCG, Gr.* 33 (quotn.).

D oytur- Caus. f. of *oy-*; 'to make, or let (someone *Dat.*) hollow out (something *Acc.*)'. S.i.m.m.l.g. *Xak. XI ol maña: kağ:ın oytturdu*: 'he ordered me to hollow out (*bi-taqwır*) the melon' (etc.) *Kaş. I* 269 (oyturur, oyturma:k): *Çağ. xv ff. oydur-* Caus. f.; *kāwānidan* ditto *San.* 89v. 28.

D uytur- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *uy-*. *Xak. XI ol u:n uyturdu*: 'he gave orders for compressing

(*alā ʕadd*) the flour and squeezing it (*dağtihi*) into a sack' (etc.) *Kaṣ. I* 269 (*uyturur*, *uyturma:k*).

Tris. AYD

PUD uyaḡsılık Hap. leg.; almost certainly mis-spelt; in a section headed *fu'ālil*, which contains *osa:yuk* followed by the cross-heading *wa naw' minhu manqūš* 'defective (?) variety' **K** (*qāf*) and this word; this implies some such form as *uya:du:k*, which as a Pass. Dev. N./A fr. *uya:dl-* would be grammatically appropriate. **Xak. XI** *uyaḡsılık er al-raculu'lladī ḡalabahu'l-hayā* 'a man overcome by shame' *Kaṣ. I* 160.

Tris. V. AYD

D *ayatl-* Pass. f. of *ayat-*; n.o.a.b. **Uyğ. VIII ff.** Bud. Sanskrit *satkṛto* 'honoured' *a:ya:tilup TT VIII D.12*; *arcto* ditto *do. 21*.

Mon. AYĞ

S *ayğ* See **1** *ayığ*.

Dis. AYĞ

D *aya:ğ* N.Ac. fr. *aya:-*; with a parallel evolution of meaning. Survives in NE Khak. *ayağ* 'compassion, sympathy'; NW Kır. *ayor*; Kzx. *ayaw* (*R I* 200) ditto; NC Kaz., Krim *ayaw* ditto, and (Krim only) 'stinginess' and SW xx Anat. *aya* 'protection'; *ayağ* 'a title' *SDD* 132. **Uyğ. VIII ff.** Man. *TT III* 75 (*emder-*): Bud. Sanskrit *satkaram* 'profound respect' *ağır aya:ğığ TT VIII E.5*; *ayağ* *çiltēg* 'honour and respect' *U II* 77, 18 etc. (*çiltēg*); *ayağka tegimlig* (*TT VIII A.29 a:ya:ğka: tegimlig*) 'worthy of respect', a stock epithet for Bodhisattvas, monks, etc. *U II* 11, 9; 32, 63, etc. (this phr., spelt *ayağa tegimlig* (Kov. 127. *Haltod* 28) was borrowed in Mong. and there erroneously connected with *ayağa* 'begging bowl', l.-w. fr. **1** *ayak*): Civ. *ayağka tegimlig USp. 15, 8*; 84, 3; 88, 5; *asıñıq ayağın eğısidi* 'your advantage and honour have diminished' *TT I* 58-9; o.o. *do. 114* (*ornan-*); *TT VII* 34, 10-11 (**2** *açığ*): **Xak. XI** *aya:ğ al-laqab* 'a title of honour' *Kaṣ. III* 172 (verse, see *akti:lik*); a.o. *I* 271, 11 (*aya:-*): *KB wazirlik apar bērdi tamğa ayağ* 'he gave him the post of *vezir*, a seal and a title of honour' 1036; a.o. 1766 (*üstēm*): *xiii(?) Tef. at ayağ* 'a title of honour' (for a *Sūra* of the Koran); *aya* 'protection'(?): 44: *xiv Muh. al-laqab aya: Rif. 145* (*Mel. 50*; a mis-spelt *ağa*).

1 *ayak* 'a vessel', particularly a drinking vessel, for individual use; 'cup, goblet, bowl'. S.i.a.m.l.g. See *Doerfer II* 629. **Türkü VIII ff.** *IrKB* 42 (*idiş*): **Uyğ. VIII ff.** Civ. *on ayak* 'ten cups' *USp. 55, 26*; a.o. *do. 40, 7* (**1** *ür-*); *bir batır ayak bor bir batır ayak suv* 'one cup (Hend.) of wine and one of water' *H I* 16-17 (*batır* l.-w. fr. Sogdian *p'itr*); a.o. *H II* 20, 80-1: **Xak. XI** *ayak al-qas'a* 'a (wooden) bowl'; the *Öğüz* *do* not know the word and call 'a bowl' *çanak Kaṣ.*

I 84; and 17 o.o.: *xiii(?) Tef. ayak* 'cup' 45: *xiv Muh. al-qadaḥ* 'cup' *aya:k Mel. 7, 10*; *Rif. 79* (confused with **2** *ayak*); *al-qas'a aya:k* 69, 6 (*aya:ğ*); 170 (*yaya:k*); *al-manqal* 'portable brazier' *aya:k* 169 (only): **Çağ. xv ff.** *ayağ/ayak qadaḥ Vel. 39*; *kasa* 'cup' *wa qadaḥ San. 57r. 2* (quotns.): **Xwar. xiv** *ayak* (and, by false analogy, *aḡak*) 'cup, goblet' *Qutb* 6: **Kıp. xv** *sukurca* 'bowl' *ayak Tuh. 19b. 6*; *şabītar* (meaning unknown, ?corrupt) *ayak* *do. 20b. 11*: **Osm. xiv to xvi** *aya:ğ/ayak* 'bowl, cup'; common *TTS I* 54; *II* 70; *III* 48.

S 2 *ayak* See *aḡak*.

D 1 **ayığ* Dev. N. fr. *ay-*; 'word, speech, command'. N.o.a.b., always(?) abbreviated to *ayğ. Türkü VIII ff. Man. *bu savıḡ ayğ[ap]* 'these words' (Hend.) *TT II* 6, 25; a.o. *do. 3* (*ışle-*): *seniñ ayğap ançağ* ol 'your commands are like that' *M III* 23, 6-7 (i): **Uyğ. VIII ff.** Man.-A **Mar Nēv Mani Mağistak ayğın** 'by the command of Mar Nēv Mani Mağistak' *M I* 12, 20.*

S 2 *ayığ* See **1** *aḡığ*.

S 3 *ayığ* See **2** *aḡığ*.

S 4 *ayığ* See *añığ*.

D *ayık* Dev. N. fr. *ay-*; hardly distinguishable fr. **1** *ayığ*. N.o.a.b. **Uyğ. VIII ff.** Civ. (it gives headaches and eye-aches) *teñrike yağış ayı[k?] bērmeyükke* 'to the man who does not give libations and vows(?) to God' *TT VII* 25, 1 (restore thus?): **Xak. XI** *ayık al-ida* 'a promise'; hence one says *anıñ maña: ayıki: bar* 'I have a promise from him' *Kaṣ. I* 84: *ayık ayıp kaymanız aşduğı* 'idatak' 'keep your promise to me' *II* 45, 26.

(**D**) *nyu:k* See **5** *kö:k*.

oyuk 'mirage, landmark', and the like; specifically *Öğüz* and with some common meanings with *öyüik*, q.v., also specifically *Öğüz*. Clearly not identical with *oyuk*, Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *o:y-*, 'hollowed out, a hole, cavity' first noted in *Kıp. xv Tuh. 34b. 8*; 48b. 8 and s.i.a.m.l.g.; both it and *öyüik* may be *Öğüz* corruptions of some foreign word (cf. *ören*). Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *oyuk* 'scarecrow'; xx Anat. *oyuk/hoyuk* 'scarecrow; landmark, cairn', and the like, *SDD* 749, 1098 (*höyüik*, 756, also has these meanings, *inter alia*); *al-xayāl* means both 'mirage' and 'scarecrow'. Cf. *küsğük. Öğüz XI* *oyuk al-xayāl wa'l-iram* 'mirage, landmark' *Kaṣ. I* 85 (verse); *oyuk* translated *iram wa xayāl fi'l-mafāza* 'in the desert'; o.o. *I* 384, 6 (same verse, *alığ*); *kü:çin oyuk tutma:s lā yumkin bi'l-qutwa min axdi'l-xayāl illati yunzab fi'l-fawā'iz* (mis-spelt *fawā'iz*) 'you cannot catch the mirage which rises in the deserts by force' *I* 81, 21: **Çağ. xv ff.** *oyuk sang-i niğan ki dar sar-i rāhhā birāyi* 'alāmat bi-gudarand' 'a stone marker which they put up at the beginning of (side) roads to indicate them' *San. 92v. 28*:

Kıp. XIV **oyuk** *al-ricām wa hiya'l-ahcār ba'duhā 'alā ba'd 'alāmata(n) li'l-şay* 'a heap of stones one on top of another to mark something' *Id.* 26: Osm. XIV ff. **oyuk** c.i.a.p., usually in Pe. and Ar. dicts. translating words meaning 'scarecrow, statue, heap of stones' *TTS I* 554; *II* 739; *III* 551; *IV* 616.

S **uyku** See **uđık**.

S **ayğır** See **ađğır**.

Dis. V. AYĞ-

S **oyğat-** See **ođğur-**.

S **oyğan-** See **ođun-**.

aykır- 'to shout' and the like. Survives in several NE, NC, and SW languages. *Türkü VIII* ff. Man. (a large gathering of the common people did obeisance to the king) **yeme aykırdılar** 'and applauded him' *TT II* 10, 82.

S **oyğur-** See **ođğur-**.

Tris. AYĞ

D **ayakçı:** N.Ag. fr. 1 **ayak:** (1) 'one who makes cups, bowls, etc.'; (2) 'a cup-bearer'. Survives in SE *Türki*, *Şaw* 30, and NC *Kır.*, *Kzx.* See *Doerfer II* 630. **Xak.** XI **aya:kçı:** (sic) *al-qaşā* 'a potter' *Kaş. III* 296, 23 (sırla:-); n.m.e.: XIV *Rbğ.* **ayakçı** 'cup-bearer' *R I* 208 (quoton.), 605 (aşçı); *Muh. al-ğadāyiri* 'a maker of bowls' **aya:ğçı:** *Mel.* 58, 5; **aya:kçı:** *Rif.* 157: *Çağ.* XV ff. **ayakçı** 'cup-bearer' *Vel.* 39 (quoton.); **ayakçı/ayağçı** a word for 'cup-bearer' *San.* 57r. 5 (same quoton.).

D **ayğu:çı:** Dev. N.Ag. fr. **ay-**; lit. 'one who speaks, or issues commands', but in practice the title of an office. *Türkü VIII* in the phr. 'their **xağan** seems to be brave, and their **ayğu:çı:** wise', *T* 10, 21, 29, the title, which refers to Toñukuk, is clearly a high one: *Uyg.* x Bud. in the list of officials in the first *Pfahl* 15 **ayğu:çı** (PU) *Avluç Tarxan*, 13, 21, has a rather humbler position near the carpenter, and here seems to mean merely 'foreman of works'.

D **ayağlıg** P.N./A. fr. **aya:ğ**; originally 'enjoying respect'. Survives w. phonetic changes in NE *Khak.*; NC *Kır.*, *Kzx.*, and NW *Kaz.*, *Krım*, usually meaning either 'compassionate' or 'pitiable, deserving compassion'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Man.-A *MI* 27, 2 (1 a:tlıg): Man. **ayağlıg atlıg kapım** 'my respected and famous father' *TT III* 2: Bud. **ayağlıg bolmak dyan** 'the meditation (l.-w.) about becoming respected' *TT V* 10, 98; o.o. *TT VII* 40, 77 (2 ap); *Suv.* 446, 17-19: Civ. **kışidin ayağlıg** 'respected by (all) men' *TT VII* 17, 22.

D **ayaklıg** Hap. leg.(?); P.N./A. fr. 1 **ayak**. **Xak.** XI **ayaklıg tevsi:** *xwān dū qaş'a* 'a tray for carrying bowls' (illustration of the meaning of -lıg) *Kaş. III* 50, 26; n.m.e.

D **ayıklıg** P.N./A. fr. **ayık**; n.o.a.b., apparently 'one who carries out a promise'. **Xak.** XI **KB ayıklıg turur bu ölüm beğülüg** 'death manifestly keeps its promises' (a famous man does not die before his time comes) 2286.

D **ayukluk** See 5 kök.

?ED **uyuğluğ** Hap. leg.; by its meaning a P.N./A. fr. **u:ğ**; occurs in a grammatical section as an example immediately after **ayaklıg**, q.v., and presumably a scribal error for **u:ğluğ**. **Xak.** XI **uyuğluğ ev bayt dū fāqāt** 'a domed tent' (i.e. one with curved wooden struts) *Kaş. III* 50, 27; n.m.e.

?ED **uyukluğ** Hap. leg.; this word has been read in *USp.* 79, a list of articles mainly **tüsek** 'mattresses'; the phr. below comes after these entries and before a list of **örtügün** 'coverlets', and the transcription is based on the assumption that it is a P.N./A. fr. **uyuk** 'felt boot, woollen stocking' which exists in some NC and NW languages; see **uyma:**. It is unlikely to be connected with this word; it might perhaps be **oyukluğ** 'with a pattern of depressions, or incisions', or merely mis-transcribed. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. **bir tatarnıg uyukluğ kıldız** 'one Tatars' . . . felt' *USp.* 79, 11-12.

S **aykırı** See **arkuru:**.

D **ayağsız** Priv. N./A. fr. **aya:ğ**; originally 'not enjoying respect'. Survives in much the same languages as **ayağlıg** with the opposite meaning to that word. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *U II* 77, 19 and 86, 36 (**uçuz**); *TT VII* 40, 77 (2 ap).

Tris. V. AYĞ-

D **ayığla:** Den. V. fr. 4 **ayığ** (**añıg**); 'to dishonour'; used in antithesis to **ağırla:-**. Pec. to *Uyg.* *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. **köni kértü nom ayığladım tandım erser** 'if I have dishonoured and denied the rightful true doctrine' *Suv.* 134, 11-12; a.o. *do.* 137, 1.

Dis. EYG

S **üyük** See **üđık**.

VU **öyük** Preliminary note. *There seem to be two different words of this form, the first a VU Xak. word connected with öyül-, the second the Oğuz word öyük which is still current.*

VU 1 **öyük** 'quicksand': homophonous w. **öyül-**. N.o.a.b., but see 2 **öyük**. **Xak.** XI **öyük yér al-āniq minā'l-raml** 'a quicksand', that is (sand) in which footprints disappear and their traces are effaced by water, etc. *Kaş. I* 85: **KB öyük çım osuğluğ bolur bilğeler**, **çıkar suv kayuda ađak tepseler** 'wise men come to be like quicksands or peat, wherever they put their feet water emerges' 974; **Xwar.** XIV **öyük** 'the sediment in wine' *Quib* 122, 202 (**üyük**).

2 **öyük** 'an artificial mound, cairn' and the like. An Oğuz word with an ill-defined

connection with **oyuk**, q.v. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **öyük** 'an artificial mound, a scarecrow' (acc. to *Sami* 231 identical with **oyuk**) and xx Anat. **öyek**, **öyük**, **üyük**, **höyük**, **hüyük** with these and other meanings some of which seem to belong to **1 öyük SDD** 756, 766, 1123-4, 1441. **Oğuz x1 öyük kull murtafi** *mina'l-ard şibha'l-tall* 'any piece of raised ground like an artificial mound' *Kaş. I* 85; **Tkm. xiii al-tall öyük** (Kip. *tepe*): *Hou.* 6, 16; xiv (not specifically Tkm.) **öyük al-tallu'l-kabir** 'a large artificial mound', also called **baş** (?Kip.) *Id.* 27; ditto **öyük Bul.** 3, 9; **Osm. xv ff. öyük** 'artificial mound' in several texts, esp. Pe. and Ar. dicts. translating words with that meaning and once (xvi) 'scarecrow' *TTS I* 753; *II* 961; *IV* 812 (everywhere *üyük*).

S **eygi/eygü** See **edgü**.

Dis. V. EYG-

VU **öyük**- Hap. leg.; cf. **1 öyük. Xak. x1 anıñ ada:kı: kumda: öyükti:** 'his foot sank (sāxat) in the quicksand' (*al-āniq*); and one says **anıñ ada:kı: öyükti: laṭamati'l-hicāra riḥahu wa ḥaṭiya** 'the stones bruised his feet and he was footsore' *Kaş. I* 268 (**öyüke:r**, **öyükmek**).

S **öykün**- See **ötgün**.

Tris. EYG

eye:gü: properly 'rib' as an anatomical term; also used metaph. for 'the rib of a tent', etc. Survives in NE Tuv. **egı** and SW Osm. **eyegı/eyeyi** (prob. both now obsolete), and in various shortened forms **eyl** in Osm., **ege** (i.e. **eye**) in Rep. Turkish and in xx Anat. **eya/eye/öyek SDD** 509, 563, 1123. Otherwise entirely displaced by the Mong. l.-w. **kaburğa** or the like. **Uyg. viii ff. Civ.** (in a list of parts of the body) **iki eye:güde** 'in the two (sets of) ribs' *H II* 22, 29; **Xak. x1 eye:gü: al-dil** 'a rib'; and **adla'u'l-xibā** 'the ribs of a tent' are called **eye:gü:** and **ard fi wasaṭi'l-cibāl ka'an-nahu ša'ūd** 'a piece of rising ground in the middle of the mountains' is called **eye:gü: yér** *Kaş. I* 137; **eye:gü:** 'the rib of an animal' (etc.) *III* 174; a.o. *III* 425, 7 (2 art-); xiii(?) *Tef. eyegü* 'rib'; *xiv Rög.* ditto *R I* 721 (quotn.); **Çağ. xv ff. eyegü** (spelt) *ustuxvān-i pahlū* 'side bone' (i.e. rib), also spelt **üeygü** *San.* 57r. 6; reverse entry 92v. 2: **Xwar. xiv eyegü Naxc.** 279, 12; **Kip. xiii al-dil' eyegü** *Hou.* 21, 2; **xiv eyegü: al-dil'** (one MS. adds and **kaburka** also means *al-dil'*); and it is said of a man who heeds neither reproof nor blame **eyegü:si: berk tür** 'his ribs are firm' *Id.* 27; **xv dil' eyeg** (in margin **eyegü**) *Tuh.* 23a. 7; **Osm. xiv ff. eyegü** is fairly common till xvi and **ege** occurs once in xvii *TTS I* 287; *II* 411; *IV* 318.

Dis. AYL

(D) **ayla:** 'thus, like that'. The original form must have been **ayla:**, see **aylok**, but it survives only as SW Az. **ele**; Osm. **öyle**; Tkm.

eyle; the date of the vowel change is undiscernable. In the medieval period an alternative form **alay** appeared in NW and still survives, with minor alterations in NE Bar. *R I* 353; NC Kir. (Kzx. **olay**) and some NW languages (others have **şolay** from ***oş alay**). This latter form looks like a crasis of ***anlayu:**, Ger. of a Den. V. fr. **an...** If so, **ayla:** is perhaps a metathesis of this word, since the current theory that it is a crasis of **an...** and **ile** (**birle:**) is open to the objections that it is semantically inappropriate and that there is no evidence that **birle:** had become **ile** anywhere before xiii. **Oğuz x1 ayla: kaḍalıka** 'thus'; one says **ayla: kılğıl** 'do thus' (*kaḍā Kaş. I* 113; o.o. *I* 166, 5 (2us-); *III* 186, 3 (*buyur-*); xiii(?) *Tef. ayla* 'thus' 72 (*eyle*); **Çağ. xv ff. VU ayla hamçunān** 'thus, in that way' *San.* 57v. 2 (quotn.); **Xwar. xiii VU ayla** 'thus' *Ali* 16; **xiv alay** 'thus' *Qutb 7: Kom.* xiv 'thus' **alay** (common)/**allay** (twice) *CGI, CGG; Gr.* 34 (quotns.); **Kip. xiv kamā** 'just as' **ayla: kim Bul.** 15, 13; **xv (hākaḍā** 'like this' **bulay dır**) **hākaḍāka** 'like that' **alay dır Tuh.** 37b. 12-13; **ıḍā(n)** 'with (-n)' and **hina'ıḍi(n)** 'if so, in that event' **alaysa do.** 60a. 10, a.o.o.; **Osm. xiv ff. VU ayla** is common to xvi and sporadic later *TTS I* 288; *II* 412; *III* 275; *IV* 320; **xv VU öyle** occurs in documents, see A. N. Kurat, *Altın Ordu, Kırım ve Türkistan Hanlarına ait Yıllık ve Bitikler*, İstanbul, 1940: xviii **öyle**, in *Rümi, hamçunān San.* 92v. 19.

S **1 öyle** See **ödleg**.

S **2 öyle** See **ayla:**.

D **aylığ** P.N./A. fr. **1 a:y**; originally with preceding numeral (so many) 'months old'; later, of a woman, 'pregnant'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW in both meanings. **Türkü viii ff. eki: aylığ kişi: oğlı:n** 'a two-months-old child' *İrkB* 2; (**Xak.**) **xiv Muh. al-ḥubā** 'pregnant' **aylu: Mel.** 53, 1 (only); **hablati'l-mar'a a:ylu: bo:l- Mel.** 25, 2 (*Rif.* 107 **yükle:-**); **Kom. xiv 'pregnant' aylı CCG; Gr. 31 (quotn.); **Kip. xiii al-hāmil** 'pregnant' **aylu: (and) yüklü:** *Hou.* 25, 2.**

VUC **aylok** Hap. leg.; crasis of **ayla:** and **2 ok. Oğuz x1 aylok aylok kaḍā kaḍā** 'thus, thus' *Kaş. I* 113.

Dis. V. AYL-

D **1 ayıl-** Hap. leg. (?); Pass. f. of **ay- Xak. x1 apar söz ayıldı:** 'a word was said (*qıla*) to him' *Kaş. I* 268 (**ayılır, ayılma:k**).

S **2 ayıl-** See **aḍıl-**.

(D) **uyal-** 'to be shamed (by something *Abl.*): to be put to shame'; presumably a crasis of ***uyadı-l**. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW, where it is replaced by **utan-** (**uvtan-**). **Xak. x1 ol mendin uyaldı: istahyā mimī fi amr. wa'nza-cara 'ani'l-iqdām 'alayhi** 'he was shamed by me about a (proposed) action and was dissuaded from venturing upon it' *Kaş. I* 269

(uyalur; uyalma:k): Çağ. xv ff. uyal- (-ğan, etc.) *utan*- Vel. 121 ff. (quoton.); uyal- (spelt) *xacal şudan* 'to be ashamed' *San.* 90r. 24 (quotns.); Xwar. xiv uyal- 'to feel ashamed, to be shamed (by someone *Abl*)' *Qutb* 196; *MN* 74, etc.; *Nahc.* 59, 10; 183, 7; 351, 17; *Kom.* xiv uyal- 'to be ashamed' *CCG*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 264 (quotns.); *Kip.* xiv uyal- *istahyā*; *Tkm.* *utan*- *Id.* 27: xv *istahyā* u:yal-*juṭan*- *Kav.* 76, 9; *Tuh.* 6a. 10: *Osm.* xiv and xv uyal- ditto in two texts *TTS II* 940.

D *oyul*- Pass. f. of *o:y*-; 'to be hollowed out, pierced', etc. S.i.a.m.l.g. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (a sick man says) *turuk bolmışımka iki yanım yérke* (doubtful, ? read *birke*) *kırıp oyulup telingell turur* 'because I have become lean, my two sides have come together (?) and are hollowed out and pierced' *U III* 37, 2-3; *Xak.* xi *yér oyuldu: hārati'l-ard wa xasafat* 'the earth crumbled and sank'; and one says *kötü: oyuldu: intaqaba'l-saḥl* 'the roof was penetrated' by a downfall of rain *Kaş. I* 268 (oyulur; oyulma:k); Çağ. xv ff. *oyul*- (spelt) *kāwida şudan* 'to be hollowed out' *San.* 89v. 22 (quoton.); *Kom.* xiv *oyul*- (of the ground) 'to sink' *CCG*; *Gr.* 175 (quoton.).

D *uyul*- Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of *uy*-. *Xak.* xi *uyuldu: ne:ṇ* 'the thing was squeezed' (*duḡiṭa*), as for example flour into a sack *Kaş. I* 269 (uyulur; uyulma:k).

S *eyle*:- See *eḡle*:-.

Tris. V. AYL-

D *aya:la*:- Den. V. fr. 1 *aya*; s.i.a.m.l.g. except SC with a miscellaneous set of meanings 'to clap, to slap, to fondle, to grasp', etc. *Xak.* xi *kırz aya:la:di: saffaḡati'l-mar'a bi yadayhā* 'the girl clapped her hands'; *luḡa faṣiḡa* 'a correct word' (?), import obscure) *Kaş. III* 328 (*aya:lar*; *aya:la:ma:k*).

D *uya:la*:- Den. V. fr. 1 *uya*; 'to nest, to build a nest'. S.i.a.m.l.g., in SE *Türki uyulı*- BŞ 793/uwala- *Jarring* 325; SW *Osm.* *yuyala*:-; elsewhere *uyala*:-. *Xak.* xi *kuş uya:la:di: aḡṣa'l-tā'ir wa'ttaxada wakar* 'the bird nested and made a nest' *Kaş. III* 328 (*uya:lar*-, *uya:la:ma:k*); *Kip.* xiv *yuyala*- *ca'ala lahu wakar* 'to build a nest' *Id.* 99: *Osm.* xvi ditto *TTS IV* 908.

Dis. AYM

D *ayım* 1 *a:y* with 1st Pers. Poss. Suff.; lit. 'my moon', but often used, like *teḡrim*, as a Noun for 'beautiful, or distinguished, woman'; the transitional stage is seen in *Kaş.* where the Poss. Suff. still had its ordinary meaning but *a:y* is already used metaphorically. Survives in SE *Türki BŞ* 10; NC *Kir.* and some SC dialects. *Xak.* xi *sattu menig a:yımı: bā'a xādimi bi-ḡayr idni* 'he sold my servant without my permission' *Kaş. II* 193, 6; n.m.e.: Çağ. xv ff. *ayım*

xwātūn wa hānū-yi ḡaram 'a lady of high birth, or of the harem' *San.* 57v. 11.

D *oyma*: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *o:y*-; s.i.a.m.l.g. usually meaning 'engraved or decorated work'. This seems to be the word used in a cryptic para. in *IrkB* about gambling. As in many Turkish games, the play consisted in putting pebbles or counters in 'holes' (1 *o:y* in this para.) and *oyma*: *er*, which obviously means 'a gambler', might mean literally 'a man who makes holes for the game'. *Türkü VIII* ff. *IrkB* 29 (ur-).

D *uyma*: Pass. Conc. N. fr. *uy*:-; n.o.a.b.; the ref. to 'felt boots' clearly links this word with the modern NC word *uyuk* 'felt boot, woollen stocking', and possibly with *uyukluḡ*, q.v., and so fixes the vowel of this verb as *u*-. *Xak.* xi *uyma: al-libdu ('l-turkmāni) 'lladi yulaxxad minhu'l-xuff* 'the (Turkmen) felt out of which boots are made' *Kaş. II* 100, 22 (*başıṣ*-); 207, 3 (*talkıṣ*-); n.m.e.: Çağ. xv ff. *uyma* (spelt) *xik wa muṣḡ* 'a leather, or skin, bag', also called *tulum*, in Arabic *ziḡḡ* *San.* 92v. 23 (no doubt belongs here in the sense of something filled under pressure, a meaning also inherent in *tulum*).

D **eymenç* See *eymençsiz*.

Dis. V. AYM-

eymen- 'to be timid, shy (of something or someone, *Dat.* or *Abl*)'; the occasional spellings *ay*- in Uyğ. were merely a device for ensuring that the word was not read as *imen*-. S.i.m.m.l. Cf. *uvtan*-, *uyaḡ*-, *uyal*-. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *pariṣacchāradhyabhayam* 'fear of being put to shame before the community' *kuvra:ḡka: eymen:ma:kliḡ* (*sic*) *korkınç TT VIII A.11*; *birök amti bu emḡek emḡengell korksar eymensersen* 'if you now fear and are timid about suffering this pain' *U III* 31, 12-13 (ii); a.o. *Suv.* 141, 5 (*uyaḡ*:-); *Xak.* xi *ol mendin bu: iṣta: eymendi: istahya minni wa cabuna 'ani'l-iḡdām fi hādā'l-amr* 'he was shamed by me and hesitated to proceed with this action' *Kaş. I* 270 (*eymenür*, *eymenme:k*); *korkup apar eymenü: oynamaḡil* 'be afraid of (God) and out of shyness and fear of Him (*ḡay'a(n) wa xawfa(n) minhu*) refrain from playing about' *III* 377, 14: *KB özü* *uḡrın aysa yeme eymenü* 'if I shyly make my excuses' 191; *apar eymenürmen* 'I am rather afraid of it' 777; o.o. 204, 5069, 5869; Çağ. xv ff. *eymen utan hiçab eyle* 'be ashamed and embarrassed' Vel. 35 (quoton.); *İnnen*- (so spelt, in error) *ihtirāz kardan wa şarm kardan* 'to be cautious and shy' *San.* 113v. 18 (quotns.); *Xwar.* xiii *eymen*- 'to be shy' *Ali* 47; xiv ditto *Qutb* 19 (*eymenmeklik* 'modesty', mis-spelt 58); *MN* 252; *korka eymenü Nahc.* 76, 4; *Kom.* xiv 'to be shy' *emen-İnnen-CCG*; *Gr.* *Osm.* xiv to xvi *eymen*- 'to be diffident, shy (of people *Abl*)' in several texts *TTS I* 289; *II* 413; *III* 277.

Tris. AYM

D *eymençsiz* Priv. N./A. fr. **eymenç*, N./A.S. fr. *eymen-*. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *durmadağuna* 'shameless' *eymençsiz TT VIII A.48*; (I have told you of the desires in my mind) *eymençsiz köpülin* 'without a thought of shyness' *U III 82*, 20.

Dis. AYN

D *ayır* See *ayırğa:-*.

?F *éyin* (sic, as in *TT VIII*, not *iyin* as spelt hitherto) pec. to Uyğ. (but see *1 yır*). Its meanings are discussed at length in v. G. *ATG*, para. 296; although sometimes used as an Adv. in such phr. as *éyin kezığçe*, it is normally a Postposn. following a noun in the unaffixed or *Dat.* case and meaning 'because of, according to, in accordance with', and the like. It is therefore practically syn. w. the Khotanese Saka Postposn. *ini*, see S. Konow, *Primer of Khotanese Saka*, para. 95, and is prob. a l.-w. fr. that word. This is more satisfactory than v. G.'s suggestion, loc. cit., that it and a supposed word **lye*, which is prob. merely a misreading of *éy(i)n*, are derived fr. a hypothetical verb **iy-*. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *az bilig éyin . . . ayığ kılınç éyin* 'because of lust . . . because of wickedness' *TT II 16*, 26-7; a.o. *do.* 35: Bud. Sanskrit *ye etān amūḍāyanti* 'those who will follow these' *kimle: muṇa: éyén* (sic) *ba:rsa:lar; te:prī bur:xa:n éyén ba:rdā:çīla:rıg ukıtur* (this signifies those who walk according to (the precepts of) the divine Buddha) *TT VIII A.16-17; anupūrvam pariitā* 'those who have adapted themselves to (the proper) order' *éyén kezığçe tüşüt-lenilmis do. B.11; a.o. do. F.14 (ulal-); kögöl éyin tapınça küşüşleri terk kanar* 'his wishes are quickly fulfilled in accordance with his ideas' *U I 27*, 8; *kögöl éyin U III 43*, 10; *IV 12*, 114 etc.; *tap éyin Sw.* 245, 22; *eyin kezığçe* 'one after another, in succession' *U II 22*, 8; *III 35*, 16; miscellaneous o.o. *U II 49*, 23; *III 79*, 4 (ii) (evril-); *Sw.* 101, 18; 133, 16; 349, 10; 596, 22.

?D *oyun* 'game, play, merriment' and the like; considering the importance of holes in Turkish games (see *oyma*) the possibility that this is a Dev. N. fr. *o:y-* cannot be completely excluded. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. *üküş törlüg tep oyunun* 'with many kinds (Hend.) of amusements' *TT II 8*, 58; a.o. *do.* 66 (*ögrünc*): Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A (they curse and swear at one another, and this cursing and swearing, like idiots) *sögüşçe oyunça sakanur* 'they think of as abuse and amusement' *M I 10*, 19; Bud. *TT X 144-5* (I 1r): Crv. *on kat kaş oyun yapkusı eşidilür* 'the echo of the ten-fold *kaş* game is heard' *TT I 94-5*; *Xak.* xi *oyun al-la'ib* 'game, sport' *Kaş. I 85*; of *oyunda: kaldı: turika fi'l-rihān* 'he was left behind in the race' *II 25*, 4; KB *oyunka katılmasa élgın tlın* 'if he does not take part in sport with hand and tongue' 709; a.o. 2093 (*oyun* 'gambling',

as an evil): *xiii(?)* 'Tef. *oyın/oyun* 'game, amusement' 234-5; *xiv Muh. al-la'b wa'l-lahro* 'game, pastime' *oyun Mel. 63*, 12; *Rif. 162*: *Çağ.* xv ff. *oyın* (spelt) *bāzi wa hazl* 'game, playfulness', also pronounced *oyun San.* 92v. 23; reverse entry *do.* 28 (quottn.): *Xwar.* xiv *oyun* 'game', etc. *Qutb 116*: *Kom.* xiv 'game' *oyın CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* xiv *oyun al-la'b Id.* 26.

D *ayınç* N.Ac. fr. *1 ayın-*; n.o.a.b. in the phr. *korkınç ayınç*, Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (that man) *korkınç ayınç bulmaz* (or *bolmaz*?) 'has no fear (Hend.)' (of becoming wicked) *U II 39*, 93-4; o.o. *U III 57*, 1 (i); *Tiğ.* 18a. 2.

D *ıyınç* N.Ac. fr. *ıyın-*; n.o.a.b. in the phr. *ıyınç basınç* 'oppression, persecution', and the like. *Türkü* viii ff. Man.-A (we do only what God commands but) *yüzümüz utuluğ ıyınç basınç alp e[m]gekler?* *er* 'persecution (Hend.) and grievous sufferings(?) confront us' *TT II 6*, 6; a.o. *do.* 15 (*aḍa:*): Uyğ. viii ff. Man. (he has suffered many kinds of *ıyınç basınç* *M III 37*, 14 (ii)).

D *oyna:k* Conc. N. fr. *oyna:-*; lit. 'a play-thing' with various special applications, esp. 'a flighty woman'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except *SE(?)*. *Xak.* xi *oyna:k işle:r al-mar'atū'l-ḡula'-atū'l-xuba'a* 'a woman who peeps out and hides again' *Kaş. I 120*: *Çağ.* xv ff. *oynak* 'a place (*zamini*) that a gazelle digs out (*kāwida*) with his feet and makes his sleeping place' *San.* 92v. 26 (the translation implies a false etymology fr. *o:y-*).

D *oyna:ş* Dev. N. fr. *oyna:-*; etymologically and semantically very close to *oyna:k* but with a slight connotation of reciprocity, usually 'one who engages in an illicit love affair'. S.i.a.m.l.g. See *Doerfer II* 671. *Xak.* xi *oyna:ş al-mar'atū'lati lihā man yarhaquhā harāma(n)* 'a woman who has a secret lover' *Kaş. I 120*: *xiv Muh. al-ma'şūq* 'a loved one' *oyna:ş Mel.* 49, 15; *eşik*: [corruption of '*āşiq*], *oyna:ş* in margin *Rif.* 144: *Çağ.* xv ff. *oyna:ş ma'şūq-i zan San.* 92v. 24: *Kom.* xiv 'concubine, harlot' *oyna:ş CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* xiv *oyna:ş al-ma'şūqa Id.* 27; *Bul.* 9, 5; xv *ma'şūq oyna:ş Tuh.* 32b. 10: *Osm.* xiv ff. *oyna:ş* 'illicit lover, concubine'; c.i.a.p., esp. in Ar. and Pe. dict. *TTS I* 554; *II* 739; *III* 551; *IV* 616.

Dis. V. AYN-

D **ayan-* See *ayançağ*.

I *ayın-* used only in association with *kork-* and no doubt more or less syn. w. it. One of the words for 'to fear' in Mong. is *ayi-* (*Kow.* 2, *Haltod* 1) but the *xiii* form is *ayu-* (*Haemisch* 11) and the resemblance is prob. fortuitous. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. *korkma: edğüti: ötü:n, ayınma: edğüti: yalvar* 'fear not, pray well' (twice in different words) *İrkB* 10; Man. (gap) *korkmaz ayınmaz M III* 10, 6 (iii).

S 2 ayın- See 1 ađın-.

D **ayın-** Refl. f. of **ay-**; survives only(?) in NC Kır. **ayın-** 'to strive, strain oneself'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **ayınur** basınur 'they suffer oppression' *TT VI* 10 (mistranscribed *iyinür* and with a false etymology in the note thereon): **Xak.** XI **er iyındı**: *achada'l-racul tibi'atahu fi ixrāci'l-barāz* 'the man exhausted himself defeating' *Kaş. I* 269 (**ayınur**, **ayınma:k**).

S oyan- See ođun-.

D **oyna-** Den. V. fr. **oyun**; 'to play' and the like; sometimes Intrans., sometimes 'to play (a game, musical instrument, etc., *Acc.*)' and sometimes 'to play with (someone *Acc.* or *Dat.*)'; there is sometimes a connotation of amorous dalliance. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *U II* 26, 6 (**ilincü:le-**): **Xak.** XI eight occurrences but n.m.e.; sometimes translated *la'iba*, e.g. **ol menliş birle: oyna:dı**: *la'iba ma'i* 'he played with me' *II* 226, 12; and sometimes *la'aba*, e.g. **içtin apar oynayu: hina la'abtuhu dāxila'l-dār** 'when I dallied with him in the house' *I* 225, 28; **oynap meni: fa-lā'abani** 'and he dallied with me' *I* 226, 2: **KB elik külmiz oynar çeçekler üze** 'the roebuck and his doc play among the flowers' 79: XIII(?) *Tef. oyna-* 'to play, amuse oneself' 234: **xiv la'iba oyna:- Mel.** 31, 1; *Riğ.* 115; *mazaħa* 'to joke' ditto 31, 5; 115: *Çağ.* xv ff. **oyna-bāz kardan** 'to play' *San.* 91r. 3 (quotns.): **Xwar.** XIII(?) ditto *Oğ.* 12: **xiv ditto Qutb** 115; *MN* 125; *Nahc.* 183, 11: **Kom.** xiv 'to play' **oyna- CCI**; *Gr.*: **Kıp XIII la'iba oyna:- Hou.** 34, 14: **xiv ditto İd.** 26: **Osm.** xiv ff. **oyna-** 'to lose (something) gambling' in several texts *TTS III* 551; *IV* 616.

D **oynat-** Caus. f. of **oyna:-**; 'to make, or let (someone) play'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with various idiomatic meanings. **Xak.** XI **ol anı: oynattu: al'abahu Kaş. I** 271 (**oynatır**, **oynatma:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **oynat- bāzi farמידan San.** 91r. 21 (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiv **oynat-** 'to allow to play' *Qutb* 116.

Tris. AYN

D **ayançağ** N./A. of Habitual Action fr. **ayan-** the Refl. f. of **aya-** which is not recorded before the medieval period, *Kom.* xiv *CCG*; *Gr.*: 'reverent'. Uyğ. VIII ff. **Man. ayançağ köpülin yüküngü** 'worshipping with a reverent mind' *TT III* 2: **Bud. ayançağ köpülin Hüen-ts.** 1806.

D **éyinkl** N./A.S fr. **éyin**; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. **Bud.** (the soft clouds gleam in even ranks in due season (**öđinçe**)) **üzgen yağmur tökülür öđ éyinkl koluda** 'the dashing rain teems down at the moment which accords with the season' *Suv.* 566, 3-4.

Tris. V. AYN-

D **ayınla-** Hap. leg.(?); Den. V. fr. ***ayın**, Dev. N. fr. **ay-**. The N.Ag. fr. this Noun, **ayınçı** 'slanderer' is noted in *Kom.* xiv *CCG*; *Gr.*, and a Dev. N. fr. this verb **ayınđo:**

(**ayınla:ğ**) 'slander, abuse', survives in NC Kır. **Xak.** XI **KB ayınlamasunlar seni xalq ara, atıñ artamasun munı keđ kör-e** 'let them not slander you among the people; let not your reputation deteriorate, look well to this' 4463.

Dis. AYR

S eyer See eđer.

PUD **uyar** this word has been read in two O. Kır. ix ff. and one Türkü VIII ff. Yen. inscription, *Mal.* 10, 17, and 28; for the text of the last see *E inilgü*. This last passage and *Mal.* 10, 2 yüz er kadaşım uyarın üçün stand together; in both **uyar** could be an Aor. of **u-** used as a Noun to mean 'ability'; 'because of the ability of my hundred kinsmen' and, in 28, 4, 'because of the ability of my elder and younger brothers', but in that case the word might well be **uyur**, q.v. This explanation does not suit *Mal.* 17 where the word has been read three times **uyar kađınım üçün** 17, 2; **uyar begimke: . . . uyar kadaşımka:** 17, 3; this text is a very unsatisfactory one, and it would not be too difficult, epigraphically speaking, to correct the word to **öz:**; 'for the sake of my own relations by marriage'; (I have been parted from) 'my own beg . . . and my own kinsmen': *Talas* ix ff. (?) *Talas II* 5 (see **özge:**).

D **uyur** presumably Aor. of **u-** used as a Noun; 'capable, powerful' and the like, cf. **uğan** and see **uyar**. Türkü VIII ff. (the **xan** mounted the throne and established his court) **tört bulunğtaki edğüsl: uyu:rı: téri:il:pen meñli:leyür: beđi:zleyür:** 'his good and capable men in all quarters of the world assemble, rejoice and adorn (his court)' *Irkb* 28: Uyğ. VIII ff. **Man.** the word has been restored in **élig begler [uyu]rların** 'of the king, begs and powerful men' *Wind.* 31: (**Xwar.** xiv **uyur** in *Qutb* 197 identified with this word looks more like a finite verb).

üyür some kind of small seed, 'millet' or the like. The Brahmi (*TT VIII*) spelling **uyuri** would normally be read **ürl** or **uyuri** but is the only convenient way of writing **üyürl** in this alphabet. In the Uyğ. script the word is sometimes spelt **üyür**, sometimes **uyur** and sometimes **uyr**, ?for **üy(ii)r**. The **Xak.** form **ügür** is unexpected and prob. represents the same word in a different dialect. There is disagreement about the meaning of **kaz üyürl:**; Müller in a note in *Pfahl.* 14 says that in an unpublished text (*T III* 56-4) it corresponds to Chinese *su mo* 'Perilla ocymoides' (*Giles* 10,320 7,969), and v. G. in a note in *TT VIII* 68 that in *Suv.* 476, 12 it corresponds to Chinese *chieh tzu* 'mustard seed' (*Giles* 1,525 11,317). N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. **Bud.** **kaz üyürl Pfahl.** 6, 6 (**ülüş**); *Suv.* 476, 12 (see above): Civ. (gap) **kaz üyürl bu otlar** ' . . . and mustard seed(?), these drugs' *TT VIII M.25: üyür (uyur) tüğisil* 'husked millet' *TT VII* 14, 8; in *USp.* 120 and 123 there are

several mentions of *yēti* (or some other numeral) *kūri üyür* (*uyur*) 'seven (etc.) pecks of millet'; *bir şık üyür* (*uyr*) 'one *shih* (ten pecks) of millet' *do.* 31, 9; *o.o. do.* 14, 14; 32, 2; *Xak.* XI *ügür al-duxn* 'inda'l-turk 'millet' among the Turks; the Oğuz do not know the word (in this sense) *Kaş.* I 54; *a.o.* II 121, 5 (*katıl-*); *yügür* alternative form (*luğa fi*) of *ügür* 'millet' III 9; *KB şakar halwā yēgli yā arpa üyür* (*sic*) 'the man who eats sugar and sweetmeats, or barley and millet' (goes to sleep full and wakes up empty) 3612; *Oğuz XI ya:ğ ügürli: al-simsim* 'sesame seed' *Kaş.* I 54.

S ayru: See *ađrı:*.

ayrak 'ibex' See *ıvık*.

S ayrik See *ađrik*.

S ayruk See *ađruk*.

S eyrim See *eđrim*.

?D *ayra:n* 'butter milk' or the like; if this could be taken to mean lit. 'something separated', it could be taken as a Dev. N. fr. *ayr-* (*ađır-*), but it is very odd that such a sound change should have occurred in *Xak.*, and it is prob. merely a false etymology. S.i.a.m.l.g. See *Doerfer* II 639. *Xak.* XI *ayra:n al-māxid* (error; read *al-maxid*) 'butter-milk' *Kaş.* I 120; *xiv Muh. al-maxid ayra:n*; *al-zubd wa'l-samun* 'fresh and melted butter' *ayra:n ya:ğı: Mel.* 66, 9; *Rif.* 166 (mis-spelt in part); *Kip.* XIII *al-maxid ayra:n Hou.* 16, 12; *xiv* (*ayır- farrāqa* 'to separate') and *al-rā'ib* 'butter-milk', from which the butter has been extracted is called *ayrak* and *ayran*, *al-mufarraq*; and in *Kip.* *ayran* is *al-qāriş* 'sour milk' *İd.* 27 (*ayrak* is otherwise unknown in Turkish, it is the Mong. word (possibly a Turkish l.-w.) *ayrak* 'kumis', *Kore.* 8, *Haltod* 2); *al-qāriş ayra:n Bul.* 8, 3; *xv laban* 'milk' (*inter alia*) ... *ayran Tuh.* 31b. 12.

Dis. V. AYR-

S ayır- See *ađır-*.

S uyar- See *ođur-*.

S ayırıl- See *ađrıl-*.

S ayırış- See *ađırış-*.

Dis. AYS

PU *aya:s* (?*aya:z*) 'bright, cloudless', occasionally, because winter days in the steppes are often cloudless, 'very cold'. The final sound is uncertain; in *Uyg.* it might be either; in *Kaş.* it is -s, but as *Kaş.* also spells the Neg. Suff. -*ma:s*, not -*ma:z* this may be a dialectic peculiarity. S.i.a.m.l.g., *ayas* in NE, *ayaz* elsewhere. See *Doerfer* II 628. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *ayaz* (or *ayas*) appears in two P.N.s in the third 'Pfahl', *Ay a. inal, Ariğ a. inal Pfahl.* 23, 16; *Xak.* XI *aya:s kö:k al-samāl-* -*muşhiya* 'a bright sky'; and *al-mamālīk*,

'slaves' are called *aya:s*, *yuşabbah şafā' wachihi bihi* 'as a simile for the brightness of their faces' *Kaş.* I 123; *Çağ.* xv ff. *ayaz şab-i şaf-i bi-abr* 'a clear, cloudless night'; and also the name of a page (*ğulām*) of Sultan Mahmūd Sabuktegin who was his favourite (*ma'jūg*) *San.* 57r. 2; *Kom.* xiv 'clear, cloudless' *ayas/ayaz CCI, CCG; Gr.* xiv *şahw* 'clear weather' *ayaz Tuh.* 21b. 13; *Osm.* XVI *ayaz* 'clear, cloudless' in two texts *TTS* II 76; IV 47.

Dis. V. AYS-

S eysil- See *eksil-*.

Dis. V. AYŞ-

D *oyuş-* Co-op. f. of *o:y-*. Survives in several NE dialects, *Khak.*, and *Tuv.*, usually for 'to become concave or distorted' and NC *Kzx.* *oyis-* (1) 'to help (someone) to break through (ice, etc.)'; (2) 'to walk or ride on a curve, not straight'. *Xak.* XI *ola:r ikki: ka:ğun oyuşdı:* 'those two competed in hollowing out (*fi taqwir*) a melon'; also used for helping *Kaş.* I 268 (*oyuşur, oyuşma:k*).

D 1 *uyuş-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *uy-*. *Xak.* XI *ol apar ka:pka: un uyuşdı:* 'he helped him to squeeze (*fi şadd*) the flour into a sack (etc.)' *Kaş.* I 268 (*uyuşur, uyuşma:k*).

S 2 *uyuş-* See *uđış-*.

S 3 *uyuş-* See *uđuş-*.

Dis. AYZ

aya:z See *aya:s*.

VU *uyaz* 'some kind or kinds of biting insect, fly, gnat, mosquito', etc. Survives only in SW *Osm.*, where Red. (only) lists *uyaz*, *ıoyaz* (272) and *ivez* (312), and xx Anat., where the forms are so various *ivez/ıviz/öven/övez* (common)/*uyaz/üvez* *SDD* 802, etc. that it is impossible to decide whether the vowels were originally back or front. *Oğuz XI uyaz al-hamac minā'l-ba'ūd* 'gnat, or mosquito' *Kaş.* I 84; *xiv Muh. al-qarqas* 'a small flea' *uyaz Mel.* 74, 8; *Rif.* 177; *Kip.* XIII *al-nāmūs* 'gnat' *uyaz Hou.* 10, 12; *xiv uyaz al-bağas* 'gnat' *İd.* 27; *Bul.* 11, 1 (mis-spelt *ayur*): *xv bağas ıyaz Tuh.* 7b. 8; *nāmūs uyaz do.* 36b. 3; *Osm.* xiv ff. *uyaz* 'gnat, mosquito' in several early texts; fr. XVI used in Ar. and Pe. dict. to translate several words, some meaning larger stinging insects; *ivez/üvez* sporadically fr. xv *TTS* I 753; II 961; III 739; IV 811 (all under *üyez*).

S uyuz See *uđuz*.

Mon. AZ

a:z Preliminary note. There are three different words in the early texts: (1) *a:z* 'few'; (2) *a:z* 'lust', a Middle Iranian l.-w.; (3) *Az* the name of a tribe, which occurs only in *Türkük*, and has not always been recognized. The passages in

which it occurs are I E 20, II E 17; I E 38; I N 2, 3; T 23, 24; in I N 5, 8 the name of one of Kül Tegin's horses is *Az yağızı*: 'the bay horse (taken) from the Az'.

1 az 'few, scanty, a little'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NE as. *Türkü VIII* az *boğuniğ ükü:ş kıldım* 'I made the scanty people numerous' *I S 10, II N 7*; similar phr. *I E 19 (II E 16)*; *I E 20, II E 24*; *II E 14 (I E 17)*; o.o. of az 'few' *I E 40*; *II E 32*; *T 39*; *Ongin 7*: VIII ff. (at the beginning of this omen) *az (sic) emgeki: bar* 'it has a little pain' *Irkb 57*: Man. (the king's heart) az *koğsadı* 'weakened a little' *TT II 6, 30*; *Uyg. VII* az *er it(t)ım* 'I sent a few men' *Şu. E 11*: VIII ff. Man.-A *M I 35, 4* and *12 (ağaru)*: Bud. az *uđın* 'sleep a little' *PP 55, 5*; az *edremliğ toyın* '(I) a monk of little virtue' *Hüen-ts. 2050*: Civ. *köglüp [kökü:]üp bütmeke* 'the achievements of your mind are scanty' *TT I 82-3*; o.o. *do. 159*; *H II 18, 64*; *UŞP. 22, 49*: *Xak. XI* az *ne:ñ al-say'u'l-qalil* 'something scanty' *Kağ. I 80*: *atan yüki: aş bolsa: açka: az (sic) körünür* 'if a camel has a load of food, to a hungry man it seems scanty' *I 75, 25*: *KB üküş sözleme söz birer sözle* az 'do not say many words, say a few one at a time' *172*; o.o. *305-6, 734, 866 (2 kız)*; *4580*: XIII(?) *At.* az 'few', etc., is common; *Tef. ditto 41*: *xiv Muh. al-qalil* az *Mel. 56, 1*; *82, 15*; *Rif. 153, 188*: *Çağ. xv ff.* az *andak* 'few, a little' *San. 39r*: *Xwar. xiv ditto Qutb 17*; *MN 49*, etc.; *azın azın* 'little by little' *Qutb 18*: *Kom. xiv* 'a little' az *CCG*; *Gr. 45* (quon.): *Kip. XIII al-qalil* (opposite to 'many' *köp*, etc.) az *Hou. 25, 14*; *xiv ditto*; az *boldı: jara qalil bi-ma'nā qalla* *Id. 12*: *xv qalil* az *Kav. 24, 15*; *Tuh. 84a. 8*: *Osm. xiv ff.* az in several phr.; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 63-6*; *II 89*; *III 57-8*; *IV 62-3*.

F 2 az 'lust'; l.-w. fr. Middle Persian 'z, same meaning. Pec. to *Uyg.* in which it is fairly common. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Man.-A *M I 16, 5*; *17, 8* etc.; Man. *TT II 16, 19* and *25*; *III 28*; Bud. *az kılınç* corresponding to Sanskrit *tr̥ṣṇā* 'lust', lit. 'thirst' *U II 9, 2* and *7*; az *billiğ* ditto *do. 13, 2*; o.o. *do. 11, 15*, etc. (*almır*); *76, 14*; *86, 31*; *TT VI 71* (see note thereon); *Suv. 133, 18* etc.

S 3 az See **a:s**.

iz (iz:z) 'footprint, track, trace', lit. and metaph. *Iziğ* in *KB 4411* seems to be the *Acc.* of this word and suggests that it was originally *iz:z*. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NE *Is. See Doerfer II 470*. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. (although the all-wise Buddha has deigned to enter Nirvāṇa) *kođmıš izi* 'the footprints which he has left' (still remain) *Hüen-ts. 92*; (I have ventured to follow) *ıdıklar izi kutluğ yér orunka* 'the footprints of the saints to the holy place' *do. 211-12*: *Xak. XI* *iz* (so read, the MS. has *a:z* corrected to *iz*) *kull xadşa fi'l-ard wa'l-cild şıla(n)* 'any long scratch in the ground or the skin' *Kağ. I 80*: *KB atı kaldı iz* 'his name remains as a trace (of him)' *235*; o.o. *871, 877, 5264*: XIII(?) *At. billiğ izi izleğil*

'follow the footprints of the wise' *225*; *Tef. id (sic)* 'track' *122*: *xiv Muh. al-itr 'alal-ard* 'a track on the ground' *1:z Mel. 83, 11*; *Rif. 189*: *Çağ. xv ff.* *iz niğān-i qadam wa itr-i pā* 'footprint' (*Hend.*) *5. 101r. 5* (quon.): *Xwar. xiv* *iz* 'track' *Qutb 62*; *MN 260*: *Kom. xiv ditto CCG*; *Gr. xiv* *iz al-itr Id. 12*: *xiv ditto Tuh. 4b. 9*: *Osm. xiv* *iz* 'footprint'; c.i.a.p. in phr. *TTS I 397*; *II 556*; *III 391*; *IV 447*.

oz, uz, öz, üz Preliminary note. Such words are hard to distinguish in oriental scripts. There is no clear trace of *oz* as a Noun. There is certainly one *uz*, prob. not more than two *öz*, and more than one *üz*. There is some doubt about the pronunciation of 'fat', but the evidence points towards *üz*.

uz 'a skilled craftsman'; hence, of a man or his work, 'skilled', and by extension, of inanimate objects, 'perfect, in sound condition'. S.i.m.m.l.g., with much extended meanings in SW. See *Doerfer II 593*. *Türkü VIII uziğ* prob. 'skilled work' occurs in a damaged passage in *II SW*; see also *I öz*: VIII ff. *Yen. Uz Bilge: Çapı: P.N. Mal. 31, 1*: *Uyg. VIII ff.* Man.-A *M I 16, 13-15 (edsiz)*: Man. *kaltı uz kişi uzlanuğ ed bulmasar* 'just as a craftsman, if he cannot find material fit to be skillfully wrought' *M I 17, 1*: Bud. *tégin kopuzka eritü uz erti* 'the prince was extremely skilful in (playing the) guitar' *PP 70, 6-7*; o.o. *do. 2, 5-6 (ışle-)*; *U II 33, 4*; *TT VII 28, 49* and *55*; in some phr. it hardly means more than 'completely' e.g. *uz açılmış çeçekliğ* 'with fully opened flowers' *U II 56, 3 (i)*; o.o. *TT VIII A.15*; *B.10*: *E.39 (odun-)*: Civ. (in a cure for sore throat; if one does this two or three times) *keze uz açılır* 'it passes off and is completely cured' *H I 154*; in *TT VII 13, 43* and *52 uz teprişi* is the equivalent of the Indian deity Lakṣma: *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict. Chiang jen* 'craftsman' (*Giles, 1,246 5,624*) *uz kişi Liğeti 275*; *R I 1742*: *Xak. uz kişi: insān şin'u'l-yadayn mähir fi hırfatihi* 'a man who is skilful with his hands and expert at his craft' *Kağ. I 46*: *KB till uz sözi* 'the words of his tongue were skilful' *531*; *éter uz işi* 'he arranges his affairs skilfully' *4814*; *Chap. 60, 4456 ff.* deals with *uzlar* 'craftsmen'; o.o. *805, 1707, 2660, 5992 (yörgüci)*: XIII(?) *At. anın uz erür bu kitāb* 'therefore this book is skilfully written' *477*: *xiv Muh.* (in a list of words in which *wāw* is pronounced *uz*) *al-şāni* *wa'l-ustād* 'craftsman, skilled worker' *uz Mel. 5, 9*; *51, 11*; *Rif. 75, 147*; *al-musta-idda* 'a capable woman' *uz Mel. 53, 2*; *Rif. 149*: *Çağ. xv ff.* *uz baliğ wa sancida wa mähir* 'efficacious, experienced, skilled' *San. 73v. 3*: *Xwar. xiv uz* 'sage' (N. and Adj.) *Qutb 201*: *Kip. xiv uz al-şāni'u'l-mähir Id. 12*: *xv labiğ* 'skilled' (*şeber* and) *uz Tuh. 31b. 6*: *Osm. xiv ff.* *uz* c.i.a.p.; originally 'skilled', it came by xv to mean also 'clever, sensible' and by xvii even 'suitable, convenient' *TTS I 737-9*; *II 943-5*; *III 725*; *IV 797*.

1 öz basically the intangible part of human personality 'spirit' as opposed to the tangible body, hence the early compound word **etöz**, q.v., 'a live body', lit. 'flesh and spirit'; from this it came usually to mean no more than 'self' (generally with Poss. Suffs.), but sometimes 'the interior part of an organism, pith, marrow', and the like. It is not always easy to catch the exact sense in some passages, but 'self' is the commonest meaning, and often in this sense it is combined with **kentü**, usually as **kentü**: **öz**, less often **öz kentü**. An ancient word surviving in Çuv. as **var** 'centre, middle', *Ash. V* 166. S.i.a.m.l.g., but rare in NE where it is **ös/üs**. **Türkü vırı öz** 'self' is very common, esp. in the forms **özüm** 'I myself' and **özi**: 'he himself'; in *II S* 11 **çıntan ığaç kelürüp öz yar[gar]** 'bringing sandalwood trees . . . it perhaps means 'the heart wood of a tree'; in *T* 34 **bilge: Toñukuk añı:ğ ol öz ol** (see **añı:ğ**) it is prob. an error for **uz**: *viii ff. öz* 'self', with Poss. Suffs. *Irkb* 8, 46, 47, 55; **öz süsi**: 'his own army' *do.* 34; **ol taşı:ğ öz üze**: (or **özi:nte**) **tutsar** 'if a man keeps that stone on his person' *Toy* 17, 23, 27 (*ETY II* 58-9); **Man. öz** is common in *Chuas*; **öz** 'ourselves' 92, 118; **kentü özümüñi** 'ourselves' 299; in other passages it means rather 'spirit' and the like; in 46 the Five Gods are **özl** 'the spirit' of everything on earth; **tirig özüğ** 'living creatures' 55; in 194 it is said that three commandments must be kept with the mouth, three with the mind, three with the hands, and one **kamağ özün** 'with the whole being'; a.o.o.; in 116-17 **ilki özün . . . bu özün** 'in a previous incarnation . . . in this incarnation' it is prob. a scribal error for **ajun**: *Yen. see O. Kir.* **Uyg. viii özümün** 'me myself' *Şu. N* 6: *viii ff. Man.-A* **öz tilin** 'with his own tongue' *M I* 19, 12; **tirig öz do.** 26, 17 (**adırtı:ğ**); a.o.o. *do.* 11, 17; 17, 19; 20, 1; *M III* 8, 9 (ii) (**1 yarın**): *Man. öz* 'own' *TT II* 16, 23; *III* 30; **özüg** 'spirit' *TT III* 101: *Bud. öz with Poss. Suffs., and in phr. **kentü öz/öz kentü** 'self' and **öz** 'own' are very common; **öz öz biligleri tuta** 'each (god) holding his own attribute' *TT V* 8, 64; **özi yaşı uzun bolur** 'his life is long' *U II* 49, 20-1; similar phr. *TM IV* 252, 4; *TT VII* 40, 94; **isig öz** 'life' (see **isig**): *Civ. öz konuk* 'the location of the soul' *TT VII* 21, 3 etc.; **öz yaş do.** 33, 6: (illnesses arise) **özde başda iki eyegüde** 'in the internal organs, the head and the two (sets of) ribs' *H II* 22, 29; a.o. *do.* 6, 3; **öz** 'self' and 'own' are common in *USp.*: *O. Kir.* ix ff. **öz** occurs as part of a P.N. in *Mal.* 5, 2 and is fairly common in phr. like **öz yerim** 'my own place' *do.* 42, 1; in three passages *do.* 3, 1 (so read here); 7, 4; 10, 1 farewell is said to **kuyda kuncuyim öзде oğım** 'my wife in the inner chamber, and my sons (presumably) in the inside of the camp', or the like. The two words are linked in *Türkü VIII* ff. *Yen.* in the phr. **öz kuy ayıta**: *do.* 26, 4; **Xak. xi öz** is very common; there are five main entries and over 60 a.o., the latter nearly all with Poss. Suffs. and meaning 'self'—**öz al-nafs** 'self'*

(verse; 2 **öz** follows here): **öz kışi**: *al-qarib mina'l-nās* 'a neighbour'; one says **bu özlüz** **öz kışi**: *ol* 'this man is one of our neighbours': **öz al-qalb wa mā yalwū 'alayhi'l-baṭn** 'the heart and organs enclosed by the stomach'; one says **öz:üm ağı:rdı**: 'I have a stomach ache': **öz qalbu'l-şacara** 'the heart of a tree'; one says **yiğa:ç özl**: meaning, for example 'the pith of a palm tree' (*cummāru'l-naxl*): (*üz* follows here): **öz konukı**: *ism mā yaxtalıc mina'l-casad, wa yuqāl hiya'l-rüh* 'the word for what moves within(?) the body, it is said that it is the soul' (verse) *Kaş. I* 46: **KB öz** 'self' (usually with Poss. Suffs.) and 'own' is common; it sometimes means something like 'personality' e.g. **küler yüz süciğ söz silig öz kerek** ('a beg) must have a smiling face, friendly speech, and a pure personality' 2072: *xiii(?) At. öz* 'self' and 'own' is common; *Trf.* ditto; **et öz** also occurs and seems to mean 'soul, living being'; **öz kendü** and **kendü et öz** also occur for 'self' 243: *xiv Muh.* (under 'parts of the body') **al-badan** 'the trunk' **öz Mel.** 42, 12; *Rif.* 138 (adding *al-nafs* **etöz**); (under *al-qarāba* 'terms of relationship' and the like) **al-qaribu'l-'aziz** (2sic) 'an honoured neighbour (or relative?)' **öz Rif.** 143 (only): **Çağ. xv ff. öz kendü Vel.** 105; **öz I 1) *xvud wa xwıstan* 'self' (quott.); (2) *xwıš wa āşınā* 'relative, comrade' (quott.) *Şan.* 73v. 3; **Xwar. xiii(?) öz** 'own' *Oğ.* 269, 293; *xiv öz* 'self, own' *Qutb* 125; *MN* 135, etc.; *Nahc.* 230, 16: **Kom. xiv** 'self, own' **öz CCG**; *Gr.* 145 (quotts.): **Kip. xiii al-insihāl** 'diarrhoea' **öz yürimek Hou.** 33, 3; *xiv öz al-nafs I* 13: *xv* (in a Conjugation) **özl**: . . . **özl:leri**: 'he . . . they' *Kav.* 20, 15; *'indahu* 'with him' **özl**: **katında** *do.* 36, 2; **nafs öz Tuh.** 36a. 6; 3rd Pers. Pron. (**kensi wa kendı wa**) **özl do.** 39b. 13: **Osm. xiv ff. öz** with Poss. Suffs. and in various phr. 'self' down to *xvii*; it also means 'the heart or middle (of something), the essence (of a subject)' *TTS I* 572-4; *II* 762-7; *III* 571-4; *IV* 634-7.**

2 öz 'valley' and the like. An ancient word surviving in Çuv. as **var**, *Ash. V* 167, but otherwise only(?) in *SW xx Anat. SDD* 1124. See 2 **özek**, 2 **özen**, 2 **kuy**: *Uyg. viii ff. Bud. özlerdeki özeklerdeki* 'situated in valleys and small valleys' *TT V* 28, 121 (and see note thereon); *Civ.* (in a proverb about incongruities) **tağda öz** (spelt *öz*) **yok** 'there are no valleys on a mountain' *TT VII* 42, 8: **Xak. xi öz al-wādi fi'l-cibāl** 'a valley in the mountains'; one says **tağ özi**: ditto. *Kaş. I* 46; a.o. *III* 65, 14 (**oğruğ**); 106, 15 (2 **kuy**): **Osm. xvii öz** translates *wādi* in a *Pe. dict.* *TTS II* 763.

1 üz 'fat' and the like. Survives only as **üs** in some NE dialects *R I* 1877, *Khak.* and *Tuv.* **Xak. xi üz** (*bi'l-şamma*, 'with front vowel') *al-dasam* 'fat' *Kaş. I* 45; **üz al-dasam I 36: **Kip. xiv** (after *üz-*) *wa huxa* (i.e. *üz*): *ism li-mā ya'li'l-tabıxa mina'l-duhn* 'ind'l-galyān' 'a word for the fat which rises when food is boiled' *Id.* 12; a.o. *do.* 65 (**toğuz**): **Osm. xviii****

(under 1 ö:z etc.) (7) (üz) and in *Rümi gili-şapanda* 'clinging mud' *San.* 73v. 15 may be the same word; *Sam.* 201 gives 'sticky mud' as one of the meanings of 1 ö:z.

2 üz Imperat. of üz-, used in Hend. with the Imperat. of buz- as a Noun; it is one of the standard vices or passions, usually coming after anger, lust, and the like; etymologically it should mean 'destructiveness' but according to *TT III* 27, note 33 it corresponds in *M III* 19, 16 (i) to *yüan* 'hatred' (*Giles* 13,716) in the Chinese original of that text. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII* ff. Man. *üz buz bilig* as the first of the evil *biligs* *M III* 19, 16 (i); *Ä.o. Chuas.* 120: *Uyg.* *viii* ff. Man.-A *üz buz M III* 13, 5 (iii); Man. *TT III* 33 (ulati:): Bud. *öpke üz buz köpül tutdum erser* 'if I have cherished thoughts of anger or hatred' *U II* 76, 8; 85, 25; *TT IV* 8, 73.

VU 3 üz Hap. leg.; inadvertently omitted in the printed text. Atalay transcribed *öz*, assuming a connection with *özne:-* but this is a false etymology. Perhaps survives in NC Kir. *ez* 'deaf'. See *azti:-*. *Xak.* xi (between 1 üz and 1 ö:z) *üz al-aşamm* 'deaf'; one says *üz: kiş:* *Kaş.* I 45.

Mon. V. AZ-

a:z- 'to go astray, to lose one's way'; sometimes used as a quasi-Trans. with Objects like *yol* 'way'. Practically syn. w. 2 *ya:z-*. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Türkü VIII* *tepri: bilge: xağanta: ađırmalım azmalım* 'let us not be parted from *Tepr* Bilge *Xağan* and go astray' *Oğın* 11: *viii* ff. *kuş oğlı: uça: azti: (sic) keyi:k oğlı: yügü:rü: azti:* 'the young birds lost their way flying and the young deer running' *İrkB* 15; *azma:zun tēp yērçil: yara:ttı:* 'he got hold(?) of a guide, so as not to lose the way' *Tun.* III 6-7 (*ETY II* 94); and 3 o.o.: *Uyg.* *viii* ff. Man.-A *azmıš munmıš ters azağ nomlağlar* 'false (Hend.) preachers who have gone astray (Hend.)' *M III* 29, 3-4 (ii); Man. *azmıšlarka yolçı yērçil* (MS. *yērçil*) *bolıupuz* 'you have become a guide (Hend.) to those who have gone astray' *TT III* 69; Civ. *yol azsar ev tapmaz* 'if a man loses his way, he does not find his home' *TT I* 33; *bu oğul kız azmağı yalgağı vu ol* 'this is an amulet (l.-w.) which boys and girls should lick so as not to go astray' *TT VII* 27, 4: O. Kir. ix ff. *Mal.* 10, 3 etc. (1 a:y): *Xak.* xi ol *yol a:zdi: dalla'l-raculı'l-tariq* 'the man lost his way' *Kaş.* I 173 (a:zar-, a:zma:k); a.o. I 92, 7 (ula:): *KB sözüg sözleğüci azar ham yazar* 'a speaker goes astray and makes mistakes' 205; o.o. 384, 677 (*yol azar*), 2023, 3600, 5262: *xiii*(?) *Tef. az-* 'to stray (from the road *Äbl.*)' 41: *xiv Muh. xat'a'a* 'to err' *az-Mel.* 25, 15 (*Rif.* 108, reading *xat'a* 'to stride' has *atla:-*); *dalla az-* 28, 5; 111; *al-daläl azmak* 35, 1; 120: *Çağ.* xv ff. *az-* (1) *räh gum kardän* 'to lose one's way'; (2) *bi-xwud şudan* 'to lose one's senses'; *és az-* is also used in the latter sense *San.* 37v. 22 (quots.): *Xwar.* *xiv yolyoldın az-* 'to lose one's way'

Qutb 17: *Kip. xiii dalla mina'l-daläl az-* *Hou.* 41, 17: *xiv az- dalla* *Id.* 12: *xv axta'a wa täha* 'to go astray, have a disordered mind' *az-Tuh.* 6a. 12; *dalla az-* *do.* 23b. 1; *fasada wa täha* 'to be vicious, have a disordered mind' *az-do.* 28b. 7; a.o. *do.* 27a. 11 (us): *Osm.* *xiv ff. az-* (1) 'to lose one's way'; (2) 'to deteriorate, go bad'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 65; *II* 88; *III* 57; *IV* 64.

ez- basically 'to scratch (something *Acc.*)' w. some extended meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. except *NE*(?). *Xak.* xi ol *yé:rni: ezdi:* <omission> *al-arq wa xadaşal-cild wa nahwahu* 'he (ploughed) the land and scratched the skin, and the like' *Kaş.* I 165 (*eze:r, ezme:k*): *xiv Muh. tarada* 'to crumble and dip' (e.g. bread in soup) *ez-Mel.* 25, 15; *Rif.* 107; *al-tard ezme:k* (*armak* in text, corrected in margin) 119 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *éz-* (spelt) *sayidan* 'to crush' *San.* 100v. 5 (quots.): *Xwar.* *xiv Nahc.* 95, 5 (1 yar): *Kip. xiv ez-halla bi-ma'nā dawwaba* 'to melt (something)' *Id.* 12: *xv ez- adāba* ditto *Kav.* 9, 20; 76, 3; *dāba* 'to melt' (*Intrans.*) *éri-, éz-* *Tuh.* 16b. 3 (*dawwaba* has prob. fallen out between the two).

o:z- basically 'to outstrip (sometimes someone *Acc.*)', hence 'to escape (from something *Abl.*)', to surpass (someone *Acc.*). S.i.a.m.l.g. *Türkü VIII* *beşbalık anı: üçün ozdi:* 'Béşbalık therefore escaped' *II E* 28; o.o. *I N* 7 (*ağıt-*); *II E* 31: *viii* ff. *İrkB* 13, etc. (ölüm); a.o. *do.* 49: *Uyg.* *viii* ff. Man. *ozku kutruiku yol yığağığ* 'the way (Hend.) of escape and salvation' *TT III* 63; o.o. *do.* 126, 135, 139 (*adaliğ*), etc.; *M III* 35, 3 (ii): Bud. *PP* 51, 8 ff. (*etöz*); *USp.* 102c. 7 (*ançakıña*); *oz- kutrul-* *TT IV* 12, 50; *V* 22, 39; a.o.o.: Civ. *bu adadın oğzuluk yolun orunun közüñmez* 'a way and place of escape from this danger does not appear' *TT I* 20-1: *yeme esen ozar* 'and she escapes in good health' *H I* 109: *Xak.* xi *anıñ atı: ozdi:* 'his horse won' (*sabaqa*); also used of anyone who outstrips someone else (*sabaqa* 'an *ğayrah*)' *Kaş.* I 173 (*o:zar-, o:zma:k*); *o:zan:* *at faras sabbaq* 'a horse that always wins' *I* 470, 24: *KB ozu bolmadı* (the wicked man) 'could not win' 248: *xiii*(?) *At. tetiklikte kendü Ayastın ozup* 'himself surpassing *Ayas* in shrewdness' 55: *Tef. al-sābiqün o:zanlar* 234: *xiv Muh. sabaqa o:z-Mel.* 27, 1; *oz- Rif.* 111; *al-sābiğ o:zan:* 174 (only): *Xwar* *xiv Abu Bakrni xayrat içinde o:zaymen* 'I will surpass *Abu Bakr* in good deeds' *Nahc.* 95, 5: *Kom.* *xiv* 'to precede (someone *Acc.*)' *oz-CCG*; *Gr.* 181 (quots.): *Kip. xiii sabaqa oz-Hou.* 35, 10: *xiv* ditto *Id.* 12; *Bul.* 48v.: *xv Kav.* 74, 7; *Tuh.* 28a. 1.

üz- 'to tear (something *Acc.*)', to pull (it) apart or to pieces'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some extended meanings. *Türkü VIII* *yıñçe: eriklig üzgeğil: uçuz* 'it is easy to tear a thing when it is thin' *T* 13; a.o. *T* 14 (*yoğun*): *viii* ff. Man. *üze bıça yırtıp* 'tearing, cutting, and pulling apart' *M I* 7, 16: *Uyg.* *viii* ff.

Chr. *U I* 7, 16-18 (*béşik*): Bud. **bu ignip tözin yiltızın üzgeli katıglanılar** 'strive to tear up the roots (Hend.) of this disease' *U III* 41, 7-8 (i); *adınağunış isig özin üzüp* 'tearing to pieces the living bodies of others' *TT IV* 10, 10-11; *üzgen yağmur* 'destructive rain' *U I* 26, 15 etc. (*üstürtl*): Civ. *yalış kılıç tutup ok üzkelir* 'taking a naked sword he smashes the arrow' *TT I* 162-163; *kalanın el öptün yada üzüp* 'disclosing his (liability for) land tax before the people and discharging it' *Usp.* 21, 8-9; *meniş bérimlerimni sen üzüp* 'you will discharge my debts' *do.* 32, 6-7; *Xak. xı ol yıp üzdi*: 'he broke (*qat'a'a*) the cord' (etc.) *Kaş. I* 165 (*üzzer*, *üzme:k*); *ıslar üzüp keçürge:n kâna faşşâl xutfa* 'he settled the affairs(?)' *I* 522, 6; *KB bu sözni eşitgil sözüp munda üz* 'hear this word and cut short your words here' 153; o.o. 655, 1008, 5383, 5458: *xııı(?) Tef. üz-* 'to break' (a rope) 335; *Çağ. xv ff. üz. kır ya'ni bi-gusil* 'break' *Vel.* 106; *üz-* ('with *ü-*') *gusixta kardan* 'to break apart, tear off' *San.* 71 v. 25 (quotns.): *Xwar. xiv üz-* 'to pluck (a flower or fruit), to destroy' *Qutb* 204; *MN* 92; *Nahc.* 281, 6; *Kom.* xiv 'to break, tear apart' *üz- CCG*; *Gr.* 271 (quotn.): *Kıp. xiv üz-* ('with front vowels') *ınqat'a* 'to break' (Intrans.; ?error); *üz ifşil* 'separate' *İd.* 12; *xv faşşala* 'to cut out' (a garment) *üz- Tuh.* 28b. 4; *qat'a'a üz- do.* 30a. 10; *Osm.* xiv ff. *üz-* 'to tear apart, break off', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 754; *II* 962; *III* 740; *IV* 813.

Dis. AZA

azu: 'or'. Survives in NE Tuv. *azı*; elsewhere displaced by *Pe.* or *Ar.* l.-w.s. or by phr. like *Osm. yoksa. Türküv xııı* (I have made the Türküv people rich and numerous) **azu: bu: savında: ığıd barğu**: 'or is there anything false in these my words?' *IS* 10: *xııı ff. azu*: . . . *azu*: 'either . . . or' *Toyok IIIr.* 1 and 4 (*ETY II* 178): *Man. azu* . . . *azu Chuas.* 230; *MI III* 38, 3-6 (ii): *Uyg. viii ff. Bud. azu* (in *TT VIII a:zu*) and *azu* . . . *azu* are common; e.g. in *Surv.* 135, 7-22 *azu* occurs twice, *azu yeme* twice and *azuça yeme* twice: Civ. *azu II* 167; *II* 18, 59; *Xak. xı azu: kalima taxyir bayna'l-şay'ayn* 'a word (offering) a choice between two things'; hence one says *üzü:m ye:gil azu: ka:ğun ye:gil* 'eat grapes or (aw) melon'; generally used in interrogative sentences (*fi'l-istifham*); one says *kelir mü: sen azu: barırmu: sen* 'are you coming or (am) going?' *Kaş. I* 88; *KB azu* is common, e.g. 16, 243, 1018, 1678, 4701 (three times in questions): *xııı(?) At. azu* (mis-spelt in all MSS.) 448 (bun-); *Tef. azu/adı/yä* . . . *yä adu/yä adura* occur, often in questions 42-3.

VU ızı: 'the year after next'. Pec. to *Kaş. Xak. xı ızı: al-qubābīh* 'the year after next'; hence one says *arkın (sic) ızı*: 'next year and the year after' *Kaş. I* 89; a.o. *I* 108, 14 (*arkun*).

D oza: Ger. in -a: fr. *oz-* used as an Adv. of time, 'formerly', and perhaps also of space,

and as a Postposn. w. *Abl.* meaning 'before'. Survives in NE Alt., *Tel. ozo/olzo R I* 1095, 1145; *SE Tar. oza R I* 1143; *Türki ozu BŞ* 769. *Xak. xı oza: al-dahru'l-sāfil* 'time past' *Kaş. I* 188 (verse, *oza*: meaning 'formerly'): *KB kamuğda oza* 'before all (the others)' 51; similar phr. 250, 4993, 5151: *xııı(?) At. ari zahri tağtu 'asaldın oza* 'you will taste the bee's sting before the honey' 440; *Tef. oza* Postposn. 233; *Xwar. xiv oza* 'formerly' *MN* 66; Postposn. *Nahc.* 328, 15.

üze: originally an Adv., 'above, on high', also used as a Postposn. w. the unsuffixed case, or occasionally *Loc.* of N.s and *Gen.* of Pron.s, meaning 'above, upon, on'. In *Uyg.* it developed some rather different meanings, in some cases being used practically as a substitute for the *Instr.* case. Survives only(?) in *SE Türkü üze, Jarring* 328. It was replaced almost everywhere in the medieval period by *üzere* with *Suff. -re*. This word is first noted in (*Xak.*) *xııı(?) Tef.* 337; *Çağ. xv ff. San.* 73 v. 23; *Kıp. xııı Hou.* 26, 20 and *Osm. xiv TTS I* 754, etc. and, in one form or another, s.i.s.m.l. *Türküv viii üze*: is common both as Adv. and as Postposn., e.g. *I E* 1, *II E* 2 (*asra*):—(my ancestors ruled) *kış: oğlunda: üze*: 'over the children of men' *I E* 1, *II E* 3; *tardu:ş boğun üze: şad ertim (II olurtım)* 'I was (enthroned as) *şad* over the Tarduş people' *I E* 17, *II E* 15: *viii ff. üze*: as Adv. and Postposn. w. unsuffixed case is common in *Irkb*; (if a man carries that stone) *özl: üze*: 'on his person' *Toy.* 16-17 (*ETY II* 58): *Man. üze on kat kök* 'the ten-fold heavens above' *Chuas.* 42: *Uyg. viii üze: . . . olurıp Şu. N° 3: viii ff. Man.-A ezrwa tepri üze keđilip* 'being placed as clothing on the god Zurvan' *M I* 21, 3-4 (i); o.o. *do.* 28, 14 and 20; *Man. bu yer üze* 'on this earth' *M II* 5, 8 (i); *amvardisnıg ot üze apar yöründek kılınız* 'you have made a remedy for him with the herb *amvardisn*' *TT III* 28-9; a.o.o. of *üze* 'by means of, with': Bud. *üze* occurs as an Adv. but is commonest as a Postposn. meaning: (1) 'on', *ertenilig orunluk üze olğurdi* 'he seated him on a jewelled throne' *PP* 46, 2-3 and many o.o.; (2) 'in', rather than 'on', *U II* 40, 107-8 (*uçuğu*); (3) most often, 'by means of, with' *öz kazğancım üze edgü kılınç kılayın* 'I will do good deeds with my own earnings' *PP* 12, 2; *iş üze: bütürme:-zle:r* 'they do not make good by labour' *TT VIII A.2*; o.o. *do.* *H.8 (öğdi)*; *U I* 29, 6-7 (*u:d*), etc.: Civ. *üze* 'with' *TT VIII* 1.20 (*içle:gü*); *kum üze* 'in the sand' *TT I* 51; *köz üze sürtser* 'if one rubs it on the eyes' *H I* 65-6, and many similar o.o. in *H I*, *II*; (my vineyard) *Sügü ögen üze* 'on (the banks of the) Sügü river' *Usp.* 13, 3; *bitig kılınış kün üze* 'on the day on which the contract was made' *do.* 13, 5-6; *O. Kir. ix ff. üze: tepri: yarlıkadı*: 'heaven on high decreed' *Mal.* 32, 5; *Xak. xı üze*: occurs about 25 times as a Postposn., usually translated '*alā* 'upon, on', e.g. *yoi: üze*: (*sic*) '*alā qān'ati*l-*fariq* 'on the surface of the road' *Kaş. I* 66, 17;

I 197, 4 (eşül-); *I* 219, 14 (2 artur-); n.m.e.: *KB* bayat rahmâtı erdi xalqı üze 'God's mercy was upon His people' 42; yaşıl kök yarattı üze yulduzu 'He created the blue sky and the stars above' 127; o.o. 79, 302, 382, 709, etc.: *xii*(?) *KBVP* munuñ hıkmâtı kör bu tört neñ üze 'its instruction is about these four things' 72; *xiii*(?) *KBPP* (countless blessings) Muḥammad Muṣṭafâ üze 6-7; *At.* keçür sen me 'umruñ könüllik üze 'and pass your life in uprightness' 154; (if an elephant is loaded) üzesinde zar 'with gold (l.-w.) upon it' 487; *Tef.* üze is common as a Postposn., 'on, upon, over, about (e.g. a subject), in (a manner)'; other forms üzele, üzesiçe, üzesinde (and üzre) 336-7: *xiv Rbğ.* toprak üze 'on the earth' *R* *I* 1299 (quotns.): Çaç. xv ff. üze üzerine *Vel.* 106; üze abbreviation of üzre *har rü wa bar bâla* 'upon, above' *San.* 74r. 15; (üzre same translation and quotn. 73v. 23); öz/üz . . . (3) metaph. *fauq wa bâla* 'above' 73v. 7 (a false etymology, the quotn. contains üze): *Xwar.* *xiii* üze (but more often üzere) 'upon' *Ali* 46: *xiii*(?) *Oğ.* 230-1 (üst): *xiv* üze 'on' *Qutb* 204; *MN* 432 (and üzre 3, etc.); üzemge 'on me' *Qutb* 125 (özemge): *Korn.* *xiv* 'by means of, because of' öze (sic) *CCG*; *Gr.* 186 (quotns.).

?S özl: Hap. leg.; Sec. f. (or error?) of 2 öz.
Çığıl xı özl: *al-facc fi'l-cibâl* 'a cleft in a mountain' *Kaş.* *I* 89.

Dis. V. AZA-

?ED azı:- (?VU üzl:-) Hap. leg.; in its second meaning clearly a Den. V. fr. VU 3 üz: the front rounded vowel is confirmed by the Caus. f. üzit-, q.v.; the etymology of the verb in its first meaning is obscure. *Xak.* *xı* küp azı:dı: raşafa'l-hubb 'the jar oozed water', also used of any earthenware vessel (*inâ*) xazaḥfiya when it oozes; and one says kula:k azı:dı: hâdati'l-uḍun an tatasamm minâ'l-calaba 'the ear was almost deafened by the noise' *Kaş.* *III* 253 (azı:r, azı:ma:k etc.).

uza:- 'to be, or become, long, or long drawn out', usually of time, less often of space. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some extended meanings. *Uyg.* *viii* ff. Bud. ol tınığnıñ yana özl yaşı uzamaki bolur 'and that mortal's life becomes long' *U* *II* 42, 36 ff.; similar phr. *Hüen-ts.* 52-3; *Usp.* 102b. 26; *TT* *VI* 288 (one MS., remainder uzun bol-); a.o. *TT* *IV* 12, 43 (yoğunaḍ-): *Xak.* *xı* *KB* kayu işke evse uzar keç kalur 'whatever task a man hurries over drags out and gets delayed' 556; (when wicked men are near a beg) uzadı isiz elgi 'the wicked man's hand is stretched out' 889; o.o. 4460, 4965, 6486: *xiii*(?) *At.* 179 (1 öp); *Tef.* uza- 'to be long', etc. (and uzağan 'tall' of a palm-tree) 322: Çaç. xv ff. uza-(spelt) fuzal- dirâz şudan 'to be, or become, long' *San.* 72v. 16 (quotns.): *Xwar.* *xiv* uza- 'to be long drawn out' *Qutb* 202: *Osm.* *xiv* and *xv* uza- 'to withdraw from (somewhere *Abl.*)' in two texts *TTS* *II* 944; *III* 725.

Dis. AZD

(D) özütl apparently 'the human soul', that part of a personality which survives death, and so rather different fr. *I* öz: 'the spirit', the vital spark which distinguishes living beings from inanimate objects, but clearly connected with it etymologically. The morphology is, however, obscure. Survives in NE Alt., Koib., Sag., Tel., Tuv. (*R* *I* 1898), and Khak. özütl 'a ghost which haunts its former home'. *Türkü* *viii* ff. Man. bıznlğ özütlümüz 'our souls' *Chuas.* *I* 8; kamağ yaruk özütlerniğ 'of all the bright souls' *do.* *I* 21; (the five gods are the majesty, the colour) özl özütl 'the spirit, the soul' (the might, light, and root of everything on earth) *do.* 46-7; o.o. *do.* 302; *M* *III* 15, 6-7 (i); *TT* *II* 8, 46; 10, 76 and 92: *Uyg.* *viii* ff. Man.-A özütlümüz . . . bulzun (so read) 'may our souls find' (salvation, pardon, victory, and attainment of the heavenly country) *M* *I* 29, 31-4; a.o.o.: Man. tanmıñ özütlr 'souls who have denied (the true faith)' *M* *II* 11, 13; 12, 7 and 2 (ii): Bud. (if one recites this: *sūtra* for the departed and the sufferers in hell) ötrü ol özütlr 'then those souls' (will be liberated) *TT* *VII* 40, 30: Civ. (making offerings and libations to the Buddha) özütkä aş bérğil 'give food to the souls (of the departed)' *TT* *VII* 25, 8; a.o. *TT* *I* 29. *Kıp.* *xiii* *al-şayfân* 'devil' özütl *Hou.* 33, 6 (MS. in error örüt unvocalized): *xiv* özütl *al-mawtâ* 'the dead' *Id.* 13; Bul. 10, 3.

VU izdeñ Hap. leg.; apparently Den. N. in -deñ. *Xak.* *xı* izdeñ naw' şabaka 'a kind of net used for catching fish; thin stakes are fixed in a row in the water, and a gap is left in the middle of the river, and the net is put in the mouth of the gap; the fish enters it and is immediately pulled out' *Kaş.* *I* 116.

Dis. V. AZD-

D azit- Caus. f. of az-; 'to make (someone, Acc. or Dat.) lose his way, to lead (him) astray'; and metaph. 'to lead (someone) into error, to confuse (him)'. Survives in SE *Türki* ezit-BŞ 582 and SW *Osm.* Cf. azğur-. *Uyg.* *viii* ff. Man. *TT* *III* 34 (2 ö:g): *Xak.* *xı* ol apa:r yo:l azıttı: *adallahu'l-tariq* 'he made him lose his way' *Kaş.* *I* 208 (azıtur, azıtma:k); ol kişi: ol yo:l dan azıtğın 'that man is constantly making people lose their way' *I* 155; a.o. *II* 234, 4: Çaç. xv ff. azıtkan translated yoldan azan *Vel.* 16 is an error for azıkkān as pointed out in *San.* 38r. 23; azık- is an Emphatic f. of az- not noted earlier than *San.*: *Xwar.* *xiv* (and one part of their punishment) yoldın azıtmakdın bolğay 'will consist of leading astray' *Nahc.* 387, 2-3: *Osm.* *xiv* ff. azıt- 'to lead astray', etc. in several texts *TTS* *I* 65; *II* 87; *III* 57; *IV* 64 (with some dubious translations).

D ezit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of ez-. Cf. ezür-. *Xak.* *xı* ol oğla:n kula:kın ezıttı: *agrafa uđuna'l-şabi* 'he had the boy's ear scarified'; also used of anything that is scarified and has

long incisions made in it (*xudışa wa şurîşa fawila(n)*) *Kaş. I 209* (exitür, ezitme:k).

D uzat- (uzat:-). Caus. f. of uza:-; lit. 'to make longer', hence 'to drag out, to remove to a distance', and other extended meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. See *Doerfer II 594*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. PP 28, 5; 31, 2 (üzütür-): *Xak. XI ol yışığ uzattı*: 'he stretched (*madda*) the rope (etc.)'; and one says *ol i:şığ uzattı: fawwala'l-amr wa sawwafahu wa mafala* 'he dragged out the affair and postponed and put it off' *Kaş. I 209* (uza:tur (sic), uzatma:k); *bu er ol i:şığ uzatğā:n* 'this man always drags out (*yufatwıl*) an affair' *I 155*; a.o. *II 234*, 3: *KB uzat-* is common in several meanings: (1) 'to drag out', *uzatma sözüñ* 'do not drag out your speeches' 27; o.o. 2369 (*basıt-*), 2366 (*öğlen-*), 5500-1; (2) 'to stretch out (a hand *Acc.*, to something *Dat.*)', *ilküş edğülükke uzattı elig* 'he stretched out his hand to many good deeds' 151; o.o. 2139, 2507; (3) 'to see (someone) off', *kadaşı uzattı kör Öğdülmişig* 'his comrade saw Öğdülmiş off' 3834; a.o. 5444; (4) other usages are *uzatmazmen da'wā kılığlı kişig* 'I do not let a petitioner be long-winded' 811; *kadaşını kördi uzatu yatıp* 'he saw his comrade lying stretched out' 5974; o.o. 2365-6, 9: XIII(?) *At. uzatma amal* 'do not pitch your hopes (l.-w.) too high' 293; *Tef. uzat-* 'to stretch out (the hand), to spend a long time' 322; a.o. 236 (*olduk*): *xiv Rbğ. uzat-* 'to see off' *R I 1762* (quotn.); *Muh. madda uzat-* *Mel. 31*, 3 (one MS., others and *Rif. 115 tart-*): *Çağ. xv ff. uzat-(-ti) gönder-* 'to see off' *Vel. 106* (quotns.); *uzat-* (spelt) Caus. f.; *rāhi kardan wa dirāz kardan* 'to see off, to lengthen, stretch' *San. 73r. 19* (quotns.): *Xwar. xiv uzat-* 'to drag out (a speech, etc.)' *Qutb 202*; 'to see off' *Nahc. 81*, 7; *110*, 1: *Kom. xiv* 'to see off, escort' *uzat- CGG; Gr. 268* (quotn.); *Kıp. xiv uzağ- fawwala İd. 13*; *Bul. 58r*; *wadda'a* 'to see off' *uzat- Bul. 87v*; *xv madda uzat- Tuh. 35b. 6*; *wadda'a uzat-* *do. 38b. 8*: *Osm. xiv uzat-* 'to see off' in one text *TTS II 944*.

D ozit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of o:z-. *Xak. XI bu er ol atin ozitğā:n* 'this man is constantly driving his horse ahead (of the others)' (*yasbiq bi-farasih*) *Kaş. I 155*; n.m.e.

VUD üzit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of (E) azı-, q.v. *Xak. XI ol anuğ kula:kın üzitti: taqqala sam'ahu wa aşamma min hatra mā takallama* 'he overburdened his hearing and deafened him with his volubility'; and one says *sirke: küpni: üzitti*: 'the vinegar made the jar ooze (*raşşaha*) with its acidity' *Kaş. I 209* (üzitür, üzitme:k).

S izde- See iste:-.

D eztür- Caus. f. of ez-; s.i.m.m.l.g. with several shades of meaning. *Xak. XI ol oğli: kula:kın eztürdi*: 'he had his son's ear scarified (*aşrafa*); also used of any long scratch or furrow (*xads wa xatf*) in the skin or the ground *Kaş. I 220* (eztürür, eztürme:k).

D üztür- Caus. f. of üz-; 'to cause, or allow (something *Acc.*) to be torn, pulled to pieces', etc. S.i.m.m.l.g. *Xak. XI ol yıp üztürdi: ahdağā l-habl* 'he had the cord (etc.) broken' *Kaş. I 220* (üzitürür, üztürme:k).

Tris. AZD

D uzatı: for the form cf. ulatı:; prob. Ger. in -i: fr. *uzat-*; 'for a long time' and the like. Unlike most Adv. of this form, survives in NE Khak. *uzada*; NC Kir. *uzata* and SW Osm. *uzadı*, only(?) in the phr. *uzun uzadıya* 'at great length'. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *uzatı* (so read?) 'for a long time' *M I 9*, 3; Man. *uzatı üzüksüz* 'for a long time continuously' *TT III 104*; Bud. *uzatı* 'for a long time' *U I 20*, 15; *U III 4*, 14; *TT V 6*, 39; *Hüen-ts. 1790*; *Sac. 354*, 7-8 (*ilincüle:-*); *do. 247*, 16-18 etc. (2 örüg): *Civ. uzatı* 'for a long time' *TT VII 27*, 11; *VIII 1.6*; *M. 35* (*uza:tı*); *H II 34*, 31; in *TT VII 36*, 2 (*ÜŞP. 42*, 15) prob. 'lengthways'.

D özütlüg P.N./A. fr. *özüt*; n.o.a.b. The meaning seems to be 'relating to the souls of the departed', or in some contexts perhaps 'deceased, no longer in the body'. *Türkü VIII ff.* Man. (thereafter they continuously devoted themselves to) *özütlüg işke edğü kılınça* 'spiritual works (or work for the souls of the departed?) and good deeds' *TT II 10*, 86: Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *özütlüg niğosaklar* 'the deceased(?) Hearers' *M I 28*, 24; Man. *M III 36*, 7 (iii) (*etözülğ*).

D üzütlük Hap. leg., but cf. *üzütile:-*; although there is not a close semantic connection presumably a P.N./A. fr. *üzüt Active Dev. N. fr. *üz-*. *Xak. XI üzütlük al-dinü bi'l-say* 'niggardliness over something' *Kaş. I 150*.

Tris. V. AZD-

D uzatıl- Pass. f. of *uzat-*; 'to be lengthened' and the like. Survives in NC Kzx. and SW Osm., Tkm. *Xak. XI KB sözüñni kisurğıl uzatıldı yaş* 'shorten your speeches and your life will have been lengthened' 176.

D üzütle- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *üzüt; cf. *üzütlük*. *Xak. XI ol anı: üzütledi: baxxalahu wa nasabahu ilā'l-buxl* 'he called him a miser and attributed miserliness to him' *Kaş. I 299* (*üzütle-*, *üzütle:me:k*).

Dis. AZĞ

D 1 aza:k Dev. N./A. fr. *az-*; syn. w. 2 *azuk*. N.o.a.b., but see *Doerfer II 479*. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *azağ* (sic) *nomlağlar* 'false preachers' *M III 20*, 4 (ii); Man. *azağ* (sic) *nomlağlar* *TT IX 80*: Bud. *kaltı puranı ulatı azak nomlağlar sözlüyürler* 'as the false preachers, the Purāṇas, etc., say' *U II 8*, 13-14: *Xak. XI atğalır oknı: aza:k tegmedi: bu: sa:v usa:k lam yabluğ ilayya hādhi'l-namima bi'an hādhi'l-fattāna turid an tarmı ilayya bi-sahm garb* 'this slander did not reach me,

although this trouble-maker meant to shoot a stray arrow at me' *Kaş.* II 20, 6 (for *ğarh* cf. 2 *azuk*); n.m.c.

S 2 azak See ađak.

aziğ 'a large tooth or tusk' of a human being or animal, originally 'canine tooth', later usually 'molar'. An early, First Period, l.-w. in Mong. as *arağ/ara'a* (*Haentsch* 8). S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes. See *Doerfer* II 474. *Türkü* VIII ff. *toqu:zuñ azı:ğı*: *sınnı:ş* 'the boar's tusk was broken' *İrkB* 6: *Uyğ.* VIII ff. Bud. (the demon . . . tears countless mortals) *azığları üze* 'with his fangs' *U* I 45, 17/IV 10, 71; a.o. *TT* V 24, 48: *Xak.* xi *aziğ* 'the canine tooth (*al-nāb*) of any animal' *Kaş.* I 64: *Çağ.* xv ff. *azu dandān-i niş* 'canine tooth', in *Ar. nāb San.* 39r. 13: *Kip.* XIII *al-đirs* 'molar tooth' *aziğ Hou.* 206: xiv *azu*: ('with back vowels') *al-đirs* *Id.* 13; a.o. *do.* 20 (*uluğ*): xv *đirs azık* (in margin *azi*) *Tuh.* 23a. 6.

1 azuk properly 'food for a journey' for man or beast; sometimes more generally 'food, provisions'. S.i.a.m.l.g. See *Doerfer* II 475. *Türkü* VIII (our horses were lean and) *azukı*: yok ertı: 'they had no food for the journey' *I E* 39: *Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Man.-A M III* 10, 9 (ii) (*alkin-*): Bud. *azuk* ditto *U III* 29; 36 (damaged): *Xak.* xi *azuk al-zād* 'provisions for a journey' *Kaş.* I 66 (prov.); four o.o., same translation: XIII(?) At. *çığaylık yarınlık azuk yokluğu* 'poverty is lack of food for tomorrow' 187; *Tef. azuk* 'food' 43 (and *azuksız*): xiv *Muh. zādul-fariq* 'food for a journey' *azuk Mel.* 82, 15 (*azik/azuk*); *Rif.* 188 (*azūkh*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *azuğ/azuk tığa wa xwīrah* 'food (for a journey)' *San.* 39r. 14 (quotn.). *Xwar.* xiv *azik/azuk* ditto *Quth* 18: *Kom.* xiv 'food' *azix CCG*; *Gr.* *Kip.* xiv *azık al-zād* *Id.* 13; *al-zawwāda*, same meaning *azık Bul.* 8, 17: xv *zād azık Tuh.* 13a. 1; 23a. 6: *Osm.* xiv ff. *azuk* till xvi, *azık* fr. xiv onwards, both meanings; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 64; *II* 86; *III* 56; *IV* 63.

D 2 azuk Intrans. N./A.S. fr. *a:z-*; cf. 1 *aza:k*. *Xak.* xi *azuk o:k sahmu'l-ğarh wa huwa'llađi lā yudrā man ramāhu* 'a stray arrow, that is one shot by a person unknown': *azuk munuk al-ābiqu'l-dāl* 'runaway, lost' *Kaş.* I 66: *KB azuklar yolındın kēterdi meni* '(God) removed me from the way of those who had gone astray' 385: *Çağ.* xv ff. (under 1 *azuk*) *Tālī-i Harawī* derived this word fr. *a:z-* and translated it *gumrah* 'lost' and *Naşiri* followed him; they were mistaken *San.* 39r. 14.

D uzak N./A.S. fr. *uza:-*; 'long drawn out, long lasting'; hence, through such phr. as 'a long journey', 'far away, distant, remote'. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. Civ. *İlgil erse uzak bolur* 'if he is ill, it becomes a long drawn out affair' *TT VII* 28, 21 etc.: *Xak.* xi *al-amr idā fāla* 'a long drawn out affair' is called *uzak* *ı:ş*; hence one says *yala:waç uzak*

bardi: abta'a'l-mursi 'the envoy has been gone a long time' *Kaş.* I 66; *İgledim andın uza:k* (sic) 'I was ill a long time (*avılal(n)*) because of it' *I* 380, 16: XIII(?) *Tef. uzak* (you should not sleep) 'for a long time' 322: xiv *Muh.* (?) *Rif.* 109 (at-): *Çağ.* xv ff. *uzak dūr wa ba'id* 'far away, distant' *San.* 73v. 18: *Osm.* xv *uzak* 'long' of time or space in two phr. *TTS* II 944; *IV* 797.

D ozuk Intrans. N./A.S. fr. *o:z-*; survives only (?) in NE Bar. *ozok* 'previously' *R* I 1146; NC Kzx. *ozik* 'in the front rank'. *Xak.* xi *ozuk at al-farasu'l-sābiq fi'l-ḥalaba wa ḡay-rihā* 'a horse that wins a race, etc.' *Kaş.* I 66.

D azğan N./A. of Habitual Action fr. *a:z-*; lit. 'habitually going astray', but in practice normally used as the name of a shrub, 'wild rose, wild briar', and the like. Survives in its literal sense in some NC, NW languages and for 'wild rose' in SE *Türki Shaw* 8; *BŞ* 48; *Jarring* 31 and SW xx Anat. *azan/azzan/azgan* *SD* 142-5. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. Bud. in a list of P.N.s *azğan çeçek terim* *Suv.* 137, 18: *Xak.* xi (in a prov.) *yiğaç yavuzı: azğan* 'the worst (*arđal*) kind of tree is the (one called) *azğan*'; this is a tree (?shrub) which has white and yellow flowers like a rose and a red fruit like the drop of an earring; in our country it is planted round the edges of vineyards (?; *fi xası'l-kurım*), because it is useless as firewood, since when it is kindled it splits and flies out of the fire and sets light to clothes or anything else in the house *Kaş.* I 439, 7; n.m.c.

D azğun N./A.S. fr. *a:z-*; lit. 'lost, straying'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE. Meanings vary fr. the original one to 'dissolute, wild, ferocious', and 'thin, emaciated'. *Xak.* xi *KB* (as dangerous as a wild boar, as strong as a wolf) *ađığlayu azğun* (MSS. in error *azğır*) 'as ferocious as a bear' (as vicious as a mad dog) 2311: XIII (?) *Tef. azğun* 'lost, astray' 42 (and *azğunlık*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *azğun gumrah wa āşufa* 'lost, distracted' *San.* 39r. 9 (quotn.): *Kip.* xiv *azğun* 'mis-spelt *ozğun*) *al-dāl* 'lost' *Id.* 12: *Osm.* xv *azğun/azkun* 'erroneous' in two texts *TTS* II 86.

E azğır See *azğun*.

Dis. V. AZĞ-

D azğur Caus. f. of *a:z-* 'to lead astray', esp. in a moral sense. S.i.s.m.l.g. *Türkü* VIII ff. *Man. azğuruğlı yolka* 'to the road that leads astray' *Chuas.* 127; a.o. *do.* I 18-19 (2 ö:ğ): *Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Man.-A M III* 9, 11-12 (ii) (2 a:r-): (*Xak.*) xiv *Rhğ. azğur* ditto *R* I 577: *Çağ.* xv ff. *azğur(-dun, etc.) azdur-Vel.* 17; *azğur(-spelt)* Caus. f.; *az rāh ba-dar burdan wa adlāl kardan* 'to lead astray' *San.* 38v. 15 (quotns.).

D ozğur Caus. f. of *o:z-*; 'to rescue, save (someone *Acc.* or *Dat.*, from something *Abl.*)'. Survives only(?) in NE *Khak. osxır-*

Uyg. viii ff. Man. [tünlerig] tamudin tüzünü ozkurtuğuz (sic) 'you have rescued them all from gloomy hell' *TT III* 67-8; o.o. *do.* 47 (Irklet-), 70: Bud. kayusına emgektin ozğurgaysen 'you will save everyone of them from suffering' *PP* 6, 2; o.o. *U II* 58, 5 (ii) (1 bağ); *Siv.* 166, 4-5 (ozğurur kutğarur 'rescues' (Hend.); 582, 17; 585, 16 (öped-tür-); Civ. bu kart igke adaka tegdükde ozğurur 'when a man falls victim to these dangerous septic swellings it cures him' *H II* 7, 1.

Tris. AZĞ

D oza:ki: N./A.S. fr. oza:; 'previous, of old time, and the like. Survives in some NE and SE dialects. Türkü viii ff. Man. *M III* 15, 9-11 (i) (yörüg): Uyg. viii ff. Man.-A oza:ki özke 'in a previous incarnation' *M I* 9, 4; Xak. xi (after oza:) hence one says oza:ki: bilge: ança: aymış 'a sage of old time (hakimu'l-dahri'l-sâli) said as follows' *Kaş.* I 88; a.o. *I* 385, 26: *KB* senigde oza:ki ajun tutğuçı 'the ruler of the world who preceded you' 5137; o.o. 2699, 5339: *XIII* (?) *At.* bu bir söz oza:ki urulmuş mağal 'this one saying is an old time proverb' 164; *Tef.* oğaki/ozaki 'previous(ly)' 233: Çag. xv ff. ozağu kün dünki gün değil öteki gün . . . *ve uzun gün* 'the day before yesterday . . . a previous day' *Vel.* 106; ozağu kün parirüz 'the day before yesterday' *San.* 73v. 16 (quotn.); Xwar. xiv oza:ki 'previous (year), former (times), (men) of old time' *Qutb* 202; *Nahc.* 11, 6; 266, 2; 368, 2-3: *Kom.* xiv 'the day before yesterday' ozav kün *CCG.* *Gr.*

D azıqlıq P.N./A. fr. azıq; 'having tusks, canine teeth', etc.; s.i.a.m.l.g. except SC, SW with some phonetic changes. Uyg. viii ff. Bud. (an elephant) Sanskrit *iśānta* 'with strong tusks' yoğun azıqlıq *TT VIII* C.7; kağır yavlak azıqlıq tıpraklıq tınlıq 'a creature with strong and dangerous teeth and claws' *U II* 35, 21-2: Xak. xi azıqlıq at al-farası'l-qārīh 'a horse that has cut all its teeth'; also used of any animal that has cut its canine teeth (tala'a nābuhu) *Kaş.* I 147: *KB* idl yaxşı aymış azıqlıq kör er 'the mature man very aptly said' 283; a.o. 2287: *XIII* (?) *Tef.* azıqlık (animals) 'having tusks' 42: Xwar. xiv azıqlık (a wolf) 'with sharp teeth' *Qutb* 18.

D azukluğ P.N./A. fr. 1 azuk; 'having food for a journey'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes and extensions of meaning. Xak. xi azukluğ er insān dū zād 'a man who has food for a journey' *Kaş.* I 148 (prov.).

D azukluk A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. 1 azuk; 'food prepared for a journey'. Survives only(?) in SW. Xak. xi azukluk mā u'idda l'l-zād 'prepared as food for a journey' *I* 274, 17.

fr. uzak; survives only(?) in various cognate meanings.

Xak. xi uzaklık al-ibṭā' fi'l-amr 'dilatatoriness over something' *Kaş.* I 150.

D azkıña: Dim. f. of 1 az; 'very few, very little'. S.i.m.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes and some additional Suffs., e.g. askınçak. Türkü viii uluğ Irkin azkıña: eren tezip bardı 'the great Irkin and very few men fled' *I E* 34; azkıña: türkü [boḍun] 'very few of the Türkü people' *T 9*: Uyg. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *alpotsukas* 'worrying about trifles' azkya sıkışıklık *TT VIII* B.6; pulāka-mātram 'equal to the weight of a (single) seed' azkya: te:pinçe: *do.* *F* 12; o.o. *do.* *A.9*, 17; azkıña kaldı 'very little (of the treasure) remained' *PP* 7, 6: Civ. azkı-a oyup 'scooping it out a little' *H I* 147; a.o. 161: Xak. xi *KB* azkıña tat 'taste a little (food)' 5440: *XIII* (?) *Tef.* azkıña/azkıña 'a little; a few' 41: Çag. xv ff. az azkıña kam kamak wa andak andakak 'very little' *San.* 39r. 6 (quotn.): *Osm.* xiv azkınek (sic) 'very little' in one text *TTS I* 290.

D azğançu: no doubt to be so spelt and not aṣğançu; morphologically obscure but ultimately derived fr. az-; the context indicates the meaning 'deceit', but perhaps 'flattery' is also implied. N.o.a.b. See azğançu:la:-. Uyg. viii ff. Bud. tağun azğançu sözle 'to speak in deceitful and flattering(?) words' occurs several times in an unpublished text *TT IV* 18, note A72, 8.

S azkıya See azkıña:.

D uzkıya Dim. f. of uz-; 'rather skilfully, wisely'. Pec. to Uyg. Uyg. viii ff. Bud. mandal kılzun uzkıya 'let him make the mandala (magic circle) skilfully' *Siv.* 487, 7-8: Civ. köpül keḡ tutup uzkıya olursun 'let him sit (i.e. conduct himself) wisely with mind at ease' *UŞp.* 45, 13.

Tris. V. AZĞ-

D azıqla:- Den. V. fr. azıq; survives only(?) in NE Alt. Tel. azıqla:- 'to gore' *R I* 573. Xak. xi toḡuz atıq azıqladı: 'the boar struck the horse with its tusks (bi-nābılı) and wounded it'; and one says men toḡuznı: azıqla:dim 'I struck the boar on its tusks'; also used in both senses of any wild beasts (siba') that have tusks *Kaş.* I 304 (azıqlar, azıqla:mak).

D azuklan- Refl. Den. V. fr. 1 azuk; 'to procure, or have, food for a journey'. S.i.m.m.l.g. Xak. xi er azuklandı: şara'l-racul dū'l-zād 'the man came into possession of food for a journey' *Kaş.* I 294 (azuklanur, azuklanma:k).

D azğançu:la:- Den. V. fr. azğançu:; the contexts indicate the meaning 'to deceive'; the spelling in *U I*, which is quite clear, is either an error or a dialect form. N.o.a.b. Uyg. viii ff. Chr. mēnl ozğançuladı bu moğollar 'these Magi have deceived me' *U I* 9, 15: Bud. (in a long confession of sins) azğun-

çuladım (*sic*) **erser** 'if I have been deceitful' *U II* 76, 7; **ağzańuladım** *do.* 35, 24; **ağzańuladımız tağunladımız erser** *TT IV* 8, 72; **özümde yavızlarğı körüp uçzuladım ağzańuladım erser** 'if, seeing evil things in myself, I have belittled them and been deceitful' *Suv.* 136, 13-14; a.o. *do.* 220, 3.

Dis. EZG

D ezlg Dev. N. fr. **ez-**; survives in NC Kır., Kzx. **ezü:** 'oppression'; morphologically distinct fr. **ezlk**, Pass. N./A.S. 'crushed, bruised', etc. which survives in SE *Türk BŞ* 580 and SW Osm. **Xak.** x1 **ezlg kuş xadşa fi'l-cild jula(n)** 'any long scratch in the skin' *Kaş.* I 71.

ezüg (or **ezük**?) 'false, lying; falsehood, lie'. N.o.a.b. Cf. **ötrük**, **igld**, **yalğan**. **Türkü** viii ff. Man. **kimni üze yeme ezüg tanuk ünmez** 'and he does not rise up as a false witness against anyone' *M III* 22, 12 (ii); **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. **ezüg yalğan söz** 'false lying words' *U II* 76, 5; 85, 22; *TT IV* 8, 70; **ezügüg** 'a lie' *Suv.* 135, 12; (the decrees of the Buddha) **ezüg igld bolmaz** 'are not false' (Hend.). *USp.* 106, 28; o.o. *U III* 69, 1; 70, 29; *Suv.* 371, 8 (atğanu); **Kıp.** xiii **al-hidb** 'lie' (**ötrük**); **yalan**; and 'truth' is also called **çın** and 'lie' **ezü:k** (?*sic*, MS. *erü:k*) *wa hiya huğa lā ya'rifūhā ahad* 'but it is a word that no one knows' *Hou.* 27, 4.

SE uzik See **üjek**.

D 1 özek Dim. f. fr. 1 **ö:z**; basically 'the core or centre' (of something), with various specific applications. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SE. See *Doerfer* I 595. **Xak.** xi **özek al-abhar wa huwa 'irq fi bāṭini'l-ṣulb** 'the spinal cord, that is the vein in the centre of the spinal column' *Kaş.* I 71 (quoth. fr. the Koran illustrating *al-abhar*); **Çağ.** xv ff. **özek** (spelt) *māda wa riṣa-i qurūh wa damāmīl* 'the matter and pus in ulcers and boils' *San.* 73v. 18; **Kıp.** xv **qalbu'l-ṣaçara** 'the heart of a tree' **özek** *Tuh.* 29b. 13; *naxā* 'spinal cord' **özek** *do.* 36a. 11.

D 2 özek Dim. f. fr. 2 **ö:z**; 'a small valley'. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. **özök** *RI* 1302; NC Kzx. **özek** *MM* 493 and SW Xx Anat. **özek** *SDD* 1125. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. *TT V* 28, 122-3 (2 **ö:z**); this word corresponds to *ch'i* 'a stream, or valley between two mountains' (*Giles* 1,007) in the Chinese original: (**Xak.** x1 see **üzük**).

VU?C or **S özök** *Kaş.*'s explanation is possible, but it is perhaps a Sec. f. of 1 **özek**, with the vocalization altered to suit the etymology. **Çiğil** x1 **özök laqab li'l-nisā'** 'a Proper Name for women'; hence one says **altun özök naqiyatu'l-nafs ka'l-dahabi'l-xāliṣ** 'with a soul as pure as pure gold', and **ertini**: **özök şāfiyatu'l-badan ka'l-durra** 'with a body as pure as a pearl'; because the peerless pearl is called **erdini**: and is contracted (*sic*, see **ertini**); this Proper Name is used of **Çiğil** women; its origin is **ö:z al-nafs** and the **küf** i.e. -**ök**) attached to a word to mean 'pre-

cisely that thing'; hence one says of **erñi ök keldür** 'bring that man (and not someone else)'; with words with back vowels and those containing **qāf** or **ğayn** **ök** is used instead *Kaş.* I 71; a.o. *I* 141 (**ertini**)).

D üzük Pass. N./A.S. fr. **üz-**; 'broken, torn off', and the like. It is not clear whether the entry in *Kaş.* is correctly placed here, or whether it should be transcribed **özök** and regarded as a Sec. f. of 2 **özek**. In a number of medieval and modern languages **üzük** is a Sec. f. of **yüzük**, q.v., and the word in **Çağ.** relating to a tent may belong there. **Türkü** viii ff. *Irkb* 48 (ula-): (**Uyg.** see **üzüksüz**): **Xak.** x1 **üzük kull mā istancala minā'l-arḍ wa šāra hiyād** 'any piece of ground which is swampy and becomes waterlogged'; and any 'branch of a valley' (*xalic minā'l-awdiya*) is called **üzük suv** *Kaş.* I 71; (xiv **Rbg.** (some of their statements are) **üzük** 'abbreviated' *R I* 1806, but the older B.M. MS., 2v. 16, has **kesük**, same meaning); **Çağ.** xv ff. **üzük** ('with -k') *xargāh asbāhi* . . . *wa xāṭim* 'components of a tent . . . (and finger-ring)' *Vel.* 106 (see above); **üzük** ((1) *anğuşar* 'finger-ring' (quoth.)); (2) *namd-i rū-yi alācuq* 'the felt covering of a tent'; (3) *pāra wa guṣixta* 'piece, fragment; broken, torn' *San.* 74r. 8.

özge: 'other, other than (something Abl.)', different'. Poorly attested in the early period, the occurrence in *Talas* is very dubious, the **Uyg.** documents quoted are xiii or later, and the supposed occurrence in *KB* 1375 (see *R I* 1294) is imaginary (etözke read at *özge*), but s.i.a.m.l.g. Cf. **adın**, **adruk**, **öpl**. *Talas* ix ff.(?) **özge**: *uyarına: adrılmış* 'separated from his other capable men' (?) *Talas II* 5 (*ETY II* 134) (after a gap; **özge**: is reasonably clear in the facsimile but the next word is prob. wrong, and the whole very dubious): **Uyg.** xiii(?) ff. Civ. **özge alban yasak tutmayın** 'not being liable to any other land tax or tribute' *USp.* 22, 42-3; **özge kişi** 'a third party' *do.* 32, 8 and 10; a.o. *do.* 112, 5; (**Xak.**) xiii(?) *Tef.* **özge**: 'another; other than' 243; xiv *Rbg.* ditto *R I* 1303 (quoth.); *Muh.* **ko:çdan özge**: *ğayri'l-qab* 'apart from (i.e. in addition to) the ram' *Mel.* 18, 11; *Rif.* 97: **Çağ.** xv ff. **özge** ('with -ğ-') (*kendüye ve*) *ğayri* ('to himself and other'); and it is also used in praise or censure, when one says of someone **özge dür** *Vel.* 105 (quoth.); **özge** (spelt) (1) *ğayr* 'other (than)'; (2) *nahw digar* 'another'; **özgege ba-digari** 'to another' (quoth.) *San.* 73v. 25; **Xwar.** xiv **özge** 'other (than)', *Qutb* 125; *MN* 82, etc.; *Nahc.* 85, 17; **Kom.** xiv 'other' **özge CCI, CCG; Gr.** 186 (quoth.); **Kıp.** xiii *ğayri* 'other than' (**ayruk**; and there is another expression) **özge**: (and another **ögü**): *Hou.* 54, 13 ff.: xiv **özge**: both *ğayr* 'other' and *şayir* 'the rest' *Id.* 13: xv **özgey** (*sic*) means *ğayrah* (and **ayruk** much the same), and also *siwā* 'except' . . . *illā anā* 'except me' *menden özgey Kav.* 40, 7 ff.; *ğayr özge Tuh.* 26b. 10; 80b. 13: **Osm.** xiv ff. **özge** 'other (than something Abl.)'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 573; *II* 764; *III* 572; *IV* 636.

Tris. EZG

D **üze:ki**: N./A.S. fr. **üze:**; 'situated upon' and the like. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. (the majesty, etc.) *kamağ yer üzekinli* 'of everything on earth'. *Chuas*. 45: *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *kaltı tırnak üzeki toprak teg* 'like (i.e. as little as) the dirt under a finger nail' *TT VI* 336; *yana sizni üzeki ayançağ kögülin idi unutmaz* 'and with supremely(?) reverent thoughts he never forgets you' *Hüen-ti*. 1805-7: Civ. *sarığ üzeki ağırıkka* 'for a disease of the gall-bladder(?)' *H II* 12, 100: (*Xak.*) xiii(?) *Tef.* (the earth and) *ol kim anıg üzekinli* 'that which is on it' 337.

D **ezüğ**: N.A.g. fr. **ezüğ**; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *ezüğli yonagçı kişl ol erür* 'he is a liar and a false accuser' *Suv.* 563, 4-5.

D **üzüklük** Hap. leg. A.N. fr. **üzük**. **Üzüklük** in *USp.* 17, 6 is a mistranscription of **üjüklük** 'in the handwriting of', P.N./A. fr. **üjek**; and the supposed occurrence in *KB* 1988 (*R I* 1896) is a mistranscription of **örüglük**. *Xak.* xi **üzüklük inqitā** (sic) 'severance, interruption' *Kaş.* I 152.

D **ezügsüz** Priv. N./A. fr. **ezüğ**; 'free from falsehood'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *U I* 35, 1 (*igidsiz*); *Hüen-ti*. 216; *Suv.* 347, 9.

D **üzüksüz** Priv. N./A. fr. **üzük**; 'uninterrupted, continuous(ly)'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. *Chuas*. 315 (1 ür); *TT II* 10, 86: *Uyg.* viii ff. Man. *tuçtı üzüksüz* 'always and continuously' *TT III* 26; o.o. *do.* 104 (*uzatı:*); *M III* 25, 11 (i): Bud. *amru üzüksüz* 'continuously and uninterruptedly' *Suv.* 109, 7; 464, 17; o.o. *TT V* 8, 68; *U I* 26, 2; *TM IV* 255, 132.

Tris. V. EZG-

D **ezügle:-** Den. V. fr. **ezüğ**; 'to deceive'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *tinlıglarığ ardim ezüğdim erser* 'if I have tricked and deceived people' *Suv.* 135, 10; a.o. *do.* 220, 1.

D **özeke:-** Den. V. fr. **özek**. Survives, with different meanings in NE Tuv. **özekte-** 'to put a wick in a lamp, to stoke a stove, to light a fire' and SW xx Anat. **özeke-** 'to bring together to a central point' *SDD* 1125. *Xak.* xi **ol ko:yuğ özeke:di: qatfa a abhara'l-ğanam** 'he cut the sheep's jugular vein'; also used for striking it *Kaş.* I 306 (**özeke:-r**, **özeke:-mek**).

Dis. AZL

D **azlık** A.N. fr. **1 a:z**; 'scantiness, deficiency, insufficiency', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE. *Xak.* xi *KB* *mıñın döstuğ erse bir ol azlıkı* 'if you have friends by the thousand, (the loss of) one leaves a gap' 4190: *Çağ.* xv ff. *azlığ kamı wa qısur* 'shortage, insufficiency' *Sau.* 39r. 11 (quots.). *Xwar.* xiii(?) (there was so much booty that) *at ka'atur ud azlık boldı* 'there was a shortage of horses, mules, and oxen' *Oğ.* 273-4.

D **uzluk** A.N. fr. **uz:**; 'craft, profession' or, more generally, 'skill, dexterity'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *Türkü* ix ff. Yen. *Mal.* 31, 1-2 should probably be read (*Uz* Bilge: *Çağrı*): **uzlıkın üçün alpın üçün erdemini üçün** 'because of his craftsmanship, toughness, and manly virtues': *Xak.* xi **uzluk al-hirfa** 'a craft' *Kaş.* I 253, 1 (**öğren-**); n.m.c.: *KB* (a man cannot get any advantages from his enemies) *kalı kıldı erse özl uzluğu* 'however much skill he himself exercises' 4191; (another class of the community are the **uzlar**, craftsmen) *tirilgü tlep özke uzluk kılur* 'they exercise their craft because they wish to make a living for themselves' 4456: *Osm.* xiv ff. **uzluk** 'skill, tact (as a virtue), cunning (as a vice)', in several texts *TTS I* 738; *II* 945; *IV* 798.

D **izlik** A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **iz:**; lit. 'something connected with footprints or tracks'. Survives only(?) in NW Kaz. **izlik** 'track, path' and SW xx Anat. **izlik** 'a line'; **izlek** 'footpath' *SDD* 778, 804. *Xak.* xi **izlik** 'the Turkish shoe (*al-hidā*) made from the hides of slaughtered beasts' *Kaş.* I 104 (prov., see *oldu:-*): *Kıp.* xiii. *al-sarmica* 'slipper' (**başma:k**, also) **izlik** *Hou.* 19, 5: xiv **izlik mā yulbas fi'l-riel** 'foot-wear' *Id.* 13.

D **özlüg** P.N./A. fr. **1 ö:z**; originally 'possessing a vital spark, living', and the like. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **özlü**; *Tkm.* **ö:zli**, where it has a rather wide range of meanings. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. **sansız tümen özlüg ölürür** 'they kill countless myriads of living beings' *PP* 1, 5-6; o.o., same meanings, *Suv.* 21, 11; *U IV* 40, 190; *Kışğa özlüg yaşlıg tinlıglar* 'short-lived mortals' *U II* 42, 27-8; **uzun özlüg yaşlıg** 'long-lived' *Suv.* 474, 21; **isig özlüg ertinltiz** 'your jewel of life' *U III* 14, 11 (ii): Civ. in *USp.* 13, 12 (2 **uruğ**); 16, 17 **özlügüm(üz)** seems to mean 'my/our blood relations' or the like: *Xak.* xi *KB* **özlüg ukus** 'inborn understanding' 1870; **kiçig oğlan özlüg etöz menzeği** 'a small boy is like a living body' 3603: *Xwar.* xiv **özlüg** 'living, lively' *Quib* 125.

D **özlük** A.N. (sometimes Conc. N.) fr. **1 ö:z**; in the early period used only of horses, where it is not clear whether the connotation is 'personal' (**öz** 'self' of the owner) or 'spirited' (**ö:z** 'vital spark' of the horse); in either event it means, in practice, 'a high bred blood-horse'. S.i.m.l.g., where it usually means 'personality' and the like, but has other meanings also. *Türkü* viii (in a list of precious objects) **özlük atın** 'their blood-horses' *II N* 11; *II S* 12; o.o. *Ix.* 4, 15; viii ff. *Irkb* 17 (3 öy): Yen. **özlük at** *Mal.* 28, 3: *Xak.* xi **özlük a-muqarraba** (?so read, the MS. has *al-maqarr bihi*, which seems to give no sense) *mına'l-xayl, wa kaqālika kull say* *xayşahu'l-racul li-nafsihi* 'a favourite horse', also 'anything which a man reserves for himself' *Kaş.* III 438: *Çağ.* xv ff. **özlük xwudi wa hasi wa anımiyat** 'personality, existence,

egotism' (quotn.), also *bā xwud* 'solitariness' (quotn.) *San.* 74r. 6.

D **üzölüg** (üzölüg) P.N./A. fr. **1 üz**; 'fatty, sticky, glutinous', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** x1 (after **1 üz**) hence **üzölüg aş** 'fatty (dāsim) food' *Kaš.* I 45; (after **1 üz**) hence **üzölüg mūd:n** 'fatty broth' I 36; n.m.e.: **Xwar.** xiii **üzölü** 'narrow' (sic?) *Al.* 516.

Dis. V. AZL-

D **azıl-** Pass. f. of **aız-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 **yo:l azıldı**: *dulla'l-tariq* 'the way was lost' *Kaš.* I 196 (**azılur**, **azılma:k**); xiii(?) *At.* **yırak turğu yumşak tēp azılmağu** 'you must keep well away (from a snake) and must not be deceived into thinking that it is harmless' 216.

D **ezil-** Pass. f. of **ez-**; 'to be scratched', etc. S.i.a.m.l.g. with the same extensions of meaning as **ez-**. **Xak.** x1 **anıp eti ezildi**: *xudiša lahmu* 'his flesh was scratched'; also used of anything in which long scratches are made *Kaš.* I 196 (**ezilür**, **ezılme:k**; in the MS. the *alif* is unvocalized, the printed text is falsely vocalized): **Çağ.** xv ff. **ezil-** (spelt) *sâyida şudan* 'to be ground, worn down' *San.* 100v. 19; **Xwar.** xiv **ezil-** 'to be rubbed, worn down' *Qutb* 23; *maḥāsını tükel ezildi* 'his beauty was completely destroyed' *Nahc.* 79, 10; a.o. 103, 6.

D **uzal-** Pass. f. of **uza-**; irregular, since **uza-** is Intrans., and practically synonymous with it. **Xak.** x1 **er uzaldı**: *ta'ayyāl-racul wa baqiya fi amr lā yanfaric* 'anhu sarī'a(n)' 'the man was unable (to finish) and persevered with an affair but did not dispose of it quickly'; hence one says **iğlig uzaldı**: 'the pangs of death were difficult (*asura*) for the sick man' so that he could not be put an end to (*lā yuqadā*) because of his strength (i.e. 'he lingered') *Kaš.* I 196 (**uzalur**, **uzalma:k**, MS. in error -*me:k*); (of flowers in the spring) **üküş yatıp uzaldı**: *fa-fāla mā qasā fi'l-ard* 'and for a long time they stayed below ground' I 233, 28; **sensiz özüml uzaldı**: translated *nafsi taştāq ilayka* 'my soul longs for you' III 131, 23; **KB bu beglik uzala uzun boldı** *yaş* 'this rule endured and had a long life' 405; **mapa öznese kim uzalıp ölü** 'whoever rebels against me dies a lingering death' 678; o.o. 801, 809, 1006, 4261 (everywhere mis-spelt **özel-**): xii(?) **KBVP bu tört nik şariflar uzala kılur** 'these four good and distinguished people play a prolonged part' 64; xiii(?) *At.* (the miser) **wabāl kötrüp bardı uzala söğüş** 'has gone (from this world) bearing a load of retribution and prolonged curses' 242; **Çağ.** xv ff. **uzalıp/uzala uzanıp ve biyyiyp** . . . *ve uzanıp yatıp* 'growing longer and bigger . . . lying outstretched' *Vel.* 106 (quotn.); **uzal-** see **uza-** *San.* 72v. 16.

D **üzöl-** Pass. f. of **üz-**; 'to be torn, or pulled to pieces', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some extended meanings. **Üyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** **küniğe kolğuçılar üzülmēdi** 'the daily (stream

of) beggars was uninterrupted' *PP* 7, 2-3; *tamuda tuğdaçı tınılıqların üzülmēki bolur* 'there occurs a cessation of mortals born in hell' *U II* 38, 74-5; similar phr. *do.* 43, 25; (the chain of life and death) **üzölme**z 'is unbroken' *TT VI* 015; similar phr. *do.* 205 (alkinç), 381; **aşılzun üzülsün** 'may they (respectively) increase and be brought to an end' *TT VII* 40, 15; o.o. *Hün-ts.* 11, 209, 1925; *U III* 60, 5; *Civ.* (my claims against the other parties(?)) **üzölme**yür 'are not cancelled' *Üsp.* 112, 9; **Xak.** x1 **üzüldi ne:ğ** 'the thing was broken' (*inqaṭa'a*) *Kaš.* I 196 (**üzölür**, **üzölme:k**); **bu yışığ ol üzülgē:n** 'this cord is constantly breaking' (*abada(n) yanqaṭi*) *I* 158; **KB** (whenever I test the evil-doer) **kēte bardı künde üzüldi küçl** 'his strength goes away and is broken in a day' 247; o.o. 6146 (**ulaş-**), etc.: **Xwar.** xiv **üzül-** 'to be broken' *Qutb* 204; *Osm.* xiv ff. **üzül-** 'to be broken, interrupted'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 754; *II* 962; *III* 740; *IV* 814.

D **özle-** Den. V. fr. **1 öz**; the meaning in **Xak.** presumably comes fr. this word in its sense of 'the core or centre of something'. Survives only(?) in *SW Osm.* **özle-** 'to desire'. **Xak.** x1 **ol unuğ özle:di**: *mallala'l-acin* 'he baked the dough in the embers' *Kaš.* I 286 (**özle:r**, **özle:me:k**); **KB** *sukun açmış özlər kaçan tok bolur* 'when is the man who is famished with covetousness and desires (more) satisfied? 5384; xii(?) **KBVP kamuğ bu kitabını alıp özlemiş** 'they all took this book and made it their own' 13; *xiv Muh.* *ixtāra* 'to choose (for oneself)' **özle:** *Mel.* 22, 3; *Rif.* 102 (mis-spelt); *Osm.* xviii **özle-** in *Rümi*, *xwāstan wa talab kardan* 'to desire, long for' *San.* 73v. 1 (quotn.).

D **1 aızlan-** Refl. f. of **azla-** which is not noted earlier than (**Xak.**) xiii(?) *At.* 360 and **Xwar.** xiv *Qutb* 18; *Nahc.* 402, 13, where it means 'to depreciate, despise'. Survives only(?) in *SW xx Anat.* *SDD* 144. **Xak.** x1 **ol bu yarma:kıg aızlandı**: 'he considered this (sum of) money small' (*qalil*); also used of other things *Kaš.* I 297 (**aızlanur**, **aızlanma:k**); **KB** *ukuş azın aızlanma aşğı üküş* 'do not underestimate (the value of) understanding; it has great advantages' 305.

DF 2 **aızlan-** Refl. Den. V. fr. 2 **aız**; pec. to **Üyg.** **Üyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** **aızlanmak** is used (instead of 2 **aız**) to translate the technical term *tışnā* 'lust' (lit. 'thirst') *U II* 9, 13; 10, 15; (if in giving alms) **aızlandım kıvrığaklandım erser** 'I have been greedy and mean' *Suv.* 136, 15-16; **ađın kişiniğ edğüşige aızlanmamak küñilememek** 'not to lust after or envy other men's good things' *do.* 220, 3-5.

D **uızlan-** Refl. Den. V. fr. **uız**; survives only (?) in *SW Osm.* *Red.* 251 'to be good, excellent'. **Üyg.** viii ff. *Man.* *M* I 17, 1 (**uız**): **Xak.** x1 **er uızlandı**: *abād'l-racul fi şan'atıhi ḥuşn* 'amal wa ḥaḍāqa' 'the man created fine and skilful work in his craft' *Kaš.* I 297 (**uızlanur**, **uızlanma:k**).

'*alayhi qalila(n)* 'regret it very little' *Kaş.* III 361, 4; n.m.e.: *Xwar.* XIV *azrak* 'less' *Qutb* 17.

Tris. AZR

D *üzere*: See *üze*.

S *üzerlik* See *yüze:rlik*.

Tris. V. AZR-

D *üzirken*- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. I *öz*; the suggested translation is conjectural. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *özirkentiğiz yomkını* 'you have brought masses of them back to their (true) selves(?)' *TT III* 101.

Dis. V. AZS-

D *üzse*:- Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of *üz*-. *Xak.* XI ol *yışığ üzse:di*: 'he intended and wished to cut (*yahdiq*) the rope' *Kaş.* I 276 (*üzse:r*, *üzse:me:k*).

Dis. V. AZŞ-

D *ozuş*- Recip. f. of *öz*:-; 'to race one another' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* XI ol *menliq birle: at ozuşdu*: 'he competed with me in horse racing' (*fī sibāqī'l-xayl*); also used for helping *Kaş.* I 184 (*ozuşu:r*, *ozuşma:k*, MS. in error -*me:k*).

D *üzüş*- Co-op. f. of *üz*:-; 'to pull off, tear, break, etc., together'. Survives only(?) in NC Kır. and one XIX Osm. text *TTS I* 755. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. alım *bérim üzüşdimiz* 'we have ceased to trade' *USp.* III, 5-6; (I have received half a *yastuk* of silver from Inançu) *üzüşüp kesişip kétdimiz* 'we have (thus) reached a final settlement' *do.* 116, 11: *Xak.* XI ol *mağa: üzüm üzüşdi*: 'he helped me to pick (*'alā qatf*) grapes'; also used in the case of cutting a rope (*fī haḍqī'l-habl*) and for competing *Kaş.* I 184 (*üzüşü:r*, *üzüşme:k*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *üzüş*- (spelt) Co-op. f.; *bā-ham qat' kardan* 'to break together' *San.* 72v. 9 (quotn.).

INITIAL LABIAL PLOSIVES

Preliminary note. The initial labial sounds in the Turkish languages were discussed at length in a paper of that name (Studies, p. xvii) and the conclusions there reached are summarized in Studies, pp. 171-2. Briefly they are as follows: (1) there were originally in pre-viii Turkish both voiced and unvoiced initial labial plosives, *b-* and *p-*, but the latter had disappeared nearly everywhere by viii, and is now found only in a few words in some languages in the Oğuz group, which was unusually conservative in some matters; (2) contrary to this tendency, some Oğuz languages converted the initial *b-* in three words *ba:r*, *bar-*, and *bér-*, and words derived from them into *v-* at an early date; (3) *m-* was not an initial sound in native Turkish words in pre-viii Turkish, but evolved by a process of retrogressive assimilation in most languages, probably during viii, in words containing a nasal sound later in the word. In this case, too, the Oğuz languages were conservative and retained the original *b-*, which is also found sporadically in Türkii viii, and viii ff. Yen., and in Uyğ. viii, Şu. only. Where the later nasal was *n* or *ŋ* the position is quite clear, 'T' is *ben* in the languages just mentioned and *men* elsewhere. But where the nasal was *ñ* the position is confused by the fact that in most words this *ñ* had become *y* before the word comes to our notice. Exceptionally we can be sure that 'dung' was **bañak* because, in addition to the Uyğ., *Xak.*, etc. form *mayak*, Kaş. records an Oğuz form *baynak*, but in the case of a word like *muygak* the original form **buñgak* can only be inferred.

In the present section all words are indexed with initial *b-*; where there is evidence from the Oğuz languages that it was originally *p-*, (*p-*), or in doubtful cases (?*p-*) is added after the word. Where a word containing a nasal is noted only with initial *m-*, it is indexed in that form, but the original form with initial **b-* is listed here with a cross-reference, but where the original *b-* survives somewhere, even if only in a modern language it is indexed in that form.

Mon. BA

**ba*: See *ba:liğ*.

?*F wa*: Exclamation; not a proper Turkish sound, perhaps a l.-w. fr. the Arabic Excl. *wā* 'alas', etc., also used in Persian. Cf. 2 *ya*. *Xak.* xi *wa*: *harf inkār li-amr āmir muxātib* 'an exclamation of dissent from something which someone says'; hence one says *wa*: *ne*: *tē:rsen inkār* 'alayka bi-mā taqūl' 'I disagree with what you are saying'; also *harf tawaccu'*

fī-alam 'an exclamation of distress in time of pain' Kaş. III 215.

1 *be*: Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic. *Xak.* xi *be*: *hūkāya* 'an *tu'āci*'-*da*'n 'an onomatopoeic for the bleating of sheep'; hence one says *ko:y be:le:di*: 'the sheep baaed' Kaş. III 206.

2 *bé*: 'mare'. Survives in NE Alt., Leb., Tel. *pe*: R IV 1212; *Khak.*, Tuv. *be*; *biye* in NC Kzx. and several NW languages. These forms point to *bé*; not *bi*. Türkü viii ff. (the *beg* went to his horses) *a:k* (sic) *bé:si*: *kulu:nla*:*mi*:š 'his white mare had foaled' *Irkb* 5: *Xak.* xi *bé*: *al-ramaka* 'mare'; for (all) Turks except the Oğuz Kaş. III 206; III 88 (*yozar-*); 310 (*yelne:-*); xiii(?) *Tef. bé*: 'mare' 100: xiv *Muh.*(?) (after 'mare' *kısra:k*) *al-hublā wa mā lihā walad* 'a mare in foal or with a foal' *bé*: Rif. 170 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *biye* (spelt) *mādiyān* 'mare' *San.* 150v. 3: *Kom.* xiv 'mare' *bey CCG*; Gr.: Kip. xiv *al-hicru*'-*rağūū* 'a mare with a foal at the udder' *be*: Hou. 12, 8.

VU?F 1 *bi*: 'knife' or the like. Prob. the base of *bile:-*. Pec. to Uyğ. and normally used in the Hend. *bi biçğu*. Possibly a Chinese l.-w. fr. some word like *p'i* 'to split' (*Giles* 9,018). Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *kṣurasya dhārā va* 'like the sharp edge of a razor' *yüñlünüp bisi* (spelt *psi*) *teğ* TT VIII A.1; (all kinds of dangers including) *ağu bi biçğu ot suv* 'poison, sharp instruments, fire and water' U II 59, 4 (i); o.o. of *bi biçğu* do. 71, 4 (i); U IV 20, 237; TM IV 253, 41 (*osğuç*); *Tiğ.* 31a. 1; 49a. 3.

VUS 2 *bi*: See *bö:g*.

1 *bu*: 'this'. C.i.a.p.a.l. The oblique stem seems to have been *bun-* (changing in most languages to *mun-*) fr. the earliest period, but the Plur. was *bu:lar* for a long time. The *Abl.* and *Loc.* are often used as Adv. meaning 'hence' and 'here' respectively. See also *bunça*; *buntağ*. Türkü viii *bu*: 'this' is common; *buni*: II N 15; *bunta*: 'here' I S 10, etc.; viii ff. *bu* is common in *Irkb*, etc.: *Man.* ditto (but see *bunça*): *Yen.* ditto: Uyğ. viii ff. *Man.-A bu*; *Dat. muğar* M I 23, 8; a.o.o.: *Man. bu*; *munı teğ* 'like this' TT III 26, 104, etc.: Bud. in Brāhmī script (TT VIII) invariably spelt *bo/bho/po*, oblique cases *mon-* and *mun-/mun-* in about equal proportions; this prob. represents a dialect pronunciation, perhaps under the influence of *ol*, rather than the original form: *Civ.* as in Bud.: O. Kir. ix ff. *bu* occurs and possibly *bunta*: 'here' in *Mal.* 13, 5: *Xak.* xi *bu*: *harf wa mā nāhu hādā* a particle meaning 'this'; hence one says *bu*: *er* 'this man' Kaş. III 206; a.o.o.; one says *muğar*: *aydım* 'I said to

this man' *III* 375; **munu**: *harf wa ma'nāhu huwa dā* a particle meaning 'this'; it is the answer to the question *kamī: ayna huwa* 'where is it?' *III* 237; other oblique cases are **munda**: 'here', **mundin** 'hence', **bu:la:r** 'these'; **bu:nī**: 'this' occurs once *I* 445, 17 (**xuma:ru**): perhaps a scribal error: *KB* as in *Kaš*: *xiii(?)* *At*. the forms are **bu**, **muni**, **muḡa**, **munda**, **mundin**; *Tef*. the forms are **bu**, **muni**, **munin**/**munuḡ**, **muḡar**, **munda**, **mundin**, **bu:lar**/**munlar** 108, 110, 225-6: *xiv Muh. hādā bu*: *Mel.* 5, 4; 8, 15, etc.; *Rif.* 75, 81, etc.; *hā'ulā'* **bu:lar** 8, 15; 81; *hāhunā munda*: *min hāhunā munda* 15, 3; 91: **Çağ.** *xv ff.* **munuḡ**, **munda** **bunuḡ**, **bunda Vel.** 385-6; **bu** Demonstrative Pron. *in* 'this' *San.* 141 v. 24 (quotn.); **munuḡ**, **muna**/**muḡa**, **munda** *do.* 320v. 9 ff.; some declensional forms, with quotns., *do.* 15v. 16 ff.: **Xwar.** *xiii bu*, in oblique cases both **b-** and **m-** e.g. **munlar**/**munlar** 'Ali 9: *xiii(?)* the forms in *Oğ.* are **bu**, **muni**, etc., **bunda** (twice)/**munda** (8 times), **munlar**: *xiv bu*, oblique cases in *m-* *Qutb* (only **munda** 'here' listed 112); *MN passim*: *Kom.* *xiv bu* and oblique cases with **m-** in Sing. and **b-** in Plur. are common *CGI, CCG*; *Gr.* 67: **Kip.** *xiii hādā bu*; *hā'ulā'* **munlar**: *Hou.* 50, 14: *xiv bu*: *bi-ma'nā dā* *Id.* 28; in the grammar *do.* 118-19 **bu**:, **bu:la:r**, **bunda**: are mentioned; in *Bul.* 15, a grammatical section, the forms given are **bu**:, **munlar**, **bunun**, **bunī**:, **munlarun** (*li-hā'ulā'*), **bulara**: and **bularun** (*lahum*), **munlarun** (*lahum fi'l-ibtidā'* 'to them in the beginning?'): *xv* in a para. on the Demonstrative Pron. in *Kav.* 49 the forms quoted are **bu**:, **bu:lar** and **munda**:; in a similar para. in *Tuh.* 42a. **bu** and **mu** are given as alternative forms; forms occurring elsewhere are **bu:lar**/**mular**, **munu**, **munun**, **munda**: *Osm.* *xiv ff.* **bu**, **bunu**, etc. are the normal forms at all periods, **bu:lar** was the standard form till *xvi* and occurs sporadically later *TTS I* 122 ff.; *II* 174 ff.; *III* 115 ff.; *IV* 130 ff.; **munda** occurs in one *xiv* text *II* 698.

2 bu: 'steam'; this is the oldest form of this word, but in almost all modern languages in which it survives the form is **buḡ** or the equivalent. *S.i.a.m.l.g.* Almost syn. *w. bus* but an etymological connection is improbable. See *Doerfer II* 791. **Xak. xi bu**: *al-buxār* 'steam'; hence one says *eşiç bu:si*: 'steam from a cooking pot' *Kaš. III* 206: *xiv Muh.(?) al-buxār bu*: *Rif.* 184 (only): **Çağ.** *xv ff.* **buḡ** 'the steam' (*buxār*) which rises from boiling water or a cooking-pot and the like; the steam (i.e. mist) which rises from the ground or in the mountains is called **duman** *San.* 136r. 23; reverse entry *do.* 225v. 20: **Kip.** *xiv bu:ḡ mā yartaḡi min buxāri* *l-qidr* 'the steam which rises from a cooking pot' *Id.* 33: *Osm.* *xiv ff.* **buḡ** 'steam' in several texts *TTS I* 120; *II* 171; *IV* 128.

Mon. V. BA-

ba:- 'to bind'; to fasten (something *Acc.*, to something *Dat.*), both lit. and metaph.

N.o.a.b.; in about *xiii* it was replaced by **baḡla:-**, q.v. Cf. **çığ-**, **çığ-**. *Türkü viii T* 27 (1): *viii ff. Irk B* 14 (edgü:ti); 33 (ur-); (?) *Tay.* *IVr.* 3-5 (see *aya:-*): *Man. bēş teḡri yarukin evke bark(k)a badımız erser* 'if we have bound the light of the five gods to our house and household goods' *Chuas.* 235-6; **kentü köḡñün niḡosaklar üze bamaz ulamaz** 'he does not fasten (Hend.) his own mind on the Hearers (l.-w.)' *M III* 22, 12-13: **Uyğ.** *viii ff.* *Man.-A* ol üç yeklerig anxrwzta badı 'he fastened those three demons to the Zodiac (l.-w.)' *M I* 19, 1-2; **aydı baḡ tēp** 'he said "bind him"' *Man.-Uig. Frag.* 400, 2: **Bud.** (hang a bell on each tree) **işig baḡ, kamaḡ işig başın birgeru** **baḡ** 'tie a cord (to each) and tie the ends of all the cords together' *PP* 80, 1-2; **bayurmen** 'I bind', in a mystical sense *U II* 69, 1-5 (i); *a.o.* *U III* 83, 2: **Civ.** **aḡrıḡın bazu** 'let him bind up his painful (parts)' *TT VII* 29, 22; *a.o.* *H II* 16, 19: **Xak.** *xi ol atıḡ ba:di*: 'he tied up (*şadda*) the horse' (etc.) also anything that one ties up with a rope and makes fast (*kull kay*) 'aqada 'alayhi bi'l-habl wa awtaqalnu *Kaš. III* 247 (**ba:r**, **ba:mak**); at *ba:dim rabaḡtu'l-faras* 'I tied up the horse' *III* 250, 3; *a.o.* *III* 224, 12 (**ka:si**): *KB* **kaḡıḡ ba anı** 'tie it (your tongue) up firmly' 964; *a.o.* 542 (**kaḡıḡ**), 741, 1456, 1496, 1588: *xiii(?)* *At.* **nelük malka muḡça köḡñül bamakıḡ** 'why do you fix your mind so (firmly) to wealth' 183; similar phr. 220 (in both verses there is a v.l. **baḡlamak**).

Mon. BB

S bew/böv See **böḡ**.

Dis. V. BBG-

E büvkür- See **bürkür-**.

Dis. BBL

PUF bibli: (?**pipli**) *Ilap.* leg.; unvocalized but in a section headed *fa'li*, etc. *L.-w.* fr. Sanskrit *pippali* 'long pepper'. See **bltmül**. **Xak. xi bibli:** *al-dār fulful* 'long pepper' *Kaš. I* 430.

Dis. BBR

PUF papur(?) See **butar**.

Mon. BC

VU buç buç *Hap.* leg.; onomatopoeic for bird-song. **Xak. xi Kaš. II 290 (**simürgük**).**

Mon. V. BC-

biç-/biç- 'to cut'; one of several words with this meaning, cf. **üz-**, **kes-**, etc., with restricted meanings like 'to cut out (a garment)' in some modern languages. The original form was almost certainly **biç-**, but there is great inconsistency about the vocalization, some modern languages having a back vowel in the verb and a front one in der. f.s like **biçak** or vice versa. Survives with back vowel in NE and NC Kir. and front vowel in NW, SW; in SE, SC where **-i-** does not occur the true form

is uncertain. *Türkü VIII* (at the funeral) *bunça: bođun saçın kulkakın y[apaki:n b]ıçdı: 'so many people lacerated their hair, their ears, and their cheeks' II S 12: VIII ff.* (ants gnawed an old ox) *bélin biçe: 'cutting into its waist' IrkB 37: Man. I 7, 16 (üz-): Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. yitli kılıçın bıçıp 'cutting with a sharp sword' U II 78, 30-1; biçğalı U IV 10, 49-50 (uğra:-); o.o. U III 37, 8; 45, 12: Civ. tıprak bıçasar 'if a man cuts his nails' TT VII 32, 2 and 17; ton bıçasar 'if a man cuts out a garment' do. 38, 10: biçğu do. 32, 1 (tırnak): *Xak. XI er et biçdi: 'the man cut (qata'a) the meat' (etc.) Kaş. II 4 (biça:r, biçma:k); Mıñlák erin biçtimiz 'we killed (qatalnā) the men of Mıñlák' I 434, 9; 6 o.o. translated qata'a: KB kılıç ursa biçaşa yağı boyunu 'if the sword strikes and severs the enemy's neck' 286; (this dagger) biçigli kesigili turur 'cuts (Hend.)' 810: XIII(?) *At. 376; Tef. biç- and kes-biç- ditto 105: XIV Muh. haşada 'to reap' bıç- Mel. 25, 7; Rif. 107 (bıç-); al-qař biçmak 35, 7; 120; ditto biçmek 36, 13 (Rif. ôt-): Çağ. XV ff. biç- (spelt) qař kardan, and metaph. haşād wa diraw kardan, 'to reap' San. 143r. 22: Xwar. XIV biçigili 'reaping' Qutb 32; biç- 'to cut' MN 45-1: Kıp. XIII haşada biç-(-ğil) wa hurea faşılıl-qumās wa huwa'l-tawsiř bi'l-sayf also 'to cut out' (cloth) and 'to cut in two' with the sword Hou. 33, 20; faşşala mina'l-tařil biç- do. 42, 21: XIV biç- (with -ç-) huwa muřarak bayn hařdi'l-zar 'wa fařil-qumās İd. 29; faşşala biç-(-mek) Bul. 70v.: XV faşşala wa wassařa biř- (sic) Kav. 9, 8; wassařa biř- do. 25, 10; faşşala (üz- and) biç- Tuh. 28b. 5; wassařa do. 38b. 9.***

Dis. BCA

VU *baça:* Hap. leg., but see *baça:sız*; spelt *bça*, perhaps a l.-w. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A (or *Türkü VIII ff.* Man.?) (all men desire this) *yeme birkinye mün baça sinimda süñ-kimde [gap]p bolmadı erser 'and if (or because?) there has not been one single defect or fault(?) in my body and bones' M I 23, 31-4.*

PUF *poçı:* no doubt a Chinese l.-w., perhaps *p'a tzu* 'lute, guitar' (Giles 8,551 12,317). Pec. to *Kaş. Xak. XI poçı:* *kopuz al-arann minā'l-a-wād, wa huwa nau' minā'l-barābiř 'a lute which is plucked(?)', it is a kind of guitar Kaş. III 173; poçı: al-kirān wa huwa'l-arann minā'l-mazāhir 'a lute', it is a stringed instrument which is plucked(?) III 219.*

Dis. V. BCA-

baça: 'to fast' for religious reasons. No doubt a pure Turkish word, contrary to the views expressed regarding *baça:k*, q.v. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII ff.* Man. *neçe yağılu baçak baçadımız erser 'if we have sometimes kept irregular fasts' Chuas. 137-8; o.o. do. 248, 258, 276: Uyğ. VIII ff. Chr. kim maça atayu ariğ baçak baçasar 'whoever calls on me and*

keeps a pure fast' M III 49, 7: Civ. (if a child-less woman wants a child) yēti künke tegi begli yutuzlı baçap 'the husband and wife must fast for seven days, and . . . ' TT VII 26, 4-5.

Dis. V. BCD-

D *biçtur-* Caus. f. of *biç-*. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic variations as *biç-*. In some NE and SE languages it has acquired the restricted meaning 'to have (an animal) castrated'. *Xak. XI er yığa:ç biçturdı: 'the man ordered that the wood should be cut (bi-qař'il-xařab) so that it was cut' Kaş. II 171 (biçturur, biçturma:k): XIII(?) Tef. biçtur-* 'to order to cut off' (hands and feet) 105.

Dis. BCĞ

D *baça:k* N.Ac. fr. *baça:-* 'a (religious) fast'. A Turkish l.-w. in Mong. as *baçak* (Kow. 1081) and also *maçak* (Kow. 1996) which shows that it must also have been used in Uyğ. Bud. Salemann, who was unaware of the etymology and true meaning of this word, suggested that it was a l.-w. fr. Sogdian *p'šyk* 'hymn', a word which does exist as a l.-w. in Turkish, see *pařık*, and Benveniste accepted this in *Journal asiatique*, vol. 236, 2, p. 184, but it is an error. N.o.a.b. It was displaced in the medieval period by *oruç* noted in (*Xak.*) XIII(?) *Tef. 239; XIV Muh. Mel. 27, 15; Rif. 111; Kom. XIV CCI, CCG; Gr. 179 (quottn.); Kıp. XV Tuh. 68b. 9 and Osm. XVI TTS III 549; IV 612 and still surviving in some NW and SW languages, which is an Iranian (?Sogdian) l.-w. with prosthetic o-, cf. Persian *rūza*. *Türkü VIII ff.* Man. *baçak sıdımız erser 'if we have broken our fast' Chuas. 256; baçak olurup 'while keeping a fast' do. 257; baçak baça:- do. 137-8, etc. (baça:-); (when day dawned) kılç baçak erdi 'it was the small fast' TT II 8, 62; o.o. Chuas. 285, 330; M III 38, 4-5 (ii): Uyğ. VIII ff. Chr. *M III 49, 7 (baça:-): Xak. XI baça:k řawmu'l-nařārā 'a Christian fast' Kaş. I 411.***

D *bıçak* Dev. N. (N.I.) fr. *biç-*; 'knife' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. back vowels, and also w. front vowels in some SC, NW languages. See *Doerfer II 721, 844. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. bıçak U IV 32, 7 (éligle:-); yitli bıcekin 'his sharp knife' U III 64, 9: Civ. bıçek uçında 'on the point of a knife' H I 117; a.o. II 30, 167: Xak. XI bıçek al-sikkın 'a knife' Kaş. I 384 (prov.); over 20 o.o., normally same translation, once *al-sayf* 'sword': KB (he holds) *bedük bir bıçekigil 'a big knife' 772; o.o. 810-1, 4131: XIII(?) Tef. bıçak 105: XIV Muh. al-sikkın bıçak: Mel. 12, 1 ff; 71, 6; Rif. 86, 173: Çağ. XV ff. bıçek iğne, süzan ma'nāsına 'needle' Vel. 134 (quottn.); bıçak (with -ç-) *kārd* 'knife', in *Ar. sikkın San. 144r. 7 (quottn.); bıçek* (spelt) *süzan*, in *Ar. İbra do. 144r. 9: Xwar. XIV bıçak 'knife' Nahc. 214, 7: Kom. XIV 'knife, dagger' bıçak CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIV bıçak (with -ç-) al-sikkın İd. 29: xv sikkın bışak (sic) Kav. 44, 13; 64, 1;***

al-ṭabar 'axe' *naçık*, 'error for *bıçak* do. 63, 19; *haşşād* 'reaper' (sic, but apparently an alteration) *bıçak* *Tuh.* 13b, 2; *sikkīn bıçak* 19b, 4: *Osm.* XIV ff. *bıçak* in several phr. *TTS* I 95; *II* 136; *IV* 99.

D *bıçığ* Dev. N. fr. *biç-*; 'an agreement'; the semantic connection is not obvious, but the derivation is certain, cf. *bıçğas*. Survives only(?) in NE *Tef. piçu*; SC *bıçık* 'the cut of a garment' *R IV* 1318. *Xak.* XI *bıçığ* (misvocalized *baçığ*) *al-miṭāq wa'l-ahd* 'contract, agreement'; hence one says *ol menliḡ birle: bıçığ* (sic) *kıldı: 'āhada ma'i* 'he made an agreement with me' *Kaş.* I 371: XIII(?) *Tef. bıçığ* translates *al-ahd* and *bıçığ kıl-* 'ahida 93 (unvocalized; *Borotkov*, misled by the main entry in *Kaş.*, transcribed as *baçığ*).

D *bıçuk* Pass. N./A.S. fr. *biç-*; properly 'cut', but usually 'half', cf. *yarım*. The word is unvocalized in *Kaş.*, but was prob. still spelt *bıçuk*; in the medieval period it tended to become *buçuk* by regressive assimilation. Survives in SE *Türki puçuk* 'snub-nosed' *Şav* 58; ditto and 'with broken edges' *BŞ* 127; 'a piece; dilapidated' *Jarring* 232, and SW *Osm. buçuk* 'half'. *Xak.* XI *bıçuk*(?) 'anything cut' (*maqtū*); hence 'half anything' (*nişf kull şay*) is called *bıçuk*; one says *bıçuk yarmak* 'half a dirham' *Kaş.* I 377: XIV Muh. (under *al-bā'u'l-makūra*) *al-maqtū* *bıçuk* *Mel.* 82, 17; *Rif.* 189; *nişfū'l-layl* 'midnight' *dün buçu:k*: 80, 8; 185; *Çağ.* xv ff. *buçuğ/buçuk* *kasi ki bin-i-yi ü macrūl gašta ma'yih şuda* 'a man whose nose has been injured and has become disfigured' *San.* 130v. 16: *Xwar.* XIV *buçuk batman* 'half a batman' *Nahc.* 97, 7: *Kip.* XIII *al-niṣf buçuk* *Hou.* 23, 1: XIV *buçuk* ('with -ç-') *al-niṣf* *İd.* 29; *al-niṣf* (yo:sim?) *Tkm. buçuk* *Bul.* 9, 2: xv *al-niṣf bışuk* (sic); some people say *ya:rum*; the latter is used only to qualify a noun (*mudāfa(n)*), but *buşuk* (sic) is used both that way and in isolation (*mufrida(n)*) *Kav.* 64, 19; *niṣf buçuk* (and *yarım*) *Tuh.* 36b, 6; 62b, 5: *Osm.* XIV ff. *buçuk* 'half'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 119; *II* 171; *III* 113; *IV* 127: XVIII *buçuğ/buçuk* ... and, in *Rūmī*, *niṣf San.* 130v. 16.

S *buçak* See *buçğak*.

S *buçuk* See *bıçuk*.

D *biçgu*: Dev. N. (N.I.) fr. *biç-*; 'saw' or other cutting instrument. Survives in NE *Alt.*, *Leb. pişkī*, *Tuv. biskī* 'a churn stick', and in several NW and SW languages as *bıçkı* (and the like) 'saw'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *bī biçgu* see I *bī*; *kılıçı biçgesi* (sic) 'swords and saws(?)' *Kuan.* 27: *Xak.* XI (in a para. on the N.I.) *biçgu*: (sic) *ism li-ālātī'l-lati yaqta' bihā'l-şay* 'the word for an instrument with which something is cut', derived fr. *biç-* *qata'a Kaş.* I 13, 11; (in a similar para.) *yığa:ç biçgu*: 'the axe (*al-fa's*) with which wood, etc., is cut' *II* 69, 27; n.m.e.: XIII(?) *Tef. biçku* 'sword' 105: *Çağ.* xv ff. *biçği* (spelt) *arra* 'a saw', in *Ar. mişār San.* 144r. 8: *Xwar.* XIV *biçgū* (sic)

'saw' *Nahc.* 11, 6-7: *Kom.* XIV 'saw' *bıçkı*; 'scissors' *buçkı* (sic) *CCl*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *al-miṣār buçku*: *Hou.* 23, 15: XV ditto *bışkı*: (sic) *Kav.* 25, 9; *biçku* *Tuh.* 34a, 3; 49a, 3.

D *biçgu:ç* N.I. fr. *biç-*; 'scissors'. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* XI *biçgu:ç* 'scissors' (*al-miṣār*), that is anything used to cut things *Kaş.* I 452; *Kip.* XIII *al-miṣār* 'scissors' (*kıptı*); also called) *biçkuç* (mis-spelt and unvocalized); *Tkm.* *sindu*: *Hou.* 23, 11.

D *biçğak* Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. *biç-*; lit. 'something cut off', 'segment', and the like, with various particular applications. In some languages, even *Uyg.* (see *buçğaksız*), became *buçğak* by labial assimilation at a very early date. Survives in *Kaş*'s last meaning in NE *Şor pişkak*; *Tel. piçkak* *R IV* 1318-22; *Tuv. bişkak*; SE *Türki puçkak* *BŞ* 127 and NC *Kır. buçkak* and for 'corner' and the like in several NW and SW languages as *bucak/buçak*. See *Doerfer* II 842 and 7843. *Xak.* XI *buçğak qutrū'l-ard* 'a region, or zone (segment) of the earth', hence one says *yér buçğakı*: *buçğak* 'a corner' (*al-zāwiya*) and the like: *buçğak cild akārī'l-cuzur yuc' al minhu'l-hidā* 'the skin of the shank of a slaughtered beast used to make a shoe' *Kaş.* I 465: *Çağ.* xv ff. *bucak* (sic?) *kunc wa' dil-i xāna* 'the corner or side of a house' *San.* 130v. 10 (quotn. *Fuḍūli*, i.e. *Rūmī*?); *yaka buçkak-dağı kentler* 'remote villages' *Bābur* (*Gibb facsimile*, 311 v. 13): *Kom.* XIV *kün tuvsunı buşğakı* (sic) 'the eastern quarter' *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *al-zāwiya minā'l-bayt wa gayrihi buca:k* *Hou.* 6, 14: XIV *bucak* (with -c-) *al-zāwiya* *İd.* 28; *zāwiyatū'l-bayt buca:k* *Bul.* 14, 10: xv *zāwiya buca:k* *Tuh.* 18a, 3: *Osm.* XIV ff. *bucak* 'corner' *TTS* I 119; *II* 170; *III* 112; *IV* 127.

S *buçğak* See *bıçğak*.

D *biçgūl* Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *biç-*. *Xak.* XI *biçgūl şuqāqū'l-yad wa'l-riel wa kadāliha şuqāqū'l-ard* 'cracks in the hands or feet', also 'cracks in the ground' *Kaş.* I 480; (in the grammatical introduction) *biçgūl* (sic) *yér şuqāqū'l-ard*, derived fr. *biçgūl*: (sic) *ne:n* 'the thing was cut' (*inqa'a*) I 15, 4 (see *biçilğan*).

D *biçğas* der. fr. *biç-*; for the meaning cf. *bıçığ*. There is no doubt that *Kaş.* intended the word to be spelt in this way, it is placed with *hekmes* and *kırbaş* in a section headed -S, but there is no other known word with the Suffix. -ğas and it may be a Sec. f. of -ğas; dissimilated fr. the preceding -ç-. *Xak.* XI *biçğas al-ahd wa'l-miṭāq bayna'l-qawm wa gayrihim* 'an agreement or contract between (the members of) a tribe, etc.' *Kaş.* I 459 (verse); XIV Muh.(?) *al-maxāṭira* 'danger' (?) *biçğuş* (sic?) *Rif.* 189.

Tris BCÇ

D *buçğaksız* Priv. N./A. fr. *buçğak* (*bıçğak*); n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. uluşı*

balıki bulırsuz buğğaksız 'their country will have no remote corners (Hend.)' *TT VI* 427.

Tris. V. BCG-

D buğğaklan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **buğğak** (biçğak:k). **Xak. xi buğğaklandı:** ne:ḡ šāra li'l-šay' zawāyā wa akāri 'the thing had corners and shanks' *Kaš. II* 273 (**buğğaklanu:r**, **buğğaklanma:k**).

D *biçakla:- See **biçekle:-**.

Dis. BCG

S biçek See **biçak**.

S biçge/biçgü See **biçğus**.

F beçkem (?peçkem)/berçem (?perçem.) Benveniste pointed out in *Journal asiatique*, vol. 236 2, 1948, pp. 183 ff. that **beçkem** is an Iranian word which survives in Wakhi as *bickam* 'a horse's tail'. **Perçem** (**parçam**) is a Pe. word, still used as a l.-w. in SW Osm. for 'a tuft of hair', one left when the rest of the head is shaved; 'a horse's forelock'; 'a lion's mane' and the like. See *Doerfer II* 840. **Xak. xi beçkem al-sawm wa huwa'l-harira aw danab baqari'l-wahş yatasawwam bihi'l-baṭāl yawma'l-qitāl** 'a badge, that is a piece of silk or the tail of a wild ox that warriors wear as a badge on the day of battle' *Kaš. I* 483 (verse): **Oğuz xi** the **Oğuz** call it **berçem ditto**.

F beçküm (?peçküm) Hap. leg. Benveniste pointed out (op. cit. under **beçkem**) that this is an Iranian word, corresponding to Sogdian *ptškn* and Pe. *baçkam*, *paçkam* 'sofa; court; vestibule'. See *Doerfer II* 722. **Xak. xi beçküm saqıfatu'l-bayt** 'a portico, or long stone bench, in front of a house' *Kaš. I* 484.

Tris. V. BCG-

D biçekle:- Den. V. fr. **biçek** (biçak); 'to cut with a knife, etc'. Survives only(?) in NC Kır. **biçakta-**, Kzx. **pişakta-**. **Xak. xi ol anı: biçekle:di:** *waca'ahu bi'l-sikkın* 'he stabbed him with a knife' *Kaš. III* 340 (**biçekle:r**, **biçekle:mek**).

D biçeklen- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **biçekle:-**. **Xak. xi er biçeklendi:** 'the man owned a knife' *Kaš. II* 265 (**biçeklenür**, **biçeklenme:k**).

DF beçkemlen- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **beçkem**. **Xak. xi er beçkemlendi:** 'the man wore a badge (*tasawwama*) on the day of battle (etc.)' *Kaš. II* 277 (**beçkemlenür**, **beçkemlenme:k**).

Dis. BCL

VU beçel n.o.a.b. It is difficult to see any connection between the two meanings; the *bā* in *Kaš.* is unvocalized and the two words may have been pronounced differently. **Xak. xi beçel al-matkā minā'l-nisā wa'l-amtan**

minā'l-ricāl wa'l-xayl wa camī'i'l-hayawcān 'of a woman, with a large clitoris; of a man, horse or any other animal, entire (i.e. not castrated)' *Kaš. I* 392. **Kom. xiv** 'with an injured hip' **beçel CÇG**; **Gr.: Kıp. xiv biçal** (v.l. **baçal** 'with -ç- and back vowels') 'crippled (*al-zamin*) of a man, horse, etc.' *Id.* 29.

Dis. V. BCL-

D biçıl- Pass. f. of **biç-**; 'to be cut', etc. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the same variation in vocalization as **biç-**. **Xak. xi yığaç biçıldı:** 'the wood (etc.) was cut' (*qutı'a*) *Kaš. II* 122 (**biçılur**, **biçılma:k**): **Çağ. xv ff. biçıl-diraw şudan** 'to be reaped' *San.* 144r. 5.

Tris. BCL

D biçılğā:n Hap. leg.; N./A. of Habitual Action fr. **biçıl-**. Syn. w. **biçgil**; *Kaš.*'s statement that that word was der. fr. **biçıl** applies to this one. **Xak. xi biçılğā:n al-şuqāḡ fi'l-aydi wa'l-areul wa'l-ard ma'a(n)** 'cracks, both in the hands and feet and in the ground' *Kaš. I* 519.

Dis. BCM

D biçım N.S.A. fr. **biç-**; survives only(?) in SW Osm., Tk. **biçım** (*sic*) 'the cut (of a garment); form, shape, manner'. **Xak. xi bi:r biçım ka:ḡun** 'a slice (*şafba*) of melon', or something else *Kaš. I* 395; a.o. *I* 15, 15.

D biçma: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **biç-**. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **biçme**, which, as well as being an ordinary N.Ac., also means 'cut out, fashioned (for a particular purpose)'. **Xak. xi biçma: yorıncğa: al-qatı'l-maḡū** 'reaped lucerne'; note that words with the suffix **-ma:l-me:** and a Pass. meaning (*'alā ma'nā'l-ma'f'āl*) are genuine words (*ism mahd*) and I mention them accordingly *Kaš. I* 431 (this explanation arises from *Kaš.*'s earlier statement that he does not list conjugational forms separately).

Dis. BCN

F bé:çin 'ape, monkey'; l.-w. of Indo-European, prob. Iranian, origin, cf. Persian *büzina*; prob. entered Turkish as the name of one of the animals in the twelve-year cycle. A l.-w. in Mong. as *beçin* (*Kow.* 1121, *Hallod* 284). N.o.a.b.; now displaced by other l.-w.s, usually *Ar. maymūn*. See *Doerfer II* 821. **Türkü viii beçin yılda:** 'in the Monkey Year' *INE*; *H.T. II* 1 (*ETY II* 109): **Uyg. viii ff. Bud.** (in a list of unclean animals) **beçinnig U II** 31, 53; o.o. of **beçin** 'monkey' *U IV* 28, 10; 44, 6 etc.: Civ. **beçin** (in *TT VIII* spelt **péçin**, **pçén**) as an animal in the cycle of years, etc. is common in *TT VII* and *VIII* and *USp.*: **Xak. xi bé:çin al-qird** 'monkey'; **bé:çin** 'one of the twelve years in Turkish' (*bi'l-turkiya*) *Kaš. I* 409; **bé:çin yılı:** in the list of years *I* 346, 10: xiv Muh. *al-qird* **bé:çin Mel.** 72, 6; 81, 1; *Rif.* 174, 186; **Çağ. xv ff. beçin** (spelt) *büzina* 'monkey' *San.* 144r. 10 (quon.): **Xwar. xiv** (Yazid

drinks wine and plays) **bécinler birle itler birle** 'with monkeys and dogs' *Nahc.* 183, 10-11: *Kip.* XIV *al-qird beçin* (-c-) *Bul.* 10, 15.

VUF **buñin** Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w., 'Sogdian. **Xak.** XI **buñin**, with -j-, *al-xarbaq* 'hellebore' *Kaş.* I 398.

Dis. V. BCN-

D **biçin-** Refl. f. of **biç-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI **er öziñe: et biçındı:** 'the man pretended to cut (*yuqatti*) meat for himself'; also used for doing it by oneself (*al-infirād bihi*) *Kaş.* II 141 (**biçinu:r, biçinma:k**): *Kip.* XIV *faşşala* 'to cut out (clothes)' (**biç-** and) **biçin-** *Bul.* 70v.: *Osm.* XVI and XVIII **biçin-** 'to cut out (clothes) for oneself' in two texts *TTS* I 96; *IV* 101.

Tris. BCS

VUD **baçasız** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **baça:** q.v.; spelt **başız.** *Uyg.* VIII ff. Man.-A (or *Türkü* VIII ff. Man.?) **mun[süz]** **baçasız arıg turuk** 'free from fault and defect(?) pure and clean' *M* I 24, 2.

Dis. BCŞ

D **biçış** Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. **biç-**. **Xak.** XI **biçış** 'the word for any piece (*qış'a*) of brocade given to a guest who attended banquets given by notables, and feasts' *Kaş.* I 366.

Dis. V. BCŞ-

D **biçış-** Hap. leg.?: Recip. f. of **biç-**. **Xak.** XI **ol menli birle: yıgaç: biçışdı:** 'he competed with me in cutting (*fı qat'*) wood' (etc.); also used for helping; also used of two men when they part company (*al-raculān idā tahācarā*) *Kaş.* II 92 (**biçişu:r, biçişma:k**).

Mon. BD

bat Preliminary note. *There is no doubt about the existence of an Adv. bat (?pat) which was originally a pure onomatopoeic (see Kaş.), and came to mean 'quickly' and the like. There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of a second bat noted in Kaş., and prob. surviving in NC Kir. Finally there are two or perhaps three early occurrences of what seems to be a different word which may survive in NE Tuv.*

1 bat (?pat) originally an onomatopoeic for the sound of a falling object hitting the ground, but normally used as an onomatopoeic meaning 'quickly, hurriedly'. Survives in NE Tuv. **pat** 'extremely' (e.g. tired) *Pal.* 328; SE *Türki* **pat** 'quickly, soon' *Shaw, BŞ, Jarring*; NC *Kir.* **bat** ditto; SC *Uzb.* **bat** ditto; SW *Osm.* **pat** ditto, and onomatopoeic. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. (the child) **bat tüşer** 'is soon born' *H* I 23; **bat edgü bolur** 'he quickly recovers' *do.* 28; o.o. *TT VII* 28, 28 (oñal-); 28, 37: **Xak.** XI one says **bat kel**, like the expression (VU) **şap kel** in telling (someone) to hurry (*bi'l-ısrār*); and for the sound (*li-sawt*) of anything

light which falls **bat tüşdi:** ('it fell with a plop') *Kaş.* I 319: **Çağ.** xv ff. **bat zūd wa sari** 'quick, quickly (quoton.); **bat bat zūd zūd San. 119v. 13: **Xwar.** XIII **bat** 'quickly' *'Ali* 47.**

2 bat perhaps survives in NE *Kir.* **bat** 'glue, paste'. **Xak.** XI **bat al-facir** 'the thick juice of pressed dates' *Kaş.* I 319.

3 bat the first two quotns. below come fr. inscriptions of which the text is very dubious, but if rightly read may be the word which survives in NE Tuv. **pat** 'worthless, insignificant' *Pal.* 328; the third quoton. may have **1 bat** in an unusual meaning. *Türkü* VIII (gap) **yavız bat biz azıg üküşüg körtlig er[sig]ti: süle[l]m** 'we are in a bad way and worth very little; you have seen how few (we are) and how many (they are); let us take the field bravely' *Oñin* 7: *O. Kir.* IX ff. (gap) **bat ermiş öldim** 'I was worthless and died' *Mal.* 10, 11; *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (if a man has offended the *begs* and they contemplate killing or torturing him, their swords and saws(?) and whips break into small pieces and) **neğ bat kılı umaz** 'they cannot do him harm' (?) *Kuan.* 27.

bét 'the (human) face'. Rare in the early period being syn. w. **2 yüz:** but survives with this and extended meanings, 'check, the surface (of water)', etc., as **bét/bet** in NC *Kir*, *Kzx.*; SC *Uzb*; several NW languages and in SW *Osm.* in the phr. **bet beñiz** 'completion'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (tantric) **blr yegirminc isak(?) atlig uzik ol bétl üze urgu ol** 'the eleventh is the letter called *isak* (?); one should put it on one's face' *TT VII* 41, 2-5: **Çağ.** xv ff. **bet rü wa 'arid** 'face, cheek' *San.* 119v. 19.

bit originally 'louse', but also used for 'bug' and other parasites, including those on stored products. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Man.-A **tonnuğ bitli** 'body (lit. clothes') louse' *M* I 8, 14: **Xak.** XI **bit al-qaml** 'louse'; and the worm (*al-diđ*) which attacks wheat is called **tarıg bitli**: *Kaş.* I 320: XIV *Muh.* *al-qaml bit*: *Mel.* 74, 6; *Rif.* 177: *Kom.* XIV 'louse' **bit CCI**; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *al-baqq wa'l-fasāfis* 'bug' (*kandala*): *Tkm.* **beşik bitli** that is 'the cradle louse' (*qamlu'l-mahd*) *Hou.* 11, 20 ff.: XIV **bit al-qaml** *Id.* 28; *Bul.* 11, 6: XV ditto *Tnh.* 29a. 8.

1 bođ prob. originally 'stature, the size of a man'; but from the earliest period it also clearly means 'a clan', the Sing. of **bođun**, q.v.; the meaning underlying the latter is perhaps 'lineage' that is the size of a clan as a number of natural families. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NE **bot/pot/pos/poy**, elsewhere usually **boy**, usually 'stature', but in NE 'self'; the meaning 'clan' is rare, but survives in SW *Osm.* See *Doerfer* II 812. *Türkü* VIII (the *Türkü* people (**bođun**) died, disintegrated, and were destroyed) **Türkü şırlı(?) bođun yerinte: bođ kalmadı:** 'no clan remained in the country of the fortunate(?) *Türkü* people'

T 4; (if it had not been for Êlteriş Kağan and myself) **bođ yeme: bođun yeme: kişi: yeme: idl: yok erteç: ertl:** 'there would not have been a clan or a people or (even) an individual' T 60: **Uyg.** (VIII **bođ** has been read in *Su. E* 10 and *W* 1 but in both places seems to be part of a longer word, in *E* 10 a place-name (?**Boduklı**) and in *W* 1 of **bođun**): VIII ff. **Bud.** **körk meğiz öñ bođ üze atkan-ğulaksuz üçün** 'because of their freedom from attachment (to this world) in respect of perceptible qualities (Sanskrit *viśaya*) form and substance' *Suv.* 60, 6-8; a.o. *do.* 593, 20: **Civ.** **bođka: tegmişte** 'when he has grown to full stature' *UŠp.* 98, 20: **Xak.** XI **bo:đ qaddu'l-insān wa qāmatuha** 'the size and stature of a man', hence one says **uzun bođluğ kişi:** 'a tall (*tawilu'l-qadd*) man' *Kaš.* III 121; o.o. I 412, 21 (1 **ta:l**); III 216, 21 (**tapir**); and see **Oğuz: KB** (God does not walk or lie down or sleep) **nā menzeğ nā yanzağ kötürmez bođuğ** 'He has nothing like or resembling Him and does not wear a physical form' 17; o.o. meaning 'body' 371, 1099 (1 **ok**); 1055 (**egil-**)—**kapuğda kalın bođ tēridi tolu** 'a dense mob of people has assembled at the gate' (but where can I find a competent man to manage my affairs?) 1614; **kalın bođ kara baş** 'a dense mob, common people' 1622: XIII(?) **At. halāl yēğli kanı körünmez bođı** 'where is the man that cats (only) permitted food? His shape is not seen' 418: XIV Muh. **al-qadd wa'l-qāma boy: Mel.** 48, 7; 66, 14; 83, 15; *Rif.* 142: **Çağ.** XV ff. **boy (t) qāmat San.** 142v. 12: **Oğuz XI boy: al-raḥt wa'l-qabila wa'l-aşıra** 'clan, sub-tribe, tribe'; anecdote describing its use in the phr. **boy kim** 'what tribe do you belong to?' *Kaš.* III 141; o.o. under words described specifically as **Oğuz I** 44, 13 (1 **u:ç**, *al-qawm* 'tribe'); I 338, 27 (**kim**, *al-qabila wa huwa ism cam*, 'a collective noun'); II 209, 2 (**çakriş-**, *al-qawm*); III 447, 13 (**toldra:-**, *al-nās* 'the people', MS. *to:y* in error); o.o. of **boy** under words specifically or by implication described as **Xak.** I 51, 16 (**ögüt**, *al-qawm*); 237, 10 (**alkuş-**, *al-qawm*); 238, 17 (**emgeş-**, *al-nās*); II 274, 10 (**tarmaklan-** *al-hilal wa'l-qabā'il* 'clans and tribes'); 316, 21 (**yult-**, *qabila*); **Xwar.** XIV **bođ/boy** 'body, stature', etc. *Qutb* 35; **boy** ditto *MN* 6, etc.; **boy bér-** 'to submit' *Nahe.* 111, 17; 380, 9: **Kom.** XIV 'body' **boy** common *CCl*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 63: **Kip.** XIII **al-qadd wa'l-qāma boy:ı: (sic) Hou. 19, 17: XIV **boy al-qāma** *Id.* 37; ditto **boy:ı: (sic) Bul. 9, 11: XV **badan** 'body' **boyu**, corrected to **boy Tuh.** 8a. 3: **Osm.** XIV **boy** 'clan', c.i.a.p.; 'body, stature' in two texts; 'branch' (not 'bank' as translated) of a river in one XVI text *TTS I* 114; II 162; III 109; IV 121.****

2*bo:đ 'colour' or the like. This word seems to be the original form of **boy** in **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.** and the basis of **1 bođu:-**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.** **kara boy** 'black coloured' *M II* 11, 18 (**emig**).

E 3 bo:đ 'bustard' follows **1 bo:đ** in *Kaš.* III 121; it is an obvious error for **to:đ**, q.v.; the

following entry **bo:đ monçuk** presumably contains a similar error.

1 bu:t (bu:đ) properly 'the thigh'; sometimes more generally 'the leg', 'the hind legs (of an animal)', and the like. The original -d, which could in any case be inferred fr. the long vowel, survives in SW Az. **bud** and the oblique cases (**budu**, etc.) in Osm. and the long vowel in **Tkm.** **but.** S.i.a.m.l.g.; cf. **udluk**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. (**Bud.** **buđ kötürmeçe tınığ oğlanıpa** 'for the sons of men who walk on their legs' *TT VII* 40, 141-2 is thus transcribed in the text, but the word is more likely to be **bođ** 'having a bodily form': **Civ.** **kolin butin sızlatur** 'it makes his arms and legs ache' *TT VII* 25, 2; **kayu kiş[niñ koli] butı başı yomğı tepreser** 'if a man's (arms,) legs, and head all twitch' *do.* 34, 2-3: **Xak.** XI **bu:t al-faxid** 'the thigh' *Kaš.* III 120; (of a bird) **butı: sinur: tankasir riclılu** 'its leg breaks' *I* 254, 24: **KB** (of farmers) **kerekliğ kişiler turur bu butu** 'these are the mainstay(?) of people, essential (to the community)' 4400: XIII(?) **Tef.** **bud/but** 'leg' (in phr. 'arms and legs') 109, 112: XIV Muh. **al-faxid but Mel.** 48, 3; *Rif.* 142 (followed by 'thigh bone' **uyuk**): **Çağ.** XV ff. **but bud, rān ma'nāsina** 'thigh' *Vel.* 146; **but az rān tā sar-i angustān-i pā** 'the leg from the thigh to the toes' *San.* 130r. 23 (quotn.): **Kom.** XIV 'thigh' **but CCl**; **Gr.**: **Kip.** XIII **al-faxid but Hou.** 21, 6: XIV **bud (sic) al-faxid**, and some of them substitute -t and call it **but Id.** 29; **but al-faxid do.** 33: XV **al-warik** 'haunch, hip-bone' **bu:t Kav.** 61, 7; **faxid but Tuh.** 27b. 4.

F 2 but the normal rendering of 'Buddha' in **Uyg.** **Bud.** is **burxan**, but **but**, prob. a l.-w. fr. the Chinese rendering of Buddha, *fo* (*Giles* 3,589; Ancient Chinese *b'juat* in *Karlgren's Grammata Serica*, No. 500 l.) occurs in **namo but** the **Uyg.** rendering of the Sanskrit formula *namo Buddhāya* 'homage to the Buddha' in *TT IV* 14, 69; *VII* 40, 3 etc. **But** in the passages below is more likely to be a l.-w. fr. **Pe.** than Chinese direct, but the **Pe.** word itself is likely to be a l.-w. for Chinese prob. through Sogdian, dating from the time when there were Buddhist temples in the Sogdian-speaking areas. Cf. **burxan**. See *Doerfer II* 716. (**Xak.**) XIII(?) **At. öd elgin but etip idim bu tēdi** 'making an idol with his own hands he said "this is my lord"' 124; **Tef.** **but/but burxan** 'idol' (also but **xāna** 'idol temple') 112: **Xwar.** XIV **but** 'idol' *Qutb* 38.

VU 3 bu:t (?bu:đ) pec. to *Kaš.*; the meaning common to his two translations seems to be something like 'a valuable object'. **Xak.** XI **bu:t** the word for any 'large and precious turquoise' (*fayrūzac*) hung on the forelocks (*al-nawāsi*) of the sons and daughters of notables; hence one says **kız bu:t urdi:** (MS. *ur:di:*, but *wađa* at requires *urdi:*) *wađa atı'l-cāriya dālika* 'the servant maid put on that object' (presumably on the child, not herself): **but** the word for the provision (*mira*) made for

anyone who brings a gift or present from a notable; for example if one man gives a horse to another, the groom is given a *dinār* or a sheep, and such a sheep is called *burt*: *Kaš. III 120*.

VU *bōd* 'a royal throne'; N.o.a.b. In *I S 1* the first passage quoted appears as *bu ödke: olurtım*, but this seems to have been an error and is changed in *II N*, the later inscription. *Türkü VIII* (I *Tegri: teg Tenri:de: bolmiş Türkü Bilge: Xağan*) *bōdke: olurtım* 'have taken my seat on the throne' *II N 1* (*I S 1* 'at this time', see above); *bōdke: özüm olurıp* 'I myself, sitting on the throne' *II E 2*; *bōdke: körügme begler-gü yapıltacı:sız* 'will you *begs*, when you look to the throne, misbehave?' *I S 11*; *II E 8*.

Mon. V. BD-

bat- basically 'to descend and disappear' (as opposed to *én-* which is merely 'to descend'), hence 'to sink' (of the sun, etc.) to set'. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Türkü VIII ff.* Man. (the sun and moon) *tuğar batar* 'rise and set' *Chuas. 24*: *Uyg. VII kéce: ay [b]atar erikl: süpüşdim* 'I fought at night as the moon set' *Şu. E 1* (Ramstedt read *yaruk batar*, but the photograph shows no room for the extra letters): *VIII ff.* Bud. (then those mortals, as they revolve in the river of this world) *çomar batar tegzinür*, 'sink (Hend.) and revolve' *TT VI 195 v.l.*; o.o. of *çom- bat-* *U III 44, 2* (i); *TT IV*, p. 15, footnote 4-5; a.o. *TT VIII K. 5* (elig): *Civ. ay teğri battı* 'the moon has set' *TT I 40*; in *TT VII 1*, an astronomical text, *batar*, of a star, means both 'sets' and 'is below the horizon'; a.o. *USP. 28, 45* (2 *uruğ*): *Xak. XI kün battı: ğarabati'l-şams* 'the sun set'; and one says *koruğı:n* (mis-spelt) *suvka: battı: rasabati'l-anuuk fi'l-mā* 'the lead sank in the water' (etc.); also used of anything which disappears from sight (*ğāba 'ani'l-ayn*) *Kaš. II 293* (*bata:r, batma:k*); (the duck) *suvka: batar yağış fi'l-mā* 'dives under water' *I 528, 10*; a.o. *II 128, 6*: *KB künüm batğalar teg* 'as my sun sets' 1072; *xiv Muh. (?) ğāşa bat- Rif. 99* (only); *ğābati'l-şams kün battı: do. 113*; *al-ğauş batmak do. 120*: *Çağ. xv ff. bat- firri raftan* 'to descend, sink' *San. 119r. 28*: *Xwar. xiv kün batar* (quasi-Noun) 'sun-set' *Qutb 29*: *Kom. xiv* 'to sink, set' *bat- CCG; Gr. 53* (quotn.): *Kip. ğatasa* of the sun, moon or star, 'to set', *bat-Hou. 35, 18*; *ğāşa minal-ğauş* 'to sink' *su:da: bat- do. 47, 17*: *xiv bat- ğatasa* (normally 'to dive') *Id. 28*; *bağ- ditto. do. 33*; *ğāşa bat- Bul. 65r. xv ğatasa bat- Kaw. 8, 15*; *76, 4*; *ğarığa* 'to sink, be submerged' *bat-Tuh. 27a. 2*.

PU *bē:d-* Hap. leg.; the first letter is undotted, but as the word comes between *i:d-* and *bu:d-* it must have been *bā*. *Xak. XI anıñ kö:zi: bē:đti: abşarat 'aynuhu da'fai(n)* 'his eyesight was weak' *Kaš. III 439* [*fatha* over first letter; *bē:đe:r, bē:đme:k*].

S *bit-* See *büt-*.

bu:d- 'to die of cold'; survives with the same meaning only(?) in SW xx Anat. *buy-/buy-/buyu-/buz-/büy- SDD 202-42*; *Tkm. buy- Xak. XI er tumluğka: bu:đti: ğaşıra'l-racul minal-hard wa mātā* 'the man suffered from the cold and died' *Kaš. III 439* (*bu:đa:r, bu:đma:k*).

büt- has an extraordinarily wide range of meanings, the starting-point of which seems to be 'to become complete'. This developed in two contrary directions, 'to come to an end, be finished', and 'to be ready to start' with various special applications. S.i.a.m.l.g., in NE, SE, NC Kır. *büt-/püt-* in NC Kzx., SC, NW, and SW *bit-*. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. Sanskrit *saṃpan-naprahāna* (a man) 'whose efforts are complete' (i.e. 'crowned with success') *bütmüş (pütmüş) katıgla:nma:klığ TT VIII A.5*; *na kṛtam bhavati* 'it is not done' (by wisdom) *yara:tilmiş bolma:sar: azu bütmüş (pütmüş) do. A.11*; (a man strives only so much) *yāvad arthasya niṣpatti* 'as to achieve his purpose' *ne:çe:ke: teğli aşıñıñ bütmekli bol-sar (bütmekli polsar) do. E.44*; *alku törlüğ küsüşleri kanıp bütip* 'his desires of all kinds are satisfied and fulfilled' *TT VII 40, 130*; similar phr. *U III 85, 12*; *U IV 14, 135-6* — *uluğ alapađturğuş iş büter* 'the great task of weakening (the devils) comes to a (successful) end' *TT V 10, 97-8*; a.o. *Suv. 530, 1* — (a stainless pure magic body) *bütti* 'has come into existence' *TT V 8, 52*: *Civ. in fortune-telling texts, e.g. TT I 75, 176*; *VII 28, 28* (*uğra:-*) phr. like *iş büter* or *bütmek* are common — in medical texts *büt-* 'to heal (Intrans.)' is common, e.g. *bēş on yıl kart bütmeser kışi etin yakğuş ol bat büter* 'if a man has an ulcer which will not heal for five or ten years, he must rub it with human flesh and it heals quickly' *HI 30-1* — *kim üni bütip* 'if a man's voice fails' *do. 146*: *Xak. XI er ü:ni: bütti:* 'the man's voice failed' (*xafat*) because of hoarseness in the chest, or illness, or a blow; and one says *anıñ alımı: bütti: tabata dayınuhu 'alayhi wa sahlā* 'the debt due to him was proved and authenticated'; and one says *baş: bütti: indama'l-cuħ* 'the wound healed'; and one says *kul teğri:ke: bütti:* 'the servant acknowledged (*ağarra*) the uniqueness of God' *Kaš. II 294* (continues in *Kip., q.v.*); (when the wise man sees it) *sō:zke: büte:r yuşaddıq kalāmı* 'he confirms my statement' *III 137, 6*; o.o. *I 219, 26*; *III 166, 20*; *240, 26*: *KB büt-* is common, usually 'to believe, rely on (someone *Dat.*)', e.g. *büt mağa 742*; o.o. *25, 46, 51, 290, 725, 729, 915, 1090*, etc. — *berge başı büter* 'the wound inflicted by a whip heals' 2580: *xiii(?) At. bu til başık-tursa bütmek büter ok başı* 'if the tongue wounds (the wound) does not heal, (as) an arrow wound heals' 139-40; *Tef. bit-* (of a girl's breast) 'to grow, fill out' 104; *büt-* 'to believe (in someone *Dat.*)' 113: *xiv Muh. nabata* (of a plant) 'to grow' *bit- Mel. 31, 9*; *Rif. 115*: *Çağ. xv ff. büt-(tl, etc.) bit- eker yerden nabāt bit- ... veyā carāhat opulup bit- ... ve yā bir iş ve bir binā tamām olup bit-*

'of a plant, to grow; of a wound to heal; of a task or building to be completed' *Vel.* 144-5 (quotns.); **büt-** (1) *rüyidan giyâh wa sabza* 'of a plant or vegetable, to grow'; (2) *iltiyâm yâftan zaxm wa carâhat* 'of an injury or wound, to heal'; (3) *sâxta şudan wa ancâm yâftan* 'to be done, finished'; (4) *ba-'amal âmadan wa hâşil şudan* 'to be produced, to come to pass'; (5) *wuşûq wa i'timâd kardan* 'to trust, rely on' *San.* 128r. 16 (quotns.); **bit-** (1) to (4) as above, 'in these four meanings a duplicate (*murâdîf*) of **büt-** above' *do.* 143r. 7: **Kîp.** XI (after **Xak.** entry) and one says **ot bütüti**: *şala'a'l-nabât wa nabata* 'the plant emerged and grew', also used of fruits when they grow; and one says **oğlan bütüti**: 'the child was born' (*wulîda*); and one uses **bütüti**: of anything that grows or is born or created (*xulîqa*) *Kaş.* II 294 (**büte:r**, **bütmek**): **Xwar.** XIV **bit-/büt-** (1) 'to be completed, achieved'; (2) 'to believe in (someone *Dat.*)' *Qutb* 34, 39; *Nahc.* 26, 6: **Kom.** XIV 'to grow' **bit-** *CCG*; *Gr.* 61 (quotns.): **Kîp.** XIV **bit-** (*sic*) *nabata* *Id.* 28; *inqadâ wa nabata* 'to be accomplished; to grow' **bit-** *Bul.* 24r.: XV *qadâ* (?*qudâ*) *ay al-şuğl* 'of a task, to accomplish (?to be accomplished)' **bit-** *Tuh.* 30a. 7; *nabata bit-* *do.* 37a. 4: **Osm.** XIV ff. **bit-** 'to come into existence, be produced', and the like; 'to sprout, grow'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 110; II 156; III 106; IV 116.

Dis. BDA

S bitl: See **bitig**.

PUF buda 'liquorice' ultimately der. fr. Sanskrit *madhuka* (see H. W. Bailey in *Fuad Köprülü Armağanı*, İstanbul, 1953, p. 53). Arat's translation 'grape' based on a supposed derivation fr. Chinese *p'u l'ao* (see *üzüm*) is an error. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Civ.** **bir sunça budanı** 'a piece of liquorice an inch (l.-w.) long' *H* I 146; **buda tübi** 'liquorice root' *do.* 191; o.o. *do.* 150, *H* II 14, 133.

botu: (?*poto*;) 'camel colt, usually under a year old'; see *Scherbak*, p. 106. An early l.-w. (with Mong. suffix) in Mong. as *hotoğan* (*Haenisch* 20, *Kow.* 1181). S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **botu** or the like; this final -a, and the Mong. form, strongly suggest an original final -o-. The SW forms, **Osm.** **puduk**; **Tkm.** **pota** hint at an original initial p-. See *Doerfer* II 777. **Xak.** XI **botu:** *şaşılı'n-nâqa* 'a camel colt' *Kaş.* III 218 (the word is in a Chapter containing dissyllables ending in long open vowels; the final *wâw* in the MS. was rather misshapen and a later scribe put two dots over it and turned it into *qâf*; the word has therefore usually been mistranscribed as *botuk*, cf. *çatu*); a.o. *I* 120, 19 (*apra*); *II* 341, 4 (*bozlat*); *IX* **Rûğ.** **bota** *Scherbak*, p. 106: **Çağ.** XV ff. **bota oğul** 'child' *Vel.* 146 (quotns.); **bota baqa wa farzand-i âdamî wa sayir haywânât 'umûma(n) wa baça-i şutur xuşuşa(n)** 'a human child; the young of an animal in general, and a camel in particular' *San.* 130r. 25 (29) (same quotns.; the translation, other than the last phr., is due to a mis-

apprehension; one quotn. refers to **botalık tève** 'a camel with a colt', in the other **botam** is used to address a dying son, obviously in a purely metaph. sense): **Xwar.** XIV (like) **ingen ingen** (*sic*) **bodalarıpa ipreyü** 'camels calling to their colts' *Nahc.* 73, 16: **Kîp.** XV *al-qa'ûdu* 'l-şagîr 'a small camel colt' *boşa:* *Kav.* 61, 20; *hawliyu'l-ihil* 'a one-year-old camel colt' *boşa Tuh.* 13a. 2.

D büte: Ger. in -e: of **büt-** used as an Adv.; noted only in **Xak.** **Xak.** XI **büte:** *harf wa ma-nâhu'l-kaşîr* a Particle meaning 'a great deal'; hence one says **men agar büte:** **yarma:k** **bê:rdim** *d'âyutuhu* <words omitted> 'I gave him (a great deal of money)'; and one says **bu: ı:şka:** **büte:** **boldi:** *mađâ zamân minal-dahr li-hâdâ* 'the time for this is past', like (*bi-manzila*) the Oğuz word **kibe:** for a period of time (*li-burha minal-dahr*) *Kaş.* III 217: **KB büte boldi** **êlig yüzün körmedim** 'It is a long time since I saw the king's face' 1587; a.o. 3635.

Dis. V. BDA-

bedü: 'to be, or become, big, great, etc.' Survives only(?) in NE **Tuv.** **bedi-** and **SW Osm.** **büyü-**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.** **katıgı beğümîş padd** 'the padd (?) (l.-w.) whose violence has become great' *TT* III 88: **Bud.** *U* II 9, 6 (**ükli:-**); see also **E kedî:-**: **Xak.** XI **oğlan bedüdi:** 'the boy became big' (*ka-bura*); also used of anything that becomes big after being small *Kaş.* III 259 (**bedür:**, **bedüme:k**; everywhere spelt **bedü:-**); this verb and **bödi:-**, which is so spelt, are placed under the cross-heading -D-, and before the cross-heading -D- which is followed by **udt:-**, **bođu:-**, etc.; it seems fairly certain that both -D- and **bedü:-** were intended, see **beğüt-**, but seem to be dialect pronunciations); a.o. *I* 319, 11 (**kop**, also spelt **bedü:di:**): **KB beđu:**, consistently so spelt, is common, e.g. (God gave him wisdom and) **yalguk beğüdi** 'man became great' 150; o.o. 289, 731, 737, 1757, 5153; XIV **Muh.** (?) **'azuma** 'to be, or become, big' (**VU**) **beyü:-** (unvocalized) *Rif.* 131 (only); **irtafa'a** 'to rise' **PU berü:-** (unvocalized, first letter undotted) should perhaps be read **beğü:-** 102 (only): **Kîp.** XV **xâyala** 'to behave conceitedly' **biyl-** *Tuh.* 14b. 11.

DF bitli: 'to write; to write (something *Acc.*)'. This word is considered to be a Den. V. in -li- fr. ***bit**, an unrecorded l.-w. fr. Chinese **pi** 'writing brush' (*Giles* 8,979; Pulleyblank's Middle Chinese **piit**); it became an early l.-w. in Mong. as **biçi-** (*Haenisch* 15), and this Mong. word has been borrowed in some NE languages (but **Khak.** **pas-** looks more like a l.-w. fr. Russian *pisat'*); otherwise survives only in SE **Türkî** **pit-** *Shaw*; **püt-** **BŞ**; **piti-/püt-/püti-** *Jarring*. Cf. 3 **yaz-**, **Türkü** VII **beğgü:** **taş tokı:rdım bitli:dim** 'I had this memorial stone driven into (the ground) and inscribed it' *I* S 12-13; o.o. *I* SE, *I* SW, *II* SW, *Ix.* 28: VIII ff. **bitli:dim** *İrkB*, *Postscript*;

Tuh. IV 11 (*ETY II* 96): Uyğ. VIII **bitig** [biti:]dim *Şu. Sh.*: VIII ff. Man.-A **bitidim** *MI* 28, 22: Bud. **bitideci** **bititdeci** 'writing (this *sitra*) or causing it to be written' *Suv.* 447, 17; Civ. **biti-** (usually in the form **bitidim**) is very common in the contracts in *USp.*: O. Kır. IX ff. **bitigli**: *Mal.* 24, 3; **bitidim** *do.* 42, 6: Xak. XI (in grammatical section) **er bitig bitidi**: *kataba'l-raculi'l-kitab* 'the man wrote a letter (or book, etc.)' *Kaş. II* 325, 7; n.m.e.: *KB* **biti-** is common 114, 258, 1342, etc.: XIII(?) *At.* **bitidim** 465, 475; *Tef.* **biti-** (and? **bit-**) 'to write' 104: XIV Muh. *kataba bitli-*: *Mel.* 30, 11; 39, 2; 41, 6; *Rif.* 114, 131: Çağ. xv ff. **biti-**(-di, etc.) *yaz-* 'to write' *Vel.* 134-6 (quotn.); **biti-** (spelt) *nuwistan* 'to write' *San.* 143r. 13 (quotns.): Xwar. XIII(?) (Then Oğuz Xan sent his orders to the four quarters and) **bildürgülük bitidi** 'wrote to inform them' *Oğ.* 104: xiv **biti-** ditto *Qutb* 34. *MN* 78, etc.: Kom. xiv 'to write' **bitli-CCG**; Gr.: Kıp. xiv **bitli-kataba** *Id.* 28: Osm. xiv and xv **bitli-** 'to be destined', i.e. written by fate in a few texts *TTS I* 110; *II* 156; *IV* 116.

S **buta-**: See **buti-**.

buti-: 'to prune' (a tree, etc.). This was no doubt the original vocalization of this verb, cf. **butuk**, but it became **buta-** early in the medieval period. S.i.s.m.l. in its original meaning and also for (of a tree) 'to throw out branches'. Xak. XI *Kaş. III* 337 (**butukla-**); n.m.e.: Kıp. xiv **buda-qallama** 'to prune' *Id.* 29: xv ditto *Tuh.* 30a. 6 (in margin in second hand **budadı** *ay ғаšana*, same meaning): Osm. XVIII **buda-**, in *Rümi, pīrāstan bağ wa diraxt az şāx-i zāyid* 'to prune the superfluous branches off a vine or tree' *San.* 131r. 28.

?D 1 **bođu-**: (?**bođu-**) 'to dye (something Acc.)'; presumably Den. V. fr. 2***bo:đ** q.v. Survives in NE Tel. **pudu-**; Tuv. **budu-** and in all other language groups as **boya-** or the like. Xak. XI **ol to:nuğ bođu:di şabağal-fačev** 'he dyed the garment' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 260 (2 **bođu-** follows in same para.): XIV Muh. **şabağa boya:** *Mel.* 27, 13; *Rif.* 111; *al-şabğ boya:mak* 37, 14; 124: Çağ. xv ff. **boya-(b)** *bir rengle boya-* 'to dye with a colour' *Vel.* 158; **boya-rang kardan** *San.* 141v. 27: Xwar. xiv **boya-** ditto *Qutb* 35: Kom. xiv ditto *CCI*; Gr.: Kıp. XIII **şabağa boya:** *Hou.* 37, 2 (Imperat., in error, -*gil*): xiv ditto *Bul.* 55v.: xv ditto *Tuh.* 23a. 2.

VU 2 **bođu-**: 'to fasten, or nail (something Acc., to something Dat., or üze)'. N.o.a.b., but see **boğul-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the merciless rulers of hell) **örtlüğ yérke bođıyü çalarlar** 'throw them down and fasten them to the fiery ground' *TT VI* p. 73, note 308, 30; **örtlüğ yér üze etözlerin bođıyü tokıp do.** 31-2: Xak. XI (after 1 **bođu-**), and one says **ol okın urdı: keyikni: yığačka: bođu:di: ramā'l-sayd wa alzağahu bi'l-şacara** 'he shot the wild animal and fastened it to the tree' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 260 (**bođu:r**, **bođu:ma:k**, mis-spelt **bođu:rama:k**).

bödl-: 'to dance'. An l.-w. in Mong. as *böci-* (*Korv.* 1220, *Haltod* 311) which fixes the first vowel as -ö-, not -ü- as usually transcribed, but suggests that the original form was **bödl-**; this links with the fact that in *Kaş.* this word, though spelt **bödl-**, is indexed under -D, see **beđü-**; but this form, if authentic, must have been a dialect pronunciation. Survives only in several NW languages as **biyl-**; the NC forms Kır. **biyle- Kzx. bile-** are Den. V.s fr. **bily** (**bödlg**, q.v.). Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *U I* 41, 21; *IV* 8, 36 (irla-); *TT X* 144-5 (1 irr): o.o. do. 469; *U II* 24, 4; 25, 1: Xak. XI **kız bödl:di** (sic) *raqaşıtl-cāriya* 'the servant girl (etc.) danced' *Kaş. III* 259 (**bödl:r**, **bödl-me:k**, see above; prov. containing **bödl:g**): xiv Muh. *raqaşa* (VU) **böyl-** *Mel.* 26, 11; *Rif.* 109; *al-raqş* (VU) **böyimek** 120 (only, -*mak* in error): Kom. xiv 'to dance, clap' **beyl-/biyl-CCI, CCG**; Gr.: Kıp. XIII *raqaşa be:y-* *Hou.* 34, 14: xiv **böy-raqaşa** *Id.* 37 (and see 1 **bük-**).

Dis. BDB

SF **bitbül** See **bitmül**.

Tris. BDB

SF **pitptli** See **bitmül**.

Dis. BDC

F **bađıç** 'vine trellis'; no doubt like other words connected with vines, e.g. 2 **bağ**, **bo:r**, an Iranian l.-w. N.o.a.b. The word is noted in Pe. as *wāyic* (*Steingass* 1454) and Tajik *vo'ış* (*Tef.* 88). Xak. XI **bađıç al-arış** 'vine trellis' *Kaş. I* 295 (üzümle-); n.m.e.: XIII(?) *Tef.* 'alā 'uruşihā bađıçları örtmenleri üze 88 (apparently alternative translations for *al-arış* which means both 'vine trellis' and 'open hut with a light roof').

Tris. BDC

DF **bađıçlık** Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **bađıç**. Xak. XI **bađıçlık** (MS. -*d-* for -*đ*) *yığa:ç* 'wood (*al-xaşab*) prepared for the manufacture of a vine trellis (*arışıl-karm*)' *Kaş. I* 502.

Dis. BDD

D **bütüt** Hap. leg.; Active Dev. N. fr. **büt-**; 'the successful performance (of a task)'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *TT I* 140 (**eşidüt**).

Dis. V. BDD-

D **beđüt-** Caus. f. of **beđü-**; 'to make something, big, greater, etc.' Survives only(?) in NE Tuv. **bidit-** and SW Osm. **bütüt-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. **kiçig atın beđüt(t)üñ** 'you have increased your small reputation' *TT I* 8: Xak. XI **ol oğlanıñ beđütü: rabbā'l-şabi wa kabbarahu** 'he brought up the boy and made him grow up' *Kaş. II* 300 (**beđütür**, **beđüt-me:k**. This verb, **kađıt-** and **kıdıt-**, q.v., are placed in a section preceded by -D-, which is followed by one preceded by -D- and ends in