

şések (sic) Kav. 59, 6; zahr čécek Tuh. 18a. 9; 35a. 6.

(D) çéçge: Hap. leg. **Xak.** x1 çéçge: huffu'l-nassâc 'a weaver's reed' Kaş. I 429.

### Tris. CCG

D çéçeklig P.N./A. fr. çéçek; 'flowery, covered with flowers'. S.i.s.m.l., sometimes with metaph. meanings like 'pock-marked'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. xwalığ çéçeklig yér 'a place covered with flowers (Hend.)' U III 56, 4 (ii); a.o. TT V 12, 123 (ölenlig): (Xak.) xiii(?) Tef. çéçeklig 'flowery' (garden) 358.

D çéçeklik A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. çéçek; 'flower garden'. S.i.s.m.l. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. USp. 15, 5-6 (altın): **Xak.** x1 çéçeklik 'the name of the place where flowers (al-zahr) grow' Kaş. I 508: KB (the nightingale sings a thousand songs) çéçeklikte 78; a.o. 5972.

### Tris. V. CCG-

D çéçeklen- Refl. Den. V. fr. çéçek; (of a bush etc.) 'to flower'. S.i.s.m.l. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. TT VIII P.24 (erük, spelt ce:ce:klenür): **Xak.** x1 yığa:ç çéçeklendi: (sic) 'the tree (etc.) flowered' (tawrarda) Kaş. II 266 (çéçeklenür (sic); çéçeklenme:k, unvocalized): xiii(?) Tef. çéçeklen- ditto 358: Kom. xiv 'to flower' çéçeklen- CCG; Gr.: Kip. xv 'to flower' (azhara), that is to have flowers şışeklen- (sic) Kav. 59, 8.

### Dis. V. CCL-

D cöjül- Pass. f. of cöj-; survives in SW Osm., Tkm. cözül- 'to be untied, disentangled', etc. **Xak.** x1 yıp cöjüldi: ('with -j-') 'the slack cord was pulled out' (or stretched, imtadda); cöjüldi: is also used of glutinous substances like thick syrup and chewing-gum (al-rubb wa'l-'ilk) when they are pulled out Kaş. II 132 (cöjülür, cöjülme:k): Çağ. xv ff. cözül- (spelt) az ham wā şudan wa parāğanda şudan 'to be pulled off, dispersed' San. 213r. 6.

### Tris. CCL

çıca:lak 'the little finger'; a specific name for this finger is lacking in some languages, e.g. in Uyğ. it is called kılçig erpek; but this word survives in NE Alt. çıcalık R III 2094; Kız., Sag. çumçalçak do. 2188; Khak. çımalçix Bas. 326; Kız. şımalçax do. 329; SE Türkü çımçılak/çımçılak Shaw 104, Jarring 70: NC Kir. çıpalak/çıpanak; Kzx. şınaşax; SC Uzb. çımçalok/jimjilok; NW Kk. şunatak; Kumyk çınaçay; Nog. şınatay; Tat. çence; SW Az. çelece; (Osm. serçe parmak 'sparrow finger', perhaps a corruption of this word, based on false etymology; Tkm. külembike not related). It is difficult to explain some of these forms without assuming an original \*çımçalāk, but the word is obviously related to çıca:muk, q.v. Although -lak and -muk are possible Turkish suffixes the words give rather the impression of l.-xv.s fr. some other language, possibly

monosyllabic, but not Chinese, where although 'finger' is *chih* (Giles 1,791) any words like 'little' qualifying it would necessarily precede and not follow it. **Xak.** x1 çıca:lak al-xinşir 'the little finger' Kaş. I 487: xiv Muh. al-xinşir çıcala: Mel. 47, 11; çıçalak (c-c-) Rif. 141: Çağ. xv ff. cıncanak (so spelt) angust-i kınçak 'the little finger', in Ar. xinşir San. 221r. 21: Kip. xiii al-xinşir çıcala:k Hou. 20, 16: xiv (Tkm.) çéçe: (c-c-) al-xinşir, in Kip. çıcalak (c-c-, vocalized çıçlak) İd. 42: xv al-xinşir şuluk (sic) barmak Kav. 61, 4.

### Tris. CCM

çıca:muk 'the ring finger'; n.o.a.b.; the normal phr. for this finger is **atsız barmak** (see **atsız**). Cf. çıca:lak. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (in order to make the *mudrā* called 'fastening the vajra') uluğ epreklerin suk epreklerin çıcamuk epreklerin kavşurup tike üçkil kılı 'join the thumbs, index fingers, and ring fingers, hold them upright, and make a triangle' TT V, p. 16, note A54, 8: **Xak.** x1 çıca:muk al-binsir 'the ring finger', wa hādā qalla mā yu'raf, this word is little known Kaş. I 487.

### Dis. CCR

SF ça:çır See I ça:tr.

### Mon. CD

I çat onomatopoeic, normally for the sound of a blow; cf. çap. S.i.m.m.l. in such forms as çat, çet, çit, çit which are used either singly, reduplicated, or in combinations. **Xak.** x1 çat çat hikāya 'an waq' 'an onomatopoeic for (the sound of) a blow'; hence one says çat çat urdı: 'he beat him noisily' (muşawwata(n)) Kaş. I 320.

F 2 çat: Hap. leg.: 'a well'; l.-w. fr. Sogdian č't, same meaning. Cf. kuduğ. Oğuz x1 çat al-bi'r 'a well' Kaş. III 146.

çit originally prob in a physical sense 'a fence'. The vowel was originally -i-, but, as frequently happens, later became -i-. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as çit or çet used either for physical objects 'hedge (e.g. of thorn bushes), wattle fence, hurdle', etc. or for 'boundary, edge (e.g. of a river, a blanket, etc.)', and the like. See Doerfer III 1152. Uyğ. viii (I had my throne set up (çit-i-) there) çit anta: tokı:tdım 'I had a stockade driven into the ground' (I spent the summer there, I established the frontier (yaka:) there) Şu. E 8; [gap]tsız başı: çitimin yayladım 'I spent the summer at my stockade at [İtsiz Başı:] do. S 2: **Xak.** x1 çit al-xuşş minā'l-qaşab awi'l-şawok 'an enclosure (?), normally 'hut' of reeds or thorns' Kaş. I 320: Çağ. xv ff. çet (sic 'with ç-') kanār 'edge, boundary', and the like; the Turks of Kaşgar pronounce it çit San. 205r. 3; çit ('with ç-') in the language of Kaşgar, kanār do. 216r. 5: Kip. xiv çet (c- so vocalized) al-darz 'a seam' İd. 41: Osm. xviii çit . . . and in Rūmī, 'an enclosure or fence (hisār wa hā'if) made of sticks and reeds' San. 216r. 5.

F çlīt: 'flowered silk' and the like; a l.-w. prob. ultimately der. fr. Sanskrit *citra* 'variegated (fabric etc.)', perhaps through some Iranian language, cf. Pe. *çit*, which usually means 'chintz' (a corruption of the same word) or similar cotton fabrics. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE as çlīt/çit but some of these words may be direct borrowings fr. Pe. See Doerfer III 1153. Cf. *barçın* etc. *Xak.* xī çlīt *ism dībāc şini lahu waşy manqūş* 'a word for Chinese silk brocade with an embroidered ornamentation' *Kaş.* III 120.

### Mon. V. CD-

çat- basically 'to bring together, join (something *Acc.*, to something else *Dat.*)', with various special applications. Survives as çat- in SE Türki; SC Uzb.; SW Az., Osm., Tkm.; the Çağ. Sec. f. survives in NC Kir. çiti-; Kzx. şit- 'to knit (the brows), frown'. (*Xak.*) XIII(?). *At.* 205 ('to frown', *alın*): Çağ. xv ff. çat- (spelt) 'to join together (*ba-ham paywastan*), to fasten (*bastan*) two things to one another, to bring together' (*sar ba-ham āwardan*) *San.* 204v. 15 (quotns.)—çit- (spelt) *rū turş kardān wa inqibād-i wach* 'to make a sour face, to frown', the verb does not convey this meaning if used by itself, the noun 'face' must be mentioned *do.* 215v. 18 (quotn.): *Oğuz* xī er oğla:k kuzi:ka: çattu: 'the man put (*qarana*) the kid in with the lamb (etc.)' *Kaş.* II 294 (çata:r, çatma:k; verse): *Xwar.* xiv çat- 'to join, add'; *kaşın çat-* 'to frown' *Qutb* 41: *Kip.* xiv çat- (-) *cama'a bayna'l-darżayn* 'to join two edges in a seam'; and one says *ka:ş çat-* 'abasa ay cama'a'l-hācibayn' 'to frown, that is knit the brows' *Id.* 41: *Osm.* xvi ff. çat- 'to fasten', etc. in several texts *TTS* I 149; II 214; IV 158.

### Dis. CDA

VU?F çatu: Hap. leg.; this is the original form of the word in the MS.; the *wāw* was turned into a *qāf* by a second hand, and it has so far been indexed as *çatuk*, cf. *botu:*. Morphologically it could be a Dev. N. fr. çat-, but as this would be semantically suitable only for the Sec. meaning 'knife-handle' it is prob. a Chinese l.-w.; the second syllable looks like *t'ou* (*Giles* 11,441) often used as a suffix to horn Conc. N.s. *Xak.* xī çatu: 'the horn of a sea creature (*qarn samak bahri*) imported from China'; it is also said that it is the root of a tree (*'irq şacara*); knife handles are made from it, and poison in food detected by it; broth or other food is stirred with it in a bowl, and the food (if poisonous) boils without (being put on) a fire; or this bone is put on the bowl and sweats without there being any steam *Kaş.* III 218.

### Tris. CDB

E çatu:ba: Hap. leg.; this word occurs in a list of disyllabic words of which the order is determined by (1) the last consonant, (2) the first, and (3) the second and comes between *kirpl:* and *VU kenbe:*. The -ba/-be: is

certainly correct, the other letters all errors. The initial must be *k-* (*kāf* misread as *cim maftūha*, cf. *çekək* for *çekək* where the opposite error occurs); the second consonant lies between *rā* and *nūn*, and as there is a superfluous 'tooth' in the word was prob. -s-. *Kes-*, q.v., sometimes means 'to levy, or assess, taxes'; -be: is not a Turkish Suff. but \**kesbe:* might be a Sec. f. of *kesme:*, which does not occur in the meaning given, but etymologically could. *Çigil* xī çatu:ba: (?\**kesbe:*) 'the word for a fine (*rahm*) which the headman of a village (*'arifu'l-qarya*) collects from anyone who does not turn out to dig a canal or the head-works of a subsidiary channel' (*al-nahr wa ra'si'l-şirh*) *Kaş.* I 416.

### Dis. CDĞ

D I çatuk (?çatok) Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. çat-; 'joined to something else', with various extended meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, in forms of which the commonest is *çatak* and others *çatik*, *çitak*, *çitık*, *çituk* and a wide range of meanings. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ. ötrü ol leşp çatık titig teg kurıyur* 'then that mucus dries like clinging mud' *TT VIII* 1.7: *Çağ.* xv ff. *çituk* (spelt) *şaxs-i munğabiđ turş-rū* 'a frowning sour-faced individual' *San.* 216r. 6 (quotn.): *Kip.* xiv çatuk (-) *kaşlu: maqrūnū'l-hācibayn* 'with knitted eyebrows' *Id.* 41.

E 2 çatuk See çatu:.

### Dis. CDG

?F çetük '(female) cat'. The various Turkish words for 'cat' are collected in *Şcherbak*, p. 129. Some of them, e.g. *maçıt*, *VU mōş*, and *mışkıç*, are demonstrably l.-w.s., and it is likely that the rest, including this one, which has no obvious etymology, are also l.-w.s. The Turks prob. did not meet cats early enough to have their own word for them. (*Xak.*?) xiv *Muh. al-sinnir* 'cat' çetük *Mel.* 72, 6; çetük *Rif.* 174: *Oğuz* xī çetük *al-hirra* 'female cat'; (*VU*) *küwük* (unvocalized) çetük *al-daycan* 'tom cat' *Kaş.* I 388; a.o. III 127 (*mōş*): *Xwar.* xiv çetük '(female) cat' *Qutb* 42: *Kip.* XIII *al-qiş* 'tom cat' (*maçıt*), also called çetük *Hou.* 11, 11: xiv çetük (-) *al-qiş* *Id.* 42; *Bul.* 10, 10: xv *al-qiş* *setük* (sic) *Kav.* 62, 3; *sinnir* (*maçıt*) and çetük *Tuh.* 19a. 11: *Osm.* xv ff. çetük, occasionally çetik, 'cat'; common till xvi, occasionally later *TTS* I 155; II 222; III 147; IV 165: XVIII çetik (spelt) in *Rimī*, *gurba* 'cat', in *Ar. hirra* and *sinnir* *San.* 205r. 14.

?E çetken: Hap. leg.; the ordinary word for 'bridle rein' is *tizgin*, which occurs twice in *Kaş.* but not as a main entry; if it had been a main entry it would have come between *terkin* and *Taşken* (place-name) two places before this word. It is possible that the text is in disorder and that *tizgin* has dropped out and its translation been attached to this word, which may originally have been given another meaning or perhaps merely inserted in the

text to match the translation. **Xak.** x1 **çetke:n** 'inānu'l-licām 'bridle rein' *Kaş.* I 443.

## Dis. V. CDL-

D **çatla:-** See **çatır:-**.

## Tris. V. CDL-

D **çatı:la:-** elongated Den. V. (cf. **tokı:la:-**) fr. **çat**; 'to make a cracking sound', and by extension 'to break with such a sound' or more generally 'to split, break' (Intrans.). The more regular form **çatla:-** is noted in the medieval period and survives in SW Osm., Tkm., and with phonetic changes in such words as NW Kk. **şatna:-**. See **şekirtük**. **Xak.** x1 **berge: çatı:la:di:** 'the whip cracked' (*şata*); also used for any similar sound *Kaş.* III 323 (**çatı:la:ma:k** only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **çatla-** ('with ç-') *tarkidan* 'to crack, burst' *San.* 205r. 1: Kip. xiv **çatla- şavvata bi-farqa** 'a 'to make a cracking sound' *Id.* 42.

## Dis. CDN

**ça:dan** 'scorpion'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE with some phonetic changes usually as **çayan/çıyan**; in SW Tkm. **çıyan** (sic) and SW xx Anat. **çayan** still mean 'scorpion' but in Osm. **çıyan** now means 'centipede' and the Ar. l.-w. **aqrab** is used for 'scorpion'. **Xak.** x1 **ça:dan al-'aqrab** *Kaş.* I 409; a.o. III 367, 8: **KB ça:dan** 'the constellation Scorpio' 140, 4889: xiv *Rbğ.* ditto (in the quotn. fr. *KB*) *R III* 1903; *Muh.* *al-'aqrab çayan* *Mel.* 74, 3; *Rif.* 177; ditto as a sign of the zodiac 79, 5; 183: **Çağ.** xv ff. **çayan** 'Scorpio' *Vel.* 237; **çayan** (spelt) 'scorpion; the sign of the zodiac Scorpio' (quotn.); also spelt **çıyan** *San.* 210v. 14 (quotn.); **çıyan** ditto *do.* 222r. 13 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiv **çayan** 'scorpion' *Qutb* 40: Kip. xiii **al-'aqrab** (bō:y) also called **çayan** (unvocalized) *wa huwa umm arba'a wa arba'in* 'the latter also means "centipede"' *Hou.* 11, 17; xv **aqrab çayan** (later vocalized **çayan**) *Tuh.* 25a. 12: Osm. xv in the phr. in one text **yılanlar ve 'aqrablar ve çayanlar** presumably 'centipede' *TTS II* 225: xviii **çayan** ... and in *Rümi* 'the animal called in Pe. *hazar pā* or *şad pā* centipede' *San.* 210v. 14 (quotn.).

**ço:dm** s.i.a.m.l.g. with a bewildering variety of spellings—front and back vowels; -y/-ğ/-g/-ı/-yğ/-ıyğ—from one of which came the l.-w. *chugun* in Russian. This and all the modern words mean 'cast iron' or the like. This is, however, likely not to have been the original meaning; **al-qitr** normally means 'copper' (which is not in point here, since 'copper' was **bakır**) or 'brass', and the latter, or rather 'bronze', is the likeliest material for a cooking pot in xi. See *Doerfer III* 1149. **Xak.** x1 **ço:dm al-qitr** 'bronze(?)'; hence one says **ço:dm eşiç qidr min qitr** 'a bronze(?) cooking pot' *Kaş.* I 409: **Çağ.** xv ff. **çoyın** (spelt) corruption (*muharraf*) of **ço:dm** (almost the only mention of -d- in *San.*) that is *āhan-i nā puxta* 'unsmelted (sic) iron'

*San.* 215v. 11: **Kom.** xiv **çoyın** 'bronze' *CCG; Gr.*

## Dis. CDR

F 1 **çatır** l.-w. ultimately derived fr. Sanskrit *chattra* 'a (royal) umbrella'; this meaning, for which **çowa:ç**, q.v., is an alternative, has survived sporadically but the usual meaning is 'a (canvas) tent'. The channel through which the word reached Turkish with this change of meaning is uncertain, prob. some Iranian language. Al.-w. in Russian as *shater* (shatyor). S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes (ç-/ğ-; -t/-d-), in some perhaps direct borrowings fr. Pe. or Russian. See *Doerfer III* 1042. **Uyg.** xiv *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'sunshade' **kün çatırı** *R III* 1903; *chang fang* 'tent' (*Giles* 409 3,440) **çatır Liğeti** 150: **Xak.** x1 **çatır al-xayma** 'a (canvas) tent'; **ça:çır al-xayma** *Kaş.* I 406: xiii(?) *Tef. çadır* ditto 355: xiv *Muh.* *al-xayma çadır* (sic) *Mel.* 76, 11; **çatır** *Rif.* 180: **Çağ.** xv ff. **çadır** 'a tent (xayma) made of canvas' (*kırbās*); and one made of sticks and felt is called **ak öy** or **alaçuk** *San.* 205r. 19: **Oğuz** x1 (after **ça:çır**) and the **Oğuz** call it **ça:çır** *Kaş.* I 406: **Xwar.** xiv **çadır** 'tent' *Qutb* 40: **Kom.** xiv 'tent' **çatır CCI; Gr.**: Kip. xiv **çatır (-) al-zalāla** 'sunshade' *Id.* 42: **Uyg.** *iz ar* 'a woman's cloak' **çatır Tuh.** 4b. 12: **Osm.** xiv **çadır dut-** 'to pitch a tent' *TTS II* 198 (and some xviii phr.).

F 2 **çatır** (?**çadır**) 'sal ammoniac, alkali', and the like. No doubt a l.-w. fr. some Iranian language, cf. Pe. *nişādūr*, same meaning. Survives in SW Osm. **çadır usağı** 'gum ammoniac' and xx Anat. **çatır/çotur** 'alkali' etc. *SDD* 343, 374. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. in an unpublished translation of a Chinese *sūtra* the phr. *hui ho* (*Giles* 5,155 3,936) 'ash river' (in hell) is translated **çadır** (or **çatar**?) **öğüz TT Index** 18, footnote (also **çadırliğ öğüz**); a.o. *TT IV*, p. 15, footnote l. 4: Civ. **çadır** 'sal ammoniac' as an ingredient *H II* 18, 33: **Kuça:** x1 **çatır al-nüşādūr** (sic) 'sal ammoniac' *Kaş.* I 406 (Tokharian was probably extinct in Kuça: by xi, perhaps an Iranian dialect).

**çotur** s.i.s.m.l. in most groups meaning 'pock-marked; flat-nosed; stocky; mis-shapen', and the like. **Xak.** x1 'a man of bad character' (*al-raculū'l-sayyū'l-xuluq*) is called **çotur kiş:** *Kaş.* I 363.

## Tris. CDR

DF **çatırlığ** P.N.A. fr. 2 **çatır**; n.o.a.b. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. (the sinners) **çatırlığ öğüzde tüserler** 'fall into the river of ashes' *TM IV* 253, 49 (**Uyg.-A** form); a.o. see 2 **çatır**.

## Mon. CÇ

**ça:ğ/1 çak** onomatopoeics, cf. **çap, çat, çık**, etc. These and similar onomatopoeics, often reduplicated, s.i.s.m.l. Note that **çağ** 'time, a point in time, a period of time' which occurs in *USP* 22; *Öğ.* 18-19, etc.; *Vel.* 232; *San.* 207v. 15 and later authorities is a Mong. l.-w.

(*Haenisch* 25, *Kotv.* 2105) which is not found in Turkish before the Mong. period, when it displaced ö:ğ, q.v., in most languages. **Xak.** XI **çağ çoğ koptı:** *hacati'l-ğalaba wa'l-calab* 'a hubbub (Hend.) arose'; and one says **çoğ:** **koptı:** 'a hubbub arose' *Kaş.* III 128: **çak** çok an onomatopoeic (*hikāya*) for (the sound of) breaking (*kasr*) something, for example breaking fire-wood, bone, nuts, and the like; hence one says **çak çok etti:**; **çak** another onomatopoeic for a sound (*hikāya şavet ayda(n)*), one says **ol anı:** **urdi:** **çak etmedi:** 'he beat him, but he did not bear a grudge or cry out' (*mā ta'allama wa mā sāha*) *Kaş.* I 333: **Osm.** xv and xvi **çağ çağ** an onomatopoeic for the sound of running water in several texts *TTS* II 200; III 134; IV 151 (this is one of several similar onomatopoeics, most are longer, e.g. **çağıl çağıl**).

**2 çak** originally an Adv. meaning 'exactly, precisely'; in this sense it may be merely an extended meaning of **1 çak**, cf. English colloquial 'bang in the middle' for **çak orta-sında**; see Deny, *Grammaire de la langue turque*, Paris, 1920, p. 634, note 1 which discusses this word but contains some errors. Later it seems to have become an Adj. meaning 'precisely right' (English colloquial 'bang on'), and even a Noun meaning 'vigour' and the like. It survives as an Adv. in SE **Türki çağ** BŞ 235; NC Kir. **çak**; Kzx. **şak**; NW Kk., Nog. **şak**; SW **Osm. çağ/çak**; Tkm. **çağ**, and in its extended meanings in some of these languages and some NE **R III** 1831; IV 191, 930. **Xak.** XI **çak harf** *yu'abbar bihi* 'an 'ayni'l-şay' *wa nafsīhi* 'an indeclinable referring to one particular thing and no other'; hence one says **çak ol atmı:** **tutğıl** 'take that particular (*bi-'aynihi*) horse'; and one says **çak amaçnı:** **urğıl** 'hit that particular (*bi-'aynihi*) target' *Kaş.* I 333: **Çağ.** xv ff. **çağ** 'time', i.e. the Mong. l.-w.) and also they use it of exposing to heat and putting back into shape (*yerine getirmege*) a bow which has lost its curve *Vel.* 232 (quotn. in which **çağ** **ete dür** means 'he recovers' (the straightened eyebrows)); **çağ** ('with ç-') ((1) 'time'); (2) *salıh wa durust* 'perfect, sound' *San.* 206v. 9 (same quotn.); **çak** syn. v. **çağ** . . . *durust* *do.* 207v. 15; *P. de C.* 276 quotes fr. *Bâbur bir yérni çağ kılıp atmaydurlar* 'they do not shoot at any particular place': **Xwar.** xiv **çak** (and der. f.s) occur in several phr. in which it means something like 'the right amount' e.g. **uyat-sızlıknı aşurdı çakındın** 'he was excessively immodest', **öz çakıp bil** 'know how far you can go' *Qutb* 40: **Kom.** xiv 'his strength' **çağı CCG**; **Gr.** Kip. xiv **lammā** 'when' -**ta/-te:** and also **çak**; these come only at the end of a word e.g. 'when he came' **kelmışte:**, 'when he spoke' **ayla:dı:** (*sic*, ?read **söyle:dlı**) **çak**; 'when he sat down' **oğurdi:** **çak Bul.** 15, 13: xv the word (*lafza*) corresponding to **lammā** is **şak**; you say for 'I arrived as the bey stood up' **bi: şak tırdı:** **men yetiştüm** meaning that my arrival was not a minute later than his standing up . . . ; some of them

do not use this word **şak** but use instead the verb with the Suffix. -**ğa:ş/-ge:ş/-ka:ş** *Kav.* 21, 10: **Osm.** xv ff. **çağ/çak/çax** 'exactly, precisely' the word qualified; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 141; II 201; III 136; IV 151; in one xvi dict. (III) *Pe. wij* 'pure, unadulterated' is translated **çak** (as well as the Ar. l.-w.s *şâfi, xâliş, şırf*).

**1 çı:ğ** usually translated 'reed', which is the most convenient word, but prob. used indiscriminately for several kinds of stiff steppe grasses which, botanically speaking, are grasses and not reeds. *Jarring* 70 translates it 'a grass or reed, *Arundinella nepalensis*, used for making baskets and mats'. It was also used fr. an early period for artifacts made fr. such grasses, 'reed-curtain' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE with some phonetic changes (ç-/ş-; -i/-i-; -ğ/-y-). Became a l.-w. in Russian as *chit* and in *Pe.* as *çiq* (*Steingass* 396) fr. which it passed into *Hindustani, Anglice* 'click', a reed curtain. See *Doerfer* III 1155. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** (in a list of offerings) **bir çığ iki xwa** 'one reed and two flowers' *T VII* 24, 10: **Xak.** XI **çığ:** 'a plaited curtain' (*qirām*) made as a shelter (*sutra*) for tent dwellers out of southernwood, *Abrotanum* (*qaysūm*); this is a plant thinner and suppler than a reed (*al-qaşab*) *Kaş.* III 128: **Çağ.** xv ff. **çığ** ('with ç-') 'a mat' (*haşıra*) woven out of reeds (*hamş*) and thread which they put on tent walls *Vel.* 245 (quotns.); **çığ** ('with ç-') 'a screen' (*hā'it*) in the shape of a curtain (*parda*) made of reeds (*nay*) and thin sticks which is hung over the door of a house or tent *San.* 218v. 18 (quotns.).

**F 2 çı:ğ** 'a Chinese foot', about 35 cm.; l.-w. fr. Chinese *ch'ih* (*Giles* 1,992; Middle Chinese (Pulleyblank) *ch'eyk*). N.o.a.b., but SE **Türki** çı 'a Chinese foot' BŞ 254 is a l.-w. fr. the modern form of the same word. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** (in a list of forms of fraud) **çığın tsunin** 'in (measurements of) feet and inches' *U II* 77, 25; 86, 42; *Sw.* 135, 8; **tört çığ** 'four feet' (prescribed as the length and breadth of a picture) *do.* 544, 5: **Xak.** XI **çığ:** the word for 'the Turkish cubit' (*dıra' turki*), it is about two-thirds of the (ordinary) cubit; cotton cloth is measured (*yudra*) by it among the nomads *Kaş.* III 128.

**S 3 çığ** See **çığ**.

(S) **çık:** hardly more than a Sec. f. of **1** and **2 çak**. It survives as an onomatopoeic in some NE languages and NC Kir. and as an Adv. meaning 'exactly, completely' in some NE, SE, and NC languages and SW xx Anat. The Exclamation **çık** used to drive away dogs noted in *San.* 219v. 5 and *Id.* 44 is no doubt the Imperat. of **çık-** and not this word. **Xak.** XI one says to a man when one is frightening him **çık et köreyin şih bi-şavet xafı hattā arā calādātak fihi** 'call out in a subdued voice so that I can see how determined you are about it' *Kaş.* III 130: **Osm.** xiv and xv **çık** 'exactly' in two texts *TTS* I 157; IV 168.

çoğ, etc. Preliminary note. *Those words of this general form which can be specifically identified are listed below. There may be in Uyğ. other Chinese l.-w.s which have not yet been identified, e.g. in USP. 9 PU çok looks like the name of some kind of tax.*

ço:ğ originally 'glowing heat, flame'; hence metaph. 'splendour, glory'. S.i.m.m.l.g. with phonetic changes (ç-ş-; -ğ/-k, etc.). Cf. *yalın*. See *Doerfer III* 1138. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man*. (you shine) *çixşapatlığ iduk çoğ yalın üze* 'with the holy splendour and glory of the commandments' *TT IX* 18-19: Bud. (then those demons when they saw King Caştana's might) *çoğın yalının kutın kıvın* 'his splendour (Hend.) and the divine favour (Hend.) which he enjoyed' *U IV* 10, 51; Sanskrit *śreyo* 'the best' *çoğ yalınığ TT VIII D.17*; a.o. *U III* 71, 12; *çoğ yalınığ* 'flaming' *USp. 46*, 2: Civ. *kün çoğ* 'the heat of the sun' *TT VIII I.23*: *Xak. xi ço:ğ saqrul-l-şams wa lu'ābuhā* (read *luhābuhā*) 'the scorching heat of the sun and its blaze'; hence one says *kün ço:ğ* *lu'ābu (luhābu)l-l-şams*; *ço:ğ lahabu'l-nār* 'the blaze of a fire', after the wood has become red hot *Kaş. III* 128: *KB* (God sends one enemy against another) *keşti çoğı* 'and cuts off their heat' 144; (if he has subjugated the enemy and) *kiterse çoğı* 'taken the heat out of him' 1926; a.o. 318: *Çağ. xv ff. çoğ (ç-) kor ... axgar ma'nasına* 'a red-hot ember' *Vel. 250* (quoting); *çoğ* ('with ç-') *axgar San. 213r. 22* (same quoting); *Osm. xiv çok* 'glow' in one text *TTS II* 240.

**1 çu:ğ** 'bundle' and the like; the difference between this and **1 ba:ğ** is obscure, perhaps this meant primarily the actual bundle and **ba:ğ** the cords, etc. with which it is tied. Survives in NE Leb. **çuğ** 'wrapping, shroud' *R III* 2169; Tel. **çu**: 2164; *Şor şu IV* 1095 and *SW xx Anat. çuğ* 'a sheaf of corn' *SDI* 386. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *Suv. 165*, 20-1 (**1 ba:ğ**): *Xak. xi çu:ğ (bi'l-şamma, 'with -u-, not -o-') 'aybatu'l-mita* 'a bag for merchandise' *Kaş. III* 128: *KB* 5549 (**oru**): *xiii(?) Tef. bu çuk (sic) batman altun* 'this sack of gold' 360 (**çok**): *Xwar. xiv eyeri bağı çuğı barça altun* 'his saddle, cords, and packages were all gold(?)' *Qub* 44: *Kom. xiv çov CCG, 114, 27r.*; *Gr.* transcribes the German as *eyn galadne* 'a noise', but the facsimile shows *eyn galadneine* 'a bundle'.

**PUF 2 çuğ** no doubt, as suggested in the note mentioned below, l.-w. fr. Chinese *cho* 'muddy, clouded' (*Giles* 2,409; Middle Chinese (Pulleyblank) *çuk*). Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (just as the water-clarifying jewel called *udakaprasāda*) *çuğ suvuklık süzgeçli umuşı* 'can clarify muddy liquids'; (so also faith) *kértgünçsüz töz üze bulğanmış çuğ bolmış köpölüg süzer* 'clarifies the mind which has become confused and clouded by reason of faithlessness' *TT V* 26, 100-2 (and see note thereon); *çuğ (sic) suviğ* 'muddy water' *Suv. 74, 22 (sergür-)*.

**VU ço:k** Hap. leg.; may survive as **çak** 'bad, useless' in NW Kaz. *R III* 1831, but obviously not connected with the Adj./Adv. **çok** 'many; much', which first occurs in *Xwar. Oğ. 227*, is noted in *Çağ. San. 212r. 17*; 214r. 1; *Kip. Id. 44, 78 (köp)*; *Kav. 24, 14*; and *Osm. fr. xiv* onwards *TTS II* 238-9; *III* 156; *IV* 177 and survives in NE Sag. *R III* 2004; SE Türki; some NW languages, and SW Az., *Osm. Oğuz xi ço:k* *er al-raculu'l-nadl* 'a vile, cowardly man' *Kaş. III* 130.

### Mon. V. CĞ-

**çak**- like **1 çak** of an onomatopoeic character and used to describe action of a violent character, physical or mental, e.g. 'to strike fire (with a flint and steel); (of a snake or scorpion) to bite, sting; to slander, decry, betray'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with a wide range of meanings, e.g. for SW *Osm. Ref. 707* distinguishes ten meanings. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *U II* 10, 23-4 (**1 ür-**): *Xak. xi ol ikki: kişi: ara: çakdı*: 'he made mischief (*ağra*) between the two men'; and one says **ol çakmak**: *çakdı: qadaha'l-zand* 'he struck the steel (on the flint)' *Kaş. II* 17 (**çakar, çakmak**); o.o. *II* 23, 18 (*tutun-*): *III* 26, 2: *xiv Muh.(?) al-si'āya* 'to slander, decry' **çakmak** *Rif. 120* (only): *Çağ. xv ff. çak-(ç-ti) çamz et-, kol-* 'to calumniate, seek out(?)' *Vel. 234* (quoting); **çak**- ('with ç-') (**1 gazidan** 'to bite or sting', of a snake, scorpion, and the like; (**2 bad-gü'i wa si'āyat kardān** 'to abuse, slander'; (**3 fulād ātas zana** 'of a steel to strike fire', in *Ar. qadāha*; (**4 qadh-i qadāha ya'ni çakmak zadan** 'to strike a strike-a-light' (quoting); (**5 durux-şidan** 'to shine, flash' of fire, or lightning, in *Ar. ramid, talālū*, and *lama'an San. 206v. 26* (quoting); *Oğuz xi ol sözüğ anıy kula:kka çakdı*: 'he drummed (*ballağa*) the words into his ear' *Kaş. II* 17: *Xwar. xiii(?)* (if anyone disobeys me, I take him as an enemy) **çimad çakıp çerig çekip** 'heaping reproaches (Mong. l.-w.) on him and leading out an army' *Oğ. 112-13*: *Kom. xiv* 'to calumniate, accuse' **çak-çax-** *CCI*; *Gr.* *xiii qadaha* ('l.-zand'), and also *şakā gayrahu* 'to complain of someone' to a minister **çak-** *Hou. 37, 9*: *xiv çak-ğamaza* 'to calumniate' *Id. 44*: *xv iştākā* 'to complain of' **şak-** (*sic*) *Kav. 9, 12*; 74, 9: *Osm. xiv* to **xvi çak-** 'to calumniate; to betray (a secret *Acc.*, to someone *Dat.*); *kulağa çak-* (cf. *Oğuz xi TTS I* 143; *II* 203.

**çığ-** 'to tie up (a parcel etc.)'; in *Kaş. syn. w. ba:-*. Cf. **çığ-**. N.o.a.b. but the Dev. N. **çığı/cıkı** 'a parcel' occurs in *SW xx Anat. SDD* 332, 334. *Xak. xi ol türgek çığıd*: 'he tied up (*şadda*) the parcel (etc.)' *Kaş. II* 14 (**çığar, çığmak**); a.o. *I* 210, 23: *Kip. xiv çık- (*ç-*) *şarra şay'fi şay* 'to wrap something in something else' *Id. 44*.*

**1 çık-** 'to go out; to come out'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with a wide range of extended meanings esp. in SW. It is no doubt fortuitous that neither **çık-** nor **çakar-** are noted before *xi*. The theory propounded in *Oğ.*, p. 27, note 27 that

that is a crisis of **taşık**- is quite unconvincing. **Xak. xı** *evdin çıkdı*: 'the man went out (*xaraca*) of the house (etc.)' *Kaş. II* 17 (prov.; no Aor. or Infin.); *II* 116 (**taşık**-) and about a dozen o.o.: *KB çık*- 'to go out, come out' is common 87, 213, 394, 951, etc.: *xııı(?) Tef. çık*- ditto 358: *xıv Muh. xaraca çık-Mel. 25, 13; Rif. 108; al-fulü* 'of the sun, etc.) to rise' *çıkmaç Mel. 35, 1; Rif. 120: Çag. xv ff. çık*-(-ku, etc.) *çık- Vel. 241; çik*- ('with ç-') *bar âmadan* 'to come out, rise' *San. 218v. 29* (quotns.): *Xwar. xııı çık*- 'to go out' 'Ali 26: *xııı(?) avka çıktı* 'he went hunting' *Oğ. 27; o.o. 141, 196; xıv çik*- ditto *MN 88: Kom. xıv ditto çık/çık- CCI, CCG; Gr. 79* (quotns.): *Kıp. xııı xaraca çık- Hou. 33, 16: xıv ditto İd. 44; al-sahrul-xâric* 'the outgoing month' *çıkam ay Bul. 13, 11; şa'ida* 'to rise' (ağ-; in margin) *çık- do. 55v.: xv şala'a wa xaraca şık*- (sic) *Kav. 9, 12, a.o.o.; Tuh. 15a. 4; raqâ* 'to ascend slowly' *çık- do. 17b. 11; şa'ida çık- do. 23a. 3; a.o.o.*

**D 2 çık-k**- Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. **çı**-. **Xak. xı** *to:n çıkı*: 'the garment absorbed moisture' (*al-naddâ*); also used of anything which absorbs dampness (*al-nuduwva*) from the ground *Kaş. III* 183 (**çık**:*ka*:r, **çık**:*kma*:k).

**çök**- originally (of a bird) 'to swoop down (on something *Dat.*) to peck, peck out' with various extended meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g.; the modern phonetics are confusing; it is nearly always lengthened to **çöki**-/çöku- (**şöki**-/şöku-, etc.) but in NC Kır. both **çöki**- and **çüki**- occur with slightly different shades of meaning and in Kzx. **şök**- and **şuk**-. There do not seem to be any other genuine occurrences of -u- in the verb (both Uzb. -û- and Kaz. -u- represent earlier -o-) but there is what seems to be a Dev. N/A. in -r meaning 'hole, cavity, depression; hollowed out, deep' which first appears in *Çag. San. 214r. 6* and *Kıp. İd. 44; Tuh. 11b. 12; 12b. 11* and s.i.a.m.l.g. as **çukur** (**şukur**, etc.). See *Doerfer III* 1099. This must surely be der. fr. this Verb; so too is SE **Türki çökür** 'pitted with small-pox', unless this is a Sec. f. of **çötür**. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *PP 2, 8 (u:d)*: **Xak. xı kuş çökdi**: 'the bird swooped' (*inçadâ*) *Kaş. II* 17 (**çökar**-, **çökma**:k; verse, see es): *Çag. xv ff. çök (also -uñ-, -tı) *darbâ bir yeri urup çukur et*- 'to strike a blow at a place and make a hole': **çök**- (-mak, -tı, -uğaç, -ardın) *cam* 'ol-' 'to come together, assemble' (quotns.) *Vel. 251; çöku-/çökuş*- (spelt *kâwidan wa gawd kardan* 'to dig out, hollow out; to peck, peck out' *San. 213r. 28* (quotns.; adding that *Vel.*'s translation 'to come together' is an error): *Osm. xiv to xvi çök-/çox*- (1) (of a bird) 'to swoop down on' (a fish); (2) (of a group of persons) 'to swoop down, attack'; (3) (once; of an insect) 'to sting' (?) error for **çäk**-; in several texts *TTS I* 164; *II* 240; *III* 157.*

**çu**:k- Hap. leg.; the vocalization seems to make it impossible to regard this as a crisis of

a Den. V. in -k- fr. **çoğ**-. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *âdipito* (spelt *âdipito*) 'ignited, set on fire' **çu**:kup *emge:nip TT VIII C. 5.*

### Dis. CĞA

**D** or **F çaha**: (or **çehe**;) Hap. leg.; most Gancak words are certainly l.-w.s; if this word had back vowels it might be regarded as a corrupt Dev. N. fr. **çak**-. **Gancak xı** (h does not properly occur in Turkish but . . .) *yugâl li'l-zand* ('a strike-a-light') (*VU*) **çaha**: *luğa Gancak rakih Kaş. I* 9, 11 (*rahih* normally means 'with front vowels', but prob. here means 'incorrect').

?S **çağı**:/çoğı: onomatopoeic; prob. an elongated f. of **çağ**-. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. **alku tigl çögi** 'all sounds (Hend.)' *Sur. 166, 6: Xak. xı çögi: *al-calaba* 'uproar, hubbub' in all Turkish languages except *Argu*: which has **çağı**: *Kaş. III* 225; o.o. of **çoğı**: *I* 41, 11 (**alçak**); *III* 128, 3 (**çağ**); 234, 16 (**çamı**): *KB çögi* 'a noisy quarrel' 318, 2651, 4232: *xııı(?) Tef. çögi* 'a loud noise; quarrel' 360: *Osm. xiv to xvi su çağusu* 'the sound of running water' in one text; **çoğu** 'uproar, noise' in three *TTS I* 141; *III* 150; *IV* 177.*

### Tris. CĞB

**VU?F çoku:barı**: Hap. leg.; headed *fa'ülali*; no doubt a l.-w., possibly Iranian. **Xak. xı çoku:barı**: *şinu'l-bûlaqa* 'clay for making crucibles' *Kaş. III* 243.

### Dis. CĞD

**S çoğdu**: (?sic) See *yoğdu*.

### Dis. V. CĞD-

**D çaktur**- Caus. f. of **çak**-. s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. xı ol çakmak çakturdi**: *aqdaḥahu'l-zannad* (sic) 'he made him strike fire'; also used when one provokes a quarrel (*awqa'a'l-taşâcur*) between two men and makes mischief (*ağrâ*) between them *Kaş. II* 181 (**çakturur**, **çakturma**:k).

**D 1 çiktur**- Hap. leg.?.; Caus. f. of 1 **cık**-, instead of the usual form **çikar**-. **Xak. xı ol anı: evdin çikturdi**: 'he ordered that he should be put out (*bi-ixrâcihi*) of the house (etc.)' *Kaş. II* 181 (**çikturur**, **çikturma**:k).

**D 2 çiktur**- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of 2 **çık**:-. **Xak. xı ol to:nin çikturdi**: 'he put his garment in a moist (*nadi*) place for it to get wet' (*hattâ nadiya*) *Kaş. II* 181 (**çikturur**, **çikturma**:k).

**D çoktur**- Caus. f. of **çök**-. survives only(?) in SE Tar. 'to plunge (something) in water' *R III* 2010; the alternative form **çokut**-s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. xı ol kuşuğ ka:zka: çokturdi**: 'he sent his falcon (*bâziyahu*) to swoop (*'alâ'l-inqıdâd*) on the goose' (*Kaş.*, as usual, 'duck', etc.) *Kaş. II* 181 (**çokturur**, **çokturma**:k).

## Dis. CĖĖ

E çağığ See çavığ.

## Dis. CĖL

(D) **çığıl** onomatopoeic for a clattering sound, related to **çağ**, etc. This and cognate forms **çağıl/çağılıl/çakıl/çığıl** survive in SW Az., Osm., Tkm., xx Anat. both as onomatopoeics and as Nouns for clattering objects like 'pebbles'. **Xak. xi ok kês: İçre: çığıl tığıl kıldı:** 'the arrows rattled (*şavvata*) in the quiver' (etc.) *Kaş. I 393*.

D **çakılığ** words of this form with the usual phonetic changes (**ç-/ş-**; **-k/-ğ-**; **-l/-t-**; **-ığ/-ur**, etc.) s.i.a.m.l.g. with a wide range of meanings perhaps going back to different origins, but the words below seem to be P.N./A.s fr. 2 **çak**. **Uyg. viii ff. Civ.** (a grape stuffed with various drugs is to be wrapped in paper, buried in hot ashes, and administered) **edğütl çakılığ çıp bolmışıda** 'when it has been thoroughly cooked' *HI 151*: (**Xak.**) **xiii(?) Tef.** (a place) **bır kişi oltur çaklı** 'with room for one man to sit'; **yeyür çaklı** 'enough for (a whole family) to eat' 356: **Çağ. xv ff.** (a space) **miş siphr çaklık** 'as big as a thousand terrestrial spheres' *Vel. 232* (s.v. **çağ**); **çakılığ** (1) *qadr wa miqdār wa andāza* ' (having a specified) quantity, number, or size' (quotn.); (2) *şihāt wa durustı* ' (having) health and soundness' *San. 206v. 21*: **Kom. xiv ança çaklı** 'having such and such a quantity'; (of a sin) **keçer çaklı** 'venial' *CCG; Gr. 73*.

D **çoğluğ** P.N./A. fr. **çoğ**; 'fiery, flaming', and the like. Survives in NE **çoktuğ/çoktu**: *R III 2009-10*; NC Kır. **çoktu**. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. uluğ çoğlığ yalınılığ** 'the great splendid resplendent' (Buddha) *U II 59, 5* (ii); similar *phr. U III 39, 23; 67, 4* (i); *TT VIII F.16; X 61-2*, etc.

(D) **çoğla:n** Hap. leg.; *ism* is presumably to be taken as meaning 'title' rather than 'Proper Name'. Perhaps a corrupt derivative of **çoğ** 'splendour'; hardly to be connected w. **çoğla:-**. **Xak. xi çoğla:n min asmā'il-ahābira Qarluq** 'one of the titles of notables of the Karluk (tribe)' *Kaş. I 444*.

## Dis. V. CĖL-

D **çakıl-** Pass. f. of **çak-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes and a wide range of meanings. **Uyg. xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.** 'the lightning flashed' **oot çakıldı R III 1846; Ligeti 186**: **Xak. xi çakmak çakıldı: qudiha'l-zand** 'the strike-a-light was struck'; and one says **ta:ş çakıldı:** 'the stone was struck and sparks flew'; and one says (? in *Oğuz*) **söz kulakka: çakıldı:** 'the word was poured (*şubba*) into his ear' *Kaş. II 133* (**çakılır, çakılma:k**; in a verse **çakıldı: kızıl ot** 'sparks flew (from the horse's hooves)' **Çağ. xv ff. çakıl-** (spelt) (1) *gazıda şudan* 'to be bitten or stung'; (2) *si'āyat karda şudan* 'to be slandered'; (3) *duruşşıda şudan ātaş wa barq* 'of fire or

lightning) to flash', in Ar. *iltimā* and *imād* *San. 207r. 26* (quotns.): **Xwar. xiv çakmak çakıl- Qub 41**.

D **çığıl-** Hap. leg.; the whole entry is unvocalized and a superfluous **er** has found its way into the text, but the original can be restored fr. the translation; *Pass. f. of çığ-*. **Xak. xi [er] boğ çığıldı: yuddati'l-rizma bi'l-fināb** 'the parcel was tied with rope (and the like)' *Kaş. II 133* (**çığılur, çığılma:k**).

D **çıkıl-** Pass. f. of 1 **çık-** used only as an Impersonal V.; survives in the same idiom in NC Kır. **çığıl-**; SW Osm. **çıkıl-**. **Xak. xi evdın çıkıldı:** 'an exit was made (*xurica*) from the house (etc.)' *Kaş. II 133* (**çıkılır, çıkılma:k**).

DF **çığla:-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 2 **çığ**. **Xak. xi ol bö:z çığla:di:** 'he measured the cotton cloth in Turkish cubits' (*bi-dirā* 'turki') *Kaş. III 296* (**çığla:r, çığla:ma:k**).

D **çoğla:-** prob. an abbreviated form of **çoğıla:-**, q.v., rather than a Dev. V. fr. **\*çoğ** as a Sec. f. of **çağ**. **Xak. xi çoğla:di:** like **çarla:di:** (q.v.) *fī şiyāhi'l-fil*, 'of the trumpeting of an elephant' *Kaş. III 295* (**çoğla:r, çoğla:ma:k**): **KB kelir çoğlayur az öçer terk ünl** (this world) 'comes and shouts a little, but its voice quickly dies away' 5314: (**Xwar. xiii çoğlaş-** 'to shout to one another' *Ali 40*).

D **çuğla:-** Den. V. fr. **çuğ**; 'to wrap, pack up', and the like. Survives as such in NE Leb. **çuğla- R III 2170; Tel. çuila- do. 2175**; the central consonants were metathesized in the medieval period and the metathesized form, with some phonetic changes, s.i.m.m.l.g. in SE **Türki** both forms occur **çuğla-/çuğla-/çuğla- jarring 77, 97**. **Xak. xi ol to:nuğ çuğla:di:** 'he tied up the garment and wrapped it and made it into a parcel' (*dabbara* . . . *wa 'abbāhu wa razzamahu*) *Kaş. III 295* (**çuğla:r, çuğla:ma:k**): **KB** (true words are harsh) **irig çuğlamış** 'he has wrapped up the harshness' 3847: **xiv Muh. çuğla:- Mel. 35, 1** (1 **bük-**): **Çağ. xv ff. çuğla-** ('with ç-') **piçidan** 'to wind, wrap' *San. 214r. 28*: **Xwar. xiii çuğla-** 'to wrap' *Ali 50*: **xiv ditto Nahc. 8, 8; 9, 9**.

DF **çığlat-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **çığla:-**. **Xak. xi ol bö:z çığlattı:** 'he told the man to measure the cotton cloth in Turkish cubits'; a Turkish cubit is two-thirds of (an ordinary) cubit *Kaş. II 345* (**çığlatu:r, çığlatma:k**).

D **çuğlat-** Caus. f. of **çuğla:-**; s.i.s.m.l. as **çuğlat-**. **Xak. xi ol to:nun çuğlattı:** 'he ordered (someone) to wrap up his garment' (the translation *hamala min gayri taubih* is corrupt) *Kaş. II 345* (**çuğlatu:r, çuğlatma:k**).

D **çakılın-** Hap. leg.; vocalized **çaklan-**, but obviously Refl. f. of **çakıl-**; 'to flare up'. *Kaş.*'s translation is very free. **Xak. xi özümn menin budursın otı: anı çakınur** (*çaklanu:r*) it describes his love and says 'my heart is like a quail and revolves (on a spit) over the

fire of love for him' (*yataqallab 'alā nār lubbihi*) *Kaş. I* 513, 5; n.m.e.

DF 1 *çığlan-* Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *çığla-*; the word is actually spelt *çığlandı*; but is quoted in a para. regarding the meanings of Refl. Den. V.s fr. 'trilateral' words, which implies *çığ*. *Xak. xı böz çığlandı: duri'a'l-hirbās* 'the cotton cloth was measured in [Turkish] cubits' *Kaş. III* 198, 19; n.m.e.

D 2 *çığlan-* Hap. leg.; vocalized *çağlan-* but this must be an error. This is clearly a Refl. Den. V. of 3 *çığ* (*çığ*) and syn. with *çılan-* q.v., so is anachronistic in *Kaş.*; as there is no Aor. or Infin. it was prob. inserted by a later hand. Survives in NW Kaz. *çıklan-* 'to be moist, wet' *R III* 2060. Cf. *çavlar-*. *Xak. xı et çığlandı: talahvaca'l-laḥm* 'the meat was half cooked' (i.e. still moist) *Kaş. II* 245.

D *çoğlan-* (*ço:ğlan-*) Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *ço:ğ*. *Kaş. xı ot çoğlandı*: 'the fire was scorching hot' (*iltahaba*); also used of the sun when its scorching rays (*luḥābuhā*, misspelt *lu'ābuhā*) fall *Kaş. II* 245 (*ço:ğlanur*, *ço:ğlanma:k sic*).

D *çuğlan-* (*çu:ğlan-*) Refl. f. of *çuğla-*; *Kaş.*'s translation in the main entry is metaph. S.i.s.m.l.g. as *çuğlan-* 'to be wrapped', etc. *Xak. xı sū kamuğ çuğlandı: cā'a'l-cund bi-qaddihi wa qaddihi* 'the army came in a solid mass', also used of things of any kind when they gather together (*ta'allaba*) *Kaş. II* 245 (*çuğlanur*, *çuğlanma:k*); (in the same para. as 1 *çu:ğlan-*, q.v.) *tavar çuğlandı: (sic) ruzima'l-mitā* 'the merchandise was packed up' *III* 198, 18; *xiv Muh. laffa (? luffa)* 'to wrap up (? to be wrapped up)' *çuğlan-* *Mel. 31, 1* (only); *Rif. 115* see *saru-*: *Çağ. xv ff. çuğlan-/çuğlaş- biçida şudan* 'to be wrapped' *San. 214v. 9*; *Xwar. xiv çuğlan-* 'to be wrapped (in something *Dat.*)' *Qutb 44* (also *çulğatıl-* and *çuğlaş-* 'to curl up like a snake'); *Kom. xiv* 'to be wrapped' (in swaddling clothes) *çuğlan-* *CCG; Gr. 77* (quotn.).

### Tris. CÇL

F *çığılvar* obviously a l.-w. prob. Iranian, since *-var* is a common Iranian suffix. It seems clear that this means 'cross-bow'; cross-bow arrows are shorter than ordinary arrows, and this explains *Kaş.*'s translation. The cross-bow was not a native Turkish weapon. In the form in *Muh. -m-* may be a scribal error for *-v-* or a Sec. sound. *Xak. xı çığılvar okı: al-ḥusbāna wa hiya l-sihāmū l-qisār* 'short arrows' *Kaş. I* 493 (verse); *xiv Muh. (?) qawsū l-carx* 'cross-bow' *çığılma:r* (unvocalized) *Rif. 173* (only).

### Tris. V. CÇL-

D *çağula-*/*çoğula-* Den. V. fr. *çağla-/çoğla-*; n.o.a.b., but the shorter form *çağla-* occurs in SW Osm. and longer forms like *çağılda-*, *çakılma-* in several modern languages. *Xak.*

*xı er çoğula:di* 'the man screamed and shouted' (*şaxaba . . . wa şāha*) (*çoğula:r*, *çoğula:ma:k*); also pronounced *çağula:di*; one says *su:v çağula:di* 'the water babbled' (*xarra*); *jağula:di*, *şağula:di*: both dialect forms (*luğā*) (*şağula:r*, *şağula:ma:k*) *Kaş. III* 324 (verse containing *çoğula:di şaxaba* and *jağula:di* (blood flowed) *bi-xarir ha-xariri'l-mā*): *xiv Muh. xariru'l-mā su: çağılma:k Mel. 73, 13; Rif. 176*.

### Dis. CÇM

D *çakma:k* Conc. N. fr. *çak-*; 'a strike-a-light, flint and steel'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE which uses forms of *otluk* (cf. 1 *otluğ*). See *Doerfer III* 1097. *Xak. xı çakma:k* 'the strike-a-light' (*al-zand*) with which (fire) is struck; it is both a Noun and an Infin. like *camd* and *camid* (sic) in *Ar. Kaş. I* 469; o.o. *II* 17 (*çak-*); 133 (*çakıl-*), etc.: *xiv Muh. al-miqdaha* 'a steel' *çakmak Mel. 58, 14; Rif. 169*; *Çağ. xv ff. çakmak sūlad-i atas-zana* 'a steel for striking fire', in *Ar. qaddāhu* and *miqdaha San. 207v. 21* (quotn.): *Xwar. xiv ditto Qutb 41*; *Kip. XIII al-zinād çakmak Id. 17, 17*; *xiv çakmak (-) al-qaddāhu Id. 44*; *xv al-zinād çakmak* (sic) *Kav. 64, 8*.

VUF *çukmın* Hap. leg.; l.-w. fr. Chinese, the second syllable perhaps *man* 'steamed dumplings' (*Giles 7,639*). *Xak. xı çukmın*: 'a loaf (*xubz*) made in the shape of a cake' (*al-ka'k*) and cooked in steam in a cooking pot; it is the most wholesome (*amra*) form of bread *Kaş. I* 444.

*çağmur* 'turnip, *Brassica rapa*'; although this spelling is pec. to *Kaş.* it is prob. the original one, cf. *yağmur*. Survives as *çam-gur* in SE Türkli 'turnip' *Şhav 96; Jarring 64*; 'radish' *BŞ 239* and SW xx Anat. 'turnip' *SDD 246*, but in most languages displaced by *Pe. şalcam*. *Xak. xı çağmur al-lift* 'turnip' *Kaş. I* 16, 21; *çağmur al-şalcam*; *çamğur* the same, metathesized *I* 457.

### Tris. V. CÇM-

PUD *çokmaklan-* Hap. leg.; as this word occurs between *tığraklan-* and *çamğuklan-* the *ç-* and *-klan-* can be taken as certain, but there is no semantic connection with *çok-*; the semantic connection is rather with *çığ-*; a connection with *çu:ğ* is morphologically impossible, but note the *Xwar.* meaning of *çuğlaş- (çu:ğlan-)*. *Xak. yılan çokmaklandı*: 'the snake curled up and wound itself up' (*taralḥat . . . wa istadārāt*) *Kaş. II* 275 (*çokmaklanur*, *çokmaklanma:k*).

### Dis. CÇN

*çığa:n* 'poor, destitute'. Survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. *çıgan* (sic) *SDD 258*. Türkü viii *yok çığa:n boduñıñ kop kuvratdım* *çığa:n boduñıñ bay kıldım* 'I collected all the destitute poor people; I made the poor people rich' *I S* 10, *II N* 8; two o.o.: viii ff. *çığa:n er oğlu: İrkB 30*; Uyğ. viii ff. *Man.*



yok *çığay* *M III* 35, 10; a.o. *TT III* 142: Bud. yok *çığay* *PP* 5, 5; 6, 1, etc.; *TT V* 22, 40 (üdrül-); *çığay* *U II* 29, 14; 31, 41, etc.; *U III* 10, 4; *U IV* 34, 47: Civ. *çığay* kalançı bodun 'the poor people who pay *kalan* (taxes)' *USP*. 77, 5: *Xak.* xı the people of *Argu*: substitute *nün* for *yä* . . . thus for 'poor' (*al-faqir*) the Turks say *çığay*, and they say *çığayın Kaş. I* 31; *çığay* *al-faqir III* 238 (verse containing *yok* *çığay*); three o.o.: *KB* *çığay* as opposite to *bay* 313, 1923; o.o. 1034, 1112 (üle-), 1564 (ağı): *xiii(?) Tef.* *çığay* 'poor, poor man' 358: *xiv Muh. (?) al-faqir* *çıkan* (sic, error for *çığan*) *Rif.* 153 (only); *Rbg.* *çığay* ditto *R III* 2109 (quotn.): *Çağ.* xv ff. *çığan* (so spelt) *mıflıs* 'poor' *San.* 218v. 20 (quotn.): *Xwar.* *xiii(?) Oğuz* *xağan* *mundin kop* *çığay emgek çekip turdı* 'because of this (his favourite horse having run away) *Oğuz* *xağan* was very wretched and distressed' *Oğ.* 234-5: *xiv* *çığay* 'poor' *Qutb* 45: *Kıp.* *xiii al-faqir* (*yoksul* and) *çığay* (vocalized *çağay*) *Hou.* 26, 13: *xiv* *çığan* (c-) *al-baxıl* 'miserly' *Id.* 43: *Osm.* *xiv al-baxıl* *çığan* (sic): *xv* *çığan kul* 'a wretched slave' (as opposed to a gracious God) *TTS III* 129.

**1** *çıkan* 'the son of one's maternal aunt'. N.o.a.b., cf. *yégen*. *Türkü* viii *çıkan Tonyukuk* *atılığ bermiş* [*the xağan*] 'gave him the title "Cousin Tonyukuk"' *Ix.* 1; a.o. *do* 2: *Xak.* xı *çıkan* *ibnu'l-xāla* 'the son of one's maternal aunt' *Kaş. I* 402: *Çağ.* xv ff. *çığan* ('with c-') *xāla-xāda* *San.* 218v. 21.

?F 2 *çıkan* the passage below relates to the person sent to arrange *Kül Tégin's* mausoleum, to ornament it, and to erect a memorial stone; it is unlikely that the Emperor's cousin would have been sent for such a menial task and this is prob. a Chinese l.-w. *Türkü* viii *Tavgaç xağan* *çıkanı*: *Çağ* *Sepün kelti*: 'Chang *chiang-chün* the Chinese Emperor's *çıkan* came' *IN* 13.

?E *çokan* this word occurs twice in the same phr. in much damaged passages; the word to be expected here would be *çığan* and this may be a misreading of that word. *Türkü* viii ff. *Man.* *éğil* *çokan* *kişilerke* [gap] 'to ordinary poor(?) people' *M III* 11, 14 (i); [éğ] *il* *çokan* *kişil* [gap] *do.* 36, 11 (ii).

#### Dis. V. CÖN-

D *çakin*- *Refl.* f. of *çak-*. *Xak.* xı *er* *özilge*: *çakmak* *çakındı*: 'the man struck the steel (on the flint) for himself' (*Kaş.* translates 'pretended to strike', but this disregards *özilge*.) *Kaş. II* 149 (*çakınur*, *çakınmak*).

#### Tris. CÖN

D \**çıgañlık* See *çığaylık*.

F *çıxansı*: *Hap.* leg.; Chinese l.-w., prob. representing *chih han ssü* 'embroidered Chinese silk' (*Giles* 1,891 3,836 10,259): cf. *barçın*

etc. See *Doerfer III* 1132. *Xak.* xı (under the heading *fa'allı*) *çıxansı*: *harır şini munaqqas* 'embroidered Chinese silk' *Kaş. I* 489.

#### Dis. CÖR

*çağır Kaş.*'s alternative translation 'unfermented grape juice' may be the original meaning, but otherwise it is always 'wine', or in modern times some other intoxicating liquor. Survives in SE Tar. *çegir R III* 1958; *Türki çağır jarring* 68; NW Karaim *çağır R III* 1845-6; *Kow.* 176; Kumyk *çağır*; Nog. *şağır*; SW Az. *çaxır*; Osm., Tkm. *çakır*. Cf. *boır*, *süçig*, *sorma*. See *Doerfer III* 1090. *Xak.* xı *çağır al-aşır* 'unfermented grape juice'; *çağır al-xamr* 'wine'; this word is one of those with two opposite meanings (*mina'l-addād*) *Kaş. I* 363 (the third *çegir* is an error for *çığır*); three o.o.: *xiii(?) Tef.* *çıkır* (so spelt) 'wine' 359: *xiv Muh.* *al-xamr* *çağır* *Mel.* 63, 7; *Rif.* 151; *Rbg.* ditto *R III* 1848 (quotn.): *Çağ.* xv ff. *çağır/çakır sici* 'wine' *Vel.* 233 (quotns.); *çağır* (spelt) *şarāb* 'wine' *San.* 206v. 23 (quotns.); *çakır* (spelt) *xamr wa şarāb* *do.* 207v. 23: *Xwar.* *xiv* *çakır* 'wine' *Qutb* 41: *Kom.* *xiv* 'wine' *çağır CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* *xiii al-xamr* (*bor* . . . *süçü*: . . .; and also) *çakır* which is Mong. (*wa huwa bi'l-Muğulı*) *Hou.* 16, 5: *xv al-xamr* *şağır* (sic) *Kav.* 63, 5; 78, 10: *Osm.* *xiv* to *xvi* *çağır* (once, *xvi*, *çakır*) 'wine'; in several texts *TTS I* 140; *II* 200.

*çakır* 'blue, blue-grey' prob. originally of the eyes, later used more generally. S.i.s.m.l. In Osm. this word was also used, generally in the phr. *çakır doğan*, for 'the merlin, stone falcon', *Hypotriorchis aesolon* fr. *xv* onwards; Osm. lexicographers generally consider that it is the same word, but it is almost certainly a corruption of *Ar. şaqır*, which is itself a corruption of Latin *sacer* 'saker falcon'. See *Doerfer III* 1090. *Xak.* xı *çakır al-azraq* 'blue-grey' *Kaş. I* 363 (prov., a grey (*al-azraq*) dog is worth as much as a horse, but a wall-eyed (*al-axyaf*) horse is not worth as much as a dog): *xiii(?) Tef.* *çakır közlüg* 'grey-eyed' 355: *Çağ.* xv ff. *çakır kanat* ('grey wing') 'a kind of duck' *Vel.* 234; *çakır* (spelt) *azraq çaşm* 'grey-eyed' . . . *çakır kanat* 'the name of a kind of water-fowl' *San.* 207v. 23: *Kıp.* *xiv* *çakır közlü*: *dü* 'ayn *zarqā* *Id.* 44.

*çığır* 'foot-path, narrow track', and the like. Survives in SW Osm. *çığır* translated in *Leh. Osm.* 370 'a track or path through the snow, the track left by an avalanche' (which perhaps links with the translation in *San.*); Tkm. 'a boundary, frontier'. *Xak.* xı *çığır* (misvocalized *çağır*) *al-zaqab*, that is a narrow, small path (*al-tariq*) *Kaş. I* 363: *Çağ.* xv ff. *çığır* (spelt) 'snow (*barfi*) which has become hard owing to wind action'; also 'a hide (*püst*) and the like which has shrunk (*xwudrā ba-ham kaşid*) owing to exposure to heat' *San.* 218v. 23.

D *çukur* See *çök-*.

?F **çağrı**: a falcon, prob. specifically 'the merlin, stone falcon, *Hypotriorchis aescalon*'; cf. **çakır**. It is possible that this, too, is a corruption of Latin *sacer*, but, if so, the channel of transmission is obscure. Cf. **çavlı**; **toğan**, **turumta:y**, **la:çın**. **Xak.** **xı çağrı**: *al-saqr* 'a small falcon'; and a man is called **çağrı**: **beg** after it **Kaş.** I 421; o.o. I 421, 17; II 343, 16; III 332 (tarasla:-) **KB çağrı**: **beg** 4068 (see **çavlı**): **xiv Muh.**(?) *al-bāzī* 'falcon' **çağrı**: (vocalized **çağrı**:-, in margin **karçağay**) **Rif.** 175 (only).

(D) **çığrı**: basically 'something which revolves', hence 'mill-wheel; pulley; the celestial firmament', and the like; as such, pec. to **Kaş.**, but a syn. word **çığrık/çıkrik** appears in the medieval period and s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, usually meaning 'cotton-gin'. Both words seem to be Dev. N.s fr. \***çığır**-. **Xak.** **xı çığrı**: *al-falak*; one says **kök çığrı**:-: *falaku'l-samā* 'the heavenly firmament', and **çığrı**: is *falaku'l-tāhūn wa'l-nā'ūr* 'a mill-wheel, water-wheel', and the like, and *şihri-catu'l-ibrisām* 'a spool(?) of silk', and also any 'pulley' (*bakra*) **Kaş.** I 421; o.o. II 82 (**çevür**:-); 230 (**çevrül**:-); 241 (**teğzin**:-); 303 (**ud**:-) **xiv Muh.**(?) *al-dulāb* 'reel, water-wheel', etc. **çixrık** (mis-spelt **çığrık**) **Rif.** 162 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **çıkrik** (spelt) 'a wheel (*çaxrı*) on which they spin cotton and silk and wind it on to reels' (*dulābhā*); also called **çıkır San.** 219v. 7: **Xwar.** **xiv çıkır** 'spinning-wheel' **Qutb** 46; (PU) **çığrık** (- unvocalized), meaning uncertain, ends the description of a hideous old man, 'how shall I describe that *çığrık*?', perhaps a different word do. 40 (**çağrık**): **Tkm.** **xiii dilābu'l-qūn** 'cotton reel' **çıkrik** (vocalized **çakrik**) **Hou.** 17, 6: **Kıp.**(?) **xiv çıkrik** (-) 'the wheel (*al-dulāb*) on which thread is spun' **Id.** 44.

**çakrak** **Hap.** leg. and not a main entry, perhaps mis-spelt; there is no widely distributed word for 'bald' in Turkish. **Xak.** **xı** (there is no grass on a scree on the mountains) **çakrak bile**: *uvut bolmaş la hāya' ma'al-racul'l-aqra* 'a man is not ashamed of being bald' **Kaş.** I 469, 12.

**S çığrık/çıkrik** See **çığrı**.

**D çığruk** **Hap.** leg.; the **ç**- is unvocalized, but there is no doubt that this is a Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **çığru**:-. **Xak.** **xı çığruk yér** *al-ardu'l-murakkalatul-şulba* 'ground which has been trampled on until it is hard' **Kaş.** I 469.

### Dis. V. CĞR-

**çakır** 'to call out, shout', and like. Not recorded before XIII, but see **çakırış**-, which suggests that this was originally an Oğuz word; it s.i.a.m.l.g., however, as **çağır/çakır**-, etc.; in NE only in Bar. (**Xak.**) **xiii**(?) **Tef.** **çağır/çağur/çakur** 'to call out, shout, plead' 355-6: **xiv Muh.** *za'aga* 'to shriek, cry out' **çağır**:- **Met.** 26, 15; **çakır**:- **Rif.** 110; *şāha* ditto 27, 13; 111; *al-safir* 'to whistle' **çağırmaq** 73, 11; (**şıkırmaq** 176); o.o. **Rif.**

124, 176: **Xwar.** **xiii çağır**:- 'to call out' **'Ali** 27: (**xiv çakır**:- 'to proclaim' or **çakır**:- 'to order to proclaim'? **Qutb** 41): **Kom.** **xiv** 'to call out' **çağır**:-; (of a cock) 'to crow' **çakar**:- (sic) **CCG**; **Gr.** 72 (quotns.): **Kıp.** **xiii za'aga çağır**:- **Hou.** 34, 13; *şāha minā'l-şiyāh çağır*:- do. 41, 10: **xiv çağır**:- *şāha Id.* 43: **xv** *ayyağa wa şavutaya* 'to shout and make an uproar' (**kışkırt**:- and) **şağır**:- (sic) **Kav.** 78, 10.

**D çıkar**:- Caus. f. of **çık**:-; 'to bring out, send out', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes and extensions of meaning, esp. in SW. Cf. **ciktur**:-. **Xak.** **xı men anı**: **evden çikardım** 'I brought (or sent, *axracıtu*) him out of the house' (etc.). **Kaş.** II 83 (**çikarur** (sic), **çikarma:k**): **KB tilinde çikarma yarağız sözüp** 'do not let a useless remark escape your tongue' 169; **tepidin çikar-masa yinçü kişi** 'if a man does not bring up a pearl out of the sea' 212; (Aytoldı) **çikardı tobık** 'brought out a ball' 622; o.o. 1916 (**bakır**), etc.: **xiii**(?) **Tef.** **çikar**:- ditto 359: **xiv Muh.**(?) *xala'a* 'to take off, throw off' **çikar**:- **Rif.** 108 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **çikar**:- (**-ğalı**) **çikar**:- **Vel.** 241 (quotns.); **çikar**:- (spelt) Caus. f.; *ba-dard āwardan* 'to bring out', and idiomatically 'to give one's daughter to a suitor' **San.** 219r. 15 (quotns.): **Xwar.** **xiii çikar**:- 'to bring out' **'Ali** 27: **xiv** ditto **Qutb** 46: **Kom.** **xiv** 'to bring out, draw out' **çığar**:- **CCI**, **CCG**; **Gr.** 78 (quotn.): **Kıp.** **xiii xala'a çikar**:- **Hou.** 33, 20: **xiv çığar**:- *axraca*; the -ğ- was changed from -k-; the original form (*aşluhu*) was **çıkdu**:- because it is the Caus. f. of **çık**:- **Id.** 43: **xv axraca şıkar**:- (sic) **Kav.** 69, 4; *qala'a* ('to send away, dismiss'), *axraca, aqla'a* ('to bring up, vomit') **çikar**:- **Tuh.** 30a. 9; a.o. 54b. 11.

?**D çığru**:- **Hap.** leg., but see **çığruk**, **çığrut**:-; prob. a Den. V. fr. **çığır**. **Xak.** **xı yér**: **çığru**:-: *talabhadatı'l-ard wa şalubat min haşra rakl wa maşy 'alayhi* 'the ground was trampled down and hardened because of a great deal of stamping and walking on it'; also used of anything which was originally soft (*fihī raxāwa*) and subsequently becomes hard **Kaş.** III 280 (**çığru**:-, **çığru**:-: **ma:k**).

**çıkra**:- 'to squeak, grate', and the like. Survives only(?) in NE **Tel.** **çıkra**:- **R III** 2058. **Xak.** **xı tış**: **çıkra**:-: 'the teeth grated' (*şarra*); and one says **kapağ çıkra**:-: 'the door creaked' (*şarra*); also used when a man shouts in a quarrel (*şāha fī zuşūma*) and the like **Kaş.** III 280 (**çıkra**:-, **çıkra**:-: **ma:k**).

**çokra**:- (of liquids, primarily those which are thick) 'to bubble, boil'. Survives in SW Osm. and xx Anat. **SDD** 365. **Uyg.** **viii ff.** **Man**:-A (in the human body there are many thoughts and ideas which) **çokrayurlar kamşayurlar** 'are (constantly) bubbling and stirring' **M III** 9, 15 (ii): **Xak.** **xı eşiş çokra**:-: 'the cooking pot boiled' (*ğalat*) with something thick (*tavın*) like a meat and grain stew or porridge; but if it boils with something thin (*raqiq*) one says

**kaynadı:** not **çökra:**dı; and one says **mıgar çökra:**dı: 'the spring bubbled up' (*fāra*) and its water became like the boiling of a pot *Kaş. III 280* (**çökra:**r, **çökrama:**k): *Kıp. xiv çökra-* (-c-) (of a cooking pot) to boil (*ğalat*) with something thick (*ğalıg*) in it *Id. 44*: *Osm. xv and xvi çökra-* 'to bubble, boil', esp. metaph., in several texts *TTS I 165; II 241; III 158; IV 178*.

**D \*çakrad-** Hap. leg.; Trans. Den. V. fr. **çakır**; the -d- was assimilated in the Perf., and as in some other cases *Kaş.* has carried the resultant -t- through to other conjugational forms, prob. in error. **Xak. xı er köz:in çak-rattı:** 'the man rolled (*qallaba*) his eyes and turned them round (*adārahā*) so that he showed the whites' (*fa-ca'ala ka'annahu azraq* lit. 'made them as if they were grey') *Kaş. II 334* (**çakratu:r**, **çakratma:**k).

**D çığrut-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **çığru:**-; the vocalization in the MS., as shown below, is chaotic, but this must have been the original form. **Xak. xı ol yér:ig çıgırttı:** 'he trampled (*rakkala*) on the ground with his feet and made it hard' (*şallabahā*); also used of anything when one forcibly applies pressure to it (*şaddahu bi-qutwa*) and makes it hard, e.g. flour in a sack when one compresses it; and one says **er oğlın ıstā: çıgırttı:** 'the man hardened (*şallaba*) his son with hard work' *Kaş. II 333* (**çıgırı:utu:r**, **çıgırı:utma:**k; both *hasra* and *ğamma* on the *rā*).

**D çıkrat-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **çıkra:**-. **Xak. xı ol tı:şın çıkrattı:** 'he ground (*aşarra*) his teeth'; similarly one says **buğra: tı:şın çıkrattı:** 'the camel stallion gnashed his teeth' (*qaşafa* . . . *bi-nābihi*); also used of the creaking (*al-şarır*) of a door or a pen *Kaş. II 334* (**çıkratu:r**, **çıkratma:**k).

**D çokrat-** Caus. f. of **çökra:**-.; 'to boil' (a pot, or something in it, *Acc.*). Survives in SW *Osm.* and xx Anat. *SDD 366*. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. **kögürçgen mayakın kara mēn birle çokuratıp** 'boil dove's dung with black flour (Chinese l.-w.)' *H I 40*; o.o. *do. 47, 98, 123* (éşic): **Xak. xı eşic çokratı:** 'he boiled (*ağla*) the pot' (etc.); it is used of boiling anything with a little water and a large quantity of spices and grain (*aşāwih wa hubūb*) *Kaş. II 333* (**çokratu:r**, **cokratma:**k): *Kıp. xiv bu etnī: çokrat 'boil (*ağlı*) this meat' *Id. 44*.*

**D çakırış-** Recip. f. of **çakır-**; s.i.s.m.l. with some phonetic changes, e.g. **çakırış-**. **Oğuz xı boy bir birke: çakırışdı:** 'the tribe shouted (*şāha*) to one another' *Kaş. II 209* (**çakırışu:r**, **çakırışma:**k): *xiii(?) Tef. (VU) çakırış-* 'to call out to one another' 356.

**D çıkraş-** Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of **çıkra:**-. **Xak. xı tı:ş çıkraştı:** *şarratı'l-asnān* 'the teeth grated (against each other)'; also used of several of any kind of things when they grate (against each other) *Kaş. II 209* (no Aor. or Inf.).

**D çıkırış-** Hap. leg.(?); Recip. f. of **çıkır-**. **Xak. xı (ola:r) bī:r bī:rnlıg oğrutıkn çıkırışdı:** (vocalized *çıkırışdı:*) 'each of them took it upon himself (*taawallā*) to disclose (*ixrāc*) the thievishness of the other'; also used of *ixrāc* of anything when (two people) compete or help one another *Kaş. II 208* (**çıkırışu:r**, **çıkırışma:**k).

**D çokraş-** Co-op. f. of **çökra:**-.; survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. *SDD 365*, with metaph. meanings. **Xak. xı tepizler çok-raşdı:** 'the salt marshes bubbled' (*ğalat*); also used of several things (*şay'* *kaşır*) when they bubble or jostle (*māca*) together; hence one says **kışı: bī:r bī:r içinde çokraşdı:** 'the people jostled (*māca*) one another' *Kaş. II 208* (**çokraşu:r**, **çokraşma:**k).

### Tris. CĞR

**VU?F çuğurda:n** Hap. leg.; listed under *fa'allān* after the heading D which makes the form reasonably certain. It does not, however, look Turkish, and the last syllable looks like the Pe. suffix -*dān* 'containing'. It may be a hybrid with a corruption of **çukur** 'hole' as the first element. **Xak. xı çuğurda:n al-curuf** 'a river bank undermined by water' *Kaş. I 312*.

**D çağırlıg** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **çağır**. **Xak. xı çağırlıg** er 'a man who owns unfermented grape juice' (*aşır*) *Kaş. I 494*.

**D çökrama:** Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. **çökra:**-.; pec. to *Kaş.* **Xak. xı çökrama:** *yul al-'aynū'l-fawwāratu'l-ğarizatu'l-mā* 'an abundant spring spontaneously flowing with water' *Kaş. I 492; a.o. III 4* (yul).

### Tris. V. CĞR-

**D çağırıl-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **çağır**. **Xak. xı ol üzümni: çağırıl:adı:** 'he took grape juice (*aşır*) out of the grapes'; also used for 'to drink (*şariba*) grape juice' *Kaş. III 331* (**çağırıl:ar**, **çağırılma:**k).

**D çığırıl-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **çığır**; cf. **çığru:**-. **Xak. xı (ol) yér:ig çığırıl:adı:** 'he made a small path (*abda'a* . . . *şarīqa*) on the ground, and beat it out vigorously' (? *ğāşmara fihā*); also used when snow covers the ground and a man treads out (*abda'a* . . . *bi-riclihi*) a path over it *Kaş. III 331* (**çığırıl:ar**, **çığırılma:**k).

**D çağırılan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **çağırıl-**. **Xak. xı er çağırıl:andı:** 'the man owned grape-juice or wine' *Kaş. II 267* (**çağırılanu:r**, **çağırılanma:**k).

**D çığırılan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **çığırıl-**. **Xak. xı yér: çığırıl:andı:** 'paths and narrow tracks appeared (*badā* . . . *şurūq wa ma'ārīh*) on the ground' *Kaş. II 267* (**çığırılanu:r**, **çığırılanma:**k).

## Dis. ÇĞS

D **çoğsız** Hap. leg. ?; Priv. N./A. fr. **ço:ğ**; 'without glory'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *Suv.* 299, 10 (térinsiz).

## Tris. ÇĞS

D **çoğısız** Hap. leg. ?; Priv. N./A. fr. **çoğı**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **tığısız çoğısız arığda** 'in the silent (Hend.) jungle' *U III* 10, 13.

## Dis. ÇĞŞ

D **çıkış** Dev. N. (N.Ac.) fr. **çık-**; lit. 'coming out', with a wide range of applications. S.i.a.m.l.g., the commonest meanings being 'expenditure' and 'sunrise'. **Xak. XI çıkış al-manfa'a** 'profit'; one says **ol ısta: çıkış yo:k** 'there is no profit in that undertaking' (*al-* 'amal') *Kaş. I* 368; **KB** (oh you who waste your life eating and drinking, prepare for the reckoning and) **çıkış yol tile** 'seek for a way out' 5277; (the third is a shrewd treasurer) **kiriş ham çıkış bilse kaznak tolur** 'if he knows what is coming in and going out, the treasury fills' 5913; xiv *Muh.* (?) *al-xarc* 'expenditure' (opposite to *al-daxl* 'income' *kiriş*) **çıkış Rif. 151** (only); **Çağ. xv ff. çıkış** (spelt) *mahall-i xuruc az tangnây ba-fadâ-i wası* 'the exit from a defile into a broad open space' *San. 219v.* 11 (quothn.).

F **çaxşu**: Hap. leg.; l.-w. with extended meaning fr. Sanskrit *cakṣu* 'eye'. **Xak. XI çaxşu: al-xuḍad** 'box thorn, *Lycium*', which is used to treat ophthalmia (*ramadu'l-ayn*) usually meaning 'stony ground'. **Xak. XI çaxşak al-radrad** 'a scree', on the top of a mountain (prov. **çakrak**): **Karluk XI çaxşak falıqu'l-mışmiş wa'l-zabib** 'dried split apricots and raisins' *Kaş. I* 469.

D **çaxşak** Conc. N. fr. **çaxşa:-**. Survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. where it occurs with a surprising range of phonetic changes (-a/-e/-ı/-; -ğ/-k/-v/-y/-zero) usually meaning 'stony ground'. **Xak. XI çaxşak al-radrad** 'a scree', on the top of a mountain (prov. **çakrak**): **Karluk XI çaxşak falıqu'l-mışmiş wa'l-zabib** 'dried split apricots and raisins' *Kaş. I* 469.

## Dis. V. ÇĞŞ-

D **çakış-** Recip. etc. f. of **çak-**; s.i.a.m.l. in SE, NC, SW with a wide range of meanings derived fr. those of **çak-**. **Xak. XI ol maṇa: çakma:k çakışdı** 'he helped me to strike (fire with) a strike-a-light'; also used for competing *Kaş. II* 104 (**çakışur, çakışma:k**): **Çağ. xv ff. çakış-** (spelt) *ba-ham xurudan wa taḍādud kardan* 'to clash with one another and show mutual enmity' *San. 207v.* 10.

D **çıkış-** Co-op., etc. f. of **çık-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE with a wide range of meanings. **Xak. XI olar ikki: evdin çıkışdı** 'they two competed in leaving (*fı xuruc*) the house'; also used for helping *Kaş. II* 104 (**çıkışur, çıkışma:k**): **Çağ. xv ff. çıkış-** 'to come to an agreement (*xuruc bar-âmadan*) with one another' *San. 219r.* 22.

D **çaxşa:-** Den. V. fr. **çakış**, Dev. N. fr. **çak-**, which seems to be recorded only in SW Osm. **Xak. XI taş çaxşadı: şawwata'l-radrad** 'the scree clattered'; also used for the clinking (*waswās*) of personal ornaments (*hullî*) and other similar sounds *Kaş. III* 286 (**çaxşa:r, çaxşa:ma:k**): XIII (?) *Tef.* 'to whisper' (*waswasa*) is translated **cafsa:-**, prob. a scribal error for **çakşa:-** 355; Osm. xv **çaxşa-** (of the foundations of a building) 'to collapse with a clattering noise' in one text *TT III* 136.

## Tris. ÇĞŞ

F **çaxşa:pat**, etc. the Sanskrit word *śikṣāpada* became a l.-w. in Sogdian as *čyʾ pδ*, no doubt originally in translations of the Buddhist scriptures, and from Sogdian became a l.-w. in Turkish, usually with the same spelling except for the last letter. It was adopted by the Manichaean missionaries, with other Buddhist technical terms, to translate 'commandment', but in Buddhist terminology was often also used more vaguely to translate 'good behaviour', Sanskrit *śīla*, see *TT VI*, p. 66, note 157; it was adopted, for some obscure reason, as the name of the 12th month of the Uyğ. calendar, see *Doerfer II*, 627. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. on çxşapt** 'the ten commandments' *Chuas. 191-2*; a.o.o.: Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man. yazınçsizin ermek çxşaptğ* 'the commandment to be without sin' *TT III* 134; a.o.o.: Bud. Sanskrit *śīla çixşapat TT VIII A.33*; *śīla çaxşa:pat do. A.44*; **çaxşapat** 'commandment' *do. H.8*; **yazınçsız arığ çxşapat tutmak üze** 'by keeping the commandment (to be) sinless and pure' *Suv. 205, 15-16*; o.o. spelt **çxşapt TT V** 22, 37-9, etc.: Civ. **çaxşapat/çxşapt [ay]** 'the twelfth month' *TT VII* 1, 18; 24, 15; **çaxşapt/çaxşapat/çaxşapat ay** is common in *UŞp.*: xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'the twelfth month' **çaxşapat ay R III** 1839; *Ligeti* 150.

## Dis. ÇĞY

VU **I çığay** Ilap. leg. as such; the context indicates that it means some kind of textile fibre. Perhaps survives in SE *Türki çığe* 'wild hemp, a cord made of wild hemp' *Şaw 104, BŞ 255, Jarring 72*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **amarı tınığlar çğay (sic?) eplrer yuñ eplrer kentir eplrer** 'some people spin wild hemp(?) or cotton(?) or hemp' *PP 2, 2-4* (and see **bođit-**).

S **2 çığay** See **çığań**.

VU **çoğay** occurs only in a place-name. It is discussed at length in K. Czeplédy, 'Çoyay-quzi, Qara-qum, Kök-öng' *Acta Orient. Hung.* XV 1-3, 1962, where it is suggested, on the basis of investigations of previous scholars, that it is a Common N./A. related to Osm. **çoğa/çoğay** 'shade, shady'. This is possible, but, if so, it is odd that it is so poorly attested. 'Shade' is normally **kölli:ge**. **Türkü VIII berye: çoğay yış (PU) tüğültün yazı: konayın** 'let us settle down in the south in the Çoğay mountain forest and the Tüğültün

(q.v.) plain' *I S 6, II N 5*; Çoğay kuzı:n kara: kumıg olurur ertimiz 'we were established on the northern side of Çoğay and the Kara Kum' *T 7*.

### Tris. CĞY

D(S) çığaylık A.N. fr. 2 çığay (çığaň); 'poverty'. N.o.a.b. *Xak. xı KB bor içse açıldı çığaylık yolu* 'if a man drinks wine, the way of poverty has been opened (to him)' 2096: XIII(?) *At. 187 (1 azuk)*, 188, 303: *Osm. xv çığanlık (sic)* 'meanness' in one text *TTS III 130*.

### Mon. CG

F çe:g Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w. *Xak. xı çe:g* 'a woven cotton fabric with a striped pattern (*nasic quñ 'alā hay'atı'l-burd*) of which cloaks (*al-dufur*) worn by the Yemec:k are made' *Kaş. III 155*.

1 çek in the Hap. leg. phr. çek çük, prob. a mere jingle. *Xak. xı çek çük al-xurfi mina'l-mitā* 'rubbishy goods' *Kaş. I 334*.

D 2 çek as such n.o.a.b., but see çekles-; no doubt the Imperat. of çek-, lit. 'draw (one of a number of objects used in casting lots)'. Çağ. xv ff. çek ('with -k') qur'a 'a lot' (in casting lots) *Vel. 235* (quotn.); çek (spelt) qur'a *San. 208r. 3* (same quotn.).

?S çig 'moist, raw', and the like. This word does not appear till the medieval period, and its phonetics are most obscure. The oldest word with this meaning is çit, q.v., but if çiglan-, q.v., is really part of the original text of *Kaş.*, çig must be equally old; the back vowel also occurs in Xwar. and some Kip. texts, but çig is equally widespread in the medieval period. Both forms s.i.a.m.l.g. It is difficult to reconcile all these forms; çig may well be a Sec. f. of çig; it is, however, difficult on chronological grounds to describe çit as a Sec. f. of that word. (*Xak.?*) *xiv Muh. al-ni* 'raw' (opposite to 'cooked' pışmış) çig *Mel. 56, 7; Rif. 154*: *Xwar. xiv çik (sic)* 'dew, moisture; moist' *Qutb 45*: *Kom. xiv 'dew' çig CCI, CCG*; *Gr. xiii al-laḥmu'l-ni* 'raw meat' çit:ğet (in one word) *Hou. 15, 19*: *xiv çik al-nadā* 'moisture' . . . çik ('with -k') *al-ni*; and one says çiket (in one word) *al-laḥmu'l-ni*; and an inexperienced (*al-ğamr*) man is called çik *Id. 44*: *al-nadā çik Bul. 3, 3*: *xv al-nadā şık (sic) Kav. 54, 8*; *ni (VU) çit Tuh. 36b. 10*: *Osm. xvi çig davar* 'an unbroken horse' in one text *TTS II 233*: *xviii çih* (spelt) in *Rūmi, şabnam wa taraşşuh-inarm* 'dew, gentle drizzle' *San. 222r. 9*.

1 çik a technical term in the game of knucklebones, opposite to 2 bō:g, q.v.; acc. to *Red.* and *Yudakhin* 'the concave side of a knucklebone'; see also the monograph on this game in *SDD VI 20 ff.* Survives in NC Kir. çik/çige and SW Osm. *Red. 746*; *xı Anat. SDD 273, 334, 349*. *Xak. xı çik* an Indclinable (*harf*) used in the game of knuckle-

bones (*bi'l-ka'b*); when (the knucklebone) has fallen on its belly (*li-batnihi*) one says çik turdı: *Kaş. I 334*; a.o. *III 130 (2 bō:g)*.

2 çik Hap. leg.; a quasi-onomatopoeic Exclamation. *Xak. xı çik çik* 'a word used for calling (*du'ā*) kids, and also when they are driven (*şıqa*) *Kaş. I 334*.

D çök the Imperat. of çök-, but listed separately in *Kaş.* and other dicts. as an Exclamation, and even used as a Noun in compound Verbs like çök et-, cök tüş-. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE. See *Doerfer III 1141-2*. *Xak. xı cök cök* 'a word used to make camels kneel down' (*yunāx bihi'l-ba'ir*) *Kaş. I 334*: Çağ. xv ff. cök ('with ç-') a Dev. N. for *firū nişin* 'sitting down', in *Ar. qu'ūd and rusūb San. 214r. 22*: *Osm. xiv to xvi cök ur-* 'to kneel down'; in several texts *TTS II 244*; *III 159*; *IV 180*.

?S çük See çübek.

### Mon. V. CG-

çek- the original meaning is obscure; the prevailing meaning is now 'to pull', but it very soon developed many extended meanings, both Trans. 'to borrow (money), to suffer (pain), to smoke (tobacco)' and Intrans. 'to withdraw'; in SW Rep. Turkish over 30 shades of meaning are distinguished. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NE only(?) in Tuv. *Xak. xı ol bitig çekdi: naqa'al-l-kitāb* 'he put the diacritical marks (*nuḡta*) on the writing'; and one says *ol atın çekdi: faşada 'irqa'l-faras* 'he bled his horse' *Kaş. II 21 (çeker, çekmek)*: *xiii(?) Tef. çek-* 'to pull (a garment Acc., over one's head Dat.): *xiv Muh.(?) al-natf* 'to pluck out (hair, etc.)' çekmek *Rif. 121* (only): Çağ. xv ff. çek- (-megümdür, etc.) çek- *Vel. 241-2*; çek- ('with ç-') *kaşidan* 'to pull' *San. 219v. 13* (quotns): *Xwar. xiii(?) çerig çekip* 'calling up an army' *Oğ. 113*; a.o. 235 (1 emgek): *Kip. xiv çek-(c-) cadaba* 'to pull' *Id. 44*: *xv wazana aw cabada* (metathesis of *cadaba*) 'to weigh, or to pull' çek- (*sic*) *Kav. 9, 7; 75, 11; 78, 3*; *cabada aw carra* ('to drag') çek- *Tuh. 12a. 4*: *Osm. xvi ff. çek-* 'to pull, to weigh'; in several texts *TTS II 216*; *III 143*; *IV 161*; and used to translate tart- in *Vel.*

çig- 'to tie up, fasten, knot'. The vocalization of this V. and some der. f.s is chaotic in *Kaş.*, prob. owing to some confusion with çek-. Syn. v. ba:- (and bağla:-) and çig-. Survives only(?) in SE Türki, *Shaw, BŞ, Jarring*. *Xak. xı ol türgek bağın çigdi* (vocalized *çegdi*) 'he made fast (*şadda*) the cords round the parcel' *Kaş. II 21 (çiger, çigme:k unvocalized)*: *KB 6110 (üzegü)*.

çök- 'to kneel down', esp. of a camel, but also of human beings, and more vaguely 'to sink, subside, collapse', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes (ç-fs-; -k-l-ğ-, etc.). Cf. 2 sök-. *Türkü VIII ff. Man. köpütüm cökti kor[kti]* 'my heart sank and was afraid'

TT II 8, 48: Uyğ. XIV *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'to kneel' **çök-** R III 2034; *Liğeti* 154: **Xak.** XI ol **begke**: **çökdi**: 'he knelt (*caṭā*) before the beg' (etc.); and one says **tevey çökdi**: 'the camel knelt down' (*baraka*); and one says **temür suvda: çökdi**: 'the iron sank (*rasaba*) in the water' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 21 (**çöke**z, **çökme**k): XIII(?) *Tef. tizin çök-* 'to kneel' 360; *Çağ.* XV ff. **çök-** (spelt) *fırū niṣāstan* 'to subside' *San.* 214f. 20: *Xwar.* XIV **çök-** 'to kneel; to collapse' *Qutb* 44: *Kom.* XIV 'to kneel' **çök-** CCG; *Gr.* 76 (quoting): *Kip.* XIII *baraka'l-camal tewe: çökki*: *Hou.* 14, 15: XIV **çök-** (c-) *caṭā'l-insān* *Id.* 44: XV **şök-** (sic) 'to kneel (*baraka*) on both front knees' *Kav.* 9, 6; 76, 3; *baraka çök-* *Tuh.* 8b. 6; *caṭā* (*bağdaş oltur-*; in margin) **çök-** *do.* 12a. 10.

## Dis. CGE

S **cigl**: See **yigil**.

PU?F **çüge**: Hap. leg.; the -g- is so marked in the Fergana MS.; the word must mean something like 'cloak' and may be an early corruption of Pe. *çuxā* 'a woollen cloak', which appears as a l.-w. i.a.m.l.g. except NE, SE in various forms including **çoga/çuğa**. **Xak.** XI *KB kadaşını kördi uzatu yatur çügesin töşenmiş yepin yastanur* 'he saw his friend lying outstretched, covered with his cloak with his sleeves as a pillow' 5974.

D **çöke**: Dev. N. fr. **çök-**. Survives(?) in SE *Türki çöke* 'the beam of a weighing machine' (i.e. the part that sinks) *BŞ* 268; 'chop-sticks' *Jarring* 76 (prob. a corruption of a Chinese phr.) and SW Osm. **çöke** 'the breast of a camel' (which touches the ground when it kneels). Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *kılğuluk çöke yağın* 'the kind of obeisance which should be made' *U II* 41, 21: (XIV *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* *chu* 'chop-sticks' (Giles 2,563) **çöki Liğeti** 154).

## Dis. CGD

**çiglit** 'cotton-seed'. Survives in SE *Türki*, *Shaw*, *BŞ*, *Jarring*; SC *Uzb.*; and SW Osm. (where it is also spelt **çigit** and also means 'a freckle'), *Tkm.* (where it is also used for melon, pomegranate, etc., seeds). See *Doerfer* III 1108. *Argu*: XI **çigit habbu'l-quṭn** 'cotton-seed' *Kaş.* I 356: *Çağ.* XV ff. **çigit** (spelt) *panba dāna* 'cotton-seed' *San.* 220r. 10: *Kip.* XIV **çigit lubbu'l-quṭn** 'cotton-seed' *Id.* 45: Osm. XIV ff. **çigit** 'a freckle or other spot on the face'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 157; *II* 227; *III* 149; *IV* 167: XVIII **çigit** (spelt) in *Rümi*, 'spots' (*dānahā*) which appear on the face of a pregnant woman; a corruption of **çigit** 'cotton-seed' *San.* 218v. 22.

D **çöküt** Hap. leg.; Dev. N.A. fr. **çök-** with a connotation of having collapsed or the like. cf. **çökütlük**. **Xak.** XI **çöküt kişi**: 'a man (etc.) who is short of stature' (*al-qaşir*) *Kaş.* I 356.

PU **çügde**: 'the projecting bone behind the ear, *processus mastoideus*'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff.

Bud. Sanskrit *kamḍusakam*, meaning unknown (adjacent words refer to elephants) **çügte: sin** *TT VIII* C.6 (-t- in these texts often represents -d-); Civ. **çügde tepreser asığ bolur** 'if the mastoid process twitches, it will be profitable' *TT VII* 34, 7: **Xak.** XI **çügde**: (spelt *çügdey*, which might represent **çügde**), as in the heading to the section *fa'ley* (i.e. *fa'le*), *fa'lu*, *fa'li*, or be a misvocalization of **çügdi**: (*al-xusā*, that is the projection (*al-fa's*) in the skull behind the ear *Kaş.* I 418).

D **çigdem** presumably Den. N./A. fr. **çig** which etymologically should mean 'moistish' or the like. Survives in SW Osm. meaning 'crocus, *Crocus sativus*'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **özlerdeki özeklerdeki yava çigdem** (sic) 'fungi(?) and crocuses(?) growing in valleys and small valleys' *TT V* 28, 122-3 (see note thereon).

?F **çikte:n** Hap. leg.; prob. a Chinese l.-w.; there are other commoner words with this meaning. **Xak.** XI **çikte:n gāşiyatū'l-sarc** 'saddle cover' *Kaş.* I 435.

## Dis. V. CGD-

D **çöküt-/çöküt-** Caus. f. of **çök-**; pec. to Uyğ.; cf. **çöktür-**, **çökür-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **oñ tizin çöktür** 'bending his right knee' *U II* 47, 78; **iki tizin çökütü olupur** 'sitting cross-legged' *U III* 28, 12; o.o. *U IV* 36, 106; *Suv.* 36, 17 (*oñdunkı*); *USP.* 101, 7.

D **çektür-** Caus. f. of **çek-**; survives in much the same languages with the same wide range of meanings. **Xak.** XI (ol) **apar çekig çek-türdi: anqaṭahu nuqaṭa'l-kitāb** 'he told him to put diacritical marks on the writing'; and one says **ol atın çektürdi**: 'he had his horse bled (*aṣṣada*) because of sore hooves (*al-raḥşa*) etc.' *Kaş.* II 181 (**çektürür**, **çektürdi**): *Çağ.* XV ff. **çektür-** (spelt) Caus. f.; *kaşānidan* 'to order to pull' *San.* 219v. 28: *Kip.* XV (in a para. on the Caus. f.) *istacbaḡa ditto çektür-Tuh.* 55a. 2.

D **çigtür-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **çig-**. **Xak.** XI **ol tüğün çigtürdi**: 'he ordered that the knots on the parcel (etc.) should be tightened' (*bi-sadda*) *Kaş.* II 180 (**çigtürür**, **çigtürme:k**, so spelt everywhere).

D **çöktür-** Caus. f. of **çök-**; cf. **çöküt-**, **çökür-**. Survives in the same languages and with the same range of meanings as **çök-**. **Xak.** XI **ol anıñ tevesin çöktürdi**: 'he made his camel kneel' (*istanāxa ba'irahu*); one also says **ol kümüş altu:ndun çöktürdi: axlaṣa'l-ḡahab mina'l-fidḡa bi'l-iḡāba wa arsabahu fi'l-arḡ** 'he separated the gold from the silver by smelting and precipitated it in earth' *Kaş.* II 181 (**çöktürür**, **çöktürme:k**).

## Tris. CGD

D **çökütlük** Hap. leg.; A.N. fr. **çöküt**. **Xak.** XI **çökütlük qaşırıl-cuṭṭa** 'shortness of stature' *Kaş.* I 506.

## Dis. CGG

E **çেকেক** See **çেকেক**.

D **çekik** Dev. N. fr. **çek-**; pec. to *Kaş.* **Xak.** x1 **çekik nuqa'u'l-kitāb** 'diacritical points in writing'; **çekik 'ardu'l-şabi fi şigarihi** 'the penis of a boy when he is small' *Kaş.* II 287; o.o. II 107 (**çekik-**); 149 (**çekin-**); 181 (**çektür-**).

**çekik** 'the lark, *Alauda*'. Survives only in SW Ösm. **çekik Red.** 727, which shows that the last letter was -k. **Xak.** x1 **çekik tār ha'l-waš** 'a ram ya'lafu'l-harra' a speckled bird like the *waš* (prob. a specific term, but the dict. translates 'small bird, fledgeling'), which frequents stony ground' *Kaş.* II 287: **Osm.** xv and xvi **çekik/çekük** translates Ar. *şifrid* and *qunbura* 'lark' in three dict. *TTS* II 217.

(D) **çekük** Hap. leg.; this might well be a genuine Turkish word der. fr. **çek-**; there is a syn. Pe. word *çakuş* and it is commonly believed that xiv *Muh. çekük Mel.* 61, 8; *Rif.* 160: *Çağ.* xv ff. **çekük/çeküş/çöküş/çöküş Vel. 234; *San.* 208r. 10; 214r. 26: *Kom. çakuş CCI*; *Gr.* (in both the Turkish and the Pe. vocabularies): *Kip.* XIII **çekük: Hou.** 23, 20: xiv **çekük Id.** 44: xv **çeküş Tuh.** 34a. 4: *Osm.* xiv and xvi **çekük TTS** I 152; III 143 are Pe. l.-w.s. **Çekük** is obviously not a Turkish form but might be a corruption of **çeküş**; this word looks much more Turkish than Pe., and the explanation prob. is that there were two Dev. N.s fr. **çek-**, **çekük**, and **çeküş**, both very local words meaning 'sledge-hammer, blacksmith's hammer', of which the first survives only in *Kaş.*, while the second became a l.-w. in Pe. and was reborrowed in the medieval period. It still survives in NW Kaz. **çükeç**; *Kk.* **şökkış**; *Kumyk çökük*; *Nog. şökiş*. Cf. *bazğan*. See *Doerfer* III 1105. *Oğuz* x1 **çekük al-mitraqa** 'sledge-hammer, blacksmith's hammer' *Kaş.* II 287.**

D **çökük (çökök)** Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **çök-**. Survives in SW Ösm. 'collapsed, sunk, precipitated', etc. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *linābhisaṃkī(ṭa)* 'swaying and doubtful' **çökök (sic?) bolğoka: (p-) sézékliég TT VIII A.18** (lit. perhaps 'fearing that one will collapse'): *Çağ.* xv ff. **çökek firū nıasta wa rāsib** 'sitting; sinking', also in the meaning of *durd wa lāy wa rusūb* 'sediment, lees, precipitate' *San.* 214r. 24: **Osm.** xvi ff. **çökek** (1) 'sediment, etc.'; (2) 'treacherous, boggy ground'; (3) 'a place where camels kneel to rest'; common *TTS* I 166; II 243; III 158; IV 179.

## Dis. V. CGL-

D **çekil-** Pass. f. of **çek-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** x1 **bitig çekildi: nuqta'l-kitāb** 'the writing (etc.)' was marked with diacritical marks' *Kaş.* II 133 (**çekilür, çekilme:k**): *Çağ.* xv ff. **çekil-/çekin- haşida şudan** 'to be pulled' *San.* 220r. 1.

D **çigil-** Pass. f. of **çig-**; survives in SE *Türki Shaw, BŞ, Jarring*. **Xak.** x1 **tügün çigildi:**

'the knot was tightened' (*iştaddat*); also used of a rope when it is knotted (*in'aqada*) *Kaş.* II 134 (**çigilür, çigilme:k**).

D **çekleş-** Hap. leg.; Recip. Den. V. fr. 2 **çek. Xak.** x1 **ol menliş birle: çekleşdi: qara'a ma'i mina'l-qur'a** 'he drew lots with me' *Kaş.* II 210 (**çekleşür, çekleşme:k**).

D **çigilş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **çigil-**, with the connotation of collective action. **Xak.** x1 **tügün kamuş çigilşdi:** 'the knots were all tightened' (*iştaddat*) *Kaş.* II 210 (**çigilşür, çigilşme:k**; everywhere vocalized *çigilış-*).

## Dis. CGN

**çekün** Hap. leg. **Xak.** x1 **çekün waladu'l-wabr** 'the young of the marmot' *Kaş.* I 402.

E **çigin** in *KB* 6110; read **çiggen** and see **üzepü:**.

**çigin/çikin** Preliminary note. There is some confusion about words of this form. There was almost certainly in the medieval period a Dev. N. fr. **çig-**, **çigin** 'a knot' noted in *XIV Rbğ.* R III 1958 (quotn.) and *Çağ.* XV ff. Vel. 242, although *San.* 220r. 24 says, rather unconvincingly, that this is a mistranslation. This word now seems to be obsolete. There was also a word **çigin** meaning 'the upper part of the shoulder between the neck and the shoulder-blade' (*Red.*) (perhaps etymologically the same word in the sense of 'the part which ties the neck to the shoulder-blade') noted in *Çağ.* Vel. 242, *San.* 220r. 22, current in *Osm.* fr. the earliest period and still current there and in *Tkm.*, and in *Az.* as **çiyin**. *Kaş.* lists two words of this form meaning respectively 'a kind of plant' and 'a kind of silk fabric'. *San.* has two parallel entries, but in each case quotes alternative forms with -e- in the first syllable, which suggests an original -ê-. In the latter case the word survives with -i- so this is unlikely. In the former *San.* lists different plants with -k- and -g- in the middle. As no such plant names seem to survive, the number of plants involved, and the pronunciation, remain obscure.

PU 1 **çikin** name of a plant or plants n.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 **çikin:** 'a plant (*nabt*) which grows among the vines, forms ears (or blossoms, *musanbala(n)*), and is eaten by cattle' *Kaş.* I 414: *Çağ.* xv ff. **çikin** (spelt in full 'with -g-', but -k- intended, see below) (1) *şabza wa gıyāh* 'green vegetable or grass' *San.* 220r. 19 (quotns.). . . **çigin** ('with -g-') (3) 'black seeds (*dānahā*) which grow among the rice fields and have sharp ends (or beards, *dum*) like rice' . . . (3) the name of a plant called *ustūxūdiş* 'French lavender' used as a laxative, and to strengthen the heart and reduce anxiety(?) 220r. 22; **çekin** same translation; **çegün** ('with -g-') (1) only 208r. 15-16.

?F 2 **çikin** survives in NW Kaz. **çigün** 'gold embroidery' *R III* 2114. Prob. a Chinese l.-w.;

the second syllable might be *chin* (*kin*) 'gold' (Giles 2,032). **Xak.** x1 **çikl:n** *al-ibrisam* 'silk'; hence one says **çikl:n yıpı**: 'silk thread' (*xayı*): **çikl:n xiyâtu'l-dibâc muqarqama(n) bi'l-dahab** 'embroidered brocade embellished(?) with gold (thread)' *Kaş.* I 414 (the dict. meaning of *muqarqam* is 'of a child, ill-fed', which is inapplicable here, but the meaning is clear): **Çağ.** xv ff. **çikl:n** (spelt as **1 çikl:n**) (2) *bütahâ ki az ibrisam düzand* 'floral designs embroidered in silk'; also spelt **çekin** *San.* 220r. 19; **çekin** same translation 208r. 15.

**F çögen** l.-w. fr. Pe. *çawgân* 'a stick with a curved end', and more specifically 'polo stick'. S.i.s.m.l. both as **çögen** and in its original form *çawgân*, or its form in Ar. *cawkan*. **Xak.** x1 **çögen al-şawlacân** 'a stick with a curved end, polo stick' *Kaş.* I 402; o.o., spelt **çöge:n** I 187 (egîş-); 223 (egtür-); 242 (ümleş-); (Xwar. xiv **çawgân Qutb** 42): **Osm.** xiv and xvi **çögen** 'polo stick'; in two texts *TTS* I 166; II 243.

**çikne:** (or **çigne:**?) n.o.a.b.; *al-mimlaqa*, etymologically 'a smoothing implement', is used both for 'a mason's trowel' and 'a stone roller'. **Yağma:** x1 **çikne:** *al-mimlaqa Kaş.* I 435; a.o. (not described as *Yağma:*) III 301 (**çikne:-**).

#### Dis. V. CGN-

**D çekin-** Refl. f. of **çek-**; s.i.s.m.l.g. usually for 'to draw back, withdraw (Intrans.)'. **Xak.** x1 **er bitigke: çekig çekindi:** 'the man made it his business to add the diacritical marks' (*bi-naqî'l-nuqa*) *Kaş.* II 149 (**çeklün:r, çekinme:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. *San.* 220r. 1 (**çekil:-**); **Osm.** xvi ff. **çekin-** 'to long for (something Dat.)' in several texts *TTS* II 216; IV 160.

**D çiglin-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **çig-**. **Xak.** x1 **tü:giün** (mis-spelt *yü:giün*) **çigindi:** 'the man made it his business to fasten up the parcel and knot it' (*bi-şadd . . . şea 'aqdihî*) *Kaş.* II 149 (**çiginür, çiginme:k; ç-** unvocalized everywhere).

**D? Fçikne:-** Den. V. fr. 2 **çikl:n**; n.o.a.b. It is hard to see any semantic connection between *Kaş.*'s two translations. Not connected with SW Osm. **çigne-** (**çigne-**) which is a Sec. f. of **çeyne:-**. **Xak.** kızı **çikl:n çikne:di:** *al-câriya xâtağzâl'a-dahab 'alâ'l-dibâc bi-taşvür* 'the maid sewed gold thread on the brocade in an ornamental design'; and one says **er çikne: çikne:di:** *ittaxadâ'l-racul li'l-arâd mimlaqa* 'the man applied a roller (?; see **çikne:**) to the ground' *Kaş.* III 301; (after 2 **çikl:n**) one says **çikl:n çikne:di:** *qarqama'l-dibâc* 'he embellished(?) the brocade' I 414, 27: **KB** **anar torku idtim tiken çiknemîş** 'I sent him a piece of brocade embroidered with thorns' 384b.

#### Dis. CGR

?**F çeker** Hap. leg. in the phr. **yandak çeker** 'manna' (see **yandak**) is prob. a corruption of *Pe. şakar* 'sugar'.

**çigir** Hap. leg. ?; onomatopoeic. **Xak.** x1 **çigir çigir** 'the sound (*şaret*) made by the teeth when there is grit in the bread and the teeth grate on it' *Kaş.* I 363.

**PU çekrek** (or **çegrek?**) n.o.a.b., cf. **çekreklen-**. Uyğ. xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* *pu chén* 'a cotton shirt' (Giles 9,479 604) **çekrek** *Ligeti* 150; *R III* 1959: **Xak.** x1 **çekrek qabâ tâqi(n)** *min süf yalbasahu'l-'abid* 'a loose(?) woollen gown worn by slaves' *Kaş.* I 477 (owing to an error in the printed text *qabâ* has been taken as a Turkish word attached to **çekrek** but it is clearly the first word of the translation; the meaning of *tâqi(n)*, so spelt in the MS., is obscure, as it has several meanings).

#### Dis. V. CGR-

**D çökür-** Caus. f. of **çök-**; 'to make (a camel or person) kneel' with some extended meanings. S.i.s.m.l.; cf. **çöküt-, çöktür-, sökülür-**. **Xak.** x1 **ol tevey çökürdi:** 'he made the camel kneel' (*anâxa*); also used when one makes a man kneel (*acâb*) on both knees *Kaş.* II 84 (**çökürür, çöktürme:k**): **KB** (God will cure you of this disease) **köşülün çöktürme** 'do not be downcast' 1109; a.o. 1551: xiii(?) **Ad. billigszlik erni çökerdi (sic) kodı** 'ignorance makes a man downcast' 102: xiv **Rhğ. çökür-** 'to cause (the moon) to sink' *R III* 2038 (quoting): **Çağ.** xv ff. **çöker-** (so spelt) *firu nişandan* 'to cause to kneel, to suppress' *San.* 214r. 7 (quoting): **Osm.** xiv ff. **çöker-** (occasionally **çökür-**) 'to cause to kneel' etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 166-7; II 244; III 159; IV 180.

**D çigre:-** Den. V. fr. **çigir**; in this sense Hap. leg. There is no semantic connection with **Çağ.** xv ff. **çikre-** 'to lie awake at night' *San.* 220r. 2, which survives in NW Kaz. **çikrey-** *R III* 2112 and SW Osm. **çigre-/çikre-** or with SW Tkm. **çigre-** (of the weather) 'to turn cold'. **Xak.** x1 **etme:kte: ta:ş çigre:di:** translated 'the teeth grated (*şarret*) because of a stone in the bread' *Kaş.* III 280 (**çigre:r, çigre:me:k**).

#### Tris. CGR

**PU(D) çekürge:** one of several old names of animals and insects ending in -ge; 'locust', later also 'grasshopper'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. a wide range of phonetic changes, -k/-ğ/-w-, etc., and esp. later in the word, where except in SW Osm. (but not Az. or Tkm.) -rğ- is replaced by -rtk-; indeed this may be the original pronunciation, although it is not the oldest recorded. Cf. **sarıçğa.** **Xak./Oğuz** x1 **çekürge:** *al-carad* 'locust' in Oğuz, but among the Turks 'a locust' before it flies' (i.e. 'a hopper'); it is used as a simile for a large group of families (*al-'iyâl*) or a large army; one says **çekürge: teg sü:** 'an army like a horde of locusts in density' (*kaşâfata(n)*) *Kaş.* I 490: xiii(?) *Tef. çekürge* ditto 357: **Çağ.** xv ff. **çegürtke** (spelt) *malax* 'locust'; also pronounced **çewürtke** *San.* 220r. 15; **çewürtke** (spelt) *malax* do. 222r. 5: **Oğuz** x1 see **Xak.:**



Kip. XIII *al-carād* (şarınca:); Tkm. (PU) *çekürge*: (c-; unvocalized) *Hou.* 10, 18; XIV (PU) *çekürge*: (c-; so vocalized) *al-carād* *Id.* 45; ditto, but -g- so written *Bul.* 11, 1: xv *carād çeğertke* (in margin in second hand Tkm. *çekürge*) *Tuh.* 11b. 5.

### Tris. V. CGR-

PU *çekreklen*- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *çekrek*; everywhere with *damma* on the *cim*, but in view of the Uyğ. spelling of *çekrek* this must be an error. *Xak.* XI *kul çekreklenidi*: 'the slave owned a woollen garment (*libās min şif*) and wore it' *Kaş.* II 277 (*çekreklenü:r, çekreklenme:k*; see above).

### Dis. CGŞ

(?D) *çeküş* See *çekük*.

F *çigşi*: l.-w. fr. Chinese *ts'ü shih* (*Giles* 12,412 9,893; Pulleyblank's Middle Chinese *ts'yeŋ ŋyi*), 'District Magistrate'; this title seems to have been bestowed by the Chinese Emperor on some Turks who embodied it in their names as *çigşi* (see H. W. Bailey in *JRAS*, 1939, p. 90). Türkü VIII ff. *Uruņu: Tođun Çigşi*; Çik Bilge: *Çigşi*; *Kül Çigşi*: in the *Miran* document (*ETY II* 64): Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man. beg totok çigşi* (a list of titles, not a P.N.) *M III* 41, 4 (iv): Civ. *Kutluğ Turmuş Kađır Çigşi USp.* 92, 1 (perhaps two names not a single one). O. Kir. IX ff. *Kutluğ Çigşi*: *ben 'I was Kutluğ Çigşi: Mal.* 19, 1; *Inançu: Külüg Çigşi: ben do.* 24, 5.

### Dis. V. CGŞ-

D *çekiş*- Recip. (etc.) f. of *çek-*; s.i.s.m.l. with several meanings. *Xak.* XI *ol maña: çekig* (mis-spelt *çikig*) *çekışdi*: 'he helped me to add the diacritical marks' (*fi naqti'l-nuqat*); also used for competing *Kaş.* II 107 (*çekişü:r, çekişme:k*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *çekiş*- Recip. f.; 'to have a tug-of-war (*kaşā-kaş*) with one another; to pull (*kaşidan*) together' *San.* 219v. 29: Kip. xv *tacādaba* 'to pull against one another' *şekiş*- (sic) *Kav.* 79, 5; *lāwā wa cābāda* 'to pull with, pull against one another' *çekiş*- (sic) *Tuh.* 39a. 5: *Osm.* XIV ff. *çekiş*- 'to pull against one another'; in several texts *TTS I* 152; *III* 143; *IV* 160.

### Mon. CL

*çal* originally 'of a mixed black and white colour'; hence 'grey' particularly of hair; and hence in some languages 'grey-haired, elderly (man)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. See *Doerfer III* 1049. Cf. *boz*. *Xak.* XI *çal köy al-amlaḥ minā-l-ğanam* 'a black-and-white sheep' *Kaş.* III 156; *KB* (God created me . . .) *kara kuzğın erdim kuğu kıldı çal* 'I was as black(-haired as a) raven; He has made me as grey (i.e. white-haired as a) swan' 1098: XIV *Muh.* (?) (in a list of words for the ages of men) *al-kahl* 'elderly' *çal* *Rif.* 143 (*Mel.* 48, 17 *orta*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *çal* 'of a beard, containing both black and white', in the sense of *dü-müy* (Pe. 'grey', lit. 'with two (colours of) hair') *Vel.* 236;

*çal* ('with ç-') *riş-i dü-mü* 'a beard of two colours' in general, and 'a horse with a coat of mixed red and white' in particular *San.* 208v. 8 (Pe. quotn.; other meanings, not noted elsewhere, (2) 'camel colt'; (3) 'butter-milk'): Kip. XIII in the list of the colours of horse's coats, *al-çāl*, as an Ar. word, is described as *ma'rūf* 'well-known' *Hou.* 13, 7: XIV *çal*: (c-) *al-farasu'l-aşaru'l-māyil ila'l-ḥumra* 'a roan horse verging on red' *Id.* 45.

*çil*: *Kaş.* gives two meanings for this word, the second perhaps a metaph. usage of the same word. The first survives only in SW *Osm.* *çil* 'a spot, freckle; spotted, leprous', and the like, and perhaps Tkm. *çil*: 'a ridge defining the boundaries of an individual field in a cultivated area'. There is another word *çil* meaning 'grey partridge, francolin, hazel hen', and the like (perhaps an extended meaning of the same word in the sense of 'a spotted bird'), which occurs in XIV *Muh.* *Mel.* 73, 1; *Rif.* 175; *Xwar.* XIV *Qutb* 43; *Kom.* XIV *CCİ*; *Gr.*; Kip. XIV *Id.* 45; *Bul.* 11, 12; *Osm.* XIV *TTS I* 162 and s.i.a.m.l.g. except SE. *Xak.* XI *çil ataru'l-darb fi'l-cild* 'the mark of a blow on the skin', i.e. 'a bruise' *Kaş.* I 336; *çil*: 'the mark of a blow on the body' (*fi'l-badan*) *III* 134: *Çağ.* xv ff. *çil marz-i hardū* 'a ridge round a flower-bed' *San.* 220r. 29: *Oğuz* XI *çil al-qubh* 'ugliness' *Kaş.* III 134: *Osm.* XVI *çil* at translates *Pe. abraş* 'a dapple-grey (horse)' in one dict. *TTS IV* 175; XVIII *çil* . . . and in *Rimī abraş* 'leprous, dappled, etc.' *San.* 220r. 29.

F *çöl* 'desert' (Mong.) See *çülig*.

### Mon. V. CL-

*çal*- originally 'to knock (someone *Acc.*) down, to throw (him) to the ground'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE with a wide range of extended meanings; in SW *Osm.* *Sami* distinguishes nearly twenty. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. çalmış erdi yalın otuğ ters körümlüğü tağda* 'he has beaten out the flaming fire on the mountain of false omens' *Hüen-tš.* 1911-12; o.o. *TT VI*, p. 73, note 308, 30 (2 bodu-); *Suv.* 625, 12: *Xak.* XI *ol anı: çaldı*: 'he knocked him down' (*şara'ahu*); and one says *ol söz: meniñ kulakka: çaldı: samma'ani'l-kalām* 'he made me hear the statement' (prov.); and one says (?) *to:nuğ ta:ş üze: çaldı*: 'the fuller beat (*daraba'l-qaşşār*) the garment on a stone' (verse) *Kaş.* II 23 (Aor. and Inf. entered erroneously as *çakar*; *çakmak*): *KB tutup çaldı yerke ağır iğ kelip* 'a serious illness came, gripped and prostrated him' 1056; *çal başıñ* 'put your head to the ground' 1392; a.o. 6177: XIII (?) *Tef. yerke çal* 'to throw to the ground'; *çal* 'to play (a musical instrument)' 356: *Çağ.* xv ff. *çal*- ('with ç-') *naḡāxtan* 'to play (a musical instrument)' *San.* 208r. 16 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIV *çal*- ditto; 'to throw to the ground' *Qutb* 40: Kip. XIII *şabbaba bi'l-şabāba* 'to play the flute' *düdük çal*- *Hou.* 41, 7: XIV *çal*- (c-; 'with back vowel') *naqara'l-daff awi'l-rubāba* 'to play the tambourine, lute,

or other musical instruments' (*al-malāhi*) *Id.* 45: Osm. xiv ff. *çal-* c.i.a.p. with a wide range of meanings, 'to strike, strike down, strike off, play, rub on (ointment, etc.), mix', etc. *TTS I* 145; *II* 208; *III* 138; *IV* 154-5.

#### Dis. CLA

VU *čila*: Hap. leg. in this meaning; *cile/cille* noted in various meanings fr. Çağ. onwards are not connected semantically. *Xak. XI čila*: 'fresh horse dung (*raat*) in a stable' *Kaş. III* 233.

#### Dis. V. CLA-

VU *čila*: Den. V. fr. *çi*: 'to moisten'. The Infin. is given in the MS. as *-me:k*, but as *čilāt-*, *čilān-*, *čilāš-* all have *-ma:k* this is presumably an error. Survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. *čile-* 'to drizzle, to be moist' *SDD* 350. Cf. 2 *čilān-*. *Xak. XI (ol) to:nuğ čila:di*: 'he moistened (*naddā*) the garment' (etc.); originally *čilā:di* but abbreviated *Kaş. III* 271 (*čila:r, čileme:k sic*): *Kip. XIV (VU) čila*: (*sic*) *tallu'l-maṭar* 'gentle rain'; and one says *čilādi: maṭara talla(n)* 'it rained gently' like *čisdi*: already mentioned *Id.* 45.

#### Dis. CLB

VUF *čulvu*: pec. to Manichaean Tükrü and no doubt a l.-w., prob. Sogdian, but not identifiable as such. The contexts point clearly to 'blasphemy'. Tükrü VIII ff. *ne: yavlak čulvu: sak:nti*: 'what evil blasphemy did (the wicked demon) think off!' *Toy. III* v. 4-7 (*ETY II* 178): Man. *muntāğ uluğ čulvu sav sū:zledimiz erser* 'if we have spoken such great blasphemies' *Chuas. I* 33-4; a.o. *do.* 21.

*čalpak, čelpek* Preliminary note. *Kaş. distinguishes between these two words, but the meanings are very close to one another, and nearly all later forms of the latter have back vowels. It is therefore no doubt a Sec. f. of the former.*

D *čalpak* N./A.S. fr. *čalpa:-* (this V. has so far been traced only in SW xx Anat. 'to thin thick dough by moistening it with water' *SDD* 299, but cf. *čalpaṇ, čalpaš, čalpaš-*); 'filthy, filthy'. Survives in NE Tuv. *čilbak* 'filthy'; SW xx Anat. *čalpak* 'a hole filled with water' *SDD* 299; *čilpik* 'frozen ground becoming muddy in the sun' *do.* 336; *čilpek* 'a mud stain on a garment'; *čilpik* 'ice, hoar-frost' *do.* 351 (some of these have other unrelated meanings). *Xak. XI čalpak al-qaḍar wa'l-waxaš* 'dirt, filth'; *čalpak i:š al-amru'l-muxtalif* 'a muddled affair' *Kaş. I* 470: Çağ. xv ff. *čalpaw/čalpuk* (both fully spelt) 'a place which has become muddy (*gil u xalāb juda*) after a fall of rain' *San.* 208v. 19.

S *čelpek* 'mucus discharged by the eye'; except for SW Osm. *čelpik Red.* 728 (only) all modern words with this meaning have back vowels, SE *čilpik Shaw* (only); *čapak Shaw*,

BŞ; NC Kır. *čilpak*; SW Osm. *čapak*. In the meaning 'a thin flap of bread cooked in oil', which first appears in *San.* and links with the meaning of *čalpa:-* in SW xx Anat., the word survives in NC Kır. *čelpek*; Kzx. *šelpek*; SC Uzbu. *čalpak*. *Xak. XI čelpek ġamaşu'l-'-ayn* 'mucus discharged by the eye' *Kaş. I* 477: xiv *Muh. al-ramaş* 'dry mucus on the eyelids' *čilpuk Mel.* 46, 15; *Rif.* 140 (unvocalized): Çağ. xv ff. *čilpik* (spelt) *čirk-i čaşm* ditto (and *čilpiklik köz* 'an eye discharging mucus') *San.* 220v. 11; *čelpek* (spelt) 'a kind of thin bread fried in oil' *do.* 208v. 18: *Kip. XIV čapak* (c-b-) *ramaşu'l-'-ayn Id.* 41: Osm. xviii *čapak* (spelt) in *Rümi, čirk-i čaşm*, in Ar. *ramaş San.* 204v. 12.

D *čalpaṇ* Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *čalpa:-*. *Xak. XI čalpaṇ al-wahl* 'liquid mud' *Kaş. III* 385.

*čolpan* 'the planet Venus'; not noted before xiv but no doubt older, although the word for 'Venus' in the idiosyncratic Tükrü VIII ff. document *To yok 8 (ETY II* 58) is the Sogdian l.-w. *naxi:d* and in *Xak. XI KB sevit*, q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes (*č-/š-* etc.) but in SW Osm. *čoban yıldızı* 'the shepherd's star', no doubt owing to a false etymology. Uyğ. xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'Venus' *čolpan Liğeti* 153; *R III* 2025: (*Xak.*) xiv *Muh. kawkabu'l-šubh* 'the morning star', i.e. Venus *čolpa:n* (c-b-) *Mel.* 79, 10; *Rif.* 184: Çağ. xv ff. *čolpan* (spelt) the star called in *Rümi kervān hıran*, in Ar. *širā*, and in Pe. *kārwān kuş San.* 214v. 18 (quotn.); there is a curious mistake here; the *Rümi* phr. does mean 'Venus', the other two 'Sirius': *Kip. XIV čolpan* (c-b-) *al-zuhra* 'Venus' *Id.* 45; *kawkabu'l-šubh čolpa:n* (c-b-) *Bul.* 2, 13: xv *kawkab . . . Tkrm. čolpan Tuh.* 30b. 3.

D *čalpaš* Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *čalpa:-*. *Xak. XI čalpaš* 'the viscous excretion (*ma kāna min luzūca*) of fruit which sticks to the clothing and hands' *Kaş. I* 460 (vocalized in error *čalpuš*).

#### Dis. V. CLB-

*čalpa:-* See *čalpak*.

D *čalpaš-* Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *čalpa:-*. *Xak. XI olar iklk: čalpašdi*: 'the two (men) quarrelled and treated one another rudely (*tacādālā wa taxāṣanā*) over an affair'; also used of things when dirt settles on them (*irakabahā qadar*) *Kaş. II* 207 (*čalpašur, čalpašma:k*).

#### Tris. V. CLB-

D *čelpeklen-* Refl. Den. V. fr. *čelpek*; survives only(?) in SW Osm. *čelpiklen-* same meaning, *Red.* 728 (only). *Xak. XI köz čelpekleni*: 'the eye discharged mucus' (*ğamiṣat*) *Kaş. II* 277 (*čelpeklenür, čelpeklenme:k*); a.o. *II* 279, 14.

D *čalpašan-* Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *čalpaš*. *Xak. XI ellig čalpašanli*: 'stickiness was smeared (*talatṭaxati'l-luzūcāt*) on the hand

from eating fruit and the like' *Kaş. II* 271 (çalpaşlanu:r, çalpaşlanma:k; vocalized -puş- everywhere).

## Dis. CLD

D çildeğ Dev. N. in -ğ fr. \*çilde:-, Den. V. fr. çil:l; the alternative form is a very early example of the sound change -ğ > -y > zero. *Xak. XI* çildeğ qarh yaxruc fi zawri'l-xayl minhu'l-qayh wa'l-midda fa-yukwa'ba'dahu 'an ulcer which forms on the chest of a horse; it exudes pus and matter and is then cauterized' *Kaş. I* 477; çilde:y 'an ulcer which forms on the chest of a horse and is cauterized until it heals' (*hattā yabra'*) *III* 240.

D çilteğ N.Ac. fr. çilte:-; used only in Hend. w. aya:ğ, with which it is no doubt more or less syn. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. ayağka çilteğke tegimlig 'worthy of honour and respect' *U II* 77, 18; 86, 35 (a less common variant of ayağka tegimlig, see aya:ğ); o.o. of ayağ çilteğ *U Sp.* 101, 8; *Suv.* 444, 5; *Civ. TTI* 114 (ornan-).

çaldır onomatopoeic; survives in NC Kır. çaldur. *Xak. XI* ok kēste: çaldır çaldır etti: 'the arrows rattled (*taqalqala*) in the quiver'; also used when the grass rustles (*şawwata*) when the wind blows over it *Kaş. I* 457.

S çilde:y See çildeğ.

## Dis. V. CLD-

D çilat- (çil:lat-) Caus. f. of çıla:-; survives in NW Kaz. *Xak. XI* ol kepek: çilattı: 'he ordered that the bran (etc.) should be moistened' (*bi-tandiya*); originally çilat- but shortened *Kaş. II* 310 (çilatur, çilatma:k).

E çalda:- See çalra:-.

D \*çilde:- See çildeğ.

çilte:- used only in Hend. w. aya:-; cf. çilteğ; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (even when name and fame, gain and acquisition come to them of their own accord) kamağka ayağuluk çilteğülük bolğaylar 'they will honour and respect all men' *Suv.* 195, 21-2.

çaltur- Caus. f. of çal-; s.i.s.m.l. with several meanings. *Xak. XI* ol anı: çalturdi: *aşra'ahu iyāhu* 'he made him knock him down'; and one says ol yitük çalturdi: 'he ordered that the strayed animal should be called' (or searched for, *bi-niğdān*) *Kaş. II* 182 (çalturur, çalturma:k); *Oğuz XI* . . . also, in *Oğuz*, used of any statement when it is forced on the hearing (*nidiya li'l-sum'a*) do.

D çaldra:- (*sic* in a section for Dis. V.s containing three consecutive consonants) abbreviated Den. V. fr. çaldır; survives in NW Kaz. *R III* 1880; the further abbreviation çalra:- is Hap. leg. *Xak. XI* ta:ş çaldra:di: 'the scree (*al-radā*) made a clattering noise' (*şawwata*); also used of other similar things like chains when they fall to the ground and

make a noise *Kaş. III* 447 (çaldra:r, çaldra:ma:k; everywhere misvocalized *çaldra:-*): ok kēste: çalra:di: 'the arrows rattled (*taqalqala*) in the quiver'; also used of any similar sound (*şawt*) *Kaş. III* 281 (çalra:r, çalra:ma:k, both vocalized *çlra:-* in a second (?) hand).

## Mon. CLĞ

çalk Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic. *Xak. XI* one says çalk çalk badar (*sic?*; unvocalized) kıldı: *wakazahu* 'he thumped him'; it is an onomatopoeic (*hikāya*) for the sound of thumping *Kaş. I* 349.

çulk Hap. leg.; a quasi-onomatopoeic Adv. *Xak. XI* çulk esrük (mis-spelt *esürk*, which is perhaps a corruption of *esrük*) *al-sakrānu'l-īāfih* 'incapably drunk' *Kaş. I* 349.

## Dis. CLĞ

D çalığ N.Ac. fr. çal-. In *Kaş.* this word is entered not in its proper alphabetical order but as an appendage to *şoruğ*; it is not, however, likely to be a later addition to the text. The only certain survival of this word is NE Alt. çalu: 'a shaman's drum' *R III* 1884. There are several medieval words assembled below which seem rather to represent a parallel (Pass.) Dev. N./A. in -uk, which survives in NE Alt., Tel. çalık 'enterprising (trader); unruly (horse); dangerous (disease)' *R III* 1880; SW Osm. çalık with several meanings. It is unlikely that these words are corruptions of Pe. çālāk 'nimble, quick', but this may be a l.-w. in some modern languages. *Xak. XI* çalığ nişdānu'l-dālla ayda(n) 'also (i.e. as well as *şoruğ*) calling (or searching for) a strayed animal'; also used when a matter of importance to the chiefs (*muhimm li'l-umarā*) arises, and they send to the villagers and nomads and tell them to come to them *Kaş. I* 374: XIV *Muh. al-muğāfil* 'careless' (opposite to *al-şāhi wa'l-hāzim* 'wakeful, resolute' ayık) çalık *Mel.* 55, 1; *Rif.* 152: Çağ. xv ff. çalığ/çalık ('spelt with both c- and ç-') 'a skittish, fast (*calf wa tund*) horse'; it is a corruption of (Pe.) çālāk *San.* 209r. 2 (quotn.). *Xwar.* xiv çalık 'violent, impulsive' *Qutb* 40: *Korn.* xiv 'bad-tempered, violent' çalıx *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *al-mu'arbid dū'l-şarr* 'quarrelsome, malicious' çalık; the opposite to çalık is yawa:ş; it is also a word used of horses *Hou.* 25, 10: XIV çalık (ç-) 'restive' (*al-camih*) of a horse; it is used as a masculine Proper Name ('*alam*') and also for 'wounded with a sword' (*al-qari bi'l-sayf*) *Id.* 45: *Osm.* xvi ff. çalık 'quick-tempered; restive', esp. of a horse; common *TTS I* 144; *II* 205; *III* 138; *IV* 153.

(D) çoluk (çolok) prob. Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. \*çol-; originally 'with one arm', that is with the other missing or paralysed. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE as çolak and the like, often with the more general meaning 'crippled, lame'. Cf. çolkuy. See *Doerfer III* 1111. Uyğ. VIII ff. Chr. çoluk *M III* 49, 4 (axsak): *Xak. XI* çoluk (*sic* in MS., not çolak as in printed text)

*al-aqla* 'one-armed' *Kaş. I 381: Çağ. xv ff. çolak* ('with ç-') 'a man with a defective arm' (*az dast ma'yüb*) *San. 214v. 16.*

*çulık* a kind of bird; survives in SE Türkü *çulluk* a name for several kinds of 'plover' *Shaw 212; SW Osm. çulluk* 'woodcock'; *su çulluğu* 'common sandpiper; great snipe'; *küçük çulluk* 'green sandpiper; common snipe' *Red. 740.* As *Kaş.* describes it as a 'water-bird', prob. originally 'sandpiper' or 'snipe'. *Xak. XI çulık tayırlı fi'l-mā muballaq* 'alā qadari'l-fāxita' 'a spotted black-and-white water-bird about the size of a ring-dove' *Kaş. I 381.*

*çalkan* apparently survives as *çalkan* 'stinging nettle' in several NE languages and NC *Kır. Xak. XI çalkan* 'the spread of an injury and its transfer (*ta'diyatü'l-curh wa sirāyatuhu*) from one place to another, for example if the leg is swollen and the glands in the groin are affected' *Kaş. I 441.*

*çalğay* survives in NW *Kaz. çalğay* 'goose-feather' *R III 1887. Xak. XI çalğay; qavādim riş-i-tāyir* 'the front feathers of a bird' *Kaş. III 241.*

(D) *çolku*; Hap. leg.; der. fr. \**col-*, cf. *çoluk*, but there is no other example of a suffix -*ku*-. *Xak. XI çolku*; *etük* 'a boot of which the heel is worn down (*inxaraqa*) on one side'; and one calls a man 'with a defective arm' (*al-axraqi'l-yad*) *çolku*; *eliğ Kaş. III 242.*

#### Dis. V. CLÇ-

S *çulğa*:- See *çuğla*:-.

S *çuğlan*- See *çuğlan*-.

#### Dis. CLG

VU *çilik* Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic syn. w. 2 *çik*; the *ç-* is unvocalized, but no doubt -*i*- should be restored. *Xak. XI* one says in calling (*fi du'a*) kids *çilik çilik Kaş. I 388.*

PU *çülig* this word has been read in Türkü VIII *I E 4, II E 5* in the list of countries which sent representatives to Ešteimi Xagan's(?) funeral; it begins 'from the east, where the sun rises' *Büklil: (PU) Çülig el Tavgaç Tüpüt*, etc. Henning in 'The Date of the Early Sogdian Letters', *BSOAS XII 601 ff.* showed that *Büklil* meant 'Korea'; *Tavgaç* is of course 'China' and *Tüpüt* 'Tibet'; as the list is presumably in a strict geographical order, the entry between Korea and China must be some unidentified 'realm' (el) between Korea and China, perhaps one of the minor kingdoms in Korea. The word looks like a Chinese representation of some name like *chü li(g)*. It has been read as *çölilg* and explained as a P.N./A. fr. *çöl* meaning 'belonging to the steppes', but this is impossible since *çöl* is a Mong. word which is not traceable as a l.-w. in Turkish earlier than *Çağ. xv ff. Vel. 252; San. 214v. 15.* The word is perhaps to be connected with the equally unexplained word

(PU) *çülig*: in Türkü VIII (I searched for a guide and) *çülig*: *Az eri: bultım 7 23.* *Az* is a tribal name (see *Az Preliminary note*), so *çülig*: is prob. a place-name. 'I found an Az man from Çülig:.' The suggested translations 'distant' and 'strange' are purely hypothetical since they do not rest on any solid etymological basis.

*çilgü*: Hap. leg.; perhaps a Den. N./A. fr. *çil*; cf. 2 *al. Xak. XI çilgü*: *at* 'a chestnut (*al-aşqar*) horse' *Kaş. I 430.*

PU *çülig*: See *çülig*.

#### Dis. V. CLG-

VU?D *çülük*- pec. to *Kaş.*, who in *II 119, 10* and *166, 1* says that it is a basic V. and not an Intensive Pass. f. like *basık*-. On the second point he is no doubt right, but it is more likely to be an Intrans. Den. V. fr. \**çül* than a strictly basic V. *Xak. XI er 13: çülükti: raṭṭat hi'yatu'l-racul* 'the man's things (*Kaş. clothes*) were shabby' *Kaş. II 118 (çülüke:r, çülükmek)*; a.o. do. *II 166, 1.*

#### Dis. CLM

D *çalma*: Pass. Conc. N. fr. *çal*- with a range of meanings hard to connect with the basic meaning of that V. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. meanings varying from language to language, the commonest being 'a lump of earth or dung; a turban; a lasso'. *Xak. XI çalma*: *al-madar* 'a clod of earth or clay'; and 'the lumps of dung' (*al-hirs*) which are collected from sheep-folds and camel stables and dried to burn in the winter are called *çalma*: *Kaş. I 433: Çağ. xv ff. çalma*: (spelt) 'a striped or fine muslin cloth (*fūta wa dastāri*) which they wrap round their heads'; and in the idiom (*ba-işfilāhi*) of the people of Iran 'a kind of bottle (*maşraba*) sewn together from leather (*talātin*; sic) which they fasten to the pommels of their saddles on expeditions and drink from' *San. 208v. 24: Kom. XIV 'turban' çalma CCI; Gr.: Osm. XVI çalma 'turban' in one text TTS II 207.*

#### Tris. CLM

VUF *çul:ma:n* Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w. *Gancak XI çul:ma:n i:ş al-amr lā yu'raf maxracuhu* 'an affair the outcome of which is unknown'; its original meaning was *mustanqa'u'l-mā* 'a pool of stagnant water' *Kaş. I 448.*

#### Dis. CLN

D *çalaṇ* Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *çal*-; not connected with the *çalaṇ* in several NE and NC languages which is a Sec. f. of *yalan* (*yalın*). *Xak. XI* 'a noisy, talkative man' (*al-raculu'l-şaxxābu'l-kaṭiru'l-kalām*) is called *çalaṇ* *ba:şır*; . . . *çalaṇ yér* 'saline (*al-sabxa*) black earth on which there is no vegetation, as if it had been burnt' *Kaş. III 371.*

VUF *çalıṇ* Hap. leg.; no doubt a Chinese l.-w., the first syllable perhaps *ch'a* 'tea' (*Giles 208*).

**Xak.** x1 *al-qaş'atu'l-şiniya* 'a Chinese bowl' is called **çalıq Kaş.** III 371.

#### Dis. V. CLN-

D **çalın-** Refl. f. of **çal-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE with a wide range of meanings. **Xak.** x1 at **çalındı**: 'the horse was emaciated (*hazala*) because of bad grazing' . . . , and one says er **özün yérke: çalındı**: 'the man threw himself to the ground' (*şara'a* . . . *ilâ'l-arđ*) or 'pretended to throw himself' *Kaş.* II 149 (**çalınur**:r, **çalınma:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **çalın-/çalıl-** *na-wāxta şudan* (of an instrument) 'to be played' *San.* 208v. 1 (quōtn.): **Oğuz** x1 **söz beg kula:ğa: çalındı**: 'the word reached (*balaga ilā*) the beg's ear' *Kaş.* II 149: **Xwar.** XIII(?) (I require you) **baş çalunguluk** (*sic*) 'to bow your heads to the ground' *Oğ.* 108: xiv **çalın-** 'to be played' *Qutb* 40.

D **çılan-** (**çırlan-**) Refl. f. of **çırıla-**; survives as **çılan-** in NC Kır.; NW Kaz. and as **çilen-** in SW xx Anat. *SDD* 350. **Xak.** x1 **çilandı**: **ne:p** 'the thing was moistened by the damp' (*nadiya* . . . *mina'l-ruṭūba*); originally **çırlandı**: (**çılanur**:r, **çılanma:k**); and one says at **çilandı**: 'the horse sweated' (*araqa*) *Kaş.* II 150: **Kıp.** xiv (VU) **çılan- ıbtalla** 'to be wet, soaked' *Id.* 45.

#### Dis. CLR-

S **çalra:-** See **çaldra:-**.

D **çalrat-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **çalra:-** (**çaldra:-**); the Infin. is unvocalized, the Perf. and Aor. vocalized **çılat-** apparently by a second hand. **Xak.** x1 **ol okın ké:şte: çalratı:** 'he made his arrows rattle (*sawwata*) in the quiver'; also used of anything when one rattles with it (*taqalqala bihi*) *Kaş.* II 333 (**çalratu:r**, **çalratma:k**).

#### Dis. V. CLS-

D **çalsık-** Hap. leg.; Emphatic Pass. f. of **çal-**; 'to be thrown down'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. **Bud.** *TT V* 22, 28-9 (**bastık-**).

#### Dis. CLŞ

D **çalış** Dev. N. fr. **çal-**; survives with various meanings NE Kumd. 'cross-eyed' *R* III 1882; SE Türki 'wrestling' *BŞ* 249; *Jarring* 64; NC Kır. 'resembling; semi; cross-bred; thoroughbred (horse)'; NW Kaz. 'crooked'. See *Doerfler* III 1051. **Xak.** x1 **çalış al-muşāra'a** 'a wrestling match' *Kaş.* I 368: **Çağ.** xv ff. **çalış küş** 'effort, endeavour' (a long para. saying that the author of the *Farhang-i Jahāngiri* described the word as Pe. and quoted Pe. verses, suggesting a different meaning, but that **küş** would be a more appropriate one); **çalış** (spelt *çalış*, not *çalış*) 'anything cross-bred' (*dü-tuxma*), that is with a father and mother of different races (*cins*), also called **şalgurt** (pec. to *San.*) and, if a camel, **besrek** (Mong. l.-w.) *San.* 208v. 27; *Kom.* xiv 'cross-eyed' **çalış CCI**; *Gr.*: **Kıp.** XIII *al-harb* 'battle', etc. **çalış Hou.** 14, 8: xiv *al-munāḍila*

*wa'l-murāmāt* 'shooting and throwing things at one another' **çalış (-)** *Bul.* 9, 10: xv *munāḍila çalış Tuh.* 33b. 13: *Osm.* xiv and xv **çalış** 'war, battle' in several texts *TTS II* 206; *III* 138.

#### Dis. V. CLŞ-

D **çalış-** Recip. f. of **çal-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. a wide range of meanings of which 'to fight one another', and 'to strive, make efforts, be industrious' are the commonest. *Uyg.* xiv *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'to bow the head, kotow' **baş çalış-** *R* III 1882; *Ligeti* 150: **Xak.** x1 **kapuğ çalışdı**: 'the component parts (*şudū*) of the door came apart' (*ınfaracat*), also used of patches on a bowl (*ru'ubu'l-qaş'a*) and the component parts (*mafāşıl*, mis-spelt *muqāşıl*) of a saddle *Kaş.* II 108 (**çalışur**, **çalışma:k**); a.o. *II* 114, 5: xiv *Muh.*(?) in *Rif.* 107 both *cā'a* 'to be hungry' (an error) and *cāla* 'to wheel about in battle' are translated **çalış-**: **Çağ.** xv ff. **çalış- ba-ham nawāxtan** 'to play (instruments) together' and metaphor. *küşidan* 'to strive' *San.* 208v. 4: **Kıp.** XIII *qātala mina'l-muqātıla* 'to wage war with one another' **çalış- Hou.** 43, 7: *Osm.* xiv to xvi **çalış-** 'to fight one another'; in three texts *TTS II* 206; *IV* 154.

D **çılaş-** (**çırlaş-**) Co-op. f. of **çırıla-**; survives in SE Türki. **Xak.** x1 **ol mağa: ot çılaşdı**: 'he helped me to moisten the forage' (*fī balli'l-'alaf*), etc.; originally **çılraşdı** but used in this form *Kaş.* II 108 (**çılaşur**, **çılaşma:k sic**).

#### Mon. CM

**çam** pec. to *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ.*, *USp.*, where it is common, usually in the phr. **çam çarım kıl-** 'to lodge an objection' to the performance of a contract, the terms of a will, and the like. **Çam** might well be a Chinese l.-w., but **çarım**, which is used only in this phr., could not be. See **çamgük**, **çamlar-**, **çamsız**.

VU?D 1 **çım** as such Hap. leg., but prob. the basis of SW *Osm.* **çimlen-** 'to sprout, as moistened seeds' and **çimlendir-** 'to make (seeds) sprout by moistening them before planting' *Red.* 747. Although *Kaş.* describes this as something less than a word in its own right, it looks like an ordinary Adj. and, if so, a Den. N./A. fr. **çı:**. See 2 **çım** and **çömerük**. **Xak.** x1 **çım** a Particle (*harf*) used in the case of the excessiveness of a thing (*'inda mubālağati'l-şay*) and its description in respect of moisture (*bi'l-ruṭūba*) or being raw (*nī*); hence one says **çım yi:ğ et** 'very (*cidda(n)*) raw meat', and **çım öl to:n** 'a very wet garment' *Kaş.* I 338.

VU?D 2 **çım** 'turf' and more particularly 'peat'. S.i.s.m.l. in SE, NC, SC, SW. The spellings **çım** in NC Kır. and **şım** in Kzz. suggest that this is etymologically identical w. 1 **çım**. **Xak.** x1 **çım** 'peat' (*al-til*), that is what is cut out of the ground and dried and used to feed a fire, because vegetation and

roots are incorporated in it; one says **çim** **biçti**: 'he cut peat' *Kaş. I 338; KB 974 (1 öyük)*. *Kip. xiv (VU) çim (c-) al-qullā'a minā-l-ṭin wa fihā-l-nabāt* 'a lump of mud with plants in it' *Id. 46*.

S 3 **çim** See 2 **çip**.

### Mon. V. CM-

**çom-/çöm-** *Kaş.* distinguishes both here and in the der. f.s between **çom-** 'to sink in (water, etc. *Loc.*)' and **çöm-** 'to dive into (water, etc. *Dat.*)', but it seems impossible to trace this subtle correlation between vowel and meaning in modern languages. S.i.a.m.l.g., the prevailing pronunciation being **çom-**; there are some very odd forms in some NC, NW languages which seem to be due to contamination by the syn. Mong. l.-w. *suŋŋu-* (*Kow. 1537, Halted 387*). Uyğ. viii ff. Man. **kün** **teprice** **co[ma bata] yarlıkamışi üçün** 'because he has deigned to sink and descend like the divine sun' *M III 33, 1-2 (iii)*: Bud. *TT VI 195 (v.l.)*, etc. (*bat-*): Civ. **kün çoğı** **çom(m)a:кта**: **ö:tgürü**: (**ö:dhürü**) 'exactly when the sun's heat sinks' *TT VIII 1.23*: **Xak. xi oğla:n suvda: çomdi**: 'the boy sank (*ğāsa*) in the water' (**çoma:r, comma:k**); and one says **ördek suvka: çömldi**: 'the duck dived deep (*ğāsa* . . . *ğawāsa(n) muhālilga(n) fihi*) into the water' (**çome:r, çömme:k**); the Infin. of this V. has -**me:k** and that of the first has -**ma:k** so that the distinction (*al-farq*) between the two may be known *Kaş. II 26*; a.o. of **çöm-** *I 401, 11*: *xiv Muh. sabaha* 'to swim' (VU) **çom-** *Mel. 27, 3; Rif. 110*: **Çağ. xv ff. çom-** (-*ğay*, etc.) *suva dal-* 'to dive into the water' *Vcl. 253* (quotn.); **çom-** *ba-zir-i āb firū raftan wa ġūta zadan* ditto *San. 214v. 26* (quotns.). **Xwar. xiv atım oş sazğa** (VU) **çomdi** 'my horse sank into the marsh' *Qutb 44*: **Kip. xv ġatasa** 'to dive' (VU) **çom-Tuh. 27a. 2**.

### Dis. CMA

**çamu**: Hap. leg.; a mere jingle, not to be connected w. **çam**. **Xak. xi** one says (ol) **çoğı**: **çamu**: **kıldı: calaba wa şaxaba** 'he shouted and made a hubbub'; **çamu: yusta mal muz-dawica(n)** 'is used as a jingle' *Kaş. III 234*.

### Dis. V. CMB-

?E **çombur-** Hap. leg.; an unusual form, prob. a false transcription of **çomtur-**, q.v. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (the bull came out first and) **teğinin çomburu** (?**çomturu**) **yatğurup** 'making the prince sink to the ground and lie down' (stood stamping with his four feet and overshadowing him) *PP 65, 3-4*.

### Dis. CMC

?F **çömçe**: 'ladle, scoop', etc.; prob. a l.-w. fr. Pe. **çamça**, same meaning; such l.-w.s are common in Oğuz, see **ören**. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE; in SW Az. **çömçe**; Osm. 'Tkm. **çemçe**, in other languages metathesized as **çömlüç**,

**çömlüç**, etc. Cf. **kamış, kaşık**. See *Doerfer III 1121*. Oğuz xi **çömçe**: *al-miğrafa* 'ladle' *Kaş. I 417*: *xiv Muh. (?)* (in the list of domestic equipment; *al-miğrafa kamış*) (VU) **çümçäh** (cf. **kamış** NW) (VU) **çömlüç** (c- -c; unvocalized) *Rif. 169* (only): **Çağ. xv ff. çemçe** 'a large spoon (*qāṣiq*) made of wood or brass with which they stir broth' (*āṣ*) *San. 209r. 10*; **çömçe** 'a large spoon made of wood or brass with which they stir a pot' (*dig*); also spelt **çemçe** *do. 215r. 21*; **çömlüş** 'a kind of ladle (*kafir*) carved out of wood, with which they pull food out of the pot' *do. 215r. 25*: **Kom. xiv** 'ladle, skimmer' **çömiç CCI**; *Gr.: Kip. xiii al-miğrafa çemçe: (sic) *Hou. 17, 10*: *xiv çömçe*: (c- -c-) *al-mağriṣa* (sic) *Id. 46*: *xv miğrafa çömçl* (sic) *Tuh. 34a. 6*: **Osm. xiv** to **xvii çömçe** 'ladle', etc.; in several texts *TTS I 167; II 245; IV 181*.*

### Dis. V. CMD-

D **çomtur-/çömtür-** Caus. f. of **çom-/çöm-**; cf. **çomur-**, and see E **çombur-**. Survives in NE Alt., Leb., Tel. **çomdir-** *R III 2033*; SE Türk. **çumdur-** (sic?) *Shaw 100* (only); NC Kir. **çumdur-**. **Xak. xi ol anı: suvka: çomturdu: amqalahu fi'l-mā** 'he plunged him into the water' (**çomturur, comturmak**); **çömtürdi**: (**çömtürür, çömtürmek**) *haddā aq'ar minhu fi'l-maql* 'this (imples) plunging more deeply than the other' *Kaş. II 182*.

### Dis. CMĞ

?F **çomak** originally 'a cudgel' and the like, and more particularly 'a mace' used in battle. Survives in the last sense in SE Tar. *R III 2032*; Türk. *Shaw, BŞ, Jarring* and SW Osm. The mace was not originally a Turkish weapon and it is likely that the word was also used by pagan Turks for 'Moslen' because the foreign religion and weapon reached them together. In *U II 26, 16; 27, 23*, etc., an Indian(?) l.-w. **lurzi** is used for 'mace'. In the medieval period another word for 'mace' appeared, **çokmar** noted in *Çağ. xv ff. San. 214r. 5*; *Kip. xiii ff. Hou. 13, 17; Id. 44; Kav. 63, 19; Tuh. 16b. 5; 33b. 12*, and Osm. *xv TTS III 158*, and s.i.a.m.l.g. as **çokmak, çokman, çokmar, çoman, çomar**. It is prob. that both **çomak** and **çokmar**, etc. are l.-w.s etymologically connected, but their origin is obscure. See *Doerfer III 1120*. **Xak. xi çomak al-'aṣā** 'a stick, cudgel': **çomak al-muslim** among the Uyğur and pagans generally (*āmmati'l-kafara*); one says **çomak eri**: 'a Moslem' (lit. 'a man with a mace')? *Kaş. I 381*; a.o. *II 3* (**çap-**): *KB ay ersiğ çomak* 'oh valiant Moslem' 4701: *xiv Muh. al-dabbūs* 'a mace' **çoma:k Mel. 71, 8; Rif. 173**: **Çağ. xv ff. çomak** ('with ç-') 'a cudgel' (*çüb-dastī*) of which the head is carved in the shape of a mace (*gurz*); in Ar. **dabbūs** *San. 215r. 18*: **Kip. xiii al-dabbūsul-xaṣab 'a wooden mace' **çoma:k Hou. 13, 17: *xiv çomak (c-)* 'a wooden cudgel' (*aṣā*) with a rounded head like a mace' *Id. 46*: *xv dabbūs (inter alia çokmar . . .)* **çomuk** (sic) *Tuh. 15b. 5*: **Osm.******

xiv ff. **çomak** 'mace, club'; in several texts *TTS* I 165; II 241; IV 179.

S **çomuk** See **çomğuk**.

?D **çomğuk** Hap. leg.; perhaps a Den. N./A. fr. **çam**. **Xak.** xi 'a backbiting and treacherous (*al-nammāmu'l-muxranbaq*) man' is called **çamğuk** er *Kaş.* I 470.

VU?D **çomğuk** *prima facie* a Dev. N./A. fr. **çom-**; this etymology is obviously appropriate for the only(?) modern form of the word SE **Türki çumığak** 'the little grebe, *Podiceps minor*', *Shaw* 212, but less appropriate for the earlier meaning; the context in *KB* seems to require 'blackbird' or the like. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi **çomğuk al-a'şam mina'l-ğirbān** 'a white-footed crow (or raven)' *Kaş.* I 470: *KB* **kara çomğuk ötti sata tımşukın, ünl oğlağı kız ünl teg yakın** 'the blackbird(?) sings with his coral beak, his voice is like the voice of a delicate maiden' 77: **Oğuz** xi (after **Xak.**) the *Oğuz* elide the -ğ- and say **çomuk**; they do this in all Nouns with four consonants containing -ğ- or -g- *Kaş.* I 470.

S **çamğur** See **çağmur**.

#### Tris. V. CMĖ-

D **çamğuklan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **çamğuk**; the ç- of the Perf. and Aor. (but not the Infinitive) was vocalized with a *kasra*, prob. by a second hand. **Xak.** xi **kışl: çamğuklandı**: 'the man became a slandering backbiter and malicious (*qattāt nammām şarır*), criticizing (*yađumın*) everyone' *Kaş.* II 275 (**çamğuklanu:r, çamğuklanma:k**).

#### Dis. CMG

VUD **çimgen** 'meadow, peat', and the like; as such n.o.a.b.; in the MS. the *çim* carries a *damma*, but this is an obvious error, since this is clearly a Den. N. fr. **çim** (2 **çim**) also translated *al-til* in *Kaş.* Survives in SE **Türki çimen BŞ, Jarring**, and SW Az., Osm., Tkm. **çemen**. These latter are commonly regarded as l.-w.s. fr. the syn. Pe. word *çaman*, but, as they have a good Turkish etymology, the Pe. word is prob. a Turkish l.-w. See *Doerfer* III 1124. **Xak.** xi **çimgen** (MS. *çimgen*) *al-rawd wa'l-til* 'meadow, peat' *Kaş.* I 443: (**Çağ.** xv ff. **çemen/çemender** 'a sluggish horse', corruption of Pe. *çamand*; and in Pe. *çemen* means 'vineyard, garden, green meadow' *San.* 209r. 21: **Xwar.** xiv **çimgen** 'meadow' *Qutb* 44; *MN* 88, etc.; **çömen** do. 45 (*çümen*): **Kıp.** xiii **al-murc** 'meadow' (VU) **çömen** (unvocalized) *Hou.* 8, 19: xiv **çömen** (ç-) *al-murc* *Id.* 46; *al-murc wa'l-ħaşış* ('grass') **çömen** *Bul.* 3, 12.

#### Dis. V. CML-

D **çamla-** Den. V. fr. **çam**; 'to lodge an objection' to the terms of a contract, etc.; syn. w. **çam çarım kil-** but less common. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *bu yérke kim*

**kím-me bolup çamlamazunlar** 'let no one raise an objection to (the sale of) this land' . . . **çamlasarlār** Malov. *Pamyatniki drevnetyurkskoi pi'smennosti*, Moscow, 1951, p. 206, 17-18; **çamlağıcı** *USp.* 16, 22; a.o.o.

#### Tris. CML

VU?D **çomı:l**: Hap. leg.; although the morphology is obscure this could semantically be connected with **çom-**, perhaps a Sec. f. of **çomiğl**: 'sinking'. **Xak.** xi one says of a man when he is dazed (*sadıra tarfuhu*) with the heat **çomı:l**: boldi: that is *sadıra wa fatara* 'he was dazed and limp' *Kaş.* I 448.

?F **çüme:l**: 'an ant'; a queerly shaped word, prob. a l.-w. since there are two other old words for 'ant' **kumursğar, karıncğar**, q.v. Survives only in NE Bar. **tšümöldü** *R IV* 214; Leb., **Tuba çıbalı III** 2099; Tel. **çımalı III** 2103; SE Tar. **çümüle R III** 2204; **Türki** ditto **BŞ, Jarring**; SC Uzb. **çumoll**. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (birds, flies, mantises(?)) **çümeli** 'ants' (beetles, etc.) *U II* 35, 23: **Çiğil** xi **çüme:l**: *al-naml* 'an ant' *Kaş.* I 448: **Kıp.** xv (PU) **murabba** 'çümeli *Tuh.* 33a. 7 (the Ar. word could be transcribed in several ways, but the word it obviously resembles is Russian *muravei* 'an ant', whatever the etymological origin of that word may be).

#### Dis. CMN

S **çömen** See **çimgen**.

#### Dis. CMR

S **çamrak** See 2 **çar**.

#### Dis. V. CMR-

D **çomur-/çömür-** Caus. f. of **çom-/çöm-**; survives in SW Osm. **çomur-** *Bud.* 740 (only). Cf. **çomtur-**. Uyğ. viii ff. Red. *suvda yekler urup keml suvka çomurur* 'demons in the water strike the ship and make it sink in the water' *PP* 17, 6-8; a.o. *Hüen-ts.* 301-4 (**atur-**): Civ. (in a list of ingredients for an offering to a demon, together with meal, pieces of meat, green beans, etc.) **bir çomurmuş suv** perhaps 'a full vessel of water' *TT VII* 25, 11 (very dubious, prob. mistranscribed): **Xak.** xi **ol anı: suvka: çomurdi**: 'he plunged him in the water and ducked him' (*ğatfahu . . . wa maqalahu*) (**çomurur, çomurma:k**); and one says **çömürdi**, **çömürür, çömürmek**; this means 'plunging deeper' (*a'maq minhu fi'l-ğatf*) *Kaş.* II 85: xiii(?) *Tef. suvğa* (VU) **çomur-** 361: **Çağ.** xv ff. **çomur-** (spelt) Caus. f.; *ba-āb firū burdan wa ġutawar sāxtan* 'to plunge (someone) in the water and make (him) dive' *San.* 215r. 10 (quotns.).

D **çomruş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **çomur-**. **Xak.** xi **ol meniñ birle: suvda: çomruşdı**: 'he competed with me in plunging (*fi ġatf*, someone) in the water'; also used for helping *Kaş.* II 208 (**çomruşu:r, çomruşma:k**).

## Tris. CMR

VU?D çömerük (?çimerük) Hap. leg.; morphologically an Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. a Den. V. in -er-; the obvious connection is w. çim (I çim); for the erratic vocalization cf. çimgen. **Xak.** x1 çömerük kişi: *al-raculu'l-a'maş*, 'a man with watery eyes' *Kaş.* I 488.

## Dis. CMS

D çamsız Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. çam. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. bu bitigdeki çawnı bitig yosunça neğüke me tildamayın çamsız köni bürüribiz 'we undertake to pay the sum mentioned in this contract according to the terms (Mong. l.-w.) of the contract without seeking any pretext (to refuse) and without objection' *ÜSp.* 12, 14-16.

## Dis. V. CMS-

D çomuş-/çömuş- Recip. f. of çom-/çöm-; pec. to *Kaş.* **Xak.** x1 ol meniñ birle: *suvka: çomuşdi* 'he competed with me in diving (fi'l-iñimās) into the water', çomuşur, çomuşmak; and one says çömuşdi, çömuşür, çömuşmek (mis-spelt -mak), this also means iñimās but deeper (*aq'ar minhu*) *Kaş.* II 111.

## Tris. CMS

D çomuşluk Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. a Dev. N. fr. çom- which seems to survive only in SE *Türki çömuş* 'bathing' *BŞ* 269; *al-kanif*, lit. 'a secluded place', usually means 'privacy, lavatory, wash-house', and the like. **Xak.** x1 çomuşluk *al-kanif Kaş.* I 503.

## Mon. CN

F çan l.-w. fr. Chinese *chan* 'a wine cup' (*Giles* 300); n.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. birer çan xuma yağın 'one cup a day of linseed (or millet, Chinese l.-w.) oil' *II* I 64; o.o. *do.* 122-3.

?F çan 'bell, cymbals', and the like; so obviously onomatopoeic that it is impossible to say whether it is a native word or a l.-w. fr. e.g. Chinese where *chêng* (*Giles* 695) means 'gong', or Pe. *çang* (the origin of Ar. *çane*) 'harp, lute, cymbals', etc.; the *Xak.* word at any rate seems to be a l.-w. S.i.s.m.l. in NE, SE, NW, SW as *çañ/şañ*, etc., usually meaning 'bell'. The word has no connection with *çañ* 'dust', a word of unknown origin in several modern languages. Cf. I *çin*, *koñ-rağuz*. See *Doerfer* III 1128. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (the sound which comes) *silkmiş uluğ çapıızdın* 'from the great bell which you have shaken' *Suv.* 490, 17: **Xak.** x1 *çañ al-şane* (see above) *Kaş.* III 357: **Kip.** xv *culcul* 'a bell hung round an animal's neck' *çañ Tuh.* 11b. 2.

F çin 'true, genuine; truth', and the like; a l.-w. fr. Chinese *chên*, same meaning (*Giles* 589). S.i.a.m.l.g., as çin/çin, etc. *Türkü* VIII ff. Man. *M* III 17, 12-13 (i) (*bışığ*): **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *satyanāmena* 'by

having the name "truth"' çin kértö a:tlıg üze: *TT VIII A.16*; çin kértü 'truth, truthful, true' (*Hend.*) *do.* H.3; *U III* 70, 6; *TT V* 22, 24; 28, 127; *Suv.* 137, 8-9; 192, 21, etc.—çin kişi tétir 'is called a truthful man' *TT V* 26, 113; (these words of mine) *kaltı kün teğri teğ çin ol* 'are as true as the divine sun' *Hüen-ts.* 324: Civ. çin 'of a statement) true; (of a document) genuine' is common in *ÜSp.*: **Xak.** x1 çin *al-şidq* 'the truth'; hence one says çin sözler: 'the words are true' (*yaşduq*), and çin aydın 'you spoke the truth' (*şadagta*) *Kaş.* I 339: çin söz 'a true (al-şidq) word' and çin kişi: 'a reliable, truthful (al-amimul-şadig) man' *III* 138; a.o. *I* 398 (*bütün*): *KB ol könl çin kişi* 'that honest, truthful man' 863; *bütün çin bağırşak* 'reliable, truthful, and compassionate' 763; o.o. 60, 336, 868, etc.: XIII(?) *Tef.* çin 'truth, truthful'; çin ok 'truly' 359: *Xiv Muh.* *şadagta çin ay-* (or *ayt-*?) *Mel.* 28, 1; *Rif.* 111: *Çağ.* xv ff. çin gerçek 'true' *Vel.* 244 (quoting); çin ('with ç') *râst dadd-i durıg* 'true', opposite to 'lie' *San.* 221r. 20 (quoting): **Xwar.** xiv çin ditto *Quth* 45: **Komi.** xiv 'true, genuine' çin *CCG*; *Gr.* 78 (quoting): **Kip.** XIII (*al-şidq kérti*) and *al-şidq* is also called çin, but not everyone knows the word *Hou.* 27, 4-5: **Osm.** xiv ff. çin 'true, correct' is noted in various phr. down to xvi and çin seher 'the true dawn' down to xviii *TTS I* 163; *II* 235; *III* 154; *IV* 175 (*çin* everywhere).

1 *çin* onomatopoeic for a ringing sound and the like; n.o.a.b. Cf. *çağ, çığır-*: **Xak.** x1 one says *kulakım çin etti: şamnat uduñı* 'I had singing in my ears'; also used for the sound made by bells on animals' necks, brass basins (*şawutl-calacıl wa'l-taş*), and the like... (2 *çin* follows; in the following entry the *çin* seems to carry a *kasra* and the *nün* a *fatha*, perhaps *çañ* was intended), and one says *kulakım* (VU) *çañ etti* and this is more correct (*aşah*) than the first *Kaş.* III 357.

2 *çin* an Intensifying Particle, perhaps merely a special usage of 1 *çin*. Medieval *çim*, which survives in NC *Kir.* *çim* (ak); *Kzx.* *şım* (kara) seems to be a later form of this word. **Xak.** x1 and one says *çin tolu: köl*: 'a lake full (*mal'ân*) of water', also used of anything which is completely full (*imtal'a'a gäya fihi*) *Kaş.* III 357: (xiv *Muh.* (?) *şadidul-l-abyağ* 'intensely white' a:p a:k; *abyağ şadig* 'plain white' *çim* a:k; ('intensely black' *kap kara*); *xalışul-sawâd* 'pure black' *çim kara*: *Rif.* 168: **Kip.** xiv *çim* ak *al-abyağul-l-yaqağ* 'snow white'; *çim şadid* *Id.* 46).

VU *çoñ* Hap. leg.; it is possible that this is identical with *çoñ* 'big', a l.-w. fr. Chinese *chung* 'heavy, important', etc. (*Giles* 2,880), which is first mentioned in *Çağ.* xv ff. *San.* 215v. 1 and survives in SE, NC, SC. **Xak.** x1 *çoñ et al-habr minal-laḥm* 'a lump of meat without bones or fat' *Kaş.* III 357.

## Mon. V. CN

S cun- See yun-.



## Dis. CNC

**çanaç** Hap. leg.; morphologically a Dim. f. in -aç but not semantically connected w. the **çan** listed above, although this is a possible etymology for **çanaç** 'a leather bottle' in SE *Türki*, *BŞ* 239 and *NÇ Kır. Xak.* x1 **çanaç** 'an effeminate and cowardly person (*al-muhamnaʿ wa'l-cabān*); anyone who has no competence in affairs but shows languor and remissness' *Kaş.* I 358.

**F çançu:** Hap. leg.; l.-w. fr. Chinese *chan chou* (*Giles* 295 2,468), same meaning. **Xak.** x1 **çançu:** 'a rolling-pin (*al-miṣmala*) used to flatten dough for making noodles' *Kaş.* I 417.

**S cinçü:** See *yinçu*.

## Tris. CNC

**D çanaçlık** Hap. leg.; A.N. fr. **çanaç**. **Xak.** x1 **çanaçlık** (unvocalized, *nün* undotted) *al-xurq wa'l-tahniʿ* 'stupidity, effeminacy' *Kaş.* I 503.

**PU çinçirğa:** Hap. leg.; completely unvocalized, the mark on the second letter looks more like a *cazm* than a dot, in which case the word should perhaps be read **çipçirğa:** and taken as an earlier form of **çipçik/çupçuk** 'sparrow' noted in *xiv Muh. Rif.* 175 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *Vel.* 247; *San.* 211 v. 10; *Kom.* xiv *CCİ*; *Kıp.* xiii to xv in all authorities and surviving in some modern languages. An old animal name ending in -ğar. **Xak.** x1 (PU) **çinçirğa:** *al-ʿuṣūr* 'sparrow' *Kaş.* III 242.

## Tris. V. CNC-

**D çanaçla:** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **çanaç**. **Xak.** x1 **ol anı: çanaçla:di:** 'he attributed weakness, effeminacy, and languor (*al-daʿf wa'l-tahannuṣ wa'l-wahn*) to him' *Kaş.* III 330 (**çanaçla:r**, **çanaçla:ma:k**).

## Mon. V. CND

\***çand-** See **çantur-**, **çandış-**.

## Dis. CND

**F çintan (çından)** 'sandal-wood'; l.-w. ultimately der. fr. Sanskrit *çandana* '*Santalum album*, the sandal-wood tree', through some unknown intermediary. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii **çintan iğaç kelürüp** 'bringing sandal-wood' *II* S 11; viii ff. **çintan iğaç üze: olu:ru:pan** 'sitting on a sandal-wood tree' *İrkB* 4; *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (in a list of 32 plants and the like, mainly l.-w.s) **kızıl çintan** 'red sandal-wood' *Suv.* 476, 4; *Civ.* **çından**, sometimes specified as 'red' or 'white', is an ingredient in several remedies in *HI* and *II*: **Xak.** x1 **çından: al-sandal** 'sandal-wood'; **çından: at** 'a reddish bay (*al-ward*) horse' *Kaş.* I 436; a.o. *II* 122, 24.

## Dis. V. CND-

**D çantur- (çandtur-)** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of \***çand-**. **Xak.** x1 **ol anı: bu: ı:şka: canturdi:** 'he urged him to refuse to take part in (*ʿalāʾl-*

*-ibāʾ fi*) this business'; originally **çandturdi:** (misvocalized *çandturdi*) *Kaş.* II 182 (**çanturur**, **çanturma:k**).

**D çandış-** Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of \***çand-**. **Xak.** x1 **ola:r ikki: çandışdi:** 'those two were rude to one another (*taxāşana*) and each opposed (*aʿraḍa*) the other' *Kaş.* II 207 (**çandışu:r**, **çandışma:k**).

## Dis. CNĞ

**çanak** originally something like 'a hollow conical object'; survives in SE *Türki* 'the hopper of a flour-mill'; NC *Kır.* 'eye socket; cotton boll; bean pod; grave shaft'; SW *Az.*, *Tkm.* 'a wooden bowl'; *Osm.* 'an earthenware bowl'. See *Doerfer* III 1125. **Xak.** x1 **çanak** 'a wooden cone' (*al-maxrūʿ*) like a saltcellar (read *al-mimlaḥa*), etc. *Kaş.* I 381; o.o., both translated *al-qaṣʾa* 'a bowl', *III* 31 (*yoğrı:*); 109 (*yalğan-*); *xiii(?) Tef.* **çanak** 'bowl' 356; *xiv Muh.(?)* (*al-qaṣʾa* aya:k) *al qaʾb* 'a wooden bowl' **çana:k** *Rif.* 170 (only); *Çağ.* xv ff. **çanağ/çanak** ('with ç-') *kāsa* 'bowl' *San.* 209r. 28 (*Rūmi* quotn.); *Oğuz* x1 **çanak** *al-qaṣʾa* *Kaş.* I 381; a.o. I 84 (1 ayak); *Xwar.* *xiv çanak* 'bowl, dish' *Qutb* 40; *Kom.* *xiv* ditto *CCİ*, *CCG*; *Gr.* *Kıp.* xiii *al-zabdiya* 'an earthenware bowl' **çana:k** *Hou.* 17, 9; *xiv çanak* (c) *al-qaṣʾa* *Id.* 46; *xv al-zabdiya çanak* (sic) *Kav.* 64, 7.

**çanka:** n.o.a.b.; prob. a l.-w.; *al-dāhūr* is not listed in the ordinary dicts. **Xak.** x1 **çanka:** *al-dāhūr*, that is 'a kind of game trap' (*al-maṣāyid*) *Kaş.* I 427; *Çağ.* xv ff. **çanka** (spelt, by implication, w. c-) *çangal* 'claw, talon' *San.* 209v. 3.

## Dis. V. CNĞ-

**DF çinik-** Intrans. Den. V. fr. **çin:**; apparently survives in NC *Kır.* **çinik-**; *Kxz.* **şinik-** 'to become hard, strong' and *Kar.* L. T.; *Kaz.* **çinik-** 'to become accustomed to (e.g. hardships)' *R* III 2072; *IV* 205; *Kov.* 179; presumably by some such evolution of meaning as 'to be tested and found sound'. **Xak.** x1 **şö:z çiniktı: taḥaqqaqal-xabar waʾl-kalām** 'the news, or statement, was confirmed' *Kaş.* II 117 (**çinika:r**, **çinikma:k**); *Kom.* *xiv* 'to be tested and found genuine' **çinik-** *CCG*; *Gr.* 78 (quotn.).

**DF çinğar- (çinğar-)** Trans. Den. V. fr. **çin:**; 'to investigate, or check the truth of (something *Acc.*)'; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. **çinğar-** 'to investigate' is occasionally used by itself e.g. *TT V* 24, 76 (*ađirtla:-*) but usually in the Ger. f. in such phr. as **çinğaru sakın-** 'to meditate deeply' *do.* 22, 15-21; **çinğaru kör-** 'to look fixedly (at something)' *U* II 24, 4; *U* III 36, 17; 40, 4; 53, 4 (ii); *TT X* 459, 481 and **çinğaru bil-** 'to know for certain' (as the result of investigation) *Suv.* 597, 1; in the first case it is used in the Hend. *tétrü çinğaru*: **Xak.** x1 **ol bu: ı:şığ çinğardı: taḥaqqāṣa aṣlaʾl-amr wa ḥaqqāqahu** 'he investigated the origin of the affair and checked it'; originally **çinğardı:** with -ı:-

*Kaş. II 182* (only *çingarma:k sic*): Kip. xiv (çandar- (*sic*, ?error for çindar-) *taqaşâ* 'to study a question deeply', one says çandaru: (*sic*?) şorgıl 'question him searchingly', and in *Kitâb Beylik çinkardı:* (-, *sic*) *tafâhaqa* (*sic*, ?corrupt; ?tafâhama 'to try to understand') *Id. 46*.

## Dis. CNG

PU çöpek Hap. leg.; this word, çapal (Hap. leg.) and terpek (q.v.) are included in a Sub-section *al-ğunna* (i.e. with -ğ-) of a Section containing words with five consonants of the form *fa'al'al* like *simürgük*; there is perhaps a serious error somewhere. Cf. könek. Çığıl xı çöpek *al-ulba* 'a leather milking pail' *Kaş. II 290*.

VU çünüük 'plane tree'; n.o.a.b.; cf. çaru:n; displaced everywhere, except in NE where there is (?)no word for 'plane tree', by Pe. çinâr. Uyğ. xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* *ch'un* 'a long-lived tree' (several varieties) (*Giles 2,856*) şünüük *Liğeti 199*; *R IV 1109*: Xak. xı çünüük *şacaru'l-dulb* 'the plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*' *Kaş. I 388*: 'the plane tree' is called şünüük, the ş- being altered from ç- *I 390*.

## Dis. CNL

PU çapal Hap. leg.; see çöpek regarding spelling. Xak. xı çapal er 'a wicked (*al-şarir*) man' *Kaş. II 290*.

VU çıplı Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic; cf. *I çıp*, etc. Xak. xı one says *yüğün çıplı çıplı etti*: 'the bridle jingled (*şawwata*)', also used for any similar sound *Kaş. III 366*.

VU çaplı: maplı: Hap. leg.; no doubt a meaningless jingle; cf. SW xx Osm. çatal meaning 'the name of a similar children's game' *SDD VI 46*. Xak. xı çaplı: maplı: 'the name of a children's game (*la'ib*)', called in Ar. *al-dawdâ(t)* 'see-saw' *Kaş. III 379*.

VU çeplik Hap. leg.; the word lies between tüplük and köplek but is completely unvocalized; presumably an A.N. (Conc. N.) of unknown origin. Xak. xı çeplik *al-lablâb* 'bindweed, *Dolichos lablab*' *Kaş. III 383*.

## Dis. V. CNL-

D çınla:- Den. V. fr. çın; s.i.s.m.l. (not SC, SW) meaning 'to speak the truth, behave correctly'. Cf. çınık-, çingar-. Xak. xı ol ı:şığ çınla:di: *haqqaqal-amr* 'he confirmed (or verified) the affair' *Kaş. III 296* (çınla:r, çınla:ma:k).

D çınlat- Caus. f. of çınla:-; s.i.s.m.l. Xak. xı ol anıy ı:şın çınlattı: 'he ordered that what he (i.e. someone else) said or claimed (*idda'a*) should be verified' (or. confirmed, *bi-taşdıq*) *Kaş. II 345* (çınlatur, çınlatma:k).

## Tris. V. CNL-

D çapı:la:- Den. V. fr. an extended form of çap; survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. çenile-/

çenile-/çepilde- (of a dog) 'to yelp, howl' *SDD 324*. Xak. xı it çapı:la:di: 'the dog howled (*harra*) when it was beaten'; this is used for a sound other than a bark (*şawtuhu düna'l-nubâh*); and one says to a man when he has used abominable language (*şanna'a bi-kalâmihi*) *telim çapı:la:diş şağabta ka'ira(n) wa şihla* 'you have stirred up a lot of discord and made a loud noise' *Kaş. III 404* (çapı:la:r, çapı:la:ma:k).

## Dis. CNR

D çıpra:k Dev. N. fr. çıpra:-. Survives in SC Uzb. çinkirok 'strident, squeaky' (but çinkirlik 'a scream' seems to be a separate Dev. N. fr. çinkir- (çıpra:-)) and SW Osm. çingirak (*sic*) 'a small bell'. Xak. xı çıprağ ü:n 'a loud, clear (*al-cahıru'l-şafi*) sound' *Kaş. III 383*; xiv *Muh. al-şanc* 'cymbals', etc. çıpra: (*sic*) *Mel. 51, 4*; *Rif. 148*: Çag. xv ff. çinkirak/çinkiraw (spelt) *caras* 'a bell' *San. 221r. 22*.

## Dis. V. CNR-

D çıpra:- Den. V. fr. çıprı an onomatopoeic cognate to *I çıp* noted only in NE Tel. *R III 2068*, and as çingir/çingir çıprı in SW Osm. S.i.s.m.l. in NE, NC, NW, and SW Tkm. as çıprı-/çıprık-/çinkir-, etc. Xak. xı ol kopra:ğu: çıpradı: 'the bell on the horse's neck jingled (*şawwata*) and the bridle rattled (*şalışala*)' *Kaş. III 402* (çıpra:r, çıpra:ma:k; the ol is superfluous; cf. çıprat-); Kip. xiv (under konraw) çınradı: is used for 'to ring, buzz' (*mina'l-îanin*); our *şayx Faxru'l-din* informed us to this effect *Id. 75*: Osm. xiv to xviii çıpra- 'to ring, jingle', etc.; in several texts *TTS I 160*; *II 231*; *III 151*; *IV 171*.

D çıprat- Caus. f. of çıpra:-; now obsolete? Xak. xı ol kopra:ğu: çıpratı: 'he made the bells on the horse's neck jingle and the bridle rattle' *Kaş. II 358* (çıpratır, çıpratma:k; same translation as çıpra: but here clearly Trans.): Osm. xiv to xvi çıprat- 'to make (something) ring, jingle'; in several texts *TTS I 160*; *II 282*; *III 151*; *IV 171*.

## Tris. CNR

D çıpartğu: (?misreading of çıpratğu:) Hap. leg.; Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. çıprat-; 'a bell'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *PP 79, 4-6* (as-).

## Dis. CNŞ

F çanşı: l.-w. fr. Chinese *ch'ang shih* 'remembrancer, annalist' (*Giles 450, 9,893*) appears as a title in several Turkish names. Türkü viii ff. Yen. Uz Bilge: Çanşı: *Mal. 31, 1*: Uyğ. viii ff. Man. Bilir Çanşı: *M III 46, 4* (iii): Bud. Çanşı occurs at the end of several P.N.s in *Pfahl. 22, 5*; *23, 14-20*: Xak. xı Çanşı: the name of an *amir* of Xotan; that country was conquered because of him; it is said that he was overthrown (*mağlûb*, or read *mağlûb* 'conquered'?) by Camşid *Kaş. III 378*.

**F çaḡsu:** Hap. leg.; no doubt a Chinese l.-w. **Xak.** xī çaḡsu: 'a small tunic' (*al-qurṭuq*) *Kaṣ.* III 378.

### Tris. CŊŞ

(D) **çeniştürük** Hap. leg.; Conc. N. fr. \***çeniş**, which might be a Dev. N. fr. \***çen-**, but there is no trace of either word. By its description this might be 'the lichee'. See **çeniştürükse:-** **Xak.** xī çeniştürük 'a tree fruit (*haml şacar*) like a nut (*al-banādiq*), red and white'; it ripens at the beginning of the summer and is eaten *Kaṣ.* I 530.

### Tris. V. ÇŊŞ-

D **çeniştürükse:-** Hap. leg.; Desid. Den. V. fr. **çeniştürük**; quoted only as an example of the Desid. f. **Xak.** xī er çeniştürükse:di: 'he longed for the well-known fruit' (*šamar*); it is spherical (*šuwā bi'l-kūra*, fl.-w. fr. Pe. *kura*) like a Chinese nut (*al-banādiq šini*, or 'like a nut, Chinese (by origin)') *Kaṣ.* I 280, 4 (completely unvocalized in the MS.); n.m.e.

### Mon. CR

1 **çar** in the onomatopoeic jingle **çar çur**, which survives in SW Rep. 'Turkish in such phr. as **çar çur** et- 'to squander, dissipate'. The phr. was no doubt colloquial and is not noted in the Osm. dicts. See **şar**, which is said to be a Sec. f. of **çar** and is an onomatopoeic with a slightly different meaning. This entry is appended to that of **şar**, and so is out of its alphabetical position in the MS. **Xak.** xī one says ol **çar çur** yē:di: 'he eat everything that he found and left nothing' *Kaṣ.* I 323.

2 **çar** in the phr. **çar çarmak** which seems to be a mere jingle, perhaps in children's language; pec. to *Kaṣ.* **Xak.** xī 'young children' (*al-darādiqū'l-affāl*) are called **çar çarmak** *Kaṣ.* III 148; (between **çaşşak** and **çıḡruk**) **çar çarmak** *al-darādiq wa'l-affāl*; one of them is a jingle (*iṭbā'*) of the other; **çarmak** is an alternative form (*luḡa fihī*) I 469.

1 **çer** Hap. leg.; it is hard to see what *hikāya* means here; it can hardly mean 'onomatopoeic', perhaps 'a word used only to form Den. V.s'. Cf. **çerlet-**, **çerlen-**. **Xak.** xī çer 'a *hikāya* for great bodily weight' (*an iḡali'l-badam*); hence one says **er çerlendi**: 'the man's body was heavy' (*taḡala*). A *Xākāni* word *Kaṣ.* I 322.

2 **çer** Hap. leg.; 'time'; cf. **ōḡ**; it is possible that this was the Oğuz equivalent of **ōḡ**, which is not recorded in any Oğuz language except xx Anat., but if so it was displaced by l.-w.s like *waqt* and *zamān* at an early date. **Oğuz** xī **çer** *al-waqt* 'time', hence one says **bu: çer** ilkde: kel 'come at this time' (i.e. 'now') *Kaṣ.* I 323.

3 **çer** (?**cer**) Hap. leg.; it is prob. that this is merely an Oğuz form of **yér** 'place', and that *Kaṣ.* gave it this meaning owing to the erroneous belief that it is connected with **çerig**,

a word almost certainly older than the Oğuz sound-change **y- > ç-**. **Oğuz** xī **çer** 'the opposite of something' (*qubālatu'l-şay*); hence one says **anıṭ evl: bu: çerlikde**: 'his house is opposite this thing' (*şic*, but ?his house is in this locality'); hence **çerig** is used for 'the two battle ranks' (*şaffayıl-harb*) because they confront one another (*yataḡābalān*) *Kaṣ.* I 323.

1 **çır** an onomatopoeic; survives, with slightly different shades of meaning in NC Kır. **çır** and SW Osm. **çır** *Red.* 743 (only); it is possible that SW Osm. **çır/çır** 'sparrow' is an extended meaning of this word, and that the **Çaḡ**. word below has the same meaning. **Xak.** xī **çır** 'an onomatopoeic for the sound (*al-şawt*) produced by tearing (*min mazḡ*) a garment, etc.; hence one says **anıṭ to:nın çır yırttı**: 'he tore his garment with this sound' (*muşaw-wita(n) lahu*) *Kaṣ.* I 323; **Çaḡ**. xv ff. **çır** 'the name of a bird which flies about in large flocks' (*şauc fauc*) *San.* 218r. 2 (quotn.).

VU 2 **çır** Hap. leg.; 'fat'; the words used to translate it suggest a rather more solid commodity than **yaḡ**; *al-dasam* seems to mean 'dripping' or more generally 'fat', *al-şahm* is usually 'suet', but *al-simḡāq* normally means 'the pericranial membrane', here perhaps more generally 'membrane', and *al-samn* is more usually 'clarified butter' than 'fat' proper. In the absence of any known connecting link the resemblance to Russian *zhir* 'fat, suet' is prob. a mere coincidence. **Xak.** xī **çır** 'fat' (*al-dasam*); one says **eşicte: çır yo:k** 'there is no fat in the pot'; its origin is 'the membrane on suet' (*al-simḡāq mina'l-şahm*); hence one says **bu: ette: çır yo:k** 'there is nothing in the way of suet or fat (*şay*)' *mina'l-şahm wa'l-samn*) on this meat' *Kaṣ.* I 323.

1 **çor** a Turkish title rather rare in Turkish texts and perhaps commoner in the Chinese records where it is represented by *cho* (Giles 2,421). It is stated in the *Chiu T'ang Shu* (see Liu Mau-tsai, *Die chinesischen Nachrichten zur Geschichte der Ost-Türken (T'u-kiue)*, Wiesbaden, 1958, p. 158) that Kutluḡ Xaḡan, before he became *xaḡan*, was a hereditary **toḡun çor**, and his brother, who became Kapḡan Xaḡan, is always called by the Chinese Mo-cho (see op. cit., *passim*) which appears in Tibetan script as *hBug-Cor*, and perhaps represents \***Böḡö: Çor**. There is also a reference (op. cit., p. 170) to the 'Cor of the five To-lu (Tölis) tribes of the Left Wing of the Ten Tribes (i.e. the Western Türkü)'. A **çor** therefore seems to have been something less than a *xaḡan* and more than a *beg*, perhaps the head of a small confederation, cf. *elteber*, 1 *irkin*. As regards the pronunciation, the Middle Chinese pronunciation of *cho*, though uncertain, is likely to have been nearer *chor* than *chur* and the Tibetan transcription *çor* points in the same direction. **Türkü** VIII (VU) **Tadıḡ Çor** I E 32; **Tarduḡ Inançus: Çor** I N 13; **Kül Çor** the leader of the **Tarduḡ begs** II S 13; **Işvara: Tamḡan Çor** **Yabḡu: Ongin** 4; *Ix.* is a memorial to **Kül Çor** and

Yegen Çor is mentioned in *Ix*. 21, 26: VIII ff. (PÜ) *Unağan Çor Miran A.2. (ETY II 64)*: Yen. *El çor Mal*. 32, 8. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *M II* 7, 1 ff. is described as a poem by Afrin Çor Tegin: Bud. *Inal Çor Pfahl*. 24, 35 (a rather later document, perhaps here a merely honorary title): O. Kir. IX ff. Küllüg Çor *Mal*. 7, 1; Elçi: Çor Kûç Bars *do*. 14, 1.

VU 2 çor: Hap. leg. *Xak*. XI çor: ura:ğut *al-ratqâ minâ'l-nisâ'* 'a woman with a tight vagina': Oğuz XI the Oğuz call 'dense vegetation' (*al-nabî'u'l-multaff*) çor: ot; the first (i.e. *Xak*.) meaning comes from this *Kaş*. III 121.

VU çur Pec. to *Kaş*. *Xak*. XI çur çur 'an onomatopoeic for the sound of milk falling from the udder into the pail'; also used of any liquid when it makes a noise (*şavvata*) *Kaş*. I 323; çurçur (among the words with four consonants) one says *tevey emiğ: çurçur* 'an onomatopoeic for the fall of milk into a deep dish' (*fî'l-cafna*) (lit. 'the gurgling sound of a camel's udder') I 485.

VU çür Hap. leg.; cf. *asığ*, which seems to have displaced this word completely. Cf. *çürlet-*, *çürlen-*. *Xak*. XI çür *al-manfa'a* 'advantage, profit' *Kaş*. I 323 (and see *çürle:-*).

#### Mon. CRD

çart Hap. leg.; the jingle is prob. the original form. *Xak*. XI 'the crumbs and fragments (*duqâq* . . . *şea ruqâdihî*) of anything are called çart: hence one says *bizîp anda: bîr çart alğumız bar:* 'he has a fragment (e.g. of bread, *kisra*) which we are entitled to receive' *Kaş*. I 341.

çirt an onomatopoeic with a series of not very closely related meanings. NC Kir. çirt *tükürün-* is exactly syn. w. the *Xak*. phr., but otherwise Kir. çirt and Kzx. sırt; SC Uzb. çirt mean 'a cracking noise' (but Uzb. çirt plrt is syn. w. çart çurt above); NW Nog. şart et- means 'to snap the fingers' (cf. çert-) and SW Osm. cirt (*sic*), *Red*. 653, 'a screeching noise'. *Xak*. XI when a man spits through gaps in his teeth (*bazaga* . . . *min xîlâl asnânihi*) one says çirt so:dti: *Kaş*. I 341: Çag. XV ff. çirt *karından yel çıkmışa dërler* the word for 'breaking wind' *Vel*. 241.

#### Mon. V. CRD-

çert- an onomatopoeic word meaning basically 'to make some kind of noise while doing something'; cf. çirt. S.i.a.m.l.g. (in SW not Osm.) usually for 'to snap (the fingers), to pluck (a stringed instrument)'. *Xak*. XI ol çertti: ne:gni: *aflata'l-şay* 'he let the thing drop'; and one says ol *yarma:k uçın çertti:* 'he clipped (*kasara*) the edge of the silver coin'; also used when you clip the edge of anything else *Kaş*. III 426 (*çerte:r*, *çertme:k*): Çag. XV ff. çirt- (*sic*, ? in error) (1) *miğrab zadan* 'to fly the plectrum', in *Pe. xaxma*; (2) 'to use a razor on the limbs'; (3) 'to split (*şikastan*) kernels and seeds containing kernels with the teeth', in *Ar. talabbub*; the V. cannot be used

alone but must have an appropriate Object *San*. 216v. 13 (quott.): Kom. XIV 'to snap the fingers' çert- CCG; *Gr*.

#### Dis. V. CRD-

D çertil- Pass. f. of çert-; s.i.s.m.l. *Xak*. XI çertildi: ne:ğ *fâta'l-şay* 'the thing slipped, escaped, passed by', and the like *Kaş*. II 229 (*çertilür*, *çertilme:k*; prov.; see *erdemsiz*); o.o., same translation, I 103, 4; II 148, 9; III 41, 21.

#### Dis. CRG

çaruk a kind of footwear; more specifically 'a rough, home-made boot', as opposed to *etük* 'a professionally made boot'. Survives in the same meaning in NC Kir.; SW Az., Osm., Tkm. as *çarık*. Note that *caruk* (*caruk*) in Xwar. XIII(?) *Oğ.* is a Sec. f. of *yaruk*. See *Doerfer* III 1044. *Xak*. XI çaruk *al-hidâ* 'a sandal, rough boot' *Kaş*. I 381 (prov.; also 'a tribe of Turks residing in Barçuk'): Çag. XV ff. çaruk (spelt) 'a sandal (*afzâr*) with a leather sole and an upper made of cordage' *San*. 205v. 29: Kip. XIV çaruk (c-) 'a sandal (*al-hidâ*) made of hide, used in snow and worn over the felt stockings (or boots?, *al-cawârih*)' *Id*. 42.

çirğuy n.o.a.b.; the meaning in KB 'is obscure; perhaps a metaphor. for someone who takes in but does not give out. *Xak*. XI çirğuy: 'ayr naşî'l-sahm, 'the midrib of an arrow-head': çirğuy: 'the loop (*al urwa*) through which the belt passes on either side of a robe' *Kaş*. III 241; KB ay çirğuy ay muşluğ ay tüğmiş eliğ 'oh . . . , miserable, close-fisted man' 1673.

#### Tris. CRG

D çarukluğ P.N./A. fr. çaruk; survives in SW Osm. çariklı. *Xak*. XI çarukluğ er 'a man wearing sandals' (*muhtadı*) *Kaş*. I 497 (also the name of an Oğuz tribe).

D çarukluk Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. çaruk. *Xak*. XI çarukluk 'a piece of leather (*al-qidd*) for making sandals' *Kaş*. I 503.

#### Tris. V. CRG-

D çarukla:- Den. V. fr. çaruk; survives in NC Kir. çarikta- 'to wrap (an unshod horse's hooves) in (something before riding over rough ground); to circle (when flying)'. *Xak*. XI ol ada:kın çarukla:di: 'the man put on Turkish sandals' (*hağâ* . . . *bi-hidâ türkî*) *Kaş*. III 337 (*çaruklar:*, *çaruklama:k*).

D çaruklan- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of çarukla:-. *Xak*. XI er çaruklandi: 'the man wore sandals, or became an owner of them' *Kaş*. II 266 (*çaruklanur:*, *çaruklanma:k*).

#### Dis. CRG

çerig originally prob. 'troops drawn up in battle order', a rather more restricted concept than 'army', which was *sû*, but when *sû* became obsolete it was used more generally

for 'army, troops', etc. *Kaş.*'s derivation fr. 3 *çer* is morphologically impossible. An early l.-w. in Mong. (*Haensch* 26); s.i.a.m.l.g. with minor phonetic variations, but now become obsolete in some SC, NW languages. See *Doerfer* III 1079. *Türkü* VIII *süpüş bolsar çerig éter ertl*: 'when there was a battle he arranged the troops in battle order' *Ix*. 9: *Uyg.* VIII *çerig étdim Şu. E* 3; a.o. *do.* 4 (1 uç); VIII ff. Bud. adınların süsün çerigin tıdmak sergürmek kılurmen 'I bring about the obstruction and halting of the others' army and troops' *U II* 69, 5 (ii); o.o. *do.* 74, 4 (i) (sü:); *Suv.* 409, 11: *Ciy. öğdün çerigdin at alğalı kelgücl* 'coming from the eastern army to collect horses' *USp.* 53 (i) 2-3; o.o. *do.* 104, 19-20; *TT I* 39 (kölün-): *Xak.* XI *çerig şafu'l-harb* 'battle ranks' *Kaş.* I 388 (prov.); *I* 95 (ülker) a.o.o. with the same, or a similar, translation: *KB çerigin söküp* 'breaking the (enemy's) ranks' 2268: XII(?) *KBVP uruşlar öğdine çerig tüzgünü* 'putting the ranks in order in time of battle' 44; o.o. *do.* 38, 45: XIII(?) *Tef. çerig* 'army' 358: XIV *al-askar* 'army, troops' *çerig Mel.* 50, 8; *Rif.* 145 (reading *askaru'l-harb*): *Çağ.* XV ff. *çerik* ('with -k') *laşkar* 'army' *Vel.* 240; *San.* 216v. 6 (quots.): *Oğuz XI çerig* 'the opposite (*qubāla*) of anything' and 'the time (*waqt*) of anything' *Kaş.* I 388 (no other trace of such meanings, see 2, 3 *çer*): *Xwar.* XIII(?) *çerig* is the standard word for 'army, troops' in *Oğ.*; *sü*: does not occur: XIV ditto *Qutb* 42; *MN* 72: *Kom.* XIV 'army' *çerl CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 74 (phr.): *Kip.* XIII *al-askar şerl*: (*sic*), also called *sü*; hence *sü*: başı: 'the head of the army' *Hou.* 14, 10; (in the list of P.N.s) *Bekçeri*: either 'strong army' or 'chief of the army', a phrase (? *huwa luğa*) *do.* 30, 3: XIV *çeri*: (c-) *al-askar*, also called *çerig İd.* 42; *al-askar çeri*: (c-) *Bul.* 6, 10.

*çörek* 'a round loaf of bread'; more restricted in meaning than *etmek*. S.i.s.m.l. in NW and SW usually for 'cake, pastry'. See *Doerfer* III 135. *Xak.* XI *çörek al-qurş* 'a round loaf of bread' *Kaş.* I 388: *Çağ.* xv ff. *çörek otı siyāh dāna* 'coriander seed' in *Ar. ḥabbatu'l-sawdā* *San.* 212v. 23 (the same phr. occurs in Osm. and this should perhaps have been labelled *Rūmi*): *Kip.* XIII *al-qurş çörek Hou.* 15, 19: XIV ditto *İd.* 42; *çörek al-başımatu'l-siyāh* 'small biscuits' *do.* 43; *al-şimiz* 'coriander seed' *çörek otı: Bul.* 7, 2: Osm. XIV *çörek* 'a round loaf of bread'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 168; *II* 246; *III* 160; *IV* 182.

VU *çörgü*: Hap. leg.; on the analogy of *bütgü*; q.v., which follows immediately out of alphabetical order, it has been suggested that the missing word is 'to urinate'. *Xak.* XI one says to a boy when he is asked 'whether he wants to or not' (*hal bihi am lā*) *çörgü*: bar mu: *Kaş.* I 430.

## Dis. V. CRG-

D *çergeş*- Recip. Den. V. fr. *çerig*; pec. to *Kaş.* *Xak.* XI *ikkı: sü: çerğestl: iştaffa*

*jarigā'l-qitāl* 'the two battle formations formed up in battle ranks' *Kaş.* II 209 (*çergeşür*, *çergeşmek*; verse); o.o. *I* 442, 8 (same verse); *I* 179, 22 and *II* 283, 5 (both the same verse, of flowers growing up in rows); *II* 303, 9 (of stars).

## Tris. CRG-

D *çergücl*: Hap. leg.; N.A.g. fr. *\*çergü*; this word and a parallel Den. V. occur in a passage lamenting the oncoming of old age between the sentences 'whatever youth collected for me, old age has come and taken away. It will come to you too' and 'I have become the prisoner of years and months to my sorrow'. There is no real clue to their meaning, but they might mean 'mourner' and 'mourn' or the like. *Xak.* XI *KB aya çerğücl kel méni çerğüle* 373.

## Tris. V. CRG-

D *çörekle*:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *çörek*. *Xak.* XI *ol unuğ çörekledi*: 'he made a round loaf (*qaraşa*) from the flour' *Kaş.* III 340 (*çörekler*, *çörekle:mek*).

D *çergüle*:- See *çergücl*.

## Dis. CRL

D *çerlig* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *1 çer*; difficult to connect semantically w. that word, but cf. *çerlet*-. *Xak.* XI *al-axfaş* 'a man with weak sight' is called *közl: çerlig Kaş.* I 477.

D 1, 2 *çerlik* See 2, 3 *çer*.

## Dis. V. CRL-

D *çarla*:- Den. V. fr. *1 çar*, but with a rather wider meaning; survives in SW Osm. *çarla*-(*sic*), same meaning. *Xak.* XI *oğla:n çarla:dı*: 'boy sobbed' (*bakā*); and one says *yağā:n çarla:dı*: 'the elephant trumpeted' (*şāha*) *Kaş.* III 295 (*çarla:r*, *çarla:mak*; and see *çoğla:-*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *çarla-* (or *çarla-?*, not spelt) *şadā zadan wa nidā wa āwāz kardan* 'to call out, shout', and the like *San.* 205r. 23: *Xwar.* XIII *çarla-* ditto *Ali* 48: XIII(?) *çarla-* 'to call to, summon' *Oğ.* 90, 332, 358.

VUD *çürle*:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *çür*. *Xak.* XI (after *çür*) hence one says *ol andin ne:n çürle:di*: *nāla minhu manfa'a* 'he obtained a benefit (or profit?) from him' *Kaş.* I 323; n.m.e.

D *çarlat*:- Caus. f. of *çarla*:-. *Xak.* XI *ol oğla:nıg çarlattı*: 'he made the boy sob' (*abkā*); also used for making an elephant trumpet *Kaş.* II 344 (*çarlatur*, *çarlatma:k*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *çarlat-* (or *çariat-?*) 'to order to call out' (*şadā zadan*) *San.* 205v. 6.

D *çerlet*:- Caus. Den. V. fr. *1 çer*; apparently survives in SW xx Anat. *SDD* 327. *Xak.* XI *ot anıg közlin çerlettı*: 'the drug injured (*afsada*) his eye'; also used for making a man heavy (*aşkala*) through the consumption of

coarse (*ğalız*) food and the like *Kaş. II* 345 (çerletü:r, çerletme:k).

VUD çürlet- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of çürle-:-. *Xak. XI ol andın ne:ḡ çürletti*: 'he urged someone to pilfer (*qaffa*) something from his (someone else's) property' *Kaş. II* 345 (çürletü:r, çürletme:k).

D çerlen- Refl. Den. V. fr. I çer; cf. çerlet-. Apparently survives in SW xx Anat. *SDD* 327. *Xak. XI er ö:zl: çerlendi*: 'the man was ill (*i'talla*), and his body was heavy' (*taqula*); and hence one says *anıḡ kö:zl: çerlendi*: 'his eye suffered from ophthalmia' (*ramadat*) *Kaş. II* 244 (çerlenü:r, çerlenme:k); these two erroneously vocalized çı-; a.o. *I* 322 (I çer).

VUD çürlen- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of çürle-:-. *Xak. XI ol andın ne:ḡ çürlendi*: 'he drew a profit (*carra* . . . *manfa'a*) from him' *Kaş. II* 245 (çürlenü:r, çürlenme:k).

D çarlaş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of çarla-:-. *Xak. XI oḡla:n çarlaşdı*: *bakati'l-ḡibyan* 'the boys sobbed (together)'; and one says *yaḡa:n-lar çarlaşdı*: 'the elephants trumpeted (*bakat* . . . *ya'ni sāhat*; together)' *Kaş. II* 210 (çarlaşu:r, çarlaşma:k).

#### Dis. CRM

çarım See çam.

VU çuram Hap. leg. *Xak. XI çura:m 'a shot (ramya) with a light arrow'*; it is longer (*ab'ad*) than a standard shot (*al-ḡalwa*); a man shoots it lying on his back (*mustalqā*) so that it may go further (*yakun amḡā wa ab'ad*); and one says *çura:m oki*: for the arrow used in that kind of shot *Kaş. I* 412.

S çarmak See 2 çar.

#### Dis. V. CRM-

çerme:- 'to twist up (something); roll up (one's sleeves, etc.)'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW Osm., Tkm. çerme- (but in Osm. the metathesized form çemre- is commoner), but in all other languages where it survives, including SW Az., çırma-. Not noted in *Xak.* although der. f.s. are. Çaḡ. xv ff. çırma-(-p) *sar- ve bağla-* 'to wrap and tie up' *Vel.* 240 (quotn.); çırma-piçidan 'to twist, wrap up' *San.* 217r. 12 (quotns.). Kom. xiv 'to wrap up' çırma- CCG; Gr.: Osm. xiv çerme- 'to roll up (one's skirts, etc.)' in one text; xvi ff. çemre-ditto, in several *TTS II* 217.

D çermet- Caus. f. of çerme:-; s.i.s.m.l. with similar phonetic changes. *Xak. XI alp er atın çermetti*: 'the warrior had his horse's tail plaited with a silk ribbon' (*armala* . . . *bi-harira*); this is one of the distinguishing marks (*alāmāt*) of warriors; also used of anything which is twisted and plaited (*yurmal maftūla(n)*) like the lash of a whip which is plaited with leather thongs (*yulaff bi-qidd*) *Kaş. II* 349 (çermetü:r, çermetme:k). Çaḡ. xv ff. çırmat-/çırmaştır- Caus. f.s.; piçan-

*dan* 'to have (something) twisted or wrapped up' *San.* 217v. 16 (quotn.).

D çermel- Pass. f. of çerme:-; s.i.s.m.l. with similar phonetic changes. *Xak. XI çaviḡ cermeldi*: 'the whip-lash (etc.) was twisted and plaited' (*luwuiya wa rummila*) *Kaş. II* 231 (çermelü:r, çermelme:k). Çaḡ. xv ff. çırma-/çırman-/çırmaş- *piçida sudan* 'to be twisted, or wrapped up' *San.* 217r. 27 (quotns.). Kom. xiv 'to be wrapped up' çırma- CCG; Gr.

D çermeş- Co-op. f. of çerme:-; s.i.s.m.l. with similar phonetic changes. *Xak. XI ol maḡa: çaviḡ* (mis-spelt *çaḡiḡ*) *çermeşdi*: 'he helped me to plait (*fi laff*) the whip-lash' *Kaş. II* 210 (çermeşü:r, çermeşme:k). Çaḡ. xv ff. *San.* 217r. 27 (çermel-).

#### Dis. CRN

VU çaru:n Hap. leg.; cf. çünük. Yaḡma: *XI çaru:n ḡacari'l-dulb* 'plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*' *Kaş. I* 414.

VU çırın Hap. leg.; an onomatopoeic, cf. I çır, I çın. *Xak. XI çırın* 'an onomatopoeic for the sound made by a brass basin (*al-fast*) and the like' *Kaş. III* 370.

F çurni: 'powder'; l.-w. ultimately der. f. Sanskrit *cūrṇa*, same meaning. N.o.a.b. Uyḡ. viii ff. Civ. (in medical prescriptions) *rasayan çurni* 'rasāyana powder' *TT VII* 22, 1; *TT VIII M.19-20 (antaḡ)*; common in *H I* and *II*: *Xak. XI çurni*: 'a laxative drug (*dawā mushil*) compounded by Turkish physicians' *Kaş. I* 435: *KB* (in a verse with several unidentified drugs) *ya çurni oḡit* 'or have a powder ground' 1064; a.o. 2887 (*Kaş.*'s translation should perhaps be adopted here).

#### Mon. CRS

VU çars Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic. *Xak. XI* one says *ol anı: çars çars urdı: darabahu 'alā cildihi bi-ḡawt* 'he beat him noisily on his bare skin' *Kaş. I* 348.

#### Dis. GSD

çasut See çaşut.

#### Dis. GSM

ʔE çüsüm See çüşüm.

#### Dis. V. CSR-

çasur- See çaşur-.

#### Mon. CŞ

VU çaş 'turquoise'; n.o.a.b.; displaced in about xiv in all languages by the Pe. l.-w. *fırūza*. *Xak. XI çaş al-fayrūzac* 'turquoise' *Kaş. I* 330 (verse); o.o. *II* 79 (*saşur-*); *II* 192 (*kontur-*); xiv *Muh. al-fayrūzac çaş* (c-) *Mel.* 75, 8; *çaş* (c-) *Rif.* 178.

çiş originally a quasi-onomatopoeic; survives in SW Osm. as a common N. for 'urination,

defecation'. **Xak.** *xı çış çış* 'an expression used by a woman when making a boy (etc.) urinate', ('*ında ibālātı'l-şabi*); also used by a horseman when making his horse urinate after a journey *Kaş. I* 331.

# Mon. V. ÇŞ-

\***çaş-** See **çaşut**, **çaşur-**.

**S çeş-** See **seş-**.

# Dis. V. ÇŞA-

**D çışe:-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **çış.** **Xak.** *xı oğla:n çışe:dl*: 'the boy defecated and defecated'; this word is used only of children *Kaş. III* 267 (no Aor. or Infin.).

# Dis. ÇŞD

**PUD çaşut** the exact pronunciation (-ş- or -s-) is uncertain since the Uyğ. script is ambiguous and the Kıp. and Osm. forms may have been altered to conform to a supposed etymological connection with Ar. *cāsūs*; the meaning too may have altered for the same reason. Active Dev. N. fr. \***çaş-**, cf. **çaşur-**, q.v. The meaning in Uyğ. can only be conjectured, but as both words are used in Hend. with *yopa:ğ/yopa:-*, 'delation' or 'false accusation' seems the likeliest. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (in a confession of sins; if I have spoken lies or) **çaşut yopağ kılıtm erşer** 'practised delation or false accusation' *U II* 76, 6; **çaşut çaşurdımız yopadımız erşer** *TT IV* 8, 71 v.l. (see note thereon): Civ. *tıl talaşur çaşut yopağ tığileşir* 'there is a battle of tongues, and delations and false accusations are whispered' *TT I* 74: Kıp. xiv **çaşut** (c-) *al-cāsūs* 'spy'; it is a Turcized (*mutarrak*) form of the Ar. word *Id.* 43: Osm. xiv ff. **çaşut**(rare)/**çaşit** 'spy'; in several texts *TTS I* 148; *II* 212 (the word still survives in Osm. and xx Anat. **çaşit** 'mischief-maker, trickster' *SDD* 307; **çavşut** 'spy' do. 312).

# Dis. V. ÇŞD-

**D çışet-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **çışe:-**. **Xak.** *xı ura:ğut kençin çışetti*: 'the woman made her child urinate and defecate' *Kaş. II* 307 (**çışetü:r**, **çışetmek**).

# Dis. ÇŞG

**VUF çüşek** Hap. leg.; the obvious translation of *bi'l-ruğdiya* is 'in the language of Suğd', but it is doubtful whether in XI this means what we call 'Sogdian'. Suğd *xı çüşek al-ri*' 'pasture land' *Kaş. I* 389.

?**F çeşkel** survives as **çaşxal** 'pot, pan' in G. Jarring, *Uzbek Texts from Afghan Turkestan*, Lund/Leipzig, undated, p. 182, but probably an Iranian l.-w. **Gancak** *xı çeşkel al-xazaf* (mis-spelt *cazaf*) *wa'l-burmatu'l-a-şār* (?read, with Atalay, *wa'l-a-şār*) 'an earthenware or stone cooking pot or pieces of such pottery' *Kaş. I* 482.

# Dis. ÇŞM

**PU?F çüşüm** 'mulberry'; survives in the SE Turfan dialect as **cücem/yücem**, A. von le Coq, *Sprichwörter und Lieder aus der Gegend von Turfan*, Leipzig, 1910, p. 89. The Uyğ. texts are all late and the second consonant could be read as -j-. The relationship between this word and **üjme**; q.v., is obscure; both are prob. l.-w.s; they can hardly go back to one original but might have been borrowed fr. different Iranian dialects. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. **çüşüm kuruğ üzüm suvı** 'a decoction of mulberries and raisins' *H I* 83; **çüşüm söğümlü yürün kasıvı** 'the white bark of a mulberry-tree' do. 191: *xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'mulberry-tree' **çuşum** (sic) *R III* 2182; **çüşüm** (?çüşöm) *Ligeti* 155.

# Dis. ÇŞR

**SF ça:şır** See **1 ça:tır**.

# Dis. V. ÇŞR-

**D çaşur-** presumably Caus. f. of \***çaş-**; cf. **çaşut**, q.v. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (if I have lied or) **çaşurdum** (mistranscribed *çaşurdum*) 'delated' (or used rough, harsh language) *U II* 85, 23; (if we have lied or) **çaşurdumuz yopadımız erşer** 'delated and made false accusations' *TT IV* 8, 71 (for v.l. see **çaşut**); **çaşut çaşurmamak** 'not to delate' (or use rough, harsh language) *Suv.* 220, 2.

# Dis. CYD

**VU?F çıydām** the ç- is vocalized with both *fatha* and *kasra*; survives in NC Kır. **çıydām** (sic) 'a shepherd's woollen overcoat with a felt lining'; Kzx. *ceydem* (sic) 'an open-necked shirt' *R IV* 66 (only); the word has a foreign look. **Xak.** *xı çıydām* 'the name of a thin felt (*libd*), which is used to make raincoats (*al-mamātir*) and to stuff mattresses (*yuhşā bihi'l-furş*)' *Kaş. III* 176.

# Dis. CYN

**S çayan** See **ça:dan**.

**S çoyın** See **ço:đın**.

# Mon. CZ

**çuz** 'brocade' or the like. One of numerous words with this meaning, see **barçın**, but unlike most of them not demonstrably a l.-w. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** *xı çuz dibāc şini mudhab humr wa athami* 'Chinese gold brocade, red and black' *Kaş. I* 325: *KB* (anything that is worthless lies on the ground) **ağı çuz ağır boldı** *törde yatur* 'silk and gold brocades have become precious and lie on the place of honour' 902; o.o. of **ağı çuz** 1426, 4773, 5367; **çuz** of bu örüm ton ağılar teñi 'this woven garment is gold brocade, the equal of silk brocades' 4768: *xiii(?)* *At.* **çuz atlas bolur kız** 'gold brocade and satin become costly' 480: *Körn.* xiv 'light taffeta' **çuz CCI**; *Gr.*: Kıp. *xiii* *al-atlas* 'satin' **çuz**; *al-şandalat* (sic,

precise meaning obscure, perhaps 'taffeta')  
 yupka: **çuz** that is 'thin satin' *Hou.* 19, 6.

# Mon. V. CZ-

**çiz-** originally 'to scratch', hence 'to draw a line' or more generally 'to draw'; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE; in NC and some NW languages **çiz-/siz-**, the latter commoner, SW Osm: (only) **çiz-** (*sic*), with these and some extended meanings. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (he took a white stone) **yér çizip** 'scratched lines on the ground' (and cast lots) *Hüen-ts.* 36: Civ. **nişān çizip bittig bérdim** 'I have given (this) document drawing (my) personal sign on it' *USp.* 3, 16: (*Çağ.* xv ff. **siz- naqş kardan** 'to draw, paint' *San.* 251 v. 24): *Xwar.* xiv **çiz-** 'to draw (a

picture, etc.)' *Qutb* 46: **Kom.** xiv 'to write' **çiz-** (or ?**çiz-**; and **yaz-**) *CCI*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** xiii *kataba* 'to write' **çiz-** ('with back vowel'); *Tkm.* **ya:z-** *Hou.* 33, 12; *xaffa minā'l-xaff* 'to draw a line' **çiz-** (and **ya:z-**) *do.* 39, 20; o.o. 45, 16 ff.: xiv **çiz-** *xaffa l.d.* 43: **Osm.** xviii **çiz-** ('with -l- not -é-') in *Rūmi*, *xaff haşidan* 'to draw a line' *San.* 218 v. 9.

**S çöz-** See **çöj-**.

# Dis. V. CZD-

**D çizdur-** Caus. f. of **çiz-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. *Uyg.* viii ff. Civ. **vusun çizdurup** 'having their magic figure (Chinese l.-w., *fu*) drawn' *TT VII* 26, 8.



# INITIAL DENTAL PLOSIVES

## Mon. DA

VU **tı** there is no doubt that this word exists, since it begins a line in *TT III*, but it is very rare and n.o.a.b.; from the context 'continuously' or the like. See *tı:đın*. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. **tı turkaru meñlikin** 'continuously and completely in happiness' *TT III* 110; a.o. *do. 96 (üçün)*; Bud. *Sw. 594, 3-4 (ornağlıg)*.

VU?F to: Hap. leg.; prob. a Chinese l.-w., but cf. (VU) **töp**; Chinese *t'ang* 'soup' (*Giles* 10,751) was prob. pronounced to in NW China in viii ff. **Xak. xı to:** (*bi'l-işbā* 'with a back vowel') the word for 'flour (*daqıq*) cooked in the manner of *al-talbina* ('bran, milk, and honey soup'), poured over boiled wheat (*alā xadima*; in the MS. mis-spelt *xadıbihi*), fermented and then drunk' *Kaş. III* 207.

**tü:** specifically 'the hair of the body' (as opposed to **saç** 'the hair of the head'; **kıl** 'hair' generally, and esp. 'a stiff hair, bristle'; and **yü:g** 'feather') but also occasionally used for 'feathers', and in **Xak.** as a Numerative. *Kaş.*'s other translations are peculiar to him. In Uyğ. consistently spelt *tuu*; **tügi** in *U III* 38, 33-4 (*bürtül-*) is prob. a misreading of **tüsi**, but the word did become **tüg** in the medieval period (exceptionally, this is certainly the later not the earlier form) and s.i.a.m.l.g. as **tüg/tük**; SW Osm., Tkm. **tüy**. **Türkü** viii ff. (I am a golden-winged eagle) **tanım tüsi: takı: tüke:mezken** 'although my body feathers are not yet fully grown' *IrKB* 3: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (he was terrified and) **tü tübleri yokaru turup** 'the roots of his body hair stood up' *U II* 29, 17-18; **tü köz kaşı kapakı közünü turur** 'her hair, eyebrows, and eyelids are clearly visible' *TT X* 436-7 (so read); **birer birer tü sayu** 'every single hair' *Sw. 348, 2*; a.o. *TT V* 12, 117 (evin): Civ. (if a man rubs the ashes of a dog's tooth on himself) **tü ünmez bolur** 'the body hair does not grow' *TT VII* 23, 3-4; **eşgek tüsi** 'donkey's hair' *H I* 104; o.o. *do. 116*: xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'hair' **tük tülük (sic?) R III** 1530; *Ligeti* 271: **Xak. xı tü: şa'ru'l-badan** 'the body hair'; hence one says **bl:r tü: saç şu'ayra** 'one small hair': **tü: al-lawn** 'colour'; hence one says **tü:deş tonlar** 'garments of one colour' (*alā lawn wāhid*): **tü: şiyatı'l-xayl** 'a horse's coat'; hence one says **atıñ ne: tü:lüg** 'what (coloured) coat has your horse?' *Kaş. III* 207; a.o. *II* 24, 4: **tü: tü: çeçek çerğesi:r** 'flowers of every kind (*min kull cins*) grow in rows' *I* 179, 22 and *II* 283, 5: **KB tümen tü çeçekler** 'innumerable flowers' 70; **tümen mıñ tü erdem** 'innumerable manly virtues' 304; (my fiftieth year has come and) **kuğu kıldı kuzğun tüsi teğ başım** 'and has made my head which was like a raven's feathers like a

swan's' 365; o.o. 1106, 1512, 1979: XIII(?) *Tef. tüg* 'body hair' 318: **Çağ. xv ff. tük** ('rhyming with *gük*') **mü 'hair'; in Rūmi tūy San. 183r. 4: Xwar. xiii(?) bedeniniñ kamağı tüg tülüklüg boldı** 'the whole of his body became hairy' *Oğ. 14-15: Kıp. xv riş* 'feathers' (*yun* and) **tüg Tuh. 16b. 13: Osm. xiv and xv tü** 'body hair' in several texts *TTS I* 704; *III* 692; *IV* 769: xvii **tüg** once (*III*); xviii **tüy** (5) in *Rūmi, müy* 'hair', also called by them **tüg San. 188r. 15; a.o. do. 183r. 4.**

## Mon. V. DA-

**té:-** (**dé:-**) specifically 'to say', not 'to speak', which is **ay-** or **sözle:-**; in the early period necessarily accompanied by words in *oratio recta*; in some cases the words spoken are followed by **tép** leading up to some other word; **tép tédi** is common in Uyğ. Bud., e.g. *TT V*. The word does not necessarily imply actual utterance, and in phr. like **tép sakıntım**, 'I thought that', **tép** is barely more than inverted commas expressed as a word. In course of time **té:-** came to be used in various idioms without words in *oratio recta*, e.g. SW Osm. **demek ki** 'that means that . . . and **Türkcede buna ne dersiniz** 'what do you call this in Turkish?' S.i.a.m.l.g. w. initial **d-** even in languages which have few initial **d-s**; the only exceptions are those languages like **Xakas** which devoice all initial plosives, even **b-**. **Türkü** viii té:- 'to say', spelt indiscriminately **té:-** and **te:-** even in the same line, is very common; one unusual form used as a kind of written inverted comma is generally transcribed **téyin/teyin**, but in fact it seems to be a Participle replacing **\*tégen** and should be transcribed **téyen**: viii ff. **té:-**, usually spelt **té-**, occasionally **te-** is common in *IrKB*, other documents, and Man. texts: Uyğ. viii té:-, so spelt, is common in *Şu.*: viii ff. Man.-A; Man.; Bud. and Civ. té-, so spelt, is common; in *TT VIII* except for one example of **ti-** and one doubtful one of **te-**, it is consistently spelt **té:-**: **Xak. xı ol mağa: andağ té:di: hadā qāla li** 'this is what he said to me' *Kaş. III* 247 (**tér, téme:k**); many o.o.: **KB té-** is common, esp. in such phr. as **neğü tér eşitğil** 'hear what (so-and-so) says' followed by a passage in *oratio recta* 216, etc.: xiii(?) *At. té-*, 'to say', in some MSS. **te-**, is common; *Tef. té-* 'to say' (with the words spoken); to call (something *Dat.*, something); also in the phr. **tép ay-** 'to say' (with the words spoken) is very common 291: **Çağ. xv ff. dé- guftan** 'to say' *San. 227r. 7* (quotns.; listed among words beginning with *déy-/diy-*; it is explained that this has been done, although the *yā* in **dé-** merely represents **-é-**, since the der. f.s are spelt **déyil-, déyiş-**): **Xwar. xiii dé-** '*Ali*

5 ff., 26: XIII(?) *te-* (perhaps to be transcribed *de-*) is common in *Oğ.*, esp. in the phr. *tep tedi*: XIV *té- Qutb* 176; *dé- MN* 77, etc.; *té- 47*, etc.: *Kom.* XIV the normal word for 'to say' is *ayt-* (*ayıt-*), but *depdey* following quotns. are common, other forms very rare *CCG*; *Gr.* 81 (quotns., q.v.): *Kip.* XIII *qāla* (*ayt-*), and one says *dé-* *Hou.* 43, 3: *Tkm.* XIV *dédi*: *qāla*; and one says *ne*: *dédi*: 'what did he say?'; Imperat. *dé* (spelt *deh*) *Id.* 48 (the last words to distinguish this V. fr. *dlđ-* (*dlđ-*)): *Kip.* XV *qāla* (*ayt-* and) *dé-* *Tuh.* 29b. 12; in 82b. it is said that the normal word for 'to say' is *ayt-*, but in some dialects (?*Tkm.*) *dé-/dé-*: *Osm.* XIV ff. *dé-* is c.i.a.p., but *TTS* lists only the Ger. *deyü* (often spelt *déyü*) for written inverted commas *I* 200; *II* 291; *III* 190; *IV* 217.

VU *to:-* 'to close, block', and the like; hitherto transcribed *tu:-* which is the pronunciation suggested by *tuyuk*, q.v., but, as it is the basis of *tođ-*, *tok*, and *tol-*, *to:-* is more probable. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* VIII (there is only one road over the Kögmen mountains and) *tomış teyen eşıldip* 'I have heard that it is blocked' *T* 23; *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.* *tamu yolın totuğuz* 'you have blocked the road to hell' *TT III* 14: *Xak.* XI *ol ağzın tođı: kazama fāhu* 'he closed his mouth'; also used for blocking up a hole (*idā sadda kull qağb*) *Kaş.* III 247 (*to:-*, *to:ma:k*): *KB* (geese, ducks, swans, and sand-grouse) *kalıkiğ tođı* 'fill the air' 72; (the sky let its forelock fall and) *yaruk yüz tođı* 'obscured its bright face' 5824.

### Mon. DB

*ta:b* 'scar, mark on the body', and the like. The question of the survival of this word is obscure. There is a Pe. word *tāb* meaning, *inter alia*, 'furrow, wrinkle', which occurs as a l.-w. in some modern languages and might be confused with it. *Kaş.*'s second quotation looks more like an onomatopoeic for the sound of a beating and the like, and an onomatopoeic *tap* with this sense occurs in *Kom.* XIV *CCG* 143, 41; 146, 13 (not in *Gr.*) and some modern languages. This word, however, seems to survive in SC XIX *Özb.*(?) *tap* 'trace, footprint, mark, scar' *Vam.* 253 and NW Kaz. *tap* 'blot, stain, dirty mark' *R III* 945. *Xak.* XI *ta:b* 'a scar' (*al-nadab*) on the skin from the mark of a wound or blow; and one says *ol anı: ta:b ta:b urdu*: 'he hit him quickly and from every direction' (*sari'a(n) min kull aub*) *Kaş.* III 145: *Xwar.* XIV (of a cow) *tanında ak tab bar takı kara tab yok turur* 'there are white patches on its body, but no black patches' *Nahc.* 340, 17 ff.: *Kip.* XIV *tap* ('with -p') *kalima yuğāl bi-ma'nā'l-kaff tap ur ay ukfif* 'anı'l-*darb* 'slap' *Id.* 61.

*tap* N./A. meaning 'satisfaction, sufficiency; satisfactory, sufficient', and the like. Survives only(?) in NE *Kaş.* *tap* 'suitable, congruous'; *Alt.*, *Tel.* *tap-pile*, or *tapiçça* (kıl) 'do as you wish' *R III* 946; *Tuv. ditto.* *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.* *TTIX* 41 (*beđüttür-*): *Bud.* *kalı tapıncā* 'to

his satisfaction, as much as he wished' *UII* 28, 2; 30, 32; *tapıncā ditto* *Suv.* 136, 1; 487, 8: *Civ.* *öğdün kédin yér öz tapıncā* 'east and west the land is as you yourself wish' *TT I* 6; a.o.o.; (if a man cuts his nails on a Swine Day) *tavar tapı bolur* 'he gets satisfaction in his possessions' *TT VII* 32, 18; *köğüllnce tapıncā* *Usp.* 98, 23: *Xak.* XI *tap* a Particle (*harf*) meaning 'sufficient, satisfactory'; hence one says *bu: aş mapā: tap* 'this food is sufficient for me' (*hasbi*); and one says *tap boldı: kafā*, 'it was sufficient' *Kaş.* I 318: *KB* *ukuşluğ kişike eşi tap ukuş* 'to a man of understanding, understanding is a sufficient companion; o.o. 318, 4762-7, 6078: XIII(?) *At.* (put greed of riches out of your heart) *keđim birle tap tut karın toklukın* 'be satisfied with clothes to wear and a full belly' 186; o.o. 277-8: *Tef.* *tap* 'sufficient, sufficiently' 285: *Xwar.* XIII(?) *atam çımad etüp érse menüğ tapum érürmü* 'if my father gives disagreeable orders (Mong. l.-w.), is it any satisfaction to me?' *Oğ.* 187-8: XIV *apar tap bolur öpin rāhatıardın* 'he is satisfied with it without other comforts' *Nahc.* 439, 11.

*tev* 'trick, device'; practically syn. w. *I a:l* and *çevış*, q.v., but always used in a pejorative sense; in *Uyg.* only in the *Hend.* *tev* (VU 2) *kür.* Cf. *tevilğ.* N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A M III* 9, 11-12 (ii) (2 a:-): *Man.* *M II* 5, (8-10 *antağ*): *Bud.* *tev* [*kür*] *yavlağ* *sakinç* 'tricks' (*Hend.*) and evil thoughts' *UII* 23, 12: *Xak.* XI *tev* (spelt *tef*) *al-makr wa'l-ħıla* 'trick, ruse' *Kaş.* I 332 (prov.).

*to:b* 'a ball'; *Kaş.*'s etymology is of course erroneous, see *tobık*. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?), usually as *top*. See *Doerfer II* 948. *Xak.* XI 'a ball' (*al-kura*) is called *to:b*; it is an abbreviation (*qasr*) of *tobık Kaş.* III 119; a.o. I 318 (*çıp*): XIV *Muh.* *al-kura top* *Mel.* 63, 12 (only): *Çağ.* XV ff. *top güy-i mudatwār* 'a spherical ball', in *Ar. kura*; and they use it metaph. for 'a cannon' (*töpi*) which they fire in the direction of the enemy, in *Ar. madfa*' *San.* 167v. 1: *Kom.* XIV 'ball' *top CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIV *tob* (*sic*), between *tap* and *tap-w* with -p- marked in both) *al-kura Id.* 61: *x kura tob* *Tuh.* 31a. 11.

S *top* See *tolp*.

VU *töp* perhaps survives in NC XIX Kzx. *töp* 'gruel; porridge' (Russian *kasha*). *Xak.* XI *töp* 'boiled wheat' (*xađima*) mixed with barley dough (or yeast? *xamir*), wrapped in felt, left in a warm place to mature, and eaten later' *Kaş.* I 318.

*tü:b* (d-) originally 'the root of a tree or plant'; hence metaph. 'the foundation (of a structure); the bottom (e.g. of the sea); the ancestry or origin (e.g. of a man)'. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *tüp*, but NE *Tuv.* *düp*; SW *Az.* *dib*; *Osm.* *dib/dip*; *Tkm.* *düp*. Cf. *töz*, *I kök*, *yiltız*. See *Doerfer II* 995. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.* (after a list of four great sins) *tübinde ol ok ma ölmek bar* 'in their roots

is precisely their death' *M II* 11, 8-9; a.o. *TT III* 52-3 (II-): Bud. Sanskrit *jātibhavāntadarsi* 'seeing the end of birth and existence' *tuğum ajunnu:ṣ* *tüpin* (?for *tübin*) *körte:çi* *TT VIII A.47*; *altın tüb avış tamuka* 'down to the lowest *avici* hell' *Sw.* 133, 16; *eṣ* *tübinde* 'at the last, in the end' *TT VII* 40, 143; o.o. *U II* 29, 17 (*tü*); *Hüen-ts.* 154 (*üzünçü*): Civ. *kulak tübi tepreser* 'if the root of the ear twitches' *TT VII* 34, 10; *tü tüpi* (?for *tübi*) 'the root of the tongue' *TT VIII I.1*; o.o. *H I* 162, 165, 191 (*buda*): *Xak.* x1 *tü:b* 'the root' (*aşl*) of any tree; one says *yığa:ç* *tü:bl*: 'the root of a tree'; *tü:b* 'the foundation' (*uss*) of a wall; one says *ta:m* *tü:bl*: 'the foundation of a wall: one also says *tü:b* for 'the ancestry of a man' (*aşlu'l-insân*), hence one says *tü:blüg eren* 'a well-born (*aşl*) man' *Kaş.* III 119; (the pot says) *tü:büm altu:n* 'my bottom (*aşfal*) is gold' *I* 52, 10; *kaya*: *tü:bl*: (*sic*) 'the foot (*aşfal*) of the rock' *I* 73, 9; (hit a Persian in the eye and) *tikenig tübre*: 'a thorn bush at the roots' (*al-aşl*); *II* 280, 14 a.o. *III* 123 (*tö:z*): *KB* (a man's mind is like a bottomless sea) *biñig yinçü sâni tübinde yatur* 'wisdom lies like a pearl, on its bottom' 211; (the sun is stable) *bu şâbit tedüküm tübi berk bolur* 'by "stable" I mean that its foundation is firm' 833; *söz tübi aşl* 'the foundation (Hend.) of a statement' 999; (if you take a wife, take one socially inferior to yourself) *beđük tübke yakma* 'do not go near a noble family' 4479; o.o. 506 (*u:l*), 889, 1140 (*1 u:ç*), 1704, 4411, etc.: *xiii* (?) *KBVP* 11 (*tiz*): *xiii* (?) *Tef.* *tüb* 'the root (of a tree); the bottom (of a well)' 316, 319; *xiv Muh.* 'the root (*aşl*) of the tongue' *dil tü:bl*: *Mel.* 47, 3; *Rif.* 141 (*ti:l*); *şadru'l-bayt* 'the front(?) of a house' *ew tl:bl*: 179 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *tüp dib*, either 'the root' (*dib*) of a tree or of anything else *Vel.* 201 (quotns.); *tüb zir wa bix wa bün* 'bottom, root, foundation' *San.* 167r. 26 (quotns.): *Xwar.* *xiii düb* 'root (of a tree), foundation' *Ali* 57; *xiv түb* 'bottom' (of water) *Qutb* 189; *Kom.* *xiv* 'root, foundation; beneath' *tüb CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 260 (quotns.): *Kip.* *xiii aşlu'l-şacara tlb Hou.* 7, 11; *xiv dib al-qa'r* 'the bottom' *Id.* 47; *xv qa'ru'l-şay* *wa aşfaluhu түb* (in margin, in second hand, *dib*) *Tuh.* 29b. 4; a.o. 73b. 9: *Osm.* *xiv* to *xvi dib* 'root' in several texts, but *dib* in *dib dede* 'ancestor' looks more like a jingle *TTS I* 209; *II* 302; *III* 196; *IV* 227.

## Mon. V. DB-

**1 tap-** 'to serve', in the sense both of serving a human master, and serving God, i.e. worshiping. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **tap-** 'to worship'. *Türkü* *xviii ff.* Man. *TT II* 10, 79 (*ağrila:-*): *Uyg.* *ix* (my sons, grow up like my teacher and) *xanka: tap* 'serve the Xan' *Suct* 9: *viii ff.* Civ. *ündedeçil tı ağız tapğay* 'the vociferous tongue and mouth will serve' (*sic*?) *TT I* 108: *O. Kir.* *ix ff.* *xanım élimke: tapdım* 'I served my Xan and my realm' *Mal.* 13, 2; o.o. *do.* 3, etc.; 46, 2: *Xak.* *x1 kul teğri:ke: tapdı*: 'the servant served (or wor-

shipped, 'abada'l-'abd) God'; and one says *ol xanka: tapdı*: 'he served (*xadama*) the king' (etc.) *Kaş.* *II* 3 (*tapa:r, tapma:k*); *yalıñuk tapar karınka*: 'man serves (*yaxdum*) his belly' *III* 222, 1: *KB* *tapuğçika tapsa uçuzluk bolur* 'if a man serves a servant he gets no value for it' 3750: *Çağ.* *xv ff.* *tab-* (so spelt) *parastidan* 'to worship'; der. fr. *tabuk San.* 150v. 8: *Xwar.* *xiv tap-* 'to worship' *Qutb* 167.

**2 tap-** 'to find'. S.i.a.m.l.g., the only word for 'to find' except in SW Osm. where *bul-*, q.v., is commoner. *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Man. *kutğargu tınığlarığ tapdukta* 'when you found mortals to save' *TT III* 61; a.o. *do.* 168 (*amrıl-*): Bud. *U II* 36, 43 (*bul-*): Civ. *neme tapmaz* 'he does not find anything' *TT VII* 28, 40; *tavar tapar* 'he attains wealth' *do.* 29, 16; (if you seek for wealth) *bulduğ taptıñ* 'you attain it (Hend.)' *TT I* 11: *Xak.* *x1 ol ne:gni: tapdı*: 'he found (*wacada*) the thing', which was lost *Kaş.* *II* 3 (same para. as 1 *tap-*); a.o. *I* 425, 12 (*a:la*): *xiii* (?) *Tef.* *tap-* 'to find, attain' 285; *xiv Muh.* *wacada da:p-* *Mel.* 20, 1; *Rif.* 99 (*tap-*); *lañıqa* 'to reach' *da:p-* 20, 1 (114 yet-): *Çağ.* *xv ff.* *tap-* ('with -p-') *yâştan* 'to find' *San.* 150v. 8; a.o.o.: *Kom.* *xiv* 'to find' *tap- CCG*; *Gr.* 235 (quotn.): *Xwar.* *xiii* (?) *tap-* 'to find' *Oğ.* 3, a.o.o.: *xiv* ditto *Qutb* 167; *Nahc.* 343, 4; 'to obtain' *MN* 140, etc.: *Kip.* *xiv tap-* ('with -p-') *wacada Id.* 61; *Bul.* 88v.; *tap- iltaqâ* 'to meet'; hence *beyni: tapğıl* 'meet the beg' *Id.* 61; a.o. *do.* 36 (*bul-*): *xv tap- wacada aw iltaqâ aw şadafa* ('to meet') *Kav.* 10, 10; *wacada tap-* *Tuh.* 38b. 6.

**tav-** See *taviş-*.

**tep-** (?d-) 'to kick (someone *Acc.*)', hence 'to stamp, clap', etc. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW Az. **tep-**; Osm. **tep-/dep-**; Tkm. **dep-**. *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Bud. (my own evil deeds) *başda tepdi* 'have kicked me on the head' *U IV* 38, 151; a.o. *III* 14, 3: *Xak.* *x1 ol kulin tepdi*: 'he kicked (*rakala* . . . *bi-riclihi*) his slave' *Kaş.* *II* 3 (*teper-, tepme:k*); o.o. *I* 386 (*teplig*); 526 (*örtgün*), etc.: *KB* *çıkar su kayuda ađak tepeşeler* 'water comes out wherever they tread' 974: *xiv Muh.* *rafasa* 'to kick' *dep-Mal.* 26, 11; *Rif.* 109 (*tep-*): *Çağ.* *xv ff.* *tép-* ('with -p-') *lakad zadan wa pā zadan* 'to kick' *San.* 188v. 1 (quotn.): *Xwar.* *xiv tép-* ditto *Qutb* 176: *Kip.* *xiii rafasa tep-* *Hou.* 34, 13: *xiv* ditto *Id.* 37; *dep-* ('with -p-') *rafasa do.* 47; *xv tep- rafasa Kav.* 9, 3; *Tuh.* 17b. 3.

**tev-** 'to impale' (on a spit) and the like. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* *x1 ol etiğ sı:şka: tevdi*: 'he impaled (*naşama*) the meat on the spit' (etc.) *Kaş.* *II* 15 (*teve:r, tevme:k*); *tevdi: etni*: 'he impaled (*şakka*) the meat on a spit' *I* 401, 7; a.o. *do.* 9: *Kip.* *xiv dew- xamaşa* 'to scratch', one says *yüzin dewdi*: 'he scratched his face' *Id.* 51.

## Dis. DBA

**D tapa:** Ger. fr. 2 *tap-*; normally a Post-position meaning 'towards', but there are

traces of its use as a Common N. Survives in NW Kaz. *taba R III* 959 but there following the *Dat.* Cf. *taparu*: *Türkü VIII* *taba*: is fairly common, e.g. (I campaigned) *yırğaru*: *Oğuz bođun taba*: 'northwards towards (i.e. against) the Oğuz people' *I E* 28: *Uyg. VIII* *taba*: is fairly common, e.g. *Çik taba*: *yori:dim* 'I marched towards (against) the Çik' *Şu. E* 7; a.o. *do. E* 10(1: d-): *VIII ff.* Bud. *taba* is common, e.g. *ıçgerü kapı xan taba kigürdi* 'he brought him into the palace to his father the king' *PP* 25, 2-3; o.o. *do.* 61, 4; *U II* 23, 11; 24, 3; *U III* 36, 17; *TT X* common: *Civ. 1ğ taba körseren* 'if you consult (the omens) concerning an illness' *TT I* 77, 98; a.o.o.: *Xak. XI* *taba*: a Particle (*harf*) representing 'to' (*ilā*); one says *menip taba*: *keldi*: 'he came to me': *taba*: a Particle meaning 'dislike, aversion' (*al-rağm*); hence one says *ol anıp taba:sı*: *kildi*: *ca'ala lahu mā yarğamuhu* 'he did what he disliked to him' *Kaş. III* 216; several o.o. in the first sense: *KB* *isizler yakın bolsa begler taba* 'if evil men are near the *begs*' 889; o.o. 578, 5446: *XIII(?)* *At.* 449 (*ük-*); *Tef. taba* 'to, towards' 280. *xiv Rbg.* *Tā'if taba* 'in the direction of Tā'if' *R III* 959. *Xwar. XIII* ditto 'Ali 22: *xiv* ditto *Qutb* 67; *Nahc.* 78, 14; 102, 9; 139, 6-7.

**F dawa**: the two meanings are unconnected; the first seems to represent Ar. *dawā* 'drug', etc., a l.-w. in many modern languages; the second is inexplicable. **Xak. XI dawa**: 'the fruit of the tamarisk (*hamlul-tarfa*)' which is used by dyers: **dawa**: 'flocks' (*amita*) of wool which are twisted into a rough rope, put on the distaff, and spun' *Kaş. III* 237.

**D tapı**: 'satisfaction' and the like; prob. **tap** with the 3rd Pers. Poss. Suff. regarded as a Common N. Pec. to *Xak. XI* **tapı**: 'satisfaction' (*al-riḍā*) with something; hence one says *bu: 1ṣta: anıp tapı:sı*: *kere:k* 'he ought to be satisfied with this affair'; and one says *bo:dı: tapı: er racul rab'a* 'a man of moderate stature' *Kaş. III* 216: *KB* *tapuğ beg tapı:sı üze bolmasa* 'if the service is not to the *beg's* satisfaction' 840; a.o. 843; (however decrepit this good man may be) *tapı men bulayın* (so read?) *bu edğü eşi* 'I shall find satisfaction in this good companion' 924.

**S teve**: (deve:) See *tevey*.

**tüpi**: originally merely 'a high wind', later 'a high wind carrying snow or dust'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *tipi* 'snow-storm', but *Tkm. tüveley* 'dust-storm' is clearly a der. f. **Xak. XI tüpi**: *al-rihu'l-āşif* 'a high wind' *Kaş. III* 216 (verse); *I* 219 (*ağtar-*) a.o.o. in the context of a high wind clearing the sky or fanning the flames: *Kıp. XIII* *al-sāfi minā'l-tiḥ wa ğayrihi* 'a high wind driving snow, etc.' (*VU*) **tipi**: (unvocalized, -b-) *Hou.* 5, 12: *xiv tipi*: (-b-) 'wind (*rih*) coming with snow' *İd.* 37; *dipi*: ('with -p-') ditto *do.* 47.

**töpü**: (*töpö*: 'the top', more esp. of a natural feature (mountain, etc.) or a man's head; hence,

by extension, 'a hill'. S.i.a.m.l.g., the forms varying fr. NE, NC *töbö* through SE *töpe*; NW *töbe* to SC Uzb. *tepa*; SW Az., Osm. *tepe*; *Tkm. depe*. See *Doerfer II* 872. **Türkü VIII** (reaching down) *tegrl: töpüsinde*: 'from the height of heaven' *I E* 11, *II E* 10: *Uyg. VIII ff.* *Man.-A* *otka örtenke töpün tüşüğü* (*sic*) 'fall headlong into fire and flames' *M I* 9, 13-14; o.o. *do.* 17, 19-20; 20, 3: *Man. töpüsün togtaru* 'turning him head downwards' *M II* 13, 5; a.o. *TT IX* 16: *Chr. (the Magi) töpün tüşüp yüküntiler* 'fell on their faces and worshipped' *U I* 8, 16-17: *Bud. töpüsi üze yükünüp U II* 29, 23-4; *Sümer tağnıp töpüsünde* 'on the summit of Mount Sumeru' *U I* 23, 4-5; *töpün yatğururlar* 'make them lie on their faces' *TM I* V 252, 34; o.o. *U II* 40, 107-8 (*uçruğ*); *TT V* 8, 59, etc.: *Civ. toğuz künde töpüde bolur* 'on the Swine Day it is in the top of the head' *TT VII* 19, 13: **Xak. XI töpü**: *quclatu'l-cabal* 'the summit of a mountain'; hence one says *tağ töpü:sı*: *töpü: hāmatu'l-insān* 'the crown of a man's head' *Kaş. III* 216; *töpü: ağıd*: 'he climbed the hill (*al-quff*)' *I* 309, 16; a.o. *II* 79, 18 (*alın*): *XIII(?)* *Tef. tepe/töpe* 'the summit (of a mountain)' 299, 309: *xiv Muh. al-hāma töpe*: *Mel.* 46, 2; *Rif.* 139: (under 'kinds of ground') *murlaftı wa 'ālī* 'high' *tepe*: 74, 11; 177: *Çağ. xv ff. töpe* ('with -p-') (1) 'a tall hill' (*tall-i buland*); (2) 'the top of the head' (*farq-i sar*) (quotn.) *San.* 167v. 22; *töpe* ('with -p-') same translations *do.* 189v. 10: *Xwar. xiv töpe* 'the top (of the head, of a mountain)' *Qutb* 183, 189 (*tiḥe*); *Nahc.* 283, 11: *Kom. xiv* 'the crown of the head' *tebe CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp. XIII al-tall tepe*: (-b-) *Hou.* 6, 16; *muqaddamu'l-ra's* 'the front of the head' *tepe*: (-b-) *do.* 19, 18: *xiv tepe*: (-b-) *al-tall İd.* 37; *depe*: ('with -p-') *yāfıxıu'l-ra's* 'the crown of the head', also *al-tall do.* 47; a.o. *do.* 22 s.v. *altağ*; *al-tal'a* 'a height' *töpe*: (-b-) *Bul.* 3, 10 (*in do.* 3, 16 *ğitā'uhā* 'the cover (of a storage pit)' is translated *jaba*:; the *f-* implies back vowels, but this is no doubt meant for *töpe*): *xv ummu'l-ra's* 'the brain' *töpe*: (-b-) *Kav.* 60, 10; *Tuh.* 4a. 13 (*in margin beyin*); *tall töpe* *do.* 8b. 9 (*in margin depe, tepe*); *kuwam*, 'heaps (of earth, etc.)' *töpe do.* 31a. 9; *wasu'l-ra's* 'the middle of the head' *töpe do.* 38a. 9.

#### Dis. DBC

**VU?F tapçan:tapçan** prob. a l.-w. of unknown origin; it is likely that both forms are Gancak. N.o.a.b. **Xak.(?) XI tapçan**: 'a thing in the shape of a tray (*al-xivān*) with three legs (*al-qawā'im*); one climbs on it when picking grapes in order to pick the bunches that are out of reach (from the ground)' *Kaş. I* 435: **Gancak XI tapçan** 'a thing in the shape of a tray with three legs, on which the vineyard keeper (read *al-nāṭūr*) climbs when picking grapes to reach the bunches' *III* 385; **Kıp. XIV tapçan** (-bc-) (*VU*) *al-naht* a word with several meanings; the verb means 'to scratch, cut, carve'; possibly 'grape cutting'. *İd.* 61.

## Dis. V. DBC-

tevçli- Hap. leg., but see tevçit-. **Xak.** XI ol to:nuğ tevçli:di: 'he tacked (*şamraca*) the garment', that is sewed it loosely (*xiyāta ġayr mu'akkada*) **Kaş.** III 276 (tevçli:r, tevçli-me:k).

D tevçit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of tevçli-. **Xak.** XI ol to:nin tevçitti: 'he ordered that his garment should be sewn loosely (read *muşabala(n)* for *muşabbaka(n)*) and tacked' (*muşam-raca(n)*) **Kaş.** II 329 (tevçltü:r, tevçitme:k).

S tapçur- See tapşur-.

## Tris. DBÇ

D tüpl:çil Hap. leg.; mentioned only in a definition of the suffix -çıl/-çil as forming Adjs. (*şifa*) connoting the possession of something in excessive quantities. Hitherto mis-transcribed *tüpcil*, but a Den. N. in -çıl fr. tüpl:, correctly spelt in the MS. **Xak.** XI for example, the expression for *al-mirwāh* that is 'a place where there are excessive gales' (*hubūhū'l-rih*) tüpl:çil yér; tüpl: means 'wind' and -çil is added to it to connote a large quantity (*al-kaṭr*) **Kaş.** III 56.

D tapçalıç Hap. leg.?: P.N./A. fr. \*tapça; which seems to be the Equative f. of ta:b meaning something like 'bruise, disfigurement; bruised, damaged'. Cf. tapçasız. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. **Sw.** 135, 13-14 (arta:k).

D tapçasız Hap. leg.?: Priv. N./A. fr. \*tapça; 'unbruised, undamaged'; cf. tapçalıç. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (that blessed individual) inça kalı cambudan altın inçip ertinü kirsiz tapçasız ertinü ariğ süzük ertinü amrançığ ertinü sevilig erür 'is very clean and undamaged like *jambūnada* gold, very pure (Hend.), very lovable, and very lovely' **U II** 37, 60-3.

## Dis. V. DBD-

D tepit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of tep-; the more normal Caus. f. tepitür- does not seem to be noted earlier than **Çağ.** XV ff. tepdür- **San.** 188v. r6 and s.i.s.m.l. in SE and SW. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. barğaymen anda şınalandrm sangramıç tepitip kum kıcmık kılğaymen 'I will go there and make (my elephants) trample down the monastery (Sanskrit l.-w.) of Şrīnālandārāma and will turn it into sand and dust' **Hüen-ts.** 321-3.

## Dis. DBĞ

D tapıç N.Ac. fr. 1 tap-; 'service' and the like. The word fairly soon became tapuğ by labial attraction, and the **Uyg.**-A form tapag is not uncommon in **Uyg.** Bud. Survived until XIX in SW Osm. as tapu, but then became confused with tapu 'land certificate', a corruption of Greek *topos*, and is now obsolete. See **Doerfer II** 849. **Uyg.** VIII [long gap] ançip kelti: eki: kızın tapıç bér [long gap] 'thus he came and gave(?) me his two daughters to

serve me' **Şu. W** 4-5: VIII ff. Bud. bu tapıçı yarayur 'this service of his is advantageous' **TT V** 28, 126; bu yağışlıç tapıçımızın tegürüp (so read for *teginip*) 'offering this our service, accompanied by libations' **Sw.** 29, 8-9; tapag/tapıç uduğ **PP** 50, 4-5 etc. (uduğ): Civ. él uluşlar tapıçı yügerü kelti üşküde 'the respectful service of realms and countries has come into your presence' **TT I** 1; burxanlarka tapıç kıl 'worship the Buddhas' do. 131: **Xak.** XI tapuğ al-xidma 'service': tapuğ al-tā'a 'obedience (to God)'; hence one says teğri: tapuğı: 'obedience to God' **Kaş.** I 373; **III** 252 (öte-); a.o.o.: **KB** kayısı yidi birle tapnur tapuğ 'some (flowers) show their respect with their perfume' 97; o.o. 101, 840 (taprı), 841, 4232, etc., all of service to a human master: XII(?) **KBVP** tapuğ kılğuka 'to one who serves him' 48: XIII(?) **Tef.** tapuğ 'service' (to a human master) 286: XIV **Muh.** xadama tapuğ kıl- **Mel.** 16, 14; **Rif.** 94 (*al-'abd* 'slave' tapuk 52, 5; 148 (mis-spelt): **Çağ.** XV ff. tapuk xidma ve tapu 'service' **Vel.** 160 (quoton.): tapuğ/tapuk sica wa parastış 'worship' (to God); and metaph. (1) 'a kind of obeisance' (*ta'zim*) which is prescribed in Turkistan and the dominions of the Mongol *xāns* (described at length); (2) *xidma wa bandagi* 'service' **San.** 151 v. 4 (quotns.): **Xwar.** XIII(?) tapuğ in Oğ. seems to mean something like 'nearness', e.g. tapuğunlarka men yürür bola men 'I shall be walking near (or in front of) you' 145; o.o. 149, 159, 224: XIV tapuğ 'service' **Qub** 168; **MN** 148, etc.: **Kom.** XIV 'honour, respect' tabux **CCG**; **Gr.**: KIP. XIII xadama tapu: (-b) et- **Hou.** 37, 8: XIV tapu: ('with -p-') *al-xidma*, one says tapu kıl- *ca'ala'l-xidma* **Id.** 61; xadama tapu: (-b) et- **Bul.** 44r: XV xidma tapu (-b) **Tuh.** 14a. 8; xadama tapu (-b) eyle- do. 15a. 5.

D tobik Dim. f. fr. to:b; properly 'a ball', but more often used metaph. for 'a rounded protuberant bone', usually 'ankle-bone', or 'knee-cap'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with minor phonetic changes, in NE, NC 'knee-cap', usually 'ankle-bone' elsewhere. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. in a list of parts of the body in which the soul lodges(?) the first item is missing, then come taş tobıkta, the calf, the loins, the mouth, the hands (or arms?), iç tobıkta, the palm of the hand, (missing), the tip of the (missing); lit. the two phr. mean 'the outer, and inner, protuberant bones', but 'ankle-bone' and 'wrist-bone' seem to be implied **TT V II** 20, 3-11; in a similar list regarding the position of moles the order is 'the loins, the sexual organs, below the navel, above the navel, the lips, tobik üze, the thumb'; in this case 'on the wrist-bone' seems likeliest do. 37, 10: **Xak.** XI tobik 'the ball (*al-kura*) which is struck with a polo-stick'; tobik süpük *al-kurdüs mina'l-tā'am* 'a (cooked) bone with meat on it' **Kaş.** I 380; **I** 90 (İlş-) and **II** o.o. meaning 'ball': **KB** çıkardı tobik 'he brought out a ball' 622; a.o. 647: XIV **Muh.** (?) 'aynū'l-rukba 'knee-cap' to:buğ **Rif.** 142 (only): **Çağ.**

xv ff. *topuk* ('with -p-') *güzak-i pâ* 'anklebone', in *Pe. pajûl*, in *Ar. ka'b San.* 167v. 22: *tofuk* (*sic*) (1) *gird wa mudawwar* 'circular, spherical'; and metaph. (1) *qubba-i xayma* 'the ball on the top of a tent' (quotn. *Oğuz nâma*); (2) *tappa wa kuh-i kûçik* 'a hill or small mountain'; (3) *güzak-i pâ* also called *topuk do.* 180r. 3: *Xwar.* XIII(?) the word read *tağuk* in *Oğ.* (362), 365 is an error for *topuk*, see quotn. in *San.*: *Kip.* XIII *al-ka'b tobuk* (misvocalized *tabuk*) *Hou.* 21, 7: *xiv tobuk al-ka'b Id.* 61: *xv al-ka'bân*, which the vulgar call 'the foot's nipples' (*bazzul'-ricl*) *tobuk Kav.* 61, 7; *ka'b tobuk Tuh.* 30b. 6 (margin).

*tavğaç* the name of a Turkish tribe transcribed in Chinese *t'o po* (*Giles* 11,336 9,335; Pulleyblank, Middle Chinese *t'ak bat*); the emperors of the Yüan Wei Dynasty which ruled China fr. A.D. 386 to 535 belonged to this tribe, and the Türkü, who presumably first came into contact with China during this period, called China *Tavğaç*. Apart fr. the references in Chinese texts, the name is first mentioned in literature by a Byzantine chronicler, Theophanes Simocatta, who wrote in the second quarter of VII and mentions *Taugast* (pronounced *Tavğast*) as 'a famous city inhabited by the people called Tourkoï' (see Gy. Moravcsik, *Byzantoturcica*, Budapest, 1943, II 255). This form proves that the word was at this period pronounced *Tavğaç* and should be thus transcribed in the Türkü texts. It would, however, be rash to analyse it etymologically as a Dev. N. in -ğaç fr. \*tav-, since this Suff. normally forms N.I.s. Türkü VIII *Tavğaç* is common in I, II, T for 'China' and 'Chinese' (emperor, people, etc.): VIII ff. *Man. tavğaç yérinte* 'in China' *TT II* 6, 13: *Uyg.* VIII *tavğaç xan*: 'the emperor of China' *Şu.* IV 3; (I had Bay Balık built on the Selenge: river) *soğdağ tavğaçka*: 'for the Sogdians and Chinese' *do. IV.* 5; a.o.o.: VIII ff. *Bud. tavğaç élinte* 'in the Chinese empire' *U I* 13, 4; o.o. *do.* 14, 2 (tıl); *TT VII* 14, 2 etc.: Ö. Kir. (when I was 20 years old) *tavğaç xanğa: bardım* 'I went to the emperor of China' *Mal.* 11, 9: *Xak. XI tavğaç* the name of Mâ Şin, which is three months' journey farther than Şin. Şin was originally (*fî'l-aşl*) three (parts): Upper (*al-'ulyâ*) in the east *Tavğaç*, Middle (*al-wasfî*) *Xitây*, and Lower (*al-sufîâ*) *Barxan*, that is in Kâşgar; but at the present time (*al-ân*) *Tavğaç* is known as Mâ Şin and *Xitây* as Şin: *Tavğaç ay Uyğur wahlwa Tat, wa Şini wahlwa Tavğaç* 'Tavğaç' means Uyğur, which is the same as *Tat* (q.v.); and 'Chinese' is *Tavğaç*; and any manufactured goods (*al-maşnû'ât*) when they are old and important are called *Tavğaç eđi*; as one says in *Ar. şay* 'âdi; and the kings are called after it *Tavğaç xan*, that is 'an important old-established king': and one says as a linked phrase (*bi'l-izdi'edc*) *Tat Tavğaç* meaning 'Persians and Turks'; but in my view what I have said above is more correct (*al-aşahh*) and is well known in the Moslem countries; and there (?outside the Moslem countries)

that phrase is used, and both of them are acceptable (*hasan*): *Tavğaç* (VU) *yoda:sı*: 'a tree the leaves of which are like the leaves of a lily (*al-sûsân*), used for medical purposes' (*yutaddâw bihi*); the phr. might mean literally 'a Chinaman's thigh' *Kaş.* I 453: *KB* 68 (arkış): XIII(?) *KBPP* (the author of the *KB* completed his book in the province of Kâşgar and presented it to the king of the East) *Tavğaç Buğra Xan* 25-6 (the same title, with some additions, occurs in the heading of Chap. IV (63 ff.) of the Fergana MS.; *Tavğaç* was a frequent component in Karakhanid royal titles).

### Tris. DBÇ

D *tapiğçi*: N.Ag. fr. *tapiğ*: 'servant'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. (she said) *teğrekli tapiğçılarka* 'to the servants in her entourage' *U II* 22, 2; *tapağçılari* (*sic*) *TT X* 249; a.o. *U III* 83, 9 (*uđuğçu*): Civ. *tevilğ kürlüğ tapiğçi* 'a deceitful (Hend.) servant' *TT I* 182; o.o. *USp.* 91, 8 and 10: *Xak. XI siziz tapiğçi: xâdimuk* 'your servant' *Kaş.* I 376, 12; n.m.e.: *KB tapiğçi* 'servant' is common 99, 590, 842, 1554 (*igdis*), 3750, etc.; sometimes replaced *metri gratia* by the cognate form *tapiğçi*, e.g. 4014: XIII(?) *Tef. tapiğçi/tapukçi* 'servant' 286: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tapiğçi/tapukçi xidmatkâr* 'servant' *Vel.* 160; *tapukçi* ('with -p-') *parastîğ humanda wa xidmatkâr* 'worshipper, servant' *San.* 151v. 10: *Xwar. XIV tapiğçi* 'servant' *Quib* 168: *Kip. XIV tapuçi* ('with -p-') *al-xâdim Id.* 61.

D *tapiğlıg* P.N./A. fr. *tapiğ*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII *Man.-A M I* 27, 2 (1 atlıg): *Bud. azkıya tapiğlıg tavar idtimiz* 'we have sent some trifling articles as a token of respect' *Hiien-ts.* 2025-6: *Xak. XI tapiğlıg er insân qû xidma qadima* 'a man of long service' *Kaş.* I 495.

D *tapiğsa:k* Dev. N./A. fr. a *Desid.* Den. V. fr. *tapiğ*; 'dutiful' and the like. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (sons and daughters will be) *tapiğsak* 'dutiful' (or 'obedient' to their parents) *TT VI* 107; o.o. *do.* 278, 348: *Xak. XI tapiğsa:k* er 'a man who loves serving' (*muhibb li'l-xidma*; followed by a muddled and incorrect etymological explanation) *Kaş.* II 168; *toyin tapiğsa:k teğri: sevinçsiz* 'the unbelieving pagan wishes to serve (*muta'abbid*) God, but God is not pleased' *III* 377; 2: XIII(?) *Tef. tapiğsak* 'devout' 286: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tapiğsak* syn. w. *tapiğçi San.* 151v. 10.

D *tapiğsuz* Priv. N./A. fr. *tapiğ* (*tapiğ*); pec. to *KB*? *Xak. XI KB* (my master) *ağırladı ménteg tapiğsuz kuluğ* 'has honoured an undutiful servant like me' 389; a.o. 646 (*açın*).

### Dis. DBÇ

D *tepiğ* (d-) and *tepük* (d-) there is a clear etymological distinction between *tepiğ* N.Ac. and *tepük* Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *tepe*, but there is some confusion between the two. (The first

Kip. word below is a Sec. f. of \*tepgə:k Dev. N./A. in -gə:k (connoting habitual action). N.o.a.b. See *Doerfer* II 869, 871. **Xak.** x1 **tepük** 'a thing cast from lead (*yusāg mina'l-usruf*) in the shape of the spindle whorl of a distaff which is wrapped in goat's hair or the like and used as a toy by boys who kick it about'; and one says **ol kulin tepig tepdi**: 'he gave his slave several kicks' (*rakla*) *Kaş.* I 386; a.o. I 27, 13: **Çağ.** xv ff. **tépük** ('with -p-') *lahad* 'a kick' *San.* 189v. 8: **Kip.** xiv **depek** ('with -p-') *al-raffās* 'a kicker'; one says **bu aṭ depekür** 'this horse is a kicker' *Id.* 47: **tépük** (-b-) 'a toy (*lu'ba*) with which children play' *do.* 37.

VU **tüvek** Hap. leg.; 'a blow-pipe'; cf. **tüveklük** **Xak.** x1 **tüvek** the translation is in disorder and corrupt; ?read *liḥā ṣacari'l-xilāf wa liḥā'l-qaḍibi'l-raḥb yunza* 'wa *yutaxxad* miḥā'l-ṣabūr, yurmā biḥi'l-ṣufūr bi'l-banādiq wa kaḍālika yutaxxad min(hu) al-qanāt 'the bark of a willow-tree or a freshly cut branch stripped off (and made) into the shape of a trumpet; small birds are shot with it with pellets; in addition tubes are made from it' *Kaş.* I 388 (*al-qanāt* has several meanings; if *min* and not *minhu* is correct the last words would mean 'in addition it (i.e. a blow-pipe) is made from a reed').

## Dis. V. DBG-

D **tügger-** (d-) Trans. Den. V. fr. **tü:b**; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. **kertüke tegser yörüğüg tübger** *sav tübi ertmez* 'if you attain the truth and base the explanation on it, the basis of your words does not pass away' *Hüen-ts.* 2116: **Xak.** x1 **ol i:şığ tübgerdi: tafahhaşa** 'an asli'l-amr wa'ttaba'a atarahu 'he investigated the origin of the affair and followed up its traces' *Kaş.* II 179 (**tübgerür**, **tübgerme:k**).

## Tris. DBG

VUD **tüveklük** Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **tüvek**. **Xak.** x1 **tüveklük** 'a twig (*ğuşn*) suitable for the manufacture of a pellet-shooter with one's breath (*marmā'l-banādiq bi'l-nafs*) with which small birds are shot' (*yudrab*) *Kaş.* I 508.

## Dis. DBL

F **tawil** l.-w. fr. Ar. *ṭabl*, 'a drum', no doubt acquired through some (?Iranian) intermediary; survives in SW Az. *tebil*; Osm. *ḍavul*. **Xak.** x1 **tawil** (or *tawul*), the *wāw* carries both *kasra* and *damma*) 'the drum' (*al-ṭabl*) which is beaten for the falcon when hunting; I reckon that it is taken from the Ar. word, the *ṭ*-being changed to *t*-because the two sounds are near one another (examples of similar sound changes in Ar. are given) *Kaş.* III 165.

PU **toplu:** Hap. leg.; this word has no obvious etymology to suggest its pronunciation. **Xak.** x1 **toplu:** *al-qabr*, 'the grave'; when a man is

curse (*subba*) one says **toplu:ka: tol** 'may the grave be filled (*li-yamtala*) with him' *Kaş.* I 430.

D **tapla:ğ** N.Ac. fr. **tapla:-**; 'satisfaction' and the like. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. **bu nom ertiniñiğ uğrayu tüz taplağın sözledükda** 'when speaking of the particularly impartial(?) satisfaction (given by) this precious doctrine' *TT V* 26, 86; o.o. *Hüen-ts.* 2061, 2088: **Xak.** x1 **tapla:ğ** *al-riḍā bi'l-ṣay* 'satisfaction, gratification about something'; one says **bu: i:şda: senig tapla:ğın bar: mu:** 'are you satisfied, or gratified, about this affair?' *Kaş.* I 462.

D **tabluk** Hap. leg.; spelt *tablu:k*, but this is perhaps an error; the Section is headed '*fa'lal, fa'lāl* with various vowels'; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **ta:b**. **Xak.** x1 **tabluk** *al-ṣuqūq fi'l-arḍ* 'cracks in the ground' *Kaş.* I 467.

D **tevlig** P.N./A. fr. **tev**; 'deceitful, tricky'. Except in **Xak.** always in the Hend. **tevlig kürlüg**; n.o.a.b. **Türkü viii tavğaç bodun tevligin kürlügin üçün** 'because the Chinese people were deceitful and tricky' *I E* 6, *II E* 6: Uyğ. viii ff. **tevlig kürlüg sav-larığ** 'deceitful and tricky words' *U III* 85, 16; a.o. *TT IV*, p. 18, note A72, 3: Civ. **tevlig kürlüg buyruk** 'a deceitful, tricky official' *TT I* 63-4; a.o. *do.* 182 (**tapığcı:**): **Xak.** x1 **tevlüg** *al-muhtāl wa'l-xaddā* 'artful, deceitful' *Kaş.* I 477; a.o. *III* 33, 26: **KB oğrı tevlig** 'an artful thief' 313; 1737 (**kunuk**).

D **tüblüg** (d-) P.N./A. fr. **tü:b**; 'having a root' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. **köpül tüblüg köpül tözlüg** 'rooted in the mind (Hend.)' *TT V* 20, 9; a.o. *do.* 24, 68; **töz tüblüg kapıgıg** 'the door of fundamental things' *do.* 26, 82; a.o. *U III* 33, 15 (**étig**): **Xak.** x1 **Kaş.** *III* 40, 16 (**yıldızlıg**): **KB** (a man who has (influential) supporters becomes powerful) **bu küclüg kişi kutka tüblüg bolur** 'this man when powerful becomes fundamentally fortunate' 1699; (even if fortune sometimes stays with the ignorant man) **biñlig bile turğa tüblüg erip** 'it will stay firmly based with the wise one' 1710.

## Dis. V. DBL-

D **tapıl-** Pass. f. of **2 tap-**; 'to be found'. S.i.a.m.l.g., often as **tabıl-**. **Xak.** x1 **tapıldı:** **ne:ñ** 'the thing (which was lost) was found' (*wucida*) *Kaş.* II 119 (**tapılr**, **tapılma:k sic**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **tapıl-** ('with -p-') *yäfta şudan* 'to be found' *San.* 151r. 9 (quoth.): **Xwar.** xiv **tapıl-/tapul-** ditto *Qutb* 168; *Nahc.* 408, 7.

D **tepil-** (?d-) Pass. f. of **tep-**; 'to be kicked, trampled', and the like. S.i.m.m.l.g., often as **tebil-**; SW Tkm. **depil-**. **Xak.** x1 **tepidi:** **yér** 'the ground (etc.) was kicked' (*rukila*) *Kaş.* II 119 (**teplür**, **tepilme:k sic**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **tépil-** *lahad zada şudan* 'to be kicked' *San.* 151r. 9 (quoth.).

VU **tupul-** usually 'to pierce (something *Acc.*)' in spite of its apparently Pass. form. N.o.a.b.; for pronunciation see **tupulğak**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (in a long metrical passage about medical treatment; 'the physician must know the eight kinds of virtues (of remedies?), by being a master of all the drugs with knowledge held together(?). If he does not see the appropriate time for using them') **yaruk yaşuk tuupulu (sic) ötrü uyar emleğel iğın kemlerin tınılıqlarığ** 'penetrating the light (??), then he can treat men's illnesses and diseases' *Suv.* 593, 13-15: **Xak. XI ol ü:t tupuldi: naqaba'l-naqb** 'he pierced a hole' (later revocalized *naqiba'l-naqb*, presumably because it looked Pass.); (Oğuz follows) **Kaş. II 119 (tuplur, tupulmak); kök: tupulğan al-sumām** 'a mountain swallow'; it is the name of a bird; it is said that it has steel (*al-filād*) in its wings and strikes the summit of a mountain and penetrates (*yanfud*) through to the other side; this was told me by a man from whom I received many favours; and one says **bu er ol çerig tupulğan** 'this man is always piercing (*hātāk*) the (enemy's) ranks'; its origin is the phr. **temür tupuldi:** 'the iron pierced (*taqaba*) because of its strength and hardness' *I* 519: **KB kayu tağ kazar körse tuplur kayag** 'some men, you see, dig into mountains and pierce rocks' 1734; **titiñliğ kerek ham tupulsa çerig** 'he must be destructive(?) and pierce the (enemy's) ranks' 2328: Oğuz **XI er to:nin tupuldi:** 'the man took off (*naza'a*) his clothes' *Kaş. II* 119.

D **tapla-** Den. V. fr. **tap**; 'to be pleased, satisfied (with something *Acc.*)', and the like. N.o.a.b.; the modern verbs of this form seem to be Den. V.s fr. **tap** as an onomatopoeic for a tapping or dripping sound. **Türkü VIII üze: teğri: iduk yer suv [peçim xajğan kuti: taplamadı: erinç** 'heaven above, the sacred land and water, and the divine favour [enjoyed by my uncle the *xajğan*] were apparently not pleased' *II E* 35: VIII ff. **tapla:du:kimi:n tutarmen** 'I take what I please' *Irkb* 3: Man. (the holy *moğal* will hear this and) **neğ taplamağny** 'will not be at all pleased' *TT II* 6, 26; **kün ay teğri taplamaz işig neğ işledimiz erser** 'if we have done things which are displeasing to the sun and moon gods' *Chuas.* 114-16: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (I will see the suitors): **men kentü özüm ök begliğ taplağaymen** 'I myself will be satisfied with a well-born one' *Ü II* 21, 8: **tégin alkunı taplamadı teg taluy öğüzke kirmişig tapladı** 'the prince, while he disliked all (the other suggestions) liked (the idea of) embarking on the ocean' *PP* 15, 2-4; o.o. *TT V* 10, 112 (*ağırla-*); *U III* 25, 4; 36, 2 etc.: **Civ. seni kamağun tapladı** 'they were all pleased with you' *TT I* 90; o.o. *do.* 128 (*altınki*): **Xak. XI ol to:nuğ tapla:di:** 'he received (*qabila*) the garment (etc.) and was pleased with it' (*rađiya-hu*) *Kaş. III* 293 (**taplar, tapla:mak**): **KB kamuğ sözni yığsa ukuş taplamaz** 'if a man heaps up a lot of words, the understanding is not pleased' 185; **beği taplasa tapğı açtı**

**kapuğ** 'if his *beg* is pleased, his service has opened a door' 843; o.o. 848, 1431, 1610, 3984, etc.: XIII(?) *Tef.* ditto 286: **Xwar. XIV** ditto *Qutb* 167; *MN* 231.

D **tevl-** Hap. leg. ?; Den. V. fr. **tevk**. **Türkü VIII ff.** Man. **neçe tevedimiz kürledimiz erser** 'if we have been somewhat deceitful and tricky' *Chuas.* 111.

D **topla-** Den. V. fr. **to:b**; survives in SC Uzb. **tüpla-**; NW, SW all languages **topla-** 'to collect, gather together (Trans.)'. Cf. **yığ-**. **Türkü VIII topa-** 'to crumple (something soft) into a ball' *T* 13 (**uçuz**): VIII ff. *Irkb* 50 (**öçürgü**).

D **tüble-** (d-) Den. V. fr. **tü:b**; survives in NE Bar. **tüple-** 'to lay a foundation; to reach the bottom (of something); to investigate thoroughly' *R III* 1596. Cf. **tübg-**. **Xak. XI ol ı:şığ tüble:di: fahaşa 'an aşı'l-amr wa bahaşahu** 'he investigated the origin of the affair and searched it out' *Kaş. III* 293 (**tübler, tüble:mek**): Kip. **xiv tüble- aşşala** 'to trace the origin (of something)' *Id.* 37.

D **taplat-** Hap. leg. ?; Caus. f. of **tapla-**. **Xak. XI men anı: bu ı:şka: taplattım** 'I satisfied him (*arđaytuhu*) over this affair' *Kaş. II* 341 (**taplatu:rmen, taplatmak**).

D **tüblet-** (d-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **tüble-**. **Xak. XI ol bu ı:şığ telim tübletti:** 'he had this affair thoroughly investigated' (*aflaşa* . . . *kařira(n)*) *Kaş. III* 342 (**tübleti:r, tüblet-mek**).

VUD **tuplun-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **tupul-**. **Xak. XI ta:m tuplundi:** 'the wall (etc.) was pierced' (MS. *yařqab*, error for *tuqiba*?) *Kaş. II* 242 (**tuplunur, tuplunmak**).

D **tüblen-** (d-) Hap. leg. ?; Refl. f. of **tüble-**. **Xak. XI yığa:ç tüblendi:** 'the tree took root' (or was firmly rooted, *ta'aşşala*, MS. in error *ta'accala*); and one says **er tüblendi:** 'the man became wealthy' (*tamawwala*); also used of anything that takes root (MS. in error *ta'accala*) *Kaş. II* 242 (**tüblenür, tüblen-mek**).

D **taplaş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **tapla-**. **Xak. XI olar bu ı:şığ kamuğ taplaşdı:** 'they were all pleased (*rađı*) over this affair' *Kaş. II* 206 (**taplaşur, taplaşmak** corrected fr. *-mek* in the MS.).

D **tübleş-** (d-) Co-op. f. of **tüble-**. **Xak. XI olar bu ı:şığ tübleşdi:** 'they investigated the origin (*tafařhaşu 'ani'l-aşl*) of this affair together' *Kaş. II* 206 (**tübleşür, tübleşmek** corrected fr. *-mak* in the MS.).

#### Tris. DBL

?D **tavilku:** 'Spiraea', perhaps specifically *Spiraea altaica*; according to *Yud.* a shrub with particularly strong branches used to make bows and the like; botanically distinct fr. 'the jujube tree (or shrub), *Zizyphus*', but not



unlike t. For the form cf. *avilku*; -*ku*: is not a recognized Turkish suffix, but this word and *tavilgu*:ç must have a common origin, possibly foreign. Survives in several NE dialects as *tabılka*/*tabılkat*/*tabılğı* *R III* 972; Khak. *tabılğı*; NC Kır. *tabılğı*; Kzx. *tabılğı*/*tobulgu*: SC Uzb. *tabulğa*; NW Kum. *toburğu*. A l.-w. in Russian as *tavolga* (and *tavolozhnik*). *Türkü VIII ff. bir tavilku: yüz bolti*: 'one Spiraea became a hundred' (a hundred S. became a thousand, and a thousand S. ten thousand) *IrkbB 32: Xak. XI tavilku*: dialect form (*luğa*) of *tavilgu*:ç 'jujube tree' *Kaş. I 489: Çağ. xv ff. tobulgu* 'the name of a hard red-coloured tree (*dişaxı* . . . şulb wa *sux-rang*) from the branches of which they make handles for whips' *San. 167v. 21*.

?D *tavilgu*:ç Hap. leg.; cf. *tavilku*: *Xak. XI tavilgu*:ç *al-tabarxūn* (mis-spelt *al-tayarxūn*) 'the jujube tree, *Zizyphus*' *Kaş. I 488*.

VUD *tupulga:k* Dev. N./A. connoting Habitual Action fr. *tupul*: lit. 'constantly piercing', in practice (1) 'colic' (i.e. a constant piercing pain); (2) certain vegetables with a pungent odour. Survives in SW Osm. *topalak* 'globular; a globular lump'; *topalak ağacı* 'the buckthorn, *Rhamnus chlorophorus globosus*'; *topalak köki* 'muskroot; the root of *Nardostachis jatamansi* or *Cyperus bulbosa*' *Red. 1249*, in the last meaning also Tk.m., the first meaning, and perhaps the vocalization, due to the erroneous supposition of an etymological connection with *to:b*. The first vowel in *TT VIII* is -u- and this was prob. the original pronunciation, since SW -o- often represents an original -u-, cf. *toğ-* for *tuğ-*, but later forms like *topalak* may represent an earlier *topolga:k*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *tupulga:k* 'Cyperus?' occurs in *Suv. 476, 3* in a list of 32 vegetable drugs, mainly l.-w.s: Civ. (a remedy) *tupulga:kka*: 'for colic'; *tupulga:k enegüke em* 'a remedy for colic (Hend.)' *HI 15-16*; (red and white sandalwood, *Costus root*) *tupulga:k* 'Cyperus' (yellow incense) *do. 91: Xak. XI tupulga:k al-su'd Cyperus: tupulga:k al-qılanc* 'colic' *Kaş. I 502: Çağ. xv ff. (VU) topalak* ('with -p-') 'a root (*bix*) the size of an olive or bigger, black with a white inside and sweet-smelling, called *su'd* in medical terminology and *mush-i zamīn*, 'muskroot', in Pe.; it is diuretic, dissolves stone in the bladder, clears the veins, heals wounds, and is beneficial as a potion or poultice for scorpion stings' *San. 167v. 6: Kom. XIV tobalak* 'globular, a lump' (?) *CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIV (VU) topalak* ('with -p-') a plant (*nabāt*) with a sweet scent and a seed (*habb*) the size of a pea (*al-hummus*) called *al-su'd*; women are named after it *Id. 62: ((VU) topalan* (2Sec. f. of *topolga:n*) *al-mağs fīl-baṭn* 'colic' *do. 62*); *al-su'd* (VU) *toplak* (sic) *Bul. 3, 14: xv su'd* (VU) *topalak Tuh. 19a. 5*.

#### Tris. V. DBL-

PUD *tapa:la-* Den. V. fr. (PU) *tapa*: which survives as *taba*: 'taking pleasure in the mis-

fortunes of others' in NC Kır., Kzx., and NW Kaz. (*R III* 961), a word which it is not easy to identify semantically with *tapa*: above. Survives as *tabala-* in the same languages. *Xak. XI ol anı: tapa:la:du*: 'ayyarahu wa *aṣmata bihi* 'he insulted him and took pleasure in his misfortunes' *Kaş. III 322 (tapa:lar, tapa:la:ma:k)*: XIV *Muh. al-ṣamāta (taba: Mel. 84, 5; Rif. 190)*; *taba:lamak 124* (only).

D *töpu:le-* Den. V. fr. *töpu*:; s.i.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes, generally meaning 'to strike, hit', not necessarily on the head, perhaps owing to some confusion with *tep-*. *Xak. XI ol yağı:nı: töpu:le:di*: 'he struck the enemy on the head' (*alā ḥamātihi*) *Kaş. III 322 (töpu:ler, töpu:le:me:k)*: Kıp. XIV *depele-* ('with -p-') *qatala* 'to kill' *Id. 47: Osm. XVII tepele-* (so spelt, but with -mak in error) in *Rūmī, farq zadan* 'to hit on the head'; and metaph. 'to kill, destroy' *San. 151r. 27*.

D. *tevlügen-* Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *tevlüg* (tevlüg). *Xak. XI er tevlügendi*: 'the man reckoned himself to be among the deceivers (*min cumlati* 'l-muhtālin) and behaved like them' (*taṭarraqa bi-tariqihim*) *Kaş. II 277 (tevlüglenü:r, tevlüglenme:k)*.

#### Dis. DBN

*taban* 'the sole of the foot'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. various extended and metaph. meanings. *Taban* the name of a plant in Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *H II 14, 125* is no doubt a l.-w.; and *daban* 'a mountain pass' in the Uyğ. XIV *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. (R III 964)* is a Mong. l.-w. *Xak. XI taban xuffu'l-ba'i Kaş. I 400; 405, 3* (the natural meaning of this is 'a camel's hoof' but see *tabanlığ*): XIII *Tef. iki daban (sic) astı kibi* 'like the bottom of the two soles of the feet' 116: Çağ. xv ff. *taban pāşina-i pā* 'the sole of the foot'; in Ar. 'aqb (properly 'heel') *San. 151r. 28* (quoting); a.o. 85v. 27 (see *uldag*): *Kom. XIV 'the sole'* (of the foot or a boot) *taban CCG, CCG; Gr. 231* (quoting): *Kıp. XIII al-qadam* 'the foot' *ṭaba:n Hou. 21, 8: XIV ṭaban aḥmasu'l-* (so read for *axmas*) *qadam* 'the firm part of the foot' *Id. 61: xv baṭnu'l-riel* 'the bottom of the foot' *ṭaba:n Kav. 61, 9: qadam taban Tuh. 28b. 12*.

PU *tobun* Hap. leg., but cf. *tobunluğ*, which is not ascribed to any particular language. Perhaps der. fr. *to:b*. *Bi-luğa Uç XI tobun ku'buratu'l-ṭa'ām* 'a lump of food' *Kaş. I 400*.

D *töpün* See *töpu*.

#### Dis. V. DBN-

D *tapın-* Refl. f. of 1 *tap-*: (1) 'to serve, or worship (God *Dat.*)'; (2) 'to serve (a human master *Dat.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, but normally only in the first sense. In the early period usually in Hend. w. *uḍun-*. *Türkü VIII ff. Man. yekke tapıntımız erser* 'if we have worshipped demons' *Chuas. 152; a.o. do. 148-9 (uḍun-)*: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *tapın-* (by itself) 'to worship (God); to show respect to

(an individual)' is fairly common, e.g. *PP* 71, 7; *U I* 30, 9; *TT IV* 10, 24; *V* 8, 73, etc.; *tapin- uđun-* is very common *U II* 40, 105 etc. (*uđun-*): *Xak.* x1 *men teprike: tapin-dim* 'I obeyed (*aqā'tu*) God, and followed His commandments'; and one says *ol begke: tapındı* 'he served (*xadama*) the *beg*' *Kaş. II* 140 (*tapınu:r, tapınma:k*; verse) and over a dozen o.o.: *KB tapın-* 'to serve' (a human master) is common 97 (*tapıg*), 528, 595 (*uğurluğ*), 597, 615, etc.: *xiii(?) Tef. tapın-/tapun-* 'to worship; to serve' 286-7 (and some der. f.s): *xiv Rbg. tapın-* 'to worship' *R III* 970 (quotn.); *Muh. xadama tapın-* (*-b-*) *Mel.* 25, 15; *Rif.* 108; *Çağ. xv ff. tabın-* (*sic*) 'to bow in prayer, to worship, to prostrate oneself' *San.* 151r. 7 (quotn.): *Xwar. xiv tapun-* 'to worship' *Qutb* 168; *Nahc.* 405, 10-11: *Kom.* xiv 'to worship, adore' *tabun- CCG*; *Gr.* 231 (quotn.).

*D tepin-* (*d-*) Refl. f. of *tep-*; s.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* x1 *er atın tepındı* 'the man urged on (*rakada*) his horse with his feet'; also used when a man moves (*harraka*) his feet for something *Kaş. II* 140 (*tepinür, tepınmek*).

*D tevin-* Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *tev-*; 'to interlock', or the like. *Xak.* x1 *er elıgın uvundı: tevindı* 'the man was distressed (*ıhtamma*) about some affair and wrung (*dalaka*) his hands in shame and regret' *Kaş. II* 147 (*tevinür, tevinmek*).

*E topin-* See *tüpir-*.

### Tris. DBN

*D tabanlığ* P.N./A. fr. *taban*; s.i.s.m.l. both in its lit. meaning and metaph. for 'robust, energetic'; it is possible that this is the intended meaning of the *Xak.* phr.; *al-xuff* means both 'a camel's hoof' and 'footwear, boot'; it seems unnecessary to describe a camel as having hooves, and improbable that it should wear boots. *Xak.* x1 *tabanlığ* (*sic*, misprinted *tadanlığ* in printed text) *tevey ba'ir dātu'l-xuff Kaş. I* 499.

*PUD tobunluğ* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *tobun*, q.v. *Xak.(?)* x1 *tobunluğ tarıg al-burr dū'l-ku'bura* 'wheat containing lumps' *Kaş. I* 499.

### Tris. V. DBN-

*D tapındur-* Caus. f. of *tapın-*; survives in NW *Kaz. tabındur-* 'to subjugate' and the like *R III* 970. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *TT VI* 266 (*uđuntur-*): *Civ. kelin alsa tapındurmaz* 'if he gets a daughter-in-law he cannot make her respect him' *TT VII* 28, 51: *Xak.* x1 *KB* (I was too precipitate in making you my confidant without knowing you and) *tapındurmadın* 'without making you respect me' 634; a.o. 1755.

*D tabanla-* Den. V. fr. *taban*; survives in SW *Osm. tabanla-*; *Tkm. da:banla-* 'to trample down, press down; to put a roller (on a field)'. *Xak.* x1 *tewey* (*sic*) *tabanla:dı* 'the

camel kicked him with his hooves' (*rakalahu bi-xuffihi*) *Kaş. III* 342 (*tabanlar, tabanla:ma:k*).

### Dis. DBR

*tavar* (*d-*) originally 'livestock', a meaning which comes out clearly in the phr. *ed tavar* 'inanimate and animate property' (see *ed*), and from an early date, since livestock was the commonest form of property in Turkish society, 'property' in general and even specifically 'merchandise, trade goods'. As *Ar. māl* is equally ambiguous, the exact meaning in some medieval texts is obscure. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *tabar* (*Haenisch* 143) and Russian as *tovar*, both in the second sense. The first was prob. borrowed in NE *Alt.*, *Leb.*, *Tel.* *tabar R III* 966 and the second in several modern languages in the Soviet Union; but the word seems to survive genuinely in SE *Türki tavar* 'silk goods, trade goods (generally)'; *SC Uzb. tovar* (perhaps the origin of the Russian word); *NW Kk. tawar* 'goods' and *SW Osm. davar* 'livestock'. Uyğ. viii *türgeş karlukıg* (*sic*, irregular *Gen.*) *tavarın alıp* 'I seized the livestock of the *Türgeş* and *Karluk* (pillaged their dwellings and returned home) *Şu. S* 5: viii ff. Bud. *tavar* by itself seems to mean primarily 'property' *U II* 86, 41; *U III* 81, 14; *Hiien-ts.* 2026 (*tapıgılıg*); *ed tavar* is common, see *ed*; *Civ. ed tavar* is fairly common, see *ed*; in *TT VII tavar* is commoner than *ed tavar* and seems always to mean 'property'; in the commercial docts. in *USp. tavar*, which occurs occasionally, seems to mean specifically 'merchandise, trade goods': *xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Diet. 'satın' tavar Ligeti* 261: *Xak.* x1 *tavar al-sil'a māl şā(ta) wa şamata* 'property noisy and silent' (i.e. animate and inanimate) *Kaş. I* 362 (verse); *tavar al-sil'a wa'l-māl I* 411; over 50 o.o. of *tavar/tavar* translated *al-māl, al-aşya* ('things'), *al-mitā* ('merchandise') and over a dozen (not all *Oğuz*) of *tawar/tawar*: *KB tavar* is common, usually in the phr. *neğ tavar* 'property, goods', sometimes associated with *altun* 'gold' and *kümüş* 'silver' 485, 1112, 1786, 3982, 4372, etc.; *eliğ kişga tutum tavar termedim* 'I have not been grasping, I have not accumulated property' 6079; *xiii(?) At.* several o.o. of *tavar* 'property, wealth'; *Tef. tavar* but more usually *tıvar* (spelt *ti:far*) 'livestock, property' 280, 303; *xiv Muh. al-māl dawar: Mel.* 68, 11; *Rif.* 169; *Çağ. xv ff. tawar* a generic term for all 'livestock and quadrupeds' (*sıttır* *wa çarpāyān*), and in Mong. *qumās* 'merchandise, piece-goods' *San.* 165v. 7: *Oğuz* x1 (after *Xak.*) and the *Oğuz* and others (*wa gayruh*) say *tawar* with *-w-* *Kaş. I* 362: *Xwar. xiv māl tavar* 'property, wealth' *Qutb* 174. *Nahc.* 236, 6: *Kıp. xiv al-mawāşī* 'cattle' *dawar Bul.* 71, 5: *xv bahima* 'quadruped' *tawar* (vocalized *tawar* with *d-* added below in a second hand) *Tuh.* 7b. 7; in *do.* 13a. 13 *hā'i't* 'wall' is similarly translated (representing *Pe. diwār*) with *bahima diwar* added in a second hand in the margin: *Osm. xiv ff. davar* 'livestock',

and more specifically 'animal to ride'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 181; II 262; III 169; IV 192.

PU *tovur* See *tovra:-*.

D *tavraq* (d-) N./A.Ac. fr. *tavraq*:-; 'speed, hurry; quick'. Survives in NE several dialects *tabirak*/*tabrak* *R* III 971, 981. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *yél teg tavrak yügürir* 'running quickly like the wind' *TT* X 295; a.o. do. 115; *ne yeme tap ne yeme tavrak* 'how surprising and swift' *Hüen-ts.* 1895; *terk tavrak* 'hurriedly (Hend.)' *U* III 22, 1 (iii) (and do. 56, 5 (i) *terkin*); *Suv.* 179, 13; 248, 15 etc.: Civ. *erte kün tavrak buyan kil* 'hurry to do good early in the morning' *TT* I 171-2; a.o.o.: XIV *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'go quickly' *tavrak bargın* (sic) *Liğeti* 261; *R* III 981: *Xak.* XI *tavraq al-sur'a* 'speed, hurry'; hence one says *tavraqın kel* 'come quickly'; and this word is made an Adj. (*şifa*), one says *tavraq ı:şçı*: 'a quick (*musri*) worker' *Kaş.* I 468; o.o. *I* 156, 4 (*akıt-*) and three more: *KB* *kış ıdı tavrak* 'he sent a man quickly' 5954; *yéme tavraqın* 'do not bolt your food' 4132: *Xwar.* XIII(?) *Oğ.* 114-15 (*astur-*).

D *topraq*: Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. *topra:-*; lit. 'something dry', in practice 'dry ground, soil, earth, dust'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. minor phonetic changes, and occasionally some metaph. meanings like 'province, country'. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man.* *TT* III 27 (*batıl-*): Bud. *tozi* (*tooz*) *toprakı* 'his dust (Hend.)' *U* III 39, 89; *toprak* in a Chinese type date represents 'the earth' (*Giles* 12, 999) as one of the five elements *Pfahl.* 6, 1; a.o. *Suv.* 528, 23; Civ. *toz toprak ózin söndi*: 'the dust (Hend.) settled of its own accord' *TT* I 5-6; *toprak* 'earth' do. 45; *toprak* as one of the five elements occurs several times in *TT* VII and is an ingredient of several remedies in *H* I: *Xak.* XI *topraq*: 'dust, soil' *Kaş.* I 467; *I* 267 (1 *agnat-*), a.o.o. translated *al-turāb* or *al-ğubār* 'dust': *KB* *toprak* as one of the four elements (with fire, water, and air) 143; XIII(?) *At.* (when he lies and) *toprak içne kırıp* 'goes underground' 308; *Tef.* *toprak al-turāb* 309; XIV *Rbg.* 5v. 14-15 (*uğra:-*); *Muh.* *al-turāb toprak* (-b-) *Mel.* 75, 1; *Rif.* 178; *Çağ.* xv ff. *topraq/ toprak xāk* 'earth, soil' *San.* 167v. 16 (quoth.); *tofrağ/tofrak* same as *topraq/toprak* do. 179v. 28: *Xwar.* XIV *toprak ditto Qutb* 180; *MN* 7, etc.: *Kom.* XIV 'dust, dirt' *toprak CCI, CCG; Gr.* Kip. XIII *al-turāb toprak* (-b-) *Hou.* 5, 15; XIV *toprak* ('with -p-') *al-turāb* *Id.* 61; *Bul.* 4, 10; xv ditto *Kav.* 58, 11; *Tuh.* 8b. 9.

D *tevren* Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *tevır-*, but the long -e- is unusual. *Xak.* XI *tevren*: 'threads (*xuyūt*) which are gathered together and twisted (*yuftal*) to make waistbands for trousers or cords for slings' *Kaş.* I 436.

D *tepreş* Dev. N. fr. *tepre:-*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *yér tepreşi* 'an earthquake' *U* IV 18, 193; Kip. XIII *al-haraka* 'movement' (opposite to 'rest' *örü*): *teprış* (sic, perhaps correct) *Hou.* 26, 21.

## Dis. V. DBR-

*tevır-* 'to twist, turn (something *Acc.*)'; practically syn. w. *evır-* and *çevır-*; perhaps an older form of the latter, q.v. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *nom tilgenin tevırer* 'he turns the wheel of the law' *TT* VI 455: *Xak.* XI *er tava:rıǵ evürdi*: *tevürdi*: *qallaba'l-raculu'l-miā'* wa *taşarrafā fihā wa ca'ala zahrahā'l-baṭn* 'the man turned over the goods and disposed of them and turned them upside down'; *evürdi*: is the main verb (*aşl*) and *tevürdi*: a jingle (*toba'*) *Kaş.* II 81 (*tevürer*: *tevürme:k*); a.o. *I* 157, 17 (*evır-*): *Kom.* XIV 'to twist, turn' *tüvür- CCG; Gr.*

VU *tuvir-* the main entry is out of place among verbs with -t- as the second consonant, but the word reappears in a gramm. section on Aor. forms in the same spelling. It looks like a Caus. f., or a Den. V. in -r- (cf. *tüpir-*), but there is no trace of a possible base. Pec. to *Kaş.* *Xak.* at *kula:kın tuvurdi*: (sic) 'the horse pricked (*aşarra*) its ears (etc.)', that is, raised them when it noticed something *Kaş.* II 73 (*tuvirar*: (sic), *tuvir-ma:k*); at *kula:k tuvurdi*: . . . *tuvirar/ tuvirar*: (both *kasra* and *damma* marked) *II* 161, 20 ff.

D *tüpir-* Intrans. Den. V. fr. *tüpi*:; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *teprı tüpirer korkınçǵ yéltürür* 'the sky is cloudy and it blows a terrible gale' *PP* 18, 2-3 (Pelliot read *topınar* in error): *Xak.* XI *tüpi*: *tüpürdi*: (sic) 'the wind blew' (*habbat*) and scattered the dust *Kaş.* II 71 (*tüpire:r*, *tüpirme:k*; prov. see *açıl-*).

*tavraq-* (d-) 'to hasten, be in a hurry'; n.o.a.b., but see *tavran-*, etc. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (Sanskrit lost) *terk tavraqdı* (spelt -t-) 'he hastened' *TT* VIII D.1: *Xak.* XI *er tava:rıǵ miñ tiğra:dı* (q.v.) 'the man was sturdy'; (in a verse) *er at menin tavrayur al-ricāl wa'l-xayl yaştadd lihāmuhum bi* 'because of me the flesh of men and horses becomes strong' *Kaş.* III 278 (*tavraq*: *tavraqma:k*; between *toğra:-* and (VL) *tovraq:-* but everywhere mis-spelt *yavraq:-*).

*tabrı:-* (or *taprı:-*) Hap. leg., but see *tabrit-*, *tabrış-*. *Xak.* XI *tevey tabrıdı*: 'the camel jumped about' (*waṭaba*), not used except of a camel jumping about *Kaş.* III 277 (*tabrı:r*, *tabrı:ma:k*).

*tepre:-* (d-) 'to move, stir, shake', and the like (Intrans.). This verb and/or its der. f.s. s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE; in most NC, NW languages, and SW Az. *terbe-*; SW Osm., Tkm. *depre-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Chr. (the star stood still) *tepremedin* 'without moving' *U* I 6, 9: Bud. (the old man) *tepreyü yoriyu umadı* 'could not move or walk' *PP* 37, 2-3; a.o. do. 80, 5; (then this brown mother earth six times) *tepredi kamsadı* 'moved and swayed' *TT* X 164; o.o. of this phr. *U* III 46, 5; *Suv.* 184, 9: Civ. *kédirtı tepremiş* . . . *öpdürtı tepremiş* 'that moved in your rear . . . that moved in front of

you' *TT I* 122-3; o.o. *do.* 204-5 (alkin-); *TT VII* 34, 2-3 (I but): **Xak.** xi **tepredi:** **ne:ŋ** 'the thing moved' (*taharraka*) *Kaš. III* 277 (tepre:; tepre:me:k) **KB** (the sun is in Leo) **bu burc tepremez** 'this sign of the zodiac does not move' 834; o.o. 1026, 2387: *xiii(?) Tef. tepre-* 'to move' 286 (*tebre-*): *xiv Rbğ. haccağa tepredim* 'I went on the pilgrimage to Mecca' *R III* 1123; *Muh.(?) harraka* (Trans. in error) **tepre:- Rif.** 130 (*Mel. ditre-*): **Çağ.** xv ff. **tepre-** ('with -p-')/ **tépren- harakat kardan wa cumbidan** 'to move' *San.* 188v. 17 (quotns.): **Xwar.** *xiv tepre-* 'to move, set out' *Qutb* 174: **Kip.** *xv taharrak anta* 'move!' **tepreğ** (*sic* 'with-ŋ', i.e. Plur.) *Kav.* 77, 11.

**D tevri:-** See **tenri:-**.

**topra:-** **Hap.** leg., but see **topra:k**, etc. **Xak.** xi **ot topra:di:** 'the plant became dry (and withered *hajim*)' *Kaš. III* 277 (**topra:r**, **topra:ma:k**).

**VUD tovr:-** **Den.** V. fr. (VU) **tovur** of which there is no other trace; pec. to **Kaš. Xak.** xi **uşa:k ne:ŋ tovr:di:** 'the small thing became big' (*kaburat*), for example young sheep when they become big; taken fr. the phr. **tovur** (so read) **yünçü:** 'large pearls' *Kaš. III* 279 (**tovr:r**, **tovr:ma:k**; corrected fr. *-me:k* or vice versa?); a.o. *III* 41 (**yünçig**).

**D tavr:-** (d-) **Caus. f. of tavra:-**; (1) 'to hurry, hustle (someone *Acc.*)'; (2) 'to twist, spin'. Survives in NE Kumd. **tabrat-** 'to turn (something) on a spit'. The second meaning should connect this word with **tevir-**, but the vowels make this impossible; the connotation seems to be 'to make (something) move fast'. **Türkü** viii ff. **Man.** (he appointed one man over each ten men and) **edgü kılınça özüť** [*aşıpa*] **tavratğuçı kıldı** 'made him an urger to (do) good deeds and (attend) the feast of the souls' *TT II* 10, 92-3; o.o. *do.* 88-90 (*ötle:-*), 76-7: **Xak.** xi **er tavrattı:** 'the man hustled' (someone, '*accala*') (**tavratu:r**, **tavratma:k**) and one says **ura:ğut yıp tavrattı:** 'the woman span (*fatalat*) the thread, and twisted it' (*ağārathu*, mis-spelt *ağāzatahu*) *Kaš. II* 330; **öđleg küni: tavratur** 'time hustles (man; *yusri*)' along' *II* 335, 3; **tavrat:** '*accala* is one of the verbs used to illustrate conjugation in *II* 360 ff.: **KB** (if one does not treat the disease) **ölüm tavratur** 'death hurries one away' 4616; a.o. 4693: *xiv Muh.(?) fatala tavr:-* (-f-) *Rif.* 213 (*Mel.* 29, 13 *kart-*).

**D tabrit-** (or **taprit:-**?) **Hap.** leg.; **Caus. f. of tabri:-** **Xak.** xi **er teveysin tabritti:** 'the man made his camel jump about' (*awfaba*) also used with other subjects besides 'man' *Kaš. II* 329 (**tabritu:r**, **tabritma:k**; the translation makes the form certain, but the *rā* is vocalized with *fatha*, and the *Infin.*, completely unvocalized, has *-me:k*).

**D tepret-** (d-) **Caus. f. of tepre:-**; 'to move, shake, disturb (something *Acc.*)'. Survives in much the same languages and with the same

phonetic changes. **Uyğ.** viii ff. **tepretü** **umadin yaturmen** 'I lie unable to move (my body)' *U III* 37, 35; **ertigü teprettü** 'greatly stirred and shook' (my mind) *TT X* 451: *xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Diet.* 'the wind set in motion' **yél teprettü R III** 1124: **Xak.** xi **ol tepretti:** **ne:ŋni:** 'he moved (*harraka*) the thing' (**tepretü:r**, **tepretme:k**); and one says **er yağı:kai: tepretti:** 'the man attacked (*hamala* . . . 'alā) the enemy' *Kaš. II* 329; **tepret-** *harraka* is one of the verbs used to illustrate conjugation in *II* 360 ff.: **KB tepret tiliğ** 'set your tongue in motion' 774; a.o. 2536 (*turğai:k*): *xiii ff. Tef. tepret-* 'to move, shake', etc. 292 (*tebet-*): *xiv Muh.(?) harraka tepret:-* (-b-) *Rif.* 107 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **tepret-** **Caus. f. mutaharrik kardan wa cumbidan** 'to set in motion' *San.* 189r. 15 (quotn.): **Xwar.** *xiv tepret-* ditto *Qutb* 174; **tepret-** *do.* 176: **Kom.** *xiv ditto tepret-* *CCI*; **Gr.** **Kip.** *xiii harraka tepret-* (-b-) *Hou.* 39, 14; *hazza* . . . *wa huwa'l-tahrik li'l-jay* 'to shake (something)' *do.* 44, 7: *xiv Id.* 8 (1 u:ç): *xv harraka tepret-* (-b-; 'with a soft (*muraqqaa*) *rā*') *Kav.* 77, 10; ditto *Tuh.* 13b. 13: **Osm.** *xiv ff. depret-* 'to move, shake'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 195; *II* 283; *III* 184; *IV* 210.

**D toprat-** **Hap.** leg.; **Caus. f. of topra:-**. **Xak.** xi **koy otuğ toprattı:** 'the sheep eat down all the vegetation until none of it remained on the ground, and made the dust blow off it' (*ca'alat tuhīb minhu'l-habā*) *Kaš. II* 330 (**topratu:r**, **topratma:k**; **MS.** in error *-me:k*).

**D teviril-** **Pass. f. of tevir:-**; n.o.a.b. **Uyğ.** viii ff. **Bud.** (understanding how *saṃsāra* turns (*evril-*) this way) **maru tevrimekin emgeksiz uçuz ukar** 'he understands painlessly and easily how it turns that way' *U II* 11, 10-12; a.o. *Suv.* 133, 22 (*arkuru*).

**D tavran-** (d-) **Refl. f. of tavra:-**; properly 'to hurry, be quick', but with extended meanings. Survives in NW Krm (*R III* 1647); **SW Osm.** **davran-** 'to stir oneself; prepare for action; take pains; resist; behave'. **Türkü** viii ff. **Man.** (in a list of virtues) **sevinmek tavrannmak** 'to be cheerful and zealous(?)' *M III* 17, 11 (1): **Uyğ.** viii ff. **Man.** **tafrantı** (*sic*) *TT III* 151 (damaged): **Bud.** in the *Nidāna* cycle **tavranmak** corresponds to Sanskrit *saṃskāra*, Chinese *hīng* (*Giles* 4,634) for which 'moral action' seems to be the best translation *U II* 13, 2 (ii); *TT VIII* A.7; **tavranu** 'hurriedly(?)' *U II* 29, 19; **otuğ öçürgell tavanurça** 'when hurrying to put out a fire' *Suv.* 141, 9-10; o.o. *TT VI* 021-2 (*ermegü:*); **Xak.** xi **er tavrandı:** 'the man seemed to be hurrying (*yasta'cil*) on a journey' *Kaš. II* 240 (**tavranu:r**, **tavranma:k**).

**D tepren-** (d-) **Refl. f. of tepre:-**; 'to move', etc. (*Intrans.*). Survives in much the same languages and with the same phonetic changes. **Xak.** xi **teprendi:** **ne:ŋ** 'the thing moved' (*taharraka*) *Kaš. II* 240 (**teprenü:r**, **tepreme:k**): **KB kamuğ tepreniğli** 'every moving

(i.e. living) creature' 1021, 4417; a.o. 1852: xiv *Rhg.* *tepren-* (of dry bones, or a mountain) 'to stir' *R III* 1124: *Muh.*(?) *taħarraka tepren-* (-b-) *Rif.* 130 (*Mel.* 40, 19 *ditrén-*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *San.* 188v. 17 (*tepre-*) *Xwar.* xiv *tépre-* (of the heart) 'to beat' *Qutb* 176: *Kip.* xiv *tepre-* (-b-) *taħarraka* *Id.* 37; *depre-* ('with -p-') ditto *do.* 47; ditto *tepre-* (-b-) *Bul.* 38r.: xv ditto *Tuh.* 9a. 13: *Osm.* xiv ff. *depre-* 'to move, stir', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 194; *II* 282; *III* 184; *IV* 209.

*D tabriş-* (or *tapriş-*) *Hap. leg.*; Co-op. f. of *tabriř-*. *Xak.* xi *tevey kamuş tabrişdi*: 'the camels all jumped about together' (*qafasat*, mis-spelt *qafarat*) *Kaş.* *II* 217 (*tabrişur*, *tabrişmak*, mis-spelt *tabraş-*).

*D tepreş-* (d-) Co-op. f. of *tepre-*: s.i.s.m.l. with the same phonetic changes. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ.* *teprili yéril tepreşdi* 'heaven and earth shook together' *TT I* 92: *Xak.* xi *kişi: kamuş tepreşdi*: 'the people all moved (together)' (*taħarraka*); also used of any things that move (together) *Kaş.* *II* 204 (*tepreşür*; *tepreşmek*; verse); a.o. *I* 88, 2 (*imrem*): *Osm.* xvi *depreş-* 'to move together' *TTS II* 283.

*D topraş-* *Hap. leg.*; Co-op. f. of *topra-*. *Xak.* xi *yér kurup topraşdi*: 'the ground dried (*yabısat*) for lack of rain until dust (*al-habā*) almost rose from it' *Kaş.* *II* 206 (*topraşur*; *topraşmak*).

## Tris. DBR

*D taparu:* *tapar*; q.v., with the Directive Suff. attached; syn. w. *tapar*: N.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi one says *ol meniñ taparu:* *keldi: hađarta ilayya* 'he came into my presence'; and one says *ol anıñ taparu:* *bardı:* 'he went into his presence'; *tapar* is a Particle (*harf*) meaning *ilā* 'to', and the *-ru:* is a Suff. *Kaş.* *I* 445; o.o. *III* 69, 1; 440, 20: *KB* *hācib taparu* 'to the Chancellor' 521; a.o. 5830: *xiii*(?) *At.* *uluğluk taparu elig sundukuñ* 'if you have stretched out your hand to greatness' 286: *Tef. taparu* ditto 286 (*tabaru*): *Xwar.* ditto *Qutb* 167.

*D tavarçı:* *Hap. leg.*; N.Ag. fr. *tavar*; 'an animal for carrying merchandise'. *Xak.* xi *Kaş.* *III* 149 (*tařz*); n.m.e.

PU *tepirtsiz* See *tıgırtsiz*.

*D topraklığ* P.N./A. fr. *toprak*; n.o.a.b. There is no doubt that the first vowel was normally -o-, but since *toz* is correctly spelt it seems likely that the -u- represents a local dialect pronunciation, not a simple error. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* Sanskrit *viğatarañā* 'whose dust (uncleanness) has disappeared' [gap] *iş toz topraklığlar* *TT VIII* A.6-7: *Civ.* *tozluğ topraklağ* [gap] 'dusty and earthy' *do.* *I.18*.

*D toprağa:n* *Hap. leg.*; Dev. N./A. connoting Habitual Action fr. *topra-*; the word is so spelt in the MS. but the vowel points are

slightly misplaced, and the word has been transcribed *topurğa:n*. *Xak.* xi *toprağa:n yér* 'soft (*al-layna*) ground', that is bare ground (*al-batna*) from which the dust (*al-habā*) rises when it is trodden on *Kaş.* *I* 516; (there are no homes in the grave, and) *toprağa:nda: av bolma:s* 'there is no wild game on bare ground', they only inhabit places where there is vegetation and water *do.* 516, 16.

*D tavarlığ* P.N./A. fr. *tavar*, q.v., where the ambiguity of *al-māl*, both 'cattle' and 'property', is pointed out. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *tavarlığ er racul dū māl Kaş.* *I* 495: *xiii*(?) *Tef.* *tıvarlığ* (sic, spelt *ti:varlığ*) 'wealthy' 303: xiv *Muh.* *bi-māl tavarlığ* (-f-) *Mel.* 6, 4; *Rif.* 77; *dū māl* ditto 10, 9 (spelt *tıfarlığ*); 83.

*D tavarlık* *Hap. leg.*; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *tavar*. *Xak.* xi *tavarlık al-xizāna* 'store-room, treasury' *Kaş.* *I* 503.

*D teprençsiz* (d-) *Priv. N./A. fr. \*tepreñç* N./A.S. fr. *tepre-*. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* *tepreñçsiz burxan* 'the immovable (or unshakeable) Buddha' *TT VI* 412; (that mighty Buddha) *tepreñçsiz yarp oluryuk ol* 'sits immovable and firm' *TT X* 335-6.

*D tavsar:k* *Hap. leg.*; Desiderative Den. N./A. fr. *tavar*. *Xak.* xi *ol er ol tavsar:k* 'that man craves (*muħibb*) for property' (*al-māl*) *Kaş.* *II* 56, 2 (in a grammatical para.).

## Tris. V. DBR-

*D tavratiş-* *Hap. leg.*; mentioned only as an example of the Co-op. f. *Xak.* xi *ol anıñ birle: tavratişdi*: 'he competed with him in swiftness of foot (*fī'l-'acala*) to see which of them could go quickest' *Kaş.* *II* 363, 6; n.m.e.

*D tepretiş-* (d-) *Hap. leg.*; given as an alternative example with *tavratiş-*. *Xak.* xi *ol yığa:ç tepretişdi*: 'he helped to move (*fī'l-tahrik*) the tree', or 'competed with him' *Kaş.* *II* 363, 2; n.m.e.

## Dis. DBS

F *tevsi*: 'dish, plate', and the like; l.-w. fr. Chinese *tieh tsü*, same meaning (*Giles* 11, 123 12, 317; Pulleyblank, Middle Chinese *dep tsü*); this is more plausible than Sir Harold Bailey's suggestion (*BSOAS*, 1963, p. 85) that the word is Iranian, see *Doerfer I* 123. A l.-w. in Mong. as *tebsi* (*Kow.* 1703). The word survives in various NE dialects *R III* 1115-17 (in forms which suggest that they are reborrowings fr. Mong.); SW *As.* *tepsi* *R III* 1117 looks the same, but *Osm.* *tebsi/tepsi* may be a genuine survival. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A* *tevsi kovğas*: 'his dish (or trough?) and pail' *M I* 36, 20 (in a damaged passage relating to catching fish): *Xak.* xi *tevsi: al-xizān* 'a tray standing on a foot' *Kaş.* *I* 423; a.o. *III* 50, 26 (*ayaklığ*): *Xwar.* xiv *tepsi* (-b-) 'dish' *Qutb* 176: *Kom.* xiv 'dish' *tepsi CCI*; *Gr.*: xiv *şahn* 'dish' *tepsi* (-b-)

*Tuh.* 22b. 1: Osm. XVIII *tebsl* (spelt) in *Rūmī*, 'a small tray (*sini*) which they call *macmū'a* (? 'a set of trays') *San.* 151 v. 15.

D *tapsız* Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. *tap*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (in a list of diseases) *tapsız bolmaklıg* *ılgı* 'the disease of loss of appetite' *U II* 68, 1 (iii).

D *tübsüz* (d-) Priv. N./A. fr. *tü:b*; survives in SW Osm. *dıbsız/dipsız* 'bottomless', and metaph. 'unfounded, false'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *Suv.* 136, 21; 430, 7-8 (*ulsuz*): *Xak.* XI *KB* (man's mind is like) *tübsüz teñiz* 'a bottomless sea' 211; a.o. 1164: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tüpsüz dıbsız Vel.* 201 (quotn., *tüpsüz teñiz*); *tübsüz* 'very deep, bottomless' *San.* 167v. 17 (same quotn.).

#### Dis. V. DBS-

S *tepe:-* See *tepe:-*.

S *tepet-* See *tepet-*.

#### Trls. DBS

D *tapisız* Hap. leg.?: Priv. N./A. fr. *tapı:* *Xak.* XI *KB* *kalı kılsar begler tapisız tapuğ* 'if a man does service which does not please his masters' 1611.

#### Dis. DBŞ

D *tapış* Hap. leg., at any rate in this sense; N.Ac. (with a connotation of mutuality) fr. I *tap-.* *Xak.* XI *tapış* 'mutual trust (*al-muwākala*) between two men, or two others' *Kaş.* I 367.

*tavış* 'a sound', and more specifically 'a soft, not a loud, sound'. S.i.s.m.l.g. w. a wide range of phonetic changes, *t-/d-* and *a/i/o* in NC; *-b/-v/-w-* and *-ı/-u-*. See *Doerfer* II 862. *Xak.* XI *tavuş (sic) al-hiss wa'l-ḥaraka* 'slight sound, movement' *Kaş.* I 367: *tawuş (sic)* same translation, dialect form (*luğa*) of *tavış (sic)* III 165: XIII(?) *Tef. tawış* 'sound' (*ya'nī ün* 'voice') 280: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tawuş ayak āvāzı* 'the sound of footsteps' *Vel.* 180 (quotns.); *tawuş* 'a sound' (*ṣadā*) in general and 'the sound of footsteps' in particular *San.* 165v. 18 (quotn.).

#### Dis. V. DBŞ-

D *tapış-* Recip. f. of 2 *tap-*; lit. 'to find one another', hence 'to meet'. S.i.s.m.l. in several meanings of which this is the commonest. See *Doerfer* II 847. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *bodun birle tapışip* 'consulting with(?) the community' *USp.* 24, 4; *tuşup tapışip* 'meeting (Hend.)' *do.* 43, 5; (my Chinese boy has disappeared) *kaç künde tlep tapışmadın turur* [gap] 'I (or we) have looked for him for several days but not found him' *do.* 116, 3-4; *taşdın ünse tavar tapışur* 'if he goes abroad, he finds wealth' *TT VII* 28, 27-8; o.o. *do.* 16, 49 (in these instances there is no visible Recip. meaning): *Çağ.* xv ff. *tapış-(ur) buluş-* 'to find one another' *Vel.* 161 (quotn.); *tapış-* (spelt)

Recip. f. *hamdığar-rā yāftan* 'to find one another' *San.* 151r. 12: Kom. XIV 'to discuss' *tabuş- CCG*; Gr.: Kıp. XIV *tapış- (-b) talāqā* 'to meet one another' *Id.* 61.

D *tavış-* Recip. f. of *tav-*; the only authority for the existence of these words is the passage in *Kaş.* below; it is perhaps significant that *Kaş.* uses *taşarrafa* also in the translation of *tevir-*, but apart fr. the difference in vocalization there are great difficulties about deriving *tevir-*, with its close association with *evir-* fr. *\*tev-* and the association between the two words is prob. fortuitous. It is equally difficult semantically to derive *tavış* fr. *tav-*. *Xak.* XI (those two are constantly selling and buying (*satisğa:n alışğa:n*) merchandise), and in another dialect (*luğa*) one says *satisğa:n tavışğa:n*, taken fr. the words *sattı: bā'a* 'he sold', and *tavdı: taşarrafa* 'he was in possession of' *Kaş.* I 518-9.

D *tepiş-* (d-) Recip. f. of *tep-*; 'to kick one another'. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* XI *ol meniñ birle teptşdi: rākalani bi'l-riel* 'he competed with me(?) in kicking' *Kaş.* II 87 (*tepişür*, *tepişme:k*); a.o. II 113, 16.

D *teviş-* Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *tev-*; consistently spelt *tüviş-* in the MS., ?in error. *Xak.* XI *ol meniñ birle: et tevişdi:* 'he competed with me in arranging (*fī naẓm*) the meat on the spit' also used for helping and for other things *Kaş.* II 102 (*tevişür*, *tevişme:k*).

*tevşe:-*, *tüvşe:-* Preliminary note. The vocalization of these *V.s* and their *Der.* *f.s* is chaotic; they should perhaps be reversed; *tüvşe:-* and its *Pass. f.* precede *tevşe:-* and its *Pass. f.* in the MS., but the *Caus. f.* of the latter precedes that of the former.

?D *tevşe:-* Hap. leg., but see *tevşet-*, etc.; Den. V. fr. *\*teviş*, perhaps a Dev. N. fr. *tev-* in the sense of 'interlocking'. *Xak.* XI *yıp kamuğ tevşedi:* 'the thread was all tangled (*taşawaşa*) and mixed up (*ixtalafa*) so that the end of it (*ra'ihuh*) could not be found' *Kaş.* III 286 (*tevşer:*, *tevşeme:k*).

VU?D *tüvşe:-* N.o.a.b.; presumably Den. V. fr. VU *\*tüviş*. *Xak.* XI *anıñ teri: tüvşedi:* (*sic*) 'he was beaded with sweat (*taḥabbaba* 'araghu') because of working' *Kaş.* III 286 (*tüvşer:*, *tüvşeme:k*): XIV *Muh.(?) itballa* 'to be moist, soaked' *tüvşe:-* (-f; unvocalized) *Rif.* 102 (*Mel.* 21, 15 öli:-).

D *tevşet-* Hap. leg.; *Caus. f.* of *tevşe:-*. *Xak.* XI *ol yıp:piğ tevşetti:* 'he tangled (*taşawaşa*) the thread when he could not find the end of it' *Kaş.* II 336 (*tevşettiür*, *tevşetme:k*).

VUD *tüvşet-* Hap. leg.; this is mutilated in the MS.; the following sentence is added after the Infin. of *tevşet-*, but it should clearly be a separate para. *Xak.* XI *ol anıñ terin tüvşetti:* (*tevşetti:-*) 'he made him work (*a'yāhu*) until he was beaded with sweat', also (*kadāhika*) *Kaş.* II 336.

D tevşel- Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of tevşe-; **Xak.** xı **yıp tevşeldi:** (*tevşüldi:*) 'the thread (etc.) was tangled (*iltātta*) owing to its being handled a great deal' *Kaş. II* 236 (*tevşelür:*, *tevşelme:k*, spelt *tüvşel-*).

VUD *tüvşel-* Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of *tüvşe-*; the collocation with *uvşal-* which is ultimately der. fr. *uvuş*, confirms the theory that this verb is der. fr. *\*tüviş* which, taking all the meanings together, seems to have meant 'a small pellet, bead of sweat' and the like. **Xak.** xı **etme:k uşaldı: түvşeldi:** (*tevşeldi:*) 'the bread (etc.) was crumbled' (*futta*); *uşaldı:* is the main Verb (*aşl*) *Kaş. II* 235 (*tüvşelür:*, *tüvşelme:k*, spelt *tevşelür:*, *tevşülme:k*).

D tevşen- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of tevşe-; lit. 'to entangle oneself (with something)'. **Xak.** xı **er i:šta: telim tevşendi:** (*tevşindi:*) 'the man occupied himself (*i'tamala*) with the affair and was very active' (*taharraka kaṭīra(n)*) *Kaş. II* 241 (*tevşenür:*, *tevşenme:k*, spelt *tevşünür:*, *tevşnme:k*).

D tapşur- Caus. f. of *tapiş-*; 'to hand over, entrust (something Acc. to someone Dat.)'. S.i.a.m.l.g., except NE?, with the same meaning. *Kaş.* is the only authority for the Sec. f. **tapçur-** Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *Budaşırı baxşıka tapşurup bérdimiz* 'we have handed over the property to Buddhaşır the *baxşı*' *USp.* 14, 16; a.o. *do.* 17, 16: **Xak.** xı **men oğulni: ana:şıpa: tapçurum:** 'I have attached (*alḥaqtu*) the boy to his mother and made him her companion' (*alṣaqtuhu bihā* (MS. *bihi*)); the original form (*al-aşl*) of the -ç- was -ş-; also used in other contexts *Kaş. II* 175 (*tapçurur*, *tapçurma:k*): xiii(?) *Tef. tapşur-* 'to entrust' (with *Acc.* and *Dat.*) 287: **Çağ.** xv ff. **tapşur-** (spelt) *sipurdan* 'to hand over, entrust' *San.* 151r. 14 (*tapşurulteslim olun-* 'to be handed over' *Vel.* 160): **Xwar.** xiv **tapşur-** ditto *Qutb* 167; *Nahc.* 4, 167; 5, 10; 161, 6.

### Tris. DBŞ

(D) *tavişğa:n* 'hare'; an old animal name ending in -ğa:n. This word has a very long history; it was a pre-viii l.-w. in Kitan as (PU) *taoli*, see V. S. Starikov and V. M. Nedelyaev, *Predvaritel'noe soobshchenie o deshifrovke kidanshogo pis'ma*, Moscow, 1964, p. 10, fr. which it passed into Mong. as *taolai* (*Haenisch* 145); these words represent, of course, the L/R Turkish form *\*tavişğa:n*. It was one of the animals of the twelve-year cycle in Turkish and Mong. Survives in SE *Türki tawşkan*, etc. *Jarring*, p. 297, and in several SC, NW, SW languages, see *Shcherbak*, p. 136. The SW Az. form is *dovşan* and in Osm. and Tkm. both t- and d- are noted, the former prevailing; initial d- is therefore improbable. In other languages the word for 'hare' is *koyan* (?*koḡan*). See *Doerfer II* 966. *Türkü viii keyik yeyü tavişgan yeyü* 'eating wild game and hares' *T 8: viii ff. Irk B 44* (*üğüş-*): Uyğ. viii *tavişgan yıl* 'in the

Hare Year' *Şu. E 8: viii ff. Civ. tavişgan* (once spelt *tavişgan* in *TT VII*) 'Hare (year, day, etc.)' occurs in *USp.* 86, 87, 108; *TT VIII* P.1, 36 and is common in *TT VII*; hare's gall-bladders, brains, and hair (for burning) occur in prescriptions in *H I* 25, 89, 116: xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'hare' *tavişgan Ligeti* 261: **Xak.** xı **tavişğa:n al-arnab** 'hare': **tavişğa:n yılı:** 'one of the twelve years in Turkish: *tavuşğa:n* (sic) *öğüz* the name of a river which flows past (*al'd*) the town of *Uç Kaş. I* 513; in *I* 525, 25 *tavuşğa:n* (sic) is given as an example of a Common Noun in which -ğa:n is not a Dev. Suff.: xiv *Muh. al-arnab* (*ko:ya:n* in text; in margin) *tawşan Mel.* 72, 10; **tavişkan** (-f-) *Rif.* 175; *sanat'u-arnab tavişgan yılı:* 80, 19; *tavişğa:n* (-f-) *yılı:* 186: **Çağ.** xv ff. **tawuşkan** 'the animal called *tavşan Vel.* 180; **tawuşkan xargüş** 'hare'; also the name of one of the Turkish years: abbreviated form **tawşan San.** 165v. 20: Tkm. xiii *al-arnab tawşan Hou.* 11, 5: *Kıp.* (?) xiv ditto . . . also called *dawuşğan* (so vocalized) *Bul.* 10, 6: xv ditto **tawşan Kav. 62, 7; *Tuh.* 4b. 8 (and see *koyan*).**

D *tavişsız* Hap. leg.?: Priv. N./A. fr. *taviş*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *ünsüzün ünüp tavişsızın taşıkıp* 'getting up silently and going out noiselessly' *U II* 76, 3.

### Tris. V. DBŞ-

D *tavişğa:nlaş-* Recip. Den. V. fr. *tavişğa:n*; Hap. leg., quoted to illustrate the meaning of verbs of this form and prob. only used in the Ger. **Xak.** xı **ol at yarışdı: meniñ birle: tavişğa:nlaşu:** 'he had a horse-race with me for the prize of a hare; and the competitor who outlasted the other got it' *Kaş. II* 226, 16.

D *tavişla-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *taviş*. **Xak.** xı **tavişla:dı:** (*tuvuşla:dı:*) *ne:ñ badā fi'l-şay' hiss wa ḥaraka* 'a slight sound and movement were noticed in the thing' *Kaş. III* 335 (**tavişla:r**, **tavişla:ma:k**; spelt *taviuşla:-*).

### Dis. DBY

*tevey* (d-) 'camel'. There is real doubt about the original form of this word; the oldest recorded form is *teve*, but it became an early, First Period, l.-w. in Mong. as *temeyen/teme'n* (*Haenisch* 148; *Studies*, p. 234) which presupposes a final -y. *Kaş.*'s main entry, *III* 225, is spelt clearly *tevey* and occurs in a Section headed '*fa'al, fa'il, fa'ul* with various vowels on the second consonant', the third being *alif, wāw* or *yā'*. Nearly all the words in the Section end with long open vowels, e.g. *tapa:*, *tapı:* and it could be argued that *tevey* was intended to be an 'Arabic' spelling of *teve*: like *ma'nā*, which also has a final *yā'*, but this is improbable in itself and inconsistent with the simultaneous spelling of the *Oğuz* form *deve*: with final *alif*. It seems clear therefore that *Kaş.* meant the word to be pronounced *tevey*, and this was prob. the original form. S.i.a.m.l.g.; see *Shcherbak*, p. 103; the NW

Bashkir, Tat. and SW Az., Gagauz, Osm., and Tk. forms mentioned there all begin with *d-*, which was prob. the original initial. See *Doerfer* II 1015. *Türkü* VIII T 48 (egri): *teve*: VIII ff. *tevesi*: *teve*: *barmi*:š 'a man' went to his camels' *Irkb* 5; a.o. *do*. 46 (2 *titi*): *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. various parts and excretions of the camel (*teve*) are mentioned in prescriptions *H* I 54, 60, 71 (*ügre*); 98: *xiv Chin.*—*Uyg.* Dict. 'camel' *teve* *Ligeti* 264; *R* III 1127: *O. Kir.* IX ff. *Mal.* 11, 9; 46, 3 (egri): *teve*: *Xak.* XI *teve* *al-ibil* 'camel', with *-v-*, used both as a Sing. and as a Plur. *Kaş.* III 225 (and see *Oğuz*); (the *Oğuz* and related tribes turn all *t-s* into *d-s*) for example the Turks call 'the camel' (*al-ba'ir*) *teve* and the *Oğuz*, etc. *dewey* I 31, 20; they call *al-ibil* *teve* and the *Oğuz* *dewey*: II 195, 25; the Turks call *al-ba'ir* *teve* with a *kasra* on the *tā*, and the *Oğuz* and tribes that I have mentioned with them say *tewe*: (*sic*) with a *naṣb* (i.e. *fatha*) on the *tā* III 139, 7; the word is common, but the vocalization is chaotic, *tevi*: as often as *teve*; there are three occurrences, no doubt errors, of *tewey* in *Xak.* texts: *KB* *téve* (*sic*) *burni teg* 'like a camel's nose' 206: XIII(?) *Tef. téve*: (*-f-*) 'camel' 292: *xiv Muh.* *al-camal* *dewe*: *Mel.* 15, 11; *téwe* *Rif.* 92; *al-ibil wa'l-camal* *teve*: 70, 7; *déwe*: 172: *Çağ.* xv ff. *téwe* *dewe* *Vel.* 199 (quotn.); the word as such is not listed in *San.*, but two *Çağ.* phr. containing *téwe* are listed in 203r. 2-3 and two *Rümi* phr. containing *déwe* in 227r. 4-5: *Oğuz* XI (after *Xak.* entry) 'the *Oğuz* call it (*al-ibil*) *dewe*: *Kaş.* III 225; o.o. I 31, 2; II 195, 25; III 139, 7 (see *Xak.*): *Xwar.* XIV *téve* 'camel' *Quth* 178; *Nahc.* 133, 7; 415, 3; *Kom.* XIV 'camel' *töve* *CC1*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *al-camal* *tewe*: *Hou.* 14, 13; *xiv dewe*: ditto *Id.* 51; *Bul.* 7, 5; *xv* ditto *Kau.* 39, 7; 61, 20; *camal töwe* *Tuh.* 11b. 8.

## Dis. DBZ

?D *teviz* lit. 'salty ground, a salt pan', hence metaph. 'envy' and the like. Bang's suggestion in 'Das negative Verbum in der Türkischen Sprachen', *SPAW*, 1923, p. 114 that it is a Dev. N. in *-iz* fr. *tep-* is possible, but there is no obvious semantic connection. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. *tevizdeki* *teve* *mayakı* 'camel's dung on salty ground' *H* I 98: *Xak.* XI *teviz* *al-sabxa* 'salt pan; salt marsh': *teviz* (*bā*) unvocalized? *kişi*: 'an envious (*al-ḥasid*) man': *wa yuqāl li'l-barda'a awi'l-ḥimil'i'lādī lā yastaqirr rāḥibulu* and 'a pack saddle or load on which the rider cannot settle comfortably' is called *teviz yük* (?*sic*); the only vowel on these words is a *damma* on the *bā* which is prob. an error; the word seems to be used metaph. for 'awkward, uncomfortable' *Kaş.* I 365; a.o. II 208, 12 (*çokraş*): *KB* *tevizlik* *bolur bu kapuğda üküş teviz kayda erse tütüş ol uruş* 'there is a great deal of envy behind these (palace) gates; wherever there is an envious man there are (constant) disputes and quarrels' 4247; a.o. 4254: *Kip.* XIV *teviz* *al-arḍu'l-sabxa* *Id.* 37; *al-sabxa* *teviz* *Bul.* 3, 9.

D *tapzuğ* Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *tapuz-*; note that the quotation contains a different word. *Xak.* XI *tapzuğ* 'a riddle' (*al-alğūza*) which is used to test (the intelligence) (*yuhādī bihā*); one says *tapuzğuk* (*sic*) *tapuzdim* 'I asked a riddle' *Kaş.* I 462.

## Dis. V. DBZ-

D *tapuz-* Caus. f. fr. 2 *tap-*; pec. to *Kaş.*; there is at any rate one word for 'riddle' der. fr. 2 *tap-*, NC *Kir.* *tabışmak*; SC *Uzb.* *topışmok*; see also *tapuzğuk*; but in other modern languages quite different words are used. *Xak.* XI ol *maşa*: *söz* *tapuzdi*: *al-ğaza ilayya'l-kalāmīna'l-alğūza* 'he asked me a riddle' *Kaş.* II 86 (*tapuzur*, *tapuzma:k*); o.o. I 462 (*tapzuğ*); II 164, 25 (*tapuzğuk*).

D *tepeze-* Den. V. fr. *teviz*; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* XI ol *anı*: *tepezdi*: *ḥasadaḥu* 'he envied him' (*tepeze*, *tepeze:mek*) . . . ol *anı*: *tepeze*: *saine* translation, dialect form (*luğa*) under *-z-* (*fi'l-zāy*) *Kaş.* III 283 (*tepeze*, *tepeze:mek*); *tepeze*: *ḥasada* is derived fr. *teviz* *al-sabxa* I 19, 10; o.o. of *tepeze-* *ḥasada* I 463, 10; 155, 17 (*umunçluğ*): *KB* *kişi* *tepeşmeğil* 'do not envy people' 1302; o.o. 974 (I *öyük*), 4248-9, 4254-5: XIII(?) *Tef. tepeze-* 'to be envious' 299.

D *tepezet-* Caus. f. of *tepeze-*; pec. to *Kaş.* *Xak.* XI ol *meni*: *bu*: *ıška*: *tepezet*: 'he incited me to envy' (*alā'l-ḥasad*) over this affair' *Kaş.* II 335 (*tepezetür*, *tepezetme:k*); ol *meni*: *tepezet*: 'he incited me to envy'; *luğa* *fi'l-zāy* II 336 (*tepezetür*, *tepezetme:k*).

D *tepeş-* Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *tepeze-*. *Xak.* XI olar *kamuğ* *bu*: *ıška*: *tepeşdi*: 'they all envied one another (*taḥāsadū*) over this affair' *Kaş.* II 206 (*tepeşür*, *tepeşme:k*).

## Tris. DBZ

D *tapuzğu*: Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. fr. *tapuz-*; in the actual quotation an Adj., in spite of the translation. *Xak.* XI *tapuzğu*: *neṣ*: *al-alğūza* 'a riddle' (lit. 'a puzzling thing') *Kaş.* I 489.

D *tapuzğuk* Dev. N. fr. *tapuz-*; 'a riddle'. Survives in NE Tuv. *tabızık* *R* III 973. *Xak.* XI *tapuzğuk* *al-alğūza* 'a riddle' *Kaş.* I 502; (in a para. on verbs ending in *-z-* which are not Caus. f.s; which is in this case an error) *tapuzğuk* *tapızdı*: (*sic*) *alğūza'l-alğūza* II 164, 25; a.o. I 462, 6 (*tapzuğ*).

D *tevizlik* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *teviz*; the passage is in Man. Syriac script which makes the *-p-* certain. *Türkü* VIII ff. Man. (just as if one sows seed) *tevizlik* *yérde* 'on salty ground' (it does not come up) *M* III 14, 4 (iv).

D *tevizlik* A.N. fr. *teviz*; 'envy'. Pec. to *Xak.* *Xak.* XI *tevizlik* *al-ḥasad* 'envy'; one says *anıṣ* *tevizlik*: *kırme*: *talkar*: 'whom does his envy injure?' (*yadurr*) *Kaş.* I 506: *KB* 4247 (*teviz*), 4250 (possibly spurious).



## Mon. DC

tu:ç (tu:c) an alloy of copper, no doubt in an early Turkish context 'bronze' (copper and tin) rather than 'brass' (copper and zinc). Ar. terminology on this subject is very inexact, if the dict's are to be trusted; *şabah*, *şufr*, and *nuhās* all seem to mean basically 'a yellow metal' and are translated indiscriminately 'copper' or 'brass'; *quluz* the one word translated 'bronze' as well as 'brass' does not appear below. The word also exists in Pe. as *tūc*, but clearly as a Turkish l.-w. S.i.s.m.l. in SE, NW, SW; in Osm. *tuc* and more recently *tunc* a modern Sec. f. *Çak. xi tu:ç al-şabahu'l-aşfar Kaş. III 126; a.o. II 353. 5 (yalrit-); xiv Muh. al-şabah wa'l-şufr tu:c Mel. 75. 6; Rif. 178: Korm. xiv 'bronze' tuç CCI; Gr.: Kip. xiv *tuc al-nuhās Id. 62; al-nuhās (bağır) tu:c Bul. 4, 9; a.o. do. 6, 7 (bor:ğuy); Osm. xiv ff. *tuc* 'bronze'; c.i.a.p. TTS I 699; II 904; III 685; IV 759: xviii *tuc*, in *Rūmi*, 'a kind of filizz 'copper alloy' which they call *rāy* 'brass' *San. 169v. 18* (a list of Pe. meanings of *tūc* follows).**

## Dis. DCA

S tuçi See tutşı:.

## Mon. DD

1 *tat* the basic meaning of this word, which is translated very variously, seems to have been not so much 'stranger', which is 1 *yat*, as 'an alien', prob. a subject, but in any case inferior. Radloff (III 899) says that he had personally heard of it only as applied to a section of the Tatar population in the Crimea; his quotn. fr. *Budagov* goes back to *Vel*. As regards SW Osm., *Leh. Osm. 286* (repeated in *R III 899* and *Sami 370*) says that it was a word applied to the old Iranian and Kurdish populations of provinces absorbed into the Ottoman Empire and hence came to mean 'miserable, destitute'. *Türkü viii oğlı:pa: tatı:pa: teğli: bunı: körü: bilig* 'see and know this (all of you) down to your sons and alien subjects(?)' *I S 12; II N 15: Xak. xi tat* among the Turks generally 'a Persian' (*al-fārisi*); hence the proverb *tatıg kö:zre: tikenig tübre:* 'hit a Persian in the eye and a thorn-bush at the roots': *tat* among the *Yağma:* and *Tuxşı: kafara Uyğur* 'a pagan Uyğur'; I heard this from them in their country; and there is a phr. current there *tat tavga:ç* 'Uyğur and Chinese'; they have this same proverb similarly explained, because they do not trust them; just as the right thing to do to a thorn-bush is to cut it down at the roots, so also the right thing to do to an Uyğur is to hit him in the eye. And they have another proverb *tatsız türk bolma:s başsız bork bolma:s* 'there are no Persians except those mixed up with Turks (*sic, lā yakūmū'l-fārisi illā wa yuxālīqu'l-turk*), just as there is no cap unless it has a head to be put on' *Kaş. II 280; a.o. I 453 (tavga:ç)* and several others translated *al-fārisi*, *kāfir*, or *Uyğur*: *Çağ. xv ff. tat* 'a class of serfs (*ri'āyā*) who do not live in towns and,

without being actual slaves (*kul*), are in the service of landed gentry (*akābir*); also used of a class of unemployed roughs (*bi-kār levend*) *Vel. 162* (quotn.); *tat firqa-i tācik* 'a clan of Persians' *San. 152r. 5* (quotn.); *Kip. xiv tat al-fallāh* 'a peasant' (one MS. adds 'Arab and Persian') *Id. 62; tat al-musta'rab* 'assimilated to the Arabs' (perhaps an error for *al-mustağrab* 'foreigner') *Bul. 5, 9; xv hadari* 'villager' (*şart* and) *taş Tuh. 13b. 3; fallāh taş do. 27b. 8*.

2 *tat* (?d-) 'rust'; survives in NE, several dialects (*R III 898*), and *Khak. tat*; *Tuv. dat*; *SE Türki dat BŞ 326, tat Jarring 297*; *NC Kır. dat*; *Kzx. tat/tot*; *NW Kk. tat*; *Kumyk, Nogay tot*. Initial *d-* is very unusual in those languages where *dat* is used. Cf. *bas, 6 kü:ğ. Xak. xi tat* (with *fatha*, and *damma* added above) 'rust' (*al-tab*) which attacks swords and the like *Kaş. II 281* (prov., see 1 *tatik-*): *Kip. xv Tuh. 22a. 11* (ün).

S 3 *tat* See *tatiğ*.

*tı:t* 'larch-tree'. Survives in all NE languages *R III 1334* including *Khak.* and *Tuv. (dit)*, but not elsewhere (*NC Kır. tıt* 'mulberry-tree' is a Sec. f. of Ar. *tūt*). *Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. tıt söğüt* 'larch-tree' *TT I 163 (butik); VII 29, 17: Xak. xi tıt* 'the larch (*al-sanawbar*) tree which grows in the mountains' *Kaş. III 120*.

*to:d* 'the bustard, *Otis* spp.'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *to:y. Xak. xi to:d* (mis-spelt *bo:d*, and immediately following that word) *al-hubāri* 'bustard': *to:d* (also spelt *bo:d*; it is possible, but improbable, that that spelling is correct) *monçuk* 'beads (*xarazāt*) made of solid perfume and musk (*sukk wa musk*) which are worn by women' *Kaş. III 121; Çiğli xi to:y al-hubāri, luğa fi'l-dāl Kaş. III 142: KB* (in a list of eight game birds) *toy 5377: Çağ. xv ff. toy (2) tuğdari* 'bustard', also called *toy kuş San. 188r. 10 Kip. xiii al-hubāri toy Hou. 10, 5; xiv toy al-hubruc* 'bustard' *Id. 67; doğ (sic) al-hubāri do. 49 (Bul. 12, 2 has al-hubāri b.r.ğa:ç.y, which is obviously corrupt; reading tā for bā and wāw for rā it becomes to:ğatay, which looks like a Sec. f. of Mong. toğodak (Kov. 1807); doğ, under dāl-ğayn and so not a mis-spelling, may have some Mong. connection): Osm. xiv ff. toy* 'bustard' in several texts *TTS I 696*.

*PU tot* peculiar to Uyğ. Bud. and used only in the *Hend. tot uçuz*; presumably 'worthless' or the like. See (*PU*) *tota:- Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. bu muntağ tot uçuz savların* 'these so worthless words' *U IV 8, 31-2; o.o. U II 77, 19; 86, 36*.

## Mon. V. DD-

*tat-* (?da:d-) 'to taste' (Trans.); for the *-a:-* see *tatiğ, ta:tur-*. The relationship between this V. and *tati:-* 'to be tasty' (Intrans.) is obscure. Except in NE where they have been displaced by the Mong. l.-w. *amda-* and the like, either or both s.i.a.m.l.g., but not necessarily as Trans. and Intrans. respectively. In

SE *Türki tati-* is both Trans. and Intrans., and in NC Kzx. *tat-*, but in Kir. *tat-* is Trans. and *tati-* Intrans.; in SC Uzb. both *tot-* and *toti-* are both; in NW languages *tat-* is the usual form; SW Az. *dad-*; Osm. *tat-* (*tad-* before vowels) and *Tkm. dat-* (*da:d-* before vowels) are Trans. only. Uyğ. viii ff. *till* . . . *tatiğ tatar* 'his tongue tastes (various) tastes' *TT VI* 174; *tatmış tatiğ* 'the taste which he has tasted' *do.* 176; Civ. [gap] *çiğ tatar* *TT VIII* 16 (if this is to be restored as *açiğ tatar* 'it tastes bitter', it prob. belongs to *tati-*): *Xak. xi KB* (he brought out various foods and drinks and) *ayur azkına tat* 'he said "taste a little"' 5440; (he said the morning prayer and) *tattı aṣ-a* 'tasted food' 5829; xiii(?) *Tef. tat-* 'to taste (Trans.)' 289; *At.* 209 (1 *açiğ*) a.o.o.: xiv *Muh. dāqa* 'to taste' *dat-* *Mel.* 26, 5; *fat-* *Rif.* 109; *taṭa* 'ama ditto *fat-* 106 (only); *Çağ. xv ff. tat-(ay) tad-(ayın)* *Vel.* 162; *tat- caṣıdan* 'to taste' *San.* 151 v. 8 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv ditto *MN* 362; *Kom.* xiv 'to taste, or savour (something)' *tat- CCI, CCG; Gr.* Kip. xiii *dāqa faṭ-* *Hou.* 40, 9; xiv *faṭ- dāqa* *Id.* 64; xv ditto *Kav.* 77, 18; *dāqa faṭ- Tuh.* 16a. 3; 16b. 2; *fa'ima* ditto *do.* 23b. 9; 24a. 5.

*tét-, tıd-, tit-, tit-* Preliminary note. *It is reasonably clear how many Verbs of each of these forms there are, but, as they are usually graphically indistinguishable, it is often difficult, and in damaged passages like U III 25, 15 (i) and TT III 112 impossible, to determine which Verb is concerned.*

D 1 *tét-(d-)* Caus. f. of *té-* with the idiomatic use of Caus. as Pass.; 'to be said to be, to be called'; almost always in the form *tétir* 'is said to be, is called'. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. viii ff. *Man. edğü tétüyk nomluğ [ertiniğ]* 'the precious doctrine called "good"' *TT III* 108; Bud. *tétir* is very common in texts like *TT V* 4 ff., e.g. *tız yokaru béke teği suv uluğ tétir* 'from the knee up to the waist (the element of) water is said to be predominant' *do.* 4, 4; o.o. *TT IV* 4, 3; *VII* 40, 71; *Sw.* 110, 6; *PP* 11, 4; 38, 8; 74, 6; *tétirsiz* 'you are called' *U I* 23, 11; *Civ. tétir* is common in texts like *TT VII* 14.

2 *tét-* (*tét-*) pec. to *Xak.*, but cf. *tétik, tétit-, tétin-, tétrü-*; it is difficult to fit the first two in semantically with the rest, and they may be derived fr. some other V., perhaps *\*téti-*. *Xak. xi kul begke: tétit-* 'the slave resisted (or opposed, *qāwama*) the beg' (followed by two illustrations of *tétrü-*) *Kağ. II* 292 (*téte:r, tétmek*): *KB* (I was friendly disposed to you but) *mapa tétgü teg sen adın boldı söz* 'you seem to be hostile to me and your tone has changed' 1083.

*tıd-* (?*ti:d-*) 'to obstruct, restrain', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. (not SE or SW) usually as *tiy-*. *Türkü viii ff. Man. nomuğ törüg yađtur-* *minatın tıđtırmız erser* 'if we have failed to disseminate and have obstructed the doctrine

and rules' *Chuas.* 74-5; Uyğ. viii ff. *Man. ayığda yaratındaçlarığ tıđtırmız* 'you have restrained those who fall into evil ways' *TT III* 74-5; a.o. *do.* 112(?) Bud. *yarlığ bolzun tıđmazun* 'let there be an order, let them not obstruct me' *PP* 19, 1; o.o. *do.* 27, 3; 40, 7; 51, 6 (mistranscribed); *U II* 69, 5 (ii) (*çerig*); *U III* 49, 25; 51, 19; *TT X* 106, 496, etc.: *Civ. kün ay yarukın tıda katığlanur* 'he strives to obstruct the light of the sun and moon' *TT I* 27; a.o.o.: *Xak. xi ol anı: tıttı: mana'ahu* 'he prevented (or hindered) him'; originally *tıđtı:* but assimilated to *-tt-* (*ıđğıma ıca sıddā*) *Kağ. II* 292 (*tıđar-, tıđmak*); *ol anı: tıyđı: mana'ahu*; originally *tıđtı:* but modified (*sıffısa*) *III* 244 (*tiyar-, tiymak*); *ol anı: aṣka: tıđtı: mana'ahu li'-fa'am* 'he prevented him from (getting) food' *III* 439 (*tıđar-, tıđmak*): *KB* (on your journey) *kereklikni alğı kerekisizni tıđ* 'take what you need and discard what you do not' 1445; *yırak ıđmasa tıđsa yığsa erig* 'he should not send (the troops) far (from the camp) but restrain and concentrate them' 2347; o.o. 4671, 5292, 5439, 5581, 6182, 6472: *xiii(?) At. söğünç kelğı yolını akılık tiyur* 'liberality blocks the road by which abuse comes' 232; xiv *Muh. (?) mana'a tiy- Rif.* 115 (only); a.o. 121 (mis-spelt): *Çağ. xv ff. tiy-(ıp, etc.) man' eyle- Vel.* 199 (quotns.); *tiy-* ('with -ıy-') *man' kardan San.* 203r. 4 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv *tıđ-tıy-* 'to restrain, hold back' *Qutb* 192; *Kom.* xiv ditto *tiy- CCI, CCG; Gr.* 261 (quotn.): *Kip. xv awwaqa* 'to impede, hinder' *tiy- Tuh.* 26a. 11.

*tit-* (?*d-*) 'to tear to pieces' and the like. S.i.s.m.l.g. except NW(?); in NE Khak., NC Kir. *tit-*; NC Kzx. *tüt-*; SW Osm. *dit-*; *Tkm. dıt-tıyıt-*; elsewhere *tıt-*. See *Doerfer II* 996 and *tıttimlığ*. *Xak. xi ol et tıttı: mazzaqa'l-lahma'l-muharrā* 'he tore the boiled meat to shreds', also used when one tears a garment to shreds (*mazzaqa tamziqa(n) bāliḡa(n)*) *Kağ. II* 292 (*tıttar-, tıttmak*): *Çağ. xv ff. tit-* 'to tear something to pieces (*fizi pāra pāra kardan*) with the hands'; and 'to separate' cotton lint, etc. from the seed *San.* 190r. 1; *Kip. xiii natafa* 'to pluck out' (feathers, hair, etc.) *tıtt(-gli)* *Hou.* 36, 20; xiv *did-* ('with back vowels') 'to pluck' (*nafaṣa*) wool, cotton, and the like; Imperat. *did* *Id.* 48; xv *nasala wa nasara* 'to unravel, pluck out' (VU) *tıt-* *Tuh.* 37a. 1 (if with back vowel it would prob. be spelt *tıt-*).

1 *tıt-* 'to give up, renounce'; pec. to Uyğ. Bud. Cf. *ıđala-*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *tyaktvā* 'having given up' *tıtt* *TT VIII D.22*, 40; *jahāti* 'he gives up' *tıtte:r* *do.* 39; (in a list of virtues) *tıttmek* 'renunciation' *TT V* 24, 61 (and see note thereon); o.o. *TT V* 26, 107-8, etc. (*ıđala-*); *Kuan-ti-im Pusa* 70, 7-11 (*yüze:gi*); *U IV* 48, 82-3, etc.

VÜ 2 *tıt-* (?*töt-*) 'to ache, throb'; pec. to *Kağ.* where it occurs twice in different spellings. The main entry opens the list of words of this form, is vocalized with *damma* and has

the Infin. in *-ma:k*, but the Dev. N. is vocalized with *kasra* and ends in *-lg*. The *-lg* can hardly be a mistake and, since Infin. terminations tend to be erratic, it can be taken as certain that this V. had a front vowel, but the position of the main entry before *tut-* suggests that the *damma* is correct and the word may have been *töt-* or *tüt-*. **Xak.** xi *ba:ş tötti:(?)* 'the wound ached (*amađda*) because of a blow' *Kaş. II* 291 (*töte:r*, *tötme:k* spelt *-ma:k*); one says *ba:ş titig titti*: 'the wound ached a great deal' (*amađda ayya imđād*) *I* 386.

**D to:ğ-** (?d-) 'to be full, satiated', and the like; apparently a der. f. in *-ğ-* (see v. *G. ATG*, para. 153 and cf. *yö:ğ-*, *yü:ğ-* and perhaps *ko:ğ-*) fr. *to:-*, which in this case seems to be a Pass. Suff. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *toy-*; **SW Az.**, **Osm.**, **Tkm.** *do:y-*. **Türkü VIII** *bir tođsar açsik ömezsen* 'if you are once satiated, you do not remember being hungry' *I S* 8, *II N* 6: **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud. na pari-piryate* 'he is not satiated' *tođma:sar* (spelt *tot-*) *TT VIII C.9*: **Xak.** xi *meniş karın tođti*: 'my stomach was satiated' (*şabi'a*) *Kaş. III* 439 (*to:ğar/to:ğur* 'both forms' (*luğatayn*), *tođma:k*); *karın toydı*: *şabi'a'l-baın*; originally *tođti*: with the *-ğ-* changed to *-y-* in colloquial speech (*bi-luğati'l-qawm*) *III* 244 (*toydı*, *toyma:k*); the **Çigil Turks** say *karın toydı*: *şabi'a'l-baın*, and they (the **Kıpçak**, **Yemek**, **Suwar**, **Bulğar**, and tribes in the direction of **Rüs** and **Rüm**) say *tozdı*: with *-z-* *I* 32, 16; a.o. *II* 324, 22: *KB kara karını tođsa* 'if the common people's stomachs are full' 988; o.o. 923, 3602, 3611 (*arpa*); 3766, 4769: *xiii(?) At. hāriş tođmaz* 'the miser is never satisfied' 305; a.o. 255; *Tef. toy-* 'to be satiated, full' 306: *xiv Muh. şabi'a to:y-* *Mel.* 27, 9; 41, 10; *Rif.* 110, 131; *al-şab' to:ymak* 36, 7; 122: **Çağ.** xv ff. *toy-(mağur) to:y-* (i.e. *do:y-*) *Vel.* 226; *toy- sir şudan* 'to be satiated' *San.* 187r. 24 (quotns.): **Xwar.** *xiii do:y-/to:y-* ditto *Ali* 30, 56; *xiv toy-* ditto *Qutb* 181: **Kıp.** *xiv to:y- şabi'a lđ.* 67; (*tok al-şab'ān*) 'the Perf. is *toydı*': the regular form (*qiyāsuhi*) should be *fökdi*:, but I have never heard it' *do.* 65; *şabi'a to:y-* *Bul.* 49v.: *xv* ditto *Kav.* 74, 8; *Tuh.* 21b. 7.

**tut-** 'to hold, grasp, seize', and the like. C.i.a.p.a.l. sometimes with idiomatic meanings. The initial *d-* in early **Osm.** is not confirmed elsewhere. **Türkü VIII** *tut-* is common; e.g. (if you stay in the **Ötüken** mountain forests) *beğgü: el tuta: olurtacı: sen* 'you will sit (on the throne) and hold the realm for ever' *I S* 8; *viii ff. IrkB* 3 (*tapla:-*); *ol taşığ özl:* *üze: tutsar* 'if a man keeps that stone on his person' *Toyok* 17 (*ETY II* 58); a.o.o.: **Man.** *igld nomuğ törüg tutuğma*: 'holding to a false doctrine and rules' *Chuas.* 128-9; a.o.o.: **Uyg.** *viii tut-* occurs in several damaged passages: *viii ff. Man. küyü közeđü tutmakları bolzun* 'may they watch over us (Hend.) and keep us' *M I* 31, 4-5 (i); a.o.o.: **Bud.** *tut-* 'to keep, hold', is common, see e.g. *Index to TTI-V*: **Civ.** *tut-* is common, e.g. *TTI* 34-5,

41 (*bek*); *bor sirkesin ağızda tutup* 'holding wine vinegar in one's mouth' *H I* 70: **Xak.** xi *it keyik tuttu*: 'the dog seized (*axađa*) the antelope' (etc.); also used for anyone who seizes something; and one says *ol mağa: ellğ tuttu: kafala bi* 'he gave me a guarantee' *Kaş. II* 292 (*tuta:r*, *tutma:k*); *I* 45, 21 (*ağırlıg*) and many o.o.: *KB amul tutğil öğ* 'keep your mind at peace' 25; *bu söz eşke tutğil* 'keep this saying as a companion' 165; o.o. 99, 183, 306, 540 (*ağır*), 750 (i:d-), etc.: *xiii(?) At.* *tut-* is common; *Tef.* ditto 312-13: *xiv Muh. qabađa* 'to grasp' *duş-* *Mel.* 30, 5; 40, 7; *qabađa wa amsaka* ('to take hold of') *tut-* *Rif.* 114, 129; *lāzama* 'to cling to' *duş-* *30, 15*; 115: **Çağ.** xv ff. *tut-(kusi, etc.) du-* *Vel.* 201; *tut-giristan wa dāstan* 'to seize, hold' *San.* 168r. 1 (quotns.): **Xwar.** *xiii dut-* ditto *Ali* 26, 30: *xiii(?) tut-* (or *đut-*) *Oğ.* 111, etc.: *xiv* *tut-* ditto *Qutb* 187; *MN* 35, etc.: **Kom.** *xiv* ditto *tut-* *CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 258 (quotns.): **Kıp.** *xiii amsaka tut-* *Hou.* 35, 5; *xiv* *tuş-* changed fr. *tut-* ditto *Id.* 62; *amsaka wa dābağa* 'to hold fast' *tuş-* *Bul.* 24r.: *xv amsaka tuş-* *Kav.* 74, 6; *masaka tut-* *Tuh.* 35; a. 9, a.o.o.: **Osm.** *xiv-xvi* and *later dut-* with various idiomatic meanings *TTS I* 233; *II* 330; *III* 217; *IV* 252.

**VU** *töt-* See 2 tit-.

**ŞS** *tüt-* See *tüte:-*.

### Dis. DDA

**VU** *tada*: **Hap.** leg.; perhaps a l.-w., cf. *tadu*: **Xak.** xi *tada*: *al-bayn waħwa qif'a mina'l-ard qadr madda'l-başar min 'aşr xata-wāt* 'the amount of land within eyeshot from ten paces' *Kaş. III* 220 (i.e. everything in sight as far as the horizon).

**F** *tadu*: l.-w. fr. Sanskrit *dhātu* 'an element in nature; an elementary constituent of the body'. **N.o.a.b.** **Uyg.** *viii ff. Civ. (PU)* *tadu* 'nature' *H II* 30, 149; 22, 15: **Xak.** xi *tadu*: *tab'u'l-insān wa şabi'atuhu* 'the nature and natural elements of a man' *Kaş. III* 220: *KB* *bu tört eş mağa tört tadu teğ turur tüzülse tadu. çın trigilik bolur* 'these four Companions (of the Prophet) to me are like the four natural elements; if the natural elements are in harmony life becomes upright' 60; o.o. 882, 1054-1055 (*çin, arta:-*); 6006.

**dede**: a quasi-onomatopoeic pec. to the **Oğuz-Kıpçak** group; originally 'father' (cf. English colloquial 'daddy'), later, when displaced in this meaning by *baba* (another quasi-onomatopoeic) 'grandfather; old man, dervish', and the like. Survives in these meanings only(?) in **SW Osm.** See *Doerfer III* 1179. **Oğuz** xi *dede*: *al-āb* 'father' *Kaş. III* 220: **Kıp.** *xiv dede*: *al-cadd ābū'l-āb* 'paternal grandfather' *Id.* 48; *dede*: (misplaced under *dāl wāw*) *al-cadd*, also called *ağa*: *do.* 51: *xv* (*al-cadd öbüge*, **Mong.** l.-w.) *al-cadda* 'grandmother' *dede* *Tuh.* 11a. 11: **Osm.** *xiv ff. dede* not listed in *TTS*, but the title of the well-

known XIV (or XV) character **Dede Korkud**: XVIII **dede** in *Rûmî* 'paternal or maternal grandfather', also used of ascetic holy men and dervishes *San.* 223v. 1.

VU **tuða** pec. to Uyğ., and used only in the phr. **ada tuða**, see **ada**; prob. a mere jingle with that word and not an independent word.

#### Dis. V. DDA-

ʔS **tati**:- 'to taste (Intrans.), to be tasty'. The relationship between this V. and **tat**-, q.v., is obscure; it can hardly be a der. f. since there is no trace of a Dev. Suff. -t-, so is presumably a Sec. f. For modern occurrences see **tat**-**Xak.** XI **aş ağızda**: **tatıdı**: *tuvida fa'm hādā'l-fa'am fi'l-fam wa taladdada bihi* 'the taste of the food was ascertained in the mouth, and it (the mouth) found it delightful' *Kaş.* III 257 (**tatır**-, **tatıma**:-k; prov.): *KB tatıdı tırılık* 'life was sweet' 562v.

PUD **tota**:- Den. V. fr. **tot**, q.v.; 'to disparage' or the like. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **söğüp sarsıp topar uçuzlap** 'cursing, abusing, and disparaging (Hend.)' *Suv.* 136, 9-10; a.o. *U II* 77, 17-18 (**utrun**-): Civ. *TT VII* 25, 5-6 (**térge**:-ş).

**tüte**:- 'to emit smoke or steam'; survives in most NC, SC, NW languages, and SW Tkm.; the Osm. form **tüt**- seems to be a Sec. f. rather than the original form. See **tütet**-, **tütek**, **tütün**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **kaltı lınxwa sayu tütün tüterçe ol erser** 'when every lotus (Chinese l.-w.) seems to be emitting smoke' *PP* 38, 5-7.

#### Dis. DDC

S **tutçı**: See **tutşı**.

#### Dis. V. DDD-

D **tatit**- Caus. f. of **tati**:-; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** XI **tuz aşığı tatıttı**: 'the salt brought out the flavour (*avcada fa'm*) of the food'; also used of anything that impresses on you (*aşarra laka*) the flavour of anything *Kaş.* II 299: XIII(?) *At.* 'asal tatırup ilkin tamak tatıtip' 'first he makes you taste honey and gives a pleasant taste to your throat' 207: *Xwar.* XIV **tatut**:- 'to make (someone) taste (something *Acc.*)' *Qutb* 173.

D **tütet**- Caus. f. of **tüte**:-; s.i.s.m.l. in NE, NC, NW, 'to make (something) smoke, to smoke out (an animal from a hole)'. **Xak.** XI o: **tütün tütetti**: 'the fire smoked' (*daxxana'l-duxān*) *Kaş.* II 299 (**tütetür**-, **tütetme**:-k; both spelt **tütit**-): *Xwar.* XIII **düte**:- 'to smoke' *Ali* 25 (misdescribed as a Den. V.).

#### Dis. DDĞ

D **tatiğ** (in *Kaş.* under the heading *fa'il*) Dev. N. fr. **tat**:- (**tat**:-) rather than **tati**:-; 'taste, flavour', often with the implication of 'a pleasant taste'. This is the only form of this word in the early period and it still survives as

**tatu**: in NE, NC, but fr. the medieval period a syn. word **tat** appeared, which survives in all other language groups. There is no good reason for supposing that it is a really old word. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A **tatağ M III** 12, 17 (i) (1 **teğ**): Bud. in Bud. terminology **tatiğ** 'taste' is normally the fourth of the six senses, see *TT VI* 174 ff.; *U III* 37, 30-1 (1 **açığ**)—in *Suv.* 118, 7 **tatiğ** must mean concretely 'tasty food', (if any are suffering from hunger and thirst) **adruk adruk tağ tapsuk tatiğlar üze toğurdaçı bolayın** 'I will be the one who satisfies them with various wonderful (Hend.) tasty foods'—in *Suv.* 590, 23 ff. the seven **uğuş** of the body are enumerated as 'flesh, blood, **tatiğ**, skin, bone, marrow, and **oluk**(?)'; this seems to be an error for **tadu**:- Civ. **tatiğlar bütlüğe tayağı tétir** 'it is called a support for the preparation of tasty foods' *TT I* 191; o.o. *do.* 187, 199: **Xak.** XI **tatiğ al-ladda** 'a pleasant taste', one says in a jingle (*fi'l-izdirwac*) **tatiğ tatiğ Kaş.** I 408; **aş tatğı**: **tuz yoğrın yémess** 'one gives a flavour (*fa'm*) to food with salt, but one does not eat it as a (separate) dish' *III* 31, 22: *KB* (when a man reaches the age of sixty) **tatiğ bardı andın** 'the savour (of life) has gone' 367: **tatiğ erdi barça yigitlik işim** 'when I was young all my work was pleasant' 370; o.o. 375 (öç-), 689, 1087, 1891-3, 3586, etc., all with the connotation of a pleasant flavour: XIII(?) *At.* (the wise man knows) **biğig tatğın** 'the sweet taste of wisdom' 106: *Tef. mizac* 'the physical characteristics' (of a particular kind of water) **tatiğ** 289: XIV *Muh. al-davq* 'taste' *dat Mel.* 34, 2-3; **ta: Rif.** 110; *al-fa'm* **da: 66**, 3; **ta: 165**: **Çağ.** XV ff. **tat maza** ('flavour') *wa ladda wa fa'm San.* 152r. 5: *Xwar.* XIV **tatiğ** 'taste' *Qutb* 174: *Korn.* XIV 'taste, savour' **tatiğ CCI**, **tatov CCC**; *Gr.*: Kip. XIII (after **ta:flu**: 'sweet', opposite to 'bitter') *al-fa'm min kull şay* **ta: Hou.** 27, 10; a.o. 40, 9: XIV **ta: al-halawa** 'sweetness'; **ta: al-fa'm Id.** 64.

D **tidiğ** N.Ac. fr. **tıd**:- 'hindrance, obstruction', and the like. S.i.s.m.l. w. similar phonetic changes. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (destroying and putting an end to) **örtüg tidiğlarığ** 'coverings and obstructions' *U II* 33, 5; o.o. *TT IV* 6, 48 (**boşutçı**); *Suv.* 73, 21 (**adart**-); *U III* 18, 12; 28, 8: Civ. **adin kişilerdin tidiğ bar** 'there is obstruction by others' *TT I* 213-14: **Xak.** XI **tidiğ al-hazır mina'l-şay** 'wa'l-man' 'denial of access to something, prevention' *Kaş.* I 373: *KB* (out of ten remarks) **biri sözleğü il tokuzı tidiğ**, **tidiğ söz tübi aşlı barça yidiğ** 'one is a foundation (i.e. constructive) and nine are obstructive, the basis (Hend.) of obstructive remarks is completely disgusting' 999.

D **tuduğ** Dev. N. fr. **tut**:- with a rather wide range of meanings. Apparently survives in NE Şor **tuduğ** 'pillage' *R III* 1495; *Tuv.* **tuduğ** 'a building'; NC Kır. **tutu**: (1) 'holding, grasping'; (2) 'the felt cover of a tent'; SW Osm. **tutu** (1) 'a stake' (at gambling); (2) 'security' (for a debt). Cf. **tutuk**. See *Doerfer*

III 1449. *Türkü* VIII ff. *Irkb* 29 (ur-); Yen. otuz erig başlayı: tutuğka: badı erinç *Mal.* 32, 12; the whole inscription is damaged and incoherent; this might mean 'he bound (someone) at the head of thirty men as a hostage': Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. anın ne(?) tidiğ tutuğ(?) işinüzler (sic) bar erser 'therefore whatever obstructions and restraints on(?) your work there may be' (get rid of them all) *U III* 28, 7-8; a.o. *Usp.* 105, 7-8 (illg): Civ. yarım yastuk kümüške tutuğ 'security for half a yastuk in coin (i.e. not notes)' *Usp.* 51, 3; *Xak.* XI tutuğ *al-rah*n 'security, pledge': tutuğ *al-ixd wahwa'l-sa'fa'mina'l-cinn* 'possession by an evil spirit'; one says anın tutuğu: bar 'he is possessed by an evil spirit' *Kaş. I* 373; a.o. III 63 (yul-): *KB* ölüğli kişi barça ödke tutuğ 'all mortal men are hostages to time' 1211; tapuğka turur kut tutuğ 'divine favour is a security for (good) service' 4180: XIII(?) *Tef.* tutuğ(?) /tutuğ 'security; intermediary(?)' 314-15; *Xwar.* XIV tutuğ 'the cover of a tent(?)'; (tutuğsuz 'without security') *Qutb* 188; tutuğ 'security' *Nahc.* 163, 7; *Kip.* XIII *rahana tuflu: koy-*... *al-rah*n tuflu: *Hou.* 36, 19; *xv rah*n (tusnak *Hap.* leg. ? and) tuflu *Tuh.* 17a. 4.

F totok l.-w. fr. Chinese *tu-tu* (*Giles* 12,050 12,057; Puleyblank, Middle Chinese *tou tok*) 'military governor' (of a district or region). As pointed out in *Doerfer* II 874, where numerous occurrences of this word are collected, the correct transcription is totok and not tutuk, as it has usually been transcribed, but see tuğ. In Turkish it occurs both in the transcription of Chinese names and as a title given to Turks by the Chinese Emperor or, very prob. in some cases, assumed by Turks themselves. *Türkü* VIII öñ totok 'Wang Tu-tu' (a Chinese) *IE* 31; *Türgeş* xagan buyruğı: Az Totoko:ğ 'Az Totok, an officer of the Türgeş Xagan' *IE* 39; *Koşo: Totok I N 1*; *Bukağ Totok II* S 10; VIII ff. Yen. (PU) *Könç Toto:k Mal.* 35, 2; Uyğ. VIII ff. tarxan kunçuy [gap] beg totok çigsi a list of titles in a fragmentary text *M III* 41, 3-4 (iv): Bud. kebünün çu totok begim(?) a? Chinese name *U II* 20, 2-3 (i); *El ögesi işig Edğü Totok* . . . *İşig Edğü Totok P.N.s Pfahl.* 10, 15; O. Kir. IX ff. *El Toğan Totok Mal.* 1, 2; seven other similar names.

D tutuk Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. tut-; s.i.s.m.l. with a wide range of meanings; 'overcast (sky); tongue-tied; paralysed; closed (curtains)', etc. Cf. tutuğ. See *Doerfer* II 875. *Xak.* XI tutuk *al-xaşı wa'l-macbü* ma'a(n) both 'gelding' and 'eunuch' *Kaş. I* 380 (these meanings do not seem to occur elsewhere); *Çağ.* XV ff. tutuk metaph. 'a curtain or screen (*parda wa hā'i*) which they put in front of a door' *San.* 169v. 13 (quotns.): *Kip.* XIV tutuk *al-başxāna* 'vestibule' or the like *Id.* 37.

D tutuğ:ç N.I. fr. tut-; survives in SE Tar., Türki; NC Kir. tutukç; NC Kzx.; NW Kk., Nog., etc. tutkış; SC Üzb. tutkış a piece of felt for holding kettles, cooking-pots, etc.; a

handle', and the like. *Xak.* XI tutuğ:ç *al-sulfa mina'l-ta'am Kaş. I* 453 (*al-sulfa* normally means 'breakfast', but *al-salf* means 'a (leather) provision bag', and that is prob. the meaning here).

D tutğak Dev. N./A. connoting Habitual Action fr. tut-; survives at any rate in NC Kir. tutkak 'a fit (of rage)' and SW tutak Osm. 'a handle, anything that holds or impedes' (*Red.*); Tkm. (of a dog) 'that holds fast (to its prey)'. A cognate word s.i.s.m.l. in NC, SC, NW as tutka 'handle' and the like. This word had several meanings, some of which are obscure. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (as a result of birth, old age, and death come about) 'and the appearance of depression, anxiety, pain, tutğak, embarrassment, bewilderment, and a great accumulation of pains comes about' *U II* 11, 6-7 (obviously an emotion of some kind, perhaps 'a feeling of frustration'); *Xak.* XI tutğak:ç 'a mounted detachment (*carida*) that goes out at night to capture the enemy's patrols and reconnoiters' *Kaş. I* 467: *KB* ölüm tutğaki iş teğürmiş eliğ 'disease, the advance-guard of death, stretched out his hand (to him)' 1067; ölüm tutğaki 1352, 3580, 5976; (in the presence of the enemy a general) *adırgu üdürmiş yezek tutğaki* 'must single out and choose advance-guards and reconnoitring patrols' 2342: *xiv Rbğ.* (I am a son of the Prophet) *biзде tutkak (sic)* 'illatı bolmas: 'we do not suffer from seizures (?)' *R III* 1488: (*xiv Muh.*?) *qabdatu'l-sayf* 'the hilt of a sword' *kılıç tutğası: Rif.* 173 (only): *Kip.* tutğak:ç *qā'imul-sayf* ditto *Id.* 64).

PUD tođğun Hap. leg.; spelt *tadğun* but no doubt Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. tođ- in the sense of 'full (of water)'. *Xak.* XI tođğun:ç 'a river' (*al-wādi*) like the Euphrates and the like; used in place of öğüz for any constantly flowing river (*wādi cāri*) *Kaş. I* 438.

D tutğun Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. tut-; 'prisoner, captured'. S.i.s.m.l.g. as tutğun/tutkun, same meaning. *Xak.* XI tutğun *al-axiğ wa'l-asir* 'prisoner, captive' *Kaş. I* 438; o.o. spelt tutğun *I* 194, 11 (tdil-); 205, 6; *II* 219, 7: *KB* yıl ay tutğunı boldum 'I have become the prisoner of years and months' 373: *Çağ.* XV ff. tutğun *griftār wa mahbiis* ditto *San.* 169v. 10 (quotn.): *Kom.* XIV ditto tutğun/tutkun *CCI, CCG; Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *al-asir tutkun* (and *tutsa:k*) *Hou.* 32, 13; *xiv tutkun al-asir Id.* 64: Osm. XIV-XVI *dutğun* ditto *TTS II* 330, 908; *III* 217; *IV* 252.

## Dis. V. DDĞ-

D 1 tatik- Intrans. Den. V. fr. 1 tat; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* XI türk tatiktı: 'the Turk adopted Persian habits' (*taxallāqa* . . . *bi-axlāqī'l-fārisi*) *Kaş. II* 116 (Aor. and Infin. after 2 tatik-); *kılıç tatikska: 1:s yunçır: er tatikska: et tınçır: (mis-spelt tunçır:)* 'if a sword gets rusty, (its owner's) affairs deteriorate; if a man adopts Persian habits his flesh putrefies' (*yatarauwah*) *II* 281 11; *Kip.* XIV *fatiktı:* 'his speech and

language became like the language of a peasant' (*al-fallāh*) *Id.* 62.

D 2 **tatik-** Intrans. Den. V. fr. 2 **tat**; 'to get rusty'. Survives in NC Kzx. *R III* 905; in other languages where such a Den. V. exists it is **tatla-** or the like. **Xak.** x1 **kılıç tatıktı**: (later revoicalized as **totukti**) 'rust appeared' (*'alā-l-tab*) on the sword' *Kaş.* II 116 (**tatikar**, **tatukma:k**, vocalized **totuk-**); a.o. *II* 281, 11 (1 **tatik-**).

D **tatğan-** Refl. Den. V. fr. **tatiğ**; survived until recently in SW Osm. **tadan-** (now obsolete). **Xak.** x1 **er aşığ tatğandı**: *talağdağal-racul bi'l-ja'am wa tamağlağa* 'the man found the food delicious and smacked his lips' *Kaş.* II 241 (**tatğanur**, **tatğanma:k**).

D **toğğur-** (d-) Caus. f. of **to:d-**; 'to satiate, satisfy'. S.i.s.m.l. as **toyur-/doyur-**, cf. **to:d-**. **Uyg.** viii ff. *Sw.* 118, 6-8 (**tatiğ**); **Xak.** x1 **ol meni: toğğurdi**: (*sic*, in error) *aşba'ani* 'he satiated me' (**toğğurur**, **toğğurma:k**; prov.; verse); and one says **ol meni: bu: iştin toğğurdi**: 'he wearied me (*amalanı*) with this affair until I acquired a loathing (*sa'ama*) for it' *Kaş.* II 176; **men anı: toğğurum aşba'tuhu** originally **toğğurdum** *Kaş.* II 76 (**toğğururmen**, **toğğurma:k**); about a dozen o.o. of **toğğur-** and one of **toğur-**: *KB* **yétürse içürse toğğursa karın** 'if he gives him food and drink and tills his stomach' 2560; a.o. 3766, 4769 (**açım**): *xiii(?) Tef. toyur-* (and *toydur-*) ditto 306-7; *xiv Muh. aşba'a* (*to:yğiz-* *Mel.* 41, 10) *toygur-* *Rif.* 131; **Çağ.** xv ff. **toygur-** (*-mayın*, etc.) *doyur-* *İel.* 225-6; **toygur-** *sir hardan* ditto *San.* 187v. 19 (quotns.); *Xvar.* **xiv toyur-** ditto *Qutb* 182: (**Kom.** **xiv** ditto **toydur-** *CCG*; *Gr.* 248 (quotns.)).

D **toğğurt-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **toğğur-**; mentioned only in a para. on the formation of Caus. f.s with **-t-** fr. V.s ending in **-r-**. **Xak.** x1 **men anı: toğğurttum** 'I gave orders that he should be satisfied' (*bi-işbā'ihī*) *Kaş.* II 256, 6.

### Tris. DDĞ

D **tatiğliğ** P.N./A. fr. **tatiğ**; always specifically 'having a pleasant taste'. S.i.s.m.l.g. but in the shorter form **tatiğ/tatliğ/tatlu:** and the like, cf. **tatiğ**. **Türkü** viii ff. *Toy.* III 1r. 6-7 (1 a:s): **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.-A.** (**tatağ-lağ** in *M I* 27, 2 is an error for **tapağlağ**, see 1 a:tiğ); **körtle** (VU) **tatağlağ nomı** 'his lovely, sweet doctrine' *Man.-uig. Frag.* 400 heading: **Man.** *Wind.* 250, 36 (ur-): **Bud.** **tatiğliğ soğancığ nom nomladı** 'he preached the sweet and excellent doctrine' *PP* 46, 4; **tatağlağ** (*sic*) **aş içğü** 'savory food and drink, do. 71, 6; a.o. *Sw.* 647, 4 (**aşat-**): **Civ.** *TT I* 118: **Xak.** x1 **tatiğliğ ne:m** 'a delicious (*laddid*) thing', originally **tatiğliğ** *Kaş.* I 495; the shorter form also occurs in verse quotns. **tatiğliğ aşığ** 'delicious food' *I* 45, 20; **tatiğliğ öter sanduwa:ç** 'the nightingale sings sweetly' *I* 529, 7; *III*

178, 16; (a bird's) **tatiğliğ ünün** 'sweet song' *III* 194, 15: *xiii(?) Tef.* **tatiğliğ/tatluğ/tatlu:** 'sweet' (of fruit, water, words) 289: *xiv Muh. al-hulw* 'sweet' (opposite to **acı**: 'bitter') **da:tiğliğ, sü:cü:** *Mel.* 54, 7; (**sü:cü:** *Rif.* 151); *lahu ja'm* 'tasty' (opposite to **tatsiz** 'tasteless') **da:tluğ** 66, 3; **tatiğliğ** 165: **Çağ.** xv ff. **tatiğliğ tatlu** *Vel.* 167; **tatiğliğ bā maza** 'tasty, savoury'; abbreviated in *Rümi* to **tatlu**, which is also used for 'sweetmeat' *San.* 152r. 4: **Xvar.** **xiv tatiğliğ/tatli** 'sweet' *Qutb* 173; *MN* 163: **Kom.** **xiv** 'sweet' **tatli** *CCG*, *CCG* (common); *Gr.* 237 (quotns.); 'savoury' **tatiğliğ** *CCG*; *Gr.*: **xiii al-hulw** (opposite to 'bitter' **açı**, etc.) **ta:tlu:** *ya'nī dū ja'm Hou.* 27, 9: **xiv tatlu:** **al-hulw**, also pronounced **ta:tlu:** *Id.* 62: **xv al-ma'u'l-hulw ta:tlu:** *şu:* *Kav.* 58, 15; **hulw ta:tlı** *Tuh.* 13a. 12; in *do.* 32a. 1 **ta:tlı** is given as one of thirteen translations of *laban* 'milk'.

D **tidiğliğ** P.N./A. fr. **tidiğ**; n.o.a.b. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Civ.** **künikeki** (*sic*, ?*kündeki*) **işin** **tidiğliğ** 'your day-to-day work is obstructed' *TT I* 161; a.o. (?misread) *do.* 185: **Xak.** x1 **tidiğliğ ne:m** *al-şay'u'l-mamni* 'ani'l-tuṣṣil ilayhi' 'a thing access to which is obstructed' *Kaş.* I 496.

D **tutuğluğ** P.N./A. fr. **tutuğ**; n.o.a.b. (?); **SW Osm.** **tutukluk** 'paralysis' is an A.N. fr. **tutuk**. **Xak.** x1 **tutuğluğ yér** *al-macanna*, that is 'a place occupied by evil spirits who injure anyone that goes there' *Kaş.* I 496.

D **tidiğsiz** P.N./A. fr. **tidiğ**; 'unhindered, unimpeded'; pec. to **Uyg.**; particularly common in *TT VI* where **tidiğsiz bodisatv** translates Sanskrit *asaṅga bodhisattva*, see p. 56, note 10. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.** **tidiğsiz burxan kutin bul[tuğuz]** 'you have attained the divine favour of the unhindered burxan' (?*Mani*) *TT III* 107; **tidiğsizın** 'without impediment' *do.* *IX* 23: **Bud.** (the demon *Hidimba* went to meet him) **tidiğsiz köpülin** 'with an imperturbable mind' *U II* 26, 16; **tidiğsiz berdi** 'he gave unstintingly' *PP* 8, 6; **tidiğsiz bodisatv** *TT VI* 100, etc.; *TT VIII G.19*; *Sw.* 186, 1.

D **tutuksuz** Hap. leg.; **Priv.** N./A. fr. **tutuk**, apparently in the meaning of 'holding up', a meaning not recorded elsewhere; a faulty spelling of **tutuğ** is not impossible. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** Sanskrit *anādharaka* 'unsupported' **tutuksuz** *TT VIII A.4*.

### Tris. V. DDĞ-

D **tutukla-** Hap. leg.; **Den.** V. fr. **tutuk**. **Xak.** x1 **ol oğlin tutukla:di**: 'he castrated (*xasā*) his son, or destined him (*nasabahu*) for castration' *Kaş.* III 337 (**tutukla:r**, **tutukla:ma:k**).

D **tatığlan-** Refl. Den. V. fr. **tatiğ**; survives with the same meaning in **SW Osm.** as **tatlan-**, and in **NW Kaz.** as **tatulan-** 'to become reconciled'; (**tatu:lağ-** exists with the latter

meaning in NC Kir.) **Xak.** x1 **üzüm tatıǵ-landi**: 'the grapes became tasty and delicious' (*dā'fa'm wa ladda*) **Kaš.** II 265 (**tatıǵlanu:r**, **tatıǵlanma:k**).

**D tutuklan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **tutukla-**: **Xak.** x1 **ura:ǵut tutuklandi**: 'the woman procured a eunuch as chamberlain to walk in front of her' (*hūciha(n) yaqdamuhā*) **Kaš.** II 265 (**tutuklanu:r**, **tutuklanma:k**).

**D toǵğurumsin-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. a N.S.A. fr. **toǵğur-**; mentioned only as an example in a grammatical section. **Xak.** x1 **ol anı: toǵğurumsındı**: 'he pretended to satisfy him' **Kaš.** II 263, 2.

**D toǵğurun-** Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **toǵğur-**; mentioned only as a grammatical example. **Xak.** x1 **ol karın toǵğurundı**: 'he pretended to fill his stomach, or devoted his whole attention to filling it' **Kaš.** II 202, 4.

**D toǵğuruş-** Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of **toǵğur-**; mentioned only as a grammatical example. **Xak.** x1 **ol meniñ birle: karın toǵğuruşdı**: 'he competed with me in filling the stomach' **Kaš.** II 201, 24.

**D tatıǵsa-** Desid. Den. V. fr. **tatıǵ**; pec. to **Kaš.** **Xak.** x1 **er tatıǵsa:dı**: 'the man longed for something sweet' (*al-halāwa*) **Kaš.** III 333 (**tatıǵsa:r**, **tatıǵsa:ma:k**); a.o. I 276, 26.

**D tatıǵsıra-** Hap. leg.; Priv. Den. V. fr. **tatıǵ**. **Türkü** VIII ff. Man. **bilge biligi: tatıǵsırayur** 'he loses his taste, for wisdom' **M III** 18, 12 (i).

### Dis. DDG

**D tétik** morphologically a Dev. N./A. fr. **2 tét-**; semantically there is no obvious connection with that V., but a close connection with **tétıl-**; 'quick-witted, intelligent'; s.i.a.m.l.g., but some meanings in NC, NW are hard to connect with the original one. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (in a list of 'good qualities') **tétik odğurak** 'quick-witted and wide awake' **TT V** 279; Civ. **TT VII** 28, 53-4 (**bilge**): **Xak.** x1 **oǵlı: tetik al-walad fañin** 'her intelligent son' **Kaš.** III 33, 27; n.m.e.: **KB tetik** is a stock laudatory Adj.; e.g. **ajunda tetik er yédi bu cihān** 'in this world the quick-witted man conquers the world' 279; o.o. 297 (**adut**), 475, 883, 1188; in 58 **teǵük**, for which there is no obvious etymology or explanation, may be a distortion of this word to rhyme with **beǵük**, **akı erdi elgi yürekli teǵük biliglig** **sakinuk kór atı beǵük** 'his hand was generous, his heart intelligent(?), wise, and thoughtful, he had a great reputation': XIII(?) **At.** (an occasional mistake comes) **neçe tetik erdin** 'from a man however intelligent he may be' 361; XIV **Muh.**(?) **al-daki** 'sagacious' **tétik Rif.** 151 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **tétik** 'active, enterprising; capable in business matters' **Vel.** 183 (quotns.); (**teyik** (*sic*) of a sick man 'losing his senses and talking wildly' **do.** 182 (quotn.)); **tetik** (spelt) same translation and quotn. as **teyik** above; also pronounced

**tétik**; the **Rūmi** author (**Vel.**) translated it 'active, enterprising; capable', and **Tāli'-i Harawī** (see **Bad.** 52b. 9) translated it 'in good health' (*ṣaḥiḥ*) as opposed to 'ill' (*marid*) and quoted this verse; they were mistaken **San.** 152r. 15; **tétik** similar translation (same verse as **Vel.** s.v. **tétik**) also pronounced **teṭik do.** 190r. 7 (there is obviously considerable confusion here; **Vel.**'s first translation and **Tāli'-i Harawī**'s translation are substantially correct, **San.** was mistaken in accepting **Vel.**'s second translation based on a misunderstanding of the verse quoted): **Kıp.** XIII **al-daki** (opposite to 'stupid' **PU abru:**) **te:tik Hou.** 26, 11; XIV **teṭik** 'the key (*miftāḥ*) to something secret, which no one knows except its maker' **Id.** 37.

ʔS **teǵük** See **tétik**.

**F di:dek** Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w., prob. Iranian. **Xak.** x1 **di:dek** 'the cover of the litter (*kabisaṭu'l-za'ina*) in which a bride hides from the neighbours on the day of her wedding' **Kaš.** I 408.

**D 1 titiǵ** Hap. leg.; N.Ac. fr. **2 tit-**; 'aching'. **Xak.** x1 **Kaš.** I 386 (**2 tit-**).

**2 titiǵ** 'mud', both in its natural state and as a raw material for house-building. N.o.a.b., see **balçık**. **Türkü** VIII ff. **teve: titiǵke: tüş-miş** 'a camel fell into mud' **İrkB** 46: **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (he drew mortals) **sansarlıǵ kök titiǵdın** 'out of the grey mud of *samsāra*' **TT V** 26, 85-8; **titiǵ yuǵuru** 'kneading mud' (to build a house) **TT VI** 82; a.o. **Suv.** 619, 15; Civ. **emdi titiǵ kılǵu künlerni ayalım** 'now let us prescribe the days appropriate for making (builders') mud' **TT VII** 38, 12; **yérde sıdıp titiǵın alıp** 'urinate on the ground and take the mud so made' **H I** 74; o.o. **TT VIII** 1.7 (**çatuk**); **H II** 26, 110: **Xak.** x1 **titiǵ al-ñin** 'mud' **Kaš.** I 386; o.o. I 150, 7 (**oçaklık**); 506, 12 (**küzeçlik**); **III** 297, 22 (**suvla-**).

**D tütek** Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. **tüte-**; etymologically 'something which steams or smokes', in practice 'a spout' or more generally 'a tube; a pipe as a musical instrument; water-pipe', and the like. Survives in NC Kir. **tütük**; Kzx. **tütik**; NW Kk. **tüte/tütik**; Krim **düdük**; Nog. **düdik**; SW Az., Osm. **düdük**; Tkm. **tüydük**; l.-w. in Russian as **dudka**. **Xak.** x1 **tütek** 'the spout' (*şumbür*) of a ewer and the like **Kaš.** I 386; XIV **Muh.** **al-şabāba** 'reed pipe, flute' **dü:dük Mel.** 63, 2 (only): **Kıp.** XIII **al-şabāba dü:dük Hou.** 24, 10; 41, 7; XIV **düdük ditto Id.** 48; xv **daff** 'tambourine' (**dümri**) **Tkm. düdük Tuh.** 15b. 8; Osm. xv ff. **düdü/düdük** 'reed pipe' **TTS III** 254.

### Dis. V. DDG-

ʔE **tütğür-** See **tutur-**.

### Tris. DDG

**D titiǵçı:** Hap. leg.; N.Ag. fr. **2 titiǵ**; 'a man who makes mud walls'. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (in a list of workmen) **titiǵçı Atsız Pfahl.** 24, 29.

?E tötökcl: See tünək.

D tétiklik A.N. fr. *tétiti*, 'intelligence, quick-wittedness'. Survives in SW Osm. **Xak.** x1 *KB* tetiklik bile kıldı yalçuk işi 'with intelligence a man does his work (properly)' 2222; o.o. 2188, 2224: XIII(?) *At.* 55 (0:z-).

### Tris. V. DDG-

D tétiker- Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. *tétik*; properly 'to be quick-witted, intelligent'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (if a man's hair turns white while he is still young; if he sweats freely and is bad-tempered) *artukrak yaruk yaşuk tétikerse tülünde yana ot körser* 'if he has a brilliant intellect(?) and constantly sees fire in his dreams' (you should know that that man has a bilious disposition) *Suv.* 594, 10-11.

### Dis. DDL

PU?F todliç Hap. leg.; this word occurs in **Xak.** x1 *KB* 5377 together with 'swan, pelican', crane, and bustard' (*toy*) in a list of eight game-birds; the other three like this are Hap. leg. If pure Turkish, the word must be connected with either *to:ğ* 'bustard' or *to:ğ-*, but there does not seem to be any other occurrence of a suffix -*ığ*; and the ending -*la:ç* which occurs in other names of birds like *sundila:ç* and *kargıla:ç* is prob. foreign, and all these words prob. l.-w.s.

S tatlığ See tatlığlı.

### Dis. V. DDL-

D tatıl- (?d- -d-) Pass. f. of *tat-*; survives in SW Tkm. *da:dıl-*. **Xak.** x1 *aş tatıldı*: 'the food (etc.) was tasted' (*dığa*) *Kaş.* II 120 (*tatılır*; *tatılma:k*).

D tétitl- morphologically Pass. f. of 2 *tétit-* but semantically connected not with that word but with *tétik*. Pec. to **Xak.** *x1 oğlan tétitildi* 'the boy became intelligent' (*fa:tin*) *Kaş.* II 121 (*tétitilir*; *tétitilme:k*); in a Section headed *fa'aldı*, which implies a short vowel in the first syllable, everywhere vocalized *teytit-*; a.o. I 106, 8.

D tıdıl- Pass. f. of *tıd-*; 'to be obstructed' and the like. Survives in the same languages as *tıd-*, except NE, with the same phonetic changes, and some extensions of meaning. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. [gap] *sarsıg sözlemekdin tıdılzunlar* 'let them be prevented from using . . . and rough language' *U* III 24, 3; *tıdılğalı unamadı* 'he refused to be held back' *do.* 49, 26; *ođğurak tıdılmanın kelğey* 'he will assuredly come without being prevented by anything' *TT* X 72; a.o. *U* IV 40, 181: Civ. (the sun sank below the horizon) *yarumaki tıdıldı* 'its light was cut off' *TT* I 23; *tıdılıp tutulup turmağaymen* 'I will not be obstructed and held back and stand still' *Usp.* 45, 12; (in a remedy for nose bleeding) *tıdılır* 'it is halted' *H* I 130; a.o. *H* II 14, 133: **Xak.** x1 *er ıstın tıdıldı*; 'the man

abandoned (*imtana'a*) the enterprise'; also used when he is prevented by someone else (*mana'a gayruhu*); *yata'adda wa la'ata'adda* 'Active (i.e. Intrans.) and Passive' *Kaş.* II 126 (*tıdılır*, *tıdılma:k*): *KB* 4428 (?; see *tırel-*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *tıyıl-* (spelt) *mamnu' şudan* 'to be prevented' *San.* 203r. 29 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiv *tıyıl-* 'to be restrained, held back' *Qutb* 192: **Kom.** xiv 'to cease, desist' *tıyıl-CCI*; *Gr.*

D tıtl- (d-) Pass. f. of *tıt-*; survives in most of the same languages with the same phonetic changes. **Xak.** x1 *et bışıp tıtlıldı*: *taharra'a'l-lahim bi'l-fabz* 'the meat was boiled to rags'; also used of clothing when it has become shabby and torn to rags (*axlaqa wa tamazzaqa*) *Kaş.* II 120 (*tıtlılır*; *tıtlılma:k*).

D tutul- Pass. f. of *tut-*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *Usp.* 45, 12 (*tıdıl-*): **Xak.** x1 *keyik tutıldı*: 'the wild animal (etc.) was caught' (*uxıda*) *Kaş.* II 120 (*tutulur*; *tutulma:k*): XIII(?) *Tef.* *tutul-* (of a man) 'to be caught' (by the legs *Abl.*); (of a road) 'to be blocked' 315: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tutul- girifta şudan* 'to be grasped, seized' *San.* 168v. 6 (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiii *tutul-* 'to be held fast' *Ali* 25: XIII(?) *tutuldı* 'battle was joined' *Oğ.* 160: xiv *tutul-* (of the moon, etc.) 'to be eclipsed' *Qutb* 188: **Kip.** xiv *tutulmak al-xusif* 'an eclipse of the moon'; *tutul- xasafa* *Id.* 64; *al-xusif* ditto *Bul.* 2, 15: xv *xusif wa'l-kusif* ('an eclipse of the sun') *tutulmak* *Tuh.* 14a. 2; *tutul-* is conjugated *do.* 48a. 8 ff.: **Osm.** xiv and xv *dutul-*, later *tutul-* occurs in 5 or 6 idiomatic meanings *TTS* I 235; *II* 333, 909; *III* 691; *IV* 254.

D tıtlıan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *tıtt-*; quoted only as a grammatical example. **Xak.** x1 *ta:ğ tıtlıandı*: 'the mountain was covered with larch-trees' (*şanaubar*) *Kaş.* III 199, 5.

D tıdlın- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *tıdl-*. **Xak.** x1 *er ıstın tıdlındı*: 'the man gave up (*imtana'a*) the enterprise' (etc.); also used when he has been reluctant to speak (*tawaqafa fi kalāmihi*) *Kaş.* II 242 (*tıdlınur*; *tıdlınma:k*).

### Tris. V. DDL-

D tutuldur- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *tutul-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. [gap] *larıg tutulturtupuz* 'you have caused the . . . to be restrained' *TT* III 79.

### Dis. DDM

F dıdım 'crown'; l.-w. fr. Greek *διάδημα*, obtained through Sogdian *dydm*. N.o.a.b. **Türkü** VIII ff. Man. *TT* II 8, 67 (ur-): **Xak.** x1 *didim* (*sic*) 'the crown (*al-ikil*) which a bride wears on her wedding night' *Kaş.* I. 397.

D tıtlım (d-) Hap. leg. ?; N.S.A. fr. *tıt-*, but judging by *tıtlımlıg*, q.v., already with front vowels. **Xak.** x1 *KB* (*a beg* must be stout-hearted and a good shot) *yürek birle boldı yağıka tıtlım* 'with a stout heart he becomes destruction (or the like) to the enemy' 2043.



**D tutum (tutom)** N.S.A. fr. *tut-*; lit. 'a single act of grasping', but normally used as a Conc. N. meaning 'a handful', with other cognate meanings. In the medieval period became **tutam**, presumably because the original form was **tutum** (cf. *tutuş*), and s.i.a.m.l.g. in this form. Osm. **tutum** 'sumach' is a Pe. l.-w., not connected with this word. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. **yétli tutum talkan** 'seven handfuls of meal' *TT VII* 24, 9; 25, 9-10: **Xak. XI KB** (man is born to die) **tutamça tiriglik tüker alkinur** 'his handful of life comes to an end and perishes' 5265: **Çağ. xv ff. tutum** (1) *gıřtı-i kâr wa âfâr-i kây* 'seizing a thing and traces of a thing'; (2) *turşı wa hamûdât* 'pickles' (and in Pe. 'sumach') *San.* 169v. 17 (the first translation is obscure; neither meaning seems to be noted elsewhere); her **tutam tört êlîg** 'every *tutam* is two double handfuls' *Bahur* (P. de C. 222): **Kıp. xiv tûtam al-qabâda** 'a handful' *İd.* 64; *Bul.* 9, 10.

**D tutma:** Pass.(?) Dev. N. fr. *tut-*; Hap. leg. in this meaning, but a common N. Ac. in some modern languages. **Xak. XI tutma:** *al-şandûq* 'chest, coffer' *Kaş.* I 431.

**D tutmaç:** Dev. N. in -maç (denoting kinds of food); some kind or kinds of farinaceous food, 'noodles, macaroni, vermicelli', and the like; popular in the medieval period, but now obsolete; the latest trace is in SW Osm. **tutmaç** '(for *tutma* aşl)' 'a dish of stewed mutton in gobbets with chick peas' *Red.* 1251. See *Doerfer II* 876. **Xak. XI tutmaç:** 'a food (*ta'âm*) well known to the Turks', followed by a story about Dû'l-qarnayn, who is said to have provided this food when his troops said **tutma: aç** 'do not keep us hungry' *Kaş.* I 452; o.o. *II* 119 (çöb); 3 o.o. translated *tutmâc:* **Çağ. xv ff. tutmaç** 'a kind of food (*aş*) made by rolling out dough and shredding it' *San.* 169v. 12: **Kıp. xiv tutmaç:** (-c) 'handfuls (*qabâdât*) of dough placed in meat soup'; its meaning is 'held back for hunger' (*al-mumsak li'l-caw*); **tutmaç:** 'do not hold back', ac 'hungry'; the phrase (*al-cumla*) is used as a name *İd.* 64; (in a list of foodstuffs) *al-tutmaç qibedâqiya* 'a Kıp. word' *Bul.* 8, 12: Osm. xiv to xviii **tutmaç** 'macaroni soup' in several texts *TTS II* 907; *III* 689; *IV* 766.

### Tris. DDM

**D titimlig (d-)** P.N. fr. *titim*; pec. to *KB*; the context indicates some meaning like 'destructive, disruptive'. **Xak. XI KB** (an army commander in the face of the enemy must be as brave as a lion, with a wrist like a leopard's) **toşuz teğ titimlig** 'as destructive as a wild boar' (as strong as a wolf, etc.) 2311; o.o. 2328 (*tupul-*), 5905.

### Dis. DDN

**ta:ğun** originally 'a calf, one or two years old'. Survives only in NE *Kaç.*, Koib. (*R III* 928); *Khak. tazın* 'an ox, a gelded bull'. **Xak. XI tağun al-cada** 'mina'l-baqar' 'a two-year-old calf'; and the feminine is **tişl: tağun Kaş. I**

400; **ta:ğun** (?; -d-) *al-tabî' mina'l-baqar* 'a one-year-old calf' *III* 171.

**VU?D tûğın** n.o.a.b. For the description in *Kaş.* cf. **türk;** in a Section in *Kaş.* headed *fâ'il* together with **tağın** and **to:ğun**. If the -g- could be taken as an error for -d- this might be an *Abl.* of *ti:* with which there is some semantic connection. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (if a man, because he does not understand this, takes entirely different views) **azu ters tetrü (PU) tûğınça yayıluk nomlasar** 'or preaches errors at inappropriate times(?)' *TT VI* 195 (one of several v.l. of this para.; the translation is purely hypothetical, but it is hard to see any alternative): **Xak. XI tî:ğın** (sic, but an error under *fâ'il*) *harf yunbi* 'an'l-waqt' a Particle connoting time'; hence one says **bu: tî:ğın** (sic) **keldi: câ'a fi mişl hâdâ'l-waqt** 'he came at about this time' *Kaş.* *III* 171.

**to:ğun** (hitherto transcribed *tuğun*, but the Chinese transcription indicates *to:ğun*, cf. *totok*); a Türkü title of office. It occurs fairly frequently in Chinese records regarding the Türkü, where it is spelt *t'u t'un* (*Giles* 12,100 12,232; Pulleyblank, *Middle Chinese tou duan*, see Chavannes, *Documents sur les Tou-kiue (Turcs) occidentaux*, St. Petersburg, 1900, Index s.v. *t'ou-t'ouen* and *tou-doun*). In the list of Turkish offices in the *Chiu T'ang Shu*, Chap. 194b. (*Chavannes*, p. 21) the *t'u-t'un* occupies the 7th place, coming after the *hsieh-li-fa* (*élteber*); when *T'uñ Yavğur*, who was the Western Türkü *xağan* in the first quarter of the 7th century, conquered foreign countries he gave their rulers the title of *élteber*, but sent a **to:ğun** to supervise them and collect the taxes (*Chavannes*, p. 24); the word appears in these records, as an element either first or second, in P.N.s. e.g. *T'uñ toğun* and *toğun Şağ* (*Chavannes*, Index). By XI the office had obviously lost importance. N.o.a.b. in Turkish texts. See *Doerfer III* 1194. **Türkü viii toğun (VU) Yamtarîğ** 11(t)im 'I sent the *toğun* Yamtar' (telling him 'attack the Karluk to the south') *II E* 42; **Kül Toğun inisi** 'younger brother of Kül Toğun' *Ixe-Aşxete* a.1; b.1 (*ETY II* 121-2): viii ff. **Urnuğ: Toğun Çiğşi: Miran A-2-3** (*ETY II* 64); **Xak. XI toğun** 'the headman (*arif*) of a village, and the man who allocates water for watering livestock' (*muwazzî'u'l-miyâh fi'l-şirb*) *Kaş.* I 400; **to:ğun** 'the man who allocates water for watering livestock among villagers' *III* 171.

**D tütün** Dev. N. fr. *tüte-*; 'smoke'. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **tütün**, but NW *Kk.*, Nog. **tütün**; Kaz. **töten**. See *Doerfer II* 953. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. tamğakında kara **tütün taşakar** 'black smoke comes out of her throat' *M II* 11, 20: Bud. **tütsügnün tütünü** 'the smoke of incense' *Suv.* 424, 12; o.o. *PP* 38, 6 (**tüte-**); *TT V* 12, 130: Civ. **tütün** occurs frequently in lists of taxes mentioned in contracts, e.g. **kalan kurut tütün kabın** *USp.* 14, 12; 21, 12; a.o. *do.* 88, 44; its exact significance is obscure, perhaps a hut tax (see

Caferoğlu in *TM IV*, p. 42): **Xak.** x1 **tütün** *al-duxān* 'smoke' *Kaş. I* 400 (prov.); o.o., spelt **tütün** *II* 72, 9; *II* 299, 8 (**tütet-**): **KB** kişiler evinde bu kopru **tütün** 'this man raises smoke in people's houses' 341; **yaruk-lukı azrak üküşi tütün** 'he gives out very little light and a lot of smoke' 6127; xiv *Müh. al-duxān tütün* *Mel.* 68, 16; *Rif.* 169; *Xwar.* xiv **tütün** 'smoke' *Quth* 191; *Nahe.* 439, 4-5; **Kom.** xiv ditto *CCI*; **Gr.** *Kip.* xiii *al-duxān tütün* *Hou.* 40, 8; xiv ditto *Id.* 37; **dütün** *al-duxān* already mentioned under **t-** but commoner (*aķtar*) with **d-** *do.* 47; *al-duxān tütün* *Bul.* 4, 12; xv ditto *Tuh.* 15b. 8; **Osm.** xiv ff. **dütün** is the normal form until xvi but **tütün** is noted fr. xiv onwards; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 706; *II* 350, 913; *III* 230; *IV* 265.

### Dis. V. DDN-

**D tatın-** (? d-d-) **Hap.** leg.; **Refl.** f. of **tat-**; quoted only to illustrate this meaning of the **Refl.** f. **Xak.** x1 **ol aş tatındı** 'he pretended to taste (*yadıq*) the food without actually tasting it' *Kaş. II* 158, 17.

**D tétin-** **Hap.** leg.; **Refl.** f. of 2 **tét-**. **Xak.** x1 **ol aḡar tétindı** *qāwamah u'a'ctara'a 'alayhi* 'he opposed him and took a bold stand against him'; hence one says **anıy yüzlge: tétinü: baksa: bolmas:** 'a man cannot look at his face boldly (?)'; *MS. lamxa(n) nāsira(n)* which might have this meaning; or, reading *lamha(n)* 'stealthily' because of his beauty' *Kaş. II* 144 (**tétinür:**, **tétinmek:**).

**D tıdın-** **Refl.** f. of **tıd-**; 'to restrain, or control, oneself' and the like. Survives in **NE Tel.** **tiyin-** *R III* 1311. **Türkü** viii ff. **Man.** (if our praises and prayers have not reached God, but) **ne yërde tıdıntı tutuntı erser** 'have been obstructed or detained somewhere' *Chuas.* 217-18; **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.** **tıtinu umatin** *TT III* 111 (damaged; *sic* but ?belongs here): **Chr.** (then the Magi approached and entered) **tıdınu** 'keeping control of themselves' *U I* 6, 11 (so read, quite clear in the *MS.*, *Müller*, in error, *tıtirü*): **Xak.** x1 **er iştin tıdındı** 'the man gave up (*imtana'a*) the enterprise' *Kaş. II* 144 (**tıdınur:**, **tıdınmak:**).

**D titin-** (d-) **Hap.** leg.?: **Refl.** f. of **tıt-**. **Türkü** viii ff. **toğan kuş tırpaki: suçı: lı: nml: ş yana: tıtin: nml: ş** 'the falcon's claws were skinned and torn' *İrkB* 44.

**D toḡun-** (d-) **Refl.** f. of **toḡd-**; usually 'to be satisfied, satiated'; survives in **NC Kır.**, **Kzx.** **toyun-**. **Xak.** x1 **er toḡundı** 'the man pretended to be satiated' (*ṣa'bān*); also used when he has been satiated (*taṣabbā'a*) *Kaş. II* 144 (**toḡunur:**, **toḡunmak:**; *mis-spelt toḡun-*).

**D tutun-** **Refl.** f. of **tut-**; s.i.m.m.l. with a wide range of meanings. **Türkü** viii *T* 25 (*iḡaç*): viii ff. **Man.** *Chuas.* 217-18 (**tıḡın-**): **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** *U IV* 8, 37 (*siḡḡanak*): **Civ.** *H I* 37 (*tiṣi:*): **Xak.** x1 **kün tutundı** 'the sun was eclipsed' (*kusifat*); and one says **ay**

**tutundı** 'the moon was eclipsed' (*xusifa*); and one says **beḡ meni: oḡul tutundı** 'the *beḡ* adopted me (*tabannāni*) and took me as a son'; also in other contexts (*waḡayruhu kaḡālika*); and one says **er keyik tutundı** 'the man devoted himself to catching (*istabadda* . . . *bi-axd*) the antelope'; also used of catching anything when one concentrates on it (*inṣarada bihi*); and one says **o:t tutundı** 'the fire caught hold' (*ittaḡadat*) (**tutunur:**, **tutunmak:**; spelt **tutan-**, cf. **tutum;** *verse*) and one says **ol avurta: tutundı** 'he engaged (*ittaxaḡa*) a wet-nurse'; and **ol meni: ötüḡçi: tutundı** 'he engaged me as an intercessor with the king' (*kaḡālika*) *al-maşdar* 'with the same *Aor.* and *Infin.*') *Kaş. II* 143; **çaksa: tutunur:** 'if one strikes (a strike-a-light) the fire catches hold' *II* 23, 17; **KB att edḡü bolsa tutunsa boḡuḡ** 'if a man's reputation becomes good and retains its colour' 1957; (listen to) **özin tutnur er** 'the man who controls himself' 4103; a.o. 1697 (*adaş*), 2276: **xiii(?) At.** (if the fire of anger) **yalınlansa tutnup** 'catches hold and flames up' 339; *Tef.* **tutun-** 'to take (as one's own God, friend, etc.)' 315.

### Tris. DDN

**D tutunçu:** **Hap.** leg.; **Dev.** *N./A.* fr. **tutun-**. **Xak.** x1 **tutunçu: oḡul** 'a boy whom a man has adopted' (*tabannā*) *Kaş. III* 375.

**D toḡunçusuz** **Priv.** *N./A.* fr. a **Dev.** *N.* fr. **toḡun-**; 'insatiable'. *N.o.a.b.* **Türkü** viii ff. **Man.** *Chuas.* 252-3, etc. (*I su:k*): **Bud.** **toḡunçusuz yaruk yula teḡ** 'like an insatiable burning lamp' *TT V* 6, 49; o.o. *Chuas. Berlin* 27, 7-8 (*amran-*); *Sut.* 582, 4.

**D tatındı:** **Hap.** leg.; **Pass.** **Dev.** *N./A.* fr. **tatin-**. **Xak.** x1 **tatındı: süi: al-ḡubr** (*MS. al-'ubr*, but this has no suitable meaning) *mina'l-laban* 'the residue of milk' *Kaş. I* 449.

**D tıdındı:** **Hap.** leg.; **Pass.** **Dev.** *N./A.* fr. **tıdın-**. **Xak.** x1 **tıdındı: neḡ** (misvocalized *tadındı*): *al-ṣay'u'l-mumanna* 'something inaccessible' *Kaş. I* 449.

**D tütünsüz** **Priv.** *N./A.* fr. **tütün**; *n.o.a.b.* **Xak.** x1 **o:t tütünsüz bolmas:** 'there is no fire without smoke' *Kaş. I* 400, 19; *III* 16, 18; *n.m.e.*: **xiii(?) Tef.** **tütünsüz** ditto 319.

### Dis. DDR

**tatır** perhaps survives in **NC Kzx.** **tatır**; this now means 'salt pan' (which should be *teplz*) but may originally have meant, more generally, 'flat ground'. Cf. **tatırılıḡ.** **Xak.** x1 **tatır yér: al-qarāḡ mina'l-arḡ** 'a flat sown field' *Kaş. I* 361 (or 'land free from salt').

**tıtır** 'female camel'; the difference in meaning, if any, between this word and **iḡem:** is not apparent. *N.o.a.b.* **Türkü** viii ff. *İrkB* 20 (*buḡra*): **Xak.** x1 **tıtır al-nāḡa** 'female camel' *Kaş. I* 361: **KB** (the grey cranes fly) **tızlımıṣ tıtır teḡ** 'like camels tied in a line' 74; o.o.

206, 2312 (1 ü:ç), 5370: Kıp. XIII (*al-nāqa linge:n*); *al-nyāqu'l-'arabiya* 'Arab female camels' *titr Hou.* 14, 13.

D *tétrü*: presumably Ger. of \**tétür-*, Caus. f. of 2 *tét-* (cf. *tétrül-*), used as an Adv./Adj., with a rather wide range of meanings some of which can only be inferred. The word is several times spelt quite clearly *tertrü*: and survives in SE Türki as *tertür/tertür/te:tü*: 'inverted, inside out, the wrong way, wrong, topsy turvy' *Jarring* 304; 'Tar. *te:tür* ditto *R III* 1093. It is possible that this was the original pronunciation, but the vocalization in Türkü and SE Türki excludes the possibility of connecting this word with *tart-* and there is no other trace of \**tert-*. Türkü VIII ff. (VU) *tığrğ tertrü*: (*sic*) *kışe:mış* 'a man) hobbled the roan horse(?) crosswise' (it stands unable to move) *Irkb* 39: Man. (being deceived by those who say) *tertrü* (*sic*) *yana iğideyü* 'wrongly and untruthfully' *Chuas.* 135: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *tertrü* (*sic*) *saçlıg kurta* (*sic*, error for *kurtğa*) *yek* 'an old female demon with dishevelled hair' *M II* 11, 16; same phr. with *tétrü* and *kurtğa do.* 12, 1 (ii); *körürler ertli sızıge tétü* 'they were looking askance at you' *TT III* 82: Bud. *tétrü körmeklig yarukın idti* 'she sent the brightness of a sidelong glance' (at the king) *U II* 23, 11-12; o.o. of *tétrü kör-* in *TTX-* in the phr. *tétrü uk-* *U II* 7, 6 etc. and *tétrü sakın-* *TT V* 22, 14-21; *U II* 5, 4 ff. the word has no pejorative significance and seems to mean (to understand, or meditate) 'deeply, thoroughly, through and through' — *ters tétü* (*sic*) *körüm öritdimiz erser* 'if we have caused false (Hend.) omens to arise' *TT IV* 8, 74; o.o. of *ters tétü* *TT VI* 331; *VII* 40, 37; *VIII* 0.2: Civ. *tétrü sakınç* *TT I* 110: Xak. XI *tétrü*: (*sic*) *al-ma'kü* 'inverted', of anything *Kaş.* I 420; (after *tét-*) and one says *ol apar tétü* (*sic*) *bakdi: aḥdaqā-l-nazar ilayhi* 'he stared fixedly at him'; and one says of a handsome man (*al-camil*) *apar tétü: baksa: bolma:s* 'a man cannot stare fixedly at him'; *wa qad yakūn bi-ma'nā nazari'l-gazr* 'and it (also) means "looking askance"' *II* 292: *KB yarağlıg yarağsızni tétü körüp*; 'looking closely at his useful and useless qualities' 328; (if you love someone his faults become virtues) *kamuğ tétüslü oğ* 'everything crooked about him is straight' 536; o.o. (all pejorative) 1670, 1902, 1984, 5507: Kıp. XIV *détrü: bak-nazara ḥadda(n)* 'to look intently at (someone)' *Id.* 48.

PU *tudriç* Hap. leg.; so spelt, but ?read -d-. Arğū: xi *tudriç al-zibl* 'dung' *Kaş.* I 453.

?E *tutruğ* Hap. leg.; n.m.e.; prob. an error for \**tutzuğ*, see *tutsuğ*. Xak. XI *iğlig tutruğ: eḥ bolur waṣṣiyatū'l-marīd takīm lahu fāl ḥasan* 'a sick man's will is a good omen for him' *Kaş.* I 79, 13.

D *tutruk* Hap. leg.; this is the reading in all three MSS. and can be explained as a Pass. Dev.-N./A. fr. *tutur-*, lit. 'one who is ordered

to hold', but it may be an error for *buyruk* which would suit the context; the verse occurs in a passage about the functions of *begs*. Xak. XI *KB bu ḫl tutruki ham tübl beklikli* 'the basic quality of this man who is put in charge of the realm is his firmness' 2132.

PU?D *tütrüm* pec. to Uyğ. Bud. and found only in the Hend. *tütrüm teriğ* presumably 'profound, deep'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *tütrüm teriğ* qualifying nom 'doctrine' *TT V* 22, 18; *VI* 283 (v.l.); *Hüen-ts.* 214; *tütrüm teriğ yörüglüg nom* 'a doctrine of which the interpretation is deep(?) and profound' *Suv.* 87, 20; 88, 16; 371, 3; *tütrüm teriğ edğūsin* 'his deep(?) and profound goodness' *Hüen-ts.* 1958.

#### Dis. V. DDR-

D *tatur-* (?*da:dur-*) Caus. f. of *tat-*: 'to make or let (someone *Dat.*) taste (something *Acc.*)'; as such n.o.a.b., but s.i.s.m.l. as *tattur-/tattir-*; SW Tkm. *dak:dir-*. Xak. XI *men apar aṣ taturdum* 'I made him taste (*aḥdaquhu*) the food' *Kaş.* II 73 (*tatururmen, taturma:k*); ol *maḡa: aṣ taturdi:* 'he made me taste the food' (etc.) *III* 186 (*ta:taturur, taturma:k*); o.o. *I* 515, 22; *II* 74, 11: XIII(?) *At.* 'asal tatrup' 'giving him honey to taste' 207; a.o. 263; *Tef. tattir-* ditto 280; *Çağ.* xv ff. *tatur-(-mas) tattir-*. *Vel.* 162 (quoth.); *tatur-* (spelt) *çaṣānidan* 'to cause to taste' *San.* 152r. 3 (ditto): Kom. XIV ditto *tattir-CCG*; *Gr.* 237 (quoth.): Kip. XIII *ḡawcaqa ta:tatur-* (*sic*) *Hou.* 40, 9.

D *tétür-* (d-) Caus. f. of *tét-*: survives with the same meaning in SW Az. *dédirt-* (*sic*); Osm. *dedir-/dedirt-*. Cf. 1 *tét-*. Xak. XI ol *andağ tétürdi: kallafa hattā qila kadā* 'he arranged for it to be said thus' *Kaş.* III 186 (*tét:türür, tét:türmek*): Xwar. XIII(?) (there was a stretch of uncultivated steppe) *muḡa Çürçet tétürürler* (?d-d-) *erdi* 'they had it called Çürçet' *Oğ.* 261.

D *tıdtur-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *tıd-*: prob. here 'to let oneself be obstructed'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT VII* 40, 19 (*boğun-*).

S *toḡur-* See *toḡur-*.

D *tutur-* Caus. f. of *tut-*: 'to order to seize' etc. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *tuttur-*. Xak. XI ol *apar it tuturdi:* 'he set (*ağrā*) the dog on him to seize him' (*li-ya-xudahu*); this is irregular; grammatically it should mean 'he ordered him to seize the dog'; and one says (*qad yuqāl*) *tutturdi:* (this was no doubt the original text, it has been changed by a later hand to *tütgürdi:*) originally it contained three *tā's*, it *tutturdi:* with -tt- (*muṣaddada*), and one of them was elided as an abbreviation (*taṣṣifa(n)*) *Kaş.* II 73 (*tutturur, tutturmek*); this spelling may be a deliberate correction by a later scribe, cf. *tutuṣ-*; it is unlikely to be original); *beğ oğr:nı: tutturdi:* 'the beg ordered the capture (*bi-aṣd*) of the thief, and he was captured' *II* 174 (*tutturur, tutturma:k*; spelt with two *tā's*, not a *taḡdid*): XIV

*Muh.*(?) *awşā* 'to bequeathe' *tutur-* *Rif.* 105 (this is the likeliest of several meanings of *awşā* in this context and the likeliest transcription of the Turkish word which is unvocalized, but it might be an error for *tutuz-*, q.v.): *Xwar.* xiv *tutur-* 'to order (someone *Dat.*) to accept (a command *Acc.*)' *Qutb* 188: *Kom.* xiv 'to order to hold' *tutur-* *CCG*; *Gr.*

*E tötür-* in *USp. Index* is an error for *tuytur-*.

*titre-* (?d-) 'to shiver, shake'. S.i.a.m.l.g. usually as *titre-/titire-*; NW *Kk.*, Nog. *dirlilde-*; Kaz. *derelde-* may be a Sec. f.; in SW *Az.* *dlitre-/titire-*; Osm. *ditre-*; *Tkm.* *titre-*. Cf. *bez-*. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* *U III* 43, 30 (etc.) (*bez-*); *do.* 8, 5: *Civ.* (the branches of the larch) *mıg törlüğün titreyür* 'shiver a thousand ways' *TT I* 164; *ba:şı titre:* 'his head shakes' *VIII I.4*: (*Xak.*) xiii(?) *Tef.* *titre-* 'to shake, shiver' 303; xiv *Muh.* *irta'ada* 'to tremble' *titre-* *Mel.* 22, 5; *Rif.* 103; *haraka* 'to move' (*Trans.*; ? read *haraka*) *dlitre-* 40, 19 (130 *tepre-*); *Rbğ.* *yér titredü* 'the earth shook' *R III* 1391: *Çağ.* xv ff. *titre-* (spelt) *larzidan* 'to shiver, tremble' *San.* 189v. 12 (quotns.): *Kom.* xiv 'to tremble, quake' *titre-* *CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 246 (quotns.): *Kip.* xiv *ditre-* *irta'ada* *Id.* 48; xv ditto *titre-* *Tuh.* 6b. 3; *ra'da* 'shudder' *titremek* *do.* 17a. 4; *zalzala* 'earthquake' ditto *do.* 17b. 10: *Osm.* xv ff. *ditre-* 'to shiver, quake, tremble'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 213; *III* 201; *IV* 232.

*D titret-* (?d-) *Caus.* f. of *titre-*; 'to shake (something), to make (it) tremble', etc. S.i.s.m.l. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.* *M I* 18, 4 (ii) (*butaraka-*); *Bud.* *TT X* 450-1 (*tepret-*): (*Xak.*) xiv *Muh.*(?) *a'rada gayrahu* 'to shake someone' *titret-* *Rif.* 103 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *titret-* *Caus.* f. *larzidan* 'to make (something) shiver, tremble'; also used as an *Intrans.* (*lâzim*) for *larzidan* *San.* 189v. 27 (quotns.): *Kip.* xiv *al-humma'l-hârida* 'a cold fever, ague' *ditretmek* (spelt *-mak* in error) *Bul.* 9, 16.

*D tetrül-* *Pass.* f. of *\*tétür-*, see *tétru-*; 'to be turned round, reversed, perverted', and the like. N.o.a.b., always with *-e-*. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.* *az bilig éyin tetrülmeğik* 'being perverted by lust' *TT II* 16, 25-6; o.o. *do.* 34-5, 46-7: *Bud.* [te]trülmis başlıg kılđacı siz [xan] üskindekilerig 'you make those who stand before the king confused(?)' *Hien-ts.* 2065-6: *Xak.* xi *yél tetrüldi*: 'the wind veered (*inğalaba*) from south to north or north to south'; and one says *tetrüldi*: *ne:p* 'the thing was reversed and inverted' (*inğalaba* . . . *wa'n'akasa*); and one says *er kılık*: *tetrüldi*: 'the man's conduct (etc.) deteriorated' (*sā'a*) *Kağ.* *II* 229 (*tetrüldü-*, *tetrülme:k*).

*D tatruş-* (?da:druş-) *Hap. leg.*; *Recip. f.* of *tatur-*. *Xak.* xi *olar: bir ikindike et tatruşdı*: 'they gave one another meat (etc.) to taste' (*adāqa*) *Kağ.* *II* 217 (*tatruşu:r*, *tatruşma:k*).

*D titreş-* (?d-) *Co-op. f.* of *titre-*; 'to shiver, shake, etc., together'. Survives in SW *Osm.* *titreş-*. *Xak.* xi *kışl: tumlığdın titreşdi*: 'the people (all) shivered (*irta'ada*) because of the cold'; also used of a thing when it shakes (*tazahzaha*) *Kağ.* *II* 217 (*titreşü:r*, *titreşme:k*): xiii(?) *Tef.* *titreş-* 303: *Çağ.* xv ff. *titreş-* *ba-ham larzidan* 'to tremble together' *San.* 189v. 26: *Xwar.* xiii *titreş-ditto* 'Ali 54: *Osm.* xiv *ditreş-* 'to tremble (in awe)' *TTS IV* 232.

### Tris. DDR

*PU tatrığa*: *Hap. leg.*; the word is slightly misplaced under *-K-* between *tararku:* and *tavilkü:* and may be mis-spelt. *Xak.* xi *tatrığa*: *al-qadam wahwa cild abyad madbüğ* 'white tanned skin' *Kağ.* *I* 489 (this seems to require some meaning like 'vellum' for *al-qadam*, but it is not in the dicts.).

*D tuturğu*: *Hap. leg.*; *Dev. N./A. fr.* *tutur-*. *Xak.* xi *tuturğu*: *ne:p şay' haqquhu yit'az fihi* 'something to be recommended' *Kağ.* *I* 489.

*PU:F tuturka:n* 'rice'; spelt clearly with *-k-* in *TT VIII* and *Kağ.*; other *Uyg.* spellings are ambiguous; later forms all have *-ğ-*; unless it is a l.-w., which is quite possible for a commodity like rice, it is hardly likely to be a basic word, but there is no semantic connection with *tutur-*. An early (?xiv) l.-w. in Mong. as *tuturğan* (see N. Poppe, *Mongol'skii slovar' Mukaddimat al-Adab*, Moscow-Leningrad, 1938, p. 356), but obsolete in Turkish soon after that date. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* *tuturkan suvsuş* 'rice wine' *Hien-ts.* 1941-2: *Civ.* *tuturka:n TT VIII I.13* (*burçak*); *İlvi aş* *tuturkan tétir* 'its (appropriate) food offering is said to be rice' *VII* 14, 28: *Xak.* xi (under *-K-*) *tuturka:n al-uruz* 'rice' *Kağ.* *I* 521: xiv *Muh.* *al-uruz tuturğan* *Mel.* 78, 1; *Rif.* 181: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tuturğan/tuturğu* (the latter an error, *nün* read as *wāw*) in Mong. (*sic*) 'rice' (*birine*), in *Ar. uruz* *San.* 169v. 12: *Kom.* xiv 'rice' *tuturğan CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *al-uruz tuturğan* *Hou.* 9, 16: xiv *tuturğan/tuturğan al-uruz* *Id.* 64; *al-uruz tuturğan* *Bul.* 6, 15; xv ditto *Kaw.* 63, 13; *Tuh.* 5a. 1.

*D taturlıg* *Hap. leg.*; *P.N./A. fr.* *tatur*. *Xak.* xi *taturlıg yér arđ dāt cadad wa şālāba* 'smooth, hard ground' *Kağ.* *I* 494.

### Dis. DDS

*D tutsık* *Dev. N./A. fr.* *trut-*. N.o.a.b. *Türkü viii* (there has never been a better place than the Ötüken mountain forest) *él tutsık yér Ötüken yış ermiş* 'the Ötüken mountain forest was the place which controls the realm' *I S* 4; a.o. *I S* 10-11, *II N* 8 (*ölsik*).

*D(S) tutsuğ* 'a will, testament'; prob. a Sec. f. of *\*tutzuğ* *Dev. N. fr.* *tutuz-*, for which *tutruğ*, q.v., is prob. a scribal error. N.o.a.b.; cf. *xuma:ru:*, and, for the form, 1 *tütsüğ*. *Xak.* xi *tutsuğ al-waşıya* 'a will, testament';

one says **men aḡar tutsuḡ tutuzdum aḡaytuḡu bi-waṣiya** 'I made a will in his favour' *Kaṣ.* I 462.

D(S) 1 **tütsüḡ** 'incense' and the like; prob. a Sec. f. of \***tütüzüḡ**, Dev. N. fr. **tütüz-**; owing to the ambiguity of the Uyḡ. script this may in fact be the Uyḡ. form. Survives in SW Az. **tütsü** 'smoke'; Osm. **tütsü** 'fumigant, incense'; Tk. **tüssü** 'smoke'. Uyḡ. viii ff. *Man. Wind.* 36-7 (ur-): Chr. **arıḡ tütsüḡ** 'pure incense' *M III* 49, 12 (ii): Bud. **küjl tütsüḡ** 'incense sticks' *U II* 40, 105-6; 47, 77; **eḡḡü yıdıḡ yıparlıḡ tütsüḡ küyürüp** 'burning sweet-scented, fragrant incense' *TT V* 8, 72-9; o.o. *U II* 61, 6; *TT VII* 40, 60; *Suv.* 129, 8; 424, 10-12 (tütün); *USp.* 101, 11; 102b, 21: **Xak. KB kayısı elıḡ sundı tütsüḡ tutar** 'some stretch out their hands, holding incense' 98: **Çaḡ. xv ff. tütsü diḡ wa baxır** 'smoke, fragrant odour' *San.* 169v. 9: **Xwar. xiii dütsi** 'smoke' *Ali* 57: xiv **tütsü** ditto *Quth* 191.

?E 2 **tütsüḡ** 'hostile'; 1 **tütsüḡ**, though it occurs in *KB*, is not listed in the present text of *Kaṣ.*, and it seems likely that some word meaning 'incense', prob. *al-baxır*, followed **tütsüḡ** in *Kaṣ.* I 476 and was followed by some word meaning 'hostile'; as the next word is **türpıḡ**, the second consonant might have been **-t-**, **-ç-**, or **-d-**, but some word ending in **-ḡ** and cognate to **tétrü:**, **tétrül-**, possibly \***tétrüḡ** is the likeliest. **Xak. xi (PU) tütsüḡ kışi** *al-muşahin* 'a hostile person' *Kaṣ.* I 476.

#### Dis. V. DDS-

D **tutsuk-** Emphatic Pass. f. of **tut-**; 'to be caught, seized', etc. N.o.a.b. Uyḡ. viii ff. Bud. **oḡrı oḡurlasar tutsuksar** 'if a thief steals and is caught' *TT VI* 110: **Xak. xi er yaḡı:ka: tutsukdı:** 'the man was captured (*uxıḡa*) by the enemy' *Kaṣ.* II 227 (**tutsuka:r**, **tutsukma:k**).

#### Tris. DDS

D \***tütsüḡlüḡ** P.N./A. fr. 1 **tütsüḡ**; 'containing incense'; n.o.a.b.; the omission of **-ḡ-** is prob. inadvertent; **loḡ** is a Chinese l.-w. Uyḡ. viii ff. Bud. (then the officiating priest must take black incense sticks (**küjl**), recite the *dḡarāṇi* seven times, and **tütsüḡlüḡ** (*sic*) **loḡda küyürmiş kergeḡ** 'burn them in the censer' *TT V* 12, 130 (and see note).

D **tütsüḡlüḡ** A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. 1 **tütsüḡ**; 'censer'. N.o.a.b. Uyḡ. viii ff. Bud. **ēḡinde tütsüḡlüḡ tuta bu tütsüḡlüḡ urup meni okızın** 'let him take a censer in his hand, put this incense in it, and call on me' *Suv.* 129, 7-9.

VUD **tuḡası** Priv. N./A. fr. **tuḡa:**; q.v.; pec. to Uyḡ. and used only in Hend. with **aḡası**, q.v.

#### Dis. DDS

D **tı:ḡış** Hap. leg.; Dev. N. (connoting reciprocity) fr. **tı:d-**. **Xak. xi tı:ḡış al-mumāna'a** 'mutual obstruction' *Kaṣ.* I 407.

D **tutuḡ/tütüḡ** (?**tutoḡ**) Dev. N./A. (connoting reciprocity) fr. **tut-**; with various meanings, usually 'quarrel' and the like. For the vocalization see **tutuḡ-**; consistently spelt **tütüḡ**; all modern forms have back vowels. Survives as **tutaḡ** meaning either 'continuous, complete', or 'touching, adjacent' in SE *Türki*; NC *Kır.*, Kzx.; SC *Uzb.*; NW *Kk.*, Nog. (**tutas**); *Kumyk*; SW *Osm.*; **tuduḡ/tutuḡ** ditto in NE *Alt.*, *Tel.*, *Tuv.*; SW *Tkm.*, and **tudis** 'quarrel, fight' in NE *Khak.* Uyḡ. viii ff. Bud. (he pacifies) **alku kor ayıḡ tütüḡ kerıḡ karıḡmaḡıḡ** 'all damaging, evil quarrels (Hend.) and disputes' *U II* 58, 4-5 (i): Civ. **tütüḡ kerıḡte teḡıl** 'fly from quarrels (Hend.)' *TT I* 48; o.o. of **tütüḡ kerıḡ** *do.* 177, 180; *VII* 28, 5; (if a man misbehaves in what he does) **tütüḡ bolur** 'a quarrel ensues' *TT I* 195; o.o. *do.* 196; *VII* 33, 16; 36, 5: **Xak. xi** (after **tapış** 'mutual trust') (VU) **tutuḡ aḡlab laḡza(n) minhu**, *al-mu'āḡaḡa* a stronger expression, 'clinging to one another' *Kaṣ.* I 367: **KB** (wine is an enemy) **kılınçı (VU) tutuḡ boldı kılkı uruḡ** 'its actions are quarrelsomeness and its conduct pugnacious' 2098; o.o. 2651, 4247 (**teḡız**), 4586 (axsumla:-); **Xwar. xiv tutuḡ rüza tutmaḡıl** 'do not fast continuously' *Nahc.* 260, 15; a.o. 416, 14.

D **tü:deḡ** N./A. of Assoc. lit. 'having hair the same colour', but used more indefinitely. Pec. to **Xak. xi** any class (*cims*) of things which resemble (*yuşıḡı*) one another is called **tü:deḡ meḡ**, derived fr. **tü:** 'hair' (*al-ḡa'r*); one says of an animal **bu: at ne: tü:lüḡ** 'what are the markings (*ḡiya*) on this horse?'; and **-deḡ ḡarḡ muṣāḡaba wa muḡārana** 'a Particle connoting companionship and association' . . . **tü:deḡ muḡārınu'l-lawḡ wa'l-ḡiya** 'of the same colour and markings' *Kaṣ.* I 406-7; a.o. *III* 207 (**tü:**): **KB adaḡlı kadaḡlı ikıḡün tüdeḡ** 'friends and kinsmen are like one another' (English 'birds of a feather') 3485; **köḡlı tüdeḡ** 'like minded' 5721.

D **tutıḡ**: 'constantly, continuously'; Dev. Adj./Adv. fr. **tutuḡ-**. N.o.a.b.; common in **Xak.**; the original form \***tutuḡı:** (**tutoḡı:**) does not occur, but the Sec. f. **tutaḡı:** occurs in **Xak.**; often corrupted to **tutçı:** and even (*metri gratia*?) to **tuḡı:**, which is prob. the commonest form in *KB*. Uyḡ. viii ff. *Man.* **tutçı üzüksüz** 'continuously and uninterruptedly' *TT III* 26, 41: **Xak. xi tutıḡı:** *al-ḡay'u'l-muḡārınu'l-muḡāwir* 'something associated or adjacent'; one says **anıḡ yér:ı: meḡıḡ yér:ke: tutıḡı:** ol 'his land is adjacent to (i.e. continuous with) mine'; **-ḡ-** and **-ç-** are close to one another (*tataḡarabān*) here and one (also) says **tutçı:** **tutaḡı:** an alternative form (*luḡa fihi*); one says **men ḡaḡa: tutaḡı:** **barı:ı:men** 'I am constantly (*dā'iba(n)*) going to you' *Kaṣ.* I 423; about a dozen o.o. of **tutçı:** often translated *abada(n)* 'everlastingly': **KB** the word meaning 'constantly, continuously' is common, the form depends on the position in the verse, **tutaḡı** (— — —) 31 (*ulam*), 434, etc.; **tutçı** (— —) 41, 878; **tuḡı** (— —) 119, 126 (*evren*),

492, 909 (ügöl-), etc.: XIII(?) *Tef. tutaşı*  
ditto 314: Xwar. XIV *tutşı/tutşu* ditto  
*Quth* 188.

## Dis. V. DDŞ-

D *tıdış-* Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *tıd-*. **Xak.**  
XI *olar bir bırıg tıdışdı: tamāna ā fi şay'i(n)*  
'they obstructed one another over something'  
*Kaş. II* 93 (*tıdışur*, *tıdışma:k*).

D *tıtış-* (d-) Co-op. f. of *tıt-*; n.o.a.b. **Xak.**  
XI *ol mağa: yuþ tıtışdı: 'he helped me to*  
*pluck (fi nafş) the wool by hand so that it*  
*might be spun' (yuğzal); also used for com-*  
*peting and when two people tear (mazaga) one*  
*another's clothes Kaş. II* 89 (*tıtışur*, *tıtış-*  
*ma:k*, altered from or to (?) -*me:k*): **Xwar.**  
XIII (VU) *dıdış- (sic)* 'to tear one another,

quarrel' *Ali* 57.

D *tutuş-/tütüş-* (?tutoş-) Recip./Co-op. f.  
of *tut-*; on the variations in vocalization, which  
are not quite without parallel but have no  
obvious explanation, see *Kaş.* and cf. *tutuş/*  
*tütüş*. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. a variety of meanings, in  
some languages as *tutaş-* (which points to an  
original form *tutoş-*) and in others as *tutuş-*,  
cf. *tutuş/tütüş*. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. *tütüşüp*  
'lighting' (all kinds of incense sticks) *U II*  
47, 77; *İki elliğ tutuşup (sic)* 'clasping the  
two hands' *TT V* 26, 88; *tütüşgeçli keriş-*  
*geçli bolur* 'they become quarrelsome  
(Hend.)' *U III* 81, 1; Civ. *tütüşgüllük emgek*  
*bar* 'there is the pain of conflict(?)' *TT I* 72;  
*edgü ögli tutuşdaçı (sic)* 'clinging to the well-  
*disposed VII* 17, 23; *süşgünl arkanı tutuşur*  
his back (Hend.) grips him painfully(?) *do.* 25,  
4: **Xak.** XI *olar ikki: tutuşdı:lar* 'they  
seized (*axada*) one another'; also used of  
anything that sticks (*laşıqa*) to something else  
(*tutuşur*, *tutuşma:k*); and one says *ol*  
*mağa: keyik (VU) tutuşdı: 'he helped me*  
*to catch ('alā axd) the wild animal' (etc.); also*  
*for competing; and one says olar ikki:*  
*tütüşdı:lar* 'those two quarrelled' (*taş-*  
*carā*) (*tütüşür*, *tütüşme:k*); the original  
form (*al-aşl*) is the first *Kaş. II* 88; *tutuşkalı:*  
(*sic*) *yakıştı: 'they drew near one another*  
*to seize (i-ya'xud) one another' I* 170, 19;  
*tütüşmeğince: tüzülmeş* 'without quarrel-  
*ling (al-taşdur) one cannot be reconciled' II*  
*71, 13 (in Kaş. at any rate the implication is*  
*that tütüş- means 'to quarrel' while tutuş-*  
*conveys all the other meanings): KB mağa*  
*kelse (VU) tütüşü 'if he comes to quarrel*  
*with me' 815; kanı ol tütüşügli dünyā*  
*üçün 'where is the man who fought for the*  
*sake of this world?' (this world remains, but*  
*he died by violence) 6442: XIII(?) Tef. tutaş-*  
*(sic) (of a fire) 'to catch light' 315: xiv talā-*  
*zama 'to cleave to one another' dutuş- Mel.*  
*47, 7 and 15; tutaş- Rif. 133: Çağ. xv ff.*  
*\*tutuş-/tutağlaş-Recip. f. ham-digar-rā giriftan*  
*'one another' San. 168v. 13 (quotns.);*  
*ar-giriftan usually in the mean-*  
*ing or 'to strike up' (a*  
*ali 48:*

XIV *tutaş-/tutuş-* ditto *Quth* 187-8: **Kıp.**  
XIII *ixtaşama* 'to quarrel' *tütüş-* (-gıl) *Hou.*  
37, 3: XIV ditto *Id.* 37: XV *'aliqa min qadhi'l-*  
*-zand* 'to catch fire from a strike-a-light'  
*tutaş- Tuh.* 26a. 8.

## Tris. DDŞ

S *tutaşı:* See *tutşı:*.

D *tütüşlög* (?tütöşlög) P.N./A. fr. *tütüş*;  
'quarrelsome, mutually hostile'. N.o.a.b.  
**Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. *otlı suvlı teg tütüşlög*  
*bolur* 'they become mutually hostile, like fire  
and water' *TT VI* 64-5; *VIII* 0.8 (spelt  
*tötöşlög*): Civ. *sözlemiş savın tütüşlög*  
'whatever you say meets with opposition' *TT*  
*I* 38 (cf. *yağrı:lög*).

## Dis. DDY

D *tutyak* Dev. N. in -*yak* fr. *tut-*; this seems  
to be the only occurrence of this Suff.; it might  
be an early example of the sound change -*o* >  
-*a*-, and thus a Sec. f. of -*yuk* which may  
originally have been -*yok* just as the Pass.  
Dev. N/A. Suffix -*uk* was originally -*ok*; for  
this same sound change see *tutuş*, *tutuş-*.  
Normally used to translate the Buddhist tech-  
nical term *upādāna* 'grasping', Chinese *ch'ü*  
(*Giles* 3, 118), the fourth of the twelve links  
in the chain of *Nidāna*. Pec. to **Uyg.** VIII ff.  
Man. *ot tegrinliş tegrli yerindeki*  
*tutyaklıg* [long gap] 'the Fire God's ... in  
the country of the Gods' *M III* 36, 9 (iii);  
Bud. *tutyakta ötgürü kılınç bolur* 'action  
(*bhava*) comes about precisely from grasping  
(*upādāna*)' *U II* 8, 22-3; o.o. *do.* 6, 8 ff.; in  
*do.* 6, 9-10 mis-spelt (or mistranscribed?)  
*tutayak*; in *do.* 11, 2-14 replaced by *tutyak-*  
*lanmak*; (bring all your wealth here quickly)  
*tutyaksız köñülün buşı bērgüllük* 'to give  
it away in alms with an ungrasping mind'  
*U III* 12, 12).

## Dis. DDZ

VU?D *tıtız* 'unpleasant' and the like; there is  
some semantic connection with 2 *tēt-* and it  
should perhaps be spelt *tētız*, and taken as  
a Dev. N./A. Survives in SW Osm. *tıtız*  
'peevish, captious, meticulous', and the like.  
**Xak.** XI *tıtız neþ* 'anything with a bitter (or  
pungent, 'afis) taste, like the taste of a myro-  
balan' (*ihiliac*) *Kaş. I* 365: XIV *Muh. (?)* (after  
'sweet, sour, bitter, salty') *karih* 'disagreeable,  
unpleasant' *tıtız* (MS. *titi:r*) *Rif.* 165 (only).

D *\*tutzuğ* See *tutsuğ*.

D *\*tützüğ* See *tütsüğ*.

## Dis. V. DDZ-

D *tutuz-* Caus. f. of *tut-*; 'to entrust (some-  
thing Acc., to someone Dat.)' and the like.  
N.o.a.b. **Türkü** VIII [gap] *tutuztı: ekis:ın*  
*özl: altuzdı: 'he ordered to grasp ... and him-*  
*self had two of them taken' I E* 38: **Uyg.**  
VIII ff. Man. (you have shown the bridge of the  
true doctrine; you have taught the excellent

doctrine in the mind) [small gap] *ıdık anç-  
(um)anka tutuztuzup* 'you have entrusted  
... to the divinely blessed community' *TT III*  
57: Bud. *sızıge tutuzurmen* 'I entrust to you'  
(my beloved son) *PP* 25, 5; o.o. *do.* 67, 8; *U*  
*II* 34, 9; *III* 27, 18; 83, 9 (*urunçak*); *Hüen-ts.*  
273, 1952: Civ. *yapırtu tutuzup* 'entrusting  
(property to them) afresh' *USp.* 88, 18-19:  
*Xak. xı men apar söz tutuzdum* 'I com-  
municated (*av'aztu*) a statement to him, or  
something which he ought to bear in mind'  
(*yurā'i*) *Kaş. II* 86 (*tutuzur, tutuzma:k*);  
a.o. *I* 462, 9 (*tutsuğ*): *KB bayatka tutuzdum*  
*muni* 'I have entrusted him (my son) to God'  
1483; o.o. 1578, 3816, 3834, 6184 — (after a  
speech) *yana ok tutuzdı* 'he then added'  
(another speech) 5011.

*D tütüz-* Caus. f. of *tüte-*; 'to fumigate'.  
*Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. *H I* 22-3 (*ara*): *Xwar.*  
xiv (he washed his face) *takı öziğe 'ūd*  
*tütüzdı* 'and fumigated himself with aloe  
wood' *Nahc.* 33, 1: *Kip.* xv *baxxara* 'to fumi-  
gate' *tütüz-* (*Tkm. buğlat-*) *Tuh.* 8r. 10.

### Tris. DDZ

*VUD titizlik* A.N. fr. *titiz*; survives in *SW*  
*Osm. titizlik* 'peevishness, fastidiousness',  
etc. *Xak. xı titizlik al-afüsa* 'bitterness,  
pungency', like the taste of myrobalan *Kaş.*  
*I* 506.

### Mon. DĞ

*1 da:ğ/da:ğ* Pec. to *Kaş.* whose etymology in  
this case may be correct. *Arğū*: *xı da:ğ/da:ğ*  
(*sic*) a Particle (*harf*) meaning *laysa* 'it is not';  
one says *ol andağ da:ğ ol* 'it is not so'; and  
the *Oğuz* took it from them (the *Arğū*); and  
changed their phr. *da:ğ ol* and said *teğül*  
meaning *laysa*, because the *Oğuz* are neigh-  
bours of *Arğū*; in their phraseology mixed  
with them (*fi alfāzihim muxālafa bihim*) *Kaş.*  
*III* 153; a.o. *I* 393 (*teğül*).

*F 2 da:ğ* 'a livestock brand'; in spite of *Kaş.*'s  
remarks a l.-w. fr. *Pe. dāg*; s.i.s.m.l. See  
*tağla-*, *töğül-n.* *Xak. xı da:ğ* 'the brand'  
(*al-kayy*) with which horses and other live-  
stock are branded (*yūsām*); this word comes  
from the Turks and it should not be said that  
it is a word of the Persians (*al-furs*), because  
they have no livestock (*dawāb*) so as to have  
names for marks on them (*li-simātihim asmā*);  
I heard this word in the Moslem frontier posts  
(*fi tuğūrī'l-Islām*) *Kaş. III* 153: *xı(?) Tef.*  
*dağ* 'a mark' (put by God on a man's fore-  
head) 116.

*1 ta:ğ (d-)* 'mountain'. C.i.a.p.a.l., usually as  
*tağ* or *taw*; in NE Tuv.; NW Krm.; SW Az.,  
*Osm. dağ*; *Tkm. da:ğ*. See *Doerfer II* 859.  
*Türkü VIII* (VU) *Töğkeş tağda*: 'on the  
*Töğkeş* mountain' *II S* 8; *I E* 12 (*én-*) a.o.o.:  
VIII ff. *tağ üze*: 'on a mountain' *IrKB* 17;  
a.o.o.: *Uyg. VIII kömür tağda*: 'at the Coal  
Mountain' *Şu. N* 8; a.o.o.: VIII ff. Bud. *tağ*  
'mountain' is common; see also *tağdın*: Civ.  
ditto: *Xak. xı ta:ğ al-cabal* 'mountain' *Kaş.*

*III* 153 (prov.) and nearly 70 o.o.: *KB yazı*  
*tağ* 'plains and mountains' 21, 69, 96, etc.:  
*xı(?) Tef. ta:ğ/ta:ğ* ditto 281: *xiv Muh. al-*  
*-cabal da:k* (*sic*) *Mel.* 24, 13; *ta:ğ Rif.* 178;  
*qullatu'l-cabal* 'the crest of a mountain' *da:ğ*  
*ba:şı*: *Mel.*; *ta:ğ ba:şı*: *Rif. do.*: *Çağ. xv ff.*  
*tağ küh* 'mountain' (also 'tamarisk' a *Pe.*  
l.-w.) *San.* 157r. 16: *Xwar. xı(?) tağ* ditto  
is common in *Oğ.*: *xiv ditto Qutb* 168: *Kom.*  
*xiv* 'mountain' *tağ/tav CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.*  
*xı al-cabal ta:ğ Hou.* 5, 17: *xiv ditto Id.* 64  
(*tağ*); *Bul.* 3, 9: *xv al-cabal ta:ğ*, also called  
*taş bi'l-wāw Kav.* 58, 11; *cabal taş* 'also  
with -ğ' *Tuh.* 11a. 9.

*S 2 ta:ğ* See *tak* (*Xak.*).

*tak* in the early period occurs only in associa-  
tion with *muğ* (*buğ*) 'sorrow, distress', but  
seems to mean something like 'need'. N.o.a.b.;  
the *tak* which has various meanings in several  
modern languages cannot be satisfactorily con-  
nected with this word. See *Doerfer II* 860.  
*Türkü VIII* ff. Man. *Chuas.* 200, 251 (*buğ*):  
*Uyg. VIII* ff. Bud. *PP* 26, 1 (*buğ*): *Xak. xı*  
*muğ ta:ğ* 'wisdom tooth' *Kaş. III* 359 (*buğ*):  
*KB* 391 (*buğ*): *Xwar. xı(?) taqatı tak* 'his  
strength is exhausted' *Ali* 57 (perhaps belongs  
here); *Osm. xv gerçi anıy armağana takı*  
*yok* 'it is true that he has no need of gifts'  
*TTSI* 670.

*tı:ğ* the colour of a horse's coat; the Ar. words  
used to translate it are apparently imprecise,  
but the colour seems to have been some  
kind of 'roan', dark or light. N.o.a.b. *Türkü*  
VIII ff. *tığ* at *IrKB* 50; a.o.? *do.* 39 (*tétrü*);  
in *Toiyok* 11 (*ETY II* 58) *tı:ğ ta:ş* 'a brown  
(?) stone' is associated with the moon (this  
document is based on a Sogdian document  
with Man. associations): *Xak. xı tı:ğ* at *al-*  
*-faras hayna'l-aşqar wa'l-kumayt* 'a horse with  
a coat between roan (bay, sorrel, or chestnut)  
and reddish brown (or dark bay)' *Kaş. III* 127.

*1 to:ğ* 'dust'; an early l.-w. in Mong. as  
*to'osun* (the *-sun* a common Mong. Suff.;  
*Haenisch* 151); survives only(?) in SE *Türki*  
*toğ* 'dirt which as the result of a dust storm  
gathers on the leaves of trees and bushes'  
*farring* 309. Cf. *I to:z.* *Uyg. xiv Chin.-Uyg.*  
*Dict.* 'dust' *toğ* (VU) *tömel Liğeti* 265: *Xak.*  
*xı to:ğ* 'the dust (*al-habā*) which rises from  
horses' hooves' *Kaş. III* 127; a.o. *III* 183, 1  
(*tuğ-*): *KB tuğa keldi toğ* 'the dust rose'  
5672; o.o. 1773, 4893: *Çağ. xv ff. toğ tox* ...  
*ğubār ma'nāsına* 'dust' *Vel.* 213 (quotn.); only:  
*Xwar. xiv yüzümdeki toğni kiterdi* 'he  
wiped away the dust on my face' *Nahc.* 153, 2.

? *D 2 to:ğ* the basic meaning seems to be some-  
thing like 'obstructed; obstruction, barrier',  
and the like; if so perhaps a Dev. N./A. fr.  
*to-*, and also perhaps the origin of a word  
meaning 'barren' (of an animal, i.e. ? 'with an  
obstructed womb') which survives as NE *Sag.*,  
*Şor toğ R III* 1157; *Koib.*, *Sag. tuğ do.* 1430;  
NC *Kır.*, *Kzx. tu.*: *Türkü VIII* (we marched  
for ten days) *yantaki: toğ evlir* 'skirting the

spurs on the side (of the mountains)' *T* 26: Uyğ. VIII (PU) *Kutyar* (? , -y- uncertain) *tağ toğın* [long gap] 'the spurs of the Kutyar(?) mountain' *Şu. IV* 1 (a possible reading): VIII ff. Bud. *anın olğüz suvınıp berü bu kölke kelğülük toğ ağızın yémirip suvuğ öñi kemışmişlerin kördi* 'then he saw that they had breached the mouth of the embankment (by reason of which) the water of that river came in this direction to this lake and diverted the water elsewhere' *Suv.* 602, 8-11: *Xak. XI* toğ *sıkrul-mā* 'a dam in a stream'; one says *suvka*: toğ *ur da' li'l-mā* *sıkr* 'put a dam against the water'; toğ *siddād kull şay* 'a stopper, obstruction to (something)'; hence one says *tüplük toğ: siddād'l-kuvva* 'something to block up a snake-hole (or window)', etc. *Kaş. III* 127: *KB Xıtay arkışı kesse arkış toğı* 'if a ban on caravans cut off the China caravan' 4426.

*F tu:ğ* 'a royal emblem', that is essentially some kind of drum or standard; in the early period it is not easy to decide which is meant. Acc. to *Kaş.* the standard was a silk flag (no doubt an idea derived fr. China), but the traditional Turkish standard was a horse's tail or a bunch of horsehair. No doubt a l.-w. fr. Chinese *tu* 'banner, standard' (*Giles* 12,056; Pulleyblank, Middle Chinese *dok*), see *Doerfer* II 969; the vowel in Chinese was originally -o- and became -u- at some date which is uncertain but presumably before the Turks borrowed the word, since there is no evidence of a pronunciation *to:ğ* in Turkish; on the other hand in the case of *totok*, which occurs in Tibetan as *todog* (see *Doerfer* II 874), the borrowing prob. occurred before similar sound changes took place in this word. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *tuğ* (*Haenisch* 153); s.i.a.m.l.g. as *tuğ/tuw* (NW Kl.)/*tui*. Uyğ. VIII (I said 'let us start a campaign') *tuğ taşıkarak erikli*: 'just as the standard was setting out' *Şu. E* 5: VIII ff. (by the power of the divine Buddha to effect distinguished rebirths (see *kelig*) you attain) *kentü özi tuğ belgü kılmiş nomluğ etözin belgürtme etözin* 'the *Dharmakāya* and *Nirmāṇakāya*, which make themselves their banner and distinguishing sign' *Hien-t.* 157; (hang this charm) *tuğda alanda süğüde* 'on a banner, flag (Ar. 'alam), or lance' *USP.* 104, 18; o.o. *U II* 38, 77 (1 uç); 40, 107 (uçruğ); *Hien-t.* 1909 (brü): *Xak. XI* *tu:ğ* 'a drum or kettle-drum' (*al-kis wa'l-tabl*) which is beaten in the presence of the king; hence one says *xan tu:ğ urdı: qaraba'l-malikul-nawba* 'the king told his drummers to beat'; *tu:ğ al-'alam* 'a flag, standard'; hence one says *tokuz tu:ğluğ xan* 'a king or *xan* who has nine standards'; the number of nine standards is not exceeded (*lä yuzäd*); if there are more than nine provinces or titles of honour (? , *al-wilāya wa'l-manzila*) they choose nine by lot (*yatafā'alün*); these nine king's standards are made of brocade or orange silk (*dibāc aw hayir nārinca*) as the lots determine (*tafā'ala(n) bihi*) *Kaş. III* 127; o.o. *I* 194 (*urul-*); 195, 2: *KB bulit*

*kökredil urdı nawbat tuğı yaşın yaşnadı tarttı xakan tuğı* 'the cloud thundered and the drummers beat the drums; the lightning flashed and the *xakan* unfurled his standard' 86; (he gave him the post of *wazir*, a seal, a title) *tuğı küvrüğü* 'his standard(?) and drum' (and a suit of armour) 1036; a.o. 2553: *XIV Muh. al-'alam tuk Mel.* 51, 4 (*Rif.* 146 *süngü*): *Kom.* XIV 'flag' tow *CCI*; *Gr.*

*D I tok* Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. to:-; 'full, satiated', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some extended meanings. *Türkü VIII* (O Türkü people) *tok arkuk sen* 'you are satiated and refractory' *I S* 8, *II N* 6 (? so read); *boğun boğazi*: *tok ertli*: 'the people's throats were satisfied' *T* 8: (Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *tok* in *USP.* 3, 5 is an error for *boğ*): *Xak. XI tok kişi*: *al-insānu'l-şābān* 'a man who is satiated' *Kaş. I* 332; *I* 358, 5 (*tokağ*), and 3 o.o.: *KB ay köñlüm toki* 'O thou of whom my mind is full' 801; o.o. 2721 (*umduşuz*), 4729, 5384: *XIV Rbğ. köñlüm toki R III* 1144; *Muh. al-şābān toğ Mel.* 54, 15; *tok Rif.* 152: *Çağ. xv ff. tok* 'satiated' (*sir*) opposite to 'hungry' (*gursna*) *San.* 180v. 25: *Kip. XIII al-şābān tok Hou.* 26, 5; 29, 19: *xv ditto Id.* 65 (*to:d-*); *xv ditto Tu.* 20b. 8.

*VU 2 tok* Hap. leg., but see *2 tokluk*; cf. *taz.* *Xak. XI tok er* 'a man who, like the Turks, has no hair on his head' (the implication is 'close shaven' rather than 'naturally bald'); *tok yulki*: 'a hornless (*al-acamm*) animal', that is one that has no horns *Kaş. I* 332.

*3 tok* in the Reduplication *tok tok* an onomatopoeic; see *toki:la-* and *toki-*. *Xak. XI tok tok etti*: 'the solid (*al-musmaṭ*) thing made a noise (*şawwata*) like one stone falling on another'; and one says *er kissi*: (*sic*) *birle*: *tok tok boldi*: 'rough language was exchanged (*waqa'atı'l-xuşūna*) between the man and woman' (or husband and wife?) *Kaş. I* 332.

#### Mon. V. DĞ-

*tak-* 'to fix, or attach (something Acc., to something Dat.)'; the early occurrences confirm *Kaş.*'s statement that in his period this Verb was *Oğuz*, but it s.i.a.m.l.g., and he does not so describe *taktur-* or *takil-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *kumbandi takzun TT VII* 25, 19 (in a damaged passage; dubious, *kumbhānda* is a kind of demon); *Oğuz XI er burunduk butlu:ka*: *takdı*: 'the man fastened the leading rein to the camel's nose peg'; also used of any cord, when it is fastened to something *Kaş. II* 16 (*taka:r, takma:k*): *Çağ. xv ff. tak-bastan* 'to fasten' but only in certain special contexts (*matwārid*) such as 'to put on' (ornaments), 'to fasten' (a cord or rope to something), 'to put on' (a bracelet or necklace), and the like *San.* 157r. 25 (quotns.): *Xwar. XIII dak-* (and *dağ-*) 'to fasten' *Ali* 13: *Kom. XIV tak- CCI*; *Gr.* 235 (1 a:t): *Kip. XIV tak-* 'allaqa' 'to suspend (something from something)' *Id.* 65.



VU *tiğ-* 'to blunt (something *Acc.*)'; so vocalized everywhere, but the *Pass. f.* is everywhere vocalized *tağıl-*; in the phr. *başı tiğ-* the Verb seems to be used metaphr. Pec. to *Kaş.* *Xak. xı ok başakın taş tiğdi:* 'the stone blunted (*kallala*) the point of the arrow', that is removed (*ađhaba*) its sharpness by striking it *Kaş. II 14* (*tiğar*; *tiğma:k*); *bulun bo:lu:p başı tiğdi:* 'becoming a prisoner he bowed his head' (*ta'la'a ra'sahu*; lit. 'he blunted his head') *I 307, 18: eren kö:rüp başı tiğdi:* 'when he saw (my) men, he veiled his head and fled' (*taqanna'a ra'sahu wa haraba*) *II 83, 24; in III 230, 18* the correct reading seems to be *udu: kama: tōpūn* (unvocalized) *tiğdi:* (first letter undotted and marked with *fatha*) 'then he lowered and blunted (the crown of) his head', but the translation, which is very loose, does not confirm this.

*tık-* 'to thrust, squeeze, or cram (something *Acc.*, into something *Dat.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Uyğ. VIII ff.* Man. (the demons drag the lost souls to hell and) *tōpūsın toqtaru tıkar* 'push them in head downwards' *M II 13, 5; a.o. M III 28, 4 (iii): Bud. tıkmış erdi uluğ ögüzüg tetrü nomluğ taluyka* 'he has thrust the great river into the sea of false doctrine' *Hüen-ts. 1912-13: Civ. (if you crush garlic cloves and) iki kulakıpa tolu tıksar* 'push them into both his ears (until they are) full' *HI 176-7: a.o. II 16, 11: Xak. xı ol ka:bka: u:n tıkdı:* 'he forced (*sadda*) the flour into the container' (*al-zarf*); also used for anything which is inserted into a container by force (*ıxılxa fi wi'ā bi-sidda*) or by kicking or squeezing it; hence 'compressed grapes' (*al-'inābu'l-mutarakimu'l-habbat*) are called *tıkma: üzüm Kaş. II 16* (no Aor. or Inf.). *xiv Muh. al-ğadd dokmak* (error for *dıkmak* or *dokımak*?) *Mel. 34, 16; ditto unvocalized Rif. 120: Çağ. xv ff. tık- anbaştan wa tapāndan* 'to fill up, cram' *San. 195r. 18* (quotns.): *Kom. xiv* 'to stop up' *tıx-* (or *tıxa-?*) *CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIII sadda (sic)* 'to stop up, dam' *tık-Hou. 41, 2: xiv ditto* (but *tık-*) *Id. 65; Bul. 47r.: xv ditto Kav. 9, 12; haşā* 'to fill up, stuff' *tık-* *do. 13, 17; haşā (sok-* and *tık-Tuh. 13b. 10; sadda tık-* *do. 24a. 4.*

*toğ-* (*d-*) n.o.a.b.; the Caus. *f. toğur-* is equally rare, except in the Ger. *toğuru*; q.v., which still survives; the general connotation seems to be 'to go straight for (something *Acc.*)' disregarding such things as curves in the road. *Türkü VIII* (wading through the snow and) *Köğmen yısığ toğa: yorıp* 'marching straight on (or through?) the Köğmen mountain forest' *I E 35, II E 27; (we marched) [altu:n yısığ] toğa:* 'going straight through the Altai mountain forest' *I E 36-7 (II E 27 substitutes aşıa: 'crossing').*

*tuğ-* (*d-*) 'to be born', with some extended and metaphr. meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. The vowel is *-u-* in *TT VIII* and all modern language groups except SW where the form in Az., Osm., Tkm. is *doğ-*. In the medieval period

the Verb became *Trans.* 'to give birth to (a child)', etc. in some languages, and is now *Trans.* in NC Kzx.; SC Uzb., and some NW languages; in NC Kır. tu: is both *Trans.* and *Intrans.*; in other languages the Caus. *f.* is used for *Trans.*, *doğur-* in SW and *tuğtur-* or the like elsewhere. *Türkü VIII ff. kün tuğdi:* 'the sun rose' *Irkb 26; a.o. do. 52: Man. kentü tuğmış kılınmış* 'the spontaneously born and self-created (gods)' *Chuas. I 14; (if we say that the sun and moon) erksızın tuğar batar* 'rise and set involuntarily' *Chuas. 24: Yen. on ay éltidi: öglm oğlan tuğdım* 'I was born a boy carried (in her womb) by my mother for ten months' *Mal. 29, 5; o.o. do. 26, 2; 48, 5: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. baxşılığ burxan teğri tuğtuuz* 'you have been born as a divine teaching Burxan' *TT III 129-30; (under the influence of the Wind God all kinds of shrubs, trees, and plants) tuğar* 'emerge (from the ground)' *Wind. 8; a.o. do. 11: Bud. Sanskrit medyajalajātam iva* 'as if born in dirty water' *arışsızlıg suvta: ünmişig teg azu tuğmışig (sic) teg TT VIII D.36; jātiğarām* 'being born and growing old' *tuğmak karımak: do. E.48; ne üçün karımak ölmek tuğar* 'why do old age and death come about?' *U II 5, 14; tuğa teglük* 'born blind' *U II 29, 14; 31, 41; U III 77, 20; o.o. PP 5, 1; U I 24, 6; U III 36, 22 etc.: Civ. kün tuğa: (sic)* 'at sunrise' *TT VIII L.8; özümde tuğmış . . . oğlum* 'my own son' *USp. 51, 2; in contracts tuğmışım* 'my descendants' is common *do. 13, 12; 30, 17 etc.; a.o.o.: Xak. xı kün: tuğdi:* 'the sun rose' (*ta'la'at*); and one says *oğul tuğdi:* 'the child was born' (*wulidat*) *Kaş. II 14 (tuğar, tuğma:k; prov.); toğ: tuğdi:* 'the dust which was kicked rose' (*saṭa'a*) *III 183 (tuğar, tuğmak; verse; the -u:- is prob. an error, there is no other evidence for it and Tkm. has doğ-); nearly 20 o.o. in both senses: KB tuğ-* is common, e.g. *tuğluğ ölür* 'man is born and dies' *180; o.o. 99, 234, 1932, etc.: XII(?) KBVP tuğmış élinin çıkıp* 'leaving the country where he was born' *58: XIII(?) At. Postscript tuğa körmey erdi* 'he was born blind' *485; Tef. tuğ-* 'to be born; (of the sun) to rise'; *tuğa közsüz* 'born blind' *305; xiv Muh. ta'la'a duğ-* *Mel. 20, 3; Rif. 100; tuğ- 33, 8; 118; wulida duğ- 32, 5; tuğ- 116: Çağ. xv ff. tuğ-* (*-ğan etc.*) *doğ-/toğ- Vel. 213 (quotns.); tuğ-* *zā'idān* 'to be born'; metaphr. *ālī ʿūdān* 'to rise' *San. 178v. 14 (quotns.): Xwar. XIII tuğ-* 'to be born; to rise' *Ali 37, 45; tuğ-* ditto *Qutb 181 (toğ-); MN 262, etc.: Kom. xiv toğ-/tov-/tūv-* ditto *CCI, CCG; Gr. 247 (quotns. and note): Kıp. XIII (among the P.N.s) Ayduğdı:/Ayduğmuş* 'the moon rose (*bazağa*), that is was born' (*wulida*); *Künduğdı:/Künduğmış* similar translation *Hou. 29, 10-12: xiv duğ- ta'la'a*, originally *duw-*; also *tuğ-* *Id. 49; tuğ- wulida*, hence *Ayтуğmış mawlūd qamar; Künduğmış mawlūd şams;* the meaning is both *wulida* and *ta'la'a* *do. 64: xv ta'la'a tuğ-* *Kav. 58, 9; aşraqa* 'to rise and shine' *duğ- Tuh. 6a. 3; Künduğdı, Ayduğdı* noted as P.N.s *do.*

42b. 9: Osm. XIV ff. *doğ-* noted in various phr. *TTS I 214; III 202; IV 234.*

### Dis. DĞA

*tağı*: n.o.a.b., in contexts suggesting that it is the female of the *kula:n*, q.v.; if so 'female of the wild ass, *Equus hemionus*'. L.-w. in Mong. as *taki* 'wild horse, wild ass' (*Kow. 1656, Halted 392*). *Uyg.* XIV *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* see *kula:n*. *Xak. XI KB kulan yā tağı tut takı kök teke* 'capture the male or female wild ass and the grey he-goat' 5375.

?D *taki*: (d-) prima facie Ger. of *tak-* used as an Adv., but there is this difficulty that there is no evidence that *tak-* was ever \**dak-* while the evidence that this word originally had d- is unusually strong. It is most often used in the early period as a Conjunction at the beginning of a sentence meaning 'and'; furthermore, or after one or two words meaning 'also', but there are other usages which need a special study. S.i.a.m.l.g., sometimes as *taki/tağı* or *daki/dağı* (in NC Kir.; NW Kk. both *tağı* and *dağı* occur), sometimes (NE Tuv.; SC Uzb.; NW Kaz.) in the extended form *tagın*, sometimes as an enclitic *ta/te/da/de*. In SW Az., Osm. enclitic *da/de* is common; in Osm. two forms *daxı* 'and, also' and *daha* 'more' evolved; in Tkm. only *dağı*. *Türkü VIII ff. Irk B 3 (tū); 33 (ur-): Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A* (at the beginning of a sentence) *taki yeme* 'and again' *M I 7, 1; 8, 4; (ditto) taki* 'and' *do. 8, 9 and 13 a.o.o.*: Man. *taki* 'and' *TT III 92 a.o.o.*: Chr. (at the beginning of a new para.) *taki yeme* 'and in addition' *U I 9, 9*: Bud. *taki* and *taki yeme* at the beginning of a sentence are common, and *taki* 'also' after one or two words: Civ. ditto; *üç yüz takı sekiz altmış* 'three hundred and fifty eight' *TT VII 9, 12-13*: *Xak. XI takı*: a Particle (*harf*) meaning *ayda(n)* 'too, also'; hence one says *taki: yarma:k bér* 'give another (*āvar*) dirhani'; and it also occurs meaning *ma'a* 'with' in *Oğuz*; hence one says *ol takı: anda*: 'he too (*ayda(n)*) is there with him' (*ma'a(n)*) *Kaş. III 226*; the Turks say *taki*: meaning *ayda(n)* and the *Oğuz daki*: *II 195, 26; a.o.o.*: *KB takı* 'and, also' is common both by itself and in association with the enclitic *-ma/-me*; it occurs both at the beginning of a sentence, e.g. *taki* 'and' 874; *taki ma* 'and also' 122, and near it, e.g. *adın ma takı bolsu* 111: *xii(?) Tef. takı* 'and, also' at or near the beginning of a sentence 282: *xiv Muh. ğayr wa ayda(n)* 'in addition to, also' *taki: Mel. 16, 7; Rif. 93*: *Çağ. xv ff. dağı daxı; dağı bir birisi daxı Vel. 257; takı digar* 'another' *San. 157v. 22* (quottn.); *daxı digar*, also *taki/dağı* 223r. 22; *dağı digar*, also *taki/daxı* 224r. 4 (quottn.); a.o. 57r. 19 (adruk): *Oğuz XI* see *Xak.: Xwar. xiii(?) takı* (or *daki*)? 'and' is common in *Oğ.* both at the beginning of a sentence, 2, etc., and in such phr. as *ya takı kalkan* 'bow and shield' 97-8: *xiv takı* 'and, also' *Qutb 171; tağı* (once *dağı*) *MIN 15, etc.*: *Kom. xiv dağı/tağı, dağın,*

*-da/-de CCI, CCG; Gr. 71, 81* many quotts.): *Kip. XIII ayda(n)* is *dağı*; and if you wish to say *qāla ayda(n)* you say *dağı: ayittı: . . .* and for *a'tini ayda(n)* *bérğil dağı*: or *dağı: bérğil Hou. 56, 8*: *xiv takı: bi-ma'nā ayda(n)*; and it has been explained (*şuriha*; i.e. in the grammatical section, 150, 4 ff., q.v.): *taki: āvar Id. 39*: *xv dağı: ayda(n) Kav. 20, 22; kamā annahu* 'like(wise)' (*yene, gene*) *dağı*, and they also mean *ayda(n)* *Tuh. 31a. 8; a.o.o.*: *Osm. XIV ff. daxı* (in *xiv* and *xv* also *dağı/daki*) with six or seven shades of meaning; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 171; II 250; III 162; IV 186* (there are no refces. to *daha* or *-da/-de* in *TTS*).

*VU I toğa*: 'illness'; n.o.a.b. Not to be confused with *tuğaz*, Ger. of *tuğ-* (q.v.), which occurs in such phr. as *tuğaz: teğlük* 'born blind'. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. Iğ toğa* 'illness' (Ileud.) *U I 45, 9; III 41, 4 (ii); Sur. 592, 9* etc. (common); a.o. *PP 67, 3-4 (buşıcı): Civ. Iğ toğa TT I 17*: *Xak. XI toğa: al-dā' wa fiqlu'l-nafs* 'illness, dyspnoea (difficult breathing)'; hence one says *Iğ toğa*: same translation *Kaş. III 224*.

S 2 *toğa*: See 2 *toku*.

*VU I toku*: (?*toko*): n.o.a.b., always in association with *törü*, q.v., in contexts which suggest some meaning like 'traditional ceremonies'. The only possible survival seems to be SW xx Anat. *toka SDD 1372*, which is generally a survival of 2 *toku*: but in one district is syn. w. *dörü/dürü* 'wedding present'. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (when a man dies, they choose an auspicious day and) *uluğ törü toku éterler* 'perform a great (funeral) ceremony' *TT VI 231*; a.o. of *törü toku do. 285* (a funeral), 334 (a feast), 344 (a wedding): *Xak. XI KB törü ham toku öpdü yincçe tapuğ uluğ hâcib étse açar yol kapuğ* 'if the Chancellor observes the traditional law, ceremonies, and customs and (performs) scrupulous service he opens (all) ways and doors' 2490; *törü yok toku yok yeme kulk kılınç törüsüz tapuğı yaramaz erinç* 'a servant who does not observe the traditional laws and ceremonies and is undisciplined in his character and conduct is really useless' 3739: *Çağ. xv ff. toka asbâb-i tacammul wa aîât* 'formal clothing and equipment'; *takım* is used in the same sense *San. 181r. 23* (the translation looks like a mere guess; the illustrative quottn., taken fr. *Bâbur (Gibb Memorial facsimile 237v. 5)* *töre wa toka bile elçilik kılurını koyğıl* seems to mean 'stop carrying out your diplomatic functions in accordance with the traditional rules and ceremonies').

2 *toku*: (?*toko*): 'buckle' and the like; s.i.a.m.l.g. except NE (?) as *toka/toğa*; l.-w. in Pe. and other languages, see *Doerfer II 910*. *Xak. XI toku: ibzimu'l-mintaqa* 'belt buckle' *Kaş. III 226*: *Çağ. xv ff.* (after *toka (1 toku)*) *tokka* 'with -kk-' (*bâ qâf muşaddad*) 'a buckle with a tongue (*halqa-i zabânâdar*) made of iron or bronze through which they pass sword-

belts or saddle girths' *San.* 181r. 25; *Kom.* xiv 'buckle; ring on a horse's bit' *toğa CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* xiv *toğa*: *al-ibzim* *Id.* 64: xv ditto *Tuh.* 4b. 6; *razza* 'staple, hinge' ditto *do.* 17a. 7.

## Dis. V. DĞA-

**toki-** (d-) lit. 'to hit, knock (something)', hence 'to beat (an enemy)'; 'to weave (a fabric)', presumably because the weft is beaten down from time to time to consolidate it, and other metaph. and extended meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?), usually with -u- or -a- as the second vowel and nearly always for 'to weave'; SW Az. *toxu-*; Osm. *doku-*; *Tkm.* *doki-*. *Türkü* viii (a Chinese army approached) *teğip tokıdım* 'I met and beat it' *II* S 8: o.o. *I* N 6 (egir-), *II* E 31: *Uyg.* viii *tokıdım* 'I beat' (an enemy) *Su.* E 6, E 8, S 2, W 3: viii ff. Bud. *kazguk tokıyurmen* 'I knock in a peg' *U* II 61, 18; (some of them tore their hair and) *tokıdılar* 'beat' (their breasts) *U* III 15, 5 (i); *iki kalā tamırım tokıp* 'my pulse beats twice' (but cannot beat a third time) *do.* 37, 36; *tam tokıyū* 'building a wall' *TT* VI 82: o.o. *PP* 2, 4-5 ('to weave', *boğut-*); *TT* *IV* 10, 7 (*bedük*); 12, 43; *U* II 26, 14 (1 ok); Civ. (take the ashes and) *kara ingek sütiğe tokıp içip* 'beat them in the milk of a black cow and drink them' *TT* VII 26, 13-14; similar phr. *do.* 27, 12 and 16; *H* I 45-6; o.o. *TT* VII 41, 23; *VIII* I.14: **Xak.** xi *ol kapuğ tokıdı*: 'he knocked (*qara'a*) at the door'; and one says, in *Oğuz*, *ol kulin tokıdı*: 'he beat (*daraba*) his slave'; the Turks use a *Hend.* and say *urđı*: *tokıdı*: for *daraba*; and one says *temürçi*: *kılıç tokıdı*: 'the blacksmith forged (*taba'a*) a sword' (or knife, etc.); and one says *er böz tokıdı*: 'the man wove (*nasaca*) cotton cloth' (etc.); and one says *anı*: *suv tokıdı*: 'the water drowned him (*ğarrağahu*) and carried him away'; and one says *erni*: *yél tokıdı*: *aşaba'l-racul sa'fa mina'l-cinn* 'demoniacal possession struck the man' (see *yél*): *Kaş.* III 268 (*tokıur*, *tokıma:k*); o.o. *I* 12, 19 (*daraba*); 21, 17 (*nasaca*): *KB* *yorıp tın tokıgılı āxır ölgüsü* 'a man walks about and draws breath, but in the end he will die' 233: XIII(?) *Tef.* *tokı-* 'to knock (at a door); to drive in (a peg); to beat; to erect (a gallows); to compose (a story)' 307: xiv *Muh.* *hāha* 'to weave' *doku-*: *Mel.* 25, 3 (*Rif.* 107 corrupt); *nasaca* ditto 31, 13 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *toku-bāştan* 'to weave' *San.* 180r. 3 (quotn.): *Xwar.* xiv ditto *MN* 82: *Kom.* xiv *toğū* 'to weave; to devour' *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* xiii *nasaca doki-*, also *daraba* and *aqaba* 'to punish' *Hou.* 35, 19: xiv *tokı-* *daraba darb waci* 'to strike a painful blow'; also *nasaca* (and 'a weaver' (*al-hā'ik*) is called *tonduki:çı*: (? *ton doki:çı*)) *Id.* 65: xv *nasaca toku-Tuh.* 36b. 13; *Osm.* xiv ff. *doku-* (less often *toku-*) 'to strike; to drive in (a nail)'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 214; *II* 311; *III* 202; *IV* 235.

## Dis. DĞC

**D tokaç** 'a loaf or cake'; *Kaş.* may be right in linking this word with *tok*; if so, it is a Dim. f.

Survives with the same meaning in SE Tar. *toğaç* *R* III 1160; *Türki tokaç*; SC Uzb. **tūkaç**. Osm. **tokač** 'a mallet, a bat (for beating washing)' seems to be the same word with the meaning changed owing to a supposed derivation fr. *tokı-*. **Xak.** xi **tokač** (*qāf* unvocalized, the *ḡamma* in the printed text is an error) *al-qurš* 'a loaf or cake', taken from the phrase *tok er* 'a man who is satiated' (*al-ḡab'ān*), because it satiates him (*yusbi'uhu*) *Kaş.* I 358: **Çağ.** xv ff. **tokač** 'a piece of wood (*çubi*) which they put at the back of a door so that it cannot be opened', in *Pe. matars*; also 'a mallet (*tūqmāq*, a Turkish l.-w.) which is used to beat laundry when washing it' *San.* 180v. 25.

**D tuğçı**: N.Ag. fr. *tuğ*; 'a standard-bearer'; the word occurs in *Çağ.* xvi *Abu'l-ğāzi* and is a l.-w. in *Pe.*, see *Doerfer* II 973. **Xak.** xi **KB** (the Chief Gate-keeper should supervise the cup-bearers, bed-makers, and the cooks and also) **tuğçıka** 2557.

**PUF taxček** Hap. leg.; unvocalized, the second consonant is *hā'*, presumably an error for *xā'*, cf. *taxtu*; obviously a l.-w. fr. an unidentifiable language; the -x- is not very likely to occur in a Chinese l.-w. **Xak.** xi **taxček** *darb min ḡariri'l-šin* 'a kind of Chinese silk' *Kaş.* I 476.

## Dis. DĞD

**F taxtu**: Hap. leg.; obviously a l.-w. fr. an unidentifiable language, cf. **taxček**. **Xak.** xi **taxtu**: *al-qazz qahla'l-ğazl* 'raw silk before it is spun' *Kaş.* I 416.

**D tağdın** Den. Adj./Adv. fr. 1 **tağ**; 'on, or to, the north' (lit. 'the mountain'); pec. to *Uyg.*, where it is used instead of *Türkü yirdın*, q.v. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *TT* VI 83-5; *Suv.* 466, 5-10 (*öğdün*); Civ. *TT* I 6, etc. (*öğdün*).

## Dis. V. DĞD-

**D tıkit-** Caus. f. of *tık-*; as such Hap. leg., but there is in SW Osm. *tıkat-* Caus. f. of *tıka-* a Sec. f. of *tık-*. Cf. *tiktur-*. **Xak.** xi **ol apar aş tıkittı**: *alqamahu iyāhu'l-tā'ām bi-'unf* 'he ordered him to feed him forcibly'; originally used of anything which is inserted into a container with a violent kick (*bi-rakl şndid*) *Kaş.* II 308 (*tıkitur*, *tıkitma:k*).

**D tokit-** (d-) Caus. f. of *tokı-*, with the same range of meanings. S.i.s.m.l., usually for 'to have (something) woven'. *Türkü* viii **taş tokıtdım** 'I had a (memorial) stone driven into (the ground)' *I* S 12; *beğü*: **taş tokıtdım** *I* S 12-13; 13 (the parallel passage in *II* N 14 is lost, Orkun's reconstruction *tokıtdım* is an error); *Uyg.* viii *Su.* E 8 (*çit*): viii ff. Bud. **uluğ küvrüg tokıtip** 'ordering that the great drum should be beaten' *PP* 31, 8: Civ. *TT* VIII I.11 (*beğnt*): **Xak.** xi **ol anıy boynın tokıttı**: 'he ordered that his neck should be struck' (*daraba 'unuqahu*) (*tokıtur*, *tokitma:k*); and one says *ol böz tokıttı*: 'he had

cotton fabric woven' (*ansaca*); and one says *ol kılıç tokıttı*: 'he had a sword (or knife) forged' (*aḡba'a*) (*tokıttı:r*, *tokıttma:k*); and one says *ol kapuğ tokıttı*: 'he had the door knocked' (*aqra'a*) *Kaş. II* 308: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tokut-* *bafāndan* 'to order to weave' *San.* 180r. 16.

**D taktur-** Caus. f. of *tak-*, but unlike that word not described as *Oğuz*. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* xi et *sı:şka*: *takturdi*: 'he strung (*naẓama*; ? error for *naẓama* 'he had . . . strung') the meat on a spit' *Kaş. II* 174 (*takturur*, *takturma:k*).

**D tiktur-** Caus. f. of *tık-*; survives in NW *Kaz.* *tiktır-*. Cf. *tıktı-*. *Xak.* xi <ol> *u:nuğ ka:bka*: *tikturdi*: 'he urged the man to insert (*bi-ıdāl*) the flour into the container and force it in'; also used of other things *Kaş. II* 174 (*tikturur*, *tikturma:k*).

**D tuğtur- (d-)** Caus. f. of *tuğ-*, q.v.; survives in SE, SC in the normal meaning 'to give birth to' and in NC Kır. (where *tu-* means both 'to be born' and 'to give birth to') *tudur-* (1) 'to give birth to' (lit. and metaph.); (2) 'to deliver a woman (of a child)'. *Xak.* xi *tegrı: oğul tuğturdi*: *avladı'llāhu'l-walad minā'l-mar'a* 'God caused the child to be born of the woman'; originally *tuğurturdi*: (*sic*, but ?*tuğurtdı*: in the original text). This is in accordance with the rule, which is that if a verb is a Caus. f. without the attachment of *-t* (*ilhāqu'l-tā*) then when a *-t* is attached to it it makes it Causative in such a way that the Object (*al-maf'ūl*) is operated upon by two Subjects (*al-fā'ilān*), one of whom gives an order and the other performs an act; for example *suvz içürdi*: *ayrabā'l-mā* 'he gave (someone) a drink of water', but if one says *suvz içürdi*: (*sic*, but ?*icürtdı*: in the original text) it means 'he ordered someone else to give (someone) a drink of water'; again *ol anı: boğdı*: means 'he strangled him', but if one says *boğturdi*: it means 'he ordered someone else to strangle him'; there is the same difference of meaning in Ar. between *laqaṭa* and *alqaṭa* and *naqaṭa* and *anaqaṭa*, where the addition of *a-* makes the verb Causative with two Subjects (*fā'ilān*) operating on the Object *Kaş. II* 173 (*tuğturur*, *tuğturmak*; MS. *boğturur*, *boğturmak*; it is prob. that it was a copyist, and not the author, who made nonsense of this para.; the translations of *içür-* and *içtür-* are identical in *Kaş.*; there is no other trace of *içür-*, which is clearly the form required by the words *iğā ulhiqat bihi'l-tā*).

### Tris. V. DĞD-

**D tokıtıl- (d-)** Pass. f. of *tokıt-*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *ınça kaltı uluğ ı iğaç küçlüğ katıg yélke tokıtılıp kamılımış teg* 'just as a great bush or tree when it is struck by a strong and violent wind falls to the ground' *Suv.* 625, 13-14; *azu anıg tozi toprakı yél üze tokıtılıp tegser* 'or if the dust (Hend.) from it is driven by the wind and reaches them' *U II* 39, 89-90.

### Dis. DĞĞ

**S takuk** See *takı:ğu*.

### Dis. V. DĞĞ-

**D tağık-** Intrans. Den. V. fr. 1 *ta:ğ*; 'to go to the mountains'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü viii I E 12 (én-)*: *Xak.* xi *eçkü*: *tağıktı*: 'the goat (etc.) became wild and took to the mountains' (*ta'abbada* . . . *wa lahiqa bi'l-cabal*) *Kaş. II* 117 (*tağıka:r*, *tağıkma:k*).

### Tris. DĞĞ

**takı:ğu**: (etc.) 'a domestic fowl'; a very old word both in its natural meaning and as one of the animals in the twelve-year cycle. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *takiya* (*Haenisch* 144; *Studies*, p. 235). C.i.a.p.a.l. in a bewildering variety of forms, which are set out very fully in *Doerfer II* 861. Doerfer suggests that it is by origin a quasi-onomatopoeic, but it is more likely to be an old animal name ending in *-ğu*, unless it is a l.-w. *Uyg.* viii *takı:ğu*: *yılka*: 'in the Fowl year' *Şu. N* 10; *W* 4: viii ff. Man.-A *takı:ğu* (distinguished as *erkek* and *tişi*) 'fowl' ('cock/hen') *M I* 36, 5 ff.: Bud. *takı:ğu* *iğidğüci* 'poultry keeper' *TT IV* 8, 55-6; a.o. *Suv.* 4, 12 (*ördek*): Civ. *takı:ğu* as an animal of the cycle is common in *TT VII* and *VIII*: xiv *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'domestic fowl' *taka'u* *Ligeti* 257; *R III* 800: *Xak.* xi *taka:ğu*: (*sic*) a generic term for 'cocks and domestic fowl' (or 'hens', *al-dik wa'l-dacāc*), they are differentiated by saying *erkek taka:ğu*: for 'cock' and *tişi*: *taka:ğu*: for 'hen' (prov.): *taka:ğu*: *yılı*: 'the name of one of the twelve years in Turkish' *Kaş. I* 447: xiv *Muh*: *al-dacāc takuk*: *Mel.* 73, 5; 81, 1 (in the cycle); *da:ku:k* *Rif.* 176; *tağık*: 186: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tağuk murğ* 'a bird'; also *tawuğ/tawuk*, in Ar. *dacāca* *San.* 157r. 23; *takuk* the same as *taxuk murğ* *do.* 157v. 21; *tawuğ/tawuk murğ-i xānag* 'domestic fowl'; in Mong. (*sic*) *tağuk/taxuk/taxakuy*, in Ar. *dacāca* *do.* 165v. 22; (*taxuk/taxakuy murğ* in Mong., in Ar. *dacāca*; also the name of one of the Turkish years *do.* 152v. 3): *Tkm.* (*sic*) xi *takuk al-dacāc bi-luğati'l-Turkmān Kaş. II* 286; o.o. (not so described) *III* 13 (*yalığ*); 114 (*yalıqlan-*): *Xvar.* xiv *tavuk* 'fowl' *Qutb* 174; *takuk çakırmakıpa* 'before the cock crows' *Nahe.* 318, 7: *Kom.* xiv 'fowl' *tawuk CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *al-dacāc dağık* (*sic*); *Tkm.* *dağuk Hou.* 10, 12: xiv *şakuk al-dacāc* *Id.* 65; *Bul.* 12, 7 (mis-vocalized *şokuk*): xv *dacāc şawuk Kav.* 39, 4; 62, 12; *Tuh.* 15b. 7.

**D tokı:ğu**: Hap. leg.; Dev. N. (N.I.) fr. *tokı:-*; 'a drum-stick'. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (just as a sound is constantly produced from a drum by the combined action of wood, leather) *tokı:ğu* 'a drum-stick' (and the (human) hand) *Suv.* 375, 7.

**D takukluğ** Hap. leg.?. P.N./A. fr. *takuk* (*takı:ğu*). *Oğuz* xi *takukluğ* er 'a man who owns poultry' (*dacāc*) *Kaş. I* 497.

PUD **toğaklık** an A.N. (Conc. N.) pec. to *Kaş.* and mentioned twice with slightly different spellings. There is no trace of **\*toğak/toka:k** 'a strainer (of liquids)' or of any verb of which it might be a Dev. N.; the normal word for 'to strain' is **süz-**, but **süzgeç** 'a strainer' is not noted earlier than *Çağ.* **Xak.** xı **toğaklık** 'a piece of wood (*çaşab*) suitable for making a strainer' (*al-fidām*) *Kaş.* I 503; (in a note on the significance of the Suff. -lık/-lik) **toka:klık** **yığa:ç** similar translation I 505, 11.

## Dis. DĞL /

**tiğil** See **çığıl**.

VU?D **tuğıl** n.o.a.b.; the context suggests 'shining', but there is no etymological basis for such a meaning; perhaps Dev. N./A. fr. **tuğ-**, lit. 'rising'. It cannot be connected with **tokuluğ** as suggested in a note on the passage where the latter word is mistranslated. *Uyg.* viii ff. Man. Tokharian *lkāsi tukye* 'shining to see' (like the crown of Brahma) **körgeli tuğıl** *TT IX* 14; a.o. (Tokharian lost) *do.* 20.

**toklı:** 'a lamb a few months old'; older than a **kozi:** but younger than a **koñi:**, the exact age varying in different languages. S.i.s.m.l.g. except SE, see *Shcherbak* 115 (where the word is incorrectly connected with **tuğ-**) and *Doerfer* II 909, which mentions its appearance as a l.-w. in other languages. **Xak.** xı **toklı:** *al-cada' mīna'l-dān* 'a lamb', that is one which has reached the age of six months *Kaş.* I 431; **toklı:** **bōri:** **kati:lsu:n** (sic, MS. apparently *kaytīlsu:n*) *fa-yamšī'l-dīb mā'a'l-cada' a mīna'l-dān* (so read, MS. *dīb* which is clearly an error due to the earlier occurrence of this word) 'let the lamb and the wolf go together' (lit. 'be intermingled') I 106, 10: xiv *Muh.* *al-'anz li-sana* 'a one-year-old goat' (*Rif. al-ḡanam* 'one-year-old sheep') **toklı:** in Turkistan, **to:xlı:** in 'our country' *Mel.* 8, 8; *Rif.* 80; (under 'sheep') *al-hawli* 'one-year-old' **toğlı:** 70, 14; **to:klı:** 172: *Kıp.* xiii *(al-xariš* 'lamb' **kozu:**) *al-xariš ibn sana toklı:* *Hou.* 15, 2: xiv *al-xarišū'l-wasaq* 'a middle-sized lamb' **toklı:** ('a small one' **kozi:**) *Bul.* 7, 13.

DF **tuğlığ** P.N./A. fr. **tu:ğ;** 'having . . . standard(s)', etc. Survives in SW Osm. **tuğlu.** As *Red.* says that **tu:ğ**, at any rate in Osm., meant, *inter alia*, 'a badge worn on a helmet' it seems prob. that Mong. *duḡulga* (*Kow.* 1810) 'helmet' which occurs in some modern languages in place of **yoşu:k**, q.v., is a l.-w. fr. this word with the usual metathesis and sound changes (cf. **\*ñudruḡ** > *nuturğa*; **köprüg** > *ke'ürge*, *Studies*, pp. 228, 238). *Uyg.* viii üç **tuğlığ türkü bodun** 'the Türkü people with three standards' *Şu.* N 8; *W* 7: **Xak.** xı *Kaş.* III 127 (**tu:ğ**; similar phr.).

D 1 **tokluk** A.N. fr. 1 **tok;** 'satiety', etc. S.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xı **tokluk** *al-ḡiba* 'satiety' *Kaş.* I 469: *KB* **ajun toklukı** 'the satiety of this world' (is really hunger) 5317: xiii(?) *At.* (be satisfied with enough to wear and) **karın**

**toklukın** 'a full stomach' 186: *Çağ.* xv ff. **tokluk siri** 'satiety', and metaph. *arzāni wa ruxş wa wufūr-i ni'mat* 'cheapness, plenty, and abundance of good things' *San.* 181r. 4 (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiv **tokluk** 'satiety' *Qutb* 182: **Kom.** xiv 'superfluity' **tokluk CCG**; *Gr.*

VUD 2 **tokluk** Hap. leg.; A.N. fr. 2 **tok.** **Xak.** xı **tokluk** *al-camam*, that is, 'of a man's head being hairless, or of an animal being without horns' *Kaş.* I 469.

## Dis. V. DĞL-

?E **tağıl-** See **tiğil-**.

D **takıl-** Pass. f. of **tak-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. some phonetic changes, e.g. **tağıl-**. Cf. *tev-*. **Xak.** xı **et sırska:** (?sic and altered later to *şırska:*) **takıldı:** 'the meat was strung (*nuzūma*) on the spit' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 129 (**takılur**, **takılma:k**): xiii (?) *Tef.* **takıl-** 'to be unrolled' (?; dubious) 283; *Çağ.* xvi ff. **takıl-basta şudan** 'to be fastened' *San.* 157v. 15: **Xwar.** xiv **laşkarım takılmasun** 'may my army not be hampered' (?) *Qutb* 171 (very obscure).

VUD **tiğil-** Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of (VU) **tiğ-**, q.v., but everywhere vocalized **tağıl-**. **Xak.** xı **ok başakı: taşka:** **teğip tiğıldı:** (?sic) 'the point of the arrow (*hidda naşl*), when it hit a stone, was blunted and broken' (*kalla wa'nkasara*), also used of anything pointed when it is blunted by hitting something hard or a rock *Kaş.* II 129 (**tiğılur**, **tiğılma:k**, ?sic).

D **tıkıl-** Pass. f. of **tık-**; s.i.s.m.l. w. some phonetic changes, e.g. **tiğıl-**. **Xak.** xı **ken-dükke:** *u:n* **tikıldı:** 'the flour was poured into the large storage jar under pressure' (*subba . . . bi-şidda wa dağit*); and one says **evke:** **kişi:** **tikıldı:** 'the people crowded (*izdahama*) into the house'; also used of anything that crowds together until its space is restricted (*tađiq makānahū*) *Kaş.* II 129 (**tikılur**, **tikılma:k**): *Çağ.* xv ff. **tikil-/tikiliş-** *bā camī'at wa izdihām ba-cā'i* **taḡidan** 'to crowd together in one place' *San.* 195v. 2.

D **tokıl-** (d-) Pass. f. of **tokı-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xı **er tokıldı:** 'the man was beaten' (*durība*); and one says **böz tokıldı:** 'the cotton fabric (etc.) was woven' (*musica*); and one says **kılıç tokıldı:** 'the sword (or knife) was forged' (*tubi'a*); the phr. **er tokıldı:** is *Oğuz Kaş.* II 129 (**tokılur**, **tokılma:k**; sic, the other occurrences are vocalized **tokul-**): *Çağ.* xv ff. **tokul-hāsta şudan** 'to be woven' *San.* 180r. 16: *Oğuz* xı see **Xak.**: **Xwar.** xiv **tokul-** 'to be woven' *Qutb* 182.

DF **tağla-** (d-) Den. V. fr. 2 **da:ğ;** 'to brand (an animal)'. S.i.s.m.l., usually as **dağla-**. **Xak.** xı **ol atın tağla:di:** 'the man branded (*wasama*) his horse'; also used of other animals, not originally a Turkish word (*luḡa ḡayr aṣliya*) *Kaş.* III 294 (**tağla:r**, **tağla:ma:k**).

D toğla:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 2 toğ. **Xak.** xı ol ya:riğ toğla:du: *sadda'l-batq* 'he blocked the breach' (in a river bank or the like) *Kaş.* III 294 (toğlar:, toğla:ma:k).

DF tağlat- (d-) Hap. leg.?: Caus. f. of tağla:-. **Xak.** xı ol atın tağlattı: 'the man had his horse marked with a branding iron' (*ausama* . . . *bi'l-kayy*); the Persians (*al-furs*) took this word from the Turks, so that they say *dāğ* for *al-wasm*, just as they took from the Turks the word for 'castle' (*al-qal'a*) and say *diz*; in Turkish it is *tiz*: *yēr* 'a high place' *Kaş.* II 344 (tağlatu:r, tağlatma:k; both statements are, of course, false).

### Tris. DĞL

VUD toğalığ Hap. leg. (?); P.N./A. fr. 1 toğa: **Uyg.** viii ff. Chr. (blind, dumb, lame, crippled, mad) *İğlig toğalığ 'ill' (Hend.) M III* 49, 4-5.

VUD tokuluğ P.N./A. fr. 1 toku:; pec. to **Uyg.** Bud. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. (that king) *yarıkançuçı köpülüğ törülüğ tokuluğ erip* 'having a merciful heart and being faithful to the traditional law and ceremonies' *U III* 39, 24-5; similar phr. *do.* 80, 25; *körkle kövsek tokulıg (sic) inilmiz* 'my lovely, gentle younger brother, faithful to the traditional ceremonies (?)' *Suv.* 619, 22; a.o. *USp.* 43, 10.

### Tris. V. DĞL-

D toku:la:- elongated Den. V. (cf. *çatı:la:-*) fr. 3 tok; survives in NE Alt., Tel. *tokulda-R III* 1149; NC Kir., Kzx. *tokulda:-*; the vocalization in the MS. is chaotic, a *kasra* below the *tā* and what looks like a *fatha* turned into a *damma* above it, but -o- is certainly correct. **Xak.** xı toku:ladı: *neṣ* 'the solid (*al-muṣmat*) object made a noise (*saw-wata*) because it fell on something hard', for example a cross beam falling on a column (*al-ārida 'alā'l-sāriya*) and the like *Kaş.* III 326 (toku:lar:, toku:la:ma:k).

D toku:la:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 2 toku: **Xak.** xı er kađış toku:la:du: 'the man fastened a buckle (*rakkaba* . . . *halqa*) on the strap' *Kaş.* III 325 (toku:lar:, toku:la:ma:k).

### Dis. DĞM

D tuğum (d-) N.S./A. fr. tuğ-; 'birth'. S.i.s.m.l.; not to be confused with **tukum** 'seed' in NC Kir., Kzx., etc. which is a l.-w. fr. Pe. *tuxm*, same meaning. **Uyg.** viii ff. Man. **tuğum ajuṇ** 'rebirth' (Turco-Sogdian Hend.) *TT III* 26, 79; *tört tuğum* 'the four (kinds of) rebirth' *do.* 38; *IX* 49; *yek tuğum* 'rebirth as a demon' *IX* 61; Bud. Sanskrit *jātibhava* 'birth and existence' **tuğum ajuṇ** *TT VII* A.47; o.o. *do.* A.48; *E* 48; *U II* 8, 18; *emgeklig tuğumlarıg* 'unpleasant rebirths' *U II* 33, 6, a.o.o.: *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* *R I* 1658 (2 uruğ). **O. Kir.** ix ff. *ėki: ėl(i)lg tuğum* (so read?) *yaşda*: 'in my forty-second year' *Mal.* 49, 3.

D tokum (d-) N.S./A. fr. toku:-; s.i.s.m.l.g. except SW as **tokum** or the like 'a numdah, under-saddle felt'; a (fairly recent?) l.-w. in this sense in Mong. as *tokom*. **Xak.** xı tokum *al-cazūr* 'an animal for slaughter'; this is generally used of a horse for slaughter *Kaş.* I 396; o.o. *I* 472, 26 etc. (2 yüz-): **Çağ.** xv ff. **tokum** 'a pack-saddle which they put on an animal's back'; also 'a horse blanket' (*cull-i asb*) *San.* 181r. 23; a.o. 347v. 14 (*yona:k*).

D tükma: Hap. leg.?: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. tik-; 'compressed'. **Xak.** xı *Kaş.* II 16 (tik-).

### Tris. DĞM

D tokı:mak (d-) Dev. N. (N.I.) fr. tokı:-; 'club, mallet', and the like; the second vowel was elided in the medieval period and the word, sometimes w. further phonetic changes, s.i.s.m.l.g. and has become a l.-w. in Pe. and other languages, see *Doerfer* II 877. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. *U IV* 8, 39-40 (batrak): **Xak.** xı tokı:mak *mibzaru* (mis-spelt *mi'zaru*) *l-qas-sār* 'a fuller's mallet' *Kaş.* III 177; *xiv* (under agricultural implements) *al-midaqqa* 'a mallet' *tokmak Mel.* 60, 2; *Rif.* 159; (under fuller's implements) *kuḍin (sic)* 'a mallet' *tokmak* 61, 2; 159; **Çağ.** xv ff. *tokmak* 'the well-known implement (*ālat*) used to drive in tent pegs' (also the name of a Turkish tribe) *San.* 187r. 7 (quotns.): **Xwar.** *xiv* *tokmak* 'mallet' *Qutb* 182; **Kom.** ditto *CCI*; **Gr.** *Kip.* *xiv* *tokma:* (*sic*, error) *al-irzabba wa'l-mihadda* 'iron bar; pickaxe'; Arabicized as *al-duqmaq* *Id.* 65; *xv* *dabbūs* 'club' (*inter alia*) *tokmak* *Tuh.* 15b. 5-6; **Osm.** *xviii* *tokmak* . . . and, in *Rümi*, *mušta-i hallāc* 'a cotton-dresser's implement' *San.* 181r. 7.

### Dis. DĞN

tağun N.o.a.b.; 'flattery'? Perhaps the origin of SW xx Anat. *dağna-* 'to despise, put to shame'. etc. Cf. *tağunçı*; *tağunla:-*. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. *TT IV*, 18, note A72, 8 (*azğançu*).

toğan (d-) 'falcon' of some kind. Survives only (?) in SW Osm. where **doğan** is a generic term for 'falcon' and, acc. to *Red.*, specifically 'a lanner, *Falco lanarius*'; it forms part of the names of seven or eight other related birds. It is often used as a P.N. Cf. I *çavlu*: etc. See *Doerfer* III 1351. **Türkü** viii ff. *ürüğ esri*: **toğan** 'a white dappled falcon' *Irkh* 4; o.o. *do.* 43, 44 (*tittin-*), 64 (*buymul*): **O. Kir.** ix ff. **Külüğ Toğan** P.N. *Mal.* 44, 7; **Xak.** xı *KB* 2458 (*ünlüg*): **Çağ.** xv ff. **toğan** 'a kind of bird of prey used in hunting' (*cawā-rih-i şikāri*) also called *ötelgü* *San.* 179v. 2 (the latter a l.-w. fr. Mong. *itelgü* 'lanner falcon'); **toğan** same translation, but *İtelgü*; and metaph. *juçā* *xaşm-afgan* 'intrepid, over-throwing enemies'; also a P.N. *do.* 261r. 29; **Kip.** *xiii* (under birds) *al-cārih minhā muṭlaqa(n)* 'bird of prey' in general **toğan** *Hou.* 9, 19; ditto *asa* P.N. *do.* 29, 5; *xiv* **toğan al-bāzi** 'falcon' *Id.* 64; **çagan** (*sic*) *al-bāzi*, also called **toğan** *do.* 43; *al-bāzi* **çoğan** (*sic*) and (PU)

soğanuş (unvocalized) . . . *al-hida* 'a kite' delü: *toğan* Bul. II, 9-10; xv *báz toğan* Tuh. 7b. 2; *zığ* 'crow, rook' ditto do. 18a. 4 (*çoğan* is a possible, but improbable, Sec. f. of *toğan* there; may be some confusion with Mong. *çağan* 'white').

**tağna:** Hap. leg.; perhaps a l.-w.; 1 *yava*; q.v., seems to be some kind of fungus or truffle; *al-mahrūt*, lit. 'cultivated', is an elusive word but Steingass's Persian (*sic*) Dict. translates it 'root of benzoïn', and that may be the meaning here. **Xak. XI** a kind of *al-mahrūt* is called **tağna: yava**; it is (a substance which is) cut up and mixed (*yumşac ma'qūr*) with sour milk and used to colour (*fī şibāğ*) *tutmağ* (q.v.) *Kaş. I* 434.

#### Dis. V. DĞN-

**D tıkn-** Refl. f. of *tık-*; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak. XI** er *yug tağar:ka*; **tıkındı**: 'the man applied himself (*tawallā*) to putting wool in a sack by pushing and kicking it'; and one says <er> *aş tıkindı*: *akala'l-racul bi-'unf* 'the man stuffed himself with food'; a man uses this expression only when he is angry with him (*ğadiba 'alayhi*) *Kaş. II* 147 (*tıkinu:r*, *tıkinma:k*).

**D tokin-** (d-) Refl. f. of *toku-*; s.i.m.l.g., usually 'to collide with' but also in various idiomatic meanings. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (then the elephant . . .) *keyikçi er köziğe tokındı* 'caught sight of the hunter' *U III* 58, 8-9; **Xak. XI** er *ta:ma:ka*; **tokındı**: 'the man collided with (*sadama*) the wall'; and, in Oğuz one says *er tokındı*: 'the man was beaten' (*duriba*); and one says *kılıç tokındı*: 'the sword was forged'; and one says *tokum tokındı*: 'he slaughtered a beast for himself' *Kaş. II* 147 (*tokinur*, *tokinma:k*; in some places spelt *tokun-*; a.o. *III* 12, 26 (*yođuğ*): *KB* (he sobbed and) *urundı tokundı* 'beat his breast' (Hend.) 6292; XIII(?) *Tef. tokin-/tokun-* (of a coin) to be struck; to encounter' 307: *Çağ. xv ff. tokun-/tokuş-* of two things, 'to collide (*ba-ham xicurdan*) violently or run into one another' (*musādamat kardan*) *San. 180r. 19* (quotns.): Oğuz XI see **Xak. Xwar. XIII** *dokun-* 'to touch, come in contact with' *'Ali* 56; **Tkin. xv** *ld. 67* (*tufiağ*): **Kip. xiv** *aşaba'l-ğarad* 'to hit the target' *dokun-* Bul. 25v.: xv *inşadama wa'ndaraba wa'nadaqa* 'to collide, to be hit, to be knocked' *tokun-* Tuh. 6a. 2, a.o.o.: Osm. xiv ff. *dokun-*, occasionally *dokan-* 'to strike', etc. in one or two texts *TTS I* 311; *III* 202; *IV* 234.

#### Tris. DĞN

**D tağunçı:** Hap. leg.?, N.Ag. fr. *tağun*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (then the king Ajātaśatru took a flower) *tağunçırsına sunup TT X* 458; the context suggests that the meaning is 'and handed it to his confidant' (the Brahmin Ratikara).

#### Tris. V. DĞN-

**D tağunla:-** Hap. leg.?, Den. V. fr. *tağun*; 'to deceive by flattery'(?). Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT IV* 8, 72 (*ağzançunla:-*).

#### Dis. DĞR

**tağar:** 'a large container', usually but not necessarily 'a sack'; perhaps a l.-w.; s.i.s.m.l., and a l.-w. in Pe. and several other languages, discussed at great length in *Doerfer II* 905. **Xak. XI** *tağar:* 'a sack (*al-ğarāra*) for containing wheat and other things' *Kaş. I* 411; *I* 244 (*artıl-*), and three o.o., same translation: XIII(?) *Tef. tağara* 'a earthenware dish' 281: xiv *Muh. al-cirāb* 'a leather bag' *tağarçuk* Mel. 69, 7; *Rif. 170*: *Çağ. xv ff. tağar* (1) 'a clay jar (*taşt-i gilin*) or large bowl' (*qadah*) (quotn.); (2) 'a fixed measure or quantity' (Pe. quotn., *Waşşāf*); (3) 'soldiers' rations' (*ğalla*) (ditto); (4) 'a kind of long narrow sack' (*çuwāl*) *San. 157r. 19*.

**takir** an onomatopoeic; survives in SW Osm. **Xak. XI** at *ada:kı*: *takir takir etti*: 'the horse's hooves clattered' (*şavuvata*); one also says *tigir tigir etti*: with the same meaning *Kaş. I* 361.

**D tuğar** Aor. of *tuğ-* used as a N.; 'sunrise, east'. N.o.a.b. **Xak. XI** *tuğardin çadan koptı* 'Scorpio rose from the east' 4889; o.o. 63 (*öğdün*), 6219: XIII(?) *Tef. kün tuğar* 'the east' 305: **Xwar. xiv** *tuğar* 'east' 181.

**S toğru:** See *toğuru*.

**D tığra:k** N./A.S. fr. *tığra:-*; 'firm, tough', and the like. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (on her beautiful bosom) *katıg tığrak bürteğ yumşak iki emigleri* 'her two breasts, firm (Hend.) but soft to touch' *TT X* 445: Civ. *ked tığrak* 'very tough' *TT VII* 17, 8 (damaged): **Xak. XI** *tığra:k er* 'a tough (cold) man' *Kaş. I* 468 (verse); a.o. *II* 212 (*tığra:-*): xiv *Muh. al-cald* (opposite to 'weak' *kücsüz*) *tığrağ* Mel. 54, 1; *tığrak Rif. 150*: **Kip. XIII** *al-mutağammul-nabih* 'versatile and sagacious' *tığra:k Hou. 25*, 7; xiv *tığrak al-şafir* 'cunning, deceitful' *Id. 64*.

**VU?D toğra:ğ** prima facie a Dev. N. fr. *toğra:-*, but with no obvious semantic connection; spelt *toğza:ğ* in the MS. but this must be an error since the Refl. Den. V.s of this word, q.v., and *tuğra:ğ* are dealt with together in one para. Pec. to *Kaş. Xak. XI* *toğra:ğ* 'any horse which a king gives his troops on the day of the start of an expedition (*al-rikāb*) or a battle and takes back from them when they return' *Kaş. I* 462; *keldi: berü: toğra:ğ: atānā baridihu* 'his mounted messenger came to us' *III* 65, 13 (misvocalized *tığra:ğ*); the word is not very apt and was perhaps used merely for the sake of the rhyme).

**tuğra:ğ** 'a royal sign manual'; survives only (?) in SW Osm. as *tuğra*. See *Doerfer III* 1344. Oğuz XI *tuğra:ğ tābi'u'l-malik wa tawqī'uhu* 'the seal and signature of a king' in Oğuz; the Turks do not know the word and I do not know its origin (*aşlahu*) *Kaş. I* 462: xiv *Muh. al-tawqī'* *tuğra:* (and other words) are pronounced with a vigorously articulated *ğayn* in Turkistan, and with a *wāw* in our country Mel. 6, 12; *Rif. 77*; a.o. 51, 2; 146.

?D **toğrak** 'poplar'; survives only(?) in SE *Türki Shaw*, BŞ, *Jarring*, the last specifying 'balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*', but the refce. to 'nuts' in *Irkb* is puzzling; *al-hamad* is not traceable in the diets. and may be corrupt. *Türkü* viii ff. (of a falcon) **yağaklı:ğ toğrak üze: tüşü:pen** 'settling on a *toğra:k* full of nuts' *Irkb* 64: **Xak.** xi **toğrak al-ğarab** (MS. *al-ğarab*) 'a poplar', *wa huwa şacaru'l-hamad Kaş.* I 468.

D **toğrul** a bird of prey, exact identity unknown, describe by *Kaş.* as larger than a **şu-kur**, q.v.; it is best known as a P.N. and has not survived as a Common Noun; prob. Dev. N. fr. **toğra:-** with which there is a clear semantic connection. See *Doerfer* III 1445. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. Alp **Toğrul Tegin Pfahl.** 23, 13: Civ. **Toğrul** occurs several times and **Toğrul** once as an element in P.N.s in *USp.* and *Studies*, p. 98: **Xak.** xi **toğrul** 'a bird of prey' (*cārih min sibā'i'l-ıyır*); it kills a thousand ducks and eats one of them; men are called **Toğrul** after it *Kaş.* I 482; a.o. *III* 381 (**şu-kur**); (**Gancak** xi (VU) **toğrul**) (completely unvocalized) 'a length of gut stuffed with meat and fruit' (possibly the same word) *Kaş.* I 482; xiv *Muh.* (?) (among birds) *naw' mina'l-cavārih* 'a kind of bird of prey' **toğrul (rā)** unvocalized) *Rif.* 175 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **toğrul** (spelt) 'the name of a hunting bird' (*paranda-i şikāri*); also the name of a well-known Salcuk *pādīşāh* whose father was Alp Arslan *San.* 261 v. 5; (**zağanus** in *Rimī*, same translation, also called **toğrul** do. 228r. 22; *Red.* translates **zağanus** 'the hunting owl, *Bubo maximus*' trained like a falcon): **Kıp.** xiv **toğrul** 'the well-known bird'; when it is sent after cranes it goes on attacking and killing one after another until it reaches the end of them; then it eats only the first one that it has killed *İd.* 64.

#### Dis. V. DGR-

D **toğur-** (d-) Inchoative(?) f. of **toğ-**; as such n.o.a.b., but the Ger. **toğura:** is common and the Pass. f. **toğrul-** is used to translate *istāqāma* 'to be upright, straight, straightforward' in *Tuh.* 5a. 9 and survives as **doğrul-** in SW Osm. See also **toğruş-**. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (may I reach the jewelled island after surmounting huge difficult snowdrifts and **keçinçsiz teriñ taluy öğüz suvin toğurup** 'traversing the waters of deep oceans hard to cross' *TT VI*, p. 62, footnote l. 2: **Xak.** xi **ol maña: toğurdi:** 'he came precipitately (*mutağāşmirān*) to me, leaving the road'; also used of anyone who has a slapdash attitude (*muta'assif*) towards something *Kaş.* II 80 (**toğurur**, **toğurma:k**; the vocalization is imperfect and shows signs of an attempt to make the word **toğru-**).

D **tuğur-** (d-) Caus. f. of **tuğ-**; 'to give birth to (a child *Acc.*)'. Survives, as **doğur-**, only in NW Krm *R III* 1706; SW Az., Osm., Tkm. In other modern languages either **tuğ-** or **tuğtur-** is used in this sense. *Uyg.* viii eki:

**yapı:ka: kün tuğuru: süpüşdim** 'I started the battle at sunrise on the second day of the month' *Şu.* E 1; a.o. *D.* S 5: viii ff. Man. **tuğurtuğuz** 'you have caused them to be born' *TT III* 60: Bud. *USp.* 102a. 4-5 (**alpırkān-**): Civ. (if a woman wears this amulet) **uçuz tuğurur** 'she gives birth without difficulty' *TT VII* 27, 13; o.o. do. 15 (**arkuru:**); *H I* 118: xi **Xak.** **ura:ğut oğul tuğurdi:** 'the woman gave birth (*waladat*) to a son'; also used metaph. (*alā'l-isti'āra*) of animals giving birth *Kaş.* II 80 (**toğurur**, **tuğurma:k**; prov., containing **tuğ-**): *KB* (I was in the dark of night and) **tuğurdi künüm** 'it made my sun rise' 383; (a feast to celebrate) **tuğursa oğul** 'the birth of a son' 4575: xiii (?) *Tef.* **tuğur-** 'to give birth' 306: xiv *Muh.* (under woman) **allati waladat duğurmış Mel.** 53, 4 (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **tuğur-** Caus. f.; **zāyānidan** 'to give birth' *San.* 179r. 9 (quotns.): **Kom.** xiv ditto **tuwur-/tu(wur)-toğur-** CCG; *Gr.* 247 (quotns.): **Kıp.** xiii **walada mina'l-wilāda tuğur-** *Hon.* 43, 15: xiv **walada duğur-** *Bul.* 88v: xv ditto **tuwur-**; Tkm. **tuğur-** *Tuh.* 38b. 6.

**tiğra:-** 'to be tough, sturdy'; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi **er tiğra:di:** 'the man was tough, sturdy' (*calada*) *Kaş.* III 277 (**tiğrai, tiğra:ma:k**; and see *tavra:-*): xiv *Muh.* (?) *tacallada tiğra:-* (unvocalized) *Rif.* 106 (only).

**toğra:-** (d-) 'to cut, or split into slices or small pieces'; s.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic variations; except in some NC and NW languages which have **tuwra-/tuwra:-**, consistently spelt with -o-; SW Az., Osm., Tkm. **doğra-**. *Uyg.* viii ff. Civ. *H I* 76 (**uvşak:**) **Xak.** xi <ol> et **toğra:di:** 'he sliced (*xardala*) the meat for *tutmaq* or something else' *Kaş.* III 277 (**toğrai, toğra:ma:k**); the word, translated *qaṭa'a* 'to cut', occurs frequently in the list of conjugational forms in *III* 311 ff.: **Çağ.** xv ff. **toğra-** (spelt) **riza kardān** 'to break in pieces' *San.* 179r. 13 (quotns.): **Kıp.** xiv **toğra-qaffa'a** 'to cut in pieces' *İd.* 64.

D **tiğrat-** Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **tiğra:-**. **Xak.** xi **oğlin işka: tiğratti:** 'he toughened (*şaddada*) his son and made him forceful (*calad*) in all negotiations and business transactions' *Kaş.* II 330 (**tiğratu:r, tiğratma:k**); a.o. *II* 330 (**tiğret-**).

D **toğrat-** (d-) Caus. f. of **toğra:-**; s.i.m.m.l.g. **Xak.** xi **ol apar et toğratti:** 'he ordered him to cut the meat in slices' (*bi-qa'*) . . . *muxar-dala*); used only of foodstuffs (*al-say'i'l-ma'üm*) *Kaş.* II 330 (**toğratu:r, toğratma:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **toğrat-** Caus. f.; **riza kumānidan** 'to order to break in pieces' *San.* 179r. 27.

D **toğral-** (d-) Pass. f. of **toğra:-**; s.i.m.m.l.g. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. [gap] **toğrulup (sic) yidiş sasıp** 'broken in pieces and stinking (Hend.)' *U III* 25, 6: **Xak.** xi et **toğraldi:** 'the meat was cut in slices' (*quṭ'a muxardala(n)*) (**toğralu:r, toğralma:k**); and one says to:n **ki:rđin toğraldi:** 'the garment was



tattered (*tafazzara*) because of dirt'; also used when cracks (*al-şaqāq*) appear in a foot or a fabric (*fi'l-riḥ wa'l-mansūc*) for any reason *Kaş. II* 230 (*toğralu:r*, *toğralma:k*): *Çağ. xv ff.* *toğral- riza şudan* 'to be broken in pieces' *San. 179r. 29* (quotns.).

**D toğran-** (d-) Refl. f. of *toğra-*. **Xak. xi** *özlipe: et toğrandi*: 'he pretended to cut (*annahu yuqaṭṭi*) meat (etc.) in pieces for himself' *Kaş. II* 240 (*toğranu:r*, *toğranma:k*): *Kip. xv taqaṭṭa'a* 'to be cut in pieces' *toʻwran-*; *Tkm. toğran-* *Tuh. 10b. 5*.

**D tiğraş-** Hap. leg.?: Co-op. f. of *tiğra-*. **Xak. xi** *oğla:n tiğraşdi*: 'the boy was thoroughly tough and sturdy'; taken from their word *tiğra:k* for *al-calad* *Kaş. II* 212 (no Aor. or Infin.).

**D toğraş-** (d-) Co-op. f. of *toğra-*; the second sentence is separated fr. the first by *tiğraş-* and *toğruş-*. **Xak. xi** *ol maṭa: et toğraşdi*: 'he helped me to cut the meat in slices' (*toğraşu:r*, *toğraşma:k*)... and one says *to:n ki:rdin toğraşdi*: 'parts of the garment were tattered (*tafazzara*) because of dirt'; also used of anything when cuts and cracks appear in it *Kaş. II* 211-12 (*toğraşu:r*, *toğraşma:k*).

**D toğruş (d-)** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *toğur-*. **Xak. xi** *ol menin bile: yo:ika: toğruşdi*: 'he competed with me in travelling (*fi'l-sayr*) and cutting (*qaṭ*) a path precipitately (*mutağaş-mıra(n)*) to the objective' *Kaş. II* 212 (no Aor. or Infin., see *toğraş-*).

### Tris. DĞR

**D toğuru:** (d-) Ger. of *toğur-* used as an Adv. and N./A., originally (physically) 'straight', hence metaph. 'straight, honest, upright, true'. Soon contracted to *toğru:*; s.i.a.m.l.g. in a variety of forms, e.g. NE *toğra*; SE *toğra/toğri*; NC *tu:ra*; NW Kk. *tuwri*; Nog. *tuwra*; SW Az., Os., Tkm. *doğrı/doğru*. A l.-w. in Pe. and other languages, see *Doerfer II* 971. **Uyg. viii ff.** Civ. *toğuru* (or *toğru*) *tumlitu satdim* 'I have sold outright and irrevocably' is a common stock phr. in contracts in *Usp. 13, 14*; 56, 6 etc.; a.o. *do. 32, 19* (PU *töleç*): **Xak. xi** *toğru:* 'the tang (*al-silān*), that is the tail (*danab*) of a sword, knife, or dagger which is stuck into the handle' *Kaş. I* 420: *xiii(?) Tef.* (they went) *anar toğru* 'straight to him' 305: *xiv Muh. şadaqa* 'to tell the truth' *doğru: ayt- Mel. 25, 15* (*Rif. 111* corrupt); *al-tiqa* 'trustworthy, honest' *doğru: 52, 1* (147 *ba:yi:k*); *al-muqawwam* 'straight' *doğrı: 56, 5* (154 *köni:*): **Çağ. xv ff.** *toğrı (1) rāst* 'true', opposite to *durūğ* 'lie'; (2) *barābar wa muhādā* 'equal, level, facing' *San. 179v. 6* (quotn.); **Xwar. xiii** *doğrı* 'exactly opposite(?)' 'Ali 55: *xiv toğrı/toğru* 'straight, honestly' *Qutb 181*: **Kom. xiv** 'straight' *toğru CCI*; *tuwra CCG* (arkuru); **Gr.:** *Kip. xiii al-mustaqim* 'straight' (opposite to *egri*: 'crooked') *toğru: Hou. 28, 6*: *xiv toğru: al-muqawwam wa'l-şadiq*

'straight, true', one says *toğru: sözlcr* 'true statements' *Id. 64*: *xv qawām* 'uprightness, truth' *to(w)ra*; **Tkm. toğrı** *Tuh. 29b. 7*; 73b. 13; *mustaqim* ditto *do. 34b. 10* (oñ in margin in second hand).

?F *tokurka*: Hap. leg.; 'a spout'; un-Turkish in form and prob. a l.-w.; not to be connected with Mong. *tokurka* 'the felt fabric of a tent' (*Kow. 1815*) which is listed as *Çağ. in San. 179v. 13*. **Xak. xi** *tokurka: al-şunbūr fi'l-dinān wa'l-maṭāhīr* 'the spout of a wine jar or jug'; also the name of a place in the summer station (*al-muštāf*) of Kāsğar *Kaş. I* 489.

### Tris. V. DĞR

**D tiğraklan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *tiğra:k*. **Xak. xi** *er tiğraklandi*: 'the man demonstrated his own toughness' (*azhara... min nafsīhi calāda*) *Kaş. II* 274 (*tiğraklanu:r*, *tiğraklanma:k*; verse).

**VUD toğrağlan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *toğrağ*. **Xak. xi** *oğla:n toğrağlandi*: 'the boy had a *toğra:ğ*', that is a horse which the king gives his troops when he goes out with his retinue (*yauma'l-mawkiḥ*), and which is returned to him when they dismount *Kaş. II* 272 (*toğrağlanu:r*, *toğrağlanma:k*).

**D tuğrağlan-** Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *tuğra:ğ*; mentioned only in a note after *toğrağlan-*. **Oğuz xi** 'it is also used in Oğuz of a document when it is signed' (*al-kitāb idā wuqqi'a*).

### Dis. DĞS

**E tağsu/tağsut** See *takşut*.

**VU?D tuğsa:k** Hap. leg. See *tu:l*. **Xak. xi** *tuğsa:k al-armala* 'a widow'; usually used in the Hend. (*muṣdawica(n)*) *tu:l tuğsa:k Kaş. I* 468.

**D tuğsik** Dev. N. fr. *tuğ-*; used only in the phr. *kün tuğsik* 'sunrise, east'. N.o.a.b.; cf. *batsik, tuğar*. **Türkü viii** *ilgerü: kün tuğsik(k)a:* 'eastwards towards the sunrise' *I S 2 (II N 2 but tuğsikı:pa:); öpre kün tuğsikda:* 'in the east where the sun rises' *I E 4, II E 5*: **Uyg. ix** *ilgerü: kün tuğsa:k [(k)a:] III B 7 (ETY II 38); kün tuğsuk(k)a: batsik(k)a:* *Suci 4*: **viii ff.** **Man.-A** *kün tuğsukduki yél* 'the east wind' *M III 9, 1* (ii): **Xak. xi** 'the east' (*al-şarq*) is called *kün tuğsi/şuğ* (*sic*, both *kasra* and *damma* marked) *Kaş. I* 463: *xiii(?) Tef. kün tuğsukı* 'the east' 306.

**C tokso:n (d-)** crasis of *tokkuz o:n*, which phr. was used down to *Uyg.* inclusive; 'ninety'. S.i.a.m.l.g. usually as *toksan*; **SW Az. doxsan**; **Osm. doksan**; **Tkm. toksan** (although 'nine' *dokkız*). An important word as giving an incontrovertible example of modern -a- representing earlier -o-. **Xak. xi** *tokso:n* the numeral 'ninety', originally *tokuz o:n* that is 'nine times ten' and then

combined (*cu'ilatā wāhid*) *Kaş. I* 437: XIII(?) *Tef. tokšan*: XIV *Muh. ti's'ina dokuzan* *Mel.* 81, 15; *tokšan Rif.* 187: *Kip.* XIII *ti's'ina tokšan Hou.* 22, 7: XIV *tokšan* ditto *Id.* 65; *tokšan Bul.* 12, 14: XV *tokšan Kav.* 4, 21; a.o.o.; *Tuh.* 60b. 10.

## Dis. DĞS

D *tokış* (d-) Dev. N. connoting reciprocity fr. *toki*:-, S.i.s.m.l.; SW Osm. *dokuş*. **Xak.** XI *tokış* (vocalized *tokuş*) *al-harb* 'battle' *Kaş. I* 367 (verse *tokış* (*sic*) *al-haycā* 'battle'); o.o. *I* 12, 17 (*urus*); *II* 83, 23; *III* 172, 12 (2 *ula:ğ*); *KB* 2366 (ö:ğlen-); XIII(?) *Tef. tokuş* 'quarrel, fight' 307: XIV *Muh.* (?) *al-masaff* 'battle array' *Rif.* 146 (only): *Çağ.* XV ff. *tokuş* (1) *mākū-yi cūlāha* 'a weaver's shuttle'; (2) 'a violent collision between two things' *San.* 181r. 22: *Xwar.* XIII (?) *Oğ.* 266 (*urus*): XIV *tokuş* 'battle' *Qutb* 182; *Nahe.* 12, 13-15.

D *takşt* Dev. N. fr. \**takis-* 'verse, poem, song', lit. '(words) strung together'. Pec. to Uyğ. lit. 2 *kü:ğ*. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man. Afrin Çor* [tēgin küğ] *takştuları bititdim* 'I have had the hymns and poems of Afrin Çor Tēgin written down' *M II* 7, 1-2: Bud. ötrü *şlok takştın inçā tēp tēdi* 'then he recited the following verses (Hend., Sanskrit *śloka*)' *U I* 26, 4; o.o. of *şlok takşt* *Suv.* 93, 17; *Kuan.* 171-5; *TT VI* 295 (v.l.); *Usp.* 106, 45; *Hüen-tš.* 1832.

## Dis. V. DĞS-

D *tıkış-* Co-op. f. of *tık-*. Survives in SW Osm. 'to crowd together (Trans. and Intrans.)'. **Xak.** XI *kişl*: evde: *tıkıştı*: 'the people crowded together (*izdahama*) and filled the house' *Kaş. II* 104 (*tıkışur*, *tıkışma:k*).

D *tokış-* (d-) Recip. f. of *toki*:-; s.i.s.m.l., usually meaning 'to collide' and the like. **Xak.** XI *begler*: *tokıştı*: 'the begs (etc.) fought one another' (*hāraba*) *Kaş. II* 103 (*tokışur*, *tokışma:k*; verse); four o.o. translated *hāraba* (*taḥāraba*, sometimes vocalized *tokuş*:- XIII (?) *Tef. tokış-/tokuş*:- 'to quarrel, fight' 307: *Çağ.* XV ff. *San.* 180r. 19 (*tokin-*): *Kip.* XV *taşādama* 'to collide' *tokuş-*, with note in margin 'also without -nu-'. *Tuh.* 10b. 1: Osm. XIV ff. *dokuş-* (occasionally *tokuş-*) 'to fight; to collide with'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 693; *II* 897; *III* 682; *IV* 755.

D *takşur-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of \**takis-*. Recip. f. of *tak-*; 'to compose (verses)'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *U III* 75, 11 (ii) (*bitit-*).

## Dis. DĞY

tağay (d-) 'maternal uncle' (unlike 1 *ēçl*: without reference to the question whether he is older or younger than the mother). S.i.a.m.l.g. usually as *taγi*; in NW Kk.; SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *dayi*. See *küküy* and *Doerfer III* 1176. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *ulati ka kadaş yegen tağay* (so read) 'all the family and kinsmen, nephews, and maternal uncles'

*Pfahl.* 24, 26; *yegen tağay U III* 33, 17; *tağay Toğa Sağun* 'uncle Toğa Sağun' *U II* 80, 67: Civ. *tağayım* in a list of various kinds of relatives concerned in a contract *Usp.* 114, 9; 115, 14: **Xak.** XI *tağay al-xāl* 'maternal uncle' *Kaş. III* 238: XIV *Muh.* ditto *Mel.* 49, 6; *Rif.* 144: *Çağ.* XV ff. *tağay/tağayı birdār-i mādār* 'mother's brother', in *Ar. xāl San.* 261r. 16: *Kom.* XIV 'maternal uncle' *tağay CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *al-xāl taγy* also called *tığā*: (so spelt, perhaps a muddle of *tağay*) a dialect form (*luğā*); *al-xāla taγy eje*: (*sic*) *Hou.* 31, 20: XIV *taγy al-xāl Id.* 67; *al-xāl taγy*; *al-xāla* (ana: kız karında:ş) and *tağza*: *Bul.* 9, 3.

## Dis. DĞZ

tokkuz (d-) 'nine'. There is no doubt that this word and some other numerals originally had a medial double consonant, see Clauson, 'The Turkish Numerals', *JRAS*, 1959, p. 20, and this double consonant would not have been written in the Runic or Uyğ. scripts. It survives at any rate in SC Uzb. *tökkiz*; SW Az. *doğğuz* and Çuv. *tāxxār*, as well as *tāxxār Ash.* XV 7, 11. The initial d- survives in SW Az., Osm., Tkm. A l-w. in Pe. and other languages, see *Doerfer II* 976. *Türkü VIII tokuz I N* 6, 9: VIII ff. *tokuz IrhB* 55, 60: Yen. *tokuz Mal.* 30, 2; 32, 10: Uyğ. VIII *tokuz Şu. E* 3: VIII ff. Bud., Civ. *tokuz* is fairly common: O. Kır. IX ff. *tokuz Mal.* 23, 1; 51, 2; *tokuz do.* 45, 2: **Xak.** XI *tokuz Kaş. I* 437 (*tokso:n*); *III* 127, 14; n.m.e.: XIII(?) *Tef. tokuz* 309: XIV *Muh. ti's'a dokuz Mel.* 81, 8; *tokuz Rif.* 186: *Çağ.* XV ff. *tokuz 'adad-i nuh*, in *Ar. ti's'a San.* 181r. 9; in *do.* 20v. 15 mentioned as one of the numerals spelt alternatively *ba-taşdīd* or *ba-taşfif*, i.e. as *tokkuz* or *tokuz*: *Kom.* XIV *toğuz CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *ti's'a tokuz Hou.* 22, 7: XIV ditto *Id.* 65; *tokkuz* (*sic*) *Bul.* 12, 12: XV *tokuz Kav.* 5, 1 a.o.o.; *takuz* (*sic*, in error) *Tuh.* 60b. 8.

## Tris. DĞZ

PU(D) *tağuzmak* Hap. leg.; a dubious word, the last syllable is unvocalized but otherwise certain, the -z- might be an error for -r- with a *cazm* over it, but there is no obvious etymology. **Xak.** XI *tağuzmak er al-raculūl-buhturu'l-qasir* 'a short stout man'; also spelt with -k- and used of other than men *Kaş. I* 504.

D *tokuzunç* (d-) Ordinal f. of *tokkuz*; 'ninth'. S.i.a.m.l.g., but everywhere with final -i/-u, cf. *üçünç*. *Türkü VIII tokuzunç I N E*; VIII ff. *Man.* ditto *Chuas.* 191: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. ditto *Pfahl.* 6, 2: Civ. ditto several times in *TT VII* and *Usp.*: (**Xak.**) XIII(?) *Tef. tokusunç* 309 (under *tokuz*).

D *tokuzar* (d-) Distributive f. of *tokkuz*; 'nine each'. Survives in SW Osm. *dokuzar*, but rare or unknown elsewhere. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *tokuzar taşığı* 'nine stones each' *TT VIII I*. 17.

## Mon. DG

**teğ (d-)** Postposn. 'like'; together with *üçün*, *üze*; and *birle*: one of the 'four old postposns.' discussed in K. Grønbech, *Der türkische Sprachbau*, Copenhagen, 1936, p. 35. When attached to the oblique stem of *it* it soon became fused with it as *antağ*, q.v.; later it became similarly fused with the oblique stem of *1 bu*: S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW where it is replaced by other words like Osm. *glbl* (kib); the vowel varies between -e- and -a-, and the final between -g and -y, but the initial is consistently d- everywhere. *Türkü VIII* teğr: *teğ* 'god-like' *I S 1, I N 1*, a.o.o.: *Uyg. VIII* ff. Man. *bulit* *teğ* 'like a cloud' *M II 11*, 17, a.o.o.: Bud. *monçuk teğ* 'like a (pearl) necklace' *PP 6*, 8; many o.o.: Civ. *muni teğ kılars* 'if he acts like this' *H I 154*; a.o.o.: *Xak. XI* *teğ harf taşib* 'Particle of comparison'; hence one says *ol andağ teğ* 'he is like that' *Kaş. III 155*; o.o., spelt *teğ I 353* (*sürk*); 354, 18; 490 (*çekürge*); 497 (*karaksız*): *KB* *tolun teğ yüzün* 'his face like a full moon' 48: *xiii(?) At. bilig teğ* 'like wisdom' 100; a.o.o.: *xiv Muh.* Adverbs of comparison. The commonest is *teğ*, and some of 'our Turks' change the t- to d- when it is (attached) at the end of a word; e.g. 'his tongue is like a sword' *dill: kırılıç değ*; 'this is as sweet as honey' *bu dattlu: dur ba! değ Mel. 18*, 4; *till: ... teğ*; *süçüg teğ Rif. 96*: *Çağ. xv ff.* the word is mentioned several times in *San.* as an *adât-i taşib* 'Adv. of comparison'; the forms quoted are *değ 17r. 24* (quotns.); 226v. 3 (quotns.); *tég 198r. 15*: *Xwar. xiii(?) teğ* (or *deg*?) is common in *Oğ.*, e.g. *adağı uđ adağı teğ* 'his legs were like an ox's legs' 12: *xiv tég* 'like' *Qutb 176*; *teğ MN 5*, etc.; *Nahc. 263*, 15; 387, 15: *Kom. xiv* 'like' *dek/dey CCG*; *Gr. 82* (quotn.): *Kip. xiv değ miğl* 'like' *İd. 49*.

**tek** Preliminary note. There was certainly a word *tek* meaning 'only', which is not mentioned in this meaning by *Kaş.*; it seems likely, however, that his translation 'for no particular purpose' is a misunderstanding of it. There was also certainly a word *tek* meaning 'silent(ly)' which is generally used to qualify *tur-*, and must be carefully distinguished fr. *tlk* which is similarly used. There is a modern word in NC Kzx. *teğ/tek* 'family, origin', which Radloff, certainly in error, read in some early texts; in *Türkü VIII* ff. *Yen. Mal. 28*, 1 the correct reading is prob. *teğme*: 'all'; in *Xak. XI* *KB* the readings are all due to scribal errors in the Vienna MS., in 344 *akran teki for evren başı*; in 950 *tegin for teğin* and in 1630 *teğinde for beğinde*. A word *tek* 'under' first mentioned in *Çağ. XV ff.* *San. 157v. 24* and surviving in several modern languages looks like a corruption of *Ar. taht*, which is the word used to translate it in *San.*

**1 tek** 'only'; survives with some extended meanings, 'alone, solitary, odd (not even)' in

NC Kzx., several NW languages and SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *Uyg. VIII* ff. Bud. *bir tek ... tek bir öğün* 'only once ... on one single occasion' *Kuan. 90-1*; *tégin alkuni taplamadı tek taluy öğüzke kirmişig tapladı* 'the prince did not approve any (of these proposals), and only approved of going to sea' *PP 15*, 2-3; a.o. *Hien-ti. 253* (*seç-*): *Xök. XI* *tek kalima wa ma'nahu bi-lâ qaşd* 'a word meaning (the phr.) without any particular purpose'; hence one says *tek keldim* 'I have come without any particular purpose'. *Kaş. I 334* (i.e. 'the only thing I have done is to come'): *KB till köpll bir tek* 'unequivocal and single-minded' 53 (*sic*, not *teğ* as in *Arat's* text): *xiii(?) At. eri bardı kaldı kuruğ tek yéri* 'the man has gone (i.e. died), only his empty place has remained' 202; o.o. 304, 434: *Çağ. xv ff. tek fard wa tanhâ* 'alone, solitary' *San. 157v. 24*; *ték ditto 198r. 17* (quotn.): *Xwar. xiv* *tek* 'only; one only' *Qutb 177*; *MN 95*: *Kip. xv fard tek/ték Tuh. 27b. 9*; 62a. 10-11; b. 4.

**2 tek** 'silent, silently'; normally used to qualify a verb, generally *tur-*. Survives in such phr. in NC Kir.; SC Uzb.; NW Kk., Nog.; SW Osm. Cf. *sük. (Xak.) xiii(?) Tef. tek* 'silently'; *tek tur-* 'to be silent' 295-6: *xiv Muh. sahata* 'to be silent' *deg dur- Mel. 27*, 5; *tek tur- Rif. 110*: *Çağ. xv ff. ték* 'silent' (*sâhit wa xwâmûş*) *San. 198r. 16*; *ték tur-* 'to stand silent' 197r. 21 (quotns.); *dék ditto 226v. 5*: *Oğuz XI* and one says *tek tur uskut* in *Oğuz Kaş. I 334*: *Xwar. xiv tek/ték tur-* ditto *Nahc. 309*, 9; 418, 1: *Kom. xiv* 'to be silent' *tek tur- CCI*; *Gr. Kip. xiii sahata mina'l-sukût wa'l-şamit ték tur-* also *téküri: Hou. 38*, 1: *xiv* *tek oltur- sahata ya qa'ada sâkita(n)* ('to sit silent') *İd. 39*; *sahata tek tur- Bul. 48r-v.*: *xv şah* 'hush! tektur, or more emphatically tep tektur *Kav. 52*, 1; *uskut tek tur* (also *epsem*) *do. 75*, 13; *sahata tek tur- Tuh. 20a. 5*; 59b. 12.

?F **tlk (d-)** 'straight; vertical, upright'; hence (of a cliff) 'precipitous' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE?; in SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *dik*; almost the only word in *Kaş.* which preserves the original d-. A l.-w. in Pe., *Doerfer II 1005*. As he points out, practically syn. w. Chinese *chih* (Giles, 1,846, Pulleyblank, Middle Chinese *ch'ak*), and prob. a l.-w. fr. it. Its relationship to Mong. *çike* (*Kow. 2175*) is obscure, on balance it is perhaps more likely to be a l.-w. fr. Turkish than direct fr. Chinese, although the unvoiced initial and the fact that the Mong. word has Sec. meanings peculiar to Chinese point rather in the other direction. *Xak. XI* 'when a thing is vertical' (*idâ'ntaqaba'l-şay qâ'ima(n)*) one says *dik turdı*: *Kaş. I 334*: (*xiii(?) Tef.* the phr. spelt *tlk tur-* but transcribed *tek tur-* in 295-6 seems to belong here): *xiv Muh. (?) al-aqaba* 'cliff, acclivity' *tlk Rif. 177* (only): *Çağ. xv ff. tlk* ('with -i-, not -ê-') 'straight' (*râst*) opposed to 'crooked, bent' *San. 198r. 20* (quotn.): *Kom. xiv* 'a column' *tlk ağaç CCI*; *Gr. Kip. xv Tuh. 36a. 8* (*örü*)).

PU 1 **tüg** (? d-) Particle meaning 'several, many' placed before high numbers; perhaps best explained as an alliterative jingle before **tümen** subsequently used also before **mıñ**, but this does not explain the d- in *Kaş*. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. **tük** (sic) **tümen** **tınıglarıñ kutğartıpız** 'you have saved many myriads of mortals' *TT III* 67: Bud. **tüg tümen kişiler** *Surv.* 587, 1: **Xak. xı düğ mıñ mā bayna'l-ulif** 'several thousand'; one says **düğ mıñ yarma:k** 'several thousand dirhams' *Kaş. I* 334: **KB tusulmaz saga étse tög mıñ tulum** 'even if one prepares several thousand weapons, they are no use against you' (O death!) 1537.

## S 2 **tüg** See **tüü**.

PU **dük** Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic. **Xak. xı dük urdı**: 'he struck him gently (*daraba* . . . *darb xafif*) with his fist' *Kaş. I* 334.

## Mon. V. DG-

**teg-** (d-) properly 'to reach (a place *Dat.*)' but with various extended meanings from an early date, including 'to attack (someone), to touch (something), to concern (someone), to be worth (i.e. to reach a price of, so much)'. S.i.a.m.l.g., in NC, NW generally **tly-**; in NW Krm; SW Az., Osm. **deg-**; Tkm. **dég-**. **Türkü viii teg-** occurs over 30 times meaning either (1) 'to attack' e.g. **Kül Tégin yadağın oflayu: tegdi**: 'Kül Tégin attacked on foot gasping' *IE* 32, or (2) 'to reach' e.g. (I campaigned in the Shantung plain and) **taluy:ka: kiçig tegmedim** 'only just failed to reach the sea' *IS* 3; similar phr. *IS* 3, *II N* 3: viii ff. **üze: tepri:ke: tegir**: 'it reaches the sky above' *Irkb* 20; o.o. *do.* 59 (**yıdıt-**); *Toyok* 24-5 (1 u:c): Man. (if our prayers and praises) **tepri:ke tegmedi erser Chuas.** 216-17; o.o. *do.* 200 (**bu:n**); *M I* 7, 19 (**toş**): Yen. **yağl:ka: tegmiş** 'when he attacked the enemy' *Mal.* 26, 8; a.o. 28, 8; Uyğ. ix (my fame and reputation) **tegdı**: 'reached' (the sunrise and sunset) *Suci* 5: viii ff. Man. **tulumluğ** (?so read, MS. **tonumluğ** with tail of -l- omitted) **teğir** 'the armed man attacks' *M II* 11, 12: Bud. **teg-** 'to reach, attain' is common, e.g. **ertiniñiz otuğka tegdiler** 'they reached the island of jewels' *PP* 33, 7-8: Civ. ditto e.g. **edğüke tegir** 'he attains goodness' *TT VII* 28, 47; (let my wife, after I am dead) **erke begke tegmedin** 'not marry again' (but keep my house and look after my son Altınış Kaya. If my sons Kosañ and Esen Kaya say) **ögey anamış bizke tegir alırbız** 'our step-mother belongs to us, we will take her' *USp.* 78, 5-9 (text revised by Arat); a.o. *do.* 116, 17 (**ağır**): **Xak. xı ol evke: tegdi**: 'he reached (*balaga*) the house' (etc.) *Kaş. I* 19 (**teğir**, **teğmek**; prov., verse, **azak**); *I* 48 (1 ok) and about 20 o.o.: **KB ajun ençke tegdi**: 'the world has attained peace' 103; (a wise, understanding man) **tilekke tegir** 'achieves his desires' 155-9; (one is the Secretary, the other the Minister) **bu iki kişike söz açmak tegir** 'it is the duty of these two people

to express their views' 2679; o.o. 263, 713, etc.: **xıii(?) At. bu kün tegsü méndin durud** 'let my praise reach (the Prophet) today' 29; a.o.o.: **Tef. teg-** 'to reach', etc. 292: **xiv Muh. şağa** 'to attain' **deg-Mel.** 22, 14 (*Rif.* 103 **değür-**); **waşala** 'to reach' **teg-** 32, 3 (misvocalized **tüke-**); 116 (**-g-** marked); 132: **Çağ. xv ff. tég-** (so spelt) (1) 'to hit' (*xurudan*) of one thing like an arrow, stone or blow hitting another; (2) 'to reach' (*rasidan*); (3) 'to be worth' (*arızidan*) *San.* 195v. 7 (quotns.): **Xwar. xıii tég-** 'to reach' *Ali* 38; **dég-** 'to be worth, to cost' *do.* 57: **xıii(?) teg-** 'to reach' *Öğ.* 319: **xiv ditto Qutb** 177; *MN* 91: **Kom. xiv teg-/tey-** 'to reach, touch' *CCI, CCG*; 'to be worth' *CCI*; *Gr.* 238 (quotns.): **Kıp. xiv deg-** **waşala** *Id.* 49; *Bul.* 88r.: **xv massa** 'to touch' **tey-Kav.** 10, 1; **şaba** 'to hit (a target, etc.)' (**uruş-** and) **téy-Tuh.** 22b. 13: **Osm. xiv deg-** 'to reach', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 187; *II* 268-9; *III* 174; *IV* 198.

**tik-** (d-) basically 'to insert (something *Acc.*, in something else *Dat.*)' with a wide range of specialized meanings, e.g. 'to erect (a memorial stone), to plant (a plant)', (in both cases lit. 'to insert' (in the ground)); 'to sew' (insert a needle), etc. Although in some meanings there is a connotation of inserting vertically, it is prob. that the phonetic identity with **tlk** is fortuitous, esp. if that is a l-w., unless this is also one, which is improbable. S.i.a.m.l.g.; see **östik-**. **Türkü viii balbal tıkmış** 'they erected memorial stones' (to my father the *xağan*) *IE* 16; o.o. *IE* 25; *II* 9, 11: viii ff. Yen. *Mal.* 28, 4 etc. (**hengü:**): Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *TT III* 46-7 (**biliglig**): Bud. (listen) **tike kulğakın** 'with pricked ears' *TT X* 30; *TM IV* 254, 93; (accept the flowers and) **başında tıkgıl** 'stick them in (the hair of) your head' *TT X* 488; o.o. *TT V*, p. 16 (**çıça:muk**); *Hüen-ts.* 1909 (**örü:**): Civ. **kım kayı kışl söğüt tıksır** 'if anyone plants a tree' *TT VII* 28, 42: **Xak. xı er to:m tıkdı**: (sic) 'the man sewed' (*xāta*) the garment'; and one says **atı: yılan tıktı**: (sic) 'the snake bit (*lasa'at*) the horse' (etc.); also used of a scorpion (stinging); and one says **er yığa:ç tıkdı**: 'the man planted (*ğarasa*) a tree'; also used of anything that one sets up vertically (*naşabahu qā'ima(n)*) *Kaş. II* 20 (**tike:r, tik-me:k**); o.o. *I* 195, 2; 401, 3 (**tiken**); *III* 25 (**yğl:**); 229 (ditto); 367, 11: **KB** (he sat down quietly and) **közün yerke tıktı** 'fastened his eyes on the ground' 769, 956: **xıii(?) Tef. tik-** 'to stick' (a staff in the ground) 301; 'to insert' (something in a leak) 304 (**tik-?**): *xiv Rög. çadır tıkip* 'pitching a tent' *R III* 1346; *Muh. xāta tıke-Mel.* 25, 11; *Rif.* 108; *al-xayāta tı:kme:k* 34, 13; **tikmek** 119; *al-ğars tikmek* 120 (only): **Çağ. xv ff. tik-** 'with -l- not -é-') (1) **düxtan** 'to sew'; (2) **metaph. naşb kardan** 'to erect'; (3) 'to plant' (*ğars hardan*) a tree' *San.* 195v. 5 (quotns.): **Xwar. xiv tik-** 'to pitch (a tent); to fix (one's eyes on something)' *Qutb* 178: **Kom. xiv tik-** 'to sew together, to plant' *CCI*; *Gr.*: **Kıp. xıii ğarasa min ğarsı'l-şacar tike koy-** *Hou.* 36, 7;

*xāta mina'l-xayāta tük-* do. 39, 20: xiv *tük-laqqama* 'to feed' (as a bird feeds its young) *wa xāta lā*. 39; *dük-ğarasa wa xāta wa naşaba* do. 49; *xayyāta wa laqqama tük-* Bul. 43r; *lasa'a tük-* do. 79v.: xv *tük-xayyāta wa ġarasa Kav.* 9, 7; a.o. do. 75, 10; *laqqama tük-* Tuh. 32a. 6; (*naşaba'l-cām* 'to set out the drinking cups' *kur-* do. 36b. 13; a later (?SW) scribe misunderstanding this connected *al-cām* with *lacama* 'to sew' and added *diktil*) Osm. xiv ff. *dük-*, *dike*, etc. in several meanings, fairly common TTS I 204-5; II 296; III 193; IV 222.

VU *tög-* (d-) 'to pound, crush, grind'; as the vowel is long, -ö- rather than -ü- is prob., and this vowel survives in SW Az. *döy-*; Osm. *dög-* (usually pronounced *döy-*); Tkm. *döy-*, but the word also survives as Kz. *tüy-*; SC Uzb. *tuy-*; NW Kk., Kumyk, Nog. *tüy-*, so the point is not clear; similar doubts arise regarding VU *tögl-*, q.v. It is possible that a sound change occurred at a fairly early period. *Xak.* xi *er tuz töğdi*: 'the man crushed (daqqa) the salt' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 184 (*tög-er*, *tög-me:k*): *Xwar.* xiv *tög-* (of hail) 'to beat down' (flowers); 'to forge' (iron) *Qutb* 183 (*tög-tök-*): *Kip.* xiii *daqqa* (VU) *düg-Hou.* 40, 4; xiv *tüw-daqqa lā*. 37: xv *daraba* 'to beat' (inter alia) *tüy-* Tuh. 23b. 11 (in margin in second hand, 'also *tüg-/düg-*).

*tüg-* (d-) 'to tie (a knot), to knot (a string)', and the like, hence metaph. 'to knit (the brows in anger, etc.)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes in -g-; in SW Az. *düy-*; Osm. *düg-/düy-*; Tkm. *düy-*. *Türkü* viii ff. *tiğ at kudrukın tüğüp* 'knot the bay horse's tail' *Irak B* 50: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. U II 59, 3 (iii) (alınış): *Xak.* xi *er tüğün tüğdi*: 'the man knotted the knot' (etc.) (*aqada* . . . *al-uqda*) *Kaş.* II 20 (*tüğer*, *tüğ-me:k*; prov.); o.o. I 472, 10; II 243, 9, (same translation): *KB kalık kaşı tüğdi* 'the atmosphere knitted its brows' (and poured out tears, i.e. rain) 80; o.o. 191, 770 (*açıt-*), 1586 (*iriglen-*), 1673 (*çirğuy-*), etc.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tüg-* (specifically so spelt) *giriş zadan* 'to knot' *San.* 181r. 26 (quotns.): *Kom.* xiv *tü-/tüy-* 'to knot' CCG; *Gr.* 252 (mis-spelt *tu-*): *Kip.* xiv *düg-aqada lā*. 49.

*tök-* (d-) 'to pour out (a liquid Acc.)', hence more generally 'to spray out, scatter'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NW Krim, SW Osm., Tkm. (but not Az.?) *dök-*. *Türkü* viii the word has been read in T 52 where the stone is very much weathered between (A) and (B); (neither sleeping at night, nor sitting down by day) *kızıl* (A) *kanım tökti*: *kara*: *terim yügürü işig* (B) *küçüg bértim ök* 'I gave my services (to the *xağan*) with my red blood streaming and my black sweat flowing'; *tökti*: with -t- following -k- cannot be right, *tökülü*: would suit the sense best and be parallel to *yügürü*, but cannot be read with confidence; [gap] *tökdi*: *Ix.* 17 (no translation possible); the word may also occur in *Ix.* 4 *alpi*: *erdeml*: *anta*: *tökdi*: 'he poured out

his bravery and manly qualities there', the t- is not clear, but the rest is, and *kükd*: which has been read here is not attested elsewhere; in both *Ix.* passages *tökdi*: is the likelier reading: viii ff. Man. *töktümüz saçtım erser* 'if we have poured out or scattered' (the light of the five gods) *Chuas.* 239: Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. (if a man has a worm in his tooth he should hold wine vinegar in his mouth and) *birgerü* (so read?) *tökgü* 'spit it out together (with the worm)' *H* I 70-1: *Xak.* xi *oğlan suiv tökd*: 'the boy poured out (*arāqa*) water' *Kaş.* II 19 (prov.; no Aor. or Infin.): *KB sözüñ barı tök* 'pour out all that you have to say' 195; *tökme kan* 'do not shed blood' 1395: xiv *Rbğ. kan tökmek* *R* III 1242; *Muh. baddada* 'to scatter' *dök-* *Mel.* 23, 15; *tök-Rif.* 105; *sakaba'l-mā* 'to pour out water' *su:ni*: *dök-* 27, 7; *tök-* 110; *sakbu'l-mā* *dökmek* 34, 14; *tökmek* 120: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tök-rixtan* 'to pour out', used as both Trans. and Intrans. *San.* 181r. 16: *Xwar.* xiv *tök-* 'to pour (water); to shed (blood)' *Qutb* 183: *Kom.* xiv ditto CCG; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *sakaba tök-* *Hou.* 34, 6; *baddada tök-* do. 38, 15; *şabba min şabbi'l-mā* 'to pour out' *tök-* do. 41, 10: xiv *tök-baddada lā*. 39; *dök-baddada wa şabba* do. 49; *baddada tök-* *Bul.* 35r.: xv ditto *Tuh.* 8a. 12; *şabba wa baddada tök-* do. 22b. 9; *katta* 'to pour out' *wa baddada tök-* do. 31a. 13.

### Dis. DGE

*teke*: 'he goat'; the difference of meaning, if any, between this word and *erkeç* is obscure. S.i.a.m.l.g., see *Shcherbak*, 112, 118; a l.-w. in Pe. and other languages, see *Doerfer* II 917. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. (two ewes, two she-goats) *bir teke* 'one he-goat' *Usp.* 36, 3; *Xak.* xi *teke: fahlul-zibā* 'the male mountain goat', out of whose horns bows are made: *teke: al-tays* 'he-goat'; hence a man with a scanty beard (*al-kawsac*) is called *teke: saka:l* because his beard is like a goat's *Kaş.* III 228: xiv *Muh. al-tays teke*: *Mel.* 70, 16; *Rif.* 172: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tekke* (so spelt) *buz-i nar* 'a he-goat', in *Ar. cady* and *tays San.* 158r. 6 (quotn.; also the name of a Türkmen tribe): *Kip.* xiii *al-tays teke*: *Hou.* 15, 8: xiv ditto *lā*. 39; *deke: al-tays*, also pronounced *teke*: do. 49; *al-tays teke*: *Bul.* 7, 13: xv ditto *Tuh.* 8b. 13.

D *teği*: (d-) Ger. fr. *teg-* used as a Postposn. after Nouns in the *Dat.* meaning 'up to, as far as' (a place), and 'until' (a time). Like some other words, e.g. *akru*, *ögl*: it acquired a final -n in the medieval period for no obvious reason (Brockelmann's suggestion in para. 141 (i) that this form is a Participle is not plausible) and s.i.s.m.l., usually in this form e.g. SW Osm. *değin/deyin/deg*. *Türkü* viii *teği*: is fairly common, e.g. *Şantun yazıka: teği: süledim* 'I campaigned as far as the Shantung plain' *I* S 3; a.o. *I* S 6, *II* N 4 (*uğuş*) (the word has been erroneously read in *I* N 5 where the right reading is *sü[ğ]ügi: sındı*: 'his lance was broken', not *sü*: [t]eği:-

**sinde**: viii ff. (a big house was burnt down) **kattıpa: tegi**: **kalmaduk** 'right down to the foundation nothing remained' *Irkb* 9; o.o. do. 9, 16: **Man. uluğka kiçigke tegi** 'from great to small' *Chuas*. 86-7; **bastan** (*sic*) **ađak(k)a tegi** 'from head to foot' *M I* 5, 13; **amtika tegi** 'until now' *TT II* 8, 40; **Uyg. viii Selegeke: tegi**: 'up to the Selenga river' *Şu. E* 4: viii ff. **Man. amtika tegi TT III** 65: **Chr. kök kallikka tegi** 'up to the sky' *U I* 8, 13-14: **Bud.** (a man must make efforts) Sanskrit *tāvat* 'to such an extent' **anča:(g)ka tegi, yāvat 'as' ne:ce:ke: tegi** (will ensure that he profits) *TT VIII E*.44; **amtika tegi TT X** 5; **bu küñki künke tegi** 'until today' do. 97-8; a.o.o.: **Civ. yēti künke tegi** 'for seven days' *TT VII* 26, 4; o.o. do. *VIII L*.15, etc.; **mıg yıl tümen künke tegi** 'for a thousand years and ten thousand days' is a stock phr. for describing an irrevocable sale in *Usp.* 13, 16, etc.: **Xak. xi (küñi): küñi:nıg küñi: tegi**: (*sic*, ?error for **tegi**): **yağı**: translated 'a co-wife is an enemy until her ashes are scattered in the eyes of her co-wife' *Kaş. III* 237, 10; n.m.e. (in *I* 349, 11 **kırk yıka: teğın baıy çığay tüzünür** 'at the end of forty years rich and poor will be equal' (i.e. both dead) the **teğın** was inserted in the margin by a later hand, and is not in an xi form): **KB ediz 'arsta altın tararka tegi** 'from the high vault of heaven (l.-w.) down to the earth (l.-w.)' 24; **bu öđke tegi** 'until now' 1259, 3744; **tuğardıñ batarka tegi** 'from east to west' 4714: **xiii(?) Tef. tegi/teğın** 'up to; until' 292-3: **xiv Rbg. émdike tegi** a.o.o. *Brockelmann*, para. 141 (i): **Çağ. xv ff. déğın** 'up to, until' (*ilā wa hattā*) used to indicate a terminal point (*intihā*) *San.* 226v. 15 (quotns.): **Xwar. xiv tegi** 'until' *MN* 436; *Nahc.* 233, 13-15; **teğın MN** 40.

**E tekl** the existence of a word of this form (in the Index **teğl**) meaning 'family' in *Uyg. viii ff.* **Civ.** is suggested in *Usp.* with a refce. to Radloff's similar suggestion regarding **tek** (see Preliminary note thereon), but it is clear that this is an error arising fr. misunderstood uses of the **Den. Suff. -tekl**, e.g. (if I die before paying the debt) **Nomkulınıp-tekiler bile köñl bėrsünler** 'let the Nomkuls also honestly repay it' *Usp.* 1, 8; cf. (if I die before paying the debt), **İnim kasuk evtekiler bile köñl bėrsünler** 'let my younger brother (PU) Kasuk together with those in his house honestly repay it' do. 7, 7-8; the latter is a revised text, Radloff in *Usp.* read **Kusuknıg tekiler** and there is no doubt that the **-nıg-** in 1, 8 is also an error for **ev**, and that a similar error occurred in other parallel passages in *Usp.* 8, 10, 34, etc.

**PU tıgl**: 'a sound'. *Kaş.*'s etymology, though no doubt false, suggests that the second consonant was **-g-**, the first vowel might be **-e-**. N.o.a.b. *Uyg. viii ff. Bud. Şu.* 166, 6 (çoğı): **Civ. yağız yérde tıgl üñdi**: 'a sound rose from the brown earth' *TT I* 90; **süzük suv tıglı** 'the sound of clear water' do. 135: **Xak. xi tıgl**: 'a sound' (*dawr*) heard at night; the

Turks believe that the spirits of the dead assemble once a year at night and go to the places (*al-amşār*) where their bodies were when they were alive, and visit their relations (*ahāliha*), and that anyone who hears that sound at night dies. This is widely known (*maşhūr*) among the Turks. The word is spelt with a *kasra* on the *tā*, but in my view it would be more correct (*acwad*) with a *fatha* (*bi'l-naşb*), because when a woman, who has been given in marriage, visits her family one says **teğdl: keldi**: 'she has come visiting' (*zā'ira-ta(n)*) *Kaş. III* 230.

**D tikü**: (**dıkgöb**): *Kaş.*'s suggestion that this is a contracted Dev. N. in **-gü**: fr. **tlk-** is prob. correct, cf. **tlkim**. S.i.s.m.l. and a l.-w. in Pe. and other languages usually as **tike/tikke** (rare) see *Doerfer II* 918. **Xak. xi** one says **bi: tikü**: et 'a piece (or slice, *falda*) of meat'; originally it had a double **-kk-** then it was shortened and (one k) absorbed in the other (*wuffisa wa ulhiqa li-axawātihi*) *Kaş. III* 229: **Çağ. xv ff. tikke** 'a piece' *P. de C.* 263; **kak göştün bir iki tike aldım** 'I took one or two pieces of dried meat' (quotn. *Bābur*) do. 406 (s.v. **kak**): **Kıp. xv luqma** 'morsel, mouthful' **tlk** (later vocalized **tlki**, ?read **tike**; and (VU) **sukum**) *Tuh.* 31b. 8.

**tüge**: (?d-) 'a (half-grown) calf'; survives in SW Az. **düğe/düye**; *Osm. düve*; *Tkm. tüve* usually for 'heifer', *Şcherbak*, p. 101; acc. to *Sami* 871 (s.v. **dana**) a **düye** is a female, and a **tosun** a male, calf bigger than a **buza:ğu**: or **dana**; *Kaş.*'s translation is cryptic, but unless **tişi**: has fallen out before the second **tüge**: it may mean that this word already meant 'a female half-grown calf'. **Xak. xi түге**: 'a calf' (*waladu'l-baqara*) when it has reached the second year; and the female (*al-unfā*) is called **tüge**: *Kaş. III* 229: **Kıp. xiii al-cāriya** 'slave girl' (*kırna:k*), also called **kara:va:ş**, **kara:ba:ş** and **tü:ge**: *Hou.* 32, 17 (prob. the same word used metaph.).

**VUD tögl:(d-)** Dev. N. fr. (VU) **tö:g-**, q.v.; 'crushed or cleaned cereal'; the first vowel is given as **-ö-** in *TT VIII* in a text in which the spelling is erratic, but all modern forms have **ü** or the equivalent see *Doerfer II* 979 where its forms as a l.-w. in Pe. and other languages, are shown. S.i.s.m.l. in NW and SW fairly consistently with **d-** even in languages in which this initial is rare. *Uyg. viii ff. Bud. töğömin* . . . **töğöden** (spelt *tōhō*) *TT VIII K*.3 (sıka:); do. *VII* 14, 8 (üyür); do. 17, etc. (**konak**): **Civ. (VU) tügl** 'husked millet' (?) is mentioned twice in a list of deliveries of foodstuffs, etc. *Usp.* 91, 5 and 24: **xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict. mi** 'hulled rice' (*Giles* 7,802) **tügl Ligeti** p. 279; *R III* 1539: **Oğuz xi (VU) tügl**: 'millet seeds (*lubbu'l-duxn*) after the husks have been removed' *Kaş. III* 229: **Kom. xiv** 'crushed millet, millet flour' **tüwl/tü CCI, CCG**; **Gr.**: **Kıp. xiv** (under *tā*) followed by *wāwē* **tüwgü**: (?tü:gü:) **al-dūra**, 'maize', also called **ü:gre** *Id.* 40 (glossed *al-duxnu'l-mağşır* 'husked millet' in one MS.).

PU *tükü*: Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic. *Xak. xi* one says, in calling a puppy (*al-carw*) *tükü*: *tükü*: *Kaş. III* 229.

## Dis. V. DGE-

*tüke*:- 'to come to an end, finish', and the like. Survives in SE Tar., Türki *tüge-/tüğü*:-; SC Uzb. *tuga*-. Türkü viii ff. (a hymn) *tükedi*: 'is finished' *Toy. I v. 4 (ETY II 177)*; a.o. *Irkb 3 (tü)*: Uyğ. viii [long gap] *barça*: *tükep teze*: [long gap] 'all coming to the end (of their strength) ran away' . . . *Şu. S a.*: viii ff. *kirü tükeser* 'if they have finally entered' *TT V 22, 35*; *tuğuluk bilgülük yol tolmış tükemiş üçün* 'because the way which they must perceive and know is fulfilled and completed' *do. 24, 79*; (Sanskrit lost) *tüke:mış do. VIII A.11*; (I could not prevent him) *erkim tükemedi* 'my authority was insufficient' *PP 27, 4*; (loading the ship) *tüke-güce* 'until (its capacity) was exhausted' *do. 34, 3*: Civ. *tükedi altı otuz [sakış]* 'number 26 is ended' *TT VII 21, 5*; a.o.o.; *tüke*:- 'to come to an end' occurs several times in the calendar text *TT VIII L*: *Xak. xi 1:ş tüke:di*: 'the task has been completed (*tamma*) and nothing has remained'; and one says *bu: aş kamuğka: tüke:di*: 'the food went round (*waşala* . . . *wa balağa*) to everyone'; this is one of the words with two contrary meanings (*mina'l-addād*) *Kaş. III 270* (no Aor. or Infin.; the two contrary meanings are 'to come to an end' and 'to go round completely without being exhausted'): *KB 114*, etc. (*alkin-*), 976, 1047, 1050, etc.: *xiii(?) At. tükedi* sözl 'his speech has come to an end' 486; *Tef. tüke*:- ditto 316: *xiv Muh. fanā* 'to come to an end' *tüke*:- *Mel. 30, 3 (tüken- Rif. 113)*.

## Dis. DGC

D *tlküç* Hap. leg.; crasis of \**tlküç* N.I. fr. tik-. *Xak. xi tlküç al-minsga* 'a pastry-cook's implement for ornamenting bread and cakes' *Kaş. I 358*.

## Dis. DGD

D(F) *tégit* Plur. in -t of *tégl:n*, q.v.; the only other word which forms a similar Plur. is *tarxan* and there is no doubt that both these titles were borrowed fr. some earlier language (see *tarxan*), and that the Plur. Suff. -t is foreign also. There is, however, no reasonable doubt that its resemblance to the Mong. Plur. Suff. -d is purely fortuitous. The other supposed Plurs. in -t listed in v. G. *ATG* para. 65 are not Plurs.; *süüt* (*sü:d*) is a basic word, *takşut* a Dev. N. in -ut and the other words Dev. N.'s in -ğut. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. (in a list of dignitaries) *tarxan tégitler elçi bilgeler M I 31, 5 (ii)*: Bud. (in a list) *tégitler buyruklar U III 42, 24*; a.o. *Sw. 608, 10*; 620, 9: Civ. (in a list of persons, etc., to whom fines are to be paid) *oğlan tégitlerke USp. 78, 12*; a.o. 115, 16-17: *Xak. xi tégit* Plur. of *tégl:n* it was originally a word for 'slave' (*al-'abd*) then it was turned (*şuyyira*) into a title (*laqab*) of the sons of *xäqäns* (*al-xäqäniya*) it is an irregular (*'alä gayri'l-qiyäs*) Plur.; one says

*öge: tégit* that is 'senior commoners (*al-kibār mina'l-suwāqa*) and junior princes'; the two words are used together (*muzdawica(n)*); the origin of the name *öge*: was in the time of *Döl'-qarnayn*, when there was a conflict between his troops and the troops of the Turks before they made peace *Kaş. I 355*.

## Dis. V. DGD-

D *tüket*:- (*tüke:t*:-) Caus. f. of *tüke*:-; 'to bring to an end, complete', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g.; see *tüketi*:. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *tüket*:- seems to be used only as an Aux. V. denoting completed action, e.g. *kılu tüket-miş ayığ kılınçlarım* 'the sins which I have committed' *Sw. 139, 3-16*; 140, 7; *ıdı tüket-miş* 'he has sent' *Hüen-ts. 75*; *munda tegü tüketip* 'having arrived here' *do. 96-7*; a.o. *do. 2071-2*: *Xak. xi ol ı:şın tüketti*: 'he has finished (*faraga*) his task' *Kaş. II 309 (tüke:tür (sic), tüketme:k)*: *KB kımış yaşı altmış tüketse sakış* 'whoever reaches the age of sixty' 367; a.o. 1051: *xiii(?) At. tüke:tür* 'umurnı bu yazım küzüm 'this summer and autumn complete my life' 472: *Tef. ditto 317*: *Çağ. xv ff. tüket-tamām kardan* 'to complete' *San. 182r. 13* (quotns.) *Xwar. xiv tüket*:- 'to finish' (e.g. a speech) *Qutb 189*; 102: *Kıp. xv* if you wish to say 'finish the work on which you are engaged' or 'eat up the food which is in front of you' you say *tüket Kav. 77, 2*; *tüket*:- is also entered in the margin of *Tuh. 6a. 13* against *ağna'a* 'to kill' (*kır*- in text).

D *tiktür*:- (d-) Caus. f. of *tik*:-; s.i.s.m.l. with a more restricted range of meanings than *tik*-. *Xak. xi ol to:n tiktürdi*: 'he ordered the sewing (*xiyāta*) of the garment, and it was sewn' *Kaş. II 174 (tiktürür, tiktürme:k)*: (*xiv Muh. (?) sakana wa qarra* 'to dwell or settle in' *diktür Rif. 110*; this should prob. be read *dik tur-*) *Çağ. xv ff. tiktür*:- (spelt) Caus. f.; 'to order to sew' (*düzānidan*) and 'to order to erect' (*ba-naş farmūdan*) *San. 197r. 18*: *Xwar. xiii(?) kırk kulaç iğaçnı tiktürdi* 'he had a pole forty fathoms high erected' *Oğ. 364: xiv tiktür*:- 'to have (a tent) pitched' *Qutb 179*.

D *töktür*:- (d-) Caus. f. of *tök*:-; s.i.s.m.l. *Xak. xi ol suv töktürdi*: 'he ordered the pouring out (*şabb*) of the water' (etc.) *Kaş. II 174 (töktürür, töktürme:k)*: *Çağ. xv ff. töktür*:- Caus. f.; 'to order to pour out' (*rizānidan*) *San. 182r. 12*.

## Tris. DGD

D *tüketi*: Ger. of *tüket*:- used as an Adv.; 'completely' and the like. Survives in some NE languages as *tügede* *R III 1638*. Türkü viii *I S 1, II N 1* (éşl-d-): viii ff. Man. *teṃri ayğın tüketi ışlayur biz* 'we carry out God's commands completely' *TT II 6, 3*; a.o. *do. 8, 55*; *Chuas. 212 (edğü:ti)*; 257, 285: Bud. *alku tüketi bérıp* 'giving everything completely' *PP 28, 3*; a.o. *U II 21, 19-20*, etc. (*tüzü*): *O. Kir. ix ff. Mal. 11, 3(?) (yılku)*.

## Dis. DGG

D *tikig* Dev. N. fr. *tik-*; meaning obscure, but clearly some kind of discomfort, 'itching' or 'pricking'? N.o.a.b., but cf. *tikiglig*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (then the Buddha washed the sick monk; and with the touch of the hair on his soft arm) *etözlündeki a[ğ]rıg*? *tikig* *sönüp* 'the pain(?) and itching in his body died down' (and his illness disappeared) *U III* 38, 35.

PUD *tügek* (d-) Dev. N. fr. *tüg-*. Survives in SW Osm. *dügek/düvek* 'a trailing plant'. Xak. XI *tügek al-faris* that is 'a wooden ring at the end of a cord with which loads are fastened' *Kaş. II* 287.

D *tügük* (d-) Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *tüg-*; lit. 'knotted'. Pec. to KB? Xak. XI *KB bu kaşım tügükl* 'this knitting of my brows' 816; *sakıncın tügük* 'frowning in deep thought' 1563; *tügük yüz açığ söz* 'a frowning face and bitter words' 2577.

D *tökük* (d-) Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *tök-*; lit. 'poured out'. Survives in SW Rep. Turkish *dökük* (and *dökük saçık*) (of hair, etc.) 'hanging loosely over the shoulders'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *aç yeklerle iççeklerle saçığ tökük* 'scattered offerings and libations to the hungry demons (Hend.)' *TT VI* 265-6; Civ. *saçığ tökük TT VII* 25, 7.

## Tris. DGG

D *tikiglig* (d-) P.N./A. fr. *tikig*; survives in SW Osm. *dikili* 'stitched, sewn'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *Suv. 585, 13-15 (ağrıgılg)*: Xak. XI *tikiglig* toin: 'a sewn (*muxayya*) garment' *Kaş. I* 509.

D *töküklüg* (d-) P.N./A. fr. *tökük*; lit. 'poured (into a container)'. Xak. XI *töküklüg tarıg* 'wheat (etc.) which is stored' (*maşın*) *Kaş. I* 509.

## Dis. DGL

(?C) *tegül* (d-) 'is not'. The word seems to have been specifically Western, rather than Oğuz in the narrow sense. *Kaş.*'s etymology looks like a folk one but may be correct, and is supported by the NW Kk., Nog. form *tuvil*. Also survives in NW Kaz. *tügel*; Kumyk *tügül*; SW Az. *deyil*; Osm. *değil/deyil*; Tkm. *del. Oğuz XI tegül laysa kadälika* 'is not so'; originally taken from the Arğu: phr. *da:ğ ol* with *d-* changed to *t-*, *-ğ-* to *-g-*, and the two *alifs* elided *Kaş. I* 393; *III* 153 (1 *da:ğ*) and four o.o. in Oğuz phr.: *xiii(?) Tef. degül* ditto 117; *tegül* 294: *xiv Muh.* if you (wish to) say 'it was not' (*mā kāna*) you say *yo:k erdi*; or *deyül*: *erdi*: meaning *mā kāna* or *laysa kāna* *Mel.* 19, 17; *Rif.* 99: *Çağ. xv ff. tügül degül Vel.* 217 (quotns. fr. *Lutfi*): *Xwar. xiii degül Ali* 27; *xiv degül MN* 353; *Kom. xiv dewül CCG*; *Gr.* 83 (quotns.). *Kıp. xiv degül laysa Id.* 49; *xv laysa* both *degül* and *tügül*; the first is better known (*aşhar*) and most commonly used *Kav.* 28, 3; (in a grammatical Section) and the negative is *tüyül*, you say *alası tüyül men* 'I will not

take'; the Tkm. say *alacak* and the negative is *degül Tuh.* 47a. 9; a.o.o.: *Osm. xiv ff. c.i.a.p.*; until early XVI spelt *degül TTS I* 188; *II* 270-1; *III* 175-6; *IV* 199: *xviii degül* (spelt) *mist* 'is not' (quotn. *Haydar Tölbe*); this word is not used in *Çağ.*, but is used by the Turks of Irān and Rūm *San.* 224r. 17.

D *tüke:l* Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *tüke:-*; 'complete, entire', and the like. Survives in SC Uzb. *tugal. Türkü VIII ff.* (three years later they met again) *kop esen tüke:l* 'all safe and sound' *İrkB* 15; o.o. (*tükel*) *do.* 27, 42: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *tükel erdemlig* 'completely virtuous' *M I* 12, 18; Bud. *tüke:l bilge*: 'the all-wise' (Buddha) *TT VIII H.5, 6; U II* 79, 54; *III* 34, 2; 35, 24; *esen tükel PP* 22, 6; 24, 3 etc.; on *ayağ kılınç tükel kıldımız erser* 'if we have completed all the ten evil deeds' *TT IV* 8, 75; a.o. *do. VIII B.10 (biş-runul)*: Civ. (the three signs of thirst) *tüke:l köznür* 'all appear' *TT VIII* 1.9; such phr. as *tükel aldım* 'I have received in full', and *tükel bérdim* 'I have paid in full' are common in *USP*: Xak. XI *tüke:l al-tamām* 'completion'; and one calls 'a complete thing' (*al-şay'u'l-tāmū*) *tükel*; hence one says *tüke:l alğil* 'receive in full' (*tāmū(n)*) *Kaş. I* 412; 6 o.o. (*tükel/tüke:l/tüke:l*) usually meaning 'completely': *KB tükel kıl tilek* 'fulfil his every wish' 116; (if wisdom is combined with understanding) *bolur er tükel* 'a man becomes complete' 225; *tükel bolsa . . . ay* 'when the moon becomes full' 733; a.o.o.: *xiii(?) At. hawādārikimni tükel bilsü* 'may he fully know my love for him' 80; a.o. 199 (egsü:-); *Tef. tükel ditto* 316: (*Çağ. xv ff. tükel tafahhus wa cust-cü* 'investigation, diligent search' *San.* 183r. 6; obviously based on a misunderstanding of some kind, cf. *Osm.*): *Xwar. xiii tükel* 'all, complete(ly)' *Ali* 52: *xiv ditto Qutb* 189: *Kom.* 'complete, completion' *tükel/tügel CCG*; *Gr.* 259 (quotn.): *Kıp. xiv dükel al-cami* 'all' *Id.* 49: *Osm. xiv ff. düğell* 'all, the whole'; very common till about XVII *TTS I* 238; *II* 335; *III* 220 (occasionally *tükeli*; the only word der. fr. *tüke:-* in which *d-* is at all common): *xviii tüğell* (spelt) in *Rūmī, camī* 'wa cumla'; also spelt with *d-* *San.* 183r. 7; same entry reversed *do.* 225r. 23.

D *teglük* (d-) contracted Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *teğil-*, q.v.; 'blind'. N.o.a.b.; modern languages use for 'blind' either the Pe. l.-w. *kür* (in Turkish *kör*) or Mong. *sokor* or a periphrasis. *Türkü VIII ff. İrkB* 24 (emig): Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A (they curse one another saying) *teglük teg* '(you are) like a blind man' *M I* 9, 15; Man. *közsüz teglük* 'blind (Hend.)' *M I* 18, 6 (i); a.o. *TT III* 89: Chr. *teglük M III* 49, 3; Bud. *tuğa teglük* 'born blind' *U II* 29, 14, etc. (tuğ-): Civ. *teglük bolur TT VII* 33, 11: Xak. XI *teglük al-darir* 'blind'; hence one says *teglük közlük* 'a blind man' *Kaş. I* 477 (misvocalized *tüglük*): *Kom. xiv* 'blind' *töwluk CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp. xiii al-a'mā* 'blind' (*közsüz*; and one says)



tewlûk *Hou.* 26, 8: XIV (under *tâ'* with *lâm*)  
tû:lûk *al-a'mâ Id.* 4: (?misunderstanding of  
tewlûk or towlûk?).

## Dis. V. DGL-

D tegil- (d-) Pass. f. of teg-; properly 'to be reached', but nearly always 'to be blinded' (i.e. reached by some sharp object). N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A özüť axro: jankaru ağmak tegilmek 'the ascent of souls to the calendar and their absorption in it(?)' *M III* 12, 13 (i); Man. tegilmis közler [gap] 'blinded eyes' *TT III* 71: Bud. (the merchant in the dark fell over a tree and) söğüt butikqa közi tegip bir közi tegildi 'his eye ran into the branch of the tree and one eye was blinded' *TT III*, p. 28, note 71, 3-4: Xak. xı anıñ közli: tegildi: 'his eye was blinded' (*a'warrat*) *Kaş. II* 130 (tegiľür, tegilme:k): XIII(?) *At.* tegilmez muradka akı er teđer 'the generous man attains unattainable wishes' 234; *Tef.* tegil- 'to be attained (?)' 293; 'to be blinded' 301 (mistranscribed *tikil-*).

D tikil- (d-) Pass. f. of tik-; s.i.m.m.l.g. with the same rather wide range of meanings; in SW Az., Osm., Tkm. dikil-. Xak. xı yıga:ç tikildi: 'the tree was planted' (*ğurisal*); also used when something is set up vertically (*intaşaba qa'ima(n)*) *Kaş. II* 130 (tikilür, tikilme:k).

D tügöl- Pass. f. of tüg-; 'to be knotted, tied'. S.i.s.m.l. Xak. xı tügün tügüldi: *in'aqada'l-'uqda* 'the string got into a knot'; also used when someone has knotted it (*'aqadahā ğayruhu*; i.e. 'to be knotted'); both Intrans. and Pass. (tügölür, tügölme:k); and one says aş boğazda: tügüldi: 'the man choked (*ğussa*) over the food, and it got caught (*in'aqada*) in his throat' *Kaş. II* 130 (tügölür, tügölme:k repeated); *KB* tügüldi yüzün 'your face (i.e. brow) was knitted' 795; tügülmis tügün 5817: Çağ. xv ff. tügöl- ('with -ğ-') *giriş şudan* 'to be knotted' *San.* 181 v. 28 (quotns.).

D tökül- (d-) Pass. f. of tök-; 'to be poured out' and the like'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; SW Osm., Tkm. dökül-. Türkü VIII T 52 (?; see tök-); VIII ff. Man. ırıp kan tökülür 'the foul blood pours out' *M I* 6, 4-5; a.o. do. 5, 11 (teşil-): Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *U I* 26, 15-16 (üstürti:); *Usp.* 106, 46 (ığla:); *Suv.* 566, 3 (ös-): Civ. (if one breaks a vessel) içindeki tatığ tökül-güke [gap] 'it makes' the delicacies in it spill' *TT I* 199: Xak. xı suv: töküldi: 'the water was poured out' (*urıqa*); also used of anything composed of individual units (*icxā*) which pour out and scatter (*tanhāl wa tanşabb*) for example wheat or flour when it is scattered over something; this verb is both Intrans. and Pass. *Kaş. II* 130 (tökölür, töküme:k): XIII(?) *At.* tündin töküldi teller er kanı 'many men's blood has been shed by the tongue' 142; *Tef.* tökül- 'to be shed, scattered' 309: Çağ. xv ff. tökül- *rixta şudan* 'to be poured out' *San.* 181 v. 27 (quotn.): Xwar.

XIII tökü:l-/dökü:l- 'to come to an end' 'Ali 48 (these look like errors for tükel-, but in view of the spelling must be old ones): XIV tökül- 'to be poured, shed' *Qutb* 184: Kom. XIV 'to be poured out' töğül- *CCG*; Gr.: Kıp. XIV *tabaddada* 'to be scattered' tökel- (*sic*, ? in error) *Bul.* 40r.

D tiklin- (d-) Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of tikil-. Xak. xı yıga:ç tiklinli: *intaşaba'l-xaşab* 'the piece of timber (etc.) was placed vertically' *Kaş. II* 244 (tiklinür, tiklinme:k).

D tüglün- (d-) Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of tügül-. Xak. xı suv boğazda: tüglündi: 'the water got caught (*in'aqada*) in the throat, and the man choked (*ğariqa*) over it'; and one says yıp tüglündi: 'the cord (etc.) got into a knot' (*in'aqada*) *Kaş. II* 244 (tüglünür, tüglünme:k).

D töklün- (d-) Refl. f. of tökül-; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. töklün- 'to be poured out' *H II* 6, 9: Xak. xı suv: töklündi: 'the water was poured out' (*inşabba wa sukiba*) *Kaş. II* 244 (töklünür, töklünme:k).

D tegler- unusual Caus. f. in -er- (-ür- might be expected) of tegil-. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A (they threw stones at Zruş Burxan. The stones came back at them and) başla-rın ? sidi közlerin) teglerli [broke] their heads and blinded [their] eyes' *Man-ıig. Frag.* 400, 11-12: Bud. amrı munı iki köz teglerip sançayın 'now I will pierce both his eyes and blind him' *PP* 57, 5-6; a.o. 58, 5-6.

D tikliş- (d-) Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of tikil-. Xak. xı yıga:ç tiklişdi: 'the piece of timber (etc.) was placed vertically' (*intaşaba*) *Kaş. II* 207 (tiklişür, tiklişme:k).

D tüglüş- (d-) Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of tügül-. Xak. xı yıplar: tüglüşdi: 'the cords (all) got into a knot' (*in'aqada*) *Kaş. II* 207 (tüglüşür, tüglüşme:k).

D töklüş- (d-) Co-op. f. of tökül-. Survives in SE Tar. tökülüş- *R III* 1243. Xak. xı töklüşdi: neñ *inşabbatı'-aşıyā wa tasāyalat* 'the things were (all) poured out and allowed to flow' *Kaş. II* 207 (töklüşür, töklüşme:k); the second vowel looks more like -e-).

## Tris. DGL

PUD tiğiliğ P.N./A. fr. tiğli: 'noisy, resounding'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. tiğiliğ *yapukluğ*... ünin 'with a resounding echoing voice' *TT X* 191-2; same phr. do. 318; *Suv.* 346, 21.

D tükelliğ P.N./A. fr. tükeli; 'perfect'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A barça edğü kılınça tükelliğ bolalım 'may we become perfect in all good deeds' *M I* 29, 30-1: Bud. bilge biligke tükelliğ 'perfect in wisdom' *U IV* 10, 77-8; kértğünğ üze tükelliğ 'perfect in faith' *Usp.* 59, 6; o.o. *TT VI* 352; *VIII D.37*, etc.: Civ. alku ediremke (for

erdemke) *tükelilig* 'perfect in all virtues' *TT VII 17, 21*.

VU *tügültü:n* Hap. leg.; various attempts have been made to find an etymology and meaning for this word, but it seems likelier that it is merely a geog. name. *Türkü VIII I S 6, II N 5* (çoğay).

#### Tris. V. DGL-

PUD *tigile:-* Den. V. fr. *tigl:-*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *yél üze yél tigilep* 'wind upon wind blew howling' *TT I 15-16*; *Xak. XI tigile:di*; ne:ğ 'the thing buzzed and rustled' (*dawwā wa haḥḥa*) *Kaş. III 326* (*tigile:r, tigile:me:k*).

D *tikü:le:-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *tikü:le:-* *Xak. XI ol mağa: et tikü:le:di* 'he offered me (*nāwalani*) a piece (*luğma*) of meat' (etc.); and one says ol *begke: ne:ğ tikü:le:di* 'he bribed (*raşā*) the *beg* with something'; taken from the first (in the meaning) *Kaş. III 326* (*tikü:le:r, tikü:le:me:k*).

PUD *tigileş-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *tigile:-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *TT I 74* (çaşut).

#### Dis. DGM

D *teğim* (d-) N.S.A. fr. *teg-*; 'entitlement, what is due', or the like. N.o.a.b., but see *teğimlig*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (in a short note instructing one person to give another) *altı otuzka teğim kezik aşka bir kap bornı* 'one skin of wine for rations due up to the 26th' (of the current month) *Usp. 75, 2-3*; (I have received ten *sırs* in coin) *onunç ay on yapıka teğimçe berürmen* 'I will repay it duly on the 10th of the 10th month' *do. 113, 4-5*.

D *tikim* (d-) N.S.A. fr. *tik-*; survives in SW Osm. *dikim* 'an act of sowing or planting'. *Xak. XI* 'a piece of stuffed meat ball' (*al-bidda minā'l-zumāward*) is called. *bl:r tikim türme:k Kaş. I 396*.

D *teğme* (d-) Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *teg-*; 'every, any', and the like; the semantic connection with *teg-* is obscure. Survives with the same meaning in SW Osm. *değme/deyme*. Not to be confused with *tégme*: Participle in -gme: fr. *té:-* used in such phr. as *sıdıl teğme işig küdüğü* 'undertakings called *sıddih*' *U I 34, 17*. *Xak. XI teğme*: a word (*kalima*) meaning 'every' (*kull ahād*) *Kaş. I 433* (prov.); and 9 o.o.: *KB kışike kerek teğme yérde bilış* 'a man needs acquaintances in every country' 497; *teğme künde* 'every day' 967; XIII (?) *KBPP teğme biri* 'every one of them' 18; *Tef. teğme ditto 293*; XIV *Rbğ. teğme yérde R III 1040*; Xwar. XIII *teğme ditto* 'Ali 52; *ix ditto Quth 177*; *teğme MN 250*; *Nahc. 250, 10*; Kom. XIV 'every' *teğme CCI*; Gr.: Kip. XIV *teyme kull* *Id. 41*; (Tkm.) *kull değme*: (and *har*) *Bul. 16, 1*; *değme: kull*; one says *değme: kışi* 'everybody', and in Kip. *teyme kışi*: *Teyme* meaning *kull* and

this *değme*: occur in the same way that *kull* occurs in Ar., the following word being annexed to it (*yudūf uḡayhā*); also (the phr.) *teyme bir ança*: meaning 'some', with opposition (*xilāf*) between the annexer and the annexed in this language; *bl:r* means 'one' and *ança*: 'like it' (*miḡluhu*) but the whole phrase means 'some' *Id. 49* (obscure, but this seems to be the meaning): xv *kullamā* 'every time, whenever' *teyme*, for example 'every time (*kullamā, teyme*): that you write a page, I will give you a *dirham*'; and *teyme*: is used for *kull* connoting repetition (*al-takrār*); one says 'I will give you a *dirham* every month' (*teyme*: *ayda*): *Kav. 21, 21*; *kull teyme* (?sic, MS. time; Tkm. *har*) *Tuh. 31a, 10* (in margin in SW (?) hand *değme*); Osm. XIV ff. *değme* 'every'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 186*; *II 267*; *III 174*; *IV 198*.

D *tikme*: (d-) Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *tik-*; 'sewn', etc. Survives in SW Osm. as *dikme* 'sewn'; a l.-w. in Pe., see *Doerfer II 914*. *Xak. XI tikme*: ne:ğ 'something sewn' (*muxayyat*) *Kaş. I 433*; Kom. XIV *tikme* 'sewn together' *CCI*; 'a post, pillar' *CCG*; Gr.

D *tügme*: (d-) Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *tüg-*; properly 'knotted'; the ordinary meaning 'button' prob. originally referred to a cord knotted and re-knotted at the end to form a button of a type still common in China. S.i.s.m.l. meaning 'button', in SW Az. *düyme*; Osm. *dügme/düyme*; Tkm. *düme/düyme*. See *Doerfer III 1187*. *Xak. XI tügme*: 'a button' (*zırr*) on a shirt; also the buttons of tunics and cloaks *Kaş. I 433*; XIV *Muh. al-zırr tügme*: (-g-marked) *Mel. 67, 1*; *Rif. 166*; (under 'buildings'; *al-ḡalāla* 'alā ḡalāla aḡḡāb (*Rif. xaşabāt*) 'a ruined building standing on three timbers' (i.e. with the fourth gone?) (VU) *tügme*: 76, 13; 180; perhaps to be transcribed *töğme*: and derived fr. *töğ-*: *Çağ. xv ff. tügme* (spelt) 'silk buttons' (*dānahā-yi ibrişim*) which they sew on garments instead of tapes. . . derived fr. *tüg-* 'to knot' *San. 183r. 12* (quotn.): Kom. XIV 'wily, intriguing' *tökme* (?sic; if so a different word, but hard to connect semantically with *tök-*) *CCI*; Gr.: 'button' *tüwme ditto*: Kip. XIII *al-zırr tügme*, which also means *al-racul'u-l-ayyār* 'an intriguer' *Hou. 19, 2*; *al-ayyār* (PU) *tügme*: do. 25, 8; *ix* (under *tā* followed by *mim*) *tüme*: (?read *tüwme*) *al-zırr* *Id. 40*; (Tkm.) *düyme: al-zırr*; (PU) *düyme: al-ḡaḡıru'l-hıla* 'very wily' *do. 49*; xv *al-zırr tüyme*; Tkm. *dügme Tuh. 18a. 5*.

#### Tris. DGM

D *teğimlig* P.N./A. fr. *teğim*; 'worthy, deserving', and the like; usually preceded by Noun in *Dat.* or Verb in *Ger.* in -ğalı/-ğeli: 'worthy of, or to be'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *tekimligçe* (sic) *işlerig işletiliz* 'you have done your work worthily' *TT III 72*; Tokharian (a jewel) 'worthy to be worn on the crown of the head' *töz töpüte tutkalı tekimlig* (sic) *do. IX 16*; a.o. *do. 26*: Bud. *ayağka*

teğimlig 'worthy of respect', a very common stock epithet of gods, Buddhas and holy men *U I* 28, 12; *II* 32, 64; 77, 18; *TT IV* 10, 29; *VIII A.29*; *X* 83, 108, etc.; [gap] körgeli teğimlig bolıtı 'has become worthy to see (or be seen by?)' *U III* 17, 13; a.o. *U IV* 46, 57-8 (ata-): Civ. ayağka teğimlig 'venerable', perhaps here a Noun 'monk' follows P.N.s in *USp.* 15, 8; 61, 4; 84, 3; 88, 6: **Xak.** xı *KB* siliğ bolısa kutka teğimlig bolur 'if he becomes pure, he deserves the favour of heaven' 2446.

**D teğimsiz** Priv. N./A. fr. teğim; 'unworthy (of)'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Chr. biz tapın-guka teğimsiz ermiş biz 'we were unworthy of respect' *U I* 9, 1; Bud. *U IV* 46, 64-5. (ata-): **Xak.** xı *KB* teğimsiz tapuğ birle törke teğir 'an unworthy man by rendering service attains a place of honour' 614; teğim-siz kişl 2516, 4074.

### Tris. V. DGM-

**D tügmelen-** (d-) Refl. Den. V. fr. tügme; 'to button'. The basic form *tügmele-* is noted in Kip. and survives with the same meaning in SW Az. *düymele-*; Osm. *düg-mele-/düymele-* and with a slightly different meaning in Tkm. *düymele-*, with this Refl. f. as the Pass. **Xak.** xı er tügmelendi: 'the man fastened the buttons (*şadda* . . . *azdır*) of his shirt' *Kaş.* III 202 (*tügmelenür*, *tügmelenme:k*).

### Dis. DGN

(F) **tégin** (or ? *tégin*) a very old title, like *tarxan*, q.v., inherited fr. some earlier non-Turkish language, as shown by the fact that it had the non-Turkish Pl. f. *tégit*, q.v. In the Türkü period it meant 'prince' in the limited specific sense of 'a son, or grandson, of a ruling *xağan*'; after that period it was used in a much less restricted sense as a title of honour of diminishing importance, but did not survive the Mongolian invasion. Its history is discussed at great length in *Doerfer II* 922 (which contains some errors) and more briefly in Bosworth and Clauson, 'al-Xwārazmī on the Peoples of Central Asia', *JRAS*, 1965, p. 7. It is noteworthy that both *Kaş.* and *San.* give wholly erroneous accounts of its origin. Türkü viii the prince commemorated in *I* was Kül **Tégin**, younger son of *Élteriş* *Xağan*; both *I* and *II* were drafted by *Yolluğ* **Tégin**; the att: ('grandson or nephew') of *Bilge*: *Xağan* (see *I S* 13; *SW*; *II SW*) who was himself a *tégin* (see *IE* 17, *II E* 14) when his uncle succeeded his father as *xağan*; four *tégin*s attended the funeral of *Külü Çor IX*. 24: *Uyg.* viii *Ozmış* **Tégin** *xan* bolmış 'Ozmış *Tégin* became *xan*' *Şu. N* 9 (*N.B.* the last Türkü *xağan*): viii ff. *Man. M III* 14, 3 (iii) (*igtd-*): Bud. the two royal princes in *PP* were called *Eđğı* *ögli* *tégin* and *Ayır* *ögli* *tégin*; *Tepriken* *Kutluğ* *Bars* **Tégin** P.N. (prob. not a royal prince) *TT IV*, p. 20, note B69, 2: O. Kır. ix ff. er atım *Yaruk* **Tégin**

'my adult name was *Yaruk* **Tégin**' *Mal.* 15, i (not a royal prince): **Xak.** xı *tégin* in its original meaning (*fī aṣli'l-luğa*) 'a slave' (*al-'abd*); hence one says *kürmüş* *tégin*: 'a slave of faultless colouring like silver', *alp* *tégin*: 'a robust (*calad*) slave' and *kutluğ* *tégin*: 'a blessed (*mubārak*) slave'. Then this noun was made an exclusive appellation (*sima mahda*) for the sons of the *Xaqāns* and is combined with the names of birds of prey, e.g. *Çağrı*: *tégin*, that is 'a prince (*tégin*) with the strength of a falcon' (*al-bāzi*); *küç* *tégin*: 'strong prince'. This name was transferred from slaves (*al-mawālī*) to the sons of  *Afrāsīyāb* because they respected their fathers and whenever they addressed or wrote to them they said or wrote 'your slave has done so-and-so' depreciating themselves and exalting their fathers. After that they were known specially by this name; but the word remained as the name of a slave when it was combined with something which was clearly distinguished from them (i.e. princely names) *Kaş.* I 413; o.o. *I* 355 (*tégit*); 357 (*begeç*); *III* 368 (topa): (*KB* *kayusı* *tégin* beg, 4068, is an erroneous conjecture by *Arat*; the MSS. indicate rather *kayusı* *kül* *erkin*): xiv *Muh.* (?) (in a list of titles) *min abnā'i'l-umarā* 'an amir's son' *tégin* (mis-spelt *begin*). *Rif.* 145 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *tégin* in the (Pe.?) *Oğuz Nāma* in introducing the account of *Buğra* *Xan* it is said that he had three sons named *El* **Tégin**, *Kuzı* **Tégin**, and *Sübük* **Tégin**; and the meaning of *tégin* in the language of the Turks is 'good-looking' (*nihü şırat*) *San.* 158r. 9: Kip. xiii (in the list of names of slaves) *aydeğlin* *amir qamar* 'ruler of the moon', *wa huwa luğa* *Hou.* 29, 18.

**S teğin** See *teyın*.

**D tiken** (d-) crasis of \**tikge:n* Dev. N./A. fr. *tik-*; 'thorn'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in *SW Osm.* *diken*, but Az., Tkm. *tiken*; see *Doerfer II* 915. A Dim. f. *tikenek*, is first noted in Kip. xiii and also s.i.s.m.l. with the same or a slightly different meaning. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (there is an iron tree a mile high) *altı yéğirmir erpek uzunu temirliğ tikenleri* ol 'it has iron thorns sixteen fingers (i.e. inches) long' *TM IV* 253, 65-6: Civ. *H II* 6, 5: **Xak.** xı *tiken* 'a thorn' (*al-şawık*), it is so pronounced only as an abbreviation (*al-xiffa*); by rule (*al-ğiyās*) it should be pronounced *tikken* with -*kk-*; this noun is derived from *tikdi*: *ğaraza aw cazzaza aw naxasa* 'to prick or pierce' something; the (first) -*k-* is basic, and the second is added to make it an Adj. (*şiffa*) (other examples of the same construction follow, *tevdı*: — *tevge:n*, *çömdi*: — *çömgem*, *sikdi*: — *sikken*) *Kaş.* I 400; *III* 44 (*yan-dak*) and 4 o.o. all spelt *tiken*: *KB* *tiken ol ukusluğka dünyā tolu* 'to a man of understanding this world is full of thorns' 6383; a.o. 3846 (*çikne:-*): xiii(?) *Tef.* *tiken* 'thorn' 301: At. 376 (*edle:-*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *tiken xār* 'thorn', in *Ar. şavık* *San.* 198r. 23 (quoth.): *Xwar.* xiv ditto *MN* 7, etc.; (*tiken-siz* 'thornless' *Qutb* 178): *Kom.* xiv 'thorn'

tigeneke CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIII *al-şawak tike:-nek*; Tkm. *tike:n Hou.* 9, 1: XIV *tikenek al-şawak İd.* 39; (Tkm.) *diken* ditto 49: XV *al-şawak tikenek* (mis-spelt *tekenek*) Kav. 59, 9; *şawak tikenek Tuh.* 21a. 3 ('also without the final -ek' in the margin).

VUD *tögü:n* (?dögö:n) 'a brand'; presumably Dev. N. fr. *tög-g-* although the semantic connection is obscure. Survives only (?) in SW Osm. *dögün* 'tattoo mark' Red. 926 (only?). See 2 *da:g, tögne:-, tögünlig.* Xak. XI *tögün: al-wasm wa'l-kayy* 'a mark (of ownership), brand' Kaş. I 414; XIII(?) *Tef. tögün* 'brand' 318 (*tükün*): Çağ. XV ff. *tögen* (sic, 'with -g-') *däg* 'brand' Vel. 216 (quotn.); ditto San. 183r. 7 (quotn.).

D *tügün* (d-) Dev. N. fr. *tüg-*; 'a knot'. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes; in SW Az. *düyün*; Osm. *dügün/düyün* ('marriage, or circumcision, feast', see Kıp. below; 'knot' is *dügüm/düyüm*); Tkm. *dügün/düyün*. See Doerfer II 978. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *amran-maklıg bağ tügünin* 'with the bonds (Hend.) of love' U III 83, 1: Xak. XI *tügün al-uqda* 'a knot' Kaş. I 400; III 270 (bekü-), and about 30 o.o., all except one spelt *tügün*: KB yazıldı *tügün* 'the knot was untied' 150; o.o. (mainly with *yaz-* or *yazıl-*) 172, 283 (berk) 1084, 1856, 4029, etc.: Çağ. XV ff. *tügün* ('with -g-') *giriş* 'knot' Vel. 216; *tügün* (spelt) *giriş wa 'uqda San.* 183r. 11 (quotn.); *dügün* (1) *giriş*; (2) *sür wa 'arişi* 'a wedding feast' do. 225r. 26: Xwar. XIV *tügün* 'a knot' Qutb 189: Kıp. XIV *dügün al-uqda*; (after *düg-*) hence *cam'u'l-urs* 'a wedding party' is called *dügün*, that is *in'aqada'l-cami* 'there was a contract of marriage'; hence *Sancar düğünideydük* 'we were at Sancar's wedding' İd. 49: XV 'a knot' (*uqda*) in a cord or the like (baw and) *tüyün Tuh.* 25a. 3.

PU *tekte*: 'a trough'; perhaps an early l-w. Survives in (SE Türki *teple/tegne?*); NC Kzx. *tegene*; SC Uzb. *tegana*; SW Az. Osm. *tekte*. Xak. XI *tekte: al-naqır* 'a trough' Kaş. I 434: XIV *Muh.* (?) *al-taşt 'basin'* (PU) *tekte*: (unvocalized) Rif. 170 (only): Kom. XIV 'basin, water trough' *tegene CCI*; Gr.: Kıp. XIV *tekte*: (sic) *al-naqır İd.* 39: *Y. daşqari* (sic, corrupt Pe.) 'basin' *tekte Tuh.* 15b. 8: Osm. XVIII *tekte*: (spelt) in Rumi, 'a large round vessel carved out of wood in which they wash things and knead dough'; and metaph. 'a small round boat used to cross a piece of water' San. 158r. 5.

D *teginç* Dev. N. fr. *tegin-*; etymologically this should mean 'reaching, attainment', but the meaning in Uyğ. is obscure, and in *Tef.* the word is syn. w. *tegi*: and looks like an abbreviation of the Equative form in -çe of *tegin* (*tegi*). Cf. *teginçsiz*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *kṣāṇasamipātām* 'whose meeting lasts (only) a moment' *teginçniñ yigilma:kın TT VIII D.16*: (Xak.) XIII(?) *Tef.*

*egnidin eline teginç* 'from his shoulder to his hand' (is seventy cubits) 293.

# Dis. V. DGN-

D *tegin-* (d-) Refl. f. of *teg-*; with a curiously wide range of meanings; (1) (occasionally) 'to reach, attain (something Dat.)', very occasionally without an Indirect Obj.; (2) *teginmek* was the word chosen to translate the Buddhist technical term *vedanā* 'sensation, perception (of external objects)'; (3) most commonly it is used as a self-depreciatory Aux. V. following a Ger. in -u/-ü: 'to venture (to do something)' in direct antithesis to the Honorific Aux. V. *yarlıka*: 'to deign (to do something)'. Survives in NE Koib., Sag. *tegin-* (of a sword or lance) 'to penetrate' R III 1034. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. okıyū *tegin-dim* 'I have ventured to recite' M I 29, 15; *ötünü tekinürmen* (sic) 'I venture to ask' TT IX 54; o.o. do. 5, 44; TT III 175: Chr. bitlyū *teginelim Zaxariya dındarnıñ ölüm teginmiş* 'we shall venture to recite how the high priest Zacharias met his death' U I 9, 9-11: Bud. (may we be saved from this sinful body and) *kurtulmak yolka teginelim* 'attain the way of salvation' PP 52, 1-2; *anın bizñ yértinçü közetçi tep atımız teginür* 'this is how we have come by our title of "world guardians"' (Sanskrit *lokapāla*) Sw. 401, 9-10: *teginmek* translating *vedanā* TT V 24, 66 ff. (alın-); U II 6, 14 ff.; *yağışlıg tapıgımızñ teginip* 'noticing our service of sacrifice' Sw. 29, 8-9 (possibly an error for *teğürüp* 'offering'); a.o. (?) U III 4, 1 (ii) (damaged; sipir); *taplayu teğindim* 'I have ventured to be satisfied' (to keep your commandments) U III 36, 2; and many o.o.: Civ. USp. 15, 17 (elig) *Çigil* xi when a king or *amir* in Çigil is notified of the arrival of someone one says to him ol *teğindl*: that is 'he has arrived' (*hadara*) meaning 'he is glad to have arrived' (*taballağa bi'l-wuşıl*); similarly when he has gone one says to him *teğindl*: the Oğuz dislike (*tubğid*) this word Kaş. II 143 (*teğindür*, *teginmek*; presumably the Oğuz disliked the self-depreciatory connotation): Kıp. XIII *tawaşşala* 'to reach' *degin-* Hou. 39, 3 *desin-*.

D *tüken-* Refl. f. of *tüke:-*; 'to come to an end, be exhausted', and the like. Prob. only fortuitously first noted in XIII(?). Survives in NC Kir. *tügön-*; SW Osm., Tkm. *tüken-* (Xak.) XIII(?) *Tef. tavarısızka bilgi tükenmez tavar* 'to the poor man his knowledge is inexhaustable wealth' 127; *Tef. tüken-* (of food) 'to be exhausted' 316 (*tügen-*): XIV *Muh. fanā tüke:n Rif.* 113 (*Mel. tüke-*, q.v.): Çağ. XV ff. *tüken- tamām şıdan* 'to come to an end' San. 182v. 2 (quotns.): Xwar. XIII *düken-* ditto 'Ali 56: XIV *tüken-* ditto Qutb 189; MN 439: Kom. XIV ditto *tügen- CCG*; Gr. 259 (quotns.): Kıp. XIV *tüken- şarağa* 'to come to an end, be idle' İd. 39: (Tkm.) *düken-* ditto do. 49; *şarağa tüken- Bul.* 69v.: XV ditto Kav. 9, 22; 77, 2; Tuh. 28b. 1; *tamma* 'to come to an end' *tüken-* do. 9a. 5; *naqida*

('to be broken, abraded') *wa farağa* ditto 37b. 1.

D **tügün-** (d-) Refl. f. of **tüg-**; n.o.a.b.? **Xak.** XI 01 **tügün tügündi**: 'he concentrated on tying a knot' (*bi-'aqlı'l-'uqda*); also used for pretending to tie **Kaş.** II 143 (**tügünür**; **tügünmek**).

D **tökün-** (d-) Refl. f. of **tök-**. Survives in SW Osm., Tkm. **dökün-** 'to pour (e.g. water) over oneself'. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. **tümen sav töküni seni de** (sic, ?for sende) **boltı** 'innumerable words came pouring out in your favour(?)' **TT I** 126-7.

VUD **tögne-** (d-) Den. V. fr. **tögün**; 'to brand, cauterize'. Perhaps survives in SW Tkm. **dövne-**, but with quite different meanings. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. **TT VII 21** is a text regarding the effects of bleeding, cauterizing and making incisions on various days of the month; **tögnese** 'if one cauterizes (the patient)' 2, 14 (see also 2 **ba:ş, kana:-**): **Xak.** XI 01 **ba:şın tögne:di** *hawâ qarhatahu bi'l-nâr* 'he cauterized his wound' **Kaş.** III 301 (**tögnere**, **tögnemek**): XIV **Muh.**(?) *daw-wağa* (hybrid Pe.-Ar. word fr. *dāğ*) 'to brand' **tögne-** **Rif.** 109 (only).

#### Trls. DGN

D **teğınçsiz** Priv. N./A. fr. **teğınç**; 'inaccessible' or the like. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (if I have committed grievous sins) **tamu prēt yılıkı ajunında asurılar yerinde ulatı sekiz törlüg teğınçsiz orunlarka iltedci** 'which carry me to the eight kinds of inaccessible(?) places, rebirth in hell, or as a harmful ghost (Sanskrit l.-w.) or animal or in the country of the demons' **Suv.** 138, 8-10; a.o.o.

D **tikenek** See **tiken**.

D **tügün:nük** (d-) 'the smoke hole in the top of a tent'; apparently Dim. f. of **tügün**. Syn. w. **tünlük**, q.v.; both words seem to survive, but only NE Alt., Leb., Tel. **tün:nük**; NC Kzx. **tünük R III** 1553 seem to go back to this word. **Türkü** VIII ff. (in a para. relating to various parts of a tent) **tügün:nük: ne: teg** 'what is its smoke-hole like?' **Irkb** 18: **Kip.** XIV **düğnük** (so vocalized) *qubbatu'l-xargāh* 'the dome of a tent' **Id.** 49.

VUD **tögünlüg** Hap. leg.; this word is more likely to be a P.N./A. fr. **tögün** than one fr. **tügün** which would be hard to translate in this context. **Türkü** VIII (I sent out distant patrols; I erected the watch-tower at Arkuy(?); I reported the approach of the enemy; I persuaded my *xagan* to take the field; by the favour of heaven, among this **Türkü** people I did not allow enemy in armour to gallop about) **tögünlüg atıg yügürtmedim** 'I did not let the branded horses run wild' **T** 54.

#### Dis. DGR

D **tegi:r** (d-) Aor. of **teg-** used as a Dev. N.; in **Uyg.** 'share' i.e. that which comes to some-

one; later 'value, price'. Survives in SW Osm. **deger** 'value, price', and the like. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. **USP.** 55, 26 (**ana:**): **Xak.** XI **Kaş.** II 82 (**bokur-**); n.m.e.: **Kip.** XIV *al-qiyā* 'price' **degir** (mistranscribed *diger*) **Bul.** 6, 2.

**tigir** Hap. leg. but see **tigre-**; onomatopoeic for a clattering noise. **Xak.** XI **Kaş.** I 361 (**takir**).

D **tegre:** (d-) Dev. N.(?) fr. **\*tegir-**; used both as an Adv. (and Postposn.) meaning 'all around' and the like, and as a N. meaning 'surroundings'. Survives in both meanings in SC Uzb. **tegra**. See **tegrek**. **Türkü** VIII **T** 8 (**uçuk**): VIII ff. Man. (the sun and moon gods) **tegre** (so read) **tolı teğzinür** 'revolve round and round' **Chuas.** 10-11: **Uyg.** VIII [long gap] **tegresi:** eli: 'his surroundings(?) and his realm' **Şu.** N. 2: VIII ff. Bud. (all the people in the town came together and) **tegre tolı tururlar erdiler** 'were standing round him' **PP** 71, 4; **tepri Burxan tegresinde** [gap] **yügürür** [erdı?] 'he ran round and round the holy Buddha' **TT X** 349-50; o.o. **do.** 337(?); **TM IV** 252, 35: Civ. **etözün tegre ada bar** 'there is danger round about your body' **TT I** 60; (if a man) **etözün tegre körser** 'consults an oracle about your body' **do.** 219; in **TT VII** 29, 6 ff. the same phr. is spelt **tegere körser**: **Xak.** XI **tegre: hawlu'l-say** *wa hitāruhu* 'the surroundings or rim of something'; one says **kuduğ tegresi:** (sic) 'the rim of a well (etc.)' **Kaş.** I 421; **I** 310 (**avai:la:-**); six o.o. as Adv. or Postposn.: XIII(?) **Tef.** **degre** 'the fence' (round a garden) 117; **tegre** 'surroundings, around' 294: **Çağ.** XV ff. **tegre** ('with -ğ-') *dā'ira ve aṭraf* 'surroundings, around' **Vel.** 191 (quotns.); **San.** 198r. 25 (quotns., but *dawra* ?in error): **Xwar.** XIII **tegre** 'the rim' (of a well) 'Ali 48: XIV **tegre** 'around' **Qutb** 177-8; **bu madina tegresinde** 'round this city' **Nahc.** 27, 17: **Kom.** XIV 'surroundings' **teyre CCI**; **Gr.**

D **tegrek** (d-) Dim.(?) f. of **tegre**: and syn. w. it. S.i.s.m.l. with some phonetic changes, e.g. NE Alt., Tel. **tegerek R III** 1031; NC Kir. **tegerek**; Kzx. **tögerek/töperek**; NW Nog. **tögerek**. See **tegrikle-**: **Xak.** XI **tegrek** 'the rim (*hitār*) of anything'; hence one says **kuduğ tegreki:** 'the rim of a well' **Kaş.** I 477: **Kip.** XV *halqa* 'ring, circle' **tegrek** **Tuh.** 13a. 3; *mudawwar* 'circular' **tögerik** 34b. 10).

#### Dis. V. DGR

\***tegir-** (d-) See **tegre**; **teğirme**; etc.

D **teğür-** (d-) Caus. f. of **teg-**; lit. 'to cause to reach', but usually 'to deliver or convey (something Acc.) to (someone Dat.)'. Survives in SE Türki **teğür-** **Shaw** 86; SW Tkm. **değir-**, but in most other languages the Caus. f., not always with the same meaning, usually assumes other forms, e.g. SE Türki **teğdür-/teğüz-jarring** 305; SC Uzb. **teğiz-**; SW Osm. **değdir-**. **Türkü** VIII (I mobilized an army and) **şantun yazıka: taluy öğüzke: teğür-tim** 'took them to the plain of Shantung

and the sea' *T* 18-19; o.o. *do.* 26, 47; VIII ff. *öğlne: kapınga: tegür:miş* 'it brought him to his father and mother' *İrkB* 35; Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man.-A yaruk tepri yérine tegürdeçl* 'conveying them to the country of the god of light' *M I* 26, 17-18: Chr. *keç köñül tegürüp* 'concentrating your minds' *U I* 6, 1: Bud. *yağalar begiñe kın kızgıt tegüreyñ* 'I will inflict tortures (Hend.) on the lord of the elephants' *U II* 20, 1 (ii); *taluy ögüzke kızıdına tegürdi* 'he conveyed him to the sea shore' *PP* 52, 4-5; o.o. *U II* 15, 8-13; *TT V*, p. 16, note A54, 6 (alın), etc.: *Civ. H I* 178 (salkım): *Xak. XI ol maña: begdñ söz tegürdi*: 'he brought me (*ballağani*) a message from the *beg*' (or someone else) *Kaş. II* 84 (*tegürür, tegürme:k*); and several o.o.: *KB tegürgil* 'convey' (my greetings to all his four Companions) 31; *kılıçka tegürgil sen ötrü eliğ* 'then put your hand to your sword' 222; o.o. 61, 781, 1781, 4462 (*te:r*), 5864 (*yongağçı*): *XII(?) KBVP bu xaşş häcib atın tegürmiş muna* 'he bestowed on him this title of Privy Counsellor' 62: *XIII(?) At* 331 (1 *emgek*); *Tef. tegür-/tegdür-* 'to bring, bestow' 292-4 (*tegrü-* is a crasis of *teğürü u-*): *XIV Rbg. tegür-* 'to bestow' *R III* 1038 (quoth.); *Muh.(?) aşāba* 'to attain' *degür- Rif.* 103 (*Mel.* 22, 14 *deg-*); *aşāla* 'to bring, deliver' *teğür-* 132 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *teğür-* (spelt) *Caus. f., rasānidan* 'to convey, deliver' *San.* 197r. 10 (quoths.): *Xwar. XIII teğür-* 'to stretch out (the hand)' *Ali* 48: *xiv teğür-/teğür-* 'to offer, present' *Qutb* 174-7; *MN* 130, etc.; 'to bring' *Nahc.* 381, 2: *Kom. xiv* 'to deliver, grant', etc. *teğür- CCG; Gr.* 239 (quoths.): *Osm. xiv ff. degür-* (rarely *değür-*) 'to convey, deliver', etc.; common till xv, sporadic till xvii *TTS I* 185; *II* 267; *III* 173; *IV* 197.

**D tigre-** Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *tigr*; see *tigret-*. *Xak. XI at ada:kı: tigre:di*: 'the horse's hooves clattered' (*dawıya*); and one says *oğlan tigre:di*: 'the boy toddled' (*tada'da'a*, not *tara'ra'a* as in printed text) *Kaş. III* 280 (*tigre:r, tigre:me:k*).

**D tegür-** (d-) *Caus. f. of teğür-*; n.o.a.b.; the word in *San.* 4v. 16-17 which might be read *teğür-* is in fact *yétkürt-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (if you would let me have a list of the scriptures that you want) *teğürtü ötünelim* 'we shall venture to have them sent to you' *Hüen-ts.* 1850-1; *Civ. negü yeme iğ küç tegürtmeğü üze* 'without being required to perform any services' *Usp.* 88, 8-9.

**D tigret-** *Caus. f. of tigre-*; n.o.a.b. The *Türkü* spelling proves the -g-. *Türkü* VIII ff. (knot the bay horse's tail and) *tigret* 'make it break wind' *İrkB* 50: *Xak. XI ol atın tigretti*: 'he made his horse break wind on the move' (*'alal'-hafif fi'l-cary*); and one says *ol oğlını: tigretti*, alternative form of *tigratti*: (*luğa fi'l-ğayn*) *Kaş. II* 330 (*tigretür, tigretme:k*; if *Kaş.* is right this would mean 'he made the boy tough', but it seems likelier that it meant 'he made the boy toddle').

**D tigreş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *tigre-*: *Xak. XI atlar: ada:kı: tigreşdi*: 'the horses' hooves clattered (together)'; and one says *oğlan tigreşdi*: 'the boys toddled (together)' (*tada'da'a*, not *tara'ra'a* as in printed text) *Kaş. II* 209 (*tigreşür, tigreşme:k*).

### Tris. DGR

**PUD tigtirsiz** Hap. leg.?; this and the following word seem to be mis-spelt and both present morphological difficulties; they are, perhaps, *Priv. N./A.s fr. Dev. N.s fr. tigre-* and *tepre-* respectively, but even so are hard to interpret. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *inçip tigtirsiz (?tigitrsiz) tepirtsiz (?tepretsiz) alku tigl çoğı irak öñl üdrülmüş* 'thus all sounds (Hend.) (even) those which are not noisy and stirring(?) are distant and far removed' *Suv.* 166, 5-7.

**D tegrekl:** (d-) *N./A.S. fr. tegre-*; 'in the neighbourhood of' and the like. *Pec. to Uyğ.* Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *ol tegrekl yer orun* 'places (Hend.) in that vicinity' *Usp.* 103, 22; o.o. *U II* 22, 2 (*tapığçı*); *do.* 25, 21-2; *TT X* 51-2 (*bođun*).

**D teğirme/teğirmi:** (d-) 'round, circular'; *Dev. N./A.s in -me; and -mi: fr. \*teğir-*. The spelling with -mi: is *pec. to Uyğ.* and seems to be sufficiently common to exclude the possibility of mistranscription, it survives in *SW Az. deyirmi*; *Osm. degirmi*, but there does not seem to be any other trace of such a suffix. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (a golden drum) *kün tepri tilgeni teg teğirmi* 'round like the disk of the sun' *Suv.* 92, 18; a.o. *do.* 490, 21: *Civ.* (if a mouse) *teğirmi ısırsar* 'bites a round hole' (in a garment) *TT VII* 36, 3; a.o. *do.* *I* 57-8 (*esrük*): *Xak. XI teğirme: ne:n* 'anything circular' (*mudawwar*) like a loaf, mill-stone, or coin' *Kaş. I* 490: *Oğuz XI* the *Oğuz* when they wish to stress the circular character of something say *tes teğirme: Kaş. I* 328: *Kom. xiv* 'circular' *teğirme CCI; Gr.*: *Kıp. xiv teyirme: yüzll:* 'round-faced' *Id.* 41; *xv Tuh.* 34b. 10 (see *teğrek*; in margin in *SW(?) hand*) *değirmi*.

**VUD teğirmek** (d-) Hap. leg.; if correctly spelt *Dev. N. fr. \*teğir-*, but the semantic connection is tenuous and a *Den. V. fr. teğür-* meaning 'a conveyance' is possible. *Xak. XI teğirmek al-hawdac* 'a camel litter'; the *Oğuz* call it *üğürmek Kaş. I* 506.

**D teğirme:n** (d-) *Dev. N. fr. \*teğir-*; 'a rotary mill' for grinding corn. *S.i.a.m.l.g.*, in some much abbreviated e.g. *NE te:rmen/te:rben*; *Tub. der:be*; *NW Kumyk tirmen*; *Nog. termen*; with initial d- in *NW Kk. digirman*; *SW Az. deyirman*; *Osm., Tkm. degirmen*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (in a list of household equipment; kitchen, guests' quarters, large and small doors, well, fireplace) *sokğu teğirmen* 'a mortar, a (hand) mill' *TT VI* 86 (two separate objects, not a *Hend.* as in the translation): *Xak. XI teğirme:n* is a generic term for 'a mill' (*al-jāhin*) *Kaş. III*

266 (tışe:-); n.m.e.: (xiv *Muh. al-rahāwī* 'miller' *değirmençi*: *Mcl.* 57, 9; *teğirmençi*: *Rif.* 155) *Çağ.* xv ff. *teğirmen āsiyā* 'mill' *San.* 198v. 2 (quotn.): *Xwar.* xiv *teğirmen/teğirmen* 'mill' *Qutb* 174-7; *Kom.* xiv 'mill' *teğirmen CCI, Gr.* 238 (quotn.): *Kıp.* xiii *al-tāhūn teyirmen Hou.* 6, 9; xiv ditto *Id.* 41; xv *tāhūn teyirmen*; *Tkm. değirmen Tuh.* 23b. 12.

## Tris. V. DGR-

VUD *teğrikle*:- so transcribed, but apparently a Den. V. fr. *teğrek*; there may, however, have been a Dev. N. \**teğrik* fr. \**teğir*:-; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* süsin *teğresinde teğriklep* 'assembling his army around him' *TT X* 337; [gap] *keyiklerin teğriklep kəsari arslan turmuş teğ* 'like the lion Kesarin rounding up the deer of ...' *U IV* 18, 215.

D *teğirmile*:- (d-) Den. V. fr. *teğirmil*; pec. to *Uyg.* but the der. f.s. *değirmilet*-, *değirmilen*- survive in SW Osm. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (the demons) *teğirmileyü avlap* 'crowding round him' *U IV* 8, 20 (*I* 41, 4); 18, 192; 20, 232; 36, 89-90; *etözüñüz yarukı teğirmileyü yaruttı ondın sıñar yér suvıg* 'the light of your body illuminated the country all round in all ten directions' *Suv.* 348, 7-8; *Civ. teğirmileyükl yağın telim boltı* 'the enemies surrounding you have become numerous' *TT I* 58.

## Dis. DGS

D *tügsin* Dev. N. ultimately der. fr. *tüg*:-; there is no other known occurrence of a Suff. -*sin*:-; the word may be a Dev. N. fr. the Simulative f. \**tügsi*:-. In its second meaning it may be the same word used metaph., but is more likely to be a Chinese l.-w. or an old title like *tēgi*:-n inherited fr. some earlier language. N.o.a.b., but see *Doerfer II* 912; his conjecture that the word also occurs in *KB* 4069 (possibly spurious) is improbable. *Xak.* xi *tügsi:n* 'a kind of knot' (*mına'l-uqad*) tied with four components (*adla*), lit. 'ribs' (verse): *tügsi:n* 'the title of a commoner (*mına'l-sūqa*) who is in the third rank (*al-daraca*) below the king' *Kaş.* I 436.

## Tris. DGS

PUD *tıgısız* Priv. N/A. fr. *tıgı*:-; 'noiseless, silent'. Pec. to *Uyg.* *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* *U III* 10, 13 (*çoğısız*); *Suv.* 484, 17-18 (*amul*).

## Dis. DGS

D *teğis* (d-) Dev. N. (connoting reciprocity) fr. *teğ*:-; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes, sometimes contracted to *tis*; SW Osm. *değis*; usually means 'exchange'. *Xak.* xi *teğis* 'exchange' (*al-munāwala*) in the sense that a morsel (*hıqma*) is given to you and that you give one in exchange: *teğis al-ğaya wa'l-mada fi kull şay* 'the objective or goal of anything' *Kaş.* I 368; *Çağ.* xv ff. *teğis* (spelt)

(1) 'meeting one another'; (2) 'encounter, collision, hostilities' (quotn.); (3) 'price, value' (*arziş*) *San.* 198v. 3; *Xwar.* xiv *teğis* 'a meeting' *Qutb* 177.

D *teğsüt* (d-) Hap. leg.; abbreviated Dev. N. fr. *teğis*-. *Xak.* xi *teğsüt* 'an exchange (*badl*) of something by way of exchange' (*al-iwad*), as for example base coin (*al-zuyūf*) is given and good received *Kaş.* I 451.

## Dis. V. DGS-

D *teğis*-(d-) Recip. f. of *teğ*:-; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes and a rather wide range of meanings, 'to meet one another, to exchange', and the like; in SW Az. *deyiş*:-; Osm., *Tkm. değis*:-; see *Doerfer II* 921. *Xak.* xi *olar ikki begke teğisdi*: 'they two summoned one another (*tahākamā*) to appear before the beg'; and one says *meniñ eligim taruska*: *teğisdi*: 'my hand reached (*waşala*) the ceiling' *Kaş.* II 105 (*teğisür*-, *teğisme:k*; prov.; see *tikiş*:-); *KB* *teğisgü* 'one must attack' 2375-6; *açıg olarka teğis* 'present gifts to them' (foreign ambassadors) 2495; *Çağ.* xv ff. *teğis*-(spelt) *tabdil wa mu'āwada kardan* 'to exchange'; (2) 'to meet or encounter one another', and metaph. 'to fight'; this is the word which the *Türkmén* of Iraq incorrectly pronounce *döğüş*- *San.* 196v. 3 (the *Tkm.* word is actually *döğüş*-, q.v.); *Xwar.* xiv *teğis-/teğis*:- 'to meet, come into contact with (someone)' *Qutb* 174-8; *Kom.* xiv *teyiş*:- 'to present (a gift) to a superior' *CCG*; *Gr.* 239 (quotns.): *Kıp.* xv *qāyada* 'to barter' *deyiş*:-; *Tkm. değis*- *Tuh.* 30a. 13.

D *tikiş*-(d-) Co-op. f. of *tik*:-; s.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* xi *ol maña: toñ tikişdi*: 'he helped me to sew (*fi xiyāta*) the garment'; and one says *ol maña: türmek türmek (sic)* (PU) *tikişdi*: *nāwalani'l-zumāward* 'he exchanged meat balls with me' *Kaş.* II 106 (*tikişür*-, *tikişmek*:-). *Çağ.* xv ff. *tikiş* Co-op. f.; 'to sew (*xiyāfi kardan*) together' *San.* 196v. 2.

VUD *tö:güş*-(d-) Recip. f. of *tö:g*:-; q.v. regarding the first vowel. Survives, usually meaning 'to fight one another' in NC *tüyis*- SW Az. *döyüş*:-; Osm. *döğüş*-(*döyüş*:-); *Tkm.* *dövüş*-. *Xak.* xi *ol meniñ birle: tuız tö:güşdi*: 'he competed with me in crushing (*fi daqq*) salt' (etc.); also used for helping *Kaş.* II 106 (*tö:güşür*-, *tö:güşmek*:-); *Tkm.* xviii *döğüş*- *San.* 196v. 3 (*teğis*:-).

D *tügüş*-(d-) Recip. f. of *tüg*:-; s.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* xi *ol meniñ birle: tügüdi*: *tügüdi*: 'he competed with me in tying knots' (*fi aqdi'l-uqda*); also used for helping *Kaş.* II 106 (*tügüşür*-, *tügüşmek*:-); *Çağ.* xv ff. *tügüş*-(*with -g-*) *giriş zadan* 'to knot' *San.* 182r. 9 (quotn.).

D *töküş*-(d-) Co-op. f. of *tök*:-; s.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* xi *ol maña: tarıg töküşdi*: 'he helped me to pour out (*fi şabb*) the stored grain'; also for pouring out water in a spray (*rāşşan lahu*), and for competing *Kaş.* II 106 (*töküşür*:-

töküşme:k): Çağ. xv ff. *töküş-* 'to pour (rixtan) on one another' *San.* 182r. 9.

D *teğşil-* (d-) Pass. f. of *teğiş-*; usually 'to be changed'. Survives in SW Osm. *değişil-* (Red. only?). Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A (just as a lamb or a calf) *etözl teğşilip* 'when its body is changed' (becomes a lion or wolf cub) *M* I 8, 5; *adin özke teğşilmek* 'their being changed into another living being' (on re-incarnation) *M* III 12, 14 (i); Bud. *teğşil-medin artamadin* 'without being changed or deteriorating' *U* III 23, 3 (iii); o.o. *Suv.* 71, 20-1 (*uvşat-*); 595, 13; *TT* V 5, 21 and 42; *VI* 206; Civ. *TT* I 117 (*eski-*); 118 (*bok-dam*), 192 (*bışığ*).

D *teğşür-* (d-) Caus. f. of *teğiş-*; 'to change, alter (something Acc.)'. N.o.a.b.; in some languages replaced by some form of *teğıştür-*. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *körk meğiz teğşürmek* 'changing one's appearance' *M* I 25, 29-30; a.o. *do.* 19, 13; Man. *körg teğşürüp* (sic) *TT* III 124; Bud. *TT* V 10, 115 (*baya:kır-*); *USp.* 104, 4-5; (Xak.) XIII(?) *Tef. teğşür-* 'change, give in exchange' 294, 296 (*teğşür-*); *XIV Muh. baddala* 'to exchange' *değşür-* *Mel.* 23, 16; *teğşür-* *Rif.* 105 (*but ğayyara* 'to change, alter' *değıştür-* 29, 11; 113); Kıp. XIII *ğayyara değşür-*; hence *al-dagşuri* (l.-w.; 'horse-dealer') because he changes the kinds (*şifât*) of horses when he sells them *Hou.* 42, 16; *XIV ğayyara değşür-* *Bul.* 66r.; *xv badala* 'to change' (in margin in SW(?) hand *değşür-*) *Tuh.* 8b, 5; Osm. *xiv* ff. *değşür-* 'to change, exchange'; fairly common down to *xvi* *TTS* I 187; II 269; III 174; *IV* 199; this word as well as *değşür-*, occasionally occurs as a corruption of *değşür-* (Caus. f. of *teriş-*) 'to assemble, collect, recruit'.

### Tris. V. DGŞ-

E *teğşirtür-* See *teğzindür-*.

D *teğşürül-* (d-) Pass. f. of *teğşür-*; n.o.a.b. Xak. XI *KB* (see, too, my character) *bir yapın özüm teğşürülmez yarukta öñin* 'unlike the light I myself am not changed in any way' 835; *tadu teğşürüldi* 'his constitution altered' (and he became ill) 1054; *ajun teğşürüldi* 'the world has changed' 6487.

D *teğşürüş-* (d-) Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *teğşür-*. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. (one party to a contract having given (*bérilp*) a property which is described, and received (*alıp*) another property) *teğşürüştimiz* 'we have exchanged them' *USp.* 30, 8.

### Dis. DGZ

PU *tügüz* 'having a white blaze on the forehead'. The first vowel is uncertain; in *I* 365 the *tā* is unvocalized, in *I* 367, 24 it has a clear *damma*; in the A.N., q.v., it twice has a *fatha*. Not connected with Çağ. xv ff. *tüküz* 'complete, perfect' *Vel.* 217 (quonn.); *San.* 183r. 10 noted in SW Osm. as *tügüz/dügüz Sami* 632, which is a Dev. N./A. fr.

tüke:-. Xak. XI *tügüz at al-farasu'l-aqrah* 'a horse with a white blaze on the forehead' *Kağ.* I 365; a.o. *I* 367, 24.

D *teğzinç* Dev. N. fr. *teğzin-*; with various related meanings. For the metathesized form see *teğzin-*. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (the *Sūtra* named so-and-so) *bir teğzinç* 'one scroll' *TT* IV 14, 68; *USp.* 106, 85; *üçünç teğzinç* 'third scroll' (i.e. Chapter of a *Sūtra*) *USp.* 102, 2; *uluğ teğzinçler teğzinür* 'great eddies (or whirlpools) swirl' (in the river of ashes in hell) *TM* IV 253, 54; similar phr. *PP* 17, 8; *emişteki teğzinçler* 'the eddies in a cooking pot' *U* III 44, 3 (i); (drawing him out of the bottomless) *tuğmak ölmekliğ sansarlığ teğzinçin* 'whirlpool of the cycle (Sanskrit *saṃsāra*) of birth and death' *Šiv.* 430, 8-9; Xak. XI *teğzinç* (sic) *ma'āşu'l-cabāl* 'the folds of a mountain range' and the like; and one also says *teğzinç yoi* 'a winding (al-multavi) road' *Kağ.* III 387; a.o. *do.* (yörgenç); *KB* 126 (*teğzin-*).

### Dis. V. DGZ-

D *teğiz-* See *teğzin-*.

D *teğzin-* Refl. f. of *teğiz-*; 'to revolve, rotate, travel about', and the like. The etymology of this word is obscure; *teğiz-* is the current Caus. f. of *teğ-* in SC Uzb., but this word seems rather to be related to *\*teğir-* and its der. f.s. Except in SW Osm. it became metathesized to *teğzin-* at an early date, and is now obsolete everywhere. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. *Chuas.* 10-11 (*teğre*); Yen. *čilimde: tört teğzindim* 'I made four circular tours (?) in my realm' *Mal.* 29, 6; *üç kata teğzintil: do.* 31, 4; *tokuz teğzintilp* (sic) *do.* 32, 11; Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *mar amu mojak balık[ın]da teğzindil buşl koldl* 'Mar Amu Mojak wandered round in his(?) town and begged for alms' *M* I 32, 11-12; Man. (living beings) *teksinürler* (sic) 'revolve' (in the cycle of rebirths) *TT* II 17, 79; Bud. *uzun sansar içinde teğzintilp* 'revolving in the long cycle of rebirths' (Sanskrit *saṃsāra*) *U* III 76, 15-16; (the sun) *teğzinü yorir* 'revolves (round the earth)' *Hien-ts.* 186; o.o. *do.* 93-4 (*kez-*); *U* II 4, 10 ff. (*ağtar-*); *do.* 41, 17 (*onaru*); *TT* VI 195 v.l. (*bat-*); *TM* IV 253, 54 (*teğzinç*); Civ. *TT* VIII 1.8 (*uđıklaz-*); Xak. XI *çığrı: teğzindi* (sic) 'the pulley rotated (*dārat*)'; and one says *of yérig teğzindi*: 'he walked about (*tāfa*) the country'; also used of anyone who walks about a place *Kağ.* II 241 (*teğzinür*, *teğzinme:k*); *korkup başı: teğzinür* 'they are dizzy with fear' *II* 312, 6; a.o. *II* 303, 9 (*uđ-*); *KB* *ajun teğzinür* 'the world revolves' 114; (God created the heavens; they constantly revolve) *anıñ birle teğzinç yeme teğzinür* 'and therewith they rotate(?) 126; (merchants) *ajun teğzinürler* 'travel all over the world' 4420; o.o. 344, 669, etc.: XIII(?) *Tef. teğzin-* 'to rotate; (of water) to swirl; to travel about' 295; *xiv Rbğ. teğzinürde* 'when walking about' *R* III 1104; Çağ. xv ff. *teğzin-* (spelt)



*daver zadan* 'to revolve', also called *çezgin-*; they also say *téskin-* *San.* 194r. 1; *téskin-* the same as *tezgin-* *do.* 194r. 26; *Xwar.* XIV *tezgin-* 'to revolve' *Quth* 175; 'to walk about' *Nahc.* 20, 9; 106, 14; 116, 6; *Kom.* XIV *başım tezgindl* 'I was dizzy' *CCG*; *Gr.*; *Kip.* XIV *tezgin-* (vocalized *tezen-*) *dāra* *Id.* 38; XV *dāra* 'to be giddy' *tezgin-* *Tuh.* 16a. 4; *dāra* (ayla-; in margin in SW hand) also *degzin-*, *çevrün-* *do.* 15b. 13; *Osm.* XIV ff. *degzin-* 'to revolve, walk about, be dizzy'; fairly common until XVI *TTS* I 188; II 272; III 176; IV 200.

## Tris. DGZ

PUD *tügüzlük* Hap. leg.; A.N. fr. *tügüz*; in both cases the *tā* carries a *fatha*. *Xak.* XI *tügüzlük kavunu'l-farasi'l-ağarr* 'the condition of a horse with a white blaze on its forehead' *Kaş.* I 507 (prov.).

## Tris. V. DGZ-

D *tegzindür-* (d-) *Caus.* f. of *tegzin-*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* *USp.* 102b. 22 (ötlüm): *Civ.* *tiyuktaki taş köprügü öpdün şınarkı tegzindürü* (mistranscribed *teşir-tü*) tamliğ kavalıkımnı 'my vegetable garden with an encircling wall to the east of the stone bridge at Tiyyuk' *USp.* 15, 2-3; (*Xak.*) XIII(?) *Tef.* *tegzindür-* 'to make (something) revolve; to pass round' (e.g. wine cups) 295; *Çağ.* XV ff. *tegzindür-* *Caus.* f., *daver dādan wa dā'ir sāxtan* 'to cause to revolve' *San.* 194r. 15 (quotn.); *téskindür-* same as *tegzindür-* 194r. 26.

## Mon. DL

*ta:l* (?d-) the earliest meaning seems to be 'branch, twig'; this meaning survives in SW *Osm.* *dal*; everywhere else the word has meant, from a fairly early period 'willow tree', which in *Osm.* is *sögüt* and in *Tkm.* both *ta:l* and *sövüt*. See *taluu:* *Uyg.* XIV *Chin.-Uyg.* *Dict.* *liu* 'willow tree, *Salix* spp.' (*Giles* 7,251) *tal* *Ligeti* 258; *R III* 875; *Xak.* XI *ta:l al-qađihu'l-raşb* 'a green branch'; hence a slim, supple man is called *ta:l bo:đluğ* as a metaphor for his suppleness; the term is chiefly used of tall slim girls *Kaş.* III 156; (of a girl) *bo:đi: anıy ta:l* I 412, 21; a.o. II 105 (*büküş-*): *KB* *könl tal bodı* 'his figure is like a straight branch' 1102; a.o. in 1495A a spurious(?) verse in the Vienna MS. only: *Çağ.* XV ff. *tal dal budak ma'nāsına* 'a branch' (quotns.); also *sögüt ağacı* 'willow tree' (quotns.) *Vel.* 171: *tal* the name of 'the willow tree' (*dirax-i bid*), in *Ar.* *xilāf* *San.* 160r. 23 (quotns.): *dal* ((1) 'shoulder or back', i.e. *Mong.* *daluu*); (2) 'tree' in general and 'willow tree' in particular; and in this context they call cheap red cloth (*landra*) which they cut out and sew in an intricate branching fashion (*ba-tarh-i mustacar*) *dalbar* (i.e. *dal* with *Pe.* *Suff.* *-bar* 'bearing') *do.* 224v. 4; *Xwar.* XIII(?) (he tied the stag to the tree) *talnuş çibiki birle* 'with a willow shoot' *Oğ.* 29-30; *köp* tellim tallar *köp* tellim iğaçlar

'very many willows and other trees' *do.* 209; XIV *tal* 'willow' *Quth* 168; *MN* 243; *Kip.* XIII *al-şafşaf* 'willow tree' *ta:l*; *Tkm.* *sögüt* *Hou.* 8, 6; XV *şafşaf tal ağaç* *Tuh.* 22b. 2; *Osm.* XVI *tal* 'branch' in one text *TTS* IV 731; XVIII *tal* ... in *Rümi şaxca-i dirax* 'a small branch of a tree' *San.* 158r. 25.

*tıl* (d-) lit. 'the tongue'; hence metaph. 'an informer, information, particularly secret information, language', etc. *S.i.a.m.l.g.*; in SW *Az.*, *Osm.*, *Tkm.* *dıl*; as the vowel is short in *Tkm.* it was prob. always short; it was -i- in *Türkü* and *Kaş.*, apparently both -i- and -e- in *KB* and -e- in *Uyg.* and all later languages except NE *Tuv.* *dıl*. *Türkü* *dxl* (if the enemy do not come) *tılığ sağı alı: olur* 'stay there collecting informers and reports' *T* 32; *tılığ kelürti:* 'they brought an informer' *T* 36; a.o. *IN* 11 (*sığıt*): VIII ff. *Man.* (seeing with the eyes, hearing with the ears) *tılın sözlep* 'speaking with the tongue' *Chuas.* 313; *Uyg.* VIII (my men attacked his skirmishers and) *tıl tutmuş* 'captured an informer' *Şu.* E 12; VIII ff. *Man.-A* *öz tilin teğşürüp* 'changing (i.e. disguising?) his own speech' *M* I 19, 12; *Man.* *éssiz idük tıl-nız üze* 'with your incomparable sacred tongue' *TT III* 108; *Bud.* *enetkek tilindin tavğaç tilince evirmiş* 'translated from the language of India into the language of China' *U* I 14, 2; *etöздеki köpüldeki tildeki* (*sic*) *kılınçlar* 'actions by the body, the mind, and the tongue' *II* 7, 9-10; (may the king) *tilke* (*sic*) *kirmezün* 'not become subject to criticism' *PP* 12, 2; o.o. *do.* 11, 2 (*erinc*); 65, 7; *U III* 33, 22; *Hüen-ts.* 2151, etc.: *Civ.* *böriniñ söpükün tilin kurırtıp* 'drying the bones and tongue of a wolf' *H* I 79; *ündedeçli til ağız tapğay* 'the vociferous tongue and mouth will serve(?)' *TT I* 108; a.o. *do.* 74 (*çaşut*); *til tar tegmezün* 'may criticism not come to restrict us(?)' *TT VII* 27, 3; a.o. *do.* 36, 10; *Xak.* XI *tıl al-kalām* 'speech'; one says *ol añar til tegürdi:* 'he injured him (*adāhu*) with his tongue and his speech': *til al-lisān* 'the tongue' (prov.): *til al-luğā* 'a language', one says *oğuz tılı: luğatı'l-ğuzziya* 'the Oğuz language', and *Yaba:ku:* *tılı:* this word corresponds to *Ar.* in meaning, because *al-lisān* means 'speech' and 'language' (as well as 'tongue'; Arabic quotn.); and 'a prisoner' (*al-axiğ*) taken from the enemy is called *tıl*; hence one says *tıl tutum* 'I captured a man from the enemy to question him about the situation' *Kaş.* I 336; *tıl* (*sic*, ?error, see above) *al-lisān* (same prov.): *tıl al-luğā*; hence one says *Uygur tılı:* 'the Uyğur language' and *xıta:y tılı:* (*sic*) 'the language of China (*al-şin*)': *tıl al-kalām*; hence one says *ol begke:* *tıl tegürdi:* *aşaba'l-amir bi-kalām fihi sabh* 'he used abusive language to the beg': *tıl al-cāsūs* 'a spy'; hence one says *yağı:đın tıl tuttı:* 'he captured a spy (*al-ayn*) from the enemy' *III* 133; several o.o. in both spellings: *KB* 162 ff. (Chap. VII) describes the merits and defects of *tıl* 'the tongue'; the *Dat.* in 168 is *tılka* but the *Acc.* in 312 (*ülgüle:-*,

623, 774 (tepret-) is *tılığ*, rhyming with *bilig*; (a general must first) *tıl alğu* 'get hold of an informer' 2351: XIII(?) *At. tıl* (*Dat. tilke* 148) is very common; *Tef. tıl* 'tongue, language' 301: XIV *Muh. al-lisān dīl* in 'our country', *dīl* in 'Turkistan *Mel. 7, 16; Rif. 79; o.o. dīl* (and several phr.) 47, 3; *tīl* (ditto) 140: *Çağ. xv ff. tıl dīl Vel. 193; tīl* ('with -l-') *zabān* 'tongue, language', etc. *San. 200r. 19* (quoton.) *Xwar. XIII tıl* 'tongue' *'Ah. 14; dīl do. 21; sizniñ dilçe* 'in your language' *do. 22: XIII(?)* (of an infant) *tīl kele başladı* 'he began to speak' *Oğ. 11: xiv tıl* 'tongue', etc. *Qutb 179; MN 35, etc.: Korm. xiv* 'tongue, language' *tıl CCG, CCG; Gr. 244* (quots.). *Kıp. xiv tıl al-lisān* *Id. 39: dīl al-lisān*, also called *tıl do. 49: xv al-lisān tıl Kav. 60, 14; Tuh. 31b. 5.*

*tul* (d-) 'widow'; and perhaps also 'widower' with a word attached to indicate the sex. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW Az., Osm. *dul*, Tkm. *du:l*. *Türkü VIII ff. terkın tul tonta tasıkıp tezdi* 'he immediately stripped off his mourning garments and ran away' *M I 7, 10-11: Talas xatunı: tulı: kalmıs:* 'his wife remained a widow' has been read in *Ta. I 2; IV 5*, and *tulı:* in *III 4*, but very dubiously *ETV II 133 ff.* *Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. [gap; if a man has a mole somewhere] tul kisl* (so read) *alğuçı bolur* 'he will marry a widow' *TT VII 37, 2: Xak. XI tul: urağut al-armala* 'widow' *Kaş. III 133* (prov.); a.o. *I 468* (tuğsa:k): *KB tul erdim . . . bu tul tonı suğul* 'I was a widow . . . stripping off these mourning garments' 84; (benevolent to) *çığay tul yatımke* 'to the poor widows and orphans (l.-w.)' 2473; a.o. 5302: XIII(?) *Tef. tul xatun* 'widow' 311: XIV *Muh.(?) al-armala tul: Rif. 149* (only); *Çağ. xv ff. tul dul* 'avrat . . . ki eri olmay'a 'a widow who has no husband' *Vel. 220* (quoton.): *tul* ('with -u-') *zan-i bi-savhar wa biwa* 'widow', in *Ar. armala San. 184r. 29* (quoton.); adding 'also a horse in mourning (*ta'ziya*) trappings': *Korm. xiv tul xatun* 'widow' *CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIII al-armala tul epçi: Hou. 25, 1: xiv tul al-mar'atul'-ayyim* 'widow' *Id. 66: xv armala tul Tuh. 15b. 12.*

*töl* (d-) basically 'progeny, descendants'; s.i.a.m.l.g. with this meaning but in some languages also with extended ones, for example SW Osm. *döl* 'foetus, unborn child'; Tkm. *döl* 'semen; (a fruit) crop; lambing'. *Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. eldin xandin töll yok* 'the realm and the *xan* have no progeny' *TT I 202-3: Oğuz XI töl* (*bi'l-ināla* 'with a front vowel') *ıcaqtu'l-nitāc* 'the season when animals give birth to their young'; and *al-nitāc* 'the new born young' are called *töl* *Kaş. III 133: (xiv Muh. dū'l-nasl* 'having progeny' *töl:lüg Mel. 49, 3; Rif. 143): Çağ. xv ff. töl* 'the progeny (*nitāc*) of ewes or cows' *San. 184v. 2: Xwar. XIII(?) Oğ. 64-5, etc. (boğuz): Osm. xiv ff. döl* 'progeny, descendants; young (of animals)' and in phr.; fairly common *TTS I 221; II 319; III 207; IV 240.*

*tül* 'dream'; syn. w. *2 tüş* (d-); an unusual example of a *l/r* form in *Uyg. N.o.a.b. Uyg. VIII ff. Chr. (then an angel appeared) Yawsip-nıñ tülünde* 'in a dream to Joseph' *U I 10, 5: Bud. bu muntağ tül tüşeyük men* 'I have dreamed a dream like this' *U II 24, 27* (and *III 54, 15); alku bulğanmış yavız tüllerig* 'all confused had dreams' *do. 58, 1 (ii); o.o. TT VII 40, 38; USP. 104, 5; San. 475, 10-11 (amırtğur-); 593, 23; 594, 5; 620, 17; U II 58, 2 (iii) (yokadur-).*

# Mon. V. DL-

*tal-* (d-) 'to lose strength; to lose consciousness, to faint'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with these meanings; SW Osm. *dāl-* also means 'to be sunk in (thought, sleep, etc.)', and hence 'to dive (into water)'. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. öğsüz bolup talıp* 'becoming insensible and fainting' *U IV 40, 171; o.o. PP 61, 6 (öğsire-); San. 620, 10: Xak. XI talğan ig al-şar* 'epilepsy' (lit. 'a disease involving frequent fainting') *Kaş. I 438; n.m.e.: XIII(?) Tef. zamāna talmış belğürtmiş* 'an appointed time'; hard to connect with this verb 283) *Çağ. xv ff. tal-yorul-* 'to be exhausted' *Vel. 173* (quoton.); *tal-* (1) *xasta şudan* 'to be infirm, ill'; syn. w. *ar-, har-, talık-, tavşal-* (the second is a corruption of 1 *ar-*; the third and fourth are not early words); (2) *firū raftan* 'to plunge, be plunged', esp. into water (*ba-āh*) or in thought (*ba-fikr*) *San. 158r. 10* (quots.): *Xwar. xiv tal-* 'to become exhausted' *Qutb 169: Kıp. xiv tal- ta'iba* 'to be or become exhausted'; but in Tkm. it is used for *ğataşa* 'to dive, plunge' *Id. 65: xv ta'iba tal- Kav. 74, 11; (ar and) tal- Tuh. 9b. 6: Osm. XVIII dāl-* in *Rūmi* the same as *tal-* in the meaning 'to plunge into water, to dive' *San. 224v. 3.*

*tel-* (d-) 'to pierce' and the like; survives only (?) in SW Az., Osm. *del-*; other languages use *öt-, teş-* (note the -l/-s- correspondence, cf. *tül/2 tüş*); and occasionally *oy-* in this sense. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud [gap] telp kuna kesip kapıg açıp* 'breaking through (walls)', robbing and cutting off, breaking open doors' *U II 76, 1: Xak. XI er tam teldi:* 'the man broke through (*taqaba*) the wall' (etc.); and one says *ol oğla:kiğ sağlıkka: teldi:* 'he put the kid to the milk-ewe (*al-na'ca labūn*) to suck', that is when the she-goat's (*al-ma'zā*) milk is insufficient, or it has died, and the kid or lamb has been left uncared for *Kaş. II 22 (tel:r, telme:k): XIII(?) Tef. tel- 'to pierce'* 296: *xiv Muh. taqaba del- Mel. 24, 13; Rif. 106: Çağ. xv ff. tél- sıırax hardan* 'to make a hole (in something)', derived from (sic) *télük San. 198v. 9* (quots.): *Xwar. xiv tél-* 'to pierce' *Qutb 177-9: Kıp. XIII taqaba tél-* (sic) *Hou. 37, 16: xiv del- ditto Id. 50: xv baxaşa* 'to bore' *tel-/teş- Tuh. 8b. 3; taqaba ditto do. 11a. 6.*

*tıl-* (d-) 'to cut into slices'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW Osm., Tkm. *dıl-*. Cf. *toğrai-*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. (the Brahman) tıldı* 'sliced' (the king's flesh) *U III 30, 7: Xak. XI er yarın-*

**da:k tildi:** *qadda'l-raculu'l-qidd mina'l-cild* 'the man sliced off a strap from the hide'; also used of anything when one splits it lengthways (*şaqqaḥu ṭūla(n)*) *Kaş. II* 23 (tlier-, tilmek): **Çağ.** xv ff. **til-** *çizi-râ xatf xatf wa şarha şarha buridan* 'to cut something into strips or slices'; derived (sic) fr. **tilim** 'slice' *San.* 198v. 9 (quotns.): **Kıp.** xiii *qadda* 'to slice', in the sense of slicing a melon, etc. with a knife **dil-** (misvocalized) *Hou.* 42, 6: xiv **dil-** *şaqqa ḡāliha'l-maşūq* *İd.* 50: xv (*şaqqa wa*) *qadda til-* (in margin *del-*, sic) *Tuh.* 21b. 1 (under *ş-*); *qadda til-* *do.* 30a. 5.

**D to:l- (d-)** Pass. f. of **to:-**; 'to be filled, or full'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with these and some extended meanings like 'to be fulfilled'; in SW Az., Osm. **dol-**, Tkm. **do:l-**, the last proving the long vowel. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud. aḡlıkım tsamim tolzun** 'may my store-house and treasury (Chinese l.-w.) be full' *U* 29, 2-3; **cambudvıp yér suv tolu uluḡ yél** 'a great wind filling the universe' *TT V* 8, 81-2; **tuyḡuluk bilgülık yol tolmış tükemiş üçün** 'because the way which they must perceive and know is fulfilled and completed' *do.* 24, 79: Civ. in an astronomical text the Chinese term *man* 'to be full' (*Giles* 7,622) is translated **tolmak** *TT VII* 11, 3: **Xak.** xi *Kaş.* I 430 (toplu-); n.m.c.: **KB yağız yér yıpar toldı** 'the brown earth is full of fragrance' 64; (the moon) **yaşık birle utru bakışsa tolır** 'when it and the sun look squarely at one another is full' 137; o.o. 70, 536, 732, 759 (ne:b), 975, 1052, 5731 (asıḡlıḡ), 5913 (kıḡış): xiii(?) **At. anıḡ wuddı birle köpüller tolu anıḡ yadı birle ajun tolsu tēp** 'saying "may (all) minds be full of love for him and the (whole) world full of memory of him"' 73-4; 199 (iril-); a.o.o.: **Tef. tol-** (and *tola-* ?) 'to be full' 308: xiv *Muh. imtala'a* 'to be full' *do:l-* *Mel.* 23, 7; **to:l-** *Rif.* 104; *al-ımtalā* 'tolmak' 35, 14; 121: **Çağ.** xv ff. **tol-** (-ḡum, etc.) *tol-* *Vel.* 218; **tol-** *pur şudan* 'to be full' *San.* 183r. 15 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiv **tol-** ditto *MN* 253, etc.: **Kom.** xiv ditto *CCG*; *Gr.* 248 (quotns.): **Kıp.** xiv **tol-** *ımtala'a* *İd.* 65.

**VU tul-** the **Xak.** verb seems to be **Hap. leg.** but see **tuldur-**; except for the **Uyg.** phr. below, which it is hard to connect semantically, there does not seem to be any other trace of a Trans. verb. **tol-** or **tul-**. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud. tüzü yüḡün tolmış** [əp] translates the Chinese phr. *ping p'ei* 'gathering together the reins' (*Giles* 9,282 8,837) *Hüen-ts.* 162: **Xak.** xi **er tobkıḡı: ađrı bile: tuldı:** 'the man struck the ball with a forked stick' (*alā şıbatayn*); this is a kind of Turkish game, and is played as follows. When one of the players wishes the game to start and strikes in this way, the (right) to start the game is given to the man who is most capable (*aqdar*) at it; and for 'playing tipcat' (*darbi'l-qāl wa'l-qūla*) one says **tuldı:** (vocalized *taldı:*) *Kaş. II* 22 (tula- (sic), tulma:k unvocalized): **KB tulmadım** in 171 is an error for **bulmadım** 'I have not found'.

## Dis. DLA

**talu:** 'choice, select, chosen'. N.o.a.b. This word has no connection with **dalū** (sometimes **dah/dal**) 'shoulderblade, shoulder' in some modern languages, which is a Mong. l.-w. **Xak.** xi **talū:** *ne:p al-şay'u'l-muxtār* 'something chosen, choice' *Kaş. III* 232: **KB talū** is common, e.g. (the Prophet) **boğunda talusı kişide kedı** 'choicest of the people, the best of men' 34; (my moon was full, but now it has waned) **talū erdi kılıkım barır bu talū** 'my character was excellent, but this excellence is going' 1071; o.o. 57, 112, 688 (*yavız*), 825, 2349, 4491, etc.: xiii(?) **At. ol ol ḡalq talusı** 'he (the Prophet) was the choicest of men' 23; a.o.o.: xiv *Muh.(?) al-muxtār talū:* *Rif.* 190 (only).

**S telü:** See **télve:**.

**PU?D tili:** **Hap. leg.**; presumably **Dev. N.** fr. **til-** in the sense of a narrow strip of hide or the like. **Xak.** xi **tili:** *raşafatu'l-sahm* 'the thong which ties the head to an arrow' *Kaş. III* 233.

**I toli:** (d-) 'hail'. Survives in **NE Küer. toli R III** 1196; **Tuv. dolu;** **Khak. toḡ dol** (toḡ 'frozen hard'); **NC Kır. dobul/do:l;** **SC Uzb. döl;** **SW Az., Osm. dolu;** **Tkm. doli,** with a remarkable prevalence of initial d-. 'Hail' in other languages is **burçak** (metaph.) or the Mong. l.-w. **möldür.** **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud. iḡlemekliḡ toli yaḡmur** 'hail and rain of illnesses' (pour down on you) *U III* 14, 4-5: **Xak.** xi **tolı:** 'the hail (al-barad) which descends from the sky' *Kaş. III* 233; o.o. *I* 139, 19; 354, 24: **KB** 6013 (1 bu:z): **Çağ.** xv ff. **tolu taḡarḡ** 'hail'; in *Pe. jāla*, in *Ar. ḡalub* (sic) and *barad San.* 184v. 15: **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Quth* 182; (**Kom.** xiv in **CCI** 'hail' is translated **burçak** in **Kom.** and **toolu** in *Pe.*): **Kıp.** xiii **al-barad burçak;** **Tkm. tolu:** *Hou.* 5, 8: xiv **tolı:** *al-barad* *İd.* 66.

**VU 2 toli** used only in the phr. **teḡre toli** 'all around'; not connected etymologically with either **1 toli:** or **tolu:**. **Türkü** viii ff. **Man. Chuas.** 10, 11 (teḡre): **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud. PP** 71, 4 (teḡre):.

**D tolu:** (do:lo:) **Dev. N./A.** fr. **to:l-**; 'full'. S.i.m.m.l.g.; in **SW Az., Osm. dolu;** **Tkm. do:l.** Cf. **tolun.** **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.-A M I** 25, 11 (erüş): **Bud. tolo TT VIII B-9-10** (bişrunul-); **mayrı sakıñın tolu** 'full of Maitreya-like thoughts' *TT X* 185: (at the end of a colophon; this book) **tolu tükel boldı** 'has been completed' *Sur.* 199, 20; **yarımlı toluı nomlarıḡ** 'the half and whole doctrines' *Hüen-ts.* 1923: Civ. (if one cuts up a garlic bulb and) **iki kulakına tolu tıksar** 'stuffs his ears full of it' *H I* 176-7: **Xak.** xi **tolu:** **iđış** 'a full (al-mal'ān) vessel'; also used for anything full to overflowing (*tāfiḡ*) *Kaş. III* 232; o.o. *I* 100, 7; *III* 357 (2 çın): **KB meḡesi tolu** 'with a full brain' 57; **sevinçin tolu** 'full of love' 117; o.o. 825, etc. (*iril-*), 1351: xiii(?) **Tef. toli/tolu** (and **toluḡ**) 'full'

308: XIV *Muh.* *al-mal'ân dolu*: *Mel.* 54, 9; *do:lu*: *Rif.* 151: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tola* (sic) *tolu pur ma'nâsına* 'full' *Vel.* 218 (quoton.); *tola pur wa mamlû* *San.* 184v. 4 (quoton.); this form with -o: > -a survives in SW Uzb. *tôla*: (Xwar. XIV *toluğ* 'full' *Qutb* 182); *Kom.* XIV 'full' *tolu CCI, CCG; Gr.* 249 (quoton.s.): *Kip.* XIII *al-mal'ân tolu*: *Hou.* 27, 16; XIV *tolu ay* 'the full (mutalâ'nûra (n)) moon' *Id.* 65; *imtalâ'a* 'to be full' *tolu*: *ol-* *Bul.* 80v.: *al-mal'ân tolu Tuh.* 35a. 13; *Osm.* xiv ff. *dolu* 'full' (cup, moon, etc.); c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 216; *II* 313; *III* 203; *IV* 235.

## Dis. V. DLA-

*tala-*: 'to damage, pillage'; an early l.-w. in Mong. *tala-* (*Haenisch* 144); s.i.a.m.l.g. with some extended meanings. Cf. *tala-*. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud. nomt törüsü talağuluk ermez bolğuluk* 'his doctrine and rules must not be violated, they must be (observed)' *Hiien-ts.* 118-19; *Xak.* xi *KB* (the Taciks call him Afrāsiyāb) bu Afrāsiyāb tutti eller talap 'this Afrāsiyāb seized and pillaged (many) realms' 280: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tala-* (-y, etc.) *yağmā eyle-larac eyle-* 'to pillage' *Vel.* 172 (quoton.s.); *tala- ğarat kardan* 'to pillage' *San.* 158v. 12 (quoton.s.): *Kip.* xiv *ṭala-xarbağal-kalb* 'of a dog, to bite, tear' *Id.* 65: xv *nahaba* 'to plunder' *ṭala-* *Tuh.* 37b. 5; *Osm.* xiv ff. *ṭala-dala-* 'to pillage; of a dog, to bite'; c.i.a.p.; in *TTS* instances with the first meaning are indexed under *ṭala-* and those with the second under *dala-* but the difference is not real *TTS I* 173, 670; *II* 253, 872; *III* 165; *IV* 731; xviii *tala-* . . . and, in *Rūmi*, *gazidan-i sag* 'of a dog, to bite' *San.* 158v. 12.

*tile-*: (d-) originally 'to seek (for something *Acc.*); hence 'to desire (something *Acc.*); to ask (someone *Abl.*) for (something *Acc.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. usually in all meanings; in SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *dile-*. *Türkü* viii *yérçi tilledim* 'I sought for a guide' *T* 23: viii ff. *IrkB* 24 (emiğ): *Man.* *M III* 22, 3-5 (ii) (étligil): *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A barça kişiler inça tileyürler* 'all men seek for (or desire?) this' *M I* 23, 30-1: *Man.* *kutrulğū yol yığaklārıg tileyü* 'seeking for the way (Hend.) of salvation' *TT III* 60: *Chr.* *U I* 6, 1 (iste-): *Bud.* [gap] *sözög teler* (sic) 'he seeks for a . . . word' *TT VIII A.25*; *burxan kutin tileyü* 'seeking for (or desiring) the blessed state of being a Buddha' (for all mankind) *PP* 47, 7 ff.; *bir kupkaw tilep* 'asking for a guitar (Chinese l.-w.)' *do.* 69, 7; 70, 3; (if a woman) *urı oğul tilep* 'wishes to have a son' *U II* 15, 3; *tileyürmen küseyürmen* 'I desire (Hend.)' *U III* 8, 18; a.o.o.: *Civ. ed tavar tileser* (co-ordinate with *küseser*) 'if you desire wealth' *TT I* 10; o.o. *do.* 183, 184, 197; *Xak.* xi *ol anı tile:di; ṭalabahu wa tafaqqadahu* 'he sought and searched for him'; and one says *tepri: andağ tile:di*: 'God so wished' (*arāda*) *Kaš.* *III* 271 (tile:r, tile-me:k); about a dozen o.o., usually translated *ṭalaba*: *KB* *tile-* is very common, e.g. (God) *tiledi* 'wished' (and created the universe) 4;

*yalavaç sevinçli tiledi* 'he desired (or sought for?) the Prophet's love' 52; *bayat bérdi barça tilemiş tilek* 'God granted his every wish' 90: xii(?) *KBVP hıla bu duşman çerigin sıguka tile* 'seek for a device to break this enemy's ranks' 45; xiii(?) *KBPP* (God) *neni kim tiledi erse kıldı* 'did whatever he wished' 3-4; *At.* (take food and clothing from the things of this world) *artuk tileme* 'do not seek for (or desire?) more' 190; a.o.o.; *Tef.* *tile-* (and? *tıla-*) 'to desire; ask for' 301-4: XIV *Muh.* *arāda tile-*: *Mel.* 17, 19; *Rif.* 94 (and 103 margin); *ibtağā* 'to wish, request' *tile-* 102 (only); *ṭalaba wa arāda dile-* 24, 11; *tile-* 112; *al-ṭalab dilemek* 36, 11; *tilemek* 122: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tile-* (-p, etc.) *dile-* *Vel.* 193-4; *tile-/tileğ-xwāstan wa ṭalab kardan* 'to wish, request', etc. *San.* 199r. 5 (quoton.s.); *Xwar.* xiii *dile-* 'to ask for (pardon, etc.); to wish' *Ali* 26, 56; xiii(?) *tile-* 'to ask for, to wish' *Oğ.* 11, 25, etc.: xiv ditto *Qutb* 179; *MN* 36, etc.: *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCI, CCG; Gr.* 244 (quoton.s.): *Kip.* xiii *ṭalaba tile-*: *Hou.* 34, 12; 38, 8: xiv *tile- ṭalaba*, and also pronounced *dile-* *Id.* 40; *dile- arāda wa sa'ala* 'to ask for'; one says *ne dilersen* 'what are you asking for, or do you want?' *do.* 50; *ṭalaba dile-* *Bul.* 57r.: xv *ṭalaba* (izde-, and also) *tile-* *Kav.* 74, 19; *Tuh.* 24a. 2; *sa'ala tile-* *Kav.* 76, 6: *Osm.* xiv-xv *dile-* 'to beg (for alms, etc.); to intercede for' *TTS I* 206; *IV* 224.

S *tola*- See *tolğa-*.

D 1 *töle-*: (d-) *Hap. leg.*; *Den.* V. fr. *töl:l*. *Oğuz* xi *ko:y töle:dl: unticati-ğ-ğanam* 'the ewe lambled' *Kaš.* *III* 271 (töler:, töle:me:k).

?F 2 *töle-*: 'to pay (a debt), repay (a loan)'; almost certainly a Mong. l.-w. fr. *tölü-* (*Kov.* 1922, *Haltod* 435); the only early occurrences are in late *Uyg.* texts containing other l.-w.s. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW only Tkm. See *Doerfer* II 980, and *tölec*. *Uyg.* xiii(?) *Civ. bu men Tasık yanıp kelip Turika tölep bérsermen* 'if I, Tasık, return and repay (the debt) to Turı' *USp.* 32, 15; a.o. *do.* 98, 27-8 (*boyın*) *Kom.* xiv 'to pay; to remit (sins)' *tile-* *CCI, CCG; Gr.* 250 (quoton.): *Kip.* xv *ğarima* 'to pay (a debt)' *töl-* (sic?) *Tuh.* 27a. 12.

D *tüle-*: (tüle:-) 'to moult, shed feathers or hair'; *Den.* V. fr. *tü.* S.i.a.m.l.g. *Xak.* xi *at tüle:dl: 'the horse (etc.) moulted' (a'agqa)*, that is the winter coat fell out and the young hair ('*aqıqatıhu*') grew' (tüle:r, tüle:me:k) originally *tüle:dl:* but the -ü- was shortened *Kaš.* *III* 270: *Çağ.* xv ff. *tüle-* 'inead kardan' 'to exchange, change', and in particular, of birds of prey 'exchange their feathers' (i.e. 'moult'), the *Dev.* N. is *tülek* *San.* 183v. 7.

## Mon. DLB

D *tolp* (d-) *crasis* of *tolup* *Ger.* of *to:l-*, and perhaps merely a shortened scripion for that word which does occur occasionally in the same sense; 'all, whole, completely'. Since *tolu* is sometimes used in much the same

sense, some of the occurrences below may be misreadings of that word, but **tolp** is written quite clearly in Manichaean script. There seems to be a further abbreviation to **top** in one passage below, and there are traces of such a meaning for **top** in some modern languages; otherwise n.o.a.b. Cf. **barça**: Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A (your human bodies) **tolup** (sic) **barça teven** . . . **étmiş yaratmış** of 'have been entirely made and created by deceit' (trickery and the like) *M III* 9, 11-13; Man. bu **tolp sansar içindeki tınılığları** 'mortals involved in this whole cycle of rebirths' (Sanskrit *saṃsāra*) *TT II* 16, 39-40; **tolp sansarığ** *do. III* 78; **top** (sic) **yokadurur** 'he completely destroys' *do. II* 17, 70-1; Bud. **tolp etözn** 'his whole body' *TT X* 547; **tolp nom ukuşındaki tınılıklar** 'all mortals who have understanding of the (true) doctrine' *Surv.* 137, 19; o.o. *U III* 15, 9; 83, 7-8 (**urunçak**); *TM IV* 252, 21; 253, 63 (**osul**); *Surv.* 188, 11; 646, 4; **Xak. XI KB** neçe miğ tırıg öldi **tolup** **batar** 'however many living beings have died, they all sink out of sight' 4835.

## Dis. DLB

D **tolup** See **tolp**.

**télve**: (d-) 'lunatic, mad'. The evidence seems to point to -é- rather than -e- as the original first vowel. Survives in SE Türki **telbe** (*Jarring* 302); SC Uzb. **telba**; SW Az., Osm., Tkm. **dell**; l.-w. in Pe. and other languages, see *Doerfer II* 1008. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. **kal télve** (-f-) **teg ertiler** 'they were like lunatics (Hend.)' *TT III* 115; Bud. **öğsüz kal telve** *U III* 76, 13-14; **Xak. XI telve**: **al-macnün** 'lunatic' *Kaş. I* 426; **KB télve** (sic), often in Hend. with **munduz**, is common 295, 473, 741, 963, 2099, 2655, 6394; *xiii*(?) **Tef. delü** 'mad' 117; **telve** ditto 296; *xiv* **Rbğ. telbe** 'mad' *R III* 1090; *Muh. al-macnün* (opposite to 'sane' **ukuşluğ**) **delü**: *Mel.* 55, 7; **télbe Rf.** 152; **cunna** 'to be mad' (**mun**-, likewise) **delü**: *o1-* 107 (only): **Çağ. xv ff.** **telve delü** *Vel.* 195; **télbe** (spelt) **diwāna** 'mad' *San.* 200r. 23 (quotn.): **Oğuz XI telü**: **al-aḥmaq** 'an idiot' *Kaş. III* 232; a.o. *III* 156, 13; **Xwar. xiv delü** 'mad' *Qutb* 47; **telbe** *do. 174*: **Kom. xiv** 'fool' **telli CCI**; *Gr.*: **Kip. xiii al-macnün telli**: *Hou.* 25, 21; 33, 6; *xiv delü al-macnün* . . . also **telü**, **telli**: *Id.* 50; **al-hida'a** 'the kite' (bird) **delü**: **toğan Bul.** 11, 10; *xv macnün telli* *Tuh.* 33b. 4.

VU **tolvir** the Ar. words used to translate this are ambiguous, meaning both 'a veil' covering a woman's head and body, and 'a canopy, screen', and the like; as such n.o.a.b.; in the three occurrences the **tā** carries **damma** twice and **fatha** once, the **vā** **kasra** twice and nothing once. Perhaps survives as **talvar** in SW Osm., see below, and as **talvar/talfar/talpar** 'a garden hut or shelter, animal shelter', and the like *SDD* 1307. **Xak. XI tolvir al-sitr**, that is **al-ḥicāl** which is stretched (**yumadd**) over women, and is made of brocade and silk

*Kaş. I* 457; o.o. *II* 173 (**talpır**-); *III* 100 (**yélvır**-); Osm. **xvi talvar** 'a shelter for garden-watchers built in the branches of a tree' in three Ar.-Turkish dicts. *TTS II* 872; *IV* 732.

## Dis. V. DLB-

**talpı**:- 'to flutter, palpitate, pulsate', and the like; not noted before the medieval period but see the der. f.s below. Survives only(?) in NE Tel. **talbı**:-; SW Osm. **talabı**:-. **Xwar. xiv talbı**:- 'to struggle, flutter' *Qutb* 169; **Kip. xiv talabı**:- **farqa'a'l-tā'ir canāhahu** 'of a bird, to flutter its wings' *Id.* 66; Osm. **xiv ff. talabı**:-, occasionally spelt **talbı**:- and in **xvi dalabı**:- 'to flutter', (of the heart) 'to beat fast' in several texts *TTS I* 173; *II* 252; *III* 164; *IV* 187; **xviii talabı**:- (spelt) in *Rūmi, ḡapdan* 'to palpitate, flutter' *San.* 160r. 22; a.o. 159r. 28 (**talpin**-).

D **talpin**- Refl. f. of **talpı**:- and syn. w. it, with some extended meanings like 'to struggle'. S.i.m.m.l.g., but not NE or SW, as **talpin**- and the like. **Xak. XI kuş talpı**:- 'the bird struggled (**iğtaraba**) and fluttered (**xafaqa**) its wings', also used of anything that struggles *Kaş. II* 239 (**talpinu**:-, **talpinma**:-k); **Çağ. xv ff. talpin**:-(-mak) **dürü**:- **ve çalı**:- 'to struggle, strive' *Vel.* 174 (quotn.); **talpin**:- (so spelt) **ḡapdan** 'to palpitate, flutter', in *Rūmi talabı*:- *San.* 159r. 27 (quotns.); **Kip. xv raḡraḡa** 'to flutter' **talpin**:- (in margin in second hand **talabin**:-) *Tuh.* 17a. 10; Osm. **xiv** to **xvi talbin**:-, occasionally **dalbin**:-, 'to flutter, palpitate' in several texts *TTS I* 174; *III* 164; *IV* 732.

D **talpır**- Hap. leg.; Inchoative f. of **talpı**:-; syn. w. **yélvır**:-, **Xak. XI kuş talpı**:- 'the bird fluttered (**xafaqa**) its wings'; (VU) **talvir** (sic) **talpı**:- **xafaḡatı'l-hacala** 'the canopy(?) fluttered'; also used of anything which struggles (**iğtaraba**) *Kaş. II* 173 (**talpı**:-r, **talpırma**:-k).

D **talpı**:- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **talpı**:-. **Xak. XI kuşlar kamuğ talpı**:- 'the birds all fluttered (**xafaqat**) together'; also one says **batrak** (sic, later altered to **bayrak**?) **kamuğ talpı**:- 'the flags fluttered, and the silk pennons of the points of lances and the like were agitated' (**iğtarabat**) *Kaş. II* 204 (**talpı**:-şur, **talpı**:-ma:-k).

## Dis. DLC

PU?F **tölęc** n.o.a.b.; in Uyğ. spelt **tölç**; morphologically inexplicable, since although there is some semantic connection with F 2 **tölē**:-, -ç is not a possible suffix either in Turkish or Mong. Both Uyğ. occurrences are in very late documents relating to the same man, (PU) Turi, which contain several l.-w.s. The meaning seems to be 'free, gratis, without payment'. Uyğ. *xiii*(?) Civ. **tölęc kuruğ kalmayın** 'let me not remain unpaid and without the land' (?) *Usp.* 24, 10 (this seems to be the meaning, but the whole document is very obscure);

(if I do not return within three years and give these things to Tur) **borluk Turika togru tölec bolsun** 'let the vineyard go to Tur outright and free of charge' *do.* 32, 19-20; **Kom.** xiv **tölec bergil** 'give it free, gratis' *CCG; Gr.*

### Dis. DLD

D **tölet** n.o.a.b.; the context suggests the meaning 'cushion' or the like; apparently a Dev. N.; there is obviously no semantic connection with 1 or 2 **töle**:-, and the word seems rather to be derived fr. \***töle**:- as an *l/r* form of **töse**:-, cf. **tül/tüş** Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (food to eat, clothes to wear) **olurguluk orunin töletin töşekin** 'a seat, cushions, and mattress to sit on' *Surv.* 513, 13; a.o. *TT VIII D.12 (orun).*

D **tıltağ/tıltağ** (d-) Dev. N. fr. **tılta**:-; prob. with **-lt-** in Uyğ. and **-ld-** later; the meaning is very elusive; in some Uyğ. passages 'cause, reason' suits the context best, in others perhaps 'pretext', which is nearer the etymological meaning of **tılta**:-. N.o.a.b., but NE Tob. **tıldak** 'eloquent', *R III* 1333, seems to be a parallel Dev. N./A in **-k**. Became an early l.-w. in Mong. as **ğıltağ/ğılta'a** (< \***çıltağ**) 'reason, cause' (*Haenisch* 140); this word was then reborrowed in this form but with meanings more akin to those in **Xak.**, in **Çağ.** (*San.* 260v. 3), **Kom.** (*sultov CCG; Gr.* 238) and various modern languages, as well as in **Pe.** and other foreign languages; see *Doerfer* I 236. Uyğ. viii ff. **Man.** in *TT IX* Tokharian *tı sa* 'thereupon, therefore' is variously translated **anın**, **anı üze** and (l. 32) **ol tıltağ üze**: **Chr.** **ol uğurka bükün** (*sic*) **künke teğl moğoclar o:tka tapınmak tıltağı bu erür** 'therefore this is the reason for which the Magi worship fire down to the present day' *UI 9*, 3-5: **Bud.** **tıltağ** 'cause, reason' is common, e.g. **Sanskrit sūktaheto** 'because of the good preaching' **edğü** (*etkü*) **nom tıltağında**: *TT VIII D.5*; o.o. *do.* *E.3*, 4 etc.; **yavlak eş tuş tıltağında** 'because of (or under the influence of) evil companions (Hend.)' *TT IV* 6, 21; o.o. *UI* 24, 2 (**anvant**); *TT V* 22, 27; 24, 71-2 (**adruk**); *UI* 8, 26 etc.: **Civ.** *USp.* 111, 3-4 (**alış**): **Xak.** xi **tıltağ** **al-tacanni 'alā'l-insān** 'a false accusation against a man'; hence one says **ol apar tıltağ kılur** 'he makes a false accusation against him'; in **Pe.** it is *bahāna* **Kaş.** I 462; **munda: ađın tıltağ** (the *lām* was later(?) altered to *kāf*) **ok wa ğayr hādā minā'l-asbābī'l-muhlīka 'illa** 'and in addition to this there is a reason among its (time's) destructive causes' *I* 160, 4: **KB** (If God asks 'why did you behave like this?') **neğü tıltağım bar** 'what excuse have I got?' 6544: **xiv Muh.**(?) (**VU**) **al-'ard** ('read **al-'urda** 'purpose, intention') **tıltağ Rif.** 190 (only): **Xwar.** xiv **tıltağ** 'motive, cause' *Qutb* 192: **Kip.** xiii (*ğitacca minā'l-ihticāc* 'to offer an excuse' **dıltağla**:-); **al-hucca** 'excuse, pretext, argument' **dıltağ Hou.** 37, 12: **xiv dıltağ al-hucca**, more commonly pronounced with **t**-*ld.* 50.

### Dis. V. DLD-

D **tilet-** (d-) **Caus. f. of ttle**:-; s.i.s.m.l. Uyğ. viii ff. **Bud.** **biziğ kut tiletü yarlıkap** 'deigning to order that the favour of heaven should be sought for us' *USp.* 88, 13: **Xak.** xi **ol anı: tiletli** 'he ordered someone to seek him' (*yağlubahu*), so he searched for him (*fa'laqadahu*) **Kaş.** II 310 (**tiletür**, **tiletme:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **tilet-** **Caus. f.**; **jalabānidan** 'to order to seek or summon (someone)' *San.* 199v. 8 (quoting).

D **tölet-** (d-) **Hap. leg.**; **Caus. f. of 1 töle**:-; **Kaş.**'s explanation of the origin of the word would be applicable to a **Caus. f. of töle**:-; either he confused the two words or some words have fallen out. **Oğuz** xi **ol koy töletli: natacātī'l-ğanam** (error for *nataca*) 'he helped the ewe to lamb'; **aşluhu isqā'il-'ağıqa minā'l-şa'r** 'its origin is making the hair fall out' **Kaş.** II 310 (**töletür**, **töletme:k**).

D **tılta-/tılta-** (d-) **Den. V. fr. tıl**; regarding the phonetics see **tıltağ**; etymologically this should mean 'to use the tongue', but in practice it seems usually to mean 'to make excuses, to seek pretexts', and the like. Survives only (?) in **NC Kır.** **tılde-** 'to abuse'. Uyğ. viii ff. **Civ.** (in a pledge by executors of an estate; 'if anyone presents these documents to us') **neğüke tıltaamayn bütürür bergeybız** 'we will pay in full, without seeking any pretexts' *USp.* 12, 9-10; a.o. *do.* 14-15 (**çamsız**): **Xak.** xi **KB** (if you are now willing to learn) **tılın tıldama emdi kesğil sözlür** 'do not make any excuses and stop talking at once' 4030: **Xwar.** xiv **tılta-** 'to incite, induce (someone *Acc.*, to do something *Dat.*)' *Qutb* 192: **Kom.** xiv **tıltağan söz** 'a false statement' *CCG; Gr.*

**VU?D tölte-** **Hap. leg.**; perhaps **Den. V. fr. tölet** which could mean 'to provide with cushions'. Uyğ. viii ff. **Man.** *Wind.* 34-5 (**ét**-).

D **tılta-** (d-) **Hap. leg.**; **Refl. f. of tılta**:-; perhaps 'to make (something *Dat.*) an excuse'. **Türkü** viii ff. **Man.** *Chuas.* 267 (1 is).

D **taltur-** (d-) **Caus. f. of tal**:-; s.i.s.m.l., usually as **taldur-** 'to tire out, exhaust', but **SW Osm.** **daldır-** means 'to plunge (something *Acc.*) into water'. **Xak.** xi **ol anı: urup talturdu** 'he beat him until he almost fainted' (*kāda an yuğsā 'alayhi*) **Kaş.** II 174 (**talturur**, **talturma:k**).

D **teltür-** (d-) **Caus. f. of tel**:-; survives in **SW Osm.** **deldir-**. **Xak.** xi **ol tam teltürdi** 'he ordered the piercing (*bi-taqb*) of the wall' (etc.); the second *tā* is changed from *dāl* (**MS. lām**), as they say in **Ar.** *qatara* and *qadara* with the same meaning (quotns.); a *dāl* may be changed from *tā*, and a *tā* (**MS. bā**) from *dāl* (quotns.) **Kaş.** II 174 (**teltürür**, **teltürme:k**).

D **tiltür-** (d-) **Caus. f. of til**:-; s.i.s.m.l.g., usually as **tıldır-**. **Tıldür-** in **Kaş.** follows **tuldur-** so presumably belongs here, although

semantically it is nearer *teltür-*, but the text is in some disorder and it is followed by *biltür-*, *tamtur-*, etc.; the scribe was obviously confused between *-t-* and *-d-*, but *biltür-* is misplaced in any event. *Xak. XI er yarında:k tıltürdi*: 'the man ordered that a strap (lit. strip) should be cut' (*bi-qaddi'l-qidd*); also used of anything when it has been cut in strips (*qudda*), e.g. leather, and the like *Kaş. II 175* (*tıltürür*, *tıltürmek*): <ol> anı: biçe:k bile: tıldürdi: 'he stabbed him (*waca'ahu*; ?read *awca'ahu* 'had him stabbed') with a knife' *II 176* (*tıldürür*, *tıldürmek*).

**D tölur-** (d-) Caus. of *f. to:l-*; 'to fill'. S.i.m.m.l.g.; in SW Az., Osm. *doldur-*; Tkm. *do:ldur-*. *Xak. XI ol ayak tolturdu*: 'he filled (*amla'a*) the cup' (etc.) *Kaş. II 175* (*tolturur*, *tolturma:k*): XIII(?) *Tef. töldur-* 'to fill' 308: XIV *Muh. (?) amla'a to:ldur- Rif. 104* (only): *Çağ. xv ff. tölur-* Caus. *f.*; *pur hardan* 'to fill' *San. 183v. 4* (quotn.): *Kom. XIV ditto tölur- CCG; Gr. 249* (quotn.): *Kip. XIV tölur- mala'a Id. 65; mala'a doldur-* (once *töldur-*) *Bul. 80v.*: *xv mala'a tölur-* 'with two fš; some people pronounce it with two ds *Kav. 74, 1; mala'a töldur- Tuh. 35b. 8.*

**VUD tuldur-** Hap. leg.; Caus. *f.* of *tul-*. *Xak. XI atlıg anı: tuldurdi*: 'the horseman (etc.) collided with him' (*şadamahu*) *Kaş. II 175* (no Aor. or Infin.).

**PUD tültür-** Hap. leg.; the passage occurs in a list of the unpleasant results of sin; the spelling is quite clear in the MS.; v. l. C. suggests that it means 'to make (someone) dream', connecting it with *tül*, this is possible only by assuming a homophonous V. and N. of this form, but there is no other trace of VU \**tül-* or this verb, and no convincing sense is given by assuming that either this word or *tuldur-* is mis-spelt. *Uyg. VIII ff. Man. tüş üze olurup* (so read) *tültürür* (the demons) 'sit on your chest and ?' *M II 11, 12-13.*

**VUD toldra-** Hap. leg.; this verb is listed in a Chapter devoted to dissyllables, in a small section containing three other verbs all of which are onomatopoeics; the vocalization is chaotic; in the case of this verb the l and d carry *cazms* in the Perf. but are unmarked in the other tenses; in the case of the other verbs the third consonant usually carries a *kasra*, but this seems to be an error. *Prima facie* a Den. V. fr. \**töldur*, possibly onomatopoeic 'to clatter away' or the like. *Oğuz XI bo:y* (mis-spelt *to:y*) *toldradı: tafarraqa'l-näs min kull cānib* 'the people scattered in every direction' *Kaş. III 447* (*toldra:r*, *toldra:mak*).

### Tris. DLD

**D tiltağlıg** P.N./A. fr. *tiltağ*; 'having . . . as a cause'. N.o.a.b. More or less syn. w. *tözlüg*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. yel tiltağlıg ig toğa* 'an illness (Hend.) caused by wind' (?sic here, not 'an evil spirit') *Sw. 592, 9* (cf. 591, 12 *yel tözlüg ig*).

### Mon. V. DLĞ-

**talk-** the basic meaning of this verb, which is pec. to *Kaş.* but without a main entry is obscure. It survives as *talki-* 'to work (leather) while tanning it; to scutch (hemp)' in NE Alt., Şor, Tel. ('*Tuv. dalğı-*'), and NW Kaz. *R III 890*. Cf. *talku-*, *talğuç*, *talkit-*, *talkıl-*. *Xak. XI talka:r yadurr* 'injures, harms' *Kaş. I 506* (tepizlik); ödlæg karıtmışka: boduğ talkma:s 'hair-dye does not shame (*lā ya'ib*) a man whom time has made white-haired' *II 304, 23; n.m.e.*

### Dis. DLĞ

**talak** (d-) 'the spleen'. Survives in NC Kzx.; SC; NW as *talak* or the like and SW Az., Osm. *dalak*; Tkm. *dalak*. *Xak. XI talak al-tihāl* 'the spleen' *Kaş. I 411: Çağ. xv ff. talağ/talak supurz* 'spleen', in Ar. *tihāl San. 160v. 6; dalak* same translation do. 224v. 8 (prob. *Rūmī*, though not so described): *Kip. XIII al-tihāl talak Hou. 21, 17: XIV talak ditto Id. 66: xv ditto talak* (vocalized *tolak*) *Kav. 61, 10; talak Tuh. 23b. 4.*

**ta:liğ** Hap. leg.; obviously a mere jingle *Xak. XI Kaş. I 408* (ta:tiğ).

**D tılak** (d-) Dim. *f.* of *tıl*; 'the clitoris'. Survives in SW Osm. *dılak* and prob. all modern language groups, but the kind of word often omitted fr. dict.; l.-w. in Pe., see *Doerfer II 925. Çigil XI tılak mata'u'l-mar'a* 'clitoris' *Kaş. I 411; (Xak.?) tılak farcu'l-mar'a ditto I 335, 3: Kip. XIII al-bağ ditto tılak Hou. 21, 5: XIV tılak al-zunbūru'llađi fıl-farc ditto Id. 66: xv bağz (mis-spelt *badr*) tılak Tuh. 7a. 5: Osm. XVI ff. *dılak/tılak* (also *dilçik*) 'clitoris' in several Ar. and Pe. dict. *TTS II 292, 893; IV 217.**

**D tıllıg** P.N./A. fr. *tıl*; 'having a tongue'. S.i.m.m.l.g. usually w. a preceding qualifying Adj., 'having a . . . tongue'; but *tıllıg* in some NE languages means 'eloquent' and SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *dıllı* 'glib, voluble'. *Xak. XI yavla:k tıllıg be:ğ* 'a foul-mouthed husband' *Kaş. III 133, 15; n.m.e.*: *xiv Muh. al-faših* 'eloquent' (opposite to 'stammering' *tılsiz*): *dıllū: Mel. 55, 11; tıllıg Rif. 153; a.o. do. 150* (ö:ğlūg): *Xwar. XIV tıllıg/tıllı* 'having a . . . tongue' *Quth 179.*

**VUD tuluk** Hap. leg.; the meaning can only be conjectured; the editors suggest a connection with modern words of similar form meaning 'wine-skin' and the like, no doubt der. fr. *to:l-*, but this is not very plausible; the meaning seems rather 'barrier', or the like, which is a possible meaning for a Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *tul-*. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (when a murderer is reborn in hell, the lords of hell lay him face downwards on a surface of red-hot iron) *üzesinde yalınlayu turur yoğun tuluklar tegresinde tokıp anıp içinde batururlar* 'they fasten thick barriers(?) constantly flaming on the top round him and lower him within them' *TM IV 252, 34 ff.*

F talka: See tarka:.

D talku: prob. a crasis of \*talkū: Dev. N. fr. talk-; survives in NE Tel. talku; NC Kir. ditto; Kzx. talkı; NW Kaz., Nog. ditto 'an instrument for working leather while it is being tanned'. It is difficult to see the semantic connection of the Xak. word with this, but it is connected with the meanings of other der. f.s. Xak. xı anything 'spun or twisted' (*maftül mudawwar*) is called talku; hence a 'twisted cord' is called talku: yıştğ. Kaş. I 427.

D talğu:ç Hap. leg.; abbreviation of \*talk-ğu:ç N.I. fr. talk-; 'a toggle' and the like. Xak. xı talğu:ç 'the name of the piece of wood (*al-xaşaba*) which is inserted between a package (*al-idl*) and the cord (round it)'; the cord is twisted several times (*yıftal*... *fatalât*), until the cord is stretched (*yumadd*) and the load secured (*yıştadd*), so that the package cannot shift (*lâ yu'atwac*) Kaş. I 453.

?E talğa:ğ See tolğa:ğ.

D talkığ Dev. N. fr. talk-; n.o.a.b. Xak. xı talkığ *muştadimü'l-hibâl* (so read, MS. *cibâl*) 'tension(?) of cords'; talkığ *ta'wıqul-umür* 'a business complication' Kaş. I 463.

D talğu:k abbreviation of \*talkū:k N.I. fr. talk-; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. *terkin beş yüz talğuklarığ anutğıl* 'quickly prepare the 500 iron nails' U III 47, 9; Xak. xı talğu:k 'the peg (or tang, *al-watid*) which is inserted in the handle (*maqbađ*) of a spade or axe, so that the (spade or) axe-head can be secured (*yıştadd*) to it' Kaş. I 469.

D tolğa:ğ (d-) Dev. N. fr. tolğa:-; lit. 'twisting, something twisted', and the like; Kaş. give three meanings; in the third 'snow-storm' it is vocalized *talğa:ğ*; this meaning is not found elsewhere, but there is no reasonable doubt that it is the same word in the sense of 'something swirling'. It is possible that the Uyğ. word was a parallel Dev. N. in -k, tolğak, which would have the same meaning, and most modern forms seem to go back to this word rather than *tolğa:ğ*; they include NE Şor tolğak; Khak. tolğax; Tuv. dolğak 'twisted, intertwined,' and the like; SE Türki tolğak 'birth pangs'; NC Kir. tolğoz:tolğok ditto, and 'the act of twisting; pressing, urgent' Kzx. tolğak ditto; SC Üzb. tolğok 'birth pangs'; NW Kh., Nog. tolğak ditto; SW Az. dolağ; Osm., Tk. dolak 'puttees'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. tolğağ (or tolğak?) 'pain, distress', occurs both by itself, e.g. *ayığ adalığ tolğağ* 'evil, dangerous pain' Usp. 99 II b. 10, and in lists of near synonyms, e.g. *lğ kem sıkıq tapıq ada tuda tolğağlarında* 'in diseases (Hend.), constrictions (Hend.), dangers (Hend.), and pains' U II 73, 2 (iii) ff.; and in Priv. N./A. form e.g. *emğeksiz tolğağsız* 'without pain' TT VI 280: Civ. tolğağ bolup sönmeser 'if a man has colic (?) and it is not relieved' H I 44; Xak. xı tolğa:ğ *şanafu'l-mar'a* 'a woman's earring';

hence one says *yıncü: tolğa:ğ* 'a pearl earring'; *tolğa:ğ al-mihna* 'pain'; hence one says *emğek tolğa:ğ* originally *al-zahır wa'l-qawlınc* 'dysentery, colic'; hence one says *anıq karni: tolğar* 'he has an attack of dysentery and diarrhoea' (*al-hayda*): *tolğa:ğ* (apparently *talğa:ğ* corrected to *tolğa:ğ*) 'a snowstorm (*al-damaq*) which takes a man by surprise' (*yığğal-insân*) which take it nearly kills him; hence one says *ta:ğ üze: tolğa:ğ* (spelt *talğa:ğ*) *boldı*: 'a snowstorm arose (*qāma*) on the mountain' Kaş. II 288: Xwar. xiv *tolğağ zahmâtı* is used both for 'birth pangs' and the 'sufferings' endured by a pilgrim *Nahc.* 287, 2-3: Kıp. xııı (in a list of clothing, between 'boot' and 'slipper') *al-lafā'if* 'puttees, or leggings' *to:la:k* (?sic, MS. *torla:k*) Hou. 19, 5: xiv *tolak al-say'u'l-malfıf* 'something wrapped up or round' *Id.* 65; in do. 45 against *çolmak al-lifāfa* one MS. adds, 'also called *dolak*'.

D tolku:k (d-) 'an inflated skin container, or bladder', and more generally 'a skin container'; morphologically a Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *toluk-*, Emphatic Pass. f. of *to:l-*, which is traceable as *doluk-* in SW Osm. fr. xvi onwards (TTS I 216; IV 236), and still survives in xx Anat. SDD 456. The latest trace of this word is in SW Osm. *Red.* 1261; it is now obsolete everywhere. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *Wind.* 22-4 (I ü-): Xak. xı *tolku:k al-zıqqu'l-manfıf* *fıhi* 'an inflated skin' Kaş. II 289; xiv *Muh.* (?) (under 'wine-merchants' equipment') *al-zıqq to:lkuk Rif.* 162 (only): Kıp. xiv *dolkuk al-zıqq*, also pronounced with *ı- Id.* 50; *tolkuk al-zıqq do.* 66: xv *zarf cild* 'a skin container' *tolkuk Tuh.* 24a. 12: Osm. xvi *tolkuk* (spelt with *tā*) occurs in three dicts. translating Pe. words for 'skin container' TTS III 686; IV 760 (*Red.* spells with *tā* 'pronounced d-').

D talkan 'crushed parched grain' and the like; prob. abbreviation of \*talkān Dev. N. fr. talk-. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW only Tk. talxan; a l.-w. in Pe. and other foreign languages see Doerfer II 928 (his proposed etymology is false). Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *yėti tutum talkan* 'seven handfuls of parched grain' TT VII 24, 9; 25, 10; a.o. H II 12, 91 (arpa): Xak. xı *talkan al-sawıq* 'crushed parched grain' Kaş. I 440 (verse); o.o. II 89, 24 (*katiş-*); 154, 16 (1 *katin-*); 189, 28 (*kattur-*); 190, 5 (1 *kartur-*); xiv *Muh.* (?) *al-sawıq tal:kan* (mis-spelt with *qāf* for *tā*) *Rif.* 165 (only): Çağ. xv ff. *talkan* 'a food made of crushed parched wheat' *Vel.* 173; *talğan/talkan* 'wheat parched, crushed, and made into food' in particular, and 'anything softened by crushing' in general (quotn., prov.); it is pointed out that the translation of *talğan/talkan* as 'pillage' in *Vel.* 172 in the same verse is an error *San.* 160v. 14:

#### Dis. V. DLĞ-

D tılık- (d-) Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. tıl. Xak. JOğuz xı kışl: *meniğ birle: tılıkdı*: 'the man conversed (*takallama*) with



me and tried to obtain (*istacarra*) information from me'; and one says *ol er işiz tılıktı*: 'that man became a target for gossip (*ğarađ* *li'-alsun*) being criticized and abused for discreditable conduct'; the first is an *Oğuz* phrase and the Turks do not know it *Kaş. II 116* (*tılıka:r, tılıkma:k*).

?D *tolğa-* (d-) basically 'to twist, wrap round', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *tolğa-*, but NE Tuv. *dolğa-*; SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *dola-*, with a wide range of meanings in some languages. See *tolğar-*. *Xak. xı kız yinçü tolğadı*: 'the girl put on earrings (*qarrađat li-nafsihā şanađ*) of pearls' (etc.); and one says *ol yuň tolğadı*: 'he wrapped together hanks (*'ammata 'amita*) of raw wool' (i.e. for spinning); and one says *anıñ karnı tolğadı*: 'his stomach writhed (*lawā*) with diarrhoea and the like' *Kaş. III 289* (*tolğar, tolğama:k*); in three places the *nuqas* of the *tā* are missing, and in the first phrase it has *fatha* instead of *damma*: xiv *Muh.* (?) *'anala mixadda* 'to make a pillow, or bolster *to:la-* Rif. 113 (only; the *ʔ-* requires back vowels, which excludes a connection with *tölet*; the implication may be 'to wrap up material to make a pillow'): *Çağ. xv ff. tolğa-* (-dī, -p) *tolđur-* (sic) error for *tola-* or *döndür-* *ve bür-*; *döndür-* 'to twist; to turn (away)' *Vel. 219* (quotns.); *tolğa-* a Trans. verb (*maşdar-i muta'addi*) *piçidan* 'to twist, turn'; *tolğandur-* is used in the same sense *San. 184r. 8*; Kıp. xiv *tolā- laffa* 'to wrap (round)' *Id. 65*; xv *talaqat* 'to be in the throes of child-birth' *tolğa- Tuh. 24a. 6*; *lawā* (*kayrıl-/mayrıl-*; in margin in second band) *tolā- do. 32a. 12*.

D *talkıt-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *talk-*; this must be the correct form, it is the vocalization of the Aor., elsewhere the vowel signs are absent or wrong. *Xak. ol anıñ işin talkıttı*: 'he urged someone to obstruct (*'awwaqa*) his business'; and one says *ol yükni talkıttı*: 'he urged someone to push the load into position' (*yuşdimu'l-haml*); also used when one orders someone to secure it (*bi-işlahihi*) with a rod (*mirba'a*) which is inserted between the cord and the load and twisted (*yuftal*) until the load is straight (*yastaqim*) *Kaş. II 339* (*talkıtu:r, talkıtma:k*).

D *tolğat-* (d-) Caus. f. of *tolğa-*; 'to cause pain or suffering'. S.i.s.m.l. with extended meanings. *Türkü VIII II N 13* (*emğet-*). *Uyg. VIII ff. Man. TT II 16, 41-4* (*emğet-*).

D *talkıl-* Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of *talk-*. *Xak. xı talkıldı*: *neñ inşadama'l-şay wa'ında'a* 'the thing was pushed back into position'; and one says *iş talkıldı*: 'the business was pushed back' (?postponed, *ında'a*); and one says *yük talkıldı*: *ında'a'l-haml fi'l- haml* 'the load was pushed back under the cord (holding it in position)' *Kaş. II 230* (*talkılu:r, talkılma:k*).

D *tolğan-* (d-) Refl. f. of *tolğa-*; s.i.m.m.l.g. with extended meanings; in SW Az., Osm.,

Tkm. *dolan-* 'to rotate, revolve; to circulate, saunter about', and the like. *Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A kim etöz üçün emğenser tolğansar* 'whoever undergoes pain and suffering for the sake of his body' *M III 11, 11-12* (ii); *Bud. U II 24, 1* (*ulın-*): *Xak. xı er ulındı*: *tolğandı*: 'the man writhed (*iltawā*) with pain and tossed (*taqallaba*) from one side to the other'; and one says *er özi: tolğandı*: 'the man was seized with diarrhoea and dysentery'; and one says *er özi: yuň tolğandı*: 'the man wrapped together hanks of raw wool for himself' *Kaş. II 241* (*tolğanu:r, tolğanma:k*): *Çağ. xv ff. tolğan-* (-ip) *tolan- Vel. 219*; *tolğan-/tolğaş- piçida şudan* 'to be twisted' *San. 184r. 23* (quotns.): Kıp. xv *'akira* (of water) 'to be turbid' (*bulan-* and) *tolan-*; Tkm. (*bulğan-* and) *tolğan- Tuh. 26a. 3* (these descriptions should be reversed?).

VUD *tolğar-* Pec. to *Kaş.*; the vocalization and etymology of this verb are most obscure; of the six occurrences the first syllable is vocalized *tal-* six times with the alternative (two vowel signs) *tol-* once, nevertheless considering the meanings *tol-* is almost certainly right; the second syllable is *-ğur-* four times and *-ğır-* twice. The word can hardly be a Caus. f. since it is Intrans., and the likeliest explanation is that *tolğa-* is a Trans. Den. V. and this verb an Intrans. Den. V. from *\*tolğ* in which case the correct form of this verb should be *tolğar-*. *Xak. xı köplüm tolğardı*: 'my constitution (*nafsi*) was almost thoroughly upset (read *tatamawwac* for *tatahawwac* in MS.) when it was revolted (*laqısat*) by eating putrid food' (*tolğarur, tolğarma:k*); *art başı tolğardı*: 'a snowstorm rose (*ğamati'l-damaq*) over the head of the pass' (etc.) *Kaş. II 178* (*tolğarar, tolğarma:k*).

D *talkış-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *talk-*. *Xak. xı ol maña: uyma: talkışdı*: 'he helped me to twist (*fi layy*) the felt out of which boots are made'; also used of anything that is twisted (*yulwā wa yuftal*) *Kaş. II 207* (*talkıšu:r, talkışma:k*).

D *tolğaş-* Co-op. f. of *tolğa-*; s.i.s.m.l. with various extended meanings; in SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *dolaş-*. *Xak. xı ol meniñ birle: yuň tolğaşdı*: 'he competed with me in wrapping together (*fi ta'mit*) hanks of wool'; also used of twisting (*fi layy*) anything, and also of colic (*al-luwi*) when it attacks the stomach *Kaş. II 220* (*tolğaşur, tolğaşma:k*); *Çağ. xv ff. San. 184r. 23* (*tolğan-*).

### Tris. DLĞ

D *tala:ğu*: Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *tala-* *Xak. xı tala:ğu*: 'a quick-acting (*al-mucahaz?*) poison'; and 'dysentery' (*al-zahir*) is also called *tala:ğu*: *Kaş. I 447*.

### Tris. V. DLĞ-

D *tolkuklan-* (d-) Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *tolkuk*. *Xak. xı tolkuklandı*: *neñ* 'the thing was inflated (*intafaxa*) like a skin con-

tainer' *Kaş. II* 351 (tolkuklanu:r, tolkuklan-ma:k).

DF talkalan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. talka: (tarka:); inadequately vocalized but certainly of this form. **Xak. xi üzüm talkalandı:** 'the grapes were sour' (*tahaşrama*) *Kaş. III* 201 (talkalanu:r, talkalanma:k).

### Dis. DLG

D **tөлük** (d-) Pass. Dev. N. fr. tel-; 'a hole'. Survives in SW Az., Osm. **delik**. Cf. **teşük**. **Xak. xi төлүк** (?sic, MS. *telik*) *al-taqb* 'a hole' *Kaş. I* 388: xiii(?) *Tef. төлүк/telik* 'a hole (in a ship); the aperture (of a cow's udder)' 296: xiv *Rhğ. teşük төлүк* koymadı 'he left no hole' *R III* 1085: *Çağ. xv ff. төлүк delik Vel.* 194 (quotn.); *tөлүk* (spelt) *sīrāx* 'hole' *San.* 200r. 26 (same quotn.): *Kip. xiv төлүк* (?; *lām* unvocalized) *al-buxş* 'hole' *Id.* 39; (Tkm.) **delük** *al-taqb* *do.* 50; *al-buxş* (t-) **delik** (sic) *Bul.* 3, 16: *xv buxş telik Tuh.* 7a. 12: **Osm.** xiv **delük**; xvi **delik** *TTS IV* 202.

D **tilek** (d-) Dev. N. fr. tile-; 'request, wish'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NE Tuv. **dilek**; SW Az., Osm. **dilek**; Tkm. **dileg**. *Uyg. viii ff. Civ. ötüg* (so read) **tilek bulğuluki sarp** 'it is difficult to achieve one's desires (Hend.)' *TT I* 221-2: **Xak. xi tilek:al-murād** 'wish' *Kaş. I* 412; o.o. *II* 148, 7 (**tilek**); *III* 90, 3 (**tilekni**): *KB* bayat **bérđi barça tilemiş tilek** 'God granted him all his wishes' 90; many o.o. 37, 116, 125, 136, etc.: xiii(?) *Ap. tilekçe* trıl 'live as you wish' 415; *Tef. tilek* 'wish' 302: xiv *Muh. al-murād tilek:al Mel.* 84, 10; *Rif.* 190: *Çağ. xv ff. tilek dilek Vel.* 193; **tilek** (spelt) *talab wa mas'ala* 'request' *San.* 200r. 20 (quotn.); **Xwar. xiii dilek** 'wish, request' *Ali* 56: xiv **tilek** ditto *Qutb* 179; **Kom. xiv** 'wish' **tilek CCG**; **Gr. xiv** (Tkm.) **dilek al-murād** *Id.* 50: **xv tilek** Dev. N. of **tile-tuh.** 84a. 2.

VU?F **dölük** Hap. leg.; the *lām* is unvocalized; it is possible that the *damma* is misplaced and that this should be read as **delük** (**telük**) but initial d- is so rare in *Kaş.* that it may well be a foreign l.-w. **Xak. xi dölük al-hazafu'l-a'şā** (sic in MS., ? read *a'īā* or *ağīā*) *wa huwa nahw-l-carratu'l-makšūratu'l-ra's*; (*al-a'şā* 'night-blind' is an obvious error; *al-ağā* means 'rubbish'); though grammatically dubious, the phr. *hazafu'l-ağā*, gives the best sense) 'a rubbish pot', for example a jar with a broken neck *Kaş. I* 389.

VUD **tölek** (d-) 'tranquil, sedate, quiet', and the like. Survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. **dölek**, same meaning (and others) *SDD* 464; there are also in this language several related verbs **dölet-**, **dölen-**, **dölendir-**, **döleş-**. For Osm. *Red.* 927 (only) lists **dölük** in this sense and **dölün-** 'to become quiet'; these are prob. misvocalized. It seems clear that **tölek** is a Dev. N. fr. \***töle-** (d-) a different word from 1, 2 **töle-** above. *Oğuz xi tölek al-muṭma'in wa'l-sākin* 'quiet, sedate'; *aç évek tok tölek* 'the hungry man hurries to

the food, the satisfied man is sedate and does not care if the meal is late' *Kaş. I* 387: xiii(?) *Tef. tölek* (meaning obscure, but *al-sakina* 'tranquillity' translated **töleklik**) 318 (**tölek**): xiv *Rhğ. ay yawaş tölek* 'oh gentle and tranquil man' *R III* 1568; *Muh. al-hudna* 'quiet' **töle:g** (-g marked) *Mel.* 51, 2 (corrupt); *Rif.* 146: *Çağ. xv ff. (after tölek)* it (here **tölek**) also occurs with the meaning *yawaş* 'quiet, gentle' *Vel.* 220: **Xwar. xiv tölek** 'mild, kindly' *Qutb* 189 (**tölek**).

D **tüle:k** Dev. N./A. fr. **tüle-**; 'moulting; the moulting season'. Survives in SW Osm. **tülek**, same meaning (and others); l.-w. in Pe., see *Doerfer II* 982. **Xak. xi түлек waqt isqāti'l-dawabb** 'ağāyiqihī' 'the season when animals shed their winter coats'; one says **ko:y tüle:kinde** (sic) **keldi**: 'the sheep has reached the moulting season' *Kaş. I* 387; **tüle:k yulki**: *al-mu'iqq mina'l-hayawān*, 'animals whose winter coat has fallen out and whose summer coat is growing' *I* 412: *Çağ. xv ff. түлек* ('with -k') 'the time when birds change their feathers' *Vel.* 220 (quotn.); **tülek** (spelt) 'of animals and birds, shedding their coats or feathers and growing new ones' *San.* 184v. 15 (same quotn.).

PU(D) **tölük** pecc. to *Uyg.*; some meaning like 'vigour' or 'violence' seems to be indicated; etymology obscure. *Uyg. viii ff. Bud. bar kücin üntürüp tölükün sékriyü barip* sunmoning all his strength and going with vigorous leaps' *U IV* 10, 46-7 (*I* 43, 10-11); *öpkesi tölükünde* 'in the violence of his rage' *U II* 25, 25; **tölükün urup** 'violently striking' *do.* 27, 24; **belin[dek] tölükün** 'with terrifying violence' *TT X* 354-5; o.o. *Sar.* 102, 4 (*kıvrıgāk*); 615, 6 (*kımiğ*).

D **tülüg** P.N./A. fr. **tü-**; 'hairy, feathered'. S.i.a.m.l.g. but in such forms as SE **Türki tülük**; SW Osm., Tkm. **tüyü** with inserted consonant. *Uyg. viii ff. Bud. etöz tülüg e:rür* 'the body is hairy' *TT VIII* G.63: *Civ. do. P.24; II I* 37-8 (**erük**): xiv *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'peach' **tülüg** (**erük**) *Ligeti* 271: **Xak. xi** one says of a horse **bu et tülüg mā ḡiya** 'what is the colour of this horse's coat?' *Kaş. I* 406, 24; *I* 69 (**erük**); *III* 19 (*yadım*); *III* 207 (**tü-**); n.m.e.: xiv *Muh. dü ḡa'r* 'hairy' **tü:glüg** *Mel.* 10, 10 (*Rif.* 83 **saç:lüg sic**): (**Xwar. xiii(?) tük tülükliḡ** 'hairy' *Oğ.* 15; **kök tülükliḡ** 'grey-haired' *do.* 140; etc.): **Kom. xiv** 'hairy' **tüklü CCI**; **Gr.**

D **tilge:** (d-) Hap. leg.; Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. **til-**. **Xak. xi** one says **bir tilge:** et 'a slice (*filda*) of meat'; also used of anything cut lengthways (*qu'i'a fılal(n)*); hence one calls 'a strip (*şafba*) of land' **bir tilge:** *yér Kaş. I* 429.

**tilkü:** 'fox'; s.i.a.m.l.g., usually with two rounded vowels, **tülkü** and the like; SW Az. **tülkü**, but Osm., Tkm. **tilki**, see *Şcherbak*, p. 135. **Türkü viii ff. özin tilkü: yémis:** 'a fox eat him' *İrkB* 46: *Uyg. viii ff. Bud. tilkü* (in lists of evil carnivorous animals) *U II* 31,

53; *Suv.* 599, 16; 610, 15; *Xak.* xi *tilkü:* *al-ta'lab* 'fox'; also a nickname for a girl baby, for reasons explained at some length *Kaş.* I 429; *III* 244 (ékklile-) and 5 o.o., once (*II* 343, 18) *tilkü:* *KB* 2312 (alçı:); *xiii*(?) *Tef.* *tilkü* 'fox' 302; *xiv Muh.* *al-ta'lab* *tilkü:* *Mel.* 72, 8; *Rif.* 174; *Çağ.* xv ff. *tilkü* *ribâh* 'fox' *San.* 184v. 15; *Xwar.* xiv *tilkü* *Qutb* 179; *Kom.* xiv *fox* (skin) *tilkü* *CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* *xiii* *al-ta'lab* *tilkü* (?) unvocalized) *Hou.* 11, 4; *xiv* *tilkü:* *al-ta'labu'l-Burğasi* *Id.* 39 (from *Burğas* on the middle Volga); (*Tkm.*) *dilkü:* *al-ta'lab*; also pronounced with *t-* *do.* 50; *al-ta'lab* *tilkü:* *Bul.* 10, 7; *xv ta'lab* *tilkü* *Tuh.* 11a. 2; *Osm.* xiv to xvi, once in xvii, *dilkü* in several texts *TTS* I 206; *II* 299; *III* 195; *IV* 224.

*D telge:k* Dev. N. fr. *telge:-*; n.o.a.b. in the *Hend.* *bulga:k telge:k.* *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A* (it is like the great ocean) *kim bulga:k t[elge:k] üküš* ol 'where there are many disturbances' *M III* 9, 17 (ii); o.o. *do.* 9, 2 (ii); 10, 15 (i); *Bud.* *bu bulga:k telgekke* (mis-transcribed *tilpeyke*) *katılm* . . . *erser* 'if I have been involved in these disturbances' *U II* 87, 53 (in the parallel texts *U II* 78, 35; *TT IV* 10, 17 the phr. used is *él bulgakka* 'civil disturbances').

*PU(D) tilge:n* 'wheel, disc'; pec. to *Uyg.*; unlikely to be a basic word but with no obvious etymology. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* Sanskrit *cakra* 'wheel' *tilgen* *TT VIII* A.34; *yüz tilke:nin* (sic) 'with a hundred wheels' *do.* G.69; *kün tepri tilgeni teg* 'like the sun disc' *TT V* 6, 21; *Suv.* 92, 18 etc.; *kaplı tilgeni teg* 'like a cart wheel' *Suv.* 133, 20; o.o. *TT V* 6, 43-45 (1 otluğ); *VI* 455 (tevir-); *VII* 41, 24; *U III* 17, 9.

### Dis. V. DLG-

*telge:-* *Hap. leg.*; but see *telge:k, telgen-.* *Xak.* xi ol *ata:sın bulga:di* <*telge:di*> *awqa'a abāhu fi harad wa dācar* 'he infuriated and enraged his father'; *telge:di* is used only in *Hend.* (*muzdawica(n)*) and not by itself *Kaş.* *III* 291 (*telge:r, telge:me:k*).

*D telgen-.* *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. f.* of *telge:-.* *Xak.* xi ol *apar bulga:di telgen:di* 'he was infuriated and enraged by him' (*ğadıba* . . . *wa harida*); *telgen:di* is not used by itself, but always follows *bulga:di* *Kaş.* *II* 242 (*telgenü:r, telgenme:k*).

### Tris. DLG

*D tileklig* (d-) *P.N./A. fr.* *tile:k*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (I came here) *nomluğ nom tileklig küsüš* üze 'with a desire to search for scripture books' *Hüen-ts.* 203-4.

### Tris. V. DLG-

*D tilkü:len-* *Refl. Den. V. fr.* *tilkü:*; lit. 'to behave like a fox'. N.o.a.b., but *SW Osm.* *tilkiles-* has much the same meaning. *Xak.* xi *er tilkü:lendi* 'the man was slyly flattering'

(*tamallāqa* . . . *fi rawağān*) as if he was a fox *Kaş.* *III* 202 (*tilkü:lenü:r, tilkü:lenme:k*): *Osm.* xvi-xviii *dilkülen-* 'to fawn, flatter obsequiously' in several texts, mainly *dicts.* *TTS* I 207; *II* 299; *III* 195; *IV* 255.

### Tris. DLL

*D toluğ* (d-) *P.N./A. fr.* *tolu:*; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.* *tolluğ bulit teg* 'like a cloud full of hail' *M II* 11, 16.

*D toluluk* (d-) *A.N. fr.* *tolu:*; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *KB* *atım erdi Aytoldı kıkım tolu* *irildi toluluk* 'my name was Aytoldı ('the moon has become full'), my character was full (like the moon); the fullness has waned' 1351.

### Tris. V. DLL-

*D talu:la-* *Den. V. fr.* *talu:*; 'to choose'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. *talu:la:pan* 'choosing' *Irkb* 19 (this para. is unintelligible, and possibly corrupt): *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (human beings) *tuğduktā kün talulamaz* 'do not choose the day of their birth' . . . *öldükte yēme kün talulamaz* 'and do not choose the day of their death' *TT VI* 227 ff.: *Xak.* xi ol *talu:la:di* *ne:yni* 'he chose (*ixtāra*) the thing' *Kaş.* *III* 326 (*talu:la:r, talu:la:ma:k*): *KB* (if this favour of heaven comes, a man's days (read *küni*) are favoured) *tümen arzū birle talulap yēr aš* 'he chooses and enjoys food and countless (other) desires' 682; o.o. 686, 899, etc.: *xiii*(?) *At.* (this is a wise book) *bir sözüğ talulap ketürdim* 'I have chosen one (wise) word and brought it (to you)' 477 (*sözüğ* seems a better reading than *süzük*).

*D tolu:la-* *Hap. leg.?*; *Den. V. fr.* *tolu:*; 'to fill'. *Xak.* *xii*(?) *KBVP* 51 (*akıt-*).

### Dis. DLM

*talım* an Adj. used to qualify words for animals, prob. 'predatory', or the like. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. *talım kara: kuš* 'a predatory (?) eagle' *Irkb* 3, 43, 51; *talım urı:* in *do.* 40 makes no sense and is prob. an error for *telim urı:* 'many ravines': *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* *talım kara kuš* in *Kuan.* 142 (*U II* 20, 23) corresponds to Sanskrit *garuḍa* 'a mythical bird, king of the birds and enemy of serpents'; *talım balık PP* 17, 1 represents Sanskrit *makara* 'a mythical but dangerous sea monster'.

*telim* (?d-) 'many', one of the commonest words with this meaning down to xi, but now obsolete everywhere. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.* *TT III* 21, 145 (*üküş*): *Bud.* *telim* is common, both by itself, e.g. *nom bitiglerin telim yığıuk men* 'I have collected many scriptures' *Hüen-ts.* 58-9, and in the phr. *üküş telim Suv.* 140, 22 etc. and *telim üküš U III* 40, 28 etc.: *Civ.* (if an eye) *üküş telim yaş aksar* 'waters profusely' *H I* 65: *Xak.* xi *telim al-kañır* 'many'; one says *telim yarma:k* 'many dirhams' *Kaş.* *I* 397; nearly 40 o.o.: *KB* *mēni emğētür tıl idī ök telim* 'my tongue very often injures me' 166;

**kişide kişi adruki bar telim** 'there are many differences between one man and another' 201; o.o. 272, 404, 761, etc.; **telimrek** 2148: XIII (?) *At. telim er kanı* 'many men's blood' 142; 3 o.o.; *Tef. telim* 'many, much' 297: **Xwar.** XIII ditto '*Ali* 52: XIII(?) **köp telim** 'very many' *Oğ.* 119, 120, etc.; XIV **telim/télim** 'many' *Qutb* 174-6; *MN* 366; *Nahc.* 336, 7: **Tkm.** XIII *al-kafor* (Kip. **köp/üküş**) **te:lim Hou.** 25, 13: XIV **delim al-kafor**; and one says **bu delim dur** 'this is too much', on finding something excessive ('*ind istikfari'l-say*') *Id.* 50: **Osm.** XIV ff. **delim** 'many, much'; very common in XIV and XV, once in XVI *TTS I* 191; *II* 275; *III* 177; *IV* 201: XVIII **telim**, in *Rümi, farâvân wa bisyâr* 'much, many' *San.* 160v. 25.

**D tilim (d-)** N.S.A. fr. **til-**; 'a (single) slice' and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW Az., **Osm.**, **Tkm. dilim**; a l.-w. in Pe., see *Doerfer II* 932; cf. **tilge**. **Xak. xi** **blir tilim et** 'a slice (*filda*) of meat'; also used of anything cut or split lengthways *Kaş. I* 397: **Çağ. xv ff. tilim qâburida** 'cut in slices' *San.* 200r. 29 (quotns.); a.o. do. 198v. 9 (til-) **Kom.** XIV 'a slice of bread' *tilim CCG*; *Gr.*

**VU(?)D 1 tulum** the only meaning in **Xak.** is 'weapons, military equipment'; fr. the mediaeval period onwards the only meaning, except when it is a Sec. f. of **tuluğ**, is 'a skin container, inflated skin used as a float', etc. It is, of course, poss. but not very likely that these are two different words. In both cases the word might semantically be regarded as a N.S.A. fr. **tol-**, but it is consistently pronounced **tulum** in all the modern languages in which it survives and is a l.-w. in this form and the second meaning in Mong. (*Kow.* 1855, *Haltod* 431). The evidence against any connection with **tol-** seems to be overwhelming, but there is no semantic connection w. **tul-**. A l.-w. in Pe. and other foreign languages, see *Doerfer II* 931. **Xak. xi tulum al-silâh ism câmi** 'a generic term for weapons (or military equipment)' *Kaş. I* 397; *I* 215 (**anut-**), *II* 30 (**I ba:n-**) and 2 o.o.: **KB** (do not forget death) **apar yok tulum** 'there are no weapons against it' 1381; **ok ya tulum** 'bow and arrows and military equipment' 3623; **er at sü tulum** 'men and horses, an army, and weapons' 5485; o.o. 1381 (2 at), 1537 (1 **tüg**), 2339, 2355: **Çağ. xv ff. tulum xik** 'a skin container', in *Ar. ziqq San.* 184v. 18; a.o. 92v. 23 (**uyma-**).

**S 2 tulum** See **tuluğ**.

**?D tilmaç (d-)** 'interpreter'; *prima facie* der. fr. **til**, but morphologically obscure since **-maç** is otherwise a Dev. Suff. forming names of foodstuffs; the possibility that it is a l.-w. cannot therefore be excluded, particularly since in a slightly different form it exists in Old Church Slavonic, while in Turkish it is not traceable earlier than **KB**; the reading **tlmçı** in *U II* 19, 9 (*Kuan.* 127) is a misreading of **normçı**. S.i.a.m.l.g.; the forms which it takes in Turkish and various foreign languages are discussed at length in *Doerfer II*

1010. **Xak. xi KB ukuşka biligke bu tilmaçı** **til** 'the interpreter of this to understanding and knowledge is the tongue' 162: XIV *Muh.* (?) **tarcumân** 'interpreter' **tilmaç Rif.** 155 (only): **Çağ. xv ff. tilmac** (spelt) 'an interpreter' (*tarcumân*) who is an intermediary between two people and translates their words from one language to another, also pronounced **tilmac San.** 200r. 25: **Kom.** 'interpreter' **telmaç** (sic, in the Pe. column *talamacı*) *CCI*; **tolmaç CCG**; *Gr.* (the latter a Slavonic form): **Kip. xiv al-tarcumân talmaç** (sic) *Bul.* 6, 11: xv ditto **tilmaç** (in margin, 'with t- and d-') *Tuh.* 9a. 3.

#### Dis. V. DLM-

**D telmir-** (?d-) perhaps Intrans. Den. V. fr. **telim**, but, if so, it should mean 'to do something many times'; in practice it means 'to look (at someone) tenderly, or expectantly'. Survives in SE **Türki telmür-**; NC **Kır.**, Kzx. **telmir-**; SW **Tkm. delmir-**, same meaning. *Uyg.* VIII ff. **Bud. telmire közin teğri xatunlarına körürler** 'they look tenderly (or expectantly?) at their divine consorts' *TT I*, p. 19, note 46, 2 (fr. *Maitrisimit*): **Xak. xi er tellim telmirdi**: 'the man glanced (*talaffata*) to the right and left as if he was looking for something or saw a man or the like' *Kaş. II* 179 (**telmire:r**, **telmirme:k**): **KB ölüm tuttu bardı közi telmire** 'death took (the lords of this world) and they went off glancing about them' 6634: **Çağ. xv ff. telmür-** (-di, -üp) (**VU çalır-, bak-** 'to look expectantly'(?)) *Vel.* 195 (quotn.); the first verb is unvocalized and cannot be identified); **telmür-** (spelt) *bâz mândan-i çasm dar intizâr wa âfâla-i nazar kardan* 'to look long and expectantly' *San.* 200r. 1 (quotns.): **Xwar. xiv telmür-** 'to look tenderly' *Qutb* 174.

#### Tris. DLM

**VUD tulumluğ P.N./A. fr. tulum**; n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. **Man. M II** 11, 12 (**teğ-**): **Xak. xi tulumluğ er al-mudaccac** 'an armed man' *Kaş. I* 498 (verse): **KB** (a famous warrior) **er üğürim kerek sü tulumluğ tēmīš** 'said "your men must be picked and your army well armed"' 2337.

#### Tris. V. DLM-

**VUD tulumlan-** *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. Den. V. fr. tulum. Xak. xi er tulumlandı: labisa'l-racul auzâra'l-harb wa'l-silâh* 'the man wore military equipment and arms' *Kaş. II* 266 (**tulumlanu:r**, **tulumlanma:k**).

**D tilemsin-** (d-) *Refl. Simulative Den. V. tilem*, N.S.A. fr. **tile-**; mentioned only to illustrate this verbal form. **Xak. xi of andın ne:ğ tilemsindi**: 'he pretended to ask (*yaqlubu*) him for the thing' *Kaş. II* 259, 29.

**D tilimsin-** (d-) *Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. tilim*; mentioned in the same way as **tilemsin-** **Xak. xi of yarında:ğ tilimsindi**: 'he pretended to cut a strap' (*yaqıddu'l-qıdd*) *Kaş. II* 262, 8.