

it is *ked-* *Id.* 79: *Osm.* xv ff. *ged-* 'to chip, notch'; in two texts *TTS I* 296; *II* 420.

2 kêt- (*g-*) 'to go', usually specifically 'to go away'; more or less syn. w. *bar-*. Survives in SE Tar., Türki *ket-*; NC *kêt-*; NW Kk., Nog. *ket-*; Kaz. *kît-*; Kumyk *get-*; SW Az. *kêt-*; *Osm.*, Tkm. *glt-* (Aor. *glder*). In some modern languages used as an Aux. V. following a Ger. in -p but this seems to be a recent usage. *Uyg.* viii ff. Man. [gap] *ketipen* 'going away' *TT IX* 74: Bud. (all kinds of diseases and dangers) *kétkey* 'will depart' *TT VIII K.9*; *kétme-se:r do.* 10-12; o.o. *TT X* 233-4, etc. (*tarik-*); *U II* 49, 28; *U III* 48, 12 etc.: Civ. *ig ağırığ kettü* 'disease and pain have gone away' *TTI* 11; o.o. *do.* 123; *VII* 23, 5; *két-* of disease, pain, etc. 'to go away, disappear' is very common in *HI*: *O. Kir.* ix ff. *sizlime: kêt(t)im* 'I have departed from you' (my family) *Mal.* 15, 1-2: *Xak.* xi *er yérindin kettü*: 'the man went away (*zâla*) from his place and withdrew himself' (*tanahhâ*) *Kaş.* II 296 (the Aor. and Infinitive are spelt *ked-er*, *kédme:k* owing to a scribal error, since most V.s in the same section end in -d-); *yıpâr kêtse: idâ dahaba'l-mish* 'if the musk leaves (the bladder)' *III* 48, 22: *KB körmegül közlerde kettü usı* 'sleep has left the eyes (of those) that cannot see him' 102; (in old age) *ukuş kettü* 'understanding has gone' 294; *kête bardı* 247: *xiv Muh. ba'uda* 'to go away' *gét-* *Mel.* 24, 1; *két-Rif.* 105: *dahaba kêt-* 109 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *kêt-* (-*güm*, etc.) *git-* *Vel.* 355 (quotation); *két-raftan* 'to go' *San.* 311 v. 2 (quotation); *Kom.* xiv 'to go away, withdraw' *ket- CCI*; *Gr.* 141 (quotation); *Xwar.* xiii *gét-* (*géd-*) 'to go' *Ali* 32: xiii (?) *kêt-* (?*gét-*) is common in *Ög.* both for 'to go away', and more neutrally for 'to go' e.g. *avka kettü* 'went hunting' 70: *xiv ditto Quth* 97; *MN* 95, etc.: *Kip.* xiii *râha* 'to go, go away' (*bar-f*) *kêt-* *Hou.* 40, 12: *xiv kêt-râha wa dahaba Id.* 78; a.o. *Bul.* 47v. (köç-): *xv râha kêt-* *Kav.* 9, 3; *ket-* *do.* 11, 12; *dahaba ket-* *Tuh.* 16b. 3, and many o.o. illustrating conjugational forms.

kü:d (*g-*) (1) 'to wait' (Intrans.); (2) 'to wait for (someone *Acc.*)'; (3) 'to wait on, attend to (guests, sheep, etc.)'. S.i.a.m.l.g., but quite exceptionally in two forms, the regular form *küy-* (which is also the modern form of *küñ-*) and *küt-* (*küd-*), a rare case of the evolution -d->-d->-t-; in some languages both forms survive with the same or different meanings. The modern forms are NE Alt., Kumd., Leb., Tel. *küt-* 'to tend, or pasture, (animals)' *R II* 1480: SE Türki *küt-* 'to wait (for)' *BŞ* 556: NC Kir. *küt-* (1) 'to wait (for)'; (2) 'to tend, wait on (animals or guests)'; (3) 'to possess'; *küy-* (1) only; *Kzx.* *küt-* 'to wait on'; SC Uzb. *kut-* 'to wait (for)'; to wait on (guests, etc.): NW Kk. *küt-* ditto; *küy-* 'to wait on, look after (someone)'; Kaz. *köt-* 'to wait (for)'; Nog. *küt-* ditto: SW Az. *küd-* 'to lie in wait for (someone)'; to track down, watch; to wait on, protect (someone); *Osm.* *güt-* (Aor. *güder*) 'to wait on, watch over, cherish, pasture (animals)'. *Uyg.* viii eki: *ay küt(t)im kel-*

medl: 'I waited for two months but they did not come' *Şu. E* 5 (printed text *kütüm* but facsimile quite clearly *kütüm*): viii ff. Man. *küdüglü ertilgiz* 'you have been waiting' *M II* 6, 10; a.o. (?) *Wind.* 32-3 (açın-): Bud. *neğü küdersizler* 'what are you waiting for?' (Stab him quickly) *U IV* 10, 42: *Xak.* xi of men: *kü:dtl: intazarani* 'he waited for me' *Kaş.* III 441 (followed by *Oğuz* meaning); *meni: kü:dtl:* (sic) *intazarani* *II* 87, 14; *kizlep nelük kütersen* (sic) 'why are you hiding and waiting?' (not translated in the Ar.; this could be the meaning, but the form is so odd for *Xak.* that this is prob. an error for *kétersen*) *II* 264, 1; *yakın yağuk körmedip ne:gni: küdür:* 'he shows no respect to his neighbours and kinsmen but concentrates his attention on property' (*yarâ himmatahu fi'l-mâl*) *II* 23, 1; a.o. *I* 321 (2 köç): *KB ne kim işler erse tükellin küder* 'whatever business there is he waits for its completion' 1050; (in 2347, 'he should not send his men far (from the camp) but restrain (*tıdşa*) and concentrate them', the v.l. *küde* in the Vienna MS. is clearly an error): xiii (?) *At.* (if misfortune comes endure it) *farahka küdüp, farahka küdüp tur* 'waiting for happiness (to follow); go on waiting for happiness' 349-50 (v.l. *kütüp, küyüp*); *Tef. küz-* 'to wait, wait on (someone *Dat.*)' 187: *Çağ.* xv ff. *küt- çarânidan* 'to lead (animals) out to pasture' *San.* 302v. 13 (quotation): *Oğuz* xi of *koy kü:dtl:* 'he tended (*ra'a*) the sheep' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 441 (*kü:der, kü:dmek*): *Xwar.* xiii (?) *yılıkâr küde-ye turur érdi* 'he was constantly tending the livestock' *Ög.* 15-16 (the -*ye* is merely a line filler): *xiv küy-* 'to await an event (*Acc.*)' *Quth* 100 (*köy-*); *küt-* 'to tend (sheep)' *MN* 14: *Kom.* xiv 'to tend (sheep)' *küt- CCG*; *Gr.* 160 (quotation); 'to wait (for)' *küy- CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 157 (quotation): *Kip.* xiii *talabbata* 'to wait'. *küy- Hou.* 38, 19: *xiv şâra* 'to endure patiently' *küy- Bul.* 53r.: *xv ra'a minâ'l-ra'y güt-* ('with *g-*') *Kav.* 76, 10; *ra'a* (*kütile-*); in margin in second hand *küt- Tuh.* 17b. 8: *Osm.* xiv ff. *güt-* (Aor. *güder*) 'to respect, pay attention to' (advice, etc.) in several texts up to xvii *TTS I* 341; *II* 480; *III* 328; *güdüp gözle-* 'to take care of' (someone) *IV* 370; *güy-* (*TTS*, in error *küy-*) 'to wait (for)'; very common until xvi, occasionally later *I* 506; *II* 677; *III* 495; *IV* 561: xviii *güd-* (spelt) in *Rümi, çarânidan, Çağ. küt- San.* 303v. 21.

Dis. GDE

?D *ketü*: Hap. leg.; perhaps a Dev. N./A. fr. 1 *ket-*; being Kip. it might represent an early **ketig*. Kip. xi *ketü* *al-aşall* 'crippled, with a disabled hand' *Kaş.* III 219.

VU *köti*: unvocalized in the MS., but perhaps an earlier occurrence of SW *Osm.* *köti/kötü* 'bad', which is otherwise not noted in any early text. *Xak.* xi (*bürt* 'nightmare') also called *köti*: *bürt Kaş.* I 341 (*bürt*).

VU *kötü*: 'the roof of a house'; pec. to *Xak.*? There is no widely distributed Turkish word

for 'roof'. **Xak.** x1 **kötü:** *al-saḥ* 'the roof of a house' **Kaṣ.** III 219; v.o. I 269 (oyul-); 278 (ense:-).

Dis. V. GDE-

E keđi- in Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. 11ğacda törümlış tüş yemişler keđiyur 'the fruits (Hend.) which have formed on bushes and trees grow bigger' *Suv.* 517, 9-10 (and *U I* 27, 4, the same text) is no doubt a mis-spelling of beđü:-, q.v.

E 1 küde-, read tentatively in Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *U IV* 8, 36, is an error for bödu:-; the line reads oyun oynayu böđiyu yirlayu ayaların yapınıp 'playing games, dancing, singing, and clapping their hands'.

2 *küde:- See küde-gü; küde:n.

E kötl- it is suggested in *Hüen-ts.*, p. 25, note 146 that this is a V. of which kötür- is the Caus. f.; prima facie it is improbable that the basic f. of a V. as common as kötür- should be Hap. leg., but the only suggested occurrence of this V. is in Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (even since Buddhism was brought from India, everyone respects the doctrine of the Mahāyāna; its method of meditation is sweet) *çaxşapatlıg yıparları bura kötlüyü [turur, uncertain]* *Hüen-ts.* 146, there translated 'the odours of its commandments rise fragrantly'. It is prob. a misreading of köpürü, 'the fragrances of its commandments constantly steam and froth'. This is more probable than böđiyü 'dance'.

Dis. GDG

SF küdeç See küzeç.

D kötlç (g-) Hap. leg., but vulgar words like this are usually omitted fr. dictis.; Dim. f. fr. köt. **Xak.** x1 when a boy is abused he is called kötlç 'you who stink like the buttocks' (*yā muntin ka'l-şamāray*); his ancestry is traced back to the backside (*yunsab ilā'l-dubur*) **Kaṣ.** I 360.

Dis. GDD

D keđüt (g-) Active Dev. N. fr. keđ-; lit. 'something which you wear, wearing apparel'. Pec. to **Xak.**; other languages use other Dev. N.s fr. keđ-, esp. keđim. **Xak.** x1 **keđüt** 'any kind of wearing apparel' (*kull mā yulbas minā'l-aṭwāb*), but used particularly in connection with a wedding (*fi'l-urs*); that is the female relatives (*qarābat*) of the bridegroom and bride put on (special) clothes in their honour (*ikrāma(n) lahum*); hence one says keđüt bērdi: 'he gave him ceremonial clothing' (*libāsa'l-karāma*) **Kaṣ.** I 357; (under 'words formed with suffixed tā') 'a suit of clothes (*al-kisṭa*) is called keđüt, taken from their word keđti: *labisa'l-tawb* I 12, 4.

D ketüt (g-) Hap. leg.; Active Dev. N./A. fr. 1 ket- in the sense of 'causing wrinkles to form'. **Xak.** x1 **ketüt** kışi: *al-raculū'l-mutaqabbadū'l-ulfūf* 'a frowning, churlish man' **Kaṣ.** II 284.

Dis. GDG

D keđük (g-) Pass. Dev. N. fr. keđ-; lit. 'something put on', in practice 'a felt cap', but see keđüklüg; pec. to **Kak.** **Xak.** x1 **keđük** (MS. *keđüh*) *al-lubbāda* 'a felt cap': **keđük** (ditto) 'a head-covering of feathers' (*ğifāra minā'l-rış*;? 'a bird's crest') because it is like it **Kaṣ.** I 390; a.o. III 38, 21 (*opra:k*): **keyük** *al-lubbāda* in the language of those (tribes) who change -d- to -y- III 168; **KB** körü barsa barça urur bu keđük ukuşluğ biliglig kör aşı keđ öğ 'if you look carefully, everyone puts on this cap; the basis of the man of understanding and knowledge is a very good intellect' (?) 299.

D ketük (gedük) Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. 1 ket-; 'notch, chip; notched, chipped', and the like. Not noted before XIII(?) ; syn. w. **kertük**. Survives in NC Kır. **ketik** 'gap, gappy', etc.; Kzx. **ketik** 'toothless' *R II* 1130; Bar. **kedik** ditto 1137; SW Osm., Tkm. **gedik** 'crack, breach, gap; gappy; (teeth)', and the like. (**Xak.**) XIII(?) *Tef.* **keđük** sınık translates *lihā min furūc* 'cracked, gappy' 169; Kıp. xiv **ketik al-afram** 'with gappy teeth'; **ketük al-ṭalm** 'gap, notch' *Id.* 78; **keđük al-ṭalma** (and the V. fr. it is **ked-**) *do.* 79; xv *muṭlam* 'dented, notched' **ketik** *Tuh.* 33a. 12; 35a. 13; 48b. 11; (**ketil-** is der. fr. **ketik** *do.* 84a. 2).

D küdük presumably Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. küd-; lit. 'something waited for, looked after', but used only in the phr. **iş küdük** meaning, rather vaguely, 'affairs, undertakings', and the like. N.o.a.b. **Türkü** viii ff. Man. **işke küdügke** (*sic*) tıltanıp 'being involved in (worldly) affairs' *Chuas.* 267; Uyğ. viii ff. Man. (if there are) **işler küdükler** 'affairs' (or 'tasks', which give pain to mankind) *TT II* 16, 44-5; Bud. the phr. is rather common *U I* 34, 17-18 (*teğme*); *TT V* 20, 9; 24, 50-1, etc. *VI* 79 (*étiglig*): Civ. **iş küdük** is common *TT I* 51, 72-3, etc.: **Xak.** x1 *al-şuğl wa'l-'amal* 'business, undertaking, task', and the like, is called **iş küdük** (MS. *küdük*); **küdük** is not used alone (*lā yufrad*) but only in the Hend. **Kaṣ.** I 391; **KB** *ukuş birle işle kamuş iş küdük* 'carry out all your undertakings with understanding' 161; (Aytoldı enquired into) **kamuş iş küdük** 'everything that was going on' 1038; a.o. 2220.

PU?D ketki: (?ketgi:) Hap. leg.; perhaps der. fr. 1 ket-, but -ki/-gi: is not a normal Dev. Suff. **Xak.** x1 **ketki:** *at al-aqaş minā'l-xayl* 'a horse with a hollow back and high hind-quarters' **Kaṣ.** I 430.

D keđgü: (g-) Conc. N. fr. keđ-; 'clothing' in a broad sense. N.o.a.b., cf. **keđim**. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (they provide people with useful things) **keđgü tonagu ulatı** 'clothing (Hend.) etc.' *TT VI* 392; **Xak.** x1 **keđgü:** 'clothing (*al-malbūs*) of any kind whatever' **Kaṣ.** I 430; **KB** 1264 (*muṣaḡtur-*); a.o. 4773.

PU kötki: 'hillock' or the like; n.o.a.b.; perhaps a l.-w., there is no obvious Turkish

etymology. Uyğ. VIII ff. (if a man [gets lost] in the mountains, forests, snowy deserts, sanddunes, or) kötkide 'low hills' *TT VI*, p. 74, l. 13; *xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict.* 'high ground; plateau' kötki *Ligeti* 176; *R II* 1281: *Xak.* x1 kötki: *al-tall min'a'l-turâb* 'an earth hill' *Kaş.* I 430: *KB* 21 (opri:).

Dis. V. GDG-

PU *kedğir-* n.o.a.b.; morphology and origin obscure; largely unvoiced in the MS. of *Kaş.* Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the deer, pursued by hunters) *yügürü kedğirerler* 'run away in confusion' *U IV* 32, 13 (damaged); (the rich man running away from robbers in the dark, ran into a dead tree and) *yılıtızına kedğirip* 'stumbling over its roots' (put one eye out on a branch) *TT III*, p. 28, note 71, 3: *Xak.* x1 *at kedğirdi*: 'the horse ran away' (or was uncontrollable', *camaha*) *Kaş.* II 196 (*kedğirer*, *kedğirme:k*).

S kötgür- See körtgür-.

Tris. GDG

(D) küde:gü: (g-) morphologically Dev. N. fr. *küde:-, cf. küden; properly 'son-in-law' in the sense of 'daughter's husband', in some NW languages 'younger sister's husband', but sometimes used, more indefinitely for 'bridegroom'. A very old word; an early l.-w. in Mong. as *güree(n)* (*Haenisch* 52, fr. an intermediate f. *küdegü); s.i.a.m.l.g. with many phonetic changes, NE Kç., Koib., Sag., Şor küze: *R II* 1505; Alt. küyü; Tuv. küde: SE Türki küy: NC Kır. küyö; Kzx. küyeu: SC Uzb. kuyov: NW Kk. küyew; Kaz. kiyaw; Kumyk gilyev; Nog. kiyev: SW Az. küreken (sic; Mong. f.); Osm. güvey; Tkm. gıyev, köreken; Çuv. kërü: the husband of my daughter, younger sister, or any younger female relative' *Ash. VII* 284. Cf. yezne:, and see *Doerfer* I 340. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the marriage ceremony will be performed) *kızlı küdegülke* 'for your daughter and son-in-law' *TT VI* 344; (in a list of names) *küdegümliz* 'our sons-in-law' (followed by several names) *Pfahl.* 23, 13: Civ. *küdegüm Usp.* 61, 12: O. Kır. ix ff. *Mal.* 3, 6 (1kırız): *Xak.* x1 küde:gü: *xatan* 'son-in-law' *Kaş.* III 12 (*yövuşlüt*); III 166 (*tayak*); n.m.e.: *KB* iki kadın erdi küdegü iki 'two (of the Prophet's Companions) were his fathers-in-law, two his sons-in-law' 50: XIII (?) *Tef. küdegü*/küdegü 'son-in-law' 187: *xiv Muh. al-şıhr* 'son-in-law' güye:gü: *Mel.* 49, 10; *Rif.* 144: Çag. xv ff. küyew ('with k-') *yügegü Vel.* 376 (quotn.): küyew (spelt) *dâmâd* 'son-in-law' *San.* 311r. 8 (quotn.): *Xwar.* xiv küdegü 'bridegroom' *Qutb* 105: *Kom.* xiv 'son-in-law' küyegü *CCl*; küyöv (also 'bridegroom') *CCG*; *Gr.*: Kır. XIII *al-şıhr wa'l'aris* ('bridegroom') küye:gü (*fyézne*) *Hou.* 32, 3; *Tkm.* *al-za'tar* 'thyme' küye:gü oti: that is 'the bridegroom's herb', because of its heating qualities and potency as an aphrodisiac on the wedding night *do.* 9, 5:

xiv küyewü: (one MS. adds 'also küyegü:') *al-'aris* *Id.* 84 (misplaced, under *kâf-lâm*): xv *hamû wa huwa'l-ı-şıhr* (*hamû* is properly 'father-, or brother-, in-law') küyew; in margin in second hand, 'also küyegü' *Tuh.* 12b. 4; *şıhr küyew*; *Tkm.* küyegü *do.* 22a. 5; *'aris küyew* *do.* 24b. 10: *Osm.* xiv ff. güyegü 'son-in-law; bridegroom', and güyegü oti 'thyme', common down to XVIII *TTS II* 481; *III* 329; *IV* 379: XVIII güyew oti, in *Rümi*, *sa'tar* 'thyme', a mountain plant with narrow leaves and a sweet smell *San.* 311r. 9.

D *kedüklük* P.N./A. fr. *kedük*; pec. to *Kaş.* *Xak.* x1 (after *kedüklük*) 'and its owner with -g' *Kaş.* I 508; *kedüklük ölime:s* 'the owner of a *lubbâda* who protects himself with it does not get wet' *III* 256, 4 (the implication of this prov. is that *al-lubbâda* means rather 'felt waterproof clothing' than, more narrowly, 'a felt cap').

D *kedüklük* Hap. leg.; A.N. (conc. N.) fr. *kedük*. *Xak.* x1 *kedüklük kıldız* 'felt used for making waterproof clothing' (*al-mimtar*) *Kaş.* I 508 (MS. *kedüklük*).

D *küdüklük* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *küdük*. *Xak.* x1 *ıslığ küdüklük er* 'a man who is engaged in business' (*dü şıgl wa 'amal*); *küdüklük* is not used by itself (*mufrada(n)*) *Kaş.* I 509.

D *kedğülük* Hap. leg. (?) A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *kedğü*. *Xak.* x1 *KB yarın bolğa edğü yegü kedğülük* 'to-morrow you will have good food and clothing' 232.

Dis. GDL

D kötlük (g-) A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *köt*; survives in SW Osm. *götlük* 'saddlepad'. *Xak.* x1 kötlük a term of abuse (*sabb*) meaning 'you effeminate creature' (*yâ muxannağ*); but it really means 'one on whom sodomy is committed' *Kaş.* I 478.

Dis. V. GDL-

D *kedil-* (g-) Pass. f. of *ke:d-*; s.i.m.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man.-A M I* 21, 3-5 (üze): *Man. buzağ kım arslanka kedilip* 'a calf which is reincarnated as a lion' *M I* 18, 3 (2); *waxşegler kım apar kedilmis* 'the spirits (Sogdian l.-w.) which were reincarnated in him' *Man.-wig. Frag.* 400, 1: Civ. *ton üze ton kedilti sağa* 'one garment after another was put on you' *TT I* 149: *Xak.* x1 *to:n kedildi*: 'the garment (etc.) was put on' (*lubisa*) *Kaş.* II 136 (*kedilür*, *kedilme:k*): Çag. xv ff. *keyil-püşida şudan* 'to be put on, worn' *San.* 302r. 1.

D *kedle-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *ked*. *Xak.* x1 *er kedle:di: ictahada'l-racul wa fa'ala fi'la'l-aqwıyâ* 'the man exerted himself and did what strong men do' *Kaş.* III 299 (*kedle:r*, *kedle:me:k*).

D kötle:- (g-) Den. V. fr. *köt*; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* x1 oğla:nıg kötle:di: *nâka'l-gulâm* 'he

committed sodomy with the boy' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 299 (kötle:r, kötle:me:k); *Kıp. xiv kötle- ista' mala'l-dubur* 'to commit sodomy' *Id.* 79: xv *xani'a* 'to be effeminate' (or pathic?) (tökle-; Hap. leg., ?metathesis of)/kötle-Tuh. 15a. 9 (also *taxanna'a töklen-/kötlen-* 9b. 10).

D kötlet- (g-) Caus. f. of kötle-; n.o.a.b. *Xak. xi ol oğla:nıg kötletti: anāka'l-ğulām* 'he made the boy (etc.) submit to sodomy' *Kaş. II* 348 (kötleütür, kötleme:k); *Kıp. xiv kötleddi: (sic) faqqa'a* 'to break or burst' (Trans.) *Id.* 79 (seems to belong here; *faqqa'a* may have some unrecorded sexual meaning).

Dis. GDM

D keđim (g-) N.S.A. fr. ke:d-; lit. 'a single act of putting on', in practice 'a garment'; syn. w. to:n. S.i.m.m.l. as *keyim/kiyim/ki:m*; SW Osm. *geyim/ğiyim*; Tkm. *geyim*. Cf. *keđüt, keđük, keđgü*. Türkü VIII (his favourite charger was a grey horse.) *keđim* [gap] *Ix.* 4: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *arıg ton keđimlirig keđip* 'putting on clean clothes (Hend.)' *U II* 42, 32-3; a.o. *TT VIII D.38* (to:n); *Xak. xi KB yütürse içürse keđürse keđim* (a general) 'should provide food, drink, and clothing' 2280; *eginke keđim* 'clothes for one's back' 3664; a.o. 4773: XIII(?) *At.* 167-8 (to:n); *Tef. keđim* 'clothing' 169, 308 (to:n); *Xwar. xiv keđim tonlar Qutb* 93.

D ketme:n (g-) Dev. N. (N.I.). fr. 1 ket-; 'a mattock'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes and extended meanings; in SW Osm. *gedmen* 'a stone-mason's pick' *Sami* 1152, *Red.* 1531. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. (in a list of farm property; one horse, one bull, one cow) *bir ketmen* 'one mattock' *USp.* 55, 10: *Xak. xi ketme:n* 'a mattock' (*al-mi'zaq*) with which the ground is dug up (*yu'zaq*) *Kaş. I* 444: Çağ. xv ff. *ketmen* 'a spade (or mattock, bil) with which they dig up the ground' *San.* 312r. 13.

Tris. V. GDM

D keđimlig (g-) P.N./A. fr. *keđim*; s.i.s.m.l. with the same phonetic changes. In VIII it prob. meant 'wearing protective clothing', linen armour, and the like. Türkü VIII (thirdly, Kül Tegin mounted) *Yeğensilig beğin keđimlig torıg* at 'Yeğensilig Beg's armoured bay horse' *I E* 33: Uyğ. VIII *bēs yüz keđimlig yađağ* '500 lightly-armoured (?) infantry' *Şu. S* 9.

Dis. GDN

VU?D *keten* Hap. leg.; so vocalized in the MS, but if it is a Dev. N. fr. 1 ket- in the sense of 'being chipped, cracked', which seems a possible etymology of the word, *ketin* might have been expected. Syn. w. *kük*. *Xak. xi keten al-mihna* 'hardship, distress'; hence one says of a destitute man (*al-mumtaħan*) *keten kördi: kere:ku: yüđti:* 'he was so badly off that he had to carry his tent framework on his

own back for lack of a baggage animal' (*min qilla mālihi*) *Kaş. I* 404.

D ké:đin (g-) Den. Adj./Adv. fr. *ké-; 'behind', usually of place, less often of time, 'afterwards'; when used to describe one of the cardinal points in the early period 'westwards, to the west' in the array based on the rising sun (cf. öğdün), and 'northwards, to the north' in the array based on the midday sun (cf. kündün). In the geographical usage sometimes treated as a N. and given Suff. In the medieval period sometimes spelt ké:đin, this was etymologically an error, but may have been a popular pronunciation which led to the evolution ké:đin > keyin > keyn; the final form may have been no more than a mis-spelling or mispronunciation of *ke:n*, q.v. The NE forms, Küer., Şor *kezin*; Kç., Koib., Sag. *kézin*; Alt., Leb., Tel. *kin* 'behind'; hinder part; back(wards) *R II* 1176, 1344 and NC Kir. *kiyin* 'after, afterwards'; Kzx. *keyin* 'backwards; behind; after' suggest that this evolution did take place. Uyğ. VIII *Şu. E* 9 (ıđuk): VIII ff. Man.-A *keđin* in *MI* 21, 2 (ii) seems to mean 'afterwards': Chr. *M III* 48, 1 (v) (*batsık*; 'westwards'): Bud. occasionally 'behind', e.g. (letting his long hair loose) *keđin arkasinta* 'down his back' *U II* 25, 15 —usually in a directional sense *keđin*: (1) 'westwards' *TT VI* 83-5, 291; *Şw.* 466, 5-10; *PP* 13, 7 (öğdün); (2) 'northwards' *TT VI* 94-5 (onđun); *ucayan balık keđinite* 'to the west of the city of Ujjayini' *U IV* 8, 1-2: Civ. *keđin* 'westwards' *TT I* 6, 142-3; *USp.* 109, 8-10; a.o.o. in *TT VII*: *Xak. xi ké:đin telim öküdi:* 'then (*tumma*) he was very repentant' *I* 200, 18; a.o. *I* 225, 17 (odğar-)—ké:đin 'behind' (*xalfa(n)*) *II* 25 (kal-)—iğ ké:đine: the consequences of the action' *II* 142 (bakın-); n.m.e.: KBC(Thou art before all others) *sen öğdün ké:đin* 'Thou art in front and behind' 8; a.o. 18—(the Prophet was in front of all leaders and) *keđin boldı tamğa kamuğ savcıka* 'was after, and became the seal of all the prophets' 45; *keđin keldeçke* 'to those that come after' 192; *minigde keđin* 'after I have died' 1217 (the Fergana MS. consistently has *keđin*, the Cairo MS. *keđin*): XIII(?) *At.* *ökünmez keđin* 'and is not sorry afterwards' 114; six o.o.—(first he gives you honey to taste) *keđinrek* 'and later' (poison) 208 (the Ar. script MSS. habitually have *keđin/keđin*); *Tef. keđin* (sic) 'behind; after, afterwards' 169; *xiv Rbg. keđin* 'after' (with *Abl.*) *R II* 1138 (quotns.): Çağ. xv ff. *keyn* ('with k-') *ard . . . pas ma'nāsina* 'behind, thereafter(?)'; *keyin ardin-dan Vel.* 354 (quotns.); *keyn/keyin* (both spelt) 'aqab' 'hinder part, behind' *San.* 302r. 6: *Xwar. xiv keđin/keđin* (sic) 'after, afterwards' *Qutb* 93-6; *Nahc.* 29, 17.

D küde:n Dev. N. in -n fr. *küde-; cf. küde:ğü; (1) 'entertainment, feast', originally perhaps specifically 'wedding feast'; (2) 'a guest'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *küden* 'guest' *PP* 69, 3 (I ür); *Hien-ts.* 2060-2 (térıştür-): Civ. (if you sneeze in the evening)

küden kelir 'a guest is coming' *TT VII 35*, 13; *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'guest' **küden** *Ligeti 177: R II 1486*; **Xak. XI küden** (MS. *küden*) *al-walima* 'feast, entertainment' *Kaş. I 404*; **KB kelin kız sevinçli küden tünleri** 'the bride's delight is in the nights of the wedding feast' 2380; (there are various kinds of meals for guests) **olarda birisi küdenke aş ol** 'one is the meal for a wedding' (another for a circumcision or the birth of a son) 4575; *xiv Muh. (?) da'watul-'urs* 'a wedding invitation' *kü:ye:n* (MS. *kü:be:n*) *konu:klu:kı: Rif. 164* (only).

Trls. GDN

D keđindi: (g-) Hap. leg.; Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. the Refl. f. of *ke:d-*. **Xak. XI keđindi: to:n** 'a garment which has been worn a good deal' (*al-malbüs hařıra(n)*) *Kaş. I 449*.

D kédinki: (g-) N./A.S. fr. *ké:đin*; 'situated behind (of place); subsequent (of time)'. N.o.a.b. Cf. *kénki: Xak. XI Kaş. III 14* (*yalıg*): *xiii(?) Tef. wa mā xalfahum* 'what was subsequent to (or followed?) them' *anlarda kezinki* (sic) 169.

D küdenlik Hap. leg.; A.N. (conc. N.) fr. *küde:n*. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. in the instructions for building a house **küdenlik** 'a place for housing, or entertaining, guests' is mentioned between the kitchen and the great and small doors *TT VI 86*.

Dis. GDR

D kötrüg Hap. leg.; N.Ac. fr. **kötür-**, abbreviated; mentioned only as an example of this type of N.Ac. **Xak. XI anıg yük kötrügi: kör** 'observe how he lifts the load' (*raf'ahu'l-ħaml*) *Kaş. II 166*, 12.

D keđrim Hap. leg.; N.S.A. fr. **keđir-**; abbreviated. **Xak. XI keđrim** (MS. *-d-*) *et al-laħmū'l-maslıx* 'meat which has been skinned' *Kaş. I 485*.

D küdrüm noted only in association with **üđrüm** and perhaps invented merely as a jingle with that word, etymologically N.S.A., abbreviated, fr. ***küđür-**, Caus. f. of *küd-*; 'commanding attention or respect'. **Xak. XI KB** (next among the Prophet's four Companions was Faruğ) **kiři üđrümü till könlir bir teg kiři küđrümü** 'choicest of men; his tongue and mind were as one, the most respected of men' 53; **ne üđrüm ne küđrüm ne ersig eren** 'what a choice, respected and gallant man' 279; **bodun küđrümü** (rhyming with **üđrümü**) 'respected by the people' 417, 1689.

D kötrüm Hap. leg.; N.S.A. fr. **kötür-**, abbreviated; in the sense of something which is raised above the ground. **Xak. XI kötrüm** *al-dukkānu'lladī yuclas 'alayhi* 'a bench on which one sits' *Kaş. I 485*.

Dis. V. GDR-

keđir- Hap. leg.; but see **keđrim**, **keđril-**, **keđriř-**. **Xak. XI ol ko:yuğ keđirdi:**

calafu'l-řāt wa qaddadahā 'he skinned the sheep and cut (the meat) into strips' *Kaş. II 76* (**keđire:r**, **keđirme:k**).

D keđür- (g-) Caus. f. of *ke:d-*; 'to dress (someone *Dat.*) in (something *Acc.*)'. Survives in several NE languages, *R II 1177*, and *Khak. as keđir-*; *Tuv. keđir-*; in other languages, in which *ke:d-* has become *key-* or the like, the Caus. Suff. *-dür-*, or the like, is normally used. *Türkü VIII ff.* Man. [gap] *sınından amranmak biligig üntürüp tintura [teñri] üze keđürür* 'from his . . . organ he produces the disposition to love, and clothes the God of the Zephyr with it' *M III 16*, 1-3 (i); o.o. *do. 6-11* (i); **Xak. XI ol maga: to:n keđürdi:** 'he dressed me (*albasanı*) in a garment' (etc.) *Kaş. II 76* (**keđürür**, **keđürme:k**): *xiii(?) Tef. keyür-* ditto 179; **Xwar. xiv keđür-/keđür-/keđür-/keydür-** ditto *Qub 93-6*; **keyür-** *MN 48*; *Osm. xiv ff. geyür-/giyür-* ditto was the normal Caus. f. until *xvi* and is noted once in *xviii TTS I 313*; *II 439*; *III 300*; *IV 344*.

D kéter- (g-) Caus. f. of *ké:t-*; 'to send away, take away, remove', and the like; *-er-* is a very unusual Caus. Suff., and was perhaps due to a conscious effort to avoid confusion with *ketür-*, a Sec. f. of *keltür-*, which has exactly the opposite meaning, but this word seems to be a good deal older than that Sec. f. Survives in SE *Türki kéter-* *Shaw 175* (only) *NC Kır. ketir-*; *NW Kk.*, *Nog. ketir-*; *Kaz. kiter-*; *SW Osm. gider-*; other languages use other Caus. f.s, e.g. *ketkür-*. In some languages there is a confusing convergence of meaning with *kötür-*. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. [Sanskrit lost] **öñl u:ğul (sic) kéterip erser: yeme:** 'even if one has removed the child' *TT VIII F.3*; Sanskrit *apahara* 'take away' **öñl kéter:ğil do. G.17**; (the Buddha) **alku korkınçlarığ kéterdeçl** 'who drives away all fears' *TT X 122*; o.o. *do. 182*, 279; *U III 48*, 19; *IV 30*, 39 *TT VII 40*, 93; etc.; *Civ.* (wrap various ingredients in paper, heat them) **keğdesin kéterip** 'remove the paper and' *H I 152*; a.o.o.: **Xak. XI ol tařıg yoldın** (MS. *yo:ldan*) **kéterdi:** 'he removed (*nahħā*) the stone from the road'; also used when one removes (*fi izāla*) anything from its place *Kaş. III 187* (**kéterür**, **kéterme:k**): **bilgisizlik kéter:** (sic) 'drive (*adfa*)' ignorance out of your mind' *I 440*, 20; a.o. *III 164*, 4 (*nahħā*): **KB řarı'ta yüzindin kéterdi eşük** 'he removed the veil from the face of the religious law' 54; **kéterse tuman** 'he must disperse the fog' 285; **kétürür tatağ** 'it takes away the taste' (of a meal) 4113; o.o. 285 (*ajunçır*); 385 (*2 azuk*), 6075 (*osa:nuk*): *xiii(?) At.* (God makes the night dark) **künüñ kéterip** 'taking away your day (or sun)'; **tünüñ kéterip** 'dispelling your night' (he makes the dawn bright) 15-16; *Tef. kéter-* 'to take away, remove' 176; *xiv Muh. (?) ab'ada* 'to send away' **kéter-** *Rif. 102* (only); *ba'ada* 'to drive away' **kéter-** 105 (MS. *ké:tür-*); *řarařa wa 'azala* 'to dismiss, remove' (esp. from an office) **kéter-** (unvocalized) 111; *Çağ. xv ff. kéter- (-gey) gider-* *Vel. 355*:

kéter- *burdan* 'to carry off, remove' *San.* 311 v. 15 (quotns.); there is much confusion in *San.* between **kéter-** and **kötür-**, due perhaps to the fact that *burdan* also means 'to carry'; *San.* adds here 'in *Rümi göter-*': *Xwar.* xiv **kétir-** 'to remove' *Qutb* 97; *MN* 150; *Kom.* xiv 'to remove' *ketir-* *CCG*; *Gr.* 142 (quotn.; perhaps to be assigned to **ketür-**): *Kip.* xiii *zāha* 'to remove' **ketür-** (*sic*) *Hou.* 40, 14; *nahhā min izālātī'l-šay' min makānihi ketür- (*sic*) *do.* 44, 4; xv **keter-** *adhaba'l-šay'*, *muta'addi* 'to remove something', *Caus. Kav.* 9, 18; 76, 4; *Osm.* xiv ff. **glder-** 'to remove, destroy, dismiss'; common *TTS* I 311; II 436; III 397; IV 341.*

S ketür- See **keltür-**.

kötür- (**kötör-**; **g-**) 'to lift up, raise', with various extended meanings; *prima facie* a *Caus. f.*, but no convincing etymology based on this hypothesis has yet been suggested. *S.i.a.m.l.g.*, often in such forms as **köter-**, which point to an original **kötör-** (the form in NC *Kır.*); NW *Kumyk göter-*; SW *Osm. götür-*; *Tkm. göter-*. See **kéter-**. *Türkü VIII* (Heaven) **yügerü:** **kötürmüš erinç** 'must have raised up' (my father and mother) *I E* 11, II *E* 10; similar phr. *do.* 25, 21: viii ff. *Man. basın* (*sic*) **yokaru kötürüp** 'raising his head' *M* I 6, 2: *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A* [gap] **emgek kötürmeyin** 'let me not (have to) bear the pain of (?)' *M* II 6, 14 (ii): *Man. arkuluğ tağığ kötürüp 'raising the mountain surrounded by valleys' *TT IX* 77: *Chr. kötürü umadılar* 'they could not lift' (the stone) *U* I 8, 2: *Bud. kötürü alıp* 'lifting and taking' (the demon's daughter to his bosom) *U* II 25, 17; (the wind) **kötürü éltip** 'lifting and carrying off' *TT V* 10, 85; **tamudaki emgekin tükel kötürür** 'he endures all the pains of hell' *TT VI* 446; o.o. *do.* 451; *VII* 40, 141; *X* 125; *USP* 105b. 4 etc.: *Xak.* xi **er yük kötürdi:** 'the man carried the load' (*hamala'l-ḥiml*); also used of a woman when she is pregnant (*hamilat*) *Kaš.* II 75 (**kötürür, kötürmek**; *prov.*); a.o.o.; *KB* (he subdued the enemy and) **kötürdi özü** 'raised himself up' 101; (keep those who love him safe and) **yağısın kötür** 'remove his enemies' 117; **körüşmez yağılar kötürdi öçin** 'enemies who do not see one another get rid of mutual malice' 145; **bu küçgey kücini boğun kötürmez** 'the people cannot endure the violence of the violent man', 2030; a.o.o. (common in all these shades of meaning): xiii(?) *At. niqāb kötürür aju* 'this world wears a veil' (and from time to time uncovers its face) 221; **kötürür idl** 'God raises' (the humble) 281; o.o. 242 (*uzal-*), 332, 447; *Tef. kötür-*; 'to lift, to carry' 187; *xiv Muh. al-iḥtimāl* 'to carry' **götürmek** *Mel.* 13, 12 (and 35, 14 v.l.); *Rif.* 89; *hamala wa rafa'a* ('to lift') **götür-**, 25, 11; 108; *šāla* 'to lift' ditto 27, 9; 110; *al-raš'* **götürmek** 36, 5; 122; *Çağ.* xv ff. **köter-** (**-gün, -dl**) **götür-Vel.** 363; **köter-** (spelt) *bar dāstan* 'to raise, pick up, carry off', etc. *San.* 302v. 27 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiii **köter-** 'to raise, remove, carry off' *Alī* 7, 24; *xiv köter-/kötür-* ditto *Qutb* 104;*

Nahc. 106, 8 ff.: *Kom.* xiv 'to raise; to take away; to be pregnant with' **köter-/kötür-/kötür-** *CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 156 (quotns.): *Kip.* xiii *rafa'a kötür-* *Hou.* 36, 7; *šāla kötür-* *do.* 41, 6; *xiv kötür-* *hamala* *Id.* 78; *xv kötür-* *hamala wa naşafa* ('to absorb') *Kav.* 9, 18; 74, 8; *Tuh.* 13b. 6; *šāla wa hamala kötür-* *do.* 21b. 1: *Osm.* xiv ff. **götür-** 'to move, remove, carry, lift'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 327; II 457; III 313; IV 358.

D kü:ttür- (**g-**) *Hap. leg.?*; *Caus. f.* of **kü:d-**; *Xak.*, but in a meaning described by *Kaš.* as *Oğuz xı ol apar köy kü:ttürdi:* 'he made him tend (ar'āhu) the sheep' (etc.) *Kaš.* II 187 (**kü:ttürür, kü:ttürmek**).

D kedril- *Hap. leg.*; *Pass. f.* of **keđir-**; unvocalized throughout. *Xak.* xi **koş kedrilidi:** *quddatī'l-şāt minā'l-qadid* 'the sheep's flesh) was cut into strips' *Kaš.* II 237 (**keđrilür, keđrilmek**).

D keđrül- *Hap. leg.?*; *Pass. f.* of **keđür-**. *Xak.* xi **to:n keđrülidi:** 'the garment (etc.) was put on' (*lubisa*) *Kaš.* II 237 (**keđrülür, keđrülmek**).

D kötrül- (**g-**) *Pass. f.* of **kötür-**; *s.i.s.m.l.* but usually as a *Tris.*; SW *Osm. götürül-*; *Tkm. göteril-Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* [Sanskrit lost] **at:** (spelt *a:dhī*) **kötrölmiş** 'whose name is exalted' (a common epithet of the Buddha) *TT VIII A.22; X* 107; *USP* 60 II 10 etc.: *Civ. atıñ küñ kötrülgey* (MS. by inadvertence *kötürgey*) 'your name and fame will be exalted' *TT I* 43: (*Xak.*) xiii(?) *At. kedin künde xayr iş me kötrülgülük* 'in the Last Day good deeds shall be exalted' 390; *Tef. kötrül-* 'to be raised; to be removed' (from somewhere *Abi.*) 187; *Xwar.* xiv **kötrül-** 'to be raised' *Qutb* 104; *Kom.* xiv 'suspended, hung up' **kötrülmüş** *CCI*; *Gr.*: *Osm.* xiv to xvi **götrül-/götürül-** 'to be removed, put aside'; in several texts *TTS* II 457; III 312; IV 358.

D keđriş- *Hap. leg.*; *Co-op. f.* of **keđir-**; fully vocalized. *Xak.* xi **ol mağa: et keđrişdi:** 'he helped me to cut the skinned meat into strips' (*bi-taqdidi'l-mašlūx*) *Kaš.* II 222 (**keđrişür, keđrişmek**).

D keđrüş- (**g-**) *Hap. leg.*; *Recip. f.* of **keđür-**. *Xak.* xi **olar ikki: to:n keđrüşdi:** 'they two dressed one another' (*albasa . . . tačb*) *Kaš.* II 222 (**keđrüşür, keđrüşmek**).

D kötruş- (**g-**) *Hap. leg.*; *Co-op. f.* of **kötür-**. *Xak.* xi **ol mağa: yük kötrüşdi:** 'he helped me to lift (*fi rafa'a*) the load' (etc.) *Kaš.* II 222 (**kötrüşür, kötrüşmek**).

Tris. GDR

D këtirtli- (**g-**) *Hap. leg.*; *Adv. fr.* ***ké;** 'behind, in the rear'. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ. TT I* 122 (*tepre-*).

D kötürğü- (**g-**) *Hap. leg.*; *Conc. N. fr.* **kötür-**. *Xak.* xi **kötürğü al-minqala** 'a means of transport' *Kaš.* I 490.

Tris. V. GDR-

D **keđürse-** (g-) Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of **keđür-**. **Xak.** x1 ol **mapa: to:n keđürse:dl:** 'he wished to dress me' (*yaksini'l-tawb*) **Kaš.** III 332 (**keđürse:r**, **keđürse:m**).

D **kötürse-** (g-) Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of **kötür-**; quoted only as a grammatical example. **Xak.** x1 er **yük kötürse:dl:** 'the man wished to carry the load' (*yahmilu'l-himl*) **Kaš.** I 280, 19; n.m.e.

Dis. V. GDŞ-

D **kétiş-** (g-) Recip. f. of **két-**; s.i.s.m.l.; SW Osm., Tkm. **gldiş-**; but this V. in Osm. in the sense of 'to itch' is a Sec. f. of the Co-op. f. of **klet-**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. (you should quickly become associated with the well-disposed and) **terk öpkeçl kêtışgüçl** 'and separate yourself from the quick tempered' **TT VII** 17, 23 (the grammar is very rugged; translated fr. Chinese): **Xak.** x1 olar **bir ekilndi:dl:n kettışdi:** 'they parted (*tafarraqa*) from one another' **Kaš.** II 89 (**ketişür:**, **ketişmek**; so vocalized).

D **küdüş-** IIap. leg. ?; Recip. f. of **kü:d-**. **Xak.** x1 olar **bir bitrüg küdüşdi:** 'they waited (*intazara*) for one another' **Kaš.** II 94 (**küdüşür:**, **küdüşmek**; MS. everywhere -d-).

Dis. GDZ

kidiz 'felt'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW (where the Oğuz word I **keçe**, q.v., is used) in a wide variety of forms ranging fr. NE Tuv. **kidis** to NW Kk. **kiz** with **kiyiz** as the commonest form. **Türkü VIII ff.** **Irkb** 33 (ur-): **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. (in a contract; 'as I required') **kidiz** 'a felt' **USp.** 63, 2; a.o. *do.* 79, 11-12 (uyukluk): **Xak.** x1 **kidiz al-libd** 'felt' **Kaš.** I 366; six o.o.: **KB** 4442 (azar): **XIV Muh.** *al-hubbād* 'felt' **gl:ylz Mel.** 67, 15; **kiyiz Rif.** 168: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kiz** ('with k-') **keçe** 'felt' **Vel.** 357 (quotn.); **kiz** 'felt' (*namad*), in **Ar. libd San.** 314r. 7 (same quotn.): **Xwar.** XIV **kiyiz** 'felt' **Qutb** 98; **Nahc.** 31, 7; **Kom.** XIV 'felt' **kiyiz CCI**; **Gr.**: **Kip.** XIII *al-hubbād* **kiyiz** (or **kiz**?) **Hou.** 17, 4: XIV (under *kaf zāl*) **kiz** ditto **Id.** 82; a.o. *do.* 79 (I **keçe**): xv ditto **kiz Tuh.** 31b. 10.

Dis. V. GDZ-

S **ködez-** 'to watch over' and the like; n.o.a.b. Unquestionably a metathesis of **közed-**, q.v.; the semantic similarity with **küd-** is purely coincidental, since morphologically the two words could not be connected. **Xak.** x1 ol **mapa: közedi:** 'he looked after (the thing) for my sake' (*hafaza'l-say* 'li-acti'); and one says **ol meni: közedi:** *intazaran* 'he waited for me' (or 'looked for me'); this V. is constructed from (*tubnā* 'an) both (concepts) *al-hifz* and *al-intizār*; its origin is **köz** att: 'he cast his eyes' on something to look after it; this is also in the V. **közettil: Kaš.** II 86 (**ködez:zür** (sic), **ködezme:k**); **tepri:** **meni: közedi:** *hafazan* 'llāh II 162, 6; **yavlak ködez** *tlıgnı:*

'keep a firm guard (*ihfaz* . . . *hifz* *şadid*) on your tongue' III 43, 20; **arslan karısa:** **sıçgan ütün ködez:zür:** 'when a lion grows old it watches (*yartaşid*) the mouse's hole' III 263, 5; **KB ködez-** is fairly common in two senses; (1) 'to watch over, protect', e.g. **llāhi ködezgöl meniñ köplüml** 'O God, protect my mind' 47; o.o. 384, 1271; (2) 'to keep under control' 167 (I **tış**), 600 (2 **yaz-**), 967, 2346: XIII(?) **At.** **tl ködezme:k** 130, 157; **ködez ayā düst uluğlar haqqın** 'my friend, respect the rights of mighty ones' 345.

Tris. GDZ

D **kidizge:k** Hap. leg.; Den. N./A. fr. **kidiz**, 'felt-like'; of the consistency of felt'. **Xak.** x1 **kidizge:k ka:ğun** 'a melon that has lost its freshness (*tarāva*) and become just like felt' (*ka'l-libd maṭala(n)*) **Kaš.** II 290.

D **kidizlig** Hap. leg. ?; P.N./A. fr. **kidiz**. **Xak.** x1 (after **kidizlik**) and with -g (i.e. **kidizlig**) 'one who owns (felt)' **Kaš.** I 507.

D **kidizlik** Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **kidiz**. **Xak.** x1 **kidizlik yun** 'wool destined to be made into felt' (*al-libd*) **Kaš.** I 507.

D **ködezlig** Hap. leg.; abbreviated N./A.S. fr. **ködezil-**; such N./A.S.s fr. Tris. V.s are very rare, and the precise form of this one was prob. devised to suit the metre. **Xak.** x1 **KB seväkre:k atın er kişenlig tutar kereklig atın kör ködezlig tutar** 'a man keeps his favourite horse hobbled, but his ordinary working horse he (merely) keeps under observation' 315.

Tris. V. GDZ-

D **ködezil-** Pass. f. of **ködez-**; n.o.a.b.; cf. **ködezlig**. **Xak.** x1 **KB** (keep your tongue under control and) **ködezildi baş** 'your head is protected' 176; a.o. 1271: XIII(?) **At.** **ködezilse bu til ködezliür özüp** 'if your tongue is kept under control, you yourself are protected' 158.

Mon. GG

kek practically syn. w. I **oç**; and in the early period generally used in Hend. w. it; originally prob. 'malice, spite, secret hatred'; thence 'a desire for revenge', and finally 'revenge' and other extended meanings. Survives as **kek** in NC Kir., Kzx.: SC Uzb. and several NW languages. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man. **TT II** 17, 84-5 (I **öç**): Bud. **U II** 23, 13-14 (I **öç**): **Xak.** x1 **kek al-hiqd** 'malice'; hence one says **öçlüg keklig kişi: şāhibu'l-hiqd wa'l-ta'r** 'a malicious, revengeful man' **Kaš.** II 283 (the following word vocalized w. a *fatha* is **kük**); I 43 and 230, 4 (I **öç**): **KB** 2313 (I **öç**): **Kor.** XIV 'hatred' **kek CCG**; **Gr.**

PU **keh** Hap. leg.; an Exclamation. At the end of the section containing this and similar Mon.s **Kaš.** says that they are pronounced . . . **keh** . . . in rapid speech, but not in writing and that the -h is (silent) like the *hā'u'l-istirāha*

in Ar. of which examples are quoted; the word should therefore perhaps be transcribed **ke**: **Xak.** x1 **ke:h ke:h** 'an Exclamation (*harf*) used in calling a dog' *Kaş.* III 118.

kök, etc. Preliminary note. *There is great difficulty in determining how many early Turkish words of this general form there were and what were the qualities of their vowels and final consonants. Navā'i had the same difficulty, see the quotn. fr. the Muḥākimate'l-luġatayn in Vel., p. 370 (top) where five alternative meanings are given:—'sky, melody, seam, cauterization (see 4 kök) and vegetation'. After the correction mentioned under kek has been made Kaş. lists three words with a short vowel and ten (some alternative meanings of the same word) with a long one. The first three mean 'pain, suffering' (kü:k or kü:g?); 'root' (kök) and 'thong' (kök) respectively. There is also another apparently early word meaning 'seam' or the like (kök). If this really is the word in Uyğ. it can hardly be a l.-w. fr. Pe. kü:k 'basting', and in that event the Pe. word may be a Turkish l.-w., but the status of the word is a little uncertain. Of the second ten the first (and so presumably the next six) are described as ending in -g, and the eighth (and so presumably the other two) as ending in -k. The first two 'metre' and 'melody' are alternative translations of the same word kü:g and the third 'a popular joke' is prob. an extended meaning of it. The fourth and fifth relating to animals were also certainly kü:g. The sixth and seventh, 'rust' and 'freckles', must be alternative translations of the same word which does not seem to be traceable elsewhere, but was perhaps kü:g. The eighth and ninth 'sky' and 'sky coloured' are alternative translations of kök:k. The last entry is a phr. meaning 'a village headman' otherwise traced only in KB; it is possible that the first element is the same word as the preceding.*

1 kök 'root, origin', lit. and metaph.; described by *Kaş.* as Oġuz/Kıp. but occurs in KB; survives in NE Turv.: SW Az., Osm., Tkm. Cf. tü:b, töz, yiltız. *Türkü VIII IE 3, II E 4 (?)*; oksüz): *Xak.* x1 KB *bular erdi din ham şari'at köki* 'these were the root of the faith and religious law' 59; *iki neṭ turur aşı yıldız köki* 'two things are its origin and root' (Hend.) 2132; *yemli ot köki* 'his food was the roots of plants' 6155; o.o. 338 (kaz-), 821, 2015, 2183, 5907: x111(?) *At. köki körklüg erniṭ xuyı körklüg ol* 'a man of fine family has a fine disposition' 317; *Tef. kök* 'lineage, origin, root' 182: XIV Muh. (under 'terms of relationship') *aşlu'l-nasab* 'lineage' gö:g (sic, in error?) *Mel.* 49, 2; kök: *Rif.* 143: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kök rişa-i dirax't* 'the root of a tree' *San.* 307v. 18: *Kıp./Oġuz* x1 *kök al-aşl*; hence one says *köküṭ kirm mimman aşluk wa ilā man tantamı mina'l-qabāyil* 'who is your ancestor, and to what tribe do you trace your origin?' *Kaş.* II 284: *Kom.* xiv 'origin, lineage' **kök**

CGI; Gr. 150 (quotn.): *Kıp.* x111 ('sky') **kök**; it is also 'family, origin, human semen' (*al-cins wa'l-aşl wa'l-nuṣfa*) *Hou.* 5, 1: xiv **kök al-cins**; one says *kök:küṭ ne: dür* 'what is your family?' *Id.* 83; *al-cins kök* (*famir*) *Bul.* 5, 6: xv ('sky') **kök** also *al-cins* in the sense of the races of mankind like Türk, Rüm, and Habaşa *Kav.* 58, 2; *cins kök* *Tuh.* 11b. 12.

2 kök 'thong' and the like. Survives in NC Kır.; NW Kk. **kök** 'a leather thong used to hold together the framework of a yurt; a narrow thong used by cobblers'. *Xak.* x1 **kök rabṭu'l-sarc** 'the thong fastening a saddle'; prov. *er sözl: bir eđer kökl: üç* 'it is a sign of manliness to have one word and not to go back on it, just as there are three thongs on a saddle-bow' (*rabṭ hamṭi'l-sarc*); if there were one more the saddle-bow (*al-qarbūs*) would break because of the excessive number of holes in it, and if there were less, the two thongs would not take the weight of a man *Kaş.* II 283.

3 kök 'seam' or the like. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. **kök** 'seam' *R II* 1221; (Tuv. **kökte-** 'to sew (together), to file (papers)' and the like): SC Uzb. **kök** 'basting, oversewing'. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. (if a mouse) *yoğurkamıṭ öz kökün isırsar* 'bites a blanket or its own(?) seams' *TT VII* 36, 10-11; (in a document about the issue of cloth) *Semışke tonka köküpe* (?so read) *bir böz börtim* 'I gave Semış one (roll of) cloth for a garment and its seams' (?) *Üşp.* 38, 8-9: *Çağ.* xv ff. **kök** (1) *bixhā-i buzurg bir cāma wa amāl-i ān zadand* 'large seams which they make in a garment and the like' *San.* 307v. 14 (*bix* normally means 'root', but must here mean 'seam' or perhaps 'basting'); *yana kök tikerde köklemek dür* 'again there is the verb 'to make seams' (or 'to haste') for sewing seams' *Vel.* 370, 4-5 (quotn. fr. *Navā'i*).

4 kök (g-) basically 'the sky'; hence 'sky-coloured, blue, blue-grey', etc.; for a similar range of colours cf. *yaşıl*. S.i.a.m.l.g. in both meanings except NE, where it has only the second (various Sec. f.s of *teṭri*: reborrowed fr. Mong. being used in the first); in SW Osm. **gök** (before vowels *gög* . . .); Tkm. **gök**: (*gög* . . .); these forms and Az. *köy* suggest that, in spite of *Kaş.*'s categorical statement that the final was -k, the original form may have been *gög*. See *Doerfer III* 1677. *Türkü VIII üze: kök teṭri: asra: yağtız yer kılınṭukda:* 'when the blue sky above and the brown earth below were created' *IE 1, II E 2*; **kök teyilṭin** (vU) *grey squirrel skins* *II N* 12, S 12; **kök** (VU) *öṭ name of a river* *T 15*; (*IE 3, II E 4?*, see oksüz): viii ff. **kök yürüṭ taş** 'a blue white stone' *Toy.* 5 (*ETY II* 57); o.o. *do.* 21; *IrğB* 64 (*buymul*): *Man. üze on kat kök asra seğiz* (sic) *kat yér* 'the ten-fold skies above and the eight-fold earth below' *Chuas.* 42-4: Uyğ. viii ff. *Man. kög* (sic) *kaliṭ* (sic) *yüzlinte* 'on the surface of the sky' *TT III* 129; (the demons who fell) *köklerden* . . . *yérgerü* 'from the heavens to earth' *M II* 7,

17: Chr. *UI* 8, 13 (teğli): Bud. (my younger brother) *kök teprike yoklağay* 'will (metaphorically) rise as high as heaven' *PP* 57, 2; a.o. *do.* 61, 4; *üstün kökdekl* 'situated above in the sky' *TT VII* 40, 11-12; a.o. *UI* 37, 53-4 etc. (*kalık*)—*kök linxwa* 'a blue lotus' *PP* 38, 1-2; *Suv.* 347, 8; (he drew mortals) *sansarlıg kök titigdin* 'out of the grey mud of the cycle of rebirths' (Sanskrit *samsāra*) *TT V* 26, 85-8; a.o.o. mainly for 'blue' and the like: Civ. *TT I* 23 (uç-): xiv *Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* *R II* 240 (*kalık*): O. Kir. ix ff. (I have parted from) *kök tepride: kün ay* 'the sun and moon in the blue sky' *Mal.* 10, 3; 45, 5: *Xak.* xi *kök:k* ('with -k') *al-samā* 'the sky' (prov.); *kök ton* 'a dark grey (*akhab*) garment'; also any colour (*lawm*) like the colour of the sky; and one says *kend kök:kl* 'the suburbs (*sawād*) of a town, referring to the greenness (*xudra*) of the trees' *Kaş.* III 132; the Turks say *köp kök:k* for *ağbaru'l-muşha'u'l-lawm* 'dark dust-coloured', and the Oğuz say *köm kök:k*; *kök:k* is *al-akhab* *I* 328, 19-20; *ko:k temür* 'blue (*al-azraq*) iron' *I* 361, 26; a.o. *do.* 362, 9; III 162 (*çüwit*); a.o.o. for 'sky': *KB* *yaşıl kök* 'the blue sky' 3, 1002—(the dry trees clothe themselves in green (*yaşıl*), crimson, scarlet, yellow), *kök* 'blue' (and red) 67; a.o.o. in both senses: XIII(?) Tef. *kök* 'heaven' (and earth) 182; xiv *Muh. azraqul-qamış* 'in a blue shirt' *kök:k ton:lu*: *Mel.* 11, 1; *Rif.* 84; *al-azraq kök:k*; *şadidul-zurqa gö:m gö:g* (*sic*) 68, 4-8; 168 (*köm kök:k*); *al-samā* *gö:g* (*sic*) *al-macarra* 'the Milky Way' *gö:g* *yolu*; *qawş quzāh* 'rainbow' *gö:g* *yayı*: 78, 16; 183; (Çağ. see Osm.): Oğuz xi *köm* an Intensifying Particle (*harf muhālifa*) for *al-lawm* 'ağbar', one says *köm kök* 'dark dust-coloured' *I* 338; a.o. *I* 328 (*Xak.*): Xwar. xiv *kök* 'green' *Qutb* 100; 'heaven' *MN* 78, etc.; Kom. xiv *kök* 'sky' *CCG*; 'blue' *CGI*; *Gr.* 150 (quotns.): Kip. XIII *al-samā* *kök wa huwa'l-azraq Hou.* 5, 1; *al-azraq kök do.* 31, 3; *tawkid waşfi'l-azraq köz kök:k* (*sic*) *do.* 31, 7; xiv *kök al-azraq wa yutlaq 'alā'l-samā'* *Id.* 83; *kök:k yolu*: *al-macarra do.* 83; *köm kök al-şadidul-zurqa*; its origin *wa köp kök do.* 84; *al-samā* *kök Bul.* 2, 11: xv they say *köm kök fi ta'hidi'l-zurqa Kav.* 5, 7; *al-samā* *kök*... *wa'l-azraq minā'l-aluān do.* 58, 2; *azraq kök Tuh.* 4a, 2; 83b, 6; *samā* *kök do.* 18b, 7; *lāzwārd* 'lapis lazuli' *kök berez do.* 38b, 13: Osm. xiv ff. *gök* 'blue', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 316; *II* 444; *III* 304; *IV* 348: xviii *gög* (so spelt) in *Rümi* (1) *şabza wa ülang* 'vegetation, meadow'; (2) *rang-i kabūd* 'blue' (quotn.), for 'intensely blue' *gög gömek*; (3) *asmān* 'sky' (quotns.); (4) metaph. as an expression for 'cauterization' (*süzāndan dāğ*) for which they burn blue paper *San.* 307v. 19 (the quotns. are in Çağ., the 'Rümi' may refer to the spelling *gög*, not to the word itself); *göm gög* (so spelt) 'intensely blue', also called *gög gömek* 309v. 10 (not described as *Rümi*, but the spelling suggests it).

VU 5 *kök* in the phr. *kök ayu:k*; pec. to *Xak.* *Ayu:k* is otherwise unknown, and its

meaning obscure; it is not therefore possible to say whether *kök* in this phr. has one of its normal meanings. *Xak.* xi *kök ayu:k* (spelt as one word, but immediately follows 4 *kök:k*) 'the title given to the headmen of villages and Türkmen (tribes)' (*akābiratū'l-rasātiq wa'l-turkmān*) *Kaş.* III 133: *KB* (hear the words of) *bilir kök ayuk* 'the wise headman' 2644; (in a passage about the appointments open to persons at the royal court; some become *öge*;) *kayu kök ayukluk üze at alur* 'some receive the title of 'headman' 4067 (some *inanç beğ*, *çağrı beğ*, *kül erkin*(?) or *çavlı beğ*).

VUF 1 *kü:g* 'Song, melody', and the like; l.-w. fr. Chinese *ch'ü*, Middle Chinese *h'jok*, 'song' (Giles 3,062). Survives in most NE languages; NC Kir., Kzx.; SC Uzb. as *kü*, *küg*, *küy*; l.-w. in Pe. as *küh* in such phr. as *küh kardan* 'to tune (an instrument)'. Uyg. viii ff. Man. *tükedi Afrin Çor Tegin kügi* 'here ends Afrin Çor Tegin's hymn' *M II* 8, 19; a.o.(?) *do.* 7, 1-2 (*takşut*): *Xak.* xi *kü:g* ('with -g') *'arudu'l-şir'* 'the metre of a poem'; one says *bu: yıl ne: kü:g üze*: ol 'what is the metre of this poem?' (*ğazal*): *kü:g* 'the tune of a song' (*al-lahñ fi'l-ğinā*); hence one says *er kü:glendi: ğanā'l-racul bi-lahñ lahu* 'the man sang a song in its (right) tune'; (in a verse, misplaced after 3 *kü:g*); *kü:gler kamuğ tüzüldi: waqa'at'l-muwafaqa bayn alhān'l-ğinā* 'harmony has been established between the tunes of the songs' *Kaş.* III 131: Çağ. xv ff. *kük* ('with k- -k') *sāz çalmak* 'playing a musical instrument, or a tune' *Vel.* 369 (quotns.); *kük* (between 3 *kök* and 1 *kök*) (2) *āhang-i sāz* 'the tuning of a musical instrument' *San.* 307v. 14 (quotns.; the para. ends by saying that in Pe. the word means (1) 'lettuce'; (2) 'cough'; (3) 'dome').

VU 2 *kü:g* immediately follows the two entries of 1 *kük*, and is prob. merely an extended meaning of that word, since there is a similar combination of meanings in *Khak.* *Xak.* xi *kü:g* the word for any 'joke' (*ađluha*) which circulates among the people of any town during some year and is passed from mouth to mouth; hence one says *bu: yıl kü:g keldi* 'this year's joke has arrived' *Kaş.* III 131.

?D 3 *kü:g* no doubt Dev. N./A. fr. *kül*--; survives only(?) in NC Kzx. *küy* 'the tending of livestock'; this word also means 'the condition of livestock', which may belong here, or be an attenuated meaning of 4 *kü:g*. *Xak.* xi *kü:g* *yilkı: al-dābbatū'l-masrūha acma* 'cattle driven out to pasture in a herd' *Kaş.* III 131 (followed by a verse illustrating 1 *kü:g*).

4 *kü:g* survives in the NC Kir. phr. *kü:gö kel-* (of sheep and other female animals) 'to be on heat, ready to be mated'; Kzx. *küy* (see 3 *kü:g*) seems to have the same meaning, cf. *küylö-* (of cattle, sheep and dogs) 'to mate' *R II* 1420. *Xak.* xi *kü:g şifādu'l-kahş wa'l-wuxuş fi awānhi şātiya(n)*, 'the mating of

rams and wild animals in the mating season in winter'; hence one says **ko:y kü:gi: boldi:** 'the mating season for sheep (etc.) has arrived' *Kaş. III 132.*

PU **5 kü:ğ** Hap. leg. in both senses; for 'rust' the ordinary words are **bas** and **2 tat**; there is no generally accepted Turkish word for 'freckle'; SW Osm. uses **çil**, but most languages use words derived, with some phonetic changes, fr. Mong. *sehgül*. **Xak. x1 kü:ğ** 'the rust' (*al-ñib*); MS. *ñab*) which forms on the surface of a mirror; hence one says **közñüke: kü:ğ tüştü:** 'greenness (*al-xudra*) and rust have formed on the surface of the mirror'; **kü:ğ** 'freckles' (*al-kalafa*) which appear on the faces of women (etc.) *Kaş. III 132.*

PU **kük** (or **6 kü:ğ**?) 'suffering, distress'; prob. n.o.a.b.; *R II 1417* notes a NC Kzx. (?) phr. **kily kör-** 'to suffer pain, or distress', but there is no other trace of it and there are in NC several words with a similar meaning which go back to **kün-**. See **kükmek**. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Civ. **közün içinde kük yok köñülün içinde kadğu: yok** 'there is no pain in your eyes or anxiety in your mind' *TT I 144-5*. **Xak. x1 kük** (misvocalized *kek*) *al-mihna* 'distress, suffering'; hence one says **kük** (ditto) **kördi:** er 'the man suffered pain' (*imtahana*) *Kaş. II 283*; **kük** (so vocalized) **kördi:** **kere:kü:** **yüdti:** 'he was so badly off (*ra'a'l-mihna*) that he had to carry his tent framework on his own back' *I 448, 1* (cf. **keten**).

Mon. V. GG-

PU **kik-** Hap. leg., but see **kikşür-**; as this word appears among the Biliterals with two of the same consonants the final is likely to be **-k** although the Perf. Suff. is given as **-di:**; syn. w. **bile-**, etc. **Xak. x1 (er) biçek kiküdi:** 'the man sharpened (*asanna*) the knife and whetted (*amarra*) one (knife) against another' *Kaş. II 293* (**kike:r, kikme:k**).

Dis. GGE

VUS **kükü:** See **küküy**.

Dis. GGC

D **kökçin** Den. N./A. (indicating an attenuated colour) fr. **4 kö:k**; 'bluish, greyish'. The alternative fr. **kökşin** is prob. Secondary. Survives only(?) in NE Tel. **kökşün** 'greybeard' *R II 1231*. See *Doerfer III 1679*. **Xak. x1 kökşin ne:ğ** 'anything the colour of the sky' (*ka-lavni'l-samā*) *Kaş. I 437; I 186, 12* (**egriş-**): **KB** başında keçürmiş bu kökşin sakal 'this experienced greybeard' 1798; a.o. 376 (**oğün-**); (not to be confused with **kögsin** see **kögöz**).

Dis. V. GGG-

S **kikşür-** See **kikşür-**.

Dis. GGD

F **keğde** (?**kagda:**) 'paper'; l.-w. fr. some Iranian language (?Sogdian) and cognate to

Pe. **kāgad/kāgid** 'paper'. Survives in NE Koib. **keğde** 'thick paper' *R II 1065*. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. (write the *dhāraṇi* on birch bark, (palm leaves) **keğdede** 'paper' (linen or a wooden tablet) *U II 70, 4* (ii); o.o. *TT VI 202*; *Surv. 6, 8-9* (**2 *ko:ñ**): *Civ. H I 150* (**1 taş**), 152; *TT VII 25, 12* (**keğede**).

Dis. V. GGD-

S **kökded-** See **köklet-**.

D **kektes-** Recip. f. of **kekte-** (which survives in NC Kır.), Den. V. fr. **kek**. Survives in NC Kzx. **Xak. x1 olar ikki: kektesdi: tahāqada** 'those two secretly hated one another' *Kaş. II 222* (**kektesür,** **kektesme:k**).

S **köktes-** See **1 kökleş-**.

Tris. V. GGD-

D **kökedtür-** 'to exalt, praise to the skies'; Caus. f. of ***köke:d-** Intrans. Den. V. fr. **4 kö:k**, which would presumably have meant 'to go up to the sky' or the like. N.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff.* Bud. **nom ermezig nom ol tēp kökedturdum erser** 'if I have praised false doctrine to the skies saying that it is the true doctrine' *Surv. 137, 2-3*; a.o. *do. 135, 11* (**kođıkartur-**).

Dis. GGG

kekük some kind of bird of prey; the identity of the *zummac* is uncertain, *Havas* 'a reddish falcon'; *Steingass* 'a species of eagle'. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII ff.* *Irkb 23* (bul-): **Xak. x1 kekük al-zummac**, a bird the bones of which are used in conjurations and sorcery (*ñi'l-nayrinciñāt wa'l-enyāt wa ruqyatuñā*, sic) *Kaş. II 287*.

Tris. GGG

D **köke:gün** 'horse-fly' and the like; presumably Dev. N. fr. ***köke-**, Den. V. fr. **4 kö:k**, in the sense of 'something which is sky-coloured, blue'. S.i.a.m.l. in NE, NC, NW, usually as **kökün/kögün** 'horse-fly, gad-fly'. **Xak. x1 köke:gün al-antara, wahwa dubāh azraq** 'a blue fly' *Kaş. II 287* (prov.); a.o. *I 188* (ortu, same prov.): **Çağ. xv ff.** **gögeyin** (spelt) 'a large fly (*magas*) which draws blood when it bites cattle' *San. 307v. 26*; **gögewün** (spelt) *xar-magas* 'gad-fly' 310r. 20: **Kır. xiv kögewün** 'a flying creature (*ğayr*) like a large fly, which settles on horses, cattle, etc. and bites them'; when they feel it they run away from it *Id. 83*; *al-zanbūr* 'hornet' **kökün Bul. 11, 2**.

Dis. GGL

D **keklig** P.N./A. fr. **kek**; 'spiteful, revengeful'; practically syn. w. **öçlüg**, and in the early period usually used in Hend. w. it. Survives only(?) in NC Kır. **kekütü:** Kzx. **kekli. Uyg. VIII ff.** Bud. *TT VIII N:8* (**öçlüg**): **Xak. x1 Kaş. II 283** (**kek**).

(D) **keklik** 'partridge'; prob. A.N. (Conc N.) fr. ***kek** as an onomatopoeic for the partridge's call. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE. There is

another word for 'partridge' not noted before the medieval period, see çil. Acc. to *Red.* in Osm. *keklik* is 'partridge' in general and 'the red-legged partridge' in particular and çil is 'the common grey partridge' and 'the francolin'. See *Doerfer* III 1639. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *keklik* (sic) *ötin* 'the bile of a partridge' *H I* 50-2: *Xak. xı keklik al-qac* 'partridge' *Kaş. I* 479 (misread as *al-qayh* in printed text): *KB ünün ötti keklik* 'the partridge sings his note' 76: *Çağ. xv ff. keklik kabg* 'partridge' *San. 300v. 23* (and two *phr.*): *Kır. xiv keklik al-hacal* 'partridge' *İd. 83*; ditto (*çil*)/*keklik* (misvocalized) *Bul. 11, 12*; xv ditto *keklik Tuh. 13a. 9*; *dacac* 'fowl' (*taşuk*)/*keklik* do. 15b. 4.

Dis. V. GGL-

D *kökle-*; etc. Preliminary note. *Kaş. lists Den. V. s fr. 3 kök and 1 and 3 kü:g and Refl. Den. V. s fr. 1 kök and 5 kü:g*; the basic form of the first survives in NE. There is in KB a *Den. V. fr. 4 kö:k*. There is in Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man.-A M III 29, 10 (iii)* a word *kökleyür* of which the meaning is entirely obscure. These seem to be the only early words of this form. *San. 307r. 26* lists a *Den. V. fr. 2 kök* which s.i.s.m.l.

D 1 *kökle-*: *Den. V. fr. 3 kök*; 'to fasten with thongs'. Survives in NC *Kır. köktö-* and perhaps some other languages unless these are *Den. V. s fr. 2 kök*. *Xak. xı ol eder kökle:dl: şadda rabfa'l-sarc* 'he tightened the thong of the saddle' *Kaş. III 300* (*kökle:r, kökle:me:k*).

D 2 *kökle-*: (*g-*) *Den. V. fr. 4 kö:k*; 'to be blue, grey, green, etc.' Survives in NC *Kır. köktö-*; SC *Uzb. kükla-* and perhaps elsewhere, but *kö:ker-*, q.v., is commoner in this sense. *Xak. xı KB* (hear the words of) *kari köklemiş* 'the old greyheaded man' 1492.

D 1 *kügle-*: *Den. V. fr. 1 kü:g*; 'to sing' and the like. Survives in NC *Kır. kü:löl-:/küylöl-* 'to tune' (a musical instrument): SW Osm. *kökle-* ditto (unless the latter is a *Den. V. fr. Pe. kü:k*). *Xak. xı er kügle:dl: tağannā'l-racul bi-ğniya wa axraca lahn fil-ğinā* 'the man sang a song and brought out the melody in singing it' *Kaş. III 301* (*kügler, kügle:me:k*): *Çağ. xv ff. kükle-* ('with *k- k-*') *saz çal-* 'to play (or tune?) a musical instrument' *San. 369* (quotns.); *kükle- saz-ra kük hardan* 'to tune a musical instrument' *San. 307r. 26* (quotns.).

D 2 *kügle-*: *Den. V. fr. 3 kü:g*; 'to graze'. As pasture is green there was an obvious temptation to regard this V. as identical with 2 *kökle-*; this seems to be at the back of the entry *kökle-* 'to graze, put cattle out to graze' in *Vam. 330*, reproduced in *R II 1227* as 'Çağ., Bokhara'; but the *Refl. f. küylen-* (of cattle) 'to be well-nourished' in NC Kzx. preserves the earlier form. *Xak. xı yılki: kügle:dl: ibtaqalati'l-dawāb wa akalati'l-rabi* 'the cattle grazed and eat the spring pasture' *Kaş. III 300* (*kügler, kügle:me:k*).

D *köklet-* *Hap. leg.*; *Caus. f. of 1 kökle-*; this V. is listed under the cross-heading -D- (for the third consonant) which suggests that the original entry had *kökdet-*; the alternative form is morphologically inexplicable. The -d- suggests that the original form of 3 *kök* was *kög* but the modern NC forms do not support this. See *sığtat-*. *Xak. xı ol eder yalıgın köklett:* 'he ordered that the straps of his saddle-bow should be tightened' (*bi-şadd*); *kökdedtl: (sic)* alternative form (*luğa*) *Kaş. II 327* (*kökletür, kökletme:k*).

D 1 *köklen-* *Refl. Den. V. fr. 1 kök*; survives in SW Osm. *köklen-* 'to take root, be firmly established'. The basic form survives in NE Alt., *Tel. köktö-* 'to be related to (someone)' *R II 1228*. *Xak. xı er köklendi: ta'attala'l-racul* 'the man was well rooted' (i.e. of good family); also used for 'to stay in one place' (*ğaniya*) *Kaş. II 253* (*köklenür, köklenme:k*).

D 2 *köklen-* *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. f. of 1 kökle-*. *Xak. xı eder köklendi:* 'the thongs of the saddle were tightened' (*şuddat*) *Kaş. II 253* (no Aor. or Infin.; followed by 1 *köklen-*).

D 1 *küglen-* (*kü:glen-*) *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. f. of 1 kügle-*. *Xak. xı er küglendi:* 'the man sang' (*ğannā*); originally *küglendi: Kaş. II 253* (*küglenür, küglenme:k*); o.o. *II 255, 9*; *III 131* (1 *kü:g*).

VUD 2 *küglen-* (*kü:glen-*) *Hap. leg.*; *Refl. Den. V. fr. 5 kü:g* *Xak. xı yüzi: anıy küglendi:* 'freckles (*al-kulfa*) appeared on his face'; originally *küglendi: Kaş. II 253* (no Aor. or Infin.; followed by 1 *küglen-*).

D 1 *kökleş-* *Recip. Den. V. fr. 1 kök*; cf. 1 *köklen-*. Survives in SW Osm., where it is syn. w. *köklen-*. *Xak. xı ol anıy birle: kökleşdi: taşabbata bihi wa taşabbaka* 'he clung to him and wrapped himself round him'; there is a dialect form *köktaşdi:* (2 *kökleş-* follows here): *Bulğar xı ol anıy birle: kökleşdi: ta'aqqada ma'ahu 'aqda'l-şıra* 'he made a tribal union with him' *Kaş. II 224* (*kökleşür, köklesme:k*; one of the four Bulğar words in *Kaş.*).

D 2 *kökleş-* *Hap. leg.*; *Co-op. f. of 1 kökle-*. *Xak. xı ol apar eder kökleşdi:* 'he helped him to tighten (*fi şadd*) the thongs of the saddle-bow' *Kaş. II 224* (no Aor. or Infin.; see 1 *kökleş-*).

Dis. GGM

VU *kökmek* quite clearly legible in the photograph; according to *Mal.* (note op. cit.) it survives in SE Sarıç Yuğur as *kegmek*; *Keri kökmek* 'a kind of deer'; in Malov, *Yazyk zheltykh uigurov*, Alma Ata, 1957, p. 65 it appears as *kegmik* 'A kind of stag (Chinese *chi nien*) the size of a female donkey'. O. *Kır. 1x ff.* (I killed seven wolves, but) *barsıg kökmekig ötürmedim* 'did not kill leopards or stags' *Mal. 11, 10*.

PUD **kükmek/kükme:n** (?kügmek/küg-men) Hap. leg.; Den. N./A.s fr. **kük** (6 **küg**); the latter in this entry is unvocalized, and misvocalized in the main entry; these words seem to be vocalized with *fatha* but there is no doubt that the vowel was rounded. The second form seems to be the name, customarily transcribed **kögmēn** of the Tannu Tuva mountains mentioned in Türkü VIII *I E* 17, etc., *T* 23, 28; if so the second consonant is -g-. **Xak.** XI **kükmek** er 'a man who has been tested (*harasathu*) by circumstances and endured sufferings (*al-miḥna*) and become hardened (*ištadda*) by them'; its origin is **kük** *al-miḥna*; this Adj. (*sifāt*, *sic*) is irregular (*cā'at šādd*); the regular form (*al-qiyās*) is **kükme:n Kaş.** *I* 479.

Dis. GGN

PU **kēgen** one of several words for 'illness, disease', or the like; pec. to Uyğ. and usually used in Hend. w. *I* 1:ğ; the spelling in *Sw.*, if correctly transcribed, points to -é- rather than -i-. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (the *dhārāṇi* will be effective) **alku kēgeninte yılki kara kēgeninte iğ kem** 'in all cases of disease, the diseases of cattle and common people(?), illnesses (Hend.)' (discomfort, danger, pain) *U* *II* 73, 1 (iii) ff.; (demons) **kezik iğ kēgen kılğuçi** 'who cause epidemic(?) diseases' *TT* *I* 8, 83; **aç kın iğkēgen** (*sic*, spelt as one word) **aḡasın amırıḡurdaçı** 'reducing the danger of hunger, pain and disease (Hend.)' *Sw.* 399, 18.

VUD **köge:n** the -ö- is shown in Kom. but this may be a dialect form since the word seems to be a Dev. N. fr. **kü:-**, the -ü- in which is fixed by 3 **küğ**; 2 **kügle:-**. This word has nothing to do with Kıp. (PU) **köken** 'plum, peach' in *Hou.*, *Id.*, *Tuh.* which is a l.-w. connected with Ar. *xawx*, which is said to be an Aramaic l.-w. (see *Hou.*, p. 100), perhaps through some Iranian intermediary. **Xak.** XI **kögen: ribāḡul'-bahm wa ribāḡul'-ḡalāyib** 'inda'l'-ḡalb 'a noose to control calves, colts, etc., and milch cows, etc. at milking time': **yél kögen: qawes qazaḡ** 'rain-bow' (lit. 'a noose on the wind') *Kaş.* *I* 415; **Kom.** XIV **kögen** 'a rope for tying lambs and kids' *CCG*; *Gr.*

S **kökün** See **köke:gün**.

PUD **kikinc** A Dev. N., but w. no obvious connection w. **kik-**; 'reply', nearly always in the phr. **kikinc bér-** 'to give a reply'. N.o.a.b. Türkü VIII ff. Man. **dındarlar inça kikinc bérdirler** 'the Elect gave the following reply' *TT* *II* 6, 2; Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A (if anyone asks how he killed the demon) **inça kikinc béril M** *I* 19, 11-12; a.o. *do.* 37, 19; Bud. (then his father the king hearing this petition) **neḡ kikinc** (*Pellist* transcribes *hēgin*) **bérü umadı** 'could not give any reply' *PP* 15, 8 (see note thereon); (after a question, the Buddha) **şlok takşutin inça tēp kikinc yarlıkadı** 'deigned to give the following reply

in verse' *Kuan.* 175; o.o. *USp.* 97, 1; 102b. 14; *Sw.* 589, 3.

Dis. V. GGN-

PU(D) **kikne:-** Hap. leg. ?; morphologically could be Den. V. in -e- fr. **kēgen**; the meaning can only be conjectured, but is clearly pejorative. **Xak.** XI **KB** (if you make a request, state it clearly; if you are asked a question, tell the truth. Do not make pointless remarks or harry (*sondama*) people) **uşak söz edirme yēme kikneme** 'do not follow up scandal or' 4301 ('be spiteful' would suit, if it could be connected with **kek**).

Dis. GGR

kekre: 'an acrid, or bitter, plant', usually once eaten by livestock. Survives in SE Türkü **kekre** 'ergot' *BŞ* 525; *SW* Osm., Tkm. **kekre** 'a bitter plant; acrid, bitter'. No obvious etymology, perhaps a l.-w. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. **kekre** 'a bitter medicinal herb' *H* *II* 8, 47; **Xak.** XI **kekre:** 'a bitter plant (*nabt murr*) eaten by camels' *Kaş.* *I* 422.

D) **kökrek** Dev. N. fr. **kökre:-**; 'thunder'. N.o.a.b. 'There is no connection between this word and **kökrek** 'the chest, the upper part of the body' noted in Çağ. *San.* 307v. 28; *Kıp.* *Hou.* 21, 22 and some modern NC, SC and NW languages; the origin of this word is obscure; it is apparently neither Mong. nor Iranian, and it is hard to see how it could be connected with **kögüz**, same meaning, through some L/R Turkish language, but the Çuv. form of that word is **kākār**, *Ash.* *VII* 107. **Xak.** XI **KB 282 (**kork-**): *Kıp.* xv *ra'd* 'thunder' **kökrek** *Tuh.* 16b. 5.**

Dis. V. GGR-

kekir- (ğ-; ?-ğ-) 'to belch'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; *SW* Az. **keyir-**; Osm., Tkm. **gēgir-**. **Xak.** XI **er kekirdi:** 'the man (etc.) belched' (*tacaşa'a*) *Kaş.* *II* 84 (**kekire:r**, **kekirme:k**). XIV Muh. (?) *tacaşa'a* **kekir-** *Rif.* 106 (only); *fahiga* 'to overflow' **kekir-** (*MS. kelir-*) 113; *al-caşā* **kekirmek** (*MS. -mah*) 164; Çağ. xv ff. **gēgir-** (so spelt) **arıḡ zadan** 'to belch', in Ar. *tacaşa'* *San.* 315f. 22 (quotn.); *Kom.* XIV 'to belch' **kekir-** *CCG*; *Gr.*

D) **kigür-** abbreviated Caus. f. of **kir-**; 'to bring in, introduce', and the like. N.o.a.b.; modern Caus. f.s of **kir-** are **kirgiz-**, **girdir-**, and the like. SE Türkü **kigür-** in *R* *II* 1341 should be transcribed **keygür-** and is a Caus. f. of **keğ-**. Türkü VIII ff. Man. *Chus.* 229 (ét-): Uyğ. VIII ff. Chr. *U* *I* 7, 4-5 (ur-): Bud. **köni yolkā kigürü** 'brings them into the right way' *TT* *VI* 255-6; o.o. *do.* 394 (v.l.); *PP* 18, 1; 25, 2-3 (*tapar*); *TT* *VIII* D.6 (üzlünçülüḡ): **Xak.** XI **KB** **çerigde bir ança busuḡā kigür** 'put some of your troops in an ambush' 2370; xii (?) **KBVP** **ne törlüḡ bü sözler öḡin tildeki kigürmş muḡar kör kamuḡ eldeki** 'see what (different) kinds of names have been given to this poem in different languages in various

countries' 31 (grammar chaotic): XIII(?) KBPP 25 (üşk); *Tef. kīvūr-* 'to bring to (or into)' 177: XIV *Rhğ. uçmak içre kīgūrūp* 'taking him to paradise'; a.o.o. *R II* 1341 (quotns.). *Çağ. xv ff. glivūr-* (spelt) *dāxil kardan* 'to cause to enter' *San.* 316v. 23 (quotns.). *Xwar. xiv kevūr-, kīgūr-, kīvūr-* 'to bring in' *Qutb* 95-9; *kīgūr- Nahc.* 254, 13; 255, 3; 280, 11: *Kom. xiv* 'to bring into' *kīvūr- CCG; Gr.* 160 (quotns.). *Osm. xiv ff. glivūr-*, occasionally *glivūr-* 'to bring into, let in, admit' (esp. to paradise); common till XVI, occurs in XVII *TTS I* 313; *II* 439; *III* 299; *IV* 343.

D köker- (-ğ- -ğ-) Intrans. Den. V. fr. 4 kök; 'to be, or become, sky-coloured, blue, grey', etc. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in most modern languages the second consonant is -ğ-/v-/y-; SW Az. köyer-; Osm. göger-/göğ-; Tkm. göğ-er- (this last also means 'to take root', as a similar Den. V. fr. 1 kök). **Xak. xı kökerdi: neḡ** 'the thing was dusty' (*ağbara*), that is was the colour of the sky *Kağ. II* 84 (kö:kerür, kö:kerme:k): *xiv Muh.* (?) *izraqqa* 'to be blue' (köli: (?); in margin kö:ker- *Rif.* 103: *Çağ. xv ff. köger-* (-ğünçe, 'with k-ğ-ğ-') *göger-Vel.* 370; *göger-* (*sic*? not spelt) (1) *sabz şudan wa rüyidan* 'to become green; to sprout'; (2) *kabūd şudan* 'to become blue' *San.* 307r.5 (quotn.): *Kip. xv* (among Den. V.s) and from kök, köker- *Tuh.* 83b. 6: *Osm. xiv ff. göğ-er-* 'to be blue, green', etc.; fairly common *TTS I* 346; *II* 443; *IV* 348.

PU köğür- n.o.a.b.; the Türkü text is not very clear, and the Uyğ. ones open to some doubt; the meaning of *kīgūr-* would suit all the passages; these may in fact be misreadings of word or in some cases mistranscriptions of *kötür-*. Türkü VIII ff. *yolta: at köğürmiş erke: I yarık yarılığ bolto:* 'one breastplate was issued to the man who brought in(?) the horse from the road' *Miran B r. 6 (ETY II* 66): Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. arvişlar eliğin uluğ törlüg ağır ayağ üze köğürserler* ('or keşürserler?') 'if they bring (or, reading *keşürserler*, 'publish'; or, reading *kötürserler*, 'raise') the chief of the *dhāraṇis* with great respect' *U II* 73, 3-4 (iii): *Civ. men borlukkā özge kişi köğürmezmen* (queried) 'I will not admit(?) other people into the vineyard' *USP.* 32, 10; in 115 in a list of penalties for challenging the validity of a contract, the heaviest penalties are to be 'presented' (*ün-türüp*, l. 18) to the central government and the *tegitler*, the next heaviest to be 'brought' (*köğürüp*?, l. 19) to the *İduk kut*, and the lowest to be 'given' (*bérin*, l. 20) to the treasurer of the town of Koç.

D kökre- (-ğ-) Den. V. fr. 4 kök:k; etymologically the basic meaning must be 'to thunder'; also used for 'to make a loud noise', in various contexts. Survives for 'to thunder' in NE Alt. *küküro- R II* 1424: NW Kar. T. kökre- *do.* 1224; Kaz. kökre- *do.* 1424; Kumyk köküre-. SW Osm. kökre- 'to foam at the mouth, be sexually excited' seems to be

a different word. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. arslan xanı kökremiş teg* 'as if the king of the lions had roared' *Suv.* 646, 3: **Xak. xı arslan: kökre:dl:** 'the lion roared' (*za'ara*); and one says *buğra: kökre:dl:* 'the camel stallion bellowed' (*hadara*); and one says *bulut kökre:dl:* 'the cloud thundered' (*ra'ada*); also used metaph. for the shouts of warriors on the battlefield *Kağ. III* 282 (kökre:r, kökre:me:k prov. see *körk*; o.o. *I* 125, 13 etc. (arslanla:-); *I* 354, 23: *KB* 86 (bulut): *Çağ. xv ff. kökre-/kökreş-* 'to thunder, or roar', of thunder, lions, etc. *San.* 307r. 7 (quotns.): *Xwar. XIII* ditto 'Ali 39: *xiv* ditto *Qutb* 101, *MN* 75: *Kom. xiv* ditto *CCI; Gr.* *Kip. XIII al-ra'd kökre:mek* *Id.* 5, 10 (MS. *dökremek*): *xiv* ditto *Bul.* 3, 2; ditto and the V. fr. it is *kökre- Id.* 83: *xv ba'ba'a* 'to bellow' (*bozla- / kökre- Tuh.* 8b. 7).

D kiğrül- Hap. leg.?: Pass. f. of *kīgūr-*. **Xak. xı tavar: evke: kiğrül:dl:** 'the property was brought into (*udxila*) the house' (etc.) *Kağ. II* 237 (kiğrül:r, kiğrülme:k).

D kekreş- Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *kekre:-*, Den. V. fr. *kek*, which seems to be noted only in SW Osm. where it means 'to be, or become, sour or acid'. Cf. *kekre:-* Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man.-A* (they quarrel with one another and exchange abuse) *bu karğantukın alkantukın kekrestükün (VU) yontüstükün (sic, with -s- for -ş-)* 'because of this cursing and abuse, and because they hate and quarrel with one another' *MI* 9, 16-18.

D kökreş- Co-op. f. of *kökre:-*; n.o.a.b. **Xak. xı bulutlar kamuğ kökreş:dl:** 'the clouds all thundered (*ra'adat*) together'; and one says *buğra:lar kökreş:dl:* 'the camel stallions bellowed (*tahaddarat*) together', also used metaph. for the shouts of warriors on the field of battle, one says *alplar kökreş:dl:* 'the warriors shouted (*tahaddarat*) together' *Kağ. II* 222 (kökreşür:, kökreşme:k; verse); a.o. *III* 147, 16 (same verse): *Çağ. xv ff. San.* 307r. 7 (kökre:-).

Tris. GGR

(D) **köğürçgün** (? gö:- 'pigeon, dove'; morphologically obscure, but prob. connected with 4 kö:k in the sense of 'a grey bird'. S.i.s.m.l. in NC, NW, SW with phonetic changes; SW Az. köyerçin; Osm. güvercin; Tkm. göğ:gercin. NE languages use quite different words or phr. and SE, SC forms of *Pe. kabutar*. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. köğürçgen Suv.* 209, 6 (anıt); 620, 20; *Civ. köğürçgen H I* 40 (çokrat-): **Xak. xı köğürçgün al-ḥamām** 'pigeon, dove' *Kağ. III* 419: *Çağ. xv ff. köğürçin kabutar* 'pigeon, dove' *San.* 308r. 1: **Xwar. xiv** ditto *Qutb* 101: *Kom. xiv* 'dove' *kügercin CCG; Gr.* *Kip. XIII al-ḥamām köwercin Hou.* 10, 6: *xiv köğürçin* ditto *Id.* 83; *Bul.* 12, 4: *xv* ditto *Kav.* 39, 5; *ḥamām öğercin* (corrected below to kö:-) *Tuh.* 13a. 10.

Tris. V. GGR-

D **kögürçgü:nleş-** Hap. leg. and prob. used only in the Ger. in -ü; Recip. Den. V. fr. **kögürçgü:n**; mentioned only as a grammatical example. **Xak. xı ol menig birle: oyna:di: kögürçgü:nleşü:** 'he gambled with me with a pigeon as the stake' *Kağ. II* 226, 13; n.m.c.

Dis. GGS

S **kögüs** See **kögüz**.

Dis. GGŞ

ʔF **ke:küş** Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w. **Xak. xı ke:küş dawā' yuflā bi'l-ıvaram vahwa'l-kundus** 'a medicinal plant applied to swellings; hellebore' (Brockelmann, *Saponaria* or *Veratrum album*) *Kağ. I* 407.

D **kökış** Den. N./A. fr. 4 **kö:k**. Survives in SE **Türki kökiş**; NC **Kır. kögüş**. **Xak. xı KB kökiş turna** 'the blue-grey crane' 74.

S **kö:kşin** See **kö:kçin**.

Dis. V. GGŞ-

D **kikşür-** Caus. Refl. f. of **kik-**; n.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII I E 6 (II E 6) (I 6çl): VIII ff. Man. yeme sav iletip sav kelürüp kişig kikşürü sözlediml erşer** 'if we have carried remarks to and fro and incited people to mutual enmity *Chuas*. 104-7; (Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. this word is perhaps the right reading in *PP* 18, 1 where Pelliot says the scribe first wrote *ēkeklür* and then corrected it to *ēkeklürüyür*; (among the dangers of the sea) *törtünç uluğ tegzinç k[em]i[ke] kigürür suv kikşürür(?) sokuşur* 'fourth, the waters which bring great waves to the ship, quarrel(?) and strike one another': **Xak. xı er biçe:k kikşürdi:** 'the man whetted (*amarra*) the knives one against the other'; and one says *ol ikki: er kikşürdi:* 'he incited (*agrā*) one of the two men against the other' *Kağ. II* 195 (*kikşürür*, *kikşürme:k*).

Dis. GGY

VU **küküy** Hap. leg.; 'maternal aunt' (mother's sister), the feminine counterpart of **tağay**. The word was lost at an early date, and in the lists of terms of relationship is replaced in *Muh.* by 'mother's sister' and in the Kıp. vocabularies by that or phr. incorporating **tağay**, q.v. **Xak. xı kükü: al-xāla** 'maternal aunt'; also, and more correctly (*al-aşahli*), **kükü:y**; one says **kükü:yüm keldi:** 'my aunt has come' *Kağ. III* 232.

Dis. GGZ

kögüz (gögöz) 'chest, breast'; a neutral word used both for men and women. A very old word which survives in *Çuv.* as **kākār**, *Ash. VII* 107, and also in NE most languages **kögüs R II** 1233; **Khak. kögis:** SE **Türki kökü:** SW **Az. köks:** Osm. **gögüs;** **Tkm. gövüs.** Other languages mostly use **tö:ş** or **kökrek** (q.v.). The word came to have also

a metaph. meaning 'mind, or thought' fairly early. The final was certainly originally -z but forms with -s occur fairly early. **Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. kögüzl kara** 'with black breasts' *M I* 18, 5 (i): Bud. usually in a physical sense, e.g. **kép körtle kögüz** 'a broad, beautiful breast' *TT X* 444; o.o. *U IV* 30, 54 (**emig**); *TT V* 4, 7-11 (**egim**)—sometimes represents Sanskrit *mati* 'mind' and the like *Kuan.* 69, 199 (and see **kögüzlög**); spelt **gögös** in Tibetan transcription (*Studies*, p. 99): **Civ. bars künde kögüzde bolur** 'on the Leopard Day it gets in the chest' *TT VII* 19, 4; (for a pain) **iç kögüzke** 'within the chest' *II I* 186—**kögülüg kögüzüp ökünmeki öküs** 'there is abundant repentance in your mind and thoughts' *TT I* 81-2; **Xak. xı kögüz al-şadr** 'breast' *Kağ. I* 366; (fire blazes) **kögl arā:** 'in their breasts' *I* 230, 6; **KB** (when a man finds himself in this fleeting world for a couple of days) **nelük kerd kögsin kaya teg bolup** 'why does he throw out his chest and behave like a rock?' 1535; o.o. of **kögsin** (or **kögüz**) **ker-** 133 (mistranscribed), 5211, 5326; a.o. 4845: **xiii(?) At. kerip xalıqka kögsün** 'if you throw out your chest at people' 278; *Tef.* (his mother's) **kögl** 183; **xiv Muh.(?) al-şadr köküž Rif.** 141 (only); **Çağ. xv ff. kögsük** (so spelt, see *San.*) **gögüs . . . şina** 'breast' *Vel.* 368 (quoting); **kögs şina** *San.* 308r. 2 (same quoting, but correcting *Vel.*'s word to **kögsüm** 'my breast'); **kögüs şina** 308r. 14 (quoting); **Xwar. xiii(?) anasın kögüzündün** (or **g- . . . -s-?**) 'from his mother's breast' *Oğ.* 8-9; a.o. 13-14: **xiv kögüs** 'breast' *Qutb* 100: **Kom. xiv** 'chest' (and 'womb') **kögüs/kövüs/köks- CCG;** **Gr. (CCI töş): Kıp. (xii 'foster-brother' kö:güzdeş Hou. 32, 7): xv al-şadr kögüs Kav. 60, 18; şadrul-insān kögüs Tuh. 22a. 3: Osm. xiv to xvi** 'chest' **gögüz** (fr. xv **gögüs**), before vowels **gögs-** in several texts *TTS I* 316; *II* 444; *III* 304; *IV* 348; **gögüs ger-** in *III* and *IV*.

Tris. GGZ

D **kögüzlög (g-) P.N./A. fr. kögüz;** survives in several NE languages as **kögüstüg/kögüstü:** 'intelligent, understanding' *R II* 1234. **Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. (addressed to a deity) kögüzlögüm bilgem** 'my thoughtful and wise one' *M II* 8, 14-15: Bud. **alkınşız kögüzlög** *Bodisatv* translating Sanskrit *Akṣayamati Bodhisattva* 'the Bodhisattva with the inexhaustible mind' is common in *Kuan.*; (if anyone is wicked and) **kararığ bilgşiz kögüzlög** 'has a dark and ignorant mind' *do.* 66; a.o. *UŞP.* 102a. 31: (**xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. kögüzlök** 'breastplate' *Liğeti* 174; *R II* 1234): **Xak. xı KB neçe kür kögüzlög küvenür erig** 'how many bold, courageous, proud men' (has death destroyed) 4845.

D **köküz:zmek** Hap. leg.; Den. N. fr. **kögüz;** no doubt 'breastplate'. **Türkü VIII Tay Öge:ke:] bir kökü:zmek yarış[kı] yarılığ** *bolıt:* 'one piece of breast armour was issued to Tay Öge:(?)' *Miran C 6 (ETY II* 68).

Mon. GL

köl: (g-) any large body of water, natural or artificial, normally 'pool' or 'lake'. Except in *Kaş*, and there prob. only in one phr., never used for 'sea', or for 'river'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; SW Az. köl; Osm. göl; Tkm. köl. See *Dnerfer* III 1682-3. *Türkü* VIII in geog. names, (VU) *Türlü*: *Yargun Köl I E 34*; *Kara: Köl I N 2*; VIII ff. *Irkb 22 (içgin-)*: *Uyg. VIII* in geog. names, (VU) *Çığdır Köl Şu. E 6*; *Kazluk Köl* ('Goose lake') *do. S 2*; (PU) *Taygan Köl S 3*; *Yula: Köl S 6*: VIII ff. Bud. (you must imagine that) *yürür köl boltu* 'it has become a white lake' *TT V 6, 47*; a.o. *do. 12, 126*; *bir uluğ köl* 'a large lake' *Suv. 600, 5*: Civ. (the swan has flown away and) *köllge konmaz* 'does not settle on its lake' *TT I 215-216*; *uluğ köl üze* 'on the big lake' *USp. 55, 20*: *Xak. XI köl: al-hawd* 'a pool': köl: *al-ğadir* 'pond': a list of five 'lakes' (*buhayra*) with their locations follows: *Isğ köl*; (VU) *Kürün [köl]*; *Sıldır köl*; *Yuldüz köl*; *Ay köl*; 'the dimensions of each of these lakes is thirty or forty *farsangs*; there are many such lakes in the country of the Turks, but I have mentioned only the larger ones in the Moslem country': köl: *al-bahr nafsuhu* 'the actual sea'; hence 'sea foam' (*zabadu'l-bahr*) is called köl: *köpkül*: and not *teğiz köpkül*: *Kaş. III 135*; seven o.o. translated *al-hawd* or *al-ğadir*: XIII(?) *At. wafā köll suğlup* 'the lake of good faith has sunk into the ground' 387: *xiv Muh. al-hawd göl (sic) Mel. 77, 9*; *Rif. 181*: *Çağ. xv ff. köl* ('with -ö-') 'a place in which water collects' *San. 308v. 19* (quotn.). *Xwar. XIII(?) bir köl arasında* 'in the middle of a lake' *Oğ. 71*: *xiv köl 'lake' Qutb 101*: *Kom. xiv ditto CCG*; *Gr. Kip. XIII al-ğadir (bu:lak also called) köl Hou. 6, 19*: *xv birka* 'pool' köl *Tuh. 7a. 13*.

I köl 'ashes, cinders'; s.i.a.m.l.g. *Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. köl* 'ashes', sometimes spelt *kkül* occurs several times in *HI* and *II* and *TT VII 26, 12*: *Xak. XI köl al-ramād* 'ashes' *Kaş. I 337* (prov., see *1 ür-*); o.o. *I 129, 4* (örte-); *III 237, 10* (teği): *xiv Muh. al-ramād gül: Mel. 68, 16*; *Rif. 169* (*gü:k*): *Çağ. xv ff. köl* ('with -ü-) *xakistar* 'ashes' *San. 308v. 19*: *Xwar. xiv ditto Qutb 106*: *Kip. XIII al-ramād köl Hou. 17, 15*: *xiv ditto Bul. 4, 11*; ditto ('with k-') *Id. 83*: *xv ditto Tuh. 16b. 6*.

VU 2 köl either a P.N., or more probably a title, very common in the early period; the vowel is uncertain but as the Chinese character used to transcribe it was *k'ue*, Middle Chinese (*Pulleyblank*) *k'iwât* (Giles 3,252) -ü- is perhaps likelier than -ö-; *Kaş.*'s etymology is obviously preposterous. The relationship between this word and *Küll Çor*, the name of the persons commemorated in *Ix*, is obscure; but the possibility that the word was originally *küll*, with short -i, cannot be excluded (see *Studies*, p. 88). *Türkü VIII* the best known name is *Kül Tegin* commemorated in *I*; *Kül Çor* (perhaps identical with the *Küll Çor* of *Ix*) *II S 13*; *Kül Toğun Ix. A. (ETY II 121)*;

(PU) *Seviğ Kül İrkin II S 14*; VIII ff. *Kül Çığış: Miran A 17 (ETY II 65)*: *Uyg. VIII Kül [Bil]g[e:] Şu. N 5*: VIII ff. Bud. *Kül Bilge Teğri Eliğ Pfahl. 6, 3*: O. Kir. ix ff. *Küç Kül Totok Mol. 25, 2*: *Xak. XI Kaş. I 108* (1 irkin); *I 428, 19* (bilge).

Mon. V. GL-

kel- (g-) 'to come', sometimes with the implication of 'to come back'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; SW Az. *kel-*; Osm., Tkm. *gel-*. *Türkü VIII kel-* 'to come', very common in *I, II, T*, etc.: VIII ff. ditto in *Irkb*: Man. [gap] *tarxan kelgince* 'until . . . Tarxan comes' *TT II 6, 19*; a.o.o.: *Uyg. VIII kel-* is common in *Şu.*: VIII ff. Man.-A *terkleüy keltiler* 'came quickly' *M I 13, 18*; a.o. 15, 7: Man. [gap] *kilu keltigiz* 'you have come to make . . . ' *TT III 106*; *utru keltiler* 'came to meet' *IX 86*; a.o.o.: Bud. *kel-* 'to come' is very common: Civ. ditto: *Xak. XI er evke: keldi*: 'the man came (*atā*) to the house' (etc.) *Kaş. II 25* (kel:r kelme:k; prov.); very many o.o.; *KB tapuğa kelli* 'coming to take service' 100; *iğl kēçki söz ol mafalda kelli* 'a very old saying comes in the proverb' 110; many o.o. 259, 273, etc.: XIII(?) *At. kel-* is common; *Tef. ditto 170*: *xiv Muh. cā'a* 'to come' *gel-Mel. 24, 15*; *Rif. 107*; many o.o. more often spelt *gel-* than *kel-*: *Çağ. xv ff. kél-* (-gen, etc.) *gel- Vel. 358-9*; *kél- āmadan* 'to come' *San. 315v. 8* (quotns.): *Xwar. XIII kel-* 'to come' *Ali 25*: XIII(?) ditto *Oğ. 11*, etc., usually spelt *kél-*; *xiv kel-/kél- Qutb 93-6*; *kel-MN 47*, etc.; *Nahc. 314, 15* etc. (common): *Kom. xiv* 'to come' *kel-CCI, CCG*; *Gr. 136* (quotns.): *Kip. XIII cā'a kel- Hou. 51, 11*; a.o.o.: 'next' (year, month) *kelgen do. 28, 8*; 'next but one' (year, etc.) *keldeci: do. 28, 8*; *xiv kel- cā'a*; *keldeci yıl* 'the coming year' *Id. 83*; ditto *gelen yıl Bul. 13, 12* (so spelt): *xv cā'a kel- Kav. 9, 21* a.o.o.; *Tuh. 12a. 4* a.o.o.

köl- (g-) 'to harness' (an animal to a plough, etc.) and the like. Survives only(?) in NE Koib., *Sag. R II 1268*; *Khak. See költür-, kölük, kölün-*. *Türkü VIII ff. Irkb 25* (bokursi): *Kip. xiv köl-* ('to laugh' and) *raḡaḡa qawā'imā'l-ṡāt l'il-dabḡ* 'to fasten the legs of a sheep for slaughter' *Id. 83*.

kül- (g-) properly 'to laugh; to laugh at (someone *Dat.*)', but in some contexts, esp. in *KB*, more like 'to smile' (properly *külüm-sin-*). S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW Az. *kül-*; Osm., Tkm. *gül-*. *Xak. XI er küldi*: 'the man laughed' (*daḡika*) *Kaş. II 26* (*küle:r, külme:k*; verse *külse*: translated 'if (a man) smiles at you' (*yatabassam lak*)); about a dozen o.o. (translated *daḡika*): *KB küle* 'smiling' 70, 601, 657, 941, etc.; *küler yüz* 'a smiling face' 2072, 2479, etc.; *saḡa külmesüni kedin kelgücl* 'so that those who come after may not laugh at you' 1227; o.o. 76 (*katğur-*), 707 (*basit-*): XIII(?) *At. saḡa külmesün 172*; *Tef. kül-* 'to laugh at' 188: *xiv tabassama gül-Mel. 24, 3* (*Rif. 105 biskar- Hap. leg.?*);

dahika gül- 28, 3; *III (gül-)*; *al-dahak külmek* 34, 16; 120; a.o.o.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kül-xandidan* 'to laugh' *San.* 308r. 17 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIII *kül-* 'to laugh' *Ali* 25; XIII(?) *kül-* 'to smile' *Oğ.* 60 a.o.o.: *xiv kül-* 'to laugh, smile' *Qutb* 106; *MN* 109, etc.: *Kom.* *xiv* 'to laugh' *kül-* *CGI*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* *dahika kül-Hou.* 36, 10; *xiv* ditto *Id.* 83; *Bul.* 56v.: *xv* ditto *Kav.* 75, 14 (and 61, 14); *Tuh.* 23a. 10 a.o.o.

Dis. GLE

VU?F 1 küll: Hap. leg.; prob. a Chinese phr., the second syllable *li* 'plum' (*Giles* 6,884). *Xak.* *xiv* küll: *mā yucaffaf minā'l-xawxi'l-mişmiş mā'a nawāthi'ha wa lā yuffaq* 'apricots dried with the stones inside, not split' *Kaş.* III 234.

2 küll: See 2 küll.

Dis. V. GLE-

D *küle-*: Den. V. fr. *kür*; 'to praise', and the like. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *öğür küleyür erdim* 'I was praising (Hend.)' *Hien-ts.* 1957; *edğüti yunlap açın külep köni normuğ* 'expound and praise the true doctrine, making great efforts(?)' *do.* 2113-14; a.o.o.

köli- (g-) the basic meaning seems to be 'to be shady, or shaded' (Intrans.) and also perhaps 'to shade, give shade to' (Trans.); in the latter sense it survives in NE Tel. *kölö-* *R II* 1270, and Khak. *köle-*; it is the origin of *kölit-*, *kölik*, *köli:ge*: (the parallel series *köşl-*, *köşik*, *köşli:ge*: seems to be an example of an I/s relationship in Standard Turkish). The meanings of *köli-*, *kölit-* in *Xak.* perhaps represent its use as a euphemism for *köm-* 'to bury'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit (*sūtava* 'like a child' *oğol te:ğ*); *paripālito 'pi* 'and protected, guarded' *kölöp (sic) yeme: TT VIII D.38* (a metaph. usage?): *Xak.* *xı ölüğ köli:di*: 'he buried (*adana*) the dead man' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 272 (*köli:r*, *kölime:k*).

Mon. GLB

PU *külf* (or -v?) Hap. leg.; onomatopoeic. *Xak.* *xı ta:m külf yıkıldı*: 'the wall collapsed suddenly with a loud noise' (*bi-şavet wa sur'a*) *Kaş.* I 348.

Dis. GLB

F *keleb* (or -p) Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w.; no native Turkish Dis. ends in -b/-p (*Studies*, p. 173); not connected w. SW Osm. *kelep* 'a ball (of twine)' *TTS II* 611; *IV* 492 which is Ar. *kalb*. *Xak.* *xı keleb* 'a tender plant (*nabt nā'im*) which grows in the Turks' summer pastures and fattens livestock quickly' *Kaş.* I 353.

Tris. GLB

S *kelebek* See *kebelli*.

Tris. V. GLB-

DF *keleblen* (? -p-) Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *keleb*, *Xak.* *xı ta:ğ keleblendi*: 'the

mountain was covered with the plant called *keleb*' *Kaş.* II 269 (no Aor. or Infin.).

Dis. V. GLC-

D *külçir-* (g-) 'to smile': Inchoative f. of *kül-*, *külsir-*, q.v., is perhaps a mis-spelling of this word. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *külçire yüzün* 'with smiling face; smiling', qualifying the Subject of a sentence, is common *U III* 14, 12; 21, 9; 23, 12; 50, 9; *TT X* 322, 489; *Xak.* *xı KB* (his face turned red and then pale); *yana külçirip sakındı* 'then smiling he thought' 3845; a.o. 5680; *xiii(?) At. ajun külçirer bāz alın kaş çatar* 'the world smiles and then wrinkles its brows (Hend.) again' 205; *Xwar.* *xiv hamışa külçiresün gül çirayın* 'may your rose (Pc. l.-w.) face (Mong.) always (Pc.) smile' *Qutb* 107.

Tris. GLC

?F *kele:çü*: (g-?) 'talk, conversation'; prob. one of the corrupt foreign words in Oğuz (see *ören*) but definitely not connected with Mong. *kele-* 'to speak', since -çü is neither a Turkish nor a Mong. Dev. Suff. after a vowel and the word antedates the first Oğuz contacts with Mongols. Not current in literary Osm. after XVII but survives in XX Anat. as *geleci SDD* 604; the g- is further evidence against a Mong. origin. Oğuz *xı kele:çü*: *al-hadiğ wa'l-kalam* 'talk, conversation' *Kaş.* I 445; *xiii(?) Tef. keleçl* ditto 170 (see other refecs.): *Xwar.* *xiii kele:çl* 'report, information' *Ali* 53; *xiv* ditto *Qutb* 94; *Kıp.* *xiii haddata* 'to tell, relate' *kele:çl*: *eyt-Hou.* 39, 16; *Osm.* *xiv fl. keleçl*, spelt *geleçl* in texts which distinguish k- and g-, and *söz geleçl* 'talk, conversation'; very common until *xv*, rare in *xvi*, once in *xvii TTS I* 441-2; *II* 611; *III* 430; *IV* 491.

Dis. GLD

D *küllüt* (g-) Hap. leg.; Caus. Dev. N. fr. *kül-*. *Xak.* *xı küllüt al-duhka bayna'l-gatem* 'a laughing-stock among the people' *Kaş.* I 357.

S *kültgü*: See *külgü*.

Dis. V. GLD-

D *kölit-* (g-) Caus. f. of *köli-*; survives in NE Bar., Kızıl *kölöt-* *R II* 1272; Khak. *kölet-* 'to shade (something), to cover (something with something)'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *kölitli turdi* 'stood shading him' *PP* 65, 6 (*İpke-*): *Xak.* *xı ol ölüğni: kölitli*: 'he had the corpse buried' (*adana*) *Kaş.* II 311 (*kölitür*, *kölitme:k*).

D *keltür-* (g-) Caus. f. of *kel-*, replaced the earlier form *kelür-*, q.v., in about *xı*; normally 'to bring (something)' rather than 'to make (someone) come'. The Sec. f. *ketür-*, and the like, appeared in the medieval period. S.i.a.m.l.g.; normally *keltür-* but SW Az. *ketir-*; Osm. *ğetir-*; Tkm. *gétir-*. *Xak.* *xı* see Oğuz; eight occurrences of *keldür-*.

translated *atā* 'to bring', *aḥdara* 'to summon, bring' and once (I 251, 9) *walada* 'to give birth to': *KB* (the king said) *keldür* 'bring (him) here' 570: XIII(?) *At.* (this is a wise and choice book) *talulap ketürdüm* 'I have chosen and brought it' 478 (sic all MSS. except one which has *keltürdüm*); *Tef.* *keltür-/ketür-* 'to offer, present (something, Acc., to someone, Dat.)' 171-6; *xiv Muh. aḥdara getür-* *Mel.* 13, 8; *Rif.* 88 (*keltür-*); *keldür-* 41, 4; *keltür-* 130, 131; *Çağ.* xv ff. *keltür-* (-*geli*) *getür-* *Vel.* 359; *keltür- āwardan* 'to bring' *San.* 315v. 29 (quotns.): *Oğuz XI ol maḡa: at keltürdi* 'he brought (*atā*) me a horse'; this form with -*t-* is *Oğuz*; the *Turks* have -*d-* (other examples of alternation in both directions follow) *Kaş.* II 195 (*keltürür*, *keltürme:k*); *Xwar.* XIII *keltür-/ketür-* ditto '*Ali* 7, 12: XIII(?) *keldürgil* 'summon' *Oğ.* 220 a.o.o.: *xiv keltür-/ketür-* 'to bring' *Qutb* 94-5; *MN* 21, etc.: *Kom.* XIV 'to bring' *keltür-* *CCJ*; *keltür-* *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *cāba* 'to bring' *keltür-* *Hou.* 39, 10; *atā* ditto 44, 6; *xiv keltür- acā'a* 'to order to come' *Id.* 83; *xv atā keltür-* *Kav.* 78, 13; *cāba keltür-/ketür-* *Tuh.* 12a. 8; *Osm.* *xiv* to *xvi* *getür-* 'to bring; to insert (in a book)'; in a few texts *TTS I* 306; *IV* 337.

D költür- (g-) Caus. f. of *köl-*; survives in NE *khak. köldür-* 'to have (a horse, etc.) harnessed (to a cart, etc.)'. *Xak.* XI ol at *aḡa:kın költürdi* 'he ordered that the horse's legs should be fastened (*bi-ḡadd*) and that it should be thrown down' (*bi-baḡhihi*) *Kaş.* II 195 (no Aor. or Infin.; follows *kültür-*).

D kültür- (g-) Caus. f. of *kül-*; to make (someone) laugh'. S.i.m.m.l.; *SW Osm.*, *Tkm. güldür-*. *Xak.* XI ol meni: *kültürdi* 'he made me laugh' (*aḡhahani*) *Kaş.* II 195 (*kültürür*, *kültürme:k*); *KB* (my body causes me pain) *ara küldürür kör ara yığlatur* 'sometimes it makes me laugh and sometimes cry' 359s, 4096; a.o. 5866: XII(?) *Tef.* *küldür-* ditto 188: *Xwar.* XIII(?) ditto *Oğ.* 375; *xiv* ditto *Qutb* 107: *Kip.* *xiv* *küldür-aḡhaka* *Id.* 83.

VU(D) küldre- Hap. leg.; vocalized *küldüre-*: but in a section for Dis. V.s; prob. a pure onomatopoeic; cf. *külf*, *kültre-*. *Xak.* XI ta:s *kuḡuḡ içre: küldre:di: şavvata'l-ḥacra fi'l-bi'r wa axbara bi-bu'd qar'ihā* 'the stone made a noise in the well and indicated the distance to the bottom' *Kaş.* III 448 (*küldre:r*, *küldre:me:k*).

Dis. GLG

D kelig (g-) N.Ac. fr. *kel-*; n.o.a.b. *Uyğ.* VIII ff. Bud. *kelig*, usually in the phr. *kü kelig*. is used as a Buddhist technical term for 'coming' in the sense of 'rebirth'; *teḡri teḡrisi burxannın kü kelig eḡremliḡ küçl üze* 'by the meritorious power of the divine Buddha (to bring about) distinguished rebirths' *Hien-tz.* 156 (and see note thereon); similar phr. *Suv.* 69, 14; 189, 1-2; *öḡi öḡi adruk adruk kü keligler üze* 'by various (Hend.)

distinguished rebirths' *do.* 64, 5; *linxwan ḡzenintin ök böḡün keligin tuḡmakı bolur* 'birth takes place from the very centre of the lotus by magic and rebirth' *U II* 44, 32-3; *Xak.* XI ta:z *keligi: börkçi:ke:* 'the bald man's (first) visit (*al-ḡuḡür*) is to the hatter' I 26, 20; II 41, 15; 52, 18 (with *al-maci*, same meaning); *küz: keligi: ya:zin belḡu:re:r* 'the approach (*maci*) of autumn becomes apparent in the summer' II 172, 4; o.o. I 26, 16 (okta:-); II 58, 17, etc. n.m.e.

D kölik (g-) Dev. N. fr. *köli-*; practically syn. w. *köli:ge*; q.v., but much rarer; for survivals see that word. Cf. *köşik*, *çoḡay*. *Xak.* XI *kölik* (so spelt, under *fā'il*) *al-zil* 'shade, shadow' *Kaş.* I 409: *KB* (by wise talk men have risen to be king, *malık*) *üküş söz başıḡ yerde küldi kölik* 'too much talk has made men's heads something buried in the ground' 173 (see *Kaş.*'s translation of *köli-*).

D kölük (gölök) Pass. Conc. N. fr. *köl-*; lit. 'something harnessed', normally 'a baggage animal', more in the sense of one to which baggage is tied than one harnessed to a vehicle. Survives in NC *Kır.*, *Kzx. kölük*; NW *Kk.*, *Nog. kölik*; SW *Osm. gölük* (common in this and extended meanings in *xx Anat.*, *SDD* 657). *Türkü VIII T 15* (*ingek*): *Uyğ.* VIII ff. (*Man.-A* (just as a wicked man's) *baḡi kölüki bukaḡusı* 'bonds, fastenings, and fetters' (are either heavy or light) *M III* 12, 18 (i); apparently the same word, but might be the Dev. N. in -*g*, *kölüg* which would fit the sense better): *Bud. Sanskrit idḡ yānam bhaved yaḡya* 'if anyone has a vehicle like this' *monda:ḡ osoḡloḡ kölöki bolsar kinnliḡ TT VIII A.37* (here 'a harnessed vehicle' not animal); (he prepared everything that the prince and his companions needed) *aşı suvi kölüki* 'their food, water and baggage animals' *PP* 28, 3; *Xak.* XI *kölük ne:ḡ al-ḡay'u'l-musta'ār* 'something borrowed (or hired?)'; (there is no other trace of this meaning, but it might have come from (hired) 'transport animals'): *kölük al-zahr*, that is 'any animal (*dābba*) fit to be loaded with baggage' (*yuhmal alayhā*) *Kaş.* I 392: *KB* (such a man does good to all people and) *yana minnat urmaz kişike kölük* 'does not make his favour a restriction(?) on other people' 857; (the products of the cattle breeder include . . .) *yüḡürgü kölük* 'animals which can be loaded' 4441: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kölük* 'baggage (*taḡ-kaş*) camels, horses, and oxen' *San.* 309r. 3; *Xwar.* *xiv* *kölük* 'baggage animal' *Qutb* 107 (*külük*); *Nahc.* 240, 17; 273, 15; 409, 4; *Tkm.* XIII *cam'u'l-hamir* 'a collective term for donkeys' *kölük Hou.* 12, 16: (*xiv* (between 'dog' and 'bitch') *al-carw* 'puppy' *kölük* (*sic*, no doubt an error for *küçük*, see *kiçig*) *Bul.* 10, 12): *Osm.* *xiv* ff. *gölük* 'riding, or baggage, animal'; common till XVII *TTS I* 318; II 446; III 306.

D kü:lüg P.N./A. fr. *kü:*; 'famous'. N.o.a.b., but see *Doerfer III* 1686. *Türkü VIII antaḡ kü:lüg xaḡan ermiş* 'he was such a famous

xağan I E 4, II E 5: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. (addressed to a deity in a hymn) *külüğüm* M II 8, 17 (i): Bud. *Külüğ* occurs as a component in P.N.s *Pfahl*. 10, 15-16; 12, 20: O. Kır. IX ff. *külüğ kadaşım* 'my famous kinsmen' *Mal*. 3, 6; *Külüğ* as a component in P.N.s *do*. 3, 3; 6, 2, etc. (eight occurrences): *Xak*. XI *Kaş*. III 212 (kü): *KB külüğ* is fairly common; occasionally with its full meaning, e.g. (whoever receives the favour of God) *tilekke tegir boldı atlıg külüğ* 'has his wishes fulfilled and becomes famous (Hend.)' 1797; a.o. 4525 (*çavlıg*); but more often used as a convenient rhyme without serious emphasis on its meaning, e.g. (listen) *ay bilge külüğ* 1457; *ay külüğ* 5283.

D *külgü*: (g-) N.Ac. fr. *kül-*, 'laughter', with some extended meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. with minor phonetic changes; SW *Tkm. gülkü / gülkü*, not used in Az., Osm. There is no other trace of *Kaş*.s second meaning. *Xak*. XI *külgü*: *al-dahika* 'laughter'; and 'apoplexy' (*al-sakta*) is called *külgü*; one says *er külgü*: (VU) *berdi*: (unvocalized) 'the man had an apoplectic stroke'; also called *kültüğü*: *Kaş*. I 430: (XIII?) *Tef. kültüğü* 'amusing, futile'; perhaps *Kaş*.s Sec. f. mis-spelt 188): XIV *Muh. al-dahika gülgü*: (*sic*) *Me*. 85, 3; *Rif*. 191: *Çağ*. XV ff. *külgü* (spelt) *gülmek Vel*. 372; *gülgü* (spelt) (t) *xanda* 'a laugh' (quotn.); (2) *xandan* 'laughing' (quotn.) *San*. 309r. 1.

D *kelgin* Dev. N./A. fr. *kel-*; apparently 'the incoming (i.e. rising) tide'. Survives in SE *Türki kelkün farring* 170. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *udakavaham* 'a flood of water' *su:vu:ğ kelkınıg* (*sic*; ?-g- intended) *TT* V/III A.32; *Xak*. XI *kelgin al-madd wahwa bi-manzilati'l-sayl* 'a flood' (the second word has this meaning and the first is described as being used instead of it) *Kaş*. I 443.

Dis. V. GLG-

D *kelgir*- Hap. leg.; Inchoative f. of *kel-*: *Xak*. XI ol *mapa: kelgirdi: tamamā tea kāda an ya'ti ilayya* 'he wished (to come) and was on the point of coming to me' *Kaş*. II 196 (*kelgire:r*, *kelgirme:k*).

Tris. GLG

kele:ğü: (g-) an old animal name ending in -ğü-. Survives only(?) in SW xx Anat. *gelengi / gelengü / gelenki / geleni* 'field mouse, *Micromys minutus*' *SDD* 605, which, rather than 'gerboa' is prob. the meaning of *al-yarbu'* here. *Xak*. XI *kele:ğü: al-yarbu'* *Kaş*. I 448: XIV *Muh.*(?) *al-yarbu'* *kelegü*: (unvocalized) *Rif*. 177 (only).

D *köli:ge*: (g-) Dev. N. fr. *köl-*; 'shadow', shade'; cf. *kö:lik*, q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g. in a wide range of forms of which one or two may represent *kölik*; the modern words include NE *Koib.*, Sag., Şor *köletki R* II 1270; Khak. *kölek*; Tuv. *xölege*: SE *Türki köleğge*: NC Kır. *kölökö/kölönkö*; Kzx.

kölökö: SC UzB. *kulanka*: NW Kk. *köleğke*; Kumyk *gölentki*; Nog. *köletki*: SW Az. *kölke*; Osm. *gölge*; *Tkm. kölege*. Cf. *köşl:ge*: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *kölige belgürer* 'a shadow appears' *Surv*. 52, 20; a.o. *U* II 39, 87-90 (*apmin*): Civ. *kölligede kurıttıp* 'drying it in the shade' *H* I 76: *Xak*. XI *köli:ge*: *al-zillul-zalil* 'deep shade' *Kaş*. I 448; III 174 (both main entries): *KB* (if you see this world) *köllige samı* 'it is like a shadow' 3536; (this world) *kölige turur* 4758: XIII(?) *Tef. köle:ge/kölge*: 'shade' 183: *Çağ*. XV ff. *kölege* (spelt) *gölge* . . . *sāya ma'nāsina* 'shadow' *Vel*. 371 (verse); *kölege* (spelt) *sāya*, in Ar. *zill wa fay* *San*. 308v. 25: *Xwar*. XIV *kölige (kö:lige) / köletke (kö:le:ge)*: 'shadow' *Qutb* 101; *kölige* 'shade' *Nahc*. 408, 15: *Kom*. XIV 'shade' *kölege CCI, CCG*; *Gr*: *Kıp*. XIII 'the shade (zill) of a tree, etc. köle:k': *Tkm. kölegey Hou*. 7, 14: *xiv kölegey al-zill wa'l-xayāl* 'shade, shadow' *Id*. 84; *Bul*. 4, 5: *xv al-zill kölegey Kav*. 58, 8; *zill köletke* (MS. *töletke*)/*kölege* (in margin *gölge*) *Tuh*. 24a. 10; *ğallala köletke eyle-* *do*. 24b. 2: *Osm*. XIV to XVI *gölge* in various phr. meaning 'to shade, protect'; in several texts *TTS* II 446; III 306; IV 350.

D *kölikliğ* (g-) Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *kö:lik*. *Xak*. XI ff. *kölikliğ yér*: 'a shady (*muşallal*) place' *Kaş*. I 510.

D *kölüklüğ* (g-) Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *kölük*. *Xak*. XI *kölüklüğ er* 'a man who owns baggage animals' (*hamūla wa şahr*) *Kaş*. I 510.

D *külgü:süz* (g-) Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. *külgü*; 'without laughing, in all seriousness' *Xak*. XI *tuyla: sözüm külgü:süz* 'listen to my words without laughing' (*min gayr dahka*) *Kaş*. I 96, 11; n.m.e.

D *köli:ge:siz* Hap. leg.(?); Priv. N./A. fr. *köli:ge*; 'casting no shadow'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *TT* VI 99 (*boğsuz*).

Tris. V. GLG-

D *kelginle*:- Hap. leg.; prob. used only in the Ger. in -ü: *Xak*. XI *kelginleyü*: (MS. *kelngizleyu*, 'no doubt in error) *aktımız* 'we rushed on them like a flood' *Kaş*. I 343, 24; n.m.e.

D *keligse*:- Desid. Den. V. fr. *kelig*; n.o.a.b. *Xak*. XI ol *mapa: keligse:di*: 'he wished to come to me' (*ya'tiyani*) *Kaş*. III 335 (*keligse:r*, *keligse:me:k*); a.o. III 285 (*kelse:-*): XIV *Muh.*(?) (in a note on the Desid. f.) *arāda'l-maci* 'he wished to come' *keligse:di*: *Rif*. 134 (only).

Dis. GLM

külmiz 'the female of the roe-deer', the counterpart of the male, I *elik*. Survives only(?) in NE Alt. *külmüs*; Khak. *külbüs*; Tuv. *külbüs*; see *Scherbak*, p. 121. *Xak*. XI *KB* 79 (I *elik*).

Tris. V. GLM-

D kelimsin- (g-) Hap. leg.; Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. *kelim, N.S.A. fr. kel-. **Xak.** x1 ol berü: kelimsindi: 'he pretended to come in our direction' ((ya'ti) nahwanā) *Kaş. II 259* (kelimsinür: (MS. kelimsindi:), kelimsinmek).

D külümsin- (g-) Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. *külüm, N.S.A. fr. kül-; 'to smile'. S.i.s.m.l., with some phonetic changes, e.g. SE **Türki külümsin-:** NC **Kır. külüm-sürö-:** NW **Kk. külümsin-;** Kumyk, Nog. **külemsire-:** SW **Az külümse-/külümsün-;** Osm. **gülümse- Tkm. gülümcire-/gülüm-sire-.** **Xak.** x1 er külümsindi: 'the man (etc.) smiled' (*dāhaka*) *Kaş. II 259* (külümsinür, külümsinmek); **Osm.** XIV to XVI **gülüm-sün-** 'to smile'; in several texts *TTS II 474; III 324.*

Dis. GLN

D kelin (g-) etymologically Dev. N. fr. kel-, in the sense of 'one who comes in (to the family)'; properly a term of relationship meaning 'the wife of one's younger brother or son' used only by the father or elder brother of the husband, but more usually rather generally for 'bride'; indeed it seems to be the only native Turkish word with that meaning. S.i.a.m.l.g., normally as **kelin**, but NW **Kumyk:** SW **Osm., Tkm. gelin.** See *Doerfer III 1700.* (**Türkü VIII** see **kelipün-:**) **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** *TT VI 311* (içger-); **Civ.** *TT VII 28, 51* (tapındur-); **O. Kır.** IX ff. *Mal. 3, 6* (1 kırz); **Xak.** x1 kelin al-'arūs 'a bride' *Kaş. I 404;* o.o. *III 12* (yövüslig); 242 (kizlençü); **KB** 494 (ağın), 2380 (küdem), 3567 (bezen-); **xiv Muh. al-'arūs gelin** *Mel. 49, 10; Rif. 144* (adding wa'l-kanna also 'daughter-in-law'); **Çağ.** XV ff. **kelin 'arūs San.** 316f. 19 (quotn.); **Xwar.** XIV **kelin 'bride** *Quth 94; Kom.* XIV ditto *CCG; Gr.* **Kip.** XIII **al-'arūs kelin** *Hou. 32, 3; xiv kelin al-kanna wa'l-'arūs İd. 84; xv 'arisa kelin Tuh. 24b. 10.*

D kölüp (g-) Den. N. (perhaps Dim. f.) fr. köli; n.o.a.b. (**Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A kölüp** in *M I 10*, 8 is prob. an error for **külünc** 'smiling'; see **erin**): **Xak.** x1 kölüp al-ciyya, that is 'a pool of stagnant water (mustanqa'u'l-mā') on which birds settle' *Kaş. III 372; kölüp (sic) al-ğadır* 'a pond' *I 73, 11.*

D külünc (g-) Dev. N./A. fr. *külün- Refl. f. of kül-; survives in SW **Az. külünc;** Osm. **gülünç** 'amusing, ridiculous; laughing-stock; mockery'. (**Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A.** see **kölüp**): **Xak.** x1 külünc al-dihk 'laughter', etc. *Kaş. III 374; KB külünc* 'laughing stock' 2442 (urunc); **Osm.** XV **gülünç** 'a laughing stock'; in one text *TTS III 324; (gülenc* 'smiling' in *I 336* is prob. an error for **güleç**, not an old word).

Dis. V. GLN-

D kölün- (g-) Refl. f. of köl-; n.o.a.b.; apparently used only metaph. for 'to be weary, as if overloaded'. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Civ.** (in

a series of disagreeable happenings) **kün teğri kölündi** *çerigün üze ay teğri battı kutuğ üze* 'the sun has come to a standstill (and is pouring its heat) over your army; the moon has set on your favour from heaven' *TT I 39-40; Xak.* x1 er eliği: ada:kı: kölündi: 'the man's arms and legs became limp (*fatarat*) from overwork or from continuous travelling or walking as if he was tied to a weight' (*muqayyad mina'l-tihl*) *Kaş. II 158* (kölünr, kölünmek); **KB** (I have become a prisoner of the years and months) **kişensiz kölündi mağumaz** *ada:k* 'my legs are disabled, even though not hobbled, and cannot walk' 374.

Tris. GLN

D kölüpü: (?kölüngü; g-) Conc. N. fr. kölü-; lit. 'something harnessed'; used in **Bud.** texts to translate **yāna** 'vehicle' in such words as *Mahāyāna*; n.o.a.b. Cf. **kaqlı.** **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** (you have explained) **uluğ kicig kölüpüleriğ** 'the Great and Small Vehicles' (*Mahāyāna* and *Hinayāna*) *Hüen-tś. 1772-3; üç kölüpü* 'the Three Vehicles' *do. 1922; taysıñ savsıñ kölüpüler* 'the T'ay-hsing (*Mahāyāna*) and Hsiao-hsing (*Hinayāna*) vehicles' *Surv. 276, 11-12.*

D kelipün (g-) Hap. leg.; Collective f. of **kelin**. **Türkü VIII** (my mother the *xatun*, my step-mothers, my junior aunts/elder sisters) **kelipünim** 'my younger brothers/sons' wives' (and my consorts) *I N 9.*

Tris. V. GLN-

D kelinle- (g-) Hap. leg. ?; Den. V. fr. **kelin**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Civ.** (in an adoption contract, the adopter agrees to put the adopted son on an equal footing with his natural sons and) **kelinlep** 'provide him with a wife' *USP. 98, 26.*

E kelgizle- See **kelginle-.**

Tris. GLR

keler 'lizard'; survives as **keler** in SE **Tar. R II 1113; SW Osm.** (which, with **Az.**, also has **kertenkeler**, same meaning). There is no widely distributed word for 'lizard' in the modern languages, see **kesilüç**. **Xak.** x1 **keler al-dabb** 'lizard' *Kaş. I 364; Kip. XIII al-waren* 'lizard' *keler Hou. 11, 19 (sic; altered by Hou. to kele:z); xiv al-dabb* (PU :wan, Hap. leg.) *keler; al-waren keler Bul. 10, 12-13; Osm.* XIV ff. **keler** 'lizard'; in several texts *TTS I 443; II 611; III 431; IV 492; XVIII keler*, in *Rümi, süsmār* 'lizard' *San. 300v. 28.*

Dis. V. GLR-

D kelür- (g-) the earliest Caus. f. of **kel-**; n.o.a.b.; later displaced by **keltür-**, q.v. **Türkü VIII** **evin barkın kalı:sız kelür:rti:** 'they brought all their tents and movable possessions' *I N 1; I S 11* (**bedizçil:**) a.o.o.: **VIII ff. buza:ğu: kelür:rmış:** 'it gave birth to a calf' *İrkB 41; Man. beş teğri yarukın biziğür kelürdi erser* 'when they had

brought us the light of the Five Gods' *Chuas*. 226-7; o.o. *do*. 104-7 (*kikşür*-); *M III* 23, 10-11 (ii); *Uyg.* VIII ff. Chr. (the gifts) *kım kelürmiş ertiler* 'which they had brought' *U I* 6, 13; Bud. *terkin mağa kelürünler* 'bring me quickly' *U III* 12, 14; *téginiğ esen tükel kelürzünler* 'let them bring back the prince safe and sound' *PP* 22, 6-7; o.o. *do*. 25, 6; 29, 2-3; *Kuan*. 76 ('to give birth to'); *TT VI* 62 (*VIII* 0.6); *X* 366, etc.: Civ. *kelürüp bérürmen* 'I will bring and hand over' (certain goods) *USp*. 62, 9-11; a.o. ('to give birth to') *TT VII* 26, 18 (1 *urı*).

D 1 köler- (g-) Intrans. Den. V. fr. *köl*!; n.o.a.b. *Xak*. XI *kölerdi*; su.v. 'the water became stationary and stagnated (*istarāda* . . . *wa'staṇa'a*) and formed a pond' (*al-ğadır*) *Kaş*. II 84 (*kölerür*, *kölermek*); *kaklar kamuğ kölerdi*: 'the dry watercourses filled with water' *I* 179, 19; *II* 283, 2.

VUD 2 köler- n.o.a.b.; prob. merely a metaphor. usage of 1 *köler*-. *Xak*. XI *at kölerdi*: 'the horse swelled (*inbataha*) owing to dilation (*intifāx*) of the stomach' and the like *Kaş*. II 84 (*kölerür*, *kölermek*; prov.); a.o. *I* 523, 1.

VU(D) kültre- Hap. leg.; syn. w. *küldre*-, q.v., and perhaps an abbreviation of it. *Xak*. XI *taş kuğuğa kültre:di*: 'the stone made a noise of this sort (*şawwata* . . . *bi-hāḍihī*-*şifa*) in the well' *Kaş*. III 282 (*kültre*:r, *kültre*:mek).

D kelürt- (g-) Hap. leg.?: Caus. of *kelür*-. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. (the king ordered his ministers to bring goods to present as alms) *ötrü kamağ buyruklar* . . . *buşılığ ertinler kelürtip* 'then all the ministers had precious objects brought for (presentation as) alms' *U III* 12, 14-16.

Dis. V. GLS-

D kelse- (g-) Hap. leg.; Desid. f. of *kel*- and syn. w. *keligse*:-; the entry is in a section for Dis. V.s but is a complete muddle. *Xak*. XI *men sağa keligse:dim* 'I wished to come to you' (*atıyah*); alternative form (*luğa*) *kelse:dim Kaş*. III 285 (*kelse:men*, *kelse:me:k*; MS. *kelise*:- everywhere).

D külsir- (g-) pec. to *Kaş*., and more or less syn. w. *külçir*-, q.v., which is not mentioned by *Kaş*.; Simulative f. in *-sir*- (not noted elsewhere) of *kül*-, 'to smile'. *Xak*. XI *er külsirdi*: 'the man pretended to smile' (*yatabassam*) also used when he (actually) smiled (*iğā tabassama*) *Kaş*. II 196 (*külsire:r*, *külsirme:k*); (in a grammatical Section) *külsirgen*:r (*ic-raculu*!-*mıbsām* 'a man who (constantly) smiles' *II* 256, 17).

Dis. GLŞ

D kelış (g-) Dev. N. (with some element of reciprocity) fr. *kel*-, in the early period nearly always used in association w. *barış*, q.v., for

'coming and going'. S.i.s.m.l.g. for 'coming, arrival'; SW Az. *kelış*; Osm. *gelış*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *Hien-ts*. 293, 2089 (*barış*): *Xak*. XI *Kaş*. I 370 (*barış*): *KB* 4421 (*barış*): *Çağ*. xv ff. *kelış āmadān* 'coming' *San*. 316r. 18 (quotn.).

Dis. V. GLŞ-

D kelış- (g-) Recip. f. of *kel*;; properly 'to come together'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with a rather wide range of meanings of which the commonest is 'to come to an agreement'. *Xak*. XI *ol mağa kelışdi: barışdi*: 'he came to visit me (*ixtalafa ilayya*) and I went to visit him' *Kaş*. II 110 (*kelışu:r*, *kelışme:k*); *KB* (if I associate with other people) *barışğu kelışğı kerek men küle* 'I shall have to exchange visits with them with a smile' 4569.

D köllş- (g-) Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *köll*:-. *Xak*. XI *ol mağa ölüğ köllşdi*: 'he helped me to bury (*fī dafn*) the corpse' *Kaş*. II 110 (*köllşu:r*, *köllşme:k*).

D külüş- (g-) Co-op./Recip. f. of *kül*:-; 'to laugh together; to laugh at one another'. S.i.a.m.l.g. *Xak*. XI *bodun kamuğ külüşdi*: 'the people all laughed together' (*taḍāhaka*) *Kaş*. II 110 (*külüşu:r*, *külüşme:k*): XIII(?) *Tef*. *külüş-* ditto 188: *Xwar*. XIV ditto *Quib* 107.

Tris. GLŞ

D külüşüg (g-) Hap. leg.; N.Ac. fr. *külüş*-. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Man. *közi karam birle külüşüğin külüşüğin* (*sic*) *oluralım* 'let us sit and laugh with my black-eyed (beauty)' *M II* 9, 19-20.

D kelişliğ Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *kelış*. *Xak*. XI (after *kelış*) hence a hostelry (or guest house, *baytu*!-*qifān*) is called *kelişliğ barışliğ ev*, that is 'a house of coming and going' *Kaş*. I 370.

Mon. GM

1 kem 'illness'; like *kégen* normally used in Hend. w. 1 *ig*; acc. to *Kaş*. *kemlen*- was used specifically of horses, but this cannot apply to *kem* in *Uyg.* Survives only(?) in SW Anat. (one group of refugees) *kem* 'a chronic, painful, cardiac disease' *SDD* 873; not to be confused with SW Osm. *kem* l.-w. fr. Pe. *kam* 'deficient, bad', etc.. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. *ig kem* 'illness' (Hend.) *U II* 42, 7; 43, 19; Civ. *TT VII* 28, 5 (1 *ig*): *Xak*. XI *kem al-dā* 'illness'; hence one says at *kemlendi*: 'the horse (etc.) was ill' (*dā'a*) *Kaş*. I 338; a.o. *II* 363, 20: *KB* (the physicians) *ol ig kem ne ermiş ayu berdiler* 'declared what the illness (Hend.) was' 1057.

2 kém See *kim*.

kim properly only the Interrogative Pron. 'who?', parallel to *ne*: 'what?', but, unlike *ne*, never used as an Interrog. Adj. The concept of Relative Prons. was entirely foreign to Turkish, in which Particples and the like are used where Indo-European languages use Relative Prons.,

but when the Turks became acquainted with such languages, and religious works in them began to be translated into Turkish, usually by persons whose native language was not Turkish, *kim* came to be used as a Relative Pron., and, hastened by the phonetic resemblance, in all the meanings of *Pe. ki* and other cognate Iranian words, including the Conjunction 'that'. Grönbech's *Komanisches Wörterbuch* devotes five pages to the various meanings of *kim* in Kom. xiv. No attempt has been made here to list all the medieval non-Turkish uses of the word. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NE Alt., Küer., Leb., Tel. (*R II* 1202), and Khak. *kem*; Tuv. *kim* (*sic*). everywhere else *kim*. The NE form, together with the Türkü spelling *km*, suggest that the word may originally have been *kém*. Türkü viii *kemke*: *élig kazğanur-men* 'for whom am I gaining a realm?' *I E* 9; *élligin törö:ğın kem artat(t)ı*: 'who destroyed your realm and customary law?' *I E* 22, *II E* 19: viii ff. (if the tint of the stone is green) *kem özlinte*: *tutsar* 'whoever carries it on his person' (cannot be endangered by poisonous insects) *Toyoq* 27 (*ETY II* 59; a translation fr. Sogdian; in parallel passages *tutsar* is used without the *kem*): *Man. yérig teprig kim yaratmış tépen biltimiz* 'we know who created earth and heaven' *Chuas*. 167-8; in *do.* 127 *kim* seems to be 'who' but the text is corrupt; (thereafter the holy king's thoughts weakened a little) *ol tiltağın kim inça esıldı* 'for the reason that he heard the following' *TT II* 6, 31: *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A ot kim içaçda ünüp* 'the fire which arises from wood' *MI* 7, 2; o.o. of Relative *kim do.* 8, 11; 15, 3; 16, 5; 17, 8 etc.: *Man. kim* Relative, 'who, which' *Wind*. 23, 33, etc.; Conjunction 'that' *do.* 18, 46: *Bud. kim* is rather rare as an Interrog. but common as a Relative Pron. and Conjunction: *Civ. kim* is not common; in *H I* it is only Relative, elsewhere usually Relative, esp. in the phr. *ne kim, neğü kim* 'whatever' *TT VII* 28, 37-52: *Xak. xi kim* Interrogative Pron. (*harf istifhâm*) meaning 'who?' (*man*); one says *bu: kim* 'who is this?' used both for the Sing. and the Plur. The Oğuz say *boy: kim (sic) mani'l-qabila*, 'who are your tribe?', it is a collective noun (*ism cam'*) *Kaş. I* 338: about 20 o.o. equally divided between *kim* and *kim*; as a *Nom.* nearly always Interrog., but always Relative as an *Acc.* or *Gen.*: *KB kim* is common, usually Relative, less often Interrog.: *xiii(?) At. kim* is common in both uses; *Tef. kim* 'who?; who; that'; *kayu kim* 'whoever'; *kaçan kim* 'when', etc.; *kimse* 'anyone' 179-80; *xiv Muh. manu'l-istifhâm* 'who?' *kim*; it also means *alladı* 'who' *Mel.* 16, 16; *Rif.* 94; a.o.o.: *Çağ. xv ff. kim* (1) a word which takes the place of *ki* as a Conjunction (*dar rawâbit*), i.e. 'that' (quotn.); (2) *harf-i istifhâm*, that is *çi kaş/ki* 'who?' *San.* 316r. 20: *Oğuz xi Kaş. I* 338 (see *Xak.*): *Xwar. xiii kim* 'who?'; *kimse/kimse/kimesne* 'someone'; *kiml* . . . *kimse* 'the one . . . the other' *Ali* 17: *xiii(?) kim* is common in *Oğ.*; usually in such phr. as *dédi kim, kördi kim*

'he said, or saw, that', occasionally as Relative: *xiv kim* 'who; that'; *kiml* . . . *kiml Qutb* 98; ditto and *kimse MN passim*: *Kom. xiv kim* in a wide range of meanings *CCI, CCG; Gr.* 143-7 (many quotns.): *Kip. xiii kim* is the Turkish word for *manu'l-istifhâm* 'who?' *Hou.* 51, 9 ff. (examples given): *xiv kim* 'who?'; *kimse* 'someone', also *kimse/kimesne*: *Id.* 84; *man kim*; *kim* also occurs in the meanings of *anna* 'that'; *hattâ* (in order) 'that', *alladı* 'who' and *ka'anna* 'as if' *Bul.* 15, 8; *xv man kim Kav.* 16, 8-16 etc.; *anna kl/kim do.* 28, 19; *harfu'l-maşdar kim*; this *kim* is also a Conditional Conjunction, an Interrogative and *harf maşdarı* meaning *anna do.* 72, 6; *kim* is common in the grammatical part of *Tuh.* 43a, 9 ff. as Interrogative, Relative, Conjunction, etc.

köm Intensifying Prefix, see 4 *kök*.

Mon. V. GM-

**kem-* See *kemür-*.

köm- (g-) 'to bury', both specifically for 'to bury' (the dead) and more generally for burying something in the ground, ashes, etc.; sometimes even more generally for 'to dig, cultivate'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NW Kumyk; SW Osm., Tkm. *göm-*. See *költ-*. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ. işig külke kömüp* 'bury them in hot ashes' *H I* 151; o.o. *do.* 35 (1 ot); *USp.* 13, 4 (er); 32, 6: *Xak. xi ol ölügni: kömdil*: 'he buried (*dafana*) the corpse' (etc.); and one says *közmen kömdil: ittaxada'l-xubz fi'l-malla* 'he put the loaf in the hot ashes' *Kaş. II* 27 (*köme:r, kömme:k*): *KB* 5212 (eşü-): *xiii(?) At.* (the wise man says what has to be said and) *kereksiz sözlü kömüp kizleyür* 'buries and hides unnecessary remarks' 118: *Tef. köm-* 'to bury' 183: *xiv Rhg.* ditto *R II* 1319 (quotns.); *Muh. dafana göm-* *Mel.* 26, 3; *göm-* *Rif.* 109: *Çağ. xv ff. göm-* ('with g-) *ba-zamin pinhân kardan* 'to hide in the ground', and sometimes 'to put on one side and hide, but not in the ground' *San.* 309r. 4 (quotns.): *Xwar. xiv köm-* 'to bury' *Qutb* 101: *Kom. xiv ditto CCI; Gr.* *Kip. xiii dafana köm-Hou.* 33, 18: *xiv ditto Id.* 84; *şamma wa qabara* 'to cover up; to bury (the dead)' *köm-* *Bul.* 59r.: *xv dafana köm-* *Kav.* 76, 1; *Tuh.* 16a. 1.

Dis. GME

kemi: (g-) 'ship, or boat'; s.i.a.m.l.g. usually as *keme*, but SE Türkî *kême*; NW Kumyk *geme*; SW Az. *kemi*; Osm., Tkm. *geml*. The balance of evidence is for -e- as the first vowel, but it was certainly -é- in *Xak.* and this occurs sporadically in *Uyg.* In most modern languages this word means 'ship', other words like *uçan* and *kayğuk*, q.v., being used for smaller vessels. See *Doerfer III* 1703. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Bud.* (if he goes to sea) *kara yél kelip kemisin tokıp* 'a black wind comes and strikes his ship' *Kuan.* 20; *kémisi (sic) batmış* 'its ship has sunk' *Hüen-ts.* 1891-1892; o.o. *PP* 17, 1-3 (*uđık*), etc. (in *PP* spelt

kmi): **Xak.** x1 **kēmi**: (*bi-kasri*-'l- *kāf* among the Turks) *al-safina* 'ship' *Kaş.* III 235 (verse): x111 (?) *Tef.* **kēmi** 'ship' 171: xiv *Muh.* *al-safina wa'l-markab* ('ship') **gēmi**: *al-safinata*-'l-*sağira* **gīci**: **gēmi**: *Mel.* 62; *Rif.* 161 (and see *kayguk*): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kēme** ('with k-') **gēmi** *Vel.* 360 (quoth.); **kēme** (spelt) *safina wa zavraaq* ('boat') *San.* 316r. 26 (quoth.); a.o. do. 65r. 24 (*uçan*): **Oğuz/Kıp.** x1 **kēmi**: (*bi-fathi*-'l-*kāf*) *al-safina* *Kaş.* III 235: **Xwar.** xiv **kēmi** 'ship' *Qutb* 94: **Kom.** xiv 'ship' **kēme** *CCG*; **Gr.**: **Kıp.** x111 *al-safina kēmi*; also **kereb** which is *Rūmi* (Greek *karabos*) *Hou.* 7, 6: xiv (Tkm.) **kēmi**: *al-safina*; **kēme**: *al-markab* in *Kıp.* Id. 84; *al-markab kēmi*: (*al-safina kerreb* (sic)) *Bul.* 4, 13: xv *safina kēme* (in margin **kēmi**; *wa*-'l-*sağira* *uçan*) *Tuh.* 19a. 7; *markab kēme* do. 33b. 5.

Dis. GMC

D **kōmeç** (**gōmmeç**) abbreviated Dev. N. in **-meç** (for kinds of food) fr. **kōm-**; lit. 'food' buried (in the ashes to cook it). Survives meaning 'bread baked in the ashes', or the like, in SE *Türki kōmeç/kōmeç*: **NC Kır.** **kōmōç**: **SC Uzb.** **kūmaç**: **NW Kk.** **kōmeç**; **Kaz.** **kūmeç**; but in **SW Osm.** **gūmēc** (sic) now means only 'honeycomb' (metaph., owing to its shape). See *Doerfer* III 1643, 1687. **Xak.** x1 **kōmeç** 'a round loaf (*al-qurş*) which is buried (*yudfan*) in the hot ashes': **kōmeç** (*mīm* unvocalized) *al-hanz* 'a buried treasure'; one says **ol kōmeç** (**MS. kōmūç**) **buldu**: 'he found a buried treasure' *Kaş.* I 360; (as an example of **-ç** as a Suffix.) **kōmeç** *al-qurş* derived fr. **kōmēdi**: *dafana fi'l-ramād* ('ashes') *I* 12, 8: **Çağ.** xv ff. *San.* 27v. 15 (**ebe**): **Osm.** xiv ff. **gōmeç** usually 'honeycomb'; less often 'loaf baked in the ashes'; fairly common **TTS** *I* 318; *II* 447; *IV* 350; and see **ebe**.

D **kōmçū**: **Hap. leg.**; inexplicable morphologically except as a crasis of ***kōmūncū**; **Den. V.** in **-çū**: fr. **kōmūn-**, since this Suffix is attached only to **Refl. V.s.** 'The old Arab tribe of 'Ād has the same kind of legendary character in Classical Arabic as **tavgaç**, q.v., in **Xak.** **Xak.** x1 **kōmçū**: *al-hanz* 'a buried treasure'; one says **tavgaç kōmçū:si**: **hanz** 'Ād' 'a hidden treasure of (the tribe of) 'Ād' (i.e. old and rare) *Kaş.* I 418.

Tris. GMC

D **kēmi:çi**: (**g-**) **N.Ag.** fr. **kēmi**:; properly 'mariner, boatman'; later sometimes 'ship-builder'. S.i.s.m.l.; **SW Osm.**, **Tkm.** **gēmiçl**. See *Doerfer* III 1704. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** **kīm yérçl suvçl kēmiçl erser** 'whoever is a guide, pilot, or mariner' *PP* 22, 4-5: (**Xak.**) xiv *Muh.* *şāni*-'l-*suḥun* 'ship-builder' **gēmi:çi**: *Mel.* 58, 1; *Rif.* 156; *mallāh* 'mariner, sailor' **gēmiçl**: 58, 11; 157: **Kıp.** x111 *al-nūti* 'sailor' **kēmi:çl**: *Hou.* 24, 5.

kōmē:çe (listed under *fa'ālā*, with various vowels): 'gnat'; n.o.a.b.; of an unusual form, *waḥḥ* in **Xak.** x1 **kōmē:çe**: *al-baqa* 'gnat'

Kaş. I 445; a.o. III 358 (**slg**; mis-spelt *kōmē:çe*).

Dis. GMD

D **kēmdük** **Hap. leg.**; **Pass. Dev. N./A.** fr. **kēmdi-**: **Xak.** x1 **kēmdük sūgük** *al-urāq mīnā*-'l-*izām* 'a bone which has been stripped of meat' *Kaş.* I 480.

Dis. V. GMD

kēmdi-: **Hap. leg.?**; cf. **kēmdük**. **Xak.** x1 **KB** (do not draw a knife at table and) **sūgük** **kēmdine** 'do not strip a bone of meat' 4131.

D **kōmtür-** (**g-**) **Caus. f. of kōm-**; s.i.s.m.l.; **SW Osm.**, **Tkm.** **gōmdür-**. **Xak.** x1 **ol yerde**: **neç kōmtürdi**: 'he had the thing buried (*adfanā*) in the ground' *Kaş.* II 196 (**kōmtürür**, **kōmtürme:k**) **Çağ.** xv ff. **gōmdür-**: **Caus. f.**; *ba-zamin pīnhān farmūdān* 'to have (something) hidden in the ground' *San.* 309r. 17.

Dis. GMG

PU?F kemek **Hap. leg.**; prob., like many other names of fabrics, a l.-w.; the word has one *fatha* which might be over either of the first two consonants. **Xak.** x1 **kemek nasīc min quṭn munaqaş mufatuvaf** 'a woven cotton material, embroidered, with white stripes', used to make outer garments (*al-duṭūr*); the *Kıpçak* make rain-coats (*al-mamāṭir*) from it *Kaş.* I 392.

Dis. GML

D **kēmlig** **Hap. leg.?**; **P.N./A.** fr. **1 kem**; 'ill'. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** *Suv.* 585, 13 (**ağrılığ**).

Dis. V. GML-

D **kōmül-** (**g-**) **Pass. f. of kōm-**; s.i.s.m.l.; **SW Osm.**, **Tkm.** **gōmül-**. **Xak.** x1 **KB** **kamuğ** **öz yazukka kōmüldi bütün** 'I am completely buried in all my sins' 5710: **Kom.** xiv 'to be buried' **kōmül-** *CCG*; **Gr.**

D **kēmlē-**: **Hap. leg.**; **Den. V.** fr. **1 kem**. **Xak.** x1 **at kēmlēdi**: 'the horse was ill' (*dawīya*), alternative word (*huğa*) for **kēmlēndi**: (sic) *Kaş.* III 301 (**kēmlēr**, **kēmlēme:k**).

D **kēmlēt-**: **Hap. leg.**; **Caus. f. of kēmlē-**. **Xak.** x1 **bu ot atıg kēmlētti**: 'this plant made the horse ill' (*adā*) *Kaş.* II 348 (**kēmlētür**, **kēmlētme:k**); a.o. 363, 15.

D **kēmlēndürük** (**g-**) **N.I.** fr. ***kōmül**, a corruption of **kōpül** (cf. some modern forms of **kōplek**); 'the breast-strap' of a saddle. An early l.-w. in **Mong.** as **kōmildürge** (*Haenisch* 103, *Kov.* 2612), and borrowed in that form in **NE Tel.** *R* II 1422; otherwise survives

Tris. GML

only(?) in NC Kır. *kömlüdürük*; SW Osm. *gömlüdürük*. **Xak.** XI *kömlüdürük al-labab fi'l-sarc* 'the breast-strap of a saddle' *Kaş. I* 530; ditto, quoted as a word with six consonants *I* 17, 5: **Kom.** XIV 'breast-strap' *kömlüdrük CCI*; **Gr.**: **Kip.** XIII *al-labab kömlüdrük Hou. 14*; 2: XIV ditto *Id. 84*: XV *labab yömlüdrük (sic, in error?) Tuh. 31b. 10*: **Osm.** XV ff. *gömlüdrük* 'breast-strap'; common in Ar. and Pe. dicts. *TTS I* 319; *II* 448; *III* 306; *IV* 351: XVIII *gömlüdrük* (spelt) in *Rümi* 'the breast strap' (*sina-band*) of a horse or camel; in Ar. *maşdar wa labab San. 309v. 16*.

Dis. GMN

PU kömen Hap. leg.; the general meaning 'trickery', or the like, is certain, but other occurrences of *yévl*: do not provide any close parallel; possibly mistranscribed. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** neñ *yévl kömen tegmegey* 'no sorcery or trickery shall come near them' *U II* 71, 2-3 (ii).

Dis. V. GMN-

D kömün- (g-) Refl. f. of *köm-*; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI *er tava:rin kömündi* 'the man pretended to bury (*yadfün*) his property' *Kaş. II* 158 (*köminür, kömünme:k*).

Tris. GMN

E kömünce: See *kömlince*.

D kömündi (g-) Hap. leg.; **Pass. Dev. N./A.** fr. *kömun-*. **Xak.** XI *kömündi*: neñ 'anything buried' (*madfün*) *Kaş. I* 450.

Dis. GMR

kömür 'charcoal'; in some modern languages also used for 'mineral coal'. S.i.a.m.l.g., invariably with initial *k-*; this fact, and the fact that it has only in recent times come to mean 'coal' excludes any possibility of deriving it fr. *köm-*. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.** *kömür bolupan* 'becoming charcoal' *M III* 28, 6 (iii) (text fragmentary, but preceded by a reference to burning wood): **Xak.** XI *KB* 3837 (*türt-*); 3951 (*öçük-*): XIV *Muh. al-fahm* 'charcoal' *gömrü (sic) Mel. 61, 10*; *kömür Rif. 160*: **Çağ.** XV ff. *kömür* ('with *k-*') *kömür Vel. 360* (quotn.); *kömür* (spelt) *zuğāl* 'charcoal'; also called *kēmür San. 309v. 12* (quotn.); reverse entry 316r. 25 (quotn.): **Xwar.** XIV *kömür* 'charcoal' *Qutb 101*: **Kom.** XIV 'coal, or charcoal(?)' *kömür CCI*; **Gr.**: **Kip.** XIII *al-fahm kemür Hou. 23, 20*: XIV ditto *Bul. 4, 11*; *kömür al-fahm Id. 84*: XV ditto *Tuh. 28a. 3*.

D kemrük (g-) **Pass. Dev. N./A.** fr. *kemür-*; 'crack, gap; cracked, gappy'. n.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI *Kaş. I* 478 (*kertük*): **Kip.** XIV *kemrik al-afram* 'with gappy, or missing, teeth' *Id. 84*.

Dis. V. GMR-

(D) *kemür-* (g-) 'to gnaw' and the like; morphologically Caus. f. of **kem-*, but hard to connect semantically w. *kemış-* q.v.;

semantically more connected w. *kemdt-*. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NW Kumyk; SW Osm. *gémir-*; **Tkm.** *gémir-*. **Xak.** XI *ol sügük kemürdi* 'he sucked the marrow (*tamaşşaya*) out of the bone' *Kaş. II* 85 (*kemürür, kemürme:k*): **Çağ.** XV ff. *kömür-* (-di; 'with *k-*') *kemük ve gayri nesne gemür-* 'to gnaw bones or other things' *Vel. 372*; *gömrür-* (so spelt) *cāyidan* 'to chew, gnaw' *San. 309r. 18* (quotns.): **Kom.** XIV 'to gnaw' *kemir- CCG*; **Gr.**: **Kip.** XIV *kemür- maşmaşal-azm Id. 84* (*maşmaş* means 'to macerate', but seems here to be a vulgarism for *maşsa* 'to suck the marrow'): XV *maşmaş wa marmaşsa* (a post-Classical word) *kemir- Tuh. 35b. 9*; a.o. 84b. 11.

D kemrüş- (g-) Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *kemür-*. **Xak.** XI *olar ikki: sügük kemürüdi* 'they sucked the marrow (*tamaşşaya*) out of bones and competed in doing so' *Kaş. II* 224 (*kemrüşür, kemrüşme:k*).

Tris. GMR

3 kömrürgen: See *kövürge:n*.

D kömrürlük Hap. leg.; **P.N./A.** fr. *kömür*. **Xak.** XI (after *kömrürlük*) 'and the owner of (charcoal) with -g' *Kaş. I* 506.

D kömrürlük A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *kömür*; survives in SW Osm. *kömrürlük* 'a place for storing charcoal'. **Xak.** XI *kömrürlük şacaru'l-fahm wa mawdi'u'l-fahm* 'a tree for making charcoal, and a place for storing it' *Kaş. I* 506.

Dis. GMS

F kimsen a Chinese phr., apparently *chin hsien* 'gold thread' (*Giles* 2,932 4,532; Middle Chinese *kim sen*); the meaning does not match exactly, but alternative phr. with nearer meanings do not match phonetically. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** XI *kimsen* 'thin gold leaves' (*ruqāqātu'l-dahab*) which are used on hats (*al-qalāni*), etc. *Kaş. I* 437: **Çağ.** XV ff. *kimsen* ('with *k-*') *kimzen*, that is 'gilded (or gold-coloured?) leather which mirror-makers put on mirrors' (quotn.); *kimsend* ditto (quotn.). *Vel. 359*; *kimsen* (spelt) *püsti ki anrı mu'aşfar-i zarrin sāzand* 'gilded (or gold-coloured) leather' *San. 316r. 23* (quotn.): **Kom.** XIV *kimsen* 'gold leaf' or the like *CCG*; **Gr.**

D kemsiz Hap. leg.; **Priv. N./A.** fr. *1 kem*; 'free from illness'. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** *Surv. 20, 19* (İğsiz).

Dis. GMŞ

kümüş (g-) 'silver'; s.i.a.m.l.g.; NW Kk. *gümüş*; Kumyk *gümüş*; SW Osm. *gümüş*, but **Tkm.** *kümüş*. **Türkü VIII I S 5, II N 3**, etc. (altun): **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** Sanskrit *rajatasya* 'of silver' *kümüşnüñ TT VIII E* 47; o.o. *PP* 36, 7; 42, 2-3 (egir-); **Kuan.** 18: **Civ.** *kümüş* is common in commercial documents in *Usp.*; when unqualified it means 'coin' (actually copper) as opposed to notes, rather than physical silver, e.g. *mapa*

Bulmuşka asığka kümüş kerçek bolup 'since I, Bulmuş, required (a loan of) cash at interest' *Usp.* 18, 2-3; the amount of the loan was altı sitr kümüş 'six sitr in coin' 18, 3-4 and the monthly rate of interest was birer yarım bakır kümüş 'One and a half copper cash a month' (i.e. 30 per cent per annum); this is the rate on some loans in *Fam. Arch.* where the phr. tartma kümüş 'weighed (or minted) coin' also occurs: O. Kır. IX ff. *Mal.* 11, 9 (altu:n); (in *Mal.* 44 and 45 kümüş is an error for the tribal name Kümüli): Xak. XI kümüş *al-fidğa* 'silver' (verse): kümüş 'a dirham', because it is made of silver: kümüş one of the P.N.s used for slave girls *Kaş.* I 370; a.o. I 413 (tégin): KB kümüş kalsa altun meniğdin sağa 'if you inherit silver and gold from me' 188; o.o. 479, 948, etc.: XIII(?) *Tef.* altun kümüş 188: XIV *Muh.* *al-fidğa* gümiş (sic) *Mel.* 12, 13; 75, 6; *Rif.* 87, 178 (K-, unvocalized): Xwar. XIII(?) altun kümüş *Oğ.* 181-2; a.o.o. XIV kümüş 'silver' *Qutb* 107: Kom. XIV 'silver' kümüş/kümüš CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kıp. XIII *al-fidğa* kümüş *Hou.* 31, 12; kümüş P.N. of a slave girl *do.* 30, 11: XIV kümüş *al-fidğa* *Id.* 84; *Bul.* 4, 8: XV ditto *Kav.* 58, 13; *Tuh.* 28a. 1.

Dis V. GMS-

(?D) kemiş- 'to throw away, abandon', and the like, lit. and metaph.; morphologically Co-op. f. of *kem-, but not connected semantically with kemür-, and with no obviously Recip. meaning; in *Kaş.* II 115, 4 cited as a V. which has none of the shades of meaning normally associated with the Suff. -ş-. Survives only(?) in NW Kar. Kırım, L., T. R II 1210; *Kotv.* 215; in *Rbğ.* where the early MSS. have kemiş- later ones have sal-. Türkü VIII ff. Man. M I 7, 7 (taşğaru); 7, 17-21 (toş); Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. M I 35, 16-17 (kovğa): Chr. (they picked up the stone and) ol kuğuş içinde kemişdiler 'threw it into that well' U18, 10; a.o. *do.* 9, 2: Bud. kapıgıların açuk kemişeyin 'I will throw open the doors' (of my seven treasures) U III 47, 17-18; o.o. U II 77, 28 (kurğak); TT VI 454 (2 uruş); *Suv.* 602, 10 (2 to:ğ); TT IV 10, 9-10, etc.: Civ. TT I 110 (egri): Xak. XI ol ne:ğ kemişdi: 'he threw away (taraha) the thing' *Kaş.* II 112 (kemişür, kemişme:k; prov.); atış kemişip 'giving his horse its head' (i.e. letting it gallop; *hamala bi-farasıhi*) I 309, 15; o.o. (same phr.) 441, 8; 472, 12: KB kemişti kitāb 'he let the book drop' 1572; yağı at kemişse 2285, 2386; oğul kız kemişti ata hürmatı 'boys and girls have given up respecting their parents' 6491; a.o. 5649: XIII (?) At. (God) kemişür kodı 'casts down' (the proud man) 282; a.o. 478; *Tef.* kemiş- 'to throw down, throw up', etc. (several lit. and metaph. shades of meaning) 171: XIV *Muh.* (?) alqā wa taraha 'to throw away, abandon' kemiş- *Rif.* 104 (only); *hadafa* 'to cut off, throw away' kemiş- 107 (only): Xwar. XIV kemiş- 'to cast (into hell); to lay down (a prayer mat)' *Nahc.* 238, 14; 268, 12-13; 250, 15: Kom. XIV 'to throw away' kemiş- CCI;

Gr.: Kıp. XIII *hadafa* kemiş- *Hou.* 34, 10: XIV kemiş- *baṭaḥa* 'to cast down' *Id.* 84: XV *ramā* 'to throw' (birak-) kemiş- (/şal-/yık-) *Tuh.* 17a. 13; *laqqaha* 'to throw' (şal-/birak-) kemiş- *do.* 32a. 10: Osm. XIV and XV kemiş- 'to throw away; to put (something on something else)'; in several texts TTS I 443; III 432; IV 493.

D kümüş- (ğ-) Co-op. f. of kōm-; n.o.a.b. Xak. XI ol mağa: ne:ğ kümüşdi: 'he helped me to bury (fi dafn) the thing below ground' *Kaş.* II 111 (kōmişür, kōmişme:k; sic): XIV *Muh*(?) *daxara* 'to store (something)' kōmüš- *Rif.* 109 (only).

Tris. GMS

D kemişge: Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. kemiş-; lit. 'something laid down on the ground' or the like. Xak. XI kemişge: (MS. *kemişge:*) *libd munaqqas Kāşğari* 'an embroidered Kāşğar felt (rug?)' *Kaş.* I 490.

D kümüşlüğ (ğ-) P.N./A. fr. kümüş; s.i.s.m.l. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. kümüşlüğ otuğka tağka teğdi 'he reached the island and mountain of silver' PP 35, 5-6.

Tris. V. GMS-

D kemişli- Pass. f. of kemiş-; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *apaviddha* 'cut off' kemişli- TT VIII D.25: Kom. XIV kemişli- 'to be thrown out of, excluded from (somewhere)' CCG; Gr. 137 (quottn.).

Mon. GN

S I ken See kend.

D 2 kén- (ğ-) Instr. f. of *ké-; a very old word normally used as an Adv., or Postposition, meaning 'behind (of place), after (of time)', but sometimes declined as a N., its origin having been forgotten. More or less syn. w. kédin, q.v.; it is more prob. that modern words like NE kīn are survivals of that word than of this. Türkü VIII ff. (at first there is a little pain in this omen) kén yana: edğü: bolur: 'later it becomes good again' *Irkb* 57: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A (the 512th year) bardukında kén 'after (Mani) went (to heaven)' M I 12, 15: Man. mende kén 'after me' M I 29, 16; andada kén 'after that' M II 7, 15; a.o. TT III 66—kéninte 'thereafter' III 149; IX 47, 116: Bud. Sanskrit *paścād* 'thereafter' kén (so spelt) TT VIII G.16; a.o. U II 5, 12; anda *ken* PP 68, 2; sakınmışta kén 'after thinking' TT V 6, 16; kén keligme ödlerde 'in future' *Suv.* 138, 14; 139, 7 etc.—Sanskrit *amte* 'finally' kéninde TT VII D.25; eñ kéninde IV 12, 54: Civ. kén is common in *Usp.* in such phr. as bükünde kén 'from now onwards' 45, 8; tişî kişî kén ağırlıg bolsar 'if a woman becomes ill after that' (i.e. after using certain remedies) H I 121-2.

kē:ğ (ğ-) 'wide, broad'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; NW Kumyk ge:ğ; SW Osm. gen; Tkm. gl:ğ.

Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A *M III* 30, 5-6 (i) (alkıg): Bud. *kép yéttil* 'broad, wide' *U III* 72, 27; *TT X* 214; *U IV* 30, 49: *képin kışgāsın* 'the duration (of life)' *Hüen-ts.* 2129; *kép* (by itself) *U II* 60, 2 (i); *TT V* 22, 21; *X* 444, etc.; o.o. *TT VIII* C.1, etc. (alkıg): Civ. *Uşp.* 45, 12 (*uzkıya*): *Xak.* xi 'anything wide' (*wāsi*) is called *kép ne:p Kaş. III* 358 (prov.): *KB bu kép dünyā* 'this wide world' 3649; o.o. 43, etc. (akı): 1328 (etmek); 2317: xiii(?) *At.* 315 (bıtlı-); *Tef.* *kép* ditto 172: xiv *Muh. al-wāsi* (opposite to 'narrow' *fa:r*) *gép Mel.* 55, 3; *Rif.* 152: *Çağ.* xv ff. *gép* ('with g-') *gép . . . wāsi ma'nāsınā Vel.* 361 (quoth.); *kép/képtş farāx* ('wide') *wa wāsi San.* 316v. 21 (quoths.): *Xwar.* xiv *kép* 'broad, wide' *Qutb* 96, 98 (*kin*); *Nahc.* 24, 4; 250, 15: *Kom.* ditto *kép CCG*; *Gr.* *Kip.* xiii *al-wāsi* (opposite to 'narrow' *fa:r*) *kép Hou.* 27, 15: *xv* *ken ditto İd.* 85: *xv* ditto *Kav.* 24, 11; *wāsi kép Tuh.* 38a. 13.

kin 'musk', the secretion of such animals as the musk-deer and musk-rat; survives as *kin* in one or two NE languages *R II* 1344; *Tuv.* *xin*; other languages use some form of the syn. word *yıpa:r*, q.v. or the Ar. l.-w. *misk*. Uyg. VIII ff. Man. *kin yıpa:r yıdılgım* 'my musk-scented (darling)' *M II* 8, 14-15 (ii): Bud. (in a list of 32 perfumes, mainly l.-w.s) *kin yıpa:r Suw.* 475, 22: (O. Kir. ix ff. error for *ekin*, q.v.): *Xak.* xi *kin yıpa:r nāfica mish* 'musk sack' *Kaş. I* 340; a.o. *I* 327 (*kız*): *KB* 71 (*bur-*); 98 (*bürkü-*): *Xwar.* xiv *kin* 'musk' *Qutb* 99; a.o. 91 (*yıpa:r*): *Kip.* xiv *kin al-misk İd.* 84.

kö:n (g-) originally 'raw hide for tanning'; s.i.a.m.l.g. for 'tanned leather'; NC Kumyk: SW Osm. *gön*; Tkm. *gön*. Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. *kön işlesersen tavar kor bolur* 'if you work raw hide, the goods produced are useless' *TT VII* 28, 4; *Xak.* xi *kön* 'the hide (cild) of a horse' in particular (*xāşsa(n)*), one says of it at *kön:ıl*; and the word is used for 'the skin (cild) of a man,' so that one says *anıp kö:n:ı kurı:dı* 'his skin has dried' that is 'he has died'; and one says *tevey kö:n:ıl* 'camel hide' by extension (*musta'āra(n)*); this word is used only before tanning (*al-dağ*); after that it is called *koğuş Kaş. III* 140; o.o. *III* 335 (*kađışla-*); 353 (*sağrıla-*); 425 (*türt-*): *Muh.* (under 'cobblers' materials) *al-na'l 'sole' gön Mel.* 59, 14; *Rif.* 158: *Çağ.* xv ff. *gön* ('with -ö-) 'a kind of tanned leather' (*püst-i madbūğ*), in *Pe. çarm San.* 310r. 7: *Xwar.* xiv *bu ineknıg könl* 'this cow's hide' *Nahc.* 341, 3; *Kip.* xiv *kön al-cild* (one MS. adds *bi'l-şar* 'with the hair on') *İd.* 85: *xv* *cild* (tan/terf) *kön Tuh.* 11a. 11: Osm. xvi ff. *gön* noted both for 'raw hide' and 'leather' in several texts *TTS I* 319; *II* 448; *III* 305; *IV* 351.

1 *kün* (g-) originally 'the sun'; hence, by extension, 'day'. C.i.a.p.a.l.; in most modern languages it is used only for 'day', other words like *kuya:ş*, *küneş* being used for 'sun'; in NW Kumyk: SW Osm., Tkm. *gün*. See

Doerfer III 1688. *Türkü VIII kün* by itself normally means 'day' as a measure of time, e.g. *yégırmı: kün* 'for twenty days' *I SE*; with *tün* it means 'day' as opposed to night, e.g. *tün:ıl: kün:ıl: yéti: öđüşke* 'day and night for seven periods of 24 hours' *II SE*; it means 'sun' only in the phr. *kün batsık* 'sun-set, west' *I S* 1, *II N* 2, etc.; *kün tuğsık* 'sun-rise, east' *I S* 2, etc.; *kün ortusı* 'when the sun is in the middle, south' *I S* 2: VIII ff. *kün ortu*: 'at midday' *Irkb* 24; *kün tuğdı*: *do.* 26; a.o. *do.* 52; *bır kün* 'one day' *Tun. IV* 9 (*ETY II* 96): Man. *el(l)ıg kün* 'fifty days' *Chuas.* 245; *kün tuğdı M I* 6, 20; *kün künıne* 'day by day' *M III* 20, 5 (i); Uyg. VIII *kün tuğuru*: 'at sunrise' *Şu. E* 1; on *kün* 'ten days' *do. S* 7: ix (my fame reached) *kün tuğsık(k)a: batsık(k)a:* 'the far east and west' *Suci* 4: VIII ff. Man.-A *kün teğrı* 'the sun god' (this phr. often means no more than 'the sun') *M I* 21, 4 (ii); 24, 25: Man. *kün teğrı TT III* 49; *kün künıne do.* 132: Bud. *kün* is common for both 'day' and 'sun'; *kün ortu öđün kün ortu yıpak yüzlenıp* 'facing south at midday' *TT V* 10, 88-9: Civ. *kün* is common for 'day' and sometimes means 'sun': O. Kir. ix ff. in funerary inscriptions there is a stock phr. 'I could not remain with, or was parted from, the sun (and moon)', *teğrı:dekl: künke*: 'the sun in the heavens' *Mal.* 7, 3; *kün ay do.* 10, 3; 11, 1 etc.: *Xak.* xi *kün al-şams* 'the sun'; one says *kün tuğdı*: 'the sun has risen' (*şala'at*); (prov.): *kün al-yawm* 'day'; one says *bu kün barğıl* 'go today'; the day is called *kün* only because its lightness is due to the sun *Kaş. I* 340; *I* 463 (*batsık, tuğsık*) and many o.o. often mis-spelt *kün*: *KB kün* is common in all meanings, e.g. (God created) *kün ay birle tün* 'sun, moon, and night' 3; *bu kün* 'today' 191; *tünün ham künün* 'by night and day' 78: xiii(?) *At. bu kün* 29, etc., a.o.o.; *Tef.* *kün* 'sun; day' 189: xiv *Muh. al-maşrıq* 'the east' *gün duğmış yér Mel.* 79, 1; *Rif.* 183 (*gün duğdı*); *al-mağrib* 'the west' *gün batğı: yér-gün batğun: do.*; *al-yawm gün* 80, 1; *gün* 184; o.o. *Rif.* 74 (*küneş*), 163 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *gün* (spelt) (1) *aftāb* 'the sun'; (2) *rız* 'day'; also used as a title *San.* 310r. 4 (followed by several phr.): *Xwar.* xiii(?) *kün* 'day' is common in Oğ; *kün* 'sun' occurs only as the name of one of Oğuz Xağan's sons: xiv *kün* 'day; sun' *Qutb* 107; *MN* 4, etc.: *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 158 (quoths.): *Kip.* xiii *al-şams kün wa huwa'l-yawm Hou.* 5, 2; 28, 10 (followed by phr.): xiv *kün al-şams wa'l-yawm*, the latter metaph. *İd.* 85; *al-şams kün Bul.* 2, 11: *xv şams (küneş)* *kün Tuh.* 20a. 13; *yawm kün do.* 39a. 8; a.o.o.: Osm. xiv ff. *gün* normally 'day' was often used until xvi for 'sun; day-time; a lucky day' *TTS I* 337; *II* 475; *III* 325; *IV* 373.

E 2 *kün* has been read in various passages, almost certainly wrongly. In O. Kir. ix ff. the word read *kün* in *Mal.* 3, 1 etc. is in fact spelt *k i n* and seems to be *ekin*, q.v. The phr., or word, transcribed *él kün* in *KB* and several

later authorities seems to be in fact **élgün**, i.e. **1 é:l**, q.v., with the Collective Suff. -**gün**. It is possible that the word transcribed **küydeki** and listed under **1 küy**, q.v., should in fact be transcribed **kündeki**, which was F. W. K. Müller's reading. If so, this **kün** seems to be a l.-w. fr. Chinese *k'un* 'the door to the women's apartments' (*Giles* 6,550). See *Doerfer* III 1689, which is partly based on unreliable authorities.

küp 'female slave', the feminine counterpart of **kul**; survives only(?) in NC Kir., Kzx.; NW Kk.; other languages use **kara:baş** or l.-w.s. **Türkü** VIII **silik kız oğlın küp kılta**: 'they made their pure (virgin) daughters slave girls' *II E* 7 (*I E* 7 **bolta** in error for **kılta**); o.o. *I E* 20, *I E* 17; *I E* 24; *I N* 9 (**tiriğ**): **Uyg.** VIII **kulım küğim** 'my male and female slaves' *Şu E* 1; *S* 9: VIII ff. Bud. **küp kul bir ikintike karışur** 'female and male slaves quarrel with one another' *TT VI* 64 (*VIII O* 7); **kul küp işlettimiz erser** 'if we have put them to work as slaves' *TT IV* 8, 10; o.o. *do.* 10, 16; *U II* 87, 51: Civ. **küp** 'female slave' is mentioned in *ÜŞP.* 56, 6 (as having been sold); 73, 14 (as having married without leave, also called **ebçi karabaş**); 110, 3 (**taş küp**, the name of a **kız karabaş**); (*O. Kir.* ix ff. **küp yutuz** 'female slave and wife' *Mal.* 42, 1; very dubious text): **Xak.** XI **küp al-ama** 'female slave' *Kaş.* III 358; *III* 428 (**egirt-**) and three o.o. translated *al-ama* or *al-cāriya* (same meaning): XIII(?) *Tef.* **küp** ditto 190; *xiv Muh.*(?) *al-cāriya küğ Rif.* 147 (only); *Rhğ.* (Sarah said, 'I am a poor') **küp** 'slave' (of God) *R II* 1428: **Xvar.** *xiv küğ* ditto *Qutb* 108: **Kom.** ditto *CCI*; *Gr.*

Mon. V. GN-

kön- (ğ-) with an embarrassingly wide range of meanings; the basic one was perhaps 'to be, or become (physically) straight', with various metaph. extensions. Survives in SE **Türki**: NC Kir., Kzx.: SC **Uzb.** (**kün-**): NW Kk., Nog., usually meaning 'to agree (with someone, to something); to become reconciled (ditto); to become accustomed to, or put up with (something)'. **Türkü** VIII ff. **otka: könmil:ş kılıç özi:ke: yarlıg boltu**: 'a sword straightened by heat(?) was issued to Özi'. *Mir.* A 6-7 (*ETY II* 64; morphologically **Özi**: must be a P.N.): **Xak.** XI **yığa:ç köndi**: 'the piece of wood (etc.) was straight' (*istağāma*); and one says **oğrı: köndi**: 'the thief admitted (*aqarra*) his theft'; also used of anyone who surrenders property (*cāhid bi-māl*) after admitting (that it is not his); and one says **er yo:lka: köndi**: 'the man went to the road and set out along it' (*şaxşaxa . . . ilā'l-tariq wa rakihi-l-tariq*); (**kün-** (**kün-**) follows here); and one says **tosu:n at köndi**: 'the unruly horse was broken in and behaved properly' (*irtāda wa istağāma*); also used of any thing (*al-amr*) *idā istağāma Kaş.* II 29 (**köne:r, könmne:k**); a.o. *II* 199, 1: **KB** (if what I say is so) **tilin kön sözüm tut** 'admit it in words, and accept my statement' 3993; **özüg yo:lka**

köngey 'you yourself will take to the (right) road' 4810; **isizlerke berge urup könmese** 'if, when you flog the wicked, they do not reform' 5281; a.o. 1536: XIII(?) *Tef.* **kön-** 'to go along the (right) road' 183: **Kom.** *xiv kün-* (*sic*) 'to admit, acknowledge' *CCG*; *Gr.* 159 (quotn.).

kün- (ğ-) 'to catch fire, to burn (Intrans.)', both lit. and metaph., 'to burn (with anger, and the like)'. S.i.a.m.l.g., -ñ- following the usual course (cf. **ko:ñ**); **küy-** in NE Alt., Leb., Tel.: NC Kir., Kzx.: SC **Uzb.** (**kuy-**); NW Kk., Nog.; **köy-** in NE Kaç., Koib., Sag., Khak.: SE **Türki**; SW **Tkm.**; **güy-** in NW Kumyk: **göyün-** in SW Osm. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **künke küyüp** 'burnt by (the heat of) the sun' *Suv.* 603, 10-11; o.o. *U II* 8, 27 (**tamıd-**); *Suv.* 141, 9 (**tamdul-**); *TM I* 254, 102: Civ. **küy-** ditto *H II* 30, 154: **Xak.** XI **otup küydı**: 'the firewood (etc.) burnt' (*ıhtaraqa*) *Kaş.* III 246 (**küyer, küyme:k**); (if you say 'fire') **ağız küyme:s** 'your mouth does not catch fire' *I* 43, 12; **köñl: küyüp** 'with a burning heart' *II* 188, 11: **KB küyer erdim otka** 'I should have burnt in the fire' (if he had not protected me) 384; (**hegs** are) **küyer ot**; (if a man's words are crooked) **küyer ol küçün** 'he burns violently' 1024; a.o.o.: **Argu:** **otup kündi**: 'the firewood burnt'; with the sound change -y- > -n- normal in **Argu:** *Kaş.* II 29 (see **kön-**): XIII(?) *Tef.* **küy-** 'to be burnt' 188: *xiv Muh.* *ıhtaraqa güyün-* *Mel.* 21, 16; **kü:yün-** *Rif.* 102; **al-hariq gü:ymeg (sic)** 37, 10; **kü:yünmek** 123: **Çağ.** *xv* ff. **küy-** (-dl, etc.; 'with k-') **yan-** 'to burn' (Intrans.) *Vel.* 375-6; **küy- sıxtan** ditto *San.* 310v. 1 (quotns.): **Xvar.** XIII **küy-** ditto *Ali* 30: *xiv küy-/küyne-* (*sic*?) ditto *Qutb* 106; **küy-** *MN* 227: **Kıp.** *xiv küyün- ıhtaraqa Id.* 86; ditto **küyün-** *Bul.* 32v.: *xv huriqa* 'to be burnt' **küy-(ıaç-ı) Tuh.** 13b. 8: **Osm.** *xiv* ff. **göyün-/göyn-** (1) 'to burn'; (2) metaph. of fruit 'to ripen'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 329; *II* 459; *III* 316; *IV* 361.

Dls. GNE

?**F köne**: occurs only in the phr. **köne: suv** 'mercury, quicksilver'; it is unlikely that the Turks had their own word for this exotic product, and this is prob. a l.-w., but it must be an old one since the phr. became a l.-w. in Hungarian *kénese*. Survives only(?) in NW Kaz. **küne sıvı**; Nog. **köne suv**; other languages use **Pe.**, Russian, or Mong. l.-w.s (the Mong. word means 'silver water'). **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. **köne suvı** is an ingredient in a remedy for difficult parturition *H I* 108: (**Xak.**) *xiv Muh.* *al-zı'baq* 'mercury' **köne: su:** *Mel.* 75, 8; *Rif.* 178: **Kom.** *xiv* 'mercury' **köne suvı CCI, CCG**; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* XIII *al-zı'baq köne:y şu*: (also *ciwa*; *Pe.* l.-w.) *Hou.* 31, 14.

D köñl: (ğ-) **Dev. N./A. fr. köñ-**; 'straight; upright', lit. and metaph. Survives only(?) in NE **Khak.** **köñl**; **Tuv. xönü**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A köñl kértü** 'upright and true' *M I*

26, 14: Man. *könl buryuk* (sic) 'an upright minister' *M II* 12, 6; *könl nomuğ* 'the true doctrine' *TT III* 51: Bud. *edğü könl yolı* *yérçi* 'a good, trustworthy guide (Hend.)' *PP* 40, 8; *könl savlığ üçün* 'because he was truthful' *do.* 55, 2; *könl kértü nomuğ Suv.* 134, 11; *o.o. do.* 192, 5; *U II* 39, 101; *TT VI* 192, etc.; *X* 369, etc.: Civ. *könl bérürmen* 'I will honestly repay' is a standard formula in contracts *Usp.* 1, 5, etc.: O. Kır. ix ff. *Könl: Tirlig* P.N. *Mal.* 6, 1: *Xak. xı könl: ne:ğ al-ğay'u'l-mustawı* 'a thing which is straight'; and *al-amin* 'a loyal, faithful (man)' is called *könl: er Kaş. III* 237; *könl: barır keyik* 'a gazelle that runs straight' (*mustaqıma(n)*) *III* 151, 18: *KB könl* 'honest, upright' is very common 52, 424, 455, etc.; *könl törü* 'righteous laws' 355; *könl dın* 'the true faith' 54; *könl yol* 'the straight road' (to paradise) 36; a.o. 1055 (egil-); *xııı(?) At. könl söz* 'the truth' 155, etc.; *könl düst* 'a loyal friend' 384; a.o.o.; *Tef. könl* 'straight, truthful', etc. 184; *xıv Muh.(?) al-mustaqım* ('morally') straight' *könl: Rif.* 147 (only); *al-muhiqq* 'truthful' (opposite to 'crooked' *egri*): *könl: kişi* 153; *al-muqawwam* 'straight' (opposite to 'crooked' *egri*): *könl: 154 (Mel.* 56, 5 *doğrı*): *Xwar. xıv könl* 'straight (arrow); honest' *Qutb* 101: *Kom. xıv könl* 'upright; lawful', and the like *CCI, CCG; Gr.* 151 (quotns).

künl: (ğ-) 'jealousy; jealous; (hence?) metaph.) a co-wife'. Survives only(?) in NE Tel. *küniü* 'jealousy' *R II* 1441: SE Türki *küne* ditto *BŞ* 555: SW Osm. *gönl/gönü* ditto; Tkm. *günl* 'co-wife'. Türküviii *U E* 30 (1 ö:): *Uyg. viii ff.* Bud. (the passions of lust, anger, ignorance) *künl* 'jealousy' (pride and scepticism) *U II* 86, 32; (if we have aroused) *künl* *sakınç* 'jealous thoughts' *TT IV* 8, 73; a.o. *Suv.* 102, 3 (kivırğak): *Xak. xı künl: al-darra* 'co-wife', one of more than one wives of the same man *Kaş. III* 237 (prov., see *teğit*): *Xwar. xıv künl* 'envy' *Qutb* 107; (this world and the next are like) *iki künl* 'awrat' 'two co-wives' (if the husband prefers one of them the other will be displeased with him) *Nahc.* 397, 11: *Kom. xıv* 'concubine' *künl*; 'bastard' *küniiden tovgan CCI; Gr.* *Kıp. xıv künl al-ğayra* 'jealousy' *Id.* 86: *Osm. xv ff. güniü* (so transcribed) 'jealousy'; in several texts *TTS I* 339; *II* 478; *III* 327; *IV* 375; *xviii günl* ('with *ğ-*') in *Rümi*, 'jealousy' (*rağ wa hasad*); and two women who have the same husband address one another as *günl*, in *Pe. wasnı San.* 310r. 25.

Dis. V. GNE-

ké:pe:- n.o.a.b., but *ké:neş* and *ké:peş-*, q.v., are commoner. *Xak. xı ol mağa: ké:ge:di: dabbara amrahu ma'i* 'he settled his affairs with me' *Kaş. III* 396 (*ké:pe:r, ké:pe:me:k*): *KB* (let me now go to my kinsman and) *képeyin apar men bu iş* 'settle this affair with him' 5654: *Kıp. xıv tazawara* 'to visit one another' *kepe- Bul.* 42r.

D ké:pü- (ğ-) Intrans. Den. V. fr. *ké:p; 'to be, or become, broad or wide'*. The following

modern forms seem rather to be survivals of **ké:ge:d-*; SE Türki *kepey- BŞ* 528: NC Kır., Kzx. *kepl-/kepey-*: SC Uzb. *kepay- NW Kk., Nog. kepey-*: SW Tkm. *gı:ge-/gı:ge:l-*. *Xak. xı yér ké:ğü:di:* 'the place (etc.) was broad' (*tawassa'a*) *Kaş. III* 396 (*ké:pür, ké:pü:me:k*): *KB* *élig arta bargay képügey yéril* 'your realm will increase and your territory become wider' 5915: *Osm. xv gégl-* 'to become broad'; in one text *TTS IV* 331.

Dis. GNB

PUF *kenbe:* Ilap. leg.; completely unvocalized; prob. Iranian. *Gancak xı kenbe:* 'a plant' (*nabt*) *Kaş. I* 416.

Mon. GNC

ke:nç (ğ-) 'the young', of human beings or animals. As such survives only(?) in SW Osm. *genc*, same meaning. It became a l.-w. in Mong. as *kence* 'small, feeble' (*Kow.* 2446; *Haltod* 182), and the *Çağ.* form below and SC Uzb. *kenja*, 'the youngest child (boy or girl) in a family', are reborrows fr. Mong. The phr. *ke:nç liyü:* ('read li:w) in *Kaş.* prob. has no connection with this word; it seems rather to be a compound of *Pe. ganc* 'treasury' and *liy* or *liyü:*, q.v. *Uyg. viii ff.* Bud. *kenç urı kenç kızlar* 'young boys and girls' *Kuan.* 139, 141 (*U II* 20, 20); (I am a delicately brought up) *kenç kiçig* 'young (woman)' *U III* 82, 17; *Kenç Teğrim, Kenç Turmuş Tarxan* P.N.s *Pfahl.* 10, 13-15; o.o. *U II* 60, 0-1 (*kun-*); *TT VI* 250 (*var. lec.*): Civ. *kenç oğlan TT VII* 23, 2; *kenç* occurs several times in *H I* usually for 'unborn child': *Xak. xı ke:nç* 'a child' (*al-tifl*), also 'the young' (*şağır*) of any animal; (PU) *ke:nç liyü: mayıda yutaxxad fi'l-a'yād wa walāyi-mi'l-mulūk li'l-nahb ka'l-manāra qadr talāfın dirā şu'da(n) fi'l-samā* 'a stand for the booty erected at the feasts and banquets of kings; it is like a minaret (or candlestick?) rising about 30 cubits towards the sky' *Kaş. III* 438; *I* 169 (*em-*) and five o.o. of *kenç (sic)* 'infant in arms': *KB* *ajunçı böğü beğ nelük ganc urur, er at kayda bolsa anuk kenç alur* 'why does the wise ruler of the world heap up treasures (Pe. l.-w.)? Wherever there are troops he has young men at hand' 2056; *xııı(?) Tef. kenç/kenc* 'child' 180 (*kinç/kinc*, erroneously described as Turco-Persian): *Çağ. xv ff. kence* 'a child (*tifl*) born to elderly parents' *San.* 301r. 24: *Kıp. xııı Hou.* 24, 20 (*oğul*): *Osm. xıv ff. genc* *ay* 'new moon' *TTS I* 299; *xviii* . . . and in *Rümi* 'a child' (*tifl wa baçça*) is called *genc San.* 301r. 24.

Dis. GNC

F *künçit* 'sesame (seed)'; l.-w. fr. Tokharian A *kuñcit* (see *TT VIII*, p. 92). S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE with variations in the second vowel; an early l.-w. in Russian as *kunzhut* no doubt borrowed fr. some Turkish language, but perhaps reborrowed later by others; in SW only Tkm. *künci.* *Uyg. viii ff.* (Bud.)/Civ. *künçit*

occurs fairly often, (a) as a foodstuff offered in religious ceremonies *TT VII* 16, 15-16; (b) as an ingredient in medicines *künçit yağı*: 'sesame oil' *TT VIII* M. 28; *H I* 92, 100, etc.; (c) as an economic crop *USp.* 7, 2; 20, 5; 27, 6 (patr): (Xak.) *xiv Muh. al-şirac* 'sesame oil' *künçüd yağı* *Mel.* 66, 7; *Rif.* 165 (künci: d); *al-simsim* 'sesame' *künçüd* 78, 3; *künçü*: 181; *Kip. xiv al-simsim küncü*: *Bul.* 7, 3; *xv ditto Tuh.* 19a. 5.

?D *könçük al-cayb* originally meant 'the opening in the front of a shirt' (a meaning retained by the only obvious survival, NW Kaz. *künçik R II* 1446), hence more broadly 'the bosom of a garment' and finally 'a pocket'; it is difficult to see any semantic connection with *köm*: to justify the suggestion that it is a Dim. f. of that word, but it can hardly be a basic word. *Xak. xi könçük al-cayb*; in *Oğuz* the *çim* has a *fatha*, and it is pronounced *könçek Kaş. I* 480: *xiii(?) Tef. könçük* 'the bosom of a garment' 189 (*künçük*): *xiv Muh. (?) al-cayb könçük (-c-) Rif.* 166 (only); *Oğuz xi* see *Xak.*: *Xwar. xiv könçük* 'breast pocket' *Qutb* 101; *Kom. xiv* 'trousers' *könçek CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip. xiii al-sarâcîl* 'drawers' *könçek (-c-)*; also called *im (üm)* and *içton* *Hou.* 18, 12; *al-cayb könçük*: (mis-spelt *könçük*) *do.* 19, 1; *xiv könçek (-c-) al-sarâcîl* *Id.* 85; *könçük (-c-) al-cayb* *do.* 86; *xv libas* 'garment' *könçek (-c-, also içton) Tuh.* 31b. 11.

Tris. V. GNC-

D *könçüklen-* Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *könçük. Xak. xi to:n könçüklenli*: 'the garment had an opening in the front' (*cayb*) *Kaş. II* 277 (*könçüklenü:r, könçüklenme:k*).

Mon. GND

F *kend* 'town'; l.-w. fr. Sogdian *knd*. S.i.m.m.l.g. usually as *kent* 'village, small settlement', but generally now obsolete except as a component in geographical names like Tashkent. Cf. 2 *balık*. See *Doerfer III* 1703. *Uyg. viii ff.* Bud. *şravast kendke* 'to the city of Śrāvastī' *U III* 34, 6 (ii); a.o. *TT X* 51-2 (*boğun*): *Xak. xi kend al-balad* 'a town'; hence Kaşgar is called *Ordu: kend* 'the city of the (royal) residence' (*al-iğāma*) because Afrāsiyāb resided there owing to its excellent climate; it is in Lower China (*al-Şimūl-sullā*): (verse); *kend al-qarya* 'village' among the *Oğuz* and those who live in the (open) country; most of the Turks use it for *al-kūra* 'a provincial town', hence the name *Özkend* for the chief city (*al-qasaba*) of Fergana, that is 'the town of our souls' (or selves, *balad anfusindā*); and *Semlzkend* 'the fat (*samīna*) city', because of its great size, the Persians call it *Samarqand Kaş. I* 343; *ken* any 'town' in the eastern provinces, an abbreviation of *kend I* 339; several o.o. of *kend*: *KB* *kend* is fairly common 216, 488 (*tüşün*), 1043 (*uluş*), 4316 (*ditto*): *xii(?) KBVP* 26 (*uluş*): *xiii(?) Tef. kend/kent* 'town' 173; *xiv Muh. al-qarya wa'l-balad*

kend Mel. 75, 15; *kent Rif.* 179; *Çağ. xv ff. kēnt/kēnd* (spelt) *dih wa qarya* 'village' *San.* 316v. 16 (quoton.): *Oğuz xi* see *Xak.*: *Kom. xiv* 'city' *kent CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip. xiii al-qarya kent*; (*Tkm. köy* Pe. l.-w.) *Hou.* 6, 13; *xiv kent al-qarya Id.* 85; *Bul.* 4, 3; *xv al-balad wa'l-qarya kent Kav.* 35, 1; *balad kent Tuh.* 8a. 5; *Osm. xv ff. kend/kent* 'town'; in several texts *TTS I* 447; *II* 616; *IV* 494.

Dis. GND

kentü: Reflexive Pron. 'self', as an Adj. 'own', see v. *G. ATG*, para. 201; spelt with *-nt-* in *Türkü*, *-nd-* in *Xak.*; the *Uyg.* form is uncertain and perhaps varied, but *TT VIII* has *-nd-*. Often used in *Hend. w. I* 62. Survives only (?) in *SW Osm. kendli*; except in *NE*, where *I boğ* is used in this sense, 'self' in all other languages is *I öz*. *Türkü viii edğü*: *elipe: kentü*: *yağıltığ* 'you yourselves have offered against your good realm' *I E* 23, *II E* 19; *Tok(k)uz Oğuz boğun kentü*: *boğunım ertli*: 'the Tokkuz Oğuz people were my own people' *I N* 4 (in *II E* 29, the parallel text, *meniğ boğunım*): *viii ff.* (all precious stones) *kentü*: *keñtū*: (*sic*) *erde:mli*: *belğü:si*: *bar* 'have their own virtues and distinguishing characteristics' *Toy.* 12-14; a.o. *Irkb Postscript* (alku): *Man. kentü özümüzn emğertürbiz* 'we torture ourselves' *Chuas.* 299; a.o. *M I* 6, 5; *kendünüğ (sic) köğül sinından* 'from his own member of mind' *M III* 16, 3-4 (i); o.o. *do.* 6-9; *Uyg. viii kentü*: *boğunım Şu. E* 2; *viii ff.* *Man.-A kentü* '(he) himself' *M I* 8, 11; a.o.o.; *kentü kentü süslin* 'their own armies' *do.* 22, 5 (i); *kentü sevigin* 'self-love' *do.* 34, 19; a.o. *do.* 8, 7 (*uđ*): *Man. kentünüğ* [gap] 'own' *Wind.* 27; *Bud. Sanskrit svayam* 'he himself' *kendü özi (sic) TT VIII* A.18; *kendü* 'he himself' *PP* 10, 1; o.o. *do.* 2, 5-6 (*işle:-*); 20, 6-7 (*ötle:-*), etc.: *Civ. öz kendünüğ bek tutğıl* 'keep a firm hold on yourself' *TT I* 40; *kendü köñülüğün* 'your own mind' *ditto*; *men kendü özüm* 'I myself' *USp.* 104, 3-4; *Xak. xi kendü: al-dāt wa'l-nafs* 'self'; one says *ol kendü*: *aydı*: 'he himself said' *Kaş. I* 419; (the snake does not know) *kendü: egr:slin* 'iwac nafsihā' 'its own crookedness' *I* 127, 8; a.o. *III* 29, 4 (*uğrağ*): *KB* (if you praise a bad (soldier), he becomes very good) *keđiğ ögse kendü kaçan kēn kalur* 'if you praise a good one, how can he lag behind?' 2400; (a man's conduct shows his ancestry) *ışız aşığa kendü kılki tanuk* 'his own character is evidence of the evil man's ancestry' 5811; a.o. 970: *xiii(?) At. kendü* '(him)self' 55, 406, etc.; *Tef. kendü* 'own'; *kendü özlöz kendü* 'my, him, etc.' self' 172; *Xwar. xiii kendözüm* 'I myself' *Ali* 54 (but *öz özüm* is commoner): *xiv kendü* 'self' *Qutb* 94 (*öz* seems commoner): *Kom. xiv kendim* 'I myself' *CCI*; *kensl* 'self' (common) *CCG*; *Gr.* 138 (quoton.): *Kip. xiv kendü: ta'kid li'l-nafs* 'an emphatic word for 'self'; one says *kendü: öz bardı*: or *kendözi bardı*: *dahaba haqiqata(n) nafsıhu* 'he really

went himself'; and one says *özüm* (sic, ?read *özl*): *bilsün* 'know for yourself' (sic); when you entrust a task to him you say this or, in the same meaning, *kendü*: *özl*: *bilsün* 'let him know for himself' *Id.* 85; (I, thou, you, we) *huwa* 'he' *kendözl*; ('they' bular) *Bul.* 16, 6; xv *minhu* 'from him' (an'dan)/*kensiden*; ... 'with him' (*özl*: *bile*/anin *bile*/) *kensi*: *bile*; ... 'in him' *kensi*: *de*: *Kav.* 45, 7-15; 'the third Personal Pron. is *kensi*/*kendi*/*özi* *Tuh.* 39b. 13; a.o.o.: *Osm.* xiv ff. *kendü* 'self, own'; c.i.a.p.; *kendü özl*/*kendözl* (also *kendözüm*, etc.) common fr. xiv to xvi *TT'S I* 444-7; *II* 613-16; *III* 432-7; *IV* 494-500; xviii *gendü* (so spelt here only) in *Rümi*, *xwud wa xwîstan* 'self' *San.* 301r. 25 (quotn.).

VU?D *köndi*: Hap. leg.; morphologically Dev. N./A. in -di: fr. *kön*-, but this should have exactly the opposite meaning. *Oğuz xI köndi*: *al-radl* 'vile, ignoble'; one says *ol köndi*: *kişi*: *ol* 'he is a vile person'. And this Particle (*harf*) is also used as a Conjunction (*şıla*) when you cannot think of the right word, it is used until the right word comes to mind *Kaş.* I 419 (cf. the similar use of *şey* in *Osm.*).

F *kendük* one of the Gancak words which is unquestionably Iranian; *al-handic* is also a similar l.-w., cf. Pe. *handü* (Middle Pe. *handüg*), 'a large clay vessel for storing grain'. *Gancak xI kendük* *al-handic*, that is a thing constructed (*yubnā*) in the shape of a large jar (*al-dann*) used for storing flour and the like *Kaş.* I 480; a.o. *II* 129 (*tikil*-): (*Xak.*?) xiv *Muh.* *al-ibriq* 'jug' *kendü:g* (sic) *Mel.* 69, 5; *Rif.* 170 (*kündü:g*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *kündük* *āfrāba wa ibriq* 'water bottle; jug'; and in Pe. 'a large jar for storing foodstuffs' *San.* 310r. 14.

kindik 'the navel'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW which uses *köbek*, q.v. In Xwar. xiv *Quth* 98 *kindik* seems to mean 'the musc sac, or bladder, of a musk deer'. As such it is an A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *kin*, but this cannot be the etymology of the word in its ordinary meaning. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *kindik üstün meş bolsar* 'if there is a mole above the navel' *TT VII* 37, 6; *kindik altın* 'below the navel' *do.* 7-8: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kindik* (spelt) *nāf* 'navel' *San.* 316v. 18 (quotn.). Xwar. xiv (in their common grave, the head of Abū Bakr) *payğambar . . . nuş mubārak kindiki tuşında boldı* 'was on a level with the blessed navel of the Prophet' *Nahc.* 104, 12; a.o. 118, 13: *Kom.* xiv 'navel' *kindik CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *al-surra* 'navel' *kindik* (MS. *künd.k*): *Tkm.* *kö:bek* *Hou.* 21, 2: xiv *kindik al-surra* *Id.* 85; xv ditto *Kav.* 61, 6 (MS. *kindek*); *Tuh.* 18b. 11.

D *kündem* (g-) Hap. leg.; Den. N./A., connoting resemblance, fr. I *kün*. *Türkü* viii ff. *Man. kündem dındarlar* 'the sun-like Elect' *M III* 17, 21.

D *kündün* (g-) Den. Adj./Adv. fr. I *kün*; lit. 'in the direction of the sun', but in practice

used only for a point of the compass, 'south', i.e. in the direction of the midday sun. Uyğ. viii ff. *Bud.* *TT VI* 83, etc. (*öğdün*; *kédin*): *Civ.* *TTI* 6, etc. (*öğdün*); *kündüni* (so read) 'its south' *USp.* 13, 7.

?F *kendir* 'hemp, *Cannabis*'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; unlikely to have been an indigenous plant in the area originally occupied by the Turks and prob. an Indo-European (?Tokharian) l.-w.; v. G. in *Hüen-ts.*, note 1948, suggests a remote etymological connection with German *Hanf* (and accordingly English *hemp*). Perhaps originally *kéntir*. See *Doerfer III* 1647. Uyğ. viii ff. (some people spin I *çağay* (? 'wild hemp'), wool or) *kendir* 'hemp' *PP* 2, 4; *kendir* as an economic crop *do.* 13, 3; a.o. *Hüen-ts.* 1948 (*kamgak*): *Civ.* *kendir uruğı* 'hemp seed' *TT VII* 14, 49; o.o. *H I* 122; *H II* 14, 122: *Kom.* xiv 'hemp' *kendir CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *al-kattān* 'flax' *kendir Hou.* 19, 9; xiv *kendir al-qunnab* ('hemp') *wa'l-kattān* *Id.* 85; xv *qunnab kendir* (*Ikam*?) *Tuh.* 29a. 11: *Osm.* xviii *kendir* (spelt) in *Rümi*, 'a plant from which they spin cords', called in Ar. *warāqul-hibāl*(?) and in Pe. *bang*; and some say that it is a cord (*rismān*) made of bark (*pist*, i.e. vegetable fibre) and spun, called in Ar. *qunnāb* and in Pe. *kanab* *San.* 301r. 26.

?C *küntüz* (g-) 'daytime', as opposed to *tün* 'night'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW *Osm.* *gündüz*; *Tkm.* *gündüz*. There is no other trace of a Den. Suff. -tüz and it is prob. a very early Compound of I *kün* and *tüz*. *Türkü* viii *I E* 27, *II E* 22 (*udı*-); *T* 12 (*olursık*), 22, 51-2: Uyğ. viii ff. *Bud.* Sanskrit *divā ca rātrau ca* 'by day and night' *tünle yeme: kündüz yeme: TT VIII E* 38; ditto but *küntüz do. E* 32; o.o. *Kuan.* 15, 73 (*U II* 14, 2); *Hüen-ts.* 1939; *küntüz yinçürü töpün yükünü teğünürmen* 'I venture to bend my head and bow (to you) every day' *Hüen-ts.* 2030: *Civ.* *kündüz iki yermē ödle: rte: ki: onunc öğünde: bir yağı bolor* 'there is a new moon in the 10th hour of the twelve daylight hours' *TT VIII L* 1 (so transcribe and translate; MS. *... ölle öğ ütt*); a.o. *H II* 8, 32: *Xak.* xI *kündüz daw'u'l-nahār* 'daylight' *Kaş.* I 458; *tünle: yörp kündüz sevnür* 'a man who travels by night is happy during the day' (*nahāra(n)*) *II* 87, 25; *ajun tünle: kündüz: (sic) yelgin keçer* 'the nights and days of this world pass by like a traveller' *III* 288, 14: *KB* ('Thou didst create) *kara tün . . . yaruk kündüzün* 'the dark night . . . and the light day' 22; (he lay on his bed at night and) *kündüz örü* 'stood by day' 952; a.o. 127: xiii(?) *At.* (God created) *tünün kündüzün* 'your night and day' 13; *Tef.* *kündüz* 'day-time' 189; xiv *Rbğ.* (he prayed) *tün kündüzün R II* 1446: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kündüz rüz* 'day' *San.* 310r. 14: *Xwar.* xiv *kündüz* 'by day' *Quth* 107: *Kip.* xiv *kündüz al-nahār* *Id.* 85; (*al-layl* *dünle*); *al-nahār* *kündüz* *Bul.* 13, 12; *tüh'l-nahār* 'all day' *küntüzün* (sic; *tüh'l-layl* *dündülbı*) *do.* 14, 9: xv *al-nahār kündüz Kav.* 36, 13; *Tuh.* 36a. 4.

Dis. V. GND-

D **kéñüt-** (g-) Caus. f. of **kéñü-**; s.i.s.m.l. as **kepet-**, **keñlt-**, **kegeyt-**; cf. **kéñür-**. **Xak.** XI **er evin kéñüttü:** (MS. *keñitti:*) 'the man enlarged (*awes'a*) his house' (or something else) *Kaş.* II 326 (**kéñütür:**, **kéñütmek:**); **er evin kéñüttü:** same translation III 396 (**kéñütür:**, **kéñütmek:**, vocalized *keñit-* everywhere); XIII(?) *Tef.* **kéñüt-** 'to broaden' (metaph. of the mind) 173; **Osm.** xv and xvi **geñlt-** 'to broaden, widen'; in several texts *TTS* I 301; II 426; IV 331.

D **könit-** (g-) Caus. f. of **kön-**; pec. to **Xak.?**; cf. **köndger-**, **köndür-**. **Xak.** XI **er yığa:ç köñittü:** 'the man straightened (*qawwama*) the piece of wood' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 313 (**köñittür:**, **köñitmek:**); **KB** **sen öz kilikün eğıl kılınçıñ köñlt** 'put your own character in order and make your conduct upright' 5204; (admonition is advantageous if a man . . .) **konitse özüğ** 'makes himself upright' 5434.

D **küñeđ-** Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. **küğ:**, 'to become a maid servant'. **Türkü** VIII *IE* 13 (**kulađ-**).

D **köndger-** (g-) 'to straighten' and the like; morphologically this seems to be a TTans. Den. V. fr. ***könt** Dev. N/A. fr. **kön-**; semantically in the early period it was syn. w. **könit-** and **köndür-**, but it later developed extended meanings. Survives only(?) in NW Kar. **könder-** 'to guide, lead out, drive' *R* II 1247; *Korv.* 221 and SW Az. **könder-**; **Osm.**, **Tkm.** **gönder-** which hardly means more than 'to send, send off'. These forms must be carefully distinguished fr. modern forms of **köndür-**. *Kaş.*'s Sec. f. **könger-** (*sic*, in a Chap. for quadriliterals, not *köner-*) is otherwise known only in *Tef.* **Xak.** XI **ol yığa:ç köñğerdü:** 'he straightened (*qawwama*) the piece of wood' (etc.); and one says **oğrı:mı köñğerdü:** 'he fought with (*mārasa* 'ma') the thief until he made him confess' (*aqarra*); and one says **ol anı: yolka: köñğerdü:** (**anı:** is altered either to or from **meni:** in the MS.) 'he guided me (*hadūni*, *sic*) to the (right) road', (etc.) *Kaş.* III 423 (**köñğerrür**, **köñğermek:**, both spelt *-giir-* in the MS.); **ol ok köñğerdü:** 'he straightened (*qawwama*) the arrow' (etc.); and one says **ol yol: köñğerdü:** 'he guided to (*hadā ilā*) the road'; and one says **beğ oğrı:mı köñğerdü:** 'the *beğ* compelled (*alẓama*) the thief to confess' II 196 (**köñğerrür**, **köñğermek:**); XIII(?) *Tef.* **köñğger-** 'to erect' (a wall, house, and the like) 184; **Kom.** xiv 'to straighten' **könder-** *CCI*, *CCG*; 'to lead in (the right way)' **könder-** *CCG*; *Gr.* 151 (quotns.); **Kip.** xiv **könder-şayya'a** 'to see off (a guest)' *Id.* 85; **wadda'a** ditto (*uzat-*, q.v.) **könder-** *Bul.* 87v.: xv **wadda'a (uzat-)** **Tkm.** **könder-** *Tuh.* 38b. 8: **Osm.** xiv ff. both **gönder-** in xv to xvii and **göndür-** in xiv to xix are noted for 'to see off, to direct, to send (someone somewhere)' *TTS* I 320; II 449; III 307; IV 352.

D **köndgert-** (g-) Hap. leg.; mentioned only as an example of the Caus. f. of words of the form of **köndger-**. **Xak.** XI **ol yığa:ç köndgertti:** 'he ordered that the piece of wood (etc.) should be straightened' (*bi-taqwiml'-xaşab*) *Kaş.* III 424, 5; n.m.e.

D **köntül-** (g-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **köñlt-**; 'to be straightened' and the like. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud.* *Hüen-ts.* 1949 (**kamğak**).

D **köndür-** (g-) Caus. f. of **kön-**; 'to straighten', with some extended meanings. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE, SW with minor phonetic changes. Not to be confused with **könder-** (**köndger-**); cf. **könit-**. **Xak.** XI **KB köndüreyin tapuğka yolum** 'I will direct my course towards (royal) service' 474; **köndrü bilmez yorik** 'he does not know how to reform his conduct' 2077; (do not be a slave to passion) **köndür köñül** 'reform your mind' 3994; XIII(?) *Tef.* **köndür-** 'to direct (someone *Acc.*, to the right road *Dat.*); to show (the right road *Acc.*, to someone *Dat.*)' 183; **Xwar.** **köndür-** 'to correct; direct, guide' *Quth* 101; *Nahc.* 6, 7; 282, 15; **Osm.** xiv ff. see **köndger-**.

D ***küñdür-** (g-) Caus. f. of **küñ-**; 'to burn (Trans.)', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g.; NE **köydir-/küydür-**; SE **köydür-**; NC Kir. **küydür-**; Kzx. **küydür-**; SC Uzb. **kuydır-**; NW Kaz. **köyder-**; Kk., Nog. **küydür-**; Kumyk **güydür-**; SW Osm. **göyündür-**. Cf. **örte-**, **küñür-**, 3 yak-. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Man.-A* I 18, 1-2 (**örte-**); Civ. it **tişin küydürüp** 'burn a dog's tooth, and . . . ' *TT* VII 23, 3: **Xak.** XI **ol anı:ğ to:nın küyüttürü:** 'he ordered the burning (*bi-ihraq*) of his garment' (etc.); 'an incorrect word' (*luğa gayr faşiha*) *Kaş.* III 193 (**küyttürür**, **küyttürmek**; *Kaş.* perhaps regarded **küyyür-** as the correct one); XIII(?) *Tef.* **küydür-** 'to burn' 188; *Çağ.* xv ff. **küydür-** *sızāndan* ditto *San.* 310v. 17 (quotns.); **Xwar.** xiv **küñdür-** (*sic*) ditto *Quth* 107; **küydür-** ditto *do.* 106; *Nahc.* 389, 9; **Kom.** xiv 'to burn' (**köyüdür-**, later corrected to **küydür-** *CCI*; *Gr.*; **Kip.** XIII **haraqa** 'to burn' **küyündür-** (**örte-**) *Hou.* 35, 4: xiv **küyündür-** *haraqa* *Id.* 186; **Osm.** xiv **göyüdür-** in one text; xiv ff. **göyündür-** c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 329; II 429; III 316; IV 360.

Tris. GND

PU **köndegü:** the Sanskrit original shows that this means 'necklace'; prob. an old word ending in **-gü:**; there is no semantic connection between this word and **kön-**, **köndger-**, etc. There is no widely distributed word for 'necklace' in Turkish; n.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud.* **kendünüp tükel törlüğ satığsız ertinilg köndegünin** 'his own necklace of all kinds of priceless jewels' *Kuan.* 156-7; a.o. *do.* 167.

D **kindikilg** P.N./A. fr. **kindlk**; s.i.s.m.l. **Uyg.** VIII ff. *Bud.* (Sanskrit lost) **birle: kindikilgler** 'those who have one(?) navel' *TT* VIII G.57.

D **küntemek** 'daily'; Dev. N./A. or Adv. fr. ***kunte**:- Den. V. fr. I **kün**. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *TT III* 96 (üçün): Bud. *TT I*, p. 26, note 160, 5 (aşan-).

Dis. GNG

?D **könek** (?g-) 'pail, bucket'; prob. Dim. f. of **kön**, and so lit. 'a small leather object'. Survives in NE **könek/könök**: NC Kır. **könök**; Kzx. **könek**: SC Uzb. **künak**, usually in the specialized meaning of 'a milking pail'. *Türkü VIII* ff. *Irkb* 57 (**kamış**): Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *TT I* 11 (**başgar**-): Xak. XI **könek** *al-rakwa* 'a container made of leather' *Kaş. I* 392: *KB* in the list of signs of the Zodiac, 141, **könek** translates Ar. *al-dalw* 'Aquarius' (lit. 'a bucket'): XIV *Muh.* (?) *al-dalw* 'Aquarius' **könek** *Rif.* 183 (only).

D ***küñük** (g-) 'burnt'; Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **küñ**-. S.i.a.m.l.g. in forms comparable to those of **kündür**:- NW Kumyk **güyük**; SW Osm. **göynük**; Tkm. **küyük**. Xak. XI **küyük** ne:m 'a burnt' (*al-muhtaraq*) thing' *Kaş. III* 168: Çağ. xv ff. **küyük** ('with k-k') *yanmış* 'burnt' *Vel.* 376; **küyük** (1) *süzüş* 'burning' (N.; quotn.); (2) *süxta* 'burnt' (quotn.) *San.* 311r. 13: Xwar. XIV **küyük**/ **küyünük** 'fire; ardour; passion' *Qutb* 106: Kır. XIV **küyünük** *al-muhtaraq* *İd.* 86: xv *mahrığ* 'burnt' (**küyülmüş**; between the lines) **küyük** *Tuh.* 34b. 12; ditto **küyük** *do.* 48b. 10: Osm. XIV ff. **göynük** occasionally 'burning, burnt', more usually 'pain, distress'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 328; *II* 458; *III* 316; *IV* 359.

D **kənkī** (g-) N./A.S. fr. 2 **kén**:- 'subsequent, last'. Cf. **kédinkī**; SE Türkī **kéyinkl** 'subsequent' *BS* 521 is prob. a survival of the latter and not this word. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (of ten definitions; **aşnukı** **sekliz** 'the first eight' . . .) **kénkī** **ék(k)isī** 'the last two' *TT V* 28, 127; o.o. *Suv.* 134, 1-2 (**ortunkı**); *TT VIII A.48* (**éltin**-).

Dis. V. GNG-

VUD **kénik**-(g-) in a note on V.s ending in -k- *Kaş.* says that these fall into two classes; (a) basic V.s like **aşuk**- and **çülük**:-; (b) V.s in which the SUFF. indicates that the Subject of the V. is unable to achieve his desires, like **bastık**- der. fr. **bas**-, **usuk**- der. fr. **us**-, **kırık**- and this V. The first two are Emphatic/Pass. forms, but **kırık**- is a Den. V. fr. **kır**-, and it is likely that this V. too, which has a *qanma* over the *kāf* is a Den. V., since there is obviously no semantic connection with **kön**-, and the obvious explanation is that it is a Den. V. fr. 2 **kén**-. The only other known occurrence is in *KB* 4389 where the Fergana MS. has *kinilse*, the Cairo MS. *k[igap]se* and the Vienna MS. has a word which might be *kenikse* but looks more like *könikse* Xak. XI **er kénikktī**: (MS. **könikktī**) *ğalaba* 'al'al-raculī' l-da'f *hattā ta'axxara* 'an *aşhābī* 'the man was overcome by weakness, so that he fell behind his companions' *Kaş. II* 165, 15: *KB* (in all

tasks knowledge is most beneficial) **kénikse** **billig işke yetmez elig** 'if knowledge falls behind the hand cannot achieve the task' 4389.

S **könger**- See **köndger**-.

Dis. GNL

köñül (g-) originally an abstract word with rather varying connotations, 'the mind', as a thinking organization; 'thought' as the product of the mind, and the like. Later, when the heart was taken to be the thinking organization it was also used in a physical sense for 'the heart', in addition to, or substitution for, **yürek**. S.i.a.m.l.g. with a wide range of shades of meaning (the entry in *R II* 1236-7 covers a column and a half); in SW Az. **könül**; Osm., Tkm. **göñül**. *Türkü VIII* (if tears come to your eyes and) *tilda*: (so read) **köñülte**: **sığit kelser** 'lamentation to your tongue and mind' *I N* 11; **köñülteki**: **savımın** 'the words in my mind' *I S* 12; o.o. *T* 15 (**uğuz**-), 32: VIII ff. Man. *Chuas*. 107-8 (**artat**-); 177-8 (**tamğala**-), etc.; *TT II* 6, 32; 8, 41, etc.: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *TT III* 2 (**ayançağ**), etc. (common): Chr. (search) **keç köñül tegürüp** 'applying your minds firmly (to the task)' *U I* 6, 1: Bud. **köñül** is very common; e.g. **köñülçe bérđi** 'he gave as he thought fit' *PP* 7, 1; a.o. *do.* 8, 5 (**bert**-); **yavlak sakınc köñülünde yaşuru** 'hiding evil thoughts in his mind' *U II* 23, 12-13; o.o. *Hüen-ts.* 1806 (**ayançağ**), etc.: Civ. **köñül** is common; e.g. **köñlünde neğü iş kılavın tésér** 'whatever you say in your mind that you will do' *TT VII* 28, 3; **iki kişi köñülü bir ol** 'the two men's minds are as one' *do.* 30, 11: Xak. XI **köñül al-qalb wa'l-fu'ād wa'l-fiṭna** 'the heart, the mind, intelligence'; hence 'an intelligent (*al-faṭin*) man' is called **köñüllüğ** *er Kaş. III* 366 (prov.); over 30 o.o., occasionally spelt **kö:ñül** with similar translations: *KB köñül* is common; e.g. **közümde yırak sen köñlümke yakın** 'Thou art far from my eyes but near to my mind' 11; **kişi köñli** 'a man's mind' (is like a bottomless sea) 211; (read this Turkish proverb and) **köñül öğke al** 'take it to your mind and understanding' 319: XIII(?) *At.* **köñül** is common; e.g. **antı wuddı birle köñüller tolu** 'filling all minds with love of him' 73; **nelük mālka munça köñül bamakın** 'why have you set your mind so much on wealth?' 183; *Tef.* **köñül** 'mind, thought', etc. 184: XIV *Muh.* **al-qalb göñül Mel.** 47, 16 (*Rif.* 141 **yürek** q.v.): Çağ. xv ff. **köñül dil** 'heart' *San.* 24r. 13; **köñül kalış dil mândaqı wa giriftağı-yi xāir** 'weariness of heart, anxiety' 310r. 22: Xwar. XIII **köñül** 'heart' *Ali* 35: XIII(?) ditto *Ög.* 163, 333; XIV ditto *Qutb* 102; *MN* 19, etc.: Kom. XIV **köñül** is common, meaning 'heart, mind, disposition', etc. *CCI*, *CCG*; *Gr.* 152 (many quotns.): Kır. XIII **al-qalb ğayru'l-mahsūs wa'l-fu'ād** 'the intangible heart, the mind' **kö:ñül**: *Hou.* 21, 14 (cf. **yürek**): XIV **köñül** (-ğ- marked) **al-qalb**; and in the *Kitāb Beylik köñül al-nafs* 'the spirit' *İd.* 85.

D **képlik** (g-) A.N. fr. ké:n; 'breadth, extent', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?), w. minor phonetic changes; in NW Kumyk **geplik**; SW Osm. **geplik**; Tk. **g:plik**. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (hang bells) **kaç keplik** (so read) **yemiş söğüt üze** 'over the full extent of the fruit trees' *PP* 79, 4-5: (Xak.) xiii(?) **Tef. keplik** 'abundance' (of good things) 173; xiv **Rbğ. dunya gèplik** **âxirat tarlığı turur** 'broadness in this world is narrowness in the next' (and vice versa) *R II* 1072; **Xwar. xiii kèplik** 'abundance, well-being' *Ali* 53; **Kom. xiv 'breadth' keplik CCI**; **Gr.: Osm. xiv to xvii gèplik/geplik** '(physical) breadth; (psychological) breadth, i.e. peace of mind'; common *TTS I* 301; *II* 426; *III* 287; *IV* 332.

D **kinlig** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **kin**; 'scented with musk'. Hitherto read **E ekinlig**, q.v., and mistranslated. **Türkü viii kinlig eş-gütü:sin** 'their musk-scented brocade' *II N* 11-12.

D **köplek** (g-) Dev. N. fr. **köple**:-, but the semantic connection is directly with **köğül** in its physical sense; 'shirt', i.e. the garment over the heart. S.i.a.m.l.g. in a wide range of forms including NE Khak. **kögenek**; Tuv. **xöylep**; SE **Türki köplek**; NC Kır. **köynök**; Kzx. **köylek**; SC Uz. **küylak/küynak**; NW-Kk., Nog. **köylek**; Kumyk **gölek**; SW Az., Tk. **köplek**; Osm. **gömlek**. Cf. **kömlüdüruk**. See *Doerfer III* 1652. **Xak. xi köplek al-qamış 'shirt'** *Kaş. III* 383; a.o. *III* 350 (**boğmakla**:-); xiv *Muh. al-qamış köpleg Mel.* 66, 15; **kömlək Rif.** 166: **Çağ. xv ff. köplek** (spelt) **pirāhan 'shirt'** *San.* 310r. 21; **Xwar. xiii ditto 'Ali** 37; xiv ditto *Qutb* 104; *Nahc.* 132, 16; **Kom. xiv 'shirt' köwlek (sic) CCI**; **Gr.: Kip. xiii al-qamış kö:nle:k Hou.** 18, 12; xiv **könlek ditto Id.** 85; xv ditto **kö:mlek Kav.** 63, 17; *Tuh.* 29b. 1 (in margin, alternative form **köplek**); **Osm. xiv ff. göplek 'shirt'** was the standard form until xvi and is noted once in xviii; date of emergence of **gömlek** unknown *TTS I* 321; *II* 450; *III* 308; *IV* 353.

D **künlük** (g-) A.N. fr. **kün**; 'a period of a day' and the like. S.i.s.m.l.g. in SW Osm., Tk. **günlük**. Uyğ. viii (I put up my memorial there to last for) **biñ yillik tümen künlük** 'a thousand years and ten thousand days' *Su. E* 9; viii ff. Civ. **üç künlük** 'a period of three days' *USP.* 55, 21; 118, 14; **bir yarım künlük** 'one and a half days' *do.* 55, 22; **Xak. xi künlük al-muyāwama** 'daily business'(?); **künlük yém al-rizq** (several meanings; here?) 'soldiers' daily rations', but the phr. is seldom used *Kaş. I* 480: **KB klm erse bu künlük tilese sevinç** 'whoever desires the pleasures of the day' 913; **Kip. xiv künlük nazar wa azınnıhu haşā lubān** translation unvocalized, other vocalizations possible; *Cañ.* omits the word in his index; it might mean '... and I think it means "grains of incense"' *Id.* 85 (cf. Osm.); **Osm. xiv ff. günlük** is noted in several texts as meaning 'sunshade, parasol', and in one xvii text 'a

day's pay' *TTS I* 338; *II* 477; *III* 326; *IV* 375; xviii **günlük** (spelt) in *Rümi*, (1) *kundur* 'frankincense', in *Ar. şamğu'l-butm*; (2) *vazıfa wa yavemiya* 'soldier's pay; daily pay' *San.* 310r. 24 (there is no obvious reason for the meaning 'incense' which is still current).

D **küplig** Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. **küp. Türkü viii ol öğte kul küllig küp küplig bolmış ertl**: 'at that time the slaves had become slave-owners and the maid servants owners of maid-servants' *II E* 18 (in *I E* 21 **küp küllig** is omitted).

Dis. V. GNL-

E **kinil-** See **kénik-**.

DF **kinle-** 'to crush, mince', or the like; Den. V. fr. ***kin**, not the one listed above, but no doubt a Chinese l.-w., cf. **simle-** with which it is used in *Hend.* in *TT I* 157 (**çüwit**). N.o.a.b. Uyğ. xiii ff. Civ. **suva kinlep** 'crush (*castoreum*) in water' *II I* 125; 143 (**bağır**); 157 (**çüwit**); **yumşak kinlep** 'crush until it is soft' 179.

D **köple-** (g-) Den. V. fr. **kögül**. Survives only(?) in NC Kzx. **köplöl-** 'to be sunk in thought' *R II* 1238 (not in MM). Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. **bu savka köpleme** 'do not brood on(?) this statement' *TT I* 151; (**Kip. xiii 'acıba mina'l-acab** 'to wonder at (something)' **kö:nle:n** - *Hou.* 37, 15; may be the Refl. f. of this word; there is no other obvious explanation).

D **kinlen-** Hap. leg.; possibly Refl. f. of **kinle-**; 'to be crushed', but the whole passage is obscure. Uyğ. viii ff. *Man. TT II* 17, 77-9 (**öplül-**).

Tris. GNL

D **köğüldeş** (g-) N./A. of Association fr. **kögül**; 'like-minded, intimate', and the like. Survives only in NC Kır. **köğüldös**; Kzx **köğildes** 'friend, intimate, sympathetic'. Must be carefully distinguished fr. **Çağ. xv ff. kükeltes** 'foster-brother' *San.* 309r. 9 which is a N./A. of Association from the Mong. l.-w. (properly **kügül**, *Kov.* 2632) 'foster-mother'. The two are confused in *R II* 1238. **Xak. xi köğüldeş muşāhibu'l-qalb** 'like-minded' *Kaş. I* 407, 16; **Xwar. xiv köğüldeş** 'sympathetic' *Qutb* 102.

D **könüllik** (g-) A.N. fr. **könli**; 'straightness, uprightness', and the like. N.o.a.b. **Xak. xi KB könüllik** is very common as one of the standard virtues of rulers, officials, etc.; e.g. **könüllik yapıma yolın** 'do not miss the road of uprightness' 360; **kılıncım könüllik** 'my conduct is upright' 590, etc.—**könüllik künl** 'the day of judgement' 30, 808; xiii(?) *At.* 167 (to:n); a.o.o.: **Xwar. xiv cumlasınıñ iş-lerini könüllik üze kılğıl** 'make all their actions upright' *Nahc.* 316, 10; **Kom. xiv 'justice, equity'**, and the like **könüllük CCI, CCG**; **Gr.**

D **köplülüğ** (g-) P.N./A. fr. **kögül**; normally qualified by a preceding Adj. 'having a . . .

mind', but s.i.m.m.l.g. meaning 'well-disposed, willing, kindly, cheerful', and the like; SW Osm. *göğüllü*. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *TT III* 71, 89 (karar-): Bud. *yarlıkançuçı köğüllüg* 'with a merciful mind' *TT X* 275-6; *kértgünc köğüllüg* 'with a believing mind' *Suv.* 137, 16; a.o.o.: *xiii(?)* *Teft. köğüllüg/köğüllü* 'having a . . . mind' 185; Xwar. *xiv köğüllüg* ditto *Qutb* 102.

D *köğülsüz* (g-) Priv. N./A. fr. *köğül*; originally 'without the ability to think'. S.i.s.m.l. as the opposite to *köğüllüg* meaning 'unwilling, unhappy, modest', and the like. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. *Chuas. I* 13-14 (2 ögsüz): Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *TT III* 30 (ditto): (Xwar. *xiv köğülsüzlük* 'hardness of heart, cruelty' *Qutb* 102).

Tris. V GNL-

D *künle*:- (g-) Den. V. fr. *küni*; 'to be jealous', hence also 'to envy'. S.i.m.m.l.g. w. phonetic changes; NE *künne*:-, Tuv. *xünne*:- SE *Türki küne*:- NC *Kır. künüle*:- Kzx. *künde*:- NW *Kk.*, Nog. *künle*:- Kumyk *gülle*:- SW Osm. *günile*:-/günüle- (obsolete). Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *özümde yeğlerig körüp künleddim erser* 'if I have been envious when I have seen people better than myself' *Suv.* 136, 12-13; a.o. do. 220, 4 (2 a:zlan-): Xwar. *xiv küni*:- 'to be jealous, to envy' *Qutb* 108; *Nahc.* 65, 6; 288, 13; Kom. *xiv 'envy' künlemek CCG*; Gr.: Kip. *xiii gāra minā-l-ğayra* 'to be jealous' *künle*:- (sic) *Hou.* 42, 15; *xiv küni*:- *hasada* 'to envy'; and, in the *Kitāb Beylik*, *gāra* *Id.* 86: *ğayra künlemek Tuh.* 26b, 10; *gāra minā-l-ğayra küni*:- 27a. 7; Osm. *xiv ff. günile*:- 'to be jealous, to envy'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 339; *II* 478; *III* 327; *IV* 376.

D *köğülger*:- (g-) Den. V. fr. *köğül*; 'to reflect, think deeply'. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. in a repetitive passage *öğeli* (see ö:-) *köğülgeritp* 'thinking deeply', *U II* 8, 22, alternates with *öğeli köğülde sakınıp* do. 9, 1-2; *öğeli böğüş urup* do. 9, 11-12; (all good doctrines . . .) *köğülgermektin tuğdaçı* 'arise from deep reflection' *TT V* 24, 65-6; o.o. do. 70 (odğur-); *Suv.* 596, 23 ff. (edğü:ti) 615, 9; *Tiş.* 50b. 2 etc.

D *köpleklen*:- (g-) Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *köplek*. *Xak. xi* er *köpleklendi*: 'the man (etc.) wore a shirt' (*taqammaşa*) *Kaş. III* 411 (*köpleklenür*:-, *köpleklenme:k*).

D *köğüllen*:- (g-) Refl. Den. V. fr. *köğül*; survives only(?) in NE *Bar. II* 1238, but the basic and Caus. f.s survive in other modern languages. *Xak. xi* er *işka: köğüllendi*: 'the man set his mind ('azama) on doing something'; also used of a boy 'to be intelligent' (*aqila wa faṭina*) *Kaş. III* 408 (*köğülleni*:-, *köğüllenme:k*).

V Dis. V. GNR-

D *ké:pür*:- (g-) Caus. f. of *ké:pü*:-; 'to widen, broaden', with some extended meanings.

N.o.a.b. Cf. *ké:püt*:-. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *ké:pür*:-, with 'doctrine, scripture', and the like as Object, means 'to publicize, make widely known'; it is usually in the Ger. in -ü: followed by another V.; e.g. *Vişikluan şastırda ké:pürü sözlemişke* 'because they are made known and published in the Wei-shih-lun' *TT V* 22, 22; similar phr. *USP.* 102b. 11-13 (énçsire:-); (I have come with a desire to find scriptures and) *tinliqlarka ké:pürü asıg tusu kılğalı sakıncın* 'the idea of making them known to people and so benefiting them' *Hüen-ts.* 204-6; o.o. do. 2008; *Suv.* 2, 4-5 (ula:l-); 3, 12; *U II* 73, 3-4 (iii) (? see *köğür*:-) (be pleased to declare) *ké:pürüsinçe* 'publicly' *U II* 41, 22; *Xak. xi* er *evin ké:pürdi*: 'the man enlarged (aşa'a) his house' (etc.) *Kaş. III* 392 (*ké:pürür*, *ké:pürme:k*): *KB* (in the chapter on *igdişcler* 'cattle-breeders'; they are a good and guileless class of people, but) *bularda tileme törü ya bilig yorıkları ké:pür bolur ay silig* 'do not ask them about the customary law or intellectual matters, their movements are far-ranging (or their character is unconventional?), oh pure man' 4446: *xiii(?)* *At.* 412 (yolsuz): (Kip. *xv* see *ke:pürt*:-).

D *küür*:- (g-) Caus. f. of *kün*:-; 'to burn' (Trans.). N.o.a.b.; cf. **kündür*:-. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. *künürügli* (sic) *ışig yel yeltirmez* 'the burning hot wind does not blow' *M III* 45, 6 (i); Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *MI* 18, 2 (örte:-): Man. *Wind.* 35-7 (ur-); *M III* 28, 5 (iii): Bud. *tütsük küyürüp* 'burning incense' *TT V* 8, 72; o.o. do. 12, 130; *U III* 37, 4-5 (örte:-); *USP.* 102b. 21; *Suv.* 595, 22 etc.: Civ. *otka küyürüp* 'burn it with fire' *HI* 26-27; o.o. *TT I* 70 (adırtla:-); *VII* 26, 12 etc.: *Xak. xi* er *otup küyürdi*: (MS., in error, *küytürdi*:) 'the man burnt (ahraqa) firewood' *Kaş. III* 187 (*küyür* (sic), *küyürme:k*); a.o. *II* 133, 15: *KB* (do not go near a fire, if you do) *küyürmek anuk* 'it is ready to burn you' 653; a.o. 249 (ütül-): Xwar. *xiv küyür*:- 'to burn' *Qutb* 106; *MN* 151, etc.

D *ké:pürt*:- (g-) Caus. f. of *ké:pür*:-; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (in an account of the history of the biography of Hsüan-tsang, it is said that Hsuei-li composed it and that Yen-tsung fa-shih) *ké:pürtmiş* 'had it published' *Hüen-ts.* 2153: (Kip. *xv* in a list of Caus. f.s ending in -rt-, *wassa'a* 'to broaden, widen' *ké:pirt*- *Tuh.* 54b. 12).

VU *ké:gren*:- 'to grumble, mutter'; prob. a quasi-onomatopoeic; the first vowel is uncertain and perhaps varied. Survives only (?) in NE *Şor küpüren*- *R II* 1342; Tuv. *ximiren*:-; NC *küpkül* 'grumble, mutter', and its Den. V.s *Kır. küpküldo*:-; Kzx. *küpkilde* seem to be distantly related. Cf. *çıpra*:-, *yapra*:-. *Türkü* viii ff. (a woman dropped her mirror into a lake; in the morning it jingles) *keçe: kepre:nür* 'and in the evening it makes a grumbling sound' *Irkb* 22: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (he recovered for a month and then fell ill again) *ké:renü aş bérür*

boldılar 'they grumbled but gave (or began to give?) him food' *PP* 68, 3: **Xak.** *xı er ı:şka:* (VU) **küprendi:** *haruna'l-insân li'l-iqdam 'olâ'l-amr wa takallama ma' nafsîhi bi-kalâm xafî* 'the man was reluctant to begin the task and muttered to himself under his breath' *Kaş.* III 399 (**küprenür:**, **küprenme:k**): **Çağ.** xv ff. (VU) **küpren-** (spelt) *xevud ba-xevud az gayş zadân wa hund hund hardan* 'to talk angrily to oneself and grumble' *San.* 309v. 19 (quotn.).

D ké:grün- (g-) Hap. leg.(?); Refl. f. of **ké:grür-**. **Xak.** *xı ol ké:gründi:* *tawassa'a'l-racul zamân fi ni'ma* 'the man spent his time in great comfort' *Kaş.* III 400 (**ké:grénür:**, **ké:grénme:k**).

Tris. V. GNR-

D keğirsi- Hap. leg.; morphologically a Simulative Den. V. fr. ***keğir**, but there is no trace of such a N. **Xak.** *xı eşiç keğirsi:di:* *ihıtaqa'l-şay' fi aşfal nahwî'l-qidr hattâ irta-fa'a rihuhu* 'something burnt at the bottom, for example, of a cooking pot, so that a smell rose from it' *Kaş.* III 409 (**keğirsi:r**, **keğirsi-me:k**).

Dis. GNS

?**D kepes** (**kepez**) the spelling in *Kaş.* is deliberate, the word following the cross-heading -S and preceding the cross-heading -Ş, but it is prob. a Sec. f. of **kepez**, cf. the habitual spelling of the Negative Verbal Suffix -maz/-me:z as -mas/-mes in *Kaş.*; If so irregular Dev. N. fr. **ké:pür-**. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** *xı kepes su:v* 'shallow (*al-dağdâh*) water'; also 'an easy task' (*amr sahl*) *Kaş.* III 364: **Xwar.** XIII **kepes/kepez** 'easy, convenient' *Ali* 58: **Kıp.** XIII *al-hayyin* 'easy' (opposite to 'difficult' **şarp**) **kepez:** (spelt *keğez*) *Hou.* 25, 10: xv *hayyin* (yavaş)/**kepez** *Tuh.* 37b. 9; *hâna kepez bol-* 38a. 4.

Dis. GNS

D képes Dev. N. fr. **ké:pe-**; 'advice' and the like; s.i.m.m.l.g. See *Doerfer* III 1651. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Civ. (if one sneezes at midday) **kepes bulur** 'one gets advice' (or, reading *bolur* 'advice comes to one') *TT VII* 35, 5-6: **Xak.** *xı kepes al-maşteara wa'l-tadbir fi'l-umür* 'advice; the settlement of affairs' *Kaş.* III 365: **K.B.** **kepes bér** 'give me your advice' 3482-3; o.o. 3484, 3493, 5650 ff.: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kepes** ('with k-) *maştear Vel.* 361 (quotn.); **ğepes** (so spelt) ditto *San.* 316v. 19 (quotn.): **Kıp.** XIV **kepeske:** (sic) *al-maşteara*, also called **kengeş** (**kepes**)/**kengeç** (**kepez**) *Id.* 85 (the -ke; must be an error; a small *dâl* is written under all the others *kâfs*, which seems to indicate g- and -ng- (-ŋ-)).

D küneş (g-) Den. N. fr. **1 kün**; originally 'sunshine'. Survives in NE Tel. **küneş** 'the sunny side of a mountain', *R II* 1440, and SW Az. **küneş**; Osm. **güneş**, both the ordinary word for 'sun', and Tkm. **güneş** 'sunshine; a sunny place'. *Türkü VIII* ff. *İrkB* 57 (*olur-*):

(**Xak.**) XIII(?) *Tef.* **küneş** 'sunshine; a sunny place' 189: XIV *Muh.* *al-şams* 'the sun' **güneş** *Mel.* 4, 17 (*Rif.* 74 **gün**); *ğabati'l-şams* 'the sun set' **güneş batı:** 29, 7 (113, but **gün**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **küneş** (sic) *güneş 'sun'*; also 'a very hot day' (quotns.), with a note saying the final -s is required by the rhyme *Vel.* 374; **küneş/küns** (spelt) *âftâb 'sun'*; note on spelling (quotns.); also metaph. *âftâb-rû* 'sunny-faced' (quotn.); also called **küneş** *San.* 310r. 15: **Xwar.** XIII **küneş 'sun'** *Ali* 56: Tkm. XIII *al-şu'â* 'sunshine' **küne:s** (sic: **Kıp.** *kuya:s*) *Hon.* 5, 2: XIV **küneş** metaph. *al-şams*, but properly *al-şu'â* (which in **Kıp.** is *kuya:s* also used metaph. for 'sun') *Id.* 85: xv (?**Kıp.**) *al-şams küne:s* *Kar.* 21, 17; 58, 8; *Tuh.* 23a. 13 (also **kün**).

Dis. V. GNS-

D ké:geş- Recep. f. of **kepe-**; in the Sing. 'to consult (someone *Dat.*); to discuss' (with someone **birle:**); in the Plur. 'to take counsel with one another, have a discussion'. S.i.m.m.l.g. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Chr. *U I* 8, 4 (*anın*): Civ. **boğun képeşip** 'the people taking counsel together' *USp.* 77, 8; a.o. *do.* 88, 28 (2 art-): **Xak.** *xı ol mağa: ké:geşdi:* *şavara ma'i* 'he took counsel with me' *Kaş.* III 394 (**ké:geşür:**, **ké:geşmek**, sic); *menip birle:* (MS. *bile:*) **ké:geşdi:** *şavarami* 'he consulted me' III 393, 13: **KB** *neğü teg képeşürsen emdi mağa* 'what advice do you give me?' 3488; *eñ aşnu bu işke képeşgü kerek* 'we must first discuss this matter' 5649; o.o. 3688-9, 5650-2, 5657, etc.: XIII(?) *Tef.* **kepeş-** 'to take counsel together' 173: XIV *Rbg.* ditto *R II* 1069 (quotn.): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kepeş-** (-ti) 'to consult' *Vel.* 361 (quotn.); **ğepes-** (spelt, 'with -ŋ-') *maştearat hardan* 'to consult' *San.* 316r. 28 (quotns.): **Xwar.** XIV **kepeş-** 'to take counsel together' *Qutb.* 94; **kepeş-** ditto *do.* 96: **Kıp.** XIV **keneş-** *taşavara* *Id.* 85: xv *şavara* (*tanış-*) **képiş-** (sic, in margin in second hand **képeş-**) *Tuh.* 21a. 13.

E kiğsür- See **kiksür-**.

Tris. GNS

D képeşçi: N. Ag. fr. **kepeş**; pec. to **KB?** **Xak.** *xı KB képeşçi bular erdi* 'these (Companions) were (the Prophet's) advisers' 49; o.o. 2256, 5209 (*yolçı:*).

D képeşlig P.N./A. fr. **kepeş**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** *xı kepeşlig biltig üdresür kepeşsiz biling* *opraşur* 'experience (*al-tadbir*) when it is fertilized by advice (*mulaqqah bi'l-şura*) gains in goodness day by day; but if it is without advice (*ğayru'l-şura*) it deteriorates day by day' *Kaş.* I 232, 3; a.o. III 358, 15; n.m.e.

D kepeşsiz Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. **kepeş**; 'without advice'. **Xak.** *xı Kaş.* I 232, 3 (**kepeşlig**).

Dis. GNZ

kepez See **kepes**.

(?D) **köğüz** Hap. leg. ?; 'a dung heap'. Perhaps connected with **kön** 'dung', which exists in NC Kir., Kzx: Sc Uzb. (**göng**): NW Kk. **Xak.** x1 **köğüz** *al-dimn wa'l-kirs fi'l-aqläl wa hiya ab'är wa abwäl talabbada ba'duhä 'alä ba'd* 'a dung heap' (I find.) in a ruined building, that is an accumulated mass of dung and urine *Kaš. III 363*.

F kenzi: Hap. leg.; no doubt a Chinese l.-w. Prof. Simon suggests that the origin is *chüan-tzu* (Middle Chinese *kjüen-tsi*; *Giles* 3,139 12,317) 'thin silk', and more specifically 'a silk handkerchief'. **Xak.** x1 **kenzi**: 'a Chinese woven fabric (*nasic*) of mixed colours (*fi alwân şattâ*), red, yellow, and green' *Kaš. I 422*.

Mon. GR

?**F ker** 'a moment'; see note on passage quoted below. Perhaps survives in NE Alt., Tel. **kere** 'a period of time, a moment in time', *R II 1085*. The suggestion there that this is a Chinese l.-w. may well be correct, but it can hardly be *chieh* (*Giles* 1,477) since this was *tset* in Middle Chinese, not *kiet* as there stated. **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *mühurtam api* 'and only for a moment' *bir ker yeme: TT VIII D.14-15*.

klr: 'dirt, filth, defilement', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. For some unknown reason often spelt *kkir* as well as *kir* in **Uyg.**; a l.-w. in Mong. in both spellings (*Kov.* 2545, *Haltod* 197). **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. **klr** normally means not physical 'dirt' but 'the defilement or stain caused by sin', Sanskrit *kṛṣa*; Sanskrit *cetaso upakṛṣa* 'a small stain on the mind' **köğ-lömnöğ kirl** *TT VIII C.13*; *malam* 'impurity' *nizvanılığ kirlig* 'the impurity of the passions' *do. E.47: a.o. Hüen-ts.* 103-4: *Civ. H I 66-7* (*arı:-*): **Xak.** x1 *Kaš. II 211* (*toğ-raş-*); *do. 230* (*toğral-*); n.m.e.: *KB 876* (*arı:-*): *xiii(?) At. akılık kamuğ 'ayb kirlini yuyur* 'generosity washes away all the defilement of vice' 230; *Tef. kir* (physical) 'dirt' 180: *Çağ.* xv ff. *kir çirk wa rim* 'dirt, filth' *San.* 131v. 1 (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiv ditto *Qutb* 99: **Kom.** xiv ditto *CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** xiii *al-wasax* 'dirt' (opposite to 'clean' *arı*): **kir** *Hou.* 27, 17: xiv ditto *Id.* 83 (under *kilikçe*: (for *kirikçe*): 'pillow case'): xv ditto *Kav.* 64, 17; *Tuh.* 38a. 12.

1 kür (?g-) originally 'stout-hearted, courageous, bold', and the like; this meaning only as noted below, but it seems to survive in NE **kür**, Bar. 'self-willed'; Koib. 'swiftly flowing' (water); Tel. 'fat, stout' *R II 1447*; **Khak.** 'bold, uncontrollable'; **Tuv.** (**xür**) 'well-fed; (of winter) starting with ample supplies of food': SW Az. **kür** 'an uncontrollable, fidgety (child)'; Osm., Tkm. **gür** 'thick, dense, abundant'. See *Doerfer III 1672*. **Xak.** x1 **kür** *er-al-raculu'l-räbiṭu'l-ca şil-qawiyu'l-qalbi'l-şâmix bi'l-anf* 'a man with a courageous soul, a stout heart, and his nose in the air' (prov., verse *kürmet anıy yürekli*: '(the tribe's) heart is strong (*qawî*) for me') *Kaš. I 324: KB* kir is

common; e.g. ('Ali was the last of the Companions) **kür ersig yürekliğ** 'courageous, manly, stout-hearted' 57; o.o. 409 (**küvez**), 2298, 2337, 4845 (**köğüzluğ**): **Xwar.** xiv **kür** 'stout-hearted' *Qutb* 108: Osm. xiv ff. **gür** once (xiv) 'courageous'; in several xiv to xvi texts (of a tree) 'luxuriant' and the like *TTS I 340; II 479; III 328; IV 376*.

VU 2 kür noted only in the Hend. **tev kür** 'trick, device'; n.o.a.b.; not to be confused w. **kürî**, q.v. **Uyg.** viii ff. Man.-A *M III 9, 11-12* (ii) (2 *arı:-*): Man. *M II 5, 8-10* (*antağ*): Bud. *U II 23, 12* (*tev*).

Mon. V. GR-

ker- (g-) 'to stretch, spread out (something *Acc.*)'. S.i.a.m.l.g., esp. in the phr. **köğüz** (or synonym) **ker-** 'to throw out one's chest; be proud, confident'; in SW Osm. **ger-**; Tkm. **gér-**. **Xak.** x1 *er yip kerdî*: 'the man stretched (*madda*) the cord' (etc.); and one says **beg yo:l kerdî**: 'the *beg* stretched out (*madda*) the road', that is he posted (*yuchis*) men in military posts (*al-marāşid*) so that those whom he did not know could not pass; this is done in fear of the enemy *Kaš. II 8* (*kere:r*, *kerme:k*); a.o. *III 39, 13: KB 133, 1535*, etc. (**köğüz**): *xiii(?) At. kerip xalqqa köğsün* 'throwing out your chest towards the (common) people' 278; *Tef. boyun ker-* 'to be stiff-necked' 173: **Karluk** x1 *it kerdî*: 'the dog barked' (*nabaḥa*) *Kaš. II 8*: **Xwar.** xiii **kér-** 'to raise (the eyebrows)': *Ali* 49: **Kom.** xiv **ker-** 'to crucify' *CCG*; *Gr.* 139 (quotns.): **Kip.** xiii *şalaba* 'to crucify' **kere:** *koy-/ker-* (MS. *kör-*) *Hou.* 34, 16: xiv **ker- zayyara** (a rare word meaning 'to hold a horse's lip in a twitch'; 'read *zayyada* 'to increase, expand' (Trans.)); *warima* 'to be swollen' (şiş-; and also) **ker-** *Bul.* 88r.: xv *şalaba* (and in the margin *madda*) **ker-** *Tuh.* 22b. 8: Osm. xviii **ger-** (following *gerne-*, an error for *gerin-* which is described as *Rümi*) Trans. f., *ağuş kuşidan* 'to throw out one's chest' *San.* 300r. 21: xiv to xvi see **köğüz**.

kir- (g-) 'to enter'; with some extended meanings. C.i.a.p.a.l.; NW Kumyk; SW Osm. **gîr-**; Tkm. **gîr-**. **Türköl viii yana:** **kirip** 'entering (the battle) again' *I E 38*; **Oğuz tezîp tavgačka: kirtli:** 'the Oğuz fled and entered China' *II E 38*; a.o. *II N 14*: viii ff. (above it reaches heaven) **asra: yérke:** **kîrür:** 'below it enters the earth' *Irkb* 20; a.o. *do.* 63: **Suğçu: balıkda: kirmiş yarıkda:** 'out of the breastplates which arrived from the city of Suchow' *Mir.* A 14 (*ETY II 65*): Man. **çgerü:** **kirip** 'going in' *M I 5, 3*; Yen. *Mal.* 25, 1 (*yağız*): **Uyg.** viii (the **Karluk**) **On Ok(k)a: kirtli:** 'entered the country of the On Ok (western Türkü)' *Şu.* N 11: viii ff. Man.-A **etözke kîrür** 'enters the body' *M I 16, 7*; Man. **kireyin tésér** 'if (I) say "let me come in"' *M II 8, 13* (ii): Chr. **yakım barıp kirdiler** 'they approached and entered' *U I 6, 11*: Bud. **kir-** is very common; e.g. **balıkka kirdi** 'he entered the city' *PP 4, 1*;

o.o. do. 39, 8 (içgerü); *U II* 26, 3 (kısıl): Civ. *kir-* is common, e.g. *iki otuzka aram ay küni kırür* 'on the 22nd day (of the schematic month) the (first) day of the first (calendar) month comes in' *TT VII* 6, 4; (if you sneeze at midday) *tavar kırür* 'wealth comes into (your possession)' *do.* 35, 23; *a.o. USP.* 77, 14 (*u-d-*): *Xak.* XI *ol evke kirdi*: 'he entered (*daxala*) the house' *Kaş. II* 8 (*kırür, kırme:k*); nearly 30 *o.o.*, same translation: *KB kir-* is very common, usually physically 'to go in, enter'; but sometimes in an abstract sense, e.g. 26 (*neteglik*); in some contexts it is an Inchoative Aux. V., e.g. *okup kirdi* 'he decided to summon' 620; *aytu kirdi* 'he began to question' 626; (the full moon) *irliü kirdi* 'began to wane' 1052; XIII(?) *At.* (when a man dies) *toprak içige kirip* 'and enters the ground' 308; *Tef. kir-* 'to enter; to penetrate; to begin' 180; *xiv Muh. daxala gir-* *MS.* 26, 3; *Rif.* 108; *al-duxül gi:rmeg* 34, 12; 54, 9; 119 (only); *Çağ.* xv ff. *kir-* ('with *k-*': -*gell*, etc.) *gir- Vel.* 356-7; *kir- dâxil sudan* 'to enter' *San.* 312v. 17 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIII *kir-* 'to enter' *Ali* 30; XIII(?) ditto *Oğ.* 139; *xiv ditto Qutb* 98; *MN* 76; *Kom.* *xiv ditto CCG*; *Gr.* 148 (quotns.) *Kip.* XIII *daxala kir-* (*MS. kör-*) *Hou.* 33, 15 (and 27, 18); *câza min'al-'ubür wa'l-duxül* 'to cross; to enter' *kir-* 39, 8; *xiv kir- daxala İd.* 80; *al-şahrul'dâxil* 'the coming month' *kîren: ay Bul.* 13, 11; *xv daxala kir- Kav.* 9, 18; 74, 17; *Tuh.* 16a. 4; *a.o.o.*

kör- (g-) basically 'to see (something *Acc.*)' with several extended meanings like 'to experience (something *Acc.*); to look to, i.e. obey (someone *Dat.*); to see to it that (you do something, Ger. in -*u/-ü*):' *C.i.a.p.a.l.*; *NW Kumyk*: *SW Osm.*, *Tim. gör-*. There is obviously a very old etymological connection with *I kö:z* 'eye', cf. *semiz* and *semri-*. *Türkü VIII körür: közim körmez teg* . . . *bolti*: 'my seeing eye became sightless' *IN* 10 — *I E* 19, *II E* 16 (1 *emgek*)—*kop mağa: körti*: 'everyone looked to, i.e. obeyed, me' *I E* 30, *II E* 24 (and see *körgü*):—(the Xagan said) *yelü: kör* 'see to it that you ride fast' *T* 26—several *o.o.*: *VIII ff. tağ üze: yul suv körü:pen yış üze: yaş ot körü:pen* 'seeing springs and water on the mountains and fresh vegetation in the mountain forests' *İrkB* 17; *êş:dmışte: körü: körmis: yég* 'it is better to see with your own eyes than to hear' *Tun. III a.* 3-4 (*ETY II* 94): *Man. körti* (mis-transcribed *kirti*) 'saw' *MI* 6, 2; *közin körüp Chuas.* 312—(if I have accepted the advice of evil companions and) *köpin körüp* 'looked to, i.e. followed, their thoughts' *do.* 109; *a.o.o.*: *Uyg.* VIII *kör tedim* 'I said "see" (or "obey me")' *Şu. E* 11, *a.o. S* 3; *Şuci* 8 (att.): VIII ff. *Man.-A körelim* 'let us see' (your perfect being) *MI* 11, 17; *o.o. do.* 9, 6; 9, 7; *Man. TT IX* 14, etc. (*tuğul*); *a.o.o.*: *Bud. kör-* 'to see' is very common, e.g. *körür erdi* 'he saw' (the farmers outside the city) *PP* 1, 3; *Civ. kör-* occurs for 'to see', e.g. *kayu kişi keçe edgü körmeser* 'if a man cannot see

well at night' *II I* 33, but in the omen texts normally means 'to consult the omens'; there are various idioms; *İg ağırığ uğrunda körseren* 'if you consult the omens about an illness' *TT I* 16; *İg tapa körseren* same meaning *do.* 77; *yağmur yağışuka körser* 'if a man consults the omens about (the possibility of) making it rain' *TT VII* 29, 1; *tavar tegere* (read *tegre*) *körser* 'if a man consults the omens about property' *do.* 16; *Xak.* XI *ol meni: kördi: ra'ânî* 'he saw me'; in a prov. *yüzke: körme:* 'do not look at (*lâ tanzur*) a man's face' *Kaş. II* 8 (*köre:f, körme:k*); about 60 *o.o.*; two occurrences of *Aor. körür*; occasional spellings of *kör-* esp. in the Imperat.; translated *ra'â, haşura* ('to see'), *naşara*—as an Aux. V. *kura: kördüm* *çattartu* 'I strung' (my strong bow) *III* 219, 16; *KB kör-* 'to see' is common 248, etc.; the Imperat. *kör* is constantly used, almost meaninglessly, to supply a syllable in a verse which would otherwise lack one 38, etc.—as an Aux. V. *özüpke baka kör* 'look at yourself' 239 *a.o.o.*: XIII(?) *At.* ditto; *Tef. kör-* 'to see'; *ayru turmakğa şawâb körmedi* 'he did not think it correct to stand apart' 185; *xiv Muh. başura gör-* *Mel.* 5, 5; *Rif.* 75; *aşşara* 'to see' *gö:r-* 21, 13; 102; *al-naşar gör:rmeg* 13, 13; 35, 9; 89, 121; *Çağ.* xv ff. *kör-* ('with *k-*', -*gen*, etc.) *gör- Vel.* 364-6; *kör- didan* 'to see' *San.* 303v. 22 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XII ditto *At.* 28, 30; XIII(?) *kör-* 'to see' is common in *Oğ.* esp. in the (non-Turkish) phr. *kördi kim* 'he saw that' 32, 36, 41, etc.—(*Oğuz Xağan*) *yaxşı kördi* 'approved of' (the young man's statement) 198; *a.o.* 329; *xiv kör-* 'to see' (common) *Qutb* 102; *MN* 41, etc.: *Kom.* *xiv* 'to see (common); to experience' *kör- CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 153 (quotns.): *Kip.* XIII *başura kör-* *Hou.* 33, 14; *xiv kör- aşşara İd.* 80; *kören al-mubşir*, originally *körge:n* *do.* 79; *aşşara wa ar'â* (read *ra'â*) *kör-* *Bul.* 25r.: *xv naşara wa ra'â kör-* *Kav.* 9, 19; *Tuh.* 43b. 1, etc. (not translated).

Dis. GRE

D ké:rü (g-) Adv. fr. **ké:*; 'backwards, behind', and the like; an early l.-w. in *Mong.* as *gerü* (*Ilaenisch* 50); s.i.s.m.l. in *NC, NW, SW Az. ké:ri*; *Osm. geri*. *Türkü VIII ké:ri*: 'westwards' (as far as the Iron Gate) *I E* 2; *anta: kerü: barıp* 'going back from there' *IX* 16; *kerü: barıgma: bardı:* 'those who wished to go back went' *Onğın* 11; *Uyg.* IX *kérü: kün batsık(k)a:* 'westwards towards the sunset' *III B.9* (*ETY II* 38); VIII ff. *Man.-A M I* 26, 26-7 (*İlgerü*): *Bud. tîlin kéré: kaytı tartap* 'drawing back (Hend.) his reins' *USP.* 97, 20-1 (*kaytı* uncertain, but see 2 *kadı:ı*); *Civ. kéré: barır* 'goes back' *TT I* 174; *Xak.* XI *kök: temür kéré:* (*kâf* unvocalized) *turnas:* 'blue iron does not rest (*yastaqırr*) without work' *Kaş. I* 361, 26 (*Kaş.* explains this as meaning that when a sword is used, it is not left in the wound but withdrawn for further use); (the man who enters the grave) *kéré: yanmas:* 'does not come back' *III* 65, 2; *ké:rü: körüp* 'looking behind you' (*halfak*)

Dis. GRB

III 245, 16; a.o. do. 246, 1; n.m.e.: xiv *Muh. halfa gérü: Mel. 14, 11; Rif. 90* (mis-spelt *gérter*); *tanahhâ* 'to cease, be stopped, be removed' *kérü: er-(?) 24, 11* (vocalized *kerewar*); 106 (unvocalized, *kérü: er-): Xwar. xiii kéré* 'then, again' *Ali 55: xiv ditto Quth 99: Kom. xiv kerl* (of space) 'backwards'; (of time) 'before' *CC1; Gr. 139* (quotns.): *Kip. xiii halfa* (opposite to 'in front' *ilgerü*) *kerü: Hou. 26, 19: xiv tumma* 'then' *kérü: Bul. 15, 12: Osm. xiv ff. gérü*, sometimes spelt *gérü: 'afterwards; back'*, etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 305-6; II 429-30; III 290-1; IV 336.*

?F *kürl* 'a measure of capacity, or weight, for dry goods like grain'. Chinese *tou* (Giles 11,427) is usually translated 'peck' ($2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels) and contains ten *shêng* (Giles 9,879) or 'pints'. Survives in SE Türkî *küre* 'a weight of 22.4 kilograms', Menges, *Volkskundliche Texte aus Ost.-Türkistan*, SPAW, 1933, XXXII, p. 111. No doubt a l.-w., but not Chinese, perhaps Tokharian. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (if I have committed fraud with scales, inch and foot measures) *şepin kavın kürin kürlüklin* 'pints, tenth-pints, pecks, and peck measures (?)' *U II 77, 26; 86, 43; TTV 10, 5; Siv. 135, 9: Civ. kürl* (sometimes mistranscribed *kömi*) is common in *USp.* as a measure of grain, millet, etc. 7, 20, 37, 69, 70, etc.: xiv *Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. tou* 'peck' *kürl R II 1454; Ligeti 178.*

Dis. V. GRE-

küre:-/kürl:- Preliminary note. *Kaş. distinguishes between an Intrans. V. 'to run away, desert', VU küre:-, and a Trans. V. 'to dig up, shovel', and the like, kürl:-. Only the latter survives, and the modern forms of it are fairly consistently küre:-; similarly even in Xak. its der. f.s have -e-, not -l-; its final vowel is therefore open to some question.*

VU küre:- 'to run away, desert', and the like. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A (the chief of the demons) *tezdi küredil* 'fled and ran away' *Man.-uig. Frag. 400, 3: Xak. x1 kul küre:di* 'the slave (etc.) ran away' (*abaqa*) *Kaş. III 263 (küre:-, küre:mek): KB küremiş küreg erdi oş bu özü* 'I myself was a runaway fugitive' 1118; a.o. 316.

kürl:- 'to dig up (the ground); to shovel (snow)', and the like. *Küre-sic* usually 'to shovel (snow)' survives in NE Koib., Sag., Tel. *R II 1448; Khak.: SE Türkî: NC Kır. (küro-); Kzx.: SC Uzb. (kura-): NW Kaz. (köre-), Kumyk, Nog.: SW Az., Osm. (Tkm. kürek-le-). Xak. x1 at kürl:di* 'the horse pawed (or dug up, *hafara*) the ground with its hooves'; and one says of *karıg kürl:di kashi'l-talc wa carafahu* 'he swept up the snow and shovelled it away' *Kaş. III 263 (kürl:-, kürl:-me:k); a.o. III 256 (küveçlig): Osm. xv kürlü-* 'to dig up (the ground)': *xvi küre-* (of a mare) 'to be on heat'; each in one text *TTS II 676.*

kirpi: 'hedgehog'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in some languages 'porcupine' is *okluğ* (or the like) *kirpi*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *Suv. 299, 6 (ağıt): Civ. kirpi terisin* 'the skin of a hedgehog' *H I 129: Xak. x1 kirpi: al-qunfuđ 'hedgehog'; and al-duldul* 'porcupine' is called *okluğ kirpi: Kaş. I 415: xiv Muh. (?) al-qunfuđ kirpi: Rif. 177 (only): Çağ. xv ff. kirpi (sic, spelt) xârpuđ 'hedgehog', in Ar. *qunfuđ* ... *kirpi tiken* 'a kind of large hedgehog', in Ar. *duldul San. 311r. 29: Kom. xiv 'hedgehog' kirpi CCG; Gr.: Kip. xiv kirpi:* ('with -p-') *al-qunfuđ Id. 80; Bul. 10, 9: xv ditto Tuh. 29a. 7.**

körpe: basically (of an animal or crop) 'produced late in the season'. It retains this meaning of lambs in NC Kır., Kzx., see *Shcherbak*, p. 114, and SW Tkm. and of crops like lucerne in NW Kaz. (*kurpi*); Kk. SW Az., Osm. *körpe* 'very young, fresh, tender' retains this meaning in a more generalized form. From this it came to mean 'the skin of a (very young) lamb' in NC Kır.; NW Nog., Kumyk and from this more generally 'quilt, coverlet, soft mattress', and the like in several SE, NC, SC, NW languages and SW Tkm. See *Doerfer III 1673. Xak. x1 körpe: ot al-xalfa mina'l-nabt* 'a late (or second) crop'; similarly one says *körpe: yemiş* 'late (or second) fruit', that is fruit which appears after the first crop; similarly 'a child born in the summer' (*al-waladu'l-sayfi*) is called *körpe: ögöl*; similarly lambs, camel colts, and calves born after the usual season (*awānshā*) are called *körpe: Kaş. I 415: Çağ. xv ff. körpe (spelt) (1) lihāf* 'quilt'; (2) *yünca-i nim-ras* 'half-grown lucerne' *San. 305r. 23: Kom. xiv 'lamb skin' körpe CCG; Gr.: Kip. xiv körpe:* ('with -p-') *al-xarūfu'l-rađi* 'a sucking lamb, calf', etc. *Id. 81.*

?F *kerpiç* 'brick', esp. 'sun-dried brick'. S.i.m.m.l. in the same form, but does not exist in SE, SC which use Persian *xist*; l.-w. in Russian as *kirpich*. It is prob. that both bricks and the word for them were borrowed by the Turks fr. some other people. *Xak. x1 kerpiç al-labin* 'sun-dried brick'; and a baked brick (*al-ācurr*) is called *bişig kerpiç I 455; o.o. I 372 (bişig); III 119 (kl:b): xiii(?) Tef. kerpiç (sic?) 'brick' 180: xiv Muh. al-ācurr kerpiç; al-labin gayr mufaxxar* ('unbaked') *yl:ç kerpiç Mel. 59, 7 (yi:l in error); Rif. 158: Çağ. xv ff. kerpiç ('with -p-') xist 'brick' San. 313v. 4 (quotn.): Kom. xiv 'baked brick' bişmiş kerpiç CCG; Gr.: Kip. xiii al-tüb 'baked brick' kürpüç (sic?; -b-c) *Hou. 24, 13: xiv kerpiç (sic; -b-c) al-acurra; and in Kip. used for al-bunyān 'building, wall' Id. 80; al-bunyān kerpiç (-b-c) Bul. 4, 3: xv tüb kerpiç (-b-; later revocalized kerpiç) Tuh. 23b. 11.**

D *kirplk* 'eyelash'; Dim. f. of *kirpi:*. S.i.a.m.l.g. a few phonetic changes, e.g. SC Uzb. *kirplik*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *kaşı kirpiki kök arjawrt öglüg* 'his eyebrows and eyelashes the colour of blue lapis lazuli'

(Sogdian l.-w.) *U IV* 30, 49; *Civ. H II* 21, 32; **Xak.** x1 *kīrpik al-hudh fi caṣni'l-'ayn* 'the lashes on the eyelids' *Kaš. I* 478; **Çağ.** xv ff. **kīrpik** (spelt) *mujagān* 'eyelashes' *San.* 313v. 5 (quotn.); a.o. 35r. 24 (artil-); **Xwar.** xiv ditto *MN* 276; **Kom.** xiv ditto *CCI*; **Gr.**: **Kip.** xiii *al-cafn kerfik* (sic?; *MS. kerfikt*); *al-hudh kerfik* (*MS. kerik*) *Hou.* 20, 3; xiv **kīrpik** (-b-) *al-hudh ld.* 80; xv *al-cafn kīrfik* (sic) *Kav.* 60, 13; *ga'r* 'hair' (*şaşf*) **kīrpik** (*yun*) *Tuh.* zob. 5.

Dis. V. GRB-

VUD körple- Hap. leg.; in a section for Dis. V.s containing three consecutive consonants; the third consonant in the word, *ya'* in the MS., must be *bā'*, since it precedes the cross-heading -T- (followed by *sartla-*). Perhaps an abbreviated Den. V. fr. **körpe:** in the sense of 'young animal'. **Xak.** x1 *ol kuzi:* **körple:** *di: hanada'l-hamal wa şawāhu fi haddi'l-arḍ* 'he roasted (Hend.) a lamb in a hole in the ground' *Kaš. III* 444 (**körple:**, **körple:**me:k; *MS. köri:le:-*).

Tris. V. GRB-

D kīrpiklen- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **kīrpik.** **Xak.** x1 *anū közi:* **kīrpiklendi:** *nabata'l-şa'ru'l-nāxi fi 'aynihi* 'pointed hairs grew round his eyes' *Kaš. II* 277 (**kīrpiklenür**, **kīrpiklenme:k**; *MS. kīrpiklen-*).

D körpe:le- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **körpe:**. **Xak.** x1 *at körpe:le:di:* 'the horse ate the late crop of grass' (*al-xalfa minā'l-nab*) *Kaš. III* 351 (**körpe:ler**, **körpe:le:me:k**).

D kīrpi:le- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **kīrpi:**. **Xak.** x1 *kişi:* **kīrpi:lendi:** 'the man looked disagreeable (*ta'abbasa*) and bristled (*kalaha*) like a hedgehog showing its prickles' (*fi şuxṣatihi*) *Kaš. III* 200 (**kīrpi:lenür**, **kīrpi:lenme:k**).

D körpe:le- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **körpe:le-**. **Xak.** x1 *ot körpe:lendi:* 'the vegetation produced a late (or second) crop' (*şifā*) *Kaš. III* 200 (**körpe:lenür**, **körpe:le:me:k**).

Dis. GRC

F kerjü: Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w., ?Iranian. **Xak.** x1 *kerjü:* 'with (-j-)' *al-culāhiq* 'a sling-stone' *Kaš. III* 441.

Mon. GRD

VU kürt a kind of tree; *Red.* 2070 translates *nab'* in Osm. as 'the mountain birch, *Betula alba*; or whitebeam tree, *Pyrus aria*; or mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*'; Havas translates it *Chadara tenax*; it may have been applied to more than one species, but the Ar. dict. agree that it was used for making bows. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 *kürt al-nab'*, that is one of the mountain trees used for making bows, whips, and walking sticks *Kaš. I* 343; **Kip.** xiv *kürt in Kip. al-saṣarcal ka'annahu qāla tuffāhu'l-akrād* 'the quince' as they call 'the Kurdish

apple'; and in Tkm. *aywa:* *ld.* 81 (sic, clumsily expressed).

2 kürt onomatopoeic; survives in NC Kır. **kürt kürt**, the onomatopoeic of a horse crunching straw. **Xak.** x1 *at arpa:nı: kürt kürt yē:di:* 'the horse ate the barley with a crunching sound' (*bi-xadd*); also used of anyone who eats something like a cucumber and crunches it *Kaš. I* 343.

Mon. V. GRD-

kert- 'to gash, cut a notch in (something Acc.)'. S.i.a.m.l.g. in this and some extended meanings. See **I ket-**. **Xak.** x1 *ol yığa:ç kertti:* 'he notched (*hazza*) the piece of wood' (etc.); and one says *ol kulin* (sic) *boynı:* **kertti:** 'he notched his slave's neck'; this is an idiomatic expression for 'humiliating' (*kināya* 'ani'l-idlāl) *Kaš. III* 427 (**kerte:**, **kertme:k**); xiv *Muh.* (?) *nahata* 'to hew' **kért-** *Rif.* 115 (only); **Kom.** xiv 'to notch' **kert- CCG**; **Gr.**: **Kip.** xiii *şahaba* 'to penetrate' (in copulation) **kert-** (*MS. kört-*) *wa huwa'l-hazz Hou.* 34, 9; *hazza kert-* (unvocalized) *wa huwa'l-şahb fi'l-cimā' do.* 39, 12; xiv **kert-** *hazza ld.* 81; xv ditto *Tuh.* 14a. 1.

Dis. GRD

F kīrit Hap. leg.; 'a key'; l.-w. fr. Indo-European, the immediate source prob. Sogdian (-r- < -l-), cognate to Greek *kleis* (Gen. *kleidos*), which is the origin of the Ar. word. The more ordinary form in Turkish is **kilit** noted in *Tef.* 171; *Muh. Mel.* 76, 7 (margin); *Quth* 99, etc. **Xak.** x1 *kīrit al-miftāh* 'key'. This word is near (*qariba*) to the Ar. because ('key') is *iqid* in Ar. and the -g- was changed to -k-, the -l- to -r-, and the -d to -t after the -i- had been elided *Kaš. I* 357.

VU?F körüd (for practical purposes) Hap. leg.; the word used for 'the planet Mars' in **Xak.** x1 *KB* 133 and, like some other names of planets used in this passage, otherwise noted only in a passage in *Rbğ.* directly copied fr. *KB*. Unlike *sevit* 'Venus', q.v., which has a possible Turkish etymology, but was prob. invented by the author, this word with its final -d looks un-Turkish and may be a l.-w.

kértü: (?**kértö:**) 'true; truthful; loyal; truth', and the like. Survives only(?) in NW Kar. **kerti** 'true; truth' *R II* 1103; *Kov.* 216. **Türkü** viii ff. **Man. kértü teḡri** 'the true God' *Chuas.* 18; a.o.o.: Uyğ. viii ff. **Man.-A M I** 26, 14 (aḡlaḡ); **Man. kértü teḡri M II** 5, 15; Bud. **kértü** is commonest in the phr. *çin kértü TT VIII A.16* (**kértö**) etc. (*çin*); **köni kértü nom** 'the upright true doctrine' *TT X* 369, 557; *maḡa kértü sakınp* 'thinking me reliable' *U III* 68, 27; a.o.o.: **Xak.** x1 **kértü:** *al-yamin* 'an oath'; **kértü:** *mauḡi'u'l-şidq* 'the place of truth'; hence one says of a dead man *ol kértü: yérde:* *ol* 'he is in the place of truth where it is not permissible to lie'; hence one says *ol teḡri:ke: kértündi:* (sic) 'he believed in (*āmana*) God, and held his

Prophet to be truthful' (*şaddaqa rasulahu*) *Kaş. I 416: KB* kerekliḡ kerekisizni kértü sorup 'asking for the truth about what is necessary and unnecessary' 368: XIII(?) *At.* kerekmi kerekisizmi kértü bilip 368; *Tef.* kértü 'true; certain' 174: Xwar. XIII kértü 'true; honest' *Ali* 53: XIV kértü/kérti 'true, truthful' *Qutb* 96: Kom. XIV 'true' *kerti/kirti CCI, CCG; Gr.* 140 (quotns.): Kip. *al-şidq* 'truth' (opposite to 'lie' *ötrü:k/yala:n*) *kerti: Hou.* 27, 4; *şadaqa* 'to speak the truth' *kerti: ayit-* *do.* 36, 5; a.o. *do.* 18, 3 (epilk): XIV *kértü: şadiq*; no V. is formed from this; if you wish to say *şadaqa* you say *kértü: sözle-İd.* 80; *kértü söz şadiq do.* 81: XV *şidq kerti (sic)*; and other words *Tuh.* 22a. 12; *şadaqa kerti ayit-* 22b. 6: Osm. *do.* XIV to XVI *kértü* 'true, loyal'; in several texts *TTS I 472; II 645; IV 525.*

kirtüç 'envious' and the like; pec. to *Xak.* *Xak.* XI *kirtüç kişi*: 'a man who is envious and ill-natured' (*hasüd şarısıl-xulq*) *Kaş. I 455: KB* kişi kılıki kirtüç 'man's character is (naturally) envious' 194.

D *kértük* Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *kert-*; 'notch, notched', and the like; often used for the notch in a tally. S.i.a.m.l.g. See *ketük*. *Xak.* XI *kértük* 'a notch (*al-haza*) in wood'; one says *kértük kemrük* 'notches and furrows' (*huzüz wa axadid*); *kértük* (MS. *kertik*) 'the notch' which is cut in a wooden (tally) for counting loaves of bread and the like *Kaş. I 478: Kip.* XIV *kértük* 'the position of a notch' (*mawdi'u'l-haza*) *İd.* 81: XV *muḥazzaz* 'notched' *kertik Tuh.* 34b. 11; 48b. 11.

VU *kürtük* 'snowdrift, deep snow', and the like. First vowel uncertain; survives as NE *Tel. kürtük R II 1265; Khak. kürtik; Tuv. xörtük*; but NC Kır. *kürtük/kürtkü*; NW Nog. *kürtik*. There seems also to be a shorter form *kürt* in NE Küer., Şor: SE Tar.: NW Kaz. *R II 1461* and Kumyk. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. only in the phr. *öḡ kürtük U III 29, 35* etc. (3 öḡ).

D *kértgünç* Dev. N./A. fr. *kértgün-*; 'belief, believing'. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. (we worship you) *yüz yüzegütün berü kértgünçin* 'with faith in all our limbs' *TT III 5: Bud.* *kértgünç* on törlüḡ yörlüḡ *bolur* 'there are ten interpretations of faith' *TT V 20, 1; o.o. do.* 22, 30 (*uḡur*); 26, 105-6 (1 *teḡ*); *kértgünç kértgünser* 'if he believes' (in false rules) *TT VI 56-7* (and *VIII O.2*) — *kértgünç köḡülün* 'with a believing mind' *TT VII 40, 28; o.o. do.* 40, 8 and 117; *U I 31, 16; Sw.* 137, 16 (*köpüllüḡ*); *Kuan.* 51.

ŞS *körtle*: 'beautiful'; perhaps a Sec. f. of the syn. word *körkle*; q.v. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *körtle körk* 'beautiful form', sometimes with additional epithets *M I 10, 6; 11, 4; 24, 4: körtle tatıḡlıḡ nomı* 'his beautiful sweet doctrine' *Man.-uig. Frag.* 400, title: Man. *körtle tüzün teḡrim* 'my beautiful, good God' *M II 8; 16-17 (i); a.o.*

do. 8, 7 (1 *ka:ḡ*): Bud. *körtle öḡ körk* 'beautiful colours and forms' *TT VI 151; körtle urı* 'a beautiful boy' *Usp.* 97, 11-12; o.o. *TT X 550* (2 *tap*) etc.; a component in feminine P.N.s *Pfahl.* 10, 12, etc.: O. Kır. IX ff. *Mal.* 10, 5 (*uruḡu*).

VUD *kırdeḡ* Hap. leg.; N. of Assn. fr. **kér* or **kır* which may be *kır* above. The resemblance to Mong. *ger* 'house' (*Haensch* 49) is prob. a mere coincidence. *Xak.* XI *kırdeḡ* 'a neighbour (*cār*) who lives with you in the same house' (*fı dār wāhida*) *Kaş. I 461.*

Dis. V. GRD-

D *kerit-* (ḡ-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *ker-* in its peculiar Karluk meaning. *Karluk* XI ol *ıtın keritti: anabaha kalbahu* 'he made his dog bark' *Kaş. II 305* (*keritü:r, keritme:k*).

D *küret-* Caus. f. of *küre-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* XI ol *anıḡ kulin küretti*: 'he incited his (someone else's) slave to run away' (*alā'l-ibāḡ*) *Kaş. II 305* (*küretü:r, küretme:k*); *KB 6536* (1 *arkun*); this verse occurs only in the Cairo MS., where the -e- is quite clear, but the Object of the V. is a horse, and this might belong to *kürüt-*).

VUD *kürüt-* Caus. f. of *kürü-*; survives as *küret-* in most of the same languages as *kürü-*; the MS. of *Kaş.* has *küret-* everywhere, which raises a doubt about the original form. *Xak.* XI ol *apar ka:r küritti*: 'he urged him to shovel' (*alā kash*) snow' (etc.) *Kaş. II 305* (*küritü:r, küritme:k*; see above); *KB 6536* (? see *küret-*).

D *kértgün-* 'to believe (something *Acc.*); to believe in (something *Dat.*)'. Morphologically obscure; clearly cognate to *kértü*. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII ff.* Man. *kértü erkliḡ küçlüḡ teḡri tépen kértünmedimz erser* 'if we have not believed that he is a true, powerful, strong God' *Chuas.* 18-20; *kértkünmedin* 'through unbelief' *do.* 134; (of the four 'seals') *ekinti kértkünmek* 'the second is faith' *do.* 180; o.o. *do.* 71; *TT II 10, 85: Uyğ.* VIII ff. Bud. *üç ertinlike çaḡsapatka kértgünür* 'he believes in the three jewels and the commandments' *TT V 22, 37-8; kértgünzün bu savaḡ* 'let him believe these words' *TT X 467; o.o. do.* 478; *VI 57* (*kértgünç*); *Usp.* 102b. 27 (*inan-*); *Kuan.* 80: *Xak.* XI *kul teḡri:ke: kértgündi*: 'the servant acknowledged (*qarra*) the oneness of God and held His prophets to be truthful' (*şaddaqa ruslahu*); also used when he acknowledged what he had said or done (*qarra bi-mā ḡala au fa'ala*) *Kaş. III 423* (*kértgünür, kértgünme:k*); *teḡri:ke: kértgün* 'believe (*āmin*) in God' *do.* 423, 24; a.o. *I 416* (*kértü*); *kértündi*: here is prob. a later alteration and not the author's original text); XIII(?) *Tef. kértün-* 'to believe; to believe in (w. *Dat.*)' 174 (the text also contains *kerti:kn-*, perhaps a muddle of *kértgün-*, and once *kértü-*, prob. an error for *kértün-*); Xwar. XIII *kértün-* 'to believe' *Ali* 53; Osm.

xiv and xv *kértin-* 'to believe, rely on' in four texts *TTS I 471; III 460; IV 524.*

D *körtgür-* (g-) 'to show'; Caus. f. of *körw-* euphonic -t- inserted. It and the shortened form *körgür-* are n.o.a.b. A new word *körgüz-*, which can be regarded as a Sec. f. of this word, appeared in the medieval period; the early occurrences are listed below. Another new word *görsët-*, which is morphologically, but hardly semantically, a Caus. f. of *körse-*, is first noted in Osm. xiv and xv, three texts *TTS II 456; III 312; IV 357.* The other early Caus. f.s of *kör-* are *körtür-* and *körgit-*, q.v. There is a remarkable variety of modern forms, some languages having two or three. Usually these are completely syn., but, for example, in SE Türkü *körgüz-* means 'to help to see' (e.g. with the help of glasses) and *körset-* 'to show', and in SW Az. *kördür-* means 'to order (someone) to see to, i.e. do (something)' and *köster-* (a metathesis of *körset-*?) 'to show, demonstrate'. The modern forms, nearly all meaning 'to show', are as follows: NE Alt., Leb., Sag., Şor, Tel. *körgüs-*; Küer. *körkös-* *R II 1262; Kaç., Koib., Sag. körtüs-*; Şor *körtös-* 1265; Khak. *kördür-/körgis-*; Tuv. *körgüz-*; SE Tar. *körket-* 1260; *körgüz-* 1262; *körset-* 1265; Türkü *körgüz-/körset-*; NC Kır. *kördür-/körgüz-/körsöt-*; Kzx. *körgüz-/korset-*; SC Uzb. *kürgaz-/kürsat-*; NW Kar. T. *körgüz-* *R II 1262; Kaz. kürsët-*; Kk., Nog. *körset-*; Kumyk *görsët-*; SW Az. *kördür-/köster-*; Osm. *görgüz-* (Red.; obsolete)/*göster-*; Tkm. *gördür-/görkez-*. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *M III 26, 11 (i) (ođğur-atı); 39, 1-3 (ii) (ađıncıg);* Bud. *körtgür-* occurs nearly 50 times in *Kuan.* esp. in such phr. as (Kuan-şi-im Pusar) *burxanlar körkin körtgürür* 'shows the forms of the Buddhas' (to those mortals) 103-4; in four places it is mis-spelt *körtgür-* and in *UII 19, 11* (which is *Kuan. 128) körgür-*; a.o. *TT VI 237: (Xak.?) xiv Muh.(?) arāni-l'jay* 'he showed me the thing' *gör:güzüldi Rif. 103 (only): Xwar. xiii(?) men sağa başlap yolni körgürürmen* 'I will lead you and show you the way' *Oğ. 221-2: xiv körgez-/körgüz-* 'to show' *Qutb 101; MN 429: Kom. xiv 'to show' körgüz- CCI, CCG; Gr. 154 (quotns.): Kip. xiv körgüz- arā gayrahu* 'to show someone (something)'; one also says *kördür-*, this is the original form (*al-aşl*); one also says *köster-* meaning *arā Id. 81; arā köster- Bul. 27v.: xv arā körset-/körgez-* (in margin *körgüz-*) *Tuh. 6b. 2.*

D *kertil-* Pass. f. of *kert-*; 'to be notched, gashed', etc. S.i.m.m.l.g. *Xak. xi yığa:ç kertüldi*: 'the piece of wood (etc.) was notched' (*huzza*); and one says *kul boynı: kertildi*: 'the slave was humiliated' (*dullila*); derived fr. *al-hazz* but an expression for *al-tağlil Kaş. II 236 (kertilür, kertilme:k)*; a.o. *I 160, 6: (Kip. xv inqashafa* 'to be broken, split' *kertin-* (sic) *Tuh. 6a. 8).*

S *kértün-* See *kértgün-*.

D *kertür-* (g-) Caus. f. of *ker-*; n.o.a.b.? *Xak. xi ol anıg to:mın künke: kertürdi*: 'he ordered that his (someone else's) garment should be spread out (*bi-madd*) in the sun'; similarly one says *ol yip kertürdi*: 'he had the cord stretched out' (*amadda*) *Kaş. II 194 (kertürür, kertürme:k)*; Kom. xiv *Jesus Christus bitik tilince tatarça kutkardaçı ol kertirer barça elni kutkardaçı* "'Jesus Christ" in the language of the scriptures is "saviour" in Tatar; it means (or comprises, or covers) "the saviour of all people"' *CCG; Gr.* (presumably the same word; there is no obvious alternative).

D *kirtür-* (g-) Caus. f. of *kir-*; survives in SW Az. *kirdür-*; Osm. *girdür-*; Tkm. *gl:rdür-* (and *gl:rliz-*). Some other languages have *kirgüz-/kürgüz-* *R II 1361, etc. Xak. xi ol anı: evke: kirtürdi*: 'he ordered that he should be admitted (or brought in, *bi-idxālihi*) to the house' (etc.) *Kaş. II 195 (kirtürür, kirtürme:k)*; (xiii?) *Tef. kirgüz-* 'to be brought in' 180).

D *körtür-* (g-) Caus. f. of *kör-*; see *körtgür-*. *Xak. xi ol apar neñ körtürdi*: 'he urged him to see (*alā ru'ya*) the thing' *Kaş. II 194 (körtürür, körtürme:k)*; xiii(?) *Tef. körter-* (sic, perhaps a mistranscription) 'to show' 186 (a second *körter-* 'to erect' (*ya'nī binā kil-*) is either an error or mistranscription of *kötür-* (?*hö:tür-*) which also occurs in *Tef.*); Kip. xiv *Id. 81 (körtgür-).*

D *kertiş-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *kert-*. *Xak. xi ol mapa: yığa:ç kertişdi*: 'he helped me to notch (*fi hazz*) the piece of wood' (etc.); also used for competing *Kaş. II 222 (kertişür, kertişme:k).*

Tris. GRD

D *kértgünçlüg* P.N./A. fr. *kértgünç*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. *iki yaruk orduka kértgünçlüg* 'believing in the two palaces of light' *M I 29, 9-11; a.o. do. 30, 2-3 (bek)*; Bud. Sanskrit *śradhā* 'by faith' *kértgünçlög* (sic) *TT VIII A.33; kértgünçlüg* 'the hand of faith' *V 24, 53; o.o. do. 55-7.*

D *kértgünçsüz* Priv. N./A. fr. *kértgünç*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *kértgünçsüz töz üze bulğanmış* 'troubled by the root of unbelief' *TT V 26, 101.*

DF *kiritlig* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *kirit*. *Xak. xi kiritlig kapuğ* 'a locked (*müğlaq*) door' *Kaş. I 506.*

DF *kiritlik* A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *kirit*; n.o.a.b. *Xak. xi kiritlik al-ğalaq* 'a lock' *Kaş. I 506; o.o. I 72 (enük); I 306 (ösügle:-).*

Tris. V. GRD-

D *kértgünse-* Hap. leg. in a para. on the Desid. f.; Desid. f. of *kértgün-*. *Xak. xi ol teñri:ke: kértgünse:di* (misvocalized *-gin-*) 'he resolved to acknowledge (*qaşada an yu'trr*) the oneness of God' *D II 280, 25; n.ue.*

DF kıritle:- Den. V. fr. kırıt; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xı ol kapuğ kıritle:dl: 'he locked (*ağlaqa*) the door' *Kaş. III* 330 (kıritle:r, kıritle:m:e:k); o.o. 345, 1; 348, 22 (grammatical examples).

D kértü:le:- Den. V. fr. kértü:; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xı ol anı: kértü:le:dl: *şaddaqaḥu fi mā qāla* 'he believed what he said' *Kaş. III* 352 (kértü:le:r, kértü:le:m:e:k): **Kom.** xiv 'truly, sincerely' kertilep *CGI*; kertilep *CCG*; *Gr.* 140 (quotn.): **Kip.** xiv (after kértü: q.v. where it says that no V. comes from it, and that 'to speak the truth' is kértü sözle-) *wa'l-muštaq minhu kértüledi: ay cadda fi'l-amr* 'the V. compounded fr. it is kértüle- meaning 'to be serious (or truthful?) about matters' *Id.* 80.

Mon. GRG

D körk (g-) Dev. N. fr. kör-; basically 'something visible; shape, form', and the like; but by XI 'something worth seeing', hence 'beauty' in an abstract sense. Survives only(?) in NE Tel. **körkō R II** 1261: SC Uzb. **körk**; NW Kk. **körk**; Nog. **körk**; SW Tkm. **görk**. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man.-A körk**, generally qualified by 'lovely, light', etc. is used for 'the form, shape' of God which the worshipper longs to see *MI* 10, 7; 11, 5; 24, 24; a.o. *do.* 25, 29-30 (*begiz*): **Man.** *TT III* 81 (*kanınçsız*); a.o.o.: **Bud. körk** is common, esp. in *Kuan*, and usually represents Sanskrit *rūpa* 'form', e.g. Sanskrit *rūpa körk meñiz TT VIII* D.27; *vapusā* 'by beauty' **körk meñiz üze: do.** 37; o.o. *Kuan.* 103-4 (*körtgür-*); **öp körk** has much the same meaning *TT VI* 151 (*körtle:*); *Suv.* 164, 20 (2 öp): **Xak.** xı **körk al-ḥuṣn wa'l-camāl** 'beauty, loveliness' *Kaş. I* 353; **ya:y körkiçe: inanma:** 'do not rely on the beauty (*al-zahra*) of spring' *III* 161, 1: **KB körk**, specifically 'the beauty' of a person or thing, is fairly common; **kaçan körki kelgey begi térgisi** 'how will his master's table look nice?' 2861; **körk meñiz** 97, 733, 1116; o.o. 64 (*ét-*), 91, 272, etc.: **XIII(?) At.** **eren körki aql ol** 'intellect is the beauty of man' 91; **xiv Rhğ. uçmakdaki hūrlar körkin** 'the beauty of the hours in paradise' *R II* 1259; **Muh. al-ḥuṣn wa'l-camāl görg** (so spelt) *Mel.* 46, 9; *Rif.* 140: **Çağ.** xv ff. **görg** ('with g- -g') *husn Vel.* 366; **görg** (spelt) *husn wa camāl wa numād* ('appearance') *San.* 305r. 28 (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiv **körk** 'beauty' *Qutb* 103: *MN* 56, etc.; *Nahc.* 319, 8; **Kom.** xiv ditto *CGI, CCG*; *Gr.*: **Kip.** xiii (and) **körk al-ḥuṣn wa'l-camāl Hou.** 19, 12 (after **kürk**): xiv **körk al-ḥuṣn Id.** 80.

kürk 'fur'; survives only(?) in SW Osm. **kürk.** See *Doerfer III* 1628. **Xak.** xı **kürk al-farw** 'fur' *Kaş. I* 353: xiv **Muh.(?) al-farwa** (içmek; in the margin of one MS.) **kürk Mel.** 67, 5; **Çağ.** xv ff. **kürk** (spelt) (1) 'the warm wool (*paşm-i narm*) which grows at the base of long hair'; also called *tettik*; (2) *pistin* 'a fur coat' *San.* 305r. 26: **Kip.** xiii **al-farwa kürk Hou.** 19, 12: xiv **kürk (VU) al-kibāṣiya** 'ram's skin'(?); **kürk al-farw Id.** 80: xv *farwa kibāṣiya kürk Tuh.* 12.

Dis. GRG

S **kerek** See **kergək.**

D **kerük (g-)** Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **ker-**; lit. 'stretched out', hence 'broad, long'. Survives only in NC XIX Kzx. **kérík** (of journey) 'long' *R II* 1096 (not in the XX dicts.). In *Kaş.* the word, although vocalized *kér:rik*, rhymes with *sevük, nelük, be:dük* and must originally have been **kerük** which is morphologically correct. **Xak.** xı in a verse containing several corruptions translated 'my friend, how did you get to us and cross the long deserts (*al-mafāwiza'l-madida*) and' **ya:zi: kerük** (MS. *balzi: kéré:rik*) 'high mountains', *Kaş. I* 94, 3; n.m.e.

D **küreg** Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. fr. **küre:-**; 'fugitive, runaway (slave, etc.)'. **Xak.** xı **KB** 1118 (**küre:-**).

S **kürek** See **kürgek.**

D **körüg (g-)** Dev. N. fr. **kör-**; 'observer, spy'. Pec. to Türkü?. **Türkü viii Oğuzdantān körüg kelti:** 'a spy came from the Oğuz' *T 8*; o.o. *T 9*, 29, 33; in each case a phr. like 'their report (sav) was so-and-so' follows.

?D **körük** 'bellows'; this might be a Dev. N. (N.I.), but the only authority for **körü-** 'to blow with the bellows' is *Red.* 1589 and this may be merely a back-formation. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SC; SW Tkm. **körük** (prob. a false long vowel). The only meaning of **körük** in *Vel.* and the second meaning in *San.* is 'a hen which has stopped laying'; this meaning survives in SW Tkm. **kürk**; in *San.* 305r. 26 it is said that the word, prob. **kürk/kürük**, is described as Persian in the *Burhān-i Qāti*; this is prob. correct; it does not seem to be Turkish. **Xak.** xı **körük al-himluc wa min-fāxu'l-haddād** 'a blacksmith's bellows' (Hend.) *Kaş. I* 391: **XIII(?) Tef.** ditto 186: xiv **Muh. minfāx gö:rük Mel.** 61, 10; **kö:rük Rif.** 160: **Çağ.** xv ff. **körük** (spelt) (1) *dam-i haddādi* 'a blacksmith's bellows' *San.* 305v. 21: **Kom.** xiv 'bellows' **körük CGI**; *Gr.*

kerki: 'an adze'. Survives with this meaning in SE Türkü: NC Kir.; *al-qaddūm* has other meanings ('axe, hatchet'), but the word prob. always meant 'adze'. No obvious Turkish etymology, perhaps a l.-w. **Xak.** xı **kerki:** *al-qaddūm Kaş. I* 430: xiv **Muh.** (under 'carpenters' tools) *al-fa's* 'adze' **kerki:** *Mel.* 62, 2; *Rif.* 160: **Kom.** xiv 'adze' **kerki CGI**; *Gr.*: **Kip.** xiii (after 'carpenter') *al-qaddūm (sic) kerki:* *Hou.* 23, 15: xiv **kerki:** *al-qaddūm Id.* 80: Osm. **xviii kerki:** in *Rūmi*, 'a mattock (*tişā*) with which builders break up tiles and do other work' *San.* 300v. 7 (*Sami* 1158 'a large axe'; not in *Red.*).

PU?F **körge:** almost the only Gancak word which is not Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w., but not, like **kendük**, demonstrably Iranian. Survives(?) in NW Krim **körge** 'cup' *R II* 1251. **Gancak** xı **körge:** 'a dish (*al-ṭabaq*) made of

wood' *Kaş. I 430: Çağ. xv ff. korge* (ʔor *körege*; 'with k- and -g-') 'a table (*şandali*) on which decanters, jugs, and cups are put at a feast'; also 'a wine decanter or jug' (*şarāb zarfı . . . belbele ma'nāsına Vel. 367* (quotns.); *körege* (spelt) 'a table (*kursi*) on which jugs and wine decanters are placed' (same quotns.); the *Rūmī* author made a mistake in translating it 'jug, decanter' *San. 305v. 4*.

D *körgü*: (g-) Dev. N. fr. *kör-*; lit. 'the act of seeing' or the like. A rare word which seems to survive only in SW Osm. *görgü* 'experience, breeding, good manners' (fr. *kör-* in the sense of 'to experience something'); Tkm. *görgü/görgü* 'pain, suffering' (cf. the Türkü phr. I emgek *kör-* 'to experience suffering'). Türkü VIII (you yourselves have offended against your wise *xağan . . .*) *körgü:nin üçü:n* *İğdirmiş* 'who nourished you because you looked to (i.e. obeyed) him' *I E 23, II E 19: Xak. xı KB* (I have ornamented my shop well) *kişi körgüsi* 'for people to look at' 5108: XIII(?) *Tef.* (he gave the greatest of them) 'İşā yalawaçnıñ körgüni' 'the appearance of the prophet Jesus' 185.

D *körkdeş* Hap. leg.ʔ; N. of Assocn. fr. *körk*; 'of the same shape, a replica'. In a note on this passage, *Hüen-ts.*, p. 25, note 156, v. G. suggests that the word actually means *nirmānakaya*, the first of the Buddha's three bodies, the 'shadow body' which he can assume for certain purposes; this seems to be a mistake; the replicas were no doubt *nirmānakāyas*, but the Turkish for that word was *belgürtme* (q.v.) *etöz. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud.* (just as the Buddhas, when they have entered *nirvāna*, by exercising their authority to ask for divine favour, in accordance with the wishes of mankind, by various distinguished rebirths) *yarukluğ körkdeşlerin orun orun sayu kodu yarıkup* 'deign to place their shining replicas in all places, *Suv. 64, 6 ff.*

D *kergek* (*kergek*; g-) N./A.S. in -k fr. *kerge-*; 'necessity, necessary'. Became *kerək* by elision of the -g- at an unusually early date. C.i.a.p.a.l.; NW Kumyk; SW Osm., Tkm. *gerek*. Apart fr. its ordinary meanings, it is used in various idioms including (1) as a sort of Aux. V. meaning 'must' after (a) the Infin.; (b) Participles in -mıſ/-mıſ and -ğü/-ğü; and later (c) the Conditional; (2) *kerək . . . kerək* 'either . . . or', in which the original meaning has completely evaporated; (3) for 'stint', cf. *kerge-*, *kergeksiz*. Türkü VIII occurs only in the phr. *kergek bul-* 'to meet one's fate, die' *I E 4, 30; IN 10; IX 23* (uvul-): VIII ff. Man. *tutmak kergek erti* 'it was necessary to keep' (the commandments) *Chuas. 195*; a.o.o.—(if we have committed various sins and not prayed properly) *neçe egsüſ kergek boltı erser* 'if various deficiencies and stintings have arisen' *do. 289-90: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A turmıſ kergek erür* 'we must stand' *MI 24, 3*; Man. *muni bilmiſ kergek* 'one must know this' *TT II 16, 24-5*; Bud. inçe: *bilmiſ kergek* (*sic*) *TT VIII*

O.9 (VI 66, in Uyğ. script usually spelt *kergek*); common in this usage and such usages as *küç kergek* 'strength is necessary' *TT V 22, 26*; *ne kergekin barça bergeybız* 'we will give everything that is necessary' *PP 22, 3-4*; *Çiv. yemiſ kerrek* 'one must eat' *TT VIII 1.19*, a.o.o. with *kerək/kerekek*; -mıſ/-mıſ *kergek* is common in *TT VII* and *kerək* occurs once; in *Usp. kerək* is common, usually in such phr. as *maña . . . bor kergek bolup* 'since I needed wine' 1, 2: *Xak. xı kerək* a Particle (*harf*) meaning 'it is necessary' (*yanbağı*); it is the answer to anyone who says *keremü*: 'is it necessary?'; one says *kerək* 'yes' (*bali*) *Kaş. I 391*; *ta:ſığ isru:masa: öpmiſ kerək* (*sic*) 'if a man cannot bite a stone he must kiss it' (*fal-yuqabbiluhu*) *I 163, 19*; a.o.o. in both spellings: *KB kerək sözni sözler kiſi* 'a man who says what is necessary' 185; *ajun tutğuka er ukuſluğ kerək* 'a man who controls the world needs intelligent men (to serve him)' 217; a.o.o.—*kerək erdi sen me muni ukſa sen* 'you too had to understand this' 658—*kerək . . . kerək* 'either . . . or' 212, 235, etc.; *kerək . . . yā* ditto 3609: XIII(?) *At. kerək* 'is necessary' is common—*kerək . . . kerək 474; Tef. nerse kerekini* 'everything necessary'; *bergü kerək* 'one must give' 173: *Çağ. xv ff. kerək bāyad* 'it is necessary' *San. 313v. 3*; *Xwar. XIII kerəkmez* 'it is not necessary' *Ali 27: XIII(?) bol-sam kerək turur* 'I must become' *Oğ. 108*; *balukni* (*sic*) *katağlağı* (*sic*?) *kerək turur* 'you must hold the town firmly' *do. 177*; *xiv kerək* common; *kerəkmez kim* 'it is not necessary that' *Quth 94: MN 118, 220*; *kerəkmez iſ* 'something you should not do' *Nah. 16, 2*; *Kom. XIV* 'necessary' *kerək CCI, CCG; Gr. 139* (quotns.); *Kip. xiv kerək* 'need' (*al-hāca*) or the like; one says *ne kerək* 'what is your need?', that is 'what do you want?', it is equivalent to *mā dā turid* *Id. 80*; *xv hāca kerək Tuh. 13b. 2*; *mühtāc* 'needed' *kerək do. 90b. 3*; *Osm. xiv ff. gerek* 'must', with Future or Conditional; *gerek* 'necessary'; *gerek . . . gerek* 'either . . . or'; *gerekmez* 'must not' (entered under a V. *gerekmez*, but this is an error, the word is a crasis of *gerek imez*) *TT S I 304; II 428; III 289; IV 334*.

D *kerğük* (g-) Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *ker-*; lit. 'something stretched out'. *Xak. xı kerğük ſay* 'fi kirſi'l-ğāt ma'al-faht ka'l-faht' 'a thing like the paunch in the belly of a sheep beside the paunch' *Kaş. II 289*.

D *kürgek* abbreviated Dev. N. (N.I.) fr. *küri-*. S.i.a.m.l.g. as *kürek* or the like for 'spade, shovel'; the second meaning 'oar' survives only in SW Az., Osm., Tkm. In other languages 'oar' is (2) *eşkek* or, occasionally, *kalak*, neither of them old words. *Xak. xı kürgek micrafu'l-sufun wa miſhāt kull ſay* 'a boat oar; a shovel of any sort' *Ad. II 289*; *xiv Rbg.* (God created Adam) *yağız yer kürekidin* 'from a shovelful of brown earth' *R II 1449*; *Çağ. xv ff. kürek* (spelt) (1) *pārū*

'shovel; oar'; (2) *ustuxwān-i šāna* 'shoulder-blade'; (3) *gūza-i panba* 'a cotton pod' *San.* 305r. 25; *Kom.* xiv 'shovel' *kürek CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII (after 'boat') *al-micdāf* 'oar' *kürek* (unvocalized) *Hou.* 7, 7; *al-lawhu'lladi yuḍaru'l-galla* 'the scoop with which seed is scattered' *kürek* (ditto) *do.* 9, 12; xiv *kürek al-micrafa* *Id.* 80; xv *lawh kürek* (etc.) *Tuh.* 31b. 8; *miqdāf* 'scoop' (*éşgik*; in margin) *kürek do.* 33b. 6.

?D *körkle*: 'beautiful'; *prima facie* a Den. N./A. fr. *körk*, but there is no other trace of a Den. Suff. -le-, and the existence of a syn. word *körtle*: suggests that both may be representations of some foreign word and the semantic connection w. *körk* a coincidence. Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. viii ff. *Man.* *TT III* 81 (*kanıncısız*): Bud. *tört körkle kırkın* 'four beautiful maidens' *PP* 42, 2; a.o. *do.* 8 (2 tag); o.o. *TT V* 12, 123 (of a place); *do.* 127 (of a boy); *Kuan.* 76, 77; *Suv.* 92, 19; 349, 2; 646, 2 (of a sound).

D *körklüg* (g-) P.N./A. fr. *körk*; basically 'having the shape of', a meaning still current in Uyğ., but normally 'having a beautiful shape, beautiful'. Survives in this sense in NE Tel. *körkölü R II* 1261; NW Kar. L. *körklü do.*; Kk. *körkölü*: SW Tkm. *görklü/görklü*. Distinct fr. *körükliüg*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *TT VI* 410-11 (*étigil*); *U III* 57, 6 (i) (*osuglūg*): Civ. *bir körklüg mepişig uri oğul kelürgey* 'she will bear a beautiful handsome boy' *TT VII* 26, 17-18; *Xak.* xi *körklüg tonuğ* 'a beautiful (*hasan*) garment' *Kaş.* I 45, 19; *körklüg kişi:ke*: (?read *kisi:ke*): *ilā'l-qabihati'l-maliha* 'for a handsome beautiful woman' *I* 319, 18; (after *körk*) hence one says *körklüg al-camil* 'beautiful' *I* 353, 20; o.o. *I* 461, 1 (*hasan*); *III* 43, 19 (*talq* 'an open' (face)); n.m.e.: *KB yüzi körklüg erdi* 'his face was beautiful' 464; o.o. 675, 1079 (of a day), 2468 (*kuba*): XIII(?) *At.* *körmekke körklüg taşı* 'the world's exterior is beautiful to see' 217; o.o. 317-18; *Tef.* *körklüg/körklü* 'beautiful' 186; xiv *Muh.* *al-camil gö:rglūg Mel.* 46, 9; *Rif.* 140; *al-malihi* (opposite to 'ugly' *görksiz*) *görüklüg* 54, 4; 153; *al-hasan görglūg* 151; *Rög.* *körklüg saraylar* 'the beautiful palaces' *R II* 1261; *Çağ.* xv ff. *körklüg husnār* 'beautiful' *Vel.* 366 (quoton.); *görüklüg* (spelt) *camil wa şahib-i husn San.* 305v. 11 (same quoton.): *Xwar.* XIII *körklürek* 'the most beautiful' 'Al' 19; *körklü do.* 35; XIII(?) *yaxşı körükliüg bir kız* 'a very beautiful girl' *Oğ.* 56-7; o.o. *do.* 60, 77; xiv *körklüg/körklü/görklü* *Qutb* 102; *körklüg MN* 51, etc.; *Nahc.* 439, 10; *Kom.* xiv 'beautiful' *körklü CCI*; *körklü CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiv *körklü: dū husn* *Id.* 80; xv *körükli* (sic) *aḥsan Tuh.* 59b. 13; *hasan do.* 79a. 8; 84b. 12; *Osm.* xiv to xvi *görüklü* 'beautiful'; common *TTS I* 326; *II* 455; *III* 311; *IV* 357.

F *kürküm* 'saffron', supposedly a corruption of Sanskrit *kunkuma*, but found also in Pe. and Ar., and perhaps the Iranian form of that word.

In SW Osm. prob. a direct borrowing fr. Pe. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *kürküm* in several prescriptions *H I* 67, 94; *II* 6, 15; *Xak.* xi *kürküm al-za'farān* 'saffron'; this word agrees with Ar. because the Arabs, too, call it *kurkum Kaş.* I 486.

D *kirgin* (g-) Hap. leg.; Dev. N. fr. *kir-*. *Xak.* xi *kirgin qaṭmu'l-fahl* 'the rutting of a stallion'; and one says *buğra: kirgini: kirdi: daxala qaṭmu'l-fahl* 'the rutting (season) of camel stallions came in' *Kaş.* I 443.

D *körksüz* (g-) Priv. N./A. fr. *körk*; 'ugly'. Survives in SC Uzb. *körksiz*: NW Kk. *körksiz*: SW Tkm. *görksüz*. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *TT VI* 443 (*añig*); 460 (*belgi:süz*); *U III* 43, 25 ('ugliness'): *Xak.* xi *KB körksüz söğüş* 'ugly curses' 260; *kerek erse körklüg ya körksüz* 'whether she is pretty or ugly' 3609; XIII(?) *At.* *buxul körksüzü* 'meanness is an ugliness' (of character) 250; *Tef.* *körksüz* 'ugly' (deed) 186; xiv *Muh.* *al-twahş* 'savage' (opposite to 'pretty' *gö:rglūg*) *gö:rgksiz Mel.* 46, 11; *Rif.* 140, 153; *al-qabih* 'ugly' (ditto) *gö:rgksiz* 54, 5; 151; *Kom.* xiv 'ugly, ugliness' *körksüz/körksüz CCI*, *Gr.*

Dis. V. GRG-

D *kirik*- Intrans. Den. V. fr. *kir-*. Survives only(?) in NC Kzx. *R II* 1357. *Xak.* xi *to:n* (kirik): 'the garment (etc.) was soiled' (*darinā*) *Kaş.* II 117 (*kirike:r*, *kirikme:k*); o.o. *do.* 119, 5; 165, 12.

kerge-: the base of *kergek*, which is so common, but n.o.a.b. There is no trace of a Sec. f. *kere-*. *Türkü* viii ff. *Man.* (if we have committed various sins . . . and) *neçe egsütümüz kergetimiz erser* 'if we have been deficient or stunted(?)' *Chuas.* 202-3; 332-3 (it is possible that this should be read *kerget(t)lmiz*): *Xak.* xi (whoever accumulates wealth) *beglik aḡar kerğeyür: ja-huwa awla bi'l-imāra min ġayrihi* 'he is more worthy of the chieftainship than the others' *Kaş.* I 362, 24; n.m.e.

D *körked-* (g-) Intrans. Den. V. fr. *körk*; 'to be beautiful'. N.o.a.b.; not to be confused with *körgit-*. *Xak.* xi *küz körketli*: 'the girl had a pretty face and complexion' (*hasuna wachu'l-cāriya wa lawmuha*); originally *körke:ḡti*: but assimilated (*ja-uḡima*) *Kaş.* II 340 (*körketür*, *körketme:k*; here mis-spelt *körküt-*, but an error for *körke:dür*, *körke:ḡme:k*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *görke-* (-di, 'with g- -k-')/ *görket-* (-ip)/*görkey-* (-ip) *güzel ol- ve güzel eyle-* 'to be, or (make, be) beautiful' *Vel.* 366 (quoton.); *körkey-* (spelt) *camil wa şahib-i husn sudan* 'to be beautiful' *San.* 305r. 2 (quoton., pointing out that *Vel.*'s spelling *görket-* is an error): *Xwar.* xiv *körket-* (spelt *kö:rkē:t-*) meaning rather obscure; *Zaj.* translates 'to make beautiful', but it might belong to *körgit-* *Qutb* 103.

D *körgit-* (-g-) 'to show'; Caus. f. of *kör-*, but there does not seem to be any other example of a Caus. Suff. -git-. The sporadic

spellings -güt- in Xak. prob. represent a Sec. f. N.o.a.b., see *körtgür-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *TT III* 56 (köprüg), 58 (1 a:g-; both spelt *körkit-*, ? in error); Bud. *bu darını körgit-deci* 'displaying this *dhāraṇi* U II 38, 69; *körüm körgitmek* 'to demonstrate (the meaning of) omens' *Hiien-ts.* 7; o.o. *Suv.* 136, 5 (1 erig); *Pfahl.* 23, 25; *ÜŞP.* 59, 11; one MS. of *Kuan.* consistently reads *körgit-* where the others read *körtgür-*: Xak. XI ol *mapa: neṇ körgütti*: 'he showed me (*arāṇi*) the thing' *Kaş.* II 340 (*körgütür*; *körgüt-me:k*): *KB körgit olarnı yüzün* 'show their faces' 32; o.o. 48, 659, 661-3, 716, 3540, 3567 (the MS. spellings vary between *körgüt-* and *körgit-*): XIII(?) *Tef.* *körgüt-* (once *körget-*) 'to show' 185.

D *körkle-* (g-) Hap. leg.?: Den. V. fr. *körk.* Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. *yağız yer yüzü yaşadı körkledi* 'the surface of the brown earth became green and beautiful' *TT I* 4.

S *körgür-* See *körtgür-*.

S *körgüz-* See *körtgür-*.

Tris. GRG

kere:kü: 'the lattice-work wooden frame', which supports the felt covering of a *yurt*. Survives as *kerege* in NE Alt., Tel. *R II* 1290: NC Kir., Kzx.: NW Kk. See *Doerfer III* 1629. Türkü VIII ff. *kere:kü: içi: ne:teḡ* 'how is the inside of the tent framework?' *Irkb* 18; Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. (a man who sweeps out, cleans, arranges, and puts in order) *evig barkıḡ kereküg* 'a dwelling, the furniture, and the tent framework' *Wind.* 34; Xak. XI *kere:kü*: 'a tent' (*xibā*) among the Türkmén; it is the winter residence of the town dwellers (*ahlu'l-madar*) *Kaş.* I 447 (prov., see *kük*); similar prov. I 404 (*keten*).

D *kereklig* (g-) P.N./A. fr. *kerekig*; 'necessary'. S.i.m.l.g. usually as *kereklig* or the like; NW Kumyk; SW Osm., Tkm. *gerekli*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *ertinü kereklig ötüḡ ötüdüp* 'you have tendered very necessary advice' *U I* 28, 3; *kereklig nom* 'a necessary doctrine' *TT VI* 240; Xak. XI *bu: neṇ ol bizke: kereklig* 'this thing is necessary (*mimmā yanbaḡi*) to us' *Kaş.* I 509; *KB kerekligni sözler kişi kizlemez* 'when a man says what is necessary he does not hide it' 977; o.o. 315 (*ködezig*), 328 (*kértü*), 1060, 1445 (t:d-), 4400 (1 bu:t): XIII(?) *At.* *biḡlig kereklig sözü sözleyür* 'the wise man says what is necessary' 117; *Çağ.* XV ff. *kereklig bāyistāni* 'necessary' *San.* 313v. 3; Xwar. XIV *kereklig* 'necessary' *Qutb* 94; Kom. XIV 'necessary' *kerekli CCG*; Gr.: Kip. *yu muhtāc* 'necessary' *kerekli Tuḡ.* 32b. 12: Osm. XIV ff. *gerekli/gerekliü* 'necessary'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 304; *II* 429; *IV* 334.

D *kergeksiz* Priv. N./A. fr. *kerekig*; normally 'unnecessary', but in some contexts 'that ought not to be, improper'. S.i.s.m.l. but in some languages replaced by other phr., e.g.

SW Osm. *gerekmez*; Tkm. *gerek del* (for *teḡül*). Türkü VIII (the Chinese envoy brought treasures, gold and silver) *kergeksiz* 'without stint' *I N* 12; a.o. *II S* 11: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *MI* 9, 12 (isiz): Bud. *kamaḡ kişniḡ emenip kolunmakı kergeksiz* 'all men's sufferings and prayers are unnecessary' *Hiien-ts.* 231-2; a.o. *TT VI* 229 (*ölüḡ*): Civ. *kergeksiz* 'without stint' (?) *TT VIII L* 18: Xak. XI *KB* 368 (*kértü*), 1445 (t:d-), 3767: XIII(?) *At.* 118 (*köm-*), 368 (*kértü*).

D *körüklüg* (g-) P.N./A. fr. (2) **körük* Dev. N. fr. *kör-*; n.o.a.b.; to be distinguished fr. *körklüg*. Türkü VIII ff. (among questions about parts of the tent, 'what is the window like?') *körüklüg ol* 'it can be seen through' *Irkb* 18; (I am a falcon) *körüklüg kaya:ka: konu:pan közleyürmen* 'I sit on a rock with a wide view (or 'conspicuous') and look around' do. 64: Xwar. XIV (bring to completion) *bu körüklüg işke* 'this conspicuous(?) task' (which you have begun); but *körüḡli* in such phr. as *körüḡli köz* 'a sharp eye' is more likely to be a Dev. N./A. in -ḡli: than a Sec. f. of this word *Qutb* 102.

D *körklüglük* (g-) Hap. leg.?: A.N. fr. *körklüg*. Xak. XIII(?) *KBPP körklüg-lükindin* 'because of its beauty' 17.

D *körksüzlük* (g-) Hap. leg.?: A.N. fr. *körksüz*. Xak. XI *KB bu kaşım tüḡüki bu körksüzlüküm* 'this frown of mine and my ugly looks' 816.

Tris. V. GRG-

D *kergekle-* (g-) Den. V. fr. *kergeke*; n.o.a.b.?: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *kergeklemiş tont aşı* 'the clothing and food which he needed' *U I* 26, 9; Xak. XI ol *anı: kerek-le:di: tafaqqadahu wa talabahu* 'he missed (i.e. felt the need for) him and looked for him' *Kaş.* III 341 (*kerkle:r* (sic?), *kerekle:me:k*): *KB kişig kim okısa kereklep tilep* 'one who summons a man, missing him and longing for him' 961.

D *körükle-*: Den. V. fr. *körük*; s.i.s.m.l., including SW Osm. Xak. XI ol *o:tuḡ körük-le:di*: 'he blew on (*nafaxa*) the fire with bellows' (*bi'l-minfāx*) *Kaş.* III 341 (*körükler*; *körük-le:me:k*); a.o. do. 348, 21.

D *kere:kü:len-* Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. *kere:kü*; quoted only as a grammatical example. Xak. XI and like the phr. *er kere:kü:endi*: 'the man put up a tent (*ittaxada* . . . *xibā*) for himself and entered it' *Kaş.* III 205, 20; n.m.e.

D *kiriḡse-* (g-) Desid. Den. V. fr. **kiriḡ* N.Ac. fr. *kır-*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *taluyka kiriḡseyürmen* 'I wish to go to sea' *PP* 21, 6-7; Xak. XI ol *evke: kiriḡse:di*: 'he wished to enter (*yadsul*) his dwelling' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 334 (*kiriḡse:r*, *kiriḡse:me:k*).

D *körüḡse-*: Desid. Den. V. fr. *körüḡ*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A *körüḡseyürbiz*

'we long to see' (your lovely face) *MI* 10, 10: Bud. *körügsep* 'wishing to see' (the place where their son had died) *Suv.* 625, 4: *Xak.* *xı ol meni: körügse:di* 'he wished to meet me' (*yalqāni*) *Kaş.* III 334 (*körügse:r*, *körügse:me:k*); o.o. *I* 281, 8; *III* 285 (*körse:-*): *Kom.* *xiv körüvse-* 'to wish to see' *CCG*; *Gr.* 155 (quotn.).

Dis. GRL

D *kırlıg* P.N./A. fr. *kı:r*, 'dirty, soiled'. S.i.s.m.l. in NE, NC, SW; others tend to use *kı:r* itself in this sense. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.* *kırlıg ayıg kılınc* 'dirty sins' *TT III* 136: Bud. *TT VIII E.48* (*arıt-*); *Suv.* 135, 13 (*arta:k*).

VUD *kürlıg* P.N./A. fr. 2 *kür*, 'deceitful, tricky'; used only in the *Hend.* *tevlıg kürlıg*. *Türkü VIII I E 6, II E 6*; *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* *U III* 85, 16 etc.: *Civ.* *TT I* 63-4, 182 (see *tevlıg*).

Dis. V. GRL-

D *kerıl-* (g-) Pass. f. of *ker-*; 'to be stretched', etc. S.i.m.m.l.g.; NW *Kumyk*; SW *Osm.* *gerıl-*; *Tkm.* *gérıl-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Civ.* *H II* 8, 39 etc. (*ürül-*): *Xak.* *xı er kırıldı*: 'the man yawned and stretched himself' (*tañā'aba* (MS. *tañwaba*) *wa imtadda*); similarly one says *uruk kırıldı*: 'the cord (and other things like skin and hide) was stretched out' (*imtadda*) *Kaş.* II 136 (*kerılır*, *kırılme:k*); (of brocade) *kerıldı*: 'was spread out' (*busıñ*) *I* 119, 5; a.o. *I* 523, 11: *xiv Muh.* (?) (in a list of illnesses, after 'fever') *al-ra'da* 'ague, shivering fits' *kérılme:k* *Rıf.* 163 (only): *Kom.* *xiv kerıl-* 'to stretch oneself; to be crucified' *CCG*; *Gr.* 139 (quotn.): *Kıp.* *xv al-tamañtut* 'to stretch oneself' *kérılme:k* *Kav.* 61, 15.

D *kırıl-* (g-) *Hap.* leg. ?; Pass. f. of *kır-*; used only impersonally. *Xak.* *xı evke: kırıldı*: 'the house (etc.) was entered' (*duxıla ilā*) *Kaş.* II 136 (*kırılır*, *kırılme:k*).

D *körül-* (g-) Pass. f. of *kör-*; 'to be seen', etc. S.i.m.m.l.; SW *Osm.*, *Tkm.* *görül-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *dıño* 'seen, looked after' *körölöp* *TT VIII D.20*: *Xak.* *xı körüldi: neñ* 'the thing was seen' (*nuzıra ilā*) *Kaş.* II 136 (*körülür*, *körülme:k*).

VUD *kürle-* *Hap.* leg. ?; *Den.* V. fr. 2 *kür*; 'to be deceitful, tricky'. *Türkü VIII ff.* *Man.* *Chuas.* 111 (*tevl-*:-).

D *kırıl-* *Refl.* *Den.* V. fr. *kır*; 'to be dirty' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* *xı to:n kırıldı*: 'the garment (etc.) was dirty' (or soiled, *darana*); and one says *köz kırıldı*: 'the eye was bleary' (*ğamañat*) *Kaş.* II 252 (*kırılür*-, *kırılme:k*).

D *kürıl-* (g-) *Refl.* f. of *kürle-*, which survives in NE *kürle-* *Koib.* 'to splutter'; *Tob.* 'to babble' *R II* 1460 (*Khak.* *kürıl-* 'to shout at, abuse': SW *Osm.*, *Tkm.* *gürle-* 'to chatter; (of lions, etc.) to roar'; (with *gök*)

'to thunder'. Some languages use *kürülde-/gürülde-* in the same sense. The word seems originally to have meant simply 'to make a loud noise', and may be a *Den.* V. fr. 1 *kür* in the sense of 'to shout like a warrior in battle'. *Xak.* *xı kö:k kürlendi: axañatı'l-samā calab* 'it thundered' *Kaş.* II 252 (no *Aor.* or *Infin.*).

Tris. GRL

DF *kürılık* *Hap.* leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *kürıl*: 'a peck measure'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* *U II* 77, 26 etc. (*kürıl*:-).

Tris. V. GRL-

E *kürile-* in *Atalay's Index to Kaş.* is an error for *körple-*.

Dis. GRM

F *kerem* *Hap.* leg. (*Xak.*) *xı al-sarab* 'an underground water channel' in 'the language of Upper and Lower China' (China proper and Chinese Turkistan) *Kaş.* I 398; no doubt foreign, perhaps *Tokharian*.

D *kerım* (g-) *Hap.* leg. ?; N.S.A. fr. *ker-*; lit. 'a single act of spreading out'. Cf. *yañım*. *Xak.* *xı kerım al-qirām* (glossed *munaqqas* in a second hand) 'an embroidered curtain'; hence one says *ta:m kerımı: sıtrı'l-cidār* 'a wall covering' *Kaş.* I 398.

D *körüm* (g-) N.S.A. fr. *kör-*; lit. 'a single act of seeing'; in the early period apparently 'examining the omens', or simply 'omen'. Survives in NE *Sag.* *körüm R II* 1258; *Khak.* *körım* 'a view (e.g. a sea view); an opinion': NW *Kar. L.*, *T.* *körüm* 'a vision' (in the night) *R II* 1258: SW *görüm* *Osm.* 'a look, sight'; *Tkm.* 'appearance; experience, education'. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* *körüm körü yarıkazan* 'let him deign to examine the omens' *Hüen-ts.* 32; a.o. *do.* 7 (*körgit-*); *ters körüm* 'false omens' *U II* 76, 8-9 etc. (*ters*); *TT IV* 8, 74 etc. (*tétrü*): *Civ.* *körüm körser* 'if one examines the omens' *TT VII* 39, 1.

Tris. GRM

D *körümçıl* (g-) N.Ag. fr. *körüm*; 'soothsayer'. Pec. to *Uyg.* *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* *bu nıgrantı [gap] körümçıl* of 'this Nirgrantha is a [truthful] soothsayer' *Hüen-ts.* 18-19; *körümçıl yultuzçı* 'soothsayers and astrologers' *TT VI* 133; o.o. *do.* 264 (*bétkeçıl*); 331 (*törüçıl*:-).

D *körümlüg* P.N./A. fr. *körüm*; n.o.a.b. In the second quotn. below it means simply 'belonging to omens'; in the first the meaning seems to be 'obedient, subject', or the like. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (I have ventured to treat, and free from their grievous afflictions all) *sızñe körümlüg boñunıñızñı karagızñı* (in your realm and country) *Suv.* 603, 2, prob. 'your people and common people subject to you'; a.o. *Hüen-ts.* 1911-12 (*çal-*).

Tris. V. GRM-

D **kirimsin-** (g-) Hap. leg.; Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. ***kirim** N.S.A. fr. **kır-**; quoted only as a grammatical example. **Xak. xı ol evke:** **kirimşindi:** 'he pretended to enter the house' *Kaş. II* 260, 29.

Dis. GRN

VU **kürin** Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w. **Xak. xı kürin** 'a basket' (*al-şarica*) in which water-melons, cucumbers, etc. are transported *Kaş. I* 404.

D **körünç** (g-) Dev. N. fr. **körün-**; n.o.a.b. Etymologically it should mean 'appearance' or the like, but in **Xak.** seems to have a more active meaning. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud.** (when I, the monk Prajñādeva, had composed a poem about the divine Buddha's) **ritivēd körünç kılı yarlıkamışın** 'deigning to bring about the appearance (or revelation?) of the Rgveda' *Hüen-tś. 1831-2: Xak. xı körünç al-qawmūl-nazzāra ilā şay* 'a crowd of spectators at something' *Kaş. III* 373 (*MS. höziünç*, but the entry follows the cross-heading -R- and precedes -Z-); a.o. *I* 167 (a-v-).

Dis. V. GRN-

D **kirin-** (g-) Refl. f. of **kır-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak. xı er suvda:** (*sic*) **kirindi:** 'the man waded (*xāda*) in the water and washed himself in it'; and one says **er evke:** **kirindi:** 'the man pretended to enter (*yadvul*) the house' *Kaş. II* 156 (**kirinür-**, **kirinmek:**); **suvka:** (*sic*) **kirin** 'wash yourself' *II* 160, 9.

D **körün-** (g-) Refl. f. of **kör-**; 'to be visible, to appear, to let oneself be seen'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; NW Kumyk, SW Osm., Tkm. **görün-**. Cf. **közün-**. **Xak. xı ol begke:** **köründi:** 'he met (*laqiya*) the beg and saw him' (*ra'āhu*); and one says **tağ köründi:** 'the mountain (etc.) appeared and became visible' (*badā wa ṣahara*); also used for anything which appears in the dark from a distance *Kaş. II* 157 (**körünü-r**, **körünmek:**); four o.o.: **KB** (I will tell the king) **kayı körüngü** 'on what date he will appear' 510: **xiii(?) At.** **körünmez bodı** 'his shape is not visible' 418; *Tef. körin-/körün-* 'to appear' 185-6: **xiv Muh. zahara gö-rün-** *Mel.* 28, 13 (*Rif.* 112 **belgür-**); **Çağ. xv ff. körün-** (spelt) **mar'i wa namūdār şudan** 'to be seen, appear' *San.* 304v. 11 (quotns.): **Xwar. xiv körün-** 'to be visible, to appear' *Qutb* 103; *MN* 20, etc.: **Kom.** **xiv** ditto *CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 155 (quotns.): **Kıp. xiv körün-** *tabayyana* 'to appear' *Id.* 80; *Bul.* 37v.; *lāha wa bāna wa rawā* ditto **körün-** *do.* 79v. (and see **közün-**).

Tris. GRN

D **körünçlük** (g-) A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **körünç**. Hap. leg.; the passage is discussed in *TT I*, p. 23, note 124 and the conclusion reached that the word means 'an instrument for making appearances', that is 'a state chariot' or the like. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud.** **Br[ahma]dati**

éllgnig körünçlükü kayu erki 'which do you suppose is King Brahmadatta's state chariot?' *U II* 22, 3-4; and see **ona:**.

E **keringşiz** See **tüzgerinşiz**.

Tris. V. GRN-

D **körünçle-** (g-) Den. V. fr. **körünç**; 'to display, make a show of (something)'; cf. **körünçlük**. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud.** (the princely suitors) **öz öz körünçlegülük** [gap] 'in order to display themselves' *U II* 22, 25: **Civ. olurup körünçlegil inçege yügürük atlarığ** 'sit down and display the slim swift horses' *TT I* 124-5.

D **köründür-** (g-) Caus. f. of **körün-**; 'to cause to appear'. Survives in NE Tel. *R II* 1256. **Xak. xı KB** (go and summon him to me) **tapuğka köründür** 'make him appear for service (to me)' 573.

Mon. V. GRS-

VU **kürs-** Hap. leg.; listed as a Mon. V. ending in two consonants. The reference to **sa:**- is incomprehensible unless it is intended to be to the Desid. V. Suff. **-sa/-f-se-**, with the implication that the word is der. fr. **I kür**. This is of course impossible; the mis-spelling of the Infin. may be consequential from it. **Xak. xı yigiz kaṣa:** (?error for **kaṣka:**) **kürsdi:** 'the young man was full (*imṭala*) of blood and fat', so that he radiated gaiety (*abḏa min nafsihī* 'l-mucūn'). The origin is that a vessel is filled with something, then after a short time (the contents) expand (*intafaxa*) until they exceed the limit of fullness (*zāda* 'an ḥaddi' *l-imṭilā*); for example dough, when it is mixed with a lot of yeast and put in a dish and almost fills it, and is then left for a short time, expands till it overflows the rim of the dish (**kürser**; **kürsme:k**—MS. *kürse:me:k*). The origin is their remark of (or to?) a gay, cheerful (*al-baṣīru* *l-aṣīr*) man **sa:du:**; we have explained (*bayyanna*) the meaning of it *Kaş. III* 420 (**kürser**; **kürsme:k**—MS. *kürse:me:k*, repeated).

Dis. GRS

D **kürsüz** Priv. N./A. fr. **kür**; 'stainless, undefiled'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud.** Sanskrit *virajasatvacane* 'in the doctrine of stainless virtue' **kürsüzniṣṇomoṭpa:** *TT VIII* A.20; **kürsüz** (spelt *kürsüz*) **arığ kök kalık** 'the undefiled pure sky' *U II* 37, 53; o.o. *do.* 37, 60-3 (**tapçasız**); *TT V* 8, 52.

Dis. V. GRS-

D **körse-** (g-) Desid. f. of **kör-**; n.o.a.b. Cf. **körüşse-**. **Xak. xı men anı:** **körse:dim** 'I wished to meet him' (*liqā'ahu*); originally **körüşse:dim**; this is the rule in the case of the lateral letters (*hurifu* *l-gallāqa*) that for the Desid. f. you add **-gse-** to the root of the V. *Kaş. III* 285 (**körser**, **körse:me:k**): **Kıp. xiv körse-** *ṭalaba ṣahwata* *l-cimā* 'to seek the pleasure of sexual intercourse' *Id.* 81 (it is possible that this is a mis-spelling of **kürs-**).

Dis. GRŞ

D **keriş** (g-) Dev. N. (connoting mutual action) fr. **ker-**; lit. 'pulling one another'. Survives, meaning 'quarrel' as **keriş** in NE Tel. *R II 1096*; NC **Kır**-, and **keriş** in NC Kzx.; NW **Kk**. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *U II 58*, 5 (i) (tütüş); Civ. *TT I 48*, etc. (tütüş): **Xak.** xı **keriş kähilü'l-faras** 'the withers of a horse' (prov.): **keriş al-muqāwama fi'l-mucādala** 'resistance in a quarrel': (körüş and kırış follow here): **keriş al-mucādala**; one says **ne:lük kerıştış** 'why did you quarrel?' *Kaş. I 370* (the last entry, misplaced and with an irrelevant quotn., looks like a later addition to the text): *KB* (few people love a man who does not love many) **keriş telimrek erejl az ol** 'a man who has many quarrels has little happiness' 2150: **Oğuz xı keriş ra's kull cabal yu'sad** 'alayhi' 'the summit of any mountain that is climbed' *Kaş. I 370*: **Kom.** xiv **keriş** 'quarrel' **keriş CCG**; **Gr.**: **Kıp.** xiv **keriş al-rābiya** 'a hill' *Id. 81*.

kırış Preliminary note. *There is a clear phonetic and semantic difference between the two words of this form; 1 kırış 'entry' is gırış in SW Osm., Tkm.; 2 kırış 'bowstring' is kırış in those languages.*

D 1 **kırış** (g-) Dev. N. fr. **kır-**; 'entry, way in; incomings, revenue'. Contrast **çıkış** 'expenditure'. S.i.m.m.l.g. **Xak.** xı **kırış al-daxl** 'entry'; and it is 'what comes in (*daxala*) from a man's property' (or trade, *day'a*) *Kaş. I 370*: **KB kırışke körü** **sen çıkış kıl neğin** 'regulate your expenditure by looking at your revenue' 1325; (it is the account books that regulate all the affairs of the realm) **biğin tutar el kırışın tetik** 'the shrewd man controls the revenue of the realm by the books' 2707; a.o. 5913 (**çıkış**): xiv *Muh.* **al-daxl kırış Rif. 151** (only): **Çağ.** xv ff. **gırış** (spelt; 'with g-') **madxal** 'entrance, way in' (quotn.); **duxul** 'the act of entering' (quotn.) *San. 313v. 10*.

2 **kırış** 'bowstring'; with some extended meanings like 'cord; the joist (of a roof)'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; **Çuv.** **xırlı Ash. XVI 133**. Uyğ. viii ff. **Man. ya kırışlerin** 'their bowstrings' *TT IX 79*: Civ. **kırışke bir bakır börtim** 'I gave one copper coin for a bowstring' *Usp. 50, 3*: **Xak.** xı **kırış wataru'l-qas** 'bowstring' *Kaş. I 370*; three o.o.: xiv *Muh.* **al-watar kırış Mel. 71**, 6; *Rif. 173* (MS. **hırışti**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **kırış** (spelt) 'a piece of gut (*rüda*) which they dry and spin like a cord'; and, metaph., 'bowstring' (*çilla-i kamāni*) *San. 313v. 9* (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiv **kırış** 'bowstring' *Qutb 98*: **Kıp.** xiii **al-watar kırış Hou. 13**, 16: xiv **kırış al-watar**; and **kırış** is also a member of a person's team (*hızb*) in a competition for shooting, racing, polo, or the like; one says **bu kırışım dur** 'this is my partner' (*rafıqi*) *Id. 81* (in the second sense this looks more like a metaph. use of 1 **kırış**).

D **körüş** (g-) Dev. N. fr. **kör-**. S.i.m.m.l.g. with a rather wide range of meanings, 'look,

glance; sight, eyesight; appearance; someone one often sees'; SW Osm. **görüş**. **Xak.** xı **körüş al-munāzara bi'l-ilhāz lā bi'l-alfāz** 'a meeting face to face, but not a conversation' *Kaş. I 370*: **Xwar.** xiii **körüş** 'look, glance' *'Alı 18, 56*.

VU kürse:k Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w. **Xak.** xı **kürse:k** the name of a foodstuff (*lubābu'l-duxn*) is boiled in water or milk, then butter (*al-samn*) is put on it and it is eaten *Kaş. I 478*.

kırşe:n 'white lead' used as a cosmetic; syn. w. **opo**; survives only(?) in NW Kaz. **kérşen**. **Xak.** xı **kırşe:n al-isfidāc** 'white lead' *Kaş. I 437*; a.o. *II 353* (**yairat-**): xiv *Muh.* (under 'perfumery') **isfidāc kırşe:n Mel. 63, 15**; *Rif. 162*: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kırşen** 'liquid white' (*safid āb*) which women smear on their faces *San. 313v. 7*: **Kıp.** xiii (under 'women's adornments') **al-isfidāc** which they put on their faces before the rouge **kérşen** (*sic*) *Hou. 18, 5*: xiv **isfidāc kırşen** (*fopa*) *Tuh. 4b. 13*.

Dis. V. GRŞ-

D **keriş-** (g-) Recip. f. of **ker-**; usually 'to pull one another; to quarrel'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SE; SW Tkm. **gêriş-** 'to help to spread out' (e.g. a carpet). Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *U III 81*, 1 (**tutus-/tütüş-**): **Xak.** xı ol **mağa yır kerışdi** 'he helped me to stretch (*fī madd*) the cord' (etc.); also used for competing (**kerişür**, **kerişmek**); and one says ol **anıñ birle** **kerışdi** **nāza'ahu fī say** 'he contended with him about something'; and one says ol **anıñ birle** **kerışdi** **şacarahı wa nāza'ahu** 'he quarrelled and contended with him' *Kaş. II 98* (**kerişür**, **kerişmek**); o.o. *I 370* (**keriş**); *II 115, 5*: **Kıp.** xiv **keriş- 'ānadahu fa-ta-ānadahu** 'to thwart (someone); to contend stubbornly with one another' *Id. 81*.

D **kırış-** (g-) Co-op. f. of **kır-**; s.i.m.m.l.g. with meanings like 'to penetrate; to intervene; to meddle, interfere; to undertake, set about (a task)' which have very little Co-op. connotation; SW Osm. **gırış-**; Tkm. **gırış-**. **Xak.** xı ol **menñ birle işka** **kırışdi** 'he competed with me in going into the matter' (*fi'l-duxul fi'l-amr*, etc.) *Kaş. II 99* (**kırışür**, **kırışmek**): **Çağ.** xv ff. **gırış-** (-dl, 'with g-', etc.) **bir birine gırış**, **berhem ol** 'to be mixed together'; but it is usually used with a preceding V., e.g. **kıla gırış- eylemeye başla-** 'to begin to do', meaning *ibtidā* 'to begin' *Vel. 357* (in a second entry w. quotn. it is given the second meaning and spelt 'with k-'); **kırış-daxıl şudan** 'to enter'; and, metaph., in combination w. a V. **āğaz kardan** 'to begin' *San. 313r. 9* (quotns.): **Kıp.** xiv **kırış- dāxala** 'to enter upon' *Id. 81*.

D **küreş-** Co-op. f. of **kürü-** (*sic*, q.v.); 'to shovel together'. In this sense, noted only in *Kaş.*, it must, like **kürü-**, always have had an initial k-. But in the sense of 'to wrestle', in which it s.i.a.m.l.g., there are NW and SW

forms with initial **g-**, NW Kk. **güres-**: SW Osm. **güres-**; Tkm. **göres-**. In this sense, therefore, it seems to be the Recip. f. of (2) *küre-: (**g-**). Xak. xı ol mapā: kar: **küreşdi**: 'he helped me to shovel (*fi carf*) the snow' (etc.); also used for 'to compete' Kaş. II 99 (**küreşür**; **küreşmek**); o.o., kız birle: **küreşme**: 'do not wrestle with a virgin' (*lâ tuşarı'l-adrâ*; she will be stronger than you and will beat you) I 474, 6; **çerig tutup küreşti**: *hayyaca kull wâhid minhumâ harb ica taqâtalâ* 'they both stirred up war and fought one another' II 97, 15; **KB** (if you rebel against fortune) **kağgun küreş** ('prepare to) wrestle with adversity' 681; o.o. 2249, 2360: **Çağ**, xv ff. **güres-** (spelt, 'with **g-**') *kuştı giriftan* 'to wrestle' San. 304v. 20: **Xwar**, xiv **küres-** ditto *Qutb* 108: Kıp. xiii **şara'a küres-** *Hou*, 41, 13: xv ditto *Id.* 80; *Bul.* 55v.: xv ditto *Tuh.* 22b. 12.

D **körüş-** (**g-**) Recip. f. of **kör-**; 'to see one another; to meet', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g.; NW Kumyk: SW Osm., Tkm. **görüş-**. **Türkü** viii ff. **kop esen tükel körüşmiş** 'they all met one another (again) safe and sound' *Irkb* 15: **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. **kaçan Kumari eliğ xan birle körüşsersiz** 'when you meet King Kumāra' *Hüen-t.* 78-9; a.o. *PP* 76, 3 (ékki:le-): Civ. künlü ayılı **körüşdi** 'the sun and moon met' (or looked at one another) *TT* I 93; **miñ bança irak barmış kişiler birle körüşgeysiz** 'you will meet people who have gone enormous distances' *VII* 30, 7-8: Xak. xı ol menli birle: **körüşdi**: *nâzarani-bi'l-ayn* 'he met me face to face'; also used of any things when they see one another (*tarâ'a*) Kaş. II 99 (**körüşür**, **körüşmek**): **KB** **körüşmez yağılar** 'enemies that do not see one another' 145: *Xiv Muh.*(?) *al-alqâ* 'to meet' **körüşmek** *Rif.* 121 (only, MS. *köşmek*, unvocalized): **Çağ**, xv ff. **körüş-** (spelt) 'to see (*dîdan*) one another; to meet' (*mulâqât kardan*) San. 304v. 16 (quotns.): **Xwar**, xiv ditto *MN* 19: Kıp. xiv **körüş-şafahahu** 'to shake hands with someone'; the -ş- forms a Recip., and the word was taken to mean 'to shake hands with' instead of 'to see one another' (*nâzarahu*; MS. in error *nâzarahu*) *Id.* 81.

Tris. GRŞ

D **kerşegü**: Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. fr. ***kerşe-**, Den. V. fr. **keriş**, q.v., in the sense of 'a horse's withers'. Xak. xı **kerşegü**: at 'a horse which has a sore on its withers' (*dabar bi-minsacihî*) Kaş. I 491.

Tris. V. GRŞ-

D **kirşenlen**- Refl. Den. V. fr. **kirşe:n**; survives in NW Kaz. **kerşenlen-**. Xak. xı **urağut kirşenlendi**: 'the woman anointed (*talat*) her face with white lead' (*al-isfidâc*) Kaş. II 278 (**kirşenlenür**, **kirşenlenme:k**).

Dls. GRY

?F **kerēy** 'razor'; prob. an Indo-European l.-w., cf. Greek *keirō* 'to shave'. N.o.a.b.; cf.

yüli:gü. All modern languages seem to use l.-w.s. for 'razor'. **Oğuz** xi (after **yüli:gu**, q.v.) the **Oğuz** do not know this word and call 'razor' (*al-müsâ*) **kerēy** Kaş. III 174; n.m.e.: xiv *Muh.*(?) *al-müsâ gerey* (**g-** marked) *Rif.* 160 (only): **Xwar**, xiv **kerēy** 'razor' *Nahe*, 383, 1-7: **Tkm.** xv **müsâ kerēy** (Kıp. **yülü-wüç**) *Tuh.* 34a. 12.

Mon. GS

kes pec. to Kaş.; homophonous w. **kes-**, q.v. Cf. **kesek**. Xak. xı **kes** 'a piece' (*al-qit'a*) of anything; one says **blt: kes etmek**: 'a piece of bread': **kes al-mubla**, that is 'a small stone (*al-madara*) with which one cleans oneself' (i.e. after passing water) Kaş. I 329.

kis Hap. leg.; see **kisl:**. Xak. xı **kis** 'wife' (*al-zawca*); hence one says **anıy kisli**: (MS. *kissi*: 'his wife'; and some of them use it *ma'al-idâfa* (i.e. **kisl:**); one says **ol kisli**: (?MS. *kissi*:) **aldi**: 'he married (*xatâba*) a wife' Kaş. I 329.

Mon. V. GS-

kes- 'to cut, cut off', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g.; NW Kumyk alone has **ges-**. The resemblance to Tokharian B *käs-* 'to cut' is a coincidence? Cf. **kes**. **Türkü** viii ff. *Irkb* 8 (**kılıç**): **Uyg.** viii ff. Bud. **kılıç üze kesermen** 'I cut with a sword' *U* II 61, 17; o.o. *do.* 76, 1 (tel-); *Hüen-t.* 316: Civ. **edgü kişiler yolın kese kağılanur** 'they strive to cut the good men's road' *TT* I 28; in *TT* VII 36 about omens to be drawn from mice 'biting' various things the word normally used is **ısır-**, but in lines 2 and 12 **kes-**; in *USp.* 22, a long petition, the phr. **kalan kes-** 'to collect (or deduct?) a particular kind of tax' constantly occurs; a.o. *H* I 122 (**öñt:**): Xak. xı ol **yığaç kesdi**: 'he cut (*qaṭa'a*) the piece of wood' (etc.) Kaş. II 11 (**keser**, **kesme:k**; prov.); four o.o.: **KB** **başım kesmesünî keseyin tılım** 'I will cut off my tongue, so that they may not cut off my head' 166; o.o. 144 (**goğ-**), 363, 810 (**biç-**), 4426: XIII(?) *At.* **anıw cawâbin kese** 'cutting short his answer' 290; a.o. 324 (**örte:-**); *Tef.* **kes-** 'to cut, cut off', etc. 174 (common): *Xiv Muh.* *qaṭa'a kes-* *Mcl.* 9, 4-8; 30, 5; *Rif.* 81, 114; a.o.o.: **Çağ**, xv ff. **kés-** (etc.) **kes-** *Vel.* 358; **kés-** *buridan* 'to cut' San. 314t. 24 (quotns.): **Xwar**, xiii **kes-** 'to cut, cut off' *Ali* 31: xiii(?) ditto *Oğ.* 40, etc.: xiv ditto *Qutb* 95; **kés-** *MN* 343: **Kom.** xiv ditto *CCG*; *Gr.*: Kıp. xiii *qaṭa'a kes-* *Hou.* 35, 14: xiv ditto *Id.* 82; *qaṭa'a wa zahara* ('to prune') **kes-** *Bul.* 72r.: xv *qaṭa'a kes-* *Kav.* 9, 6; 74, 10; (and **üz-**) *Tuh.* 30a. 10; *cabba* 'to cut off' *do.* 12a. 12.

***kös-** See **kösgük**, **kösül-**, **kösün**, **kösür-**.

küs- 'to be angry, offended; to sulk', and the like. Survives only(?) in SW Az., Osm. **küs-**. **Oğuz** xı ol **andın küsdi**: *ataba 'alayhi wa a-raḍa* 'anhu' 'he was angry with him and avoided him' Kaş. II 12 (**küse:r**, **kusme:k**): (**KB** **küsermen** **yigittlikke** 363 might mean

'I am angry with youth' (now that I am getting old), but, as this V. is Ögüz, it is more likely to mean 'I long for youth' (i.e. to be young again), see *küse-*: xiv *Muh. ğadaba* 'to be angry' (with someone) *küs-* *Mel.* 9, 8; 29, 9; *Rif.* 81, (112 *öpkele-*); *al-ğadab küsmek* 120 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *küs- qahr kardan* 'to conquer' *San.* 306v. 12 (this translation seems to be no more than a guess at the meaning of the V. in a verse by *Sultân Husayn Mirzâ*): *Kıp.* XIII *harida* 'to be angry (with someone)' *küs-Hou.* 35, 14; xiv ditto *Id.* 82; xv *iğtâza* ditto *küs-* *Kav.* 9, 6; *ğadaba küs-* *do.* 76, 12; *harida küs-* *Tuh.* 13b. 5.

Dis. GSE

kisî: 'wife'; cf. *kis*; *kisî*: is the older and prob. the original form. Owing to the ambiguity of the Runic and Uyğ. scripts and the nearness of meaning of the two words *kisî*: has frequently been transcribed (being much the commoner word) where *kisî*: was really intended. The latter should almost certainly be written at any rate in the passages below. There is strong evidence that later the word actually became *kisî*:; see that word. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII IX.* 5 (*bulun*), 22: VIII ff. (a gambler) *oğlanın kisî:sin tutuğ urupan* 'putting up his children and wife as a stake' *İrkB* 29; Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud. ol yeme Sêni erniğ Rağagayını atlıg kisîsî* 'that man Sêna's wife called Rağagayını' *U III* 81, 2-3; *kisî oğul* 'wife and child' *Sw.* 554, 14; a.o. *TT X* 499 (*teplig*): *Civ. oğluş kisîş* 'your children and wives' *TT I* 154; a word consistently read *kisî* is very common in *USp.*, in most cases this is correct, but in the following passages *kisî* is likelier, *Kutluğ atlıg xatın kisî* 'a lady wife named Kutluğ' 16, 4; (if I die before I repay the debt) *kisim* 'my wife' (will repay it) 18, 7; a.o. 78, 4 (*bitig*): *O. Kır.* ix ff. *kuyda: kisime*: (instead of the usual *kuñcu:yima*): 'to my wife in the women's apartments' *Mal.* 18, 3; *Xak.* xi *Kaş.* I 329 (*kis*); 332 (3 *tok*); n.m.c.: *KB* Chap. 72 (4475 ff.) gives advice on choosing 'a wife', evlig in the title and 4475, *kisî* in 4479 ff.

Dis. V. GSE-

küse-: 'to wish, desire, long for', and the like. Survives in NC *Kır. küsö-*: SC *Uzb. kusa-*: NW *Kk.*, *Nog. küse-*:; the usual transcription *köse-* is clearly erroneous. Cf. tile:-. Uyğ. VIII ff. *Man.-A küseyürbiz* 'we long for' *M I* 10, 10; *Man. küseşer* *TT III* 151; a.o. *do.* 96 (*içün*): *Bud. Sanskrit prārthayāno* 'wishing' *küseyü* *TT VIII A.1*; *yathāvecchet* 'as he wishes' *ne:teğ ök küse:ser do.* E.45; *kut kolların küşüş küseyürmen* 'I request and long for divine favour' *U I* 31, 4-5; *bolğalı küşeser* 'if they wish to become' *TT VII* 40, 52; o.o. *Hüen-ts.* 309-10, 1972 (*amıt-*), etc.: *Civ. urı oğul küşeser* 'if he wishes for a son' *TT I* 10; *VII* 26, 3; 30, 13; *Xak.* xi *ol anı: körme:kin küse:di*: 'he wished (*tamannā*) to meet him'; also used for anything that you wish for *Kaş.*

III 265 (*küse:r, küse:me:k*): *KB* iki öz körüşmek tilese küşep 'if we two wish to see one another' 3698; o.o. 363 (*ökün-*; *küs-*), 838, 6301; *Küsemiş P.N.* 502: XIII(?) *At. eren xayrı şarrı küşep keçmez ol* 'a man's good and bad qualities do not pass away because he wishes them to' 373; *Xwar.* xiv *küse-* 'to wish' *Qutb* 108: *Kom.* xiv 'a wish' *küsemek CCI*; *Gr.*: XIII *iştāqa minā'l-jawq* 'to long for' *küse:- Hou.* 37, 20; xiv *küse- arāda mumā'ilatahu fi fī'l-l-xayr* 'to wish to resemble someone in doing good' *Id.* 82; *Osm.* xv *küse-* 'to desire (something *Dat.*)' in one text *TTS II* 660.

Dis. GSB

**kesDe*: See E *çatır:ba*.

Dis. GSD

?F *kestem* *Hap. leg.*; prob. a l.-w., cf. *Tokharian B küstwer* 'night'. Cf. *şanbuy*: *Xak.* xi *kestem* 'an entertainment with drinks (*diyāfa* . . . *li-ğurb*) which a man gives to visitors at night (*layla(n)*) other than a formal banquet' (*min ğayr ma'daba*) *Kaş.* I 485.

F *kester* *Hap. leg.*; no doubt a l.-w., Iranian or Tokharian? *Uç* (the language of) xi *kester al-xazaf* 'earthenware' *Kaş.* I 457.

Dis. V. GSD-

D *kestür-* *Caus. f. of kes-*; s.i.a.m.l.g. *Xak.* xi *ol anar yığa:ç kestürdi*: 'he gave him the task of cutting (*kallafahu* 'alā qaf') the piece of wood' *Kaş.* II 195 (*kestürür, kestür-me:k*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *kestür-* *Caus. f.*; *burānidan* (MS., in error, *burīdānidan*) 'to order to cut' *San.* 314v. 9.

Dis. GSG

D *kesek* (*kese:k*) *Dev. N. fr. kes-*; 'a piece (cut off from something)'; s.i.a.m.l.g., usually for 'a lump; a clod of earth', and even 'mud brick'. To be distinguished fr. *kesük* *Pass. Dev. N./A.* 'cut, cut off', and the like, not noted in the earliest period, but see *kesüksüz*; for convenience early occurrences of this word are also noted below. See *Doerfer III* 1634. Cf. *kes.* *Xak.* xi *kesek al-qi'a* 'a piece' of something; one says *bir kesek ötmek* 'a piece of bread' *Kaş.* I 391; (as an example of suffixed -k) the word for *al-qi'a minā'l-şay* *kesek* *ne:n* taken fr. *kesdi*: *qata'a* I 14, 15; XIII(?) *Tef.* *kesek* 'a piece' 175—*abtar* 'bob-tailed' *kuyruki kesük* 176: xiv *Muh.*(?) *al-madar* 'clod' *kesek* *Rif.* 178 (only)—*bilā walad* 'childless' *kesük* (either 'eunuch', or an abbreviation of *kuyruki kesük* (*Tef.*) which had this metaph. meaning) 143 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *kesek* ('with k- -k') *kirpiç* 'mud brick' *Vel.* 358; *kesek kulix* 'clod, mud brick' *San.* 314v. 23 (quotn.)—*kesük burida* 'cut, cut off' 314v. 29 (quotn.): *Xwar.* xiv *kesek* 'a clod' *Qutb* 95: *Kom.* xiv 'a piece (of bread)' *kesek CCG*; *Gr.* (perhaps belongs to *kes*): *Kıp.* XIII *al-qi'a minā'l-lahm* 'a piece of meat' *kesek et Hou.* 15, 16—xiv *kesük al-xādimu'l-muḥaṣṣā*

'a castrated servant, eunuch' *Id.* 82: **Osm.** xiv ff. **kesek** (1) xiv and xv 'a piece'; (2) 'a clod'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 448; *II* 618; *III* 438; *IV* 501—xvii **kesik para** 'clipped money' *II* 618.

küskü: 'rat; mouse'. Survives in NE Kaç., Koib., Küer., Sag. **küske**; Tob., Tölös **küskü** *R II* 1501; Khak., Tuv. **küske**; *R* translates it 'rat', but in the last two languages it means 'mouse' and 'rat' is **uluğ küske**. See *Doerfer III* 1636. Cf. *siçgan*. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. **küskü** is the first name in the 12-year animal cycle in *Usp.* and *TT VII*, but *siçgan* is used in one or two texts in *TT VII* and *VIII* and almost all later authorities.

D kesgük Hap. leg.; Dev. N. (N.I.); lit. 'a cutting object'; as a dog-collar, prob. one fitted with spikes. **Xak.** x1 **kesgük al-sâcür** 'an iron dog-collar' *Kaş.* *II* 289.

VU(D) kösgük *prima facie* a Dev. N. in -gük; not connected semantically w. **küs-** or **küse-**; but perhaps w. ***kös-**; *al-xayāl* means both 'mirage' and 'scarecrow'. Cf. **oyuk**. **Xak.** x1 **kösgük** 'a scarecrow' (*al-xayāl*) which is set up in vegetable gardens and vineyards to guard against the evil eye; also in the prov. (you can catch a lion by a trick) **kü:çün kösgük tutma:s** 'but you cannot catch a mirage (*al-xayāl*) by force' *Kaş.* *II* 289.

Tris. GSG

D küse:ğci: Hap. leg.; N.Ag. fr. ***küse:ğ** N./A.s. fr. **küse:-**. **Xak.** x1 **emiglig ura:ğut küse:ğci**: **bolur** 'a nursing mother comes to look for food (*muştahıya l'il-ta'am*) and they give her what suits her' *Kaş.* *I* 153, 14; n.m.e.

D kesüksüz Priv. N./A. fr. **kesük** (see **kesek**); 'uninterrupted' and the like. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 **KB 31 (ula:m)**: **Xwar.** xiv **kesiksiz ulaşu** 'uninterrupted and continuous' *Qutb* 95.

Dis. V. GSL-

D kesil- Pass. f. of **kes-**; 'to be cut, cut off, severed', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (all the nerves of the elephant's tusks were) **üzülüp kesilip** 'torn apart and severed' *U III* 60, 5; same *Hend. Sw.* 61, 10 and 17-18: **Xak.** x1 **kesildi: ne:ğ** 'the thing was cut' (*inqa'ta'a*) *Kaş.* *II* 136 (**kesilür**, **kesilme:k**); a.o. *I* 339 (t.i:n), 523: **KB kesildi sözü:m** 'my speech has been cut off' (i.e. is ended) 33; o.o. 227, 404, etc.; xiii(?) *Tef.* **kesil-/kesül-** 'to be cut off' etc. 175: **xiv Muh. inqata'a kesil:-Mel.** 23, 9; *Rif.* 104: **Çağ.** xv ff. **kesil-** (spelt *burida şudan* 'to be cut' *San.* 314v. 7 (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiv **kesil-** 'to be cut (off)' *Qutb* 95: **Kip.** xiv *inqata'a kesil-* *Bul.* 33v.: xv ditto *Kav.* 77, 5; *Tuh.* 60a. 3: **Osm.** xv ff. **kesil-** 'to be cut off, separated', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 449; *II* 618; *III* 438; *IV* 502.

(D) **kösül-** Pass. f. of ***kös-**; although the word is treated as a Trans. V. in **Xak.**, **Xwar.**, and **Kom.**, it seems likely that it was originally

a Pass., meaning '(of the legs) to be stretched out'. NC Kzx. **kösöl-/kösül-** *R II* 1294-5; **kösöl-**, *MM* 227, is an Intrans. meaning 'to stretch oneself out' (hence, *R*, 'to die'). Cf. **kösür-**. **Xak.** x1 **er ađak kösüldi**: 'the man stretched out (*basata*) his legs' *Kaş.* *II* 137 (**kösülür**, **kösülme:k**; prov., *yoğurkanda: artuk ađak kösüle: üşiyür* 'if the legs are stretched (*muddat*) beyond the blanket, they get cold'): **Xwar.** xiv **kilmügge köre kösül ayaknı** 'stretch your legs as far as your blanket allows' *Qutb* 103: **Kom.** xiv **ayak kösülgil CCG**; **Gr.**: **Osm.** xiv and xv **kösül-** 'to stretch oneself, be stretched out'; in several texts *TTS I* 492; *II* 661; *III* 483 (a Caus. f. **kösült-** 'to stretch out' is also noted).

D kesle- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. **kes**. **Xak.** x1 ol itığ **kesle:di: laqa'a'l-kalb bi-madara** 'he pelted the dog with clods of earth' *Kaş.* *III* 300 (**kesle:r**, **kesle:me:k**).

D keslin- Refl. f. of **kesil-** and syn. w. it. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 **keslin:di: ne:ğ** 'the thing was cut' (*inqata'a*) *Kaş.* *II* 253 (**keslinür**, **keslinme:k**); a.o. *I* 352, 13: xiii(?) *Tef.* **kesilin-** 'to be cut off' 176.

D kesilş- Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of **kesil-** with a specialized connotation. **Xak.** x1 **kesilş:di: ne:ğ inqata'a arābu'l-şay** 'wa'nfaşala aczāhnu' 'the thing was cut into pieces and the parts of it were separated' *Kaş.* *II* 224 (**kesilşür**, **kesilşme:k**).

Tris. GSL

?**F keslinçü**: 'lizard'; cf. **keler**. Although this word is morphologically a Dev. N. in -çü: fr. **keslin-**, it is fairly certain that this is illusory and that the word is an attempt to give a Turkish form to some foreign word. Apart fr. the medieval words listed below, the following modern words for 'lizard' seem to be other forms of such a foreign word: NE Alt., Leb., Şor **kelesken**; Koib., Sag. **kélesken**; Tel. **keleski R II** 1114; Khak. **kileski/kilesken**; Tuv. **xeleske**; SE Türk **keslençik/keslençük**; NC Kır. **keskeldirik**; Kzx. **kesertki**; SC Uzb. **kaltakesek**; NW Kk. **kesirtke/keskeldek**; Kumyk **gesertki**; Nog. **kesertki**. **Xak.** x1 **keslinçü: al-wazaga** 'a large lizard; gecko' *Kaş.* *III* 242: **Xwar.** xiv **keslen** ditto *Qutb* 95: **Kip.** xiii **al-hirdawon wa'l-sihliya** 'lizard' (Hend.) kelte: *Hou.* 11, 18: xiv **keseltki: al-sihliya wa'l-wazag** *Id.* 82; *Bul.* 11, 4: xv **sihliya keseltüki Tuh.** 19b. 1 (there seems to be a good deal of confusion about the Ar. terminology of these animals and different dicts. translate the same word by different words including 'chameleon, salamander, Stellion').

Dis. GSM

D kesme: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **kes-**; originally 'cut, cut up, cut off'; with various extended meanings. Survives in SW **Osm.** as a normal N.Ac., also 'shears'; Turkish delight; a broad

arrow-head'. See *Doerfer* III 1637. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *kesme* aš 'a dish of cut up (meat)' *U* III 65, 1 (ii): *Xak.* XI *kesme*: *al-mısqaq min'al-nıñāl* 'a broad iron arrow-head'; *kesme*: *al-nāñiya* 'forelock' *Kaş.* I 434 (verse); o.o. I 11, 24; 233 (*otruş-*): *KB* (the firmament) *kođı ıqtı kesme* 'let down its forelock' (over its face) 5824: *Çağ.* XV ff. *kesme* (1) 'a horse of which either the sire or the dam is well-bred'; (2) 'a small round loaf' (*nân-i gulıca*); (3) 'a lock of hair which they cut, curl, and let fall on the cheek' (verse); . . . (5) 'a kind of large broad saddle-cloth' (*digdigi*) which reaches from a horse's back to the ground' *San.* 300v. 18; *kesme* (1) as 2 above; (2) as 3 above (verse); also spelt *kesme* 314v. 26: *Osm.* XV ff. *kesme* 'a broad arrow-head', with other meanings later; in several texts *TTS* I 450; II 615; III 438; IV 502: XVIII *kesme* . . . (4) in *Rımı* 'a kind of large arrow-head' (*paykân*) *San.* 300v. 21.

Tris. GSM

D *kesmellig* P.N./A. fr. *kesme*; survives in SW *Osm.* with various meanings derived fr. those of *kesme*: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *kesmellig* et 'meat for cutting up' *U* III 65, 10 (i).

Tris. V. GSM-

D *kesmelen-* Hap. leg. ?; Refl. Den. V. fr. *kesme*: *Xak.* XI *kız kesmelenidi*: 'the girl provided herself with a forelock and side curls' *Kaş.* III 203 (*kesmelenür*, *kesmelenme:k*).

Dis. GSN

VU *kösün* used only in the Hend. *küç kösün* and so presumably more or less syn. w. *küç*, 'strength, power', or the like. Not connected semantically w. *küs-* or *küse-*, but possibly an Intrans. Dev. N. fr. **kös-* with some such meaning as 'stretching or exerting oneself'. Pec. to Uyğ., where it is fairly common. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *bu daranınıñ küç kösünü üze* 'by the power (Hend.) of this *dharani*' *U* II 36, 39-40; (who gave you) *bu balıkka kurgülük küç kösün* 'authority (Hend.) to enter this city?' *U* IV 8, 28; *Çaştanı elliñiñ küçin kösünin* 'the might of King Çaştana' *do.* 10, 51; o.o. *TT* VII 40, 14-15; *X* 127, 202, 247; *Hüen-ts.* 317; 2071-2.

D *küsenç* Dev. N. fr. *küsen-* Refl. f. of *küse-*: not noted before XIV; 'desire, wish; something desired'. Survives in NW Kar. L. *R* II 1500. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. (my lovely, good God! my famous one!) *küsünçim* (?so read) 'my heart's desire' *M* II 8, 17: Chr. üç *törlüñ küsünç* (?so read) 'three kinds of desirable things' (gold, myrrh, and frankincense) *U* I 6, 14: *Korn.* XIV 'desire, longing' *küsenç CCG*; *Gr.*

Dis. V. GSN-

D *kesin-* Refl. f. of *kes-*; survives at any rate in SW *Osm.* *kesin-* 'to cut out (clothes) for oneself'. *Xak.* XI *ol öziçe*: et *kesindi*: 'he

cut off (*ıqtata'a*) a piece of meat (etc.) for himself' *Kaş.* II 157 (*kesinür*, *kesinme:k*): *Kip.* XV *ınqata'a* 'to be cut' (*üzün-*) *kesin-Tuh.* 6b. 6.

Tris. GSN

D *küsençig* Dev. N./A. fr. *küsen-*; 'desirable', and the like. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *küsençig meñiler* [gap] 'desirable joys' *TT* III 123; (His Majesty, our lovely) *küsençig adınçig* 'desirable, exceptional' (brilliant king) *M* III 35, 22: Bud. *küsençig ıduñ Tuştıttaki ordusına* 'to his desirable holy palace in the Tuştita (heaven)' *USP.* 43, 8; *küsençig* is a component in a royal title in *Pfahl.* 6, 2.

VUD *kösünsüz* Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. *kösün*; in the Hend. *kücsüz kösünsüz* 'powerless'. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *M* III 37, 16-17 (i) (*öñsüz*).

Dis. GSR

D *késre*: 'behind; after, afterwards; in the west'; der. fr. **ké* with the Loc. Suff. *-re-*, cf. *kérü*: which has the Directive Suff. *-rü-*; the *-s-*, however, is inexplicable. Obviously a very old word; discussed by Bang in *Vom Köktürkischen zum Osmanischen*, AKPAW, Berlin, 1907, I, p. 7, note 3 which mentions the only known survival NE Abakan *késre* 'behind' (a mountain). *Türkü VIII yağaru: kontukda: késre*: 'after they have settled nearby' *IS* 5, II N 4; *késre*: 'in the west' (the Tarduş begs . . . in the east (öñre): the Tölis begs) *II* S 13; *ol xan yok boltukda: késre*: 'after that xan died' *Oğın* 1; o.o. *do.* 2; *I* E 5, etc. (anta): VIII ff. Man. *antada késre* 'thereafter' *Chuas.* 172: Uyğ. VIII *anta: késre*: 'thereafter' *Şu.* N 10-12.

PU?F *küsri*: Hap. leg.; it might be expected that a normal anatomical term would be commoner, perhaps a l.-w. The ordinary word for 'rib' is *eye:ğü*: *Xak.* XI *küsri: cawānihu'l-ğadr* 'the sides of the chest' (i.e. the ribs?) *Kaş.* I 422.

D *kösruk* Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *kösür-*; Hap. leg., but there is a *Korn.* XIV V. *kösürükle-* 'to hobble' (a horse) *CCG*; *Gr.*; perhaps connected etymologically w. the syn. words SW *Osm.* *köstek*; *Tkm.* *kössek*, but a Dev. Suff. *-tek* is not well attested. *Xak.* XI *kösruk tuşa:ğ şıkal yadayı'l-jaras* 'a hobble for (fastening) two of a horse's legs' *Kaş.* I 479.

Dis. V. GSR-

D *kösür-* Hap. leg., but cf. *kösruk*; syn. w. *kışe-*; prima facie Caus. f. of **kös-*. *Xak.* XI *ol atıg kösürdi*: 'he hobbled (*aşkala*) two of the horse's legs' *Kaş.* II 78 (*kösürür*, *kösürme:k*).

Tris. GSR

VUD *kösürgü*: 'a leather bag'; occurs four times in *Kaş.*; in the main entry spelt *kesürgü*: elsewhere the first syllable is unvocalized, and in I 358 it is mis-spelt *k.sirliü*; but it can be

explained etymologically as a Den. V. fr. **kösür-** in the sense of something of which the neck is tied with a string. **Xak.** XI **kösürgü:** *al-cirāb* 'a leather bag' *Kaş.* I 490; o.o. I 358 (*şanaç*); III 48 (*yıparılğın*).

VU **kösürge:**/**kösürgen:** 'a mole'; both Hap. leg.; an old animal name ending in **-ge/-gen.** 'There is no widely distributed word for 'mole' in Turkish, see *Şcherbak*, p. 151; the phonetic resemblance of SW Az., Osm. **köstebek** is prob. fortuitous. Cf. **közsüz.** **Xak.** XI **kösürge:** 'a kind of field-mouse' (*al-cirdān*—MS. *al-cirdān*) *Kaş.* I 490; **kösürge:n** 'a kind of mole' (*al-xuld*) I 522.

Dis. GŞŞ

D **küşüş** 'wish, desire'; Dev. N./A. fr. **küse:-** N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A. *M I* 28, 21-2 (*ağır*); Man. *TT IX* 116 (**ka:n-**): Bud. **küşüş** is common; Sanskrit *icchā* 'wishes' **küşüşleri** *TT VIII E.2*; (I have written this) Ütret Mama **küşüşle** 'in accordance with the wishes of Ütret Mama' *U I* 15, 2; o.o. *do.* 31, 4-5 (**küse:-**); *PP* 14, 5 etc.; *Kuan.* 223; *TT V* 24, 54 (**ka:n-**); *X* 385, etc.: Civ. *TT I* 115 (**ka:n-**); *VII* 27, 14 etc.: **Xak.** XI **KB küşüş** is common; sometimes meaning 'wish, desire', e.g. (if a man has wisdom) **bulur er küşüş** 'he achieves his desires' 160; o.o. 44, etc.—but in most cases it seems rather to mean 'desirable, precious, rare', and the like, e.g. (men without understanding are numerous) **ukuşluğ küşüş** 'those with understanding rare' 199; o.o. 207, 361, 1030, 1105, 1155 (**tüzünlük**), 1725, 5161.

Dis. V. GŞŞ-

D **kesiş-** Co-op. f. of **kes-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. except SE(?) usually for 'to help to cut', or as a Recip. 'to intersect', but w. some extended meanings, esp. in SW Ösm. where it also means 'to conclude (an agreement), to settle (an account), to draw (a game)', etc. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. **kesiş-** occurs in several common docts. in such phr. as **yüz yastukka kesiştimiz** 'we have settled for a price of 100 *yastuks*' *USP.* 62, 5-6; o.o. 107, 5; 108, 6; 109, 5; 110, 5; 116, 11 (**üzüş-**); **Xak.** XI ol mapa: **yığaç kesişdi:** 'he helped me to cut (*fı qaf*) the pieces of wood' (etc.); also used for competing *Kaş.* II 101 (**kesişür:**, **kesişme:k**); *Çağ.* xv ff. **küşüş-** (spelt) Co-op. f.; *bā-ham buridan wa qif'a qif'a kardan* 'to cut, or cut in pieces, together' *San.* 314v. 5 (quotn.).

D **küşeş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **küse:-**. **Xak.** XI **eren kamuğ tava:r küşeşdi:** 'the men all wished (*tamannā*) for wealth'; also used when they boast to one another about their wealth (*tafavvarū bi'l-māl*) *Kaş.* II 101 (**küşeşür:**, **küşeşme:k**).

Tris. GŞŞ

D **küşüşlüğ** P.N./A. fr. **küşüş**; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. **bu kutluğ künüğ küşüşlüğ teginür ertimiz** 'we ventured to desire this

auspicious day' *M III* 34, 13-14: Bud. **nom küşüşlüğ tınılğlar** 'mortals who desire the (true) doctrine' *TT V*, p. 33, note B 90, 4; in some contexts it is the P.N./A. of **küşüş** as a translation of Sanskrit *kāma* 'desire', e.g. **küşüşlüğ önlüğ teyrı yérı kāmariṇpadevaloka** 'the heavenly land of desire and form' *U III* 46, 6-7; **küşüşlüğ önlüğ yértinçü kāmariṇpadhātu** *TT X* 141.

D **küşüşsüz** Hap. leg.?: Priv. N./A. fr. **küşüş.** Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *anicchā* 'without desire' **küşüşsüz** *TT VIII A.35*.

Mon. GŞŞ

kéş 'a quiver', the closed **-é-** is well established by the O. Kir. and other spellings. Survives only(?) in NW Kar. L., *T. R II* 1180; l.-w. in Pe., *Doerfer* III 1607. Other modern languages use either phr. like 'arrow case' or forms of Mong. *sağadakh/sa'adakh*. O. Kir. IX ff. **altu:nliğ** (*sic*) **kéşig bélimte:** **bantım** 'I have bound the golden quiver round my waist' *Mal.* 3, 2; ditto (with minor changes) *do.* 10, 5; **altu:n kéş açıldım** (*sic*?) 'I have parted from my golden quiver' *do.* 25, 3; **Xak.** XI **kéş bi'l-imāla** 'with **-é-**' (i.e. in contrast to **kış** which precedes it) *al-kināna* 'quiver'; the Oğuz and their Kıp. kinsmen do not know this word *Kaş.* III 126; 8 o.o.: XIV *Muh.* *al-ca'ba* 'quiver' **kéş** *Mel.* 5, 15; *Rif.* 76 (quoted as a word in which *yā* represents **-é-** in contrast with **kış** in which it represents **-i-**): *Xwar.* XIV **kéş** 'quiver' *Qutb* 97; *Kom.* XIV **kış** 'quiver' *keş CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* XV **kināna kéş** *Tuh.* 31a. 2.

kış 'sable', both the animal and its skin; s.i.m.m.l.g.; l.-w. in Pe., but not an Uralian or Indo-European l.-w., see *Doerfer* III 1698. *Türkü VIII N* 11-12; *S* 12 (**teytin**): **Xak.** XI **kış al-sammür** 'sable'; and its tail: is called **kış kudruka:** *Kaş.* III 126 **KB** 3836 (**örle:-**), 4425 (**lç**), 5367 etc. (**teytin**): XIV *Muh.* *al-sammür kış* *Mel.* 5, 14; *Rif.* 76 (see **kéş**), 174 (only): *Çağ.* XV ff. **kış sammür**; in Mong. *bulğan* (*buluğan* in *Haenisch* 22) *San.* 315r. 11 (quotn.): *Xwar.* XIII(?) **kış** 'sable' *Oğ.* 13; XIV ditto *Qutb.* 99; *Kom.* XIV ditto *CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kıp.* XIV **kış al-sammür** *Id.* 83; XV ditto *Tuh.* 19a. 11.

Dis. GŞE

kış 'man, person, human being', without distinction of sex, often in contrast to animals and supernatural beings. In Runic and Uyğ. script indistinguishable fr. **kışl**; q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g. as **kışl** or the like; NW Kumyk alone **ğışl**. *Türkü VIII kışl*: is fairly common, e.g. **edğü: bilge: kışig edğü: alp kışig** 'good wise people, good tough people' *IS* 6, II N 4; **blr kışl: yapılsar** 'if one individual misbehaves' *do.*: VIII ff. **kışl**: is common in *Irkb.* e.g. **eki: aylığ kışl: oğlan** 'a human child of two months' 2; (heaven heard it above) **asra: kışl: bilti:** 'mankind knew of it below' 54; Man. **eki adaklığ kışike** 'to two-legged human beings' (as opposed to animals)

Chuas. 80; *İgîd kişî tanukî* 'a false witness for a man' *do.* 101-2; a.o.o.: *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A.* (just as a louse) *kişinîş terisinde üñüp* 'that emerges from a man's skin' (sucks his blood) *M I 8, 14-15*; *Man. ayıg kişiler* 'wicked men' *TT II 16, 21-2*; a.o.o.: *Bud. kişî* is very common, e.g. *kayu kişî* 'any man who' *PP 11, 5*; *kişill kişî ermezli* 'human and non-human' *TT VI 432-3*; *Civ. kişî* is very common, e.g. *TT I 26* (*alta-*), 56 (*kora-*): *O. Kır. 1x ff.* (I was left an orphan at the age of three, my elder brother) *kişî: kıldı:* 'made a man of me' *Mal. 6, 2*; a.o.o.: *Xak. xı kişî:* *al-insân* 'a man; mankind'; used for an individual or as a collective (*yaqa' al'al-wāhid wa'l-cam*) and for males and females: *kişî: al-zawca* 'a wife'; I heard this word in *Yağma*, they say of *kişî: aldırmu:* 'has he married?' (*tazawwaca*) *Kaş. III 224* (in the second meaning clearly a *Sec. f.* of *kişî:*); nearly 200 o.o.: *KB kişî* is very common; e.g. *boğunda talusı kişide kedî* 'chosen among the people, the best of men' 34: XIII(?) *At. kişî* is very common, e.g. *kişî kutluğî* 'most blessed of men' 23: *Tef. kişî* 'man'; also 'wife' (error or *Sec. f.* of *kişî:*) 181: *xiv Muh. al-insân gışî:*; *al-nās gışî:ler* *Mel. 8, 15*; 45, 3; *Rif. 81, 138* (*kişî:*, *kişî:ler*); a.o.o.: *Çağ. xv ff. kişî* (spelt) (1) 'a person' (*şaxs*) in general, either male or female; (2) *mard wa āwāz-i mufrad* (*sic*, ?corrupt) 'a man', in the Singular(?) *San. 315r. 14* (quotns.): *Xwar. xııı(?) bîr kart kişî* 'an old man' *Oğ. 313*; two o.o.: *xiv kişî* 'a man' *Qutb 99*; *Kom. xiv kişî* 'man, men'; common *CCI, CCG; Gr. 149* (quotns.): *Kip. xııı al-insân kişî: Hou. 19, 16*; *xiv kişî: al-insân*, used of males and females; also used metaph. for *al-zawca*; they say *kişim ewdedür* 'my person (*insāni*) is at home', meaning 'my wife' *İd. 82*; *nās kişî:ler* *Bul. 16, 9*; *xv racul* 'man' *kişî: Kav. 29, 2*; 52, 16; *insân kişî (sic)* *Tuh. 3b. 11* and about 30 o.o. of *kişî:* *Osm. xiv ff. kişî* 'man, men'; c.i.a.p.; in a few *xiv* and *xv* texts specifically 'male' as opposed to 'female' *TTS I 472*; *II 645*; *III 460*; *IV 525*.

Dis. V. GŞE-

kişe- 'to hobble (a horse)' and the like; syn. w. *kösür-*; ?a First Period l.-w. in Mong. as *küli-* (*Kow. 2602, Haltod 235*); n.o.a.b.; in some modern languages displaced by *kişenle-* (not an old word). *Türkü VIII ff. İrkB 39* (*tétrü:*): *Xak. xı ol atıg kişed:di* 'he hobbled (*şakkala*) the horse'; and one says *er kulin kişed:di* 'the man bound (or shackled, *qayyada*) his slave' *Kaş. III 268* (*kişer, kişe:mek*): *KB* (the merciful God chose His servant and) *kişedi ukuş birle kırkım tılın* 'bound his character and tongue with understanding' 1838.

köşî- *Hap. leg.*, but the -ö- is fixed by *köşî:ge*; q.v.; cf. *köllî-*, q.v. Modern V.s of similar form in, e.g., SE *Türki*: NC *Kır.* are not related. *Xak. xı tarm kü:nüg köşî:di* 'the wall hid (*wārā*) the sun and obstructed (its light)' (*satarahā*); also used of anything

which obstructs the light (*satarā'l-aḍwā*) *Kaş. III 267* (*köşî:r*, *köşî:mek*).

Dis. V. GŞD-

D *köşit-* *Caus. f.* of *köşî-*, but practically syn. w. it. N.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. küñ teñrî öz küñin örtgeli köşitgeli* [gap] 'in order to cover the sun and obstruct (its light) by his own strength' *TT X 305-6*: *Xak. xı bulıt kö:küg köşitti:* 'the cloud covered (or blocked out, *satarā*) the sky'; also used of anything that covers (or blocks out) anything *Kaş. II 307* (*köşitür*, *köşitme:k*).

Dis. GŞG

köşek 'a young animal', the kind varying in different languages; not noted in Turkish before XIII but obviously current before the separation of Standard and L/R Turkish, see *Studies*, p. 52, since it was a First Period l.-w. in Mong. as *gölige* (*Kow. 2602*)/*gölöge* (*Haltod 264*) 'a puppy', and occurs in Hungarian as *kölyök* 'a kid or other young animal', no doubt borrowed from Old Bulgar, or some related language. Survives as *köşek* 'camel colt' in SC *Uzb.*: NW *Kk.*: SW *Az.*, *Osm.*, *Tkm.* (*kö:şek*), see *Shcherbak*, p. 106. *Çağ. xv ff. köşek/köşelek* (both spelt) 'a one-year-old camel colt'; a 'two-year-old' is called *torum*, and a 'three-year-old' *taylak* *San. 306v. 18*; a.o. 173r. 9 (*torum*): *Kıp. xııı al-faşil* 'camel colt' *köşek Hou. 14, 13*; *xiv ditto Bul. 7, 6*; *köşek ditto İd. 82*; *xv ditto Tuh. 27b. 10* (*taylak* in margin); *Osm. xiv ff. köşek* 'camel colt'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I 492*; *II 661*; *III 483*; *IV 548*.

D *kö:şik* (*sic*, under *fā'il*) (*Conc. N.*) fr. *köşî-*; cf. *köşî:ge*, *kö:lik*. *Pec. to Xak. Xak. xı kö:şik al-xamar wa'l-satra* 'a screen, covering' *Kaş. I 409*; *KB kayu sığnu keldi tiledi köşik* (rhyming w. *ëşik*) 'some came to take refuge (with him) and asked for a screen (from their enemies)' 451.

Tris. GŞG

D *köşî:ge*: *Dev. N. fr. köşî-*; acc. to *Kaş. 'light shadow'*, as opposed to *köllige*: 'deep shade'. Mong. *köşige* 'curtain; the side wall of a tent' (*Kow. 2587, Haltod 229*) looks more like a l.-w. fr. *kö:şik* with suffixed -e than fr. this word. The modern words with this meaning, *köşige/köşögö* and the like, in several NE languages: SE *Tar.*: NC *Kır.* seem to be borrowings fr. the Mong. *Uyg. VIII ff. Bud.* (climbing a big tree, breaking off the branches and leaves, taking them, and) *balık üze örtüp köşige kılıp* 'covering the fish and giving them shade' *Suv. 602, 2* (*xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* 'curtain' *köşige* (?Mong. l.-w.) *Ligeti 176*; *R II 1307*): *Xak. xı köşî:ge*: 'slight shade' (*al-şillu'l-şagır*) *Kaş. I 448*; *III 174* (both main entries) (*Kom. xiv 'curtain' köşegen* (?Mong. l.-w.) *CCI; Gr.*).

D *köşiklig* *Hap. leg.*; P.N./A. fr. *köşik. Xak. xı köşiklig yér:* 'a shady (*muzallal*) place' *Kaş. I 509*.

Dis. V. GŞL-

D *kışel-* Pass. f. of *kışe-*; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 *KB* *biğlig kışeldi turup yüğrümmez* 'the wise man has been hobbled; he stands still and cannot run' 6614; o.o. 6615.

Tris. GŞL

D *kışillik* A.N. fr. *kışıl*; originally 'humanity, kindness', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g.; the original meaning survives in one or two languages like NC Kır.: NW Kk., but elsewhere it usually means 'mankind' or, with a preceding numeral, 'a group of (so many) persons'. **Xak.** x1 *KB* *kışillikke hummat muruwwat kerek* 'mankind must have energy and humanity' (and a man's (*kışıl*) humanity must be as great as his energy) 414; (if a man is to rise to fortune he must have uprightness) *könllik atı ol kışillik bütün* 'the name of uprightness is complete humanity'. (Men are not rare) *kışillik kız ol* 'it is humanity that is rare' 865-6; a.o. 1690 (*anut-*): xiii(?) *At. bu kün bu ajunda kışillik isiz* 'today in this world humanity is (regarded as) a sin' 385; **Xwar.** xiv *kışillik* 'humanity, kindness' *Qutb* 99; **Osm.** xiv ff. *kışillik* 'humanity' is noted in one or two xiv to xvi texts; the word also occurs in phr. like *kışillik kaftan* 'formal dress' fr. xiv onwards *TTS I* 473; *II* 646; *III* 461; *IV* 526.

Dis. GŞN

D *kışen* Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. *kışe-*; 'a horse's hobble; fetters, leg-irons', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW; cf. *buka:ğur*, *tuşag*, *kösrük*. See *Doerfer III* 1699. **Üyg.** viii ff. Civ. *TT VII* 36, 15 (*üm*): **Xak.** xi *kışen şikāl* 'hobble' *Kaş. II* 13 (*şeş-*); n.m.e.: *KB* *kışen ol kışike bilig ham ukuş* 'knowledge and understanding are (like) fetters on a man' 314; (the King said, 'what is this fastening (berk) of yours?') *neğü teg kışen ol sēni berkleyü* 'what kind of fetters are they that hold you fast?' 701; o.o. 702, 1837, 6615 (*bür-*): **Çağ.** xv ff. *kışen* (spelt) *zincir* 'chain' *San.* 315r. 13; **Kom.** xiv 'horse's hobble' *kışen CCI*; **Gr.**: **Kip.** xiii *al-şikāl kışen* *Hou.* 14, 6; xiv ditto *Id.* 82; xv *şikāl* ... **Tkm.** *kışen Tuh.* zob. 12 (see *tuşa:ğ*).

Dis. V. GŞN-

D *köşin-* Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *köşil-*. **Xak.** x1 *er künke: köşindi* (MS. *köşindi*): 'the man shaded himself (*taşallala*) from the sun'; also used when a man hides himself (*tawārā*) from somebody *Kaş. II* 157 (*köşinü:r*, *köşin-me:k*).

D *kışne-* 'to neigh' of a horse and the like; as opposed to *okra-* 'to whinny'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with initial *k-*; morphologically a Den. V. in -e-: fr. *kışen* but with no obvious semantic connection. **Xak.** xi *at kışnedi*: 'the horse neighed' (*şahala*); and one says *katır kışnedi*: 'the mule brayed' (*şahaca*) *Kaş. III* 302 (*kışner*, *kışne:me:k*); a.o. *I* 236, 3; xiii(?) *Tef.* *kışne-* 'to neigh' 181; xiv *Muh.* (?)

(among 'sounds') *şahila* 'şahıl kışnemek *Mel.* 73, 11 (in one MS. only): **Çağ.** xv ff. *kışne-* (spelt) of a horse, 'to neigh' (*şiha kardan*) *San.* 315r. 5 (quoth.): **Xwar.** xiii ditto 'Ali 36; **Kom.** xiv 'to neigh' *kışine-/kışne- CCG*; **Gr.**: **Kip.** xiii *şahala'l-faras at kışnedi*: (MS. *keşnedi*): *Hou.* 12, 20; xiv ditto *Id.* 83; *Bul.* 55r.: xv ditto *Tuh.* 23a. 3.

Tris. GŞN

D *kışenlig* P.N./A. fr. *kışen*; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 *KB* *kışenlig yarağsızka barmaz üküş* 'a man in fetters cannot get into much mischief' 314; a.o.o. 315-16 (*kögezlig*).

D *kışensiz* Hap. leg. ?; Priv. N./A. fr. *kışen*; 'unhobbled' and the like. **Xak.** x1 *KB* 374 (*kölün-*).

Dis. GŞR

F *geşür* 'carrot'; l.-w. fr. Pe. *cazar*. Survives in NW Kar. T. *geşür R II* 1576; Kk. *geşir*; Kaz. *kışer*: SW *Tkm.* *keşir*. **Oğuz** x1 *Kaş. I* 431 (2 turma); xiv *Muh.* *al-cazar geşür Mel.* 78, 3; *Rif.* 182 (unvocalized).

Dis. V. GŞR-

VU *köşer-* 'to be full to overflowing'. Pec. to *Kaş.* **Xak.** x1 *köl: köşerdi*: 'the lake was very full (*imtal'a* . . . *cidda(n)*) so that it almost overflowed' (*tafi'd*) *Kaş. II* 79 (*köşer-rür*, *köşer:me:k*; verse); *köl:lün takı: köşer:rür*: 'and the pond is full to overflowing' (*yamtalı min faydıhi*) *I* 73, 11.

Tris. GŞR

VUD *köşerge:k* Hap. leg.; the *kāf* is unvocalized, and there are a *fatha* above and a *kasra* below the *şin*, but the translation suggests that this is a Dev. N./A. (connoting habitual action) fr. *köşer-*. **Xak.** xi *köşerge:k er* 'a man who feels cramped for space (*atadayyaaq* 'alayhi *makanuhu*) when he sees people in his house' *Kaş. II* 290.

Mon. GY

S key See *keđ*.

Mon. V. GY-

S key- See *keđ-*.

S 1 *küy-* See *kü:d-*.

S 2 *küy-* See *kü:f-*.

Dis. GYE

küye- (ğ-) 'a (clothes-)moth'. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes; NW Kumyk: SW **Tkm.** *güye*; **Osm.** *güve*. See *Doerfer III* 1692. **Xak.** xi *küye*: 'the worm (*al-sis*) which eats felt, etc.' *Kaş. III* 170; **Kip.** xiii *al-sis küye*: (MS. in error *kübe*): *Hou.* 11, 20; xv *dūd* 'worm' (*kurt/sülü:k* (PU) *sowulşan*) *küye Tuh.* 15b. 3; *att* 'moth' *küye* 25a. 12.

Dis. V. GYB-

?E *küyfen-* Hap. leg.; this word is spelt quite clearly in the MS. but can hardly be right;

f is not a *Xak.* sound (see *Studies*, p. 167) and, even if it is taken as a scription of *v*, the consonantal cluster *-yv-* is otherwise known only in *ayva*: which is prob. a l.-w. On the other hand, *f* is known to occur as an error for *m*, *-ym-* is a consonantal cluster which occurs in other words, e.g. *eymen-*, and *küymen-* exists with the same meaning in some medieval and modern languages. Moreover, it can be explained as a Refl. Den. V. of *küyüm* which seems to be a genuine word although it is an unvocalized Hap. leg. This word has therefore been entered as *küymen-*.

Dis. GYD

VU?F *küyde*: Hap. leg.; prob. a l.-w.; there is some semantic connection w. 2 *küy-* (*küf-*) but *-de*: is not a known Dev. Suff. *Xak.* x1 *küyde*: 'a furnace' (*al-atün*) in which gold and silver ores are melted and refined *Kaş.* III 173.

E *küydüğ* misreading of *kövdög*.

Dis. V. GYD-

S *küydür-* See *kündür-*.

Dis. GYG

kéyik (?g-) originally a generic term for any 'wild four-legged game animal'; hence used as a N. for specific wild animals, deer, wild goat, etc., and as an Adj. for 'wild, untamed', and the like. It is therefore often difficult to determine the exact meaning in some contexts. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NW Kumyk *glyik*; SW Osm. *geyik*, but Tkm. *keyik*. The alternation between *-e-* and *-l-* in the first syllable in modern languages confirms original *-é-*, which is the spelling in O. Kir. *Türkü VIII* (we settled down) *keyik yéyü* (*sic*) *tavışğan yeyü*: (*sic*) 'living on wild game and hares' *T 8*: VIII ff. *kéyl:k* (*sic*) occurs seven times in *Irkb* and seems to mean 'wild game'; e.g. in 15 *kéyl:k oğlu*: 'young wild animals', parallel with *kışl*: *oğlu*: 'young human beings'; in 31 and 49 bars *kéyl:k*: 'a leopard and a wild game animal' went out to look for food together; and in 63 the king's army went hunting and *elik:k kéyl:k*: 'roe deer and (other) wild game' were caught in the ring of beaters: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *yılık ajuında barmış kuşlar keyikler* ('persons who') have been reborn as animals and are birds or wild game' *U II 43*, 12-14; a.o. *U IV*. 18 215 (*teğrikle:-*): Civ. *kilen keyik müyüzl teg* 'like the horn of a wild unicorn' (Chinese *ch'i lin*—*Giles* 1,044 7,186) *TT I 42*; a.o. *H II 14*, 122: O. Kir. IX ff. *kéyik Mal*. 44, 2 (*tezlg*): *Xak.* x1 *keyik al-wahšt min kull šay' fi'l-aṣl* basically 'wild' of anything; and when this word is used specifically (*uṣṭiqat*) it refers to 'antelopes, wild boars, and wild goats' (*al-ṣibā' wa'l-uṣr wa'l-wu'ūl*) and any other animals of this kind which are eaten: *keyik kışl*: 'a wild man' (*al-nasnās*): *keyik sōğūt*: 'a wild (*al-wahšt*) willow tree'; similarly the wild variety of any domesticated species (*šinf ahlī*) is called *keyik Kaş.* III 168; over

20 o.o. usually translated 'wild game'; in *III 353*, 9 *al-ṣibā'*: *KB* (this wicked world . . . does not love those that love it but) *keyik teg kaçar* 'runs away like a wild thing' 401; *keyik teg turur kılık* 'my own character is like a wild thing' 608; a.o. 712 (*tezlg*): XIII(?) *Tef. keyik* 'wild animal; wild goat' 178 (*kıyık*): XIV *Muh. al-wahši* 'wild animals' *geyik Mel.* 54, 8; *keyik:k Rif.* 138; *al-ğazāl* 'gazelle' (*iwu:k*; in margin) *geyik* 175 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *kéyik* ('with *k-* -*k'*) *ahū* 'gazelle' *Vel.* 368; *San.* 317r. 13 (quotn.): *Xwar.* XIII(?) *keyik*, apparently spelt *kik*, occurs several times in *Oğ.*, e.g. *kik av avlaya turur erdl* 'he was constantly hunting wild game' 16-17: XIV *keđik* (*sic*) 'wild game' *Qutb* 93; *Nahc.* 338, 4: *Korn.* XIV 'wild' *keyik CCI*; *Gr.* 136 (quotn.): *Kıp.* XIII *al-wuḥūš mut-laqa(n)* 'wild animals' in general *keyik Hou.* 11, 2: XIV *al-ğazāl keyik* (*İvüğ*) *Bul.* 10, 7; *baqaru'l-wahšt* 'wild cattle' *şawan keyik/ keyik şığır do.* 8-9: XV *al-ğazāl kéyik Kav.* 62, 6; *wahš kéyik Tuh.* 38b. 3: *Osm.* XIV and XV *geyik* 'wild four-legged animals' in several texts *TTS I* 307; *III* 293.

S *keyüg* See *keđüg*.

S *küyük* See **küñük*.

Tris. GYG

D *kéyikçi*: (g-) N.Ag. fr. *kéyik* 'wild game hunter'; pec. to Uyğ.? Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *kuş[çı] keyik[çı] balıkcı* 'wildfowlers, wild game hunters, and fishermen' *PP I*, 7-8; o.o. *U II* 84, 9; *III* 54, 5 (ii); 57, 3 (ii); 58, 8-9 (*tokın-*); 61, 3; *TT IV* 8, 56.

Dis. GYL

D *keyilg* (g-) Hap. leg.; presumably a crasis of *kéyiklig*. *Xak.* x1 *keyilg* 'a wild man' (*al-nasnās*); used metaph. for a man who looks suspiciously in every direction as he walks (*yamşı mutalaffita(n)*) like someone stupefied or a wild animal (*ka'l-madhūš awi'l-wahši*); he is called *keyilg kışl*: *Kaş.* III 175.

Dis. V. GYL-

D *küye:le-* (g-) Den. V. fr. *küye:*; survives with the same meaning in SW Osm. *ğüvele-*. *Xak.* x1 *er kıldız küye:le:di*: 'the man cleared the worms (*naza'a'l-sūs*) out of the felt (etc.) when he shook it and drove them out of it' *Kaş.* III 329 (*küye:le:r*, *küye:le:mek*).

Dis. GYM

VU *küyüm* Hap. leg. and unvocalized, but with a clear semantic connection w. *küymen-*. *Xak.* x1 *ol küyüm küyüm* (*sic*) *kün keçürdi: amdāl-nahār fi ḡaṣṭa lā qata'a şuḡl wa lā kāna fāriḡa(n)* 'he spent the day indolently without actually stopping work or being unemployed' *Kaş.* III 169.

Dis. V. GYM-

D *küymen-* Refl. Den. V. fr. *küyüm*; 'to be indolent, to potter'. Mis-spelt in *Kaş.*, see E

küyfen-. Survives in SC Uzb. **kuyman-/kuymalan-** 'to potter, fuss, feel bothered'. There is a cognate form in NE Tel. **küymel-** 'to dawdle, dither' *R II 1422*; SW Tkm. **küylen-** has much the same meaning. **Xak. XI er 13ka: küymendi: aǵala'l-racul fi'l-amr wa lam yubrimhu** 'the man dawdled over the matter and did not settle it properly'; **kümyendi:** a metathesized alternative pronunciation *Kaş. III 196 (küymenür; küymenmek; MS. küyfen- and küyfen-): Çağ. xv ff. küymen- (-di etc.) *ta'allul wa bahāna eyle-* 'to make excuses, dawdle' *Vel. 375* (quotns.); **küymen-** (spelt) *bahāna wa ta'allul kardan San. 310v. 26* (quotns.).*

Dis. V. GYN-

S **küyün-** See **kün-**.

Dis. V. GYR-

S **küyür-** See **künür-**.

Mon. GZ

1 kez (ğ-) 'the notch of an arrow'; survives only(?) in SW Osm. **gez. Xak. XI kez fūqū'l-sahm** 'the notch of an arrow'; one says **ok kez: Kaş. I 326**; a.o. *III 318*, 16: *xiv Muh. (?)* (among 'weapons, etc.') *al-faṭāq* ('terror for *al-fūq*) **ok kez: Rif. 173** (only): (**Çağ. xv ff. gez** 'with *ğ-*' 'an arrow without feathers'; and if someone cuts a stick in a garden or wood and ties a string to it and makes a bow, and cuts another stick suitable for shooting and fastens some kind of feather to it and shoots it they call such an arrow **gez**; and also any straight branch like an arrow on a tree *Vel. 353* (quotn.); **gez** 'an arrow without feathers or head; a kind of arrow with a thick middle and slender ends' *San. 300v. 7* (quotn.); Steingass lists a Pe. word *gaz* with some of these meanings; it is no doubt a Pe. l.-w.): **Kip. xiv kez** (MS., in error, *küz*) *ḥayta yaqa'u'l-fūq min al-watar* 'the (place) where the notch for the bowstring is' *Id. 81*; **Osm. xiv ff. gez** 'the notch in an arrow'; in several texts *TTS I 309; II 432; IV 339*.

2 kez Hap. leg.; there does not seem to be any widely distributed word with this meaning. **Xak. XI kez al-qurāra** 'sediment', that is the remains of milk, flour, etc., which stick to the bottom of a cooking pot and are scraped off it; one says **eşiç kez: (MS., in error, kizi): Kaş. I 327**.

F 3 kez Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w., but not Chinese; perhaps cognate to Pe. *kaz/kaj/ hac* 'raw silk'. Cf. **barçın. Xak. XI kez** 'the name of a kind of Chinese brocade' (*dībācu'l-Şin*) *Kaş. I 327*.

1 kiz (ğ-) Hap. leg.; but cf. **kizle-**. **Xak. XI kiz al-āida wa'l-taxt wa 'aybatu'l-tiyāb** 'a perfume box; wardrobe; clothes bag' and also any kind of 'cupboard'; hence one says **kizde:ki** *kin* (MS., in error, *kiz*) *yıpar* 'the scent of musk stored in a cupboard'; this is said

only as a simile for the fragrance of girls' breath (*tib fami'l-cavāri*) *Kaş. I 327*.

S **2 kiz** See **kıldız**.

1 köz (ğ-) 'eye'; c.i.a.p.a.l.; **göz** in NW Kumyk: SW Osm., Tkm.; with extended meanings like 'a small aperture', e.g. 'the eye (of a needle)', and used in many idiomatic expressions. The meaning 'a spring' (of water) is prob. not native Turkish but due to an overliteral translation of Ar. *al-'ayn*, which means both 'eye' and 'spring'. There is obviously a very old etymological connection with **kör-**, q.v. *Türkü VIII I N 10 (kör-); I N 11 (1 ka:ş)*, etc.: *viii ff. Man. közin közüp* 'seeing with the eyes' *Chuas. 312; közümtē* 'in my view' (worthless) *TT II 8, 44: Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A (wealth) köziğe neş ilinmegey* 'will not catch his eye at all' (i.e. will not attract him) *M I 15, 5; köz adakka sevük* 'the eye is dear to the leg' *do. 23, 5-6*; *Man. közl karam* 'my black-eyed (beauty)' *M II 9, 19; a.o. TT III 152 (yum-): Bud. köz* 'eye' is common, e.g. *köz ağırlı ığig* 'an eye disease' *U II 68, 2 (iii); közin açıp* 'opening his eyes' *U III 35, 29; a.o. PP 57, 5-6 (teğler-): Civ. köz 'eye' is common, e.g. II 165 (yaruk-suz): Xak. XI köz*, almost always so spelt, occurs over seventy times, usually translated *al-'ayn* 'eye', less often *al-tarf* or *al-basar* 'sight' and the like; there is n.m.e. of this or **2 köz** in our MS. of *Kaş*, prob. owing to a scribal error, but the vowel was almost certainly long since there is no comparable confusion in the text at *kez, küz, kiz*: *KB* (let your words be) *közsüz karağuka köz* 'an eye for the blind' 178; *körürmen közin* 'I see with my eyes' 926; a.o. 770 (*açıt-*): *xiii (?) At. közl suk baxıl* 'the miser with greedy eyes' 255; a.o.o.: *Tef. köz* 'eye; the bezel of a ring', and in idioms 181: *xiv Muh. al-'ayn göz (sic) Mel. 46, 13; Rif. 140*; (under 'dress') *al-faşş* 'the bezel (of a ring)' *göz ka:ş 53, 8; 150; 'aynu'l-mā* 'a spring of water' *su: gözl: 77, 1; 180: Çağ. xv ff. göz* ('with *ğ-*') (1) *çaşm* 'eye'; (2) *garha* 'a sore' which breaks out on the body (quotn.); (3) *güz*; (4) *çaşma* 'a spring' *San. 306r. 29* (quotn.): *Xwar. xiii köz 'eye' Ali 21: xiii (?) ditto Oğ. 6*, etc.: *xiv ditto*, also 'spring' *Qutb 104; MN 100*, etc.: *Kom. xiv 'eye' köz CCI, CCG; Gr.: Kip. xiii* (under 'waters') *al 'ayn, 'aynu'l-mā (sic) köz Hou. 6, 19*; (under 'parts of the body') *al-'ayn köz do. 20, 3: xiv köz al-'ayn* . . . also *al-mā'u'l-mā'in* 'spring water' *Id. 81; 'ayni közüüm* . . . 'aynu közüüm *Bul. 16, 10-12: xv al-'ayn köz Kav. 60, 11-12; 'aynu'l-si' 'evil eye' şakır köz; 'ayn köz Bul. 24b. 6; a.o.o.: Osm. xiv ff. göz 'eye' noted in several idiomatic expressions TTS I 330 ff.; II 461 ff.; III 317 ff.; IV 362 ff.*

2 köz 'burning embers'; survives only(?) in SW Az., Osm. **köz**; Tkm. **köz**; there are traces of a syn. word w. back vowels in some modern languages, e.g. NE Alt., Leb., Şor, Tel. *kos R II 621*: SE Türki *köz Shav. 156* (only), but their status is dubious. **Xak. XI köz al-camr** 'burning embers' *I 337, 12*

(1 ür-); n.m.e. (see 1 köz): XIV *Muh. al-camr gōz* Mel. 68, 16; köz *Rif.* 169: *Çağ.* xv ff. köz (with k-) *axğâr-i afruxta* 'burning embers' *San.* 306r. 28 (prov.): *Xwar.* xiv ditto *Qutb* 104: *Kıp.* xiv köz ... also *bayna'l-camr wa'l-aykar*; the last word does not exist in normal Ar. and is prob. a corruption of Pe. *axğâr* (see *Çağ.*) *Id.* 81; *al-camr köz Bul.* 4, 12; xv ditto *Tuh.* 11b. 3: *Osm.* xiv ff. köz 'burning embers'; c.i.a.p., esp. in Ar. and Pe. dict. *TTS I* 492; *II* 662; *III* 484; *IV* 549.

küz (ğ-) 'autumn'; s.i.a.m.l.g.; *güz* in NW Kk., Kumyk: SW Osm., Tk. (*güyz*); *Çuv. kër Ash.* VII 271. *Türkü* viii(?) küzte: 'in the autumn' *Hoyto Tamir X 3 (ETY II 171)*: *Uyg.* viii ol yıl küzin 'in the autumn of that year' *Şu. E* 8: viii ff. *Civ.* küz is fairly common in *Usp.* in such phr. as *küz yapıda* 'at the beginning of autumn' 1, 4: *Xak.* xi küz *al-xarif* 'autumn' *Kaş.* I 327; a.o. *II* 172, 4 (kellg); *III* 160, 19: xiii(?) *At.* kelür küz *keçer yaz* 'autumn comes, summer passes' 471; a.o. 472 (tüket-): *xiv Muh. al-xarif güz Mel.* 79, 17; *küz Rif.* 184: *Çağ.* xv ff. *güz* (with g-) (3) 'the three months of the season of autumn' (*xarif*) *San.* 306v. 2: *Xwar.* xiv küz 'autumn' *Qutb* 108: *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCI, CCG; Gr.* 160 (quotns.); *Kıp.* xiv küz *faşul-xarif Id.* 81; *al-xarif küz Bul.* 13, 16: xv ditto *Kav.* 36, 15 (MS., in error, büz).

Mon. V. GZ-

kez- (ğ-) 'to travel, walk about, traverse', usually with the connotation of walking about to view the scenery or the like rather than travelling to a specific destination. The V. is Trans. and places traversed are in the Acc. S.i.a.m.l.g., *gez-* in NW Kk., Kumyk: SW Osm., Tk. *Uyg.* viii (VU) *Çığiltır költe: ak suv* ('so read) *kezü: süpüšdim* 'I walked along the Ak Suv (river) from the (VU) *Çığiltır lake and fought a battle*' *Şu. E* 6: viii ff. *Man. TT III* 60-1 (1 éi): Bud. ol *kuşluğ orunlarığ kezser teğzinsir* 'if one travels through those holy places and circulates (round them)' *Hien-ts.* 93-4; *U III* 20, 5 (i) (1 ar-): *Xak.* xi ol yérig *kezdil*: 'he traversed (*naqqaba*) the place and walked about in it' (*täfa fihā*) *Kaş.* II 10 (kezer-, kezme:k): *KB* *ajunuğ kezermen maña yok orun* 'I traverse the world and have no (fixed) place of my own' 747; a.o. 79: xiii(?) *Tef. kez-* 'to traverse' 169: *xiv Muh.* (?) *sāha wa tafarrada* (?) 'to travel by oneself, alone(?)' *kez-* (MS. *ker-*) *Rif.* 110 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *kēz-* (-dik, 'with k-') *gez- ve sayr eyle-* 'to travel' *Vel.* 358 (quotn.); *kēz- gaştan wa sayr kardan* 'to ramble, travel' *San.* 313v. 12 (quotns.); *kēz-gardidan* 'to ramble' is pronounced with -é- (not -l-) *do.* 25v. 26: *Xwar.* xiii *kez-* 'to walk about or through' *Ali* 47: *xiv ditto Qutb* 97: *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCG; Gr.* *Kıp.* xiii *dāra minā'l-dawrān* 'to traverse' *kez- Hou.* 40, 6: *xiv kez- tāfa Id.* 82; *al-dawrān kezme:k Bul.* 5, 13; *xv dāra minā'l-dawrān kez- Kav.* 77, 16.

Dis. GZE

D *keze:* (ğ-) Gerund of *kez-* used as an Adv.; 'in succession, in due course', and the like. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. (the sun and moon ...) *tört bulunuğ keze yarutı tniğ-larığ iğdür* 'illuminate the four quarters (of the world) in succession and nourish living creatures' *TT VI* 244-5: *Civ.* *ikl üç kaşa muni teg külsar keze uz açılır* 'if one acts like this two or three times, in due course it is completely cured' *HI* 153-4.

Dis. V. GZE-

D 1 *köze:* (ğ-) Den. V. fr. 1 köz; survives in SW Tk. *göze-* 'to tie up the mouth of a sack or the like, to prevent the contents from coming out'; this and the Osm. meaning seem to derive fr. *köz* in the meaning of 'hole, aperture', and the like; in *Xak.* it seems rather to mean 'to pick the eyes out'. *Xak.* xi ol *üzümmi: köze:di: natafa wa'taqa habba-ta'l-inab minā'l-unqud* 'he plucked (Hend.) individual grapes from the bunch' *Kaş.* III 265 (no Aor. or Infin.; follows 2 *köze:*): *Osm.* xv ff. *göze-* is used in several Pe. dict. for 'to mend holes in a garment' and once for 'to sieve (grain)' *TTS II* 463; *III* 318; *IV* 363: *xviii göze-* ('with g-') in *Rūmi, rufū kardan cāma* 'to mend (holes in) a garment' *San.* 306r. 28.

D 2 *köze:* Den. V. fr. 2 köz; 'to poke a fire, stir up the burning embers'; survives with the same meaning in NE Koib. *R II* 1300; and SW Tk. *köze-* ('of a fire) to burn up' (Intrans.). *Xak.* xi ol ot *köze:di: haraṭa'l-nār bi'l-mihṛāt* 'he poked the fire with a poker' *Kaş.* III 265 (*köze:r, köze:me:k*).

D *küze:* (ğ-) Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *küz.* *Xak.* xi ol *yayla:gda: küze:di:* 'he spent the autumn (*aqāma'l-xarif*) in the summer pasture' (etc.) *Kaş.* III 265 (*küze:r, küze:me:k*).

Dis. GZC

F *küzeç* 'a jug' or other vessel; it appears fr. *TT I* 197-9 (see si-) that it could be a vessel standing on legs. Unquestionably a l.-w. fr. some Iranian language, cf. Sogdian *kwzt'yh* (*kūzatiḥ*)? 'a jug' and Pe. *kūza* (also a l.-w. in Ar.), but it is not clear whether it is an actual Iranian word or a Turkish Dim. f. in -ç fr. such a foreign word. Cf. *küveç*. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *TT VIII C.10* (*batıglık*): *Civ.* *TT I* 189 (idig); 194-7 (si-): *Xak.* xi *küzeç al-kūza* (MS., in error, *al-lawza*) *wa'l-bastūga* 'a jug, an earthenware water vessel'; this word agrees with the Ar. except that the (final) *hā* is changed to *cīm* *Kaş.* I 360: *Arğu: xi kü-deç* (with *dāl*) also *al-kūza*; there is a similar interchange between *dāl* and *zāy* in Ar., e.g. *ḡabara* and *zabara* 'to write' and *mā du'āq* and *zu'āq* 'brackish water' *Kaş.* I 360.

Tris. GZC

DF *küzeçliç* Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. *küzeç.* *Xak.* xi (after *küzeçlik*) and the owner (of an earthenware water vessel) with -ğ *Kaş.* I 506.

DF küzeçlik Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. küzeç. Xak. xı küzeçlik titig 'clay suitable for making an earthenware water vessel' (*al-bastiqa*) Kaş. I 506.

Dis. GZD

D közet (g-) Hap. leg., but see közetçl; közetlig; morphologically a Dev. N. in -t fr. köze-, but semantically connected with közed-. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. üç közet öđün 'at the time of the third night watch (of two hours)' TT V 10, 99 (ungrammatical translation of a Chinese phr.).

Dis. V. GZD-

D kezit- (g-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of kez-; in other languages the Caus. f. is kezdiür- or the like, not noted in the early period. Xak. xı ol meni: yér kezitti: 'he made me traverse (*tarwafani*) the place' Kaş. II 306 (kezitür, kezitme:k).

D köze:d- (g-) Trans. Den. V. fr. 1 köz; 'to guard, protect, watch', and the like. Kaş.'s etymology is absurd; he was misled by the fact that the -d- was assimilated to the -t- in the Perf. In Uyğ., usually in the Hend. kü-közed-, same meaning. Survives only(?) in NE Şor, Tel. küzet- 'to tend or watch (sheep)'. See közet and ködez-. Türkü viii inim Kül Teginig közedü: 'protecting (or watching over) my younger brother Kül Tegin' I W 1 (a much damaged passage): Uyğ. viii ff. Man. usually in the phr. kü-közed- M III 36, 4-6 (iii) (also I 31, 4-6 (i); kü-); TT IX 55— (after a gap) közedip TT III 116; siz yarlıkamış yarlığığ sımtağsız köpülün közetdi (sic?) 'they respected the commands which you had given with a mind free from carelessness' do. 131; a.o. 137: Bud. usually in the phr. kü-közed- and esp. küyü közedü tut- U IV 36, 81-3 (açın-); o.o. (kü-);—bu kapağ közedü tururlar 'they stand guarding this gate' PP 42, 3-4; etöz közedü tamğa 'a mudrā for protecting the body' TT V 8, 53; [gap] küze:tgütlük (sic) TT VIII A.1; o.o. PP 73, 3 (borluk); U III 82, 25 and see yüzeğü: Civ. etözün közedersen 'if you protect your body' TT I 42; o.o. do. 173 (2 ergus-); VII 27, 2 and 9; 28, 27 and 48: Xak. xı ol meni: közettü: intazarani 'he watched (or watched for) me'; its origin is köz: attı: ramā bi-basarihi ilayya intižara(n) 'he threw a watchful glance at me' Kaş. II 306 (közetür, közetme:k); a.o. II 86 (ködez-); közetmiş ne:ğ al-şay'u'l-mahfuz 'a thing which is protected' II 170, 6; it is used, translated *hafaşa*, to illustrate conjugal forms in II 318-21: (KB in 26 and 168 the Vienna MS. has közet- where the Fergana MS. has ködez-); xiii(?) Tef. közet-before -di; közez- before other Suffs.; once (?) error) közer- 'to protect' 187-8 (küzet-, etc.); Çağ. xv ff. közet-/közle- (both spelt) *ba-naşar cust-cü kardan* 'to look diligently for (something)' San. 305v. 23 (quotns.): Xwar. xv ff. közed- 'to be on one's guard' Qutb 108

(küzed-): Kıp. xv *rāqaba* 'to watch over' közet- Tuh. 17a. 12: Osm. xiv to xvii gözet- 'to watch, watch for, expect'; in three texts TTS II 464.

Tris. GZD

D közetçl: N.Ag. fr. közet; survives in NE Tel. küzetçi (sic) 'shepherd' R II 1507. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. biz ordu kapağ közetçi biz 'we are the guardians of the palace gate' PP 43, 5-6; a.o. Sur. 401, 9-10 (tegin-): (Xak.) xiii(?) Tef. közeççi (sic) 'guardian, protector' 188: (xiv Muh. nāfir wa cāsūs 'watchman, spy' gözdeççi: Mel. 50, 12; közde:mçl: Rif. 145: Xwar. xiv közetçisiz 'unprotected' Qutb 104).

D közediglig P.N./A. fr. a N.Ac. fr. közed-, N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. Sanskrit *raṣṣitā vanaṣaṇḍe* 'protected in a forest clump' küze:tliglig arığta: TT VIII C.4; a.o. do. A.34 (kañlıçtı:).

D közetlig Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. közet; syn. w. közediglig. Xak. xı közetlig ne:ğ 'a thing which is protected' (*al-mahfuz*) Kaş. I 506.

Tris. V. GZD-

?C közetkil- (g-) occurs only in one late and badly written Uyğ. text, possibly mistranscribed; -kil- is not a known Den. or Dev. Suff.; perhaps a crasis of közet kil-. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. kaqım tegri burxan yarlıkamışın tünli künlü közetkillir sekiz tümen burxan şravakığ közetkillü alu teginürmen 'I keep the commandments of my father the divine Buddha by night and day, and venture to keep and receive the eighty thousand Buddha *śrāvakas*' USp. 100, 12-14.

D közetiş- (g-; közediş-); Co-op. f. of közed-; mentioned only as a grammatical example. Xak. xı ol mağa: at közetişdi: 'he helped me to protect (*fi hifz*) the horse'; also used for competing Kaş. II 322, 16; n.m.e.

Dis. GZG

D kezig (g-) Dev. N. fr. kez-; with a rather wide range of meanings, none very closely related to those of kez-, of which the basic connotation seems to be intermittence, 'a turn (which comes from time to time); an intermittent illness'. The word is spelt kezig in TT VIII and rhymes with işig in KB which seems to confirm the -g, but some modern forms point to an alternative final -k, perhaps going back to a parallel form kezek, a Dev. N. in -ek, but it is impossible to associate particular meanings with these alternatives. Survives in SE Türki kezik 'typhus' BŞ 524: NC Kır., Kzx. kezek/kezu: 'turn'; kezik 'fever': SC Uzb. (provincial) kezak 'turn': NW Kk. gezek 'turn'; gezik 'a cold in the head'; Kumyk gezik 'turn'; Nog. gezüv 'turn': SW Osm. gezek 'patrol'; gezik 'a rodent ulcer'; Tkm. gezek 'a turn'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. işimeklig kezig igig 'a recur-

rent fever' (occurring every, every other, every third or fourth day) *U II* 68, 1-5 (i); *keziğ* *ığ* *kegen* 'recurrent diseases (Hend.)' *TT V* 8, 83—*tüzünler keziğliğe kırü tükese* 'if one succeeds in entering the ranks of the good men' *TT V* 22, 34—Sanskrit *kālakramena* 'in the course of time' *ölmölög keziğ birle: azu üze:* 'with, or upon, the turn of death' *TT VIII* D.28; o.o. *Do. B.11*, etc. (*eyin*); *TT V* 20, 6 (2 *kur*); 24, 57 (*tizlğ*); 26, 107-8 (*ıdala:-*); Civ. [gap] *keziğ* 'the succession' (of the nine thresholds) *TT VII* 13, 2; (let all the workers of the domain go) *keziğde* 'in turn' *USp.* 25, 6; *onunç keziğke tutzun* 'let him take it for the tenth round' 65, 7-8; a.o. 80, 5; *Xak. xı keziğ al-humma* 'fever', which takes a man with shivering fits (*bi-ra'da*); *sarığ keziğ* 'jaundice' (*al-yaraqān*); *keziğ al-natuba fi'l-'amal*, 'a turn', in relation to work; hence one says *seniğ keziğli:ğ* (*sic*) *keldi:* 'your turn has come'; *keziğ al-cur'a* 'daring'; one says *bu: i:sta: sağa: keziğ kere:k* 'you need daring in this business' *wa ma'nāhu'l-awwal* its meaning is (the same as) the previous one (the significance of this is obscure) *Kaş. I* 391: *KB* (a high position has come to you) *keziğce* 'in your turn' 236; similar phr. 1476, 4760; *dawlat keziğ* 'your turn for good fortune' 4761; (fortune is elusive . . . if it runs away) *teğmez yana terk keziğ* 'your turn does not quickly come again' 713; similar phr. 2382, 3628: *Çağ. xv ff. kezek* ('with k- -k') 'a rodent ulcer' (*ākila marad*) (quotn.); and they also use it for a game played with a wooden drinking cup (?; *minqar*) *Vel.* 352 (*gezek* ('with g-') 'a sweetmeat' is the Pe. word *gazak*); *ğezek* (spelt) *sayr wa gardış* 'travel, wandering about'; and metaph. (1) *pās wa hīrasat* 'the (night) watch' (quotn.); (2) *pāsbān wa hāris* 'sentry, guard' (quotn.); (3) *navabāt* 'turn' *San.* 314r. 18: *Kom.* xiv 'pestilence' *keziğ CCG*; *Gr.* Osm. xiv ff. *keziğ* 'turn' in one xiv text *TTS I* 453; *gezek* (*sic*?) 'turn' in one xvi text *III* 293 (*keşlğ* in the same sense in *I* 453; *IV* 503 is a reborrowing fr. Mong., where, by -z- > -s-; -si- > -şi-, the word became *keşig*; there was some confusion between this word and *keşek*, see *Haenisch* 99, and it is not easy to identify in Mong., but the P.N./A. *keşiktü* 'sentry, bodyguard' is noted in XIII, *Haenisch* 100. See also *Doerfer I* 331-2).

D kezük (g-) Pass. Dev. N. fr. *kez-*; lit. 'something which is moved to and fro'; 'a weaver's shuttle'. The word carries one *damma* in the MS. which has been falsely attributed to the *kāf* by previous editors, but it precedes *keziğ*, which precedes *külek*, so must have had a *fatha* on the first syllable and the *damma* on the second. Survives only(?) in SE Türkü *küzük* 'shuttle' *BŞ* 557. *Xak. xı kezük* the translation is corrupt; ?read *huwa* (MS. fi) *alatu'l-hā'ik bi'l-* (MS. al) *-xuyūfi'l-mun'aqida ba'duhā 'alā ba'd bihā yufarraqu'l-sadā'l-a'lā minā'l-asfal* 'a weaver's instrument with thread wrapped over and over round it with which the upper and lower

warp threads are parted'; also used by the weaver (*nāsic*) of brocade, etc. *Kaş. I* 391.

D küzki: (g-) N./A.S. fr. *küz*; 'autumnal'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; NW Kk. *güzgi*; Kumyk *güzgü*; SW Tkm. *güzkü*. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *küzki üç aylarda* 'in the three autumn months' *TT VII* 38, 5-6; a.o. *TT I* 134 (*ığaç*): *Xak. xı KB üç küzki yıldız* 'three of (the signs of the zodiac) are autumn stars' 142.

Dis. V. GZG-

D küzük- (g-) Intrans. Den. V. fr. *küz*; 'to turn to autumn, become autumnal'. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. *R II* 1509; cf. *küzger-*. *Xak. xı yıl küzüktü:* 'the year turned to autumn' (*şāra xarif*) *Kaş. II* 118 (*küzüker*, *küzük-me:k*).

D kezger- (g-) Trans. Den. V. fr. *kez*; pec. to *Xak. Xak. xı er ok kezgerdi:* 'the man cut a notch (*fawwaga*) in an arrow' *Kaş. II* 196 (*kezgerür*, *kezgerme:k*); a.o. *III* 106, 14.

D közger- (g-) Hap. leg.; Trans. Den. V. fr. *I köz*. *Xak. xı ol atamnı: mağa: közgerdi:* 'he brought about an interview (*al-mu'āyana*) between me and my father', that is a meeting (*al-mulāqāt*) *Kaş. II* 196 (*közgerür*, *közgerme:k*).

D küzger- (g-) Den. V. fr. *küz*. Both forms below are Hap. leg.; cf. *küzük-*. *Xak. xı öğlek küzgerdi:* *tawaccaha'l-zamān an yaşir xarif* 'the season turned in the direction of autumn' *Kaş. II* 196 (*küzgerür*, *küzgerme:k*); *öğ küzerdi:* same translation, but *al-waqt* 'time' for *al-zamān II* 77 (*küzerür*, *küzerme:k*).

D közkiş- (g-) Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *közük-*, Den. V. fr. *I köz*, which s.i.m.m.l.g.; *gözük-* in SW Osm., Tkm. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (he is ready to go to King Śilāditya and) *sawşın baxşlar birle közkişgeil* 'have an interview with the Hīnayāna teachers' *Hüen-ts.* 255-6.

Tris. GZG

D köze:ğü: Dev. N. (N.I.) fr. 2 köze:-; 'a poker (for stirring the fire)'. S.i.s.m.l. w. substantial phonetic changes. SE Türkü köşey: NC. Kır. köşö:/közö:/; Kzx. köşü: NW Kk. köşew; Nog. kösev; SW Osm. küskü; Tkm. kesevi. *Xak. xı köze:ğü:* *al-mihdāt* 'a poker' *Kaş. I* 448 (prov.): *Kom.* xiv 'poker' köşöv CCG; *Gr.*

D keziğlig (g-) P.N./A. fr. *keziğ*; with various potential meanings; in *KB* it is more likely to mean 'sentry' (cf. the Mong. l.-w. *keşiktü* 'sentry') than 'feverish'. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. in a brief damaged document, *USp.* 68 one Baş kara(?) is apparently required to act as herdsman *keziğlig* 'because it is his turn': *Xak. xı KB* (he lay down but could not sleep) *keziğlig kişi teg közin yummadı* 'like a sentry(?) he did not close his eyes' 4890.

PU:F közkeni: Hap. leg.; the vowel marks, though faint, seem to indicate this pronunciation; prob. a l.-w. **Xak. XI közkeni:** *al-quṭrub*, that is 'a kind of beetle (*mina'l-ci'lān*) that flies about at night with a buzzing sound' (*ma' fanin*) *Kaṣ. I* 493.

PU:F közkenek Hap. leg.; the dict. translate *al-azāya* 'a large lizard', but as 'azā means 'to injure' and the like it presumably also means some kind of bird of prey. Prob. a l.-w. **Xak. XI közkenek** 'a bird which resembles the saker falcon (*al-ṣaqr*) and *al-azāya*, and makes violent attacks in the air' (?; *yataballaḡ bi'l-riḥ*) *Kaṣ. I* 528.

Dis. GZL

D kezlik (g-) A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. 1 kez; lit. 'an instrument for making notches'; a l.-w. in Pe. as *gazlak/gizlik*; survives in SW Osm., Tkm. **gezlik** 'a small knife, pocket knife', and the like. **Xak. XI kezlik** 'a small knife (*sikkīn*) which a woman has with her fastened to her dress' *Kaṣ. I* 478; **Çağ. xv ff. gezlik** (spelt) 'a small knife' (*kārd*); also current in Pe. as *gezlik San. 300v. 15*; **Kip. XIV kezlik** 'a knife (*sikkīn*) used for making arrow notches' (*li'l-fūq*) *Id. 81*.

D küzlüg (g-) P.N./A. fr. küz; syn. w. küzki; survives in SW Osm. **güzlü** 'autumnal'. **Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. üç künlük yaz (PU) kuvrağlık bir yarım gün küzlük [kuvrağlık]** 'three days communal labour(?) in the spring and one and a half in the autumn' *Usp. 55, 21-2*; **yazlıg küzlüğü** [gap] *do. 66, 4*.

D közlük (g-) A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. 1 köz; survives meaning 'eye-glasses; (a horse's) blinkers or eye shields' in several NW languages and SW Az. **közlük (g-)**; Osm., Tkm. **gözlük**. **Xak. XI közlük** 'an object woven from horsehair, put over the eyes when they are suffering from ophthalmia or excessive glare' (*ramadat aw qamirat*) *Kaṣ. I* 478; **Çağ. xv ff. (közlük** ('with k- -k') *gözlü* 'having ... eyes' *Vel. 368* (quoton.)); **gözlük** ('with g-') (1) they talk of *nargis gözlük* in the sense of *nargis-i çāsm* 'pheasant-eye narcissus' (same quoton.); (2) (see Osm.); (3) 'a black oily seed used in eye-salves', in Pe. *çāsmak*, in *Ar. adrasu'l-kalb Polypodium San. 306v. 7*; **Osm. XVIII gözlük** (2) in *Rimī*, 'eye-glasses' ('*aymak*) which they put over the eyes to strengthen the sight *San. 306v. 8*.

Dis. V. GZL-

D 1 kezle:- (g-) Den. V. fr. 1 kez; survives, with the same and extended meanings, in Osm. **gezle:-**. **Xak. XI ol okin kezle:-di** 'he cut a notch (*fūq*) in his arrow' *Kaṣ. III 300* (kezle:-, kezle:-mek); **XIII(?) At.** (praise the generous man and) **baxilka katıg ya okun kezlegil** 'cut a notch in an arrow for a strong bow (to shoot) the miser' 228; **Osm. XIV and XVI gezle:-** 'to put the arrow notch on the bowstring(?) in two texts *TTS II 434; III 293*.

D 2 kezle:- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 2 kez. **Xak. XI kezle:-di** (after 1 kezle:-) also used for 'scraping the sediment off a pot' (*iḏā axracal-qurara mina'l-qidr*) *Kaṣ. III 300*.

D kizle:- (g-) Den. V. fr. 1 kiz; lit. 'to put (something) in a box or bag', i.e. 'to hide'. Survives only(?) in SW Az. **kizle:- (g-)**; Osm., Tkm. **gizle:-**; elsewhere 'to hide' is **yaşur:-**. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. M III 21, 3 (i) (ağt): Uyg. VIII ff. Man.-A kizlep** 'hide!' *do. 11, 10 (ii)*; **yemegil begrü (sic?) kizle yaşurğul** 'do not eat it, hide (Hend.) it safely' 29, 1 (ii); **Bud. PP 56, 1 (bekrü); Hien-ti. 130-1 (bediz); Sur. 138, 1-2 (yaşur-); 140, 20 (egim); 446, 15**; **Xak. XI ol kizle:-di: neḡni:** 'he hid (*katama*) the thing' *Kaṣ. III 300* (kizle:-, kizle:-mek); **er tavar kizle:-di** 'the man hid the merchandise' (etc.); its origin is the noun **kız III 318, 17**; **kizlep tutar sevuḡlül al-hubbu'l-maktūm** 'concealed affection' *II 172, 10*; a.o. **III 71, 20**; **KB kerek sözni sözler kişi kizlemez** 'a man says what is necessary and does not hide it' 185; a.o. **311-12, 665, 970, 977-8 (kergeklig)**, etc.: **XII(?) KBVP 13 (ur-): XIII(?) At. 118 (kōm-), 169 (katig); a.o.o.; Tef. kizle-** 'to hide' 178; **XIV Muh. al-cannā** 'to hide' **gizlemek** (MS. -mak) *Mel. 39, 8*; *Rif. 125* (corrupt *li* for *c*, -r- for -z-); **Çağ. xv ff. kizle-/kizlet-** (spelt) 'Trans. V., 'to hide' (*pinhān kardan*) *San. 313v. 27* (quoton.); **Xwar. XIII ditto 'Ali 58: XIV ditto Quth 99**; **Kip. XIII xabbā** 'to hide' **kizle:-** *Hou. 39, 20*; **XIV kizle- xaba-** ditto; and in the *Kitāb Beylik ṭamara* 'to hide in the ground' 82; **XV xabbā kizle-** *Kau. 77, 13*; *Tuh. 14b. 9* (also (VU) **ṭomala-, yaşur-, şakla-, şakin-**).

D közle:- (g-) Den. V. fr. 1 köz; s.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes and a wide range of meanings of which the commonest is 'to keep under observation'; **gözle-** in NW Kk., Kumyk; SW Osm., Tkm.; **közle- (g-)** in Az. **Türkü VIII ff. Irk B 64 (körükliḡ): Xak. XI ol anı: közle:-di** 'he hit him in the eye' (*al-ayn*) *Kaṣ. III 300* (közle:-, közle:-mek); but see **közle:-**; **Çağ. xv ff. közle- (-li) gözle-Vel. 368; San. 305v. 23 (közled-): Xwar. XIII közle-** 'to watch, watch for' *Ali 58: XIV ditto Quth 105*; **Kip. XIII naşara** 'to eye, look at' **közle-** *Hou. 35, 3*; **közle:-** *do. 36, 17*; **XIV közle-** '*ayana wa rāqaba* 'to view; to watch over' *Id. 82: xv Tuh. 17a. 12 (közled-): Osm. XIV ff. gözle- 'to watch over, observe, look for'; in several texts *TTS I 333; II 466; IV 365*.*

D kezlet- (g-) Caus. f. of kezle:-; survives in SW Osm. **gezlet-**. **Xak. XI ol ok kezlettı:** 'he ordered that a notch (*fūq*) should be made in the arrow' *Kaṣ. II 348* (kezlettür, kezletme:k).

D kizlet- (g-) Caus. f. of kizle:-; s.i.s.m.l.; SW Az. **kizlet- (g-)**; Osm. **gizlet-**. **Xak. XI ol mapa: söz kizlettı:** 'he urged me to conceal (*alā kimān*) the statement' *Kaṣ. II 348* (kizlettür, kizletme:k); **Çağ. xv ff. San. 313v. 27 (kizle:-)**.

D 1 kezlen- (g-) Refl. f. of 1 kezle:-; survives in SW Osm. *gezlen-*. *Xak.* x1 *ok kezlendi*: 'the arrow was notched' (*fuwwiqa*) *Kaš.* II 252 (followed by 2 kezlen-).

D 2 kezlen- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of 2 kezle:-. *Xak.* x1 *eşiş kezlendi*: 'the sediment stuck (*illaşqaşı'l-qurara*) to the bottom of the cooking pot' *Kaš.* II 252 (*kezlenü:r*, *kezlenme:k*).

D *kizlen-* (g-) Refl. f. of *kizle:-*, often used as a Pass.; survives only(?) in SW Az. *kizlen-* (g-); Osm., Tkm. *gizlen-*. *Xak.* x1 *ol tava:rım kizlendi*: 'he pretended to hide (*yaktum*) his property', also for 'he applied himself to hiding (*istabadda bi-kitmān*) his property' *Kaš.* II 253 (*kizlenü:r*, *kizlenme:k*); *Çağ.* xv ff. *kizlen-* 'to be hidden' (*pinhān şudan*) *San.* 314r. 15; *Xwar.* xiv *kizlen-* 'to hide oneself' *Quth* 99; *MN* 219; *Kom.* xiv 'hidden' *kizlenmiş CCG*; *Gr.*

D *kezleş-* (g-) Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *kezle:-*. *Xak.* x1 *ol aḡar ok kezleşdi*: (translated) 'he competed with him in cutting notches (*fi taḡwiq*) in arrows'; also used for helping *Kaš.* II 224 (*kezleşür*, *kezleşme:k*; 'competing' should have *aḡıḡ birle*; *aḡar* is appropriate only for 'helping').

D *kizleş-* (g-) Recip. f. of *kizle:-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* x1 *olar ikki tava:r kizleşdi*: 'those two hid (*katama*) their property (etc.) from one another' *Kaš.* II 224 (*kizleşür*, *kizleşme:k*); *Çağ.* xv ff. *kizleş-* Co-op. f. 'to be hidden together' (*bā-ham pinhān şudan*) *San.* 314r. 14.

D *közleş-* (g-) Recip. f. of *közle:-*; s.i.s.m.l. *Xak.* x1 *ol menliḡ birle: közleşdi*: 'he competed with me in looking' (or staring, *fi'l-ru'ya*), that is he eyed me (*āyananı*) and I eyed him *Kaš.* II 224 (*közleşür*, *közleşme:k*).

Tris. GZL

D *közüldürük* (g-) N.I. ultimately der. fr. *közü*; the -ül- is irregular, perhaps inserted by false analogy w. *tizildürük* der. fr. *tizil-* and *kömlüldürük* der. fr. *kömlü* (*köpül*), but the Kıp. form is a regular Dev. N. fr. *közün-*. N.o.a.b.; cf. *közlük*. *Xak.* x1 *közüldürük* 'an object woven from horsehair, put over the eyes when they are suffering from ophthalmia or excessive glare'; alternative form *közlük* *Kaš.* I 529; (Kıp. xiv *közündürük* 'a shade (*al-şarīya*) put over the eyes' *Id.* 81).

D *kizleşliḡ* (g-) Hap. leg.; P.N./A. fr. a Dev. N. fr. *kizle:-*; 'hidden'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *USp.* 101, 20-1 (*örtüḡlüḡ*).

D *kizlençü* (g-) Dev. N./A. fr. *kizlen-*; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *kentü kizlençün* . . . *kizlep* 'hide your own hidden treasure' (without being miserly regarding the pure doctrine, believing with a generous mind and not doubting) *M III* 11, 7-10; *Xak.* x1 *kizlençü*: 'a hidden treasure' (*al-xabīya*), and in the prov. *kizlençü: kelinde*: 'a hidden

treasure is found in the bride', because she keeps her charms hidden for her husband *Kaš.* III 242: xiii(?) *Tef. kizlençü ḡanclar* 'secret treasures' (P'e. l.-w.) 178; *Xwar.* xiv *kizlençü* 'hidden' *Quth* 99.

Dis. GZM

D *közme:n* Den. N. fr. 2 *köz*; pec. to *Kaš.* *Xak.* x1 *közme:n xubzu'l-malla* 'bread (baked) in the hot ashes' *Kaš.* I 444; a.o. *II* 27, 11 (*köm-*).

Dis. GZN

küzen 'polecat'; a very old word, a First Period l.-w. in Mong. as *kürene* (*Kow.* 2636, *Haltod* 237) and Hungarian as *görény*; the suggestion, see *Doerfer* I 328, that this word is connected w. Mong. *küren/küren* 'brown' which later became a l.-w. in some Turkish languages is improbable on phonetic grounds, but not impossible. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SE, see *Shcherbak*, p. 146. *Xak.* x1 *küzen* (*zāy* unvocalized) 'an animal of the rat (*al-curdān*) family used to hunt sparrows and also (*ayda(n)*) jerboas' *Kaš.* I 404; *Xwar.* xiv *küzen* *Zaj.* suggests 'weasel, marten' but the context would equally admit of 'polecat' *Quth* 108 (note refces. to old Osm.). *Kom.* xiv 'polecat' *kara küzen CCI*; *Gr.*: Kıp. xiii *al-arsa* 'weasel' *kü:ze:n* (MS. *kü:ne:n*) *Hou.* 11, 14; xiv *küzen al-nims* 'weasel, ferret', and in the *Kitāb Beylik al-dalaq* 'marten' *Id.* 82; *al-nims küzen* *Bul.* 10, 9; xv ditto *Tuh.* 36a. 12.

D *közñü:* (g-) contracted Dev. N. (N.I.) fr. *közün-*, listed as a Dis. under *fa'lā* in *Kaš.*; 'mirror'. Survives in NC Kır. *küzgü:* SC Uzb. *küzgu:* NW Kar. *küzgü:* Kumyk *güzgü:* SW Az. *küzgü* (g-); Tkm. *gözgi*, but elsewhere displaced by l.-w.s like Ar. 'ayna. See *Doerfer* III 1674. Türkü viii ff. words misreadings *küzkü:si* and *küzüküm* (no doubt misreadings of *közpü:si*, *közpüm*) appear on two metal mirrors of unknown provenance *ETY II* 171; *Irkb* 22 (*içgin-*): Yen. [sek]iz bağ:ır (sic) *közñü:si*: on *kara: közpü:si*: 'his eight copper mirrors and ten black mirrors' *Mal.* 26, 11; Uyğ. viii ff. Man. (spirits) *közñüḡe köznüḡen* 'appearing like (shapes in) a mirror' *M II* 12, 6-7; Bud. *közñüḡe* 'in a mirror' *USp.* 102a. 10; a.o. *TT VI* 410-11 (*etiḡliḡ*): Civ. (he should rub in the salve and) *közñüḡe köznün* 'look in a mirror' *II* 125; *Xak.* x1 *közñü:* *al-mir'at* 'a mirror' *Kaš.* III 379; o.o. *III* 45 (*yüzliḡ*), 132 (5 *kü:*g): xiv *Muh. al-mir'at gözñü:* *Mal.* 68, 12; *Rif.* 169 (k-): *Çağ.* xv ff. *közgü* ('with k - g-') 'ayna 'mirror' *Vel.* 368; *gözgü* ('with g-') 'ayına 'mirror' *San.* 306v. 5; *Xwar.* xiv *közgü* 'mirror' *Quth* 109; *MN* 248; *Kom.* xiv 'mirror' *küzgü CCI*; *Gr.*: Kıp. xiii *al-mir'at közñü:* *Hou.* 18, 6; xiv *közñü:* (2 *közpü:* intended) ditto *Id.* 81; xv ditto *közgi:* *Kaw.* 64, 10; Osm. xiv ff. *gözgü* (*gözliḡ*, *gözliḡü*), once (xiv) *gözñü* 'mirror'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 331; *II* 464; *III* 319; *IV* 364.

E *közünç* seems to be a mistranscription of *küsünç* (*küsenç*), q.v., in *M II* 8, 17; *U I* 6, 14 and is a scribal error for *körünç*, q.v., in *Kaş. III* 373, 12.

D *köznek* (g-) Hap. leg.(?); contracted Dev. N. fr. *közün-*; occurs in a passage about throwing out a bridge to people who have trodden on 'a reflection' on the surface of the water thinking it to be a solid object. See *közünü*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *TT III* 55 (*suklun-*).

Dis. V. GZN-

D *közün-* (g-) Refl. f. of **köz-*, presumably a very old alternative pronunciation of *kör-*, which is obviously connected etymologically with 1 *köz*; syn. w. *körün-*, 'to be visible, to appear'. In phr. like *közünür ajun* 'the visible world', the Aor. Participle practically means 'present', as opposed to 'past' and 'future'. *Türkü VIII* ff. Man. *bêş közüñür tavğlrd* (Iranian l.-w.?) *eğöz sınırları* 'the five component parts of the visible . . . body' *M III* 18, 12-13 (ii); *bêş közüñmez tutulmaz yavlak bilğler* 'the five invisible, impalpable evil mental states' *do. 19, 14-15* (i); Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *M II* 12, 6-7 (*közñü*); *TT II* 16, 28 (*aju:n*); *III* 148; *IX* 46, 116 (*ka:n-*); Bud. *közün-* is common, e.g. (there is a mountain over there) *közünürmü* 'is it visible?' *PP* 37, 6; *közünürsüz* 'you appear to be' (a very strong man) *do. 66, 5*; *közünür ajun* 'the visible (present) world' *do. 11, 3*; *Sür. 474, 20* etc.—(you will go into the city and lu *xaniga* *közüngeysiz* 'let yourself be seen by (i.e. present yourself to) the king of the dragons' *PP* 40, 1; a.o. 44, 5; Civ. *TT I* 21 (0:z-), 61; (all the signs of thirst) *közünür* (sic) 'appear' *VIII* 1.9; in the astronomical texts *közün-* is the standard word for '(of a star) to become, or be, visible' *TT VII* 1, 20-2 (*ığır*) etc.; *Arğu*: x1 (immediately after *körün-*) and in *Arğu*: one says *közündi ne:ñ* 'the thing was seen' (*ru'iyā*); *wa fihi ba'ḍu'l-qiyās* 'there is a certain rule concerning it'; it is taken fr. their word *köz* 'an eye', but they make a difference (*yuxālīfīn*) between the Perf. and the Imperat. and say *kör*, that is 'see' (*abşır*) w. *rā*, and the Perf. w. *şay Kaş. II* 157 (*közünür*, *közünmek*): Kip. XIII *lāha* 'to appear', in the sense of appearing to someone so that he can see you *közün-* *Hou. 43, 17* (the other Kip. authorities have *körün-* in this sense; this may be a scribal error).

Tris. GZN

S *közñü* See *közpñü*.

D *közünü* (g-) Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. *közün-*; 'a window'. There is a morphological and semantic difference between this and *köznek*, q.v., -*ük* being properly a Pass.

(or, for Intrans. V.s, an Intrans.) Suff.; this word must therefore lit. mean 'something which is seen', perhaps with the application of 'something which is seen from within the building' rather than 'something you see out of'; the later meaning 'aperture' and the like is obviously a metaph. extension. Survives in most NE languages as *köznek*/*közñök*/*közñök*/*közñök* 'window' *R II* 1302-3; Khak., Tuv. *közenek*: NC Kır. *közñök* 'aperture; button-hole': SC Uzb. *küzanäk* 'a hole; a cell (in a honey-comb)', most of which look more like modern forms of *köznek*. *Türkü VIII* ff. (in the para. enumerating parts of a tent) *közünüki*: ne: *teğ* 'what is its window like?' *IrKB* 18: *Çağ. xv* ff. *gözñek* ('with g- -k') *xırkäh asbābi* ('part of) the equipment of a tent' *Vel. 368* (quoth.); *gözñek* (spelt) ditto (*az alāt-i xayma*) *San. 306v. 10* (quoth.).

Dis. V. GZR-

S *küzer-* See *küzger-*.

Dis. GZS

D *köz:süz* (g-) Priv. N./A. fr. 1 *köz*; 'without eyes, blind'. S.i.a.m.l.; in SW Az. *köz:süz* (g-); Osm. *göz:süz*. See *teğlük*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Man. *M I* 18, 6 (i) (*teğlük*): Bud. *öl közsüz kişi* 'that blind man' *PP* 74, 5: *Xak. x1 KB* 178 (*kara:ğu*), 271: xiii(?) *Tef. közsüz* 'blind' 182; a.o. 200 (*kara:ğu*): Kom. xiv 'blind' *köz:süz*; 'mole' *köz:süz* (PU) *opea* (sic) *CCJ*; Gr.: Kip. XIII *al-a'mā* 'blind' *köz:süz* (MS. *kızı:sz*) *Hou. 26, 8*; xiv Tkrm. *köz:süz al-a'mā ay bilā* 'ayn (that is 'without eyes') *Id. 81*; ?Kip. *köz:süz* (PU) *sebek* 'a mole' (*al-xuld*) *do. 82*; *al-xuld kössüz temek* (?MS. *etmek*) *Bul. 10, 15*: xv *al-a'mā közsüz kişi*: dir *Kav. 60, 9*: Osm. xiv ff. *göz:süz* 'blind', in several texts; *göz:süz sepet* (xiv)/*göz:süz tebek* (xvii) 'a mole' *TTS II* 467; *III* 320; *IV* 365-6 (the second words in the Kom., Kip., and Osm. phr. for 'mole' are all very obscure, but the xvii phr. is clearly the origin of the modern word *köstebek*).

Dis. V. GZŞ-

D *keziş-* (g-) Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of *kez-*. *Xak. x1 ol mapa: yér kezişdi*: (sic) 'he competed with me in traversing (*fī taṭwāf*) the place' *Kaş. II* 100 (*kezişür*; *kezişmek*; the translation is wrong; *mapa*: implies 'he helped me'; 'he competed with me' should be *menñ birle*).

D *közeş-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of 2 *köze-*. *Xak. x1 ol mapa: ot közeşti*: (sic) 'he helped me to poke (*fī taḥrīf*) the fire'; also used for competing *Kaş. II* 100 (*közeşür*; *közeşmek*).

L

It is generally believed, and is no doubt true, that no native Turkish word begins with *l*-; all the words listed below are either demonstrably *l*-w.s or of a kind which might reasonably be supposed to be *l*-w.s. It is also possible that there are some *l*-w.s listed above in which the initial *l*- is preceded by a prosthetic vowel. If so, these would be parallel to the *l*-w.s with initial *r*- preceded by a prosthetic vowel, see **R**. Some Chinese and Indian *l*-w.s with initial *l*- which occur only in Uyğ. texts have not been included below since they never became fully naturalized in Turkish.

Mon. LA

F lu: 'dragon' *l*-w. fr. Chinese *lung* (Giles 7,479), which was pronounced without the final *-ng* in some NW Chinese dialects of the first millennium; often spelt *luu* (representing *lu:*?) in Uyğ.; prob. originally introduced into Turkish as one of the animals of the twelve-year cycle. In this context it still survives in some modern languages, see O. Pritsak, *Die bulgarische Fürstenliste*, Wiesbaden, 1955, p. 80. Cf. nağ. (Türkü VIII liy in *R*'s edition of *Ongin* 12 is a misreading of koñ): Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. alku ağuluğ luular 'yılanlar' 'all kinds of poisonous dragons and snakes' PP 39, 6; a.o. do. 40, 1 (közün-); (in a list of supernatural beings) lu Sanskrit *nāga*, a mythical 'snake' U II 20, 23; Kuan. 142: (in a list of disreputable professions) luu üntürgüç yatçı 'snake charmer and magician' U II 84, 12; TT IV 8, 60: Cıv. luu yıl 'the dragon year' USp. 10, 1; 125, 1; common in the same context in TT VII and VIII P.: Çağ. xv ff. luy means *nahang* 'crocodile' in Mong.; also 'the constellation of the Whale' (*hūt*); also the name of one of the Turkish years San. 318r. 6 (no doubt reached Mong. through Turkish *luu*, Kow. 1965, *Halted* 486).

Mon. LB

F la:v Hap. leg.; *l*-w. fr. Chinese *la* 'wax' (Giles 6,668; *Pulleyblank*, Middle Chinese *lâp*). **Xak. x1 la:v** *al-mümü'llađı yuxtam bihi* 'sealing wax' Kaş. III 155.

F liv some kind of food, or a dish of food; no doubt a *l*-w., prob. fr. Chinese *li* 'a grain', e.g. of rice (Giles 6,958; *Pulleyblank*, Middle Chinese *lîp*). Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. in TT VII 14 a list of stars, the appropriate offering (hulled millet, rice, etc.) to them is described as *livl aşt*, e.g. 28 (*tuturkan*), 39 (*buğday*); in USp. 88, a charter of rights to a holy man, it is said that various officials *liv yemezünler* 'must not eat (his holy?) food (or offerings?)' 88, 30: **Xak. x1 li:yü:** (or *li:w*?) Kaş. III 438 (*kenç*); n.m.e.: KB (the chamberlain) *liv aş*

térğl kirse 'when the table of food is brought in' (most scrutinize it) 2549; (two things increase the reputation of *begs*) *élinde tuğı kör törinde livl* 'their banners in the forecourt, the food (which they lay) before the seat of honour' 2553.

Dis. LCN

?**F la:çın** 'falcon', the actual variety differing in different languages, in SE Türki 'the Barbary falcon', in SW Osm. 'the peregrine'. The most durable of all words beginning with *l*-; s.i.a.m.l.g. as *laçın/laşın*. Almost certainly a *l*-w., prob. Tokharian. Cf. *çavıl*-, *çağrı*-, *toğan*, *turumtay*, *sınkur*, etc. Türkü VIII ff. **La:çın** Baylu:k P.N. Mir. B v. 4 (*ETY II* 66): Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (three doves encountered) *laçinka* 'a falcon' *Suv.* 620, 20: **Xak. x1 la:çın** *al-şāhin* 'a gervalcon'; one of the predatory birds; hence men are called **La:çın** because of their bravery Kaş. I 410: KB 2381 (*kov*-): XIV Muh. *al-şāhin la:çın Mel.* 72, 13; *Rif.* 175: **Çağ.** xv ff. *la:çın şāhin* in Ar. *şāqr*; also the name of a tribe of Turks San. 317r. 27: **Xwar.** XIV *la:çın* 'falcon' *Qutb* 109: Kıp. XIII *al-şāhin la:çın* (-c-) *Hou.* 10, 2; as a P.N. do. 29, 5; XIV ditto *Id.* 87; *Bul.* 11, 10; XV ditto *Tuh.* zob. 11; as a P.N. do. 41b. 12: **Osm.** XVIII *la:çın* . . . and, in *Rūmi*, *kūh-i saxt* 'a precipitous mountain'; *la:çın kaya* 'a precipitous mountain' in general, and the name of a particular mountain San. 317r. 28 (no doubt a geog. name misunderstood).

VUF luçn.t Hap. leg.; second syllable unvocalized. No doubt like other Gancak words a *l*-w. **Gancak x1 luçn.t** 'help in cleaning the grain (etc.)'; that is among the villagers (*fī ahli'l-qurā*), they help one another by sending a slave or an animal to thresh the corn Kaş. I 451.

Dis. LDA

VUF lē:tu: Hap. leg.; perhaps *l*-w. fr. Chinese *lēng-l'ao* 'to wash in a sieve with cold water' (Giles 6,869 10,824). **Xak. x1 lē:tu:** 'noodles' (*aṭriya*) chilled with water, snow, and ice and mixed with seasonings (*al-abāzır*); it is eaten to cool one (*li'l-tabrīd*) Kaş. III 237.

Dis. LĞD

F loxtay Hap. leg.; no doubt a Chinese phr.; Brockelmann, on the authority of B. Schindler, plausibly suggests *lo* 'raw silk' (Giles 7,323; *Pulleyblank*, Middle Chinese *lāk*), *tai* 'girdle' (Giles 10,554; *Pulleyblank*, Middle Chinese *tāi*). Cf. *barçın*, etc. **Xak. x1 loxtay:** 'red Chinese brocade (*dibāc*) with small gold coins (or spangles, *fulūs şufr*) attached' Kaş. III 240.

Dis. LĠN

F *la:ġu:n* Hap. leg.; an old widely distributed culture word, the immediate source for Turkish uncertain; Brockelmann quotes Syriac *lajinā*, Greek *lāginos*, Assyrian *līginnu*, the last prob. the original word. **Xak.** xī *la:ġu:n* 'a hollow (*manqūr*) object like a grain measure (*al-ṣā*) used for drinking milk or water' *Kaš.* I 410.

Dis. LĠZ

F *laġzi:n* 'pig, swine'; the earliest name for this animal in the twelve-year cycle; later displaced by *toġuz*, q.v. Prob. a Tokharian l.-w. N.o.a.b. **Türkü** viii *laġzi:n yıl* 'in the Pig Year' *II S* 10: *lakzin* (*sic*) *yıl* *II. A.* b.2 (*ETY II* 122): **Uyğ.** viii *laġzi:n yılka: Šu.* *N* 11: viii ff. Man.-A ditto *M I* 12, 16: Bud. (some people . . .) *koy laġzin ulatı tınlıġ-larıġ ölürür* 'kill living creatures like sheep, pigs, etc.' *PP* 3, 1-3.

Dis. V. LLA-

DF *lala:-* Den. V. fr. Chinese *la* 'to cut, slash' (*Giles* 6,653); this word was *lāt* in Middle Chinese, but this V. occurs only in a fairly late Uyğ. text, and by this time the Chinese word had no doubt lost its final consonant. **Uyğ.** viii ff. Civ. (take the beads in a snake's head (? see *bonçuk*), burn them) *yumşak sokup lalap* 'crush them and cut them up finely' *H. I* 131; o.o. *do.* 166, 171-2, 183.

Dis. LMG

F *limken* Hap. leg.; l.-w. fr. Chinese *lin-ch'in*, Middle Chinese *līm-kīm* 'a species of *Pyrus*' (*Giles* 7,157 2,101). **Xak.** xī *limken al-iccāsu'l-asfar* 'yellow plum' *Kaš.* I 444.

Dis. LNG

S? *lengeç* See *yenggeç*.

Mon. LŠB

F *léšp* the Tokharian A word *lešp* 'mucus, phlegm' found its way into Turkish, prob. through translations of medical texts, and survived in an abraded form until XI. **Uyğ.** viii ff. Bud. (demons) *léšip aşıġlar* 'who eat mucus' *U II* 61, 10; o.o. *Suv.* 588, 14; 591, 8; 592, 19 (*kuzit-*): Civ. *léšp* 'mucus' *TT VIII I.* 5, 7 and 12: **Çiġil** xī *lé:š al-lu'āb* 'mucus'; *lé:š* also *al-balġam* 'phlegm'; one says *lé:š aktı:* 'the mucus and phlegm flowed' *Kaš.* III 127.

Dis. LYA

PUF *liyü:* Hap. leg.; in the same para. as *lé:tu:*, between *ka:nı:* and *ü:hl:*; the first vowel ought therefore to be long, and the word may be corrupt, but it may represent some Chinese l.-w. like *liao* or *liu*. **Xak.** ix *liyü:* 'mud' (*al-ḥin*) which turns into hard clay (*şalşāl*) when it dries *Kaš.* III 238.

M

No native Turkish word except a few onomatopoeics, particles, etc., originally began with *m-*, but in most Turkish languages initial *b-*, when followed by a nasal within the body of the word (but not in Suff.), is changed to *m-* by assimilation. In a few languages, like Xwar. XIII(?), this change has taken place even when there is no nasal in the word. Words with initial *m-*, of which the original form has not survived, are listed here as main entries; the remainder are entered here only w. cross-references.

Mon. MA

1 ma:/1 me: perhaps an abbreviation of *yéme*; an Enclitic with several functions. (1) in some cases it is best translated 'and' or 'too', and indeed has been treated by some authorities as an independent word, although there is no real doubt that it is an enclitic. (2) in others it hardly seems to do more than give some emphasis to the preceding word. (3) attached to the Interrogatives, *kim*, *ne*, etc. it turns them into indefinite relatives, e.g. *neçe*: 'how much?'; *neçe:me*: 'however much'. It disappeared in the medieval period except in a few words like *ne:me*; q.v., in which it has become fused with the preceding word to form a new word. It is discussed at length in *v. G. ATG*, paras. 291, 352; *Brockelmann*, para. 144b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A kaltı/ınca kaltı . . . ançulayu ma* 'just as . . . so also' *M I* 13, 10; 14, 13; 17, 16: *Bud.* (the Bodhisattva said) *blz me* 'we too' (when we grow old will deteriorate) *Usp.* 97, 16: *Civ. ma/me* is fairly common in *Usp.* (1) for 'too, also', e.g. *on bés batman mén me bérzün* 'let him also give 15 batman of flour' 76, 8; (2) attached to Interrogatives, e.g. *kim kim me çam çarım kılmazunlar* 'do not let anyone object' 13, 12-13; *negüke me kaltırmayın* 'without delaying for any reason' 6, 4-5: *Xak. xi neçe: me: obrak kedük erse*: 'a garment, however shabby it may be' (*wa in hāna xalaq*) *Kaš. III* 38, 20; (and see *ne:me*); n.m.e.: *KB ata ornı kaldı atı ma bile, ađın ma takı bolsu mıg mıg ula* 'your father's place remains (for you) and also his name; may there be another too, add thousands more' 111; (of an ageing sage; 'his understanding has gone') *ham qalam ma tınar* 'and his pen too comes to rest' 294; *yana ma ayıttı* 'and again he asked' 525; o.o. 735, etc.: XII(?) *KBVP yétürür kamuđını ma yémez özi* 'He feeds all and does not eat himself' 4; *neteg kim tiledi me boldı kamuđ* 'just as whoever he wished came into existence' 6 (in this sentence *me* belongs to *kim* though separated from it): XIII(?) *At.* (keep away from liars) *keçür sen me 'umruđ könlilik üze* 'and live your life uprightly' 154;

neçeme 'however much' 174; a.o.o.; *Tef. neçeme* 220: *Xwar. XIII(?)* (become the chief of the *begs* here) *me* 'and' (let your name for ever be Karluk) *Oğ.* 246: XIV *tün me kün* 'night and day'; *ma/me* Enclitic 'also' *Qutb* 109.

2 ma:/2 me: an Exclamation, 'here you are!; take this!', and the like; s.i.a.m.l.g. sometimes as *ma*, sometimes *me*. *Xak. xi* the word is entered twice, once as *mim alif hā*, sometimes abbreviated to *mim hā*, and once as *mim alif*; both might represent *me*: but *ma*: is more probable, at any rate for the first; *ma:(h)* an Exclamation (*harf*) meaning *hunāka wa xud* 'here you are; take it'; one says this when handing something over (*'inda munāwalatı'l-şay*) . . . to save time one sometimes says *ma(h) Kaš. III* 118; *ma*: (or *me*?) an Exclamation meaning 'take it'; hence one says *ma: xud wa hāka* 'take it, here you are'; it is said both with *hā* and with *alif ma(h)*; examples of alternative spellings with initial *hā* and *alif* in *Ar.* follow *III* 213.

VU 3 me: onomatopoeic for bleating; survives in *SW Osm. me*, *Red.* 2039, which rather than *ma*: is presumably the sound intended. The *Den. V.* 'to bleat' is first noted as *VU mele-* in *Kip. XIV*, *Id.* 88, and exists as *mere-* in *SE Türki* and *mele-* in *SW Az.*, *Osm.*, *Tkm.* *Xak. xi me*: 'an onomatopoeic for the sound made by lambs, kids, and the like; this agrees with *Ar.* as is said in *Dū'l-rumma bi'smi'l-mā' mağūm* ('bleated') *Kaš. III* 214.

Dis. MCA

F maçı: the standard word for 'cat' in *NW*, but unknown elsewhere in this form; obviously a l.-w. See *çetük*, *müş.* Survives in *NW Kar. T. maçı R IV* 2050; *Köv.* 232; *Kaz. meçel meçi R IV* 2106; there are also cognate forms *NE Tel. mijik R IV* 2148; *SE Türki mōşük BŞ* 713; *müşük farring* 203; *NC Kır. mışık*; *Kzx. mışık*; *NW Kk. pışık*; *Kumyk mışık*; *Nog. mışık*; *SW Az.*, *Tkm. pişik. Kom.* XIV 'cat' *maçı CCI*; *Gr.* *Kip. XIII al-qıtt ma:çı*: (also called *çetük*) *Hou. II, 11*; XIV *ma:çı*: (-c-) *al-sinnür* 'cat' *Id.* 87.

Dis. MCG

S mejek See **bañak*.

Dis. MDG

F midik 'layman'; l.-w. fr. *Sogdian myd'k*, which is syn. w. *Sanskrit prthagjana*; both words, sometimes in *Hend.*, occur in *Uyg.* *Bud. texts.* *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud. midik pirtigān . . . men* 'I am a layman' (attached to the pleasures of this world, see *bođul-*) *Hüen-ts.*

289; o.o. *TT IV* 4, 10 (*toyın*); 5, 21 (*uğur*); p. 15, note A 21, 9; *Suv.* 41, 10.

Tris. MĞZ

(D) *muğuzğak* Hap. leg.; prob. a Dev. N./A. (connoting habitual action) fr. an onomatopoeic V. **muğuz-* 'to buzz'. *Arğu*: *xı muğuzğak* 'an insect (*dubāb*) like a bee' *Kaş.* I 504.

Mon. MG

?S *mük* Hap. leg.; obviously cognate to *bük-*, and perhaps Sec. f. of a homophonous N./A. **bük*. *Xak.* *xı* one says *ol mük turdı: qāma qiyāma'l-rāki* 'he stood in a bent posture' *Kaş.* I 335.

Dis. MGE

F *mekke* 'black ink'; l.-w. fr. Chinese *mo* 'black; ink' (*Giles* 8,022; *Pulleyblank*, Middle Chinese *mək*; in some dialects *mbək*), which is also a Chinese l.-w. in Mong. as *beke* (*Kov.* 1124, *Altod* 281). Cf. *şütük*. *Uyg.* *xiv Chin.-Uyg. Dict.* *mo* 'ink' *meke* *Liğeti* 182: *Xak.* *xı mekke(h)* 'the name of a writing material (*naqs*, so to be translated here?) imported from China, in which Turkish writings (*kutubul-turkiya*) are written'; the -k- in it is doubled, and the *hū* 'was originally *alif* *Kaş.* III 424, 23.

Dis. MGM/MGN

S *mükim/mükün* See *bükün*.

Dis. MLD

PUF *meldeg* (or *meldek*?) Hap. leg.; looks like a Middle Pe. Past Pass. Participle in -da (Modern Pe. -da), perhaps cognate to Pe. *mālidan* 'to rub, polish, smooth' and the like. Neither '*arda* nor *mā*' *a* are ordinary Ar. words; Brockelmann disregards them and merely translates the word 'felted'; Atalay translates the phrase *erkek avadanlığı gibi keçelesen sölpüyen*, a very improbable *sensus obscurus*; the most probable meaning etymologically is 'anything felted, like a hard substance worn smooth'. *Xak.* *xı meldeg ne:ğ kull şay* 'mutalabbad *naḥwa'l-'ardati'l-mu-ma'a* *Kaş.* I 480.

Dis. MMA

VU *mama*: Hap. leg. in this sense, but see *mamū*; obviously a quasi-onomatopoeic; syn. w. I op. *Xak.* *xı mama: al-rākis* that is 'the ox in the middle of the oxen when they tread out the corn'; the others revolve round it *Kaş.* III 235.

VU *mamū*: obviously a quasi-onomatopoeic; s.i.m.m.l.g. as *mama* (Tkm. *mama*) for 'grandmother; mother; a respectful term for older women; midwife', and the like; in some languages there is a homophonous word (NE Tel. *mama*; SC Uzb. *mamma*; SW Az., Osm., Tkm. *meme*, etc.) meaning 'nipple, the female breast'. *Xak.* *xı mamū*: 'the word for a woman sent with the bride on her wedding

night'; not a genuine word (*luğa ğayr aşlıya*) *Kas.* III 235: *Kıp.* *xiv mama*: a word used to address an older woman (*al-kabira minā'l-nisā'*) or to refer to her *Id.* 88.

Dis. MMĞ

SF *mamuk* See *pamuk*.

Mon. MN

(S) *ma:n* (b-) survives, in the same meaning, as *maḡ* in NE Šor: NC Kzx. (dialect): SW T'km.; see *Shcherbak*, p. 116. *Xak.* *xı ma:n ya:şlıġ ko:y* 'a sheep which has passed the age of four'; used only of sheep *Kaş.* III 157 (*ma:n* in the two preceding entries *ma:n kışla:ġ* 'the name of an Oğuz country' (*bilād*, i.e. the Mangkishlak peninsula in the Caspian) and *ma:n kend* 'a ruined town near Kāşġar' is not likely to be the same word): *Çağ.* *xv ff. maḡ* (rhyming with *tāng*) 'a three-year-old sheep' (*gūsfand*) *San.* 319r. 19.

(S) *maḡ* (b-) 'gait'; homophonous w. *maḡ-*; survives as *maḡ* 'the gait of a horse; a fast gait' in NE Alt., Leb., Šor, Tel. *R IV* 2006, and Tuv.; *maḡ* in other meanings (e.g. see *ma:n*) in various modern languages is not connected w. this word. *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Bud. (go on your way, merchants) *maḡlamış maḡ sayu* 'in every step that you take' (may you be tranquil and safe) *maḡlamış maḡpızlar* 'and may the steps you take' (be free from danger) *Tiğ.* 45b. 4-7; o.o. *U II* 24, 2 etc. (*akru*): *U II* 72, 17 (*yoriş-*).

S 1 *men* See *ben*.

VUF 2 *mén* (or *min*?) 'flour'; l.-w. fr. Chinese *mien* 'flour' (*Giles* 7,892 or 7,895; *Pulleyblank*, Middle Chinese *mjen*). Survives only(?) in Sarıġ Yuğur *mén*, S. Ye. Malov, *Yazyk zheltkh uigurov*, Alma Ata, 1957, p. 76. *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Civ. *on bēş batman mén* 'fifteen batmans of flour' *USp.* 76, 8; o.o. *do.* 91, 4 etc.; *H I* 40 (*şokrat-*), 67 (1 *konak*), 119 (*yasımuk*).

S 1 *meḡ* (b-) 'bird-seed, small grain', and the like; n.o.a.b.; this may be merely another, perhaps the original, meaning of *beḡ*, q.v. *Türkü* *viii ff.* *bars keyik epke meḡke*: *barmlış ejl:n meḡl:n bulmı:ş* 'a leopard and a deer went to look for game and grain and found their game and grain' *Irkb* 31: *Uyg.* *viii ff.* Man.-A *M I* 36, 6 (1 *a:ş*): *Xak.* *xı meḡ 'alafu'l-tā'ir* 'poultry food', that is a word for the grains (*al-hubb*) which they pick up *Kaş.* III 358 (prov.); o.o. *I* 425, 19; *II* 18 (*sok-*): *KB kuşka meḡ eḡsümez* 'the bird does not lack grain' 1193, 2054; o.o. 3564-7; 4417.

S 2 *meḡ* See *beḡ*.

S *mıḡ/mlıḡ* See *buḡ*.

S *muḡ* See *buḡ*.

S 1 *mün* See 1 *bün*.

S 2 *mün* See 2 *bün*.

Mon. V. MN-

S 1 man- See 1 ba:n-.

S 2 man- See 2 ba:n-.

S maḡ- (b-) 'to walk' and the like; homophonous w. maḡ; survives only(?) in SE Tūrki maḡ- 'to go, walk, travel, ride'. See maḡıḡ, maḡım. Xak. xı KB tilek birle maḡsa kiḡi arzulap 'if a man longs for something and walks with his desire' (he does not tire or lag on the road till he reaches it) 3702; a.o. 374 (köllün-): Çaḡ. xv ff. maḡ- (spelt) qadam guḡāstan 'to walk' San. 318v. 27 (quotn.).

S mīn-/mūn- See bīn-.

S mun- See bun-.

mōḡ- (b-) survives in SE Tar. mōḡ- '(of a horse) to rear, kick' R IV 2130. Xak. xı at mōḡdi: cama'a'l-faras carāmizahu wa ramaha 'the horse gathered its legs together and galloped' Kaş. III 391 (mōḡe:r, mōḡme:k).

Dis. MNA

manu: (?b-) 'a wild cat'; survives in NE Tuv. manı; see Shcherbak, p. 130. Shcherbak suggests that this became a l.-w. in Mong. as manıl; the only meanings given for this word in Kow. 1973 are 'sentry; bird-scarer'; it is not listed in Håltod, which gives malur (also in Kow. 1995) for 'wild cat'; SE Tūrki molun/ mo:lun 'wild cat', and acc. to Shcherbak 'domestic cat' might be a metathesis of manıl, perhaps affected by malur which seems to be native Mong. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. manu in lists of predatory animals Suv. 599, 15; 610, 14.

S meḡe/1 meḡi: See bēñi:.

S 2 meḡi: See beḡi:.

SD mu:nu: (b-) Acc. of bu: used as a sort of Excl., generally in antithesis to o:nu:, q.v. Xak. xı Kaş. III 238: KB 1161, etc. (o:nu:).

Dis. V. MNA-

SD mūne:- (b-) Den. V. fr. 1 mūn (1 bū:n) in the sense of 'to find fault' or 'to correct a fault'. Survives only(?) in NC Kzx. mine-same meaning. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (because he held these views) uzatı yērer mūneyür ertipiz 'you criticized and found fault with him at great length' Hūen-ts. 1798: Xak. xı ol to:nuḡ mūne:di: 'he cut the sides of the garment to rectify unevenness, etc.' (li-yušli-hahu mina'l-inḡirāf (MS. in error inḡirāq) wa ḡayrihi) Kaş. III 274 (mūne:r, mūne:me:k).

Dis. MNC

VU?F mançu: pec. to Kaş.; morphologically this could be a Dev. N. fr. 1 or 2 man- but there is no obvious semantic connection and it is more likely to be a l.-w., perhaps a Chinese phr.; cf. mandu: Xak. xı mançu: ucratı'l-muḡtarif faqaḡı 'wages, only of a

craftsman's wages' Kaş. I 418; a.o. 419 (tuzḡu:).

S munça: See bunça:.

SD mançuk (b-) Hap. leg.; Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. 1 man- (1 ba:n-) in the sense of something tied on. Cf. SC XIX Sart bança 'a bundle' R IV 1472. Xak. xı mançuk 'anything suspended (yu'allaq) from the saddle like a saddle-bag or nose-bag' (al-ḡaqiba wa'l-mixlāt) Kaş. I 476.

S monçuk See bonçuk.

PU(S) münçig (b-) Hap. leg.; the equivalent word in the Chinese original is 'uterus', but the word has no obvious etymology. Cf. oḡulçuk. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (in a list of demons) münçig aşıḡlar 'eaters of uteri' U II 60, 1 (iii).

Tris. MNC

SC munçulayu: (b-) prob. a crasis of munça: and ulayu:; 'in this way' or the like. N.o.a.b. Cf. ançulayu: Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. munçulayu tētrü sakınıp 'thinking deeply in this way' U II 5, 3-4; küñje ayıḡa munçulayu bērip 'giving in this way (or so much?) day by day and month by month' PP 7, 4-5; o.o. do. 33, 1; 48, 7; TT V 8, 71; 26, 112 etc.

Tris. V. MNC-

SD mançuklan- (b-) Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. mançuk. Xak. xı er to:nin mançuklandı: 'the man put his garment in a box (ḡiwān; MS. siwān) and hung it ('allaḡahu) on the saddle behind him' Kaş. II 276 (mançuklanu:r, mançuklanma:k; MS. mon- in error).

SD monçuklan- (b-) Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. monçuk (bonçuk). Xak. xı kızı monçuklandı: 'the girl owned beads and ornaments' (xarazāt wa huli) Kaş. II 276 (monçuklanu:r, monçuklanma:k).

Dis. MND

F mandu: Hap. leg.; 'vinegar'. The ordinary Turkish word for 'vinegar' is sirke:, q.v.; this word, which has no obvious Turkish etymology, is therefore likely to be a l.-w., perhaps a Chinese phr. Xak. xı mandu: the word for 'Turkish vinegar' (xall Tūrki); fresh grape juice is put in an earthenware jar (bustıḡa) and fermented; then pure wine is poured into it and left for a night to mature. It is the best kind of vinegar Kaş. I 420.

S muntaḡ See buntaḡ.

?SF manda:r (b-) Hap. leg.; prob. an Iranian l.-w. cognate to Pe. band 'cord, tie, fastening, etc.'. See mandarlan-. Oḡuz xı mandar: a plant which wraps itself (yalṡavı) round trees and often causes their death (al-yubı); it is 'ivy' (al-'aḡaqa) Kaş. I 457.

SD **munduz** (b-) N./A.S. fr. **mun-** (**bun-**); 'senile, feeble-minded', and the like with some extended meanings. 'There does not seem to be any other trace of such a Dev. Suff.; it can hardly be identical with the Den. Suff. in *küntüz*, q.v. **Xak. XI** *munduz al-ablah mina'l-nûs* 'a feeble-minded, stupid person' (prov.): **munduz akın al-atı mina'l-sayl** 'a stream in flood': **munduz yoriğa: at al-farasi'lladî lā ya'rifu'l-sayr illā'l-hamlaca** 'a horse that knows no form of progression except an amble' *Kaş. I* 458; o.o. *I* 77 (**akın**); 96 (**ergüz**): **KB ay biligsiz kişi munduzı** 'oh ignorant, stupid man' 643; o.o. 963 (télve); 2090, 2655, 6394: XIII(?) *Tef. munduz* is associated with 'liar' and seems to mean 'malicious' rather than 'stupid' 226: **Kom. XIV** 'simple-minded' **munduz CCG**; *Gr.*

Dis. V. MND-

SD **mağıt-** (b-) Caus. f. of **mağ-**; n.o.a.b.? **Xak. XI KB** (a dying man) *yetilse ödi kör mağıtmaz butuğ* 'when his time comes, cannot make his legs walk' 1211.

SD **meğde-** (b-) Hap. leg. but see **meğdet-**, **meğlet-**; Den. V. fr. **I meğ (beğ)**; originally 'to pick up grain' and the like. **Xak. XI ol anıñ saçın meğde:di** 'he plucked out (*natafa*) his hair' *Kaş. III* 401 (**meğde:r**, **meğde:me:k**; verse, see **kır-**).

SD **meğdet-** (b-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **meğde-**. The text in the MS. is corrupt, the spellings being *miğeddetti*, *miğde:r*, *miğde:me:k*. **Xak. XI ol anıñ saçın meğdetti: antafa şa'rahu** 'he had his hair plucked out' *Kaş. II* 358 (**meğdetür**; **meğdetme:k**).

SD **I mandur-** (b-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **I man-**. **Xak. XI ol maga: kılıç mandurdi** 'he urged me to gird myself (*al'al-tanattıq*) with a sword' *Kaş. II* 197 (followed by **2 mandur-**).

S **2 mandur-** See **I bandur-**.

S **mindür-/mündür-** See **bindür-**.

SD **muntur-** (b-) Hap. leg.(?); Caus. f. of **mun-** (**bun-**). Uyğ. VIII ff. **Man.-A yekler erüş kişiğ munturur** 'various demons make many men mad' *Man. III* 29, 9 (ii).

SD **meğdeş-** (b-) Hap. leg.; Recip. f. of **meğde-**. **Xak. XI ikki: ura:ğut meğdeşdi** 'the two women plucked at one another (*tanātafar*) and each of them took hold of the other one's hair' *Kaş. III* 399 (**meğdeşür**; **meğdeşme:k**).

Tris. MND

PUF **mindatu:** Hap. leg.; this word which is indexed under *fa'lalī*, **mandırı**; also Hap. leg., indexed under *fu'lalī*, and **mundaru**; also Hap. leg., indexed under *fa'lalāl* and included in a sub-para. with **sanduwā:ç**, and so prob. mis-spelt, all seem cognate both in form and meaning. They are obviously l.-w.s

and have an Indian look; perhaps connected w. Sanskrit *maṇḍita* 'ornamented, adorned', but some other origin is possible; *al-qazzina* is not an ordinary Ar. word; it is der. fr. *qazz*, a Pe. l.-w. in Ar. meaning 'silk', and may mean 'a silken garment' or the like. **Xak. XI mindatu:** *al-qazzina Kaş. I* 491: **Çiğil XI (VU) mandırı** 'the word for the gathering which assembles in the presence of the bridegroom and bride (*al-maḥisu'lladi yuema 'bayna'l-xatan wa'l-arūs*) at night, when ceremonial gifts (*al-miṭār*) are presented' *I* 492: **Xak. XI (PU) mundaru:** *al-hacala mina'l-harir* 'a bridal canopy of silk' *I* 529.

SD **muğadıncığ** (b-) Dev. N./A. fr. ***muğadın-** Refl. f. of **muğad-** (**buğad-**); etymologically it should mean 'confused, perplexed', or the like, but it seems rather to be laudatory in character and to mean 'marvellous' or the like. Pec. to Uyğ., and usually used in association w. **adıncığ** or **tañlançığ**. Uyğ. VIII ff. **Man. M III** 39, 2-3 (ii) (**adıncığ**): **Bud. muğadıncığ uluğ iş küdiğ** 'a marvellous great undertaking' *Siv. 613*, 19; o.o. *TT V* 20, 9 (**adıncığ**); *U IV* 28, 31-2 etc. (**tañlançığ**).

PUF **mandırı:** and **mundaru:** See **mindatu:**.

Tris. V. MND-

SD **muğadur-** (b-) Hap. leg.?; Caus. f. of **muğad-** (**buğad-**). **Xak. XI KB muğad-turmağıl sen yēğü keğğüke** 'do not let yourself be worried about food or clothing' 1264.

SDF **mandarlan-** (b-) Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **manda:r**, but not, like it, described as **Oğuz**. **Xak. XI yığa:ç mandarlandi: iltā-wā'l-lablāb 'alā'l-şacar** 'the tree was wrapped in bindweed, *Dolichos lablab*' *Kaş. II* 271 (**mandarlanu:r**, **mandarlanmak**).

Dis. MNĞ

SD **mağığ** (b-) Hap. leg.; N.Ac. fr. **mağ-**. **Xak. XI mağığ al-xatwa** 'step, gait'; hence one says **anıñ mağığı: kör** 'look at his gait' *Kaş. III* 365.

SD **munuk** (b-) Hap. leg.; Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **mun-** (**bun-**); 'mentally confused' and the like. **Xak. XI Kaş. I** 66 (**2 azuk**).

S **munğak** See **muğyak**.

SD **munğul** (b-) n.o.a.b.; in *TT III*, where **-ğ-** is often represented by **-k-**, the spelling is *munkul*, in the *Siv. MS.*, which is XVIII, *munğul*; the meaning, which can only be deduced fr. the context, might well be 'mentally confused, troubled', and the like, so it is best explained as a Dev. N./A. fr. **mun-** (**bun-**). The resemblance to the tribal name *Mongğol* is purely fortuitous. Uyğ. VIII ff. **Man. (they were liberated from an animal existence) umuğsuz trinç munğul kal ağıluğ** (spelt *akuluğ*) 'hopeless, miserable, men-

tally disturbed, savage, and poisonous' *TT III* 25-6; o.o. *do.* 27, 89: Bud. (tell me quickly, Minister, where my son is. My body is distressed and annoyed, as if it was being burnt with fire) *ögümin köpülümün içünip muñğul (muñğul) bolup bilinmezmen* 'I am losing my understanding and mind, becoming mentally confused, and do not know (what has happened)' *Suv.* 624, 17-18.

SD *muñga:n* (b-) N./A. of Habitual Action fr. *mun-* (bun-); lit. 'mentally disturbed' and the like. Pec. to *Kaş.* where it is entered twice, in *I* 440 under *fa'län*, and in *I* 476 under *fa'läl*. In the latter case the section contains no other words ending in -a:n and this word comes between *mañçuk* (the last word ending in *qäf*) and *bürcek* (the first ending in *käf*); it is therefore almost certainly an error for *muñga:k* a parallel N./A. in -gä:k which would have the same meaning. *Xak.* xi *muñga:n kişi al-farjār* 'a garrulous person, chatterbox' *Kaş.* *I* 440.

F *muñguy* Hap. leg.; l.-w. fr. the Chinese phr. *mien* 'flour' (see *mén*) and *hu* 'paste' (*Giles* 4,936; *Pulleyblank*, Middle Chinese *you*). *Xak.* xi *muñguy* the name of the 'paste' (*acin*) used to stick papers together; the dough (*acin*) for it is mixed with water and then boiled until it becomes very viscid *Kaş.* *III* 241.

Dis. V. MNG-

SD *muñuk-* (b-) Pass. Den. V. fr. *muñ* (bug); 'to be distressed' and the like. Pec. to *Xak.* *Xak.* xi *er muñukti: umtuñina'l-racul wa'd-juŕra* 'the man was distressed and subjected to pressure' *Kaş.* *III* 395: *KB muñuksa yağı yüz ölümke urur* 'if the enemy is hard pressed he turns his face to death' 2391.

SD *mañğır-* (b-) Hap. leg.; Inchoative f. of 2 *man-* (2 *ban-*). *Xak.* xi *ol etme:kig ya:ğka: mañğırdı* 'he began to dip (*yağbağ*) the bread in oil and plunge (*yağmıs*) it into it' *Kaş.* *II* 197 (*mañğırar*, *mañğırma:k*).

SD *muñkar-* (b-) Trans. Den. V. fr. *muñ* (bug); 'to cause distress' and the like. Pec. to *Xak.* *Xak.* xi *ol anı: muñkardı: idtarrahu wa'mtañana* 'he applied pressure to him and distressed him' *Kaş.* *III* 397 (*muñkarur*, *muñkarma:k*): *KB ayı muñkarsen bu kün sen meni* 'oh! you are distressing me today' 4024.

Dis. MNG

S *menğü:menğü:* See *beñgü:*.

Dis. V. MNG-

SD *münük-* (b-) Hap. leg.; Intrans. Den. V. fr. 1 *mün* (1 *bün*); 'to be faulty, defective', and the like. *Uyg.* viii ff. Civ. the 28th hexagram *kua* 'to commit a fault' (*Giles* 6,622) is translated *uluğ münükme:k TT I* 224.

Dis. MNL

SD *muñluğ* (b-) P.N./A. fr. *muñ* (bug); 'sorrowful, melancholy, distressed', etc.

S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW with various phonetic changes. *Türkü* viii ff. (of an omen) *muñlu:ğ ol anıñ yavlak ol* 'it is distressing and very bad' *Irkb* 22: *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A M III* 30, 3 (ii) (*éndür-*): *Xak.* xi *muñluğ er* 'a melancholy (*al-mumtahin*) man' *Kaş.* *III* 382: *KB muñluğ* is common as a stock epithet for 'suffering' mankind, e.g. *kamuğ barça muñluğ törütülmisli* 'all His created beings suffer' 5; o.o. 24, 28, 1056 (1 *ulı:-*), 1673 (*çırguy*), 4403: (xiv *Muh.* *ma'yüb* 'vicious, defective' *mu:ñlu:ğ Mel.* 52, 7; *Rif.* 148; prob. an error for *mü:ñlu:ğ*): *Çağ.* xv ff. *muñluğ mu'lim wa muta'allim* 'distressing, distressed'; both meanings occur (*har dü amada*) *San.* 320v. 25 (quotns. for each meaning) *Xwar.* xiii *muñlu* (one MS. *buñla*) 'distressed' *'Ali* 49: xiv *muñlu muñluğ muñluğ ditto Qutb* 112; *muñluğ Nahc.* 286, 6: *Kıp.* xiv *muñlu: (-ñ- marked) al-muñtác wa ma'náhu dü'l-háca* 'distressed, in need' *Id.* 89.

Dis. V. MNL-

SD *manıl-* (b-) Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of 2 *man-* (2 *ban-*). *Xak.* xi *etme:k sirke:ke: manıldı:* 'the bread was dipped (*şubğa*) in vinegar' (etc.) *Kaş.* *II* 138 (*manılur*, *manılma:k*).

SD *münel-* (b-) Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of *müne:-*. *Xak.* xi *to:n müneldi:* 'the sides of the garment and the superfluuous (material in the) hole for the neck (*qavüratuhu'l-zā'ida*) were trimmed' (*quñ'a*) *Kaş.* *II* 138 (*münelür*, *münelme:k*).

S *münül-* See *binil-*.

SD *mañla:-* (b-) Den. V. fr. *mañ*; 'to step, stride'. Survives with this meaning as *mañda-* in SE Tar. *R II* 2010 and for 'to gallop' in several NE languages as *mañta-* ditto; *Khak.* *mañna-*. *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *kşatrik begler mañın mañlap* 'striding with the gait of the *kşatriya* chiefs' *U IV* 8, 16 (and *I* 41, 1; both mistranscribed and mistranslated); a.o. *Tiğ.* 45b. 4 (*mañ*).

SD *meñle:-* (b-) Hap. leg. but see *meñlet-*, *meñlen-*; cf. *meñde:-*; Den. V. fr. 1 *meñ*, q.v., for a similar phr.; 'to look for, or pick up, grain'. *Türkü* viii ff. *Irkb* B 49 (*meñle:-*).

SD *münle:-* (b-) Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. 2 *mün* (2 *bün*). *Xak.* xi *er münle:di:* 'the man sipped the soup' (*hassā . . . al-maraqa*) *Kaş.* *III* 301 (*münle:r*, *münle:me:k*).

SD *meñlet-* (b-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *meñle:-*. *Xak.* xi *ol kaziğ meñletti: al-qañal-bañta'l-habb* 'he gave the goose (*Kaş.*, as usual, 'duck') grain (etc.) to pick up' *Kaş.* *II* 359 (*meñletür*, *meñletme:k*).

SD *meñlen-* (b-) Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *meñle:-*; 'to pick up grain for oneself'. The *simürgäk* is described as 'a bird like a nightingale' in the language of Baläsäğün, but the quotn. seems to be ordinary *Xak.* *Xak.* xi *Kaş.* *II* 290 (*simürgük*); n.m.e.

Tris. MNL

SD meḡl:līg (b-) P.N./A. fr. 2 meḡl: (beḡl:); 'joyful, happy', and the like. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. meḡl:līg beḡ er ermiş 'he was a happy beḡ' *İrkB* 5; a.o. do. 62: Uyḡ. viii ff. Man.-A *M III* 11, 3 (ii) (barimlik): Bud. alku meḡl:līg boldılar 'they all became joyful' *PP* 72, 3-4; eṇṇḡülüḡ meḡülüḡ (sic) 'peaceful and happy' *TT IV* 12, 59-60; o.o. *U II* 45, 56; *Suv.* 192, 5 etc. (it has sometimes been mistranslated 'eternal' owing to confusion with meḡḡü (beḡḡü): 'eternal'): *Xak.* xi *KB* meḡl:līg bodun kim bu yaḡlīg beḡi; meḡl:līg beḡ ol kolsa bodun yeḡl 'happy are the people who have a beḡ like this; happy is the beḡ if his people seek what is good for him' 1789 (the MSS. have some v.l.s, but this was the original text); o.o. 1975, 5398, 6370.

SD meḡl:lik (b-) A.N. fr. 2 meḡl: (beḡl:); 'joyfulness, happiness'. Uyḡ. viii ff. Man. ti turkaru meḡl:līg (sic) 'in complete and lasting happiness' *TT III* 110: Bud. *U II* 34, 6-7 (asıḡlık); *Suv.* 354, 7 (étıḡsız): (*Xak.* xiii(?) *Tef.* meḡülüḡ 'eternity' is a parallel A.N. fr. meḡḡü (beḡḡü)).

Tris. V. MNL-

SD 1 meḡl:le- (b-) Den. V. fr. 2 meḡl: (beḡl:); 'to rejoice; to be happy'. N.o.a.b. It is possible that *Kaḡ.*'s translation of 2 meḡl:le- is purely imaginary and based on a false etymology; the verse quoted certainly contains 1 meḡl:le-. *Türkü* viii ff. (seated on a golden throne) meḡl:leyür:men 'I am happy' *İrkB* 1; o.o. do. 4, 28, 51, 56: Bud. (that man) meḡl meḡlleyür 'is happy' *TT VI* 198.

SD 2 meḡl:le- (b-) Den. V. fr. 1 meḡl: (béñil:); n.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi er meḡl:le:di: 'the man ate the brain' (*al-dimāḡ*); this is the original (meaning); then this was used in speech (*fi'l-kalām*) in the same contexts as the Ar. phr. *ḡūā lak* ('you have been invited'), that is that a man must slaughter a sheep to get the brain which is the best part of the animal; and whoever is honoured (*ukrima*) by the slaughter of a sheep for the sake of the brain and has it placed before him is greatly complimented (*muhtaram*); then this word is used for anyone who receives special food, it is addressed to him; (in a verse) *eren tapup* (ʔso read) meḡl:le:di: (MS. *müḡl:le:di:*) *yan'amul-ricāl minā'l-amwālī'l-latī nahabūhū* 'the men rejoice at the spoils which they have captured' *Kaḡ.* III 405 (no Aor. or Infin.).

Dis. MNM

SD maḡım (b-) N.S.A. fr. maḡ-; 'a single stride'. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *KB* (a man is born and mounts the horse of time) *künl bir maḡım ol tünl bir maḡım* ('each of his days is one stride and (each of) his nights one stride' 1389.

Dis. MNR

S maḡar: See buḡar:.

Dis. V. MNR-

maḡra:-/müḡre:- Introductory note. Both these V.s, which seem to have an onomatopoeic origin and to represent earlier forms *baḡra:-/ *büḡre:-, mean 'to make a noise' of some kind. *Kaḡ.* uses the first only of human beings and the second only of animals, and this distinction survives in most early languages, although reversed in *Çaḡ.* In modern times the first s.i.a.m.l.g. except *SW* with some phonetic changes, e.g. *NC Kır. ma:ra-*, and means only 'to bleat' or 'to low', and the second survives only(?) in *NW Nog. müḡre-* 'to bellow'.

S maḡra:- (b-) 'to shout'. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. *M I* 6, 10 (ün): Uyḡ. viii ff. Man. *M III* 9, 12-13 (i) (ünde-): Bud. *İnslın okıyu maḡradı* 'he shouted calling his younger brother' *PP* 58, 3-4; *Xak.* xi er maḡra:di: 'the man (etc.) shouted' (*sāha*) *Kaḡ.* III 402 (maḡra:r, maḡra:ma:k): *Çaḡ.* xv ff. maḡra:- (spelt) of a cow, sheep, and the like 'to low, bleat' (*nāla kardan*); and of a man (*insān*) they say *mupra-* (sic) *San.* 319r. 8: (*Xwar.* xiv maḡla- 'of a cock) to crow' *Quḡb* 110): *Kom.* xiv 'to bleat' *maḡra-CCG*; *Gr.* 163 (quoton.). (*Kıp.* xiv *aḡana* 'to call to prayer' *banla-/baḡla- Bul.* 32v.: *xv aḡana minā'l-aḡān l'l-salāi maḡla-* (sic, for maḡla-) *Kav.* 75, 7; *aḡana maḡla- Tuh.* 5b. 13; a.o.o.: *Osm.* xiv ff. *baḡla-* 'to shout, call to prayer; to crow; to thunder'; in several texts *TTS I* 74; *II* 103; *IV* 73).

S müḡre:- (b-) 'to bellow, low, bleat', etc. *Türkü* viii ff. (I am a maral deer) müḡre-yür:men 'I bellow' *İrkB* 60: Uyḡ. viii ff. Bud. *Suv.* 12, 21-2 (aḡrın-): *Xak.* xi uḡd müḡre:di: 'the bull bellowed' (*xāra*) *Kaḡ.* III 403 (müḡre:r, müḡre:me:k): xiv *Muh.* (among animal noises) *ḡūā'u'l-baḡar wa'l-ḡanam* 'lowing, bleating' *mupra:ma:k* (ʔsic; -mak is a common error for -mek in *Muh.*) *Mel.* 73, 11; *Rif.* 176: *Çaḡ.* xv ff. *mupra-/mupraḡ-/mupray-/muprūḡa-* (all spelt) *nāla kardan insān* of a man 'to shout'; and of animals they say *maḡra- San.* 320r. 7 (quoton.). *Kom.* xiv 'to low' *mupra-CCG*; *Gr.* 166 (quoton.).

SD maḡrat- (b-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of maḡra:-. *Xak.* xi ol anı: maḡratı: *aḡatahu wa ḡayyahaḡu* 'he made him call out and shout' *Kaḡ.* II 358 (maḡratu:r, maḡratma:k).

SD müḡret- (b-) Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of müḡre:-. *Xak.* xi ol uḡdın: müḡretti: 'he made the bull bellow' (*aḡāra-l-ḡawr*); and one says ot: eṣṡınl: müḡretti: 'the fire made the pot boil violently and noisily' (*aḡlat . . . bi-fawārān wa ḡawt*); and one says ol ernl: uru:p müḡretti: 'he beat the man till he made him howl and bellow like an ox' (*a'wāhu wa aḡārahu xuvārī'l-baḡar*) *Kaḡ.* II 358 (müḡretü:r, müḡretme:k).

SD maḡraḡ- (b-) Co-op. f. of maḡra:-; s.i.s.m.l. following the modern meanings of

mapra:- **Xak.** x1 (the cloud rose noisily) **akti: akin müpreşü:** 'the stream flowed with a babbling sound' (Hend., *bi-ranin wa xarir*); (the people were astonished by it) **kökrer takı mapraşur Kaş.** translates *wa hiya tar'ad wa taşih wa tabriq* 'and it (the cloud) thunders and crashes and flashes with lightning', but it seems likelier to mean 'it (the cloud) thunders, and they (the people) all shout (in alarm)' **Kaş. III** 398, 25-7; n.m.e.

SD müpreş- (b-) Co-op. f. of **müpre:-**; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 (in the spring) **sığır buka: müpreşür:** 'the bulls and cattle bellow joyfully' (*xāra . . . faraha(n)*) **Kaş. II** 79, 21; a.o. **III** 398, 25-7; n.m.e.: **Çağ.** xv ff. **San.** 320r. 7 (**müpre:-**).

Dis. MNS

F or S **mansız** or **mensız** See **bensiz**.

SD mü:nsız (b-) Hap. leg.; Priv. N./A. fr. **mü:n** (1 **bü:n**); 'without defects, sound-hearted'. **Xak.** x1 **Kaş. III** 140 (1 **bü:n**).

Dis. MNŞ

?S **münuş** 'a corner'; first appears in the medieval period and survives in NE/NC Bar., Tob. **müyüş R IV** 2221: SC Uzb. **muyış**; it seems to be an unusual Sec. f. of **büñüz**, q.v. (**Xak.**) xiv **Rdğ.** bir **müyüşde** 'in a corner' (in hell) **R IV** 2220 (quotn.): **Çağ.** xv ff. **müyüş gişa-i xāna wa sarā** 'the corner of a house or mansion' **San.** 321r. 4 (quotn.): **Xwar.** xiv **müyüş** 'corner, secluded nook' **Qutb** 113; **Nahc.** 268, 13; 321, 4: **Kom.** xiv 'corner' **müyüş CCCG**; **Gr.**

Dis. V. MNŞ-

PUSD mīneş- (b-) 'to ride behind someone else on the same horse'; the word, which carries a *ḍamma* as well as a *kasra* on the *mim*, appears in **Kaş.** under the heading *wa naw' minhu* 'and another sort of it' in a section containing V.s with four consonants, the second being -*y*-, after **meḍeş-** and before **küpren-** (**képren-**), which perhaps implies a spelling **mīḡeş-** or even **mīneḡeş-**. It survives with the same meaning in SE Tar. **mīneḡeş- R IV** 2150; **Türki mīneḡeş- BŞ** 707; **NC Kzx.** **mīneḡeş-**: SC Sart **mīḡeş- R IV** 2150; **Uzb.** **mīneḡeş-**: NW Kk. **mīneḡeş-**, and in SW Osm. **bingış-** (of teeth) 'to overlap' **Sami** 335. Morphologically it seems to be the Co-op. f. of a Den. V. fr. ***bīnig-**; n.A.c. fr. **bin-**. **Xak.** x1 ol **menig birle: mīneḡeşdi: irtadafa ma'til-faras wa nahwahu** 'he rode behind me on a horse or the like' **Kaş. III** 399 (**mīneḡeşür**, **mīneḡeşme:k**).

Dis. MNZ

S **mepiz** See **beḡiz**.

S **müḡiz** See ***büñüz**.

SD meḡezḡ (b-) Dev. N. fr. **mepze:-** (**beḡze:-**); 'likeness, resemblance; something

'resembling'. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 **KB anıḡ oxşaḡı yok azu meḡezḡ** 'there is nothing like or resembling Him' 16; a.o. 17 (1 **bo:d**): xiii(?) **Tef.** **meḡezḡ** 'example; (physical) shape' 222; xiv **Muh.** **al-miḡl** 'similarity, resemblance' **meḡezḡ Mel.** 85, 3; **Rif.** 191.

Dis. V. MNZ-

S **mepze:-** See **beḡze:-**.

S **mepzet-** See **beḡzet-**.

Tris. MNZ

SD müḡüzge:k (b-) Hap. leg.; Den. N. fr. **müñüz** (***büñüz**) in the sense of 'something horny'. **Xak.** x1 **müḡüzge:k** 'hard skin on the hand (*macalu'l-yad wahwa'l-ḡilaz*) which results from manual labour' **Kaş. III** 388.

SD meḡizlig (b-) P.N./A. fr. **meḡiz** (**beḡiz**); 'beautiful' and the like. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud. U III** 57, 6 (i) (**osuḡluḡ**); **Civ. TT VII** 26, 17-18 (**körklüg**).

SD meḡizsiz (b-) Hap. leg. ?; Priv. N./A. fr. **meḡiz** (**beḡiz**); 'unbeautiful'. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Man. M III** 37, 16 (i) (**öḡsüz**).

Tris. V. MNZ-

SD meḡizlen- (b-) Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **meḡiz** (**beḡiz**). **Xak.** x1 **kışi: meḡizlendi: ḡasuna wachu'l-insān** 'the man's face was beautiful' **Kaş. III** 407 (**meḡizlenür**; **meḡizlenme:k**).

SD müḡüzlen- (b-) Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **müḡüz** (***büñüz**). **Xak.** x1 **kuzi: müḡüzlendi: ḡala'a ḡarnu'l-hamal** 'the lamb (etc.) grew horns' **Kaş. III** 408 (**müḡüzlenür**; **müḡüzlenme:k**).

Mon. MR

F **mır** 'honey'; l.-w. fr. Chinese *mi* (*Giles* 7,834; *Pulleyblank*, Middle Chinese *mjit*, in some 1st millennium NW dialects *mir*); the Chinese word is itself a l.-w. fr. Tokharian B *mit*, which seems to exclude the possibility that *ba:l*, q.v., was taken fr. Tokharian. Pec. to **Uyg.** **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** **mır** in a list of drugs, etc. **Sw.** 596, 1: **Civ.** **mır** is included in several prescriptions in **H I** 114, 128; **Dat.** **mırka do.** 143.

Mon. MRC

F **mırç/murç** 'pepper'; ultimately der. fr. Sanskrit *marica/marica*, same meaning, prob. through some Iranian(?) intermediary. The alternative medieval form **burç** shows the same sound-change **m** > **b** that seems to have occurred in **ba:l**, q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes and initial **m-** in NE, SE, NC Kır., and SC and initial **b-** in NC Kzx., NW, and SW (Tkm. only). Cf. **bitmül. Uyg.** viii ff. **Civ.** **kara murç** 'black pepper' **H I** 134; **murç do.** 7, 49; **TT VII** 22, 3: xiv **Chin.-Uyg.** **Dict. hu chiao** 'black (lit. foreign) pepper' (*Giles* 4,930 1,350) **murç R IV** 2195;

Ligeti 183; **Xak.** x1 *murç al-fulful* 'pepper' *Kaş.* I 343; a.o. *II* 186 (*soktur-*); **Çağ.** xv ff. *burç fulful*; *burç* ditto, also *isti ot* and in *Rûmî bûber San.* 132v. 13; **Kom.** xiv 'pepper' *burç CCI*; **Gr.** Kîp. XIII (among cooking materials) *al-fulful* (MS., in error, *al-quff*) *burç Hou.* 17, 18; xiv *burç (-c) al-fulful* *Id.* 29; *Bul.* 7, 1; **Osm.** xiv to xvi *burç* 'pepper' in several texts *TTS* I 126; *II* 178; *IV* 134.

Dis. MRD

F merdek Hap. leg.; presumably l.-w. fr. *Pe. mardak* 'a little man', *Dim.* f. of *mard*. **Xak.** x1 *merdek* 'the young of a bear' (*waladu'l-dubb*); it is called *ađığ merdeki*: 'bear-cub' (*al-daysam*); and some Turks call 'the sucking pig' (*al-xinaus*) *toğuz merdeki*: *Kaş.* I 480.

Dis. MRM

F marım Hap. leg.?; l.-w. fr. Sanskrit *marmā* 'a joint, or other external part of the body'. This is not the word in *Uyğ.* IX *Suci* 7 and 9 *marıma*; *marımınça*: which is the Syriac l.-w. *mār* 'teacher' with the 1st Pers. Poss. Suff., 'to my teacher, like my teacher'. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Bud.* *TT III*, p. 26, note 5, 11 (*yüze:gü*).

Dis. MRZ

F maraz Hap. leg.; in the meaning 'paid labourer' it is a l.-w. fr. Sogdian *maraz*, see Benveniste in *Journal asiatique*, vol. 236, pt. 2, 1948, p. 184; *xyār* in the longer phr. is a synonymous Sogdian l.-w. **Xak.** x1 *maraz al-iğlim* 'indigo': *maraz*: 'a paid labourer' (*al-'acir*); one says *xyar maraz*: *Kaş.* I 411.

Mon. MŞ

VUF mü:ş one of several words for 'cat', see *çetük*, and no doubt a l.-w., but not *Pe.*, where *müş* means 'mouse, rat'. As such Hap. leg., but some of the modern words listed as cognate to *maçı*: may be more cognate to this word. *Çiğil* x1 *mü:ş al-hirra* 'female cat'; in *Oğuz çetük Kaş.* III 127; o.o. *I* 391 (*küvük*) and, with **Xak.** words and provs., in *I* 438, 14; *II* 14, 18; 105, 24; *III* 165 (*küvük*); 267, 19.

Dis. MŞÇ

VUF maşıç Hap. leg.; no doubt a l.-w. **Xak.** x1 *al-'inabul-gürbib* 'high quality black grapes' are called *maşıç üzüm Kaş.* I 360.

Dis. MŞÇ

VUF mışkıç Hap. leg.; l.-w. fr. Sogdian *muškıç* 'wild cat'; cf. *manu*: *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Civ.* *H I* 57-8 (*ergüz*).

Dis. MYA

S méyl See **béñil*.

Dis. MYB

PU muya:w- Hap. leg.; 'to mew'; an obvious onomatopoeic. The pronunciation is quite un-

certain; the only form is apparently a Ger. in -u: spelt *muya:wu* or *muya'ur*, but as neither can be der. fr. any ordinarily shaped Turkish V. the word may be a mere onomatopoeic. **Xak.** x1 *mü:ş oğlu*: *muya:wu tuğdı*: 'a kitten is born mewing' (*Kaş.* *waladu'l-hirra ya'mü umā*) *unmih* 'the kitten mews like its mother' *Kaş.* *II* 14, 18; n.m.e.

Dis. MYÇ

S mayak See **bañak*.

VUS muyğa: (b-) Hap. leg.; a pejorative Adj. perhaps meaning 'headstrong' or the like. Morphologically it might be a Dev. N./A. fr. **muy-* (**buñ-*) parallel to *muyğak*, if that can be taken as a Dev. N./A. fr. the same V. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Bud.* *TT VI* 254-5 (*ty-*).

S?D muyğak (buñğak) 'the female maral deer'. It is twice spelt *munğak* in the Vienna MS. of *KB*, and although this may be merely an error of a kind common in that MS. it may be a reminiscence of the original form of the word, which is morphologically a Dev. N./A. (connoting habitual action), cf. *muyğat*: Survives in NE Tel. *muyğak R IV* 2170; *Khak. muyğax*; other languages use the Mong. l.-w. *maral*. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Man.* *MI* 35, 5 (*éder-*): *Bud. muyğak USP.* 102c. 5; *muyğakkiya* *Dim.* f. do. 3; **Xak.** x1 *muyğak* (MS. *mayğak*) *al-ahnaş minā'l-nās wa'l-acrad min dawā'il-hawāfir* 'a man with bow legs and a short-haired hoofed animal' *Kaş.* III 175 (no doubt the same word, with a suggestion of its character as a Dev. N./A.): *KB siğun muyğak* 'the male and female maral deer' 79 (*ağna:-*), 5374.

Tris. V. MYÇ-

SD mayaka:- (*bañaka:-*) Hap. leg.; *Den.* V. fr. *mayak* (**bañak*); 'to defecate'. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *Civ.* *TT VII* 42, 5 (*art*).

Dis. MYL

SD mayıl (bañıl) Hap. leg.; 'over-ripe'; apparently Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. *may-* (**bañ-*); cf. *mayıl-*. **Xak.** x1 *mayıl (ya'* unvocalized) *yemiş* 'the word for any fruit when it has become soft (*lāna*) after it has ripened (*nađica*) and passed its prime' (*cāwaza haddahu*), for example a peach or soft large melon *Kaş.* III 168.

Dis. V. MYL-

SD mayıl- (*bañıl-*) Pass. f. of *may-* (**bañ-*); 'to be over-ripe', cf. *mayıl*, *mayış-*. There are traces of *may-* and its der. f.s. in several modern languages; NE *Kaç.*, *Kız.*, *Koib.*, *Sag.* *mayık-/mayıl-* 'to be exhausted, weak' *R IV* 2014; *Khak. mayix-*: NC *Kır. mayı-* 'to be damaged' *do.*; *maytar-* 'to bend' (Trans.); *mayrı-/mayış-* 'to bend (Intrans.)', 'to be bent'; *Kzx. may-* 'to be exhausted, weak' *R IV* 1986; *mayır-* 'to bend' (Trans.); *mayıs-* 'to bend' (Intrans.); NW *Kır. mayış-* 'to be bent, to collapse' *R IV* 2015.

The same general connotation runs through the whole group. **Xak. xı ka:ğu:n mayıldı:** 'the fresh water-melon went bad (*infasaxa*), that is when it is kept overnight and becomes over-ripe', also used of any fruit *Kaş. III* 190 (**mayılu:r, mayılma:k**).

Dis. MYM

VUSD moyum (b-) Hap. leg.; N.S.A. fr. ***moy-** (***boñ-**); 'confused' and the like, cf. **moymal-, boymaş-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. Chinese *hun* 'confused' (*Giles* 5,239) is translated **moyum adırsız Hüen-ts., Briefe**, p. 34, note 1929.

Dis. V. MYM-

VUSD moymal- (b-) Hap. leg.; Pass. Den. V. fr. **moyum**; cf. **boymaş-**. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. **üjıkde moymalmışlarka aç a yada söz-leyür erdl** 'he spoke and expounded (Hend., the true doctrine) to those confused by the letter (of the scriptures)' *Hüen-ts.* 1929-30.

Dis. MYN

S muya:n See **buyan**.

Tris. MYN

SDF muyançılık (b-) Hap. leg.; A.N. fr.

a N.Ag. fr. **muya:n (buyan)**. **Xak. xı muyançılık al-tawassuŋ wa'l-şulh bayna'l-raculayn** 'mediation and reconciliation between two people'; one says **sen muyançılık kıl** 'mediate between us'; its origin is **muya:n al-tawāb** 'recompense for good deeds' *Kaş. III* 179.

SDF muyanlık (b-) Hap. leg.; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **muya:n (buyan)**; 'a charitable institution'. **Xak. xı KB** 489 (**buğad-**).

Dis. MYŞ-

SD mayış- (bañış-); Co-op. f. of **may-** (**bañ-**); 'to collapse' and the like. S.i.s.m.l., see **mayıl-**. **Xak. xı er yérke:mayışdı:** 'the man stuck (*lazıqa*) to the ground', because of obstinacy or laziness (*min hırānihi wa kasalihi*), that is when he is ordered to do something and refuses to accept the order (**mayışu:r, mayışma:k**; the *yā* carrying both *kasra* and *ḍamma*): **yamaşdı:**, metathesized form of **mayışdı:** (**yama:şu:r, yamaşma:k**; so vocalized owing to confusion with **1 yamaş-?**) *Kaş. III* 189.

Mon. MZ

S moz See **bo:z**.

S muz See **bu**

The only basic Turkish words beginning with **n-** are **ne**; and **neç**, and even **neç** may be ultimately der. fr. **ne**. The other words listed below are either der. f.s., Sec. f.s., or l.-w.s. Several other l.-w.s. occur in Uyğ., some frequently, but are not listed below since they never occur except in Man. or Bud. religious works and so never really became part of the language. These include Sanskrit l.-w.s. like **namo** 'homage' and **nirvan** '*nirvāna*', and Iranian (mostly Sogdian) l.-w.s. like **niğošak** 'Hearer' (a Man. technical term), **noş** 'elixir', and **nizvani** 'emotion, passion'. In the latest Uyğ. texts and in later languages there are also a few Mong. l.-w.s. like **nökör** 'personal servant, friend' and in the Islamic period many Ar. and Pe. l.-w.s.; the only one likely to cause confusion is **Pe nā** 'not', which occurs as early as *KB* 17, 18, etc., usually with a Neg. V.

Mon. NA

ne: originally an Interrog. Pron. 'what?' used in speaking of inanimate objects in the same way that **kim** is used of animate beings, and like that word also used as a Pron. Adj. and later, under the influence of Indo-European grammar, as a Relative and occasionally in an exclamatory sense. In all these meanings it is sometimes also used of animate beings. As well as the derivatives below some oblique cases are almost used as Adv.s. The word and its der. f.s. are discussed at length in v. G. *ATG*, see Index, p. 212. C.i.a.p.a.l. **Türkü VIII ne**: **xağanka**: **işig küçig bérürmen** 'to which **xağan** shall I offer my services?' *I E* 9, *II E* 9; (we are an army of two or three thousand) **kelteçimiz bar mu**: **ne**: 'would it be (a good thing) for us to come?' *T* 14; **ben sağa**: **ne**: **ayayın** 'what shall I say to you?' *T* 32; **neke**: **tezer biz** . . . **neke**: **korkur biz** . . . **ne basinalım tegelim** 'Why are we running away? . . . Why are we afraid? . . . Why should we be downcast? Let us attack.' *T* 38-9; a.o. *T* 57: **VIII ff. añrğ kilinç:ğ şınnu**: **ne**: **yavlak çulvu**: **sakıntı**: 'what evil blasphemy did that wicked demon think of?' *Toyok III* v. 2-7 (*ETY II* 178): **Man. ne bar ermiş tépen** **biltimiz** 'we knew what existed' (before there was a heaven and earth) *Chuas*. 163; (if our prayers have not reached God) **ne yérde tıdıntı tutuntı erser** 'but have been obstructed or detained somewhere' *do.* 217-18; (we knew) **tegrill yekil nede ötrü süğüşmiş** 'why heaven and the demon fought?' 164-5; o.o. *do.* 169, 172, etc.; **ne üçün téser** 'if one says "why?"' *M III* 6, 7 (i): **Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A ne üçün téser** *M I* 23, 29; **ne er sen** 'what man are you?' *do.* 33, 19; **Bud. ne üçün** 'why?' *PP* 4, 5 etc.; **neke**

'why?' *do.* 5, 2 etc.; **tususi ne bar** 'what advantage has it?' *PP* 21, 1; Sanskrit *yāvaccā* 'and as much as' **ne**: **yañlıg yeme**: *TT VIII A.2*; **ne yürüg** 'what interpretation?' *do. II.6*; **ne ayıtmiş kerçek** 'what ought one to ask?' *TT X* 16; o.o. *do.* 55, 197, etc.; **ne yeme** followed by Conditional 'whatever' (may . . .) *TT IV* 10, 8 etc.; **ne erser asığka tusuka kirmedi** 'did not enter into any kind of advantage' (*Hend.*) *Suv.* 612, 2-3; **Civ. ne busuş ol** 'what grief is there?' *TT I* 187; **ne ada bolğay** 'what danger will come?' *do. VII* 30, 2—**ne kim iş kılsa** 'whatever he does' *do.* 28, 37 (in these texts **neğü**: is much commoner than **ne**): **Xak. XI ne**: a Particle (*harf*) meaning *mā dā* 'what?'; hence one says **ne: térsen** 'what do you say?': **ne**: a Particle expressing surprise (*al-ta'accub*), hence one says **ne: me: edğü: kışl: ol** 'what a good man (etc.) he is!' or **ne: me: yavuz neç ol bu**: 'what a bad thing this is!' *Kaş. III* 214; and about 20 o.o. as either an Interrog. Pron. or Adj., e.g. **ne: uğurda: keldiç** 'at what time did you come?' *I* 53, 14; **KB ne** 'what?' is common in conversation, e.g. **tlekli ne ermiş** 'what was his wish?' 503; o.o. 507, etc.—**ne erse** 'anyone' or 'anything', declined as a N., is common, e.g. **ne ersedin ermez senig birliklig ne erselerig sen törüttü senig** 'Thou has no oneness with anyone; any that Thou hast created are Thine' 13; **xiii(?) At. ne** 'what?' as a Pron. or Adj. is common, e.g. **tavar asğı ne ol** 'what is the advantage of wealth?' 287; **ne neç bar** 'what thing is there?' (as good as knowledge) 100—**billigsiz ne aysa** 'whatever the ignorant man says' 119—**ne kim kelise erke** 'whatever comes to a man' 145; *Tef.* **ne** 'what?'; **ne kim** (. . . **erse**) 'whatever'; **nerse** 'some, something' 227-8; *xiv Muh. ayy* 'what?'; **ne**: *Merl.* 5, 7; *Rif.* 75; (Interrog.) **mā** 'what?' **né**: (*sic*) 16, 15; 94 (followed by examples); **ne**: has an Interrog. meaning and corresponds to *ayy say* 'what?', e.g. 'what are you doing?' **ne: kilürsen**; 'what do you want?' **ne: tile:rsen** 17, 19; 96; *Çağ. xv ff.* the entries in *Vel.* are confused; **né** is translated by *ne*, and oblique cases, etc., of **né** by corresponding oblique cases of **ne**, e.g. **nége neye** that is **ne için** 'why?', also **ne nesneye** 'to what thing?', but the *Acc. Suff.* **-nı/nı** is also entered as a separate word and so translated *fulān* 'so-and-so', and the *Gen. Suff.* **-nıñ/nıñ** translated *fulanın* 391 ff.; **né** is a word which when placed at the beginning of a sentence means *çih* 'what?', the Pe. Interrog. Pron. (and at the end of a word **-nı/-nı** is the *Acc. Suff.*) *San.* 322r. 3 (various der. f.s. and phr. like **né üçün** 'why?' follow): *Xwar.* *xiv ff.* **ne** 'what?'; **nerse** 'thing' *Qutb* 113; *MN* 250, etc.; *Kom.* *xiv ff.* (also **nege, neden**) occurs as an Interrog., Indefinite, and

Relative Pron./Pron. Adj. CCI, CCG; Gr. 168-9 (quotns.): Kıp. XIII ayy ne: Hou. 56, 15 ff.; XIV ne: ayy şay? İd. 89; ayy ne:; 'alâ ayy neçün (-c-) Bul. 15, 6; fi'l li-ta'accub ne:; li-acal ayy ne:nüñ wüçün (sic) do. 16, 2-3; xv ne: (bi-imâla, i.e. ne: not na:) ayy; also ne: Kav. 16, 8 (various der. f.s and phr. follow): Osm. xiv ff. ne with various idiomatic meanings and in phr.; c.i.a.p. TTS I 525 ff.; II 702 ff.; III 517 ff.; IV 584 ff.

D nü: Hap. leg.; no doubt, as Kaş. says, a crasis of ne:gü: Xak. XI nü: a Particle (harf) used instead of ne: and meaning mā dā; hence one says nü: tērsen 'what do you say?'; originally ne:gü: but abbreviated Kaş. III 215.

Tris. NBS

F névaşığı 'a good spirit'; ultimately der. f. Middle Pe. *nēw wāxīg*, prob. through the Tokharian A form *naivāsih* (see TT X, p. 57). The word is discussed in Sir Harold Bailey, *Indoiranica*, BSOAS XVIII, 1957. N.o.a.b. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *nayvaşığı teğrilerke* 'to the good spirits and gods' U II 80, 64 (and see note, p. 83); a.o. TT X 271; xiv Chin.-Uyğ. Dict. *shên* 'supernatural being' (Giles 9,819) *nayvaşığı* U II, p. 83, note 64; Ligeti 184: Xwar. XIII(?) *yaxşı nevşiglerdin* (so read?) *körüklügrek erdi* 'he was more beautiful than the good spirits' Oğ. 7-8.

Dis. NCA

D neçe: Equative f. of ne:; properly an Interrog. Pron. 'how many?', but with Indefinite and Relative connotations in some contexts, see v. G. ATG, paras. 195 etc.; sometimes declined as a N. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?); but note that 'how many?' is neçe in SW Az., nice in Osm., and that in both languages neçe means 'in what language?' Neşe 'why? how?' etc. which occurs in some mediaeval and modern languages seems to be not a Sec. f. of this word but a crasis of ne işe fr. 2 lış. Türkü VIII ff. Man. neçe yügürür ertl ança 'the more he ran, the more' (he vomited) M I 7, 12-13; phr. like bēş teğriğ . . . neçe sidiñiz bertdimiz erser 'inas-much as (or to the extent that) we have injured and hurt the five gods' Chuas. 51-2 are common in this text: Uyğ. VIII ff. Man.-A neçe otaçı otın birle kelser 'however many physicians come with their remedies' M I 15, 6-7; neçeke teğl 'to the extent that' (men and women fail to partake of the strength of the five gods) do. 16, 16: Man. neçe . . . işler küdügler erser 'however many . . . undertakings there may be' TT II 16, 41-5: Bud. neçe . . . bar erser 'however many . . . there may be' TT IV 16, 62; VIII H.10 (neçe:); Sw. 530, 2 etc.—Sanskrit (let a man strive) *tāvat yāvad arthasya niṣpati* 'so much as will achieve his purpose' ança:ka teğl neçe:ke: teğl aşıñıñ bütmeñli bolsar (p- . . . p-) TT VIII E.44; a.o. do. 45—neçe teğlig 'like what?' (Interrog.) U III 73, 2; 'how!' (exclamatory) TT X 345—neçe de kén témin

öglenip 'after some time he completely recovered consciousness' Sw. 619, 18-19; neçe de ölser 'as soon as he dies' U III 43, 19; a.o. do. 80, 3: Civ. bu yérke neçe uruğ batsar 'whatever quantity of seed is planted in this land' USP. 28, 5: Xak. XI neçe: a Particle (harf) meaning kam fi'l-adad 'how many?'; hence one says neçe: yarma:k bérđin 'how many dirhams did you give?'; wa yakün ayda(n) istifhāma(n) 'and it is also Interrogative' (sic) Kaş. III 220; similar o.o. I 49 (1 é:n); III 157 (sa:n)—avçı: neçe: al bilse: adığ ança: yoi: bilir 'however many tricks the hunter knows the bear knows as many ways out' I 63, 13; a.o. I 332, 12—neçe: yitig biçe:k erse: 'however sharp a knife is' I 384, 24; o.o. I 458, 13; III 38, 20 (neçe: me:); KB neçe 'however much, or many', usually w. Conditional, is common 23, 114, 347, 736, etc.; neçe me same meaning 918, etc.; sometimes almost 'whenever', e.g. 247: XIII(?) At. neçe is common, usually w. Conditional 'however much'; 'how much?' 180; 'why?' 181; neçe me 'however much' 38, 174; Tef. neçe 'how many?; however much'; neçe me 'however much'; neçe kim bardı erse 'whoever (or however many?) went'; bir neçe 'a few' 229; (neşe 'why?' 230): xiv Muh. kam istifhāmiya neçe: Mel. 17, 6; Rif. 95; (li-ma 'why?' neşe: 43, 7 (only)): Çağ. xv ff. (neşe nice in the sense of 'because' (zirā) Vel. 393); neçe (spelt) çih qadr wa har çand 'how much?; however much' (quotn.); neçe (spelt) çand tā 'how many times?' (quotn.) San. 322v. 15: Xwar. XIII neçe (neşe 'how?') 'Ali 17; bir neçe 'some' do. 54: XIII(?) bir neçe 'some' Oğ. 153: xiv neçe 'how many?; however many' Qutb 114; MN 44, etc.; neçe me kim muhimim 'however important' Nahc. 241, 2; (neşe 'why?' do. 237, 3-8; 238, 6 etc.): Korn. xiv 'how much?' neçe CCI; neçe me 'however much'; ança . . . neçe 'so much . . . as' CCG; Gr. 169 (quotns.): Kıp. XIII kam neçe: (-c-) Hou. 50, 15; 55, 8 ff.; bi-kam 'for how much?' neçe:ye do. 55, 13 ff.: xiv neçe: ('with -c-') kam İd. 89; (Tkm. neşe: li-ma do. 90); kam neçe: (-c-) Bul. 15, 5; xv kam neşe: (-j-) is the usual script for -ç- in Kav.) Kav. 16, 21 ff.; if you ask a question about a number you say neçe (-c-) Tuh. 57a. 13 ff.; kullamā 'whenever, whatever' neşe ki do. 89b. 9: Osm. xiv ff. nice/niçe 'how?; what?; several; often' and in several idioms including niçe me; c.i.a.p. TTS I 526 ff.; II 705 ff.; III 521; IV 588 ff.

Dis. NCD

F nişda:ğ Hap. leg.; obviously an Iranian (?Sogdian) l.-w. Cf. bile:ğü: Xak. XI nişda:ğ, 'with -j-', al-miṣḥad (MS. maṣḥad) 'whetstone' Kaş. I 465.

Dis. NCG

D neçük unusual der. f. of ne: with Suff. -çük (very rare; function obscure); properly 'how?', occasionally 'why?' or as a Relative or Indefinite Adv. Prob. a very old word. The

Instr. **neçükün** and an odd Den. V. form **neçükledi**; both rare, are included here for convenience. Survives only(?) in SE Türki: SC Uzb.: NW Kar. L., T. **Türkü** viii ff. (I am a young gazelle) **otsuz suvsuz kaltı**: **uyırn neçük yorıyn** 'how can I get on without grazing or water? How am I to walk?' **İrkB** 45: **Uyg.** viii ff. Man.-A (the god Normuzda had a merciful heart) **şimnuğ neçükledi ölürdi** 'how did he (come to) kill the demon?' **M I** 19, 10: Chr. (go and seek him) **neçükün bulsarsızler** (so read) 'how-ever you find him' (come back and tell me) **U I** 6, 2; a.o. **do.** 6, 5 (**ün-:**) **Bud.** **él törü neçük tutarbiz** 'how shall we maintain the realm and customary law?' **PP** 9, 6; a.o. **do.** 54, 4; **U III** 48, 12; **U IV** 10, 76—**kaltı neçük** 'just as' **Suv.** 139, 7 and 19—**neçükün** 'how?' **PP** 12, 6; **Kuan.** 98; **Hien-tz.** 71, etc.—**neçükledi** (?sic, transcribed *neçekledi*) **od-ğurak teğingülük bolur** 'how must one definitely attain?' **U III** 4, 8-9; **neçükledi** . . . **ig toğa kétmez** 'how is it that the diseases (Hend.) . . . do not disappear?' **U IV** 10, 62-3: **Yapa:ku: xı neçük** a Particle (*harf*) meaning *li-ma* 'why?'; hence one says **neçük bardır** 'why did you go?' **Kaş.** I 392; a.o. **do.** (nelük); (in a **Xak.** verse) **körüp neçük kaçmadır** 'why did you not fly when you saw me?' **I 79**, 20: **xı(?) Tef.** **neçük** 'how?'; **how?** 228: **Çağ.** xv ff. **neçük** ('with -k') *nice ve niçin* 'how? why?' **Vel.** 393, containing **neçükleş-;** **neçük çih gına ıca çih nahw** 'how? in what way?' (quoton.); (**neçükleş- çih nahw kardan** 'to do in what way?' (quoton.)) **San.** 322v. 8-13; **Xwar.** **xıiii neçük** 'Ali 17: **xıv neçük** 'how?' **Quth** 113; **MN** 284, etc.: **Korn.** **xıv** 'how?'; as; like; etc. **neçik CCI**, **CCG**; **Gr.** 169-71 (quotns.): **Kıp.** **xıiii kayf** 'how?' **neçük Hou.** 55, 16 ff. (quotns.): **xıv** ditto **Id.** 89; **Bul.** 15, 6; **xv kayf neşük Kav.** 17, 6 ff. (quotns.); **kayf neçik Tuh.** 56b. 2; a.o.o.

Dis. NDG

C **nete:g** a combination of **ne:** with the Post-position **te:g**, q.v.; properly Interrogative 'like what?' but often used as a Relative Adv. 'as, just as'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. **nete/nite** 'even'; **netekim/nitekim/niteki** 'just as, even as; for example; thus'. **Türkü** viii ff. **kere:ki: içi: nete:g** ol 'what is the inside of the tent frame like?' **İrkB** 18; a.o.o.: **Uyg.** viii ff. Man.-A **nete:g** 'just as' **M I** 23, 6 (**ağız**): **Bud.** Sanskrit *katham* 'how?' **nete:g TT VIII A.23**; **yathā** 'as' **nete:g do. B.12**; **nete:g do. E.45**; (I am ready to do) **nete:g yarlıkasar** 'as he commands' **U IV** 16, 155; **kaltı nete:g** . . . **ançulayu** 'just as . . . so' **TT IV** 12, 37; **V** 24, 51 etc.; a.o. **U III** 57, 6 (i) (**osugluğ**): **Xak.** **xı nete:g** 'an Interrogative Particle (*harf* *istifham*) meaning *kayf* 'how?'; hence one says **nete:g sen** 'how are you?' **Kaş.** I 392; 10 o.o.: **KB munıñ şukrı emdl nete:g öteyin** 'how am I now to proffer thanks for this?' 390; **emdl köplüg nete:g** 'how are you feeling now?' 523; a.o. 839: **xı(?) KBVP nete:g kim tilidi me boldı**

kamuğ 'and everything came into existence as he wished' 6; a.o. 22: **xıiii(?) Tef.** **nete:g** 'how?'; just as, as' 228: **xıv Muh. kayf nite:** **Mel.** 17, 6; **Rif.** 95: **Çağ.** xv ff. **nete:k** ('with -k') *nice nesne* (sic?) 'how?'; **how?** (quoton.); **nétük nice** (quoton.) **Vel.** 392-3; **nete:k/nétük** (spelt) *çih nahw ıca çih gına* 'in what way? how?' **San.** 322r. 26 (quotns.): **Xwar.** **xıiii nete** 'Ali 17: **xıv nete:g** 'how?' **Quth** 114; **MN** 227.

Tris. NDG

D **neteglik** A.N. fr. **nete:g**; survives in SW Osm. **netelik/netelik** 'essence, essential nature'. **Xak.** **xı KB** ('Thine existence is manifest; Thou art as bright as the sun and moon) **neteglikke yetgü köpül ögde yok** 'in the (human) understanding there is no thought which can reach (Thy) nature' 12; a.o. 16; **neteglikke kırme** 'do not try to investigate the nature (of God)' 26: **xıiii(?) Tef.** **neteglik** 'nature, character' 229; **Xwar.** **xıiii netelik** ditto 'Ali 18.

Mon. NG

F **na:g** l.-w. fr. Sanskrit *nāga*, properly 'snake', but also used for various mythological beings, serpent gods and the like; as one of the animals in the twelve-year cycle it replaced the earlier word **lu:** in **Xak.**, the only language in which it occurs, and prob. reached that language through Sogdian. **Xak.** **xı na:g al-timsāh** 'crocodile'; **na:g yıla:n al-tu-bān** 'a serpent'; **na:g yıl:** 'the name of one of the twelve years in Turkish'; the year A.H. 469, in which I wrote this book, was this year **Kaş.** **III** 155; a.o. (year) **I** 346, 6.

Dis. NGE

D **negü:** Den. N./A. fr. **net**, and for practical purposes syn. w. it. N.o.a.b. See **negülük**. **Türkü** viii ff. (a blind colt looked for an udder on a stallion; if he is lost?) in broad daylight) **hün ortu: kanta: negüde: bolğay ol** 'where (Hend.) will he get to at midnight?' **İrkB** 24: **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud. oğrı tép tédü-kügüz negü ol** 'what is it that you called a thief?' **PP** 59, 4-5; **ne negü işleğell uğrasar** 'if he starts to do any work' **U II** 23, 26; **negü erser temedin** 'without saying anything' **do.** 31, 50; a.o. **do.** 5, 14 (**öğürü:**); **negü üçün** 'why?' **U III** 35, 26; **bu etöz yeme negüke kerğeklig ol** 'and what is this body needed for?' **do.** 43, 27-8; a.o. **U IV** 10, 42 etc.; (the form **negül** before a gap in **Hien-tz.** 108 is prob. the beginning of **negül-**, but in **TT VI** 31 v.l. it seems to be a crasis of **negü: ol**): **Civ.** (if one burns a dog's tooth and) **negüke türtsr** 'rubs it on any (part of the body)' **TT VII** 23, 3; **negü sakınç sakınsar** 'whatever thought he has' 28, 4; and similar o.o. w. Conditional; **negü kim, negü me** 'any, anything' are common in **USp.**: **Xak.** **xı Kaş. III** 215 (nü); n.m.e.: **KB negü tér** 'what (someone) says' is very common 156, 165, etc.; **negü bar ajunda**

billigde küsüş 'what is there in (this) world more desirable than wisdom?' 260; **negüke** 'why?' 467, 583, etc.; (if the water is dirty) **negün yup arır** 'what can a man wash with to be clean?' 2108; o.o. 583, 663 (**yum-**), 1069 (**udık**), 1394 (**ek-**), 3488 (**kepeş-**): XIII(?) **Ät.** (hear) **billiglig negü tēp ayur** 'what the wise man says' 129; (tell me) **bu negüke kerek** 'what is this necessary for?' 314: **Tef. negü** 'what?'; **neg/negü** also occurs at the beginning of questions with no specific meaning 228: (**Çağ.** xv ff. **nağu** (*sic*) **ne üçün** 'why?' **Vel.** 390 (quotns.): **nağu şirā** 'why?' **San.** 321v. 14 (same quotns.), seems to be a corruption of this word).

Tris. NGL

D **negülük** A.N. fr. **negü:** used as an Interrogative only, usually as an Adv.; 'why?'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Chr. (this is a lump of stone) **negülük ol** 'why is it?' (that our animals cannot carry it) **U I** 8, 6: Bud. Sanskrit **kim** 'why?' **negülük TT VIII D.8**; ditto **negülük D.30**; **negülük tuğdum men** 'why was I born?' **PP** 4, 8; o.o. **do.** 30, 1; 66, 6; 68, 8 (**barışsa-**); **negülük ol** 'why?' (when you have come so far, give up and turn back?) **Hüen-t.** 96; o.o. **U III** 41, 3-4 (**tırığ**); **IV** 8, 27: **Xak.** xi **KB negülük tēsen** 'if you ask "why?"' 196, 296; **negülük** 'why' (do you put aside these good things?) **nelük** 'why' (do you not accept this advice?) 3984.

Dis. NLG

(S)D **nelük** 'why?'; exactly syn. w. **negülük** and almost certainly a crasis of it, since there is no other reasonable explanation of the -ü-, cf. **nü:** < **negü:**. Survives in **nelikten** 'why?' in NC Kir., Kzx.: NW Kk. **Türkü VIII ff.** **İrkB** 57 (**kaniğ**): **Uyg.** Man.-A **nelük keltig biziye** 'why have you come to us?' **M I** 33, 20: **Xak.** xi **nelük** a Particle (**harf**) syn. w. **neçük** (q.v.) and used by the other Turks instead of it; it means **li-ma** 'why?' **Kaş.** I 392; five o.o., mostly **nelük**, but in I 94, 2 mis-spelt **ne: elük**: **KB nelük** 'why?' is fairly common 241, 369, 775, 3984 (**negülük**), 6440-1, etc.: **xiii(?) Ät.** **nelük** 'why?' (occurs four times); **Tef.** ditto 228: **xiv Muh.** **li-ma ne:lik/nelük/ne:re:k/ne:k Mcl.** 17, 17; **Rif.** 96 (with **ham** for **li-ma**): **Xwar.** **xiii nelük** 'why?' **Äl** 17: **xiv ditto Qutb** 113; **MN** 255: **Kip.** **xiv nelük li-ma** in **Kip.** (i.e. as opposed to **Tkm. neše:**) **Id.** 90; **li-ayy say** 'why?' **nelük Bul.** 15, 11: **xv** another Interrogative is **nelik** meaning **li-ma Tuh.** 57b. 7 (quotn.).

Mon. NM

F **no:m** the Greek word **nomos** properly 'law' was a l.-w. in Syriac and was adopted by the Manichaeans as a technical term with a rather wider meaning 'law, doctrine', etc.; from this it passed to Sogdian as **nwm** and was used in Buddhist texts to translate Sanskrit **dharma**, which has an even wider range of meanings.

In Turkish it is used in both Man. and Bud. texts with a similarly wide range of meanings. It is not connected with Tokharian A **nom** mentioned in **TT X** 58 note; this is a pure Tokharian word meaning (and cognate to the English word) 'name'. It became an early l.-w. in Mong. where it came to mean 'law; scripture; religion; book', etc. **NE Tel.** **nom** 'law' **R III** 695; **Tuv. nom** 'book' are reborrowings fr. Mong. and not survivals. The original word is n.o.a.b. **Türkü VIII ff.** [gap] **nomi ol Toyok IV r. heading (ETY II 180)**: **Man. nom** is fairly common in **Chuas.**; it is generally best translated 'doctrine', e.g. **arığ nom** 'the pure doctrine' as opposed to **igld nom** 'false doctrine', but in 72 **tepri nom sözleser** seems to mean 'when (we) recite the holy scriptures' and in 228-9 (**ét-**) the exact meaning is obscure; **nom törü** 'doctrine and rules' **do.** 74 (**tü-d-**); 128 (**tut-**); **TT II** 10, 91 (**ur-**): **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Man.-A** (of a Man. dignitary) **nom uluğı** 'chief exponent of the doctrine' (?) **M I** 12, 17; **nom bitig** 'scripture' **do.** 25, 10; a.o.o.: **Man. nom ratnike** 'to the jewel (Sanskrit l.-w.) of doctrine' **TT IX** 32; (the pure) **nom dinin** 'doctrine and religion' 88; o.o. in **TT III**: Chr. **M III** 49, 9-12 (ii) (**ornaş-**): **Bud. nom** is used to translate **dharma** in the Buddhist triad **Buddha dharma saṅgha** 'Buddha, law, and community' **TT IV** 14, 63, and is common in all the meanings of **dharma** 'religious law, doctrine', etc., e.g. **burxan nom nomlamaklıg** 'preaching the Buddhist doctrine' **TT V** 26, 86-7: **Civ. bu nom bitigke tapınıp udunup** 'respecting and worshipping this scripture' **TT VII** 14, 10; a.o.o. in semi-Buddhist texts: **Xak.** xi **no:m al-milla wa'l-şari'a** 'religion; religious law'; hence one says **tepri: no:m**: 'God's religious law and faith' (**din**). Similarly all religions (**al-milal**) are called **no:m**. This is a word of the Chinese (**luğatü-l-Şinin**) **Kaş.** III 137.

Dis. NMA

C **ne:me**: a combination of **ne:** with the Enclitic **I me:**; originally an Indefinite Pron. 'something, anything', or the like; rare in the early period, the list of early occurrences below being fairly complete. In some modern languages, esp. in NE, it has completely replaced **ne:** in all its meanings; survives in NE most dialects **neme/nérne R III** 690-1; **Khak. nime**: SE **Türki neme/nime BS** 736; **Jarring** 208: NC Kir. **neme/erne**: SC **Uzb. nima**: NW **Kk. nème**: SW **Tkm. nemé**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. **Bud.** (now I wish to return home) **nemen ötgeymü men** 'shall I (be able to) get through somehow?' (or ? how shall I . . . ?) **Hüen-t.** 27; (I do not know) **nemen takı neçe yaşağunuz** [gap] 'how and how long your life [?will last]' **do.** 54: **Civ.** (if he has a loss) **neme tapmaz** 'he does not recover anything' **TT VII** 28, 40: **Xak.** xi **neme:** a Particle (**harf**) meaning 'I do not know' (**lä adri**); hence one says **neme: ne: kıldı:** 'I do not know what he has done' **Kaş.** III 236; a.o. III 214 (**ne:**): **xiii(?) Tef.** **nérne** a Particle,

'however, nevertheless', etc. 230: xiv *Muh.* (in a para. on Exclamations of Surprise) such a word is *neme*; e.g. 'what a brave man he is!' *neme: alp er turur Mel.* 18, 1; *Rif.* 96: *Çağ.* xv ff. *neme nesne* 'thing' *Vel.* 391 (quotns.); *nême/nemerse* (both spelt) 'thing', in *Ar. şay* 'San. 323r. 3 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIII(?) (he captured) *sañağuluksuz nemeler yülkılar* 'innumerable things and livestock' *Oğ.* 308: xiv *neme* 'thing' *Qutb* 113; *neme yaxşı kul turur bu Ayyüb* 'what a good servant this Ayyüb is!' *Nahc.* 333, 8; a.o. 376, 4: *Kip.* xiv *neme* 'thing, anything', esp. w. a *Neg.* V. *CCI, CCG; Gr.* 171 (quotns.): *Kip.* xiv *neme: şay* 'any)-thing'; one says *neme: yédin mü* 'have you eaten anything?' *Id.* 90; *şay* (*nesne*), also *neme: Bul.* 16, 1: xv *şay* *neme (nesne) Tuh.* 21a. 11; a.o. 58b. 7.

Dis. NMC

DF *nomçı*: N.Ag. fr. *nom*; 'preacher', and the like. N.o.a.b. *Türkü* VIII ff. *Man. Chuas.* 135-6 (artiz-), 324-5 (teñriç!): *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Bud.* bu *nomuğ arvişig nomlağı nomçı* 'a preacher who preaches this doctrine and *dhāraṇī*' *TT VI* 373-4; a.o. *Kuan.* 126-7 (égil).

Tris. NMC

F *namıja*: Hap. leg.; no doubt an Iranian (?Sogdian) l.-w. *Çiğil* xı *namıja: al-sif wahta zawc uxti'l-mar'a* 'one's wife's sister's husband' *Kaş.* I 446.

Dis. NML

DF *nomluğ* P.N./A. fr. *nom*; 'possessing a . . . doctrine' and other meanings taken fr. the meanings of *nom*. N.o.a.b. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man. edğü tétyük nomluğ ratniğ* 'the jewel (Sanskrit l.-w.) of the doctrine called "good"' *TT III* 108; *azağ nomluğlarda* 'with those who have false doctrines' *IX* 89; *Bud. nomluğ etöz* translating Sanskrit *dharmakāya*, one of the three bodies or natures of the Buddha (cf. *belğürtme* and *1 tüs*) which are discussed at length in *Suv.* 38, 14 ff.; (the hand with which one eats) *nomluğ tatıñıç* 'the sweet food of the (true) doctrine' *TT V* 22, 45; a.o.o. in *TT V* and *Hüen-ts.*

Dis. V. NML-

DF *nomla-*: Den. V. fr. *nom*; 'to preach' (with or without an Obj.). N.o.a.b. *Türkü* VIII ff. *Man. burxanlar arıç dınarlar nomlasar kirtkünmedin* 'not believing when the prophets and pure Elect preach' *Chuas.* 133-4: *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man. ewanglyon nom ratniğ nomlap* 'preaching the precious doctrine of the gospel' *TT III* 62-3; a.o.o.: *Bud. Sanskrit jagāda* 'he has preached' *nomladı* (MS. -ı) *TT VIII* D.6; (the Buddha) *bu* (MS. *bo*) *sudarıç nomla:yu: yarlıka:dı* 'deigned to preach this *sūtra*' *do. H.* 3; o.o. *TT V* 26, 86-7 (*no:m*); *VI* 373-4 (*nomçı*);

PP 46, 4-7; 49, 6 etc., often in the phr. *nom nomla-*.

Mon. NN

?D *ne:ğ* has two meanings: (1) Adverbial, with *Neg.* V.s 'any, at all', and the like, pec. to *Türkü* and *Uyg.*; (2) as a N., 'thing, property', also found in *Xak.* As both these meanings are also found among the various meanings of der. f.s. of *ne*: it seems reasonable to suppose that it is a Den. N. fr. *ne*. *Türkü ne:ğ bupuğ yok* 'you have no trouble' *I S* 8, *II N* 6; a.o. *I E* 26 (*yılışig*)—*ne:ğ ne:ğ savım erser beggü: taşka: urtım* 'I have put on the memorial stone all that I had to say' *I S* 11, *II N* 8; *ne:ğ yerdeki: xağanlığ bođunka* 'for peoples having a *xağan* in every(?) country' *T* 56: VIII ff. *Man.* (the Mojak will hear and) *ne:ğ taplamağay* 'will not approve at all' *TT II* 6, 26; a.o. *do.* 8, 41: *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man.-A ne:ğ* with *Neg.* V. is common, e.g. *ağı baram köziye ne:ğ ilinmegey* 'wealth and property will not catch his eye at all' *M I* 15, 4-5; o.o. *do.* 15, 9; 16, 11 etc.: *Man. ne:ğ . . . yok* 'there is no (trick) at all (that he cannot play)' *M II* 5, 8-10: *Bud. ne:ğ*, in *TT VIII* spelt both *ne:ğ* and *ne:ğ*, with *Neg.* V. is common, e.g. *Sanskrit na prayatasi* 'you do not exert yourself' *ne:ğ katıñla:maz sen TT VIII D.9*; *ne:ğ adınıñ kilmazın* 'let him not do anything different' *Hüen-ts.* 284-5: *Xak. xı ne:ğ al-şay* 'a thing'; hence one says *bu: ne: ne:ğ (sic)* of 'what is this thing?'; *ne:ğ al-māl* 'property, wealth' (verse) *Kaş. III* 360; over 300 o.o. almost all spelt *ne:ğ* and translated 'thing'; there does not seem to be any case of *ne:ğ* with *Neg.* V.: *KB ne:ğ* is common, both for 'thing', e.g. *bu tört ne:ğ* 'these four things' 306, and 'property', e.g. *evi ne:ğ tolur* 'his house is full of property' 759: XIII(?) *At. ne:ğ* is common both for 'thing' and 'property'; *Tef. ne:ğ* 'thing' (both abstract and concrete) 228: *Xwar.* XIV ditto *Qutb* 113.

Dis. NRA

S *naru*: See *ağaru*.

Tris. NRÇ

(S)D *narukı*: N./A.S. fr. *naru*; (*ağaru*); 'situated beyond, on the other side', and the like. Pec. to *Xak.*? *Xak. xı KB munıđa narukı neçe egri yol* 'however winding the road may be from here onwards' 4876.

Dis. NRG

?C *nerek Kaş.* is prob. right in saying that this is a crisis of *ne: kergek* (cf. *nelük*), since it has exactly the same meaning. Survives in NE Alt., Tel. *nerək R III* 679. *Xak. xı nerek* a Particle (*harf*) meaning *li-mā dā yanbağı* 'what is it necessary for?'; one says *bu: sağa: nerek* 'why do you need this?'; its origin is *ne: kerek* and it was abbreviated *Kaş. I* 392: *KB yapı ne:ğ bolurda bu eşki*

nerek talu ney bolurda yavuz ne kerek
'when a new thing comes into existence, what
need is there for the old? When a good thing
comes into existence, what need is there for
the bad?' 688; *biligsiz bolur kul nerek kul*
sözi 'the slave is ignorant, what is the need

for a slave's statement?' 1906: XIII(?) *At. aya*
hırş idisi hırışlık nerek, ayu bér mağa
bu neğüke kerek 'O miser! what is the need
for miserliness; tell me what this is needed
for' 313-14: XIV *Muh. Mel.* 17, 17; *Rif.* 96
(*nelük*).

R

Initial *r-*, like initial *l-*, q.v., was a sound entirely foreign to the Turkish language and any l.-w. with initial *r-* which became established in the early language assumed a prosthetic ^l, e.g. *ertini*, *erej*. There is a sprinkling of Indian and Iranian l.-w.s in some Man. and Bud. texts without the prosthetic vowel, e.g. *ratni*, the Tokharian form of Sanskrit *ratna*, which later became *ertini*, but these are not listed here since they never became at home in Turkish. In the Moslem period a number of Arabic and Persian l.-w.s entered the language unchanged, but those used in popular speech usually assumed a

prosthetic vowel, e.g. SW Osm. *uruc* 'fasting, a canonical fast', a corruption of Pc. *rūza*. The only word with initial *r-* in *Kaş.* is that listed below.

YUF *rabçat* (fully vocalized) Hap. leg.; origin uncertain, but no doubt an Indo-European l.-w. cognate to Russian *rab* 'slave'; *rabota* 'work', etc. *Gancak XI rabçat al-suxriya* 'unpaid forced labour'; as when for example a chief (*al-amir*) takes animals belonging to the peasantry (*al-ra'iya*) and carries his goods on them without payment *Kaş. I 451*.

Mon. SA

S(D) *sa*: crasis of *sağa*; Dat. of *sen*; an unusually early case of a crasis common later. **Xak. XI** *sa*: a Participle (*harf*) meaning *anta* 'you'; hence one says *sa: ayurmen* 'I say to you' (*lak*). The *alif* is changed from *nūn* in the word *sen* or abbreviated fr. the word *sağa*; (irrelevant Ar. parallels follow) *Kağ. III* 208 (following a para. on (the Suff.) -*sa/-se*: meaning *law* 'if').

F *so*: no doubt, as Müller suggested, 'chain, lock', l.-w. fr. Chinese *so* 'lock, chain' (*Giles* 10, 204). N.o.a.b. but see *sola*:-. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. (plundering, robbing, breaking in, opening doors and) *sosın söküp* 'pulling their locks apart' *U II* 76, 1; *yeti temir son keml solap turğurdi* 'he tied up the ship, fastening it with seven iron chains' *PP* 31, 5-6; a.o. *do.* 33, 2-3 (I aç-).

S *su*: See *suv*.

VU *sō*: noted only in the phr. *sōde/sōdin berü* 'for a long time past', but cf. *sökl*. In *Chuas. v.l.C.* transcribed it *su* and confused it with *su*y (*tsuy*) 'sin', a Chinese l.-w.. N.o.a.b. *Türkü VIII* ff. Man. *sōde berü* ... *yazıntımız erser* 'if for a long time past we have sinned' (against the sun and moon gods, etc.) *Chuas. 13*; o.o. *do.* 49, 85, etc.: Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *ögüm kaşım sōnde* (*sic*, acc. to Pelliot) *berü mēnl sevmēz erti* 'for a long time past my mother and father have not loved me' *PP* 56, 7-8; (because their attachments (Hend.) have not been broken (Hend.)) *sō*- (text in error *suv*) -*din berü* 'for a long time past' *Suv. 61*, 17; o.o. spelt *soo*, *do.* 280, 7; 695, 23.

VU **I sü**: 'army'. The theory put forward in *TT X*, p. 19, note 206 that this should be transcribed *sō*: and taken as a l.-w. fr. Chinese *shou* 'to hunt' (*Giles* 10, 013) is quite untenable since the spelling with *s*- is universal in texts in Ar. script. The word itself cannot be traced later than about xv, but the phr. *sü: başı*: 'army commander' lived on and, when *sü*: itself had been forgotten, was taken to be *su: başı*: and used for 'water (i.e. irrigation) superintendent', an official of great importance in the Middle East, see e.g. *SW Osm. şu başı Sami* 835, *Red.* 1188. This misunderstanding suggests that the vowel was -ü: but this is not certain. *Türkü VIII* *sü*: 'army' is common, esp. in the phr. *sü: süle*:- 'to make an expedition'; *sü başı: İnel (sic) Xağan Tarduş Şad barzun* 'let İnel Xağan, the Tarduş Şad, go as army commander' *T* 31: VIII ff. *sü*: occurs several times in *Irkb*, e.g. *xan süke: barnı:ş yağı:ğ sançmı:ş* 'the *xan* went to the army (i.e. on a campaign) and

routed the enemy' 34: *Yen. sü*: has been read in several inscriptions, but the only clear case is *Mal. 26*, 8 (I *teğ*): Uyğ. VIII *sü*: occurs 8 times in *Şu.*, usually in such phr. as *sü: yorı:dı*: 'the army set out' *N* 6; [*sü:*] *başı*: *ben* 'I was the [army] commander' has been restored in the *Side line*: VIII ff. Man.-A *kentü kentü süsün* [*gap*] 'their own armies' *M I* 22, 5 (i); Bud. *sü*, usually spelt *suv* (cf. *sō*: in *Suv.*), is fairly common, e.g. *alku tör-lüg sü: çeriglerde* [*gap*] 'in all kinds of armies and troops' *U II* 74, 4 (i); a.o. *do.* 69, 5 (ii): Civ. *süke bargu iş bolur* 'it becomes an affair of going to the army' *TT VII* 36, 15-16; a.o. *I* 67 (*sançıt*-): **Xak. XI** *sü*: *al-cund* 'the army' *Kağ. III* 208 (prov.; verse); about 40 o.o. translated *al-cund* or less often *al-cayş* 'army' or *al-askar* 'the soldiers'; in *I* 478, 8 the full title of *Selcük* (*sic*, not *Salcuk*) 'the ancestor of those Sultans' is given as *Selcük sü: başı*: *KB* in 2266 the King asks what qualities *sü başlar kışt* 'an army commander' requires; the answer is in Chap. XXX, 2269 ff.: XIII(?) *Tef. sü* 'army'; *süsl birle ya'nı laş-karı birle* 278: (xiv *Muh. rafıqu'l-askar* 'fellow-soldier' *südeş* *Med.* 50, 1; *Rif.* 145): *Xwar. XIII* *sü* 'army' *Ali* 52: xiv ditto *Qutb* 162: *Kıp. XIII Hou.* 14, 10 (*çerig*): **Osm.** xiv to xvi *sü* 'army' in several texts *TTS I* 652; *II* 853; *sü başı*, here spelt *su başı*, with *su* in some texts fr. xv (perhaps a later MS.) onwards, occurs in all periods; in the earliest period the title was clearly military and this continued till xviii, but the transition to civil duties is hinted in dict. fr. xvi onwards *I* 646; *II* 844; *III* 640; *IV* 707.

F **2 sü** 'preface'; l.-w. fr. Chinese *hsü* (*Giles* 4, 771). Pec. to Uyğ. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. *Suv.* 2, 5 (*ula*:-l-).

Mon. V. SA-

sa:- 'to count'; in its original form obsolete everywhere; it has become *say*- in NW Krm, Nog.; SW Az., Osm., Tkm. (*say*:-), but it has been displaced, in all other languages completely, and in these partially, by *sana*:- (Tkm. *sana*:-), q.v. (Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. this word was read by Pelliot in *PP* 68, 8, but the correct reading is *barışsadıñız*): **Xak. XI** *er ko:niğ* (*sic*) *sadı*: 'the man counted' ('*adda*) the sheep' (etc.) *Kağ. III* 247 (*sar*, *sama:k*; verse); o.o. *I* 281, 22 (where it is described as the origin of the Desid. V. Suff. -*sa/-j-se*-); *III* 250, 4: *KB sayu bérđi bilgin ukuşı tepin* 'he reckoned up his knowledge and the extent of his understanding' 569; *ikigüni bir tép isizke sama* 'do not reckon them both to be as bad as one another' 875; (the King) *karuğ edğülükni atamış sayu* 'has named and counted up all the advantages' 3474;

18, 3 (i) (ađır-); 19, 14 (tanukla:-): Bud. Sanskrit *hatham* 'statement' *sa:viḡ* TT VIII A.21; *vādam* ditto *do.* G.17; a.o. *do.* E.49: bu *sav ešidip* 'hearing this statement' PP 61, 2; *ötüg sav* 'petition' *do.* 15, 7; a.o. *do.* 76, 2; *saviḡ sözüḡ* (the second later deleted) 'statement' TT X 26; a.o. *Hien-t's.* 2040 (1 öt-); and many o.o.: Civ. in TT I the standard formula is (if such-and-such an omen is received) *savin inça ayur* 'it gives the following message' 14, 32, 44, etc.; *türk savında* 'among Turkish proverbs' VII 42, heading: *Xak. XI sa:v al-maṭal* 'a proverb', hence one says *sa:vda mundaḡ kelir* 'there is a proverb which says'; *sa:v al-qiṣṣa* 'a story, narrative'; *sa:v al-hikāya* ditto; *sa:v al-risāla* 'a message'; *sa:v al-kalām* 'a statement'; *sa:v al-anbā* 'wa'l-ahādīṭ' 'news, reports'; hence the Prophet (*al-nabi*) is called *sa:vçı*: because he gives news, tells stories, delivers messages, and quotes proverbs *Kaṣ. III* 154 (verse); about 12 o.o.: *KB* (I have heard of his fame, wisdom, and understanding and) *siliḡ savını* 'his pure utterances' 527; a.o. 973 (egsü-); *öt sav/öt sav erig* 'advice' is common, see 1 öt: XIII(?) *Tef. hadīṭ* 'traditional story' *sav* 257: *Kip. XIV şaw al-da wā* 'claim, petition' *Id.* 61: *Osm.* XIV ff. *söz sav* see *söz*; *XIV sav* 'story, news'; in two texts *TTS I* 603.

sep 'dowry'; survives, sometimes with extended meanings, in NE several dialects *R IV* 493: SE *Türki*: NC *Kır.* (in *Kzx.* only for 'use, benefit'): SC *Uzb.*: NW *Kumyk*: SW *Tkm.* Cf. *kabın. Xak. XI sep cihāz kull* 'aris wahwa māluhā' 'the dowry of a bride', that is her property *Kaṣ. I* 319: *Kom.* XIV 'a bride's dowry' *iseb CCG*; *Gr.*

sip 'a one-year-old colt'; n.o.a.b., but survives as *sipa* 'a donkey colt from six months to a year' in SW *Az.*, *Osm.* (in the latter also for other young animals), see *R IV* 668; *Shcherbak*, p. 124. (Uyğ. VIII in a geog. name see 1 *baş*): *Xak. XI sip* 'a colt (*al-muḥr*) when it has reached its second year' *Kaṣ. I* 319; *teḡür meniḡ sa:vımnı: bilge:lerke:* (MS. *bilge:leke:*) *ay, tınar kalı: atatsa: kısırak sipı: (MS. sim) tay* 'convey my message and say to the wise "the mare rests when her colt grows up to be a horse"' *I* 207, 11; *III* 158, 9 (adding 'because it is then ridden on instead of her'); a.o. *I* 487 (*sipa:kur*): (*Kip. XIII al-caḡıb ibn sana* 'a one-year-old donkey colt' *sipa: (-p-)* *Hou.* 12, 16: *XIV sipa:* 'back vowels and -p-') *al-caḡıb Id.* 51).

suv 'water'; c.i.a.p.a.l.; in SW *Tkm.* still *suv*; in NE *Koib.*, *Sag.*, *Şor suḡ*; *Çuv. şıv/su (sic)* *Ash. XVII* 171, 205; elsewhere *su*, occasionally *su:*; sometimes with extended meanings, 'stream, river', etc. *Türkü VIII yér suv* occurs several times; it has been suggested that it has a mystical or religious connotation, but the context in this and other languages shows that it merely meant 'territory', i.e. an area containing both land and

streams, lakes, etc.; *eçü:miz apa:mız tutmış yér suv idışız bolmazın* 'let not the territory which our ancestors (Hend.) held become ownerless' *I E* 19; ditto but *kalmazın* 'let not . . . remain' *II E* 16; similar phr. *I E* 20, *II E* 17; (the Tokkuz Oguz) *yérin suvı:n idip* 'abandoned their territory' (and went to China) *II E* 35; [long gap] *yérıherdı: suvı:naru: kondı:* 'settled down in their territory' *II E* 40; *üze: Türkü teprisi: Türkü iduk yérı: suvı: ança etmiş* 'the god of the Türkü thus organized the sacred territory of the Türkü' *I E* 11, *II E* 10; *iduk yer suv* also occurs in a damaged passage in *II E* 35—*Anı: suvıḡa bardımız* ol *suv kođı: bardımız* 'we went to the river Anı, and went down it' *T* 27; o.o. *I E* 24 (1 *kam*): *do.* 27, 22 (1 o:t): VIII ff. (a horse) *taḡ üze: yul suv körü:pen* 'seeing a spring and water on the mountain' *Irkb* 17; a.o. *do.* 33; in the *Toyok* document about precious stones (*ETY II* 57 ff.) *suv* (perhaps an over-literal translation of the Iranian original) means something like 'colour', e.g. ol ok ta-şıḡ suvı: ya:şı:l bolsar 'if the colour of that stone is green' 26-7: *Man. suv teprı* 'the water god' *Chuas.* 36; *suv içreki tınlıḡka* 'to aquatic creatures' *do.* 86; (I do not wish to live) *yértinçü yér suvda ev bark içinde* 'in a dwelling in the territory of this world' *TT II* 8, 41-2: Uyğ. VIII *suvı: Selege: ermiş* 'their water (river) was the Selenge' *Şu. N* 2: VIII ff. *Man.-A suv teprı M I* 21, 2 (i); ol *suv bulḡakı* 'that disturbed water' *M III* 10, 11 (i): *Man. TT III* 55 (*küvençliḡ*): Bud. *suvda suv öḡlüḡ taḡlar* 'mountains in the water (i.e. waves) the colour of water' *PP* 17, 4; many o.o.—*Cémbüdvip yér suvdakı* 'in the territory of Jambudvīpa' *PP* 44, 1; (there was a holy řşı) ol *yér suv* 'of that territory' *do.* 59, 1: Civ. *suv* 'water' is common in all texts; in *TT VII* 1, 19 the planet Mercury is called *suv yultuzı* 'the water star', the Chinese name: O. *Kır. ix* ff. *yerime: ayıta: suvıma: ađrıldıım* 'I have said farewell to my land and parted from my water' *Mal.* 11, 4; (I was parted) *yérım suvı:m sızıme: do.* 45, 6: *Xak. XI suv al-mā* 'water' *Kaṣ. III* 129 (prov.; following an entry *şuf (sic)* 'a belt (*muṇṭaqa*) woven by hand from woollen (*al-şuf*) threads'; as such it must be an error, perhaps for *şuf* as a l.-w.); over 100 o.o.: XIII(?) *At. hālmılık suvin saḡ* 'sprinkle it with the water of mildness' 340; *Tef. su/suv* 'water; liquid' 275: *XIV Muḥ. al-naḥr* 'river' *ulu: su: Mel.* 4, 20; *Rif.* 75; *al-mā* *su:* 15, 14; 76, 16; 92, 180 (in margin *su:*): *Çaḡ. xv* ff. *suv* (so to be spelt, under *sin-i maḡmūm* with *wāw*) *ab* 'water', as is well known, also *rawāḡ*, *raw-naq*, *cāh*, *izzat*, and *ab-i-rū* 'current, brilliance, distinction, honour (Hend.)' *San.* 248r. 28 (the later translations assume that it is used with the same metaph. meanings as *ab*): *Xwar.* (XIII) *şudaḡı* 'in the water' *Ali* 18): XIII(?) *su* 'water' *Oğ.* 166, 205: *XIV suv/metri grātia* *su* 'water' *Qutb* 161-2; *MN* 5, etc.: *Kom.* XIV 'water' *su* (before vocalic Suff.s *suv-*) *CCI, CCG*; *Gr.* 224 (phr.): *Kip. XIII*

al-mā' šu: *Hou.* 6, 18; XIV ditto *İd.* 55 (and two phr.); XV ditto *Kav.* 31, 5; 58, 14 (and two phr.); *Tuh.* 35a. 5; *mirhād* 'lavatory' *šu öy* (for *ev*) *do.* 35a. 7: *Osm.* XIV ff. *su/šu* (in one XIV text before vocalic Suff.s *su/-v*) c.i.a.p. in various phr. *TTS* I 646 ff.; II 844 ff.; 850; III 641 ff.; IV 709 ff.

Mon. V. SB-

sap-, sep- Preliminary note. *There is great confusion about V.s of these two forms. The only certain form in Türkü is sep- 'to repair (something broken)', and the only certain form in Uyğ. sap- 'to instil, graft', and the like, although 'to equip, fit out' was almost certainly sep-. Kaş. lists only sap- and translates it (r) 'to thread (a needle)'; (2) 'to repair (something broken)', but distinguishes between saptur- 'to order to repair' and septür- 'to order to provide a dowry', obviously a Caus. f. of sep- which is homophonous w. sep 'a dowry'. On this basis therefore it looks as if the Türkü word was misspelt and Kaş.'s two meanings go back to some common origin. Sap- 'to thread (a needle), to inoculate, graft' survives in SE Türk.: perhaps NW Kaz. R IV 401: and SW Tkm.; sep- 'to equip' is not noted again. In the medieval period two apparently new V.s appeared, sap- 'to go astray, deviate', and the like, which is noted in XIX NC Kzx. and NW Kaz. in R IV 402 and survives in SW Osm., and sep- 'to scatter (solid matter, e.g. seed), to sow; to sprinkle (liquids), to irrigate', which is practically syn. w. saç- and s.i.a.m.l.g. (in SW serp-).*

sap- 'to thread (a needle), to graft, inoculate (lit. or metaph.); to repair (something broken)'. See above. *Türkü* VIII ff. *sinukı:ğın sepermen* (sic) 'I repair your broken things' *İrkB* 48 (and see *ula-*): *Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Bud.* (How are you worthy to be called) *kalıncı burxan şasının ur[taçı?] saptacı* 'one who grafts in (?) the surviving discipline (Sanskrit śāsana) of the Buddha?' *Hüen-ts.* 306-7; *antağ yok erdi köğüzinte sukmayuk köpülinte saptamayuk* 'thus he was not one who refused to take (the teaching) to his bosom or graft it (?) into his mind' *do.* 1927-8: *Xak.* XI yiçi: *yigne*: *sapdı*: 'the tailor threaded (*daxxala* ... *al-silk*) the needle'; and one says *ol kuş kanatın sapdı*: 'he joined up (i.e. mended, *waşala*) the bird's wing'; also used of anything defective(?) when one pulls it together and joins it up (*taqāşara* 'an cinsili fa-carrahu wa waşalahu' *Kaş.* II 3 (*sapa:r*, *sapma:k*): *KB* 1858 (*buzuk*): *XIV avşala sapdı*: *Mel.* 20, 1; *Rif.* 99 (*sap-*): (*Kom.* XIV 'to stand aside (for someone)' *sap CCG*; *Gr.* XIV *sapdı*: (-b-) *nakaba* 'anı'l-*fariq* 'to go astray from the road' *İd.* 56).

sav- See *savıl-*.

sep- 'to equip, fit out', and the like. See above, and **septür-**. (*Türkü* VIII ff. see **sap-**):

Uyğ. VIII ff. *Bud.* (the old man agreed and became the Prince's guide. Then) *kapı xan teginke septi* 'his father the King equipped the Prince' (and gave him the food, water, transport animals, and everything else required by the 500 men) *PP* 28, 1-2: (*XIV Muh. raşsa'l-mā* 'to sprinkle water' *su: sep- Mel.* 26, 11; ditto *wa nafada'l-taib* 'to shake the dust off a garment' *sep- Rif.* 109: *Çağ.* XV ff. *sép- (-ti) sep-* 'to sprinkle', that is to sprinkle water or something else *Vel.* 284; *sép-* ('with -p-') *aşırđan* 'to sprinkle' *San.* 249v. 4 (quotns.): *Kıp.* XIV *sep-* ('with -p-') *raşsa qalila(n)* ('lightly') *İd.* 51: *XV raşsa sep- Tuh.* 17a. 11: *Osm.* XIV ff. *sep-* 'to sprinkle'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 614; II 810; III 613; IV 677).

sev- 'to love; to like', with a wide range of shades of meaning. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. several phonetic changes NE Alt., Tel. *sü-* (no other languages): SE Tar. *söy-*; *Türkü* *söy-/süy-* ('to kiss'); NC *süy-*; SC *sev-*; NW Kaz. *söy-*; others *süy-*; SW Az., *Osm.* *sev-*; 'I kn. *söy-*, *Türkü* VIII ff. *sevdukim:n yéyürmen* 'I eat what I like' *İrkB* 3: *Man.* *İdi sevmezmen* 'I do not at all like' (to live a worldly life) *TT* II 8, 42: *Uyğ.* VIII ff. *Man.* *TT* III 98-9 (*ana*): *Bud.* *sever taplar* 'loves and likes' *U* III 25, 4; o.o. *TT* V 10, 112 (*ağırıl:-*); *X* 256 (*amran-*); a.o.o.: *Civ.* *buyanığ sevgil* 'love virtue' *TT* I 111: *Xak.* XI ol meni: *sevdi: ahabbani* 'he loved (or liked) me' *Kaz.* II 15 (*sever*; *sevmek*; *prov.*); three o.o.: *KB* *sev-* with various shades of meaning is common, e.g. *sevip sözi tutum* 'I have loved him (the Prophet) and accepted his words' 46; a.o. 135 (*sevit*): XIII(?) *At.* *anı nā xalayıq sever nā xalıq* 'neither the creatures nor the creator love him' 272; *Tef.* *sev-* 'to love' 264: *XIV Muh.* *aħabba sew- Mel.* 22, 1; *Rif.* 102 (in error *sevin-*); 'aşığa 'to love passionately' *sew-* 29, 3; 112; *al-hıbb sevmek* (MS. -mak) 36, 5; 121 (*sew-*): *Çağ.* XV ff. *sēw- (-er, etc.) sev-, muħabbat et- ma'nāsna Vel.* 290-1; *sēw- düst dāstan* 'to like, love' *San.* 258r. 23 (quotns.): *Xwar.* XIII *sev-* (with triply dotted *vāw*) 'to love' 'Ali 37; (with simple *vāw*) 41: *XIV* *sev-* ditto *MN* 173, etc.: *Kom.* XIV 'to love, like' *sōw- CCI*; *sev-, sōw-, sōy- CCG*; *Gr.* 218 (quotn.): *Kıp.* XIII *aħabba sew- Hou.* 34, 8; *aħabba sew- do.* 39, 16: *XIV* *sew- aħabba*; also used in P.N.s (*yusammā bihi*) *İd.* 54; (*al-habib sevtüküm Bul.* 9, 6): *XV* *aħabba sew- Kav.* 12, 6; *muħabbata(n)* 'in friendliness' *sewmek üşün* (sic) *do.* 33, 6; *aħabba sōy- Tuh.* 6b. 5; *sōw- do.* 79b. 11.

Dis. SBA

PU sub: 'conical, tapering', and the like; homophonous w. **subi:-**, which proves that it had back vowels. This is confirmed in *Kıp.*; but it survives only(?) in SW *Osm.* where it is transcribed *söbü* in *Sami* 740 and *sübü* in *R* IV 850 (with cross-refcs. to *söbü/sübü* which are not listed) and *Red.* 1086. SW *Osm.* *sopa* 'a cudgel' (i.e. a tapering stick) may, however, also be descended fr. this word. *Xak.* XI

anything long with a tapering end (*tawil muḥaddadu'l-ra's*) is called **subi**; hence a man's head, when it is not round (*mudawwar*) is called **subi**: **ba:ş Kaş. III 217**: **Kip. xiv şubū:/subi**: *asil* 'long and tapering' *Id. 56*; *halbā subi* *Tuh. 12b. 12* (*halbā* means 'milch camel'; there is presumably an omission between the two words, prob. **sağlık** or the like for *halbā*, but there is no obvious Ar. word beginning w. *h-* with a meaning appropriate to **subi**); **Osm. xiv ff.** words meaning, of the face 'oval', of the eyes 'almond shaped' are listed as follows **şobica xiv**; **şobek xvi**; **söbe/söbü xvi ff.**; **söbek xvi ff. TTS I 639**; **II 838**; **III 637**; **IV 703**.

Dis. V. SBA-

sabi:- (or **sapı**:-?) **Hap. leg.**, but cf. **sabit**-. **Xak. xi** at **kudruk**: **sabidi**: 'the horse's tail (etc.) waved' (*taḥarraka* 'was in motion') **Kaş. III 256** (**sabi:r**, **sabi:ma:k**).

D suva:- **Den. V. fr. su:v**; originally 'to irrigate (land); to water (animals)', and the like; in modern languages later forms of **suvğar**-are used in this sense. In the medieval period it was used for 'to plaster' and this must also be an early meaning, see **suval**-, **suvaş**-. In this sense s.i.s.m.l. as **siba**-/suba-/siva-/suva-. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. PP 1, 3 (6:l)**: **Xak. xi kanıñ emdi: yér suva:r** 'your blood now waters (*yasqı*) the ground' **Kaş. I 498, 21**; n.m.e.: **xiii(?) Tef. suva-** 'to plaster up' (the entrance to a cave) 276: **Çağ. xv ff. suwa**-(spelt) *andid kardan* 'to plaster' **San. 247v. 9** (quotns.): **Tkm. xv layyasa** 'to plaster' **şuva**-(in margin 'also pronounced şıva-'); **Kip. şıza**-**Hap. leg.**, ?corruption of **şıva**-) **Tuh. 32a. 11**.

PU subi:- **Hap. leg.**, but see **subit**:-; homo-phonous w. **subi**-. **Xak. xi subidi**: **ne:ğ şala'l-şay** 'wa *ta'allala* *tafuhu* 'the thing was long and its sides tapered off' **Kaş. III 257** (**subi:r**, **subi:ma:k**).

Dis. SBC

D sa:vçı: **N.Ag. fr. sa:v**; normally 'messenger', and so a less distinguished term than **yala:vaç** (a l.-w., q.v.); but as in this meaning it corresponded to Ar. *rasūl* it was used by early Moslem Turks for 'the Prophet'; in this sense it was soon displaced by the Pe. l.-w. **payğambar** and now survives only(?) in **NE Tob. sawçı** 'go-between' **R IV 431**. **Türkü viii ff. a sa:vçı**: on a yellow horse and a **yala:vaç** on a bay horse bring good news **Irkb 11**; a.o. **do. 55**: **Uyg. viii ff. Bud.** (if we have gone from one town, country, or realm to another as a) (VU) **tiğçi sa:vçı** 'messenger' (i.e. making mischief) **TT IV 10, 21** (**tiğçi** is **Hap. leg.**, prob. a **N.Ag. fr.** a Chinese l.-w.): **Xak. xi sa:vçı**: 'a prophet' (*al-rasūl*) from among the prophets of God; its base is **sa:v** meaning 'news, a statement, a proverb', and the prophet communicates these things **Kaş. III 441** (and see **Oğuz**); a.o. **III 154** (**sa:v**): **KB sa:vçı** 'the Prophet' (Muḥammad) 30, 388: **xiii(?)**

Tef. sa:vçı 'prophet', once in the **Hend. yalavaç payğambar sa:vçı 257**; **xiv Muh.(?)** (in a list of occupations) **rasūl** 'messenger, envoy' **sawçı**: **Rif. 156** (mis-spelt *su:raçı*); **Mel. 57, 12** (élçî): **Oğuz xi sa:vçı**: *al-rasūl wahwa'l-safir* 'messenger, envoy', who travels between the families of an intended bridegroom and bride with messages **Kaş. III 441**; a.o. **III 154** (after **sa:v**) same translation, adding 'because he reports the statements of one to the other and vice versa, as I have explained'; not here described as **Oğuz**: **Xwar. xiii sa:vçı** (with triply dotted *wāw*) 'prophet' **Ali 48**: **Kip. xiv şawçı**: (-c-) 'one concerned with disputes (*mansub ilā'l-da'wa*)', in the sense of differences between two adversaries; such a person must be a **qādî**; and **şawçı**: is used for 'prophet' (*al-nabi*); they say **sawçımız** 'our prophet' meaning 'the Prophet', God bless him *Id. 61*.

D suvçı: **N.Ag. fr. su:v**; s.i.s.m.l. for 'water-seller, water-carrier, mariner, swimmer', etc. **Uyg. viii ff. Bud. kim yérçi suvçı kemici bar erser** 'if there are any guides, pilots, or boatmen' **PP 22, 4-5**; a.o. **do. 23, 8**; **Civ.** (in a charter of immunities) **borlukıpa ögen kesğüçler suvçı klrmedin** 'the people who cut the streams and the water superintendent must not enter his vineyard' **UŞp. 88, 45-6** (as the V. is **kes-** 'to cut', not **kaz-** 'to dig', the first were presumably labourers who cut the banks to release irrigation water): **Çağ. xv ff. suçı** (spelt) *sāqı wa ābdār* 'cup-bearer; butler' **San. 239r. 9** (quotns.).

Dis. SBD

D sevit **Caus. Dev. N. fr. sev-**, lit. 'one who causes love', rather than 'one who loves'; 'the planet Venus'. For practical purposes **Hap. leg.**, the only other occurrence being in the passage in **Rbg.** quoted fr. **KB, R IV 501**, and prob. a word invented by the author of **KB**. Cf. **çolpan. Xak. xi KB sevük yüz urundi beşinci Sevit, seve baktı erse sen özni avıt** 'fifth, Venus put her lovely face (in the sky); when she looks lovingly at you, enjoy yourself' 135.

PUF sibüt **Hap. leg.**; no doubt a l.-w., presumably, in **Kaşğar**, Indo-Iranian; cf. **Pe. sibitt** 'dill, *Anethum graveolens*'. **Kaşğar xi sibüt al-kuzbara** 'coriander' **Kaş. I 356**.

D savdıç **prima facie** a **Den. N.** in **-dıç**, cf. **tardıç, sağdıç**, but there is no semantic connection w. **sa:v** and it may be, like other names of artefacts, a l.-w. Cf. **savdıçlan-**, which fixes the vowels. **N.o.a.b. Xak. xi savdıç al-qaf'atu'llati turmal mina'l-ağşân** 'a basket plaited from twigs', used for carrying fruit, etc. **Kaş. I 455**.

Dis. V. SBD-

D sabit:- (or **sapıt**:-?) **Hap. leg.**; **Caus. f.** of **sabi**:-. **Xak. xi at kudruk sabitt**: 'the horse waved (*harraka*) its tail'; and one says it

kuđruk sabıttı: 'the dog wagged (*başbaşa*) its tail' *Kaş. II* 298 (**sabıttur**, **sabıttmak**); **bu:** **at ol kuđruk sabıttı:** 'this horse is constantly waving its tail'; also of a dog when it wags its tail, when it asks for food or sees its people (*ahlahu*) and fawns on them *I* 513.

D sevit- Caus. f. of **sev-**; 'to make (other people) love (oneself)'. N.o.a.b., but 'fairly common in *KB*. Cf. **sevtür-**. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. (Queen Bhadrā every day made gracious affectionate speeches to the king) **etözin sevitğeller için** 'in order to make him love her body' *U III* 54, 16-17; o.o. *TT V* 28, 119 etc. (**ayat-**): **Xak. XI KB** (this wicked world) **sevtür sunup tutsa bérmez eilğ** 'ingratiates itself to you, but if you reach out to grasp it, does not give you its hand' 400; (hear the words of) **sevitmiş kişi sevitse kişi kör mün erdem başı** 'the man who has made himself loved; if a man makes himself loved his faults are (regarded as) the height of virtue' 533; o.o. 582, 594, 3704.

D suvat- Caus. f. of **suva-**; as such n.o.a.b., but other later forms of this V. and **suvğar-** form parallel Caus. f.s. **subat-**, **suvart-**, etc. w. similar and extended meanings. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Bud. *U I* 29, 6-7 (**urğ**): **Çağ. xv ff.** **suvat-** Caus. f.; **andüd kardan** 'to order to plaster' *San.* 247v. 23.

PUD subit- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **subı-**; cf. **subıla-**. **Xak. XI ol ne:gni subıttı:** 'he tapered (*allala*) the thing, that is constricted its sides and lengthened it' (*yuhaddid tarfahu tea yutarovilahu*), as, for example, a nail *Kaş. II* 298 (**subıttur**, **subıttmak**).

D saptur- Caus. f. of **sap-**; n.o.a.b. in its original meaning but s.i.s.m.l. as the Caus. f. of **sap-** in its later meanings. **Xak. XI ol maga: kuş kanatın sapturđı:** 'he ordered me to join up (i.e. mend, *bi-waşı*) the falcon's (*al-bāzi*) wing' (etc.); also used for mending (*rafā*) anything *Kaş. II* 183 (**sapturur**, **sapturmak**): (*Kip.* XIV **saptur- ankaba ğayrahu** 'to lead someone astray' *İd.* 56).

D septür- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of **sep-**; precedes **saptur-** in *Kaş.* **Xak. XI ol anıy kızın septürđı: amara bi-tachiz bintihi wa zaffahā ilā'l-xatan** 'he ordered that his daughter should be given a trousseau and conducted her to the bridegroom' *Kaş. II* 182 (*wa'l-awwal maşdaruhā bi'l-kāf*, i.e. **septürür**, **septürmek**).

D sevtür- Caus. f. of **sev-**; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes and shades of meaning as **sev-**. **Xak. XI ol (sic, superfluous) teñri: seni: maga: sevtürđı:** 'God put love for you (*mağhabatak*) in my heart' *Kaş. II* 185 (**sevtürük**, **sevtürmek**): XIII(?) *At. akı bol akılık seni sevdürür* 'be generous, generosity makes you loved' 260; *Tef. sevdür-* 'to make (someone) love (something)' 265; **Çağ. xv ff.** **séwdür-** Caus. f.; *xwudrá mağhib kardan* 'to make oneself loved' *San.* 258v. 12.

Tris. V. SBD-

D savdıçlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. **savdıç.** **Xak. XI er savdıçlandı:** 'the man owned a basket' (*qaf'a*) *Kaş. II* 271 (**savdıçlanu:r**, **savdıçlanmak**).

Dis. SBÇ

D sapığ Dev. N. fr. **sap-**; 'something joined to something else' and the like. In *Uyg.* only in the phr. **ulağ sapığ** 'endless' succession'. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man.-A *M III* 13, 19 (ii) (**1 ulağ**): Bud. *TT VI* 015, etc. (**1 ulağ**): **Xak. XI sapığ kisru'l-xibā** 'the lowest flap of a tent' *Kaş. I* 374 (lit. something joined on to the rest of the fabric).

D suwuk (suvuk) Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. **suva-**; 'fluid, liquid'; and the like, with extended meanings. Survives w. the same meanings in SW Osm. **sıvık** (also **cıvık**); *Tkm. suvuk*. Cf. **suvlağ.** *Kıp. XI suwuk (sic)* 'anything liquid and runny' (*māyi*) *raqiq* like clotted cream and thick fruit juice when it has become runny (*raqqa*); hence one says **suwuk yuğrut** 'runny *yogurt*'; **suwuk kuđruk** 'a long tail with very little hair on it' (*qalılı'l-şar*), like the tail of a camel; also a tree (i.e. with few leaves), etc. *Kaş. III* 164 (the **-w-** with both *damna* and *kasra* everywhere); *Tkm. XIII al-xawx wahwa'l-na'im* 'soft' (opposite to 'hard' *kattı*): **şuwık** (MS. *şawı:k*); *Kıp. yumşak Hou.* 28, 1: Osm. XIV ff. **sıvık** 'liquid, runny'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 626; *II* 823; *III* 626; *IV* 690.

D sapğak Hap. leg.; this word occurs, in a list of words with four consonants which are arranged in strict alphabetical order, between **çamğuk** and **saplık** but is spelt **bağğak** in the MS.; there is no doubt that it is misspelled and should be spelt **sapğak**; Dev. N. fr. **sap-**, lit. (the part of the body) 'which joins' (the upper to the lower part). **Xak. XI sapğak:mā fawqa'l-warikeyn** '(the part of the body) above the hips' *Kaş. I* 470.

Dis. V. SBÇ-

(S) **sıvğar-** Hap. leg.; the word is quite clear in the photograph; *prima facie* a Den. V. fr. ***sıvıg**; there does not seem to be any cognate word, but the meaning is clear. **Uyg.** VIII ff. Man.-A (then the magicians in the city of Babylon took a bow and arrow; they strung the bow and shot at Zruş Burxan (the Prophet Zoroaster)) **okı yana sıvğar öz tamırıp teğđi** 'their arrow turned to one side and penetrated his own vein' (the demon then died) *Man.-uig. frag.* 401, 8.

D suvğar- Trans. Den. V. fr. **su:v**; 'to water (livestock); to irrigate or water (land)'. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in SW Az., Osm., *Tkm. suvar*: NC Kzx. **suar-**: NW Kk., Nog. **suvğar**; *Kır. Kumyk*, and all other language groups **suğar-**. **Xak. XI ol at suvğardı:** 'he watered (*saqiya*) the horse' (etc.) *Kaş. II* 188 (**suvğarur**, **suvğarmak**); o.o. in grammatical examples *II* 44, 18 etc.: XIII(?) *Tef. suvar-*

'to irrigate' 276: XIV Muh. *asqā'l-mā* 'to irrigate' **suwar-** Mel. 22, 9 (*istaqā'l-mā*) **su:** tart- Rif. 103: Çağ. xv ff. **suwar-suvar-** 'to moisten', that is to moisten mud, etc. Vel. 301; **suğar-** (spelt) 'to give water' (*ab dādan*) to the thirsty; 'to moisten' (*sirāb kardan*); also pronounced **suwar-** San. 243v. 26 (quottn.); reverse entry *do.* 247v. 28: **Xwar.** XIV **suğar-** 'to irrigate' *Qutb* 161; **suvar-** 'to water' (sheep) *Nahc.* 113, 12: **Osm.** xiv ff. **suvar-**, sometimes **sivar-**, 'to water', etc.; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 649; II 850; III 645; IV 714.

D suvgart- Caus. f. of **suvgar-**; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xi if it is desired to form a Caus. of a V. ending in -r-, -t- is added to it, and (in the Perf.) the -d- (of the Suff.) is merged with it, the result is -tt-, the -d- being assimilated, e.g. ol atın suvgarttı: 'he directed someone to water (*saqiya*) his horse' *Kaş.* II 256, 2; n.m.e.

Tris. SBĞ

D suvuklık Hap. leg. ?; A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **suvuk**, 'a liquid'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *TT V* 26, 100-2 (2 **çuğ**).

C sipakur Hap. leg.; *Kaş.*'s etymology is possible, but surprising, since **akur**, q.v., a Pe. l-w., properly means 'a stable or stall', although used in the medieval period for 'manger'. It is perhaps a l-w., and this a false etymology. **Xak.** xi **sipakur al-mislāt** 'a nose-bag'; originally **sip akurı:** *mī'lāfu'l-ṭanī minā'l-xayl* 'a manger for a colt that has cut its first teeth' *Kaş.* I 487.

Tris. V. SBĞ-

D sa:vikla- Hap. leg.; the word is certainly so spelt, but there is no other trace of **sa:vik**, fr. which it is a Den. V. This might conceivably be a Dim. f. fr. **sa:v**, in which case the V. might mean 'to talk incoherently'. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. [gap] **ağzıntın ta:şğaru: üntürür koğsar sa:viklar köpli: a:dar:** 'he brings up (his food), grows weak, and talks incoherently; his mind wanders' (assuming an unusual scriptio of **azzar**) *TT VIII* I.3.

VUD suviğlan- Hap. leg.; Refl. Den. V. fr. ***suviğ** Dev. N. fr. **suva:-**. Cf. **suvuk**. **Xak.** xi ol baliğ suviğlandı: 'he reckoned that the honey (etc.) was runny' (*raqiq*) *Kaş.* II 267 (**suviğlanu:r**, **suviğlanma:k**).

D suvğarimsin- Refl. Simulative Den. V. fr. a N.S.A. fr. **suvgar-**; noted only in grammatical sections. **Xak.** xi the most correct way (of expressing the idea that a man pretends to do something but does not actually do it), and the commonest, is to add (to the Refl. f. of the V.) before the *nün* a *mim* and a *sin* (MS. *şin*), making three consonants in all, e.g. ol at suvğarimsindi: 'he pretended to water (*yusqi*) the horse' *Kaş.* II 202, 12; a.o. II 261, 22; n.m.e.

D suvğarin- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **suvgar-**, used as a Simulative; in a grammatical section

immediately before **suvğarimsin-**; the MS. actually has *suvğardi*: but the context shows this to be an error. **Xak.** xi if it is desired to express the idea that a man pretends to do something but does not actually do it, one way is to add *nün* (to the basic V.) before the *dāl* (of the Perf.), e.g. ol at suvğarındı: (so read) 'he pretended to water (*yusqi*) the horse' *Kaş.* II 202, 3; n.m.e.

D suvğariş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **suvgar-**; noted only in a grammatical section. **Xak.** xi if you wish to modify a V. in this section to express help (*i'āna*) in doing something or competition, you add. *şin* (to the basic V.) before the *dāl* (of the Perf.), e.g. ol mapa: at suvğarişdı: 'he helped me to water (*fi saqy*) the horse' *Kaş.* II 201, 21; n.m.e.

Dis. SBG

D sepük Hap. leg.; Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **sep-**; etymologically this should mean 'equipped, fitted out'; its exact meaning in its context is discussed under **silkim**, q.v. **Xak.** xi *KB* 4599 (**silkim**).

D seviğ, sevük Preliminary note. *These two words, the first a N.Ac. in -iğ fr. sev-, 'love, loving, liking', and the second a N./A. in -ük (Passive), 'liked, beloved', must be carefully distinguished. This is not easy in der. and later forms, since seviğ became sevüğ by labial attraction at a fairly early date. Cf. saçığ, saçuk.*

D seviğ see above. N.o.a.b., displaced in the medieval period by words like **sevgü**; N.Ac. in -gü; or l-w.s. *Türkü* viii ff. Man. (if we have sinned) **etöz seviğince yorip** 'acting in accordance with the desires of the flesh' *Chuas.* 196-7: Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A **etöz seviğin uvutsuz işin** 'bodily love and shameless behaviour' (i.e. sexual intercourse) *M* I 16, 18-19; **seveğ özütlüğ niğosaklar** 'the Hearers with loving spirits' *do.* 28, 24; **kentü seviğin** 'because of self-love' *do.* 34, 19; Man. **seviğ köpüllin** 'with loving thoughts' *M III* 34, 17; Bud. PP 38, 5-6 (**amrak**): Civ. **Seviğ Buyruk P.N. Usp.** 112, 2: (XIV Muh. *al-şadiq* 'close friend' **sewüğü**: Mel. 55, 1; Rif. 152: *Kip.* xiii (after *sew-*) *al-mahbûb* 'beloved' **sewüğü**: *Hou.* 39, 16: *iv* ditto *Id.* 54): Çağ. xv ff. see **sevük**: *Osm.* xiv and xv **sevi/sevü/sevüğü** 'love'; in several tex. *TTS* I 615; II 811; III 616; IV 678 (xiv **sevgü** 'beloved', once I).

D sevük see above. Uyğ. viii ff. Man.-A *M* I 23, 6 (**ağız**); o.o. *do.* 7 and 28: **Xak.** xi **sevük ne:n** 'a thing which is loved' (*al-mahbûb*) *Kaş.* I 390; **aydım apar sevük (sic)** 'I said to him "beloved!"' *I* 94, 2: *KB* **sevük savcı birle** 'with the beloved Prophet' 30; **seviükrek atın** 'his favourite horse' 315; o.o. 135 (**sevit**): xiii(?) *Tef.* **seviükrek** 'most loved' 265: Çağ. xv ff. **sewük** ('with -k') *mahabbat* 'love' Vel. 291 (but quottn. contains **sewük sewgen** 'one who loves a beloved'); (**sewğüm**

(sic) *mıhr wa mahabbat* 'love' *San.* 258v. 29; it is not clear whether this is an error for *sewğü* or a mistranslation of 'my beloved': *Xwar.* xiv *sevük* 'beloved, dear' *Qutb* 157.

sibek the basic meaning underlying both translations seems to be 'a long object in a central position'; survives only(?) in SW Osm. *sübek* 'an infant's urinal in a cradle'; xx Anat. *sibek* (1) ditto; (2) 'the iron pivot of a hand-mill'; (3) 'the tap-root of a tree' *SDD* 1225; *söbek* (2) only, inter alia, *do.* 1247. *Xak.* xi *sibek* 'the pivot of a hand-mill' (*qutbu'l-raḥā*), that is the iron (rod, *al-ḥadida*) round which the upper millstone revolves; *sibek* 'the hollow reed (*al-qasab*) which is fixed in an infant's cradle for him to urinate in' *Kaṣ.* I 389.

Tris. SBG

D *seviglig* P.N./A. fr. *sevig*; 'lovely' and the like, esp. of the face. N.o.a.b. *Uyğ.* viii ff. Man.-A *seviglig* . . . *yüzüpüzen* 'your lovely face' *M I* 10, 8-9; Man. *Wind.* 42-3 (*içigil*): Bud. *seviglig* *y[üzün]* *U III* 17, 9; o.o. *do.* 34, 2-3 (ii) (*ün*); *U II* 37, 60-3 (*tap-casız*); *TT X* 123, 346, 550, etc.: (*Xak.*) xiii(?) *Tef.* *sevigli* 'dear' 265: *Xwar.* xiv *seviglig* 'lovely' *Qutb* 157; (an action) *sevigligreg* 'more agreeable' (to *Göd*) *Nahc.* 265, 16.

D *seviglik* A.N. fr. *sevig*; 'love'. Although the second vowel is almost consistently -ü- this seems to be an A.N. fr. *sevig* not *sevük*. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *kizlep tutar sevüglük al-hubbü'l-maktum* 'concealed love' *Kaṣ.* II 172, 10; n.m.e.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sewüklük* ('with -k-k-') *sevmeklik* 'love' *Vel.* 290 (quoton.); *sewüglük/sewüglük* (both spelt) *maḥabbat* 'love' (quoton.), also *maḥbüb wa düst dāšta* 'beloved, friend' (quoton.) *San.* 258v. 29: *Xwar.* xiv *sewüglük* 'loveliness' *Qutb* 157.

D *sewügsüz* (*sewügsiz*) Priv. N./A. fr. *sevig*; 'loveless; unloved'. N.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *sewügsüz al-bağid* (MS. *bağir*) 'odious' *Kaṣ.* II 250, 2 (yodk); n.m.e.: *Xwar.* xiv *sewügsüz erdi köplüm* 'my heart had no love in it' *Qutb* 157.

Dis. SBL

D *saplık* A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *sa:p*; apparently Hap. leg.; similar modern forms are P.N./A.s representing *saplıg*. *Xak.* xi *saplık* 'anything which serves as the hilt (*maqbad*) of a knife or sword or the handle (*nişāb*) of anything' *Kaṣ.* I 470.

D *savlıg* P.N./A. fr. *sa:v*; used w. preceding Attributive, 'speaking' (the truth, etc.). Pec. to *Uyğ.* *Uyğ.* viii ff. Bud. *PP* 55, 2 (*köni*); *TT VI* 119 (*utun*).

D *suvla:g* Dev. N. (Conc. N.) fr. *suvla:-*; s.i.s.m.l. as *suław/sulak* 'a watering-place for livestock' or, more generally, 'a place with abundant water'. *Xak.* xi *suvla:g mayra'atı'l-mā* 'a place where water can be drawn'; *suvla:g ism mawdi* 'a place-name' *Kaṣ.* I 464:

Xwar. xiv *suvla:g* (MS. in error *savla:g*) 'a watering-place for livestock' *Qutb* 156.

D *suvlug* P.N./A. fr. *su:v*; properly 'watery, possessing water', with various extended meanings including some derived fr. idiomatic uses of *ab* in Pe. (see *su:v* *Çağ.*). S.i.a.m.l.g. w. phonetic changes similar to those of *su:v*, q.v. *Xak.* xi *KB yüzüz tutçı suvlug tutayın tēse* 'if you resolve constantly to retain respect' (Pe. idiom) 4297; *neçe kızgu eglig yüzli suvlug er* 'how many rosy-cheeked, respected (Pe. idiom) men' (have been ruined by women) 4524: *Xwar.* xiv *yüzli suvlug* *Qutb* 156 (mis-spelt *savluğ*), 162: *Kom.* xiv 'spelt' (grain) (PU) *suwlu CCI*; *Gr.* Kıp. *şuluw al-mawrida* 'watering trough' *Id.* 55; *al-kalak* 'a raft of inflated skins' *şuluw Bul.* 4, 15.

D *suwluq* A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. *su:v*; with a wide range of meanings connected w. water, the oddest being 'a horse's bit' perhaps because it makes the horse dribble. Survives in NE Koib., Küer., Sag. *suğluk* 'a horse's bit' *R IV* 760; *Khak.*, *Tuv.* ditto: NC Kır. *su:luk* 'bit; trough; rain-coat'; Kzx. *sulık* ditto: SC Uzb. *suwluq* 'bit' NW Kk., Nog. *suwlik* 'bit': SW Az. *suluğ* 'blister'; Osm. *suluk* 'bit; water bowl; blister'; *Tkm.* *suw-luk* 'bit; a place with abundant water'. *Uyğ.* viii ff. *suwluq* 'water-trough' *U III* 38, 28: *Xak.* xi *suwluq al-mindil* 'towel, turban', and the like *Kaṣ.* I 471; in I 201 (*urun-*), III 323 (*saçula:-*), and 6 o.o., *al-imāma* 'turban'—*su:luk al-imāma* III 262 (*saru:-*; perhaps a scribal error): xiv *Muh.*(?) *al-safiha* 'water-trough' *suluk Rif.* 169 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *suluk* a generic term for 'water vessel' (*su zarfi*) or 'pool' (*birka*) for collecting and storing water; also 'watery, full of water' (*sulu ve ābdār*) *Vel.* 298 (quoton.); *suluk* (spelt) (1) *dahana-i ash* 'a horse's bit'; (2) *çiz-i ābdār* 'a water-container' *San.* 246r. 23 (same quoton.): Osm. xiv ff. *suluk* 'water-vessel, pool', and, fr. xvi, 'the cheek-piece of a bit' *TTS* I 646; III 642; IV 709.

D *suvla:n* Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. fr. *suvla:-*; the semantic connection is obscure, but cf. *suwik*. *Xak.* xi *suvla:n yıga:ç* 'a smooth (*al-mardā*) tree which has no branches (*ğusn*) on its stem' (*saqihā*); *suvla:n saç* 'straight (or lank, *al-sabaṭ*) hair' *Kaṣ.* III 386.

S *süvlin* See *süglin*.

Dis. V. SBL-

D *sapıl-* Pass. f. of *sap-*; n.o.a.b. *Xak.* xi *yıp yıgneke: sapıldı*: 'the thread was threaded (*insalaka*) through the needle'; and one says *oğul atasıpa: sapıldı*: 'the boy kept close (*iltahaqa*) to his father while going to the place' *Kaṣ.* II 120 (*sapılır, sapılma:k*); a.o. I 158 (*étıl-*).

D *savıl-* Pass. f. of *sav-*, which is not noted before the medieval period. The earliest occurrence is prob. in xiii(?) *Tef.* (VU) *sav-*

'to spray (perfume)' 264 (*sev-*); it also occurs in Kip. xiv *şaw- hawwala* which has several meanings, here perhaps 'to turn away' *Id.* 60, and Osm. xiv ff. *sav-* Trans. 'to drive away, repulse; avoid, escape from; bring to an end; let loose'; Intrans. 'to go away, come to an end' *TTS* I 605; *II* 800; *III* 605. The Pass. f. survives only(?) in SW Osm. *savul-* 'to stand aside, get out of the way', and the like. In some other languages *savil-* is a Sec. f. of *sağıl-*. Cf. *savur-*. **Xak.** xi *kün savıldı:* 'the sun turned downwards and declined' (*mâlat ... wa zâlat*); and one says *köglüm apar savıldı:* (MS. *savıldı:*) 'my heart inclined towards him'; also used of anything which has withdrawn from stability and turned downwards (*zâla min qarârihi wa mâla*) *Kaş.* *II* 125 (*savılur, savılma:k*; MS. *savul-*); *kadğu yeme: savılsun* 'let sorrow depart' (*yarhal*) *I* 106, 11; (I said) *apar savılma:* (MS. *savılma:*) *lâ tamil ilâ Qolbaq* 'do not incline towards him (Kolpak)' *III* 80, 19; a.o. *II* 163, 3; *KB töpüdin savılmış bakır sokun-a* 'Mars had declined from the zenith' 4888; o.o. 4889, 6216 (*ülker*): **Xwar.** xiii *sawal-l-* (sic) 'to disappear' 'Ali 50: Kom. xiv 'to step aside, make way' *suwul-* (sic) *CCG*; **Gr.**: Kip. xiii *hadâ minâ'l-xurûc 'an'l-tariq* 'to turn away from the (right) road' *şawul-* *Hou.* 39, 17; xiv *şawul- tanahhâ* 'to be diverted' *Id.* 61: Osm. xiv ff. *savul-* 'to be avoided; to be put on one side; to make way for (someone); (e.g. of summer) to pass, elapse'; c.i.a.p. *TTS* I 606; *II* 801; *III* 606; *IV* 668.

D sevil- Pass. f. of *sev-*; 'to be loved, liked', etc. S.i.m.m.l.g. with the same phonetic changes. (**Xak.**) xiii(?) *At. sevimlek tile-sesen kişiler ara* 'if you wish to be popular with people' 259: **Xwar.** xiv *sevül-* 'to be liked' *Quth* 157: **Kip.** xv *mahbûb* 'loved' *sewülmiş* (or *söwülmiş*?) *Tuh.* 32b. 9.

D suval- Pass. f. of *suva-*; originally 'to be watered, irrigated'; s.i.s.m.l. as *sual-*, *subal-*, etc. 'to be plastered'. **Xak.** xi *tariğ suvaldı:* 'the crop was irrigated' (*suğıya*), also used of anything sprinkled with water (*idâ ruşsa 'alayhi'l-mâ*) *Kaş.* *II* 125 (*suvalur, suval-ma:k*); (*sokul-* follows here); *ev suvaldı:* 'the house (etc.) was plastered' (*tuyyina*, MS. in error *tayyana*) *II* 125 (*suvalur, suvail-ma:k, sic*); o.o. *suvaldı:* *II* 162, 13; *suvalur III* 240, 8.

D sapla- Den. V. fr. *sa:p*; s.i.s.m.l. as *sapla-* (1) 'to fit a handle, etc.'; (2) 'to plunge (a sword) in up to the hilt'. *Uğ.* viii ff. Bud. *keyikçi er ağuluğ okın saplap toşguru tartıp* presumably 'a hunter fitting his poisoned arrow (to the bow) and drawing it fully back' (shot the elephant in the heart) *U III* 57, 3 (ii): **Xak.** xi *er kılıç sapla:dı:* 'the man fastened (*rakhaba*) the sword in its hilt' (*qabî'atîhi*); also used when he fastened the handle (*nişâb*) of anything *Kaş.* *III* 296 (*sapla:r, sapla:ma:k*).

D savla- Den. V. fr. *sav*; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi *ol telim savla:dı:* 'the man talked a great deal'

(*takallama bi-kalâka katîr*); also used when a man quoted proverbs (*şaraba ... al-amîlâ*) *Kaş.* *III* 297 (*savla:r, savla:ma:k*); *kış ya:yğaru: savlayu:r* (MS. *savlanur*, but rhymes w. *tavrayu:r, savrayu:r*) 'winter argues with summer' *III* 278, 11: xiii(?) *Tef. sawla-* 'to make a speech' 257.

D suvla- Den. V. fr. *su:v*; s.i.s.m.l.g. usually as *sula-* 'to irrigate', less often 'to water (livestock)'; w. extended meanings in SW Osm. **Xak.** xi *at suvla:dı:* 'the horse drank (*şariba*) water (etc.)'; and one says *er titiğ suvla:dı:* 'the man moistened (*amâ*/'*ha*) the mud (etc.)' *Kaş.* *III* 297 (*suvla:r, suvla:ma:k*); *yuvğa: suvin suvlama:* (unvocalized, but so read) *lâ taşqî bi-mâ lâ aşl lahu* 'do not drink water flowing from an unknown(?) source' *III* 80, 21: *KB* 449 (*börl:*) xiv *Muh.* (after *şariba iç-*) *şariba* 'to drink copiously' **su:vla-** (-f-) *Mel.* 27, 11; *Rif.* 110: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sula-* (-p) *sula-*, *sırâb et-* 'to drink to satiety' *Vel.* 209; *sula- âşamidan âb* 'to drink water' *San.* 246r. 15.

D saplat- Caus. f. of *sapla-*: 'to order to fit a handle'; s.i.s.m.l. **Xak.** xi *ol kılıç saplattı:* 'he ordered someone to fasten the tang (*rak-kaba'l-silân*) in the hilt (*al-qabî'a*) of the sword'; also for to fasten the handle (*nişâb*) of anything like a knife or dagger *Kaş.* *II* 344 (*saplatu:r, saplatma:k*).

D suvlat- Caus. f. of *suvla-*; s.i.s.m.l. as *sulat-*. **Xak.** xi *ol çöbni: suvlattı:* 'he ordered someone to sprinkle water on the dregs of something' (*raşşâ'l-mâ bi-tacir şay*) *Kaş.* *II* 346 (*suvlatu:r, suvlatma:k*).

D savlan- Refl. f. of *savla-*: used as Pass.; 'to be spoken of'. N.o.a.b. **Xak.** xi *Kaş.* *III* 199, 28 (*çavlan-*); n.m.e.: *KB* (the King said, a good man is always praised, but) *müni bu işizler ara savlanur* 'his faults are always quoted among these wicked men' 909.

D suvlan- Refl. f. of *suvla-*; s.i.s.m.l. as *sulan-*, generally used as Pass. **Xak.** xi *suv-lanđı: neğ* 'the thing was moist and full of water' (*raţuba wa kaţura mâ'uhu*) like fruit when it is soft (*lâna*) and full of juice or a boil when yellow liquid appears in it and it is swollen (*tarakhala*); and one says *anıñ közl: suvlandı:* 'his eyes watered' *Kaş.* *II* 247 (*suvlanu:r, suvlanma:k*): *KB* (man uses his tongue to speak; if he speaks well) *yüzl suvlanur* 'he is honoured' 275 (cf. *suvluğ*).

D savlaş- Recip. f. of *savla-*; n.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. *Man. TT II* 8, 55-6 (*öğrüng-len-*): **Xak.** xi *ol meniñ birle: savlaşdı:* 'he quoted proverbs to me and I to him'; also used of messages, speeches, and anecdotes *Kaş.* *II* 215 (*savlaşu:r, savlaşma:k*).

Tris. V. SBL

VUD subı:la- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *subıt*; cf. *subıt-*. **Xak.** xi *subı:la:dı: neğni:* 'he

lengthened (*ṭawwala*) the broad thing, and constricted its sides' (*ḥaddada ṭarfahu*) *Kaṣ. III* 323 (subi:la:r, subi:la:ma:k).

Dis. SBN

saban 'plough', but whether a generic term, or originally the name of some particular kind of plough is uncertain. Survives only sporadically as *sapan* 'wooden plough' in SE Tüürki and *saban* in NC Kzx. ('obsolete'): SC Uzb. (ditto): NW Kumyk, Nog. (only): SW Osm. (only), which suggests an original specific meaning. Cf. *bokursı*. **Xak.** xi *saban al-faddān bi-cami' ālātihi* 'a plough with all its accessories'; *saban* also 'cultivating the land' (*falāḥatu'l-ard*) *Kaṣ. I* 402 (prov., see *örtgün*); o.o. *II* 214, 4; *III* 416, 23 (same prov.): xiv *Muh. al-mihrāt* 'plough' *sa:ba:n Mel.* 60, 2; *Rif.* 158; *Çağ.* xv ff. *saban* 'a wooden object on which they fasten a piece of iron and use it to till the ground', in *Ar. faddān*; and *sapan* 'a sling' *San.* 228v. 20; **Kom.** xiv 'plough, ploughed field' *saban CCI, CCG; Gr.* 210 (quotns.): **Kip.** xiii *al-mihrāt ṣaban Hou.* 9, 9; xiv ditto *ṣaban Bul.* 4, 1; xv ditto *Tuh.* 33b. 9; **Osm.** xvi ff. *saban* noted in several phr. *TTS II* 775; *III* 583; *IV* 647.

D *sevinç* N.Ac. fr. *sevin-*; 'joy, pleasure, delight'; in one or two early passages perhaps rather 'affection, love'. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE(?) with some phonetic changes. **Türkü** viii ff. *Man.* (then all the people . . .) *bizle dındarlarka yüküntiler sevinç ötüntiler* 'did obedience to us, the Elect, and expressed their pleasure (or affection?)' *TT II* 10, 82-3; **Uyg.** viii ff. *Man.-A* (this scripture was recited) *uluğ ögrünçün* 'with great joy' (and written) *ağır sevinçin* 'with intense delight' *M I* 25, 3-5; o. *sevinç* 'that joy' *M III* 13, 13 (ii); *Man. sevinç ötüni M III* 34, 18; o.o. *II* ind. 44, etc. (*erdem*); *TT III* 17; **Bud.** *TT VII* G.49, etc. (*ögrünç*); *U IV* 46, 38 etc. (*utlı*): **Civ.** (make your mind joyful) *yérke teprike sevinç tut* 'bring(?) joy to earth and heaven' *TT I* 12-13; o.o. *do.* 52, 13; *VII* 27, 13, etc. (*ögrünç*): **Xak.** xi *sevinç al-surır* 'joy, delight' *Kaṣ. III* 373 (prov., see *oxsin*; verse): *KB sevinç* is common; normally 'joy', e.g. *sevinçin tolu tut* 'make his joy full' 117; o.o. 123 (*avinc*), 340 (*arkuk*), 359, 913, etc.; a different shade of meaning in (praise the Prophet and) *sevinçin tile* 'seek to do what will please him' 39; a.o. 52: xiii(?) *At. sevinç erse kédin* 'if joy comes later' 371; a.o. 413; *Tef. sevinç* 'joy; joyful news' 265; xiv *Muh. al-farah* 'joy' *sevinç (-f)* in Turkish, *sevinç* in our country *Mel.* 8, 1; *Rif.* 70; a.o. 52, 1; 148; *Çağ.* xv ff. *sevinçin mijağam* 'his reward (for bringing good news)' *Vel.* 291 (quotn.); *sevinç* (spelt) *mija da wa nuwid* 'good news; reward' *San.* 259r. 4 (same quotn.): **Xwar.** xiii(?) *sevinç* 'joy' *Öğ.* 2: xiv ditto *Qutb* 157; *sevinç* ditto *do.* 4; 'a reward' *Nahc.* 20, 6; **Kom.** xiv 'joy' *sövünç CCI, CCG; Gr.* 223 (quotns.).

Dis. V. SBN-

D *sapın-* Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *sap-*. **Xak.** xi *işler yigne: sapındı* 'the woman undertook to thread the needle, but did not actually do it' *Kaṣ. II* 150 (*sapınur, sapınma:k*).

D *sevin-* Refl. f. of *sev-*; 'to rejoice, be joyful, glad', etc. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes as *sev-*. **Türkü** viii *II E* 2 (*öğir-*): viii ff. *Irkb* (*öğir-*): **Man.** *TT II* 8, 60 (*öğir-*): **Uyg.** viii ff. *Man.-A M I* 28, 13 (*öğir-*): **Bud.** (the king of the dragons) *ertliğ sevinđi* 'was very glad' *PP* 46, 8; o.o. *do.* 53, 2 etc. (*öğir-*); *öğmişke sevin-medin* 'without taking pleasure at being praised' *U III* 73, 21; **Civ.** *sevinmek* as the name of a hexagram *TT I* 87; a.o. *do.* 128-9 (*örüki*): **Xak.** xi *er sevinđi*: 'the man rejoiced and was merry' (*surra . . . wa'btahaca*) *Kaṣ. II* 153 (*sevinür, sevinmek*, everywhere spelt *sevin-*; verse); o.o. *II* 286, 20 (*ulğa:d-*) etc., 10 in all, spelt *sevin-* and translated *surra* or *fariha* 'to be glad': *KB* 81 (*küven-*): xiii(?) *At. okığı kişiniğ sevin-sün cânı* 'so that the soul of the man who reads it may be glad' 44; *Tef. sevin-/sevin-* 'to rejoice, be glad' 265; xiv *Muh. fariha sevin-Mel.* 29, 14; *sevin- (-f)* *Rif.* 113; *Çağ.* xv ff. *séwin-* (spelt) *şadı kardan* 'to rejoice, be glad' *San.* 258v. 15 (quotns.): **Xwar.** xiii(?) (*Öğüz Xağan . . .*) *sevinđi küldi* 'was pleased and smiled' *Öğ.* 198; a.o.o.: xiv *sevin-* 'to rejoice' *Qutb* 157; *Nahc.* 369, 2; **Kom.** xiv 'to rejoice, be joyful' *sevin-/sövin-/sövün-/söyün- CCI, CCG; Gr.* 219 (quotns.): **Kip.** xiii *fariha séwin- Hou.* 35, 13; xiv ditto *Id.* 54; *Bul.* 68v.: xv ditto *sövün-* *Kav.* 74, 6; *al-farah sevinmek do.* 61, 16; *surra wa fariha söyün- Tuh.* 20a. 11; a.o. *do.* 28b. 4.

Tris. SBN

D *sevinçliğ* P.N./A. fr. *sevinç*; 'joyful, happy', etc. S.i.s.n.l. **Uyg.** viii ff. *Man.-A M I* 11, 19 (*ögrünçliğ*): **Bud.** *Suv.* 15, 8 etc. (*ögrünçliğ*): **Civ.** *taşdin ünser sevinçliğ bolur* 'if he goes out (of his house) he is happy' *TT VII* 28, 44; o.o. *do.* 14, 12 etc. (*ögrünçliğ*); *I* 155 (ekez): **Xak.** xi *KB sevinçliğ* is fairly common, e.g. *sevinçliğ bolur anda yazlur kaşı* 'he becomes happy there and his brows relax' 813; o.o. 951, 1260, 1561: xiii(?) *Tef. sevinçliğ* 'happy' 265; xiv *Muh. al-farhān* 'joyful, cheerful' *sevinçliğ (-f)* *Mel.* 55, 13; *Rif.* 153; **Xwar.** xiv *sevinçliğ/sevinçliğ* ditto *Qutb* 157; **Kom.** xiv ditto *sövünçlü CCG; Gr.*

D *sevinçsiz* Priv. N./A. fr. *sevinç*; 'unhappy', etc. N.o.a.b. **Uyg.** viii ff. **Bud.** *kayu tınığ-larını utlısı[z] sevinçsiz kılınısları* 'what deeds of human beings bring neither reward nor pleasure?' *U IV* 40, 184-5; **Xak.** xi *Kaṣ. III* 377, 2 (*tapıgsa:k*); n.m.e.

Tris. V. SBN-

D *sevinçlen-* Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of *sevinçle-* (see below); 'to be pleased, delighted', etc.

Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. *Hüen-ts.* 215 (üdülen-): (Korm. xiv sövünçe: 'to bring joy to (someone Dat.)' CCG; Gr.).

1) *sevtintür-* Caus. f. of *sevin-*; 'to make (someone Acc.) happy', etc. S.i.s.m.l. Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. [gap] *sevtintürgelir üçün* 'in order to make ... happy' *TT X* 554: *Xak. xi KB olarnı meniñdin sevindür tuğı* 'make them (the Prophet's four Companions) constantly pleased with me' 62; *beğin keđ sevindürse tapnur kuli* 'if his servant by his service greatly pleases his master' (the road to honour is opened to him) 845; *bođunuğ sevindürgil elgin tılın* 'make the people happy with your hand and tongue' 1367: xiv *Muh.* (?) (after *fariha sevin-*) *farraha* 'to make joyful' *sevindir-* (-f-; unvocalized) *Rif.* 113 (only): *Çağ. xv ff. sevindür-* Caus. f.; *şadi kardan* 'to make glad, joyful' *San.* 258v. 27: Korm. xiv 'to make happy' *sövündür-* CCG; Gr. 224 (quotn.): Kip. xv *sewindir-* also means *farraha* (Caus.) *Kav.* 74, 3 (see *sön-*).

1) *sabanla-* Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *saban. Xak. xi ol yérliğ sabanlađı*: 'he ploughed and tilled (*falaħa* ... *wa karaħa*) the land' *Kağ. III* 342 (*sabanlaħ*, *sabanlaħmak*).

Dis. SBR

süvri: 'with a tapering end, sharp, pointed'; syn. w. *subı*: but not connected etymologically unless they have a common foreign origin. Survives only(?) in SW Az., Osm. *sivri* 'pointed', etc.; *sivri sinek* 'mosquito'. Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. *süvri süpün sançıp* 'piercing with a sharp lance' *U II* 86, 48; *süvri sıslar* 'sharp spikes' *TM IV* 253, 56; a.o. do. 255, 138 (uçluğ): *Xak. xi süvri*: 'anything with a tapering end' (*muħaddadu'l-ra's*), like teeth, spear- or arrow-heads, lamp-stands (*al-manıra*), spits, and other small (*şığar*) things *Kağ. I* 422: xiv *Muh.* (?) (after *al-baqq* 'gnat' *çıbı:n*—a medieval word) *sewri*: *sinek Mel.* 63, 8 (in one MS.): Korm. xiv 'sharp' *sürü CCG*; 'gnat' (?) *sürü çıbın CCI*; Gr.: Kip. xiv *süwri*: *çıbın al-ba'üd* 'mosquito', compounded of *süwrü*: *raqıqu'l-tarf maħduđ* 'slim, tapered' and *çıbın al-dabāb* 'fly' *İd.* 54; *al-ba'üd sıwri çıbın*, and in another dialect (*İnğa*, ?Tkm.) *sıwri sıpek Bul.* 10, 15: xv *ba'üd süwri sıbın Tuh.* 7b. 9: Osm. XVIII *sıwri* (spelt) in *Rüml*, 'a sting (*niğ*), the sharp (*tiği*) point of anything'; *sıwri sıpek* in *Rüml*, 'a gnat' (*paşsa*), in Ar. *baqq San.* 258r. 28.

E *süprük* See *süprül-*.

PU *subran* Hap. leg.; spelt *suıya:n* in the MS. but between *Sabran*, a place-name, and *tügsi:n*; cognate to *subı*: *Oğuz xi subran* 'anything long (*tawıl*) in the shape of a lamp-stand (*al-manıra*) or the like' *Kağ. I* 436.

Dis. V. SBR-

D *savur-* Caus. f. of *sav-* (see *savıl-*) although the semantic connection is not very

close; 'to scatter; to winnow', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. except NE; SE *Türki sovur-/so:r-/so:ra-*: NC Kir. *sapır-*; Kzx. *suir-*: SC Uzb. *sovur-*: NW Kk., Kaz. *suwir-*; Kumyk *suıur-*; Nog. *suıur-*: SW Az., Tkm. *sovur-*; Osm. *savur-*. *Xak. xi er tariğ savurđı*: 'the man turned over the wheat with a pitch-fork (*darrā* (sic) *al-tā'ām*) and cleaned it in the heap' (*naqqāhu fi'l-kuds*); also used of anything when you winnowed it and cleaned it in the wind (*nasafıahu wa naqqaytahu fi'l-riħ*) *Kağ. II* 82 (*savura:r*, *savurma:k*); (God created (the sky like) a blue turquoise) *savurđı: ürüğ kaş* 'and scattered (*nařara*) on it (the stars like) jade' (*yařm*); this is a white stone of which seals (*al-xawātim*) are made *I* 330, 25: XIII (?) *Tef. savur-* 'to winnow; to scatter' 257: *Çağ. xv ff. sawur-* (spelt) 'to scatter (*ařřāndan*) earth, threshed corn, and the like and toss them in the wind' (*ba-bād dādan*) *San.* 236r. 22 (quotns.): Kip. xv *darrā* (sic) *şowur-* (*şawur-* added below the line) *Tuh.* 16a. 8; *salla* 'to pull (something) out gently' *şowur-* do. 20a. 4.

sıpir- 'to sweep'; with some metaph. meanings like 'to drive out, send away' in some modern languages. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *şı'ür-* (*Studies*, p. 227); s.i.a.m.l.g. with various phonetic changes (-i/-ü-, -p/-b-). Uyg. VIII ff. Man. (like the servants of kings and *begs* who) *sıpirür arıtır* 'sweep and clean' (the house and furniture) *Wind.* 33-4: *Xak. xi ol ev süpürđı*: 'he swept (*kanasa*) the house' *Kağ. II* 85 (*süpürür*, *süpürme:k*): xiv *Muh. sahaqa* 'to rub clean' *süpür-* (-b-, unvocalized) *Rif.* 110 (*Mel.* 27, 3 *sürt-*): *kanasa süpür-* 30, 13; 114: *Çağ. xv ff. süpür-* (spelt) *cārū kardan* 'to sweep' *San.* 238v. 2 (quotns.): Kip. XIII *kanasa min kansı'l-bayt süpür-* (-b-) *Hou.* 37, 1: xiv *süpür-* ('with -p-') *kanasa İd.* 51; *Bul.* 78v.: xv ditto *Kav.* 74, 11; *kanasa süpür-Tuh.* 31b. 1.

S *suvar-* See *suığar-*.

savra-: pec. to *Kağ.*; see *savrat-*. *Xak. xi is savrađı*: 'the action was discontinued' (*istařağa*); also used of anyone doing something when he stopped doing it (*fařağa* 'anhu); and one says *sökel i:ğdın savrađı*: 'the invalid recovered from his disease' (*ındamala'l-marıđ wa'nsalla minhu*) *Kağ. III* 281 (*savra:r*, *savurma:k*); İgler *yeme: savrayur: al-amrād tağıll* 'illnesses also abate' (in the summer) *III* 278, 13; o.o. *I* 103, 2; *III* 41, 20 (the same verse, translated *qalla* and *fařağa*).

D *savurt-* Caus. f. of *savur-*; s.i.s.m.l. *Xak. xi ol apar tariğ savurtı*: *ađraħu'l-hınřa* 'he ordered him to winnow the wheat' (etc.) *Kağ. III* 431 (*savurtur*, *savurtma:k*; the V. here used is similar to, but different fr., *darrā* translating *savur-*).

D *savrat-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *savra-*; the Infin. is given as *-me:k*, but this is no doubt an error; the second half of the entry was inadvertently omitted in the MS. and inserted

later; the error may be due to the fact that the entry immediately followed *süvrit-*, and so was in any case misplaced. **Xak. XI ol evin savratı:** *farağa baytahu minā'l-qumāş wa'l-ınitā* 'he emptied his house of furniture and goods'; and one says **ol ıştın savratı:** *atamma amrahu ıca farağa minhu* 'he finished what he was doing and stopped doing it' *Kaş. II 332* (*savratu:r*, *savratma:k*; see above).

D süvrit- (*süvri:d-*) Trans. Den. V. fr. *süvri:* with the *-d-* changed to *-t-* by false analogy fr. *süvritti:* 'to sharpen'. Survives only(?) in SW Osm. *sivrit-*. *Sami* 759 enters three words in succession, *sivir-* 'to be sharp', *sivri* 'sharp', *sivrit-* 'to sharpen'; *Red.* 1105 adds *sivril-* 'to be sharp', *sivril-* 'to sharpen', but omits *sivrit-*; there is no other trace of *sivir-* and it was prob. invented to explain the other words. **Xak. XI ol yiğa:çığ süvritti:** 'he sharpened the end (*allala tarf*) of the piece of wood (etc.), that is when he tapered it off' (*haddadahu*) *Kaş. II 332* (*süvritü:r*, *süvritme:k*).

D savruk- Hap. leg.; Intrans. f. of *savur-*. **Xak. XI közdin** (MS. *-den*) *yaş savruktı:* 'tears dripped (*tarasğa*) from his eyes'; also used of water when it formed waves and the waves broke into spray (*māca wa'dfatarabat amwācuhu bi-favarān*) in the rivers *Kaş. II 228* (*savruku:r*, *savrukma:k*; verse).

D savrul- Pass. f. of *savur-*; s.i.s.m.l. with some phonetic changes. **Xak. XI suv savruldı:** 'the river formed waves with spray and bubbles' (*māca ... bi-favarān ıca galyān*); also used of a cooking pot when the broth in it was scooped up (*rufı'a*) in a ladle and put back in it (*rudda fihā*) to stop it from boiling over; and one says *tariğ savruldı:* 'the wheat was winnowed' (*durriya*) and *yaş közdin savruldı:* 'tears dripped from the eyes' *Kaş. II 232* (*savrulur:*, *savrulma:k*; verse); *Çağ. xv ff.* *savrul-* (spelt) 'to be scattered (*aşırda*) and tossed in the wind' *San. 236v. 7* (quotns.).

D süprül- (*sipril-*) Pass. f. of *sipir-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes. **Xak. XI ev süprüldi:** 'the house was swept' (*kunisa*); and when one is angry with a man one says *süprül* (so read, apparently later altered to *süprük*) that is 'go away' (*ağdab*) as sweepings (*al-kanāsa*) go away without anyone minding *Kaş. II 231* (*süprülür*, *süprülme:k*); *Çağ. xv ff.* *süprül-* *cārūş şudan* 'to be swept' *San. 238v. 16*; *Kip. XIV süprül-* 'to be swept'; also used by them in the sense of *insalla* 'to slip away' *İd. 51*.

D savruş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *savur-*. **Xak. XI ol mapa: tariğ savruşdı:** 'he helped me to winnow (*fı'l-tadriya*) the wheat (etc.)'; also used when he helped to stir (*fı'l-tadriya*, *sic*) the broth with a ladle to prevent it from boiling over *Kaş. II 212* (*savruşu:r*, *savruşma:k*; if the text is right both *darrā* and *ğarrā* are used here).

Tris. SBR

PUF suburğān (or *supurğān*?) 'a tomb'. This word was discussed at length by W. B. Henning in *Transactions of the Philological Society* (of London) 1945, pp. 157 ff. After discussing other cognate Iranian words for 'tomb' he reached the conclusion that this was a l.-w. fr. Sogdian **zmyr'n*. The second consonant was prob. *-b-* not *-p-*. N.o.a.b., but a l.-w. still surviving in Mong. as *suburğān* (*Kow. 1392, Halted 348*). Cf. 2 *sin. Türkü VIII ff.* *supurğān* (*sic*) *ıçre* 'within the tomb' *M I 6, 2*; *Uyg. VIII ff.* *Bud. sin suburğān arasına* 'among the tombs' *U II 53, 5* (iii); [*sin* ?] *suburğān yërke yakın* 'near the place of the tombs' *III 19, 9* (ii); *şitavan [su]burğanka* 'to the funeral grove (Sanskrit *şitavana*) and the tombs' *do. 21, 3* (ii); *sin suburğān orun TT VI 290* (v.l. *to sin orun*): **Xak. XI suburğān al-nā'is wa muqābiru'l-kafara** 'a funeral vault, a pagan cemetery' *Kaş. I 516* (prov.; mis-spelt *subuz-ğān*).

D süpürgü: (*sipirgü:*) N.l. fr. *sipir-*; 'broom, brush'. An early l.-w. in Mong. as *şürge* (*Studies*, p. 240); s.i.a.m.l.g. w. some phonetic changes. **Xak. XI süpürgü:** *al-miknasa* 'brush, broom' *Kaş. I 490*; *xiv Muh. al-miknasa süpürgü:* *Mel. 69, 9*; *Rif. 170*: *Çağ. xv ff.* *süpürgü* (spelt) *cārūş ditto San. 239r. 1* (quoton.). **Xwar. xiv sipürtke** (*si:pürtke*) *ditto Qutb 158*; **Kom. xiv ditto sibürtke** (*sic*) *CCI*; **Gr. xiii al-miknasa sepürge:** (*-b-*) *Hou. 17, 1*; *xiv süpürge:* (*-b-*) *ditto Id. 51*; *xv ditto süpürge* (*sic*) *Kav. 74, 11*; *ditto sipirgi* (*-b-*); in margin *sipirge* *Tuh. 34a. 7*.

D süpründi: Pass. Dev. N. fr. **süprün-* (*siprin-*) Refl. f. of *sipir-*; 'sweepings, rubbish'. Survives in SW Az. *süprüntü:* Osm. *süprüntü*. **Xak. XI süpründi:** *al-qamāma* 'sweepings, rubbish' *Kaş. I 493*.

Dis. SBS

D suvsuş Dev. N. fr. *suvsı:* -; 'a potable liquid derived from a process of steeping grain and the like; a decoction'; esp. 'a weak decoction'. N.o.a.b. *Uyg. VIII ff.* *Bud. Hüen-ts. 1941-2* (*tuturkan*): *Civ. alku suvsuşlar:ta: yëğ üstünki xan sodak tegme: bolur:lar* 'they are called the royal beverage (Sanskrit *sodaka*), the best of all decoctions' *TT VIII I.16*; a.o. *H II 8, 31*; **Xak. XI suvsuş āxir mā'l-l-hiṭa ba'd mā ḡahaba quweva şarābihi** 'the final decoction of wheat after the strength of its beverage has gone'; also a name for 'pure milk (*al-mālūḡ*) diluted with water' *Kaş. I 460*.

D suvsız Priv. N./A. fr. *su:v*; 'waterless, without water'. S.i.m.m.l., usually as *suşuz*. **Türkü VIII** (day and night for seven days) *suvsız keçdim* 'I made my way without water' *II SE: VIII ff. Irk B 45* (*otsuz*): (**Xwar. xiv suşuzluk** 'lack of water' *Qutb 162*); **Kip. XIII bilā mā** 'without water' *şu:sız Hou. 52, 6*.

Dis. V. SBS-

D 1 **suvsai-** Desid. Den. V. fr. **su:v**; 'to be thirsty' and the like. S.i.m.m.l. usually as **susa-**. **Türkü VIII ff. Man. TT II 8, 37** (2 a.s.-): **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. Hüen-ts. 2040-1** (1 u.s.-): **Xak. XI er suvsadı:** 'the man (etc.) was thirsty' (*atışa*); in this case too (i.e. as in other Desid. V.s) the connotation is one of longing for something **Kaş. III 284** (**suvsar**, **suvsama:k**); a.o. **I 281, 26:** XIII(?) **Tef. suvsai-** (-f-) 'to be thirsty' **276:** XIV **Muh. 'atışa su:sa-** Mel. 29, 5; **su:vsai-** (corrupted to *su:knsa-*) **Rif. 113;** *al-'atışan* 'thirsty' (opposite to 'satiated') **su:sa:miş** 53, 13; 151: **Çağ. xv ff. susa-** (-p) **susa-** Vel. 295; **susa- taşna şudan** 'to be thirsty' **San. 243r. 22** (quotn.): **Xwar. XIII suvsai-** (with triply dotted *wāw*) ditto **'Ali 25, 39:** XIV **suvsaglı** (MS. *savsağlı*) 'thirsty' **Qutb 156;** **susa-** do. 161: **Kom. xiv** 'to be thirsty' **suvsai-** CCI; **susa-** CCG; **Gr. 226** (quotns.): **Kip. xiv şu:sa-** 'atışa *ld. 58;* **Bul. 62v.:** xv ditto **Tuh. 26a. 5.**

S 2 **suvsai-** See **suvsai-**

D **suvsai-** Simulative Den. V. fr. **su:v**; pec. to **Kaş.**; cf. **suvsuş. Xak. XI sirke: suvsadı:** 'the vinegar came to taste like water' (*axada ... ta'ma'l-mā*); the wateriness (*al-mā'iya*) destroyed the acidity **Kaş. III 284** (**suvsai:r**, **suvsama:k**); a.o. **I 282, 7.**

D **suvsat-** Caus. f. of **suvsai-**; s.i.s.m.l., usually as **susat-**. **Xak. XI ol anı: suvsattı:** 'atışahu' 'he made him thirsty' **Kaş. II 336** (**suvsatur**, **suvsatma:k**); **Çağ. xv ff. susat-** Caus. f.; **taşna kardan** 'to make thirsty' **San. 243v. 5:** **Osm. xv korkut- susat-** 'to frighten and cause distress to (someone)'; in one text **TTS IV 713.**

PU?E **sivsin-** Hap. leg.; this reading can hardly be correct; no word with such a form could, as far as is known, have this meaning; it would be appropriate for ***sıdırin-**, Refl. f. of **sıdır-**. **Uyg. VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit virak-tacittā** 'with minds freed from worldly attachments' **sivsinmiş köñöllögle:** **TT VIII A.28.**

Tris. SBS

D **suvsai:lık** 'thirst'; A.N.- fr. **suvsai-**. N.o.a.b.; modern languages normally use **suvsuzluk** or ordinary Dev. N.s fr. **suvsai-** for 'thirst'. **Uyg. VIII ff. Civ. suvsai:lık TT VIII 1.9** (alku:), 12 (1 ö:r-), etc.; **H II 22, 30:** **Xwar. xiv susalık Qutb 161;** **suvsalık Nahc. 265, 16:** **Osm. xiv ff. susalık** (1) 'thirst'; (2) 'insatiable thirst, as a morbid condition in camels'; in several texts **TTS I 649;** **III 644;** **IV 712.**

Dis. V. SBS-

D **savaş-** Recip. f. of ***sava-** Den. V. fr. **sa:v**; properly 'to argue with one another, to quarrel', but later, in a physical sense, 'to come to blows, to fight'. Survives only(?) in SC **Uzb. savaş-**; **SW Az., Osm. savaş-**; **Tkm.**

söves-. A parallel N. **savaş** 'a fight', Dev. N. (connoting reciprocity) fr. ***sava-**, occurs in these and some NW languages. **Oğuz XI olar: ikki: savaşdı:** 'those two quarrelled' (*tacādālā*) **Kaş. II 102** (**savaşur**, **savaşma:k**); (**Xak. XIII(?) Tef. savaş-** 'to fight' (with someone *birle*) **257** (also **savaş** 'a fight'); **XIV Muh. hārağa** 'to fight one another' **sawa:ş-** Mel. 25, 1; **şawa:ş-** Rif. 107; **al-harb sawa:şmak** 37, 10; **şawa:şmak** 123: **Kom. xiv** 'to fight one another' **savaş-** (sic) CCI; **Gr.: Kip. XIII dāraba minā'l-muḏāraba** 'to come to blows' **şa:wa:ş-** Hou. 41, 19: (**XIV xāşama** 'to quarrel' **şa:wa:ş et-** Bul. 43v.): **xv xāşama şawa:ş-** (*İtalaş-*) **Tuh. 15a. 2:** **Osm. xiv ff. savaş-** 'to fight one another', and **savaş** 'a fight'; c.i.a.p. **TTS II 800;** **III 604;** **IV 667.**

D **seviş-** Recip. f. of **sev-**; 'to like, or love, one another'. S.i.m.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes as **sev-**. **Xak. XI olar: ikki sevişdi:** 'those two liked, one another' (*taḥābbā*) **Kaş. II 102** (**sevişür**, **sevişme:k**); **Çağ. xv ff. séwış-** (spelt) Recip. f.; 'to like (or love, *düst dāştan*) one another' **San. 258v. 14.**

D **suvaş-** Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **suvsai-**. **Xak. XI ol mağa: ev suvaşdı:** 'he helped me to plaster (*alā taṭyīn*) the house' (etc.); also for competing **Kaş. II 102** (**suvaşur**, **suvaşma:k**).

D **suviş-** Hap. leg.; ultimately der. fr. **su:v**, but there does not seem to be any other example of a Den. V. Suff. -iş-. **Xak. XI yuğurmuş u:n suvişdi:** 'the dough was flabby (*istarxā*) owing to the excess of water in it'; also used of any liquid (*māyi*) that is thin (*raqqa*) owing to an excess of water **Kaş. II 102** (**suvişur**, **suvişma:k**).

PU **suvsai-** Hap. leg.; 'to whisper'; prob. Den. V. in -a- fr. ***suviş** an onomatopoeic for 'a whisper'. There are several words for 'a whisper' in modern languages, the commonest **sıbir/sıbir**; the nearest to this is NW **Kumyk şıbiş**. **Xak. XI ol kula:kka: suvsadı:** **takallama fi'l-udun bi-kalām ḥafī** 'he whispered in his ear'; (**suvsai-r**, **suvsama:k**; with -f- everywhere); and one says (ol) **sökkelke: suvsadı:** **raqqā'l-'alil** 'he whispered spells to the sick man'; **wa bi'l-sin luğa fihi** 'another form is **suvsai-**' **Kaş. III 286.**

***suvsat-** See **şuvsat-**.

***suvsaş-** See **şuvsaş-**.

Tris. SBS

?D **suvsuşğan** Hap. leg.; apparently Dev. N./A. (connoting habitual action) fr. **suvsuş-** (**suviş-**); 'tapeworm'. The only common word for 'tapeworm' is NW **Kumyk suvalçan**; **SW Az. soxulcan**; **Osm., Tkm. soğulcan**, which goes back to **Kip. xiv şu:lucan** **al-'alaq** 'leech'; one MS. adding *wa didu'l-baṭn* 'and tapeworm' **ld. 56, 59;** **al-'alaq suwlacan**

Bul. 5, 2 and is also ultimately der. f. *su:v*. *Xak.* x1 *suvuşğan al-şafar wa hiya hayya fıl-baḥn* 'tapeworm; intestinal worm' *Kaş.* I 519.

Dis. SBZ

PU *su:bız* Hap. leg.; no obvious etymology, perhaps a quasi-onomatopoeic. The Turkish languages are rich in words for 'fool, simpleton'; e.g. for SW xx Anat. *SDD V* 9 (s.v. *ahmak*) lists over 150, some here also with no obvious etymology and a quasi-onomatopoeic look. *Xak.* x1 *su:bız kişi: al-axraqıl-gâfil* 'a foolish, obtuse, careless person' *Kaş.* I 406.

Tris. SBZ

(1D) *sibizğu* 'reed-pipe, flute', or other similar wind instrument, morphologically Den. N. fr. *si:bız* but with no semantic connection, unless it too has a quasi-onomatopoeic basis. Survives in NE Alt., Sor, Tel. *sibırskı*, *RIV* 671; NW Kk., Kaz., Nor. *sibizğı*. *Xak.* x1 *sibizğu: al-mizmar* 'flute, pipe' *Kaş.* I 489; o.o. I 176 and 217 (3 *ötrül-*); 246 (*ötrül-*): xiv *Muh.*(?) *al-şabāba* 'reed-pipe' *sibizğu: Rif.* 161 (only): *Kip.* xiii *şabābatu'l-turk sibizğu:* (MS. *sibizğu*) *Hou.* 24, 11: xiv *sipizğı:* ('with -p-') *al-zamr* 'flute, pipe' *İd.* 51; *sibizğı: al-şabāba*; 'already mentioned under s-² do. 56: *xv zamr tavil* 'a long pipe' *sibizğı* ('a short one' *zurnay*, Pe. l.-w.) *Tuh.* 18a. 10.

Mon. SC

1 *saç* 'hair', apparently only the hair of the human head. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. phonetic changes (s-/ş-/ç-; -s/-ş/-ç-); cf. tü. *Türküviii IIS* 12 (biç-): viii ff. *Yen.* (his . . . and copper were as limitless) *kara: saçın teğ* 'as his black hair' *Mal.* 26, 7: *Uyg.* viii ff. Bud. *uzun saçın* . . . *ıdıp* 'letting down his long hair' *U II* 25, 15; o.o. *U IV* 8, 38; *TT V* 4, 10-11 (egün) etc.: Civ. *TT VII* 32, 20 (*sokun-*); a.o.o.: *Xak.* x1 *saç al-şar* 'the hair' *Kaş.* I 321 over 20 o.o.: *KB ürün boldı erse kara saç sakal* 'when the black hair and beard have become white' 1103; xiii(?) *Tef.* *saç* 'hair' (of the head) 264; xiv *Muh.* *al-şar* *saç* *Mel.* 46, 2; *saç Rif.* 139; a.o.o.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sac* (sic) *miy-i sar* 'the hair of the head' *San.* 229v. 18 (quotns.); *saç* (sic) also *miy-i sar* and *gisi* 'curls' do. 21: *Xwar.* xiii *saç* 'hair' *Ali* 14: xiii(?) ditto *Oğ.* 76: xiv ditto *Quth* 150; *MN* 6, etc.: *Kom.* xiv 'hair of the head' *saç CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *al-şar* *saç* *Hou.* 19, 19: xiv *saç* ('with -ç-') *al-şar* *İd.* 56: xv *al-şar* *şaş* (sic) *Kav.* 60, 11; ditto *Tuh.* zob. 5.

2 *saç* (sa:c) 'an iron plate for baking; a frying-pan', and the like; also occurs in the phr. *sa:ç ada:kı* 'tripod, trivet'. Survives in SW Az. *sac, sacayağ*; Osm. *sac, sacayak*; Tkm. *saç, saçak*. *Xak.* x1 *saç al-miqlāt* 'frying-pan' *Kaş.* III 147: xiv *Muh.* *al-miqlāt sa:c Mel.* 60, 1; *Rif.* 169 (mis-spelt *sa:rix*); *al-dikdān* 'trivet' *sa:c aya:kı* 68, 15; *saç ada:kı* (sic) 169: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sac* 'a round iron plate' (*ihani mudawwar*) in the shape of a shield on which they bake bread *San.* 229v. 17: *Kip.*

xiii *al-şacu'l-hadid ma'rif* 'an iron baking tray, known' (also in *Kip.*); *al-miṣṣabu'l-hadid* 'an iron trivet' *sa:c aya:kı* 'the legs of a baking dish' *Hou.* 17, 15: xiv *şac* 'on which thin loaves (*ruqāq*) are baked' *İd.* 56: (xv *al-kānūn* 'a stove' (*ocak*; in margin) also *sacac Tuh.* 31a. 15): Osm. xviii *sac ayağ* in *Rimi*, *ih pāya* 'tripod', in *Ar. miṣṣab*, in *Pe. diğ-pāya*; *sac ayağ yürüme* an expression for 'to walk three abreast' *San.* 229v. 25 (quotn.).

suç in *Kaş.*'s first meaning Hap. leg.; his second, metaph., meaning suggests that it may be the origin of SW Az., Osm. *suç* (sic, not *suc*) 'a fault of action or omission, offence, sin'. *Xak.* x1 *suç* onomatopoeic (*hikāya*) for (the sound of) glancing off something (*mubvīl-şay*); hence one says *kılıç suç kıldı*: 'the sword glanced off' (*nabā*); and one says *er suç kıldı*: 'the man avoided accepting the thing' (*nabā* . . . *qabūla'l-amr*) *Kaş.* I 321: *Kip.* xiv *suç* ('with -ç-') *al-danb* 'a fault' *İd.* 56; (*al-danb yazuk* which is also *al-xaṭī'a* 'sin') and *al-danb suç* (-c) *Bul.* 5, 12: xv *danb şuş* (sic) *Tuh.* 16b. 1: Osm. xiv ff. *suç* 'offence' (in phr.); in several texts *TTS* I 646; II 845; IV 709.

Mon. V. SC-

saç- 'to scatter, sprinkle', and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. the same phonetic changes as 1 *saç*. *Türküviii ff. IrhB* 20 (*köpkük*): *Uyg.* viii ff. Man.-A *kım özütin üçün edgü u[ru]ğ saçsar* 'whoever scatters good grain for the sake of his soul' *M III* 11, 14-15 (ii): Bud. (one must worship the Buddhas holding flowers and) *saçmış kergek* 'must scatter them (before them)' *TT V* 10, 106; *ırk saçı* 'he cast lots' *Hien-tz.* 37; o.o. *U III* 12, 5; 46, 11; *Siv.* 183, 15; 485, 3; *TT X* 155: Civ. *saçığ saçsar* 'if one scatters offerings' *TT VII* 39, 3; *pitpitiln saçıp* 'sprinkling long peppers (l.-w.)' *H I* 35; a.o. *II II* 22, 27 (2 ögsüz): *Xak.* x1 *men yipar saçım* 'I sprinkled (*naṭara*) musk (etc.)'; and one says ol evke: *su:v saçı*: 'he sprinkled (*raşsa*) water on the house' (etc.) *Kaş.* II 4 (*saçar, saçmak*); *tavar:ılnı: saçmadın* ('why) did you not throw away (*tarahta*) your property?' *I* 79, 22; *yağmur kılı: kaın saçar* ('my eyes) drip blood like rain' *I* 272, 18: *KB közi yaş saçar* 'his eyes drop tears' 80; *burnu yaşın saça* 'sprinkling his nose with tears' 1500; o.o. 719 (*tér-*), 4827 (*yormı:*): xiii(?) *At.* 340 (su:v); *Tef.* *saç-* 'to scatter (seed), to drop (tears)' 264: xiv *Muh.*(?) *al-raşş şa:ş-mak Rif.* 120 (only): *Çağ.* xv ff. *saç-* ('with -ç-') *pāşidan wa aṣṣāndan* 'to scatter, sprinkle' *San.* 229v. 25 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiii ditto *Ali* 34: xiv ditto *Quth* 150; *MN* 265, etc.: *Kom.* xiv 'to sow' *saç- CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* xiii *şa:c* ('hair', also Imperative of) *raşsa, naṭara Hou.* 19, 19; *raşsa şa:c-*, also *al-niṭār do.* 40, 13: xiv *saç-* ('with -ç-') *raşsa kaṭira(n)*; *şa:c darra* 'to sprinkle' *İd.* 56; *baḍara* 'to sow' and *naṭara şa:c-* *Bul.* 35, 4.

seç- 'to choose, select, pick out', and the like. Survives only(?) in SW Az., Tkm. *seç-*;

Osm. *seç-*; cf. *üdü-*. Uyğ. VIII ff. Bud. tek muni kamağ kuvrağ ara seçip 'choosing only this man among the whole community'. *Hüen-t's*. 253-4. Xak. XI KB törüttü üdürdi seçe yalñukug 'God created and picked out (Hend.) man' 148; *şakişın seçer er yıl ay kün ödüğ* 'by calculation a man picks out an (auspicious) year, month, day, and time' 2220; o.o. 10, 329 (*ađır-*), 797: XIV Muh. (?) *mayyaza wa xāyara* 'to distinguish, select' *seç-* (-c-) Rif. 115 (only): Kıp. XIV *seç-* ('with -c-') 'azala şay' *mına'l-şay* 'to distinguish between one thing and another' *İd.* 51: XV *laqaşa, cama'a, qazğaşa* 'to glean, pick up, collect' (*şöple-/ter-/*) *şeş-* (sic) *Tuh.* 32a. 9.

siç- 'to defecate, empty the bowels'. The kind of word often deliberately omitted in dicts. but noted as NC Kır. *çiç-*: NW Kk. *siç-şış* (see *Bul. Index*): SW Osm. *siç-* and, prob. s.i.a.m.l.g. Xak. XI *er siçdi*: 'the man defecated' (*tağawwaşa*); also used of others besides men *Kaş.* II 4 (*siçar, siçma:k*); a.o. I 343, 27 (*burxa:n*): XIV Muh. *tağawwaşa siç-* (-c-) *Mel.* 24, 7; *Rif.* 106; *al-tağawwaşa siçmak* (sic) 34, 8; 119: Kıp. XIII *xari'a* 'to defecate' *siç-* *Hou.* 36, 11: XIV *siç-* ('with -c-') ditto *İd.* 56; *tağawwaşa wa qadara* ('to defile') *siç-* *Bul.* 42v.: XV *şış-* (sic) *tağawwaşa Kav.* 9, 9; *Tuh.* 10a. 10.

**suç-* See *suçul-*.

Dis. SCA

D *saçu*: Hap. leg., but cf. *saçu:la-*; Dev. N. fr. *saç-*. Cf. *saçga:k*. Xak. XI *saçu*: 'the fringe' (*hudb*) of a garment, towel and the like, *Kaş.* III 219.

D *seçe*: 'a sparrow'; prob. a Dev. N. fr. *seç-* in the sense of (an animal) 'which picks out (seeds, etc., on the ground)'. As such Hap. leg., but survives as SW Az., Osm. *serçe*; Tkm. *serçe*, in which the -r- is intrusive, as in *serp-* for *sep-*. Oğuz XI *seçe*: *al-'uşıfır* 'sparrow' *Kaş.* III 219: XIV Muh. (?) *al-'uşıfır serçe*: *Rif.* 175 (only): Tkm. XIII ditto *serçe*: (Kıp. *çipçik*) *Hou.* 10, 7: XIV ditto *serçe*: (-c-) (and *çipça:k*) *Bul.* 11, 12: Osm. XVIII *serçe*, in *Rümi*, metaph. 'quick, impetuous' (*tand u tiz*); *serçe parmak*, in *Rümi*, 'little finger', in *Ar. xunşur* *Par.* 251 v. 8.

F *siçi*: the Chinese phr. *ssü chih* (*Giles* 10, 211 1,817) 'four boundaries'; the vowels are fixed by *siçilığ*. Pec. to Uyğ. Civ. Uyğ. VIII ff. Civ. bu *borluknıñ siçisi* 'the boundaries of this vine-yard are' (east... south... north... west...) *USp.* 13, 6-7; 109, 7; bu *yérniñ siçisi* 'the boundaries of this piece of ground' *do.* 107, 19; 108, 17.

Dis. V. SCA-

D *suçi*: Den. V. fr. *suç* in the sense of 'to move to one side, shy away from something'. Xak. XI *at suçıdı*: 'the horse (etc.) reared' (*waşaba*) and jumped about' (*qafaza*) *Kaş.* III 258 (*suçur, suçma:k*); a.o. III 279 (*buk-*

ra-): Xwar. XIV *suçu-* 'to shy' (on hearing a drum) *Qutb* 161 (*suç-*): Osm. XIV to XVI *suçi-* (1) of a horse or ox, 'to rear, kick', and the like; translates *Pe. sigizidan* ditto; (2) translates *Pe. ālidan* 'to commit a crime' *TTS I* 653; *IV* 708.

süçi- (?*sü:ci-*, see *sü:çig*) 'to be sweet'; n.o.a.b., but see *sü:çig*. Xak. XI *süçidi*: ne:ñ *ihlawlā'l-şay* wa *şaba* 'the thing was sweet and pleasant' *Kaş.* III 258 (*süçir, süçi:me:k*): KB *şakar teğ süçlü barır ol kişi*: 'that man goes about as sweet as sugar' 813.

Dis. V. SCD-

D *saçit-* Caus. f. of *saç-*. Survives only (?) in NE Alt., Tel. *çaçit- R III* 1908; cf. *saçtur-*. Xak. XI *ol anar su:u saçitti*: 'he ordered him to sprinkle (*arashav*) water' (etc.); and one says *ol anıñ meñi:sin saçitti*: 'he beat him until he scattered (*farata*) his brain'; also used of ordering to scatter (*bi'ntiār*) anything *Kaş.* II 299 (*saçitur, saçitma:k*): KB *yağığ bir saçitsa yana tērlūmez* 'if you once scatter the enemy, they cannot reassemble' 2396; (how many gallant men's breasts has death crushed and) *saçitti közin* 'scattered their eyes' 4845.

D *siçit-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *siç-*; cf. *siçtur-*. Xak. XI *ol anı: siçitti*: 'he made him defecate' (*axra'ahu*) *Kaş.* II 300 (*siçitur, siçitma:k*).

D *suçit-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *suçi-*. Xak. XI *ol atığ suçitti*: 'he made the horse (etc.) rear' (*awşaba*) *Kaş.* II 300 (*suçitur, suçitma:k*).

D *süçit-* Caus. f. of *süçi-*; n.o.a.b. Xak. XI *ol açığ ne:ñni: suçitti*: 'he sweetened (*ahlā*) the sour, bitter thing'; and one says *ol yēriğ süçitti*: 'he made the saline ground (*al-sabxa*) cultivable and fertile' (*qarāh wa haqla*) *Kaş.* II 299 (*süçitür, süçitme:k*); KB (truth is bitter but) *yarın aşğı kelgey süçitgey senl* 'its benefits will come tomorrow and sweeten you' 5777.

D *saçtur-* Caus. f. of *saç-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. phonetic changes. Cf. *saçit-*. Xak. XI *ol maña: yarma:k saçturdi*: *anğara'l-darāhim 'alaya* 'he had me showered with money' *Kaş.* II 183 (*saçturur, saçturma:k*): Xwar. XIV *saçtur-* 'to order to sprinkle' (perfume) *Qutb* 150.

D *siçtur-* Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *siç-*; cf. *siçit-*. Xak. XI *ol anı: siçturdi*: *axra'ahu min ixrā'* 'he made him defecate' *Kaş.* II 184 (*siçturur, siçturma:k*).

D *saçtaş-* Hap. leg.; Recip. Den. V. fr. 1 *saç*; syn. w. *saçlaş-*. Xak. XI *ola:r ikki: saçtaşdı*: 'those two took hold of one another's hair' (*axada*... *şar*) *Kaş.* II 211 (*saçtaşur, saçtaşma:k*).

Dis. SCĞ

D *saçığ, saçuk*. Preliminary note. *These two words, the first a N.Ac. 'scattering' and the like,*

fr. *saç-*, and the second a Pass. N./A 'scattered' and the like, must be carefully distinguished, since the latter forms tend to converge. The later word *saçak* is a Sec. f. of *saçga:k*, q.v. Cf. *sevig*, *sevük*.

D *saçığ* N.Ac. fr. *saç-*; 'the act of scattering', esp. solid objects as opposed to liquids, e.g. 'offerings to the gods; offerings so scattered'. Survives in NC Kzx.: *şaşu* Kk. *şaşuv* 'a wedding present'. Uyğ. viii ff. *TT VI* 265-6 (*tökük*): Civ. *saçığ saçar* 'if one scatters offerings' *TT VII* 39, 3; a.o. do. 25, 7 (*tökük*): Çağ. xv ff. *saçığ/saçık/saçuk diğüne édiilen saçu* 'a wedding present' *Vel.* 272 (quotn.); *saçığ/saçık* ('with -ç-') (1) *nıdır wa şabâş* 'money scattered among the guests at a wedding' (quotn.); (2) 'money and goods sent from the bridegroom's house to the bride's house on the occasion of a wedding' (quotn.) *San.* 225v. 28: Xwar. xiv *saçığ* 'offerings' (metaph. for tears) *Qutb* 150: Osm. xiv to xviii *saç/saçu* 'jewels, money, and food distributed on festive occasions'; in several texts *TTS I* 585; *II* 775; *III* 583; *IV* 647.

D *saçuk* Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *saç-*; 'scattered' and the like. Survives in SW Osm. *saçık* 'scattered, disordered'. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *saçuk köpüllüg yanluk sakınçlıg tınhğlar* 'scatter-brained people with erroneous thoughts' *TT VI* 023: Xak. xi *saçu:k ne:ğ* 'something scattered' (*al-mantür*) *Kaş.* *I* 381.

D *saçga:k* Dev. N./A. connoting habitual action fr. *saç-*; lit. 'constantly scattering', w. various extended meanings. Survives in NC Kir. *saçak* 'a handtowel'; Kzx. *şaşak* 'brush; tassel; fringe' SC Uzb. *saçok* 'a fringe; the hair on a horse's hocks'; SW Osm. *saçak* 'the eaves of a house; a fringe (of hair, or on a garment); disordered, scattered' (the last a confusion w. *saçuk*). Cf. *saçu*: Xak. 'a man who throws about his money' (*man yubadđır málahu*) is called *saçga:k kişi*: *Kaş.* *I* 470: Çağ. xv ff. *saçak* ('with -ç-') (1) 'a fringe (*rişá*) woven of thread and silk' (quotn.), in Ar. *hubb*; (2) 'a table cloth' (*sıfra*), in Ar. *sammât*; (3) 'the eaves (*turra*) on the front of a house', that is an expression for the boarding which they place on the front of a mansion *San.* 229v. 22: Kom. xiv 'fringe' *saçak CCI*; Gr.: Kip. xiv *şaçak* ('with -ç-') *al-garráha wa'l-úthül* 'tuft, tassel; fringed hangings' (*al-úthül* also means 'a branch full of dates, grapes, etc.') *Id.* 56.

D *siçga:k* Hap. leg.; Dev. N./A. in -*ga:k* (see *saçga:k*) fr. *siç-*. Not connected w. SW Osm. *sıcak* 'hot', which is an abbreviation of *ısıcak*. Dim. f. of *ısığ* (*ısığ*). Xak. xi *siçga:k alladı ya'tarhi'l-gâ'it kaşra(n)* 'with loose bowels'; this word is irregular; because the rule is that there should be an -n instead of -k; Adj.s. connoting the continuance (*al-dawâm*) of something are formed in this way (examples follow) *Kaş.* *I* 470.

siçgan a generic word for both 'rat' and 'mouse', the first sometimes specified as *uluğ*

siçga:n; an old animal name ending in -*ga:n*. S.i.a.m.l.g. w. unusual phonetic changes (*s-/ç-/t-*; *-ç-/ş-*; -*ga:n/-kan/-an*). Cf. *küskü*. Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. *karağı siçgan ötin* 'the gall of a black rat (or mouse?)' *H I* 56; *siçgan* is one of the animals of the twelve-year cycle in *TT VII* (common) and *VIII P.33*: Xak. xi *siçga:n al-fa'ra* 'mouse' (prov.); *siçgan yılı*: 'the name of one of the twelve years among the Turks' *Kaş.* *I* 438; o.o. *I* 75, 18 and 409, 9 (*alıncı*); and 6 others mainly in provs.: xiv *Muh. al-fa'r sıçga:n Mel.* 73, 3; *Rif.* 177; *siçga:n yılı*: 80, 17; 185: Çağ. xv ff. *siçgan mıs*, 'mouse' (quotn.); also the name of one of the Turkish years *San.* 250r. 27: Xwar. xiv *siçkan/siçan* 'mouse' *Qutb* 163: Kom. xiv 'rat' *siçkan CCI*; Gr.: Kip. xiii *al-fa'r siçka:n*; Tkm. *siçan Hou.* 11, 12: xiv *siçgan* ('with -ç-') *al-fa'r*; Tkm. *şıçan* and *şıçtan* (*sic*, ?error for *siçkan*); also one of the Turkish months; one says *siçkan ay*; *ay* is both 'moon' and 'month' *Id.* 56; *al-fa'r siçkan* (-c-) *Bul.* 10, 13; xv *qâş* is sometimes omitted, e.g. *şışkan, al-fa'r*, sometimes pronounced *şışan Kav.* 5, 17; a.o. do. 62, 10; 'they omit the *qâş* (in second hand, "from *şışkan*") and say *şıçan* (-c-)': *Tuh.* 83a. 6-7: Osm. xviii *şıçan otı* in *Rümi*, a medicinal herb, in Ar. *turâbu'l-hâlik* and *sammul-fa'r* 'rat'sbane' *San.* 250r. 25.

Dis. V. SCĞ-

D *saçğur-* Hap. leg.; Inchoative f. of *saç-*. Xak. xi er *suv saçğurdi*: 'the man was on the point of sprinkling (*yaruş*) the water' *Kaş.* *II* 187 (*saçğurair*, *saçğurma:k*).

D *suçğur-* Hap. leg.; abbreviated Inchoative f. of *suçı-*. Xak. xi at *suçğurdi*: 'the horse was on the point of rearing' (*yañib*) *Kaş.* *II* 187 (*suçğurair*, *suçğurma:k*).

Tris. SCĞ

D *siçganak* Dim. f. of *siçgan*; 'muscle' lit. 'little mouse'; the same metaphor occurs in Indo-European languages, e.g. Latin *mus* 'mouse', *musculus* 'muscle'. Cf. *baka:çuk*. N.o.a.b.; there is no standard word for 'muscle' in the Turkish languages, all others using phr. or l.-v.s. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. *siçganakların tutunup* 'clapping their own muscles' *U IV* 8, 37 (and *I* 43, 1); a.o. 22, 299.

Dis. SCĞ

D *süçig* (? *süçig*) N./A.S. fr. *süçit-*; 'sweet; a sweet substance', e.g. 'wine'. Survives for 'sweet' in SE Türki *süçük/süçük*: SC Uzb. *suçuk/çuçuk*; SW Tkm. *süçü*, and for 'wine' in Osm. *süçü*. Türkü viii (the Chinese people's) *savı*: *süçig* 'words are sweet' *I S* 5, *II N.4*; a.o. do. (2 ar-): Uyğ. viii ff. Civ. in *UŞP*, *kab* a man acknowledges the receipt of *yarım kab bor* 'half a vessel of wine' in the third month and undertakes to return *bir kab süçig* 'one vessel of wine' in the autumn; o.o. of *süçüg* 'wine' do. 6, 6; 10, 5; Xak. xi *süçig* 'sweet' (*al-hultv*) of anything; *süçig*

al-xamr bi-'aynihi more specifically 'wine'; this is one of the words with two opposite meanings (*al-addād*; perhaps because to a Moslem wine is not sweet); and the people of the *Ila*: valley, that is the *Yağma*, *Tuxsır*, *Çığıl* call 'wine' *kızıl sücig*, that is 'red wine' (*al-şarāb*) *Kaş. I* 408; o.o. of *süçig*, usually 'wine', sometimes 'a sweet thing' *I* 154 (*açıt*-); 157; 282, 7; 373 (*bişig*); *III* 166 (*koyuğ*); 397 (*şıldür*-); 427 (*esürt*-): *KB* *süçig tutğu tıl söz* 'he must keep his tongue and words sweet' 547; *süçig bu tiriglik* 'this life is sweet' (and death bitter) 1170; o.o. 706, 2072 (*I* 8:z), 2092 (*süçin*-) ('wine' in *KB* is always *bor*): *xiii*(?) *At.* 209 (*açığ*); *Tef.* *suçuğ* (*sic*) /*süçüg* 'sweet' 278-9; *xiv Muh.* *al-hulw sücüg Rif.* 96 (only); *sücü*: *Mel.* 54, 7 (*tağılıg*); 56, 7; 66, 1; 151, 154 *sü:cü:ğ* 66, 1; 165: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sücüük*, same as *cüçük* 'sweet, tasty' (*şirîn wa lağid*) *San.* 239.9; *cüçük* (spelt) *şirîn* 212. 12 (quotn.): *Oğuz* xı *süm sücig ne:p* 'a very sweet thing' *Kaş. I* 338: *Xwar.* xiv *süçüg* 'sweet; wine' *Qutb* 162; *süçüg Nahc.* 57, 7; 402, 5: *Kıp.* *xiii al-xamr* (*bor* . . .) also *sücü*; which is anything 'sweet' (*al-hulw*) *Hou.* 16, 3 ff.; *al-hulw sücü*; which is also 'grape wine' (and *taşlıu*): *do.* 27, 8: *xiv* (*Tkm.*) *sücl*: *al-lağidul-hulw*; also used for *al-xamr*; *Kıp.* *sücü*: *Id.* 51: *xv al-xamr* (*şağır*; that which is made from wheat is called *buza*; and they have a sort made of raisins called) *şüşüş* (*sic*) *Kav.* 63, 5: *Osm.* xiv ff. *sücl*, occasionally *sücü*, 'wine'; c.i.a.p. *TTS I* 652; *II* 85; *III* 646; *IV* 715: *xviii sücl* in *Rümi*, 'wine' (*şarāb*) *San.* 239. 12.

Dis. SCL

D saçlıg P.N./A. fr. 1 *saç*; 'hairy' and the like. S.i.s.m.l. w. some phonetic changes. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man. M II* 11, 16 (*tétrü*): *Xak.* xı *saçlıg* er 'a hairy (*al-şarānı*) man' *Kaş. I* 464; *xiv Muh.* *dü şa'r* 'possessing hair' *saçlıg* (MS. *saçlıg*) *Rif.* 83 (only); 'black-haired' *kara: saçlı*: *Mel.* 10, 17 (only); *şara bi-şar* 'to become hairy' *saçlıu: bo:l* 27, 15; (*Rif.* 111 *sa:ç.lidi*).

Dis. V. SCL-

D saçıl- Pass. f. of *saç*-; 'to be scattered, sprinkled', etc. S.i.s.m.l. w. the same phonetic changes as *saç*-. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A* *tökül-mek saçılmak* 'to be poured out and scattered' *M III* 13, 18 (ii); *Man. M III* 40, 3 (iii) (*arpar*): *Bud.* (they saw the *Budhisattva*'s bones) *ınaru berü anta munta saçılıp yatmışın* 'lying scattered this way and that, here and there' *Suv.* 625, 10-11; o.o. *TT X* 436; *TM IV* 253, 38: *Civ. ed tavar saçılır* 'property and possessions are dissipated' *TT I* 74-5: *Xak.* xı *yarmak saçıldı*: 'the silver coins (etc.) were scattered' (*nuñrat*) *Kaş. II* 122 (*saçılır, saçılma:k*); *yağmur yağıp saçıldı* (translated) 'the rain drops scattered' (*ıntarat*) *II* 122, 21; a.o. *I* 258, 4: *KB* *yana saçılar andın térlilmiş neğ* 'the property which had been collected is dissipated again' 738: *Çağ.* xv ff. *saçıl*- (spelt) *afşanda şudan*

'to be scattered', etc. *San.* 229.9 (quotns.): *Xwar.* xiv ditto *Qutb* 151; *MN* 155.

D seçil- Pass. f. of *seç*-; survives only(?) in SW Az., *Tkm. seçil*-; *Osm. seçil*- 'to be chosen, selected'. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Man.-A M III* 25, 11 (iii) (*ağar*); this might be *saçıl*-. *Civ.* [gap] *éşte tušta seçildin* 'you have been picked out from among your comrades (Hend.)' *TT I* 48: *Xak.* xı *KB* *biligdin seçildi kişi yıldıın* 'man was distinguished from the animals by his knowledge' 1843.

VU(D) suçul- morphologically Pass. f. of **suç*- (there is no semantic connection w. *suçt*-), but almost consistently used as an Active Trans. V. The first vowel is prob. -u-, which is the prevailing form in *Kom.* N.o.a.b. but cf. *suçlun*-, *suçluş*-. Cf. *soyl*-. *Xak.* xı er *tonın suçıldı*: 'the man took off (*naza'a*) his garment'; also used when a sheep is flayed (*sulixa cildu'l-şat*); (in a verse) *törlüg çéce:k suçıldı*: 'the flowers have emerged from the ground' (*uxricat . . . mina'l-arđ*) *Kaş. II* 122 (*suçulur*: (or *suçlur*?:), *suçılma:k*): *KB* *suçılma meniñdin bu imān tonı* 'do not strip this garment of faith off me' 393; a.o. 84 (*tu:l*): *xiii*(?) *Tef.* *suçul*- 'to strip off' 278: *Xwar.* xiv ditto *Qutb* 161; *Nahc.* 39, 9; 132, 16; 133, 1: *Kom.* xiv 'to strip off (one's clothes) *soçul*-/*suçul*- CCI; *çuçul*- CCG; Gr.: *Kıp.* xiv *suçul*- (-c-) *ta'arrā* 'to be undressed' *Id.* 57.

D saçlan- Refl. Den. V. fr. 1 *saç*; s.i.s.m.l. Cf. *saçlaş*- *Xak.* xı er *saçlandı: nabata şa'ru'l-racul* 'the man's hair grew' *Kaş. II* 246 (*saçlanur*-, *saçlanma:k*).

D suçlun- Refl. f. of *suçul*-, n.o.a.b. *Türkü* viii ff. *Irkb* 44 (*tutın*-): *Xak.* xı *kılıç kınıdın suçlundu*: 'the sword was drawn (*insalla*) from the scabbard'; also used of anything that is withdrawn from its place *Kaş. II* 246 (*suçlunur*-, *suçlunma:k*).

D saçlaş- Hap. leg.; Recip. Den. V. fr. 1 *saç*, syn. w. *saçtaş*-. Cf. *saçlan*-. *Xak.* xı ol *ikki bile: (sic) saçlaşdı*: 'those two took hold of one another's hair' (*axađa . . . şa'r*) *Kaş. II* 215 (*saçlaşur*-, *saçlaşma:k*).

D suçluş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *suçul*-. *Xak.* xı ol *meniñ ađa:ktın üken suçluşdı*: 'he helped me to extract (*fı tanqış*) a thorn from my foot'; also used for competing, and for helping to draw (*fı sall*) a sword from the scabbard, etc. *Kaş. II* 215 (*suçluşur*-, *suçluşma:k*).

Tris. SCL

DF sıçılıg P.N./A. fr. *sıçı*-, n.o.a.b. *Uyg.* viii ff. *Civ.* bu *tört sıçılıg borluk* 'the vineyard delimited by these four boundaries' *USp.* 13, 9; 109, 11.

Tris. V. SCL-

D saçu:la- Hap. leg.; Den. V. fr. *saçu*-. *Xak.* xı ol *suyluk saçu:la:dı*: 'he made a

fringe (*hudh*) for the towel (*al-mindil*, etc.)' *Kaş. III* 323 (*saçula:r*, *saçu:la:ma:k*).

Dis. V. SCN-

D *saçın*- Refl. f. of *saç-*; s.i.s.m.l. w. phonetic changes. **Xak.** x1 *er öziçe: su:v saçındı*: 'the man occupied him with sprinkling (*bi-raşş*) water over himself' *Kaş. II* 150 (*saçmu:r*, *saçınma:k*): x111(?) *Tef. saçın-* 'to burst, disintegrate' 264: *Osm. x1v saçın-* 'to sprinkle (perfume) over oneself'; in one text *TTS IV* 647.

D *süçin*- Refl. f. of *süçil-*; n.o.a.b. **Xak.** x1 *er sözke: süçindı*: 'the man took pleasure (*wacada* . . . *halāwa*) in talking, and spent his time on it instead of getting on with his work' *Kaş. II* 150 (*süçinür*, *süçinme:k*; prov.): *KB* (Aytoldı) *tapuğka süçindı* 'took pleasure in serving' (the king) 618; *süçigke suçınse ajun begleri* 'if the lords of the world take pleasure in sweet things' (the ills of the common people are bitter) 2092.

Tris. SCN

D *saçındı*: Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. *saçın-*; survives w. same meaning in SW *Osm. saçıntı*. **Xak.** x1 *saçındı: ne:ç* 'anything thrown away or scattered' (*al-maṭrūhu'l-mantūr*) *Kaş. I* 449.

Dis. V. SCR-

D *süçir*- Hap. leg.; unusual Inchoative f. of *süçil-*. **Xak.** x1 *açığ ne:ç süçirdi*: 'the bitter thing became agreeable and sweet' (*āba* . . . *wa'hlawlā*) *Kaş. II* 75 (*süçire:r*, *süçirme:k*).

D *saçra-* Den. V. fr. *saça:r* Aor. Participle of *saç-*, 'to spirt, (of sparks) to fly, to jump', and the like. Survives in SE *Türki çaçra-/çaçri-* 'to spirt': NC Kzx. *şaşra-/şaşıra-* 'to splash, spatter, crumble, straggle'; SC Uzb. *saçra-* 'to spirt, spark', etc.: SW Az., *Osm.*, *Tkm. sıçra-* 'to spirt, jump, jump up'. **Xak.** x1 (the blood horse galloped; red sparks were struck (by its hooves); they set fire to the dry grass) *saçrap anın örteyür* 'they fly and thereupon burn it' *Kaş. II* 133, 16; n.m.e.: *Çağ.* xv ff. *saçra-(-p) sıçra-* Vel. 272; *saçra-castan* 'to jump, spring (of sparks), to fly', etc. *San.* 229v. 15 (quoth.; when the arrow of fate *sacradı* 'has sprung forward' from the bow of destiny): *Xwar.* xiv *saçra-* 'to jump' *Qutb* 150: *Kip.* xiv *saçra-(-c-) tartaşa* 'to spirt; (of a pen) to splutter' *Id.* 56; *taşlaşa* ditto *sıçra-Bul.* 58r.: xv *tartaşa şaşra-* *Tuh.* 24a. 8; *fazza ra naṭṭa* 'to be startled, to jump' (PU *turpilda-/sekir-/f*) *sıçra-* (in margin, 'also *sıçra-*') *do.* 28b. 6.

D *saçrat-* Caus. f. of *saçra-*; survives in SE *Türki çaçrat-*, etc., as *saçra-*. **Xak.** x1 *ol maça: su:v saçratı*: 'he accidentally splashed (*anṭara* . . . *min ḡayr qaşd*) water on me', as e.g. when one pours water, oil or any other liquid from one vessel to another, and drops of it are scattered and fall on a garment or something; also used when a man has broken a piece of wood and a bit of it flies off

(*yaṭib*, MS. *yaṭubh*) (*saçratğu*: follows) *Kaş. II* 331 *saçratür*, *saçratma:k*).

Tris. SCR

D *saçratğu*: Hap. leg.; N.I. fr. *saçrat-*. **Xak.** x1 (after *saçrat-*) hence 'a kind of trap' (*nav*) *mina'l-fuxūx* is called *saçratğu*; it is made as follows, two twigs are joined together (at an angle), and a cord with nooses in it is fastened between them. Then it is covered with dust and grain is sprinkled on it; then a bird settles to pick up the grain and a noose entangles its neck or foot and it is caught *Kaş. II* 331 (prov.).

Dis. V. SCŞ-

D *saçış-* Co-op. f. of *saç-*; the Caus. f. *saçıştur-* s.i.s.m.l. with phonetic changes. **Xak.** x1 *ol maça: yarma:k saçışdı*: 'he helped me to scatter (*fi naṭṭa*) the silver coins', (etc.); also used for competing *Kaş. II* 92 (*saçışu:r*, *sacışma:k*; MS., in error, *-mek*).

D *suçış-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *suçil-*; the MS. shows a double vocalization *suçış-/suçuş-*. **Xak.** x1 *atlar kamuş suçışdı*: 'the horses (etc.) all reared together' (*istawābat*, for *istawābat*) *Kaş. II* 92 (*suçışu:r*, *suçışma:k*).

D *süçiş-* Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of *süçil-*. **Xak.** x1 *süçışdı: ne:ç jāba'l-şay wa'hlawlā ba'duḥu fi ba'd* 'some of the things were agreeable and sweet' *Kaş. II* 92 (*süçişu:r*, *süçişme:k*, sic).

Mon. SD

süt (-d) 'milk'. C.i.a.p.a.l.; in SW *Osm. süt*, before vowels *süd-*; *Tkm. süyt, süyd-*. Uyğ. viii ff. Man. [gap] *sütten yerne* [gap] *Wind.* 2: Bud. *süt* 'milk' is one of the prescribed food (*aş*) offerings in *TT VII* 16, 8 etc.: Civ. *süt* is a common ingredient in remedies in *H I*, e.g. *it sütün içgöl* (sic) 'drink dog's milk' 21; o.o. *H II* 30, 144; *TT VII* several, *VIII M.34* (spelt *südh*): **Xak.** x1 *süt al-laban* 'milk' *Kaş. III* 120; 30 o.o. all spelt *süt*: *KB* (if good qualities enter a child) *ürüş süt bile* 'with (its mother's) white milk', 881; o.o. 4442, 5881; x111(?) *Tef. süt* 'milk' 279; xiv *Muh. al-laban süt* *Mel.* 66, 7; *Rif.* 165; *al-raḡi* 'an infant at the breast' *süt emgen* 48, 15; 143: *Çağ.* xv ff. *süt süd* . . . *şir ma'nāsına* 'milk' *Vel.* 291 (quoth.): *Xwar.* x111(?) ditto *Oğ.* 79: *Kom.* xiv ditto *CCI*; *Gr.* *XIII al-halib* 'fresh milk' *süt Hou.* 16, 12: xiv *süt al-laban* *Id.* 51; *al-halib sūt(d)* *Bul.* 8, 2: xiv *al-labanu'l-halib sūt* *Kav.* 63, 4; *halib sūt* *Tuh.* 13a. 11; *laban sūt* *do.* 31b. 12: *Osm.* xiv to xvi *süd* so spelt, in phr. *TTS IV* 720 (and see *Vel.* above).

Mon. V. SD-

?D *sat-* 'to sell'; prob. Caus. f. of *sa-*, in the sense of making the customer count out the price. The converse 'to buy' seems originally to have been simply *al-* 'to take', but the phr. *satğin* (q.v.) *al-* appeared at an early date. C.i.a.p.a.l. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (the butchers) *etlin kanın satar* 'sell their meat and blood'

PP 3, 4-5; *satayın* 'I will sell' (my life to buy your life) *U IV* 36, 100; Civ. the phr. *toğuru* (or *toğru*) *tumlitu sat-* 'to sell outright, irrevocably' is common on contracts, see *toğuru*: *Xak. XI ol tavarı sattı*: 'he sold (*bā'a*) the goods' (etc.) *Kaş. II* 295 (*sata:r, satma:k*); a.o.o. in grammatical examples: *KB bilig satsa bilge biliglig alir* 'if the sage sells wisdom, the wise man buys it' 470; a.o. 2641; XIII(?) *At. anın sattı malın* 'he has sold his property for its (wisdom's) sake' 238; *Tef. sat-* 'to sell' 263; XIV *Muh. bā'a sat-/sa:t-* *Mel.* 19, 21; 23, 11; 33, 6; *Rif.* 99, 105, 117; *al-bay' satmak* 35, 16; 121: *Çağ.* xv ff. *sat- furūxtan* 'to sell' *San.* 228v. 27 (quoth.): *Xwar.* XIII ditto *'Ali* 26: XIV ditto *Qutb* 155: *Kom.* XIV ditto *CCI*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *bā'a minā'l-bay' sa:t-* *Hou.* 38, 12: XIV *sa:t-bā'a* *Id.* 58; *sa:t-* *Bul.* 34, 5; XV *bā'a sa:t-Kav.* 68, 15; *sa:t-* *Tuh.* 8a. 7; a.o.o.

**si:d-* See *sıdığ, sıdır-*.

si:d- 'to urinate'. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as *siy-*; *SW Tkm. si-*; cf. *kaşan-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Civ. *yérke sıdıp* 'urinating on the ground' *H I* 74; *Xak. XI er sittı*: 'the man (etc.) urinated' (*bāla*); originally *si:dtı*: but assimilated (*udğima*) *Kaş. II* 295 (*si:der, si:me:k*); *er si:dtı*: ditto *III* 440 (*si:der, si:me:k*) XIV *Muh. bāla siy-* (or *si-*) *Mel.* 23, 13; *Rif.* 105; *al-bawl siymeğ* (?*si:meğ*) 34, 8; 119; *law-wa'ta* 'to defile', and the like *siy-* (?*si-*) 31, 3; (115, *PU si:be-*): *Kom.* XIV 'to urinate' *siy-CCI, CCG*; *Gr.*: *Kip.* XIII *bāla minā'l-bawl siy-* (or *si-*) *Hou.* 38, 11: XIV *si-* (*sic*) *bāla* *Id.* 51; *bāla siy-* (*sic*) *Bul.* 34r.: XV *bāla minā'l-bawl* (MS. *mubwal*) *siy-* (or *si-*) *Kav.* 77, 6; *bāla si-* *Tuh.* 8a. 12; a.o. 83b. 10.

VU so:d- 'to spit'; the long vowel suggests -o- rather than -u- but n.o.a.b.; now displaced everywhere by *tükür-* which is first noted in *Muh.* and the *Kip.* authorities. Cf. *yarla-*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. *Man. sođmıš yarça* 'like spittle which has been ejected' *TT III* 112: Civ. *H II* 12, 111; 14, 134. *Xak. XI ol kişi: yū:zi:ne: sottı*: 'he spat (*bazaqa*) in the man's face'; originally *so:dtı*: but assimilated *Kaş. II* 295 (*so:dar, so:ma:k*); *er so:dtı*: 'the man (etc.) spat' *III* 439 (*so:dar, so:d-ma:k*; prov.); o.o. *I* 341 (*çirtı*); *II* 80 (*sağur-*); *III* 132, 19 (same prov.).

Dis. SDA

F sata: pec. to *Xak.*, and discussed in Clauson, 'Early Turkish Astronomical Terms, *UAY*, XXX D, 1963, p. 365, where it is suggested that it is a l.-w. from *Ar. sa'tı* 'the dawn'. If so, the meaning 'coral' is a metaphor, arising fr. its pink colour. *Uyg.* Bud. VIII ff. *sita* (*sic*) occurs with gold, silver, crystal, jade, pearls, etc. in a list of jewels *Šuv.* 515, 17: *Xak. XI sata: al-baššad* (l.-w. from *Pe. bassad*) 'coral' *Kaş. III* 218: *KB* 77 (same meaning, see *çomğuk*); (the air was dark . . . then) *sata koptı yérđin yađıldı butik* 'the dawn rose from the ground and its branches spread out'

4892; *kıza baktı yérđin sata kalkanı* 'the shield of dawn (i.e. its spreading light) looked redly from the ground' 4895; o.o. 3840 (*sata kalkanı*); 5679.

Dis. V. SDD-

D si:dtı- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *si:d*; cf. *si:dtır-*. *Xak. XI ura:ğut oğlın si:dtı*: 'the woman made her child urinate' (*abāla*); also used of a horseman when he makes his horse urinate *Kaş. II* 302 (*si:dtır, si:dtme:k*).

D si:dtır- Caus. f. of *si:d*; s.i.s.m.l., usually as *siydır-* or the like. Cf. *si:dtı-*. *Xak. XI ol oğlın si:dtır*: 'he made his child urinate' (*abāla*); also used of horses; originally *si:dtır*: but assimilated *Kaş. II* 183 (*sittürür, sittürme:k*).

VUD so:đtur- Hap. leg.; Caus. f. of *so:d-*. *Xak. XI ol anıy yū:zi:ne: sotturdu: abzaqa bi-wachihi* 'he made (people) spit in his face'; originally *so:đturdu*; *so:đturur, sotturma:k* assimilated (*sic*) *Kaş. II* 183.

Dis. SDĞ

D satığ N.Ac. fr. *sat-*; lit. 'selling', but usually more specifically 'trade, commerce', and sometimes 'sale price'. S.i.s.m.l. as *satığ/satı/satu*. See *satğın*. *Uyg.* VIII ff. Bud. Sanskrit *dharmaṇa na vanik caret* 'a man must not trade in the (true) doctrine' *nom üze: ne:n satığ yulu:ğ kiğuluk ermez TT VIII E.9*; o.o. of *satığ yulu:ğ* *PP* 13, 7 ff. (*öğtün*); *U II* 77, 25; 86, 42; *TT VI* 104; *VII* 40, 68; (your brother has gone to another country) *satığka* 'to trade' *U III* 82, 14: Civ. *satığ kılta* 'if one trades' *TT VII* 28, 10; o.o. *do.* 15 and 40; in the commercial documents in *UŞp.* *satığ*, which is common, nearly always means 'sale price', e.g. *bu tavarıñ satığı* 'the sale price of these goods' 8, 4-5; *Xak. XI satığ al-mubāya'a* 'trade, commerce' *Kaş. I* 374: *KB* (you must wage stern war against the infidels) *yulu:ğla bu işke etöz kıl satığ* 'take risks in this affair making your body the price' 4227; (the merchant) *satığ birle tinmaz* 'never rests from trading' 4419; a.o. 5108; XIII(?) *Tef. satığ* 'trade' 263: *Çağ.* xv ff. *satığ furıxt* 'selling'; *satığ alığ xarid u furıxt wa dād u sitad* 'buying and selling, commerce' *San.* 229r. 22 (quoth.): *Xwar.* XIII *satu* 'selling' *'Ali* 54: *Kom.* XIV 'trade' *satığ/satik CCI*; *satov CCG*; *Gr.*: *Osm.* XIV to XVII *satu* (1) 'trade'; (2) 'things sold'; (3) 'market' (also *satu bazar* 'buying and selling'); common *TTS I* 603; *II* 798; *III* 602; *IV* 666.

D sıdığ/sıdığ prima facie a Dev. N. fr. **si:d-* and cognate to *sıdır-*; it would suit both words if **si:d-* meant 'to come away in layers, peel off' (Intrans.); there is obviously no connection w. *si:d-* so *Kaş.*'s preference for *sıdığ* seems misplaced. Pec. to *Kaş. Xak. XI sıdığ aħad daylayı'l-qabā ilā'l-talib minā'l-cāmbayn* 'one of the two skirts of a robe up to the collar from the two sides'; hence one says

sıdığ yapıp olturdu: 'he drew together (*damma*) to himself the two sides of the robe and sat down'; this is a sign of refinement (*mina'l-na'ma*); **sıdığ furacu'l-asnân bayna'l-liŋât** 'the gaps in the teeth between the gums'; hence one says to someone who is told to keep a secret **bu söznî: sıdığdın sızıtma:** 'do not let this statement pass (*lâ tuđib*) the gaps in your teeth', that is 'do not disclose it' *Kaş. I 374: sıdığ* 'one of the two skirts (*cânibayn*) of a robe'; it is more correct (*aḥsan*) than **sıdığ Kaş. I 380.**

VUD sođuk Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **so:đ-**; pec. to *Kaş. Xak. xı sođuk al-buzâq* 'spittle' *Kaş. I 381; o.o. III 102* (*yuğruş-*, translated *al-riq* 'spittle'; *III 321, 4.*

D satğağ Dev. N./A. fr. **satğa-**; 'ill-treated, oppressed; ill-treatment, oppression'. Pec. to *KB. Xak. xı KB bu satğağ basınçak üçün* 'because of this oppression and scorn' 911; a.o. 912; **neçe satğağ erse bu edğü kişi** 'however much the good man may be oppressed' 919; a.o. 924; (there are many wicked men in the realm) **yavaş boldı satğağ kötürmez başı** 'the men of peace get oppressed and do not raise their heads' 6453.

D satğın Pass. Dev. N./A. fr. **sat***; 'sold'; used only in the phr. **satğın al-** 'to receive something sold', i.e. 'to buy'. Survives only (?) in SW Az., Osm. Tkm. **satin al-** the commoner phr. for 'to buy' in other modern languages is **satıp al-**. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (I will sell my life and) **sizlerniñ işiğ özüñüzlerni satğın alayın** 'buy your lives' *U IV 36, 100-1; Civ. ud satğın alsar* 'if one buys an ox' *TT VII 39, 2: (Xak.) xıii(?) Tef. satin al-* 'to buy' 264; *xiv Muh. iştärä* 'to buy' *satu:n al- Mel. 22, 11; Rif. 103; al-şirä* *satğın almak* 126 (only); Çağ. xv ff. **satğın al-(ip) satın al- Vel. 272; satğın al-xaridan** 'to buy' *San. 229r. 9* (quotn.); **Xwar. xıii satın al-** 'to buy' *Ali 56; Kom. xiv ditto CCI; Gr.: Kıp. xıii iştärä satğın al-Hou. 37, 7; xiv şaṭna al- (sic) ditto İd. 58; xv ditto şaṭtin al- Kav. 12, 17; satğın al-do. 31, 7; satğın al- Tuh. 87a. 5.*

Dis. V. SDĠ-

satğa- basically 'to tread, or trample, on (something *Acc.*)' with some extended meanings. Etymology obscure; with no semantic connection w. **satığ**. N.o.a.b., but see **satğaş-**. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. **türmen bere tağlarda argular satğap bulutğ tumanıñ** 'for 10,000 (Chinese) *li* the valleys in the mountains pass through clouds and mist' *TT IX, p. 22, note 77, 5* (a *Hüen-tz.* fragment); **Xak. xı ol anıñ boynın satğadı:** 'he trod (*taxaṭṭā*) on his neck'; and one says **bir yol birliğ satğadı:** (translated) 'the southerly road crossed (*cāza*) the westerly road'; and one says **alım bérimni: satğadı:** 'the debt due to him cancelled (*iqtaḍda*) the debt due from him'; (in a *verse*; the days and nights of this world pass like travellers) **kimni: kalı:**

satğasa: kü:cin keve:r 'if they come on anyone and trample on him' *fa-man atā 'alayhi wa xabbatahu*), they sap his strength'; the phr. relating to roads and debts are **Oğuz Kaş. III 288 (satğar, satğama:k): KB** (when you take your seat, know your proper place and) **kişig satğamağil** 'do not tread on people' 4112; o.o. 707 (**basit-**), 5709, 6441: **Oğuz** see *Xak.: Kom. xiv satka-* to injure' (?) *CCG; Gr. 215* (in an obscure *phr.*).

sitğa- as such Hap. leg., but survives w. the same meaning in SW Osm. **siğa-**. **Xak. xı ol ko:lın sitğadı: şammara yadahu** 'he rolled up his sleeves' *Kaş. III 288 (sitğar, sitğama:k); a.o. I 325, 9.*

D satğal- Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of **satğa-**; the second meaning is presumably **Oğuz. Xak. xı er boynı: satğalı:** 'the man's neck (etc.)' was trodden on' (*xuṭṭiyat*); also used of a debt when it has been cancelled (*uqtuṣṣa*) by something which balances it (*yuvāzinuḥu*) *Kaş. II 233 (satğalur, satğalma:k).*

D sitğal- Hap. leg.; Pass. f. of **sitğa-**. **Xak. xı yēñ sitğalı: şummira'l-kummān** 'the two sleeves were rolled up' *Kaş. II 233 (sitğalur, sitğalma:k).*

D sitğan- Hap. leg.; Refl. f. of **sitğa-**. **Xak. xı er sitğandı:** 'the man tucked himself up' (or 'prepared himself'; *taşammarā*); also used when he has tucked up his clothing (*şammara taḥabahu*); Intrans. and Trans. *Kaş. II 245 (sitğanur, sitğanma:k).*

D satğaş- Recip. f. of **satğa-**; survives as **sataş-** with a wide range of meanings in NW Kaz. 'to lose one's way; to lose one's senses' *R IV 378; Nog. 'to lose one's way; to be at a loss'; SW Az. 'to tease, pester, provoke, mock (someone Dat.); Osm. ditto and 'to be aggressive, seek a quarrel'; Tkm. 'to be exposed to (e.g. pain Dat.); to meet (someone); to see one another; to do business (with someone Dat.)' Xak. xı olar bir ikindi: bile: satğadı: 'they trod (*taxaṭṭā*) on one another's necks'; also used when people outdo one another in arrogance (*yū'abbar bihi 'ani'l-taṭā'ul*); and one says **ol mağa: yo:lda: satğadı:** 'he met me face to face (*laqiyanı ... muwācchata(n)*) on the road'; *Kaş. II 214 (satğaur, satğasma:k): xıii(?) Tef. satğaş-/satxaş- 'to meet (someone Dat.), to come together' 263; **sataş-** do. 272 (see **sitğaş-**); **Oğuz xı** (after *Xak.*) and in **Oğuz** one says **olar alım bérim bile: satğadı:** 'they cancelled (*qaṣṣa*) their mutual debts' *Kaş. II 214: Xwar. xıii sataş- 'to meet' *Ali 57: xiv satğaş- 'to meet (someone Dat.)' *Nahc. 83, 9; 252, 12-13; 432, 2: Osm. xiv ff. sataş- (1) 'to encounter, or experience (something disagreeable Dat.); (2) 'to meet (someone)'; c.i.a.p.: xviii **sataş-**, in *Rūmī, muḥtalā wa dūcār şudan* 'to be distressed; to experience' *San. 229v. 20* (quotn.).*****

D sitğaş- Hap. leg.; Co-op. f. of **sitğa-**. **Xak. xı olar kamuğ bile:k sitğadı:** 'the