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SANGLAX

A Persian Guide to the Turkish Language

by

MUHAMMAD MAHDĪ XĀN

Facsimile Text

with an Introduction and Indices

by SIR GERARD CLAUSON

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ELIAS JOHN WILKINSON GIBB

and to promote those researches into the History, Literature, Philosophy and Religion of the Turks, Persians and Arabs, to which, from his Youth upwards, until his premature and deeply lamented Death in his forty-fifth year, on December 5, 1901, his life was devoted.

تِلْكَ آثَارُنَا تَدُلُّ عَلَيْنَا ٭ فَانْظُرُوا بَعْدَنَا إِلَى الْآثَارِ

"*These are our works, these works our souls display;*
Behold our works when we have passed away."

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Transcription (§1–5).
Alphabetical order (§6–10).
The arrangement of the Sanglax (§11–18).
Date of composition (§19).
The manuscripts (§20–25).
The author (§26–28).
The earlier lexicographers (§29–32).
A later Çağatay lexicographer (§33).
The authorities quoted (§34–37).
The languages dealt with (§38–54).
The arrangement of Part III (§55–58).
The orthography and spelling system of the Sanglax (§59–62).
The phonology of the Sanglax (§63–66).
The sigla in Index I (§67, 68).
The Present state of Çağatay lexicography (§69–78).

INDICES

I. General Index.
II. Skeleton cross-index to Index I.
III. Rūmī words.
IV. Other Turkish languages and dialects.
V. Mongolian loan-words.
VI. Other loan-words.
VII. *Iṣṭilāhāt-i Muğūlīya.*
VIII. Foreign languages mentioned in the Sanglax.
IX. Names.
X. Authorities quoted.

FACSIMILE

INTRODUCTION

TRANSCRIPTION

1. No generally accepted system of "Latin" transcription of the Turkish languages at present exists. The official alphabet of the Turkish Republic, used for writing Republican Turkish is, however, now widely used in scientific work on other Turkish languages and has been adopted for use in this book with four additions to represent sounds not separately represented in that alphabet, and one convention which departs from the conventions of that alphabet when used for writing Republican Turkish. The additions are (a) **é** to represent the closed *e* (as in French "été") described in the Sanglax as *kasra bilā iṣbāᶜ* (see para. 61 (5)); (b) **w,** the labial semi-vowel (as in English "water") to represent consonantal *wāw*, since that is the likeliest pronunciation of that letter in Çağatay, and since **w,** which in many languages is pronounced as a voiced labial spirant, is less misleading than **v,** which is nowhere pronounced as a labial semi-vowel; (c) **x** to represent the unvoiced back guttural fricative (as in German "buch", or Scottish "loch"); (d) **ŋ** to represent the guttural nasal (as in English "sing") described in the Sanglax as (*nūn wa*) *kāf maᶜa'l-imāla*. The convention is that with back vowels only **ğ,** and never **g,** is used and with front vowels only **g** and never **ğ.**

2. To avoid confusion, the same alphabet is used to transcribe words in Arabic, Persian and Mongolian (but not other languages), whether they are unassimilated loan-words in Turkish or words directly quoted from those languages, with one alteration and various additions. The alteration is that *qāf* is transcribed **q,** and not **k** as it is in Turkish transcriptions. The additions are (a) the marking of long vowels with a superimposed stroke—**ā, ī, ū**; (b) **t̲** and **d̲** for the unvoiced and voiced dental spirants* (as in English "think" and "that"); (c) **ḥ, ṣ, ḍ, ṭ** and **ẓ** to represent the Arabic "hard" letters usually so represented; (d)ᶜ for Arabic *ᶜayn*; and (e)ᵓ for medial, but not initial, Arabic *hamza* and the intervocalic hiatus in Mongolian. Neither of the last two signs is regarded as having an independent alphabetical position.

3. The actual transcriptions of Turkish words in this book are, in a sense, subjective, since the author of the Sanglax had perforce to use a very unsatisfactory alphabet, and his intentions are often uncertain; he tried by the use of certain technical terms (see para. 61) to make it more precise, but they were insufficient and he used them less fully than he might have. In particular, he had no means of distinguishing between back and front vowels, except in the case of verbs. Thus my transcriptions represent what I believe to have been the author's pronunciation of the words concerned (it will be noted that his "Rūmī"

* The voiced dental spirant existed in some Turkish languages until the 13th or 14th Century and sporadically a little later; it occurs twice in the Sanglax, in **çod̲ın** "iron", mentioned (215v. 11) as the original form of **çoyın,** and in the (Sogdian) loan-word **ıxşıd̲.**

pronunciations do not always conform to the contemporary Osmanli pronunciation), and in cases of doubt I have added an asterisk.*

4. For Arabic a normal standard transcription is used, *mutatis mutandis*; similarly for Persian a standard system, including the conventional **a, i, u** for *fatḥa, kasra* and *ḍamma*; although the author's terminology (see para. 61 (5)) points rather towards **a, é** and **o,** the latter would look unusual and might be misleading.* For Mongolian, where the four authorities which I have used (see para. 46) have widely differing systems of transcription, a normalized system has been devised which is at any rate intelligible, though no doubt inaccurate in points of detail when applied to spoken Mongolian of any period.

5. The complete transcription alphabet employed (letters not normally used in Turkish transcriptions being bracketed) is, therefore:—

(ᶜ,ᵓ), **a, b, c, ç, d,** (**ḍ**), **e, é, f, g, ğ, h,** (**ḥ**), **ı, i, j, k, l, m, n, ŋ, o, ö, p,** (**q**), **r, s,** (**ṣ**), **ş, t,** (**ṯ, ṭ**), **u, ü, w, x, y, z,** (**ẓ**).

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

6. It would not, however, be sensible to compile lists of Turkish words, particularly words belonging to several different Turkish languages, in the rigid order of this expanded alphabet, since the result would be that different forms of the same word, e.g. **epri-, ipre-, ofra-, öpre-; cercer, cércer; çérge, cérke; dapkur, tapkur** (all of which occur in the Sanglax) would appear in quite different places in the list and might never be linked together.

7. What had, therefore, to be devised for nearly all the Indices in this book† was a *quasi-alphabetical* arrangement, which would, so far as possible, bring different forms of the same word together, and so make it possible to discover rapidly whether a particular word occurs in the Sanglax, irrespective of the exact quality of the vowels and consonants of the form or forms listed therein.

8. As a foundation for such a quasi-alphabetical arrangement the letters of the expanded alphabet were arranged in the following fourteen groups, each containing letters which may interchange with one another in the various Turkish languages:—

1. (vowels) **a, e, é, ı, i, o, u, ö, ü,** prefixed ᶜ being disregarded.
2. (labials) **b, p, f, w.**
3. (affricates) **c, ç, j.**‡

* The fact that only (back) **a** and **u** are used in Persian transcriptions creates one minor difficulty, in the case of words containing *kāf*. Among the transcribed Persian loan-words which do not seem to have become fully assimilated in Turkish will be found such words as **kal** (300v. 25), in which, at first sight, a *qāf* might be implied; in case of doubt a reference to Index I (if the **k** is initial) or to the original text will show which letter is involved.

† The point did not arise on Index I, which is merely a list of all the words in the Sanglax in the order in which they occur, those which do not occur as main entries being inserted (indented) in the appropriate places according to their forms in Arabic script. Nor did it arise on Index X, a series of short lists of authorities arranged in their ordinary alphabetical order, titles like "Mīrzā" being disregarded.

‡ **J** is, of course, neither an affricate nor a basic Turkish sound, it occurs only in loan-words and secondary forms; in such cases it usually replaces, or is replaced by, **c** and it is accordingly placed here, although in some Turkish languages it is a secondary form of **ş.**

4. (dentals) **d, d̲, (ḍ), t (t̲, ṭ).**
5. (back gutturals) **ğ, k, x, (ḫ, h).***
6. (front gutturals) **g, k, (h).***
7. **l**; 8. **m**; 9. **n, ŋ**; 10. **r**; 11. **s, (ṣ)**; 12. **ṣ**; 13. **y**; 14. **z, (ẓ).**

9. The simple conception of treating letters in groups and not individually, however, still left various points of arrangement to be decided, for example the relative priorities of **cida-** (verb) and **cida** (noun); **telim** and **dilim; diblik** and **dibelik.** As a result of trial and error the following rules were found to lead to the simplest and most logical arrangement:—

(1) Verbs precede nouns with the same phonetic make-up, i.e. **cida-** precedes **cida,** and **bön–** precedes **biŋ.**

(2) Since the quality of the vowels in Turkish words is usually more stable than that of certain consonants (in particular voiced and unvoiced consonants alternate in the most confusing fashion in various Turkish languages), more regard is had to vowels than consonants in determining the order of words of the same general phonetic make-up, i.e. **telim** precedes **dilim.**

(3) Shorter words precede longer ones of the same general phonetic make-up, i.e. **tart-** precedes **tarat-** and **diblik dibelik.**

10. The application of the system, so far as it applies to the beginnings of words considered in isolation (in specific cases it might be varied by the phonetic make-up of the later parts of words), is exemplified in Index II, and its application to a mass of over a thousand words in Index III. Although it may seem confusing at first that **w** precedes **c** and that **t** immediately follows **d,** it will be found that, once the system is mastered, it is much easier to discover whether a word, or one synonymous with it but with a somewhat different phonetic make-up, exists in the Sanglax, then it would be by any other system hitherto used in Turkish dictionaries. Anyone who has tried to find a few words in Radloff's great Wörterbuch will readily appreciate the truth of this statement, since in that book, for example, **çöşkur-** and **çüşkür-,** both transcriptions of the same Çağatay verb, will be found on different pages (see the footnote to para. 38). **Çıban** (see para. 75) is another example of a word of which the various authentic and spurious forms are widely separated.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE SANGLAX

11. The Sanglax is a hand-book (grammar and vocabulary) in Persian of the Turkish language, and more specifically the variety known as Çağatay Turkish, written in the middle of the 18th Century. It is made up of four unequal parts.

12. Part I, extending from the beginning of the book to 26r. 29†, is the author's introduction and a treatise on Çağatay grammar, with references to some other Turkish languages, especially "Rūmī", which means, broadly speaking, but not quite precisely, Osmanli (see para. 41). The author explains (2r. 4) that he gave the whole work the name

* It should be noted that **k** and **h** with back vowels are in a different group from **k** and **h** with front vowels.

† All references like this are to the folio, its front (r.) or back (v.) and the line thereon, of the MS. reproduced herein.

Sanglax, "a stony place", because, as he remarks discouragingly, of the hardness of the language, and (2v. 4) that he gave to this part the separate name **Mabānī'l-luğat,** "the foundations of the language".

13. This is the only part of the whole work which has so far been printed. It was published by the late Sir Denison Ross under the title "*The Mabānī'l-Lughat, being a Grammar of the Turki Language in Persian by Mirzā Mehdi Khān*"; Bibliotheca Indica, New Series No. 1225, Calcutta, 1910. The text was printed from the MS. reproduced herein, without collation with other MSS., and is reasonably accurate. It is preceded by an Introduction (hereafter quoted as "*Ross's Introduction*") containing a detailed "Analysis of Contents" which is a great help to readers trying to find a path through the matted jungle of the author's grammatical exposition. It was this edition that was recently used by Dr. J. Eckmann in his article "*Mirza Mehdi Chans Darstellung der tschagataischen Sprache*" (Analecta Orientalia memoriae Al. Csoma de Körös dicata, Budapest, 1942–7) and by Prof. K. H. Menges in his study "*Das Čagataische in der persischen Darstellung von Mīrzā Mahdī Xān*" (Abhandlungen der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Klasse 1956, No. 9, Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz) (the latter hereinafter quoted as "*Menges op. cit.*"). Between them they cover the grammatical side of the subject sufficiently to absolve me from any further reference to it.

14. I would, however, remark that the use of so narrow a basis for his studies has led Prof. Menges into some droll errors. For example (op. cit. p. 648), he gives a list of eight important Çağatay writers with whose works our author was apparently unacquainted. In fact, as will be seen from Index X, six of them are in fact quoted, two of them actually in Part I. Again (same page) he completely fails to grasp the distinction drawn by our author between his Çağatay and Rūmī authorities. Furthermore (op. cit. p. 653) he misunderstands the difference between vowels *ba-* and *bilā iṣbāᶜ* (see para. 61 (5)), which he takes to be a matter of quantity. Finally (p. 659) he says that the Sanglax, Bābur Nāma and Persian lexicographers all use the "Osmanli" orthography to spell **kөŋültaṣ** and that this has led to the "false pronunciation" **kūkaltaṣ** in Persian, whereas if he had had access to 308r. 8 and 9 he would have realized that "foster brother" really was **kökelteṣ,** derived from the Mongolian loan-word **kökel,** "wet nurse".

15. It should be added, to complete the list of previous publications, that in 1950 B. Atalay published in the Türk Dil Kurumu series (C. II 31) a work entitled "*Mirza Mehdi Mehmet Han: Seng-lâh—Lûgat-i Nevai*", 171 pp. of facsimile and 10 pp. of remarks. As Menges (op. cit. p. 647) points out, what it contains is merely a good reproduction of an indifferent MS. of Part I, of less value than Ross's edition.

16. Part II (26r. 29–26v. 23), described as a *xātima* (epilogue) to Part I, is very short. It is a list of 12 verses, phrases or individual words occurring in the works of Nawā'ī of which our author did not know the meaning. Not all the words concerned are Turkish, and it may well be that the text in these passages is corrupt. But the existence of this part does provoke the thought that in other cases of difficult verses our author may have been over-zealous in finding meanings for obscure words which were actually only scribal errors, with the result that he may have included in Part III some purely imaginary words with imaginary meanings. I have noticed in Part III a number of words which are otherwise

unknown and do not look Turkish; they are annotated "d." (for "dubious") in Index I.*

17. Part III (27r. 1–353r. 21), the main part of the book, is a Turkish-Persian dictionary, of which more below. There are relics of an original division into five "parts" (*cuz'*); the first, presumably beginning at 27r. 1, is not mentioned, but *cuz'* II, III, IV and V begin at 119r. 20; 203v. 7; 263v. 8 and 317r. 18 respectively. The fullest title is at 263v. 8, "part IV of the different kinds and varieties of grammatical forms (*ṣiyağ*)". *Cuz'* I contains the words beginning with *alif, cuz'* II those beginning with *bā* and *tā, cuz'* III those beginning with *cīm* to *fā, cuz'* IV those beginning with *qāf* and *kāf* and *cuz'* V the remainder. As the list of conjugational forms (see para. 57) in fully conjugated verbs is slightly different in each *cuz'*, it seems likely that each *cuz'* represents different stages in the author's work. Apart from that they do not seem to have any functional significance.

18. Part IV (353r.–end), described as a *taḏyīl*, "appendix", is a list of Arabic and Persian words and phrases found in the poetical works of Nawā'ī and his *Mahbūbu'l-qulūb* which have not, in the author's opinion, been adequately explained by previous lexicographers. The first entry "*āb-i ātaṣ-rang*, an idiom for wine" is a fair specimen. The subject is one remote from the interest of most Turkish scholars, and I shall not refer to it further.

DATE OF COMPOSITION

19. Two chronograms in verse written below the colophons of all the three MSS., and printed in *Ross's Introduction*, p. v, purport to give the date of the completion of the Sanglax. Unfortunately one adds up to A.H. 1172 and the other to A.H. 1173; but, splitting the difference, we can take the most probable date as A.D. 1759. So far as Çağatay proper is concerned, therefore, the book was compiled two and a half centuries after its golden age and at a time when the Turkish spoken in the areas with which the author was familiar was probably an Özbek of a type not very different from that represented in nearly all the texts and part of the vocabulary of Vambéry's *Çagataische Sprachstudien*, Leipzig, 1867. Indeed, as shown in Index IV, there are numerous references to what must be 18th Century colloquial dialects. The point must be borne in mind when considering to what extent the book can be taken as a safe guide to Classical Çağatay, particularly in regard to a matter so essentially subject to secular change as pronunciation.

THE MANUSCRIPTS

20. The Sanglax has always been a rare book. Fatḥ ᶜAlī Xan Kacar (see para. 33), writing in Persia in about 1860, said so, and Pavet de Courteille, writing in Paris almost simultaneously, said in the Preface (p. iv) to his "*Dictionnaire Turc-Oriental*", Paris, 1870, that he greatly regretted that he had never seen a copy (though in fact he need not have gone further than London or Oxford to do so), and so was compelled to base his own work on an epitome of it, the *Xulāṣa-i ᶜAbbāsī*, in which, incidentally, he placed a wholly undeserved confidence. Even to-day no more than three copies are known:—the MS. belonging to the E. J. W. Gibb Memorial Trust, reproduced herein, and hereafter referred

* Examples are **uclıb, ucsarrak, ötleş, ökte, asabkur, bağlankaz, bağam, bağındaş, palal, balar, bandur**; there are a good many more.

to as "G."; MS. Or. 2892 in the British Museum, hereinafter referred to as "L." (for "London"); and MS. Elliott 341 in the Bodleian Library, hereinafter referred to as "O." (for "Oxford"). Menges (op. cit. p. 646, note 2) says that Prof. Henning has informed him that there is a second MS. in the British Museum. This is a misapprehension; the reference which he quotes is the cross-reference in the *Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts* to Or. 2892, the main entry of which is in the *Catalogue of Turkish Manuscripts*.

21. **G.** This is a very fine MS.; the scribe was not only a masterly calligrapher but also, subject to the limitation mentioned below, an accurate copyist. The MS. is in the same hand throughout with only very minor variations in script. The scribe did, however, suffer from one limitation; he was obviously a Persian, with little or no knowledge of Turkish. He was very careful in copying the main "red ink" entries of Turkish words (except some of the conjugational forms) and the Persian part of the text, but he could copy the Turkish quotations only mechanically and often faultily. For example, in copying the Rūmī verse in 43v. 13 *ᶜāqil iseŋ wérme köŋül bağına, zağ şifat düşme anıŋ ağıŋa*, by writing **dérme** and **yağına** in the first half he made the whole at first sight unintelligible.

22. The MS. contains 367 folios measuring $13\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches (33.5 × 22 cm.) of fine, thin, strong Oriental paper, pale buff and not watermarked. The written surface is enclosed within a frame measuring $10\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{5}{16}$ inches (27.2 × 16.1 cm.) internally. Folios 1r., 27r. and 367v. are blank. There are 17 lines on fol. 1v.; 23 lines on fol. 26v.; 28 lines each on fols. 21r. and v. and 29v.; 30 lines on fol. 29r.; 20 lines, a colophon of two lines and two sets of chronographic verses on fol. 367r.; and 29 lines on all the other pages. The spacing is so regular that a "reference-finder" can easily be constructed by laying a slip of paper on almost any page and writing the numbers of the lines on each edge of it. The first five folios and the last are a little frail and have been enclosed in silk gauze; the rest of the MS. is almost perfect. It is encased in a contemporary leather binding, without flap, of a dark coffee colour, with decorations painted in gold on the inside and outside of both boards. The text is written in a beautiful clear *Nasxī* in red and black ink. The use of the two inks varies slightly between the various Parts. In Part III the Chapter and Section headings (see para. 55) and the main entries (Turkish words to be translated) are in red, also the word *şiᶜr* preceding verse quotations, the three *nuqṭas* which mark the ends of *bayts* in such quotations, less systematically the overlinings of such words as *al-şāhid, çunānkı (gūyad)* before quotations and the three dates on fol. 367r. All the rest is in black. Exceptionally the colophon and two chronograms are in a small, almost illegible *Nastaᶜlīq*. The colophon (text printed in *Ross's Introduction* p. v), which is followed by the impression in black of a seal, presumably the scribe's, bearing the words *niᶜma'l-mawlā niᶜma'l-naṣīr* (Qurān, Sūra 8, 41, no doubt a delicate compliment to his patron) is in two lines, the script of which differs sufficiently to suggest that the second was added later. The first line states that the MS. was finished in the month of Ṣaᶜbān, A.H. 1188 (Oct.–Nov. A.D. 1774), having been written by the command of Mīrzā Muḥammad Nāṣir, whose name is preceded by a string of high-sounding titles; the second line states that, after it had been submitted to the patron, it was, by his command, collated throughout with the author's original MS. It is perhaps more than a coincidence that this is also the name of the author's father (see *Ross's Introduction* p. vi). The identity of the two names and the fact that the author's MS. was

available for collation suggest that this beautiful MS. was commissioned by the author's father, perhaps for presentation to some distinguished patron or friend.*

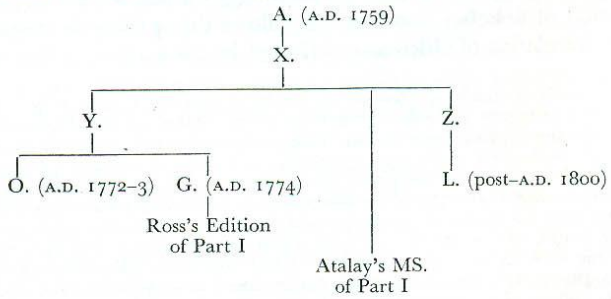
23. **O.** Elliott 341 is described briefly in the *Catalogue of the Persian, Turkish, Hindustani and Pushtu Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library*, by Sachau and Ethé, Oxford, 1889, No. 1760, as "a manuscript of 322 folios measuring $13\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches with 29 lines to the page written in Naskhi; binding with flowers". It is written on a fine, thin European watermarked paper of dead white colour. The colophon states that it was transcribed for Hācī Luṭf ᶜAlī (the author of the Ataşkada) in A.H. 1186 (A.D. 1772–3). It was indisputably written by the same copyist as G.; almost the only technical differences are that the Chapter and Section headings in Part III (written in red in G.) are illuminated in gold and that the writing is slightly more compressed, so that the MS. covers 45 fewer folios; but its general appearance is slightly less attractive owing to the dead white colour of the paper.

24. **L.** Or. 2892 is described briefly in the *Catalogue of the Turkish Manuscripts in the British Museum*, by Charles Rieu, London, 1888, as "a manuscript of 369 folios measuring $15\frac{1}{4}$ by 14 inches, with 27 lines, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, to the page, written on Italian paper by various hands in a more or less cursive Nestalik or Shikasteh-āmīz, apparently in the 19th Century". There is no colophon; the two chronograms are written in the vacant space on the lower part of the last page. The basic accuracy of the text, which seems rather high, is masked by its extreme unsightliness. The first hand is reasonably neat and attractive, at any rate for the first few pages; the others are nearly all hideous and one or two practically illegible.

25. A comparison of the three MSS. poses a pretty problem in textual criticism. As stated above, G., except in the texts of Turkish quotations and some of the conjugational lists, gives the impression of unusual accuracy, as indeed it should if it was collated with the author's original MS. But in spite of this there are at least three short omissions:— (1) in 4r. 15, where *nawᶜ-i şaşum* follows immediately on *nawᶜ-i çahārum*; (2) in 71r. 18, where the translation of **örkebçi** immediately follows the spelling of **urğacı**; and (3) in 112v. 2, where the translation of **éliklen-** is followed by the statement that it is conjugated

* The MS. is, generally speaking, so clear as to render it eminently suitable for reproduction, and experiment showed that it remained perfectly legible even when reduced by about one-third, which greatly reduced the cost of production. It has, however, four minor defects. First the paper of some leaves is so thin that ghosts of the writing on the back of the page appear in some of the photographs. Fortunately this defect is noticeable almost exclusively in the last few pages, containing the Arabic and Persian vocabulary, which is happily of secondary importance. Furthermore, the glazed surface of the paper is so easily damaged by erasure that corrections written over an erasion are sometimes hard to read. Again the ink is not waterproof and water stains and other marks obscure the text to some extent in the original and very much more in the reproduction. Finally the differing photogenic qualities of red and black ink produce a somewhat uneven appearance, and every photograph must be a compromise aimed at showing the red ink passages clearly without over-exposing, and so blurring, the black ink ones. An attempt has been made to reduce these disadvantages to a minimum by preparing a press copy from two separate sets of photographs, the clearer of the two alternatives being chosen for each opening. This has involved some retouching of unduly faint passages, usually those in red ink. Where damaged passages could not be rendered legible either by retouching or patching, the text has been copied in a footnote. This has not been done consistently in the lists of conjugational forms since, in these cases, a reader sufficiently persevering to plough through such lists can easily restore the missing words himself. The small variations in scale inevitable in such a voluminous work, but causing difficulty in the use of "reference-finders", are much regretted. Words in red ink have been overlined in the facsimile, since they would otherwise be indistinguishable, and a cross has been inserted in the margin opposite each main entry so that they can easily be picked out.

like other verbs ending in **-t-.** There are also cases, more particularly in the conjugational lists and occasionally elsewhere, of apparent small errors of one sort or another, misspellings, omissions of single words and the like. A selective comparison of the passages concerned with O. showed that all three omissions and nearly all the errors in G. reappeared in O. One or two of these errors, however, were corrected in a second hand. I was not looking for errors in O. which did not occur in G.; but no doubt some exist and I did happen to notice one by chance, the spelling of **çığıldu** (218v. 27); they are not likely to be numerous or important. Comparison of the same selected passages with L. was more fruitful; the second and third omissions could be made good and a number of errors corrected. Against the passage corresponding to 4r. 15 (where the first omission occurs) there is a marginal note *naw*^{c}*-i pancum mulāḥaza na-şud.* But even so, some errors common to all three MSS. still remain which could not have existed in the author's original MS., though they might go back to his fair copy. For example, apart from the omission in 4r. 15, in 173r. 22 all MSS. have **tozı** for **torı**; in 208v. 6 all place **carlat- çarlat-** among the verbs beginning with **çal**; in 319r. 16 all omit the translation of **mandağan**; and in 339r. 8 all write **yanğu** but spell out the word as **yanku.** Incidentally the omission in 4r. 15 also occurs in Atalay's text. The stemma of the MS. tradition must therefore be reconstructed as follows, A representing the author's original MS.; X the common archetype of the three existing MSS. (possibly the author's fair copy); Y the MS. in which the second and third omissions occurred; and Z a possible intermediary between L (19th Century) and X (pre-A.D. 1772); there may, of course, have been more links in the chain, but it is unlikely.



It is, of course, possible that somewhere in Asia other MSS. of the Sanglax still exist. There is no reason to suppose that Z has been destroyed, and the copy which Fath ^{c}Alī Xān Kacar (see para. 33) saw in Persia in the middle of the 19th Century cannot have been L. or O., though it might have been G. But it is unlikely that any new MS. would provide any substantial improvement to the text of G., modified by the corrections from L. incorporated in the footnotes to the passages concerned in the facsimile and in Index I. There must be few Oriental works of comparable importance, of which we can say with equal confidence that we have the text practically in the form in which the author wrote it.

THE AUTHOR

26. Astonishingly little is known about the author, Muḥammad Māhdī Xān, as he calls himself (1v. 6); some biographical facts are set out in *Ross's Introduction*, pp. vi and vii,

and Menges (op. cit. p. 647). Briefly he had been, in modern terminology, a Civil Servant, the Private Secretary and Court Historiographer of Nādir Ṣāh, of whom he wrote two histories, the *Ta'rīx-i Nādirī* and the *Durra-i Nādirī*; but Nādir Ṣāh had been assassinated in A.H. 1160 (A.D. 1747), and the *Ta'rīx-i Nādirī* finished in A.H. 1161 (A.D. 1748), 11 years before the Sanglax was finished in A.H. 1172–3 (A.D. 1759); what he had been doing in the interim, and what post, if any, he held when he was writing the Sanglax we do not know. It is very likely that he was then, as I am now, just an old Civil Servant devoting his declining years to the study of Turkish philology. What is more important for estimating his capacity as a philologist is what can be learnt directly and by inference from the Sanglax itself.

27. Speaking perhaps with the undue indulgence of one old Civil Servant for another, I confess that I find him a rather agreeable old character. His own statement (IV. 6) that he had been from early years an eager reader of the works of Nawā'ī is fully borne out by the Sanglax itself. It is, of course, true that he was no etymologist (his etymology of **bosağa,** a Mongolian loan-word, in 134V. 10, and his derivations of **börk** from **börke-** (131V. 18) and **tab-** from **tabuk** (150V. 8) are merely typical examples of contemporary etymological technique), but he was a profound and original scholar much superior to his predecessors in the field of Çağatay lexicography. When he gives a quotation to illustrate the meaning of a word it is sometimes the same as one in the *Abuṣka* (see para. 30), but more often than not he chooses quite a different one, when it would have been easier to copy the *Abuṣka*. Indeed his knowledge was so great that when, as sometimes happens, a word is misspelt in the *Abuṣka* with a supporting quotation, he can identify the passage and correct the error. For example under **üzgün** (74r. 1) he remarks that "the two Rūmī authors (one of whom was the author of the *Abuṣka*) read the word **ürgün** with an **r** and supported it in their books with this quotation". The erroneous spelling and quotation will be found in the *Abuṣka*, p. 101. Other engaging characteristics are the frankness, so rare among scholars, particularly of his period, with which he admits in Part II that there are passages and words that he does not understand, and the sense of humour which comes out in some of his criticisms of his predecessors. For example, in 79V. 16–18, he ends one such criticism with the words "although **ökte** does in fact mean *bī-hūda* ("nonsense") their explanations too are *bī-hūda*". Again, in 203r. 25, he ends an onslaught on Naṣīrī with the words "although he made one mistake about the (form of the) word and two about its meaning, in regard to the meaning (of the verse as a whole) he made three mistakes over a single word". Index X shows that he had read very widely, and IndexVA shows how careful he had been in noting Mongolian (sometimes only supposedly Mongolian) words in these authorities. Index VIII shows that he had at any rate a smattering of knowledge of a surprisingly wide range of foreign languages. Most surprisingly of all he had somehow heard of the Haitian word "cacique" and knew what it meant. The mention of the *yaŋı dunya* indicates that he got it from some Turkish authority.

28. At the same time there are some less attractive sides to his character. His proclivity for grinding out endless stereotyped and quite useless conjugations of verbs page after page points to a lack of appreciation of his readers' needs, and the fact that he devoted a whole *rasm* of Part I (24V. 3–25V. 20) to words misspelt in the works of Nawā'ī is evidence more of

pernicketiness than of broad scholarly judgement. Worst of all, perhaps, is his passion for fine language. He did not find the scope for this in the Sanglax that he had in the *Durra-i Nādirī*, that "linguistic *tour de force*" as Ross called it, but there are one or two passages in Part I which are pure gobbledygook; for example 2r. 17–19, where he obscures by a series of incongruous metaphors the simple statement that, when quoting familiar verses of Nawā'ī, he often does not trouble to give the author's name, but that extracts from other Çağatay authors are preceded by their names. Nevertheless, when all is said and done, his virtues greatly outweigh his defects, and his work is much the best of its kind.

THE EARLIER LEXICOGRAPHERS

29. In 1v. 8ff. the author gives a list of the earlier lexicographers whose works he had studied and, on the whole, found to be full of errors. These are "two Rūmī individuals whose names are not stated in their works" (usually referred to in Part III as *mu'allif-i Rūmī* or *mu'allifayn-i Rūmīya*), Tāliᶜ-i Harawī, Firāğī, Nadar ᶜAlī (once, in 289v. 17, Nādar ᶜAli) and Mīrzā ᶜAbdu'l-calīl Naṣīrī (usually referred to in Part III as "Naṣīrī"). There are also five references (see Index XA. v.) to "the author of the *Mu'ayyadu'l-Fuḍalā*", who is probably not one of these.

30. It does not appear certain that the work of any of these authors has survived except that of one of the Rūmī individuals, whose work is quoted in 193r. 16 and 251v. 13 as *cāmiᶜ-i abuşğa*. This is the work published, with a useful introduction in French, by V. de Véliaminof-Zernof as "*Dictionnaire Djagatay-turc*", St. Petersburg, 1869. The identity of the two is proved by the fact that the two quotations mentioned above will be found on pp. 169 and 285 of the *Abuşka*, as this dictionary is called herein.

31. It is possible that the work of the second Rūmī individual is *al-luğat ᶜalā lisān Nawā'ī*, of which copies in Russia and Vienna are mentioned on p. 25 of the Introduction to the *Abuşka*, or perhaps the supposed epitome of the *Abuşka* referred to in Pavet de Courteille, op. cit., Preface p. ix (these two works may, of course, be identical). It is also, of course, possible that copies of the works of some of the other authors exist in the Soviet Union or elsewhere and will ultimately be discovered; the *Badāyiᶜu'l-luğat* by an unknown author mentioned in p. 26 of the Introduction to the *Abuşka* may be one of them; but it is clear that the *Nāṣirī* (*sic*) of Mīrzā Qūlī Hidāyat referred to by that name in Pavet de Courteille, op. cit., Preface p. v, and by a different name in p. 27 of the Introduction to the *Abuşka* has nothing to do with the Naṣīrī of the Sanglax, and is a much later work. In any event we can bear the loss of these earlier works, if it is irreparable, with fortitude. Our author had clearly studied them very thoroughly, and the zeal with which he corrects their errors makes it very improbable that he would have omitted from his own work words which he found in them correctly translated. It seems that the primary authorities were the two "Rūmī" works, one of which, the *Abuşka*, we have, and the other of which may have been largely an epitome of it, but contained some original matter, since some quotations from "the Rūmī author", e.g. that in 111r. 22, cannot be traced in the *Abuşka*. On the other hand, the original matter in the rest cannot have been very voluminous, since our author points out (345v. 22) that the fact that the same error occurs in several of them clearly indicates that each of them slavishly followed his predecessors.

32. The special virtues of the *Abuşka*, which are not numerous, and those of the Sanglax are largely complementary. The earliest MS. of the *Abuşka* is dated A.H. 959 (A.D. 1552),* so the book must have been written hardly more than 50 years after the death of Nawā'ī in A.D. 1500 and 20 years after the death of Bābur in A.D. 1530. The author was, therefore, writing about what was still a living language and his notes on pronunciation, unfortunately scanty, must be treated with respect. Moreover both the author and his copyists were Turks and so understood what they were writing, in contrast with the copyists of the Sanglax, who probably did not (see para. 21). Unfortunately the book as a whole does not inspire the confidence which should *prima facie* be accorded to the work of an author who had such excellent potential sources of information to draw upon. Some of the errors exposed by the Sanglax, for example the gross mishandling of such a good Turkish word as *érdem* (99v. 3), are merely grotesque, and many of the entries aim at nothing more than turning unfamiliar Çağatay conjugational forms into familiar Osmanli ones. The author must have had access to some kind of literary tradition, for example he got the meaning of **ürgün** (**üzgün**) right (see para. 27), even though he got the spelling wrong and so destroyed the etymological basis of that meaning. Looking at the matter as a whole, it will, I think, be generally accepted that the *Abuşka* is certainly right only where the Sanglax agrees with it, that it is certainly wrong if the Sanglax disagrees with it, and that if it contains a word or meaning not contained in the Sanglax (there are very few) the entry should *prima facie* be regarded with suspicion.

A LATER ÇAĞATAY LEXICOGRAPHER

33. This is the convenient point at which to refer to the work of Fatḥ ᶜAlī Xān Kacar entitled alternatively the *luğat-i atrākīya* or the *bahcatu'l-luğāt*. The late A. A. Romaskevich described this work in his article (in Russian) "*A new Çağatay-Persian Dictionary*" in the miscellany "*Mir Ali Shir*", published by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, 1928, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the poet's birth. The author, according to his autobiography, finally completed his work in A.D. 1862, towards the end of a long life largely devoted to the study of the works of Nawā'ī. His statement is that it was entirely his own work, derived from knowledge gathered in the course of a lifetime of private study, with the help of a few teachers and the opportunity to peruse a copy of the Sanglax for three days only. His account of the Sanglax, which he criticizes violently for specified deficiencies (op. cit. p. 90), is so completely divorced from the truth that it is hard to resist the conclusion that his object was to discourage his readers from searching for this rare book and so finding him out in a barefaced lie. In fact, so far as can be judged from the extracts given by Romaskevich, his work is largely a faulty transcription of the Sanglax. For example (op. cit. p. 95, note 6) he reproduces the very odd entry about the Haitian word "cacique" (see para. 27); again all the eight geographical notes (op. cit. p. 97) are direct quotations from the Sanglax, except that **akray** is an error for **ak saray, ıpa kuyruğı** for **ıpar kuyruğı** and **babğız** for **bayğız**; similarly of the tribal names (same page) **otuz iki, xalac** and **iştek** are correct and **öremiz** (for **ödemiş**) and **şıbak** (for

* See *Tarama Dergisi*, Vol. I, İstanbul, 1934, p. 48. I am indebted to Dr. Geoffrey Lewis for this reference.

şıban) incorrect quotations. The explanation of **öleŋ** as "a wedding song" (op. cit. p. 98) is another quotation, and the bit of folklore described under **töre** is taken from a passage in 44v. 23ff. (under **ak-/akıl-**). Nevertheless some of the passages quoted (op. cit. pp. 97 and 98), notably the account of the Kacar and the references to funeral and mourning customs, are original. It is very much to be hoped that our Soviet colleagues will re-examine this work in comparison with the Sanglax and extract any original passages of interest. It would also be interesting to know whether the explanations of the unintelligible words and phrases listed in Part II of the Sanglax are of any value. *Prima facie*, they are unlikely to be more than further exercises of the imagination (see para. 16 above).

THE AUTHORITIES QUOTED

34. A full classified list of the authorities quoted is contained in Index X. As Mīrzā Mahdī Khan himself says, Nawā'ī was his favourite author, and in 2r. 20ff. he gives a list of the 12 verse and nine prose works of Nawā'ī with which he was acquainted. Comparing this list with that in the *Abuşka* (Introduction p. 10) and the most recent comprehensive list of Nawā'ī's works, A. S. Levend's "*Nevā'înin Eserleri*" in Türk Dili Araştırmaları Yıllığı, 1957,* it will be seen that, assuming no doubt correctly that *Arbaᶜîn Manzūm* (Sanglax) and *Cihil Hadîṯ* (Levend) are identical, our author was familiar with all the known Turkish works of Nawā'ī with one important and two or three minor exceptions. The important exception is the *Muḥākamatu'l-luğatayn*. He was aware of the existence of this work and mentions it twice (117r. 2; 130v. 17), but he had never seen it. This is very much to be regretted; it would have appealed so much to his sensitive linguistic palate. Next after Nawā'ī his favourite Çağatay author was Bābur, whose *ta'rîx* (now commonly called the *Bābur-nāma*) he quotes extensively. His quotations from Bābur's poems, except two taken from the *ta'rîx*, seem to have been derived from the *Abuşka*. He also takes a few quotations from over a dozen other Çağatay authors. His range of Rūmī reading seems to have been more restricted, but included four or five dictionaries. His favourite Rūmī author, quoted over a hundred times, was Fuḍūlī, who is usually regarded as an Azeri author, but it is possible that the MS. which he used was extensively "Ottomanized". The 13 "proverbs" quoted were probably contemporary Özbek; 19th Century parallels can be found for at least two of them.

35. The most surprising of the Turkish quotations is that in 180r. 1 (partially repeated in 336v. 16) from the "*Oğuz-nāma*". This was from a text very close to, if not identical with, that of the well-known Paris MS. (Bibl. Nat. Supplément Turc 1001) in late Uyğur script (or perhaps the Mongol Official Alphabet), of which the best edition is that in "*Die Legende von Oghuz Qaghan*" by Bang and Rachmati (S.P.A.W. 1932, XXV). This text has always been a great mystery, but careful analysis shows that it was written, or re-written, in its present form after the Mongol invasion (it contains several Mongolian words), apparently in a North Western dialect, perhaps a very late form of Oğuz spoken in the neighbourhood

* The *Abuşka* list includes the *Sāqī-nāma*; Levend and the Sanglax list do not; but the five quotations from this work (see Index X B.) are all introduced by such words as "as he says", and in this context "he", not further defined, always means Nawā'ī; the omission from the list in the Sanglax was therefore either inadvertent, or due to its inclusion in some larger compilation.

of the Aral Sea in the 13th Century. Comparison between the two texts is hampered by the fact that the Paris MS. is damaged at this point (lines 358ff.). The two texts, with Bang and Rachmati's restorations in (brackets), are as follows:—

Sanglax **Oğuz Xan oŋ yakada** (v.L. **yakıda**)
Paris **Oğuz Xan beduk ordu . . . .** (**oŋ yakıda**
(S) **altı ak örge tiktürdi başına altun tofuk**
(P) **kırk kulac ıgaçnı tiktürdi anıŋ**) **başı**(**da**)**bir**
(S) **berkitken kırk kulaç yığacni tiktürdi.**
(P) **altun** (**dağuk koydı**)

The important difference is **tofuk** (**topuk**) "ball" in place of the improbable **dağuk** "fowl" restored by Bang and Rachmati from the next sentence.

36. Our author's system of quotation varies, but in some cases is fairly elaborate. A great many quotations are preceded merely by such words as *çunānki gūyad* "as he (i.e. Nawā'ī) says" or *al-ṣāhid ᶜalayhi* "the evidence for this is", but many quotations from Nāwā'ī are preceded by the name of the work, and often the part of it, quoted. Occasionally a verse is quoted of which Mīrzā Mahdī Xān did not know the author; in those cases the words *lā adrī* "I do not know" or *ṣāᶜir* "a poet" are used. All other quotations are preceded by the name of an author, or a book, or both, sometimes with a reference to the part of the book.

37. It will be seen that, in addition to the Turkish authorities, there are a good many extracts from Persian books, quoted to illustrate isolated Turkish or Mongolian (or supposedly Turkish or Mongolian) words. Most of these are from the *ta'rīx-i Waṣṣāf*, for which our author had an unbounded (many people would think, a misplaced) admiration; indeed his *Durra-i Nādirī* was written in imitation of it. The reason for these was our author's interest in the extraordinary jargon of Persian, heavily interlarded with Turkish and Mongolian words, which was evolved at the Ilkhanid court in the 13th Century and continued to exist in an attenuated form for at least another two or three centuries. It is no doubt this "language" which is indicated by the term *iṣṭilāḥāt-i Muğūl* (or *Muğūlīya*). Apart from one usage of **bay** (127v. 21), this term is applied only to the peculiar *mulammaᶜ* poems of Waṣṣāf (see Index X E.); but it might almost equally well have been applied to some of the prose quotations. This odd idiom has recently formed the subject of a very interesting study by Prof. Minorsky in his paper "*Pūr-i Bahā's 'Mongol' Ode*" in B.S.O.A.S. 1956, XVIII/2. The non-Persian elements in it are often no more good Turkish than English loan-words in French like "smoking" and "five-o'clock" are good English in the sense in which they are used. Some of the words, it is true, in the "Mongol ode" are quite good Turkish both in form and meaning, but, on the whole, these form the minority. If a word in the Sanglax is illustrated by a Persian quotation, it is nearly always because the word does not exist in Turkish in the form or meaning quoted. The most characteristic words of this idiom are nouns formed from Turkish or Mongolian verbs (sometimes in a corrupt form) with the suffix **-mışı/-mişi,** that is the Turkish suffix **-mış/miş** with Persian **-ī** tacked on. This form is mentioned in 3v. 14–16 as a *ṭarīqa-i Muğūlīya*; Ross's edition is here unfortunately disfigured by a misprint, the key-words **asramışı** and **yaṣamışı** being printed without the final **-ı.** The words listed in the Sanglax which can be identified as

having been taken from this idiom are collected in Index VII. It will be seen that of the 62 words (including duplicates) exactly half, 31, are in this form. Of the 83 non-Persian words collected in the Index to Minorsky's article six are in this form; two of them, **asramışı** and **tekemişi,** are common to both lists. The words in Index VII can also be examined from another angle, that of their etymological origin. It turns out, not surprisingly, that about one third of them are of Mongolian origin. But that is a mere fraction of the Mongolian words in the Sanglax, a subject more fully discussed in paras. 42ff. below.

THE LANGUAGES DEALT WITH

38. Deliberately or inadvertently, probably the latter, the epitomizers through whose very indifferent epitomes the contents of the Sanglax partially reached Western scholars like Zenker, Vambéry, Pavet de Courteille and Radloff, 19th Century Turkish scholars like Şeyh Süleyman, and the scholars of the Turkish Republic who compiled such works as the *Tarama Dergisi* and the *Türkçe Sözlük*, gave their readers the impression that the Sanglax was exclusively a Dictionary of Çağatay. This impression has occasioned some distress to such scholars as Prof. Menges, who has more than once* remarked that in that event Çağatay must have been a very heterogeneous language. But the most superficial study of the Sanglax shows that it is far from being a mere dictionary of Çağatay. Our author mentions in 2r. 16 the inclusion in his work of Mongolian and Rūmī words, but does not, so far as I can see, anywhere explain why, and it must be a matter of conjecture why he included as large a proportion of non-Çağatay elements as he did.

39. It is hard to say how many Turkish languages and dialects he recognized, but he seems to have thought that fundamentally there was one "Turkī" language with two slightly different literary varieties, "Cağatay" (*sic*, in his spelling) and "Rūmī", and a limited number of colloquial dialects. There are many references to grammatical and phonetic differences between the two literary varieties in Part I and to semantic and morphological differences in Part III. The nearest approach to a systematic discussion of the relationship between the two is in the passage (19r. 25–19v. 8) which begins "Since the reigning Sultans of Rūm and most of the tribes of that country are descended from the Tatar people (*él*), Turkī-yi Rūmī conforms with the Cağatay language, but because of contiguity and frequent communications and conversations with the Arabs they have

* For example, in his "*Glossar zu den volkskundlichen Texten aus Ost-Türkistan II*", A.G.S.K., 1954, No. 14, Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur in Mainz, p. 710 s.v. **çüşkür-.** In this particular case, it is true, the lack of homogeneity is to be ascribed not to the inclusion of an additional, Rūmī, word in the Sanglax, but to errors by Radloff, but that is not typical. The only word for "to sneeze" in the Sanglax is **çüşkür-** (213r. 7); this is, as usual, reproduced in Vambéry's Cagataische Studien p. 280 (**çöşkür-**), Pavet de Courteille p. 294, Şeyh Süleyman p. 156 (Kunos p. 51 **çüşkür-**) and Radloff W.B. III 2047 (**çöşkür-** "Dsch.") and 2201 (**çüşkür-** "Dsch."). **Tüçkür-** is quoted in W.B. III 1576 as "Dsch." on the authority of Vambéry, but the word does not occur in Vambéry; Radloff wrote "Dsch." by mistake for "O.T."; he took the word from Shaw's "*Sketch of the Turki Language*" Pt. II, Calcutta, 1880, p. 72; but the form is a dubious one even in "O.T." Burhan Şehidi's "*Uygursko-Kitaysko-Russkiy Slovar*' ", Peking, about 1952, has **tüşkür-** (p. 210), which is the form quoted in W.B. III 1591 as "Kir." (i.e. Kazax), with "Dsch." thrown in for luck. This is, however, an exceptional case of cumulative error. The normal errors which have given the impression that Çağatay is a heterogeneous language are best exemplified by the inclusion in the later Çağatay dictionaries of such forms as **ötüş-** (of a bird) "to sing" (as well as **eteş-**) and **etmek** "bread" (as well as **ötmek**), both of which are specifically described as "Rūmī" in the Sanglax.

Arabicized, corrupted and contracted some of their words. . . .". He did not know enough ancient Turkish history to understand when and why the two languages had diverged, and his explanation is, of course, erroneous, but he did appreciate the close connection between them.

40. As regards contemporary dialects, it will be seen from Index IV that there was great confusion in his terminology and probably also in his thoughts. The old Persian antithesis between Iran and Turan was very much in his mind, and the main dialectological antithesis is between the *Atrāk* (or *Özbekīya*, twice even *ahl*) of Turan (or Turan and Xʷārazm) on the one hand and the *Atrāk* of Iran (or Iran and Rūm) on the other, but there is occasionally an antithesis between the *Atrāk* of Iran and those of Rūm. There are a few references to the *Türkmenīya* or *Tarākima*, twice without further qualification, once to those of ᶜIraq (but whether *ᶜArabī* or *ᶜAcamī* is not stated) and once to those of Xʷārazm. There are four references to the language of *Kāşğar*, two to that of the *Tatarīya* and a few scattered uses of other terms. The nearest approach to a systematic discussion of the difference between dialects is the passage (2r. 12ff.) in which he says that the *Özbekīyā* and the people of *Mā warā'u'l-nahr* (i.e. presumably Turan) pronounce the *kāf* of verbs like **kör-, kit-** and **kél-** as **k-,** while the Türkmenīya and the people of Xʷārazm (*sic*, and not, as might be expected, Rūm or Iran) pronounce these words in Persian fashion with a **g-** and that he regards both these forms as correct and does not distinguish between them, but that, in other cases, where the difference between **g** and **k** or vowels *ba-* and *bilā işbāᶜ* is significant semanticly he mentions the fact.* Again in 47r. 15 he says that the *Özbekīya* and *Türkmenīya* of Xʷārazm pronounce **alak-/alakış-** *ba-ḍamm-i alif*, which presumably means with a semi-rounded **a-** (the sound in English "awl"). To sum up, we can probably conclude that the dialect with which our author was most familiar was Özbek, that he had some knowledge of Anatolian and of the minor differences between that and Azeri and that he was aware of the separate existence of the Türki of Chinese Turkestan, the Türkmen dialects and the Tatar of the Volga valley, but his references to Xʷārazm are obscure.

41. The great majority of the Turkish words in the Sanglax are not described as belonging to any particular language, but there is sufficient evidence when a word is listed in two different forms in two different languages with cross-references to make it clear that our author regarded these undescribed words as Cağatay (so spelt), his name for the language of Nawā'ī. The only other large group of Turkish words belongs to what our author calls *Turkī-yi Rūmī*. They fall into two main classes, those which are solely Rūmī and those which are Rūmī in the sense of having a different meaning in Rūmī from that which they have in Çağatay. There is a small intermediate class of words which are synonymous in both languages but differ slightly in form. All these Rūmī words are collected in Index III. There are about 1,000 in all, of which just on three-quarters are only Rūmī. Where a word is described as "Rūmī", the derived forms, for example the causative forms of verbs, are often listed without this description, but as they too are obviously Rūmī they have been included in Index III in (brackets). These words do not form a homogeneous group. Those illustrated by quotations from Osmanli authors are, of course, Osmanli; those

* There are many examples of this, for example 106v. 29ff. (**élk-** and **ég-**); 66v. 21ff. (**or-, ur-, ör-** and **ür-**).

illustrated by quotations from Fuḍūlī may be Azeri rather than Osmanli proper. Others cannot be found in the standard Osmanli dictionaries, but occur in quotations in the *Tanıklariyle Tarama Sözlügü*, İstanbul, 1943ff. These seem to be old Anatolian words which never got a foothold in "high" Osmanli. Two or three, e.g. **ciwek, tum-, tumul-,** do not occur even in this authority but can be found in the *Söz Derleme Dergisi*, İstanbul, 1939ff. These seem to be purely colloquial Anatolian words. Some 60 words cannot be found even in that authority. Unless they can be traced somewhere we must conclude either that they are errors or that they are colloquial words now obsolete. The Turkish words belonging to other languages or dialects assembled in Index IV are numerically unimportant, about 40 in all, of which only half are peculiar to these dialects.

42. In addition to these pure Turkish words, a great many foreign loan-words are listed in the Sanglax. A good many of these were identified as such by our author and are so described, but a great many more were not. The largest group comprises the words called *Muğūl*, i.e. Mongolian. Those so described, and collected in Index V A., nearly 130 in number, of which nearly 100 are listed only as Mongolian words, fall into two main classes. The first, and larger, comprises perfectly recognizable Mongolian words, the second supposedly Mongolian meanings of personal names and the like painstakingly collected from the Persian historians, which seem to be purely imaginary deductions from false etymologies. There is a small intermediate class of Mongolian meanings of personal names which are either correct (e.g. **batu**) or not wholly imaginary (e.g. **cocı**). One word, **ṭayṣı,** so spelt, is described as Mongolian (it does, in fact, occur in the Mongolian dictionaries) with a cross-reference to **tayṣı,** so spelt, which is described, more correctly, as Chinese (see Index VI C.). There is also a very small group of five words described as *Qalmaqī*, i.e. Kalmuk, collected in Index V B., of which three and perhaps a fourth can be identified as Mongolian.

43. In addition to these recognized Mongolian words, there is in the Sanglax a much larger group of words which our author regarded as good Turkish but which are, in fact, also Mongolian loan-words. These words, a little over 300, of which about 50 are duplicates of one sort or another, are collected in Index V C. It is fairly easy to recognize these loan-words and in picking them out I have been guided by three simple rules:—

(1) If a word can be shown to have existed in Turkish before the Mongol invasion, it can safely be assumed that it is genuine Turkish. (It will be noticed that on this principle some of the supposedly Mongolian words in Index V A. can be identified as Turkish loan-words in Mongolian.)

(2) If a word cannot be traced in Turkish before that date or explained etymologically as Turkish, but can be found in the Mongolian dictionaries, it can be tentatively identified as Mongolian.

(3) The identification becomes a practical certainty if the shape of the word is more Mongolian than Turkish (e.g. **otağa, égeci**), and even more so if it has a characteristic Mongolian suffix (e.g. **ögülge, ilbesün, erewül, borcın**).

44. One or two of the words in Index V C. have been entered with a query since, although I do not personally doubt that they are loan-words, the point is perhaps open to

debate. Conversely, it is very probable that there are some other loan-words in the Sanglax which have wrongly escaped inclusion in that Index.

45. What comes out more clearly than anything else from a careful study of the Sanglax is that one of the by-products of Mongol rule in the Turkish-speaking areas of the Near and Middle East was to introduce into all the Turkish languages of that area a much larger element of Mongolian than has ever been suspected. Some of these words, those in Index V A., were still recognized as Mongolian in the 18th Century; others had become so fully naturalized, at any rate in Çağatay, that their foreign origin had been forgotten. A good many of both classes soon became obsolete; for the existence of these in Turkish the only authority is the Sanglax and works indirectly copied from it. But others obtained such a hold that they still remain as ordinary constituents of the language. This is true not only, to some extent, of the modern descendants of Çağatay (Özbek and the like) and much more of the languages lying to the North and East of them in the Soviet Union (Kazax, Kirğiz, Mountain Altay, Tuvan and the like) but even, to a limited extent, of Republican Turkish. No-one, for example, has hitherto realized that **serin** "cool" is a loan-word, but it is a fact that it did not exist in any Turkish language before the Mongol invasion and is obviously derived from Mongolian *seri'ün*. It must surely have been by the irony of fate that the Sanglax, the only Turkish dictionary which gives even a hint, and that not a very clear one, of the extent of the Mongolian element in Çağatay, was such a rare book that the 19th Century lexicographers of the language never saw it and were compelled to rely on the epitomes which swept away ruthlessly this hint and much else of value in the original work. It was to these lexicographers that the language reformers of the early days of the Turkish Republic looked for "pure Turkish" words to replace foreign elements in Osmanli. The consequence was that a number of Mongolian or *iṣṭilāḥāt-i Muğūl* words, some quite clearly described as such in the Sanglax (e.g. **kurı/ultay**), were revived and introduced into Republican Turkish, often to replace Arabic words which had been incorporated in Turkish as early as the Karaxanid period, two centuries before the Mongol invasion.

46. The lists of Mongolian loan-words in Index V are accompanied by one, or if possible two, references to the original word as it appears in standard Mongolian dictionaries. Those used are:—

(1) Prof. E. Haenisch's "*Wörterbuch zu Mangḫol un Niuca Tobca'an*" (i.e. the "Secret History of the Mongols"), Leipzig, 1939, quoted as W.

(This contains a list of words in the Mongolian dialect spoken in China in the mid-13th Century.)

(2) Prof. N. N. Poppe's "*Mongol'skiy Slovar' Mukaddimat al-Adab*", Moscow-Leningrad, 1938, quoted as P.

(This contains a list of words in the dialect spoken in Persia in the early 14th Century, as represented in the Mongolian translation of Zamaxşari's *Muqaddimatu'l-Adab*.)

(3) Prof. J. E. Kowalewski's *Dictionnaire Mongol-Russe-Français*, Kazan, 1841ff., quoted as K.

(The standard, but now somewhat antiquated, dictionary of Classical Mongolian.)

(4) The *Mongol-English Practical Dictionary*, compiled by M. Haltod and others, the Evangelical Alliance Mission, 1949–53, quoted as H.

(The best available dictionary of modern written Mongolian.)

As explained in para. 4, I have substituted a single system of transliteration for the varying systems used in these four dictionaries.

47. The other two substantial groups of loan-words in the Sanglax are those borrowed from Arabic and Persian. These are collected in Indices VI A. and B. Our author identified a little over a dozen words or phrases as Arabic by origin, usually in a corrupt or turcicized form or with an altered meaning. There are about 50 more that he did not recognize. In the case of the Persian words which he recognized as such (a little over 50, including phrases) his formula usually is that a word is common to both languages, or that it is described as Persian in a Persian dictionary, or that it is a Persian word with an altered form or meaning. There are about another 130 Persian loan-words that he did not recognize.

48. There are also among the Çağatay words about 20 which are loan-words (mostly very early loan-words) from other languages, about half of them from Chinese. These are collected in Index VI C.

49. The loan-words in Rūmī are a special case. As the Sanglax is primarily a study of Çağatay, I have not devoted the same attention to the Rūmī material or tried to collect the loan-words contained in it, but where I have noticed such loan-words I have called attention to them in Indices I and III. Apart from the Arabic and Persian loan-words, which for the sake of completeness have been included in Indices VI A. and B., but marked "R." and italicized as duplicates (see para. 52), the majority (about 40) are Greek. There are also loan-words from the Romance languages or *lingua franca*, but it is often hard to say which, and six or seven from Latin, perhaps received via a Romance language or Byzantine Greek (**iskemle, büber, kalandas, gümrük, mard**) or Arabic (**çakır,** via *ṣaqr* from Latin *sacer*, and **çakırcı**). There are a few loan-words from other languages:—German (**kuruṣ**), Magyar (**palaska, ṣaranpaw**), Slavonic (**pilic, çete** (with **çeteci**), **kopusğa**), and Syriac (**çeleb,** with **çelebi**).

50. In addition, there are both in the Çağatay and in the Rūmī material some words which do not look Turkish and are probably foreign, but might be mere errors. These are marked "f." in Indices I and III, but I have not collected them in a separate Index since their status is so obscure.

51. It may be useful to close this section of the Introduction with some statistics. In Part III of the Sanglax there are, on my reckoning, about 6,536 entries, not counting separately the numerous conjugational forms included in the paragraphs devoted to most verbs, but including a few words mentioned in Part I or incidentally in Part III, but not included as main entries, and also a few errors of previous authorities (see sub-para. (5) below). This figure is, in a sense, a subjective one and other scholars might reach a slightly

different one. In reaching it, I have counted as only one an entry like **él** (112v. 3ff.), which deals with two quite different words meaning (1) "hand"; (2) "people", etc.; but I have counted as two, pairs of words like **él** and **ıl** which have the same spelling in Arabic script and so constitute a single "red ink" entry, but must be transliterated differently, whether the difference in pronunciation is mentioned, as in the case of **ék-** and **ég-** (106v. 29ff.), or not, as in the case of **él** and **ıl.** But the actual number of individual words, in the ordinary grammatical sense of the term, translated from Turkish (or other languages) into Persian is substantially less. To reach this net figure the following kinds of entries must be deducted:—

(1) Phrases containing two or more words of which the constituent parts are listed separately, e.g. those beginning with **iki** (109r. 16ff.) and **kara** (270v. 26ff.).

(2) The conjugational forms of the verb **ér-/é-** "to be" which are listed separately and not grouped under the infinitive like those of other verbs.

(3) Oblique cases, especially those of **ol** "he, that".

(4) Alternative spellings of a word already listed, e.g. **olca,** 86r. 12, as well as 86r. 3.

(5) The words misspelt in previous authorities, which I have included in the appropriate place (according to the Arabic alphabetical order) in Index I, marked E., to call attention to the fact that these words, many of which occur in the later dictionaries, do not really exist.

(6) The geographical, personal and tribal, etc., names collected in Index IX.

52. The entries enumerated in (1)–(5) above are italicized in Index I. In Index IX a good many names are contained in two or more sections (e.g. *Tağmac/Tamğac*) or are common nouns also used as names (e.g. **Ay, Tağ**), or are phrases made up of two common nouns (e.g. **Ilan otı**). All these have been italicized except, in the first case, names in the section to which they properly belong. Italics are used widely to avoid double-counting in some other Indices; in Index III for phrases, special Rūmī spellings of Çağatay words and words which have a different meaning in Rūmī; in Index IV for all words which are not peculiar to the dialect under which they are shown; in Index V for alternative spellings, Mongolian meanings of Turkish words and Mongolian meanings of names not italicized in Index X; in Index VI for foreign loan-words which have the same form as Çağatay words and for Rūmī words already indexed in Index III; and in Index VII for Turkish words and phrases which are included only because they have special meanings in the *iṣṭilāḥāt-i Muğūl*. All these italicized words and phrases are referred to herein as "duplicates".

53. After deducting from the gross number of entries, 6,536, the duplicates in Index I, 1,180 in number, and the names, less duplicates, in Index IX, 131 in number, there remains a net number of 5,225 words translated in the Sanglax. This too is a subjective figure; it includes such words as **abusun,** although it is not a main entry, because it occurs in the phrase **iki abusun** (109r. 16), but does not include **paykar** from the phrase **iki paykar,** because that is only one of hundreds of Persian loan-words used in Çağatay but not included in the Sanglax except perhaps in Part IV.

This figure of 5,225 can be broken down in various ways, of which the two most interesting are:—

Net number of entries				5,225
Deduct Rūmi words, less duplicates	(Index III)	743		
other Turkish words, less duplicates	(Index IV)	20		
identified Mongolian words, less duplicates	(Index V A.)	94		
identified Kalmuk words, less duplicates	(Index V B.)	2		
identified Arabic words, less duplicates	(Index VI A.i.)	15		
identified Persian words, less duplicates	(Index VI B.i.)	47		
Iṣṭilāḥāt-i-Muğūl words, less duplicates	(Index VII)	49		
			970	
Remainder Çağatay words			4,255	

Net number of entries			5,225
Deduct Mongolian and Kalmuk loan-words, less duplicates	(Index V) ...	351	
other loan-words, less duplicates	(Index VI) ...	220	
Iṣṭilāḥāt-i-Muğūl words, less duplicates	(Index VII) ...	49	
estimate of loan-words in Rūmī	(Index III) ...	125	
			745
Remainder Turkish words			4,480
Çağatay and dialects in Index IV		3,862	
Rūmi, say		618	
			4,480

54. Three points must be emphasized. The first is that the appearance of precision given by these tables is completely spurious. Apart from the possibilities of mathematical error, all the figures are, in the ultimate analysis, estimates; they are compiled from a series of subjective judgements, and all of them probably contain errors and omissions; they have been calculated to the last unit only in the hope that these errors and omissions will, at any rate to some extent, cancel one another out. The second is that they relate solely to the contents of the Sanglax; they cannot properly be used as a basis for an estimate of the etymological constitution even of Çağatay and, of course, much less that of Rūmī. The third is that there is no doubt that both the residual figures, 4,255 and 4,480, are too high. Both include the dubious words marked "d" in Index I, some of which are likely to be purely imaginary, and the second includes also the words marked "f" in Index I, which are almost certainly foreign or imaginary.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF PART III

55. Part III is a sub-divided list of words and phrases in the alphabetical order of the Arabic-Persian alphabet. Apart from the (five) *cuz'* mentioned in para. 17, which are not morphologically significant, the largest unit of sub-division is the "Book" (*kitāb*), each of which contains all the words beginning with a particular letter, *alif*, *bā*, etc.; it should be noted that for this purpose *ᶜacami* letters are not distinguished from the *ᶜarabi* counterparts, so that, for example, Book II includes all the words beginning with **b-** and **p-** in a single list. Each Book is divided into three "Chapters" (*bāb*) for *al-maftūḥāt*, *al-maksūrāt* and *al-maḍmūmāt* respectively, that is, in Book I, words beginning with **a-** or **e-, é-, ı-** or **i-** and

o-, u-, ö- or **ü-.** Each Chapter is divided into a number of Sections, which do not seem to have a specific name,* containing words beginning with the "Book" letter vocalized with the "Chapter" vowel and followed by a particular letter; these Sections are prefaced with the words *maᶜa'l-alif* (which occurs only rarely), *maᶜa'l-bā* and so on. If, as is usually the case, the Section contains both verbs and other words, it is divided into two Sub-sections, the first containing the verbs and headed *mina'l-muṣtaqqāt*, the second containing other words and headed *mina'l- cawāmīd*. Within the individual Sub-sections the words are, in principle, arranged in alphabetical order; in practice, in those containing verbs the principle applies only to the basic Çağatay verbs, the derived (Passive, etc.) forms of each basic verb following it and preceding the next basic verb; the Rūmī verbs, if any, follow in a separate alphabetical order at the end. In the other Sub-sections the alphabetical order is so strict that alternative spellings of the same word (e.g. **olca** *ba- alif kaṣīda*, 86r. 3, *ba- hā zada*, 86r. 12) may be separated quite widely.

56. Individual entries are made up of a series of components, but very few contain all of them. The broad arrangement is:—

(1) The word (in red ink).
(2) Its spelling (see para. 60ff.).
(3) Its language, if not Çağatay.
(4) The number of its meanings.
(5) (for each meaning, if more than one)
  (a) The meaning in Persian.
  (b) An alternative or more precise translation in Persian or some other language or languages.
  (c) The Çağatay form of a Rūmī word, or *vice versa*.
  (d) An illustrative quotation or quotations.

If a written word has two pronunciations, for example with *ᶜarabī* and *ᶜacamī* consonants, or vowels *ba-* and *bilā iṣbā*,ᶜ or different internal vocalization, two or three sets of components from (2) onwards may follow a single main "red ink" entry. The detailed application of this general arrangement varies between verbs and other words.

57. In the case of verbs, the form entered under (1) is the infinitive. Sometimes this is followed by an extended infinitive form in **-maklık/-meklik,** also in red ink. The principle governing these additions is obscure, but on its first occurrence the extended form was quoted in order to introduce a quotation containing such a form. The components following this entry may be a complete set, but examples of 5(b) are very rare so far as other languages are concerned. In the case of (2) only the root form, without **-mak/-mek** is spelt out. Under (5), but before (5)(d), a correction of an error by a previous authority is sometimes inserted if it relates to the meaning of the verb itself. Corrections to the form or meaning of a word (verbal form or non-verb) in a particular quotation follow the

* The word *dayl*, used in cross-references from a verbal form in a list of non-verbal words to its parent verb, seems to mean an individual paragraph in a section, not the section or sub-section as a whole.

quotation concerned. From this point entries relating to verbs follow one of three models:—

(i) There is a complete list of conjugational forms,* each written in red ink and followed by components (4) (if applicable), 5(a) and, sometimes, (d).

(ii) Only one or two conjugational forms follow, each written in red ink and followed by components 5(a) and nearly always (d), the entry ending with further instructions regarding conjugation beginning *wa bāqī ṣiyağ-i ān* or the like.

(iii) The infinitive is followed immediately by instructions regarding conjugation (*wa ṣiyağ-i ān . . . .*).

In the case of Rūmī verbs no instructions regarding conjugation are given since they do not follow the Çağatay model. Very occasionally it is stated that the verb is not conjugated or that only the forms already enumerated are used. In the case of verbs with more than one pronunciation, i.e. two or more (2)'s, and two or more verbs with the same meaning, the conjugations proceed side by side in a single entry, e.g. **or-, ur-, ör-** and **ür-** in 66v. 21 to 67v. 15 (53 lines), **ét-** and **it-** in 93r. 15 to 94r. 16 (60 lines), and **azğaṣ-** and **azık-** in 38r. 17 to 38v. 15.

58. In the case of words other than verbs, the entries follow the broad arrangement with two differences of emphasis. In the first place, components of type 5(b) are relatively common. The reasons for the additional translation vary. Often the Persian word first

* The term "complete list" is, of course, not strictly accurate. Our author seems, when he started Part III, to have compiled a standard list of conjugational forms which he considered adequate to exemplify the conjugation, and to have revised this list, perhaps in the light of experience, at the end of each *cuz'* (see para. 15). These changes seem to be progressive. The first list in the book, that under **at-** (27v. 18ff.) is as follows:— **atmak—attuk—atar, atadur—atmaydur—atğan, atarğan, atadurğan—at, atğıl—atma, atmağıl—atıŋ, atıŋız, atıŋlar—atmaŋ, atmaŋız, atmaŋlar—atman, atmasmén—atamén, atarmén, atadurmén, ataram—atarım, atmağım—atmağum—atıb, atıban, atmış—atmışaŋ—atmas—atması—atmadın—atıb bolmas, atsa bolmas, atmak olmas—ata almas—ata ata—atay, atayın—atsak, atğabız, atğaybız, atalı, atalıŋ—atğalı—atğac—atğucı—atğuca, atğunca, atğanca—atğum—atguŋ—atğusı—atğuluk—atğay, ata, atsa, atsun, atdék—atğudék, atardek.** This gives a total of 63 forms, of which 30, or nearly half, are duplicates. From time to time one or two extra forms are added in particular entries to introduce illustrative quotations. These usually disappear again immediately from the standard list. The standard list in *cuz'* II, see for example **bat-** (119r. 28ff.), is substantially the same as that in *cuz'* I, but with changes which on balance bring the total up to 64, including 30 duplicates. The conjugation of **yé-** (352v. 23ff.), the last verb in *cuz'* V, is substantially different and contains only 56 forms, including 31 duplicates. The oddest change in the standard list is one that occurs at the beginning of *cuz'* V in **layla-** (317v. 15ff.). Until that point the eighth and ninth entries had been the second person plural forms of the imperative, positive and negative; in **layla-** both these disappear and are replaced by **laylasaŋ, laylağabız, laylağaybız.** The only possible explanation is that our author, coming back after an interval and looking at his last entry, misread **kéwürmeŋ** as **kéwürseŋ** and completed the string **laylasaŋ** . . . . accordingly, overlooking the fact that these are merely the second person singular forms of the same tenses as those of which the first person plural forms, **laylasak,** etc., are listed a little later. This is merely one example of the quasi-hypnotic effect of writing out page after page of conjugational forms. Others are the numerous minor irregularities in the lists; one or two words are dropped out, or misspelt, e.g. **yama, yamağıl** for **yamama, yamamağıl** (337r. 9), and, in particular, *qāf* and *ğayn* appear sporadically in conjugations of verbs with front vowels and *kāf* (*gāf*) in conjugations of verbs with back vowels. Whether these errors are to be attributed to the author himself or the copyists (and both may be to blame) there is no good reason for seeing deep phonetic significance in them. All alike were Persians and lacked the instinctive feel of a Turk for the phonetics of his own language. The same is, of course, true of the copyists of the works of Nawā'ī and perhaps even of the master himself. The long and careful analysis of Çağatay phonetics in Menges, op. cit. p. 649ff., seems to me to be vitiated by his failure to take into account the possibility that the spelling irregularities on which his analysis is largely based are simple mistakes committed by persons who were not themselves Turks, for the most part at a time when Çağatay proper was already a dead language.

used has several meanings and the meaning intended has to be specified further, just as in English translations words like "swallow" have to be explained as "a bird" or "a gulp".* Often, too, the first translation is a general one, like "the name of a plant", and a more specific translation follows. This is sometimes in Persian, or in Persian and Arabic or some other language. The "other language" is most often not a language proper but *lisānu'l-ṭibb* "medical terminology"; examples are in 209r. 21; 254r. 7; 271v. 19 and, in an unusual formula, in 329v. 19, but there are a good many more. The remaining languages quoted are listed in Index VIII A.; the Turkish words concerned are mainly names of plants and animals and these equivalents and those from the *lisānu'l-ṭibb* were probably lifted from herbals and bestiaries used by our author; but it is hard to see why he should have quoted (incidentally accurately) the Russian and Kalmuk (see Index V B.) equivalents of **kamçi** "whip", unless it was to call attention, perhaps in a rather ill-chosen context, to his wide knowledge of languages. In the second place, the alternative meanings listed under (5) often go far beyond the proper limits of the Sub-section. First, if a conjugational form is homophonous with the word under treatment, it is mentioned separately at the end of the entry. For example under **açar** (32r. 26ff.) **açar** from **aç-** is mentioned. This may not be logical; but it is eminently sensible to remind someone who is looking up **açar** that it may be a verb. Secondly, after the Turkish meanings and verbal forms, homophonous foreign words are often listed; for example three Persian and one "Hindī" meanings of **açar** are listed. This, too, is sensible to the extent that such foreign words are likely to occur in Turkish works, particularly having regard to the proclivity of Çağatay (like Persian) poets for making the most ruthless puns, a practice to which frequent reference is made in notes on quotations in the Sanglax. But this hardly applies to some of the languages in Index VIII B., where all the languages concerned are collected; **kasık,** in Haitian "cacique", already mentioned in para. 27, is an extreme case, which can hardly be explained except as an example of innocent vanity.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY AND SPELLING SYSTEM OF THE SANGLAX

59. The English word "to spell" is ambiguous since it means both "to use certain letters to represent a word" and "to describe what letters are used to represent a word". To avoid ambiguity "orthography" is here used in the first sense and "spelling system" in the second. There are at least two orthographies in the Sanglax, that used for the Çağatay words, which is explained in 19r. 8ff., and that used for Rūmī words, which is called *imlā'-i Rūmī* and is no doubt merely the orthography of the Rūmī works which were consulted. The difference lies almost entirely in the fact that the first makes considerable use of vocalic *alif, yā* and *wāw* and the second very much less. The vowel-signs hardly appear at all in the Sanglax; they are occasionally applied to Persian and Arabic words to avoid ambiguity, and very occasionally to Rūmī words (e.g. **depele**–223r. 15).

60. Menges (op. cit. p. 649) suggests that the liberal use of vowel letters in Çağatay is best explained by supposing that it represents a letter for letter transcription of Uyğur orthography into Arabic script, but there are several good reasons why this cannot be so.

* These supplementary translations were usually omitted in the epitomes, with the result that erroneous translations of the initial translation occur in later works, e.g. those of Pavet de Courteille and Şeyh Süleyman.

The best is that if the Çağatay in the Sanglax is transcribed into the Uyğur script what comes out is often not legible according to the ordinary rules of Uyğur orthography. For example, forms like **ebm kmeci** (27v. 15), **ebuṣğa** (27v. 17), **bt** (119v. 18) and **ptke** (119v. 19) are not possible in Uyğur script. The true explanation is to be sought elsewhere. Systems of Arabic orthography for recording unwritten Turkish languages must have been devised independently in several different places at several different times. The prob.ems which then invariably arose are clearly explained in a passage (3r. 9ff.) in the Introduction to the 15th Century Arabic-Kıpçak vocabulary published with a translation by B. Atalay under the title "*Ettuhfet-üz-zekiyye fil-lûgat-it-Türkiyye*", İstanbul, 1945. "The Turkish language has no shape (*şakl*; that is, does not like Arabic have verbal roots from which various conjugational forms, nouns, etc., are formed by the addition of standard prefixed and suffixed letters and standard vocalic patterns), and for the lack of it confusion (*al-iltibās*) arises; so they have made (an arrangement) for all the nouns and verbs and indeclinable words in order that they may be read without 'shape' and confusion; it is that *fatḥa* is represented by *alif*, *kasra* by *ya* and *ḍamma* by *wāw*; for example the nouns 'wind' *yā alif lām* (i.e. **yel**), 'year' *yā yā lām* (i.e. **yıl**), 'road' *yā wāw lām* (i.e. **yol**) . . . . " and so on. This is, in fact, the orthography consistently used in that work, and if we had not the author's own explanation, and if the date (15th Century) was not quite incompatible with the theory, this too might have been regarded as another, and indeed a clearer, case of transliteration of Uyğur. Çağatay orthography is actually one link in a chain which goes back, probably without interruption, to the Karaxanid period; it is not notably different from the orthography of the Arabic script MSS. of the Kutaḏğu Bilig. When the Karaxanid Turks in the 10th (?) Century adopted Islam and with it the Arabic alphabet (in its early Persian variety with the triply dotted *fā* for **v**), the old Turkish long vowels were probably still sufficiently perceptible (as they were to Kāṣğarī) to require at any rate some use of the vowel letters, and, as the vowel signs were probably not in current use for ordinary purposes, those letters were probably found to be so convenient for making written Turkish intelligible that they were used, without implication of vowel length, on a fairly extensive scale and continued to be so used down to the Çağatay period.

60. The spelling system in the Sanglax is elaborate and extremely helpful. It is hard to see why our author spelt some words out in full and others not at all, but when he spells a word out in part it is usually to call attention to an *ᶜacamī* letter or to supply a vowel not indicated by a vowel letter. Sometimes it is used simply to call attention to the difference in the pronunciation of two consecutive words. The indication of *ᶜacamī* letters is so consistent as to create a presumption that ambiguous letters not described as *ᶜacamī* are *ᶜarabī*.

61. The following are the principal rules governing the spelling out of words, with illustrative examples:—

(1) The initial letter, which can be inferred from the *kitāb* (see para. 55), and its vocalization, which can be inferred from the *bāb*, are not mentioned, unless it is necessary to call attention to the quality of the consonant (see (7) below), or the vowel (see (5) below).

126v. 27 **baltu** *ba-sukūn-i lām wa ḍamm-i tā-yi qarṣat.*

(2) The spelling begins with the vocalization of the second letter, any other letter with the same vowel being mentioned simultaneously, and continues until all the letters

have been mentioned in a complete spelling out, or only some of them in an incomplete one.

127r. 12 **palaska** *bā bā-yi ᶜacamī wa ba-fatḥ-i lām wa qāf wa sukūn-i sīn-i muḥmala* (complete).

100r. 10 **irkiştek** *ba-sukūn-i rā wa ṣīn-i qarṣat wa kasr-i kāf-i awwal wa fatḥ-i tā-yi qarṣat* (incomplete).

(3) The vowel sounds are described, but there is no reference to the presence or absence of vowel letters except occasionally to the representation of final a/e by *alif* or silent *hā*.

51v. 16 **anda** *ba-sukūn-i nūn wa fatḥ-i dāl ba-alif-i kaṣīda.*

86r. 12 **olca** *ba-sukūn-i lām wa fatḥ-i cīm ba-hā zada.*

(4) Front and back vowels can be distinguished only in the case of verbs.

66v. 21 **ormak** *maᶜa'l-qāf . . . . wa ba-işbāᶜ-i ḍamma* (**urmak**) . . . . **örmek** *maᶜa'l-kāf . . . . wa ba-işbāᶜ-i ḍamma* (**ürmek**).

(5) The vowels **i, u** and **ü** are described as *ba-* or *bā işbāᶜ*,* similar vowels in preceding words in the same entry being by implication **é, o** and **ö**; vowels are only occasionally described as *bilā* (or *bidūn*) *işbāᶜ*; the point is very often left open, and in that case the indication is rather that the vowel is **é, ö** or **ö,** but this is often not so.

93r. 16 **étmek** (not spelt) "has six meanings . . . . and the last four are *ba-işbāᶜ-i kasra*" (**itmek**).

113r. 3 **élk** *ba-sukūn-i lām wa kāf . . . . wa bā kāf-i ᶜacamī* (**élg**) . . . . *wa ba-fatḥ-i lām* (**élek**) . . . . *wa ba-işbāᶜ-i kasra wa fatḥ-i lām* (**ilek**).

66v. 21 (see (4) above).

(6) **B, c, t, n** and **y** are described as *bā-* and *cīm-i abcad, tā-yi qarṣat, nūn* and *yā-yi xaṭṭay*, **r** and **s** as *rā* and *sīn-i muḥmala* (**r** sometimes as *rā-i qarṣat*), **z** as *zā-yi muᶜcama* or *zā-yi hawwaz* and **ş** as *ṣīn-i qarṣat*, in order to distinguish them in case a *nuqṭa* is misplaced. The other letters can be sufficiently distinguished by their names.

See the examples under the other rules.

(7) The *ᶜacami* letters **p, ç, g** and **j** (a very rare letter) are so described.

p 127r. 12 (under (2) above); **g** 113r. 3 (under (5) above); **ç** 208v. 5 **carlatmak** *ba-sukūn-i rā wa tā-yi qarṣat wa fatḥ-i lām . . . . wa bā cīm-i ᶜacamī* (**çarlatmak**).

j 262v. 17 **ǧij** *ba-zā-yi ᶜacamī.*

(8) The guttural nasal **ŋ** is sometimes, but not very consistently, indicated by the mention of *kāf maᶜa'l-imāla.*

118r. 2 **éŋek** *ba-sukūn-i nūn wa fatḥ-i kāf-i awwal maᶜa'l-imāla.*

(9) Instead of, or as well as, being spelt a word is sometimes said to be in the *wazn* of

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* It should be noted that the phrase *bi'l-işbā,* in Kāşğarī's "Dīwānu'l-luğāti'l-Turk" has a different meaning from that which it has in the Sanglax; in the Dīwān it means "with back vowels"; for example in 496l. 10ff. of the facsimile (III 123 of Atalay's translation) **tōz** *bi'l-işbāᶜ* "dust" and **tuz** *bi'l-işbāᶜ* "salt" are so distinguished from **tōz** and **tūz** in their various meanings.

Considering that the particular purpose of this phrase in relation to unrounded vowels in the Sanglax is to distinguish between two front vowels, **é** and **i,** it is surprising that it is occasionally applied to *kasra* representing a back vowel, e.g. in 251r. 14. Its purpose there is to distinguish between **sırıl-** "to be quilted, basted" and **sıyrıl-** *ba-işbāᶜ-i kasra* "to be slipped", which is repeated in its full form in 259r. 18.

some Persian word, that is to have the same vocalization and sometimes some of the same consonants.

36v. 1 **ara** *bar wazn-i sarā wa* **ara** *bar wazn-i pāra.*

62. It should be added that in the case of some verbs, particularly Rūmī verbs, which our author had met only in written texts, he indicates back vowels where the verb really has front vowels, and vice versa, e.g. in 223r. 15 the infinitive suffix of (Rūmī) **depele-** is given as **-mak.** Attention is called to these errors in Index I.

THE PHONOLOGY OF THE SANGLAX

63. From what has just been said it will be seen that, apart from the question of front and back vowels, our author had equipped himself to denote scientifically the exact pronunciation of the words he was translating; but this is not to say that he always did so. To some extent this omission is probably deliberate. At the time he wrote, Classical Çağatay was probably already a dead language (see para. 19), and he was greatly confused by the existence in his time of alternative pronunciations of certain letters, for example initial *kāf* (see para. 40), both of which seemed to him to be equally correct. His perplexity was increased by the fact that Nawā'ī often made words rhyme with one another which were pronounced slightly differently; see, for example, 25v. 17ff. where he says that voiced and unvoiced consonants are made to rhyme as in **aç** "open" and **ac** "hungry" and that vowels *bā* and *bilā iṣbāᶜ* are made to rhyme, **kéz** and **éz** with (Persian) **tïz** and **tuz** with **söz.** This probably made him more diffident than he need have been in indicating Çağatay pronunciations. If he had had the wider experience that we have he would have realized that bad rhymes are not peculiar to any time or language. Anyone who tried to fix English pronunciation by a study of the English and American poets would probably end in a worse state of confusion still.

64. The sounds which gave him most trouble were the gutturals. In the case of the front gutturals his dilemma is concealed by the fact that both **g** and **k** were represented by *kāf* (the dilemma remains for the transliterator); but in the case of the back gutturals, when he was genuinely uncertain whether a particular sound was voiced or unvoiced, he could not slide over the dilemma so easily. In the case of the final sound of the infinitive suffix he invented a special ligature like a "Scythian beast", a *qāf* with a *ğayn* growing out of its tail, see for example 27v. 18 **atmağ/k.** In the case of words other than verbs this ligature is not used and both forms are written out, whether the doubt relates to a medial guttural, as in 57r. 5 **ayakçı** *wa* **ayağcı**, or a final one as in 39r. 14 **azuğ** *ba-ḍamm-i zā wa sukūn-i ğayn-i muᶜcama wa* **azuk** *maᶜa'l-qāf.* Here the transliterator has an advantage, and in this and all other cases where a word is quoted in two forms the two sounds are written in succession separated by an oblique stroke, as **atmağ/k** above and many examples elsewhere, e.g. **e/énet-** in Index III. It is very probable that the process of devoicing final, and to a less extent medial, voiced consonants, which is a familiar phenomenon in other Turkish languages, for example Osmanli, was in full swing at the time when he wrote. Its most unfortunate effect was to blur the difference between the "possessive" suffix **-lığ/lig** and the "abstract" suffix **-lık/-lik.** Our author was well aware of the semantic difference between the two suffixes (see 23v. 24ff. and 317v. 28), and of the phonetic difference between their

Rūmī counterparts **-ı/-i** and **-ık/-ik,** but he could not isolate any phonetic difference in Çağatay.

65. He was also perplexed by the contrary phenomenon of voicing unvoiced initial consonants which could be observed in some contemporary dialects. He was aware that words which had unvoiced initials in Özbek had voiced initials in such dialects as Türkmen and that some words in Rūmī existed in both forms, e.g. **d/tapkur** and **d/tepele-,** but he seems to have been uncertain on which side of the fence Çağatay stood. Actually there is little doubt that it was not in the "voicing" class, and we are therefore bound to view with suspicion Çağatay spellings like 308r. 16 **gögümtül** *bā har dū kāf-i ᶜacamī.* This is certainly true of the numerous spellings with initial **c-**; there is, for example, no doubt at all that **Çağatay** is the right spelling, not **Cağatay,** the spelling plainly implied in 206v. 13, where it lies between **çağ** *bā cīm-i ᶜacamī* and **çağarak** *bā cīm-i ᶜacamī.* This is all the more vexing since both **c-** and **ç-** exist in Mongolian and loan-words in both classes, correctly spelt, occur in the Sanglax (see Index V). If we could be sure that Çağatay Turkish words retained initial **ç-** in all cases in the Sanglax as well as in reality, initial **c-** could be added to the other criteria for identifying possible Mongolian loan-words. In Rūmī the point does not arise since both initials occur in Osmanli, as well as in the Rūmī words in the Sanglax.

66. Nevertheless, the value of the spelling directions given in the Sanglax, in spite of their deficiencies, ambiguities and probable inaccuracies, must not be underestimated; they cast new light into many dark corners. The most important of these dark corners is that containing the closed **é.** A great deal of work on the identification of words containing this sound has been done since Vilhelm Thomsen first brought the matter out into the open some 50 years ago by his article in J.S.F.O. XXX on the letter used to represent it in the Yenisei inscriptions, the only letter with this value only in any native Turkish alphabet (except the Brahmi alphabet—see Türkische Turfantexte VIII—which hardly answers to this description). The distinction between *kasra ba* and *bilā iṣbāᶜ* in the Sanglax confirms the belief long held by some of us that the same distinction existed in the orthography of other Turkish languages but was never precisely stated by those who used them. Transliterators of Old Osmanli need no longer use the improbable form **didi** for "he said", which was clearly **dédi.** Indeed we can even confidently use the same letter in transliterating such words as **tégin** in Kāṣğarī. At the same time, even in the Sanglax some discrimination is necessary. In 113r. 3ff. (see para. 61 (5)) the last three words are quite correctly transliterated **élg** "hand", **élek** "sieve" and **ilek** "ruler", and if we follow the system rigorously the first word meaning "beginning, first" must be transliterated **élk**; but there is overwhelming evidence that it was never anything but **ilk.** Similarly the spellings **ér-** "to be" and **ér** "man" for **er-** and **er** are improbable, even though confirmed by the Abuṣka. It is, of course, possible that some open **e**'s were pronounced as **é** in Çağatay, but **élk** can hardly be anything except an error for **ilk.** There are, in fact, many examples in the Sanglax of alternative pronunciations like **e/épkin** and **e/érkec,** but there is no example of a statement that a word is pronounced with *kasra bā* and *bilā iṣbāᶜ* in the same meaning.

THE SIGLA IN INDEX I

67. Attention has now been drawn to most of the matters of interest which arise from the study of the Sanglax, but it would be ingenuous to suppose that a scholar interested in

some particular subject will willingly plough through the 730 pages of reduced facsimile which this volume contains in search of matter relating to it, without some help in reducing the volume of his labours. The various Indices will, it is hoped, provide acceptably classified lists of certain material. In addition, a set of sigla has been devised and is used in Index I to call attention also to other particular kinds of information not collected in separate indices. These sigla fall into six groups, and where members of more than one group are attached to a single entry they are separated by semi-colons. The groups are the following:—

(1) * This sign is attached to words the transliteration of which is uncertain (see para. 3).

†This sign is attached to words for which the Sanglax (and sometimes the *Abuṣka* also) is the *earliest* authority, so far as my own researches have extended. In the case of words beginning with vowels and **c-/ç-** these researches have been so extensive that I think that the sign can be relied on. In the case of other words I cannot speak with the same assurance, but I have looked in all the obvious places.

‡ This sign is a refinement on †; it is attached to words for which the Sanglax (and sometimes the *Abuṣka* also) is the *only* primary authority. For this purpose I regard later Çağatay dictionaries like Pavet de Courteille as secondary, as their information almost certainly goes back ultimately to one of these two primary authorities. The reservations made regarding † apply equally here. In a very few cases the sign has been attached to words which survive in 19th and 20th Century Özbek dictionaries and vocabularies.

(2) This group contains signs designed to summarize part of the contents of an entry.

S means that a word is spelt out in full, **s** that it is partially spelt. If these signs are lacking, the Sanglax guarantees only the first two letters and the vowel between them.

E means that the entry contains a correction of an error in a previous authority; if it follows **Q** or **q** (see below) the correction relates not to the meaning of the word in general, but to its meaning or form in a particular quotation.

C means that a verb is completely conjugated; **c** that two or more conjugational forms are listed, but not the complete series.

Q means that the entry contains two or more quotations, **q** that it contains one. **Q**/**q**(P) means that the quotation(s) is/are in Persian; all others are in Turkish.

X means that the entry contains a cross-reference to another entry; **x** means that the word concerned is mentioned in the line referred to but not as a main entry.

Y means that the entry contains a translation or translations subsidiary to the main translation.

(3) If a word is given more than one meaning, the number is shown in Arabic figures; if one or more of these is a verbal form, or a foreign word, these are indicated as V in the first instance and by a letter indicating the foreign language concerned in the second. For example 49r. 11 **al** 1, 1V, 2P, 3A, 1H means that **al**, apart from its meaning as a Turkish word, is a verbal form (imperative of **al-**) and has two meanings in Persian, three in Arabic and one in "Hindī".

(4) This group is used to record statements that a word is not Çağatay but belongs to some other language, e.g. Mongolian (**M**) or Rūmī (**R**), or the *iṣṭilāḥāt-i Muğūl* (I). Words described as common (*muṣtarak*) to Turkish and Arabic or Persian are marked **Aṣ** and **Pṣ.**

(5) This group is designed to call attention to words of certain specified classes, likely to interest particular scholars.

Z means that it is a zoological term, the name of an animal, the colour of its coat and the like (applied to about 400 words).

B means that it is a botanical term, the name of a plant, fruit or the like (applied to about 250 words).

F means that it contains matter of "folk-lore" interest (applied to about 250 words). The concept is a very nebulous one, and I do not feel confident that I have made the right selection; it includes entries containing descriptions of Turkish or Mongolian customs, names of weapons, garments, pieces of equipment (saddle, etc.) and the like.

N means that a word is recorded, exclusively or additionally, as a name; it is always followed by a further classifier, **g** for geographical, **p** for personal or **t** for tribal, names. (All these entries are collected in Index IX.)

h, attached almost exclusively to **Ng**, **p** or **t,** means that the entry contains some historical, or purportedly historical, matter, usually the latter.

(6) This group is devoted to personal observations, not to the actual contents of the entries.

a, m, p or the name of some language means that the word is, in my view, a loan-word from Arabic, Mongolian, Persian or the language named. Such words, other than Rūmī ones, are listed in Indices V C., VI A. ii, B. ii and C. It should be added, as a confession of illogicality, that some of the words marked "I" should be so marked under this group and not under group (4), since the designation is not based on an actual statement in the Sanglax.

d means that a word looks dubious and is likely to be an error of some kind (see para. 16).

e means that the form or meaning to be found in later lexicographers is erroneous in some respect. Such markings are mostly the result of chance observation; the later authorities contain many more errors, some cumulative, than are indicated here.

f means that a word is of a form unlikely to be Turkish and is therefore likely to be a foreign loan-word (see para. 50) or an error.

It should be added that in some cases where a word has several meanings or occurs in more than one Turkish language the numbers (group (3)) have been attached direct to sigla in groups (4), (5) and (6).

68. The following is a complete list of the sigla used:—

A an Arabic loan-word so described; **Aṣ** (see para. 67 (4)); **a** an Arabic loan-word not so described (see para. 67 (6)).

B a botanical term (see para. 67 (5)); **bi, bilāi.** see **S.**

C conjugated in full; **c** partly conjugated (see para. 67 (2)).

d a dubious word (see para. 16).

E an error by a previous authority (see para. 67 (2)); **e** an error by a subsequent authority (see para. 67 (6)).

F a folk-lore term (see para. 67 (5)); **f** a probably foreign word (see para. 50).

G the Gibb Memorial Trust MS. (see para. 21); **g** see **N.**

H a word in "Hindī"; **h** an entry containing historical matter (see para. 67 (6)).
I a word used in the *iṣṭilāḥāt-i Muğūl* (see para. 37).
L the London (British Museum) MS. (see para. 24).
M and **m** for Mongolian, as **A** and **a** *mutatis mutandis;* **mi** see **S**.
N a name; **g** geographical, **p** personal, **t** tribal, etc.
O the Oxford (Bodleian) MS. (see para. 23).
P, Pṣ and **p** (except in **Np**) for Persian as **A, Aṣ** and **a** *mutatis mutandis.*
Q two or more quotations; **q** one quotation; (**P**) in Persian.
R Rūmī (see para. 41); **R*** described as Rūmī, but not traceable in any Osmanli or Republican Turkish authority.
S spelt in full; **s** partially spelt; (**bi**) *ba-iṣbāᶜ* (**bilāi**) *bilā iṣbāᶜ*; (**mi**) *maᶜa'l-imāla* (see para. 61).
T Turkish; **t** (except in **Nt**) ditto in combinations like **a-t, m-t, p-t.**
V a verbal form (see para. 67 (3)).
W explained by a *waẓn* (see para. 61 (9)).
X contains a cross-reference; **x** is contained in a cross-reference (see para. 67 (2)).
Y contains a supplementary translation (see para. 67 (2)).
Z a zoological term (see para. 67 (5)).
*, †, ‡ see para. 67 (1).

THE PRESENT STATE OF ÇAĞATAY LEXICOGRAPHY

69. I can perhaps usefully close this Introduction by a brief summary of the conclusions which I have reached as the result of some years' study of the Sanglax and other Çağatay dictionaries. Apart from the work of Fatḥ ᶜAlī Xān Kacar (see para. 33) and the possibility of discovering new dictionaries, which are however unlikely to add much to our knowledge, anyone who wants to know more of the Çağatay language than is contained in the Sanglax and the Abuṣka (the latter to be used with caution) must go to the original literary texts. The *Muḥākamatu'l-luğatayn* was not used by the author of the Sanglax, and a new edition of it, with a good index, is much to be desired; very little extra material is likely to be obtainable from the other works of Nawā'ī or the other authorities quoted in the Sanglax, considering the meticulous care with which our author combed them for material, but some extra material might be obtained from authors whom he did not consult, like Saqqāqī.

70. The "Eastern Turkish" material in Zenker's "*Türkisch-arabisch-persisches Handwörterbuch*", published in instalments from 1862 onwards, was probably derived from an epitome of the Sanglax; it is not an independent authority.

71. The vocabulary to Vambéry's *Ćagataische Sprachstudien*, published in 1867, was built up from two heterogeneous sources (1) an epitome of the Sanglax, and perhaps the *Abuṣka* (though that work had not yet been published), representing genuine, but second-hand, Çağatay material with a good many errors, and (2) the author's own collection of contemporary words, mainly Özbek, with a few from Xiwa and Chinese Turkestan, some of which are valuable and interesting; but it is hard to distinguish between the errors in (1) and the genuine material in (2).

72. Pavet de Courteille's "*Dictionnaire Turc-oriental*", published in 1870, is a painstaking

and careful compilation of material from the *Abuşka*, an epitome of the Sanglax, Vambéry and the author's own studies of Ilminsky's edition of the *Bābur-nāma* and Abu'l-Ğāzī's *Sacaratu'l-atrāk*. Only the last two bring in additional material and the latter work is in 17th Century Özbek, not Classical Çağatay, which introduces an additional element of heterogeneity into the mixture.*

73. Şeyh Süleyman Efendi's "*Luğat-i Çağatay wa Turkī-yi ᶜUṭmānī*", İstanbul, A.H. 1298 (A.D. 1881), is based primarily on the *Abuşka*, one or more of the epitomes of the Sanglax, certainly Pavet de Courteille, possibly but probably not Vambéry, and the author's own collected material. It is known that he offered small rewards for "new" Çağatay words, and it may be suspected that some were invented just to qualify for the reward. It contains a number of quotations, some of which go back to the *Abuşka*, while others seem to be contemporary Özbek. The book is full of misprints, but it is a mistake to suppose that all the unintelligible translations, of which there are many, are mere misprints; some are unintelligent reproductions of matter from previous authorities. For example **çap** (p. 144) is translated (1)† *yağma, ğārat, talbīs, tadlīs* (which is merely an expansion of *talbīs wa tadlīs* in the Sanglax 204r. 26); (2) *qāf-wāw-ṣīn dāl-wāw yügür*; (3) *amr-i qatᶜ kardan*. Only comparison with the Sanglax will show that (2) is not *kuş* "a bird", *dū* (Persian "two"), but **koş** "run" (Turkish), **daw** "run" (Persian), and **yügür** "run" (Turkish). Those who seek an issue out of such troubles in the epitome and German translation, I. Kunos's "*Sejx Sulejman Efendi's Čağataj- Osmanisches Wörterbuch*", Budapest, 1902, are likely to be disappointed; for example the entry of **çap** (p. 39) extends only as far as *tadlīs*.

74. Radloff's great "*Versuch eines Wörterbuches der Türk-dialecte*", St. Petersburg, 1888–1911, takes material from all the dictionaries mentioned in the preceding four paragraphs and adds nothing extra except a few mistakes; but careful comparison shows that he did not incorporate all the material contained in any of them.

75. The fact is that these dictionaries are open to the same strictures as those contained in our author's criticism of his predecessors quoted in para. 31 above. Errors tend to be cumulative. For example **çiban** (215v. 14) was mistranscribed **çibay** in one of the epitomes. The word does not occur in the *Abuşka*, so Pavet de Courteille's only entry is **cibay** (*sic!*) "*clou, ulcére* (boil, ulcer)" (p. 301). Şeyh Süleyman, taking *clou* in its commoner meaning of "nail", reproduced this (p. 142) as **cibay** *çivi, mixce, pāra, carāhat, qibla* (or *qubla* ?), *mismār, mix* "nail, small nail, piece, wound, south or kiss ??, iron nail or wart, nail". Kunos (p. 53) reduced this to "wedge, nail; wound". Radloff enters the word three times:—III 2098 **çiban,** Osmanli and Karaim, "pimple, boil", with a number of quotations; III 2154 **çibay** (*sic*), Çağatay, "pimple, boil"; IV 155 **cibey** Çağatay, with a reproduction of Şeyh Süleyman's entry, untranslated. A good example of cumulative error going right back to one of the epitomes is **albutu,** translated in the Sanglax (49v. 25) *raᶜīyat, bāc guzār* "peasant, tax-payer" and described (correctly) as a Mongolian word. By an astonishing muddle the epitome turned this into *zaynat tāc kamar*, which Pavet de Courteille (p. 30) rendered "ornament, crown, belt". Şeyh Süleyman, who must have consulted the epitome

* On this subject see Abdülkadir İnan's article "*Ebugazi Bahadir Han ve Türkçesi*" in Türk Dili Araştırmalari Yıllığı, 1957.

† The paragraphing is mine; it is not in the original.

itself, amplified its text to *zaynat*; *tāc*; *zīb-i kamar* "ornament; crown; belt ornament" (p. 18), which Kunos (p. 62) reduces to **elbutu** (*sic*) "ornament, crown". Radloff, I 436, has **albutu,** Çağatay, with references both to Pavet de Courteille and Şeyh Süleyman, the latter quoted. Another instructive example is 62r. 19 **ötege** *xirs* "bear" (animal), described (correctly) as Mongolian. Pavet de Courteille (p. 44) reproduces this entry, adding the Mongolian form. There is nothing to show whether he took the hint from his source or made the discovery independently; the latter is the more probable. Şeyh Süleyman's entry (p. 25) is **ötege** *xirs*, *dubb*, *ayu*, *ayık*, all meaning "bear"; the last word is, of course, Çağatay and goes back ultimately to Sanglax 57v. 7; but it completely deceived Kunos, whose entry (p. 155) is **ötke** (*sic*) "bear, sober". Radloff's entry (I 1268) is **ötke,** Çağatay, from M. **ötege** "bear" (Ş.S. *xirs*, *dubb*, *ayu*). It will be seen that he avoided Kunos's mistake by the simple device of omitting *ayık*.

76. What has just been said is, I hope, a sufficient warning against the perils which lie in wait for those who rely on secondary authorities and do not go back to the fountain-head, the Sanglax. But I should not like to appear merely as one who condemns their errors without recognizing their merits. Pavet de Courteille, in particular, has done great service to Çağatay studies by his translations of quotations taken from the *Abuşka* and other sources. He, and all the other authors concerned, were earnest, and even dedicated, men whose sole purpose was to increase our knowledge. They worked under great handicaps and we should be grateful for their help, while forgetting their faults. If they had ever seen it, they would no doubt have echoed the plea in the concluding words of our author's preface (2v. 6), "wherever errors or defects exist, I beg those who notice them to correct them with the pen of kindness".

77. I trust that the same indulgence may be extended to myself. I have had occasion in the course of this Introduction to correct errors of many of my predecessors, I hope not too unkindly. I feel sure that my own work too suffers from errors and omissions, and I too beg that those who notice them will correct them with the pen of kindness.

78. I cannot close this Introduction without expressing my sincere gratitude to two of my friends. Mr. Victor Ménage, of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London, has examined the Introduction and Indices with extreme care and made several valuable suggestions, particularly for removing asterisks in Index III. Dr. Charles Bawden, of the same School, has devoted the same attention to Index V with similar valuable results.

INDEX I. GENERAL INDEX

(Words listed as main entries in Part III of the Sanglax, in the order in which they occur, with the addition of words occurring elsewhere in Parts I and III).*

27v. 1. Ā Q; 1, 1Aş.
Epri- R x 58r. 1.
5. Ebe 1, 1Ng, 1R; x 27v. 17.
6. apa s, X.
abadan† X 1p, 1P; x 27v. 10.
7. ap ağ/k s; 16v. 9.
8. abağa 1m, 1Nph.
10. *abdan*† q, X; 1p, 2P; x 27v. 7.
12. eprik† s; 2.
ebsem† W, X.
13. epkin s, W, Q, X; x 93r. 11.
15. *ebem kümeci*† s, Y; B; x 127r. 24.
16. abu† s, X.
abusun† m, 109r. 16.
17. abusğa q.
ebüge† m, 27v. 17; (cf. 58v. 1).
18. abulxan tağı‡ Ng; x 127r. 17.
At- C, Q, E; 2.
28r. 16. atış-.
17. atıl-.
18. attur-; 4v. 3, 6.
19. ata- S, C, Q, Y; 2.
28v. 17. atal- c, q, X.
23. *eteş*-† C, q, X; x 33r. 21; 59r. 29.
29r. 4. atağla-† C; 33r. 22.
17. atağlat-‡.
atağlan-‡.
18. atağlaş-†.
19. atğula-† C.
29v. 1. atgulat-‡.
2. atgulaş-† c, q.
4. atla- C, Q.
18. atlaş-.
19. atlat-.
20. atlan- s, C.
30r. 8. atlandur- c, q.
11. atık- C, Q.
25. At 1, 1Z, 1F, 2V; 19r. 29.
30v. 1. ata 2, 1V.
2. *atabe/ég*† s, Q; 2, 1Nph.
8. *atar tutar*‡ X; 30v. 26.
9. atağ†.
atağlığ† Q, E; 2.*
12. ataliğ† q; 2.
14. *at boğazı*.
etrek† W; Ng.
15. atsız 1, 1Np, E.
16. atğu R.
atğun E 28r. 11.
atğunca E 28r. 11.
17. eteke W, q; 20r. 20.
18. atıl W; Ng.
19. *atlanur ayağ/ğı*† q; F.
21. atlığ W, Q; 3.
25. atmaca S; R; Z.
etmek s, X; R; x 62v. 2.
26. atış tutuş q, X; x 30v. 8.
28. atışlığ‡ q, Y.
29. atığ W; F.
31r. 1. atım Y.
2. Aç- S, C, q; 25v. 18.
14. açıl- c, q.
17. açılış- S.
18. açtur-.
aci- S, C.
29. acıt- c, Q; 2.
31v. 6. acış- C, q.
20. acıştur-.
21. acığlan- s, C, Q.
32r. 10. acığlat- c, q.
12. acık- s, C; 23r. 2.
25. acıktur-.
Ac.
26. açar† s; 1, 1V, 3P, 1H.
28. açamaylı‡ s, Nt.
29. acrığ s, q, X; B; x 210v. 18.
32v. 2. açuk s, q; 25v. 11.
4. eçe S.
acca S, Y.
aclığ 23r. 23.
5. acırğa S, Y; M; Z.
acığ s, q; 2.
8. acığlığ (*sic* L; G, O acılığ).
Axtar- C, Q, E; 8v. 13.
24. axtart- s.
25. axtarış- s.
26. axtarıl- s.
27. axsumla- s, C, q, X.
33r. 12. axsumlat- s.
13. axsumlaş- s.
axsumlan- s.
14. Ax W; 1p, 1P.
15. axta 1pZ; 1P.
16. axtacı q; p-t.
17. axtık† S, X.
18. axsawurğa‡ S, Y; M; F; e.
19. axsum s, q, X; x 45v. 4.
21. *Edeş*-‡ X (misspelt with *-mak*).
22. *adağla*-‡ X.
23. Ada S; 1d‡, 1R; x 33v. 1.

* In 30v. 12 *ataglığ* G, L, O is an error for *atalığ*.

* The additional words, which are indented, are mentioned incidentally in Part I or in the text of entries relating to other words in Part III. Where a word occurs several times in Part I, references which would add nothing extra are not given. The first word in each Section of the text (see para. 55 of the Introduction) is marked with a capital letter. "Duplicates" (see para. 52 of the Introduction) are printed in *italics*.

adaş W, Q, E.
27. adak Q, E, X; 2 1Ng, 1F.
33v. 5. adağlığ Y.
6. adra† W; m.
adun† W; M; Z.
aduncı† m-t.
7. adırğan† s, M.
edik W.
8. adım W.
Ar- C, X; x 158r. 11.
24. arı- S, C, Q, E, X; x 34r. 17.
34r. 15. arıt- s, c, q.
17. arıl- s, X; x 33v. 24.
18. ara-† C, q.
34v. 1. arat-†.
2. arala- C, Q; 2.
23. arba- C.
35r. 5. art- C, Q; 2.
arta-/artan- E 35v. 7.
24. artur-.
artıl- s, C, Q, E; 2.
35v. 17. ardlaş-† s, C (misspelt with *-mek*).
36r. 2. ardlaştur-‡ (misspelt with *-mek*).
3. arzı- S, C, Q; P.-T.
15. arğada-† C, Q; m.
aryak- E, 35v. 7.
36v. 2. Ara W, Q, X.
6. *ara ayı* s.
araba W, q, Y; (A); F.
7. *arasıda* x 36v. 2.
8. *arasıda mén* X; x 36v. 12.
9. aral q; 1m, 1Ng.
11. aralığ q.
12. *ara mén* Q, X; x 36v. 8.
15. aran q, X; 3.
17. arran† Q; qNg; 1Np.
21. erewül† W, X; m; x Özbekiya 323v. 10.
22. arayıcı yulduzlar s, Y; R.
23. arbağ W, Q; 2.
25. arpa s, W; 1B; 1Np.
26. arpağan B.
art S; 2.
27. artuk.
artuksı† q; 18r. 18.
28. artuksılığ‡ q.
29. artukmac‡.
37r. 1. ertiş S; Ng.
2. ard W; 1, 2P.
3. ardıca† q; 17r. 9.
4. arduc Y; B.
5. arazwarı‡ s, q; f; e.
6. arsalan s, X, Y; 1Z, 1F; x 40v. 11.
7. ersün† s; F.
8. arğac s, X; F.
9. arğamçı† S, q; m; x 71r. 23.
10. arğdal‡ s, q; m.
13. arğımak s, q; m?; Z.
14. arğuştak† S, Q, E; 2f; F.
18. arğun† 1Np; 2P.
20. arğış.
arğ/k s, q, X.
22. arka Y.
arkaluc S; R; F.
23. arg† W, q; 1p, 1Ng, 1H; x 99v. 23.
25. erkec W, X; Z; x 99v. 24; 306v. 17.
26. ergen W; R.
erkene kun‡ S; M; Ngh; e.
29. arlat† q; Nt.
37v. 2. arman† W, q; 1p; 1P.
4. armanlığ‡ q; p-t.
5. *aranduk*‡ Y; e; x 71v. 23.
ernek W, Y; 1, 1Ng.
6. arucan‡ F; x 70v. 29.
7. arusun‡ s; M.
8. *aruk* s, q, X; x 37v. 18.
9. erük S; 1, 1B.
10. arun‡ W; M.
11. arı S, q; 1, 1Z, 1V, 1P.
13. arış F; e; x 37r. 9; (see 100r. 24).
14. arığ s, Q, X; 3, 1Np; x 37r. 21; v.9, 21.
19. arığsızlık.
arığlığ q; 3.
21. *arik* X; x 37v. 19.
arılmay maradi‡ (q); t-a.
22. Az- C, Q, E; 2.
38r. 17. azgaş-, azık- † S, C, Q, E.
azıt- E 38r. 23.
38v. 15. azğur- s, C, Q; 4r. 28.
39r. 5. azal-†.
Az 1, 1V, 1P.
6. az azğına q.
7. azağlak† s, q.
8. azak Ng.
9. azbuy‡ s, Y; B; e, f.
azğun q.
10. azğunluğ.
11. azlığ q.
13. azu W, Y.
azwa† W; B; e, f.
14. azuğ/k S, q, E; 1, 1P.
17. As- C, Q, E.
39v. 4. asıl- S, c, Q; 1, 1R.
10. astur- S.
11. asra- C, Q, E; m.
40r. 12. asrat- s, c, Q, E; m-t.
17. asral- s, c, q; m-t.
esri- x 74v. 8.
19. esenle-, esenleş- S, X; R; x 223r. 1.
20A. *asa koy-* 1, 1R.
20. As Q; 1Z, 1ZR; 1Ng, 1V, 4P, 4A, 2H.
27. asabkur‡ S, q; d.
29. ast W, q.
40v. 2. astıdağı.
astığ/k.
astın S, q, X, Y; 2, 1P; x 40v. 5.
5. asır S, W, X; x 40v. 4.
6. asrar q; 1a, 1V, 1A; e.
8. asramışı I.
esergiş S; R.
9. asru W, Q.
11. *aslan* s, X, Y; x 37r. 7; 42r. 8.
12. aslanlığ q.
asman E 39r. 19.
13. asma S; 1, 1RB.
14. esen W, X; x 104v. 22.
asi R; x 40v. 16.
asığ S, q, X; 2.
16. asığlığ Q; 2.
19. Aş- S, C, Q, E; 1, 1R.
41r. 12. aşur-† s; 4v. 8.
14. aşa- S, C.
28. aşat- s.
aşkıl- E, 40v. 28.
29. aşuk- S, E, C, Q.
41v. 16. aşuktur- S.
18. aşla- R.
aşlan- s; r.
19. aşın- S, c, q; R.
21. aşındur- r.
22. Aş, 1, 1V.
aşar‡ 1, 2V.
23. aşam W, Q; 2, 3P.
28. aşama s, q.
42r. 1. eşkek S, q.

2. aşlaw† s; F.
3. aşlığ s, q; x 184v. 16.
5. aşlığcı.
aşuğ/k q, Y.
7. *aşuklu silikli*‡ e.
aşı S, W; R.
8. *Aşlan* X; R.
aşi X; R; 19r. 29.
Aṭ X; R; 19r. 29.
9. Ağ- C, Q.
21. ağdur-.
22. ağar- S, C, Q, X; x 45r. 20.
42v. 8. ağart- s.
9. ağrı- S, C, Q.
43r. 3. ağrıt- s.
4. ağırla- S, C, Q; 2.
22. ağırlat- s.
ağla- R 5r. 23; 12r. 1.
ağna- S, C, Q, Y.
43v. 8. ağnaş- s.
9. ağnat- s.
10. ağuk- s; e.
ağun-† s.
ağıllan- S, q.
12. Ağ q, X; 2, 1V; x 45r. 21.
14. ağa; x 321v. 20.
15. ağaca† X.
16. *ağac delegen* } S, Y; R; Z; x 188r.
ağac kakan } 16; 222v. 29.
18. *ağac kawunı* s, Y; R; B.
ağalığ q.
19. *ağ örge* s; F; x 45r. 23.
20. *ağ öy* Q; F; x 45r. 23; 49v. 1; 205r. 19.
23. *ağ baba* R; Z; x 45r. 23.
ağ bazargan† F; t-p; x 45r. 23.
24. *ağ başlığ* x 45r. 23.
ağ buğ/ka 1Z; 1Np; x 45r. 24.
25. *ağ béy*†* Np.
ağca q; x 45r. 24.
27. ağcıl† W; x 45r. 24; 220r. 28.
ağruk s.
ağrığ s; x 43v. 28.
28. *ağri* X; 1, 1 V.
29. ağrığu.
ağrın S, q.
44r. 2. *ağz* S, X.
ağzı açuk R; B.
4. ağsırık S; e; x 45r. 24.
ağ sünek† q; F; x 45r. 24.
7. ağlığ 1, 1R; x 45r. 24.
8. ağu W, q.
9. ağuz S, Y; x 274r. 6.
10. ağuluk.
ağır S, q.
12. *ağır satğucı* q.
13. ağırşak s, Y; 3R; F.
15. ağırlamışı I.
16. ağız S, E; x 24r. 12; 44r. 2.
18. ağızdırık‡ s, X, Y; F.
19. *ağız yarı* Y; R.
ağıl W; 2.
20. ağımtul‡ S; x 45r. 24; 184r. 3.
21. *Efsem* S, q; x 27v. 13.
23. efendi S; Mağrib, R; greek.
25. Ak- } S, C, Q, E; F
akıl } -(44v. 23).
44v. 25. akız- } C, Q; 4r. 28.
aktur- S }
45r. 20. *akar-* X; x 42r. 23.
aksumla- x 32v. 27.
21. *Ak* q, X; 1, 1V; x 43v. 14.
23. *ak örge* X.
ak öy X.
ak baba X.
ak bazargan X.
ak başlığ X.
24. *ak buğa* X.
akça X.
akçıl X.
ak sünek X.
aksırık X.
aklığ X.
akımtul X.
akar W, Q; 1Nt, 1Ng, 1V.
28. aksağ/k q.
29. *ak saray* Ng; t-p.
45v. 1. *ak sonkur* Nph.
2. *aksum* s, q, E, X; x 33r. 20.
5. aksın‡ S, X; B; e, f.
6. akşam q.
7. akış† S; x 45v. 8.
8. akın R.
akıncı r.
akındı X.
9. Ekşi- S.
eglen- S, c, q; R.
11. *Egremçi* S, X; R, F.*
12. ekez S, Y; R; B.
14. ekseri s, X; R; greek.
14A. ekşi S, Y.
ege R; x 108v. 16.
14. eke S, q; 1, 1 Özbek.
17. egü Özbek.
Al- C, Q, E; 2; 18v. 15; 26r. 28.
46r. 22. aldur- C, Q; 2; 4v. 10.
46v. 13. alış- S, C, Q, E; 3, 1R.
alışka- E, 47r. 11.
47r. 13. alın- s.
14. alak-† } s, E, C, Q, X.
alakış-‡ }
47v. 8. alart- s, C.
21. aldara-† s, E, C, Q; m.
48r. 13. aldarat-† s, q; m-t.
15. alda- S, C, Q.**
48v. 3. aldat- s.
4. aldaş- s, c, q.
6. aldan- s.
7. alka- S, C, q, E.
21. almaştur-† S, C, q; e.
49r. 10. *ala kél-*.
alı ko- S; R.
11. *alı kon-* s; r.
Al Q, Q(P), X; 4, 1I, 1V, 2P, 3A, 1H; F; 18r. 29; x 50r. 3, 14.
23. ala W; 2.
24. *ala bula* q; 2.
26. *ala böke** s; Z; e, t-m.
ala tağ Ng.
27. *ala toğan* } s; Z; x 179v. 3 (t-p).
ala toğanak }
28. alaca Y; 1, 2R.
29. *alaca serce* X; R; Z; x 188r. 16; 222v. 29.
49v. 1. *ala çapğun.*
alaçuk s, q, X; F; x 205r. 20.
3. alaxan wa alaman† Q; f.
6. *alar* s, W; x 52r. 8.
ala faxta† Z; t-a.
7. *ala karak* (read *aḥwal* for *aḥwāl*).
8. *ala karğa* Y; Z.
ala kurğan† Ng.

* *Örkemci* in the cross-reference is an error for *örkebci*.

** Main entry *aldara-* in error.

9. alak bulak.
ala kulang‡* Z; t-p?
12. alaman† q; 1, 1Ng; f.
14. alamancı‡ f-t.
alamancılığ‡ f-t.
alankawa† s; Nph.
16. alanc s, R*.
17. alaŋ s, q.
19. alaw† s, q; P; x 336v. 11.
20. alay 1R, 1V.
21. *alay bozan* X; R.
22. *ala yontlu* s; Np.
23. alp S.
alp arslan Np.
24. alpak† s; F; m.
25. albutu† s; M; F; e.
altaw S, q.
26. altawla† t-m.
27. altayı† s, q, E, X, Z; m; x 50r. 15; 220v. 13.
29. *al tamğa* Q, X; x 49r. 19; 161v. 14.

50r. 3. altmış 2.
altmışar 18r. 5.
4. *al tut.*
altun q, E, Y; x 247v. 8.
6. *altun bilge*‡ I.
7. *altun tamğa*‡ q(P); I; x 161v. 14.
9. *altun muğ*‡.
10. altı.
altışar 18r. 4.
altı yéti birqi^{c} q; t-a.
11. alçak.
alçaklığ.
12. alçu‡ s, alçın‡ S } m.
alcı s, Y; R; (cf. 336v. 12).
13. *alcu taşı* Y; R.
aldağ X; 5v. 1.
14. aldağuc R.
eldewen s; R; F.
15. *alṭayı*† q, X; m; x 49v. 29; 220v. 14.
17. alğu bérgü q; 5v. 7.
18. alğu Nph.
19. alğut‡ S; F.
20. alğur‡ s; m.
alğun‡ s, M.*
alkar‡ 1Z, 1V.
21. alkış s.
alma 9r. 22.
22. *alma baş*‡ Z.
almalığ Ng.
24. alanca S; Np.
25. elencik s; Np; M.
27. aluc S, Y; R; B.
aluk E, 86v. 3.
28. alıs S; R.
alış bériş 5v. 7.
alış satış 5v. 8.
alığ satığ 5v. 8.
elik‡ M.
29. *al yaŋağ* S(mi) (read *surx rū*).
alıncak‡ 17v. 18.
Em W.

50v. 1. amac 1Pş, 3P; F; e; 25v. 21.
3. *em otı* B.
emizek S, Y; R.
4. emizekli R.
emizikli R (cf. 115r. 7).
5. *emek* X; R; x 115r. 3.
emekdeş r.
6. emlük S; F; ?x 271v. 19.
7. amıdun S; M (read *sukūn-i nūn*).
8. Aŋ- S, C, Q.
26. aŋdur-.
27. aŋla- s, C, Q.

51r. 18. aŋlat- s.
19. aŋdı- S, C, Q (misspelt with *-mek*).

51v. 5. *enet-* S, Y; R; (see 117v. 3).
eŋir- E, 107r. 29.
6. En W, Y; R.
7. enege† S, X, Y, E; 20r. 20.
10. ant S, q.
12. antutay‡ S, M.
anca S, q; 15v. 14.
14. ancak S, q; R.
15. ancılayın S; x 220v. 10; R 317v. 24.
16. anda† S, W, Q(P), X; F; m; x 284r. 6.
20. andağı.
andağın q.
21. andak W, q.
22. anduz S, Y; B.
24. andık X; R; Z.
25. *andın.*
ansız, *ansızın* } q; 18v. 10.
26. enişte S; R.
aŋgal‡ S; F; e, f.
28. anaktar S, Y; R; greek.
ankara W; R; F; greek.
29. ankut/d X, Y; Z; e; x 261r. 18.

52r. 2. aŋ† S.
aŋa 1, 1V.
3. *aŋaca.*
aŋsız, aŋsızin } s, q; 2; e.
5. aŋlak.
engenar S; R; B; greek.
6. *enler* R; 51v. 7.
enük W; R; Z; (see 118r. 10).
7. aŋız S(mi).
8. *anlar* q, X; 15v. 14; x 51v. 7.
10. *anı* Q, E.
anın E, 52r. 15.
18. *aniŋ* q.
21. Awla- S, C, Q, Y; 2.

52v. 14. awlat-s; 2.
15. awlan-s.
16. awlaş- s.
17. awun- S, C, Q.

53r. 4. awut- S, c, Q.
11. awucla- s, C, q.
24. awuclat- s.
25. awuclan- s.
26. awuclaş- s.
27. Aw q; 2; 17r. 19.
28. ewtünc S, q, X, Y; x 88v. 26, (error for *ötünc*).

53v. 1. awcı.
ewrüŋ S (error for *ürüŋ*).
2. awlak 17r. 23.
awuc s, q.
3. *awuc oyunı* R; F.
5. awurt S, q, Y.
7. awul S; A (*sic*, but an error).
8. awultaş†.
awuncak‡ s, q.
10. Aha‡ Q; F; f.
13. Aya- S, C, Q.
ayak- E 91r. 25.
ayan- E 110r. 12.

54r. 3. ayt- S, C, Q; 12r. 25.
aynt-

54v. 3. aytış- s, c, q.

6. aytıl- s, c, Q.
11. ayr-, *ayır-* } S, C, Q.
28. ayrıl- S, c, Q.
55r. 2. ayrılış- s, c, Q.
6. ayırtla- S, C; 2; e.
19. ayırtlaş- s.
20. ayıl- S, C, Q, X; x 56v. 24.
55v. 6. ayıldur- S, c, q.
9. aylan-† S, (E), C, Q.
56r. 4. aylaş-‡ s.
5. aylandur-† s, q.
7. eyle- s, C, Q.
56v. 7. eylet-.
aynı- S, C, q, X, (misspelt with *-mek*).
23. aynıt- S, (misspelt with *-mek*).
24. ayın- S, q, X; R; x E 110r. 11.
26. Ay q; 3, 1Np.
28. aya q; 1, 1V.
57r. 1. iye S.
2. ayaz W; 1, 1Np.
aya/usalğu E 165r. 29.
ayağ/k q; 2; 19v. 14.
5. ayağ/kcı q.
6. eyegü S, W, X; x 92v. 2.
7. ayalğu† s, Q; m.
9. *ay baltu* Y.
ay toğdı Ng.
10. aycılığ q.
12. ayıd ağacı s, X, Y; R; B; f; x 57r. 27.
13. aydacı.
14. aydın S, q; 24v. 5.
16. ayrağ/k S; Z.
17. ayran W.
18. *ayru* s, q; x 57r. 24.
19. ayruk S, X, Y; 2, 1R, B.
21. ayruksı S; e.
eyrüm s, E; x 99v. 7.*
23. ayrı s, X; 1, 1Z, 1F.
24. ayrıc† S; Z.
25. ayrılış S, q.
27. ayrım s, X, (E).
ayıt ağacı X.
28. ayğır S, Y; Z.
aykak† S, q.
57v. 1. aylığ.
aylak W, Y; R.
2. eyle q; 1 (*or* ayla?), 1V; x 113r. 16.
4. ayırtğu‡ s.
aynuksı† s, q; e.
6. aywa Y; B.
ayu kulağı Y; R; B.
7. ayığ/k s, Q, Y; 1, 1Z.
10. ayığlığ.
10. ayıl S; 1F, 1V.
11. *ayım.*
Öp- S, C, Q.
27. öpüş- s.
28. öpül- s.
29. öpdür-.
öpre-, 58r. 1. öpren- } S, C, q, X; x 77r. 8 (spelt *opra-/opran-*); 93r. 4.
22. Oba 1, 1Ng.
23. opa* s, q; f.
24. öbçin S, q; m.
26. öbçinlig/öbçünlüg q; m-t.
27. öpke S, Y.
öpkelig.
28. *öbücte*, öbüçin } † S, M.
29. öbüsün‡ S, Y; M; B.
58v. 1. öbüge‡ Q; m, e.
2. übük* X; 2Z; x 93r. 11; 188r. 16.
4. *übük* kuşı* Y; Z.
übül‡ M.
5. *oba* X.
opa X.
Öt- 1, 2R; ut- s(bi); 2 } C, Q, E.*
59r. 28. ötüş- s, C, q, X; 1, 1R; x 28v. 20.
59v. 14. *ötür-*, *otur-* } S, c, Q, E.
21. ötger- S, C, Q, E; x 59v. 15.
60r. 14. ötgeril- s, c, Q.
18. ötgeriş- s, c, q.
20. ötgen- S, E, C, Q, X; x 92r. 14.
60v. 11. utğuz-† S, C, q.
25. utğan-† S, C, q.
61r. 10. öte- S, C.
24. ötel- s, c, Q.
27. otla- C, q; 2; 21v. 19.
61v. 16. otlat- s; 2.
16A. otlan- s; 2.
ötüz- E 59v. 18.
17. ötün- S, C.
62r. 1. Ot q, Y; 1, 3B, 1RB; 21v. 17.
3. *öt* 2V.
4. *ut* s(bi); 2V, 1H.
5. öte S; 2R; 2V.
8. otacı*‡ d.
otaci Xaţay‡ Nt.
otağ/k X; x 66v. 16.
9. otağa q; F; m.
11. öteg.
otçı S, R.
12. oturak R.
utru S, q.
14. ötrüg.
ötrüggine q; 22v. 26.
15. ötgür† 2; 7v. 27.
16. ötgün S, Q; 1, 1F.
18. ötgünci q.
19. ötege‡ S, Y; M; Z.
20. ötleş ötleş*‡ Q, E; d.
25. otlağ/k.
otluğ/k q; 2.
27. ötlügen† S, Y; Z.
28. *ötelgü*† S, Y; Z; m; x 179v. 2, (see 95v. 11).
29. ötmek q, X; 1, 1V; x 30v. 26.
62v. 3. ötmekci Q.
5. ötme R.
utma (*for* ütme) s(bi).
7. otucı*‡ S; M.
ötür† S 1, 1V.
8. *otur* R V.
oturtma s; R.
9. ötürgü s, Y; F.
10. otuz q.
11. *otuz altı xaţţ* q; t-a.
12. *otuz iki* Nt.
13. ötüg q, Q(P); 1, 1I; 5v. 25.
ötünc x 53v. 1.
16. ötünci‡.
17. otuncı.
ot yém s, q; B.
19. Uç- s; 3; 23. öc- Y } C, Q.
63v. 5. uçur- 3; 7. öcür- } s, C, Q.
64r. 21. ucuş- S, E.

* In l. 22 and 23 *érdem* is misspelt *érwem*.

* The author correctly distinguishes between *öt-* "to penetrate" and (Rūmī) "to sing", *etc.* and *ut-* "to win", but "to singe" is *üt-*, not *ut-*.

23. öceş- S, C, Q (misspelt with *-mak*).
64v. 11. öceştür- (misspelt with *-mak*).
uçra-† S, C, Q; m.
28. uçraş-† s, c, q; m-t.
65r. 2. uçrat-† } s, c, Q;
uçraştur-‡ } m-t.
6. Uc q.
7. öc.
üç s.
8. *uç/öc* 2V, E.
9. uca S, Q; 1, 1F, 1R.
16. ucar*† W, X, Y; 1B, 1; f; x 245v. 25.
18. uçar*‡ 1 (read çidār), 3V.
üçer 1, 1V (öcer); 18r. 2.
19. üçergü S; F.
ocağ/k q; 2F.
22. ocağlak‡ B.
uçelesi† q; t-m. (v. 65r. 27).
24. uçan S, X.
25. ucan*† Ng.
öcew s, q.
26. üçewle/ücewlen q; t-m; 17v. 17.
ucru E 65v. 14.
27. ucsarrak*‡ s, q; d.
29. uçğur† s; 1, 1R (*band-i izār*); 7v. 26.
65v. 1. uçğun S, q.
2. uçğunluk.
3. *üç kat*† B.
üç kırlık‡ s; F.
4. ücgü S, q, Y; Z.
6. öcek*‡.
uclıb*‡ s; F; d.
7. uc/çmağ/k q: 1, 1V; sogdian.
9. uçma† q, X; x 65v. 11.
11. uçurum X; x ditto.
uc/çur† S, q, E; m.
14. ucuz s.
15. uçuş† S, Q, E.
18. uçuğ S, q, Y; 2, 2R; x 65v. 21.
21. uçuk X.
üç ok† q(P); Nth.
24. öcüg† s, Q, E; 2.
29. ocun* q; sogdian.
66r. 1. *üçün* q, X; 16r. 19; x 96v. 28.
3. üçünc S.
4. *üçünci* s.
uççа*‡ S, Q; Ng.
6. *üç yulduz*.
7. Oxşa- C, q; 2.
26. oxşaş- s, c, q.
29. oxşat- s, c, Q; 2.
66v. 9. Oxşaş Q; 1, 1V.
12. oxşuk*‡ s; Z.
13. *Öde-* } S, R; (cf. 61r.
ödeş- } 10).
14. Öd S, Y.
ud X; x 92r. 20.
15. *oda* q, X; R; x 62r. 9; 66v. 20.
17. *ödek* s; R; 2; x 62r. 10.
18. ödemiş*‡ Nt.
ödlek† S.
19. üdür‡ S, Y; M.
20. ödünc S.
oda X.
21. Or- s, Y
ur- s(bi), X; 2 } C, Q.
22. ör- s
23. ür- s(bi), Y
67v. 15. orul-S
16. urul- s(bi) } c, Q.
örül-s
21. ordur- s.
22. urdur- s(bi).
ördür- s.
ürdür- s(bi).
23. urun- S, C, Q.
68r. 11. uruş- C, q.
25. uruştur- q.
28. örte- S, C, Q.
68v. 22. örten- s, c, Q.
27. ürk- S, C, q, X; x 324v. 9.
69r. 11. ürküş- s.
12. ürküt- s, X; x 324v. 10.
13. örgen- S, C, Q; 2.
69v. 8. örget- s, c, Q; 2.
12. ürgüde- } † s, E, C, Q,
ürgüle- } Y; 3v. 25.
ürgüre- E 69v. 13.
70r. 7. örle- S, C, q.
21. örlen- s, c, q.
23. orna- S, C, Q.
70v. 7. ornaş- s, c, q.
9. ornat- s, c, Q; 2.
13. ornuk-† S; e.
14. uranlaş-† s; m-t.
15. oranla- R.
16. öründle- S; R (misspelt with *-mak*).
17. öründlen- s; r (misspelt with *-mak*).
ürper- S, R; 2.
18. Ör† W, Q; 2; x 106v. 27.
21. ur Y, R.
22. *or/ur/ör/ür* V.
23. *ür* 2P.
24. orağ/k W, Y.
25. orakçı q.
26. *orak kuşı* Y; R; Z.
urağan 7r. 24.
27. uran X; M; F.
71r. 1. oran R.
2. uranlaşmışı‡ I; m-t.
orba S, W; R; italian.
3. ört S, q.
4. orta S, Q.
7. *örte* V.
orta çağlığ q.
9. ortağ/k q.
10. urtağ/k s(bi) Ng.
11. ortancı q.
12. örtüg.
13. orçın‡ S, X, F; 1m, 1P; x 141v. 17.
14. ordu s, Q.
17. *orda* s.
orda bégi.
18. örs S; 1R; (1P *awirs*).
urgaçı† s.
örke S.
örkebçi†* S, Y; M; F; x 45v. 12.
19. ürker† Y.
20. örkesün s, Y; M; B.
ürkek†.
21. örkemci† S, q, X; Z.
23. örgen s, X.
ürkü s, q; 1, 1R.
25. örküc S; 2.
ürgün E 74r. 3.
26. ürkünc S, X.
27. ürkünclüg.
örmek q; 1F; 1V.
29. orman } R; B.
ormanlik }
71v. 1. örme† S; 2.
2. *örmücek* s; R; Z; x 71r. 22; v. 19.
3. *orn* S, Q, X; 2; x 71v. 21.
6. örnek† s, X; x 305v. 18.

7. oru S.
oroba S; R; italian; (G, in error, *uruş*); x 209r. 18.
uruş S, q; 5v. 2.
10. uruğ/k Q; 2.
12. uruğ/kluğ/k q; 2.
14. *uruk kayaş* q; x 281r. 22.
16. örük S, Y; 1, 1F, 1Z.
18. urum S; Nt.
19. örümcek s, X; R; Z; x 71r. 22.
orun S, q, X; x 71v. 6.
22. oruncı‡ s; M.
öründü S; R.
23. orunduk† X, Y.
ürünli*‡ S, Y; M*.
24. öre† S.
25. Üz- S(bi); 2; } C, Q.
29. oz-*‡ S; F; }
72v. 9. üzüş- S, c, Q; 2.
14. üzül- s, c, q.
16. uza- } S, C, Q.
17. uzal- }
73r. 19. uzat- s, c, Q.
73v. 1. özle- q; R.
3. Uz Q.
6. üz Q; 3; 20v. 18.
10. öz Q, E; 2.
15. üz R.
üz/oz 3V.
16. ozağu kün s, q.
18. uzak.
özek S.
uzalış† s, q.
20. ozan F; x 72r. 1.
üzengü.
21. özbek Nt.
22. özce q.
23. *özdékke*.
üzre q; x 74r. 16.
24. üzerlik s, Y; B.
25. özge S, Q; 2.
28. *özgeke* q.
29. özgece q; 17r. 12.
özgü E 73v. 12.
74r. 1. üzgün† q, E.
4. özginesin q.
5. üzlü palcık R.
6. özlük Q.
8. üzük Q; 3 (2†).
12. uzun.
uzun éşek Y; R; F.
14. *özüŋ* S, q.
15. *özüŋe*.
üze q, X.
17. *özike*.
özidékke q.
18. Osan- S, C, Q; x 144r. 13.
74v. 7. osandur-.
üsrü- S, C, q, X.
23. os-† S } C, q.
24. ös- }
75r. 5. osul- S.
osmakla-‡.
6. uslan- S; R.
7. üstele- } s; R.
üstünle- }
üstelet- } s; r.
8. üstünlet- }
9. Us W; R; x 104v. 11.
osal S, Q; 2.
13. osan s; R.
14. üst W, q.
15. üstün S, Q; 2.
18. üstideki.
19. üsrük Q; 2.
21. üsrükrek q; 2.
22. üsrüggine q; 17v. 12.
24. üsküf S; 2R; greek.
25. usun S; M.
Uşat- s, C, Q; 12r. 24.
75v. 13. uşal- } s, c, Q.
uşatıl- }
20. uş- S; R.
uşur- q; R.
21. uşan- q.
uşuk- E, 41r. 29.
23. Oş W, q, X; 1, 1Ng.
uş E, 33r. 26.
26. uşağ/k Q.
28. *oşal* s, Q; 15v. 15; x 75v. 25.
76r. 1. *uşal* V.
2. *oşanca* q.
3. *oşandak* q.
4. *oşbu* q; x 75v. 25.
5. uşğun S; B; p.
6. *oşmunca/oşmunca çağliq* q.
7. *oşol* q.
8. uşundı s(bi); R.
9. Oğurla- C, Q.
25. oğurlat- s.
oğurlan- s.
26. oğurlaş- s.
27. uğulca-‡ s, C; f.
76v. 12. oğra- } c, q, Y; 2; R.
oğraş- }
15. Uğ Q; 2F; x 300v. 2.
18. uğan S, Q, E.
24. oğrı.
oğlağ/k 1, 1Z.
oğlan s; 2, 1F.
26. *oğlan aşı*† X; Z.
27. oğur s, E; 2.
29. oğurluk q; 2.
77r. 2. oğurlayın 1R; 1V; x 317v. 24.
oğuz s; 1Nph; 1R.
6. oğuş s.
oğul s.
oğul otı R; B.
7. oğun* Y; R. (error for P. *awğün*).
Ofra- } X.
8. *ofran-* }
üfür- S; R.
9. Ufak R.
ufacuk r.
10. ofrağ S, q.
11. öfke X.
12. Oku- C, Q.
77v. 4. okuş- s.
5. okul- s, c, q.
7. okut- s.
okla- C; 2.
13. okra- s, Y.
14. Ok Q, E; 5 (1F); x 206v. 16; 300v. 2.
25. okar† q; Z.
okçi 7r. 15.
27. oklağu/oklak/oklaw Y; F.
28. okuş.
29. *ok yılanı* q; Z.
78r. 2. Ög- S, C, Q; 1, 1 (properly *ük*-).
26. ögül- s, c, Q; 1, 1 (properly *ükül*-).
78v. 3. ögün- S, C, Q.
17. ökür- S, C, Q.
79r. 7. öksü- } C, Q.
öksül- s, }
29. öksüt- s, c.
79v. 5. ögüt- S.
ükri- S.
6. ökçele- } S; 2R.
ökçelet- }
8. ökçelen- s; r.
9. Öget S; R.
ögey S, q; 1, 1V.
11. ökte*‡ S, Q, E; d.
18. öktelig*‡.
19. ögetey* Np.

20. ögçe S, Y; 265v. 20. ögçesiz R; 79v. 21.
21. ükre S, W.
22. *üksek* S, X; x 345r. 3.
23. öksürük Y.
öksük q.
24. öksiz S; R.
25. ögüt S; 1, 1V.
26. ügü S, q, Y; Z.
28. ögür S; 1, 1R.
29. ögürdi s; R (error for *öŋürdi*).

80r. 1. ögürğa S; x 89r. 13 (error for *oŋurğa*).
2. ögüz s; e.
öküz közi Y; R; Z.
3. üğüş S, Q, X; x 345r. 5.
5. ögülge S, q(P); I, m, e.
6. ökün s, Q, E.
10. ögün 1M, 1V.
11. ökünc S.
12. ögündüruk (*sic*) S; R; F; greek; 17v. 15.
13. ögündüre s, Y; r, greek.
15. Ol- S, E, X
17. öl- s } C, Q.

81r. 11. ula-
ulandur- } S, C, Q.

81v. 9. ulan- s, c, Q.
16. ulaş-
üleş- } s, C, Q.
olak- Özbeg, Türkmen of Xwarazm 47r. 15.

82r. 16. ulu- S(bi),
uluş- s, } C, Q, E, (misspelt with *-mek*).

82v. 12. oltur- 2;
15. öltür- } s, C, Q, q(P); 4v. 11; x 59v. 16.

83r. 29. olturt-
öltürt- } s, c, Q; 4v. 12.

83v. 8. olturğuz- C, q; 4v. 15.
23. olturuş- s, C, Q.

84r. 12. ölüt- S, C, Q.
26. ölceş-
ölce- } ‡ s, C, q; F; m.

84v. 13. olcala-† s, C, q; m-t.
27. ölçe- s, C.

85r. 9. ulğay- S, C, Q, E, X; 2; x 85v. 13.

85v. 8. ulğayt- S, c, Q.
12. ulal- S, c, q, X; x 85r. 10.
14. Ol q; 15v. 15.
15. öl Q; 2.
18. *ol/öl* 2V.
19. ula‡ S(bi); M.
20. ölet.
ulaşık.
21. ulağ/k q; 1Z, 2F.
24. ultaŋ S, Q, X; F; e.
28. *ol turur* q.

86r. 1. olturuşluk.
2. olta S; R; italian.
3. olca Q; 1, 1m; x 86r. 12.
olcar E, 206v. 8.
7. ölceş‡ X; m; x 84r. 28.
8. ölçek S; q.
9. ölcemişi‡ I, m; x 86r. 7.
ölcey‡ M, 86r. 10, 12.
10. ölceytü‡ s; M; Nph.
12. *olca* S, X.
13. *olçih* Q; t-p.
uldaŋ x 85v. 27.
15. ölke† m.
16. ülgü s(bi); 2; x 124r. 17.
ölgüş‡ s; d.
17. ol luğ s, q.
18. öl lük s.
19. öleŋ S, Q; 1B, 1F‡, 1Ng.
25. *ulu taw* 1F; x 71r. 1.
26. ulus s, q; t-m.
27. ülüş s, q.
29. uluğ/k Q, E; 2.

86v. 5. oluk R.
uluğ/kluğ/k (G, O in error *uğ/kluğ/k*).
ölüg q.
7. ölügse s, q.
9. ölüke‡ s, M.
ululuğ X.
ölüm Y; 1, 1*‡.
10. ölümtük S, q.*
11A. ölümlük q.*
13. Omal-*‡ ("not conjugable").
14. um- S, q; R (misspelt with *-mek*).
16. umul- s, q; R (misspelt with *-mek*).
17. Oma† X (L . . . . *mafsal-rā gūyand*).
18. umac q.
19. omaça† S, X; x 86v. 18.
20. *omak*† X, q(P), E; h.
24. umanc s.
ömgen/*ömgün* s.
25. ömüdün‡ s, Y; M.
omuz s, Y.
25. Ön- S, C, Q, X; x 88v. 17.

87r. 14. öndür- S, c, q; 2.
17. una- S, E, C, Q.

87v. 6. unat- S, c, q.
8. unut- S, C, Q; 12v. 17.
26. unuttur- c, q.
28. unutul- S, c, Q.

88r. 3. ünde- S, C, X; x 116r. 27.
15. oŋar- S(mi), C, Y.
29. oŋarıl- s.

88v. 1. oŋal- S(mi), C, Q, X.
17. öŋ- X; R; x 86v. 26.
18. oŋul- c, q, X; R; x 88v. 2, (misspelt with *-mek*).
20. On.
ön V.
ün S(bi), q.
22. un Q.
24. ünen‡ M.
25. öntüc† S, q, X; x 53v. 1.
26. ondalık† s, Y.
27. ündür† S, Q, E; m.

89r. 1. *öndür* V.
ündürrek m-t.
2. oŋğay S, q, E.
oŋay E 89r. 4.
5. unkan‡ S; M; Z.
6. oŋ S, Q; 2.
9. üngü S; R.
10. öngür S, q.
12. oŋurğa S, X, Y.
14. üngülük s; r.
unut q; 1d, 1V; 5r. 29.
15. Uwan- S; R.
16. Uwa X.
uwad*‡ e, f.
uwadır*‡ s, X; x 308v. 28.
18. Oy- Y,
uy- 2, } C, Q, E; x 294r. 29(?).

89v. 22. oyul-
uyul- 2 } S, c, Q, E.

* *Ölümtük* is probably a scribal error for *ölümlük* in the passage quoted, in which, incidentally, it is misspelt, *-lü-* being omitted.

28. oydur- } uydur- 2 }
29. uyuş- s.
90r. 2. uyu- S, C, Q, X.
21. uyut- S, c, Q.
24. uyal- S, C, Q.
90v. 7. uyğan-† s, C, Q, E; 7v. 27.
26. uyğat-† s, c, Q; 12v. 27.
91r. 3. uykula-† x 90r. 2.
oyna- C, Q; 11r. 23.
21. oynat- s, c, q.
24. oynaş- s.
25. uyak- S, E, C, Q, X.
91v. 14. oylan-† X; m-t } s, C, Q.
15. öylen- 2 }
92r. 10. oylaş-† s; m-t.
12. uyuş- s, Y; R (misspelt with *-mek*).
13. öyürtle- s; R.
öyürtlen- s; r.
14. öykün- S, X; R; x 60r. 22.
öyün- E, 60r. 22.
15. *Öy* q, X; x 118r. 27.
16. uy Q, X; 1Z, 2.
21. *oy/uy* 3V.
22. uya* S, X.
uyat Q; 3; 5r. 29.
28. uyatlığ q.
29. uyaz s, Y; R; Z.
92v. 1. öyek† s, X; x 214r. 5.
2. *üyegü* X.
3. üyen s, X.
öydeçi‡ S; F.
4. oydak*‡ d.
5. uysal S; R; e.
6. uyğ/kağ/k q.
7. uyğağlık q.
7A. *uyğanmağur* q; d.
8. uyğur S, q(P); Nth.
12. uyğun† S.
13. uyku, 15r. 17.
uykucı q.
14. *öy kızı.*
15. *öy kızlığı* q.
16. öyke S; x 77r. 11.
17. öykelig.
uyluk S(bi), Y.
18. öylük S, q.
19. öyle s; 1, 1R.
20. üyle‡ s(bi); M.
oymak q; 1F, 1, 1V.
23. oyma S, X, Y.
oyn S, X; x 92v. 28.
24. oynaş q.
oynaşlığ 92v. 24.
26. oynak.
27. uyuz S.
öyüş* s; R*.
28. oyuk x 319r. 25.
oyun S, q, X; 24r. 12; x 92v. 24.
29. oyuncı q.
93r. 2. oyundı q; R.
3. *İpre-* } S, X.
4. *ipren-* }
5. ipret- s.
ibin-† S.
ibit-† s, c, q.
8. *Ipar* S; (see 347v. 29).
9. *ıpar kuruk* Ng.
10. ipek W, Y.
11. *ibik* s, X; R; x 58v. 4.
épkin X; x 27v. 15.
12. iplik S, q, Y; 2.
15. iplicek s; R.
Ét- } C, Q.
16. it- s(bi); 4 }
94r. 17. étil- s, itil- s(bi); 2; } c, Q.
21. étiş- } itiş- } s.
22. éttür- s.
23. *éte kiriş-.*
24. *éte başla-* q.
25. *ite sal-* s(bi), q; 11v. 10.
27. *itür-* } itkür- } S, C, Q.
94v. 19. iti- S(bi), C, q.
95r. 4. itit- S, c, Q, E.
12. étekle- C, q; 2.
95v. 2. éteklet- s.
3. étekleş- s.
4. éteklen- s.
étmen- E, 113v. 25.
5. İt } ét } q.
7. *étſit* 4V.
étek q, Y; 2.
9. *it üzümi* q, X; B; x 277v. 19; 288r. 29.
11. itelgü† Y; Z; m; x 261r. 29, (see 62r. 28).
ıtawun† S; M; Z.
12. *it balığı* Y; R; Z.
13. *it barak* Nph.
14. *it burnı* Y; B.
15. *it bonçuğı* R; B.
it xiyāri Y; R; B; t-a.
16. *it dirsegi* Y; R.
17. *it siŋeki* Z.
it kanat Y; Z.
18. itgü R*.
itmek‡ Ng; 5V; x 93r. 15.
19. itik s(bi), Q; 3.
itiklik 8v. 1.
23. itigi‡ S(bi), X; f.
24. İç- S, C, Q.
96r. 21. içür-S, C, q.
96v. 6. içiş- s.
7. içil- s.
8. ıçğın-S, q.
9. ıçkır- R.
10. İç W, q; 1, 1V.
12. éce 1, 1M.
13. *iç ağa* X; 1, 1R; x 96v. 16.
14. *iç ağrığı* q.
15. iccen*‡ S; f.
16. *iç oğlan* X; x 96v. 13.
içre q.
17. *içirkü* S; F, (see 65r. 19).
18. ıçkırık Y; R.
içkerek 'q, (see 117v. 26).
19. içkerrek s, q.
21. içkeriki s.
içkü q.
23. içkülük.
24. içki q.
26. içmek 1, 1V.
içün s, q, X; x 66r. 3.
28. *için ara* s, Q.
97r. 3. Ixtıyar q; 2A.
5. ıxşıd S, q(A); F; sogdian.
6. Idla- c (misspelt with *-mek*).
9. Id Q; 25r. 8.
11. *édük* q; 16r. 27; x 99v. 9.
12. *éderek* s, q; R.
13. idi q.
15. *édi* q; 16r. 24; x 99v. 11.
ıdı.
16. idiş s, Q.

18. idi kut q(P); Np.*
19. *édiŋ* S, q; 16r. 25; x 99v. 12.
21. *édiŋiz* q; 16r. 26; x 99v. 14.
23. Ér- c, Q; 2; 5r. 4-7.
ır- R, 96v. 23.

97v. 1. éri- } S, C, Q.
éril- }
24. érit- s, c, Q, Y.
27. ırcayıt-† s, C, q; m-t.

98r. 14. ırcay-† s, c, q; m.
17. ırğat- S, C, q.

98v. 2. ırğan- s.
3.ériş- S, C, Q, E.
27. érištür-.
28. érik- S, C, Q, E.

99r. 15. irk- S; R.
irkil- S; r.
16. ırla- R; (see 349r. 9).
Ér } S, Q; 2.
éren }
19. ér X; R.
ır R; (see 349r. 22).
ér V.
20. érenlik q.
22. érte S, Q; 3; x 99r. 20.
ertek E, 99v. 2.
28. érteki Q, E.

99v. 3. *ér taŋ.*
érdem S, Q, E; x 57r. 22, 23.
9. *érdük* q, X; 2V; 16r. 27.
10. *érdi* q, X; 2V; 16r. 24.
12. *érdiŋ* q, X; 2V; 16r. 26.
14. *érdiŋiz/érdıŋler* Q; 2V; 16r. 26.
17. *érse* X; 2V; 16v. 4.
18. *érseŋ* q; 2V; 16v. 4.
20. *érseŋiz* 2V; 16v. 4.
ırğat 1R; 1V; greek.
21. ırğay S; B; m.**
érk S, q.
23. *érg*† X; p.
24. *érkec* Q, X; 1Z, 1V; 16r. 28.
27. érkek s, Y.
28. érken s, Q, X; 1V, 1R; 16r. 27; x 100r. 11.

100r. 5. *érkenke* q.
6. *érkenlikin* q, X; x 100r. 10.
8. *érkenike* q.
érkenin q, X; x 100r. 7.
10. érkištek‡ S, X; B; f; x 258r. 12.
11. *érkin* X; 16r. 27; x 99v. 29; 109v. 1.
12. érkene/*érkinek**† s, X; F; m, e.
13. érke† S, q, Y; 1Z, 1; f.
14. érlik.
15. ırmacuk R.
érmes q; 2V; 16r. 29.
16. *érmes érkin* q.
18. ırmak, 5r. 7.
érmen q; 2V; 16v. 2.
19. *érmeŋ* q; 2V; 16v. 3.
21. *érmiş* 2V; 16v. 3.
érn S, q.
22. *érür* 2V; 16r. 29.
23. *érürde* q; 2V.
24. *ériş* 1F, 1V; (see 37v. 13).
25. *érürsin* q; 2V.
26. irik S, q.
27. irikrek q, E.

100v. 3. iriklik q.
4. iriŋ S, Y, R.
5. Éz- S, C, Q; s(bilai), 25v. 26.
19. ézil- S.
20. izle- S, C.

101r. 4. izleş- s.
5. izlet- s.
İz q.
7. *éz* V.
És- C, Q; 7r. 5; 25r. 12.
21. éstür- c, q.
23. iste- s, C, Q; 11v. 11.

101v. 11. isteş- s.
istet- s.
12. istel- s.
13. ısıt- S, C, Q; 2.
28. ısın- s, c, q.
ısra- E 39v. 12.
ıska- Turks of Xwarazm, x 102r. 4.

102r. 2. ısla- S, X } C, Q, E.
4. ésle- }

102v. 6. ıslaş- s.
ıslan- s, C, Q; (2).
28. ıslat- s.
29. ısır- S, C.

103r. 16. ésirge- S, C, Q; 1, 1R.

103v. 5. éskir- }
éskil- } S, C, Q.
6. éski- }

104r. 4. ésker- S, C, Q.
20. ésne- S, C, Q, Y.

104v. 6. ésnet- s, c, q.
9. ısmarla- R; p-t (G, O, in error, *ıslarla-*).
És (S(bi) is an error) q, X.
12. ıs q.
13. *ése*, 16v. 4; x 99v. 17.
14. *ésem* q; 16v. 5.
15. *éseŋ*, 16v. 4.
éseŋiz, 16v. 4.
16. ispir S, Y; R; Z; p.
17. *ıstı ot*‡ X; B; x 132v. 15.
iskele s; R; greek.
18. iskemle R; latin.
19. éski q.
20. ıslığ S, Y; R, (read *ba-Turkī* [*-yi Rūmī*]).
21. ısmarlama 2R.
ésen S, X; x 40v. 14.
22. ısıtma.
ısırğan otı Y; B.
ısırğa s, q, Y; f.
24. ısığ/k q.
25. *ısığ köl* Ng.
26. Éş- C, Q, E, Y; 2.

105r. 19. éşıl- s, c, q; 2.
21. éştür- 2.
22. işen- S, C, Q.

105v. 9. işendür-.
10. işne-‡ S, C, Q.
28. işnet- s.
29. işle- S, C.

106r. 11. işlet- s.
12. işlen- s.
13. éşit- C, Q.
28. éşittür- S.
29. éşitil- S, c, q.

106v. 2. İş W, Q; 2.
5. éş S(bilai) 1, 2V.
6. ıştan q, Y; 24v. 8.
8. işterek S, q; Pş.
10. ištek Nt.
12. işte s, Y; R.
işçi s, Q.
15. ışkırık S, X; 1F, 1; e; x 106v. 17.
17. iş kor.‡ e.
işkilik X; x 106v. 16.
iş küc; x 303v. 10.

* The etymology is a false one; the word is a corruption of *ıduk kut* "sacred majesty".

** The spelling phrase is corrupt in G, L and O; ? read *rā wa[yā wa fath-i] ğayn* . . . .

19. éşkin s; R; 2.
20. işlek s; R.
ışığ/k E; 1R.
21. éşik s, Q; x 181r. 4; 265v. 20.
24. işigey M.
işin q.
25. Iţğı‡ S; f.
Izğı‡ s; f.
26. Iğır‡ S(bi).
27. Ik† W, X; 2.
28. ıklığ Y; R; F; x 113r. 19.
29. Ék-, ég- } S, C, q.
107r. 18. ékil-, égil- } s, c, q.
20. éktür- s.
égdür- s (entered twice, in error)
22. égir- S, C, Q, E; 2.
107v. 14. éker-‡ s, C, Q; 2.
108r. 8. ékeriş-‡ S, c, Q.
12. igele-† S, C, Q (cf. 118v. 29).
27. églen- S.
28. igren- S.
29. İg S, q, Y; 2.
108v. 2. ige S, q.
3. *ékec* S, Q, E; 16r. 28.
9. égeci† S, Q; m; x 27v. 6.
12. éger S, q, Y; 1, 1V.
14. égerci.
égek q, X, Y.
16. ikelc† q; t-m.
17. *ikelesi*† t-m.
ikelemiz† q; t-m.
18. *ikeleŋiz*‡ t-m.
19. *éken* s, q, X; 16r. 27; x 109v. 4.
20. *ékence* q.
21. *ékenke* q.
22. *ékenlikin/ékenin* q.
23A. ikew q; 17r. 29.
23. *ikewke* q.
24. *ikewle/ikewlen* q; t-m; 17v. 16.
26. *ikewke* (*sic*; repeated in error).
ikew ara S.
ikewlik q.
28. igde s, Y; B.
igdic/ş W; 1Pş, Z, 2P.
109r. 1. égri S, Q, E, Y; 1, 1F.
7. égrice R; Z.
égrik R; 2.
égrilik.
égrim q; 1, 1R.
9. iglik Q.
11. égme q; 9r. 22.
12. *égn* S, Q, X; 2.
15. igne S, Y.
ége x 108v. 15.
iki/ikki 20v. 10.
16. *iki abusun*‡ s; F; t-m.
iki üç niqāb‡ t-a.
17. *iki paykar*‡ q, Y; t-p.
19. *iki tévelik yolum*‡ q.
20. *ikide* q.
21. ékir S, Y; 1B, 1V.
23. ikirer s, q.
24. igirme s.
25. ikiz S, q.
26. *ikisi*.
ikişer (cf. 109r. 23).
iki kardaş kanı Y; R; B.
27. ikilik q.
28. ékin S, Q, X; 3; 16r. 26; x 108v. 20.
109v. 5. *ikin* Q, X; 2; 24v. 8.
7. égin q; 2; x 109r. 15.
8. ikinc S, q.
10. *ikinci* s, q; 17r. 20.
11. ikindi S.
12. *ikiŋiz* q.
13. *iki yüzlüg* q.
14. Il- C, Q, E; 4v. 28; 26r. 28.*
110r. 7. ıldur-.
8. ılın- S, E, C, Q, E; 2; 4v. 28.
110v. 5. ılıt- s, q.
6. iliş- s, C; 4v. 29.
20. iliştür-.
éle- C, Q.
111r. 5. ılbara-† S, C, q; m.
18. ılbarat-† s, c, q; m-t.
20. élt- S, C, Q, E.
iltet- E 111r. 22.
111v. 15. ılıra- S, 16. *ıldıra*- R } C, Q.
112r. 1. ılğa-† C, Q; 2; m?
15. élikle- C, q.
112v. 1. élikleş- s.
2. éliklen- s.
éliklet- s.
112v. 3. Él X, Q; 2; x 113r. 21; 289v. 10; 310r. 6.
6. ıl 1, 1V.
7. *él* 1, 1P, 1 zabān-i Suryānī.
8. élek q, Y.
9. *ilen*; 16r. 20; x 113r. 15. *ılan* X; Z.
10. éleke‡ s, M.
ılan otı X; 1B; 1Ng; x 93r. 10; (see 351v. 26).
11. iley S, q.
12. ilbesün† S; Z; m.
13. élti S, Y; F.
14. élçi s, Q.
16. élcigen† s, Y; Z; M.
17. élçilik (MSS. in error -lık).
ılçılık‡ q (cf. 352r. 6).
19. *il xan* Np.
ılxı 10 a 12 (cf. 112v. 27).
20. ıldam† q; x 220v. 12.
21. ıldamlık† q.
22. ildküz‡ s, Np.
23. ıldırım q.
24. ıldız S; B.
ılğar 1m; 1Vm.
25. ılğamışı‡ 2; I, m-t.
26. ılğawçı‡ s; m-t.
ılğay† Nt.
27. ılkı q, E; 1Z, 1; x 352r. 9.
113r. 1. ilgerrek q.
2. ilgeri s, q.
3. élk S, q.
4. *élg* q; x 113r. 21.
5. élek s.
ilek† s(bi), q(P); 1Ng, 1Np.
7. éllik s, q; 23v. 28.
8. *il lik* s, q (misspelling of *ıllık*).
10. él lik q.
11. ıl lık q; 1, 1R.
13. ilmek† S, q; 4v. 28; 24v. 4.
15. *ilen* s, (G. in error *imen*).
ile X (cf. 112v. 9).
16. *éle* V.
17. ılıcak R.
iliş ıl*‡ s, R*.
18. ılığ/k q, X; 1, 1R.

* The spelling with back vowels is deliberate, see 4v. 28 and foll., but etymologically incorrect, probably dialectic.

20. élik S, q, X; 24r. 15; x 112v. 4.
21. ilik s(bi), Y.
22. Ém- C, Q.
113v. 5. émiz- S, C.
17. émizdür-.
18. émen- S, C, Q, E.
114r. 9. émgen- S, C, Q.
24. émget- s, c, q.
26. émgekle- C, q.
114v. 13 *Émes/émestür* Q; 16r. 26.
15. *émes bolsa* q.
16. *émen* Q; 16v. 2.
19. *émeŋ* q, E; 16v. 3.
23. émcek† q.
25. émdi q, 1, 1V.
26. *émdikece/émdike dégince.*
27. ımrağ S, q, q(P).
29. ımğa S; Z.
émgek s, Q, E, X; 2; x 50v. 5.
115r. 4. émegen† M.
émel‡ S, Y; M.
5. imir S, Y.
6. émizlik† 2.
émizik† s.
7. émizikli† 2 (cf. 50v. 4).
8. *émiş*, *emiştür* } Q (G, L.O., in error -tük).
10. *émişsın/émiştürsin* q (ditto).
11. ımığ‡ S.
12. Én- S, C, Q.
27. éndür- c, Q.
115v. 2A. éneşle-† (*mayl-i nişīb kardan*).
2. inel-† S, C, Q.
17. ınan- C, q.
29. inci-† C, q.
116r. 12. incit-† s.
incin-† s.
13. incigir- S, C, q (G., O. in error *incir-*).
26. *inde-* S, C, Q, X; x 88r. 3.
116v. 14. indet- s, q.
16. ımık- S, C, q, E.
117r. 2. ıŋra-, ıŋran- } s, (E), C. Q.
29. ıŋış-‡ S, c, q.
117v. 2. iŋle-, iŋilde- } R.
3. énet- S; R; (see 51v. 5).
énen- s; r.
4. İn W, Q.
7. én s(bilai); 1, 1V.
8. ınağ/k q, E; 1, 1F.
11. ınamlı s.
ınan E 52r. 16.
12. *inen* X; Z; x 118r. 6.
ınanc S; 1, 1Np.
14. inewli† s.
15. incü S, Q, Q(P); X; 2, 1F; x 224v. 10.
20. incülük q.
21. inci s, q; 1, 1V.
23. incik† S; 2.
24. incike s, q; 2; x 95v. 24.
26. incikerek q.
27. ındaw† S, Y; B; f.
indekçi 7r, 17.
indür E 88v. 29.
28. éŋ S, Q.
118r. 1. inek S, E; 1, 1Z, 1P (*ĭnak*); E 118r. 13.
éneke x 51v. 8; E 118r. 13.
2. éŋek S(mi), q, E.
4. ingen S, q; Z; x 117v. 12.
6. *éngen* V.
7. éŋlik s, Q; 2.
9. iŋildü R.
10. énük S, X; Z.
12. ini S, q, E.
14. Éwür- S, C, Q.
29. éwrül- S, c, Q; 7v. 19.
118v. 11. éwrüş- s, C, Q; 2.
26. éw- S, R.
27. éwdür- r.
Éw q; X; x 92r. 16.
28. éwrül*‡ S; 1Ng, 1V.
29. *İyele-*†, iyelen-† } S, C, q; (cf. 108r. 12).
119r. 20. Papatıya S, W, Y; R; greek.
21. babr ton‡ S, q; A-T.
24. bebek† W, X, Y, E; p; x 323r. 9.
28. Bat- C, q.
119v. 11. batur- S.
12. batlaş-† s.
13. Bat W, Q.
15. batrak q.
batak R, 119v. 17; 270v. 28.
16. batkak† X.
17. batman Y; 1, 1V.
18. batu S; M; 1, 1Np.
bet W.
19. petek S; R; greek (?), e.
peteke‡ S, Y; m.
20. petke‡ s, q; 2; f.
22. petik‡ s; F; f.
23. Baca† Pş.
24. bacanak R; F.
paçawra s; R; f.
26. Baxşı S, Q; chinese; E 120r. 12; 326v. 28.
29. Badalğa‡ S; p, e.
120r. 1. badak‡ W; Z; e, f.
2. bedenüs† s; Z; r, greek.
Bar- C, Q, E; 2.
120v. 22. barış- s, c, q.
26. barla-† X.
27. Bar q; 2, 1V, several P.
121r. 4. *bar ések* q.
5. *bar ésem.*
6. *bar éseŋ.*
bar ékec.
bar éken/bar érken.
barak Np. 95v. 13.
perewlik‡ s; f.
7. *bar biz* q.
perperem s, Y; R; B; f.
8. perpi S; B; r. f.
9. bartas q, X; 1Nph, 1Ng, 1Z; x 121r. 20.
15. bertik‡ S, q.
16. barça q, X; 2.
17. bardak s, R; x 310r. 9.
18. bars W, q, Y; 1Z, 1; p.
20. *barţas* X.
barğa‡ S.
21. bark S.
perek E 193r. 13.
barlas S, q; Nt.
23. barlığ Q; 2.
25. barmağ/k 1, 1V.
26. barmaklığ 1R, 1V.
27. barandak*‡ Y; d.
28. barandakçı*‡ d.
barı Q, E; 1, 2A, 1P, 1Ng; x 121r. 17.
121v. 2. *barıca* q.
3A. *barıda* q; x 121v. 10.
4. parısa S, Y; R; B; greek (cf. 263r. 18).
5. barış Q.
7. *barın* Q.
9. *bar wa yok* q.
10. barınca X, q.
11. *barında* Q, 2.
14. *barangar* q, X; M; x

127v. 4.
15. Bez W, Y.
16. bazar értesi R; p-t. *bazar güni* r.
17. bazlamac Y; R.
bezek*‡ Z; d; (? p. *buzak*).
18. Bas- (various phrases) C. Q.
122r. 17. basıl- c, Q.
23. bastur- q.
25. basırğan-†.
26. besle- S, c, q; R.
28. beslen- q; R.
122v. 1. Pas W, Y; R.
basturma R.
2. bastuk s, X, Y; R*; x 122v. 10.
4. basruk s; F.
5. basğun/*basğu*.
baskak† F.
baskıc.
6. baslamışı‡ I.
basmak 2R, 1V.
8. basma Q; 9r. 24.
10. bestil X; R; x 122v. 3.
besrek† W, X; Z; m; cf. 146v. 6.
11. Başla- C, Q; 4; 3v. 17; 11v. 14; x 317r. 26.
123r. 21. başlan- s; c, q; 4.
25. başlat- s; 4.
26. başkar-† C, Q; 4.
Paşa P; x 222v. 4.
124r. 4. başak Q; 1F, 1.
6. başakçı q; 1F, 1.
8. baş töben s, q, E.
10. başçı.
başğa Q; 2.
12. başlamışı‡ I.
13. başlığ Q; 1, 1R.
16. başmak 2R; 1Z; x 261r. 22.
17. *başı ülgü*.
18. *başı dumanlık*.
Bağla- C, Q.
124v. 4. bağlat- s.
5. bağlan- s, c, Q.
9. bağlaştur- C, Q.
27. bağışla- C; p-t.
125r. 12. bağışlat- s; p-t.
13. bağışlan- s, c, q; p-t.
15. bağır- R.
16. Bağ q; 1, 1P, 1A.
17. bağam‡ W; F; d.
18. *bağrı kara* q, X, Y; Z; x 125r. 25; 298v. 17.
20. bağlama R; F.
21. bağlığ q.
22. *bağ/bağa yaprağı* X, Y; B; x 258r. 17.
23. bağır q; 1, 1RV; 24r. 13.
24. bağırtlak S, X; Z; x 125r. 18.
25. bağırdak F; e.
bağırsak.
26. bağış 1F, 1.
bağışda Q.
29. bağındaş‡ q; d.
125v. 1. bağtak† W, Q(P); F; I, e.
6. bağılt/tak† q(P), E; F; I.
9. bağlankaz‡ S, q; Z; d.
12. bağançak‡ S, X; d; x 126r. 22.
13. Bak- C, Q, E.
29. bakış- s.
126r. 1. bakıl- s.
2. baktur- C, Q.
18. Bakuy M*.
baka/*baka çanak* X, Y; Z; x 157r. 10.
19. pakır (*sic*) s, Y; 2R.
20. bakış q.
21. bakışlığ.
22. *bakançak*‡ X; x 125v. 12.
Bekle- S, c, q; R.
24. Pek s, W, q; 1, 1R, 2P.
27. bekewül† q; q(P); f; x 7r. 22.
29. *beg börki* s, X, Y; R; B.
126v. 1. bekter‡ W, q, X; F; f; x 148r. 4.
3. bekmez R.
4. beküri* R*; B.
5. Balala- C, Q.
20. Bal q, q(P); 2, 3A, 4P.
25. bala q; Z; x 118r. 11.
26. balar‡ W; F; d.
27. balağına Z.
baltu S, q, Y; F.
29. balçağ/k† s, q; F; m.
127r. 1. palçığ (*sic*) s, Y.
2. baldır E.
baldırğan† Y; B.
4. *baldırı kara* Y; R; B.
5. balış† s, q(P); p, I?
8. *bal kabağı* R; B.
balığ q; 1, 1Z; x 95v. 12.
11. balığçıl/n S, Y; R; Z.
12. palaska S; R; magyar.
13. palakt/da‡ S; f.
palal‡ s, W, q; F; d.
15. balaban S; 1R, Z, 1P; f.
16. peltek† s, W, X.
17. balxan X, Ng.
18. *Beŋzet-* S, q, X; R, (cf. 150r. 24).
21. *beŋze-* r, (cf. 150r. 10).
ban- S, X; R.
22. *bandur-* c, q; R.
Ben R 15r. 28.
23. pancar† s, W, X, Y; "Turks of Iraq-i ᶜArab", R; 2B; f, e.
25. bandur*‡ q, X; d; x 141v. 22.
26. benek W; 1, 2P.
28. *beŋzeş* S. (cf. 150r. 28).
29. *beŋiz* X; R.
Baw† W; Z; e.
bawurçı† S, q; m.
127v. 2. Bahlı‡ q; F; p.
4. bahrawun kol† X; M; x 121v. 14.
5. Bayı- S, C, q.
18. Bay Q; 2, 1I; F.
22. *bay xatun* X, Y; Z; x 127v. 29.
23. baydu† S; Np.
24. bayır‡ s, q; 1A(ş).
25. bayrı† S, q; f.
27. bayğız† S, q; Np.
29. *bay kuş* X; Z; x 127v. 23.
bayandar† 1Np, 1M*.
128r. 1. paya† s, W, q; 1Pş, 3P.
3. bayat 1, 1Np. 1Nt.
4. bayan*‡ B.
6. bayrak S; 2; e.
7. bayram W, Q; 2.
10. baytal† s, X; f.
11. *bayla** q; X (? error for *bile*).
13. Büber R; B; latin; x 104v. 17; 132v. 15; 143r. 6.
pupuş*† s; Z; p; x 58v. 3.
14. püpük s, X; 1, 1Z; p;

x 58v. 3.
16. Büt- C, Q; 5; 6r. 25; x 143r. 8.
129r. 12. bütker- C, Q; 5; x 143r. 11.
129v. 21. bütkeril- s; 5; 6r. 18, 22.
22. botra- } † S, E, C,
23. botraş- } Q*; m.
130r. 19. botrat- } † c, Q;
botraştur- } m-t.
23. But q.
24. *büt* V.
25. büte‡ (false etymology for next word).
26. buta† Q, E; 2; p.
29. bota Q; Z.
130v. 3. *buta*† X; p.
büte V.
4. botalığ.
bütew† s, q.
6. bütege*‡ B; f.
bütün Q; 24v. 25.
9. *büte/buta/bota* X.
buta 1Ng; 1P.
10. Bucağ/k W, q; 1, 1Np.
12. pucağ/k*† q; B.
14. *bōcek* s; R; Z; (cf. 319r. 29).
15. bucurğad S; R; f.
16. buçuğ/k s; 1, 1R.
18. Buxsa-* S, C, q, Y.
131r. 6. Buxara q(P); Ng.
7. buxağu s, R; x 137r. 5. puxak (*sic*) s; e.
8. *buxaw* s; x 137r. 5; (cf. 131r. 7).
9. Büdrü-† S, C, q, X, Y.
24. büdrüt-† s.
25. büdür- S; R; x 131r. 10.
26. buda- Y; R.
budan- s; r.
27. Budağ/k.
bodal*‡ f.
28. bodallık bodalıda*‡ q; f.
29. budandu s; R.
131v. 1. boday boday*‡ q.
3. bodur W; R.
büdene† S, Y; Z; m.

* The author insists that Tāliᶜ-i Harawī's front vowels are an error, but the word is derived from Mongolian *böte'ere-*.

Bur- C.
14. burul- s.
15. burun- s.
buruş- s; 2 or 3.
16. buruştur-.
17. börke- S, C, q.
132r. 3. börket- s.
börken- s, c, q.
6. borda-*‡ S, C, Q, E; m.
22. bordat-*‡ s; m-t.
23. burnaş-† S, C; 22v. 17.
132v. 7. Boran W, } † X.
borağan s, }
8. būrān P, Np.
purran*‡ s, W; Z; f.
burbay*† s, (E); f.
9. burtağ/k*‡ Q; m; x 205r. 8.
13. borc W, q.
14. burc/ç X.
15. burçak Y; 1B, 1, 1RB.
17. burçalık*‡ s; B.
pörcük* S; e.
18. pörçükli X; R.
19. borcın S, E; Z; m; x 247v. 8.
borçın S; Z; m.
20. bordağ/k m.
21. bursu*‡ S, X; B.
22. porsuk S, Y; Z.
25. burğu 1, 1R.
27. börk W.
28. börge s, Y; Z.
börgüt† s, q; Z; m; x 271r. 4, v. 3.
29. burma W; 3; x 132v. 21; 144r. 16.
133r. 2. *burn* S, q, X; x 133r. 15.
4. *burna* W, q, E; x 133r. 14.
6. *burna érkeni* q.
7. *burna çağ* q; t-m.
8. burnarak q.
9. *burnağı* q, X; 22v. 15; x 133r. 21.
10. buruşuk s.
11. burulğun S, X.
12. burun s, Q, X; 2; 24r. 19; x 133r. 4.
16. büründcek S, Q; 2.
20. burunduruk Y; 1F, 1.
21. burunğı X.
22. böri Q, Y; Z.
24. borı Y; 1R, 1, 1 zabān-i Gurcī, 1H.
25. Boz- C, Q.
133v. 13. bozul- s, c, Q.
18. bozdur-.
19. bozla- C, q, Y.
134r. 4. Böz q, X; greek; x 147r. 27.
6. boz q; 1, 1Z, 1?P.
8A. buz X, Y.
8. *boz* V.
buzağu } s, q; Z; x 118r. 11.
buzag (misspelling) }
9. *buzaw*. }
10. *buzaw başı*† Z.
11. *buzaw burnı* X.
bözçi greek -t.
bozçın E 132v. 17.
12. *boz doğan* S, Y; R; F.
13. bozlağ‡ q; Z.
14. bözlüg q; greek -t.
15. bozuğ/k q; 1, 1RF, 1Nt; x 65v. 23.
18. bozuğ/kluğ/k.
büzük R.
19. buzacı Nt.
Bus- C, Q, E.
134v. 5. püsgür- S; 2R.
6. Pus s; 2R.
7. bos s; MV.
8. *bus* 1V, 1P.
bosağa S, q; F; m; x 100r. 12.
bostağan E, 176r. 23.
10. püsgül S, R.
busu q.
12. bösün Y; M.
13. Buş- C, Q, E; e.
135r. 2. boşa- } C, Q.
boşan- }
135v. 1. boşat-.
2. buşurğan-‡ s, C, q.
17. Boş q; 2.
19. boşank‡ s; d.
puştu* s; X; R*.
püşük* 178v. 5.
20. Boğ- C, Q.
136r. 5. boğdur-.
boğuş-.
7. boğuzla- s, C, Q.
22. boğuzlat- s.
boğuzlan- s.
23. Buğ W, X; x 225v. 21.
24. buğa 1Z; 1Np; x 137r. 4.

25. boğaca X; R.
26. boğak W, X.
boğcama q.
28. boğçurma‡ } s.
boğçı† }
29. boğdak*‡ W.
buğday.
136v. 1. buğdayık*‡ Z; e.
buğra† W; 1F; 1Np.
3. buğrat*† Nph.
4. *boğz* S, Q, X; 2.
7. boğmak Y; 1R; 1V.
8. boğna/uk S; 1, 2R; x 136r. 26.
9. buğu Q; Z; m; x 249v. 1.
11. buğur‡ S; Z.*
boğurdak† X; 2; x 137r. 6.
12. boğuz S; x 136r. 26; v. 4.
13. boğun S, Q.
16. buğına S, q, E.
19. Buktur-† C.
137r. 4. *Buka* X; Z.
5. *bukağu/bukaw* X.
bukturma†.
6. *bokurdak* X.
7. Bük- C, q.
22. bükül- } S, C, Q.**
bükrey-‡ }
137v. 16. bögür-*‡ S, C; 2.
29. bügetle-*‡ S. (*so to be read*).
138r. 1. buŋal- s, R. (*sağır nun* misunderstood).
Böke† m, (cf. 49r. 26).
2. büget*‡ S.
bögr X, Y; x 138r. 8.
3. bögrek.
bögrekçi X.
5. bögrülce/bögrülcük S; R; B.
6. bökse S, q.
7. *bükse* V.
bögür X; x 138r. 3.
8. bögürtgen† s, Y; B.
10. bükülüm R.
11. bügi S; R.

* The correct Turkish form is *buğra*, which is borrowed by Mongolian as *buğura*; this form seems to be a muddle between the two.

** The second form is very dubious, and probably based on a scribal error.

Bol- 2; } C, Q, E; x 8or. 16.
12. bul- }
14. böl- }
139v. 7. bulun- s, c, q.
9. bölün- s, c, q.
11. boluş- } s.
12. buluş- }
bölüş- c, q.
15. *bula-* 1R, 1X.
16. *böle-* c, q; x 138r. 16.
18. bulğan- } s, C, Q, E; 3.
bulğaş- }
140r. 27. bulğa- } c, Q; 3; x 139v. 15.
bulgat- }
140v. 6. boldur-*‡ C, Q.
24. püle-† s, C, Q.*
141r. 10. püleş- s.*
pület- s.*
11. pülen- s.*
12. Bol q.
13. *bol/bul/böl* V.
14. pūl q; p.
15. bulaşık 3.
bulağ/k 1, 1Z; 19v. 21.
17. *bulağ otı* Y; B.
bölek q, X; x 141v. 11, 17.
19. bulamac/k 1, 2V.
20. bulbad*‡ q; d.
bolbars E 345v. 16.
21. bölte/ü böri*‡ Y; Z; m-t.
22. bulcar*‡ Q; f.
27. buldurma* R*.
bulğar 1Ngh, 1V; x 234v. 7.
141v. 1. bulğağ/k q, q(P), (E); 2.
8. bulğan† M; Z; 315r. 12.
bolğan/bulğan V.
bulğancıklığ‡ q.
10. bulğanuk.
bulğur† S.
11. *bölek* S, X.
pūlak s, q, Y; F; p.
13. bulut.
bölük s, q, X; 2, 1P; x 141r. 18.
18. bolum† q.
19. Bön- S, R*.

* All these verbs should have front vowels; all MSS. change over to back vowels in the middle of the conjugation of *püle-*.

20. Boncuk Y; R; 99v. 15.
buncılayın R; x 220v. 10; 317v. 25.
21. bondur*‡ W, X; x 127r. 26.
22. büŋüz S(mi); X; x 142v. 27.
23. puŋar S(mi); 2R.
24. Bu q.
25. buluğ/k q.
26. Boya- C.
142r. 10. boyal- s, c, q.
buyğal- E. 139v. 28.
12. boyla-† s, C.
24. boylaş-† s.
25. boylat-† s.
26. buyur- C, Q.
142v. 10. buyurt- s.
11. buyrul- S.
12. Boy q, Y; 1, 1B.
14. *boy otı* B.
boyağ/k.
boyağlığ q.
15. *boy baş* q; 2.
16. boyca boyca q; R.
18. boydaş q.
19. poyraz S; R; greek.
20. buyruğ/k q; 1, 1Np; 5v. 1; 8r. 11.
22. buyruğcı.
buyrultu } 2.
buyruldı }
23. boyluğ/k q.
25. buyla* q; x 128r. 12.
26. boynuz* S, X; x 141v. 23; 321r. 3.
27. boyn/boyun S, Q; 24r. 12.
143r. 1. *boyun buran* Y; R; Z.
3. boyunduruk Y; F; 17v. 15.
4. *Bébek*† q, X; p; x 119r. 25; 323r. 9.
5. bıbay*‡ d; ?p.
6. *biber* S, X; R; B.
bibi† S; p; (see 150r. 29).
7. *Bit-* S, X; 4.
9. *bitkür-* c, q, X; 4.
13. biti- S, C, Q.
143v. 15. bitit- S, c, q.
18. bitil- s, c, q; E 348r. 24.
19. Bitik S, q; E 150v. 7.
bitikçi 7r. 17.
bitiklik 8r. 28.

21. bitimlik‡.
22. Bıç- S, C; 2.

144r. 5. bıçıl- s.
6. Pic W (Y); 2R; p.
7. bıçak s, q, Y.
8. bıçğı S, Y.
9. biçek S, q, Y.
10. bıçın† S.
biçin q; 2; iranian.
12. Bıx- S, X; R.
13. Pıxtı s, X; R; p.
14. Bédew*‡ q; Z; d.
15. bide X; B; p.
16. Bér- C, Q, E; 2.

144v. 14. béril- S, c, q.
16. bırak- S, C, q.
29. bérki- } S, C, Q.
bérkiş- }

145r. 23. bérkit- } c, q.
bérkiştür- }
26. birik- S, C; x 145v. 9.

145v. 9. birikil- s, X.
birikış- s.
10. biriktür-.
11. Bir } q, E; 18r. 2.
birer }
13. *birerte* S, q.
15. birew s, q.
pirpirek E 263r. 29.
16. *bir dék* Q; x 145v. 22.
18. bérk S, q.
19. *bérkike* q.
20. birke q; 2.
22. *bir kibi* q, E, X.
bérgü 5v. 7; E 145v. 24.
25. bir künlik } Q.
bir künçilik }
27. birgine s, q.
29. birle/birlen Q; 16r. 21.
birlik 23v. 16.

146r. 2. *birin birin* q.
3. béri q.
bériki E 193v. 5.
birinci 17r. 20.
4. *bir yolı* q.
5. Béze- S, C, Q.
20. bézel- s, c, Q.
23. bézeş-.
24. bézet- s.
Biz W, q, Y; 3; 15v. 2; x 148r. 8.
27. *béz* X; x 134r. 6.
bézek.
bézekçi.
28. bézelik q.
29. *biz biz* X; 15v. 2.
pızlawuk‡ S; F.

146v. 2. *biz üz* q; R; x 147r. 29.
3. *bizin* s, q (read ba-nūn, etc., with L.).
6. *Bésrek*† q; Z; m; (cf. 122v. 10;) x 209r. 2.
8. Bişür- C, Q.
23. bişürt- s.
24. biş- c, q.
26. bışkar-‡ S, C, Q.

147r. 14. Béş }
béşer }
béşele† t-m.
béşelesi† t-m.
15. *béşelemiz*† t-m.
béşeleŋiz† t-m.
béşew s, q.
16. *béş barmak* (X); 1R, B; 1Ng.
18. *béş balığ* Ng.
19. bişme } 1, 1R.
bişi }
20. bışığ/k Q; 5r. 1; 24v. 4; x 147v. 9.
22. béşik q, Y.
23. bişim q.
24. Bığ‡ Q, E; 3.*

147v. 4. bığlamışı‡ q(P); I.
5. pığu‡ S; 1Z, 1Np (error for *payğu*).
6. Bıkın S.
pıktı R, x 144r. 14.
7. Bégen- S, C, q.
22. Bég S, Q; 2.
25. pīk q, E; P, (error for *payk*).
27. bégec X, E; x 148r. 5.
28. *bég börki* X; R; B.
29. béktaş Nph.

148r. 3. *pékter*‡ S, X; F; x 126v. 2.
5. bége† Q, E, X; x. 147v. 28.
8. bigiz S, X.
bégim q(E); x 43v. 15.
10. bigin Q.
13. Bil- s(bi), C, Q; 2; 18v. 17.

* *Bığ* as a crasis of *bıdık* "moustache" is possible, though *bıyığ* is a likelier reading; the other two meanings perhaps result from false readings, but may represent *bayık*, described by Kaşğārī as a "Ğuzz" word for "true, reliable".

148v. 6. bilin- s, c, Q.
10. bildür- C, Q.
25. bélgür- s, E, C, Q, E.

149r. 22. bélgürt- s, c, Q.
27. bile- q; R; E 351v. 2.
29. Bél q.

149v. 1. *bil* s(bi) 1V; 2P, 1H.
2. bilezik† Y; e, (misspelt *bilerzik*).
3. bilek q.
4. bélek q(P); 1, 1R*, 1P.*
8. bilekce.
bilen q; 16r. 2, (cf. 145v. 29).
9. bilew S, q; e; x 281v. 3.
11. *bél bağ* q.
12. *péltek*† S, q; 127r. 16.
13. bıltur q.
15. bılturğı q.
16. bildürge‡ S; 2; f.
bildirçin Z, x 300r. 28.
18. bélgü S, Q; 3.
21. bélgüt‡ q; Nt.
23. bélgürme q.
24. bélgülük q; 2.
25. *bile* Q; 3, 1V; 16r. 20 (cf. 145v. 29).

150r. 1. *bilesi* q, E.
3. *bile siz* q.
4. *béli bağlı* Z.
5. piliç W; R; Z; slavonic.
bilik Q; 3; 5v. 1.
8. biliklik X; x 150r. 9.
bileki/bileli E 150r. 2.
9. bilimlik q, X; x 150r. 8.
10. Béŋze- S, C; x 321r. 25.
24. béŋzeş- s.
béŋzet- s; x 127r. 20.
25. Bincik yam s; M*; Z.
26. biŋ S; X; R.
27. *biŋ kat* Y; R; e.
béŋz/béŋiz S(mi); x 127r. 29; 321v. 8.
28. béŋzeş s.
29. Biy (i.e. bI?) (X); Z; 262v. 14.
bibi† q; p; (see 143r. 6).

* *Bélek* "gift" is not Persian, but good Turkish; it is recorded by Kaşğārī.

150v. 2. piyāzī s, q; 2F; p.
3. biye S; Z; x 128r. 11. biyik S, Q, E.
8. Tab-, tap- s. } C, Q, E; 9v. 24; 21r. 10; 24v. 24.
151r. 7. tabın- s, c, q.
9. tapıl- s, c, q.
12. tapış- S, c.
14. tapşur- S, C, q.
26. tapşurul-.
27. tepele- S; R; 2, (misspelt with *-mak*).
28. Taban W, q, Y; 1, 1P.
151v. 1. tapku X.
tapkur† X; 2, 1R.
tapğur x 151v. 2.
tabur R x 151v. 2.
3. *tabu sağrakı* R; c.
4. tabuğ/k Q; 2, 1F.
10. tabuğsak, tabuğ/kçı } s.
11. tabın† W; 1, 1M, 1V.
13. tebsi S; R.
14. tapal‡ W, tapallığ‡ } Z; f.
tepengü† S, Q, X; p?; x 189v. 9.
17. *tabangu* P.
18. Tat- C, Q.
152r. 3. tatur- S, c, q; 4v. 5.
5. Tat Q; 1, 1Nt, 1Pş, 1V.
10. tatar 1Nph, 1Nt, 1V.
14. tatlığ X.
tatlu x 152r. 14.
15. tetik S, q, E, X; x 190r. 9.*
18. Tacan-*‡ S, E, C, Q; d.**
152v. 3. *Taxuk/taxakuy* Y;2 M; Z; x 157v. 21; 165v. 25.
4. *taxtuk*‡ F; x 157v. 21.
Tara- S, C, Q.
21. tarat- s.
22. taral- s.
tarı- S, C, Q.
153r. 8. tarıt- s.
tarıl- s, c.
11. tarık- S, C, Q, X; x 223v. 20.
153v. 1. tarıktur-.
2. tart- S, E, C, Q; x 239r. 13.
154r. 4. tartış- s.
6. tarğa-, tarğaş- s, tarğal- s, } † C, Q; m.
154v. 13. tarğat- †, s, c, Q; m-t.
18. Tar q; 1, 2P.
20. tarağ/k q, Y.
21. tarağ/klığ.
taran/ŋğu‡ s, q, X, Y; B.
23. terewlik*‡ s; d.
24. tar tağın‡ R*.
tart u part*† q, Y.
25. tartış, tartışık } s, q.
tartığ q.
28. tarcık*‡.
terçek* q; R*; d.
155r. 1. tarxan W; 1F, 1Nth, 2P.
8. ters W; 2, 1P.
9. tarğacı† S; m.
10. tarğamışı† I; m.
tarğun‡ M.
terek E 193r. 14.
terki R.
11. *terki bağı* r.
tarla S.
tarlan*‡ Z.
tarlığ.
12. ternek‡ B.
tarığ Q; B.
16. tarımış S, X, Y; 1, 1V.
17. Taz W, Q; 1, 2P.
20. *taz kara* Z; x 321v. 28.
tazana S; R; p.
tazı† Z; 1p, 1P.
21. Tasa-‡ Türkmen.
22. tasla- s, R.
tasalan- S, R; p-t.
23. Teseki‡ s; m-t?
teskiri† S, q, X; m; x 194r. 26.
26. taslak R.
27. tasma† q; Pş.
29. Taş- S, C, Q, E.
155v. 20. taşı- S, C, Q.
156r. 16. taşın- s, c, Q.
20. taşıt- s, c, q.
23. taşık- S, C.
taşkun- E 155v. 15.
156v. 7. taşla- C, Q; 2; x 317r. 27.
27. taşlat- s, c, q.
157r. 1. taşlan- s.
taşırğan- S; x 223v. 25.
3. Taş W, Q, X; 4, 2P; x 223v. 26; 261r. 12.
10. *taş bakka* X; Z; x 126r. 18.
taşğun.
taşkarı X; x 157r. 5.
11. taşkı Q.
13. taşkılığ q.
15. taşként s; Ng.
16. taşlığ.
Tağ q, Y; 1, 1B, 1Np, 2P; 19r. 28; x 157v. 16; 261r. 12.
19. tağar q, Q(P); 4.
23. tağarcuk.
24. *tağuk* X, Y; Z; x 165v. 25, (cf. 152v. 3).
25. Teftik‡ p. (cf. 195r. 17); x 305r. 27.
Tak- C, Q, E.
157v. 15. takıl- s.
16. *Tak* X; 1B; 1V.
16A. taka† W, Q, E; m.
21. *taktuk*‡ s, X; F.
takuk q, X; Z.
22. takı S, q, X; x 224r. 5.
23. takım s; R; x 181r. 24.
24. *Tek* 1‡ d, 1, 4P. (cf. 198r. 15).
26. tekek R; B; x 198r. 22.
27. tekemişi‡ M (I).
tekew† s; Pş.
28. tekbend† q; F; T-P.
158r. 3. tekeş Np.
4. tekeşmisi‡ F; I.
tekene‡ S; f.
5. tekne s; 2R; f.
6. tekke† S, q; 1Z; 1Nt, 2P.
9. tekin q(P); Np.
11. Tal- C, Q, X; 2; x 224v. 3.
158v. 11. taldur-.
12. tala- S, C, Q; 1, 1R.
29. talat- s.
159r. 1. talan- s.
2. talaş- s, C, Q.
26. talaştur-.

* The translation given here is otherwise unknown and seems to be an error; the Rumī author's translation is, however, correct.

** So L; G, O spell infinitive *-mek* but all MSS. conjugate with back vowels.

27. talpın- s, C, Q, X.
159v. 15. talğa- C, Q, E.
160r. 9. talğan- s.
talık- S, C, Q; x 158r. 11.
22. talabı- S; R; x 159r. 28.
23. Tal Q, Y; 1B, 1R, 1V, 4P.
28. tala† W, Q; 1m, 1V, (L, O *sabz wa . . . .*)
160v. 2. talac‡ q, E; 1f, 1P.
5. talaz s; R; greek.
talaş 1, 1V; x 159r. 9.
6. talağ/k Y; 1, 1P (cf. 224v. 8).
7. talan q.
8. *talay* 1, 1M, 2V, (cf. 224v. 8).
9. telpek† S; f.
10. talax q, P.
11. talğa Q; 2; x 224v. 16.
14. talğalık.
talğ/kan Q, E.
19. talğum.
talğıc X.
20. talfāsa‡ q; P.
21. telegen‡ S; F; m.
22. tala*‡ Q; F.
24. talıcı R; x 160v. 20.
25. telim R.
talın E 336v. 26.
Tamız- S, C, Q; 4r. 28.
161r. 11. tam- c, Q, X.
19. tamla- R; x 161r. 11.
20. tamşı- S, C, Y.
161v. 4. Tam W, Q, X; 2, 1V; x 161v. 10.
7. temecemişi‡ qP; M (I).
10. tamcı q, X; x 161v. 7.
11. *temi/ür kazak* S (all MSS. have *kāf* for *qāf*).
12. temren W; R; F; f.
13. tamğa X; 2.
15. tamğacı q.
16. temel W; R; greek.
17. tamla S; R.
tamur S, q.
19. tamuğ/k q; sogdian.
21. Tan- S, C, Q; E 150v. 22.
162r. 10. tanı- S, C, Q.
26. tanış- s, c, Q.
162v. 2. tanıt- s, c, q.
4. tanıl- s.*
5. taŋ- S, C, Q, E.
27. taŋla- s, C, Q, E.
163r. 15. taŋlat- s.
16. taŋlan- s.
tanla- S, C, Q.
163v. 8. taŋırğa- S(mi), C, Q, E; x 164r. 12.
26. tanbala-‡ s, C, q; p-t.
164r. 12. taŋsukla- X.
Tenbük‡ S; F; H *or* p?
13. tanba‡ p.
14. tentek† S, W; m.
tansuğ/k s, q, X, E; x 164v. 4.
18. tanğ/kal‡ s, W, q q(P), E; d.
22. tankıldu R*.
taŋ W, Q, E, X; 2, 1p, 1V.
27. *taŋ yulduzı* q, Y.
29. *taŋ* q; 2Pş, 7P; x 164r. 27.
164v. 4. taŋsuğ/k X; x 164r. 16.
5. taŋla s.
5A. taŋlağı q.
6. taŋlalığ q.
7. taŋlay† s; m.
8. taŋut Ng, Nt.
tanga† Q; p; 2or. 19.
10. tanuğ/k q, E.
12. tanuğ/kluğ/k q.
14. tanış 2, 1V.
15. Tawsa-‡ S, C; d. (see *tawsan*).
26. tawsat-‡ s; d.
27. tawus- S, C.
165r. 11. tawşal-† S, C, Q, E.
165v. 1. tawşaldur-‡ c.
3. *Taw* W; 1 Özbek (X), 1R(p).
4. tawaçi*‡ s, Q.
7. tawar W; 1Z, 1M.
8. tawaşı W; R; a.
tawsan‡ S, W, Q, (X); 3.**
15. tawsamışı S; I; d; x 165v. 18.
16. tawusmışı s, q(P); I.
18. tawuş W, q.
20. *tawşan kurtı* Y; Z.
tawşancıl S, Y; R; Z.
21. tawuşkan s; 1Z, 1.
22. *tawuşkan uykusı* q.
23. tawuğ/k s, q, X, Y; Z; x 157r. 24.
25. *tawğ*‡ s, Q. (error for *tuğ*).
28. tawluğa/tawulğa s, Q, X, E; m; x 157v. 20; 224v. 28.
166r. 5. Tay- S, C, Q, E.
23. tayıt- S.
24. tayıl- S, X, c, Q; x 249v. 22.
166v. 2. taya- S, X, C, Q; x 166v. 20.
20. tayat- s, X; x 166v. 3.
21. tayan- s, c, q.
23. tayağla- C, q.
167r. 9. tayağlat- s, c, q.
11. tayağlaş- s.
12. tayağlan- s.
tayın- x 166r. 25.
13. Tayağ/k q(E); 2; x 271r. 6.
16. tayancak s.
17. teyze W, Y, R. (cf. 224v. 28).
tayşı S 1 Chinese, 1Np, (see 261r. 25).
18. tayğac S (spelt *tayğak*) q; 2.
20. tayğur s.
taylak† Z; x 173r. 10; 306v. 19.
21. *taymağur* d.
tayıncak S.
22. Topul-† S.
23. toparla- s; R.
toprağ sal- q; F; x 179v. 27.
26. Tüb Q.
29. tob/tub/töb/tüb, 16v. 11; x 189v. 6.
167v. 1. top s, Y; 3, 1P.
3. toparlak S; R.
4. topal† S, (see 261r. 26).
tupal‡ Pş, (P also *tubal*).
6. topalak s, Y; B.
8. topalaŋ† S.
töben q, E; (cf. 124r. 8; 343r. 14).
11. *tüb tüz*, x 225r. 3.
tob tolt R.

* The spelling *maʿa'l-nūn* is an error, as the conjugation is "*bā lām*".

** This is a misreading of the old Turkish word *tosun* "restive"; *tawsa-* was probably invented to explain it.

12. tübbet/tibbet s; Ng; x 189v. 5.
13. topçak‡ S, q; Z; x 167v. 22.
15. tobçın‡ M.
tobçımışı*‡ I; m?
16. toprağ/k q; x 179v. 28.
17. tübsiz q.
18. *top kazğan*‡.
19. *top kara ağac** Ng.
toppuz† S, Y; F; A.
21. topuk s, Y; x 180r. 3.
tobulğu B.
22. toburcak X; Z; x 167v. 14.
töpe S, Q, X; 2; x 189v. 11.
tübe E, 130r. 27.
26. tobı† s, W, q; F; m.

168r. 1. tubıya*‡ S; Z.
Tut- C, Q.

168v. 6. tutul- S, c, q.
8. tuttur- 4v. 3, 6.
9. *tuta bér-* c, Q.
13. tutuş- s. } C, Q.
14. tutağlaş‡- }
169r. 9. tutuştur- }
tutağlaştur‡- }
10. tutaş-† S, C, Q.
26. tutaştur- † c, q.
28. tutala- }
tutanla- } ‡ S.
29. Tutaş Q; 1, 1V.

169v. 3. tutaşturuk† X, Y; x 169v. 9, 10.
4. tutağan.
tutay‡ q; 1d, 1V.
6. tutruk Q, X; x 169v. 3, 10.
9. tütsi W.
tutğal S, W; R.
10. tutğu X; x 169v. 3, 9.
tutğun q.
12. tutğunluk.
tutmac.
tuturğan/*tuturğu* Y; M.
13. tutuk q; 5v. 25.
16. tutukluğ/k q; 2.
17. tutum Y; 2.
18. Tuc Y; 1R, 1P.
20. tucar*‡.
Toxta- } C, q, X; m;
toxtaş- } x 180v. 14.

170r. 10. toxtat- s. } c, q; m-t; x
toxtaştur- } 180v. 19.
Toxtamış Np; x 169v. 29 (see 180v. 29).
13. Tur- s(bi), C, Q; 2.

170v. 21. turğuz- C, Q; 2.

171r. 10. töre- S, C.
25. töret- s.
26. türt- S(bi), C, q.

171v. 10. türtüş- s.
11. türtül- s.
12. torla-† S, C; 2.

172r. 2. torlan-† s, c, q, E.
7. Tor q.
9. tör.
13. tör*‡ q, E; 2.
15. *tur*† m. (cf. 179v. 12).
tur X; 1, 1Np, 1V, 7P.
19. turak, cf. 225r. 6.
20. *turak otı* B; (XRa).
21. tört }
törter } q; 18r. 2.
törtelesi† t-m.
22. *tört ulus* q; Nt.
25. *tört ana.* q.
27. *tört daftar* t-greek.
törtew q.
28. törtewle† s; t-m.
29. tor top R.
törtünc s, q.

172v. 2. *törtunci* q.
3. torsuk† S; 2.
5. turğak q; 1, 1Nt.
8. turğamışı‡ q(P); I.
9. *turğanı birle* q.
10. *turğanım birle* q.
11. torğay S, Q, X, Y; 1Z, 1Np; (see 261r. 26).
15. torğu S, Q, E.
19. torğud Nt.
turguz*‡ Y; R*; 1, 1V.
21. turğun.
türk Np.
22. türgen*‡ s; c.
23. türkmen q(P); Nt.
26. türki s, q; 1*‡, 1.
28. torlak s; 2R.
29. turluk*‡.

173r. 1. türlüg s, q; 19r. 27.
2. turmucak*‡ B.
3. turma‡ q; p.
5. turna W, q, Y; Z.
6. *turur* X.
7. turuş q; 5v. 2.
9. torum† X; Z; m; x 306v. 18.
10. torun R; x 33r. 18.
11. töre S, Q; F; 4.
17. tura Q, E; 1, 2P.
22. torı (miswritten *tozı*) R; E, 172r. 14.
Tüz- s(bi), C, Q, X; 3; 23r. 2; x 193v. 14; 226r. 3.

174r. 2. tüzet- S, C, Q; 3.

174v. 2. tüzel- s, c, Q.
9. tüzeliş- s.
10. tüzül- S, c, Q.
16. tüzülüş-.
18. tüzlen- S } C, q; x 173r. 23; E 172r. 6.
tuzlan- }

175r. 10. tozalan-*‡ S, C; e.
22. tozalat-*‡ s.
23. tozut- S, C.*

175v. 7. Toz.
töz q.
9. tuz s(bi), q.
10. tüz Q; 5; 23r. 2.
15. tuz X; B; x 176r. 18.
16. *tüz* 5V.
17. *tuz* 4P, 1PNg.
18. *tuz ağacı* Y; B.
19. tuzağ/k q, X.
20. tozaŋ*‡ S, q; d.
22. tozğak S; B.
23. tuzlağ/k S, q; 17r. 23.
25. tuzluğ/k s, q.
26. tüzlüg Q; 23r. 23.
28. tüzük Q; 3.

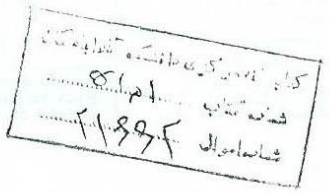
176r. 2. tüzüklük q; 3.
4. Tos-† S, C, Q; m.
18. Tus S, q, X; 1B, 1*‡; x 175v. 15.
20. tostuğan† S, Q, E.
23. toskawul S; m; 7r. 22.
24. tusluk*‡.
tosun‡ M.
25. Tüş- S(bi), C, Q; 2; 18v. 19.

176v. 26. tüşür- C, Q.

177r. 16. tüşürt- s, c, q.
19. tüşül- s, c, q.
21. tüşüş- s.
22. töşe- S, Ç, Q, (s(bilai) 177r. 24).

177v. 10. töşet- s.
11. töşel- s, c.

* This verb has back vowels; the front vowels in the earlier part of the conjugation are an error.



14. tuşlan- / tüşlen- } C, Q.
178r. 13. Töş Q.
16. tüş q.
17. tuş Q; 3.
24. tüş Q; 1, 1V.
28. *tuş* 3P.
29. tüşçilik q.
178v. 1. töşek W; (lexicographic note).
7. tüşkün.
tüşken*‡.
töşlük q (misspelt with *-luk*).
9. tüşlük q, X, (ditto).
toşuk E 288v. 9.
11. *töştük* Q, X.
14. Toğ- C, Q; 2.
179r. 9. toğur- s, c, Q; 4r. 27.
13. toğra- S, C, Q.
27. toğrat- s.
28. toğraş-.
29. toğral- s, c, q.
179v. 1. Toğalak†.
2. toğan X; Z, (see 261r. 29).
toğanak† s, X; Z; t-p.
3. toğay† s, X; f; x 180v. 28; 261v. 3.
4. toğdak† Z; m.
toğdarı*‡ Z, F; m?
6. toğrı q; 2.
8. toğğan q; 1, 1V.
10. toğğanliğ/k q.
11. toğma q.
12. toğur† 1m, 1V (cf. 172r. 15).
13. toğurka*‡ S; m, e.
14. toğuş.
15. Tüfkür-† C; p-t.
27. *tofrağ sal-* X.
28. *Tofrağ/k* X.
tüfürük / 29. tüfürcek } † S, X; p-t.
180r. 1. tofuk q, X; 4.
3. Toku- S, C, q.
15. tokut- s.
16. tokul- s, c, q.
19. tokun- / tokuş- } s, C, Q.
180v. 12. tokundur- / tokuşdur- }
13. *tokta-* / *toktaş-*† } c, Q, X; m; x 169v. 21.
19. *toktat-*† / *toktaştur-*† } c, Q, X; m-t.
25. Tok.
tokac†.
26. tokal† f.
27. *tokay*† q, X; x 179v. 4.
29. toktaş‡ 1m-t, 1V.
toktamış† 1Nph, 1Nt.
181r. 2. toktawul‡ m.
tokrat*‡ Np.
3. toksabay*‡ S, X; F; f.
4. tokluk q; 2.
6. tokmar*‡ S; F; f.
7. tokmak Q; 1, 1Nt. 1R.
9. tokuz Q; F; 19r. 19; 20v. 15 (*k/kk*).
19. *tokuz atabeg*.
20. *tokuz ton* (X); B.
21. tokuzuncı q.
22. tokuş 2.
tokulğa‡ S; M; F.
23. tokum‡ F; m; x 347r. 14.
toka q, X.
25. tokka s.
26. Tök- 2, / tüg- S(bi) } C, Q, E.
181v. 27. tökül- / 28. tügül- } s, c, Q.
182r. 9. töküş- / tügüş- } s, c, q.
12. töktür-.
tügdür- s.
13. tüket- s, C, Q, E.
182v. 2. tüken- s, c, Q; E 182r. 19.
6. tükre-*‡ S, C.
20. *tükür-* S, C, q; p-t (cf. 179v. 15).
183r. 4. tükelle-† s (see *tükel*).
Tük W, X; 1, 1P; x 188r. 15.
tökeb/teş E 181v. 3, 4.
5. *töker taşı*.
6. tükel.*
7. tügeli S, X; R; x 255r. 24.
tügen S, q.
9. tükeniş q.
10. tüküz‡ S, q; d.
11. tügün s, q; x 225r. 27.
12. tügme S, q, E.

* This is an old word, but the meaning given here is otherwise unknown and probably an error.

15. tügi S; B.
15. Tol- C, Q.
183v. 4. toldur- c, q.
7. tula-*‡ / töle- } S, C, q (cf. 184v. 2).
184r. 8. tolğa- C, q, X; x 184r. 21.
20. tolğandur- c, q, X; x 184r. 9.
23. tolğan- / tolğaş- } s, c, Q.
28. tolun- S; R; x 91r. 25.
29. Tul s(bi), W, q, Y; 1, 1F.
184v. 2. tül Z.
-tul/-tül X.
3. *tul* 1P.
4. tola q; 1, 1V (*tula/töle*).
5. tolaşık†.
tolak†.
6. tulamışı / tölemişi / tülen‡ } ‡ I.
7. tolay s; 2, 1MZ, 3V.
8. tolğaş s, q; 1, 1V.
10. tolğama s, q.
12. tulf*‡ S, q; (A); e.
14. tölek q.
15. tülkü Z.
tolu Y.
16. tölük*‡ q, X.
17. *tölüküm hay tölüküm*‡ q; e.
18. tulum Y; m.
19. tulumba s; R; italian.
22. tolun q.
24. tolı S, Y; 1M, 1Nph.
25. Tomuş-*‡ S, C, Q; d.*
185r. 10. tomuştur-*‡.
11. tum- R.
tumul- r.
12. Tomağa† q, E; F; f.
14. tümen q; F; kuchaean.
16. tuman X.
17. *tümen* Q, E; F; x 71r. 14; 141v. 6.
22. tümengini*‡ s; 1 Özbek; 1R*; e.
23. tomruk s; R.
tumşuğ/k Q; 3.
28. tumucı R.
tomuzğan‡ S; Z.

* There is no other trace of this verb; it may be an error for *yumuş-*.

29. Tun-‡ S, C, q.*
185v. 7. tona- S, C; m.
20. tonal- s; m-t.
21. toŋ- / toŋul- } S, C, Q; 2.
186r. 21. töŋter- S, C, Q.
186v. 7. töŋteril- c, q.
9. tünle- S, C, q, (misspelt with *-mak*).
23. Tün Q, E; 2.
25. ton q; saka.
26. tun 1V, 1PNp, 1P, 2A.
28. tüner*‡ S, W; 1m, 2V.
187r. 1. tünegün s, q.
2. tonanma X; R; x 261v. 9.**
3. tonbak‡ q; F; p.
4. tonpuz*‡ S; B; f.
5. tonğuc‡ S, q; d, (? error for *tüyür*).
7. tün kutar‡ S, W, q, E.
9. töŋ*‡ S, Q.
12. toŋ q; 1, 1V, 1P.
13. toŋuz S(mi); Z, 1.
14. *toŋuz balığı* Y; Z.
15. toŋuzlan kurtı / *toŋuzlan böcegi* } Y; RZ.
tüŋlük s, Q, E.
18. tönlük*‡ R*.
19. Tuwağ s, W, Q, X; 2; x 188r. 23.
22. tuwurluğ/k*‡ s, q; F; (see 314r. 22).
24. Toy- S / tuy- s(bi) } C, Q; x 276v. 17.
187v. 19. toyğar- S, C, Q; 4r. 26.
188r. 6. tuydur- S(bi).
7. tuyla-† S, c, q; m.
10. Toy q, X, Y; 1, 1Z, (see 261v. 12).
12. tuy‡ X; d.¶
13. tuy*‡ d.
15. *tüy* X; R; x 183r. 5, (see 261v. 15).
toy/tuy 2V.
16. toyğar† X, Y; 1Z, 1V; x 49v. 1; 222v. 29.
17. toyğur.
18. toyğun*‡ S, W, q; Z.

20. *toy kuşı* Z; x 188r. 12.
toymağur q; d.
21. tuynağ/k s, q, X; x 187r. 21; 188r. 12.
23. tüynek† B; m?
tuyuk S, Q.
29. toyumluk S; R.
188v. 1. Tép- S, C, Q.
14. tépiş- S.
15. tépil- S.
16. tépdür-.
tépre- / 17. tépren- } S, C, Q.
189r. 14. tépreş- s.
15. tépret- s, c, q.
17. tıpırçıla-*‡ S, C, Q; e.
189v. 5. *Tibbet* s, X; Ng; x 167v. 12.
tib tik q, X.
7. tibit†.
8. tépreşlik s.
tépük s.
9. *tébéngü* S, X; p?
10. *tépe* S, q, X; 2; x 167v. 26.
12. tipizlik*‡ c.
Titre- S, C, Q.
26. titreş- s.
27. titret- s, c, Q.
190r. 1. tit- S.
2. titil- S.
3. Tit u bit† q.
4. titretme q.
5. titregüc.
7. *tétik* q, X; x 152r. 17.
9. Tér- S, C, Q; 2.
190v. 13. térdür-.
14. téril- S; 2 / 15. tiril- S(bi) } C, Q; 4v. 20.
191r. 9. tirilt-s, X; 4v. 19.
tiriltür- 4v. 20.
10. tirgüz- S, C, Q; x 191r. 9.
28. tire- S, C, q, X; x 191v. 21.
191v. 15. tirel- S, c, Q.
19. térge- S, C, Q; 2.
192r. 13. térkeş-*‡ S.
14. térle- S, C, Q.
28. térlet- s.
tırma- S, C, Q; 2.
192v. 17. tırman- / tırmaş- } s, C, q.
tırmala- R 192r. 29.
193r. 9. Tér q.

11. térek Q, E; B.
17. tirek 1, 1P.
18. tirsek S, q, Y.
20. térgek q.
21. térlik s, q; 2, 1R; x 57r. 27.
24. térem s, q(P); I.*
25. tırnağ/k.
26. tıralık*‡ q; d, e.
27. téri S, Q.
193v. 1. tırık‡ s; B.
tirik s, Q, E.
6. tiriklik.
tirikley‡ Q.
9. tiril s; R*; 1d, 1V.
10. térim s.
térimci‡ (*sic* in L, O).
11. tériŋ s, Q.
13. Tiz- S, C, q, X; x 173r. 24.
27. tizil- S, c, Q.
194r. 1. tézgin-† S, C, q, X; x 194r. 26.
15. tézgindür- c, q; x 194r. 26.
17. tizin-‡ S; d.
18. tizle-† R; p-t.
19. Tiz S (and s(bi)) Q; 1, 1p, 1V, 1P.**
22. tézek s, q.
23. tizek‡ s(bi), q; d.
24. tizgin S, X, Y; 1, 1V; x 92v. 3.
26. *Téskin-* X.
téskindür- X.
Téskeri† S, q, E, X; m; x 155r. 26.
29. Téş- C, Q; 6v. 27; E 349v. 19.
194v. 15. téşil- S, E, c, Q.
22. tişle- S, C, Q; 3v. 17; x 317r. 27.
195r. 11. tişleş- s, c, q.
13. Tiş q; 2.
15. *tiş sürgü* R.
téşkeri E 194r. 28.
téşük q, X; 25v. 16; x 178v. 11.
17. tişi.

* This is, no doubt, an error for *tüne-* which has the meaning given here.
** Misspelt *tonatma*.
¶ There is no other trace of such a word either in Turkish or Mongolian; it was probably inferred from the Mongolian loan-word *tuyla-*.

* This is apparently a corruption of old Turkish *teşrim*.
** There is an inconsistency here; *tiz* "knee" (*ba-işbāʿ*) is implicitly distinguished from "swift", but in 25v. 27 that word too is rightly spelt *ba-işbāʿ*; it is Persian.

Téftik‡ p. (cf. 157r. 25).
18. Tık- C, Q.
195v. 2. tıkıl- } s.
tıkılış- }
3. Tıkılış q.
5. Tik- S(bi) 3 } C, Q,
6. tég- s(bilai) 3 } (E); E 352v. 9.
196v. 2. tikiş- s } C, q.
3. tégiş- s(bilai); 2 }
27. tikil- S(bi), c, Q; 4.
197r. 10. tégür- S, c, Q; 4v. 16.
tégürt- 4v. 16.
18. tiktür- S, c.
21. ték tur- C, Q, E.
197v. 14. ték turğuz- c, q.
16. tékren-‡ s, C, q, (misspelt with *-mak*).
28. tékrendür-‡ (ditto).
tékşe- E 201v. 12.
29. tékirle-‡ S, C; x 198r. 12.
198r. 12. tékirlet-‡ X.
13. tékirlen-‡ s.
tékirleş-‡ s.
14. tikleş-† S, X; 2; x 226v. 1.
15. Ték Q; 3, 1‡d, 1Rp; x 226v. 5.
19. *tég* 3V.
20. tik s(bi), q; 1, 2V; x 226v. 5.
22. *tékek* s; X; R; B.
23. tiken q, Y; B.
24. tégdi*‡ S; 1, 3V.
25. tékre S, Q.
27. tégrü s, q.
28. tékirlek† S; 1, 1R; x 302r. 23.
29. tégirme s, q, X; x 224r. 12.
198v. 2. tégirmen s, q.
3. tıkış S.
tégiş s, q.
5. *tégişce* s, q.
7. tikiklik q.
9. Tél- C, Q; 2.
199r. 4. télin- s; 2.
5. tile- } C, Q.
tileş- }
199v. 8. tilet- c, q.
9. tilen- s.
10. télbere-† S, C, Q; 3v. 26.
26. télberet-† s, c, Q.

200r. 1. télmür- s, C, Q.
18. Tél‡ 1, 1V.
19. til s(bi), W, q.
20. tilek S, q.
21. tilençi s, q; 7r. 26; x 222r. 12.
22. télew S.
23. télbe S, q.
24. télbelik q.
25. tılmac† s, X.
26. télük S, q; 5v. 1; 8r. 11; 25v. 16; x 198v. 9.
28. télik S; x 200v. 2.
29. télim s, Q; x 198v. 9; 200v. 2.
200v. 2. télin s, q.
4. Tim tim*‡ Q, E; 1, 2P.
6. tımar† X; 1Rp, 1P; x 235v. 22.
8. témsi tép‡ S.
10. témür S; 1, 1Nph.
12. *témür tiken* Y; 1F, 1B.
15. *témür kapu* s; Ng.
témür kazuk s; 2; x 273v. 3.
16. *témür kanat* s, q, (E), Y; Z.
19. *témür yalığ* s; Np.
20. Tın- S, C, Q, E; 1, 1R; 7v. 27; E 166r. 21.
201r. 15. tındur- c, Q, E; 1, 1R.
21. tiŋla- S, C, Q; x 226v. 28.
201v. 6. téŋşe- S, } C, Q, E,
7. téŋiştür- s, } X; x 202r. 2.
202r. 1. téŋteş- } † S, X; x
téŋteştür- } 201v. 7.
3. téŋeş- S, c, q.
6. téŋel-‡ (probably error for *téŋle-*).
teŋleş- S, C.
20. teŋleştür-.
-Tın/-tin x 227r. 2.
21. tınc S, q.
23. tıŋğu S; 2; x 227r. 3.
téŋ S, q; 1, 1P (*tang*).
25. téŋteş s; x 202r. 28.
téŋteşlik.
26. téŋri s, q.
27. téŋrilik.
téŋ kor s, X.
28. téŋlik.
tınmağur s, q, E; d; 5v. 11.

202v. 3. téŋiz s, q; 1, Np.
5. Téwre-*‡ S, C, Q.
20. téwret-*‡ s, c, q.
22. téwrel- } *‡ s, c, Q.
téwrül- }
27. Téwrük‡ S, Q, Y; 1, 1F.
203r. 2. téwe tikeni S; B.
3. *téwe kuşı* s, q, Y; Z.
4. Tıy- S(bi), C, Q, E; 6v. 17; E 201v. 2.
29. tıyıl- S, c.
203v. 3. Tıyık S(bi).
5. téyin S, Q.
-Ca/-ce
8. *-ca/-ce* 2; 17r. 5.
9. *-ça/-çe* 1, 1P.
11. Çap- S, C, Q; 4.
204r. 15. çapış- s, c, q; 3.
17. çapıl- s; 3.
18. çaptur- c, Q; 2.
24. çapğuda-‡ s.
25. çapğulaş-† s.
26. çabala- s; R; e.
Çap S; 1p; 4V.*
27. caba W; R.
28. çapağan, 7r. 24.
çabak S; Z.
çapan† S, Q.
204v. 2. çapawkı‡ S, q(P), X; I; d; x 205r. 12.
çapawul† s; I; t-m.
4. çapçı‡ S; 1, 1R, (p-t).
5. çapar† S, W, Q, X; p.
8. çapğulaş‡ 2.
9. çapğun† S, Q; 2, 2R; 8r. 5; x 132v. 7.
12. çapğuncı‡.
çapak S; R.
13. çabuk† s.
çapuk† s.
14. cebe s, X; 1R*, 1RF a.
15. Çat- S, C, Q.
205r. 1. çatla- s.
2. Cat q.
3. *çet* s, X.
4. çatağ† 1F, 1, (E).
5. çatal s; 2R.
6. çetele s, Y; R; F; greek.
7. çatğal‡ X; f.

All MSS. read *ba-turkī*; this probably means that in Turkish the Persian word *çap* "left" (opposite to "right") means, metaphorically, "deceit".

8. çatlağuc† s, Y; B.
çatma s, q; 2F.
11. çete S; R; slavonic.
12. çeteci X; R; sl.-t.; x 204v. 4.
çatı S, q.
14. çetik S, Y; R; Z.
15. *çetik otı* Y; R; B.
16. çatıldu R.
Cax‡ 1Fp, 1P; e.
18. Çecek‡ s, Y; f.
19. Çadır W, X; F; p.
20. caduṭ q; 1Zp, (d), 1P.
21. cada taşı† X, Y; F; m-t; (see 327r. 15).
22. çedik R.
23. Carla- C, Q.

205v. 6. carlat- s (see 208v. 5).
7. Car‡ q, E; 1, 1Nt (lezgian).
10. çar s, X; 1Rp, 3P.
11. *çaray* † s, W, X; m.
12. *çār pūd* / *çār tāra* † q, P.
14. cercer W; R; a (cf. 218r. 13).
15. çerçi ş, W, Y, R.
16. çarkab‡ s, Q; p.
19. çerkesi‡ S, Q; 1F, 1; f.
25. *çerke* S, X, q; 1F, 1RF; f; x 218r. 27.
27. çarm† s, W, q; p.
28. ceren S, q; Z; m; (see 210v. 17).
29. çaruk s.
çeri X; R.

206r. 1. çerilik R.
Çaş-† C, q; x 56v. 8.
12. çaşır-† S.
13. Çaşaw s, / 14. çaş u paş, ‡.
çaşta‡ S, (X); 1Fp, 1P.
15. caşn q; p.
17. Çağla-† s, C, Q; 2.

206v. 9. Çağ s, Q, q(P); 1m, 1; x 207v. 15.
13. cağatay S, q; Nph.
15. çağarak† S; F; m.
16. çağan† S; 2M.
17. çağanak S.
18. çağdawul‡ S, q, X; m.
20. çağlama S; R.
21. çağhğ Q; 2.
23. çağır S, q; (cf. 207v. 24).
24. çağırğa‡ S, Y; f.
26. Çak- s, C, Q, Y; 4.

207r. 26. çakıl- S, c, Q, Y; 3.

207v. 10. çakış- S.
11. çakna-† S. / çaknaş-† s. } e.
12. çaknat-‡ / çaknaştur-‡ } e.
13. çakkılda-† S; e.
14. çakkıldat-† s, q.
15. *Çak* X; 1m, 1.
16. çakar† S, Q, E.
20. çakal Z; p.
çakçalağay† d.
21. çakmak q, Y; x 206v. 26; 209r. 6.
23. çaknaşık‡ S.
çakır S; 2, 1RZ (latin).
25. *çakır kanat* Z.
çakırcı R (latin -t.)
çakıl R.
çakıltak‡ S, X, Y.
27. çakıldak s; 2.
28. çakıldu s; R.
çakın s, q; 2; 19r. 19.

208r. 1. Çek† Q; 2‡, 1A; 23r. 4; x 220r. 26.
4. çekçe‡ W.
5. çekdiri R; (see 220r. 12).
çekmece s; 1R, 1RNg.
6. çekmen† S, Q, E; 1, 1Ng; x 220r. 15.
9. çekme† *ba-iṣṭilāh-i ahl-i Īrān.*
10. çeküc/ş q, X, Y; Pş; F; x 214r. 27.
12. çege‡ S, X; 1, 1B; f.
13. çekke† S, Y.
14. çeki W; R.
15. çekin X; 1B, 1, 1 Qalmaqi‡; x 220r. 22.
16. çegin‡ B.
17. Çal- C, Q; 1, 1R; 4v. 10; 11r. 21.
çaldur- 4v. 10.

208v. 1. çalın- / çalıl- } s, c, Q.
4. çalış- s; 2.
5. carlat- (*sic*) S; (cf. 205v. 6).
6. çarlat- s.
Cal E 214v. 17.
7. cele*‡ W; M; e.
calayr Nt.
8. Çal q(P); 1, 1†Z, 1†p, 1V, 1RV, 6P, 3H.
13. çalapar‡ S; Z; p?
14. çalasın‡ X; f.
15. çalağay‡ X; Z; m.
çalay‡ 1Z (x çalağay), 1Nt, 1V.
16. çelcb W, q; 1R (syriac), 2P.
18. çelpek‡ S, q.
19. çalpaw / 20. çalpuk } S.
çelebi S; R; syriac -p.
21. çalgū R; F.
çalt† S; f; x 208v. 14.
22. çalkuyın s; Y, E; R.
24. çalma S; 1, 1 *ba-iṣṭ.-i ahl-i Īrān.*
25. çelenk W; 2R; f.
27. çalıcı (X) 1, 1R.
çalış Q (P), E; 1, 1V.

209r. 1. çeliş*‡ X.
2. c/çalığ/k q; Z; P.
4. çelik W; R.
celik d, 209r. 5.
5. çelim R.
çalın q, X.
7. Çamlan- S, C.
18. Çamaşır W, X; R; p.
çamağacı R; B; A.
19. çemçe, x 215r. 21.
20. *çemçe balığ* Y; R; Z.
çam sakızı Y; R; B.
21. çemen / çemender *‡ W, q, Y; 1p, 1P.
24. çamur.
Canağ/k† Q, E; 1Fp, 1Nt.
28. çanağ/k s, q.
29. *canağ*† P.
çandawul‡ m; x 206v. 20.

209v. 2. cendek‡ W; f, e.
çank‡ S; d.
3. çanka S.
cankı‡ S; m.
çaŋ W.
4. çeŋe† S(mi) X (*çene*).
5. çeŋek*‡.*
Caw W, q(P); 1h(I); 1Ng; x 224v. 10.
9. çaw s, Q, q(P); 1, 1† chinese.

* Probably an error for synonymous Persian word *çangal*.

14. cawcı‡ S; M; e.
çawdur*‡ 1Np, 1M, 1Nt.
15. *çewrük* S, X; R; x 222r. 3.
16. *çewrünti* S, X; Y; R; B; x 222r. 5; 224v. 19.
18. cawşa*‡ s; f.
cewek‡ W, Q, 2; e.
20. çawluk‡ s.
çawlı*‡ F, x, 71r. 1.
21. çewüt‡ d.
çewürme† S, X.
22. çawuş S, Q, Y; 2.
27. cawun*‡ S, q, E, X; f; x 215v. 8.
29. *-Ca/ce/-ça/-çe* 4, (cf. 203v. 8, 9).

210r. 3. Cayka-, caykat- s †C, Q.
22. caykan-, caykal- †s, c, Q.

210v. 1. çeyne- S, C, Q, Y.
12. cay-† S.
13. Çay s, W; R.
14. çayan S, Q, X, Y; 2, 1R; x 222r. 15.
17. *ceyren*† W, q, X; Z; m; (see 205v. 28).
18. çayır† s, W, X, B; x 32v. 1.
19. çaykun‡ S.
çaylak s, Y; R; Z.
20. çaylan‡.
çayılğan‡ F; x 71r. 1.
21. Çubul-*‡ S, C, q, E; d.

211r. 4. çubult-*‡ s; d.
5. çubru-, çubrul-, çubruş- s, C, Q; m.
28. çubrut- s, c, q, E; m-t.

211v. 3. Çöp S, Q; 1†m, 1.
7. çupan s; p.
çupan aldatan atrak-i Tūrān *çupan aldayıcı* R Y; Z; p-t.
9. *çupan kuşı* Z; p-t.
10. çubçuk S, Q; Z.
12. çöpür S; 2.
13. çubuğ/k s.
cübe E 215v. 11.
Çot† s; F.
14. Cucut- S, C, Q.
27. cucurgen- S, C, q; e.

212r. 10. Çöçek S, q.
12. cocğa S; Z; x 118r. 11.
cücük S, q.
çuçun E 345v. 19.
14. cocı S; 1M, 1Nph.
17. Çox q.
çoxluk 23v. 28.
Çoḍın x 215v. 11.
18. Cörge-*‡ S, C, Q.

212v. 4. cörgen-*‡ s, c, Q.
10. çürü- S, çuruş- s
11. Curra‡ W 1, 1Zp?, 3P, 1PNg.
13. çur*‡ W, q; 2, 1P, d.
15. çurpa‡ S; Z; m, e; x 118r. 12.
çurtan s, Y; R.
16. çörçek† s, q, E; x 230v. 28.
19. çördük s, X, Y; R; B; x 325v. 28.
21. çorğa† s; m.
22. çörgeşük, çörgük *‡ s, q.
23. çörek otı s, Y; B.
24. çürük S, q.
25. çura‡ S; p, e.
cura s, W; P.
26. çurı*‡ S; p?
27. Çöz- S, C.

213r. 6. çözül- S.
7. Çüşkür- S, C, Q.
20. Cüşkür.
Cuğ† q; p.
22. çoğ q, X; 1, 1†F; x 214r. 3.
24. çoğan† S, W; 1, 1B.
25. coğurcuk† S; Z.
26. çuğul q; p.
27. Cufut S, q; a.
28. Çoku- S, çokuş- s, C, Q, E.

213v. 19. çokul- S.
20. çokal-† S, C.

214r. 1. Çok q; X; 1, 1F; x 213r. 24.
çokar E, 207v. 19.
4. çokal S; R; f.
çokluk 1‡F, 1†, 1‡; x 92v. 2.
5. çokmar s; F.
6. çukur S, q.
7. Çöker- S, C, q; 4r. 29.
19. çökeril- s.
20. çök- c, q.
22. Çök s, Y.
23. cögeri*† S, X, B; f; x 214r. 25.
24. çökek s; 2.
25. çökelik s.
cögen*‡ X; B; f; x 214r. 24.
26. çöküç/ş S, X, Y; F; p; x 208r. 12.
27. çögür† S, Y; F.
28. Çulğa-† S, C, q.

214v. 9. çulğaş-, çulğan- s, c, q.
12. Cul Q, E; 2A.
15. çöl s, q.
16. çolak s.
17. çolpa S, q; 1, 1R; p.
18. çolpan S, W, Q, E, X, Y.
21. çolpu† S, f.
22. coldu*‡ S, W, q; f.
23. cülge‡ s, q; m.
25. çölmek S, Y; R.
26. Com- S, C, Q.

215r. 10. comur- S, c, Q; 4r. 27.
15. çömel- S; x 215r. 24.
16. Çum*‡ Q.
18. çomak s, Y.
19. cömele*‡ f.
çoman† f. (cf. P çamand).
cumca*‡ S, q(P); I(m).
21. çömçe s, X.
22. comurğan 1, 1V.
23. çömüş*.
çömüşlü* Xatay Nt.
24. Çonkay-*† S, X; f.
25. Contayı*‡ q; f.
27. çonkayıtma*‡ s.
28. cuŋ*‡ q; Z; p?

215v. 1. coŋ† q; chinese.
2. coŋ*‡ q.
3. *cüŋ* X; özbek.
4. *cung* q; P.
5. çüne*‡ S; M; Z.
6. Cöwe'ün kol S, X; M; x 127r. 4; 215v. 6.
cöwenğar s, q, X; M; x 215r. 6.
8. *cowun*‡ S, X; f; x 209v. 28.
9. Cuy-† S(bi); (see 347v. 13).
çuy-‡ x 215v. 10.
10. çuyun-‡ S, X.

11. *Çoyın* S, X (çoḍın). Cébe E; A.
13. cıbar‡ s (t. with m. meaning). çıpar s; Z.
14. çıban s; e. cibir‡ S, X, Y; 1Z; 1M; x 222r. 9.
15. cibilger‡ S, q, E; f.
17. çibin s, q; Z.
18. Çıt-‡ S, C, Q.

216r. 3. çıtıkla-‡ s.
5. Çit 1 Kāşğar, 1R; x 205r. 3.
6. *çıt* V. çıtuk† s, q.
7. çitgir S, W; M.
8. Çéçen† S, q, E; m.
10. çıçawut* S; Nt.
11. çéçek S, Q, E, Y; 1B, 1.
15. çiçe† Samarqandī; Xwarazmī.
16. cıcığ† s, q; x 217v. 14; 274v. 16.
17. Cıda- C, Q; m.

216v. 3. Cıda 1m, 1Vm.
4. Çırp-† S, C.
13. çırt-† S, C, q, Y; 3.
29. cırğa-† S, C, Q, E; m.

217r. 12. çırma- S, C, Q.
27. çırmaş- çırmal- } s, c, Q.
28. çırman-

217v. 16. çırmat- çırmaştur- } c, Q.
20. çérikle- S, C, Q.

218r. 2. Cir/çir† W, q.
4. cır*‡ q; Z; d.
6. *cir** q; 1Ng, 1P.
7. çıray S, q; m; x 205v. 12.
9. çıraylığ Q; m-t.
12. çırpı S; R. cırpıcı S, Y; R.
13. *cércer* S; R; a. (cf. 205v. 14).
14. circirek† S, q, E, X, Y; x 218r. 29.
17. cırğalaŋ S; Ng.
18. cırğamışı‡ S, qP; I (m-t).
19. cérge† S, Q; 2; m.

* Probably a corruption of the synonymous Persian word *xargāh*.

24. çérge† s, Q, X; 1F, 1RF; f.*
27. cérgelik† q; m-t.
28. çérgelik†; f-t. çırlık S, X; R.
29. çıram* s, W; R*.

218v. 1. çırmaş Q; 1, 1V.
3. çırmaşlığ q; 2; 8r. 25.
4. cérib† W, q; a.
6. çérik S, çérikçi s } Q; 18r. 18.
8. cırım*‡ S; Özbek.
9. Çiz- S(bi); R. çizgin- S, c, Q; R; x 194r. 2.
12. Ciz u biz*‡ q.
14. cızlığ‡ X.
15. Cisgin† s.
16. Çığnan- S; R. çığnat- s; r.
17. Cığ† W, q; x 219v. 22.
18. çığ s, q.
20. çığan S, q.
21. cığan. cığa† S; 2; p.
22. cığıt† S, X. *çığıt* S, X; R.
23. çığır‡ S, q; 2; f.
25. çığırğu S; R.
26. cığıldan‡ S, X; f; x 220v. 14.
27. cığıldu‡ S; e. çığın S; R.
29. Çık- C, Q.

219r. 15. çıkar- S, c, Q; 2.
22. çıkış- S, C, q.

219v. 5. Çık s, q; 1, 1V.
7. çıkrık S; X; F; x 219v. 11.
8. çıkrıkçı. çıkğur S, q; d; 5v. 9.
9. çıkuk† s, q; e.
11. çıkır† S, X; x 219v. 8. çıkış S, q.
13. Çék- s, C, Q; x 239r. 13.
28. céktur- s.
29. çékiş- s.

220r. 1. çékil- çékin- } s.
2. çikre- S, C, q.
10. Çigit S, q; B; x 218v. 22.
11. çigdig‡ S; R*; B; e.
12. *çékdiri* s; R; (see 208r. 5).
13. çigelek† S; B; e; (cf. 220v. 1). *çékme* 10r. 17 (cf. 208r. 9).
15. *çékmen*† X. çégürtke* S, X; Z.
16. cégirdek‡ S; B; d.
17. çégirdek s; B; x 235v. 29. çigildem‡ S; B.
18. *çigildem çéçegi*‡ Y; B.
19. *çékin** S, Q, X; 1B, 1; x 208r. 15.
22. çigin** s, q, E, Y; 2B, 1.
27. Cıla- M. çıldıra- R.
28. *-Cıl/-cil* X.
29. çil Y 1‡; 2R, 1RZ.

220v. 1. çilek† S; B, (cf. 220r. 13). cılamışı‡ q(P); M(I).
4. cılaw† S, Q; 1F, 1; p.
6. cılawlığ† p-t.
7. *-cılay/-ciley*† } S, Q; x
8. *-cılayın/ -cileyin*† } 220r. 28.
10. çılbur† S, q(P); F; m.
11. çılpık† S.
12. cıldam† X.
13. cılğawa† S, X; Z; a.
14. cılğu‡ X; F; x 218v. 26. çılğın S; R.
15. çélimlü s; R. cile*‡.
16. cili*‡ S, Q, X.
19. cılı.
20. ciliye*‡; x 220v. 16. Çimdi- S, C, q.

2211. 2. Cimcime*† S; a, e.
3. *cemceme**† s; A.
4. çımdığan† S (*nūn* misplaced in spelling out). çimdik S. cımıllığ‡ s; F.
6. Çine- S(bi), C, Q; m, e.
20. Çın s, q.

* The final *-y* of the main entry, not included in the spelling out, is no doubt a scribal error.

** *Kâf-i ᶜacamī* is mentioned in both spellings, in the first it is an error for *ᶜarabī*.

21. çin 1P, 1Np, 1Ng.
çıncanak‡ S, Y.*
çınğına 22v. 24.
22. çınkırak } † S.
23. çınkıraw }
cıŋ*‡ S, Q; d.
25. çıŋrağu S; R.
26. ciŋseŋ*‡ S; F; chinese.
27. çénge† S, Q; f.

221v. 4. çingiz S, Q(P); 1N, 1Np.
8. Ciwli-‡ S, C.
19. çéwür- S, C, q.
29. çéwrul- S, c, Q.

222r. 3. Çéwrük S; 1, 1R; x 209v. 15.
4. çéwrünti } s, X; (see
çéwürme } 209v. 16).
5. *çéwürtke* S, Q; Z; x 220r. 15.
7. ciwek S; R (cf. Söz Derleme Dergisi, p. 279).
8. çiwit S; R.
9. ciwir‡ S, X, Y.
Çih S; R.
10. *cih* P.
Cı*‡ q; d.
11. *-cı/-ci/-çı/-çi.*
13. céyen*‡ W; F; e.**
çıyan s, Q; 1Z; 1; x 210v. 16.
15. çiye S, X; B.
16. cıyın*‡ S; f.
Hariş‡ S, q; a.
18. *ḥaqq kuşı*‡ Y; Z; a-t.
ḥöçek E, 212v. 16.
ḥawlan‡ W, q; A; e.
20. Xatun Q; 2; sogdian.
22. xaşa W; R; a (*gāṣṭya*).
23. xakan X, q; h.
26. xak pelek‡ s, Q; F; p.

222v. 1. xan X; h; 1, 3P; x 222r. 25.
7. xata q; Ng; x 222v. 12.
8. xatay Nt.
9. xac/çır‡ W, q; Z.¶
10. *xi/ucir* P.
xaral‡ R*; f.

11. xaşal S; 1R(a), 1P.
12. *xaṭa* q, X; Ng.
13. xaftan† X; p; x 274r. 7.
14. xalta‡ S; Qalmaq.
xalac s, q, q(P); Nth.
18. xallac s; 1Ng, 1P.
19. xalama‡ S; Z; f.
xanc‡ W; 1p, 4P.
20. xanca‡ W, q; 1f, 1P.
xanum x 45v. 15.*‡
Xu † 279r. 16.
22. xubul- c; M.
Xubla ‡ 279r. 16.
23. *Xuduk* s, q, X; 1Z, 6(?)P; 5v. 25; x 118r. 11; 284r. 7.
26. Xorulda- s, Y; R.
27. Xorata S; R; greek.
28. xoran R; greek.
xoros übügi X; R; Z; p-t.

223r. 1. xoşlaş- X; P-t, (misspelt with *-mek*); x 40r. 20.
2. Xırılda- s, c, q.
9. xırıldaş- s.
10. xırıldat- s.
11. Xırsız R; a-t.
xırzıma S; R; greek.
12. Xızan† S; p?
13. Xışıl S; R*.
Xına a.
xınalığ q; 1, 1Ng; a-t.
15. *Depele-* s; R, (misspelt with *-mak*); cf. 151r. 27.
16. Daban† W, Q; m.
17. dabğulı‡ S.
18. *dabku* S, X, E(?); x 151v. 1.
20. *dabkur*† S, q, X; 1, 1R; x 151v. 1; 261r. 9.
depengü R; p; x 151v. 17.
22. dabusun† S; M.
Daxı X; x 57r. 20; 224r. 5.
daxsar‡ W; Z; f, e.
23. Dada† W, q.
24. dādak‡ S *dedek**‡ } Q, q(P); p; (both words have final *kāf*).

223v. 1. dede 2R, 1P(E?).
3. Darı-‡ S, C, Q; d; x 223v. 19.
18. darış-‡ s, X; d.
20. darıl- S, X; R; x 153r. 13.
deril- R, (cf. 190v. 14).
21. Dara W; 1m, 2P.
22. dernek S; R.
daruğa q; m.
23. *derim éwi* X; R; x 226r. 26.
24. Des degirmi X; R; x 343r. 21.
25. *Daşırgan-* X.
26. *Daş* q, X; 4, 1Pş, 1P; x 157r. 6.
28. Dağ† q; 1Pş, 2P.

224r. 1. dağar‡ W; luğat-i Tātārīya.
2. dağan† W; X; f.
dağul s, q; P.
4. *dağı* q, X; x 57r. 20; 157v. 23; 223r. 22.
5. Defni W, Y; R; B; greek.
7. Dekşür- S, c, q; R.
8. Dek q; R.
9. *dék* q, (cf. 198r. 15).
12. *degirmi* S, X; R; x 198v. 1.
degle‡ S, q, X; m.
14. deŋlü S; R (*sağır nun* misunderstood).
15. degme S, q; R.
16. degül s, q; used only by the Turks of Rūm and Irān, not Çağatay.
18. Daldala-† S, C, q; m; x 224v. 2.

224v. 2. daldalaş- } s, X; m-t.
daldalan- }
3. *dal-* X; R.
4. Dal q; 1†, 1B (cf. 160r. 23), 1P(q).
7. *dall* 2A.
8. *dalak* Y, (cf. 160v. 6).
dalaw*‡.
dalay† X; 3M; x 117v. 20.
10. *dalay lama*‡ S; M, Np; x 209v. 8.
11. dalbay† S, W, q; F; m; x 271r. 9.
13. dalda† W, q; m.
14. daldağay‡; d, m.

* In Kāşğarl *çıçalak*, of which this may be either a phonetic or a scribal corruption.

* Probably a Mongolized form of Turkish *yégen* with an altered meaning.

¶ Presumably a Mongolized form of Turkish *katır*.

15. daldırma S, Y; R.
16. *dalğa* X; E 166r. 2, 4.
17. *dalğıcı* R (cf. 160v. 24). dalu† W; M.
18. delüce S; X; R; B; x 209v. 17.
19. *delüce toğan* Y; R; Z.
20. Damazluk‡ S; e, f.
21. demed W; R; B; greek. *demür tikeni* Y; B, (cf. 200v. 12).
23. demregü S, demiretki‡ S } Y, (cf. *temregü*
24. demirew‡ s; e } in Kāšğarī).
25. Dangal‡ W; p. *dangil* P. *dana burm* R (cf. 261r. 22).
26. danışık S; R.
27. Dawul‡ S; f. *dawulğa/dawluğa*‡ S, X; m.
28. *Deyeze* S, Y; R, (cf. 167r. 17).
29. dayın† S, W; M.

225r. 1. Dubdurun‡ S, q; 2.
3. *düb düz* X.
4. Dutu R. dotur‡ e, m. Dudağ S.
5. düdük s, Y; F. Dürpil- S, R, (for *türpile-*). *Dur* 16r. 22; x 172r. 16.
6. *durak* R; cf. 172r. 19. dürpi S, Y; R.
7. dürpici s; r. durluk q; A-T. *dürlü* R x 19r. 28.
9. durman* S; Nt. durma S; R. *durur* x 173r. 7.
10. Duzağ/k q; 1, 1Ng; x 175v. 19. *düzen* R; 271r. 20.
11. düzenlik s; R.
12. düzgün S. düzme S; R.
13. Düşün- S; R; x 91v. 15. Doğulan Y; M. *Dögüş-* Tarākima-i ʿIrāq x 196v. 4. *dögügde*: E 225r. 16.
14. dögülde-‡ S, C, q, E; t-m.
23. *dügeli* s, X; R; x 183r. 7.
24. dögec S, Y; R.
25. dögmec† S, Y. dökük S (*sic!*); E 225r. 16.
26. dögülük*‡ S; B. dügün S, X; 2. *Dol-* 225v. 17.
27. dola- C, X; x 225v. 7, 18.

225v. 7. dolaştur- X; x 225r. 28.
8. dolaş- s, c, q.
10. Dolağ W.
11. dolaşık. dolamac R. dulana‡ s; P; B; x 317v. 27.
13. düley‡ Y; M. döltü*‡ S, q; Z; m.
14. dölük W; R.
15. dölmek*‡ S, Y; Z.
16. dolma S.
17. dolama S, X.
18. dülengec S, Y; R; Z.
19. dola* S, X; R*.
20. dolı S, X. *Duman* X; x 136r. 24; 185r. 16.
21. dümbelek S; R; p. domrı*‡ S, X.
22. Dön- c, q; R.
24. döndür- c, q; r.
26. *donan-* S, X; R, (misspelt with *-mek*). Dünen Z; m.
27. *donanma* S; 2R; x 261v. 9; (see 187r. 2).
28. *donanma* X; 2. *dünbek*‡ x 85v. 27.
29. dunbul*† S; B; p.

226r. 1. doŋuz S. dönüm S; R.
2. *Duwağ*‡ W; e; x 187r. 22. Doy- S, c, Q, X; R, (misspelt with *-mek*).
5. Dıbsa-‡ S, C, Q; d.
19. Déb*‡ 1M*; 1V. *déb bakuy* 1M; 1Np.
20. dıbsa*‡ 1F; 1V.
22. dibek† S; 1, 1R. diblik s;R.
23. dibelik s; R. dipi S, Y; R. *Dirsek* R 95v. 16 (cf. 193r. 18).
24. dérsün*‡ S, q(P); M*(I).
26. dérim† S; F. *dérim öyi*† X; x 223v. 23.
27. *Diz kapağı* R. *dizgin* R; x 194r. 25. dizlik R.
28. dizi S, Y; 3R.
29. *dizin dizin* R. *Dikleş-*† S, X; 2; x 198r. 15.

226v. 1. diklen- S, q; R.
3. diklendür- r. *Dék* q, X.
5. *dik* X. *-dik* q.
7. *-dék* x 17v. 3.
9. *dégley/dégle* s, Q, X; m; x 224r. 14.
12. *dégil* S, Q; 2V.*
15. *dégin* S, Q; 1, 2V.*
23. *dégince* S, Q, E.
26. Dilcek R; e.
27. dilim q, Y; R. *dılmac* x 200r. 26.
28. *Dıyla-* S, X.
29. diŋ- S; R.

227r. 1. déne- S; R, (misspelt with *-mak*). *-Dın/-din* q, X.
3. *dınkı* X; 2.
4. *Déwe tabanı* s, Y; R; B.
5. *déwe tikeni* Y; B (cf. 203r. 2). déwecik R*; Z.
7. Dé- C, Q; 6v. 15.

227v. 25. déyiş- S, c, Q.

228r. 1. déyil- S, c, Q.
6. *Déyü* S, q.
7. dıwan Q; 4a, 1P.
14. Rasık‡ W; P; e.
16. Raxrax‡ S, q; p.
17. Rafadan s, W; R; a; (cf. 317v. 7).
18. Rawşan*‡ W; 1Fp, 1A, 1P. Ruzgar R; 1p, 1P.

* *Dégil/n* in the idioms in which it is translated *pindārī* is clearly the imperative of dé-.

19. Zag† q; Pş.
21. zağar s, W; R; Z; f.
zağanos S, X; R; Z; greek.
22. zelek W; R*; f.
zengin W; R; p.
23. zengü‡ S; f.
Zügürd S; R; f.
24. zulan‡ W; M.
zunbuluk*‡ S, W, Y; p.
26. Zıbık S; 1‡, 1R; f.
27. zıbıkçi Y; R; f-t.
28. zırığ S; R*; p.
zirik† S, Y; B; p.
29. zık W; 1R*a, 1A.*
zılğıt‡ S; f, e.

228v. 1. zil W, Y; R; f.
2. Saba- S, C, q; m.
14. sapla- S.
saplan- s; 1, 1R.
15. Sap s; 2, 1R; 16v. 9.
17. sapa S; R.
18. sapağ S, Q.
20. saban W, Y; F.
21. sapan s, Y; 1F, 1Ng.
22. *saban okı* F.
23. sebed W, Y; R; F; p.
24. sebircek‡ S, X, Y.
25. *sap sarı* x 228v. 16.
sap sağ q; 2; x 228v. 16.
26. sapğun† S; F.
27. Sat- C, q.

229r. 7. satış- s.
satıl- s.
8. sattur-.
9. satğun al- C, q; 18v. 17.
20. sataş- S, c, q; R.
21. Satan*‡ S.
22. satığ s, q.
23. satığcı s, q.
25. satğucı.
Saç- S, C, Q.

229v. 9. saçıl- S, c, Q.
15. saçra- c, q.
17. Sac W, Q; 2, 1A, 1P.
21. *saç* 1, 1V; 25v. 21.
22. saçak s, q, Y; 3.
25. sac ayağ q, Y; R; x 224r. 2.
26. sacbağ q.
28. saçığ/k s, Q(E); 2.

* The translation *cān* must be corrupt or an error.

230r. 3. Saxla- C, q.
14. Saxtıyan† s, W, q; p.
16. *Sadu sadla-* X; R*; x 232r. 24.
17. *Sadak*† s, q, X; m: x 232v. 1; 261r. 5.
19. *sadu* S, X; R*; x 232v. 4.
Sarğar- S, C, Q, X; e.

230v. 6. sarğart- s, c, q.
8. sarsa-† S, C, X; e; x 230v. 18.
18. *sarsı-* s, X; R.
19. *sarar-* S; R; x 230r. 21.
20. sarkı- S, sarkıt- s, } R.
20. sar- q; R.
22. sarmaş- S.
sarın- c, q; r.
Sarağ E 242r. 11.
24. sarağuc Pş.
25. sarp s, W; R.
sarpun S, R; f.
26. sart S, q; Nt; sanskrit; x 259v. 24.
28. sarç‡ S, (? corruption of Persian *sarkaş*).
serçek‡ X; Atrāk-i Īrān wa Rūm.
sarda*‡ W.
29. sarkut.
sarğ/kuk R.

231r. 1. serke† S; Z; m; (see 251v. 15).
sergi† S.
sarma R x 225v. 18.
2. sarmaşık† X, Y; B; x 231r. 11.
sarı q, X; 2, 2P.
5. sarıca X; 1Z, 1; x 271r. 15; 291r. 22.
6. sarığ q; 19v. 29; x 231r. 3.
7. *sarığ ağrık* q.
8. *sarığ kuş* q, Y; Z.
10. *sarı pustın* Nt; t-p.
sarı kawak s, Y; R; B.
11. sarigen (*sic*?) X; R*; B; x 231r. 2.
12. sarımtul‡.
Sazan balığ Y; R; Z; f.
13. Sası- S (misspelt with *şīn*).
14. sasıt- s.
15. Sasığ, 19r. 29.
Sağ- C.
25. sağıl- S.
26. sağal-† S, C, Q; 2.

231v. 14. sağalt-† s; 2.
16. sağın- S, C, Q, E; 3, (cf. 232v. 14).

232r. 18. sağındur- c, Q; 2.
23. sağu sağ- X; R; x 230r. 17.
24. Sağ Q, X; 4, 1V.
28. sağanak s; 2R.
29. *sağcı* e (cf. 232v. 20).
sağadak*‡ X; m.

232v. 1. sağrı S, Y; 2.
2. sağrak W, X; x 253v. 29.
sağlığ q; 3.
4. sağu S, X; R; x 230r. 19.
5. sağır s, W, Y.
sağırlık.
sağırtka‡ S, Y; Z; x 234r. 5.
6. sağış s, W, q.
8. sağın 2; 3V.
9. sağınc S, Q, E; 5v. 4.
14. *Sakın-* q; R, (cf. 231v. 16).
16. *Sak* q; x 138r. 4; 232r. 28.
17. sakağ W, q; e.
18. sakal q, Y; 20v. 16 (*sak/kkal*).
19. sakalduruk F.*
20. sakçi q, (cf. 232r. 29).
21. sakkar S; Z; f.
22. saksağan† Y; Z.
sakıt.**
sakkız S, Y; B.
23. *sakkız ağacı* Y; B.
24. Sek- R.
Sal- C, Q; 2; 11r. 15.

233v. 5. salın- 6. salıl- } s, c, Q.
10. sallan-† s, C, q; 2.
26. sallandur-.
Sal q; 1, 2V.
28. salaca R.
29. salt S, R.
salcuk Nph.

* All the MSS. misspell this word *sakaldurluk*.

** Apparently an error for *sevit* with triply-dotted *fā*, "Venus"; see *Kutağğu Bilig*, ed. Arat, v. 135 and Radloff's *Opyt* IV col. 501.

234r. 3. salca‡ S, q, X, Y; Z; m.
5. salğut‡ S, X; 2; x 234r. 16.
6. salğıncak S, X, Y; F.
8. salğ/kın† s, q.
10. salkum S, Y.
11. *salkum küpe* s; R.
salur Np, Nt, M, 2V.
13. salla‡ W; 2p, 1P.
14. salığ/k† Q, q(P), X; x 234r. 6.
salıncak Atrak-i Rūm wa Īrān x 234r. 8.
19. Semir- s, C, X; x 256r. 11.
28. Saman 1Bp, 1Np, 7P.
234v. 1. *saman oğrısı* Y; R.
samarkand W; Ngh.
3. semiz S, X, (cf. 256r. 12).
4. semizlik.
semizlik otı Y; R; B.
5. samsun S; 1Ng; 1Z.
samur 1Ng, 1Z x 234v. 6.
7. San- S, C, Q, (X); e.
24. sana- S, C, Q, E.
235r. 12. sanal- S, c, q.
14. sandırakla-† S, C; m-t.
26. sanc- s.
27. sancış- S.
28. sancıl- c, q.
235v. 1. sankulan- S; R.
2. San Q; 3, 1V, 1P.
10. sanac q.
11. sanağ.
sanağcı.
12. sanağlığ q, E.*
15. sananık s, W; R*.
santay q(P); Np.
17. sancar W; 1Np, 1Z, 1P; 19r. 11.
18. sancğı‡ S; F.
19. sancak† q, X, E; 2, 1R; 19r. 11; x 71r. 14; 200v. 7.
22. sancış q, E.
24. sancığ q.
26. sanda/ulac S; Z; f.
27. sandırak† S; m.
28. sanğarak‡ s, X; B.
29. sank S, q.

236r. 3. sanku/ı s, R.
sankur E 247r. 19.
saŋ† W, q.
4. saŋsar W, Y; R; Z.
5. *sangsar* P.
6. sanu W; R.
Sawu- S, C, Q.
19. sawut- S, c, q.
22. sawur- S, C, Q; 12v. 2.
236v. 7. sawrul- S, c, Q.
12. saw- S, c, q; R.
14. sawul-, sawuş- } s, c, q; r.
16. Saw q; 1d, 1RV, 4P.
19. sawut‡ S; 1F, 1V; x 300r. 28.
20. *sawut bozan*‡ Y; F.
21. sawuğ/k.
sawuğluk q.
22. sawğat q; d.
23. sawğun‡.
24. Sahramışı*‡ I, (cf. 248v. 7).
sahna*‡ f.
25. Say-† S, C.
237r. 5. sayıl-† S.
sayla-† s, C, q.
16. saylat-† s.
17. saylan-† s, c, q, E.
20. sayf/pa- S, C, Q.
237v. 7. sayf/pal- s, c, Q.
sayğa- E 235r. 10.
15. sayağla†- S, C, X.
26. sayra- s, C, Q.
238r. 11. sayraş- s.
12. sayığla- s; R; x 237v. 16.
Say Q, E, X; 3, 1V.*
18. sayağ† s, q.
20. saydam† s, W; m?, e.
22. Seyyid ğazi nebiri* R*; a-p.
23. seyrek S.
sayru Q.
25. seyrün*‡ S; m.
26. sayra‡ S; Z; p.
sayğu s; 2R.
27. sayğuluk r.
sayu S, Q.**

29. sayığ R.
sayın† S; 1, 1F, 1Ng; m; x 261r. 8.
238v. 2. Süpür- S, C, Q.
15. süpürt- s.
16. süpürül- s.
17. sübükle-*‡ S, C; e; m-t.
27. Sübe S, X; R; x 239r. 4.
29. su başı R.
subay†.
239r. 1. süpürgü S, q.
2. subusun S; M.
3. sübük*‡ 2; m*.*
sübüktegin Np.
4. *sübi* X; R; x 238v. 29.
5. Sotarı*‡ S.
sütlegen S, Y; R; B.
7. Socuk S; R*.
8. sucuk s(bi); R.
9. sücük W.
sucı S, Q.
12. süci R.
Südre-† S, C, Q; 4v. 3.
28. südret-† s, c, Q; 4v. 4.
239v. 2. südreş-† s.
3. südrel-† s, c, Q, X; 25r. 10.
9. Sor- S; 2; 11. sür- s(bi); 2, 1R; } C, Q, X 241v. 1.
240v. 8. sordur- 2.
9. sürdür- 2.
10. sorul- S; 2.
sürül- s(bi); 2.
12. soruş- S, sürüş- s(bi) } C, Q.
241r. 8. soruşul- s.
9. sura-† S, C, Q.
25. surat-† S, c, q.
28. suraş-† s.
29. sural-.
sürt- S(bi), C, Q; x 52r. 22.
241v. 12. sürttür- S.
13. sürtüş- s.
14. sürtül- s.
15. sürge-† S, C.
25. sürgen-† S, c, q; x 239v. 3.

* In l. 14 L reads correctly *wa mu'allif-i. Rūmī in lafẓ* . . . .

* In the first meaning this is an error for *sayı* (earlier *sayu*); this is probably also true of the third.

** The translation is inaccurate; the word here, and in line 17 above, is the old Turkish word *sayu* "every", common in early Uyğur.

* In line 4, in a false etymology of *sübüktegin* (for *sevügtégin*), *sübük* is described as Mongolian, but it is not in the ordinary dictionaries.

27. sürç- S, C.
242r. 6. sürçüş- s.
7. sürçül- s.
8. Surağ† Q, E; m.
12. süren† Q; x 242r. 19.
14. sürçe.
sorğu 5v. 6.
sorğuc R.
sürgewül S; t-m, I (?).
15. sürgü s, W; R.
16. *sürgü taşı* R.
sürgün.
17. sürme kilid R; T-P.
18. sürmişi† X; 2M, 1; (I).*
20. sürüci S; 2R.
21. soruş q; 1, 1V.
22. *sürüş* s(bi); V.
soruğ/k S, Q; 1, 1F†; x 251v. 20.
27. *soruğ küni* q.
28. sürüg S, Q.
242v. 1. Süz- C, q, Y; 3.
14. süzül- S, c, Q.
19. sözle- S, C, Q.
243r. 7. sözleş- s, c, Q.
12. sözlet- s. } c, q.
sözleştür- }
15. Söz; s(bilai) 25v. 29.
16. *süz* s(bi); 3V.
söz tergüci q.
17. *söz téger*.
18. sözçi S, q.
19. süzgüc s, q, Y.
21. süzme s.
süzük S, q.
22. Susa- S, C, Q; E 249r. 18.
243v. 5. susat- s.
6. sustay-‡ S, C, Q; p-t.
21. sustayıt-‡ S; p-t.
23. süs- S, Y; 2R.
süstür- r.
24. Susak S.
susam* S; R*; e.
25. susun*‡.
26. suğar- S, C, q, X; x 247v. 28.
244r. 7. suğarıl- S.
8. suğal- S, C, Q.
23. suğalt- s.

* *Luğat-i Muğulī* seems here to be an error for *iştilāhāt-i Muğūl*; the word is by origin Turkish, but typical of that "dialect".

24. soğla-*‡ S, C, q; e.
244v. 6. suğur-† S, C, Q; m.
19. suğruş-† S, c, q; m-t.
21. suğrul-† s, c, q; m-t.
24. Soğan, Y; B.
soğanlık Ng.
soğlı* S; R*.
25. *soğun** Y; Z, (see 249v. 1).
soğulcan† S, Y; Z.
26. Sok- C, Q, Y; 2.
245r. 12. sokul- S, c, q; 2.
15. sokuş- s; 2.
16. sokran- S; R.
Sokağ* W; 1Z, 1.
18. soksur† S; Z; m.
sokku S.
19. sokmağ/k† S, Q; 1, 1V.
22. sokur S; 3*; x 247r. 19.
23. sokkur‡ s.
24. sokuş.
sokum.
25. Sök- } C, Q; 2; 25r.
26. sög- s } 24.
245v. 14. sökül- s, c, q; 2.
17. söktur- s.
18. söküş- s.
19. sögle- s; R.
Sög† S; B.
20. sögdenis*‡ S; m.
21. sögdemişi*‡ q(P); I; m.
22. süksük S, q, X, Y; 1Z, 2R*, x 65r. 17.
25. sökel s; 2, 1P.
27. sökellik.
sögleme S; R.
sükü S; R; F; (misreading of *sünü*); x 247r. 28.
sökücek*‡ F.
28. sögüd S; B.
sögüş 1, 1R.
29. sögünc† S, q; 5v. 4.
246r. 1. Sol- S, C, Q.
15. soldur-; 24v. 21.
sula-.
16. solu- }
soluk al- } R.
soluklan- }
17. Sol Q; 1, 1V; x 138r. 4.
19. solak 1R, 1Ng.
sülegey E 259v. 16.

* *Sokur* "blind" seems to be Mongolian; the other meanings are doubtful.

20. sülpük S; R }
solcuk* s; R* }
21. sulduz S; Nt.
sulṭān börki A-R; B; x 147v. 29.
22. solğun† S.
22. *sülgün* X; Z.
23. solutğan S; R.
suluk† S; q; 1F, 1; x 44r. 18.
25. soluk R.
26. sülük s, Y; Z.
sülügen s; R.
27. Sümür- S, C, Q, Y.
246v. 11. sümkür- S, Y.
12. Sümsük S; R.
13. sümkürük } S, Y.
sümük }
14. sümür sümür* R*.
15. Sun- S, 2 } C, Q.
16. sön- }
247r. 13. söndür- c, Q.
17. Sonkur q, X, E; 1Z, 1 Tātāriya wa Lakzīya; x 259v. 20.
20. söŋek S(mi), q.
21. soŋ S, Q; 2; 25r. 4.
24. soŋra S, q.
25. soŋrağı q; x 247r. 27.
26. sünger† S, Y; greek.*
27. soŋğı X.
soŋğı uyku q.
28. süŋü X.
29. *soŋuŋca*** S, Q.
247v. 3. *soŋı* Q.
5. *soŋıca* S(mi) } Q; 17r.
soŋınca s } 9.
8. süne† S, X; 2; f; x 245r. 18.
9. Suwa- S, C, Q.
23. suwat- s.
24. suwal- s, c, Q.
28. *suwar-* S, X, C, Q; 21v. 19; x 243v. 26.
248r. 12. *suwur-*† S, C, Q, E; m; (cf. 244v. 6).
27. *suwurul-* S; m-t (cf. 244v. 21).
28. Suw (or *su?*) q; 4, 2P; 19v. 29.
248v. 2. suwdağın s, q.

* No doubt a Rumī word, though not so marked.

** So spelt in L; G and O incorrectly omit the second *kāf*.

3. suwsızlığ.
4. *suw kabarcuğı* R.
suw koyar t-m.
5. suwlukçı‡.
suwat‡ S.
6. suwuk‡ s; d.
suw yosunı Y; R; B.
7. *Sohramışı**‡ I, (cf. 236v. 24).
8. Soy- S, C, q, Y; x 345r. 7.
17. soyul- s, c, q.
20. soydur-.
süyle-‡ s(bi) } C, Q.
21. söyle- s(bilai) }
249r. 2. söyleş- s.
4. soyurğa- S, C, q.
17. süyen-† S, E, C.
28. seytelçile-*‡ s; d.*
29. Soy 1, 1V.
soyğa R.
249v. 1. soyğun X; Z; (cf. 244v. 25 and 254r. 8).**
süylün S; R; Z; x 246r. 23.
2. soyurğal q; t-m; 5v. 5.
4. süye S; R.
Sép- S, C, Q.
19. sépil- S, c, q.
21. sıpal-‡ S, C, X.
250r. 2. sıpala-‡ s.
sıbkar-‡ S, C, Q.
18. Sıba*‡.
sıpancak† S, X, Y; x 251v. 22.
20. sıpaw‡ S.
sıpkın S, Y; R.
22. sépgil† S (misspelt; cf. 249v. 9).
23. sibeki‡ S, q; P (see text).
25. Sıçan otı Y; R; B.
26. sıçancıl S, Y; R; Z.
27. sıçğan q; 1Z, 1.
29. Sıx W; 1, 1P; e.
Sır- E 250v. 2.
sérme- S, C, Q, E; 9v. 2; 10r. 2.
250v. 20. sérmel- s.

* The main entry, beginning *sin alif* in all three MSS. is obviously corrupt.

** The correct Turkish form, in Kāşğarī, Kutadğu Bilig etc. is *sığun*; in Mongolian *soğun* (Kow. 1387) is used only for the female; this form is a muddle between both.

21. sırık-‡ S, C, q.
251r. 2. sırıktur-‡.
3. sırı- S, C.
14. sırıl- S
sıyrıl- s(bi) } C, Q.
251v. 1. sırıt- S.
2. Sir Ng.
3. sıram Ng (error for *sayram*).
4. sırt S.
5. sırtak X; R*; p; x 260r. 4.
sırtlan S; Z; x 51v. 24.
6. sırça q; 1, 1R.
8. sérce barmak Y; R.
9. sırdaş‡ q; a-t.
10. sırğ/kak†.
11. sirgek*† s, Q, E, Y.
15. *sérke*‡ S, Z; m; (see 231r. 1).
sirke Y; Z.
16. sırma R.
sıra† S; greek (probably R).
18. sırığ q.
19. sırığlığ q.
20. sırık s, X; R.
21. sırım R; F.
sérin† m.
sırıncak S(bi) X; x 250r. 19.
23. Sız- S; } C, Q.
24. séz- 2; }
252r. 26. sızıl- S.
27. sézil- }
sézin- } s.
28. sızğur- S, C.
252v. 11. sızla- c, Q; R, (misspelt with *-mek*).
12. sızılda- (ditto).
Siz 2; 15v. 9.
13. *-sız/-siz*.
15. *sız/séz* 3V, 1P.
sézgek‡ S, q; E 251v. 14.
17. sézindü s.
Sésken- S, C, Q; x 254v. 14.
253r. 5. Sığ- S, E, C, Q, X; 19r. 14; 25r. 22; x 253r. 19.
19. sığış- s, X; x 253r. 6.
sığur- S, C, Q, E.
253v. 6. sığıştur-.
7A. sığın- s, C, Q, E; 2.
27. sığındur-.
28. *Sığrak* S, X; 2; x 232v. 2.
29. sığğu S, q.
254r. 1. şığnak‡ s, q; 2, e.
3. sığır S; Z.
4. sığırtmac‡ S.
sığırcın Y; Z; x 254r. 5, 7.
5. sığırcı/uk R; Z; X.
6. *sığır dili* Y; R; B.
sığır kuşı X; R; Z; x 254r. 5.
7. *sığır kuyrukı* Y; B.
8. sığın 1R, Z, 1V, (cf. 249v. 1).
9. sığınca S; R.
10. Sık- C, q; 19r. 5; E 253r. 6.
21. sıkıl- S, c, q.
23. sıkta- C, X; x 254v. 6.
254v. 5. sıktal- s, X.
6. sıktat- s, c, Q.
sıkır-/sıkın- E 253r. 27; v. 9.
10. Sık 2R, 1V.
11. sıklık 2R.
sıkış.
12. sıkılcım R.
sıkındu Y; 2R.
13. Ségri- } S, C, Q, X.
ségir- }
255r. 5. ségrit- } S, c, Q.
6. *ségirt-* }
8. Ségritme S, q.
10. sék/kkiz q; 1, 1P; 20v. 13.
12. sigil s, Y; R; x 259r. 4.
13. Sil- C, (misspelt with *-mak*).
23. silil- } s, (ditto).
24. silin- }
25. sile- S, E, C, Q; 2; x 250r. 2.
255v. 18. silet- s; 2.
19. sileş- s; 2.
20. silen- s; 2.
21. silk- S, C.
256r. 1. silkin- s, c, q.
3. Sıla S; R; a.
4. silkincek† q, E.
7. sılığ Q, E; 2.*

* "Pure" has front vowels in all other dialects; the back vowels here are an error or recent corruption; the second meaning is very dubious.

10. sılığ ağça R (error for *silik*).
11. *Sémir-* s, X; x 234r. 19.
12. *Sémiz* s; x 234v. 4.
Sın- S, C, Q.
28. sındur- c, Q.

256v. 4. sınık-† S, C, q; 2.
17. sınıktur-† c, q.
19. sına- S, C, q, (misspelt with *-mek*).

257r. 1. sınal- S, c, q, (ditto).
3. siŋ- S, C, Q.
28. siŋür- S(mi), c, Q.

257v. 8. siŋdür- s, c, q.
11. séŋre- S, C, q.*
22. siŋirle- S(mi), C; e.

258r. 4. siŋirlet- s.
5. siŋirlen- s.
Sén.
6. sın s(bi); 1, 1V.
7. *sïn* A.
séncileyin.
sındı W, Y; 1, 1V.
8. *séndürsin/sénsin* q.
10. sénsiz/sénsizin q; 15v. 10; 18v. 10.
11. sıŋrak‡ S, X; x 100r. 10.
12. siŋek S(mi), q, X, Y; x 95v. 17.
14. siŋir S(mi), Q; 1, 1‡; x 155r. 16.
17. siŋirli yaprak X, Y; e; x 125r. 22.
18. siŋil S(mi), Q; 24r. 16; x 45v. 16; 92r. 22.
21. siŋillik.
siŋli, (see 258r. 20).
22. sénlik q.
sınuk 8r. 10; 25v. 12.
23. Séw- S, C, Q.

258v. 12. séwdür- c, q.
14. sé viş- S.
15. séwin- S, C, Q; 24v. 10 (séwün-).
27. séwindür-.
siwur- E 248r. 14.
28. Siwri S, R.
29. *siwri siŋek* Y; R; Z; x 258r. 14.
séwgüm (*sic!*) s.
séwüklük } S, Q; 2.

259r. 1. séwiklik }

* Not recorded elsewhere, but cf. *seŋregü* in Kāşğarī.

3. *siwel* S, X, Y.
4. séwinc S.
5. séwici q.
6. Sıyır- S, C, q, Y.
18. sıyrıl- s(bi), X.
19. Şapat } † S, X.
şapalak }
20. şebek s, W; R; Z.
Şatu S, q.
22. Şerilde- c, q.
24. Şaranpaw s, W; R; magyar.
25. Şaş- R; x 56v. 8; 206r. 1.
şaşur- r, (see 206r. 12).
26. Şaşğun R.
şaşı W, R; x 260r. 29.
şaşılık r.
27. Şağırdak‡ S.
şağıldak‡ s, Y.
29. Şefşel s, W; 2R*; f.

259v. 1. Şakka s; R; f.
şakırdi*.
2. Şalğurt‡ S; Z; x 209r. 2.
şalk? 317v. 8.
3. Şamar R; f; x 259r. 20.
Şawlum*‡ S; f; x 45v. 6.
4. Şay‡ W; f.
Şüdrün*† S, q, Y; m.
6. şu deŋlü R.
7. *şudurğu* X, Y; 1F‡; m?; 1Np; x 259v. 25.
8. Şor‡ Y; 1P, B, 1Nt.
9. şorak W, Y; R, p.
şurı E 310v. 22.
10. Şük 1; 1R*.
şuk‡ Y; Zend, Pazend.
11. şükkine q.
12. şükür*‡ S; m.
13. şükürci*‡ m-t.
Şol†.
şülegey*† S, Q, E, Y; m; x 179v. 29.
17. şulay‡ Özbegïya - i Türān wa Xwarazm.
Şomur*‡ M*.
18. Şundak/y q, X.
19. *şunkar* q, X; 1Z, 1F.
Şöyle* 128r. 12.
21. Şıba*‡ Y; f.
22. şıbak‡ S, q, X; 1B; 1; m.
24. şıban Nt.
şibike S; m, e.
25. Şıdurğu S, X; (1F‡, m?; 1Np) x 259v. 7.
26. Şıralğa‡ S, Q; 2; m.
29. şıram*‡ q; d.

260r. 1. şırdağ† q, X; 2; p; x 251v. 5.
4. şırlağan R; p.
5. şırlağancı r; p-t.
Şiş- C.
13. şişle- C, Q.
25. Şiş Q; 3, 1V.
27. şişik S.
28. şişman S; R.
Şığawul‡ S; I, m.
29. Şıl W, X, R.
şılan† S(bi), q; 1p, 1P.

260v. 3. şıltak† S, q; m.
4. şilim*‡ S(bi); m.
5. Şim-† S, C, q; m.
15. şımal-‡ C, Q.
27. Şimdi q; 1, 1V.
29. *şimdiye dek* s; R.
şimşek S; R.

261r. 1. Şén 3R.
şiŋ‡ S; 1, 1F; chinese?
3. şénlik 3r.
5. Şıwaran*‡ Y; B; p?
Şadak† X, Q; m.
şarş- R; x 230v. 9.
şaşı R; x 19r. 29.
8. *şayın* X; m.
şu R; x 19r. 29.
Ṭapanca R x 135v. 20.
9. *ṭabur* X; R; x 151v. 2.
10. Ṭaraz 2Ng, 4P, 1A.
12. *Ṭaş* R, (see 157r. 3).
13. ṭaşra R.
ṭaşrağı r.
Ṭağ X; 2R(1B); 19r. 28.
14. ṭağacar q(P); Np.
16. ṭağan Y; R; greek.
ṭağay/yı.
17. ṭağmac/ṭamğac Q(P); Nt, Ng, Np.
21. Ṭakıya a.
22. Ṭana W, X; Z; r.
Ṭawar W; R; Z, (see 165v. 7).
23. *ṭawaşı* W, Y; R; a (see 165v. 8).
ṭawun s; R*.
Ṭay Z.

24. ṭaydu Ngh.
25. *ṭayşı* S; M; x 167r. 18.
26. *Ṭopal* R, (see 167v. 4).
Ṭorğay S, q(P), Y; 1Z, 1Np; x 172v. 14.
ṭorağay x 261r. 27.
28. ṭorumtay† s; Z; m.
29. *Ṭoğan* X; 1Z, 1; r, (see 179v. 2).

261v. 3. *ṭoğay*† X; f.
ṭuğra Q.
6. ṭoğrul S; 1Z, 1Np; x 228r. 22.
7. Ṭonat- q; R, (misspelt with *-mek*).
8. ṭonan- r, (ditto); x 225v. 26.
Ṭonanma X; 2R; x 225v. 29, (see 187r. 2).
9. ṭonbay S; R; Z.
10. *Ṭoy* q, Y; 1, 1RZ, (see 188r. 10).
12. *ṭüy* R, (see 188r. 15).
*ṭyyğun**‡ S, X.
13. ᶜArras‡ S, q.
15. ᶜAllānbar‡ S, q; e, a-p?; 361v. 23.
17. ᶜ*Ankut* X; Z; x 52r. 1.
18. ᶜIrılda-† s, C, q.
27. Ğacarcı‡ S, q; m, (see 267v. 22).
29. ğacğaw‡ s, q, E; 2; P; e.

262r. 3. Garbar-‡ s, C, q; d, e.
15. Ğarar† W, q, E, X; A; x 271r. 20.
21. ğarpıçı‡ S, q; F; f.
22. ğaraw‡ S, q, q(P); P.
25. *Ğazan* q; 3, 1F, 1Ng, 1Nph, (see 273r. 22).

262v. 1. ğaz ayağı‡ Y; B.
2. Ğaşun‡ M.
Ğalça‡ S; 1p, 2P.
3. ğalaka‡ a.
Ğan E 76v. 21.
4. Ğaydak 1Ng, 1A.
5. Ğubçaçi*‡ S, q; d, e.*
7. Ğur‡ S, W, q; 1p; 2P, 2A.
10. ğurra‡ q; 1Pş(?), 1A.
11. ğuzz Nt.
ğuzğun X 262v. 15.
12. ğusun*‡ M.
13. *ğuma* X.
ğunçı E 292v. 13.
ğunda‡ X, Y; Z; p, (see 291v. 2).
14. ğuŋ*‡ S, q; Z; d; x 287r. 28.
15. *Ğırnak* X; 1, 1A; x 295v. 6.
17. Ğıj‡ f.
18. Ğılcay-‡ S, C; m.
28A. Ğıŋşı-‡ S, C; m.

263r. 9. *-Ğına/-gine* S, q; x 316v. 22.
11. ğıncı‡ S, Q, X; 2; f; x 300v. 18.
14. Faracı† S; a; e.
15. farfar‡ W, Q, q(P); 1Pş, 1P; e.
18. fara† W; Z; a.
farısa‡ Q; 1, 1Z, 1RB, 1A.*
21. ferik W; Z; f. (cf. *pilic*).
22. Fesligen S, Y; R; B; greek.
24. Felfes*‡ S; f.
Faykur‡ W, Y; Z; f.
25. Fır*† q.
27. f irf irek‡ q, E; F.

263v. 1. firrast*‡ S, Q; d.
3. Fıskıya R; a.
4. fısıldu S; R.
Fışkır-† X.
5. Fişek S; R; p; x 319 v. 14.
6. Fiker W; R*; f.
7. Fınkır- R*; x 263v. 5.
8. Ka'an M.
9. Kap- S, C, Q.
20. kapış- s.
21. kapıl-.
kaptur-.
22. kaba- S
kapa- S; R } C, Q.

264r. 8. kabal- s, c, Q.
11. kabar- S, C, Q, X; 2**; x 300r. 9.
26. kabart- s, c, q, X; 2.
29. kabsa- S, C, Q, E.
kapğa- E, 264v. 2.

264v. 15. kabkar-‡ S, C; e.
26. kabla- C, q.

265r. 7. kapat- S, R.
Kab q; 16v. 10.
9. kaba W, q, X; 1, 1Ng; x 282r. 17.
10. kabaça† s; a-p.
11. kabran W; 2R; f.
12. kabarcuk S, q; x 248v. 4.
13. kapağan q.
14. kabağ/k Q; 1B, 2.
17. kapağ/k s; R.
kabakalğan E 266r. 3.
18. *kabak bağla-* 19r. 4.
kaba kuşluk R; x 282r. 18.
19. *kaba kulağ* Y; R.
20. *kaba kaba yé-* R.
kapa kapa yé- R.
kabal‡ 1 t-m?, 1V.
21. kaban Z; m.
kapan† s, q.
23. kabtal† S, q; 1F, 1.
24. *kabtan*† q, X; p; x 222v. 14; 274r. 7.
25. kabturğay† S, X; m; x 265v. 8.
26. kabçak Q(P); Ngh; Nt. Np.

265v. 6. kabçur† S, W, q(P); m; x 274r. 7.
7. kabçurma‡.
8. kabçuk.
kabṭurğay† X; x 265r. 26.
9. kab kacak.
10. kap kara s, q; 16v. 10.
11. *kab kara* s, q.
kabku E 262r. 2.
12. kaplan q; Z.
13. kablama.
14. kablu baka Y; R; Z; x 126r. 18.
kabu W, Q, E; m.
20. kapu s, X.
kapu ögcesi Y; 2.
21. kabuzak‡
kabuğ/k } Q, E.
kapınc E 232v. 13.
25. Kat- C, Q, E, X; 2.

266r. 21. katıt-† S.

* A very dubious word; the Haydarabad MS. (see Gibb Trust facsimile 169r. 11) reads *ğunçaçı*, an unrecorded but possible p-t word for "concubine".

* "Leek" in Rumī is properly *pırasa* from Greek *praso*; *parısa* (121v. 4) is the better form; the Çağatay words no doubt derive from the same Greek root.

** L, O both read (*Rumīya*) *kebermek* in line 12.

22. katış- / katıl- } s, c, Q.
27. katıştur- c, q; x 265v. 26.
29. katıklaş- S, C, q.
266v. 13. katlan- s, C, Q, (X!); 2.
267r. 1. katra- / katna- } ‡ S, C; d; m?*
18. Kat Q; 1, 1R, 2V.
kat kat q 267r. 22.
23. katağan 1, Nt, 1.
katkak† q.
25. *katla* Q.
27. katlaw† s, X; F; x 126v. 2; 292v. 6.
katmar W; R; B; f.
28. katnaşık‡ d (? error for *kaynaşık*).
katış q.
29. katığ/k Q; 2; 19v. 24.
267v. 2. *katığ közlük* q; 19r. 5.
3. katılış† S, q.
4. katınc‡ S, X; F; e.
5. Kaç- S, C, Q.
16. kaçur- S; 4v. 8.
17. Kaç 1R, 1V, 1P.
18. kacar† q; 1m, 1Nt.
20. kaçağ.
kaçağcı.
kaçan S, q.
21. *kaçanğa tégrü* q.
21A. *kaçanğa ca* q.
22. *kacarcı*‡ m, (see 261v. 27).
kaçğun.
23. kaçğuncı.
kaçu† S ahl-i Tūrān wa Xwarazm.
kacır‡ S, q; Z; m.
27. kaçın‡ S, W; F.
28. Kada-† S, C; 2; m.
268r. 10. kadal-† s, c, q; m-t.
12. Kadağ/k‡ 2m.
13. kadağlık‡ Q, E; m-t.
17. kadırğa s; R; greek.
18. kadana q(R); r; italian.
19. kadağan‡ q; m; x 268r. 1.
20. Kara- S / 21. karaş- s / karala- s } C, Q; m, m-t; 7r. 22.

* *Katra-* is probably borrowed from M. *katari-* "to trot"; *katna-* looks like an error for *kayna-*, cf. katnaşik.

268v. 18. karar- S, C, Q.
269r. 4. karart- s, c, Q.
7. karğa- C, Q.
19. karma- S, C, Q.
269v. 1. karmat- s, c, q, E.
5. karmaş- s, C, q.
17. karmaştur-.
18. karı- C, Q, E.
270r. 6. karıt- s.
7. karışla- S, C; c.
18. karışlat- s.
karıla- S, C, q.
29. karılat- s.
270v. 1. karık- S, C.
8. kar- S, q; R.
10. karış- S; r.
11. kars- S; R.
Kar 1, 1RV, 1A.
12. *karr*† A.
kara Q, E; 5, 1R; x 272v. 4.
26. *kara ağac* Y; R; B.
kara ağrığ q, Y; x 95v. 24.
28. *kara batak* s, X, Y; R; Z.
29. *kara baş* 1R, Z; 2 Atrāk-i Irān; x 271r. 3.
kara bağ q; Ng; t-p.
271r. 2. karabına X; R; french; x 49v. 22.
kara boğaz X; 2R, Z; 1Ng.
4. *kara tal* X, Y; R; Z; x 271v. 3, 21.
kara tawuk s, Y; Z.
6. *kara tayak* Q; 19r. 4.
8. karatğu‡ s, X; F; m-t.
9. *kara tamğa* F.
10. *kara ton** Ng.
11. karaçu q, q(P).
14. *kara çörek otı* Y; B.
15. karaca X; x 231r. 6; 219r. 22.
kara çérik.
16. *karaxan* q(P); 2Np, 1Ng.
20. *kara düzen* R; F.
karar X; (A); x 262r. 17.
21. *kara su* q; Ng.
22. *kara şonkur* Np.
23. *kara şanba* q; t-p.
24. karağ Q, E.
27. karağcı q.
28. karağlığ q; E 268r. 15.
29. karağul† m; x 271v. 15.
kara kat B.
271v. 1. *kara kaş* Ng.
kara kalpak Nt!
kara kurut Y.
3. *kara kuş* X; Z.
kara kulağ 1Z, 1, 1R.
7. *kara kum* Ng.
kara kır Ng.
kara kırım Ng.
8. *kara kaytağ* Ng; x 281r. 29.
9. *kara göl* s; Ng.
10. *kara günlük* s; R; B.
karaltğu‡ s, Y; F.
karam E 270v. 24.
12. karamtul† s; 17r. 22.
karamuk Y; 2Z, 1F; x 209v. 17; 224v. 19.
14. karanğu q.
karanğuluk 23v. 13.
15. *karawul*† q, X; 1m, 1Nt.
18. karawunas s; Nt.
kara yonca Y; R; B.
19. *kara yémiş* X; B.
kara yiligi s.
20. karbıl çıbanı*‡ R*.*
kart S, (X); 2.
21. kartal X, Y; Z; x 271v. 3.
kartmak s, X.
22. kartuk S.
23. karçan s, W / karça S } Y; R*; Z.
24. karaca S, X, Y; R.
25. karçığay q, X; Z; m; 19r. 18.
26. *kardaş* q, X.
27. *kardaş kani* Y; R; B.
29. kars (qārs)‡ W; 1f, 1A.
kars (qars)/karş‡ W; 1f, 2A.
272r. 2. karsak s, W, Y; Z.
3. karşı s, q, Q(P); 1M, 1Ngh.
7. karşu s.
8. *karş*‡ X; x 271v. 29.
karğa 1Z; 1V.
9. *karğa büken* s, Y; R; B.
10. *karğa dölgi* s; R; B.

* Probably a misreading of *kızıl çıbanı*.

11. karğaşa s.
karğış s, q, E.
13. karkıra*† Q; 1Z, 1; m.
17. *karlankuç* s, Y; R, İrān; Z.
18. karluwac } s, q; Z.
karluğac }
19. karlığ Nth.
22. karmak† 1F, 1RV.
23. *karn* S, q, X; x 272v. 14.
25. karan s, q; 2Np.
26. *karnı yaruk* 1B, 1Ng.
27. karu S, Q, E; 1, 1F; E 265v. 18.

272v. 3. *karuca* s, Y; R; x 271v. 24.
kara Q, X.
6. karı Q; 4, 1V.
12. karılığ q; 23r. 29.
karımcı E 269v. 21.
13. karın s, X; 24r. 13; x 272r. 23.
14. karıncğa s, X; Z.
15. karındaş q; 17v. 6; x 271v. 26.
16. Kaz- C, Q; 7v. 19; x 345r. 8.

273r. 1. kazdur-.
2. kazış- S.
kazıl- S.
3. kazğan- S, C, Q, (X) }
kazan- (x) }
18. Kazağuc S; R*.*
19. kazak q; 1, 1Nt, 1Z.
21. kazalağ/k‡ Y; Z.
22. kazan q, X; 3, 1F, 1Ng, 1Np, 1V.
26. *kazanc.*
kazanclığ.
kazğanc s.
kazğanclığ s.
kazan çayı Ng.
27. kazğan 1F, 2V.
28. kazma S; R.
29. kazu q; R.

273v. 1. kazuk S, q, X; 2; x 45v. 14A.
3. kazındu S, Y; 2R.
5. Kasmakla-‡.
6. Kasırğa S, (X), Y; R; x 225v. 19.
7. kasmak† 2; x 271v. 22.
kasnak S; R.
8. kasnakcı r.
kasnı† W, Y; B; f.
9. kasığ Y; 1, 1 Yaŋı Dunyā.
10. Kaşı- S, C, q.
20. kaşıt- s.
21. kaşıl- s.
kaşın- s.
22. kaşan- S.
23. kaş karal-†; 19r. 3; x 273v. 25.
kaşkal- E 274v. 4.
Kaş Q; 3.
27. kaşağu X; F; x 273v. 29.
28. kaşaŋ s, q.
29. *kaşaw* } s; F; x 273v.
kaşawuc } 27.
kaşkaldağ Y; Z; x 270v. 28.

274r. 1. kaşka S; 1Z, 1F, 1R.
3. *kaşka axtacı* F.
4. kaşmar S; R; f.
kaşuk q, Y.
5. Kağanak† S; f.
7. *Kaftan* X; p; x 222v. 13.
kafçur X; m.
8. Kak- C, Q.
24. kakış- S.
kakıl- S, c, q.
27. kaktur- q.
29. kakşal-† C, Q, E.

274v. 9. kakala-†.
kakır- S; R*.
10. kakı- S; R.
Kak q; 2.
12. kakas‡ q.
14. kakalağan‡ Z.
kakırma R*.
15. kakırdak X, Y; R.
16. kakşal‡ q, X; 1, 1Nt; x 274v. 18.
18. kakşak X; R; x 274v. 17.
kakılcam S; R.*
19. kakmac‡.
kakış q.
20. kakığanlığ R.
21. Kal- C, Q.

275r. 7. kalın- S }
kalış- s } c, Q; 4r. 16.

275v. 10. kalkıt- } s, c, q.
11. kalkız- }
13. kaldur- R.*
14. Kalağay‡ Q; 1p?, 1V; e.
17. kalay‡ 1F, 1V; x 70v. 29.
18. kalpağ/k† s, Q; 2.
21. kaltağ/k† s; 2F.
22. kaltağay‡.
23. kaltağaylığ‡ q.
24. kaltaban‡ S, q; p.
26. kaldurarak q; R.
27. kalkan q; F.
28. kallukan s, Y; R; B; f.

276r. 1. *kalmaş*‡ q, E, X; A; x 290r. 15.
4. kalmak X; Nt.
5. kalmakı q; F; m-p; x 267r. 27.
7. *kalmış* S, Q.
8. kalandas S, q; R*; latin.
10. kalış S, q.
12. kalın Q; 2.
15. kalınlığ q.
16. Kamaş- C, Q.
24. kamaştur- c, q.
27. kamla- C.

276v. 7. Kam.
kamçı s, q, Y.
9. kamğak s, Q; B.
11. kamlamışı q(P); I.
13. kamuk Q; parsik (Turfan).
15. kamışlığ B.
Kan- S, C, Q, X.

277r. 4. kandur-.
5. kana- S, C, Q.
18. kanat- s, c, q.
20. kanatlan- S, C, q.

277v. 2. kanık-† S, C, q.
14. kanıktur-.
15. Kan Y; 1, 1V.
kanat q; 1, 2F; x 95v. 17.
18. kanbıl otı W; X; R; B; f.
19. kancuğa S; F; m.
20. kancık S; 1Z, 1RZ.

* The translation seems to be incomplete; there is no trace of the word in "Rūmī".

* Apparently a misspelling of *kığılcım.*

* Read *muxaffaf-i kalkdur-* with L.

kanda q; 2, x 281v. 1.
22. *kandın* Q; 2.
25. *kandaya dek* R*.
kandağay‡ s, q(P); M; Z; x 318v. 15.
27. kandur W; R*.
28. kanğalduruk‡ s, q, q(P), E; F.
278r. 2. kanka‡ S; F; f.
3. kankaraw‡ S; e; m.
4. kankı S.
kanklı S, kaŋlı s } q; 1F, 1Nth.
9. kaŋşar† S; m.
10. kanlığ Q, Y; 3.
14. kanı q; 1, 1A.
15. *kanı tolğan* q.
16. kanık S; 1, 1Ng, 1V.
17. Kaw-, kawla-‡ } C, Q, Y; (in Kāşğarī *kov-*).
278v. 11. kawdur- c, q.
12. kawul- S.
13. kawur- S, C, q.
23. kawrul- S, c, q.
25. kawuş- S, C, q.
279r. 8. kawuştur- S, c, q.
11. kawşa-, kawşan- } R, (error for *kuşa-/kuşan-*).
12. Kaw W, q, E, Y.
18. kawak† 2P.
19. kawak ağacı Y; R; B.
kawçın E 345v. 20.
kawşak‡ S; e, (probably error for *kevşek*.)
kawğun‡ S, Q; 2; 8r. 1.
22. kawğuncı‡ q.
23. kawluc† S.
kawluk‡ s.
24. kawut S, Y; R.
25. kawucı S; R*.
kawur‡ S.
26. kawurcağ/k‡ q, Y; 3.
28. kawurcağcı‡ q.
29. kawurdağ/k‡ q.
279v. 2. kawursun S; Q; f.
5. kawursı‡ s.
kawurma 9r. 24.
kawurmac† s, q; 1, 1Ng.
7. kawuz‡, kawuzğa‡ } S.
8. kawuk S; 2 (also R).
10. Kaypan- S, C, X, Y; m; x 281r. 5.
22. kayt- S, C, Q, E.
280r. 6. kaytar- S, C, Q; 2; 8v. 14.
21. kaytış- S.
kayrıl- S, C, Q.
280v. 6. kayrıla-† s, C.
17. kayğur- S, C, Q.
281r. 5. *kayfan-* s, X; m; x 279v. 11.
6. kayna- S, C, Q.
17. kaynaş-.
18. kayır- S; R.
Kay q, X; 2, 1Np, 1M*.
21. kaya q.
22. kayaş Q, X; x 71v. 14.
25. kayalığ 1, 1Ng.
kayan 1†, 1M*(I).
26. *kayandın*†.
kayanı† q.
27. *kay bir* q.
28. kaytağ/k X; Ng.
29. *kayda* q; X; x 281r. 20.
281v. 1. *kaydın* q.
2. kaydu 2Nph.
3. kayrak† X; m.
kayru/ı.
4. kayrıtay s; m.
5. kayrıcı R.
kaysı q.
6. kayğ/ku q.
kayğuluk 23v. 13.
7. *kayğuluk kuş* Y; Z.
8. kayğanak† S (muddled), Y; f.
kaymak† Y.
9. kaynaşlık.
kaynak s; 1, 1R, 1Nt.
11. kaynawuk s; 2.
kayn S, X; x 281v. 17.
12. *kayu* S, Q; x 281r. 20.
14. kayuk S, q, X.
15. *kayı* S; 1, 1Nth.
16. kayış.
kayık R; x 281v. 15.
17. kayın s, X; 1, 1Ng; x 281v. 12; 345r. 2.
18. Kop- S, C, Q; 11r. 15.
282r. 3. kopar- s, c.
5. kobsa- S, C, q; e.*
16. Koba*‡ X; 1, 1Ng, 1 Qalmaqī; x 265r. 10.
17. kobağ/k* Ngh.
18. *koba kuşluk** (see 265r. 18).
kubtul E 291v. 24.
kobğa S, Q; 2; m.
21. kubala S, q(A); Nph.
22. kubur S; R.
23. kuburcuk Y; R.
24. kobuz S, Q; F.
26. kopusğa S; R; B; slavonic.
27. Kutur- S(bi), C, q, x 284r. 3.
282v. 10. kuturt- S.
11. *kutul-* S, C, Q, X; 4r. 18; 13r. 4; x 284v. 5.
28. kutkar- C, Q; 4r. 26.
kutkul- E 284v. 7.
283r. 16. kotanla-‡ S, C; m-t.
20. Kut 1M, 1A.
21. kutan‡ S, q; Z, m; x 288v. 21.
22. kotan‡ 2m.
23. kutluğ/k q; 1, 1Nph; 19r. 28.
25. kotur S, Q, Y; 2, 1Ng.
29. kotur botur*‡ S, q.
283v. 1. kutuz S, q, X.
3. Kuc- s(bi), C, Q.
20. kucuş- s, c, Q.
27. kucuştur-.
28. Kucağ.
kocğar S, Q; Z.
284r. 1. koca† p?
koca yemişi R; B.
2. koçı R; f.
Koxu.
3. *Kudur-* s(bi), c, q, X; 4v. 10.
kudurt- 4v. 12.
5. Kuda† S, X; m; x 51v. 17.
kuduz x 283v. 3.
6. kuduk q, X; 1, 1Z; x 222v. 25.
7. kuduman‡ s.
8. Kur- s(bi), C, Q; 2.
284v. 2. kurdur-.
kurul- S, q.
4. kurtul- S, c, q, E, X; x 282v. 11.
8. kurşa- S, C; 2.
21. kurşat- s; 2.
22. kurşal-, kurşan- } s; 2.
23. korğada‡- S, C, q; m.

* In l. 5 read *ba-gurīda nawāxtan* "to sing in a loud voice".

285r. 6. kork- C, Q.
17. korkut- s.
18. korkuş- s.
19. kuru- s(bi) } C, Q, E; 18r. 22.
koru- s(bilai) }
285v. 14. kuruş- s, c, Q; 4r. 21; 18r. 21.
18. kurut- s.
19. korun- s.
kurduğla-‡ S, q.
21. Kur Q, X; 6, 1p, 2V, 3P; x 286r. 10.
27. kurak R.
korp*‡ S, X; f.
28. kuran*‡ F; x 285v. 23.
kurbağa q; Z.
29. kurban‡ 1t-pF, 1A; e.
286r. 1. kurt s(bi), q, Y; 2Z.
2. kort‡ s(bilai).
3. *kurt bağrı* Y; R; B.
kurt kulağı X, Y; R; B; x 352r. 2.
5. kurtğa S.
5. kurcuk*‡ S, q.
7. kurçi† s; x 285v. 23.
8. kurdaşaŋ } s; R; f.
kurdaşanc }
kurdaşam }
9. kursağ/k s, Q; x 288r. 27.
11. kurşak s, X; x 285v. 22.
kurğaşun s, q; f.
kurğal E 290v. 3.
13. kurğan Q.
15. kork*‡ 1, 1V.
16. korkağ/k q.
17. korku } Q; 1, 1R; 5v. 4; 19r. 19.
korkuş s. }
korkunc s. }
19. korkuncluğ q; 3.
22. kurmasak*‡ Y; 3; t-a?
23. kurmışı I.
kurut 1, 1V; x 207v. 26.
24. kuruş 1R, german; 1V.
kuruğ/k q; 19v. 24.
26. koruğ/k q; 1R, 2.
29. *kuruk başlığ* q.
286v. 2. *kuruk say* 1, 1Ng.
3. kurukluk.
kuru/ıltay† S, q, q(A); M, (I).
8. kurun† Q, E; a.
11. koruya W, Q, E; m; x 204v. 8.
14. kurayşı S, Q; a.
17. Kozğa-† } C, Q; f.
kozğat-† s }
287r. 12. kozğal-† } s, c, Q, E;
13. kozgalış-† } f; 17r. 29.
22. Koz B; p.
kuz R.
23. kozalan* S; R*; Z.
kuzay†; x 310r. 9.
24. kozğalan S } Q; f; 19r.
kozğalış s } 18.
26. kuzğun S, q, X; Z; 19r. 18; x 262v. 16.
28. kuzı Q; 1Z; 2; x 118r. 10.
287v. 1. *kuzı kulağı* q, Y; B.
3. Kus-.
4. Kuskun R.
kusundı s; R.
5. Koş- C, Q; 2.
28. koşul- } S, c, Q.
koşuş- }
288r. 2. koşuldur- } c, q.
koşuştur- }
5. koşla- C, Q.
19. Koş Q; 1†, 3; x 272r. 29.
24. kuş s(bi), Q, E; Z.
26. *kuş etmegi* s, Y; R; B.
27. *kuşak* X.
28. koşant*‡ s; F; x 267v. 5.
kuş üzümi X, Y; B; x 95v. 10.
29. *kuş bégi* F.
kuş déywam q; F.
288v. 1. *kuş dili* 1B, 1; e.
4. kuşğına q; 22v. 23.
5. koşuk Q, E; F.
9. koşukluk.
kuşluğ q; 2; x 178v. 10.
11. kuşmar R; F.
13. *koşm* S, Q, E; x 291v. 11.
17. koşun† q; m.
18. koşa‡ 1, 1V.
19. Kuṭas† Z; latin.
20. *kuṭan*‡ X; Z; m.
kuṭlu X; R, 19r. 28.
21. Koğ R.
Koğlama*‡ q.
23. Kol- E, C, Q.
289r. 9. kolda-† C, Q.
23. koldat-† s, c, q.
25. koldan-† s.
kulağlaş-† C, q.
289v. 8. kulağlan -‡ s, q.
10. Kol Q; 4, 1V; x 112v. 4.
16. kul s(bi), q, E; 15v. 7.
18. kulac q.
20. kulağ q.
21. *kulağ tut-* Q; 2; 19r. 3.
25. kulağcı Z.
26. kulan q; Z.
27. *kolan* R, F; x 289v. 28.
kolansa† S; m.
28. *kulan kuyruğı* B.
kolaŋ s; R, F; (see 287v. 27).
ko/ulawuz s(bi and bilai), q.
290r. 1. kulawuzluk q.
2A. kolay† Q, 1, 1R, 1V.
4. *kolaymén/kolay durmén* q.
5. kulb W, Y; 1R, a; 1B, luğat-i Andalūs.
7. kolbağ q.
8. kolturmac*‡.
koltuğ/k q.
10. kolcak† F.
kolçır*‡ S; f.
11. kolçırlığ*‡ f-t.
koldaş q.
12. kolkuna*‡ S; e, f.
13. kullukcı q.
14. kulmaş‡ q, X; A; x 276r. 1.
16. kulluk q; 2.
17. Kumar-‡ C, q; m.
28. kumarıl- s; m-t.
29. Kum q.
290v. 1. kuma x 262v. 12.
kumarğa } ‡ q, E; m.
kumarğal }
4. komalak*† s, q; m.
6. *kumbul*‡ S, q, X; A; x 291r. 23.
8. *kum balığı* R, Z.
kumral R (mistranslated).
9. komsı S; R; a.
kumlağ/k q; x 317v. 4.
11. komursğa S; Z; x 272v. 15.
Kon- C, Q.
25. konuş- S.
kondur- c, q.

27. koŋğar- S(mi) } ‡C, Q; m; 7r. 5.
koŋar- s(mi) }
291r. 13. koŋğarıl-‡ m-t.
14. Kunacın† S; Z; m.
konaş } ‡ F; x 291v.
15. konaşık } 13.
17. konağ/k q; 1B, 1, 1R.
19. konağluk.
konalğa† q; t-m.
21. kunan S; Z; m.
konam*‡ S, X.
22. kunbul‡ q, E, X; A; x 290v. 9.
25. kondak† s; 2.
26. kunduz S, q; 1Z, 1Ng; x 76v. 27; 234v. 6.
291v. 1. *kunduz kırı.*
2. *kunda*† Z; p, (see 262v. 13).
konğur S, q(P); 1Z, 1Np.
4. *konğur öleŋ* Ngh.
6. konğrat } s, q, E; Nt.
koŋrat }
8. koŋğuz S(mi), Y; Z.
9. *koŋak* S(mi), X; x 291v. 28.
10. koŋşı S, X.
11. konuş S, q, X; 1, 1F.
13. Kuwan- S, C, Q; x 310r. 2, 28.
25. *ko-* c, q, X; R; x 292r. 1.
26. Ku Y; Z.
27. kowak*‡ S.
28. kɔwan Y; R.
kɯwan V.
29. kowank*‡ S, X; d; x 291v. 10.
Koy- C, Q, X; 2; 11v. 10; x 291v. 25.
292r. 21. koyul-.
kuyla-‡ C; m.
292v. 2. kuylat-‡ s; m-t.
3. kuylan-‡ s; m-t.
Koy q; 1Z, 1V; 23r. 6.
koyar m 248v. 4.
5. kuyaş q.
6. kuyak S, X; F.
7. koyan S; Z; E 167v. 10.
8. *koyaŋ* S } *‡ q, Y; p?
koyanğu s }
10. koyçı S, q, E; 2.
14. kuyruğ/k Y; 2.
kuyruk salan Y; R; Z.
15. *koy kuşı* Z.
16. *koyn* S, Q, X; 2; x 292v. 21.
18. koyuk 2.
19. kuyum Y; R.
kuyumcı r.
koyun S, Q, X; 3, 1Z; 24r. 22; x 292v. 18.
24. *koyun gözi* Y; R; B.
koyı S, q, Y.
25. kuyı.
26. koyığı S, q.
27. Kıp- S, C, Y.
293r. 9. Kıp kırmızı.
Kıcış-† S, C, Q.
17. kıcığla-† C, q.
28. kıçkır- S, C, Q.
293v. 11. kıçkırış- S, c, q.
14. kıcırda- X; R; x 294v. 19.
15. Kiçkırış/k.
kıcı Y; B.
16. kıcış† s.
kıcığ† s, q, Y.
17. Kır- S, C, Q; 3; x 294r. 18.
294r. 13. kırıl- S, c, q; 3.
16. kırdur- 3.
17. kırp- S, C, q, X; x 293v. 19.
28. kırpıl- S.
29. kırk- S, C, q, X; x 346v. 28.
294v. 11. kırkıl-.
kırktur- q.
13. kırla-† S, c.
18. kırçıldat-† S, C, q, X; x 293v. 15.
295r. 3. kırçıldaş-.
4. kırığla-‡.
kır q; 1, 1 Kāşgar, 1R, 1, 3V, 2P.*
9. kırağ/k Q; 26r. 28; x 295v. 10.
11. kırağu S; R; (see 295r. 16).
kıran† Q; 1Fa, 1a, 1A; e.
16. *kıraw* S, Q, Y; (see 295r. 11).
18. kırpık† S, X.
19. kırpındı S; R.

* Under the second meaning read *marᶜā* for *maradī*.

20. kırtlış S, Q; 3.
22. *kır tékin* s; Ng.
23. kırğawul† q; Z; m.
24. kırğu Z.
kırğıc† S.
25. kırğız S, q(P); Nth.
27. kırk 1, 1Nt, 1V.
28. *kırk ayağ* Y; Z.
29. kırkılığ*‡.
kır kır S, q; 1, 1R.
295v. 1. *kırkız* s, qP; Ng, Nt; M(!).
3. *kır kıl* Y.
kırlağan çıbanı R.
4. kırmaça‡ s.
5. kırmız S, q, Y; f.*
6. kırnağ/k s, X; x 262v. 17.
7. kırığ/k† Q, q(P)**; 1, 1A, 1Nt, 1M; 26r. 28.
13. kırım q; Ng.*
15. Kızar- C, Q.
27. kızart- s, c, q.
29. kızı- S } C, Q.
kızış- s }
296r. 1. kızık- s
27. kızıt- s, c, Q.
296v. 2. kızın- S; R.
kıjılda-‡ s; e.
3. Kız 1, 1R.
kızalağ‡ S; B.
4. kızamuk†.
kız oğlan.
kızğın R.
kız kardaş q.
5. *kız kuşı* Y; 1Z, 1RZ.
7. kızlığ 1, 1R.
8. kızığ s, q.
9. kıjığ‡ s.
kızıl Q; 2, 2Z.
13. *kızıl ala* Z.
14. *kızıl altun.*
kızıl alma Ng.
15. *kızıl ayağ* q; 1Z, 1; 19r. 4.
17. *kızıl palçığ* Y; R.
18. *kızıl bilge* q(P); I.
19. *kızıl tal* q; B.
20. *kızıl tüglü* q; Z.
21. kızılca s, Y; 2R.

* The Persian dictionaries describe this word as "Arabic" and the Arabic dictionaries as "Persian"; in any event it is not Turkish.

** In line 13 read *dar ta'rīx-i Wassāf* with L.

23. *kızıl qaṭīfa* R, B; T-A. *kızıl yumurta* r. kızımtul.†
24. Kıs- S, C, q.

297r. 6. kısıl- S, c, q.
9. kısta- S, C.
19. kıstat- s.
20. kıstal- / kıstan- } s.
21. kıskar-† S, C, Q.

297v. 5. kıskan- s; R.
6. Kısac Y; R.
7. kısrak (*sic* in L) X; Z. kıskanc S; 2R.
8. kısır Z. kıska. kısık.
9. Kışla- C, Q.
22. Kış X, Q; 2.
25. Kışlak Y; 17r. 23. kışlamışı I.
26. kışık‡ S. *Kığat* E 299v. 29. *kığrat* E 291 v. 8; 299v. 29. Kıf‡ p.
27. Kık. kıkac*‡ Atrāk-i Īrān x 133r. 12. Kıl- C, Q.

298r. 29. kılış- s, c, Q.

298v. 3. kılıl- / kılın- } S, c, Q.
9. kıldur- c, q.
10. kılawla-‡.*
11. Kıl q; 1, 1V.
12. kılaw‡ Q; d.**
16. kıltık‡ s (muddled) / kılçık s } Y; 3.
17. *kıl kuyruk* Y; Z.
18. kıllık q, E.
19. kılış q; 5v. 8.
20. kılığ q; 5v. 8.
22. Kımşan-‡ S. *Kımac*‡ Q, E, (see 300r. 2).

* Probably an error for *bilewle-*, which is recorded elsewhere with this meaning.

** Thetra nslations here, and those in the Abuşka which are quite different, though one quotation is the same, seem to be mere guesses; in the first meaning the word may be an error for *bilew*; the others are inexplicable.

26. kımız S, Y.
27. Kına- S, C, Q.

299r. 10. kınal- S, c, Q.
16. kınla- S, C.
26. kındur- s; R. Kın Q; 2.
29. kın ağacı Y; R; B.

299v. 1. kıncı. kındırğa S; R*; B; f.
2. kındıra s, X, Y; R; B; a.
3. kınık 1Np, 1M.*
4. Kıwra- / kıwran- } 2. Kıwrak s.
5. kıwrım† s.
6. Kıy- S(bi), C, Q.
22. Kıya† Q, E.
24. kıyat q, q(P), E; Nth.
29. kıyağ/k† s; 1B, 1A.

300r. 2. kıycı†. kıyma†. kıymac‡ q; (see 298v. 22).
3. kıyı Y; R; c. kıyışık‡ S.
4. kıyık s, Q; 2.
7. kıyım 2.
8. *Keber-* S, X; R; x 264r. 12. *kebert-* x 264r. 27.
9. Kebze† S*; X; f; x 333r. 28.
10. kebzeci† f-t. kepenek† s, q; p.
11. gebe S; R.
12. *Katawul*‡ X; (see 303r. 10).
13. ketek‡ s, Q; p?*
15. Kecek‡ q, (X); p.*
16. keççe‡ S, Q; f.
19. Gedi/ük s.
20. kedi Y; R; Z.
21. Gerne- S. / gerneş- s. } Y; R; (errors for *gerin-/ geriniş-*). ger- q(R); r.
23. Gere it s, q(P), X; Nth.
25. kereç*‡ p, e.

* The spelling is muddled in G, but correct in L.

** These two words seem to be diminutives of Persian *kat/kad* "house" and *kac* "crooked".

kereste S; R; p.
26. kersi‡ S; F; f.
27. kersen‡ S; p. kerefke‡ S, X; F; f, e.
28. kerek‡ S, Q, X; 1Z, p; 1P, 1 ahl-i Buxārā.

300v. 2. kerge‡ S, X; F.
3. kerkew‡ S; B; d.* keremid S; R; greek.
4. kerewid s; 3R; greek.
5. kārwān kıran R; p-t; x 214v. 18.
6. kereke S; R; a.
7. kerki S; R.
7. Gez† s, q, X 1F, p; 3P.
10. kez s, q; R.
12. gezek† s, Q, E; 3P.
16. gezlik‡ s; P. Kest/dane R; B; greek.
17A. keser W, Y; R. kesmik Y; R; 1, 1F*; x 263r. 13.
18. *kesme* W, q; 1Z, 2, 2RF,(see 314v.26.)
22. Keşir† W; B; p. Kekez† S, X; f; e; x 315v. 8.
23. kekiz R. keklik Z.
24. *keklik otı* Y; B. *keklik az-* 19r. 6.
25. *kegirdek*† s; (cf. 301r. 12; 315v. 5). Kal‡ p; x 285v. 28.
26. gala‡ Q; p.
28. keler R; Z; p, e. kelte† S, 1p, 4P; e.

301r. 2. kelte keles‡ Z; d.
3. gelincek s; Y; R; Z.
5. *gelincek çiçegi* Y; R; B.
6. Gem s; R; p.
7. kempir† s, W, q; P.
8. kemere R.
9. kemşik‡ S; f.
10. gemük s; X; R; x 309v. 15. gemirte s; B; f.
11. gemirdek s, Y; R; (cf. 300v. 25).
12. Gandara-‡ S, C, q; P-T.
23. gandarat- s; P-T. Ken.

* Probably an error for Persian *karkar* "fir tree" (Steingass).

24. *kān* P.
gence W; 1, 1P, 1Ng.
genc R.
25. gendü S, q; R.
26. kendir S, Y; R; B.
28. kens‡ S; d.
29. kenges Nt.
kend otu* R*; B.

301v. 1. Gewşe- S; 1, 1R.
2. kawla-‡ C, q; p-t.
12. Kewürke‡ S, q; m; 20r. 20; x 225v. 22.
13. kewrek S, W; R.
14. keweze S, Y; R.
15. kewzen W; Z; f.
kewş‡ S; d.
16. gewşek S; R.
16A. keweni S, W; R*.
16. Key- s(bi), C, Q; 12r. 28.
28. keydür- c, q.

302r. 1. keyil- s.
keymür- E 316r. 3.
2. Keybür‡ S, q, X; F; P; x 302r. 5.
5. keyli† W; a?
keymür‡ q, X; F; P; x 302r. 4.
6. keyn/keyin S, q.
7. *keyince* q.
9. Köpur- s, C, q.
20. köpürt- s.
köpul-‡ d.
21. Köp, küp } S, q; E 311r. 28.
23. küpçek*† S, X.
24. *köbcün* s, *köbcük* } F.
küpçük s; R.
25. *köprek* q.
26. köprük S, q, Y.
27. göbek s.
köpek s; Z.
28. *köpek sarığ** Z.
köpelek S, q; Z.

302v. 1. göbelek*‡ s, Y; 2B.
4. köbenek s, Y; M; B.
köpük s, Y.
5. *köpük ţaşı* Y; R.

6. köbün M.
köbe S, Y; M*; e.
8. küpe s; 1R, 1P.
köbeci* 1Ng, 1.
10. göpi*‡ S, X.
*köp yağı** Q.
13. Küt- C, Q, X; x 303v. 22.
27. köter- S, C, Q; x 311v. 15 (R. *göter-*).

303r. 10. Kotawul‡ H-T; x 300r. 12.
11. *kotwal*‡ H-P.
12. kötel*‡ 1Z, 1P.
13. kötürüm† s.
14. kütük s; 1*‡, 1Ra.
köti S; R.
15. Köç- S, C, q.
25. köçür- S, c, q.
27. kücgen-‡ S, C.

303v. 8. küclen-.
9. küçükle- S.
10. Küc q, X; 2.
11. köç s 1, 4P.
14. *köç eri*‡ X; Nt; x 303v. 16.
küclük.
15. küclükgine q.
16. köçmen‡ X; Nt; x 303v. 14.
göcen S; R; Z.
17. küçük S; Z.
18. *kücün* S, Q.
21. *Güd-* X; R; x 302v. 14.
22. Güdüci S; R.
Kör- C, Q; 18v. 26.

304r. 16. körset-, körküz- } S, C, Q; 4v. 15.

304v. 11. körün- S, c, Q.
16. körüş- S, c, Q.
20. güreş- S, C.

305r. 1. güreştür-.
körket- E 305r. 8.
2. körkey- S, C, q, E.
15. körüklen- s.
16. gürülde-, gürüldeş- } s.
18. küre- S; R.
Güreş s.
güreşçi q.
20. gürbüz s, W; 1Rp, 2P.
22. gürbüzlük P-T.
23. körpe S; 2.
24. körtün S; R; F.
körçek*‡? x 318r. 12.
gürci‡ S; 1Z, 1Nt.
25. gürz 1R*, d; 1P.
kürek S; 3.
26. kürk s, X; 1, 1R*, 1; x 305v. 23.
28. görk s, Q.

305v. 2. kürke*† S, Q; f.
4. küreke*‡ S, W, Q, E; f; 20r. 20.
6. *görke bay* Q.
9. kürgen‡ s, X, E; 1, 1Nph; m.
11. görklük s, q.
12. görküz‡ S, q(P); 1I(?), 1V.
15. küren‡ S, q(P); 1, 1Ng; m.
17. görnek S, X; R; x 71v. 7.
18. kürenk† S, W; Zm, 3P.
20. körüşlük.
21. körük s, q, X, Y; 2.
23. gürüldü s; R.
24. közle-, közet- } S, C, Q; x 317r. 27.

306r. 18. közleş- s.
köz tut- c, Q; 19r. 7.
28. göze- S; R.
Köz q.
29. göz s, Q; 3 (including 306v. 4).

306v. 2. güz Q.
5. gözgü s.
közel*‡ s.
6. güzel s, q; 1, 1Z*‡.
7. gözlük s, q, Y; 1R, 1B.
10. gözeme S; R.
gözüŋ*‡ S, q; F; d.
12. Küs- q (mistranslated?)
13. göster- s; R.
14. *Küsew* q, 15. kusegü R } x 309v. 4.
köstebek s; R; Z.
16. köstek s; R.
kösem s, X, Y; R; Z; x 37r. 26.
18. Köşek, köşelek } s, X; Z; x 173r. 10.
19. Gögert- S, C, Q; 2.

307r. 5. göger- q; 2.
kükte- E 307v. 17.
7. kökre-, kökreş- } C, Q.
26. kükle-† C, Q; 2; p-t.

307v. 12. küklet-† s; 2; p-t.

* *Köbe* "slip-knot", or the like, is Mongolian (Kow. 2575; Haltod 227); *sacāf* and *farāwīz* both mean "fringe, edging" which is a reasonable development of meaning.

13. küklen-† s; 2; p-t.
14. Kük Q, E; 2p.
18. kök.
kūk 3P.
19. gög S, Q; 4; 22v. 20.
24. *gūg* 3P.
25. kükenek‡ s, X; P; Z; m.
26. gögeyin* S; Z; (cf. 310r. 20).
27. *gög boz* S, q.
28. kökrek† Q(E), X; 23r. 6; x 308r. 4, 15.*

308r. 1. kügerçin Z.
2. kügerçinlik 1, 1Ng.
köks q, E, X.
köksük E 308r. 4.
5. kökşün S; M.
gög karga s; Z.
göggine q; 22v. 22.
7. gög gömek‡ q(E); x 307v. 21; 309v. 9, 10.
8. kökel‡ m.
9. kökelteş q; m-t; 17v. 6.
10. gügem S; R; B.
11. köken‡ S; M.
kūkan 2P; 1HNg.
12. kükür*‡ S; luğat-i Kāşğar.
13. küküz‡ S; 1p, 1P.
küküzgine p-t; 22v. 23.
13. köküs S, q, X; 24r. 13; x 308r. 1, 4.
15. gügüm R.
16. gögümtul† s, q; x 184r. 3.
17. Kül- C, Q, E.

308v. 5. külüş- S.
6. külümsü/e- s, C, Q.
19. Kül s(bi).
köl s(bilai), q
21. *göl* s
kül 1V, 2P.
22. gulac s, q, Y; p.
24. kūlāk q, 1Pş, 1P.
25. kölege S, Q, Y.
27. *külegec yüzlük.*
külegen.
külelir*‡ S, X; f; x 89r. 17.
29. külüfçe S; R*; p.

* L correctly has *köks* in l. 1 and 15 for *kös* in O.

külek s, Y; R; greek or p?

309r. 1. gülgü s, Q, X.
3. külük Z.
4. Göm- s, C, Q; 2.
15. gömül- S, c, q.
17. gömdür-.
18. gömür-*‡ S, C, Q.
28. gömürde- / gümürden- } s; R.
29. Kümec q, q(P); 2Pş; x 27v. 15.

309v. 3. kümçuk (*sic!*)*‡ S, X; d.
4. gümrük s; R; latin.
5. kümes S; R; greek.
kümek† s, Q, E.
8. gümek*‡ s, Q, X; 2.
10. göm gög X.
11. kümele S / küme } R; p.
12. kömür S, q, X; x 316r. 25.
14. *gömük*‡ s, q, X; 301r. 10.
15. gömüklük‡ q; 8r. 26.
16. gömüldürük S, Y; R.
18. Küŋren- S, C, Q.

310r. 1. künen-‡ S, X; d.
2. künendür-‡ d.
köŋül dön- R.
3. gönilen- S; R.
4. Gün S, X; 2, 1Nph; 22v. 14.
7. gön s(bilai), Y.
güne gün s, q.
8. *gūnā gūn* P.
9. güney† s, X.
gün batar.
gön bardak R.
10. *gün toğar.*
gün çiçegi R.
11. gündelik s; R.
köndelen‡ S, q, (E); m.
14. gündüz.
kündük P; e.
15. *künes* S, Q / 20. küneş } *
gön kulağı Y; R*; Z.
*göŋewün** S; Z; (cf. 307v. 26).

* The form *künes* is given, because the word is rhymed with words ending in *-s*; it is, of course, etymologically incorrect.

21. köŋlek s.
köŋlēkçe q; t-p; 17r. 14.
köŋül 24r. 13.
22. *köŋül kalış* q.
24. günlük s, Y; 2R.
25. *güne karğar* S; Z.
göni s, W, Y; 2R.
27. gönilü 2R.
Güwen- S, X.
29. Güwenc S, q.

310v. 1. Köy- S, C, Q.
17. köydür- c, Q, E.
26. küymen-* S, C, Q.*
Köy 22v. 13.

311r. 8. küyew S, q; x 305v. 9.
9. *küyew otı* R; B.
10. küykenek† s, q, X; Z; m; x 307v. 25.
12. köynek s, Y.
13. köyük Q; 2.
15. Kipleş-‡ s, C; p-t.
27. Kip† q, E; p.
29. kipri‡ S, Y; Z (metathesis of *kirpi*).

311v. 1. *kipri tékin*‡ Y; Z.
kibi S, q.
2. Kit- C, Q.
15. kiter- s, C, Q, X; 4r. 29.
29. kitert- S.

312r. 1. kiteril- s.
2. kétür- s, C, q.
11. kétürt- S.
12. kétürül- S.
13. Kétmen s.
Kéç- S, C, Q.
24. kéçür- S, c, Q; 4r. 29.
27. kéçil- S.
28. Kiç q; p.
29. kéç Q; 1, 1V.

312v. 3. *kiç* 2P.
4. *kéç kurun* Q; t-a.
6. kicge*‡ S, q; 2; x 319r. 19.
7. kéçe.
8. géce.
8A. keçit q.
9. kicitken† s, Y; B.
10. kiciş.
11. kiçik s, q; 21v. 25.
12. gicik.
kécim*‡ Q, Y; p.

* This may be the correct form of the oddly spelt word *küyfen-* in Kāşğārī.

15. kéçi boynuzı Y; R; B.
17. *Giderek* s; R.
Kir- C, Q.
29. kirküz- S, C, q.
313r. 12. kiriş- C, Q; 18v. 22.
29. kirlen- S.
313v. 1. girneş-‡ S.
Kir W, q.
3. kérek.
kéreklik q.
4. kérpic s, q.
5. kirpik S, q.
6. kirtek*‡ S, q.
8. kirec S; R; f.
kirşen s.
9. kiriş S, q; 2.
10. giriş s, q.
12. Kéz- S, C, Q; s(bilai) 25v. 26.
23. kézdür- c, Q.
26. kéziş- S.
27. kizle- } C, q.
kizlet- s }
314r. 15. kizleş- s.
16. kizlen- s.
17. Kiz q, Pş.
18. gézek s, Q; 4.
21. gézékçi s.
22. *kiz tuwurluk*‡ S; (see 187r. 22).
23. Kés- C, Q; 9v. 15.
314v. 5. késiş- S, c, q.
7. késil- S, c, q.
9. késtür-.
11. késkület- S, C, q.
Kise E 197v. 5.
23. kések q.
késegen 7r. 24.
24. *késemen* q.
25. késkin S, Y.
26. késme S, q, X; 2.
29. késük s, Q.
315r. 1. késim S, Q.
5. Kişne- S, C, q.
11. Kiş q, X; 1Z, 7P.
13. kişen S.
14. kişi S, Q; 2.
kişir? Z; x 132v. 19.
18. *kişi kara* q, E.
20. Kifte‡ q; P.
22. Gégir- S, C, q, Y.
315v. 5. *Gégirdek*† S; (cf. 300v. 25).
gégirme S.
6. *kékiz*† S, q, X.
8. Kél- C, Q.
29. kéltür- C, Q, E.
316r. 15. kéltürt-.
16. kéltürül-.
16A. *-Kil/-gil* q.
17. *kél* V.
18. kéliş q.
19. kélin q.
20. Kim q; 2; 16r. 22.
22. *kimerse* S, q, X; 16v. 24.
23. kimsen S, q; chinese.
25. *kimesne* S; R; x 316r. 23.
kémür q, X; x 309v. 13.
26. kéme S, Q; x 65r. 24.
28. Géŋeş- S(mi), C, Q.
316v. 13. kéŋel-† } S.
14. kéŋiş-‡ }
15. kéŋelt-† } S.
16. kéŋiştür-† }
Ként/d S, q; sogdian.
18. kindik S, q.
19. géŋeş S, q; 1, 1V.
21. kéŋ } s.
kéŋiş }
-gine S, q, X.
23. Giwür- S, C, Q, (for earlier *kigür-*).
317r. 9. Giwe s, W; 1R, Z, f; 1P.
10. *Kiyir* S, Q, X.*
13. géyisi S; R.
kéyik q; Z.
14. kéyim q; 2.
15. kiyin q; 17r. 9; 24r. 17.
16. kéyünüklemişi‡ s, q(P); 2I; e.
19. La‡ Q, E; 2d, 1p.**
26. *-la-*.
27. laçın Y; 1Z, 1Nt, 1R; f.
28. *laçın kaya* 1R, 1Ng; f-t.
29. laş† q; 1p, 3P; e.
317v. 2. lağ lağ‡ q, X; 1p?, 1P; x 317v. 5.
3. *-lağ/k* X.
4. *law law*‡ q, X; 1p?, 2P; x 317v. 3.
6. Laba† W; M; tibetan *lama*.
7. labaşak‡ M; e.
Lafadan S; R*; a; (cf. 317v. 7).
8. Lak S; X; 2Rp, 2P.
9. Lengec‡ S, Y; Z; (error for *yengec*).
10. langar S, q, Y; 1Pş, 2p, 2P.
15. Layla- C, q; p-t.
22. laylat- s; p-t.
23. laylan- s; p-t.
24. *-Layın/-leyin* S, X; R.
25. Löppek*‡ s, Y; B; f, e.
26. Luc‡ 1p, 1PNg.
luça‡ S, X; B; p.
27. Lodos R; greek.
Lurı kuşı Y; R; Z; a.
28. *-Lug/k/-lüg/k* (X); 3; 23r. 17.
318r. 2. Lök q; 1, 1R, 1Z, 1P, 3 Seistan.*
6. Luy M; 1Z, 2; chinese.
7. *-Lığ/k/-lig/k* (X); 5; 23r. 17.
10. lıman W; R; greek.
Mac‡ q, X; p.
12. Matal*‡ W, X; a.
mata‡ S, Y; Pş; Z.
12. Meṭellik‡ s, Q; a-t.
16. Max‡ q; d (error for *maç?*).
17. maxanık‡ (*sic*) S; F; a.
18. Madadḥal‡ W; Özbekiya-i Tūrān; a?, e.
19. Marı-‡ S, C.
24. Mard† W; r; latin.
mersin S, Y; R; B; greek.
25. mergen† S; m; 19r. 10.
maral† S, W, Q; Z; m; x 249v. 1.
27. marul S, Y; R; B; greek.
28. marulcuk S; R; B; greek -t.
29. marıw*‡ M*; F.
318v. 1. Mez W; (in Kāşğarī *béz*).
2. Maska‡ p.
Maşab*‡ q; f.
4. Makta- S, C, q; m.

* This word is morphologically impossible and must be a scribal error for *kiyin*.

** In the first two supposed meanings the word occurs only at the end of a verse, and is probably a scribal error for some exclamation like *ā*.

* The word is not originally Turkish in any of these meanings, but to what extent they represent actual or corrupt Persian words is obscure.

12. Makta m, d.
makara S; R; f.
13. Meken‡ S, q(P), X; Daştī; Z; f.
15. mekkeki‡ S; Özbekiya-i Tūrān; f.
16. Meleş* Q; 1Nt, 1.
18. Mamuğ/k q; B.
19. *Man-* S, C, q; x 127r. 21.
26. mandur-.
27. maŋ- S, C, q.

319r. 6. maŋdur- c, q.
8. maŋra- S, C, q, X; x 320r. 9.
15. Mantar S, Y; R; B; greek.
16. mandağan‡ S, q; F; f.*
17. manṭal W; R*; a.
18. manklay† s, X; 2; m.
19. maŋ W; 1Z, 1V, (Kāşğarī *mān*).
20. maŋğıt Nt.
21. maŋlay† S, q; m; x 319r. 18.
22. mengel S; R; f.
mengüş Y; R; p.
23. maŋış† s(mi), q.
24. mana*‡ W, X; 1, 1P.
25. Maw‡ W; Z; f.**
26. mawı q; a.
27. May‡ W; Özbekīya; f.
mayruk S, q; (Kāşğarī *mayğuk*).
28. meyn/meyin; x 321v. 11.
mayuk E 318r. 11.
29. Möcek† s, Z; (cf. 130v. 14).

319v. 1. mucak*‡ Q; p.
3. möçelge‡ S; m.
4. möcene*‡ S; f.
moça*‡ S.¶
5. Mor W; 1R.
mör M.
murdar ağacı Y; B; p-t.
6. murğawul* S, q(P); Np.
8. morı*‡ 1 Kaşğar, 1Ng, 2P.

* All three MSS. leave a gap where the translation of this word should be.
** Probably Mongolian *ma'u* (S.107) "bad".
¶ L substitutes *manṣab* for *ᶜamal*.

10. Muz q, Y; x 319v. 11.
11. Müsün‡ X; M.
Muş*‡ 1, 1P; (cf. 321r. 4).
12. müşek‡ s, q, X; p.
14. muşmula S, Y; R; B; italian.
15. möşük† s, q, Y; Z; f.
16. Muşluk s, Y; R; 1B, 1; f.
18. Moğul Np; e.
19. moğulçın‡ q; m.
21. Mul*‡ W, q, E, Y; 1f, 3P, 1A, 1H; E 289v. 17.
25. möldür*‡ S, q, Y; m; x 225v. 20.
26. moloz S; R; f.
27. Muŋay- S, C, Q.

320r. 7. muŋra-S, } C, Q, X; 3v. 25; x 319r. 9.
8. muŋraş- s, muŋray-‡ s, muŋurğa-‡ S, }

320v. 1. muŋlaş- S, C, Q.
9. *Muna* S, q, (15v. 18).
10. munca S, q; 15v. 20.
12. *munda.*
mundağı q.
13. *mundağın.*
mundak Q; 2; 15v. 20; 17v. 4; x 259v. 18.
16. mondu*‡ S, Q, E; F.
21. monğal s; Nt.
22. muŋ S, Q; 1, 1H.
25. *muŋa* S(mi).
26. möngen Y; M.
muŋluğ Q; 2.
29. möngü S; 1M, 2Np.

321r. 2. *müŋüz* S(mi), q, X; x 141v. 23; 142v. 27.
4. muŋuş* q; (cf. 319v. 11).
5. monuğan m.
munuŋ q.
6. *-Mu/-mü* q; 1, 1P.
8. Muymul S, Y; R; Z; x 307v. 25; 311r. 12.
9. Mittin† s, q; P.
11. Mişe‡ S; p.
Mışır tawukı R; Z; a-t.
Mığ Y; 1, 2P.
12. Mégicin‡ S; Z; m.
Mıla qalmāgī 276v. 8.
13. mıltık† S, Y; f.
14. Mén- S(bilai) (*sic!*), C, Q.
23. méndür-.
minciş-*‡ S.
24. *méŋze-* S, X; x 150r. 10.
25. *méŋzet-* s, c, q; x 150r. 24.
27. *méŋzeş-* s; x 150r. 24.
28. Mén 15r. 26.
29. *mén mén/mén dürmén* Q.

321v. 2. ménce S, q.
3. mıncağ S, q, (Kāşğarī *munçuk*).
4. mındaw*‡ S; d.
méŋ S, q.
6. *miŋ* q, Y; 1, 1Nt; x 150r. 26.
7. *miŋ ayağ* Z.
méŋa (misspelling of *maŋa*).
méŋlığ (*sic*, in error). } *méŋli* 1, 1Np. }
8. *méŋiz* X.
9. ménlik.
minisek*‡ (*sic* in L.).
10. Méye‡ S, X.*
11. Nerke‡ S (probably scribal error for *cérge*).
narı S, W, q.
12. *narırak.*
13. narın S; f, I?
14. Nesne S; R; (cf. 323r. 3).
Naṭas W; R; a; x 323v. 12.
Neğü Q, X; (*sic*, in error).
Nenek‡ x 119r. 25; 323r. 9.
16. Naw‡ q, Y; Pş.
19. newker† s, X; M; (error for *nöker*).
21. nawlık‡ q; Pş-t.
22. *Ne deŋlü* (*sic?*) R.
Nay‡ W, Q; F; 1p, 1P; x 218v. 27.
25. nayman† S; 1Nt, 1M.
Nutukçı‡ S, Q, E, X; m?

* This word is morphologically impossible and probably reproduces a scribal error.

322r. 1. Noğay Nt. *Noyat*‡ S; qalmāgīya. noya/ın† s; 1, 1‡; m.
3. né 16v. 7.
4. *-ni/-ni.* *néni* q.
6. *né i/üçün.* *né érdi érkin.* *né érkeni* q.
7. Nébtes*‡ S, q; m, e.
9. *Nétmek* C, Q.
26. *Néte/ük* Q, X.
29. *nétkey* Q.

322v. 1. *nétti* Q; 3.
5. *nétib/nétiben* Q; 2.
8. Néçükleş- C, q.
13. Néçük s, q; x 322r. 29.
15. *néce* S, q; 17r. 13.
16. *néçe* s, q; 17r. 13.
17. *Nédin* q.
18. *Nési* q.
19. Nigende S; R; p.
20. *nége* S, q; x 321v. 16.
21. *Néyle-* C, Q.

323r. 1. *Néler* q.
2. *néyler* V.
3. Néme } S, Q, Y; (cf. *némerse* } 321v. 14).
6. *némem* q.
7. Nének‡ S, q, X; x 119r. 25; 143r. 5.
9. *-nıŋ/-niŋ* q.
11. *néni* q.
12. *né néme* q.
13. *Néwcün* q.
14. Wax† W, q; p; x 323r. 17.
16. Warsakı R; f.
17. *Wah*† q, X; p.
19. *-Wul/-wül*† m; 7r. 21.
20. Wuh W, Q.
22. Wéresi S.
23. Wişne S; R; B; p; x 222r. 16.
24. Hepi S; R. *Har-*† S, C, Q; x 158r. 11; (cf. 33v. 8).

323v. 9. *Herewül*† s, q, X; m; x 36v. 22.
10. haray*‡ q; d.*
11. harbatan‡ S; m.
12. harṭuman R; a. herek W, X; R; f.
13. har yanı q; p-t. Ham ol p-t.
14. Henek‡ s; f. Hawalan- 1S, C, q, a-t.
22. Haw S, Q; (Kāşğarī I43 *o**).
26. Hayda-†.
27. Hay† W (hāy) q; p.
29. hay Q; p.

324r. 3. *hay tülügüm/hay tülüm* q; F.
5. *hay hay öleŋ/hay öleŋ* F.
6. Hopla- s, q(R); r; f.
8. Hoppuş*‡ s; Z; f.
9. hüpüşek*‡ Z; (cf. 58v. 2).
12. *Hur-* } † E, C, Q; x *hür-* } 66v. 23.
29. hüret-*‡ C, q; m.

324v. 9. *hürk-*† X; x 68v. 28.
hürküt- S, c, q, X; x 69r. 13.
12. *Hürkünc* S, q; x 71r. 27.
13. Honıla-*‡ S, C, Q; m.*
23. Hona† S, Q; Z; m.
24. honı Y; r, greek.
25. Hıklawuk‡ s, Y. Ya, q, X; 1, 1Pş; x 340v. 27.
28. Yap- S, C, Q; 3, 1R; 19v. 4, 5.

325r. 16. yapıl- S, c, Q; 1R.
22. yapın- S, C, Q.

325v. 2. yapuş- s, C, Q, X; x 325v. 14.
14. *yapış-* s, X; x 325v. 2. yapuşul-/yapışıl- s.
15. yapıştur-.
16. yapışturul- s, c, q.
18. Yab‡ 1, 1P.
19. yap S; 1, 1V; 1R, 1RV; 16v. 10, 11; x 223v. 25; 343r. 21.
21. yaba W, Y; F.
22. yapağ/k s; 1Z‡, 1R.
23. yapalak s; Z.
24. yaban W, Q; p.
26. yabancı S; R; p-t.
27. *yaban turak otı* X, Y; R; B; p-t; x 212v. 20.
28. *yabana* S; R; p.
29. yapar S; 1Np, 2V, 1RV, 1M*.

326r. 2. *yaprag/k* } s, q, E, X; x
3. yapurğağ/k } 333v. 11.
6. *yapu* R; (cf. 326r. 14). yapucı r. *yapurğan* E 326r. 5. yapuşğan 1, 1V.
7. yapuğ/k Q; 2.
14. yapı‡. *yapıcı* R; (cf. 326r. 6).
15. yapıncı† S, q; 1F, 1.
18. Yat- C, Q; 4v. 5; 24r. 8.
27. yatğur- S, C, Q.

326v. 5. yatış- S.
6. yatla- c, q. yatur- 4v. 5.
10. Yat q, X; 1, 1V, x 327r. 15.
12. yatağ/k Q; 2.
15. yatağan S; 1R, 1.
16. yatsı S; x 332r. 8.
17. yatlığ s, Q; 2 (*sic* in all MSS.).
19. yatuğan† Q; m.
21. yatuğancı‡ q; m-t.
22. yatuk‡ s, q, E, Y.
24. yatış S, q. *Yaçan-* E 152r. 18.
26. Yaxşı 15r. 18. *yaxşılar* q, E; 1, 1V.
29. Yada-† C, Q; m.

327r. 12. yadat-† s, c; m-t.
13. *Yad* q, X; 1, 1P; x 326v. 10.
15. *yada taşı*† Q, Y; m-t; (see 205r. 21).
17. yadağ q; m-t.
18. Yar- C, Q, X; 26r. 28; x 348v. 24.

327v. 1. yardur-.
2. yara- C, Q, X; x 327v. 16.
16. yaran- S, c, q; x 327v. 2.
18. yaraş- s, C, Q; 2; 9r. 12.
29. yaru- } S, C, Q; 4r.

328r. 1. yaruş- } 21; 18r. 25.
19. yarut- } s, c, q; 16v.
yaruştur- } 21.
22. yaratıl- S, C, q.

* Probably a misunderstanding of Persian *har* "all" and *ay* "month", the latter perhaps a scribal error for some other word.

* Probably misspelt with *-mek*; the Mongolian verb is *(h)onıla-* (Kow. 343).

29. yarat- c.
328v. 1. yarağla- C, q.
9. yarağlat- s.
10. yarağlaş-.
yarlığa- S, C, Q.
19. yarman- } s, C, Q.
20. yarmaş- }
329r. 2. yarış- C, q; (misspelt with *-mek*).
9. Yara W, q; m; x 329v. 17.
10. yarasa S } Y; 1Z, 1V;
yarasık‡ s } 16v. 24.
11. yaraş/yaraşık Q; 2.
14. yaraşmışı‡ I.
yarağ/k Q, X; 2.
17. yarağ/ksız 2.
18. yarağ/klığ Q; 2; x 329r. 17.
21. yarpuz S, Y; B.
22. yarpı S; R*; d.*
yardım R.
23. yarğağ/k† Q; 2.
25. yarğu Q, q(P); 2; 5v. 6.
329v. 1. yarğucı 2.
yarğucak† q.
2. yar kanat Y; Z.
3. yarlı.
yarlığ Q.
8. yarlığa‡ S; d.
yarlığan‡ s; d; x 285v. 28.
9. yarmak q; 1, 1V.
10. yarma S, Y.
11. yarmaca s; R.
yaruğ/k s, Q; 2.
15. yaruğ/kluğ/k.
yarumağur S, q; d.
16. *yara* W, q, X; 1m, 4P.
19. *yara taşı* Y; m-t.
21. yarı X; 1, 1‡, 2P.
22. yarış q.
23. yarım x 329v. 21.
yarımcuk s, q.
24. yarın q.
25. *yarındası*‡.
26. yarınkı.
Yaz- C, Q; 4; 18v. 24; x 297v. 22.
330r. 22. yazıl- s, c, Q; 4, 6r. 26.
v. 7. yazğur- S, C, Q; 3; 4r. 27.

* This word seems to be a misreading of *yarı*.

19. Yaz Q; 2, 1V.
24. yazar*‡ 1M*, 1Nph, 1V; e.
27. yazuk s, Q, E.
331r. 1. yazım s.
yazı q.
2. Yasa- C, Q, E; 7r. 22; 19v. 4.
18. yasat- s, c, Q.
21. yasal- } s, c, Q.
yasan- }
28. yasta- C, Q.
331v. 9. yastan- s, c, Q.
14. yas- q; R.
16. Yas W, q.
17. *yasa* S } Q, q(P), E; 2.
yasak s }
26. yasaklığ Q; 2.
28. yasakı‡ Q; I(?), t-p.
332r. 1. yasal‡ Q, X; 1, 1V, 1P; 5v. 5.
3. yasamışı I; 3v. 15.
yasancak‡ s, q; 7r. 26; 17v. 20.
yasay E 331r. 9; 341r. 4.
4A. yasaw s; x 332r. 2.
yasawul q; F; t-m; x 181r. 4.
5. yastancak.
yastuk S, q(R).
7. yasmuk s.
yasun M.
8. yası S, X; 2; 16v. 11; x 326v. 17 (*yassı*).
9. Yaşa- S, C, Q; 2.
18. yaşat- s; 2.
19. yaşar- s, C, Q; 2.
29. yaşart- s.
332v. 1. yaşur- S, C, Q.
yaşurul- 6r. 18.
10. yaşun- s, c, Q; 6r. 22.
13. Yaş Q; 5.
20. *yaşar* q.
21. yaşlığ Q; 2.*
24. yaşmak s, Y.
25. yaşurun S, q.
26. yaşık s; 2.
27. yaşıl 16v. 10.
yaşıl baş Z.
yaşımtul‡ 17r. 22; x 184v. 3.
yaşın S, q.

* In l. 23 L seems to have *biyik*, which is no doubt correct, for *bilik*.

yaş- R 331v. 16.
29. Yağ- C, Q; 19r. 15.
333r. 8. yağdur- } c, Q.
yağdurt- }
13. yağık- S, C, Q.
20. Yağ q; 1, 1V.
yağan Z; x 350v. 11.
21. *yağ örüki* Y; R.
22. *yağ çamur* S, Y; R.
23. *yağdu* Q, X; 2; x 334v. 22.
25. yağduluk.
26. yağrık R.
27. yağrın S, q, X; x 300r. 10; 333v. 5.
28. yağrıncı.
29. yağlağu.
yağlamışı (q); F; I.
333v. 2. yağlı bay kuşı*‡ Z.
yağlığ/k q.
3. yağmur X; R.
4. yağı (cf. 340r. 18).
yağır S, q, X; 2; x 300r. 10, 333r. 28.
6. yağız S, Y; R; 1, 1Z.
8. yagış.
yağın q.
9. *Yafrag/k* Q, X; 19v. 11; x 326r. 5.
12. Yak- C, Q; 4; 19r. 16; E 125v. 28.
334r. 13. yakıl- c, Q; 4.
19. yakar-† C, q.
29. yakala- C.
334v. 6. yakalaş- s.
7. yakınlaş- s, C.
14. yakınlaştur- c, q.
16. Yak q.
18. yaka Q; 2, 1V; x 295r. 19.
21. yaktu S, X; 2; x 333r. 25.
22. yakın q; 19r. 6.
23. Yek W } (see
yekleş‡ S } 351r. 6).
yegen s; R; (see 351r. 8).*
24. Yala- C, Q; 2.
335r. 9. yalaş- s, c, q.
11. *yalaŋla*-† }
yalaŋacla- } s, C.
yalaŋgacla- }

* L omits the superfluous *wa şin*, which is repeated in G from the previous entry.

26. *yalaŋlat-*‡ yalaŋaclat-‡ *yalaŋlattur-*‡ yalaŋaclattur-‡ } c, q.

335v. 1. yalbar- C, Q.
11. yalaŋlan-† yalaŋaclan-‡ } s.
12. yalçı- S, C, q.
18. yaldıra- C.
25. yaldırat- s.
26. yalduzla-† 2; r. yalka-‡ S, C.

336r. 3. yalkı- C, Q.
11. yalkıt- s, c, q.
13. yalın- S, C, Q; 2.
25. yalab- S; R. yaltaklan- s; R.
26. yalınlan- S; R.
27. yalınlandur- r. Yalağ/k† q, Y.

336v. 1. yalaŋ/nğac s, Q, X.
4. yalaŋ s, Q; 2; x 336v. 4; 337r. 1.
7. yalaw‡ s, Q, E, X; 1, 1p. *yalawuz* E 166r. 4; 336v. 9.
11. yalpak† S, X.
12. yaltaklığ Y; R. *yalçu* S; R; (cf. 50r. 12).
13. *yalduz* R; (cf. 345v. 25). *yalduz kurtı* Z; (cf.
14. yaldırawuk möcek s, } 345v. 26). yaldırak s. yaldırayış s; R.
15. yalğan q.
16. yalğancı. yalğancılık/ yalğanlık q.
17. yalğuz.
18. *yalğuzun* q.
19. yalkın† x 341r. 8.
20. yalman† W, Q; 2.
22. yelen*‡ S; F. yalı W; R; 1, 1 greek.
24. yalın S, Q, E; 1, 1V.
28. yalınlığ q.

337r. 1. *yalınrak*. *yalıŋ* s, q, X.
3. yalıŋlığ q.
4. yalıŋcak s; R. *yalıŋ kat* S; R; e.
5. Yama- S, C, Q; 9v. 2, 29.
14. yamat- c, q.
16. yamal- s.
17. yamanla- S, C, Q; 2.
28. Yamac R. yamağ/k Q; 1, 3R; 9v. 28.

337v. 3. yamağ/klığ q.
4. yaman q, Y; 1, 1M, Z; 15r. 18.
6. yamanlığ. yemdü S *yemdik* s, R* } *yamgur* q; x 333v. 3.
7. yamcı- P-T.
8. Yan- C, Q; 2; 10v. 24.

338r. 3. yandur- c, Q; 2.
10. yanc- S, C, q.
16. yancdur-.
17. yancıl-. yandaş-‡ S, C, Q, E.
28. yandaştur-‡ c, q.

338v. 1. yaŋ- S, C, q.
8. yaŋıt- S(mi), c, q.
11. yaŋıl- s, c, Q.
16. yaŋşa- S, C, q.
23. yaŋkulan- R.
24. yaŋsıla- s, R. Yan Q; 2, 1V, 3P.
29. yana Q, X, Y; 3, 1V; x 339r. 25.

339r. 3. yantak s, W; B.
4. yancak‡ s, q; F.
6. yancğay‡ s; 1, 1V.
7. yancuk.
8. yanku S; 1, 1R.*
10. yanğı S, q.
11. *yaŋ* W, q, X; 1, 1V; x 339r. 22.
13. yaŋa S; R. yaŋacığ‡ d. *yaŋarak* r.
14. yaŋağ/k s(mi), Q; 1, 1B.**
17. yenegen‡ S; Z.¶
18. yaŋla‡ S, Q; x 352v. 18.
20. yaŋlığ s, q; 23r. 29.
21. yaŋı S, q, X; 1, 1Ng; x 339r. 12; (see 352v. 18).
23. yaŋış S; R. yaŋıltmac† S; 2.
24. *yaŋı kurt* Y; R; Z.
25. *yana* Q, X; 3, 2V; 2P; x 339r. 2.

339v. 1. Yawaş-‡ s, C.
8. yawu- yawuş- s } C, Q.
25. yawut- yawuştur- } c, Q.

340r. 1. yewütke-‡ S, C, Q, X; x 352r. 22 (spelt *yewüt-*).
12. yawla- S, C.
18. *Yaw* (cf. 333v. 4). yawaş q.
19. yawaşa W; R; p (for *lawāşa*).
20. yawçi‡ S. *yawçın* E 345v. 20.
21. yawrı S; Z; x 118r. 12. yawşan S, q, Y; B; x 259v. 22.
24. yawğan S, q.
26. yawlak s; x 317v. 4. yawu S, W; R; p.
27. yawuz S, Q.
29. yawuğ/k s. yawa‡ S; 1p, 1P.

340v. 1. Yay- S, C, q; 2.
11. yayıl- S, c, Q; 2.
17. yaykal- S, C, q.
23. yaykan- s; R.
24. yayakla- c, q.
25. yayla-.
26. Yay q, X; 2, 1‡, 2V; x 324v. 27.
29. yayak q.

341r. 1. yayan s; R.
2. yaypaŋ‡ S, q, E; x 331r. 9; 336v. 12.
5. yaycı S; 1, 1‡, 1Ng.
5. yaydak† S, W, q; Z.
7. yaykara s; R. *yaykın*‡ S, X, Y; x 336v. 19. yaylak 17r. 23.
8. yaylamışı I.
9. yaylım S, Y; R; 2.
10. yayma S; F. yeyni S; R.
11. yayık S, Y; 1F, 1Ng.
12. Yupğa S, q; x 344r. 1.
14. yupğalık q.
15. Yut- C, Q.
27. yuttur- S, c, q.

* All MSS. write *yanğu*, but the spelling gives *yanku*.

** "Nut" is properly *yağak* (in Kāşğarī, etc.); this is either a phonetic change of, or error for, that word.

¶ Error for *yayan* "elephant"?

29. yutul-.
yutğun-†.
341v. 1. yötel-† S, C, q.
8. Yut 1, 1M, 1V.*
9. yötel.
10. yutğun† 2, 1V.
Yuçın E 345v. 21.
11. *Yoxsul urgamı* Y; R; B; (cf. 344r. 8).
Yör- C, Q (misspelt with *-mak*).
20. yürü- S(bi), C, Q, E.
342r. 12. yürüt- S, c, q.
14. yürüş- s.
15. yürül- s, c.
18. yort- S, C.
24. yortuş-.
yürküz-*‡ S, C; x 342v. 2.
342v. 2. yürküş-*‡ X.
yorğala-† q.
4. yorğalat-† s.
5. Yürek q.
6. yurt q.
7. *yort* V.
yortak.
8. yortawul I, t-m.
yurtçı‡ S, q; 1Z, 1.
11. yurtğa*‡ S.
yortma.
yurdu W; R.
12. yorğa Z.
13. yorğun.
yorğunluk.
yurna E 133r. 5.
yürüş q.
14. yürüşlük q.
15. yorun* S, Q.
17. yoruncğa S, q, X, Y; B; x 347r. 10.
19. yorunluk* q.
20. Yüzlen- s, C, Q.
343r. 3. yüzleş- s, c, q.
5. Yüz q; 2, 1Nt, 4P; 20v. 18; 22v. 8.
8. yüzer q.
9. *yüz başlığ* q; F.
11. yüzsizlik q.
12. *yüz karalığ* q.
13. yüzgine q.
14. yüzlük 2.
yüzi töben q.

* The word is Turkish in both meanings; *cut* (*sic*) "pestilence", etc., in Mongolian is a loan-word from Turkish.

16. Yösek*‡ S; B; x 343r. 18.
yosun Q, X; 1m†, 1RB; (cf. 248v. 6).
19. yosunluk† q; m-t.
21. yus yumrı X; R; x 223v. 25.
22. Yoş W; R.
Yoğur- s, C.
28. yoğrul- S, c, q.
343v. 2. Yoğa/un q.
3. yoğruş.
yoğrı ol* Ng.
4. Yuk- S, C, Q.
15. yukul- S.
16. yokla- C, Q; 2.
27. yoklat- s.
28. yokal-.
yokalt- s.
29. Yok q, Y; 13r. 2.
344r. 1. *yuka* X; 2.
2. yokarı/yokğarı q.
3. *yokése/yokérse/yoksa* Q; 3.
8. *yuksa* V.
yoksul, yoksız } cf. 341v. 11.
9. yoksuluğ, yoksı/uzlığ } Q.
12. yokluk Q.
14. yokuş s.
15. Yükle- C, Q.
22. yüklet- s.
23. yükleş-.
yüklen-.
26. yügür- s, C, Q.
344v. 4. yügürt- S, c, Q.
11. yügürüş-.
yükün- S, C, Q; F.
26. yükündür- c, q.
28. yükündürül- c, q.
345r. 1. Yük s(bi); 1, 1P.
2. yügürci*‡ (*sic* in L) X.
yügürüş.
3. yügürük.
yüksek S, X; x 79v. 22.
4. yüksük s; R.
yügüş q, X; R; x 80r. 5.
6. Yul- S, C, Q, X, Y; (should be *yül-*).
15. yuldur-.
yulun- s.
16. yolat- C, q.
23. yolda- C, Q; 3v. 24; 22v. 6.
345v. 2. yoluk- C, Q.
10. yolukuş- S, c, q.
13. Yol 2.
yul V.
yular S; 1R, 1V.
15. yolawuc S.
yolbars E; Z.
17. yolcı Q, E.
24. yoldaş q.
25. yulduz 1, 1Np.
26. *yulduz kurtı* R; (cf. 336v. 13).
yolsız q.
27. yulğun Y; B; x 154v. 23; 300v. 10.
28. *yulğun kozağı* Y; R; B.
29. *yol köpri* Ng.
yuluk q.
346r. 2. *yoluk* V.
yolum*‡ 5v. 3; 15r. 8.
yolı S, Q.
4. *yulı* s(bi), V.
5. Yum- C, Q.
15. yumul- S, c, q.
17. yumalat- S, C, q; x 347v. 8.
24. yumalan- s, c, q.
26. yumşa-, yumşal- s } C, Q.
346v. 5. yumşat- s, c, q.
7. *yömür-** S, C, Q, X; x 352r. 16.
15. *yömrül-** S, 16. *yömrüş-* s } c, q, X.
18. Yumak 1, 1V.
19. yumalak 2; (cf. 347v. 10).
20. yumran† q; Z.
22. yumrancı Z.
yumran kazık‡ Z.
23. yumru.
yumruk.
yumrukğına q.
24. yömrülgü.
yumşak.
25. yumşaklığ q.
26. yumurtğa S, q.
27. yumuk.
28. Yon- S, C, Q, X; x 294r. 29.
347r. 6. yondur-.
7. yonul- s.
Yon*‡ 2, 1v, 3P, 1Ng.*

* In the meaning "face" this must be a simple error for *yüz*.

9. yont 1Z, 1; x 297v. 7. *yont kuşı* Y; R; Z.
10. *yonca* X; B; x 342v. 19. *yond* R x 297v. 7. yonka R.
11. yüŋ S, q.
12. *yüŋ* V.
13. *yöŋül* s(mi), X.
14. yuna*‡ S, X; F; p? Yu- S(bi), C, Q.

347v. 6. yudur-.
7. yuwul- S.
8. yuwala- / *yuwalat-* } X.
9. *Yuwa* W, q, Y; 1, 1Nt; x 89r. 16.
11. *yuwalak* s; R; (cf. 346v. 19).
12. yuwusğa‡ S. yuwuş*‡ S, Y.
13. yuwundu S; R.* Yuy- S, C; (see 215v. 9).
18. yuyul- c, Q.
22. Yiber- C, Q.
29. Yip S. yıbar (see 93r. 8).

348r. 1. yiplik s. Yét- S, C, Q, X; 2; 12r. 6.
17. yétiş- S, c, Q.
22. yétil- S, c, Q, E.
28. yétür- / yétkür- / yétkürt- / yétiştür- } c, Q.

348v. 13. *Yéter* Q; 1, 2V.
16. yétek s, X. yétmiş 18r. 6. yétmişer 18r. 6.
17. yét/tti 20v. 10. *yétti ata* q.
18. yéttiew (i.e. yéttew-?) q.
19. yétik s. yétigen S, X.
20. *Yéd-* S, c, Q, R; x 348r. 2.
23. *Yédek* x 348v. 16. *yédi kardaş* / *yédiler* } R; x 348v. 20.
24. *Yır-* c, Q, X; 26r. 28; x 327r. 19.

349r. 1. yırt- S, C, q.

* L omits the superfluous final *-r* in G.

7. yırtış- s, c, q.
9. yırtıl- s.
10. yırla- S(bi), / yérle- s(bilai), } C, q.
20. yırlaş- s. yérleş- 21v. 21.
21. yırağra-‡. Yér q; 21v. 19.
22. yır q.
23. *yır/yér* V.
24. *yér azuk* q; (see 353r. 20).
25. yırak. yırakrakk/ğına q.
26. yıraw S, q.
27. yırtlas† s; 2.
29. yırtmac S; R. yırtuk S. yırtıcı s.

349v. 1. *yér kanı* Q; (see 353r. 20).
5. *yér koyı* q.
6. *yér köki* Y; B. yérlik yérin Q, E. *yırlıg* E 349v. 8.
9. *yér néme* s, q; (see 353r. 21).
10. yırık. Yézne S.
11. Yéş-*‡ C, Q, E.
22. yéşil-*‡ S, c, Q.
25. yéşin-*‡ S; 2.
27. Yığ- C, q; 19r. 14.

350r. 4. yığdur- c, q.
6. yığıl- / yığılış- } c, q.
8. yığla- C, Q; 5r. 22.
22. yığlat- s.
23. yığlaş- s.
24. yığlamsın- s, C, q. *Yığ* E 147v. 2.

350v. 3. yığac Q; 2.
5. yığlağu Q; 2; x 309r. 2.
7. yığınak† q.
8. yığı Q.
10. yığın S; 5v. 6.
11. *yıgınt* S, Y; Z; d.*
12. Yık- C, Q; 2; 19r. 15.
21. yıktur- 2. yıkıl- c, Q; 11r. 15, 16.
25. Yıkuk S; 8r. 11; 25v. 12.
26. *yıkılğur* Q; d.
27. *yıkılmağur* d.

* Firağı's form *yağan* is correct.

28. Yikir-† S, C, q, X; x 351r. 6.

351r. 5. yikren- S, X; x 350v. 28.
6. *Yék* q; (see 334v. 23).
8. *yégen* S; (see 334v. 23). yégülük q.
9. yigit s, q.
10. yigitlik. yégirme s; 18r. 4 (*yégirmi*). yégirmişer 18r. 5.
11. yégin S; R*. yéginlik r*.
13. Yél- S, / yıl- R, } C, Q.
24. yéldür- c, q.
26. yıldur- R. yéle-*‡ S, C, Q, E.*

351v. 6. yélpi- S, C, q.
13. yéllen- S, C, q.
20. yélle- 21v. 21.
21. Yél 1, 1V; 21v. 19. yıl 1, 1V; 20v. 20.
22. yélek† (*sic*) s, Q; 2, 1R.
24. yéleklik q.
25. yılan (*sic*) 1Z, 1; x 112v. 10.
26. *yılan otı* B (see 112v. 10).
27. *yılan balıgı* R; Z.
28. yılanğac Y; R*. yéleŋ*‡ s, q.
29. *yılana ağu wéren* Y; Z.

352r. 2. *yılan yastuğı* X, Y; R; B; x 286r. 4.
3. yélpaze s; R / yélpigüc s, q }
5. yélciley (*sic* in L.) q; 2.
6. yılcılık q; X; x 352r. 8, 13.
8. yılkı q, X; 17v. 11; x 352r. 7, 13.
10. yélke†. yélken Q, Y.
12. yilgü*‡ Y; d.
13. yélgin‡ s; e. yıllık/yillik q, X; 1, 1R; x 352r. 7, 8.
15. *yél yaparak* s; R.

* A dubious word, apparently connected with the synonymous verb *yal-* in Kāşğarī; the added second *-l-*'s do not occur in L.

16. Yémür- S, c, q, X; x 346v. 7.
18. yémrüş- } s, c, Q; x
yémrül- } 346v. 15.
26. Yém.
yémek 1, 1V.
27. yémtük‡.
yémdeş.
yémrülgü.
28. yémlik B.
yémiş B.
yémişen‡ Y; B; d.
352v. 1. Yéŋ- S, C, Q, E.
14. yéŋil- S.
15. Yéŋ 1, 2V.
16. yénge.
17. yéŋle‡ S, q, X; d.
18. *yéŋı* S; (see 339r. 21).
19. *yéŋı çeri* R.
20. yiŋil S(mi), q; 1, 1V; x 347r. 14.
21. Yéwüt- S, X; x 340r. 2.
23. Yé- C, Q; 6v. 15.
353r. 14. yédür- c, Q.
18. yéyil- S, c, q.
20. *Yér azuk* } X.
yér kanı }
21. *yér néme* }

INDEX II

Skeleton Cross-index to Index I.*

Ā 27v. 1.
A/eb/p 27v. 1.
ef 44r. 21.
a/ew 52r. 21.
é/ɪ/ib/p 93r. 3.
éw 118r. 14.
o/u/ö/üb/p 57v. 11.
o/u/ö/üf 77r. 7.
uw 89r. 15.
A/ec/ç 31r. 2.
é/ɪ/ic/ç 95v. 24.
o/u/ö/üc/ç 62v. 19.
A/ed 33r. 21.
a/et 27v. 18.
aṭ 19r. 29.
é/ɪ/id 97r. 6.
é/ɪ/it 93r. 15.
ɪṭ 106v. 25.
o/u/ö/üd 66v. 13.
o/u/ö/üt 58v. 1.
Ağ 42r. 9.
ak 44r. 25.
ax 32v. 8.
ah 53v. 10.
ɪğ 106v. 26.
ık 106v. 27.
ɪx 97r. 3.
o/uğ 76r. 9.
o/uk 77r. 12.
o/ux 66r. 7.
Eg/k 45v. 9.
é/ig/k 106v. 29.
ö/üg/k 78r. 2.
A/el 45v. 17.
ᶜal 261v. 15.
é/ɪ/il 109v. 14.
o/u/ö/ül 80r. 15.
A/em 50r. 29.
é/ɪ/im 113r. 22.
o/u/öm 86v. 13.
A/en/ŋ 50v. 8.
ᶜan 261v. 17.
é/ɪ/in/ŋ 115r. 12.
o/u/ö/ün/ŋ 86v. 26.
A/er 33v. 8.
ᶜar 261v. 13.
é/ɪ/ir 97r. 23.
ᶜır 261v. 18.
o/u/ö/ür 66v. 21.
A/es 39r. 17.
aṣ 42r. 8.
é/ɪ/is 101r. 7.
o/u/ö/üs 74r. 18.
A/eṣ 40v. 19.
é/ɪ/iṣ 104v. 26.
o/uṣ 75r. 25.
A/ey 53v. 13.
iy 118v. 29.
o/u/ö/üy 89r. 18.
A/ez 37v. 22.
é/iz 100v. 5.
ɪẓ 106v. 25.
o/u/ö/üz 71v. 25.
Bu 141v. 24.
b/pa/eb/p 119r. 20.
baw 127r. 29.
bé/ɪ/ib 143r. 4.
bib 150r. 29.
b/püb/p 128r. 13.
B/pac/ç 119v. 23.
b/pɪ/ic/ç 143v. 22.
b/pu/öc/ç 130v. 10.
Ba/ed 119v. 29.
b/pa/et 119r. 28.
bé/id 144r. 14.
bit 143r. 7.
bo/u/üd 131r. 9.
bo/u/ö/üt 128r. 7.
Bağ 124r. 18.
b/pak 125v. 13.
bax 119v. 26.
bah 127v. 2.
wax 323r. 14.
wah 323r. 17.
b/pığ 147r. 24.
b/pık 147v. 6.
b/pıx 144r. 12.
bo/uğ 135v. 22.
bo/uk 136v. 19.
b/pux 130v. 18.
wuh 323r. 20.
B/peg/k 126r. 22.
b/pé/ig/k 147v. 7.
fik 263v. 6.
bö/üg/k 137r. 7.
B/pa/el 126v. 5.
fel 263r. 24.
b/pé/ɪ/il 148r. 13.
b/po/u/ö/ül 138r. 11.
bul 141v. 25.
B/pa/en/ŋ 127r. 18.
bé/in/ŋ 150r. 10.
fin 263v. 7.
b/po/u/ö/ün/ŋ 141v. 19.
buŋ 138r. 1.
B/pa/er 120r. 2.
fa/er 263r. 14.
war 323r. 16.
bé/ɪ/ir 144r. 16.
fɪ/ir 263r. 25.
wér 323r. 22.
b/po/u/ö/ür 131v. 3.
B/pa/es 121v. 18.
fes 263r. 22.
bés 146v. 6.
fis 263v. 3.
b/po/u/ö/üs 134r. 19.
Baş 122v. 11.
bé/ɪ/iş 146v. 8.
fi/iş 263v. 4.
wiş 323r. 23.
b/po/u/üş 134v. 13.
B/pay 127v. 5.
b/piy 150r. 29.
b/po/uy 141v. 26.
Ba/ez 121v. 15.
b/pé/ɪ/iz 146r. 5.
bo/u/ö/üz 133r. 25.
C/ça/e { 203v. 3. 209v. 29.
c/çɪ/i 222r. 10.
C/ça/eb/p 203v. 11.
c/ça/ew 209v. 5.
c/çe/ɪ/ib/p 215v. 11.
c/çé/iw 221v. 8.
çu/öb/p 210v. 21.
cuf 213r. 27.
co/öw 215v. 6.
Çec 205r. 18.
c/çé/ɪ/ic/ç 216r. 8.
c/ço/u/ö/üc/ç 211v. 4.
C/ça/ed 205r. 19.
c/ça/et 204v. 15.
cıd 216r. 17.
çɪ/it 215v. 18.
çoḍ 215v. 11.
çot 211v. 13.
Çağ 206r. 17.
çak 206v. 26.
cax 205r. 16.
c/çığ 218v. 16.
çık 218v. 29.
c/ço/uğ 213r. 20.
ço/uk 213r. 28.
çox 212r. 17.
Çeg/k 208r. 1.
c/çé/ig/k 219v. 13.
çih 222r. 9.
c/çög/k 214r. 7.
Çal 208r. 17.
c/çɪ/il 220r. 27.
c/ço/u/ö/ül 214r. 28.
Ça/em 209r. 7.
c/çɪ/im 220v. 20.
c/ço/u/öm 214v. 26.
C/ça/en/ŋ 209r. 24.
çé/ɪ/in/ŋ 221r. 6.
c/ço/u/ün/ŋ 215r. 24.
C/ça/er 205r. 23. 208v. 5.
c/çé/ɪ/ir 216v. 4.
c/ço/u/ö/ür 212r. 18.
Cis 218v. 15.
Çaş 206r. 1.
c/çüş 213r. 7.
C/ça/ey 210r. 3.
c/çe/ɪ/iy 222r. 13.
c/ço/uy 215v. 9.
C/çɪ/iz 218v. 9.

* See paragraphs 7 and following of the Introduction.

çöz 212v. 27.
Dé- 227r. 7.
Da/eb/p 223r. 15.
def 224r. 5.
daw 224v. 27.
ta/eb/p 150v. 8.
ṭab/p 261r. 8.
tef 157r. 25.
taw 164v. 15.
ṭaw 261r. 22.
dé/ı/ib/p 226r. 5.
déw 227r. 4.
dıw 228r. 7.
té/ı/ib/p 188v. 1.
téf 195r. 17.
téw 202v. 5.
du/üb 225r. 1.
duw 226r. 2.
to/u/ö/üb/p 167r. 22.
ṭop 261r. 26.
to/üf 179v. 15.
tuw 187r. 19.
Tac 152r. 18.
tuc 169v. 18.
Da/ed 223r. 23.
ta/et 151v. 18.
té/it 189v. 12.
do/ud/t 225r. 4.
tu/üt 168r. 1.
Dağ 223v. 28.
dax 223r. 22.
tağ 157r. 16.
ṭağ 261r. 14.
tak 157r. 25.
ṭak 261r. 21.
tax 152v. 3.
tık 195r. 18.
doğ 225r. 13.
toğ 178v. 14.
ṭoğ 261r. 29.
tok 180r. 3.
tox 169v. 20.
Deg/k 224r. 7.
tek 157v. 24.
dé/ig/k 226r. 9.
té/ig/k 195r. 18.
dö/üg/k 225r. 13.
tö/üg/k 181r. 26.
Da/el 224r. 18.
ta/el 158r. 11.
dı/il 226v. 26.
té/ı/il 198v. 9.
do/u/ö/ül 225r. 27.
to/u/ö/ül 183r. 15.
Da/em 224v. 20.
ta/em 160v. 25.
té/ı/im 200v. 4.
do/u/üm 225v. 20.
to/u/üm 184v. 25.
Dan 224v. 25.
deŋ 224r. 14.
ta/en/ŋ 161v. 21.
ṭan 261r. 22.
dé/ı/in/ŋ 226v. 28.
té/ı/in/ŋ 200v. 20.
do/u/ö/ün/ŋ 225v. 22.
to/u/ö/ün/ŋ 185r. 29.
ṭon 261v. 7.
Da/er 223v. 3.
ta/er 152v. 4.
ṭar 261r. 10.
dé/ir 226r. 23.
té/ı/ir 190r. 9.
du/ür 225r. 5.
to/u/ö/ür 170r. 13.
ṭor 261r. 26.
Des 223v. 24.
ta/es 155r. 21.
tés 194r. 26.
to/us 176r. 4.
Daş 223v. 25.
taş 155r. 29.
ṭaş 261r. 12.
té/iş 194r. 29.
düş 225r. 13.
tu/ö/üş 176r. 25.
Da/ey 224v. 28.
ta/ey 166r. 5.
ṭay 261r. 23.
déy 227v. 25.
té/ıy 203r. 4.
doy 225r. 2.
to/u/üy 187r. 24.
ṭoy 261v. 10.
taz 155r. 17.
diz 226r. 27.
té/iz 193v. 13.
du/üz 225r. 10.
to/u/ö/üz 173r. 22.
Ko/u 291v. 25.
Ka'a 263v. 8.
Kab/p 263v. 9.
kaf 274r. 7.
xaf 222v. 13.
kaw 278r. 17.
ḥaw 222r. 18.
haw 323v. 14.
kıp 292v. 27.
kıf 297v. 26.
kıw 299v. 4.
ğub 262v. 5.
ko/ub/p 281v. 18.
xub 222v. 22.
hop 324r. 6.
kow 291v. 13.
Ğac 261v. 27.
kac/ç 267v. 5.
xac/ç 222v. 9.
ğıj 262v. 17.
kıc/ç 293r. 9.
kıj 296v. 2 and 9.
ko/uc/ç 283v. 3.
Kad 267v. 28.
kat 265v. 25.
xat 222r. 20.
222v. 7.
xaṭ 222v. 12.
kud 284r. 3.
ko/ut 282r. 27.
kuṭ 288v. 19.
xud 222v. 23.
Kağ 274r. 5.
kak 274r. 8.
xak 222r. 23.
ḥaq 222r. 18.
kığ 297v. 26.
kık 297v. 27.
hık 324v. 25.
koğ 288v. 21.
kox 284r. 2.
Ğal 262v. 2.
kal 274v. 21.
xal 222v. 14.
ğıl 262v. 18.
kıl 297v. 27.
ko/ul 288v. 23.
Kam 276r. 16.
ham 323v. 13.
kım 298v. 22.
ğum 262v. 13.
ko/um 290r. 17.
Ğan 262v. 3.
kan/ŋ 276v. 15.
xan 222v. 1 and 19.
ğın/ŋ 268v. 28A.
kın 298v. 27.
xın 223r. 13.
ğun/ŋ 262v. 13.
ko/un/ŋ 290v. 11.
hon 324v. 13.
Ğar 262r. 3.
kar 268r. 20.
xar 222v. 10.
ḥar 222r. 16.
har 323r. 24.
ğır 262v. 15.
kır 293v. 17.
xır 232r. 2.
ğur 262v. 7.
ko/ur 284r. 8.
xor 222v. 26.
hur 324r. 9.
Kas 273v. 5.
kıs 296v. 24.
ğus 262v. 12.
kus 287v. 3.
Ğaş 262v. 2.
kaş 273v. 10.
xaş 222v. 11.
kış 297v. 9.
xış 223r. 13.
ko/uş 287v. 5.
xoş 223r. 1.
Ğay 262v. 4.
kay 279v. 10.
hay 323v. 26.
kıy 299v. 6.
ko/uy 291v. 29.
Ğaz 262r. 25.
kaz 272v. 16.
kız 295v. 15.
xız 223r. 12.
ğuz 262v. 11.
ko/uz 287v. 17.
Keb/p 300r. 8.
g/kew 301v. 1.
hep 323r. 24.
kib/p 311r. 15.
kif 315r. 20.
giw 316v. 23.
g/kö/üb/p 302r. 9.
güw 310r. 27.
hüp 324r. 9.
Kec/ç 300r. 15.
g/ké/ic/ç 312r. 13.
g/kö/üc/ç 303r. 15.
ḥöç 222r. 18.
G/ked 300r. 19.
ket 300r. 12.
gid 312v. 17.
ké/it 311v. 2.
güd 303v. 21.
kö/üt 302v. 13.
Keg/k 300v. 22.
g/kég/k 315r. 22.
g/kö/üg/k 306v. 19.
G/kel 300v. 25.
ké/il 315v. 8.
g/kö/ül 308r. 17.
G/kem 301r. 6.

ké/im 316r. 20.
g/kö/üm 309r. 4.
G/ken 301r. 12.
hen 323v. 14.
g/ké/in/ŋ 316r. 28.
g/kö/ün/ŋ 309v. 18.
G/ker 300r. 20.
her 323v. 9.
g/ké/ir 312v. 17.
g/kö/ür 303v. 22.
hür 324r. 9.
Kes 300v. 16.
kés 314r. 23.
g/kö/üs 306v. 12.
Keş 300v. 22.
kiş 315r. 5.
köş 306v. 18.
Key 301v. 16.
g/ké/iy 317r. 10.
kö/üy 310v. 5.
G/kez 300v. 7.
g/ké/iz 313v. 12.
g/kö/üz 303v. 23.
La 317r. 19.
Lab 317v. 6.
laf 317v. 7.
law 317v. 4.
lop 317v. 25.
Laç 317r. 27.
luc/ç 317v. 26.
Lod 317v. 27.
Lağ 317v. 2.
lak 317v. 8.
lığ/k 318r. 7.
luğ/k 317v. 28.
lök 318r. 2.
lım 318r. 10.
la/en 317v. 9.
lur 317v. 27.
laş 317r. 29.
lay 317v. 15.
luy 318r. 6.
-Mu/ü 321r. 6.
Maw 319r. 25.
Mac 318r. 10.
mo/u/ö/üc/ç 319r. 29.
Mad 318r. 18.
ma/e/t/ţ 318r. 12.
mit 321r. 9.
Mak 318v. 4.
max 318r. 16.
mığ 321r. 11.
moğ 319v. 18.
Mek 318v. 13.
még 321r. 12.
Mel 318v. 16.
mıl 321r. 12.
mo/u/öl 319v. 21.
Mam 318v. 18.
Ma/en/ŋ 319v. 19.
mé/ı/in/ŋ 321r. 14.
mo/u/ö/ün/ŋ 319v. 27.
Ma/er 318r. 19.
mo/u/ör 319v. 5.
Mas 318v. 2.
mış 321r. 11.
muş 319v. 16.
müs 319v. 11.
Maş 318v. 2.
miş 321r. 11.
mu/ö/üş 319v. 11.
Ma/ey 319r. 27.
méy 321v. 10.
muy 321r. 8.
Mez 318v. 1.
muz 319v. 10.
Ne 321v. 22.
né/i 322r. 3.
Na/ew 321v. 16.
néb 322r. 7.
néw 323r. 13.
Nec/ç 322v. 8.
Naţ 321v. 14.
néd 322v. 17.
nét 322r. 9.
nut 321v. 25.
Noğ 322r. 1.
Neg 321v. 14.
né/ig 322v. 19.
Nél 323r. 1.
Ném 323r. 3.
Nen 321v. 14.
né/ı/in/ŋ 323r. 7.
Na/er 321v. 11.
Nes 321v. 14.
nés 322v. 18.
Nay 321v. 22.
néy 322v. 21.
noy 322r. 1.
Raf 228r. 17.
raw 228r. 18.
Rax 228r. 16.
Ras 228r. 14.
Ruz 228r. 18.
Şu 261r. 8.
Sa/eb/p 228v. 2.
saw 236r. 6.
sé/ı/ib/p 249v. 4.
sé/iw 258r. 23.
su/üb/p 238v. 2.
suw 247v. 9.
Sac/ç 229r. 25.
sıç 250r. 25.
so/u/üc 239r. 7.
Sad 230r. 16.
şad 261r. 5.
sat 228v. 27.
süd 239r. 11.
so/üt 239r. 5.
Sağ 231r. 15.
sak 232v. 14.
sax 230r. 3.
sah 236v. 24.
sığ 253r. 5.
sık 254r. 10.
sıx 250r. 29.
so/uğ 243v. 26.
sok 244v. 26.
suh 248v. 7.
Sek 232v. 24.
sé/ig/k 254v. 13.
sö/üg/k 245r. 25.
Sal 232v. 24.
sı/il 255r. 13.
so/ül 246r. 1.
Sa/em 234r. 19.
sém 256r. 11.
süm 246r. 27.
San/ŋ 234v. 7.
sé/ı/in/ŋ 256r. 12.
so/ün/ŋ 246v. 15.
Sa/er 230r. 19.
şar 261r. 5.
sé/ı/ir 250r. 29.
so/u/ür 239v. 9.
Sas 231r. 13.
şaş 261r. 5.
sés 252v. 17.
su/üs 243r. 22.
Sa/ey 236v. 25.
sey 249r. 28.
şay 261r. 8.
sıy 259r. 6.
so/ö/üy 248v. 8.
Saz 231r. 12.
sé/ı/iz 251v. 23.
sö/üz 242v. 1.
Şu 259v. 6.
Şa/eb/p 259r. 19.
şef 259r. 29.
şa/ew 259v. 3 and 10
şı/ib 259v. 21.
şıw 261r. 5.
Şat 259r. 20.
şıd 259v. 25.
şu/üd 259v. 4.
Şağ 259r. 27.
şak 259v. 1.
şığ 260r. 28.
Şük 259v. 10.
Şal 259v. 2.
şı/il 260r. 29.
şo/u/ül 259v. 13.
Şam 259v. 3.
şı/im 260v. 5.
şom 259v. 17.
Sé/ın/ŋ 261r. 1.
şun 259v. 18.
Şa/er 259r. 22.
şır 259v. 26.
şor 259v. 8.
Şaş 259r. 25.
şiş 260r. 5.
Şay 259v. 4.
şöy 128r. 12.
Ya 324v. 25.
yé 352v. 23.
yu 347r. 14.
Yab/p 324v. 28.
yaf 333v. 9.
ya/ew 339v. 1.
yı/ib/p 347v. 22.
yéw 352v. 21.
yup 341r. 12.
yuw 347v. 6.
Yaç 152r. 18.
yuç 345v. 21.
Yad 326v. 29.
yat 326r. 18.
yéd 348v. 20 / 353r. 14
yét 348r. 1
yu/öt 341r. 15.
Yağ 332v. 29.
yak 333v. 12.
yax 326v. 26.
yığ 349v. 27.
yık 350v. 12.
yoğ 343r. 22.
yo/uk 343v. 4.
yox 341v. 11.
Yeg/k 334v. 23.
yé/ig/k 350v. 28.
yüg/k 344r. 15.
Ya/el 334v. 24.
yé/ı/il 351r. 11.
yo/ul 345r. 6.
Ya/em 337r. 5.

yém 352r. 16.
yu/öm 346r. 5.
Ya/en/ŋ 337v. 8.
yé/in/ŋ 352v. 1.
yo/u/ö/ün/ŋ 346v. 28.
Yar 327r. 18.
yé/ı/ir 348v. 24. 353r. 20.
yo/u/ür 341v. 11.
Yas 331r. 2.
yaş 331r. 16.
yo/u/ös 343r. 16.
Yaş 332r. 9.
yéş 349v. 11.
yoş 343r. 22.
Yay 340v. 1.
yéy 353r. 18.
yuy 347v. 13.
Yaz 329v. 26.
yéz 349v. 10.
yüz 342v. 20.
Zıb 228r. 26.
Zağ 228r. 21.
zık 228r. 29.
Zag 228r. 19.
züg 228r. 23.
Zel 228r. 22.
zı/il 228r. 29.
zul 228r. 24.
Zen 228r. 22.
zun 228r. 24.
Zı/ir 228r. 28.

INDEX III. RŪMĪ WORDS*

Éw-, *ebe*, *awuc oyunı*, (ufacuk), (éwdür-), ufak, *ibik*, iplicek, uwan, efendi (gk.), üfür-, *epri-*;
iç ağa, *uca*, *uçuğ*, ıçkır-, *uçğur*, ıçkırık;
aṭ, *it balığı*, *it boncuğı*, *it dirsegi*, *it xıyarı*, *ot*, öde-, ada, *oda*, öte, otçı, atğu, *ödek*, itgü, ötme, atmaca, *etmek*, *otur-*, oturtma, oturak, *ederek*, ödeş-, *ötüş-*;
ağ/k baba, *ağac delegen*, *ağac kawum*, *ağac kakan*, *oğul otı*, ağla-, *ağ/klığ/k*, ıklığ, akın, oğun, (akıncı), oğra-, oğurlayın, oğraş-, ağırşak, *ağız yarı*, *ağzı açuk*, *oğuz*;
ege, *iki kardaş kanı*, ökçele-, ökçelet-, (ökçelen-), ögcesiz, öget, eglen-, ögündüre (gk.), ögündurük (gk.), *ögür*, égrice, ögürdi, égrik, *égrim*, egremci, ekseri (gk.), öksiz, ekez, öküz közi;
alı ko-, (*alı kon-*), aluc, alcı, *alcu taşı*, *alaca*, *alaca serce*, ılıcak, olta (ital.), eldewen, aldağuc, *ıldıra-*, ılığ/k, *ıllık*, oluk, alanc*, alıs, *alış-*, ılış ıl*, alay, *alay bozan*;
um-, *emek*, (emekdeş), umul-, emizek, emizekli, *emizikli*,
en-, öŋ-, ancak, (ancılayın), e/énet-, andık, anaktar (gk.), ankara (gk.), *enük*, üngü, üngülük, engenar (gk.), öŋül-, iŋle-, iŋilde-, iŋildü, *enler*, (énen-), enişte;
(ér-), *ır-*, ér, *ır*, ur, *orba*/oroba (ital.), ürper-, *orak kuşı*, ırğat (gk.), arkaluc, ırk-, *ürkü*, irkil-, ergen, *érken*, ırmacuk, örümcek/*örmücek*, orman, ormanlık, iriŋ, oran, öründü, öründle-, (öründlen-), oranla-, örs, arayıcı yıldızlar;
as, us, *asa koy-*, *as/şı*, ispir (p.), üstele-, üstelet-, üstünle-, üstünlet-, üsküf (gk.), iskele (gk.), iskemle (lat.), *asıl-*, ıslığ, *aşlan*, uslan-, *asma*, ısmarla- (p.-t.), ısmarlama (p.-t.), osan, esenle-, esenleş-, ésirge-, esergiş;
aş-, uş-, aşı, işte, ışığ/k, éşkin, aşla-, işlek, (aşlan-), aşın-, uşundı, (aşındur-), uşur-;
ayu kulağı, ayıd/t ağacı, *öykün*, *öyle*, aylak, ayın-, oyundı, öyürtle-, (öyürtlen-), *ayruk*, uysal, uyuş-, öyüş*, uyaz;
üz, özle-, üzlü palçık, uzun éşek.

Papatıya (gk.), büber (lat.); pic (p.), paçawra (f.), *buçuğ/k*, böcek, bacanak, bucurğad (f.); buda-, *batak*, petek (gk.?), ¦(budan-), budandu, (bedenüs gk.), bodur, büdür-; bıx-, boğaca, pık/xtı (p.), buxağu, bağlama, boğmak, boğna/uk, bağır-, pakır; *be/ég börki*, *ṗek*, bügi, bekle-, bükülüm, bekmez, fiker* (f.), beküri*, bögrülce; *bal kabağı*, bile-, *bula-*, balaban (f.), piliç (slav.), *baldırı kara*, buldurma, balığçıl, *bélek*, palaska (magyar); *ban-*, *ben-*, bön-*, biŋ, *biŋ kat*, boncuk, buncılayın, *pancar* (f.), *bandur-*, finkır-*, buŋal-, puŋar, *beŋiz*, (*benze-*), *benzet-*; *borı*, (perpi), perperem, *burçak*, pörçükli, bardak, *burgu*, barmaklığ, f/parısa (gk.), warsakı (f.); pas, pus, bastuk*, bestil, bastırma, fıskıya (a.), püsgül, püsgür-, besle-, fısıldu, fesligen (gk.), beslen-, basmak; paşa (p.); *béş barmak*, bişi/bişme, puştu*, fişek (p.), *başlığ*, başmak, wişne (p.); boyca boyca, *boyun buran*, poyraz (gk.); *biz üz*, *boz dogan*, *bozug/k*, büzük, bazlamac, bazar ertesi (p.-t.),)*bazar güni* p.-t.).

Caba, cebe (a.), çapçı (p.-t.), çiwit, çapak, *çapğun*, ciwek, çabala-, *çupan aldayıcı* (p.-t.), *çe/éwrük*, çewrünti; çit, çete (slav.), çeteci (slav.-t.), çedik, çetik, *çetik otı*, çatal, çetele (gk.), çatıldu; *çığıt*, çakıl, çokal, çakıldu, çağlama, çığın, (çığnat-), çığnan-, çakır (lat.), çakırcı (lat.-t.), çığırğu; çih, çeki, çigdig*, çé/ekdiri, çekmece; *çal-*, *çil*, çeleb (syriac), çolpa, çelebi (syr.-p.), *çalıcı*, çıldıra-, çalğu, çılğın, çalkuyın, çelik, çelim, çölmek, çélimlü, çelenk (f.); çam ağacı (A.-t.), *çam sakızı* (a.-t.), çemçe balığ, çamaşır (p.); çıŋrağu; çar (p.), *çeri*, çırpı, çırpıcı, çarcı, ce/ércer (a.), çördük, çurtan, çérge/*çerke*(f.), çırlık, çerilik, çıram*; çay, çaylak, *çayan*; çiz-, çizgin-.

Taw (p.), *tob tolı*, *tabu sağrakı*, *déwe tabanı*, dipi, déwecik*, *d/tapkur*, *dibek*, *ṭopal*, d/tepele-, diblik, dibelik, ṭawun*, *ṭapanca*, defni (gk.), *depengü* (p.), *ṭawar*, *t/ṭabur*, toparla-, toparlak, tebsi, t/ṭawaşı (a.), tawşancıl; tuc; dede, dutu, tutğal; *ṭağ*, toğdak (m.), toğdarı (m.?), takım, *tokmak*, ṭağan (gk.), *ṭoğan*, tuğur, toğurka (m.); dek, ték (p.), dögec, te/ékek, degül, d/tügeli, diklen-, (diklendür-), degme, tekne, *tékirlek*, *degirmi*, dekşür-; dal-, *tal*, tala-, dola*, talabı-, talıcı, delüce, *delüce toğan*, dilcek, daldırma, *dalğıcı*, dölük, telim, dilim, tulumba (ital.), dolamac, tolun-, dülengec, talaz (gk.); tum-, dümbelek (p.), tumucı, demed (gk.), temel (gk.), (tumul-), tamla-, tamla, *tümengini**, tımar (p.), tomruk, temren; *tın-*, diŋ-, dön-, *ṭana*, *dana burnı*, déne-, ṭonbay, ṭonat-, *tındur-*,

* See paragraph 40 of the Introduction.

(döndür-), tankıldu*, deŋlü, tönlük, dönüm, d/ṭonan-, *d/ṭonanma*, danaşık, toŋuzlan böcegi/*kurtı*; tar tağın*, tor top, torı, dürpi, dürpici, dürpil-, tercek*, *durak*, turğuz*, terki, (*terki bağı*), darıl-, *deril-*, tiril*, *dürlü*, torlak, térlik, derim éwi, durma, tırmala-, torun, dernek, dirsek; des degirmi, tasla-, taslak, tasalan- (p.-t.); *ṭaş, tiş sürgü*, düşün-, ṭaşra, (ṭaşrağı); doy-, *ṭoy-*, t/ṭüy, toyumluk, teyze/*deyeze*; *diz kapağı*, dizi, *dizgin*, tizle- (p.-t.), dizlik, düzme, *dizin dizin*, düzen, tazana (p.), düzenlik.

Ko-; *kaba kulağ, kaba kuşluk, kab/pa kab/pa yé-*, kapa-, kawucı*, kapat-, kawut, kapağ/k,kawak ağacı, (hopla-), kablu baka, kowan, kubur, kuburcuk, kabran (f.), kopusğa (slav.), kawşa-, kawşan-; kaç, *koca yemişi*, koçı, kıcırda-; *kuṭlu*, katmar (f.), kadana (ital.), kadırğa (gk.), koğ; kakı-, kakığanlığ, kakılcam, kakır-*, kakırdak, kakırma*, kakşak; kulb (a.), *kaldur-*, kaldurarak, kallukan (f.), kolan/ŋ, kalandas (lat.)*, *kolay*; *kum balığı*, kumral, komsı (a.); kın ağacı, (honı gk.), kanbıl otı (p.-t.), *kancık*, kandur*, kındur-, kındıra (a.), kındırğa (f.), *kandaya dek**, *konağ/k*; kar-, *kır, kır kır, kara, kara ağac, kara batak, kara boğaz, kara baş, kara tal, kara düzen, kara kulağ, kara günlük, kara yonca*, karbıl çıbanı*, karabına (french), kırpındı, karça(n)* (f.), kara/uca, *kurt bağrı, kurt kulağı*, xorata (gk.), harṭuman (a.), *kardaş kanı*, kurdasaŋ/*nı/nc* (f.), kurak, koruğ/k, *karğa büken, karğa dölgi, korku*, kırağu, xaral* (f.), xorulda-, kırlağan çıbanı, *karlankuç*, xoran (gk.), kars-, xoros übügi (p.-t.), (karış-), kuruş (german), xırsız (a.-t.), xırzıma (gk.); kısac, kıskan-, kuskun, kıskanc, kusundı, kasnak, (kasnakçı), kasırğa; *kuş etmegi*, xaşa (a.), *kaşka*, xaşal (a.), xışıl*, kaşmar (f.), kuşmar (f.); kıyı, kayık, kuyum, (kuyumcı), *koyun gözi*, kaynak, kayır-, kayrıcı, *kuyruk salan*; *kız, kız kuşı*, kuz, kazu, kazağuc, kızğın, *kızıl palçığ, kızıl qaṭîfa* (t.-a.), (*kızıl yumurta*), kızılca, *kızlığ*, kozalan*, kazma, kızın-, kazındu.

Gebe, hepi, giwe (f.), küpe, küpçük, *köpuk ṭaşı*, keweni*, *keber-, kebert-*, kewrek, *gewşe-*, gewşek, keweze; kéçi boynuzı, göcen; *güd-*, kedi, köti, güdüci, *kütük* (a.), *giderek*; gügem, gügüm, kekiz; külüfçe* (p.), külek (gk. or p.?), gelincek, *gelincek çicegi*, keler (p.); gem (p.), küme (p.), gemük, kümele (p.-t.?), gömüldürük, kemere, gümürde-, gemirdek, gümürden-, gümrük (lat.), kümes (gk.), kimesne; *gön bardak, gün çiçegi, gön kulağı*, gene, göni, kend otı*, gendü, gündelik, kendir, *köŋül dön-*, gönilü, günlük, gönilen-; (ger-), küre-, kerewid (gk.), *kārwān kıran* (p.-t.), gürbüz (p.), kirec, körtün, *kurk** (p.), kerki, kereke (a.), gürüldü, keremid (gk.), gerne-, görnek, gerneş-, kereste (p.), gürz*; köstebek, köstek, kest/dane (gk.), göster-, küsegü, kösem, *kesme*, kesmik, keser; géyisi; kez, göze-, *gözlük*, gözeme.

*Lafadan** (a.), *laçın* (f.), *laçın kaya* (f.-t.), lodos (gk.), lak/*lök* (p.), lıman (gk.), lurı kuşı (a.-t.), *-layın/-leyin*.

Makara (f.); moloz (f.); manṭal* (a.), mantar (gk.), mengel (f.), mengüş (p.); mor, (mard lat.), marul (gk.), marulcuk (gk.-t.), mersin (gk.); muşluk, mışır tawukı (a.-t.); muşmula (ital.), muymul.

Ne deŋlü; naṭas (a.); nigende (p.); nesne.

Rafadan (a.); ruzgar (p.).

Şu, su başı, sap, saw-, *suw kabarcuğı, suw yosunı*, sapa, sübe, *sübi*, sebed (p.), sıpkın, (sawul-), *saplan-*, siwri, *siwri sinek*, (sawuş-); sac ayağ, süci, socuk*, sucuk, *sıçan otı*, sıçancıl, *sadu**, *sadu sadla-**, sütlegen, sataş-; sık, sağu, sağu sağla-, soğlı*, sıklık, sıkılcım, *sakın-*, sığın, sığınca, sıkındu, sağanak, *sığır dili, sığır kuşı*, sığırcı/uk, sokran-; sek, sükü (for süŋü), sigil, sögle-, sögleme, süksük*, sögüş; sıla, solu-, sülpük, salaca, solcuk*, salt, solutğan, *sulṭān börki* (a.-t.), sılığ ağca, solak, soluk, *soluk al-*, soluklan-, *salkum küpe*, sülügen, *salıncak*; *saman oğrısı*, sümür sümür*, sümsük, *semizlik otı*; sanu, *sancak*, sankı/u, sankulan-, (sünger gk.), sananık*, saŋsar; sar-, sür-, *sarı kawak*, (sıra gk.), sarp, sarpun, sérce barmak, *sırça*, sürüçi, sercek, *sırtak** (p.), sırık, sarkı-, sorğuc, sarkıt-, sarğ/kuk, sürgü, *sürgü taşı*, sarigen*, sırım, sarma, sırma, sürme kilid (t.-gk.), (sarın-), *sarar-, şarş-, sarsı-*; süs-, şaşı-, (süstür-), susam*; süye, seyyid ğazı nebiri* (a.-p.), sayığ, sayğu, soyğa, *sayığla-*, (sayğuluk), süylün; sızla-, sazan balığ (f.-t.).

Şu deŋlü; şebek, şefşel* (f.); şakka (f.); şük*, şıl; *şimdiye dek*, şamar, şimşek; şén, (şénlik); şorak (p.), şırlağan (p.), şırlağancı (p.), şaranpaw (magyar); *şaş-*, şaşı, şaşğun, (şaşılık), şışman, (şaşur-).

Yap-, yaṗ, yapu, yawu (p.), (yapucı), *yapağ, yapıl-, yuwalak, yaban turak otı* (p.-t.), yabana (p.), yabancı (p.-t.), yuwundu, yawaşa (p.), *yéd-, yédi kardaş, yatağan, yédiler, yağ örüki, yağ çamur*, yağmur, yağrık, *yoxsul urğanı*, yağız; yegen, yégin, yéginlik, yüksük, *yügüş*; yıl-, *yél yaparak*, yalı (gk.), yalab-, yélpaze, *yalçu*, yaltaklığ, yaltaklan-, yıldır-, yaldırayış, *yalduz, yulduz kurtı*, yalduzla-, *yıllık, yulğun kozağı, yélek, yalıŋ kat, yılan balığı, yılan yastuğı*, yalıŋcak, yılanğac, yalınlan-, (yalınlandur-), yular; yamac, yemdik*, yaŋa, *yaŋı kurt*, yéŋi çeri, *yond, yont kuşı, yanku*, yonka, yaŋkulan-, (*yaŋarak*), yaŋsıla-, yaŋış; yarpı*, yurdu, yardım, yırtmac, yarmaca; yas/ş-, yus yumrı, yosun; yoş (a.); yaykan-, yaykara, yaylım, yayan, yeyni.

Zıbık (f.), zıbıkçı (f.-t.); zık* (a.), zağanos (gk.), zağar (f.); zügürd (f.); zil (f.), zelek* (f.); zengin (p.), zırığ* (p.).

INDEX IV. OTHER TURKISH LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS*

A. TŪRĀN

i. *ahl-i Tūrān wa Xʷārazm* kaçu.
ii. *baᶜḍī ahālī-yi Tūrān* 25r. 18 "say and write *kéle turğan* not *kéle türgen*".
iii. *atrāk-i Tūrān* 13r. 15 "use *-lıŋ/-liŋ* for 1st person plural of imperative"; *ağ bāzargān*; 205v. 11 *çār tāra* (p.), *çār pūd* (p.); *çupan aldatan.*
iv. *Özbekīya-i Tūrān.* eke, *taw* (for *tağ* "mountain"), madadḥal (a.), mekkeki (f.).
v. *Özbekīya-i Tūrān wa Xʷ ārazm* şulay.
vi. *Özbekīya* 8v. 12 "use *-ğın/-gin* for *-ğıl/-gil* in 2nd person singular of imperative"; *olak-* (for *alak-* 47r. 15); egü; tümengini; *cüŋ* (for yüŋ "wool"); cırım; may.
vii. "*a Samargandī* " çiçe.
viii. *Sartīya yüŋ* "wool" (215v. 3).

B. XʷĀRAZM

i. "*a Xʷārazmī*" *çiçe.*
ii. See also Ai and v and Cii.

C. TÜRKMEN

i. *iṣṭilāḥ-i Türkmenīya* tasa-; *yüŋ* "wool" (215v. 3).
ii. *Türkmenīya-i Xʷārazm olak-* (for *alak-* 47r. 15).
iii. *Tarākima-i ᶜIraq dögüş-* (for *tégiş-* 196v. 4).

D. ĪRĀN

i. *ahl-i Īrān* çekme, çalma.
ii. *atrāk-i Īrān wa Rūm* numerous grammatical and phonetic characteristics in Part I (3v. 1, 5v. 3 and 21, etc.); *degül*; *karlankuc*; *salıncak*; *serçek.*
iii. *atrāk-i Īrān* kıkac (for Çağ. *burulğun* 133r. 12); keniz (for Rūmī *karabaş* 270v. 29).

E. MISCELLANEOUS

i. *atrāk-i ᶜIrāq-i ᶜArab* pancar.
ii. *atrāk-i Muğūl yont* (for Çağ. *kısrak* 297v. 7; in 347r. 9 *yont* is listed as an ordinary (Çağ.) word).
iii. *Daştı* meken (dubious, quoted from Ẓafar-nāma).
iv. *luğat-i Kāşğar çit*; *kır*; kükür*; morı*.
v. *luğat-i Tatarıya* dağar; *sonkur* ("blind", corruption of Mongolian *sokor*).

* See paragraph 40 of the Introduction.

INDEX V. MONGOLIAN LOAN-WORDS*

A. MONGOLIAN WORDS SO DESCRIBED

Öbücte/öbüçin *öbecin*/*öbetçin* W.120; *ebeçin* P.149.
übül *übül* W.157; *öbül* P.272.
öbüsün *ebesün* W.40; P.150.
éce *ecen* W.42; K.224.
acırğa W.4; P.97 (an old Turkish loan-word, metathesis of *adğır*).
ıtawun *ita(ğ)un* K.286; H.64.
otucı *şikasta band*; cf. *oktuçi-* "to cut in pieces" K.435; H.78.
ötege P.279; K.517.
adun *adu'un* W.3; *adu(g)un* K.70.
üdür W.158; P.273.
adırğan "hills and hillocks"; this word occurs in Kalmuk. See G. J. Ramstedt's Kalmükisches Wörterbuch p. 2a.
axsawurğa *aksarğa* K.134; H.9.
ögün *öge(g)ün* K.561; H.105.
ula *a'ula* W.10; *ûla* P.372.
albutu *albatu* K.84; H.19.
élcigen *elcigen* P.152; K.211.
ölcey W.123; K.534.
ölceytü *ölceytü* K.535; *ölceyitey* H.111.
alğun "small mountain"; not traceable in M.; cf. *adırğan*.
elik "variegated"; cf. *alağ* W.4; K.74 (probably a Turkish loan-word).
éleke *helige(n)* W.75; *eligen* P.152.
ölüke *ölögey* K.531; H.110.
elencik "nourishing his people"; imaginary etymology of a personal name.
amıdun *amidu* W.7; P.100.
ömüdün P.276; H.111.
émegen *emege(n)* W.44; K.214.
émel *eme'el* W.44; *emél* P.154.
antutay *amtatay* W.7; *amtatu* P.101.
unkan *unağan* P.364; K.340.
ünen W.164; P.381.
örkebçi *erkebçı* K.264; H.57.
erkene kun "the lofty centre of a mountain"; imaginary etymology of a geographical name.
örkesün *örgesün* P.278; K.590.
arun *ari'un* P.105; *ari(ğ)un* K.144.
uran P.365; K.438.
oruncı "beggar, petitioner"; *nomen agentis* from *orun* "representative" W.128 or *oron* "place", etc., K.447 (a Turkish loan-word).
ürünli* "grand-child"; probably connected with *üre* "seed, children, descendants" K.577; H.126.
arusun *arisun* K.146; H.30.
usun W.167; P.368.
işigey *isgay* W.83; *isegey*/*işigey* K.283.
üyle *üiyile* W.161; *üyle* P.375.

* See paragraph 42 and following of the Introduction

Batu "strong" W.13; P.113; correct etymology of personal name.
buxar "a learned assembly"; imaginary etymology of *Buxara*.
bahrawun kol (M.-T.) "right wing"; *bara'un* W.13; P.112; see baranğar.
bakuy "great"; imaginary etymology; see *déb*.
bulğan *buluğan* W.22; *bulğan* P.125.
bincik yam *asb-i çār-pāy*; not traceable in M.; *bincik* seems to be connected with Turkish *bin-* "to ride"; for *yam* see Pelliot's article in T'oung Pao, Vol. XXVII (1930), p. 192ff.
baranğar cf. *bahrawun kol*; *bara'un* and *ğar* W.60; P.175.
bos- W.19; P.122.
bösün *bö'esün* W.16; P.123.
bayandar "prosperous"; imaginary etymology of a personal name; perhaps supposedly *bayan* P.114; K.1083 with P. suffix *-dār*.
Cawcı *cōcay* K.2372; H.577.
cawdur "famous"; imaginary etymology of personal name; perhaps supposedly Turkish *çav* "fame" with a suffix, perhaps P. *-dar*.
cöwe'ün kol (M.-T.) "left wing"; *cao'ün* W.86; *cö'én* P.209; see cöwenğar.
cöwenğar cf. *cöwe'ün kol* and *baranğar*; *cao'un/cö'én* and *ğar*.
cibir *ci'ür* W.91; K.2354.
cocı "sudden, unexpected"; faulty etymology of personal name; from *coçi(n)* "guest, visitor" P.208; K.2392.
çitgir *çitkür* K.2159; *çidgür* H.534.
çağan *çaga'an* W.25; *çagan* P. 131.
cele* "a hat-guard, chin-strap" or the like; *cele* "a long rope for tying up an animal" K.2313; H.566.
cıla- "to desire, seek, pursue"; apparently inferred from I. *cılamışı*; the nearest parallel seems to be *cilbit-(ku)*, same meaning, K.2347; H.573.
cılamışı I., see *cila-*.
çüne* "jackal"; presumably *çino* "wolf" W.28; *çinā* P.134; "jackal" is properly *çökebüri*.
çingiz "king of kings"; imaginary etymology of a personal name, which is actually a Mongolized form of T. *téŋiz*, "sea".
Déb "good fortune, renown"; part of the imaginary etymology of the personal name *déb bakuy*; possibly suggested by M. *tab* "right, true" W.143; "well-being" K.1591.
tobçın *tobça'an* W.150; *tobçı* K.1821.
tabın "a company of 40 men"; this seems to be a simple misunderstanding of *tabin* "fifty" W.143; P.338; but there is possibly a T. word *tabı/un* meaning "company, herd" (cf. Russian *tabun* "herd") which got confused with the M. numeral.
tawar "brocade"; *tab/var* "treasures, precious things" W.143; K.1597, 1682; loan-word from T. tavar.
dabusun P.137; K.1602.
tuturğu/tuturğan *tuturğan* P. 356; K.1845.
taxuk/taxakuy "chicken"; loan-word from T. *takığu*; the oldest M. form is *takiya*, W.144, but other later forms exist in both languages.
tokulğa "horse-cloth"; deverbal noun from *toko-* "to saddle (a horse)" K.1798; H.419.
doğulan *dokulan* P.143; *dogolaŋ* K.1807.
tekemişi *takāpū-yi taᶜcīl wa surᶜat*; I., not traceable in M.; *tege-* means "to load" (K.1742) or "haul, carry on (a cart)" (H.407); "hurry, hurried" is *türgen* K.1953; H.442.
dalu P.138; K.1635.
tolı "mirror"; correct etymology of personal name; *toluy* P.350; *toli* K.1849.
tülen *tüle(g)en* K.1916.
d/talay *dalay* W.31; P.138; loan-word from T. *taluy*, which is probably itself borrowed from Chinese.
tolay *taolay/ta'ulay* W.145-6; ta'ülay P.343; a very old loan-word from T. *tavşığan*.
düley P.147; K.1916.
temecemişi I.; from *temece-* W.149; P.345.
tarğun *tarğut* (plur.) W.146; *tarğun* P.341.
*dérsün** "numerous, abundant"; I., not traceable in M.; in the context quoted from Waṣṣāf probably the T. imperative "let them assemble" from *dér-*.
tosun W.152; P.351.
dayın *dayin* W.34; *dayn* P.138; very old loan-word from T. *yagı*.

ṭayşı "scribe, expert, master of an art"; *tayşi* K.1551; H.389; described as M., but *tayşı* is rightly described as Chinese (*ba-luğat-i Xitā'iyān*).
Ka'an W.54; K.732; loan-word from T. *kağan*.
xubul- "to rise from the dead"; *kubil-* "to be reincarnated" K.892; H.215.
kut "blessedness, good-fortune"; a T. word erroneously described as M.; the borrowed form in M. is *kutuğ* W.73; K.918.
kandağay W.59; K.724.
kınık "gracious"; imaginary etymology of a personal name.
kırığ/k "blocked, closed"; I., perhaps derived from *ka'a-* "to block, close" W.54; *ka(ğ)a-* K.734.
kırkız "forty men"; imaginary T. etymology, described as M., for a T. tribal name.
kurı/ultay "assembly"; not recorded in M., apparently an I. derivative (M. possessive noun/adjective) from *kuril* W.72; *kural* K.954, same meaning.
karşı "cemetery"; the T. loan-word *karşı* "castle" occurs in M., W.62; K.847; but the meaning "cemetery" is not recorded.
ğusun *ğudusun* W.71; K.1029.
ğaşun *ğaşi'un* W.62; *ğaşūn* P.178.
kay "firm, strong"; imaginary etymology of personal name.
kayan "torrent"; I., not traceable in M., where *kaya* K.819, H.174 means "the side" (e.g. of a mountain).
Köbe K.2575; H.227.
köbün *kö'ün* W.105; *köbe(g)ün* H.234.
köbenek *köbe/üŋ* K.2575, 2578; H.228.
köken "daughter"; *kö'üken* "child" W.104; *köbe(g)üken* K.2577.
kökşün "old, aged" K.2634; H.227; loan-word from T. *kökşin* "grey".
Laba "teacher" *lama* K.1961; H.485; from Tibetan *bla. ma*; note the more correct form in *dalay lama*.
labaşak *labaşik* K.1958; *labşik* H.484; from Tibetan *lba. ba* with suffix of indefinite article *śig*.
luy *lū* K.1965; H.486; from Chinese *lung*.
Möngü *möŋke* K.112; H.508.
möngen *müŋgü(n)* W.112; *möngü(n)* P.239.
mör P.239; H.510.
marıw* "an exclamation by a winner in a fight or competition"; perhaps I.; no obvious etymology, unless derived from *marğu-* "to refuse" K.2001; "to excuse oneself" H.494.
müsün K.2056; H.511.
Newker *nökör* W.119; *nöker* P.261.
nayman W.113; P.244.
Sübük* "heel", in an imaginary etymology of the T. personal name *Sübüktégin*; no trace in M.
subusun *subut* (plur.) W.136; P.327; *subusun* K.1391.
salur "sword blow", in an imaginary etymology of a tribal name; no trace in M.
Şomur* "lamp"; no trace in M.
*Yapar** "he suppresses all opposition"; imaginary etymology of a personal name.
yut "epizootic disease"; a T. loan-word with somewhat altered meaning; the normal M. form is *cut* K.2385; H.583 borrowed from a Turkish language in which initial *y-* had become *c-*.
yaman "goat", cf. *ımga* in Section C; *ima'an* W.82; *ima(g)an* K.309*.
yasun W.169; P.388.
*yazar** "great tribe"; imaginary etymology of a personal name.
Zulan "soft, smooth, gentle"; *sula(n)* "loose, free" P.327; K.1398.

B. LUĞAT-İ QALMAQĪ

Çekin "ear"; *çikin* W.27; K.2176.
*Koba** "armour"; probably an error for *kuya*; cf. *kuyağ* "armour" H.74; K.945.
xalta "gift"; not identified.
Mila "whip"; *mina'a* W.109; *minā* P.236; *mila(g)a* K.2025.
Noyat "the Qalmaqīya's name for their ruler"; plural of *noyan* W.119; P.260; cf. Section C.

* Regarding these words see M. Louis Bazin's paper "Noms de la 'Chèvre' en Turc et en Mongol" in Studia Altaica, Festschrift für Nikolaus Poppe; Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden, 1957. *Yaman* is a Kalmuk form, while *imğa* goes back to a more Classical form. There is no doubt that in Çağatay these are Mongolian loan-words, but M. Bazin makes out a convincing case for regarding *imağan* as an old Turkish loan-word in Mongolian.

C. MONGOLIAN WORDS NOT SO DESCRIBED

Öbçin "armour"; from *öbçin* "complete" K.507 (*öbçin kuyaktu* "armed from head to foot"); H.108.
öbçi/ünli/üg M.-T.
abağ/ka W.1; K.41.
e/öbüge *ebüge(n)* W.40; K.182.
abusun *abisin* K.43; H.11.
uc/çur *ucur* K.420; H.99.
uçra- *uçira-* W.157; *uça/ira-* K.418.
uçrat-, uçraş-, uçraştur- } M.-T.
otağa *otuğa(n)* K.386; H.79.
i/ötelgü *itelgü* K.287.
aduncı M.-T. from *adun* (see Section A).
adra "waste land"; from *atar* K.61; H.14, same meaning.
égeci *egeçi* W.42; K.234.
ögülge "gift", I.; *öggülge* H.107.
alpak *olboğ* K.407; H.80.
ılbara- "to be scalded and blistered"; probably denominal verb from *ulabi/ur* "reddish" K.397; H.96.
ılbarat- M.-T.
ilbesün "a kind of duck"; obviously M., but *ilbe(g)esün* K.305; H.68 is translated "a fish lure, or bait".
alçu/alçın "escarpment"; not T., perhaps identical with alçu "instep" K.93.
olca W.123; P 265.
ölce-/ölceş- "to do homage"; probably deduced from I. *ölcemişi*; not T. and perhaps not properly M., but connected with *ölcey* (see Section A).
olcala- W.123; P.266.
ölcemişi I.; see *ölce-*.
ölceş M.-T. (?); see *ölce-*.
aldara- P.98; K.89.
aldarat- M.-T.
alt/ṭayı M. geographical name (W.172; K.84) used as a zoological term.
ılğa- *ilğa-* W.81; K.302 (the meanings are slightly different, but there is no other obvious explanation).
ilğawçı M.-T.
ılğamışı I.; see *ılğa-*.
alğur P.98; K.82.
ılğar M.-T.
ölke "province, city"; no trace in the pre-M. period, almost certainly M. *ölke* "an area on the sunny side of a mountain" W.123; K.535.
ımğa *ima'an* W.82; *imagan* K.309; cf. *yaman* in Section A.
anda W.7; P.102.
ündür *ündür* W.164; *öndür* P.276.
ündürrek M.-T.
erewül/*herewül* "reconnoitring patrol"; deverbal noun from *eri-* "to seek" W.45; P.163 (the *h-* is an erroneous prosthesis due to false analogy).
orçın *horçin* W.77; *orçin* K.468.
ırcay- *arcay-/ircay-* K.163, 325; H.33, 72.
ırcayıt- M.-T.
arğada- W.9; P.105.
arğdal the suggested etymology is false; the word is a deverbal noun from *arğada-*.
arğamçı *arğamci* W.9; K.154.
arğımak K.154 (the earliest T. occurrence is in the 14th cent. Chinese-Uyğur dictionary, which contains other M. words; it is more likely to be an M. loan-word in T. than vice-versa).
ırğay "a medicinal plant"; ? *arğuy* "wild sorrel, pasque flower" K.155; *irağuy* ditto H.71.

érkene/*érkinek* "the upper strut of a tent-door"; *bosağa* "the lower strut", q.v., is certainly M. and these words probably are too; they might be connected with *erkin* "high" K.268; H.58 or *erginek* (same references) "shelf, cupboard".
aral "island" W.8; P.104.
uranlaş- M.-T.; see *uran* in Section A.
uranlaşmışı I.
asra- *asara-* W.9; P.107.
asrat-, asral- } M.-T.
asramışı I.; see *asra-*.
ayalğu K.128; H.28.
oylan-, oylaş- } M.-T.; derivative forms of *oyila-* K.332; H.72.
Bawurçı *bas'urçin* W.12; *ba(g)urçin* K.1065.
peteke *böteke* P.123; *beteke* K.1068.
büdene *büdüne* K.1230; H.312.
botra- *böde(g)ire-* K.1229; *böte(g)ere-* H.309.
botrat-, botraş-, botraştur- } M.-T.
buğu W.21; P.124.
böke *bökö* W.17; *böke* P.123.
[bekewül "cook"; morphologically this word looks M., but the Farhang-i Cihāngirī is probably right in describing it as Hindi.]
balçağ/k "hand-guard, hilt (of a sword)" *baldağ* K.1079; H.275.
bölte/ü böri "hyena"; M.-T.; probably an error for *tölte/ü böri*; see *döltü*.
borçın "doe", borçın "female duck" } etymologically identical; *borçin sono* "a sort of duck" W.19; "grey gad-fly" K.1223; etymologically feminine form of *boro* "grey", a very old loan-word from T. *boz*.
borda- "to be fat, well-nourished"; from *borda/o-* "to fatten" K.1222; H.297.
bordat- M.-T.
bordağ/k "fat, well-nourished"; *bordoğu* ditto K.1222; "feed" H.297.
burtağ/k P.125; K.1222.
börgüt *börgüd* K.1262; H.311.
bosağa *bosoğa* W.20; *bos/şoğa* K.1173.
be/ćsrek *beserek* K.1112; H.282.
Çöp "suitable, fitting"; *cöb* W.91; H.587.
çubru- *çuburi-* K.2202; H.544.
çubrut-, çubrul-, çubruş- } M.-T.
çéçen *seçen* W.133; *çiseçen* K.1358.
cada/*yada* taşı M.-T. *cada* W.84; K.2275.
cıda- *çida-* W.27; P.132.
cıda *cida* W.89; P.205.
çağ/k "time" *çah* W.25; *çak* P.130.
çağdawul *çahdu'ulsun* W.25; *çağda(ğ)ul* K.2110.
çağarak *çağarik* K.2088; H.516.
çılbur *çilbur* W.27; *çilbu(ğ)ur* K.2166.
çalağay/*çalay* "sparrow-hawk"; apparently a corruption of *ca(ğ)almay şiŋkur*, same meaning, K.2248; H.554.
cülge K.2415; H.590.
cumca "shirt", I.; *çamça* W.25; *çamçay* P.130.
çine- P.134; K.2135.
çandawul corruption of *çağdawul*, q.v.
cankı *caŋgi* W.85; K.2242; probably a Chinese loan-word.
çurpa *çurba* K.2221; H.546.

cırğa- *cirğa-* W.90; K.2366.
çorğa "a narrow-necked jug"; from *çorğo* "tube, pump" K.2221; "spout, tap, gutter" H.543.
cérge *cerge* W.89; P.207.
cérgelik M.-T.
ceren/*ceyren* *céren* P.205; *ce(g)eren* K.2320.
ça/ıray *çiray* W.28; P.135.
çıraylığ M.-T.
Tobı "a cotton cap worn under a headdress"; apparently from *tobi* "a felt cap worn under a helmet" K.1818; H.422; but there may be some connection with T. *top*.
tobçımışı I.; probably from *tobçi-* K.1821; H.423, though the meaning is rather different.
d/tawulğa/*d/tawluğa* *du(ğ)ulğa* K.1810; H.475.
daban *daba'an* W.30; *daba(ğ)an* K.1595.
dotur "the lining of a garment"; *dotora* "inside" W.38; *dotar* P.143.
taka K.1569; H.392.
tok/xta- *tohta-* W.150; *tokta-* P.351.
toktawul deverbal noun from *tokta-*.
tok/xtat-
tok/xtamış
tok/xtaş-
toktaş
tok/xtaştur-
} M.-T.
toğdak "bustard"; *toğodağ* K.1807; H.420.
toğdarı* "a kind of bustard"; connected with, or error for, *toğdak*.
tokum *tokom* K.1799; H.419.
toğur/*tur* "a hunting bird's perch"; *doğor* K.1812; H.469.
toğurka K.1815; H.421.
de/égle "overcoat"; *de'el/degel* "garment" W.34, 35; *dél* P.141.
tekeşmişi I., "bringing gifts and doing homage"; not related to *tekemişi* (Section A); "to do homage" is *meküyi-* K.2018; H.496/*meküski-* H.496; this may be a corruption of that word.
tala K.1629; H.399.
dalbay "a bird's wing used as a lure by falconers"; apparently from *dalba/dalba(ğ)a* "sail, banner" K.1636; H.452.
dalda "the back of the head; the back of anything behind which one hides"; *dalda* "screen, protection" W.31; P.138.
döltü "hyena"; *deltü* P.141; *deltey çinoa* H.463.
daldağay "a bird with a broken wing"; presumably derived from *dalda* in the sense that it tries to hide".
daldala- K.1640; H.452.
daldalan-
daldalaş-
} M.-T.
telegen *telegen/tergen* W.147, 149; *tergen* P.349.
tulum K.1855; H.431.
tona- *tono-* W.151; K.1790.
tentek "stupid"; not Turkish; cf. *tendür dendür* "swaying" K.1690; "simple, simpleton" H.407.
taŋlay *tanklay* P.341; *taŋnay* K.1563.
dünen "four-year-old (animal)" *dönen* P.143; *dünen* K.1902; H.481.
tüner "stack of firewood"; cf. *tünerte-* "to be burnt" K.1902; H.438.
tur- See *toğur*.
dara "always, constant"; *dara* "one after the other" K.1663; H.454.
tarğa- W.145; K.1677.
tarğacı
targat-
tarğal-
} M.-T.
tarğamışı I.; see *tarğa-*.
tarğas- M.-T.
daruğa W.33; K.1572.

torum H.426.
ṭorumtay *toromtay* K.1888; H.426.
tos- K.1831; H.423.
toskawul deverbal noun from *toska-* K.1831; H.423.
teseki "a slap"; no obvious T. etymology; perhaps connected with *tü(g)üşi* "the side of the jaw" K.1929; H.439; and *tü(g)üşide-* "to slap" H.439.
te/éske/iri *teskeri* P.350; *tesergü* H.410.
tuyla- P.354; K.1783.
tüynek "unripe melon"; no obvious T. etymology; perhaps from *tüynük* "smooth" K.1897; H.437.
Kabu K.756; H.161.
kabçur "tax"; misspelling of *kubçir* W.59; *kubçi(ğ)ur* K.901.
kabt/ṭurğay *kabturğa* P.285; *kabtağa* H.162.
kobğa *kobuğa* K.896; H.203.
kaban K.750; H.160.
kacar "lower vertebrae and bones of back and side"; probably from *kaca(ğ)ar* "bent, curved" K.815.
kacır K.819 (*kacir şibağun*); H.174.
ğ/kacarcı *ğacarçi* K.1003; H.247.
kada- K.773; H.166.
kadağ/k, kadağlık, kadağan, kadal- } M.-T.
kuda W.70; K.908.
kotan "fenced enclosure; lunar halo"; probably from *k/hotan* "willow-tree" W.73, 79; *udan* K.380, rather than *kota(n)* "fortress city" K.908; H.205, which is a Sanskrit loan-word, but the two concepts seem to be confused in *kota mandal* "circle, circumference" K.909; H.205.
kutan "pelican" W.73; K.909.
kotanla- M.-T.
katra- "to trot"; *katari-* K.781; H.165; see note in Index I.
ğılcay- "to lose one's senses"; morphologically M., but the only parallel *gilcey-* "to be crooked" H.255 is not very good.
kolansa *kolanska* P.301; *koloŋso* K.928.
komalak *koma'ul* W.65; *komo(ğ)ol* K.936.
kumar- *kumira-* K.935; H.219.
kumarğa(l) deverbal noun from *kumar-*.
kumarıl- M.-T.
hona *oona* K.336; H.73.
kancuğa *ğancuğa* K.981; H.241.
kunacın "two-year-old female (animal)"; mistranslation of *ğunacin* "three-year-old female (animal)" W.72; K.1021.
koŋğar- *koyar-* "to extract, pluck out"; c.f. *koykoyi-* "to hollow out, excavate" K.871; H.200.
koŋğarıl- M.-T.
kankaraw "a large camel-bell"; cf. *ka/oŋkinur* "small bell" K.730, 874; H.156, 201.
homla- *onila-* K.343; H.74; from *honi* P.186.
kunan *kunan* W.72; K.865; *ğunan* K.1021; cf. *kunacın*.
ğıŋsı- "to run at the nose through smelling an acid vapour"; Abuşka p. 310 translates (of a dog) "to yelp and run away"; the latter is probably right, since the word seems to come from *ğaŋşi-* (of a dog) "to howl, yelp" K.982; H.241.
kaŋşar- "opposite, facing"; from *kaŋşiyar* "nose, face" K.729; H.156.
kara- W.60; P.292.
karatğu, karala-, karaş- } M.-T. from *kara-*.
harbatan "a troop of 100 men, or 10 picked men from the army"; mistranslated, plural possessive noun/adjective from *harban* "ten" W.75; P.181.

karaw/ğul *kara'ul* W.60; P.293.
karçığay W.61; P.293.
hüret- "to remove, send away"; probably M.-T. from *(h)üre-* "to perish, disappear" K.580; "to destroy, make disappear" H.126.
kırğawul *kirğool* K.2552; H.196.
korğada- *korğuda-* K.968; H.211.
karkıra *karkir* K.850; H.179.
koriya *koriya'an* W.67; *koriya* K.958.
koşun *koşi'un* W.68; *koşi(ğ)un* K.905.
kayp/fan- "to withdraw to one side"; from *kayibğana-* "to sway, wobble" H.153.
kuyla- "to bury"; *kuyila-* "to sheathe (a sword)" K.857; H.212.
kuylat-, kuylan- } M.-T.
koyar in the phrase *su koyar* "a place where two rivers meet" is M. *koyar* "two" W.68; P.303.
kayrıtay "a title of high officials"; *kayiratu* "gracious, benevolent" K.713, possessive noun/adjective from *kayira(n)* "grace, favour" W.64; K.711, which is perhaps Arabic *xayr*, same meaning.
kayrak "whetstone"; *kayiraka(n)* H.154.
Kewürke *ke/ö'ürge* W.100, 105; *kö(g)e/örke* K.2629.
kökel "wet-nurse"; deverbal noun from *kökö-* "to suck, suckle" W.103; K.2633.
kükenek See *küykenek*.
köndelen W.104; H.224.
kürgen *küreken* P.229; *kürgen* K.2651.
küren *kür/küre* K.2636; H.237.
kürenk *küren/ŋ* K.2636; H.237.
küykenek/*kükenek* *küykünek* K.2563.
Möçelge K.2061; H.510.
makta- P.233; K.1998.
makta dubious deverbal noun from *makta-*.
moğulçın "like a Mongol", hence "whitish"; a fanciful translation of *moŋğolca* "Mongolian" K.2031.
mégicin *megeci(n)* K.2017; H.496.
möldür "hail"; *möndür* K.2052; H.508.
manklay/maŋlay *maŋlay* W.107; *manklay* P.233.
monuğan M.-T. from *mono-* K.2028; H.501.
mergen "rifleman"; secondary meaning of *mergen* "wise, skilled" (e.g. skilled archer) W.109; K.2019.
maral W.108; K.1999.
Nébtes "comfort, freedom from care"; from *nebte* P.247; K.632 primarily "through", hence "thoroughly, cordially" and the like.
nutukçı a kind of bird (described); probably noun of action from *nuntuk/nutuk* "home camp, pasture ground" W.120; P.261 meaning "a domesticated hunting bird", cf. *şıdurğu* and *öbçin* for similar changes of meaning.
narın (probably I.) "special, superior" in phrases like *narın qal^{c}a, sarkar-i narın*; from *narin* "fine, accurate, good quality" W.114; P.246.
noyan W.119; P.260.
Saba- *saba-* K.1303; *sab-* H.322.
sübükle- supposedly M.-T.; see *sübük* in Section A.
suwur- etc. See *suğur-* etc.
sağadak/*s/şadak* *sa(ğ)adak* K.1294; H.319.
suğur-/*suwur-* *so'ora-/su'ora-* W.135; *su(ğ)ura-* K.1289.
suğrul-/*suwurul-*, suğruş- } M.-T.
sokur "blind"; *sokor* W.135; *sokar* P.324.
sa/ohramışı I.; "negligence, defect", and the like; from *sağara-* "to become weak, dissolve, become less" K.1296 (misprinted *sağada-*); "to change (for the worse)" H.320.
soksur K.1408.
sögdemişi I.; "rest, relaxation"; from *seggere-* "to rest, relax" K.1367; H.332; probably error for *sögremişi*.
sögdeniş M.-T.; see *sögdemişi*.

salca "sheep tick"; *şalca* K.1449; H.361.
sandırak "delirium" etc.; M.-T. from *saŋda(ğ)ura-* "to be uneasy, perplexed" K.1291; H.318.
sandırakla- M.-T.
surağ K.1411; H.350.
se/érke *serkes* (plur.) W.134; *serge* K.1374.
sérin *seri'ün* P.320; *seri(g)ün* K.1371.
saydam "pure, even, smooth"; no obvious T. etymology; perhaps M.-T. from *sayida-* "to become good" H.316.
sayın W.133; P.315.
seyrün probably a misunderstood form of *sérin*, q.v.
Şıbak *şibān* (? error for *şibāk*) P.332; *şibağ* K.1475.
sibike *şibüge* W.139; P.332.
şı/udurğu "a lute"; from *şidurğu* "straight, simple, plain" P.332; K.1491; cf. *öbçin, mutukçı*.
şüdrün *şi'üder* W.142; *şi(g)üder* K.1513.
şığawul "official host"; deverbal noun from *ciğu-* "to support" K.2333; H.569; cf. *ciğuçi* "guide" K.2334; "guest" H.569.
şükür *şikür* K.1515; H.367.
şıltak W.140; P.333.
şülegey "saliva"; cf. *şilüget* (plur.) "a dribbling child" W.140; *şilügey* H.376.
şilim "gum, glue"; cf. *şilemde-* "to moisten" K.1493; H.375.
şim- *şimi-* W.141; *şime-* P.333.
şıralğa deverbal noun from *şira-* "to roast" W.141; P.335.
Yada- W.168; P.386.
yadat-, yadağ } M.-T.
yada taşı See *cada taşı*.
yatuğan *yaduga(n)* K.2278; H.595.
yatuğançı M.-T.
yara W.169; P.387.
yosun "manner, style" W.171; K.2381.
yosunluk M.-T.

INDEX VI. OTHER LOAN-WORDS*

A. ARABIC†

i. ARABIC WORDS SO DESCRIBED

Ā, *mṣ.*; awul, *mḥ.* of *ḥawīlī* (a false etymology; the word is a secondary form of *ağıl*); ıxtıyar (*ixtiyār* with altered meaning); araba, *mḥ.* of *ᶜarrāda. Babr ton, mr.* (*babr* is actually a Persian loan-word in Arabic); bayır (*bāyir* with altered meaning). Cébe, *mḥ.* of *cubba*; *çek mḥ.* of *ṣakk*; cul (*cull*); *çam* (ağacı) R., *mḥ.* of *ṣamᶜ*. Ṭoppuz, *mḥ.* of *dabbūs*; tulf *mḥ.* and *mt.* of *tufl*; durluk *mr.* (*durr* with T. suffix *-luk*). Ḥawlan, *mḥ.* and *mt.* of *ḥawalān*; ka/ulmaş, *mḥ.* of *qul mā ṣi'ta*; kum/nbul, *mt.* of *qanbal*; ğ/karar, *mt.* of *ğarār. Sultān börki*, R., *mr.*; sırdaş, *mr.* (*sirr* with T. suffix *-daş*).

ii. ARABIC WORDS NOT SO DESCRIBED

Asrar "Indian hemp" (*asrār* with altered meaning). Fara "chick" (*farx*); faracı (Persian derivative from Arabic root); *fıskıya* R. (*fisqīya*). Cufut (corruption of *yahūd*, cf. Persian *cuhūd*); cılğawa (corruption of *cild qafā*); cimcime (*cumcuma?*); cérib (carīb); *ce/ércer* R. (*carcar*). *T/ṭawāṣī* R. (*ṭawaṣī*); takıya (taqīya). Kabaça (A.-P., *qabā* with P. suffix *-ça*); hawalan- (A.-T., denominal verb from *hawā*); ḥakk kuşı (A.-T. from *ḥaqq*); *kulb* R. (qulb); ğalaka (*ğalaqa*); *komsı* R. (corruption of *ğammāz*); xına (corruption of *ḥinā*); *kındıra* R. (corruption of *qinṭira*); xınalığ (A.-T.); *harṭuman* R. "dew" (probably a mistranslation; Redhouse lists A. *hurṭumān* "tares" as occurring in Osmanli); kıran (*qirān*); kurun (*qurūn*); xırsız R., "thief" (A.-T., corruption of *xayr* with T. suffix *-sız*); ḥarış "lost, non-existent" (corruption of *hirş* or *hariş*; the root *ḥaraşa* gives quite inappropriate meanings); kurayşı "a Tatar cap" (*qurayşī* means "belonging to the tribe of Qurayş"; the connection is obscure, but the word is fully spelt out, perhaps a false etymology for some other word); *xaşa* R. (corruption of *ğāşīya*); *xaşal* R. "starch" (*xaşal*, but not with this meaning in A.). *Kütük* R. "government register" (corruption of *kutub*); *kereke* R. (*karaka*, not good Arabic, ? corruption of "calico"); keyli (*kayla*). *Lafadan** R.; see *rafadan*; lurı (kuşı) R. (said to be a corruption of *nūrī*). Mawı (*māwī*); madadḥal "a woman's head-dress" (the form is attested by W. *namadmāl*, but seems impossible; perhaps an error for *madḥal* from *daḥala* "to conceal"); matal (*maṭal*); meṭellik (A.-T.); maxanık (with *kāf*) "fireplace" (corruption of *maxāniq* (plur.) "stoves in which silk-worms are stifled"); *manṭal* R. "door-bar" (perhaps a mistranslation; as Redhouse says, A. *manṭal* means "a vat for pressing grapes"); *mışır tawukı* R. (A.-T. "Egyptian bird, from *Miṣr* "Egypt"). Naṭas R. (*naṭās*). *Rafadan* R. "soft-boiled egg" (*rufadān*). *Sıla* R. "home, native country" (*ṣila*, but not in this meaning in A.). *Şewk** R. "honey" (the word might also be read *ṣö/ük* but no such word meaning "honey" is recorded in Osmanli; perhaps a misunderstanding of A. *ṣawk* "thorn", which is recorded in Osmanli). *Yoş* R. "unruly, quarrelsome" (otherwise attested only in S.D.D.; corruption of A. *waḥṣ*). *Zık* R* *cān* "soul" (this meaning is not otherwise attested and seems to be an error; *ziqq*, "water-skin", the A. meaning mentioned in the Sanglax occurs in Osmanli).

B. PERSIAN‡

i. PERSIAN WORDS SO DESCRIBED

İgdic/ş *mş.* (the word was probably borrowed from P., but is etymologically foreign to both P. and T.); alaw *br.*; amac *mş.*; arzı- *mr.*; işterek *mş.* Baca *mş.*; farfar *mş.*; *paşa* R., 222v. 4, *mḥ.* of *pādişāh*; paya *mş.* Çe/öküc/ş *mş.*; c/çalığ/k *mḥ.* of *cālāk*; çemen/çemender *mḥ.* of *çamand*; *çār pūd, çār tāra* (P. phrases, but not used in P.). Tupal

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* See paragraph 47 of the Introduction.

† These fall into two classes, (i) those so described in the Sanglax, and (ii) those not so described. The first are usually described, if single words, as *muştarak* "common to both languages" (here "mş."), *mutarrak* "turcicized" (here "mt.") or *muḥarraf* "corrupt" (here "mḥ."). One or two phrases or compound words are described as *murakkab* "combined Arabic and Turkish" (here "mr."). The second are often used in meanings not known in Arabic proper and in forms somewhat differing from the Correct Arabic form.

‡ See the notes to Section A, which apply here *mutatis mutandis*. Some words are stated, not always correctly, to be Persian on the authority of the Burhān-i Qāti or the Farhang-i Cahāngirī. The letters "br." and "fr." are added after such words.

mş.; *tat mḥ.* of *dād*; dağ *mş.*; dağul *mt.* of *dāğūl*; tekew *mş.*, *mḥ.* of *takāb/takāw*; talfasa *mḥ.* of *talwāsa*; talax *mḥ.* of *talx*; dulana *br.*; *taŋ mş.*; tasma *mş.*; *daş mş.* Kawak (with *qāf's*) *mḥ.* of kāwāk (with *kāf's*); ğacğaw *mḥ.* of *ğajğāw*; ğurra *mş.*; ğaraw *fr. ğarw*; xoşlaş- *mr.* Kifte *mḥ.* of *kūfta*; *kükenek br.* (this word is M., see Index VC); kūlāk *mş.*; kempir *br.*; kümec *mş.* (*kūmāc*; this word is etymologically T. and a loan-word in P.); kündük (*kūndūk*); gandara- *mr.*; (gandarat- *mr.*); gürbüzlük *mr.* (*gurbuz* with T. suffix *-lük*); keyb/mür *br.*, *fr.* (*gaybur*); kīz *mş.* (a crasis of the old T. word *kiḍiz*); gezek *br.*; gezlik (*gazlak*). Langar *mş.* Mata *mş.*; mittin (*mītīn*). Naw *mş.*; nawlık P.-T. (*nāw* with T. suffix *-lık*). Rasık *mḥ.* of *rāsux*. Sibeki "yellowish" (*sībakī* in a meaning not known in P.); sarağuc *mş.*; *sürme kilid* R. *mr.* T.-P. Şor *mş. Ya* "or" *mş.*; yamçı *mr.* (*yām* with T. suffix *-çı*). Zag *mş.*

ii. PERSIAN WORDS NOT SO DESCRIBED

Abdan/abadan (*ābādān* with altered meaning); ax; axta; axtacı (P.-T.); ᶜallanbar "porter" (also listed in 316v. 23; apparently an A.-P. compound, but there is no apposite meaning for ᶜ*allān* and it is probably corrupt); a/érg (*arg*); arman (*ārmān*); armanlığ (P.-T.); *ispir* R. "hawk" (probably a corruption of *işkira*, same meaning); *ısmarla-* R.; P.-T. (this goes back to a 12th cent. T. word *osparla-*, see J.R.A.S., 1942, p. 191ff., which is derived from Middle P. *ospār-*> modern P. *sipur-*); *ısmarlama* R., P.-T.; uşğun "sorrel" (corruption of *a/işxuwān*).

Bibi (*bībī*); *be/ébek* (*babak*); püpük (*pūpak*); pupuş (*pūpaş*); bıbay "feeble, powerless" (probably an error for *bī-bas*, same meaning); *pic* R.; bide "fodder" (not T., cf. *bada* "boiled rice"); buta "young branches; target" (*būta*); badalğa (corruption of *badraqa*); wax/h (*wāh*); *pık/xtı* R. (*pixtī*); bahlı (*bahla*); *bağıltı/ṭak* I. (*bağltāq*); bağışla- P.-T. (from *baxş*); bağışlat- P.T.; bağışlan- P.-T.; pūl; pūlak, *balış* I. (*bāliş*); bars (*pārs*); *fişek* R. (corruption of *mūşak*); wişne; piyāzi.

Çap (see Index I); çapçı P.-T.; çupan (*çūpān/şabān*); çapar; cadu "a kind of sparrow" (mistranslation, or metaphorical use of *cādū* "magic"); çadır (*çādar*); çax "fish-trap" (probably a corruption of P. *şāx*); cuğ (cūğ); cığa (*cīğa*); çakal (*şağāl*); çuğul "an informer" (*çuğul*, same meaning, perhaps originally from M. *çöğil* "quarrelling" K.2192; H.539); cılaw (*calaw*); çolpa (said to be a corruption of *çulāh-pā*); cılawlığ P.-T.; çalapar (corruption of *çālāk-par*); *çamaşır* R. (corruption of *cāma-şūyī*); canağ/k (*canāğ*); *çar* R. (abbreviation of *çār-pūd*, see Sub-section i); çura; curra; çurı* "maid-servant" (probably a misreading of A. *ḥūrī*; alternatively a corruption of A. *cārīya*); çarkab (*çār-qab*); çarm; çaşta (corruption of *şaş-tā*); çaşn.

Taw R. (corruption of *tāb*); te/éftik (*taftīk*); dıwan (*dīwān*); d/tepengü (*tabangū* with altered meaning); tüfürcek/tüfürük "spittle", tüfkür-/tükür- "to spit" are all P.-T. words ultimately derived from *tuf/tufū* "spittle"; dādak/*dedek* (*dāduk*); *ték* R. (corruption of *tā ki?*); *dümbelek* R. (diminutive of *danbal*); tımar (*tīmār*); tanba; tönbek (*tanbak*); dunbul (*dunbal*, with altered meaning); tanbala- P.-T.; tanga; dangal; turma; *tasalan-* R. P.-T. (from *tāsa*); *tiz* "swift" (*tīz*); tazı (*tāzī*); tizle- P.-T.; *tazana* R. (*tāziyāna*).

Kıf (*qīf*); xaftan/*kab/ftan* (*xaftān*); xak pelek "leap-frog" (two P. words, but not recorded as a P. phrase with this meaning); ğalça; kaltaban (*qaltabān*); kalağay (with *qaf*; corruption of *kalāğī* with *kāf*); ham ol P.-T.; xanc; ğ/kunda (*ğunda*); har yanı P.-T.; ğur; *kur* "globular metal target" (*qūr*); *xoros übügi* R., P.-T.; hay (*hāy*); *koyaŋ*/koyanğu "sciatica" (Steingass lists *qūyan* and *kahankū* (the latter the P. translation of these words in the Sanglax) as dubious P. words); koz "nut" (*gawz*); xızan "people, relatives" (corruption of *xᵛīşān*).

Kip (*kīb*); kawlá- P.-T. (from *kāwīdan*); kipleş- P.-T.; kepenek (*kapanak*); kiç (*kīç*); kecek (*kacak*); kécim (*keçīm*); ketek (*kadak*, diminutive of *kad*); kükle- P.-T. (from *kūk*); küklet- P.-T.; küklen- P.-T.; küküz (*kūkūz*); küküzgine P.-T.; kal (*kāl*); gala; *külüfçe* R. (P. diminutive of A. *kufl* metathesized); gulac (*gulāc*); kelte (corruption of *kulūta*); *keler* R. (*kalār*); *gem* R. (*gām*); *küme* R. "hut" (*kūma*); *kümele* R. "hut" (perhaps error for plural *kümeler*); *kerwan kıran* R. P. (*kārwān*)-T.; *gürbüz* R. (*gurbuz*); kereç (*karāç*); kerek (*karak*); *kurk* R.* "chicken" (*kūrak*); *kereste* R. (*kirāsta*); kersen (*karsān*); keşir (corruption of *gazar*); gez (*gaz*).

La "mud" (*lāy*); luc (*lūc*); luça (abbreviation of *ālūça*); *lak* R.; laş (*lāş*); layla- P.-T. (from *lāy*); laylat- P.-T.; laylan- P.-T.

Mac (*māç*); max "kiss" (error for *māç*); mucak (*mūçak*); *mengüş* R. (*mangūş*); murdar ağacı P. (*murdār*)-T.; maska; mişe (for *bīşa*); müşek (*mūşak*).

Nay "a hawk's collar" (*nay* with altered meaning?); *nigende* R. (*niganda*).

Raxrax (corruption of *rāh rāh*); rawşan "a kind of triangular arrow-head" (this must be P. *rawşan* in a metaphorical (?) meaning); *ruzgar* R. (*rūzgār*).

Sebed R. (*sapad*); saxtıyan (*saxtiyān*); salla (1) "head-dress"; (2) "wedding gift" (morphologically not T.; P. *salla* means "basket", but A. *şila* is recorded in P. as meaning "gift"); saman "straw" (*saman* "clover"; *sāmān* has only inappropriate meanings); *sırtak* R.* (corruption of *şırdağ*, q.v.); sustay- P. (*sust*)-T.; sustayıt- P.-T.; *seyyid ğazi nebîri* R.*; A.-P. phrase with T. construction; sayra.

Şıwaran "the name of a *xākṣīr*" (not, as Pavet de Courteille translates, "peach", but some smaller berry; morphologically P. but not in the dictionaries); şılan (*ṣīlān*); şırdağ (*ṣīr-dāğ*); *şorak* R. (şūra); *şırlağan* R. (corruption of *ṣīr- rūğan*); *şırlağancı* R.

Yawa "bread fried in oil" (*yāwa* "absurd, foolish" in metaphorical sense?); *yawu* R. (corruption of *yāwa*?); yaban (yabān); *yaban turak otı* R., P.-T.; *yabana* R. (extended form of *yabān*); *yabancı* R., P.-T.; *yawaşa* R. (corruption of *lawāṣa*); yuna "felt saddle-cloth" (*yūn*, possibly a loan-word from T. *yüŋ* "wool").

Zunbuluk (metathesis of *zunbuğul*); *zengin* R. "rich" (corruption of *sangīn* "weighty"); *zırığ* R.* (*zirih*); zirik (corruption of *zirişk*).

C. OTHER LANGUAGES*

CHINESE

baxşı "scribe, secretary, surgeon", *po- shih* (G.9372, 9992).
bég "chief of a clan", *po* (G.9348 "leader of a hundred men").
çaw "paper-money", *ch^{c}ao* (G.514).
coŋ "great, mighty", *chung* (G.2880).
çiŋseŋ "hereditary title of a court official"; perhaps *hsien-shêng* (G.4440, 9865 "elder, senior, term of address"), but cf. *şiŋ*.
tayşı "scribe, expert, master of an art", *ta* (or *t^{c}ay*) *-shih* (G.10470 or 10573, and probably 9909).
kimsen "gilded leather" (in Kāşğari "gold leaf"), *chin- hsien* (G.2032, 4532 "gold thread").
luy "dragon" *lung* (G.7479).
şiŋ (1) "decision, settlement of a question"; (2) "part of a hereditary title"; no doubt Chinese, but not identifiable, perhaps two different Chinese words.

IRANIAN LANGUAGES

Parsik (of Turfan). kamuk "all", *hm'g.*
Saka. ton "garment", *ṭauna.*
Sogdian. uc/çmağ/k "paradise", *'wštmγ.*
ocun "(this) world", *"z'wn.*
ıxşıd "ruler", from *'γš'y-* "to rule".
tamuğ/k "hell", *tmw.*
xatun "lady", *χwt'ynh.*
ként "town, village", *knδ.*
Uncertain biçin "ape"; cf. Persian *būzīna.*

KUCHAEAN. tümen "10,000" *tumane/tmane.*

TIBETAN. *laba* "teacher" *bla-ma.*
labaşak "kind of garment" *bla-ba-śig.*

* Most of these loan-words are very old, but the two Tibetan words received through Mongolian, and probably one or two Chinese words similarly received, date only from the Mongol period. The references for Chinese words are the numbered characters in H. A. Giles' Chinese-English Dictionary, 2nd edn., London 1912. Languages from which loan-words occur only in "Rumi" are not included in this list.

INDEX VII. IṢṬILĀḤĀT-I MUĞŪLĪYA*

Ötüg; ağırlamışı; ögülge (m.); *al* (meaning "a red seal"), ölcemişi (m.), *altun bilge, altun tamğa*, ılğamışı; uranlaşmışı (m.); asramışı (m.).

Bağtak, bağılt/ṭak (p. or m.?), bığlamışı; (*bulğağ/k*, attested by Waṣṣaf as i.-iM., but good Turkish), balış (p.); baslamışı; başlamışı; *bay* (in the phrase *umarā-i bāy*).

Caw, çapawkı (probably scribal error for *çapawul*), çapawul (t.-m.); *çag* (m.); cılamışı (m.); cumca (m.); cırğamışı (m.).

Tobçımışı (m.?), tabın (m.), tawusmışı, tawsamışı (probably scribal error for *tawusmışı*); (*ṭağacar* personal name attested by i.-iM. quotation); tekemişi (m.); tekeşmişi (m.-t.); tulamışı, tölemişi; temecemişi (m.); (*tansux* 164r. 17, i.-iM. corruption of *tansuğ/k*); tarğamışı (m.), turğamışı (probably corrupt derivative of *turğur-*), térem (corruption of *teŋrim*), dérsün ("m.").

Kamlamışı; kırığ (m.), kurıltay (m.), kurmışı; kışlamışı; *kayan*; *kızıl bilge*.

Görküz (?); kéyünüklemişi.

Narın (? m.).

Sa/ohramışı (? m.); sögdemişi (? m.); sürgewül (? t.-m.), sürmişi.

Şığawul (m.).

Yağlamışı; yortawul (t.-m.), (*yarğu* as *bulğag/k*), yaraşmışı; yasakı (t.-m.), yasamışı; yaylamışı.

* See paragraph 37 of the Introduction.

INDEX VIII. FOREIGN LANGUAGES MENTIONED IN THE SANGLAX*

A. LANGUAGES IN WHICH THE EQUIVALENTS OF T. WORDS ARE QUOTED

ARABIC, *frequent.*
dialects:—*aʿrāb-i Baġdād* 292v. 15.
ba-ʿirāqī 220r. 19.
maġrabiyān 224v. 23. X.

"HINDĪ", *frequent.*

PERSIAN, *frequent.*
dialects:—*ba- isfahānī* 132v. 22; 271r. 5; 288r. 29.
ba-mazandarānī 271r. 5.
ba-ṣīrāzī 212v. 20; 261r. 5; 325v. 28.
ahl-i Tabaristān wa dāru'l-marz 319v. 15.

BERBER (*ba-luġat-i Barbarī*) 262v. 1 ("chenopodium" *aṭrīlāl* (?)).

COPTIC (*ba-Qibtī*) 259v. 8 ("soda-plant" *qāqlī*).

GREEK (*ba-Yūnānī*) 352r. 1 ("salamander" *sālāmandrā*).

RUSSIAN (*ba-zabān-i Rūs*) 278v. 8 ("whip" *pilāt*, i.e. *plet'*).

SPANISH (*ba-luġat-i Andalus*) 220r. 19 ("autumn crocus" *sūrancān* (?)) X.†

SYRIAC** (ba-Suryānī) 310r. 20 ("chameleon" *ḥirḏawn*) X.

B. LANGUAGES OF WHICH HOMOPHONOUS WORDS ARE TRANSLATED

ARABIC, *frequent.*

PERSIAN, *frequent.*
dialects:—*ahl-i Buxārā* 300v. 1 (*karak* "roof"; in Steingass).‡
ahl-i Siyistan 315r. 5 (*lūk* "ivy"; in Steingass).
Zand wa Pāzand 259v. 10 (*ṣūk* "bazaar"; in Steingass).

GEORGIAN (*ba-gurcī*) 133r. 24 (*böri** "bread").

HAITIAN (*ahālī-yi mamlakat-i yayı dunyā*) 273v. 10 (*kasık* "ruler, chief", i.e. "cacique").

LEZGIAN (*lakzīya*) 247r. 18 (*sonkur* "blind", a corruption of M. *sokor*, see Index V,C).

MAGRABI (*maġrabīyān*) 44r. 24 (*efendi* "God") X.

SPANISH (*ba-luġat-i Andalus*) 290r. 6 (*kulb* "a seed crushed and drunk to dissolve stones in the bladder") X.

SYRIAC (*ba-luġat-i Suryānī*) 112v. 7 (*él* "God") X.

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* See paragraph 58 of the Introduction. Languages mentioned in both sections are marked X.

** *Hirḏawn* "chameleon" is in the Arabic dictionaries, so this should perhaps be classified as "Syrian Arabic", but in Section B "Syriac" seems more correct.

† *Sūrancām* (*sic*) is recorded in this sense in Dozy's Supplément aux Dictionnaires Arabes and at least one modern Arabic dictionary, but is probably a loan-word in that language.

‡ The Burhān-i Qāṭiʿ is no doubt the authority from which both the Sanglax and Steingass quoted this and the two following dialectic meanings.

INDEX IX. NAMES

A. GEOGRAPHICAL

Ebe, *Oba*, Abulxan tağı, *Ipar kurukı*, Éwrül, Uççа, Ucan, *Adak*, Atıl, İtmek, Etrek, *Ak saray*, *Akar*, *Ala tağ*, *Ala kurğan*, İlek, Almalığ, *Alaman*, *Ilan otı*, *Öleŋ*, Urtağ/k, Ertiş, *Arg*, Erkene kun, *Aral*, Arran, *Ernek*, *As*, *Isığ köl*, *Oş*, *Ay toldı*, Azak.

Buta, Buxara, Balxan, Bulğar, *Barı*, Bartas, *Béş balığ*, *Béş barmağ*.

Caw, *Cekmece*, *Cekmen*, Cin, *Cır*, Cırğalaŋ.

Top kara ağac, Ti/übbet, *Ṭağmac/Ṭamğac*, *Témür kapu*, Taŋut, Ṭaraz, Taşkent, Ṭaydu, Duzağ/k.

Kaba, *Koba*, *Kabçak*, Kobağ, *Kawurmac*, Xat/ṭa, *Kotur*, Xallac, Kunduz, *Kanık*, *Konğur öleŋ*, Xınalığ, *Kır ükin*, *Kara bağ*, *Kara ton*, *Kara xan*, *Kara kum*, *Kara kır*, *Kara kırım*, *Kara kaş*, *Kara kaytağ*, *Kara göl*, *Kara su*, *Kuruk say*, *Kırkız*, Kırım, *Karnı yaruk*, *Karşı*, Ğaydak, Kaytağ/k, *Kayalığ*, *Kayın*, *Kızıl alma*, *Ğazan*, *Kazan*, *Kazan çayı*.

Köbeci, *Kügerçinlik*, *Gence*, *Küren*.

Laçın kaya.

Morı.

Sapan, Soğanlık, *Solak*, *Samur*, Samarkand, Samsun, Sir, *Sayın*, Sıram (i.e. Sayram).

Yapar, Yoğrı ol, *Yol köpri*, *Yon*, *Yarı*, *Yaycı*, Yayık, *Yazar*.

B. PERSONAL

Abağa, *İt barak*, *Ata beg*, İdikut, *Atsız*, *Ağ buğa*, *Ağ béy*, *Ak sonkur*, Oğuz, Ögetey, *Ala yontlı*, *Alp arslan*, Ölceytü, Ildküz, Alğu, İlxan, *İlek*, Alanca, Elencik, Alankawa, *Inanc*, *Arpa*, *Arığ*, Arğun, *Arran*, *Ay*, *Ayaz*.

Bucağ, Batu, *Buğ/ka*, *Pığu*, *Buğra*, Buğrat, Béktaş, Barak, *Bartas*, *Bayat*, Baydu, Bayğız, Bayandar, *Buyruğ/k*.

Cawdur, Cocı, Cağatay, *Çin*, Çingiz.

Dib bakuy, *Tatar*, *Tağ*, Ṭağaçar, Tok/xtamış, *Ṭağmac/Ṭamğac*, Tokrat, *Ṭoğrul*, Tekin, Tekeş, Tolı, Dalay lama, *Témür*, *Témür yalığ*, *Téŋiz*, *Tur*, *T/Ṭorğay*, *Türk*, *Tayşı*.

Kabçak, Kubala, *Kutluğ*, Kınık, *Konğur*, *Kara xan*, *Kara sonkur*, Karan, *Kay*, Kaydu, Ğazan/*Kazan*, *Gün*, *Kürgen*.

Moğul, Möngü, Méŋli, Murğawul.

Sübüktegin, Salcuk, *Salur*, *Saman*, *Sancar*, Santay.

Şı/udurgu.

Yulduz.

C. TRIBES, CLANS, ETC.

Uç ok, Acamaylı, *Otacı Xatay*, Ödemiş, *Otuz iki*, Akar, Ilğay, Arlat, Urum, İştek, Uyğur, Özbek.

Bélgüt, Barlas, *Bayat*, Buzacı, *Bozuk*.

Çawdur, Çıçawut, *Çalay*, Çalayr, Çömüşlü Xatay, *Canağ/k*, *Car*.

Tat, *Tatar*, *Tok/xtamış*, Ṭağmac/Ṭamğac, *Tokmak*, *Tekke*, Taŋut, *Tört ulus*, Torğud, *Turğak*, *Tarxan*, Türk, Türkmen, Durman.

Kabçak, *Kacar*, *Katağan*, Xatay, *Kakşal*, Xalac, Kalmak, Kaŋlı/*Kanklı*, Koŋrat, *Kara kalpak*, *Karawul*, Karawunas, *Kırk*, *Kırığ*, Kırğız/*Kırkız*, Karlığ, *Kayı*, Kıyat, *Kaynak*, Ğuzz, *Kazak*.

Köc eri/Köçmen, Kenges, Gürci, Gere it.

Laçın.

Meleş, *Miŋ*, Manğıt, Monğal.

Noğay, Nayman.

Sulduz, Salur, *Sarı pustın*, Sart.

Şıban, *Şor*.

Yuwa, *Yüz*.

INDEX X. AUTHORITIES QUOTED

A. LEXICONS

i. Arabic. al-Qāmūs; e.g. 214v. 12.

ii. Persian. Burhān-i Qāṭiᶜ, Farhang-i Cahāngirī } see Index VI, B (i).

iii. Çağatay (see paras. 29-32 of the Introduction).
Mu'allifayn-i Rūmīya (one the Abuṣka).
Taliᶜ-i Harawī.
Firāğī.
Nadar ᶜAli.
Mīrzā ᶜAbdu'l-Calīl Naṣīrī.

iv. "Rūmī".
Ḥalīmī-yi Rūmī* 160v. 12; 231r. 11; 275v. 29.
Niᶜmatu'llāh-i Rūmī* 275v. 29; 348v. 21.
Niṣāb-i Ṣāhidī-yi Rūmī* 210v. 15; 330v. 29.
Tuḥfatu'l-Mu'minīn 209r. 4.
Luğat-i Rūmī 279v. 9.

v. Probably Çağatay (see para. 29 of the Introduction).
Mu'ayyidu'l-fuḍalā 115r. 3; 118r. 4; 141v. 4; 178v. 4; 216r. 4.

B. ÇAĞATAY AUTHORITIES

Nawā'ī passim.
Nawā'ī (?), *ᶜarīḍa ki ba-Badīᶜu'l-zamān niwiṣta ast* 228r. 4; 315r. 18.
Nawā'ī (?), *Sāqī-nāma* 173r. 14; 217r. 26; 286v. 4; 326v. 20; 349r. 27.
Abā Bakr Mīrzā 336r. 23.
Bābur Pādiṣāh-*ta'rīx* about 250 quotations.
, *poems* 13r. 15 (see Abuṣka p. 36); 30v. 11 (see Bābur-nāma 196v. 8 of the facsimile, Gibb Memorial I); 75v. 29 (see Abuṣka p. 108); 93v. 28 (same as 13r. 15); 160r. 28 (see Abuṣka p. 171); 179v. 8 (see Abuṣka p. 213); 203r. 14 (see Abuṣka p. 196); 254r. 2 (see Abuṣka p. 287); 295r. 5 (see Bābur-nāma 196v. 5).
Inṣā'-i Buxārī 70v. 1; 110r. 14; 134r. 22; 208r. 1; 220r. 25; 235v. 5; 268v. 2 and 3.
Mīrzā Hācī Samarqandī 167r. 13.
maṭnawī-yi Sayyid Ḥasan 143v. 2.
Mīr Haydar (quoted as "Mīr Haydar" or "Haydar Télbe", with or without a reference to the *Maxzan*) 49r. 14; 66r. 1; 75v. 24; 95r. 20; 103r. 3; 138r. 6; 141r. 12; 146v. 6; 159r. 21; 164r. 15; 190r. 8; 197r. 13; 200v. 2; 201v. 10; 224r. 17; 229r. 24; 258v. 8; 307r. 29A; 322r. 28; 326v. 20; 342v. 14; 343v. 2; 345v. 18; 351r. 25.
Humāyūn Pādiṣāh *dar ᶜarīḍa ki ba-xidmat-i Bābur Pādiṣāh pidar-i xʷud niwista būd, wa naql-i ān dar kitābxāna-i Hind dīda ṣud* 113v. 29; 223r. 23 (same quotation, description varies slightly).
Sulṭān Ḥusayn Mīrzā 12v. 4; 38r. 23; 73v. 28; 91v. 10; 97v. 5; 105r. 25; 122r. 12; 123v. 7; 129r. 22; 132r. 4; 138v. 8; 139v. 3; 141r. 24; 146r. 22; 149r. 1; 153v. 5; 161r. 18; 171v. 13; 178r. 23; 182v. 7; 186r. 27, v.1; 192r. 17; 202v. 1; 227v. 4; 240r. 10; 243v. 8; 268v. 24; 275r. 29; 286v. 16; 290v. 23; 304r. 20; 306v. 12; 320r. 20; 326r. 16; 327r. 23; 337r. 22; 342v. 23; 352r. 22.
Ḥusaynī 39v. 19; 53v. 20.
Xʷāca Kalān (*dar cawāb-i Bābur Pādiṣah*) 155r. 24 (see Abuṣka p. 168).
Iṣkandar Mīrzā 100r. 14.

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* Manuscripts of these three authorities are in the British Museum (see Catalogue of the Turkish Manuscripts in the British Museum, by Charles Rieu, London, 1888, pages 137b, 139b and 142b) and no doubt in other libraries. The second is extensively quoted in Tamıklariyle Tarama Sözlügü IV, Ankara, 1957. The third is probably identical with the Tuhfei Şahidi mentioned in Tarama Dergisi, Istanbul, 1934, Ip. 62.

Luṭfī 6v. 29; 41v. 5; 61r. 3; 73r. 7; 76v. 21; 87r. 12; 96v. 19 and 25; 98v. 29; 117v. 8; 152v. 7; 153r. 9; 169v. 17; 185v. 1; 188r. 20; 198v. 17; 207r. 4; 252v. 5 and 16; 282r. 3; 293v. 24; 305v. 11; 306v. 8; 321r. 26; 336r. 20.

Nāṣir 42r. 9; 62v. 18; 86v. 29; 97r. 14; 116v. 23; 118r. 5; 278r. 8.

Mullā Sāqī* 70r. 13; 84v. 5; 96v. 8; 99r. 11; 106v. 24*; 113r. 25; 135v. 9; 167v. 17; 171r. 14; 178v. 18; 217r. 3 and 6; 232v. 7; 261v. 28; 269r. 20*; 285v. 22*; 332v. 28*.

ᶜUbayd Xān Özbek 268r. 22.

Anonymous:—

(a) *Lā adrī* 4v. 20; 42r. 1 and 10; 49v. 12; 73v. 14; 74v. 27; 116r. 19; 206r. 6; 227r. 23; 232v. 20; 257v. 12; 266v. 15; 316v. 18; 323v. 10; 327r. 18; 339v. 11; 351r. 15; 352r. 10.

(b) *Sāᶜir* 113r. 4; 204v. 21; 330r. 8.

Proverbs (maṯal)** 43v. 11, 109v. 16; 115v. 20; 121r. 15; 160v. 17; 172v. 16; 178r. 17 and 20; 207v. 15; 255r. 29; 284r. 6; 285v. 20; 306r. 29.

C. RŪMĪ AUTHORITIES†

Fuḍūli (-yi Bağdādī) 5r. 5, 23, 24, 26 and v.29; 6r. 2; 7v. 14 and 16; 8r. 19 and 21; 9v. 13 and 19; 10v. 4, 20, 22 and 24; 11r. 2, 4 and 6; 12r. 12, 14 and v.25; 13r. 18; 15v. 4, 6 and 7; 17v. 5, 22, 23, 26 and 28; 18v. 29; 39v. 7; 43r. 6 and v.26; 45v. 10; 50v. 14; 56v. 25; 57r. 3; 66v. 16; 78v. 5; 86v. 15 and 16; 88v. 19; 89v. 5; 93v. 22; 96r. 10; 97r. 24 and 27; 122r. 27 and 28; 126r. 23; 127r. 19; 130v. 11; 138r. 12, 16 and v.26; 139v. 8 and 17; 141r. 18; 146v. 2; 154v. 29; 158r. 14; 204v. 22 and 23; 209r. 28; 218v. 10 and 11; 224r. 7 and 16; 225v. 23 and 25; 226r. 3, 4 and v.2; 229r. 21 and v.22; 230v. 20 and 23; 231v. 24 and 27; 232v. 14; 234v. 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16; 236v. 13 and 15; 238r. 24; 239v. 14 and 19; 240r. 6 and v.5; 249r. 3; 252v. 11; 260v. 28; 270v. 17; 282r. 25; 284v. 3; 289v. 20; 290v. 26; 291v. 25; 300v. 11; 301r. 26; 305v. 29; 306v. 6; 325r. 8 and 10; 326v. 13; 332r. 6; 345r. 4; 347v. 10; 348v. 14; 351r. 13; 352v. 17.

Munaccim-i Rūmī (perhaps merely "a Rūmī astronomer") 275v. 26.

Nābī-yi Rūmī 127r. 22.

Nasīmī (-yi Rūmī) 208v. 17; 324r. 7.

Saᶜdu'l-Dīn Ṣafā-yi Rūmī (ki munşī-yi dānişmandī būda) dar ta'rīx-i āl-i 'Uṯmān‡ 5r. 6; 73v. 2; 97r. 24; 268r. 18; 270v. 18; 331v. 14.

Tācu'l-Tawārīx-i āl-i Uṯman‡ 10r. 22; 41v. 20; 300r. 22.

(Kitāb-i) Şamma (-i Rūmī) 229v. 26; 276r. 9.

Anonymous:—

(a) *Lā adrī* 76v. 13; 226v. 27.

(b) (*Saᶜir*) *bi-imlā'i'l-Rūmīya* 34r. 22; 242v. 17; 273r. 29.

(c) Şāᶜir-i Rūmī 43v. 13; 75v. 20; 142v. 17; 204v. 29; 242v. 18; 261v. 7; 270v. 9; 351r. 22.

D. OTHER TURKISH AUTHORITIES

Kalīla wa Dimna. The author clearly had two versions, one Çağatay and one Rūmī. The first is described in 1r. 25 as *Kalīla Dimna-i Turkī, ki ba-luğat-i Cağatay ta'līf namūda and*, the second in 10v. 8 as *Kalıla Dimna kb. a-lisān-i atrāk-i Rūm ta'līf karda and*. The latter may have been partly "normalized" with Çağatay spellings like ablative in *-dın/din*. In (a) and (b) below quotations with Çağatay or Rūmī spellings are marked Ç or R.

(a) *Kalīla Dimna* 71v. 12 (Ç.); 108v. 1 (Ç.); 109r. 9 (Ç.) and 10 (verse Ç.); 114r. 1 (Ç.); 186v. 8 (verse Ç.); 195r. 8 (verse Ç.).

(b) *Kalıla Dimna-i Turkī* 72r. 2 (Ç.); 75v. 21 (R.); 85v. 13; 229v. 16 (verse Ç.).

(c) *Kalīla Dimna-i Rūmī* (or the like) 10v. 8 (Ç.!); 10v. 26 (verse); 11r. 8; 80v. 14 (same as 10v. 26); 148r. 12 (verse); 149r. 28; 348v. 22.

Oğuz-nāma (see para. 35 of the Introduction) 180r. 1; 334v. 16.

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* Except for those marked *, all these quotations are stated to be from the Gul-u Nawrūz-i Mullā Sāqī; some of the same quotations, including that at 285v. 22, appear in the Abuşka, being described as from the Gul-u Nawrūz-i Luṭfī. The Sanglax nowhere corrects this ascription but it is presumably an error.

** These are probably contemporary Özbek proverbs; parallels to two of them will be found in the collection of proverbs in Vambéry's Cagataische Sprachstudien, Leipzig, 1867. With 121r. 15 compare No. 10 (p. 7) *ölümdin xorluk yaman*, and with 172v. 16 No. 7 (p. 7) *toyğa barsaŋ toyuḫ bar*.

† The quotations listed below are usually, but not invariably, preceded by the words *ba-imlā-i Rūmīya*.

‡ These are alternative descriptions of the same work, which was published in İstanbul in A.H. 1279 (A.D. 1862–3). The quotation at 5r. 6 will be found in Vol. I, p.310.

E. PERSIAN AUTHORITIES

Abu'l-farac-i Rūmī 113r. 6.
Ādarī (quoted from Farhang-i Cihāngirī) 305v. 14.
Ḥakīm Asadi 262r. 24.
Mullā Cāmī 309r. 2.
Cāmiᶜ-i Raşīdī* 222v. 15 (I.1.85).
Ta'rīx-i Gazānī* 161v. 9 (I.2.232); 212r. 16 (I.2.69).
Ta'rīx-i Raşidī* 51v. 19; 276v. 12 (I.2.41); 281r. 26.
Kişwarī-* yi şāᶜir 329v. 5.
Oğuz-nāma (a Persian text quite different from that listed in Section D) 86v. 20; 158r. 9; 234r. 12; 265v. 3; 278r. 5; 295r. 26.
Pūr-i Bahā-i Cāmī** 235v. 16; 319v. 7.
Ta'rīx-i Akbarī 173r. 15.
Ta'rīx-i Cihānkuşā-i Cuwaynī 221v. 6.†
Ta'rīx-i Ḥabību'l-siyyar 65v. 22; 92v. 11; 97r. 19; 131r. 6; 172v. 23; 300r. 23.
Ta'rīx-i Matlaᶜu'l-saᶜdayn 80r. 6; 126v. 21; 164r. 20; 305v. 16.
Ta'rīx-i Mir'atu'l-adwār 117v. 18.
Ta'rīx-i Rawḍatu'l-şafā 209v. 6; 221v. 4; 272r. 5; 299v. 25.
Waşşāf—*ta'rīx* 49r. 18; 50r. 8; 51v. 19; 62v. 15 and 16; 117v. 17; 125v. 3; 127r. 5; 147v. 4; 157r. 20 and 22; 161v. 8; 165v. 16; 172v. 8; 204v. 3; 209v. 11; 215r. 19; 218r. 18; 220v. 2 and 11; 221v. 6; 226r. 25; 235v. 16; 265v. 6; 271r. 12; 272r. 6; 277v. 29; 282r. 22; 286v. 5; 291v. 3; 295v. 13; 296v. 18; 317r. 17; 331v. 22 and 23.
poems‡ 49r. 17 (ğ.-m.); 82v. 27; 114v. 28 (ğ.-m.); 125v. 4 (ğ.-m.); 141v. 3 (ğ.-m.); 164r. 18 (*rubaᶜī-yi mulammaᶜ*, misspelt *ţamᶜ*); 206v. 11 (ğ.-m.); 261r. 15 (ğ.-m.); 263r. 17; 329r. 27 (ğ.-m.).
Ẓafar-nāma 92v. 10; 234r. 17; 245v. 21; 261r. 28; 277v. 26; 318v. 14.
Ẓaynatu'l-macālīs 271r. 17.
Anonymous (*sāᶜir*) 125v. 6; 157r. 7 and 9; 193r. 24; 208v. 8; 221v. 5; 265v. 2.

* These are all alternative descriptions of the *Cāmiᶜu'l-Tawārīx* of Raşıdu'l-dın; the references in brackets are to the relevant pages in the Russian translation, "Rashid-ad-din, Sbornik Letopisey", Moscow, 1946 ff.

** 319v. 7 contains verse 7 of the poem published in Minorsky's "Pūr-i Bahā's ᶜMongol' Ode", B.S.O.A.S., 1956, XVIII/2 (see para. 37 of the Introduction), with the variant readings contained in Wassāf (see Minorsky, p. 267), from whom the quotation may have been taken; but 235v. 16 is from a different poem.

† The passage is a reproduction of a quotation in Wassāf and does not agree exactly with the relevant passage (p. 28) in Mirza Muhammad's edition (Gibb Memorial, Vol. XVI).

‡ All these quotations, except 82v. 27 and 263r. 17, the latter illustrating a P. word, are described as *ba-iştilāhāt-i Muğūl* (or *Muğulīya*) and nearly all as *dar ğazal-i mulammaᶜ* (*ğ.-m. above*).